

<p>11 april 332 IDEM A. AD LEONTIUM P(RAEFECTUM) P(RAETORI)O. Iam dudum sanximus, ut veteranorum filii, qui post sedecim annos militiae munus subire non possunt vel armis gerendis habiles non extiterint, curiis mancipentur. DAT. III ID. APRIL. PACATIANO ET HILARIANO CONSS.</p> <p>12 april 332 [IDEM] A. PACATIANO P(RAEFECTO) P(RAETORI)O Si is, qui puellam suis nubtiis pactus est, (intra) biennium exsequi nubtias supersederit eiusque spatii fine (decur)so in alterius postea coniunctionem puella pervene(rit, ni)hil fraudis ei sit, quae nubtias maturando vota sua diut(ius lu)di non passa est. DAT. PRID. ID. APRIL. MARCIAN(O)P(OLI) PACATI[ANO] ET HILARIANO CONSS.</p> <p>12 april 332 (IDEM A.) AD PACATIANUM P(RAEFECTUM) P(RAETORI)O. Patri puellae aut tutori aut curatori aut cui(libet) eius adfini non liceat, cum prius militi puellam despon(deri)t, eandem alii in matrimonium tradere. Quod si intra bi(enni)um, ut perfidiae reus in insulam relegetur. Quod si pac(tis n)ubtiis transcurso biennio qui puellam desponderit al(teri) eandem sociaverit, in culpam sponsi potius quam puel(lae r)eferatur, nec quicumque noceat ei, qui post biennium pu(ella)m marito alteri tradidit. DAT. PRID. ID. APRIL. MARCIAN(O)P(OLI) (PACATIANO E)T HILARIANO CONSS.</p> <p><i>Interpretatio.</i> Si quis aut privatus aut militans, postquam sponderit, cum patre, tutore vel curatore puellae vel propinquis de puellae coniunctione definierit, debet post definitionem intra biennium nuptias celebrare. Quod si tarditate aut negligentia sponsi biennii tempus excesserit, et alio viro se puella coniunxerit, absoluta erit a calumnia, vel ipsa, vel quicumque suorum eam tradiderit: quia culpa est illius, qui differendo coniunctionem suam alteri nubendi locum patefecit. Nam si intra biennium data fuerit, quid observetur, evidentius sequente lege cognoscetur.</p> <p>27 juli 332 IMP. CONSTANTINUS a ad concilium Byzacenorum. Libertis ingratis in tantum iura adversa sunt, ut, si quadam iactantia vel contumacia cervices erexerint aut levis offensae contraxerint culpam, a patronis rursus sub imperia dicionemque mittantur. DAT. VI KAL. AUG. COLONIAE AGRIPPINAE, PACATIANO ET HILARIANO CONSS.</p> <p><i>Interpretatio.</i> Quaecumque persona servilis a domino suo fuerit consecuta libertatem, si postea superbire coeperit aut patronum, id est manumissorem suum laeserit, amissa libertate, quam meruit, in servitium revocetur.</p> <p>27 juli 332 IDEM A. AD CONCILIUM BYZACENORUM. Servus necessarius heres instituendus est, quia non magis patrimonium quam infamiam consequi videtur. Unde claret actionem inofficiosi fratribus relaxatam, cum infamiae aspergitur vitiis qui heres extitit, omniaque fratribus tradi, quae per turpitudinem aut aliquam levem notam capere non potest institutus. Ita in hac quoque parte, si quando libertis heredibus institutus fratres fuerint alieni, inofficiosi actione proposita praevaleant in omnibus occupandis facultatibus defuncti, quas ille perperam ad libertos voluerat pertinere. DAT. VI KAL. AUG. COLONIAE AGRIPPINAE PACATIANO ET HILARIANO CONSS.</p> <p><i>Interpretatio.</i> Si servo pro necessitate debiti a domino cum libertate hereditas fuerit dimissa, quia huiusmodi persona videtur infamis, germanis fratribus, qui praetermissi sunt, agendi contra testamentum datur facultas: ut remota infami persona, salva tamen, quam meruit, libertate, hereditatem germani fratres ad se debeant revocare. Nam et si praetermissis fratribus liberti per testamentum heredes fuerint instituti, simili modo germani defuncti eos a bonis fraternae hereditatis excludent, sibi que omnia, quae reliquerit, vindicabunt.</p> <p>26 oktober 332 ...Si post adsertionem defensionemque ordinatam alius in iudicium acciri petiverit, adsertio quidem et defensio inter omnes ordinetur, ipse vero tot mancipia, quot petebat, fisco cogatur inferre. quod si adsertor defecerit, vel praedictam multam agnoscat vel, si per inopiam id implere non possit, in metallum detrudetur: eadem circa minorum defensores, cum liberalis causa agitur, forma servanda. Et cetera. DAT. VII K. NOVEMB. CONSTANTINOPOLI PACATIANO ET HILARIANO CONSS.</p> <p><i>Interpretatio.</i> Si post adsertionem defensionemque dispositam alius</p>	<p>332 or 322 Eusebius, VC, 3.64-65 Constantine Constantine forbids heretical groups to assemble. Their buildings must be surrendered to the catholic church. [See note on the authenticity of anti-pagan legislation in the Life of Constantine.]</p> <p>333 or 327 Socrates, H.e. 1.9 Constantine Constantine orders that Arians now be referred to as Porphyrians, that all works of Arius or Arians be burned, and that anyone hiding a work of Arius suffer capital punishment.</p> <p>333 or 327 Gelasius, H.e. 3.19 Constantine Constantine sends a long, belittling letter to Arius and his followers. At the end, he threatens to heavily fine the Arians and force them to accept compulsory public services unless they immediately return to the catholic faith. If Arius returns, he promises to be lenient.</p>	<p>East Roman management of barbarians tribes in the Lower-Middle Danube frontier zones, A.D. 332-610 by Alexander Sarantis</p> <p>[...] Eastern Roman strategic aims Eastern Roman emperors and their governments wanted to encourage and maintain the security of the Danube frontier and peaceful relations with barbarian groups beyond it. A politically divided barbarian world was preferable, consisting of numerous political groups, not powerful enough to seriously threaten the empire, and which could be played off against one another. When these conditions prevailed, the Eastern Roman government found it easier to exploit barbarian tribes for their manpower resources; recruiting soldiers for its armies and farmers to settle in the Balkan provinces. The Eastern Roman emperors achieved this balance of power along the Lower Danube frontier for the major part of Late Antiquity. Between AD 284 and 332, the Tetrarchs' and Constantine's energetic management of the Lower and Middle Danube frontiers ensured that no major threats emerged. The peace of AD 332 with the Tervingi provided the foundation for over three decades of peace along the Lower Danube before Valens' campaigns against this group in the 360s. Aggressive military campaigns against Sarmatian and Quadi tribes across the Middle Danube in the 350s and 370s kept this section of the frontier largely passive until the late fourth century. [...]</p> <p>Eastern Roman 'barbarian management strategies' To prevent the two crisis situations just discussed from occurring, the Eastern Roman govern-ments needed to adopt a variety of time-hono-ured diplomatic and military policies. Tese ensured that barbarian groups remained divided but stable and involved a balancing act between giving them what they wanted and concurrent-ly intimidating them and limiting their power. Concessions included manpower in the form of returned prisoners or refugees, trading privileges, annual subsidies and military support against rival groups. In addition, Roman em-perors could confirm Barbarians in their occupation of specific territories, even if these were outside the empire. Tese benefits were enjoyed by the Tervingi Goths in Wallachia following their treaty with the emperor Constantine I in AD 332. This seems to have included trading rights along the Lower Danube and some sort of regular payment. In re-turn, these Goths served periodically in Roman armies and defended the Lower Danube against barbarian groups from further afield. [...] There is less that can be said about the fourth century because the empire enjoyed peace in the East from AD 298 to 332, and along the Lower Danube from AD 332 to 367, during which wars were fought against the Sassanian empire of Shapur II (especially in AD 337–351 and 359–363). Constantius II's Middle Danube campaign of AD 358 later coincided with peace on the eastern frontier. [...]</p> <p>https://www.academia.edu/33845028/East_Roman_management_of_barbarians_tribes_in_the_Lower-Middle_Danube_frontier_zones_A.D._332-610?swp=rr-rw-wc-32358309</p> <p>[Wikipedia] According to Jordanes, who does not mention the Tervingi, the Gothic ruler Ariaric was forced to sign a treaty with Constantine the Great in 332 after his son Constantine II decisively defeated the Goths. After that time, substantial numbers of valuable Roman gold medallions was distributed in Gothic territories from Netherlands to Ukraine, and have been discovered by archaeologists. They demonstrate the Roman influence among the Goths.</p>		
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in iudicium qui se dominum dicit petierit exhiberi, inter omnes quidem ordinabitur adsertio, sed ipse ad certam poenam tenebitur. Idem est in adsertore vel defensoribus minorum.

29 oktober 332 IMP. CONSTANTINUS A. ad provinciales. Apud quemcumque colonus iuris alieni fuerit inventus, is non solum eundem origini suae restituat, verum super eodem capitationem temporis agnoscat. 1. Ipsos etiam colonos, qui fugam meditantur, in servilem condicionem ferro ligari conveniet, ut officia, quae liberis congruunt, merito servilis condemnationis compellantur implere.

DAT. III. KAL. NOV. PACATIANO ET HILARIANO CONSS.

Interpretatio. Si quis alienum colonum sciens in domo sua retinuerit, ipsum prius domino restituat et tributa eius, quam diu apud eum fuerit, cogatur exsolvere: ipse vero, qui noluit esse, quod natus est, in servitium redigatur.