

2021-22 / LESSON 8 / 2021-10-22

Later Middle Ages -- ~1000-1492 ce/1

971

Law forbidding the sale of war merchandise (weapons, timber...) to the Muslim, in the form of a *promissio* by the *placitum* to comply.

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

976

Candiano IV's support for the Western Empire brings about his assassination; Waldrada's *repromissa* is brought back in an official ceremony.

Mention of *usus patriae* as a source of law in the quittance given by Waldrada for her *repromissa*.

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

992

Trade agreement between the Ducatus, as an independent and equal power, and the Byzantine Empire.

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

997 m.v. = 998

Law forbidding to rise disorders in the Palace under penalty of a fine, in the form of a *promissio* by the *placitum* to comply.

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

991-1008

The doge Pietro Orseolo II fights the pirates and acquires naval bases along the Dalmatian coast, acquiring the title of *dux Dalmatorum*.

~1000

Private and public documents are routinely written and preserved, often in the archives of monasteries for safekeeping.

Development of Venetian patterns for common deeds, called *cartulae*: *c.*

promissionis = assumption of a commitment, one-sided or bilateral; *c.*

recordacionis = written proof of an obligation otherwise contracted, esp.

personal security for someone else's debt; *c. caucionis* = quittance; *c. libelli* =

concession of land to be reclaimed and tilled; *c. commissariae* = appointment

of an administrator for a patrimony whose owner is absent, incapable or dead.

The Venetians, from their naval bases in Dalmatia, fight against the Slavonic pirates of the Adriatic, the Muslim corsairs of North Africa, and the Genoese.

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