
Introduction to Roman Law

Hunter William Alexander

Title: Introduction to Roman Law

Author: Hunter William Alexander

This is an exact replica of a book. The book reprint was manually improved by a team of professionals, as opposed to automatic/OCR processes used by some companies. However, the book may still have imperfections such as missing pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. that were a part of the original text. We appreciate your understanding of the imperfections which can not be improved, and hope you will enjoy reading this book.



L. Rom. A 14 e. 20

Foman

500

H 94751



ROMAN LAW.

INTRODUCTION
TO
ROMAN LAW

BY

WILLIAM A. HUNTER, M.A.
OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW,
PROFESSOR OF JURISPRUDENCE, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.
Author of 'Roman Law, in the Order of a Code.'



LONDON:
WILLIAM MAXWELL & SON, 29 FLEET STREET.
HODGES, FOSTER, & CO., AND E. PONSONBY, DUBLIN.
THACKER, SPINK, & CO., CALCUTTA.
CHARLES F. MAXWELL, MELBOURNE.
MDCCLXXX.

[*The Right of Translation is reserved.*]

COLSTON AND SON, PRINTERS, EDINBURGH.

PREFACE.

THIS book is intended to serve as an introduction to the study of Roman Law, and to give adequate information to those who require a mere elementary knowledge of the subject. On the points of leading importance, a comparison is instituted between the English and Roman Law.

The matter of this book is to a large extent the same as the Institutes of Justinian, but with two exceptions. I have omitted many particulars that were useful to the persons for whom the Institutes were written, but are of little value to a student of modern law. On the other hand—especially in the Law of Property and Contract—the glaring deficiencies of the

COLSTON AND SON, PRINTERS, EDINBURGH.

1872
1873
1874
1875
1876
1877
1878
1879
1880
1881
1882
1883
1884
1885
1886
1887
1888
1889
1890
1891
1892
1893
1894
1895
1896
1897
1898
1899
1900



P R E F A C E .

This book is intended to serve as an introduction to the study of Roman law and to give adequate information to those who do not require a mere elementary knowledge of the subject. On the points of importance, a comparison is instituted between the English and Roman

The matter of this book is to a large extent the same as the Institutes of Justinian, but with two exceptions. I have inserted many particulars that were useful to the persons for whom the Institutes were written, but are of little value to a student of modern law. On the other hand, especially in the Law of Property and in the glaring deficiencies of the