

## OUTLINE OF THE INSTITUTES.

### BOOK I.

Ulpian's definitions :—

- (i) 'Justice is the constant and perpetual wish to render everyone his due.'
- (ii) 'Jurisprudence is the knowledge of things divine and human; the science of the just and unjust.'
- (iii) 'The maxims of the law are these: to live honestly, to hurt no one, to give everyone his due.'

Some preliminary divisions of law :—

- (i) Publicum Jus.
- (ii) Privatum Jus
  - (a) naturalia præcepta.
  - (b) præcepta gentium.
  - (c) præcepta civilia.

Main divisions of private law :—

- (i) The law of Persons.
- (ii) The law of Things.
- (iii) The law of Actions.

#### The Law of Persons.

Of slaves, and freedmen. Modes of manumitting slaves. The rights of patrons.

Divisions of freeborn citizens into (a) those who are dependent (*alieni juris*: in potestate; in manu; in *mancipio*); and (b) those who are independent (*sui juris*).

The *patria potestas*. Marriage. Arrogation. Adoption. Emancipation. Guardianship (*tutela*).

*Capitis deminutio*, *i.e.*, loss or change of status (*maxima*, *minor*, and *minima*).

Curatorship of children over fourteen, and of madmen and spendthrifts.