

2021-22 / LESSON 7 / 2021-10-21

Early Middle Ages -- 476-~1000 ce/5

876

Law forbidding the slave trade (lost, but quoted in a later one).

877

Capitular of Querzy: the Western emperor Charles the Bald makes the major fiefs inheritable.

886-889

Basilikà = Hexàbiblos: the Eastern Emperor Leo VI enacts a new legislation in replacement of the now obsolete Justinian's compilation.
The Byzantine legislation is not in force in the Ducatus.

889

Doge Johannes Parteciacus II, to avoid alienating the *placitum*, entrusts to it for the second time the choice of his coregent and prospective successor: it is a major precedent establishing the pre-eminence of the *placitum* over the doge whom it elects.

899

The Hungars raid Northern Italy; fortifications of the cities of the mainland (Este, Montagnana, Cittadella, Castelfranco...).

Fortification of the centre of government in Rialto and of the seat of the bishop in Olivolo.

http://www.arielcaliban.org/PX_city_viii-xii.pdf

http://www.arielcaliban.org/PX_basilica-piazza_viii-xiii.pdf

http://www.arielcaliban.org/PX_construction-techniques.pdf

962

Translatio imperii: the Frankish dynasty is extinguished, the Western Empire goes to Otho I duke of Saxony, king of the Germans and of Italy.

To circumvent the capitular of Querzy, he gives fiefs to bishops, who do not have legitimate sons: at their death, the fiefs return in his hands.

960

Doge Pietro Candiano IV repudiates his Venetian wife Johanna and marries Waldrada, a relative of the emperor Otho I.

http://www.arielcaliban.org/PX_waldrada.pdf

Restatement of the law of 876 forbidding the slave trade, in the form of a *promissio* by the doge to fine violators.

http://www.arielcaliban.org/PX_early_laws.pdf