**Later Middle Ages -- ~1000-~1500 ce/12**

**1253**

Ranieri Zeno is elected as doge; the *placitum* does not approve the election anymore, but an anticipated oath is given by a gastaldo as a representative of the people.

Interpreting the order of the sources of law stated in *Statutum Novum* in consideration of the different weight of statutory in comparison with ordinary legislation, the rules of law are now applied judicially in this order: 1) statutes, including *promissio maleficiorum, promissio ducis,* capitulars of the magistrates, 2) legislation by Councils and magistrates, 3) customs supported by evidence and reason, 4) *arbitrium.*

**1255**

First documents by the Council of Pregàdi: 60 members elected yearly, tasked with organising the yearly *mude* of State ships; they also judge crimes by magistrates and civil servants, and manage delegated political matters about trade and navigation.

<http://www.arielcaliban.org/PX_senate.pdf>

Institution of Curia del Mobile for cases in which the actor demands sums of money lesser than a certain limit.

Maritime statute promoted by Ranieri Zeno: restatement of the maritime statutes of Jacopo Tiepolo plus the later statutes, updated with legificated customs and an appendix of *Statuta tarretarum* for the *taride*, a lesser merchant ship.

<http://www.arielcaliban.org/PX_maritime_statutes.pdf>

**1257-1270**

First war against Genoa for the control of Acres and other trading harbours in the Middle East.

<http://www.arielcaliban.org/PX_genova.pdf>

**1259**

Three Procuratori di San Marco, then four, then six, one for each sestiere, taking care of the growing workload of the commissarìe.

**1261**

End of the Latin Empire of Constantinople; restoration of the Byzantine Empire with the Palaeologi.

The Major Council, including the aggregates, now counts about 400 members. The number of the members to be elected is raised progressively in order for them to me more numerous than of aggregated magistrates.

<http://www.arielcaliban.org/PX_elections_1261-62.pdf>