

Book VII.
Title XXIII.

Concerning the special property (peculium) of one who had received liberty.
(De peculio ejus qui libertatem meruit.)

Bas. 48.24.4.

7.23.1. Emperors Diocletian and Maximian and the Caesars to Rufinus.

You should not overlook the fact that the situation of those who are manumitted by living persons is very different from that of those to whom liberty is left by testament, for in the case of the former there is an implied grant of the peculium, if not taken from them, but the law is plain that in the case of the latter, the peculium remains the property of the decedent's successor, unless specially given (to the former slave).

Subscribed October 3 (294).

Note.

According to Greek custom or law, the slave never became the owner of his peculium, unless it was specially given to him. That is also the rule stated in the Syrian Law book. Mitteis, R.R.u.R.R 382-3. See also C. 4.14.5, note.