Predial Servitudes; General Principles: Louisiana and Comparative Law

A. N. Yiannopoulos
PREDIAL SERVITUDES; GENERAL PRINCIPLES: LOUISIANA AND COMPARATIVE LAW

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INTRODUCTION: PREDIAL SERVITUDES AS DISMEMBERMENTS OF OWNERSHIP

The right of ownership, which according to traditional civilian analysis includes the elements of usus, fructus, and abusus,¹ may lawfully be dismembered in a variety of ways by the intention of the owner or by operation of law.² Book II, Titles III and IV, of the Louisiana Civil Code of 1870 deal specifically with permissible dismemberments of ownership known as servitudes. These dismemberments of ownership are real rights which, by their nature, confer direct and immediate authority over a thing belonging to another person.³ They are distinguished from personal (obligatory) rights which confer authority merely over the person of a determined debtor who is bound by an obligation toward his creditor.⁴

Servitudes give rise to certain incidental and correlative duties imposed on the owner of the things burdened. These du-

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1. See LA. CIV. CODE art. 491: "[O]wnership gives the rights to use, to enjoy and to dispose of one's property in the most unlimited manner..."; Queensborough Land Co. v. Cazeaux, 136 La. 724, 736, 67 So. 641, 645 (1915): "As stated by article 491 of the Code, ownership is composed of the rights to use, to enjoy, and to dispose of. These three constituent elements of the ownership bear in the civil law the designation given to them in the Roman law: The usus, the fructus, and abusus."; In re Morgan R.R. & S.S. Co., 32 La. Ann. 371, 375 (1880), quoted in Regan v. Murphy, 235 La. 529, 105 So.2d 210 (1958), and Harwood Oil and Mining Co. v. Black, 240 La. 641, 124 So.2d 764 (1960): "The rights of use, enjoyment, and disposal are said to be the three elements of property in things."

2. For the limits of the owner's freedom to create real rights other than those regulated in the Louisiana Civil Code of 1870, see A. YIANNOPOULOS, CIVIL LAW PROPERTY § 96 (1966). For dismemberments of ownership created by operation of law, see A. YIANNOPOULOS, PERSONAL SERVITUDES §§ 93-115 (1968).

3. See 3 Planiol et Ripert, Traité Pratique de Droit Civil Français nos 46, 872 (2d ed. Picard 1952); 6 Baudy-Lacantinerie, Traité Théorique et Pratique de Droit Civil no 520 (3d ed. Chauveau 1905); 11 Demolombe, Traité des Servitudes no 2 (1876); Pardessus, Traité des Servitudes no 16 (1817). For the notion and function of real rights in general, see A. YIANNOPOULOS, CIVIL LAW PROPERTY §§ 87, 88, 90 (1966).

ties may be termed "real obligations." Thus, Article 2012 of the Louisiana Civil Code of 1870 declares that servitudes are "examples" of real obligations created by "alienating to one person the immovable property, and to another, some real right to be exercised upon it." While the notion and function of real obligations is an involved matter in civilian theory, the nature of the duties of the owner should not give rise to difficulties in Louisiana. Article 2012 merely means that the acquirer of land subject to a real right of servitude incurs duties incidental and correlative to the rights of the holder of the servitude. These duties are "real" rather than "personal" obligations in the sense that the landowner is not bound to perform personally, i.e., with his entire patrimony, and that they are transferable to subsequent acquirers, whether by universal or by particular title, as burdens on the land. By abandoning the land to the obligee, the landowner may relieve himself of all responsibility.

In the Louisiana Civil Code of 1870, servitudes are divided into personal and predial. Personal servitudes are the rights of usufruct, use, and habitation; predial servitudes, also known as real or landed servitudes, are of so many varieties that enumeration is impractical. Personal servitudes may burden both movables and immovables, whereas predial servitudes are charges laid on an immovable; personal servitudes are estab-
lished in favor of a person, whereas predial servitudes are established in favor of an immovable;\textsuperscript{13} and personal servitudes terminate with the life of the beneficiary whereas predial servitudes are ordinarily perpetual.\textsuperscript{14} The division of servitudes into personal and predial derives from the Romanist tradition\textsuperscript{15} and accords with terminology employed in Germany\textsuperscript{16} and in Greece.\textsuperscript{17} In France, the word servitude, standing alone, ordinarily refers to predial servitudes; the adjectives predial, real, or landed are rarely used.\textsuperscript{18}

The following study is limited to a discussion of the general

\textsuperscript{13} See id. arts. 543, 646, 648.

\textsuperscript{14} Id. arts. 606, 646, 653. Limited personal servitudes, however, may be stipulated to be heritable rights. See A. \textsc{Yiannopoulos}, Personal Servitudes § 125 (1968). Of Frost-Johnson Lumber Co. v. Salling’s Heirs, 150 La. 756, 776-77, 91 So. 207, 214 (1922): “It is true that Article 646 declares that personal servitudes terminate with the life of the person for whose benefit they are established. . . . But that does not mean that a servitude cannot be established in favor of a person without the condition that it shall terminate at his death. . . .”

\textsuperscript{15} See Digest 8.1.1: “Servitutes aut personarum sunt, ut usus et usu fructus, aut rerum, ut servitutes rusticorum praediorum et urbanaorum”; Pothier, Introduction Générale aux Coutumes, title XII, art. 1, § 1; 1 Oeuvres de Pothier no 312 (Bugnet ed. 1881); H. Jolowicz, Historical Introduction to the Study of Roman Law 282 (2d ed. 1852); W. Buckland, A Text-Book of Roman Law 291, 268 (2d ed. 1950); Söhm-Mitter-Wenger, Institutionen 324 (17th ed. 1923); 2 Aubry et Rau, Droit Civil Francais no 633 n.2 (7th ed. Esmein 1961); 3 Planiol et Ripert, Traité Pratique de Droit Civil Francais no 866 (2d ed. Picard 1952); 6 Baudry-Lacantinerie, Traité Théorique et Pratique de Droit Civil no 515 (3d ed. Chauveau 1905); 10 Démosthène, Traité de la Distinction des Biens no 170 (1875). On the question whether usufruct was or was not a servitude in classical Roman law, see Pugliese, On Roman Usufruct, 40 Tul. L. Rev. 523 (1966); Buckland, The Conception of Usufruct in Classical Law, 43 L.Q. Rev. 326 (1927); Kagan, The Nature of Servitudes and the Association of Usufruct with Them, 22 Tul. L. Rev. 94 (1947); Schulz, Classical Roman Law 382 (1951).

\textsuperscript{16} See Wolff-Raiser, Sachenrecht 431 (10th ed. 1857). Book III, ch. 5 of the B.G.B., dealing with “servitudes,” is subdivided into personal servitudes (§§ 1018-1029), usufruct, (§§ 1030-1089), and limited personal servitudes (§§ 1090-1093). German writers have pointed out that, in the light of fundamental differences among predial servitudes, usufruct, and limited personal servitudes, the generic “servitude” is almost meaningless. See Baub, Lehrbuch des Sachenrechts 19 (2d ed. 1963); 3 Staudinger-Ring, Kommentar zum B.G.B. 1006 (11th ed. 1963); von Gierke, Das Sachenrecht des Bürgerlichen Rechts 140 (4th ed. 1959); 3 Otto Gierke, Deutsches Privatrecht 637 (1905).

\textsuperscript{17} See G. \textsc{Balis}, Civil Law Property 293 (3d ed. 1955) (in Greek). Book III, ch. VII of the Greek Civil Code bears the heading “Predial Servitudes,” whereas Book III, ch. VIII of the same code, bears the heading “Personal Servitudes.”

\textsuperscript{18} The redactors of the French Civil Code employed the terms “servitudes” or “predial services” but meticulously avoided reference in the Code to “personal servitudes” in order to prevent confusion with reprobated feudal tenures which had been suppressed by the Revolution. See 2 Toullier, Droit Civil Français no 94 (1833). French commentators, following the civilian tradition, do not hesitate to use the expressions “personal servitudes” and “predial servitudes.” According to prevailing practice, however, usufruct, use, and habitation are referred to by their names rather than by the generic “personal servitudes”; and the word “servitude” is thus ordinarily reserved for predial servitudes. See 3 Planiol et Ripert, Traité Pratique de Droit Civil Français no 753 (2d ed. Picard 1962).
principles governing predial servitudes in the legal systems of Louisiana, France, Germany, and Greece.

**PREDIAL SERVITUDES**

**Definition**

According to Article 647 of the Louisiana Civil Code of 1870, and corresponding Article 637 of the French Civil Code, a predial servitude is "a charge laid on an estate for the use and utility of another estate belonging to another owner." This definition indicates clearly that predial servitudes are real rights burdening immovables; that the creation of these rights requires the existence of two distinct immovables belonging to different owners; and that these rights are for the benefit of an immovable rather than a person. The definition makes no reference to the purpose or content of predial servitudes. This omission is quite natural, because, in contrast to other real rights which have a single purpose or content, predial servitudes may serve a multitude of purposes and may have a variable content. Reference in the Code to the purpose or content of predial servitudes might well be impractical. One might only state in a general way that the rights of predial servitudes either confer certain advantages of use without exhausting the utility of the burdened immovable or deprive the owner of the burdened immovable of certain specified prerogatives of his ownership.

Language in the Louisiana and French Civil Codes indicates that predial servitudes are due to an estate rather than to the owner of an estate. This apparent *personification* of the so-called dominant estate has its roots in Roman sources. Roman jurisconsults have used colorful expressions, such as *servitus praedii magis quam personae videtur, jus hauringi non hominis sed praedii est, jus fundi, fundus fundi servit, and servitus praedio videtur*, which might be taken to mean that the rights of servitudes belong to the dominant estate, a thing. According to modern analysis, however, things may not be subjects of

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3. See POTHIER, INTRODUCTION GÉNÉRALE AUX COUTUMES, tit. XII, art. 1, §1; 1 OEUVRES DE POTHIER no 312 (Bugnet ed. 1861): "Just faciendi aut prohibendi aliquid in alieno"; 3 PLANIOL ET RIPERT, TRAITÉ PRATIQUE DE DROIT CIVIL FRANÇAIS no 867 (2d ed. Picard 1952); cf. 3 SOERGEL-SIEBERT-BAUR, KOMMENTAR ZUM B.G.B. 374 (9th ed. 1960); HECK, GRUNDRISS DES SACHENRECHTS 303 (1930).
rights; rights belong to persons only. Therefore, legislative declarations in Louisiana and in France that predial servitudes are due to an estate must be taken as metaphors; they merely mean that predial servitudes are not attached to a particular person but they are due to anyone who happens to be owner of the dominant estate. Modern civil codes have eliminated analytical inaccuracies and provide expressly that predial servitudes are due to the owner of the dominant estate.

The German Civil Code contains a precise but cumbersome definition of predial servitudes (Grunddienstbarkeiten). These servitudes are charges laid on a tract of land in favor of the owner of another tract of land which confer on the latter certain advantages of use or exclude the doing of certain acts on the burdened land or prohibit the exercise of a right arising out of the ownership of the burdened tract of land in relation to the other tract of land. The definition is cumbersome because it includes reference to the purpose or content of predial servitudes. In Greece, Article 1118 of the Civil Code declares that a predial servitude is a real right, burdening an immovable in favor of the owner of another immovable, which confers on the latter a certain advantage. The following Article 1119, referring to the purpose or content of predial servitudes, specifies that the owner of the burdened immovable must tolerate certain uses by the owner of the other immovable or must refrain from the exercise of certain prerogatives of his ownership.

In the civilian literature, the estate burdened with a predial servitude is designated as "servient" (praedium serviens); the estate in whose favor (or in whose owner's favor) the servitude is established is designated as "dominant" (praedium dominans). In France, the redactors of the Code Civil have avoided these expressions in an effort to wipe out the memory.

5. See text at notes 6, 7 infra; G. Balis, Civil Law Property 294 (3d ed. 1955) (in Greek); Wolff-Raiser, Sachenrecht 433 (10th ed. 1957); Planiol et Ripert, Traité Pratique de Droit Civil Français no 321 (2d ed. Picard 1952).
7. See Greek Civil Code art. 1118.
8. Id. art. 1119; G. Balis, Civil Law Property 296 (3d ed. 1955) (in Greek).
9. See Pothier, Introduction Générale Aux Coutumes, tit. XII, art. 1, § 1. 1 Oeuvres de Pothier no 312 (Bugnet ed. 1861); 3 Planiol, et Ripert, Traité Pratique de Droit Civil Français no 870 (2d ed. Picard 1952); G. Balis, Civil Law Property 296 (3d ed. 1955) (in Greek).
of reprobated feudal tenures. They resorted to descriptive statements, such as "the estate for which the servitude has been established," "he who has a right of servitude," and "the estate which owes the servitude." Occasionally, however, reference is made in the French Civil Code to "the subject estate" or to the "servient estate." The redactors of the Louisiana Civil Codes, perhaps unnecessarily, have likewise avoided reference to the "servient" and "dominant" estates. Feudal tenures have never had a place in Louisiana property law. Accordingly, for the sake of brevity, the terms servient and dominant estate could have been used in the text of the Louisiana Civil Codes of 1808, 1825, and 1870. Today, these terms are consistently used in judicial decisions and in the headings of the annotated edition of the Louisiana Civil Code of 1870.

Content

According to Article 655 of the Louisiana Civil Code of 1870, predial servitudes may impose on the owner of the servient estate the duty either "to abstain from doing a particular thing, or to permit a certain thing to be done on his estate." Corresponding provisions in foreign civil codes indicate that the content of predial servitudes may be the toleration of certain activities on the servient estate (pati, servitus in patiendo), the prohibition of certain material acts (non facere, servitus in non faciendo), or the restriction of certain rights belonging to the owner of the servient estate by virtue of his ownership. In

12. See Xigues v. Bujac, 7 La. Ann. 498, 504 (1852): "In Louisiana, all titles to land were, and remain alodial, and not feudal. The feudal law, and its usages, never had a place in this region, under the Spanish government." Article 2, p. 126, of the Louisiana Civil Code of 1808, corresponding to Article 638 of the French Civil Code, provided that "the servitude does not establish any pre-eminence of one estate over the other." This provision was rightly suppressed in the 1825 revision. The redactors observed: "We have thought best to suppress this article which prescribed, that servitudes did not establish any right of pre-eminence of one estate over the other." This provision was adopted in France only for the purpose of preventing, that under the title of servitude feudal rights should be established, which had been before abolished. It is utterly useless among us." 1 Louisiana Legal Archives, Projet of the Civil Code of 1825, 71 (1837).
14. See B.G.B. § 1018; Greek Civ. Code art. 1119; Wolff-Raiser, Sachenrecht 433-44 (10th ed. 1957); G. Balis, Civil Law Property 299-301 (3d ed. 1955) (in Greek). For French doctrine, see 3 Planiol et Ripert, Traité Fra-
principle, predial servitudes may nowhere involve affirmative duties for the owner of the servient estate.\textsuperscript{15}

Predial servitudes involving toleration of certain activities on the servient estate may be for the use of that estate for certain purposes, for example, in connection with rights of way, aqueducts, or support of structures;\textsuperscript{16} or they may be for the taking of certain materials, as earth, stones, water, or wood.\textsuperscript{17} The taking of mineral substances, however, ordinarily forms the objects of rights other than predial servitudes. In Louisiana, servitudes for the taking of minerals, as oil and gas, are \textit{sui generis} real rights in the nature of limited personal servitudes rather than predial servitudes.\textsuperscript{18} In France, mineral operations are subject to a special legal regime.\textsuperscript{19} In Germany and in Greece, most minerals under the surface of the land are state-owned; landowners may thus grant predial servitudes for mineral operations only as to minerals which are not owned by the state.\textsuperscript{20}

Servitudes involving prohibition of certain material acts may exclude, for example, the erection of a building on a vacant lot\textsuperscript{21} or the use of the servient estate as a pasture or as an industrial establishment.\textsuperscript{22} In Louisiana, restraints on the use of property may either take the form of \textit{sui generis} real rights\textsuperscript{23}

\textit{TIQUE DE DROIT CIVIL FRANÇAIS} \textnumero 867 (3d ed. Picard 1952); \textit{PARDESSUS, TRAÎTÉ DES SERVITUDES} \textnumero 34 (1817).

15. \textit{See LA. CIV. CODE} 655: "One of the characteristics of a servitude is, that it does not oblige the owner of the estate subject to it to do anything"; 3 \textit{PLANIOL ET RIPERT, TRAÎTÉ PRATIQUE DE DROIT CIVIL FRANÇAIS} \textnumero 918 (3d ed. Picard 1952); \textit{WOLFF-RAISER, SACHENRECHT} 458 (10th ed. 1957); G. BALIS, \textit{CIVIL LAW PROPERTY} 292 (3d ed. 1955) (in Greek). For exceptions to this principle, see text at notes 29, 30 infra.


21. \textit{Cf. LA. CIV. CODE} art. 711. Further, predial servitudes may involve prohibition of building in any style other than the one agreed upon or prohibition of building above or below a certain height. \textit{See A. YIANNOPOULOS, CIVIL LAW PROPERTY} § 104 (1966); \textit{cf. MEISNER-STERN-HODES, NACHBARRECHT} 396 (3d ed. 1956); 3 \textit{STAUDINGER-RING, KOMMENTAR ZUM B.G.B.} 1036 (11th ed. 1963); Kammergericht, February 6, 1911, 26 O.L.G. 81, 83 (1913) (prohibition of cutting trees so that the landscape may be preserved).


or they may be veritable predial servitudes. Everywhere, the use or destination of immovable property is partly governed by zoning and building ordinances, i.e., by rules of public law.

Predial servitudes may, finally, exclude certain rights that the owner of the servient estate would be entitled to exercise by virtue of his ownership. For example, the owner of the servient estate may be deprived of his right to drain waters into an estate situated below\(^\text{24}\) or of his right to diffuse reasonable quantities of smoke, heat, or noise.\(^\text{25}\) Conversely, the owner of the servient estate may be bound by virtue of a predial servitude to tolerate an excessive emission of smoke, heat, or noise from the dominant estate, which, without the servitude, he would be entitled to suppress.\(^\text{26}\) Predial servitudes, however, may not exclude the performance of juridical acts affecting the servient estate; thus, a prohibition of alienation or partition may not form the content of a predial servitude.\(^\text{27}\) The question whether a predial servitude may involve prohibition of a competing business on the servient estate is still largely unresolved.\(^\text{28}\)

24. Article 660 of the Louisiana Civil Code of 1870 provides that the estate situated below must "receive the waters which run naturally from the estate situated above." This servitude, arising from the natural situation of the places, may be restricted or altered by agreement. See LA. CIV. CODE art. 752.

25. Article 668 of the Louisiana Civil Code of 1870 declares that "every one has the liberty of doing on his ground whatsoever he pleases, although it should occasion some inconvenience to his neighbor." This liberty may be restricted by means of a predial servitude. Cf. B.G.B. § 906; GREEK CIV. CODE art. 1003; WOLFF-RAISER, SACHENRECHT 435 (10th ed. 1957); G. BALIS, CIVIL LAW PROPERTY 301 (3d ed. 1955) (in Greek). Restrictions may also be imposed by municipal ordinances. See Dittrus, Grenzen der Anwendung der Servituten, 7 N.J.W. 1825 (1954).

26. Article 669 of the Louisiana Civil Code of 1870 indicates that a landowner may be entitled to diffuse an excessive amount of smoke or smell by virtue of a predial servitude established in favor of his estate. Cf. Ellis v. Blanchard, 45 So.2d 100 (La. App. 2d Cir. 1950) (claim of a servitude for the toleration of excessive noise).


28. In Germany and in Greece, an agreement prohibiting a competitive business on a neighboring lot may be a predial or a personal servitude. See G. BALIS, CIVIL LAW NEIGHBORING LOT 299 (3d ed. 1955) (in Greek); 3 STAUFINGER-RING, COMMENTAR ZUM B.G.B. 1048 (11th ed. 1963). According to French doctrine and jurisprudence, covenants not to compete do not establish predial servitudes. See 3 PLANIOL ET RIPERT, TRAITÉ PRATIQUE DE DROIT CIVIL FRANÇAIS no 924 (2d ed. Picard 1952). Cf. Leonard v. Lavigne, 245 La. 1104, 162 So.2d 341 (1964). In this case, a recorded lease provided that "the lessors hereby bind and obligate themselves, their heirs and assigns not to sell or lease all or part of the adjoining premises owned by them to any other person, firm or corporation for the purpose of engaging in a competitive business with this lessee." The adjoining
It is a principle of civil law that predial servitudes may not involve affirmative duties for the owner of the servient estate. Article 655 of the Louisiana Civil Code of 1870 thus declares that "one of the characteristics of a servitude is, that it does not oblige the owner of the estate subject to it to do anything." This is a rule of public policy which may not be derogated from by juridical act, unless the law provides otherwise. The matter has been discussed extensively in *Louisiana & A. R.R. v. Winn Parish Lumber Co.* In this case, a purchaser of timber lands stipulated, as a part of the consideration for the sale, to have the tonnage arising from the manufacture of timber transported by the railway of the seller. A clause in the contract provided that "all the obligations and conditions herein contained are declared to extend to and be binding upon the legal representatives and assigns of the parties hereto." In an action brought by the seller for the enforcement of the tonnage agreement, the defendant invoked Articles 655 and 709 of the Civil Code and argued that the contract "cannot be so enforced, because that would be to establish a servitude upon the land and the owner, consisting, as to the latter, in faciendo." The Louisiana Supreme Court held that the obligation assumed by the vendee "created, not a servitude, either upon the property or upon the vendees, but a real obligation, other than servitude, as to the property and the vendees, which passes with the title, premises were subsequently sold by the lessor to a third person without mention of the restriction in the act of sale. When the new owners started erecting a competitive business on their land, the lessee sought an injunction. The Louisiana Supreme Court rightly held that the stipulation in the contract of lease gave rise to a personal obligation. In the absence of a dominant estate, it could not be a predial servitude; and, in the absence of a general development plan in a subdivision, it could not be a sui generis real right in the nature of a valid building restriction. The court did not have the opportunity to examine whether the stipulation in question might be classified as a limited personal servitude.


30. See *La. Civ. Code* art. 709: "Owners have a right to establish on their estates, or in favor of their estates, such servitudes as they deem proper; provided... that such services imply nothing contrary to public policy"; id. art. 2013: "The real obligation... is susceptible of all the modifications that the will of the parties can suggest, except such as are forbidden by law." For the limits of contractual or testamentary freedom in the field of property law, see *Succession of Franklin*, 7 *La. Ann.* 395 (1852); *A. Yiannopoulos, Civil Law Property* §§ 87, 96 (1966).

31. See text at notes 38-40 *infra*.

32. 131 *La.* 288, 59 *So.* 403 (1911).

33. *Id.* at 291, 59 *So.* at 404.

34. *Id.* at 298, 59 *So.* at 406.
and also a personal obligation as to the vendees." Upon rehearing, however, this language was repudiated. The court stated that a decision on the question whether the tonnage stipulation constituted a real obligation was "unnecessary" since the purchaser had not parted with his title. "These contracts suggest a return to feudal times," the court said, "when the lord of the manor held the small farmers under his control and domination. But this is a matter which commends itself to the General Assembly, which is now in session in this state. We prefer under the circumstances, not to express our opinion upon this very weighty matter." In a monumental separate opinion, based on an exhaustive analysis of the historical sources of the Louisiana Civil Code, Justice Provosty criticized the opinion of the court and concluded that real rights and real obligations are synonymous terms, and that all innominate land charges are "servitudes." Hence, the tonnage stipulation was invalid as it purported to establish a reprobated servitude in faciendo.

The principle that servitudes may not involve affirmative duties for the owner of the servient estate admits an exception as to certain incidental duties necessary for the exercise of the servitude. Thus, parties may freely stipulate that the owner of the servient estate shall be charged with the duty to keep his estate fit for the purposes of the servitude or that he shall maintain in good state of repair certain works necessary for the use and preservation of the servitude. And, under all

35. Id. at 303, 59 So. at 408.
36. Id. at 312, 59 So. at 411.
37. Id., 59 So. at 427: "We cannot change the nature of this charge, or disguise the fact that it is a servitude, by refusing to call it a servitude, and designating it by its generic name of a real obligation, or of a condition imposed upon the title; but a real right of that kind imposed upon the title, is a servitude. A charge imposed upon property, by which the owners of it, are bound to do something, is a servitude. It is a servitude, and nothing else."
38. See 4 HUC, COMMENTAIRE THÉORIQUE ET PRATIQUE DE CODE CIVIL 495-96, 533 (1893). At least in connection with natural and legal servitudes, the law implies that the owner of the servient estate is charged with the duty to keep his estate fit for the purposes of the servitude or that he shall maintain in good state of repair certain works necessary for the use and preservation of the servitude. Further, a riparian proprietor may be under obligation to cut trees on the banks of a stream in order to keep the channel deep for the exercise of servitudes relating to navigation. See Op. ATTY. GEN. 715 (1938-40). An unlawful interference with the rights of the owner of the dominant estate, or a violation of the obligations of the owner of the servient estate, may give rise to an action for damages. See Wicknair v. Perrilloux, Orl. No. 8887 (1923) (unrep.); Maddox v. International Paper Co., 47 F. Supp. 829 (D.C. La. 1942); Note, 17 TUL. L. REV. 607 (1943).
39. See LA. Civ. CODE arts. 699, 712, 773; FRENCH CIV. CODE art. 698; B.G.B. § 1021; GREEK CIV. CODE art. 1126.
Civil Codes, if the exercise of the servitude requires certain structures, the owner of the servient estate must keep these structures fit at his expense, unless the contrary is stipulated. All these incidental affirmative duties of the owner of the servient estate qualify as land charges or real obligations; accordingly, the owner of the servient estate may be relieved of these duties upon abandonment of the burdened property to the owner of the dominant estate.

The owner of the servient estate may everywhere bind himself by a personal obligation to perform certain affirmative duties in connection with a predial servitude. These obligations may be heritable, but they are not transferable to successors by particular title without express stipulation to that effect. Whether a juridical act is intended to create a personal obligation, a permissible predial servitude, a sui generis real right, or a reprobated servitude in faciendo, may be a question of contractual or testamentary interpretation.

40. See LA. Civ. CODE art. 773; FRENCH Civ. CODE art. 698; B.G.B. § 1022; GREEK Civ. CODE art. 1127. Roman law recognized a remarkable exception to the principle that servitudes may not involve affirmative duties for the owner of the servient estate. The servitude oneris ferendi, a right to have one's wall supported by a neighbor's, imposed on him the duty of keeping the support in repair. See Digest, 8.5.6.2.; Id. 8.5.8.2.; W. Buckland, A Text-Book of Roman Law 259 (2d ed. 1950).


44. Cf. LA. Civ. CODE art. 3556(28); A. Yiannopoulos, Civil Law Property §§ 112, 113 (1966).

45. In Gambais v. Douglas, 167 La. 791, 120 So. 369 (1929), a purchaser of land had bound himself to erect on the "premises a single residence." The Louisiana Supreme Court held that since the obligation in question was one in faciendo it could not be a predial servitude; it was merely a personal obligation of the purchaser. It seems that the court grasped at a straw when it characterized the purchaser's obligation as one involving affirmative duties. Obviously, the parties had intended to exclude the erection of a building other than a single residence. What then if the parties had employed this negative expression? Could not this prohibition form the content of a predial servitude? Perhaps, the true ground of decision was that since the stipulation in question was not in favor of an estate it could not possibly be construed as creating a predial servitude. Further, as the court observed, "no general development plan" had been contemplated by the parties, as in a subdivision situation; in these circumstances the court was not willing to recognize the creation of a sui generis real right in the nature of a valid building restriction. Restraints on the use of property are not valid in Louisiana, unless, of course, they qualify as predial servitudes or as building restrictions in a subdivision. See A. Yiannopoulos, Civil Law Property §§ 104, 114 (1966).
Nature

According to traditional civilian analysis, predial servitudes are dismemberments of ownership, jura in re aliena, rather than distinct rights of ownership. Article 658 of the Louisiana Civil Code of 1870 declares to the point that "the part of an estate upon which a servitude is exercised, does not cease to belong to the owner of the estate; he who has the servitude has no right of ownership in the part, but only the right of using it." This analysis leads to a number of practical consequences. For example, the ownership of an immovable may not be lost by the effect of the prescription of non-use whereas servitudes are extinguished if not exercised during the applicable period of time. Further, the owner of an immovable may use it as he sees fit, whereas the holder of a right of servitude must use it in accordance with the purpose of the servitude. When a person exercises certain rights on lands, it may thus be important to determine whether these rights are exercised by virtue of ownership or by virtue of servitude. If there are titles, determination of the nature of the rights involved is a matter of contractual or testamentary interpretation. If there are no titles, conflicting claims are determined in the light of all available facts.

46. See Pothier, Introduction Générale Aux Coutumes, tit. XII, art. 1, § 1; 1 Oeuvres de Pothier 312 (Bugnet ed. 1861); A. Yiannopoulos, Civil Law Property § 90 (1966). For the notion of easements as proprietary interests in common law, see Kagan, Servitudes as Compared with Easements under English Law, 25 Tul. L. Rev. 336 (1951).

47. LA. CIV. CODE art. 658, 659; There is no corresponding article in the Louisiana Civil Code of 1808 or in the French Civil Code. According to the redactors of the Louisiana Civil Code of 1825, the source of this provision is "Digest, book 8, tit. 5, law 4 to this point." 1 LOUISIANA LEGAL ARCHIVES, PROJET OF THE CIVIL CODE OF 1825, 70 (1937).


49. See LA. CIV. CODE arts. 789, 3546; FRENCH CIV. CODE art. 706. For a rapprochement of ownership and servitudes, see 3 Planiol et Ripert, Traité Pratique de Droit Civil Français 874 (2d ed. Picard 1952).

50. See, e.g., American Tel. & Tel. Co. v. East End Realty Co., 223 La. 532, 66 So.2d 327 (1953); Bond v. Texas & P. R. R., 181 La. 765, 160 So. 406 (1937); Louisiana Power & Light Co. v. Dileo, 79 So.2d 150 (La. App. 1st Cir. 1955). It follows that advantages of land ownership are attributed to the owner of the soil rather than to the holder of the servitude. See, e.g., Sun Oil Co. v. Stout, 46 So.2d 151 (La. App. 2d Cir. 1950) (mineral rights); Chiasson v. Duplechain, 56 So.2d 615 (La. App. 1st Cir. 1952) (reversionary interest in land subject to extinguished servitude).


In Louisiana and in France, predial servitudes are immovable real rights, i.e., incorporeal immovables, governed, in principle, by rules applicable to immovable property. In Germany and in Greece, however, the division of things into moveables and immovables applies to corporeals only; hence, predial servitudes are neither moveables nor immovables. Nevertheless, the creation, function, and termination of predial servitudes is in both countries subject to the rules governing immovable property. In addition to directly applicable provisions to this effect, the German Civil Code provides that predial servitudes are inseparable component parts of the ownership of an immovable; and the Greek Civil Code, in addition to directly applicable provisions, establishes the general rule that a person's "immovable patrimony" includes predial servitudes.

Predial servitudes, according to the Romanist tradition, are

There is no legal presumption in Louisiana or in France for the determination of the question whether a person exercises certain rights on land by virtue of ownership or by virtue of a servitude. See 3 PLANIOL ET RIPERT, TRAITÉ PRATIQUE DE DROIT CIVIL FRANÇAIS 874-75 (2d ed. Picard 1952).

53. See LA. CIV. CODE art. 471; Coguenhem v. Trosclair, 137 La. 985, 69 So. 800 (1915); French CIV. CODE art. 526; A YIANNOPOULOS, CIVIL LAW PROPERTY § 60 (1966). The classification of predial servitudes as incorporeal immovables leads to a number of practical consequences. For example, predial servitudes are susceptible of quasi-possession rather than possession. See LA. CIV. CODE art. 3432. As incorporeals, predial servitudes are not susceptible of delivery but must be established by grant or by prescription. See Orleans Nav. Co. v. New Orleans, 2 Mart.(O.S.) 214 (La. 1812). And, since predial servitudes are immovables by the object to which they apply, they do not result in the creation of a separate estate. LA. CIV. CODE art. 658.

By analogy to predial servitudes, Louisiana courts have consistently held that the sale or reservation of minerals establishes a servitude, i.e., an incorporeal immovable, rather than a corporeal estate. See, e.g., Union Sulphur Co. v. Andrau, 217 La. 662, 47 So. 2d 38 (1950); Childs v. Porter-Wadley Lumber Co., 190 La. 508, 182 So. 516 (1938); Lee v. Giauque, 154 La. 491, 97 So. 669 (1923); Wemple v. Nabors Oil & Gas Co., 154 La. 483, 97 So. 666 (1923). The sale or reservation of standing timber, on the other hand, confers ownership of a distinct corporeal immovable, the timber estate. See La. Acts 1904, No. 135, now LA. R.S. 9:1103 (1950); Stanga v. Lake Superior Piling Co., 214 La. 227, 36 So. 2d 778 (1948); Big Pine Lumber Co. v. Hunt, 145 La. 342, 82 So. 363 (1919); Walker v. Simmons, 155 So. 2d 234 (La. App. 3d Cir. 1963); A YIANNOPOULOS, CIVIL LAW PROPERTY § 103 (1966).

54. See Coguenhem v. Trosclair, 137 La. 985, 69 So. 800 (1915); A YIANNOPOULOS, CIVIL LAW PROPERTY § 63 (1966). Certain rules governing immovable property, however, may not apply to incorporeal immovables. For example, incorporeals are insusceptible of manual delivery and must be transferred by grant. See Orleans Nav. Co. v. New Orleans, 2 Mart.(O.S.) 214 (La. 1812). Further, Louisiana courts have refused to allow actions for lesion in cases involving sale of speculative mineral interests. See Wilkins v. Nelson, 155 La. 807, 99 So. 607 (1924); A YIANNOPOULOS, § 63 n.296 supra.


56. See B.G.B. §§ 96, 873, 1027, 1029.

57. See GREEK CIV. CODE arts. 949, 1121.
inherent qualities of estates. They may not exist independently of the dominant or of the servient estate. Once they are established, the rights of predial servitudes may not be alienated or seized separately from the dominant estate to which they belong. On the contrary, any alienation, seizure, or encumbrance of the dominant estate includes predial servitudes established in its favor: ambulant cum dominio. Conversely, an alienation, seizure, or encumbrance of the servient estate is made subject to existing rights of servitudes. Thus, changes in the ownership of the two estates are immaterial; the person who happens to be owner of the servient estate is bound to suffer the exercise of the right of servitude by the person who happens to be owner of the dominant estate. These principles have been expressly incorporated into the Louisiana Civil Code of 1870. Thus, Article 652 declares that "a servitude is an incorporeal right which cannot exist without the estate to which it belongs, and of which it is an accessory." The following Article 653 makes it clear that "whatever changes may take in the place of the owners" the servitude remains the same, and Article 654 provides that a predial servitude "is a right so inherent in the estate to which it is due, that the faculty of using it, considered alone and independent of the estate, can not be given, sold, let or mortgaged without the
estate to which it appertains." There are no precisely corresponding provisions in the French, German, or Greek Civil Codes. Nevertheless, it is everywhere clear that predial servitudes are rights which cannot exist independently of the dominant or of the servient estate. According to French doctrine and German legislation predial servitudes are component parts of the ownership of an immovable. And in Greece, though not component parts, predial servitudes are regarded as accessorial rights inherent to things.

**Things Susceptible**

**Immovables**

According to Article 647 of the Louisiana Civil Code of 1870, predial servitudes may be established on an "estate" in favor of "another estate." Question thus arises as to the meaning of the word estate which is a translation of héritage, occurring in the French text of the Civil Codes of 1808 and 1825 as well as in the French Civil Code.

It is well-settled in France that the word héritage in Article 637 of the Code Civil refers exclusively to tracts of lands and buildings. These are the only immovables which may be burdened with a predial servitude or in whose favor a predial servitude may be established. Standing timber, immovables by destination, and incorporeal immovables are not susceptible of burdens with predial servitudes.

64. LA. CIV. CODE art. 654; LA. CIV. CODE art. 650 (1825). There is no corresponding article in the Louisiana Civil Code of 1808 or in the French Civil Code. According to the redactors of the Louisiana Civil Code of 1825, the sources of this provision are "Domat, part 1, book 1, tit. 12, sec. 1, No. 3. Pardessus, treatise, des servitudes, No. 6, p. 9." LOUISIANA LEGAL ARCHIVES, PROJET OF THE CIVIL CODE OF 1825, 70 (1937). See also Simoneux v. Lebermuth & Israel Planting Co., 155 LA. 689, 99 So. 681 (1924); Brown v. Terry, 103 So. 2d 541 (La. App. 1st Cir. 1958).


68. See text at note 1 supra.

69. See LA. CIV. CODE art. 643 (1825); LA. CIV. CODE p. 126, art. 1 (1808); French CIV. CODE art. 637.

predial servitudes. Indeed, according to French law, standing timber and immovables by destination are parts of an immovable by nature rather than distinct immovables; hence, they may neither be burdened nor favored with a predial servitude. Incorporeal immovables, i.e., rights which the law classifies as immovables, are insusceptible of predial servitudes by their nature; predial servitudes involve the exercise of material acts which relate to corporeal things only.\textsuperscript{71} It follows that there can be no servitude on another servitude (servitus servitutis non potest).\textsuperscript{72}

In Louisiana, the word “estate” in Article 647 of the Civil Code of 1870 means, as in France, a distinct corporeal immovable. This is made clear by Article 710 of the same Code which indicates that predial servitudes may be established on, or in favor of, tracts of lands and buildings.\textsuperscript{73} These were in 1870—and still are under the Code—the only immovables susceptible of servitudes. It follows that constructions other than buildings, though classified as immovables by nature under Article 464 of the Civil Code, are not susceptible of predial servitudes because they are not distinct immovables; and the same is true of immovables by destination and incorporeal immovables.\textsuperscript{74} Timber

\textsuperscript{71.} See 3 Planiol et Ripert, Traité Pratique de Droit Civil Français no 867 (2d ed. Picard 1852); G. Balis, Civil Law Property 292 (3d ed. 1955) (in Greek).

\textsuperscript{72.} See note 71 supra. The burdening of a servitude with another servitude would involve alienation of the servitude separately from the dominant estate; such an alienation is not permissible. Cf. text at note 64 supra. This does not apply to usufruct which may be burdened with another usufruct in Louisiana and in France. See A. Yianoupolos, Personal Servitudes §§ 4, 47 (1968).

\textsuperscript{73.} See LA. CIV. CODE art. 710; LA. CIV. Code art. 706 (1825); LA. CIV. CODE 138, art. 50 (1808); FRENCH CIV. CODE art. 687. It should be noted that Article 744 of the Louisiana Civil Code of 1870 declares that “servitudes may be established on all things susceptible of ownership” (emphasis added). This language is inaccurate and should be disregarded. It would be contrary to fundamental principles of our Code to admit that predial servitudes may be established on all kinds of things, movable or immovable, corporeal or incorporeal! Article 744 was first adopted in the 1825 revision and the redactors cited as its sources: “Pardessus, des servitudes, No. 47, p. 67.” See 1 Louisiana Legal Archives, Projet of the Civil Code of 1825, 81 (1837). The pertinent passage in the treatise of Pardessus reads as follows: “All immovables susceptible of private ownership, to whomever they may belong, may be burdened with predial servitudes.” Pardessus, Traité des Servitudes no 67 (1817). Accordingly, in the light of its sources, Article 744 should be given a restrictive interpretation which alone would make it compatible with the rest of the Code.

\textsuperscript{74.} In Harwood Oil & Mining Co. v. Black, 240 La. 641, 124 So.2d 764 (1960), the Supreme Court held that a mineral lessee did not have an “estate” in land, and, therefore, could not claim a servitude of passage under Article 699 of the Civil Code. The same reasoning ought to apply also to the holder of a mineral servitude. For the proposition that a servitude may not be burdened with another servitude, see Gungy v. Commercial Solvents Corp., 170 So.2d 259 (La. App. 2d Cir. 1965): “Of course, two servitudes as to the whole of mineral interest cannot exist simultaneously on the same tract of land.”
estates\(^7\) and individual apartments\(^6\) however, qualify today by virtue of special legislation as distinct corporeal immovables; hence, in spite of the restrictive enumeration of immovables susceptible of servitudes in Article 710 of the Civil Code, it ought to be clear that predial servitudes may be established on, or in favor of, timber estates\(^7\) and individual apartments.

The German Civil Code provides expressly that predial servitudes may be established on, or in favor of the owner of, a tract of land.\(^7\) According to German doctrine and jurisprudence, the notion of a tract of land includes ownership-like rights over immovables which are regarded as juridical fundi.\(^7\) In Greece, Article 1118 of the Civil Code declares that predial servitudes may be established on, or in favor of the owner of, an immovable.\(^8\) The word "immovable" in the Code refers exclusively to the ground and its component parts.\(^9\) Nevertheless, separately owned mines qualify as distinct corporeal immovables under special legislation\(^8\) and should be regarded as susceptible of predial servitudes. Further, the Greek Civil Code recognizes the ownership of individual apartments,\(^3\) and, under special legislation, separately owned individual apartments qualify as distinct immovables\(^4\) which should be susceptible of predial servitudes.\(^5\)

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76. See La. Acts 1962, No. 494, now La. R.S. 9:1121-1142 (1967 Supp.); A. Yiannopoulos, Civil Law Property § 98 (1966). Under this legislation, an apartment "may be individually conveyed and encumbered and may be the subject of ownership, possession or sale and of all types of juridical acts inter vivos or mortis causa, as if it were sole and entirely independent of other apartments in the building of which it forms a part, and the corresponding individual titles and interests shall be recordable." Id. § 1124.

77. See Kavanagh v. Frost-Johnson Lumber Co., 149 La. 972, 90 So. 275 (1921); Walker v. Simmons, 155 So.2d 234 (La. App. 3d Cir. 1963) (servitude of passage in favor of a timber estate).

78. See B.G.B. § 1018.

79. See Wolff-Raiser, Sachenrecht 433 (10th ed. 1957). Thus, predial servitudes may be established on, or in favor of the owner of, a heritable building right (Erbbaurecht) or an exclusive right for the exploitation of natural resources (Bergwerkseigentum). Id. For the notion of ownership-like rights under German law, see A. Yiannopoulos, Civil Law Property § 117 (1966).


83. See Greek Civ. Code art. 1002.

84. See Law of Jan. 4/9, 1929, No. 3741, art. 10.

Private and Public Things

In all legal systems under consideration, predial servitudes may be established on, or in favor of, immovable property of private persons as well as immovable property of the state and its political subdivisions.

In Louisiana and in France, the property of the state and its political subdivisions is distinguished into property of the private domain and property of the public domain.86 The property of the private domain does not differ in nature from property held by private persons and ought to be subject to all the rules of the Civil Code governing predial servitudes. This idea is generally followed in France.87 In Louisiana, however, the Constitution, legislation, and jurisprudence have worked out exceptions from the general rules of the Civil Code with respect to the alienation and prescription of state property. Thus, property of the private domain of the state must, ordinarily, be alienated in accordance with certain formalities and may not be lost for the state by the effect of any prescription.88 It follows, then, that private persons may acquire servitudes on the private domain of the state only by title89 and in accordance with the applicable formalities governing alienation of state property; the creation of servitudes on property of the private domain of the state by the effect of acquisitive prescription is excluded. Property of the private domain of political subdivisions, on the other hand, is subject to the general rules governing prescription;90 hence, this property may be burdened with servitudes in favor of private persons by title as well as by the effect of acquisitive prescription.

According to Article 744 of the Louisiana Civil Code of 1870, servitudes may be established “even on the public domain, on
the common property of cities and other incorporated places."\(^91\) Some of these servitudes arise from the natural situation of places, as drainage through public waterways;\(^92\) others arise by operation of law, as servitudes of public use, dealt with elsewhere;\(^93\) and others are purely conventional. Conventional servitudes on property of the public domain of the state\(^94\) and its political subdivisions\(^95\) may not be acquired by acquisitive prescription; they must be granted by title.\(^96\) Article 861 of the

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\(^92\) Cf. La. Civ. Code art. 690; 3 Aubry et Rac, Droit Civil Français nos. 12, 47 (5th ed. 1900).

\(^93\) Cf. La. Civ. Code arts. 453, 454; A. Yiannopoulos, CIVIL LAW PROPERTY §§ 34-36 (1966). See also La. Civ. Code arts. 664-674. Cf. Parish v. Municipality No. 2, 8 La. Ann. 145, 148 (1853): "We agree fully with the authority cited from Dalloz, that the fact of having a door opening upon a street, constitutes a servitude on that street—in the sense, that if the destination of the street is changed, and it is adjudged by government to an individual, it remains subject to the servitude of passage."

\(^94\) For the proposition that the public domain of the state is imprescriptible, see La. Const., art. XIX, § 16; La. Civ. Code arts. 453, 861; State v. Aucoin, 206 La. 786, 20 So.2d 136 (1944); Ingram v. Police Jury of Parish of St. Tammany, 20 La. Ann. 226 (1808); A. Yiannopoulos, CIVIL LAW PROPERTY § 36 n.219 (1966). Further, it is well established in Louisiana that servitudes that the public domain of the state may have on private property may not be lost by the prescription of non-use. See Scorsune v. State through Department of Highways, 230 La. 254, 88 So.2d 211 (1956), and authorities cited Cf. La. R.S. 48:228 (1956): "Prescription does not run against immovable property or rights thereto legally acquired by the department [of highways] for the use as rights of way for public purposes."

\(^95\) For the proposition that public property of the political subdivisions of the state is imprescriptible, see City of New Orleans v. Salmon Brick & Lumber Co., 135 La. 828, 868, 66 So. 237, 251 (1914): "The only exception established by law in favor of municipal corporations is that their public property is not alienable and therefore cannot be acquired by prescription"; Anderson v. Thomas, 166 La. 512, 117 So. 573 (1928); Sheen v. Stothart, 29 La. Ann. 630 (1877); Mayor v. Magnon, 4 Mart. (O.S.) 2 (La. 1815); Locke v. Lester, 78 So.2d 14 (La. App. 2d Cir. 1955); Kemp v. Town of Independence, 156 So. 56 (La. App. 1st Cir. 1934); cf. Burthe v. Blake & Town of Carrolton, 9 La. Ann. 244 (1854). Possessory actions against the public interest may not be brought. See Bruning v. City of New Orleans, 165 La. 511, 115 So. 733 (1928); Martin v. City of Lafayette, 162 La. 262, 110 So. 415 (1928); Keefe v. City of Monroe, 9 La. App. 545, 120 So. 102 (2d Cir. 1929).

Louisiana decisions indicate that servitudes belonging to the public domain of political subdivisions of the state may be lost by non-use. See Paret v. Louisiana Highway Commission, 178 La. 454, 151 So. 768 (1933); Mitchell v. Board of Commissioners of Jefferson and Plaquemines Drainage District, 161 So.2d 384 (La. App. 4th Cir. 1964); Louisiana Highway Commission v. Raxdale, 12 So.2d 631 (La. App. 2d Cir. 1943); Jouett v. Keeneey, 17 La. App. 523, 130 So. 175 (2d Cir. 1931). These decisions could, perhaps, be explained on the ground that the political subdivisions in question had not actually acquired the servitudes they claimed; they had a right to acquire a servitude for the public domain and this right was lost by prescription.

\(^96\) Cf. text at note 89 supra. Servitudes for the use or exploitation of things of the public domain may be granted by the authorities or reserved by the owner upon dedication of a thing to public use. See A. Yiannopoulos, CIVIL LAW
Louisiana Civil Code of 1870 declares to the point that works which "obstruct or embarrass" the use of the public domain "may be destroyed at the expense of those who claim them" and "the owner of these works can not prevent their being destroyed under the pretext of any prescription or possession, even immemorial, which he may have had of it, if it be proved that the time these works were constructed, the soil on which they are built was public, and has not ceased to be since."\(^7\)

Demolition of the works may be avoided only if they "consist of houses or other buildings, which cannot be destroyed, without causing signal damage to the owner of them, and if these houses or other buildings merely encroach upon the public way, without preventing its use."\(^8\) But, in this case, if the owner undertakes to rebuild the works, he must "relinquish that part of the soil or of the public way, upon which they formerly stood."\(^9\)

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\(^7\) LA. CIV. CODE art. 861; La. Civ. Code art. 857 (1825). There is no corresponding article in the Louisiana Civil Code of 1808 or in the French Civil Code. See comment by the redactors of the 1825 Code in \textit{1 LOUISIANA LEGAL ARCHIVES, PROJET OF THE CIVIL CODE OF 1825}, 103 (1937): "By an act of the legislature of the 15th Feb. 1808, entitled an act concerning the police of the shore of navigable rivers, and for other purposes; it is said, that those who construct works or place any impediment in the beds of navigable rivers, or on their banks, or on other public places, shall be prosecuted by information, and punished by fine, and that the works shall be destroyed at their expense. As the effects of this act cannot extend to works erected or put in places prior to its promulgation, we have thought proper to repeat here the dispositions of our ancient laws, which order the destruction of them, and which are founded on the principle that no one can acquire any property in public places by possession. Part 3, tit. 28, law 4."

\(^8\) LA. CIV. CODE art. 862; La. Civil Code art. 858 (1825). There is no corresponding article in the Louisiana Civil Code of 1808 or in the French Civil Code. The redactors of the 1825 Louisiana Civil Code observed: "It may happen that a man may have built or encroached on the public soil, without knowing it, and in good faith. It would be unjust to demolish the buildings which might cause his ruin, especially when they have stood a long time, and merely encroach upon the public soil without absolutely preventing its use, as in the case of this article." \textit{1 LOUISIANA LEGAL ARCHIVES, PROJET OF THE CIVIL CODE OF 1825}, 103 (1937).

\(^9\) Id.
It is generally accepted in France that property of the public domain may be burdened with servitude-like rights\textsuperscript{100} in favor of private persons.\textsuperscript{101} Some of these rights correspond to the very destination of the things of the public domain. On this kind are rights of passage, of ingress and egress, of lights and view,\textsuperscript{102} and of drainage,\textsuperscript{103} that owners of immovables have over adjacent public lands or waterbodies—subject to the applicable administrative regulations. Other servitude-like rights are merely compatible with the destination of the things of the public domain and are accorded by the administration. Of this kind are subterraneous passageways, overpasses, and bridges connecting properties separated by a highway, a railway, or a canal.\textsuperscript{104} There is no general agreement in France as to the precise classification of these rights. Some courts consider these rights to be servitudes;\textsuperscript{105} other courts, under the influence of the doctrine developed by Aubry and Rau,\textsuperscript{106} avoid reference to servitudes and prefer to speak of \textit{sui-generis} rights.\textsuperscript{107} Commentators classify these rights as administrative servitudes.\textsuperscript{108} Be that as it may,

\textsuperscript{100}These rights are characterized as "servitude-like" rather than "servitudes" because, according to strict doctrine, the public domain is inalienable and may not be burdened with predial servitudes. See \textit{6 BAUDRY-LACANTINERIE, TRAITÉ THÉORIQUE ET PRATIQUE DE DROIT CIVIL no 517} (3d ed. Chauveau 1905). Exceptionally, however, an owner who transfers his property to the public domain may reserve in his favor a veritable servitude. See Paris, July 10, 1925, D.H. 1925.563.

\textsuperscript{101}The public domain is susceptible of private rights (\textit{jura propria}) which are compatible with, and in most instances serve the public interest. These rights may be based on a concession (franchise), a lease, or a mere license. Concessions ordinarily establish real rights, in the nature of predial or personal servitudes, whereas leases and licenses create merely personal rights. In no case rights accorded on things of the public domain may obstruct or deter the public use. See \textit{3 PLANIOL ET RIPERT, TRAITÉ PRATIQUE DE DROIT CIVIL FRANÇAIS no 150} (2d ed. Picard 1952).

\textsuperscript{102}See \textit{Req., May 1, 1912, S. 1913.1.31; Civ., Feb. 5, 1879, D. 1879.1.52, S. 1879.1.167; Civ., May 16, 1877, D. 1877.1.431, S. 1878.1.27.}


\textsuperscript{104}See \textit{3 PLANIOL DE RIPERT, TRAITÉ PRATIQUE DE DROIT CIVIL FRANÇAIS no 808} (2d ed. Picard 1952); \textit{6 BAUDRY-LACANTINERIE, TRAITÉ THÉORIQUE ET PRATIQUE DE DROIT CIVIL no 518} (3d ed. Chauveau 1905).

\textsuperscript{105}See \textit{Req., March 22, 1876, D. 1876.1.206, S. 1876.1.445; Req., June 3, 1891, D. 1892.1.294, S. 1892.1.259.}

\textsuperscript{106}See \textit{3 AUBRY ET RAU, DROIT CIVIL FRANÇAIS nos. 122-23} (5th ed. 1906).

\textsuperscript{107}See \textit{Civ., March 15, 1887, D. 1887.1.445, S. 1887.1.153; Req., June 21, 1906, D. 1913.5.54.}

\textsuperscript{108}See \textit{DUZ ET DEBEYRE, TRAITÉ DE DROIT ADMINISTRATIF 803} (1952); \textit{RIGAUD, LA THÉORIE DES DROIT RÉELS ADMINISTRATIFS 209, 289} (Thesis, Tou-
the rights of adjacent owners over things of the public domain are protected in France against invasion by third persons by analogous application of the rules governing protection of servitudes. Vis-a-vis the administration, however, the rights of adjacent owners are somewhat precarious; the authorities may, in the interest of the general public, suppress or restrict the rights of adjacent owners by abandoning a right of way, relocating it, or by undertaking the execution of public works. The adjacent owners may recover compensation for damages suffered as a result of the execution of public works; and, in cases of abuse of administrative discretion, they may resort to justice for the annulment of prejudicial administrative acts.

The notions of the private and of the public domain have been avoided in the Civil Codes of Germany and of Greece. Under these Codes, property belonging to the state and its political subdivisions does not differ in nature from property held by private persons. State property, therefore, may be burdened with predial servitudes in favor of private persons. But property subject to public use, whether it belongs to the state, its political subdivisions, or to private persons, may be burdened with private rights only to the extent that these rights do not exclude or deter the public use. This follows from the characterization of property subject to public use as out of commerce.

louse 1914); Mestre, Note S. 1911.2.109. For the notion of administrative real rights, see A. Yiannopoulos, Civil Law Property § 87 (1966).
110. See Civ., May 16, 1877, D. 1877.1.431, S. 1878.1.27; Civ., Feb. 25, 1880, D. 1880.1.255, S. 1881.1.167. In the case of déclassement of a public thing and transfer to a private person, the administration ordinarily imposes the condition that the acquirer should respect pre-existing rights in favor of adjacent owners. See Req., April 15, 1890, D. 1891.1.52, S. 1891.128; Civ., June 25, 1879, D. 1879.1.324, S. 1879.1.448.
111. See Council of State, April 25, 1890, S. 1892.3.81; April 8, 1890, D. 1892.3.38; Jan. 25, 1897, S. 1898.3.56.
112. See Council of State, March 12, 1909, D. 1911.3.88.
Essential Features of Predial Servitudes

According to traditional civilian precepts which have been incorporated into modern civil codes, predial servitudes are characterized by a number of essential features.

In the first place, it is necessary that there be “two different estates, one of which owes the servitude to the other.” Indeed, no servitude may be imposed on an estate in its own favor; nor may a servitude be imposed on a person in favor of an estate; and, if a servitude is imposed on an estate in favor of a person rather than of another estate, it is a personal servitude.

Second, it is necessary “that these two estates belong to two different persons.” In Louisiana and in France, if the two estates belong to the same person, “the application which the owner makes of one to the advantage of the other is not called a servitude, but a disposition of the owner” (destination du)

117. LA. CIV. CODE art. 648; LA. CIV. CODE art. 644 (1825). There is no corresponding article in the Louisiana Civil Code of 1808 or in the French Civil Code. According to the redactors of the Louisiana Civil Code of 1825, the source of this provision is “Thoullier, droit civil, vol. 3, Nos. 586 & 587, p. 491 & 492.”

118. LA. CIV. CODE art. 649; id. art. 619: “... No servitudes can be due by a thing to the owner of such thing”; Efner v. Ketteringham, 41 So.2d 130 (La. App. 2d Cir. 1949); text at note 123 infra.

119. LA. CIV. CODE art. 709; LA. CIV. CODE art. 705 (1825); LA. CIV. CODE p. 138, art. 306 (1808); FRENCH CIV. CODE art. 686.

120. See LA. CIV. CODE art. 757; cf. SIMONEUX v. Lebermuth & Israel Planting Co., 155 LA. 689, 90 So. 551 (1924); A. YIANNOPOULOS, PERSONAL SERVITUDES §§ 1, 125 (1968).

121. LA. CIV. CODE art. 649; LA. CIV. CODE art. 645 (1825). There is no corresponding article in the Louisiana Civil Code of 1808 or in the French Civil Code. According to the redactors of the Louisiana Civil Code of 1825, the sources of these provisions are “Digest, book 8, tit. 2, law 39. Pardessus, treatise des servitudes, No. 16, p. 31.”

122. See LA. CIV. CODE arts. 649, 767-769; FRENCH CIV. CODE arts. 692-694; cf. LAVILLEBREUVE v. Cosgrove, 13 LA. ANN. 323 (1858); Efner v. Kettering-
père de famille). The disposition of the owner involves exercise of the prerogatives of ownership rather than of a right of servitude. This is expressed in the maxim nemini res sua servit\textsuperscript{123} (no one has right of servitude in his own things), which has been incorporated into the Civil Codes of Louisiana,\textsuperscript{124} France,\textsuperscript{125} and Greece.\textsuperscript{126} The maxim refers to situations in which two estates belong in their entirety to the same owner. Thus, the co-owner of an estate held by undivided shares may have a right of servitude on an estate of which he is the sole owner; and, conversely, the sole owner of an estate may have a right of servitude on an estate in which he has an undivided interest.\textsuperscript{127} The maxim that no one may have a right of servitude on his own things has been abrogated in Germany by the Civil Code.\textsuperscript{128}

Third, it is necessary “that the servitude have for its object the use or benefit of the estate in favor of which it is established.”\textsuperscript{129} This principle of utility, expressed in the adage servi-

\textsuperscript{123} See \textit{Digest}, 8.2. fr. 26.

\textsuperscript{124} See \textit{La. Civ. Code} art. 619; note 83 supra; City of New Orleans v. Board of Commissioners of the Port of N.O., 148 So.2d 782, 786 (La. App. 4th Cir. 1963): “That there is no servitude where there is but one owner would appear to be obvious even in the absence of the quoted articles because of the fact that ownership necessarily would include all of the rights which could be derived from a servitude.” See also Bryant v. Shoolars, 104 La. 786, 29 So. 350 (1901) (openings in a wall which stands entirely on one’s own land involves the exercise of prerogatives of ownership rather than a servitude.)

\textsuperscript{125} See 3 \textit{Planjol et Ripert}, \textit{Traité Pratique de Droit Civil Français} no 871 (2d ed. Picard 1952); 3 Aubry et Rau, \textit{Droit Civil Français} no 113 (5th ed. 1900).


\textsuperscript{128} See B.G.B. § 889; Wolff-Raiser, \textit{Sachenrecht} 442 (10th ed. 1957).

sets the outer limits of party autonomy in the field of predial servitudes. The law will allow contractual or testamentary freedom to the extent that a servitude may serve a useful purpose; unreasonable whims of parties, serving no socially useful purpose, may not give rise to predial servitudes. The utility to be derived from the servitude need not be economic; it may be merely esthetic. Further, the utility need not "exist at the time of the contract; a mere possible convenience or remote advantage is sufficient to support a servitude." But, if there is proof that the servitude "at no time, and under no circumstances, can it possibly become useful to the person in whose favor it is enacted," it will be decreed null.

The utility of the servitude must derive from the servient estate and must be attributed to the person who, at any given time, happens to be owner of the dominant estate. If the utility


130. Cf. Digest, 8.1.8 pr.; id. 8.1.15 pr.; id. 8.1.19; B.G.B. § 1019; GREEK CIV. CODE art. 1118. The requirement of utility has been criticized in Germany as unfit under the land-register system. See HECK, GRUNDRIFS DES SACHENRECHTS 305 (1930). Utility, however, is determined according to contemporary ideas rather than on the basis of narrow Roman law notions. See 1 OTTO GIERKE, DEUTSCHES PRIVATRECHT 647 (1905). And, since land today may be the basis of family life and of professional activities, the requirement of utility has to be determined in the light of the family and professional needs of landowners. See Kohler, Beitrag zu dem Servituttrecht, 87 ARCHIV FÜR DIE CIVILISTISCHE PRAXIS 157, 173 (1897); WOLFF-RAISER, SACHENRECHT 436 (10th ed. 1957).


133. LA. CIV. CODE art. 650(2). Note that "convenience or remote advantage" ought to read: "convenience or proximate or remote advantage." 3 LOUISIANA LEGAL ARCHIVES, COMPILED EDITION OF THE CIVIL CODES OF LOUISIANA 375 (1940).

134. LA. CIV. CODE art. 650(3); note 129 supra; cf. Parish v. Municipality No. 2, 8 La. Ann. 145 (1853). Note that Article 650(3) ought to read: "It would be necessary then that the uselessness be manifest, in order for the servitude to be null; and he who has granted it cannot avoid it if the uselessness be only apparent." 3 LOUISIANA LEGAL ARCHIVES, COMPILED EDITION OF THE CIVIL CODES OF LOUISIANA 375 (1940).

135. The Louisiana and French Civil Codes speak of the "use or utility" of an estate. See LA. CIV. CODE arts. 647, 650; cf. id. art. 709; FRENCH CIV. CODE arts. 687; cf. id. art. 686. This is a metaphor. Text at note 4 supra. Servitudes in the last analysis benefit persons rather than things; what the Louisiana and French Civil Codes mean is that the "use or utility" must be attributed to the person who happens to be owner of the dominant estate rather than to a designated owner of that estate. 3 PLANIOL ET RIPERT, TRAITÉ PRATIQUE DE DROIT CIVIL FRANÇAIS n° 921 (2d ed. Picard 1952). In Greco v. Frigerio, 3 La. App. 649, 651 (Orl. Cir. 1926), question arises whether a servitude for the maintenance of a bathroom was personal or predial. The court declared that the servitude was "so obviously advantageous to the property possessing the bathroom as to permit of little discussion. The fact that bathing is a personal habit can not affect the situation." Indeed, the utility of the servitude was attributed to any
is attributed to a designated owner, the servitude is personal rather than predial.\textsuperscript{136} For example, a servitude in favor of a named owner of an estate for the enjoyment of a swimming pool or of a tennis court in another estate is a limited personal servitude;\textsuperscript{137} but the same stipulation in favor of an estate, or any owner of that estate, gives rise to a predial servitude.\textsuperscript{138} Likewise, the prohibition of certain activities on an estate, for example the prohibition of erecting a building on a certain lot, may be a limited personal servitude or a predial servitude, depending on whether the advantage is attributed to a designated person or to an estate.\textsuperscript{139}

**Non-essential Features of Predial Servitudes**

Servient and dominant estates are ordinarily located in the same geographical area. Neither contiguity, however, nor vicinity are conditions "essential to the existence of the servitude"\textsuperscript{140} under modern Civil Codes.\textsuperscript{141} It suffices that the two estates are so located as to allow "one to derive benefit from the servitude on the other."\textsuperscript{142} Accordingly, certain species of servitudes, as those for the extraction of materials from the ground or for the

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138. See Wolff-Raiser, *Sachenrecht* 436 (10th ed. 1957). A servitude for the enjoyment of a neighbor's tennis court in favor of an industrial establishment, however, would fail; the use of the land for industrial purposes does not benefit from such a servitude.
139. See text at note 21 supra.
140. *La. Civ. Code* art. 651; *La. Civ. Code* art. 647 (1825). There is no corresponding article in the Louisiana Civil Code of 1825 or in the French Civil Code. According to the redactors of the Louisiana Civil Code of 1825, the sources of this provision are "Digest, book 8, tit. 1, law 14, sec. 2, and laws 38 & 39. Ib. tit. 3, law 7, sec. 1. Thoulier, droit civil, vol. 3, No. 595, p. 503." *Louisiana Legal Archives, Project of the Civil Code of 1825, 69* (1937). Note that "not a condition" in Article 651(2) ought to read: "rather the result of the usual state of things than a condition"; further, "whom" in Article 651(3) should read: "which." *3 Louisiana Legal Archives, Compiled Edition of the Civil Codes of Louisiana 376* (1940). Article 646(3) of the Louisiana Civil Code of 1870 declares that "real servitudes, which are also called predial or landed servitudes, are those which the owner of an estate enjoys on a neighboring estate for the benefit of his own estate" (emphasis added). This article merely refers to the ordinary state of affairs; that there is no requirement concerning vicinity is made abundantly clear in Article 651.
maintenance of an aqueduct, are ordinarily imposed on estates located far away from the dominant estate.\textsuperscript{143}

Predial servitudes are perpetual in the sense that, if properly used, they do not terminate upon the lapse of any period of time. The perpetuity of predial servitudes is a consequence of their qualification as inseparable component parts of the ownership of an immovable.\textsuperscript{144} Nevertheless, perpetuity is not an essential feature of predial servitudes because they may be stipulated for a term or under a suspensive or a resolutory condition.\textsuperscript{145} It was otherwise in Roman law, which required that servitudes have a perpetual cause (\textit{causa perpetua}).\textsuperscript{146} Today, in all legal systems under consideration, a predial servitude may be established for the satisfaction of temporary needs of the dominant estate and the utility to be derived from the servient estate may be exhaustible.\textsuperscript{147} Of course, if there is no longer need or if the utility of the servitude is exhausted, the servitude may be declared terminated;\textsuperscript{148} but there is no reason to exclude the validity of the servitude in advance if future events are certain to cause the termination of the servitude.

\textit{Indivisibility of Predial Servitudes}

In all legal systems under consideration, predial servitudes are indivisible.\textsuperscript{149} Article 656 of the Louisiana Civil Code of 1870 declares to the point that “the rights of servitudes, considered


\textsuperscript{146} See Digest, 8.2.28; Staudinger-Ring, Kommentar Zum B.G.B. 1029 (11th ed. 1963); Heck, Grundriss des Sachenrechts 304 (1930).

\textsuperscript{147} Thus, for example, a predial servitude may well be established on a mine or a quarry. See Civ., Nov. 26, 1861, D. 1861.1.471, S. 1862.1.77; 3 Planiol et Ripert, Traité Pratique de Droit Civil Français no 873 (2d ed. Picard 1952); Wolff-Raiser, Sachenrecht 438 (10th ed. 1957). Perpetuity, however, may be material for the creation of a servitude by disposition of the owner. In Durel v. Boisblanc, 1 La. Ann. 407, 408 (1846), the court denied the existence of a servitude of privy because privies “want the essential requisites of servitudes, and have not that permanence and caractère de perpetuité, which the law requires.”

\textsuperscript{148} See G. Balis, Civil Law Property 297 (3d ed. 1955) (in Greek); cf. text at note 134 supra.

in themselves, are not susceptible of division, either real or imaginary. It is impossible that an estate should have upon another estate part of a right of way, or of view, or any other right of servitude, and also that an estate be charged with a part of a servitude.”

The principle of indivisibility of predial servitudes carries significant practical applications, especially in the field of mineral servitudes. At this point, attention is focused merely on the consequences of the division of the dominant or of the servient estate. Division may result from a juridical act of the owner, as sale, donation, or partition; it may also result from judicial or administrative action, as adjudication or expropriation. Article 656 (3) of the Louisiana Civil Code of 1870 speaks of a sale only, but this is merely an illustration of possible methods of division.

If the dominant estate is divided into parts, the principle of indivisibility requires that every acquirer “of a part has the right of using the servitude in toto.” Nevertheless, the division of the dominant estate may not result in the placing of an “additional burden... to the estate which is subject to the ser-


151. For example, it follows from the principle of indivisibility that no predial servitude may be established on, or in favor of, an undivided part of an estate. The creation of a predial servitude on an estate held in common by several co-owners requires the consent of all; and the release of a servitude in favor of an estate held in common requires the consent of all the co-owners. See LA. CIV. CODE arts. 738, 818; FRENCH CIV. CODE arts. 700, 709, 710 (arg.); B.G.B. §§ 747, 875; GREEK CIV. CODE arts. 1122, 1138; cf. Fawvor v. Crain, 6 So.2d 227 (La. App. 1st Cir. 1942).


154. LA. CIV. CODE art. 656(3). Note that “every purchaser of a part has the right of using” ought to read: “every purchaser of a part has the right of saying that the servitude is due to him, and of using the servitude in toto.”
Each acquirer of a part is entitled to use the servitude in its entirety but the use made by all of the acquirers may not exceed the limits of the use previously made. For example, the quantity of water or wood due by the servient estate remains the same, even if the needs of the dominant estate have increased as a result of its division. And if the servitude was one of a right of way, all acquirers of parts of the dominant estate “are bound to exercise that right through the same place.” If the water, wood, or right of way available is not sufficient for the satisfaction of the new needs, the use of the servitude must be apportioned among the various acquirers of parts. If, on the other hand, after the division of the dominant estate, the servitude is useful only for a part, the servitude is extinguished as to the parts for which it is no longer useful. This is provided for expressly in the German and Greek Civil Codes. The same solution is suggested by doctrinal writers in France and ought to be followed in Louisiana.

Neither the Louisiana Civil Code of 1870, nor the French Civil Code provides expressly for the consequences of the division of the servient estate. Nevertheless, on principle as well as in the light of a proper interpretation of pertinent provisions in the two Codes, it is clear that the division of the servient estate does not affect adversely the interests of the owner of the dominant estate. Insofar as these interests are concerned, the servitude remains the same. This does not mean that each part of the divided estate is necessarily burdened with the servitude; determination of this matter depends on the purpose of the servitude and the circumstances of each case. For example, a servitude of light and view on a vacant lot is not modified at all by the division of the servient estate; the servitude is now

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155. LA. CIV. CODE art. 776; FRENCH CIV. CODE art. 700. See also B.G.B. § 1025; GREEK CIV. CODE art. 1130.
157. LA. CIV. CODE art. 776(2); FRENCH CIV. CODE art. 700(2).
158. In this respect, the rules governing apportionment of use among co-owners apply by analogy. See G. BALIS, CIVIL LAW PROPERTY 319 (3d ed. 1955) (in Greek); cf. B.G.B. § 1024.
159. See B.G.B. § 1025; GREEK CIV. CODE art. 1130.
160. See 3 PLANIOL ET RIPERT, TRAITÉ PRATIQUE DE DROIT CIVIL FRANÇAIS no 957 (3d ed. Picard 1952); cf. text at note 154 supra; Parish v. Municipality No. 2, 8 LA. ANN. 145 (1858).
due by each part. It is the same in the case of a servitude for the taking of sand, earth, or stones from a borrow pit or a quarry; after the division of the borrow pit or of the quarry, each part will have to furnish a proportionate quantity of earth, sand, or stones. But if a servitude of right of way or of a right to draw water from a well was localized on a certain part of the servient estate, the division of this estate will result in the release of the servitude as to parts which are no longer needed for the exercise of the servitude.\textsuperscript{162} Similar solutions are reached in Germany and in Greece in the light of provisions in the Civil Codes of the two countries dealing with the division of the servient estate.\textsuperscript{163}

The principle of indivisibility of predial servitudes does not exclude division of the advantages resulting from predial servitudes, provided, of course, that these advantages are susceptible of division. For example, "the right of taking a certain number of loads of earth from the land of another, or of sending to pasture a certain number of animals on the land of another"\textsuperscript{164} may be divided among several estates entitled to the servitude. Thus, if a servitude for the pasturage of one hundred heads of cattle exists in favor of an estate belonging to two owners, each of them may be attributed the right to send to pasture fifty animals. Limitations on the use of the servitude, however, do not constitute division of the servitude or of the advantages of the servitude. The limitation of the use to "certain days or hours... is an entire right, and not part of a right."\textsuperscript{165}

\textit{Divisions of predial servitudes}

For systematic purposes, and with a view to practical applications, predial servitudes are divided into affirmative and negative; urban and rural; continuous and discontinuous; apparent and non-apparent; and natural, legal, and conventional.

\textbf{Affirmative and Negative Servitudes}

Servitudes which confer on the owner of the dominant estate

\textsuperscript{162} See 3 \textsc{Planiol et Ripert}, \textit{Traité Pratique de Droit Civil Français} no 957 (3d ed. Picard 1952); cf. text at note 134 supra.

\textsuperscript{163} See B.G.B. § 1026; \textit{Greek Civil Code} art. 1131.


\textsuperscript{165} \textit{La. Civ. Code} arts. 656(2), 751.
the right to take certain materials from the servient estate or to use this estate for certain purposes\textsuperscript{166} are termed affirmative servitudes.\textsuperscript{167} Servitudes which deprive the owner of the servient estate of certain prerogatives of his ownership, \textit{i.e.}, prohibit certain material acts or the exercise of certain rights,\textsuperscript{168} are termed negative servitudes. In Louisiana and in France, the distinction is merely doctrinal; in Germany and in Greece, it involves limited practical consequences.\textsuperscript{169}

\textit{Urban and Rural Servitudes}

According to Article 710 of the Louisiana Civil Code of 1870, and corresponding Article 687 of the French Civil Code, servitudes may be either urban or rural.\textsuperscript{170} Urban servitudes are those established "for the use of houses" whereas rural servitudes are those established "for the use of lands."\textsuperscript{171} This division of servitudes carried significant consequences in Roman law\textsuperscript{172} and in medieval French law. It does not involve any practical applications in Louisiana or in France, and it is not mentioned in the German or in the Greek Civil Code.\textsuperscript{173}

\textit{Continuous and Discontinuous Servitudes}

This division of servitudes is implied in the German and Greek Civil Codes\textsuperscript{174} but is expressly established in Louisiana and in France. According to Article 727 of the Louisiana Civil Code of 1870, and corresponding Article 688 of the French

\textsuperscript{166} See text at notes 16, 17 supra.


\textsuperscript{168} See text at notes 21-25 supra.

\textsuperscript{169} See, \textit{e.g.}, Greek Civ. Code art. 1123 (acquisitive prescription of negative servitudes). For German law, see Wolff-Raiser, \textit{Sachenrecht} 431 (10th ed. 1957) ; Hedemann, \textit{Sachenrecht des Bürgerlichen Gesetzbuches} 248 (3d ed. 1960). In Louisiana and in France, negative servitudes are always continuous and non-apparent; hence, the significance attached to negative servitudes in German and Greek law is attached in Louisiana and in France to continuous and non-apparent servitudes. See 6 Baudry-Lacantinerie, \textit{Traité Théorique et Pratique de Droit Civil} no 821 (3d ed. Chauveau 1905).


\textsuperscript{171} See note 170 supra.

\textsuperscript{172} See W. Buckland, \textit{A Text-Book of Roman Law} 262 (2d ed. 1950) ; Söhm-Mitteis-Wenger, \textit{Institutionen} 329 (17th ed. 1923).


Civil Code, "servitudes are either continuous or discontinuous. Continuous servitudes are those whose use is or may be continual without the act of man... Discontinuous servitudes are such as need the act of man to be exercised." These definitions indicate that continuous servitudes involve the maintenance of a certain state of affairs which is beneficial for the dominant estate and that, once these servitudes are established, they last indefinitely and procure by themselves the expected advantages; in contrast, discontinuous servitudes require for their use and preservation successive or repeated acts of man. The language employed in Article 727 of the Louisiana Civil Code of 1870 and Article 688 of the French Civil Code, however, is slightly misleading; it might be taken to mean that a servitude is continuous if it is exercised without interruption and discontinuous if its exercise is intermittent. This interpretation would be obviously wrong. The servitude of drip is continuous, although it is exercised on rainy days only.

The notion of "act of man" furnishes the criterion for the division of servitudes into continuous and discontinuous in Louisiana and French law. This criterion, however, refers solely to the manner in which a servitude operates and has nothing to do with the creation of the servitude. Further, acts of man may be necessary for the building or keeping in repair constructions which are needed for the use of the servitude, but these are not acts of man within the meaning of Article 727 of the Louisiana Civil Code of 1870 and 688 of the French Civil Code. In effect, a servitude is defined and classified in the light of its use.

175. LA. CIV. CODE art. 727; LA. CIV. CODE art. 723 (1825); LA. CIV. CODE 138, art. 51 (1808); FRENCH CIV. CODE art. 688.
176. See Wild v. LeBlanc, 191 So.2d 146 (La. App. 3d Cir. 1966); Acadia-Vermilion Rice Irrigating Co. v. Broussard, 175 So.2d 856 (La. App. 3d Cir. 1965); Fuller v. Washington, 19 So.2d 730 (La. App. 2d Cir. 1944); 3 PLANIOL ET RIPERT, TRAITÉ PRATIQUE DE DROIT CIVIL FRANÇAIS no 876 (2d ed. Picard 1952).
177. Of Fuller v. Washington, 19 So.2d 730, 731 (La. App. 2d Cir. 1944): "There appears to be nothing in the codal provisions which could indicate that the character of a servitude as to whether it be continuous requires unceasing operation"; 3 PLANIOL ET RIPERT, TRAITÉ PRATIQUE DE DROIT CIVIL FRANÇAIS § 876 (2d ed. Picard 1952).
178. See LA. CIV. CODE arts. 713, 727 (1870); Bernos v. Canepa, 114 LA. 517, 38 So. 438 (1905); Vincent v. Michel, 7 LA. 52 (1834); Efner v. Ketteringham, 41 So.2d 130 (La. App. 2d Cir. 1949). Likewise, the servitude of view is continuous, although, in a sense, its exercise depends on the presence of a person looking out of an opening. See 2 MARTY ET REYNAUD, DROIT CIVIL 167 (1965).
179. See 3 PLANIOL ET RIPERT, TRAITÉ PRATIQUE DE DROIT CIVIL FRANÇAIS no 877 (2d ed. Picard 1952); 6 BAUDRY-LACANTINIERE, TRAITÉ THÉORIQUE ET PRATIQUE DE DROIT CIVIL no 814 (3d ed. CHAUVEN 1905); 4 HUC, COMMENTAIRE THÉORIQUE ET PRATIQUE DU CODE CIVIL 503 (1898); 12 DEMOLOMBE, TRAITÉ DES SERVITUDES no 708 (1882); Note, 40 Tul. L. Rev. 397, 398 n.3 (1966). Actually, by the listing of aqueduct and drain as continuous servitudes, the Louisiana and French Civil Codes presuppose human works.
rather than with reference to constructions which make its use possible.\(^{180}\)

According to one view, any human influence on the use of a servitude, whether taking place on the servient estate or elsewhere, is an "act of man" determinative of the status of the servitude as discontinuous. Thus, a servitude for the drainage of a mine by pumps which work day and night should be regarded as discontinuous because it requires acts of man for its exercise.\(^{181}\) According to another view, which leads to preferable practical results and is followed in Louisiana, the criterion of "act of man" applies only to operations on the servient estate;\(^{182}\) thus, acts necessary for the use of the servitude which take place on the dominant estate are immaterial for the classification of a servitude as discontinuous.\(^{183}\)

The Louisiana and French Civil Codes declare that the servitudes of aqueduct,\(^{184}\) drain,\(^{185}\) and view\(^{186}\) are examples of con-
tinuous servitudes. Additional examples, according to doctrine and jurisprudence, are the servitudes for the maintenance of a structure on the land of another, certain building restrictions in a subdivision, and prohibitions of building on a neighboring estate. It has long been assumed in Louisiana that the examples given in Article 727 of the Civil Code of 1870 are controlling for the classification of a servitude as continuous or discontinuous. This view accords with the ideas of certain French commentators who suggest that the servitudes of aqueduct, drain, and view are always continuous. According to French jurisprudence, however, and recent Louisiana decisions, the examples given in the Civil Codes are not controlling; the final test for the classification of a servitude as continuous or discontinuous is the requirement of acts of man.

According to Louisiana jurisprudence, the servitudes of aqueduct, drain, and view are always continuous either on the assumption that the examples given in Article 727 of the Civil Code of 1870 are determinative of the status of these servitudes or on the theory that the criterion of acts of man applies only to operations on the servient estate. Thus, “though acts of man may regulate the flow of the water through the ditch or canal, the servitude is ‘continual without the act of man’ in the sense of acts of man”.

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Civ. Code 711 (1825). There is no corresponding provision in the Louisiana Civil Code of 1808 or in the French Civil Code. According to the redactors of the Louisiana Civil Code of 1825, the sources of this provision are: "Digest, book 8, tit. 6, law 10. Domat, book 1, part 1, tit. 12, sec. 2, No. 4." LOUISIANA LEGAL ARCHIVES, PROJET OF THE CIVIL CODE OF 1825, 76 (1937).

188. See Woodcock v. Baldwin, 51 La. Ann. 989, 26 So. 46 (1899) (building). Of course, if one claims that he is entitled to use a building on the land of another, the servitude is discontinuous. See Lovecchio v. Graffagnini, 90 So.2d 694 (La. App. Ori. Cir. 1959) (shed and storeroom use on the land of another).
189. See McGuffy v. Well, 240 La. 758, 125 So.2d 154 (1960); A. YIANNOPOULOS, CIVIL LAW PROPERTY § 104 (1966).
190. See Bernos v. Canepa, 114 La. 517, 38 So. 438 (1905); Ribert v. Howard, 109 La. 113, 33 So. 103 (1903); Goodwin v. Alexander, 105 La. 658, 30 So. 102 (1902).
192. See 2 MARTY ET REYNAUD, DROIT CIVIL 167 (1865); 12 DEMOLOMBE, TRAITÉ DES SERVITUDES n° 710-12 (7th ed. 1882); cf. Note, 55 REV. TRIM. DR. CIV. 365 (1897).
193. See text at notes 196-201 infra.
194. See Wild v. LeBlanc, 191 So.2d 146 (La. App. 3d Cir. 1966); Acadia-Vermilion Rice Irrigating Co. v. Broussard, 175 So.2d 856 (La. App. 3d Cir. 1966).
that it may be used uninterruptedly without the act of man."195 French courts, however, following the view that the criterion of acts of man applies to any human influence on the use of the servitude, whether taking place on the servient estate or elsewhere, have reached solutions which are not "always perfectly consistent."196 According to French jurisprudence, the servitude of aqueduct is continuous if the water flows naturally over the servient estate and comes to it by the operation of natural forces; the fact that the aqueduct may have a flood gate or a sluice which must be raised or lowered in order to permit the flow of the water is without influence on the classification of the servitude.197 Under these holdings, the servitude of aqueduct might be discontinuous if repeated acts of man are required to replenish the supply of the water or to force it over the servient estate.198 With respect to the servitude of drain, French courts declare that the drain of rain waters is a continuous servitude because its exercise requires no act of man;199 the drain of refuse waters, however, is discontinuous because the running of the water depends on an act of man.200 For the same reasons, it has been held in France that the servitude of view is continuous if exercised through an opening in the wall or a window201 and discontinuous if exercised by the opening of a door.202

Continuous servitudes are ordinarily associated with certain artificial works; for example, a servitude of view is exercised by means of openings in walls and a servitude of aqueduct by means

195. Wild v. LeBlanc, 191 So.2d 146, 148 (La. App. 3d Cir. 1966). See also Acadia-Vermilion Rice Irrigating Co. v. Broussard, 175 So.2d 886 (La. App. 3d Cir. 1965). In the last case, the court indicated that any acts of man preliminary to the running of the water across the servient estate are without influence on classification of a servitude of aqueduct.

196. 2 MARTY ET REYNAUD, DROIT CIVIL 167 (1965).


198. Cf. text at note 181 supra.


200. See Req., Feb. 17, 1875, D. 1876.1.504, S. 1877.1.74; Limoges, June 15, 1891, and May 23, 1894, D. 1896.2.362, S. 1896.2.295; Pan, Jan. 29, 1890, D.1891.2.122; Biom, March 8, 1888, D. 1888.2.216. These holdings are not entirely consistent with decisions declaring that the servitude of aqueduct is continuous even if there is a gate or sluice which must be raised to permit the flow of the waters. See 2 MARTY ET REYNAUD, DROIT CIVIL 167 (1965). Further, from the viewpoint of practical considerations relative to the acquisition of servitudes by prescription, there should be no difference between the servitudes for the drain of rain waters and of refuse waters. See 6 BAUDRY-LACANTINERIE, TRAITÉ THÉORIQUE ET PRATIQUE DE DROIT CIVIL no 818 (3d ed. Chauveau 1905).


of pipes and ditches. The existence of artificial works, however, is not an indispensable feature of continuous servitudes. Thus, a prohibition of building or planting which requires that a certain lot remain unimproved is a continuous servitude. The essential feature of all continuous servitudes is that their exercise "does survive the act of man; it does not cease the moment the act ceases; and the servitude continues to be exercised after the owner of the dominant estate ceases to occupy or be on the servient estate."203 The water runs in the aqueduct, the opening in the wall lets the light in, and the servient estate remains un-built.

Discontinuous servitudes confer on the owner of the dominant estate the right to do certain material acts on the servient estate. If the owner of the dominant estate remains inactive, the servitude is not exercised. Of this nature are the servitudes of passage204 and of way,205 of drawing water from a well or a spring,206 of pasturage,207 of watering one's animals at the pond or spring of another,208 and servitudes for the extraction of

207. See LA. CIV. CODE art. 727; FRENCH CIVIL CODE art. 688; Req., Jan. 9, 1899, D. 1899.1.119. Pasturage is the "right of grazing one's cattle on the estate of another." LA. CIV. CODE art. 726; LA. CIV. CODE art. 722 (1825). There is no corresponding definition in the Louisiana Civil Code of 1808 or in the French Civil Code. According to the redactors of the Louisiana Civil Code of 1825, the source of this provision is: "Partida 3, tit. 31, law 6." 1 LOUISIANA LEGAL ARCHIVES, PROJET OF THE CIVIL CODE OF 1825, 78 (1937).
208. See LA. CIV. CODE art. 725; LA. Civ. Code art. 721 (1825); there is no corresponding article in the Louisiana Civil Code of 1808 or in the French Civil Code. According to the redactors of the Louisiana Civil Code of 1825, the sources of these provisions are "Digest, book 8, tit. 3, law 7, sec. 1. Partida 3, tit. 31, law 6," 1 LOUISIANA LEGAL ARCHIVES, PROJET OF THE CIVIL CODE OF 1825 p. 78 (1937). For French jurisprudence, see Req., Feb. 20, 1907, D. 1907.1.227; Civ.,
materials from the servient estate.\textsuperscript{209} These servitudes are discontinuous even if certain works have been erected to facilitate their exercise\textsuperscript{210} or if they become visible by the existence of a gate,\textsuperscript{211} a paved road,\textsuperscript{212} or a railroad track.\textsuperscript{213}

The practical significance of the division of servitudes into continuous and discontinuous relates to the rules governing the creation, protection, and termination of servitudes. Thus, discontinuous and continuous non-apparent servitudes may be acquired by title only;\textsuperscript{214} continuous apparent servitudes may be acquired by title as well as by destination of the owner\textsuperscript{215} and

July 5, 1900, D. 1901.1.294; Civ., Dec. 4, 1888, D. 1889.1.193, S. 1890.1.105; Pau, March 29, 1893, D. 1894.2.34, S. 1893.2.150.

\textsuperscript{209} See text at note 17 supra. In Louisiana, mineral servitudes are sui generis real rights rather than predial servitudes; hence strictly speaking, mineral servitudes are neither continuous nor discontinuous. In the light of functional considerations, however, the Louisiana Supreme Court has analogized mineral servitudes to discontinuous predial servitudes and has held that mineral servitudes may be acquired by title only. See Savage v. Packard, 218 La. 637, 50 So.2d 298 (1950); cf. Long Petroleum Co. v. Tritico, 216 La. 426, 43 So.2d 782 (1949); Goldsmith v. McCoy, 190 La. 320, 182 So. 519 (1938); Hanby v. Texas Co., 140 La. 189, 72 So.935 (1916).


\textsuperscript{212} See Burgas v. Stoutz, 174 La. 586, 141 So. 67 (1932); Durel v. Boisblanc, 1 La. Ann. 407 (1846).

\textsuperscript{213} See Ogborn v. Lower Terrebonne Refining & Mfg. Co., 129 La. 379, 56 So. 323 (1911). These solutions have been criticized in the light of functional considerations. See text at notes 230, 231 infra.

\textsuperscript{214} See LA. CIV. CODE art. 766; FRENCH CIV. CODE art. 691; Comment, Private Rights of Way, 8 LA. L. REV. 553 (1948). In Louisiana, mineral servitudes may be acquired by title only. See Savage v. Packard, 218 La. 637, 50 So.2d 298 (1950). When the mineral rights are not severed from the ground by the creation of a mineral servitude, the possessor of the surface possesses the minerals for the purpose of acquisitive prescription and possessory protection. When the mineral rights are severed from the ownership of the ground by the creation of a mineral servitude, the jurisprudence strongly indicates that the owner of the ground must furnish prima facie evidence that the servitude has expired in order to avail himself of possessory protection. See Lenard v. Shell Oil Co., 211 La. 265, 29 So.2d 844 (1947); International Paper Co. v. Louisiana Central Lumber Co., 202 La. 621, 12 So.2d 658 (1943); Connell v. Muslow Oil Co., 186 La. 493, 172 So. 763 (1937); cf. Dixon v. American Liberty Oil Co., 228 La. 913, 77 So.2d 533 (1955). In these circumstances, the possessor of the surface may acquire rights to the minerals under the surface by actual adverse possession and exploitation during the applicable period of time. Further, the mineral servitude may be lost by the effect of the prescription of non-use, in which case the title of the landowner is re-integrated and includes the mineral rights.

\textsuperscript{215} See LA. CIV. CODE art. 767; FRENCH CIV. CODE art. 692; Comment, Establishment of Servitudes by Destination, 8 LA. L. REV. 560 (1948). Destination of the owner is not a mode of acquisition of predial servitudes under the German and Greek Civil Codes. In Germany, however, the owner of two estates may validly create by juridical act a predial servitude burdening one of the estates
by acquisitive prescription. Continuous apparent servitudes are everywhere protected by possessory actions whereas doubts exist as to the protection of discontinuous servitudes by the same actions. And, the prescription of non-use for discontinuous servitudes begins "from the day they ceased to be used; for continuous servitudes, from the day any act contrary to the servitude has been committed."

Continuous servitudes, whether apparent or non-apparent, are clearly protected in Louisiana by the possessory action.
Article 3658 of the Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure of 1961 declares that the possessor of a real right, in order to maintain the possessory action, must allege and prove that he and his ancestors in title had possession “for more than a year immediately prior to the disturbance.” This prerequisite seems to exclude the protection of discontinuous servitudes by the possessory action. The possession of a discontinuous servitude “does not survive the act of man; it ceases the moment the act ceases. Such is the servitude of way; it is exercised each time the owner of the dominant estate passes over the servient estate and only during the time occupied in his passing.” Accordingly, Louisiana courts have declared that an action for the protection of a discontinuous servitude is “neither possessory nor petitory in nature” and have afforded remedies by reference to Articles 864 and 865 of the Civil Code of 1870 rather than the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure dealing with the possessory action. In France, possessory protection is ordinarily avail-
able for continuous apparent servitudes;\textsuperscript{225} discontinuous or non-apparent servitudes, being insusceptible of possession according to French doctrine and jurisprudence, are not protected by the possessory actions.\textsuperscript{226} By way of exception, however, courts have allowed possessory protection in cases in which a discontinuous or non-apparent servitude is established by title; in these cases "possession is based on the title."\textsuperscript{227}

The application of different rules to the various kinds of servitudes with respect to possessory protection and acquisitive prescription has been justified by theorists on the ground that only an adverse use should be protected and should give rise to prescriptive rights.\textsuperscript{228} Continuous apparent servitudes satisfy the requirement of adverse use whereas discontinuous servitudes involve irregular acts on the servient estate which may be merely tolerated. This rationalization, however, does not explain why the use of a paved road or of a railroad track, which is as adverse as the use of an aqueduct, should not be protected by possessory actions and should not give rise to prescriptive rights.\textsuperscript{229} Modern writers thus suggest that all servitudes made visible by exterior works should be classified as continuous; in these circumstances, the servitudes "constitute a permanent menace justifying the continuity of the servitude."\textsuperscript{230} And, even in the framework of the traditional classification, it ought to be


For German and Greek law concerning the protection of servitudes, see A. YIANNOPoulos, CIVIL LAW PROPERTY §§ 150-52 (1966); WOLFF-RAISER, SACHENRECHT 447 (10th ed. 1957); G. BALIS, CIVIL LAW PROPERTY 326 (3d ed. 1955) (in Greek).

\textsuperscript{226} See Req., May 2, 1919, S. 1920.1.184; Req., July 9, 1918, S. 1920.1.115; Civ., Dec. 6, 1871, S. 1872.1.27; Req., Dec. 26, 1885, S. 1886.1.65.


\textsuperscript{228} See 4 HUC, COMMENTAIRE THÉORIQUE ET PRATIQUE DE CODE CIVIL 513-14 (1893); 8 LAURENT, PRINCIPES DE DROIT CIVIL FRANÇAIS 233 (2d ed. 1876).

\textsuperscript{229} See Ogborn v. Lower Terrebonne Refining & Mfg. Co., 129 La. 379, 380, 56 So. 323 (1911); "The writer of this opinion thinks that a servitude, the exercise of which necessitates the permanent maintenance of a railroad, consisting of road-bed, cross-ties, rails, bridges, etc., of which the dominant estate has the exclusive use, and of which the servient estate has only the burden, is a continuous apparent servitude... The majority of the court think differently."

\textsuperscript{230} 4 BEUDANT ET LEREBOURS-PIGEONNIÈRE, COURS DE DROIT CIVIL FRANÇAIS 648 (1934); 2 MARTY ET REYNAUD, DROIT CIVIL 167, 171 (1965).
admitted that discontinuous servitudes which are publicly and constantly used give rise to a continuous possession, protected by the possessory actions and leading to acquisitive prescription.\textsuperscript{231}

\textit{Apparent and Non-Apparent Servitudes}

Article 728 of the Louisiana Civil Code of 1870, and corresponding Article 689 of the French Civil Code, declare that "servitudes are either visible and apparent or non-apparent. Apparent servitudes are such as are to be perceivable by exterior works... Non-apparent servitudes are such as have no exterior sign of their existence."\textsuperscript{232} This division of servitudes was developed in medieval French law, as a sub-classification of continuous and discontinuous servitudes.\textsuperscript{233} In the Louisiana Civil Code of 1870 and in the French Civil Code, however, the division of servitudes into apparent and non-apparent is independent of any other division. There is no corresponding division of servitudes in the Roman, German, and Greek legal systems.

The classification of a particular servitude as apparent or non-apparent depends on facts and circumstances rather than the nature of the servitude. Thus, a servitude of right of way may be apparent or non-apparent. If the right of way is exercised over an arid tract of land, without a trace, the servitude is non-apparent; if it is exercised on a paved road or a railway track, the servitude is apparent.\textsuperscript{234} Likewise, if the pipes of an aqueduct are buried into the ground, the servitude is non-apparent; if the pipes are visible, the servitude is apparent.\textsuperscript{235} Several kinds

\textsuperscript{231} See 1 PLANIOL, \textit{TRAITÉ ÉLÉMENTAIRE DE DROIT CIVIL} 964 (10th ed. Ripert 1925).

\textsuperscript{232} LA. CIV. CODE art. 728; La. Civ. Code art. 724 (1825); La. Civ. Code p. 138, art. 52 ((1808); FRENCH CIV. CODE art. 689. Whether certain appearances may be taken as a sign of a servitude is a question of law. For example, branches of trees extending over the land of a neighbor are not signs of an apparent servitude. Civ., June 26, 1867, D. 1867.1.254, S. 1867.1.388. Further, boards nailed across a window are not signs of an apparent servitude. Taylor v. Boulware, 35 La. Ann. 469 (1883).

\textsuperscript{233} See 3 PLANIOL ET RIPERT, \textit{TRAITÉ PRATIQUE DE DROIT CIVIL FRANÇAIS} no 878 (2d ed. Picard 1952).


of servitudes are almost by necessity apparent; for example, servitudes of view,236 of drip,237 of support,238 and levee servitudes.239 Other kinds of servitudes are almost by necessity non-apparent; for example, building restrictions in a subdivision240 and prohibitions of building on a neighboring estate.241

The combination of apparent and non-apparent servitudes with continuous and discontinuous servitudes gives rise in Louisiana and in France to four categories of servitudes: continuous apparent servitudes, as the rights of view, drain, and support;242 continuous non-apparent servitudes, as prohibitions of building;243 discontinuous apparent servitudes, as rights of way over a paved road or a railroad track;244 and discontinuous non-apparent servitudes, as pasturage.245 The practical significance of this combination relates to the rules governing creation, protection, and termination of servitudes.246

overflow which leaves no apparent signs, however, does not give rise to an apparent servitude of drain. See Wild v. LeBlanc, supra.


237. See Bernos v. Canepa, 114 La. 517, 38 So. 438 (1905); Effner v. Ketteringham, 41 So. 2d 130 (La. App. 2d Cir. 1949); accord, Req., May 14, 1941, S. 1941.1.143.


241. See Bernos v. Canepa, 114 La. 517, 38 So. 438 (1905); Ribet v. Howard, 109 La. 115, 33 So. 103 (1902); Goodwin v. Alexander, 105 La. 658, 30 So. 102 (1901); accord Civ., Jan. 12, 1948, 202; Civ., June 26, 1921, D. 1925.1.31; Req., July 6, 1891, D. 1892.1.244, S. 1892.1.55.


243. See McGuffy v. Weil, 240 La. 758, 125 So. 2d 154 (1960); Bernos v. Canepa, 114 La. 517, 38 So. 438 (1905); Ribet v. Howard, 109 La. 115, 33 So. 103 (1902).


246. See text at notes 214-27 supra; Comment, Acquisitive Prescription of Servitudes, 15 La. L. Rev. 777 (1965); Comment, Establishment of Servitudes by Destination, 8 La. L. Rev. 590 (1948); Comment, Private Rights of Way, 8 La. L. Rev. 553 (1948); Comment, Acquisition of Rights of Way by Prescription, 12 Tul. L. Rev. 226 (1938).
Natural, Legal, and Conventional Servitudes

Article 659 of the Louisiana Civil Code of 1870 and corresponding Article 639 of the French Civil Code declare that "servitudes arise either from the natural situation of the places, from the obligations imposed by law, or from contract between the respective owners." There is no corresponding classification of predial servitudes in the German and Greek Civil Codes.

In Louisiana and in France, servitudes may thus be natural, arising from the natural situation of the places; legal, imposed by law; and conventional, arising from destination of the owner, acquisitive prescription, or juridical act. Article 659 of the Louisiana Civil Code of 1870 and Article 639 of the French Civil Code speak of servitudes arising from "contract between the respective owners," but this is only an example of the methods available for the creation of conventional servitudes. Elsewhere in the two Codes, conventional servitudes are designated as "voluntary" or as arising "from an act of man"," and Article 743 of the Louisiana Civil Code of 1870, which has no equivalent in the French Civil Code, declares to the point that "servitudes are established by all acts by which property can be transferred." Hence, there should be no doubt that conventional servitudes may arise from contracts as well as from unilateral juridical acts.

This tripartite division of servitudes has been subjected to vivid criticism in France. In the first place, critics have observed that the division of servitudes into natural and legal is arbitrary; both kinds of servitudes are legal in the sense that they arise by operation of law and are imposed by directly applicable legislative texts. Predial servitudes, like personal servitudes,
should thus be divided into legal and conventional. This criticism has been answered by the observation that natural servitudes are not, strictly speaking, imposed by the law; the law merely takes cognizance of certain natural situations of fact. In contrast, legal servitudes are solely creatures of the law and are imposed in the light of considerations of policy.

Secondly, critics have observed that, from the viewpoint of accurate analysis, natural and legal servitudes involve limitations on the content of ownership rather than veritable servitudes. Indeed, it is often impossible to determine which is the dominant estate, in whose favor a legal servitude is established, and which is the servient estate owing the servitude. And, in practice, the word servitude is ordinarily reserved for conventional servitudes; thus, the vendor of an immovable may well declare that his immovable is free of servitudes although it may be burdened with natural or legal servitudes. This criticism is "difficult to answer." In modern civil codes, the concepts of natural and legal servitudes have thus given way to the idea of limitations on the content of ownership.

It seems that the redactors of the French Civil Code grouped together natural, legal, and conventional servitudes as a matter of convenience, in their concern to alter pre-revolutionary conceptions as to the nature of the charges imposed by law on the ownership of immovable property. In medieval French law, limitations on the right of ownership were regarded as personal

255. See 2 MARTY ET REYNAUD, DROIT CIVIL 162 (1965); 3 AUBRY ET RAU, DROIT CIVIL FRANÇAIS 2 (5th ed. 1900); 7 LAURENT, PRINCIPES DE DROIT CIVIL FRANÇAIS 202 (1876); 4 TOULLIER, DROIT CIVIL FRANÇAIS 138 (1833).

256. See 6 BAUDRY-LACANTINERIE, TRAITÉ THÉORIQUE ET PRATIQUE DE DROIT CIVIL FRANÇAIS no 634 (3d ed. Chauveau 1905); cf. 1 DOMAT, THE CIVIL LAW IN ITS NATURAL ORDER 433 (Strahan transl. 1853).


258. See LA. CIV. CODE arts. 663, 691; FRENCH CIV. CODE arts. 646, 671. These articles confer rights which "seem to be the very opposite of servitudes." 6 BAUDRY-LACANTINERIE, TRAITÉ THÉORIQUE ET PRATIQUE DE DROIT CIVIL no 534 (3d ed. Chauveau 1905).


261. See B.G.B. §§ 903-924; GREEK CIV. CODE arts. 999-1032; WOLFF-RAISER, SACHENRECHT 178-94 (10th ed. 1857); G. BALS, CIVIL LAW PROPERTY 86-137 (3d ed. 1955) (in Greek). In the Greek Civil Code, for example, the duty of the estate situated below to receive naturally running waters from the estate situated above figures as a limitation of the right of ownership. See GREEK CIV. CODE arts. 999-1032. See also SWISS CIV. CODE art. 689; ITALIAN CIV. CODE art. 913.
obligations founded on a quasi-contract of vicinage.\textsuperscript{262} The redactors of the Code Civil wished instead to classify these limitations as real obligations\textsuperscript{263} founded on directly applicable texts. As real obligations, these limitations on the right of ownership could be, on principle, subject to the rules governing conventional servitudes. Thus, disputes concerning limitations on the right of ownership could be resolved in the venue available for conventional servitudes; and the owner of the burdened immovable could exonerate himself of these obligations by abandoning his immovable.\textsuperscript{264} Yet, vestiges of the old conceptions may still be found in the Code Civil and in the Louisiana Civil Code of 1870. In both Codes, obligations arising from the vicinity of estates are designated as “obligations contracted without any agreement,”\textsuperscript{265} arising from the “authority of the law.”\textsuperscript{266}

\textsuperscript{262} See Pothier, Traité du Contract de Société no 230, 4 Œuvres de Pothier 328 (ed. Bugnet 1861).

\textsuperscript{263} For the notion of real obligations in general, see A. Yiannopoulos, Civil Law Property §§112-115 (1966).

\textsuperscript{264} See LA. CIV. CODE art. 679, FRENCH CIV. CODE art. 656. These articles refer to obligations arising from common walls but should be applied by analogy to all legal servitudes. See 6 Baudry-Lacantiners, Traité Théorique et Pratique de Droit Civil no 536 (3d ed. Chauveau 1905).

For the right of abandonment in connection with conventional servitudes, see LA. CIV. CODE art. 775; FRENCH CIV. CODE art. 699.

\textsuperscript{265} See LA. CIV. CODE art. 2292; FRENCH CIV. CODE art. 1370.

\textsuperscript{266} See note 265 supra. Cf. LA. CIV. CODE arts. 659, 666, 674; FRENCH CIV. CODE arts. 639, 651, 632.