

Modes of acquiring individual things under the jus civile :—

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

Possession a necessary element of usucapion, 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 disinheritance 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.

A.D. 62.

Gifts of inheritance by way of fideicommissa.

A.D. 73.

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

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