

Modes of acquiring individual things under the *jus civile* :—

- (i) *usucapio*, *i.e.*, acquisition by reason of long possession ;

Possession a necessary element of *usucapio*, together with *bona fides*, and *bonus titulus*. The Roman law of legal possession, as distinguished from mere detention.

- (ii) *donatio* (gift) : (a) *mortis causâ* ; (b) *inter vivos* (including *propter nuptias*).

Rights by one man over the property of another (*jura in re alienâ*) *e.g.*, *servitutes* (easements) :—

- (i) *Prædial servitutes*

- (a) *Urban* ;

- (b) *Rural*.

- (ii) *Personal servitutes*

- (a) *Usufruct*, *i.e.*, right of using and taking fruits ;

- (b) *Usus*, *i.e.*, right of using only.

Modes of acquisition of property in an aggregate of things (*per universitatem*) :—

- (i) By inheritance

- (a) Under a will ;

- (b) On intestacy.

The making of wills. *Jus tripartitum*. Military privileges. The disinherison of children. The institution of an heir or heirs (*heres*). Pupillary substitution, *i.e.*, making an heir for an infant child in case latter dies before puberty.

Undutiful wills (*inofficiosa testamenta*). Legacies and *fideicommissa*. Codicils.

B.C. 40.

Lex Falcidia secures to the *heres* a fourth part of the estate notwithstanding legacies.

Gifts of inheritance by way of *fideicommissa*.

A.D. 62.

S. C. Trebellianum gives to and against the *fideicommissarius* the same actions as if he were the *heres*.

A.D. 73.

S. C. Pegasianum extends the principle of the *lex Falcidia* to *fideicommissa*.