

Book I.
Title XXI.

That during the pendency of the action or after the final decision or after an appeal no one be allowed to supplicate the emperor.

(Ut lite pendente vel post provocationem aut definitivam sententiam nulli liceat imperatori supplicare.)

Bas. 2.5.

1.21.1. Emperor Alexander to Caperius.

If, after you supplicated (the emperor), but before obtaining a rescript thereon, the honorable president of the province pronounced judgment, and you did not appeal therefrom, the rescript which, as you suggest, you obtained subsequently, is of no avail in affecting the matter terminated by the decree.¹

Given March 1 (232).

1.21.2. Emperor Constantine to his Petronius Probianus, Greeting:

To supplicate is not permitted during the pendency of an action, unless a copy of the records or of the decision therein be denied. Moreover, whoever attempts, through influence, to reopen a question closed by a rescript or after consultation (of the emperor by a judge), shall be immediately condemned in the amount in controversy in favor of the adversary, and if anyone attempts to supplicate contrary to these provisions, all excuse is to be denied.

Given at Arelatum August 13 (316).

C. Th. 11.30.6.

1.21.3. The same Emperor to all provincials.

Whoever has neglected a permitted appeal must remain perpetually silent and not impudently seek aid from us through supplication. But if he does, he will fail in his object and will be branded by the penalty of infamy.

Given August 1 (331) and promulgated at Constantinople September 1.

¹ Blume penciled in an alternative translation of the last clause but did not strike the typewritten original. The alternative reads: “is no support for suppressing the matter terminated by the decree.”