

Book XI.  
Title LXIX. (LXVIII)

Concerning imperial household land (*praediis tamiacis*) and concerning children born of imperial serfs and persons of free condition.

(De *praediis tamiacis* et de his qui ex colonis dominicis aliisque liberae condicionis procreantur.)

11.69.1. Emperor Zeno to Chryserotis, Provost of the Sacred Bed Chamber.

If a free serf, male or female, belonging to the imperial household lands, should be married to one of the opposite sex, the sons and daughters born of such union shall belong to the imperial serfs. 1. But if an unfree serf or another's slave marries<sup>1</sup> an imperial free female serf or female slave, or if a female unfree serf or female slave marries a free imperial serf or slave the children born of such union, we ordain, shall have the status according to the ancient laws.<sup>2</sup>

Note.

There were free and unfree serfs, the latter being frequently called *adscripicius* and *adscripicia*. C. 11.48.19 and note. See C. 11.48.16 and note, and C. 11.68.4, and see Novels appended to C. 11.48, where the subject is more fully noted.

The subject of household lands (*praedia tamiacia*) is discussed at headnote C. 11.62, and see Novel 30.

11.69.2. The same Emperor to Sebastianus, Praetorian Prefect.

We recall that we ordered by a pragmatic sanction that property belonging to the imperial household lands (*tamiaci juris*) in the provinces, as well as the property of the woodland plantation (woodland pastures) of Gonaticus should be sold to willing purchasers, according to a fixed rule, namely, subject to rent and tribute assessed against these lands, and that the price realized from the aforesaid estates should be paid to the fisc. 1. But though full protection was, in that pragmatic sanction, given to purchasers under such contracts, yet desirous to make such purchases perpetually secure, we further direct by this perpetually valid constitution, that such purchasers shall be forever safe in their possession.

Note.

It will be noted in this law that sales of public lands should be made subject to rent (*canon*) and tribute. The distinction between rent and taxes is here clearly drawn. In C. 11.66.7, sales were forbidden to be made exempt from '*canon*' and it was remarked in a note to that law that the term '*canon*' perhaps included both rent and regular taxes. The provision in that law was doubtless intended to be as broad as the provision in the instant law; that is, no difference was probably intended to exist between the two laws in respect to exemption from the regular tax and tribute, from which, perhaps, we may infer, that the '*canon*' of C. 11.67.7 was intended to include both the regular tax and rent.

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<sup>1</sup> [Blume] *Praedia tamiaca* are the estates used for the imperial kitchen and cultivated by serfs. *Sentennis*. These estates were situated mostly in Cappadocia.

<sup>2</sup> [Blume] i.e. follows the condition of their mother.

According to C. 11.70.5, municipal lands theretofore granted free from municipal rent or dues, also called 'canon,' were notwithstanding such grant required to pay the regular rent, or dues.