The purpose of this thesis is to analyze the issue of the finding under Roman law, as one of the ways of acquiring ownership to a thing. The beginning is dedicated to the description of some specifics of Roman ownership, to its subject and to the ways of acquiring the ownership law at general. The thesis focuses on three main areas – occupation, acquiring the ownership to the abandoned things and the finding of a treasure. Occupation (*occupatio*) is a way of acquiring the ownership of the nobody's thing via its seizure. The thesis enumerates and describes each category of nobody's things. Attention is payed to the occupation of discovered movables, to the occupation of animals, immovables and to the seizure of things that belong to the enemy. Each of these categories of things has its specifics and it is very important to separate occupation from other ways of acquiring. The next issue is acquiring the ownership to the abandoned things (*res derelictae*). One have to differentiate between the period of classic Roman law and between the later law from the time of the emperor Justinian. The status of abandoned things in the classical era is not clear, as well as the method for obtaining their ownership. In the time of the codification of the emperor Justinian is the acquiring of abandoned things certainly more clear and belongs unambiguously to the occupation. The next part of the thesis is dedicated to the institution of finding a treasure (*inventio thesauri*), which stands separated as an independent way of acquiring the ownership law. It is specific because of the dividing the treasure ownership between the founder and the freeholder. This part of thesis describes the specifics of the treasure and the situations that could happen during the finding. Although the thesis is oriented mainly on Roman law, it does not forget to describe the status of this problematics in the Czech historic and present codes of law. The current Czech civil code of law allows the possibility of the acquiring of the ownership law to the thing with its seizure. Although the code also adjusts the abandoned things, the term treasure is not described. The code does recognize the wider term of hidden things.