

Book X.
Title LXI.

Concerning those who have been sent into exile or have been removed from the local senate.

(De his qui in exsilium dati vel ordine moti sunt.)

10.61.1. A part of the edict of the Emperor Antoninus, proposed at Rome July 11 (212).

Persons who are hereafter temporarily barred from the local senate or from acting as advocates, will not be considered as infamous after the period of time so fixed.

Note.

Among the various punishments imposed under the Roman law, persons could be forbidden to practice their profession or follow their usual calling for a limited or indefinite time. Headnote to C. 9.47. So, too, a man could be expelled from the municipal senate, though that, doubtless, occurred but seldom during the later empire, when every effort was made to hold men as members thereof. Headnote C. 10.32. Such expulsion evidently made the expelled member infamous. But the mark of infamy was taken away - if the member was expelled for a time only - after the expiration of the time fixed.

So it is said in D. 3.1.8 pr, that if a man was barred from practicing as advocate for a limited period, he could practice after the time fixed.

10.61.2. Emperor Gordian to Ulpian.

A decurion who is ordered to go into exile for a definite time is indeed reinstated in his former rank upon his return, but he cannot be admitted to new honors until a time equal to that which he spent in exile has expired after his return.