

Book II.
Title LI (LII).

Concerning the wives of soldiers or of persons absent on public business.

2.51.1. Emperor Alexander to Secundin.

It is not unknown that, as in the case of soldiers, relief is accustomed to be extended to women who went along with their husbands, absent on public business, as to actions, limited as to time, from which they have been barred.¹

Promulgated December 3 (226).

2.51.2. Emperors Diocletian and Maximian and the Caesars to Quintilianus.

Prescription of a long time (10 and 20 years) does not prejudice a woman long absent with her husband who was performing military duty. Inasmuch, however, as feigned and fraudulently devised schemes of such long absence, should be no cause of detriment, we decree that if such a woman proves that a house which was sold in her absence belongs to her, she may receive it back upon refunding the true amount paid therefor.

Given November 25 (290 or 293).

Note.

The emperor evidently thought that the fact that during all the time the woman did nothing toward reclaiming the home could well be construed as fraud. Hence he would not permit her to reclaim it without paying the price which the possessor had paid for it. This may have been the full value thereof.

¹ [Blume] i.e., the time in which to bring these actions ran out while they were away, thus barring them from bringing them.