

2021-22 / LESSON 10 / 2021-10-29

Later Middle Ages -- ~1000-1492 ce/2

XI century

Development of the legal institute of *avaréa* for the division of damage or loss of cargo among the merchants in proportion to the value of the respective merchandise. Calculation through comparison between the inventory compiled before leaving and the inventory after loss, compiled by care of the nearest Venetian rector or consul.

Introduction of maritime insurance, where the insurer assumes the risk of loss or damage against a price given by the insured.

PX_maritime-insurance.pdf

1023

Alleged date of *Pactum Clugiae*, an unilateral statement by the doge giving free use of the land of *Clugia maior* and *Minor* to their inhabitants, in exchange for yearly taxes; it is a forgery, but none of the parties found expedient to question it, as it strikes a balance between the ambitions of self-government by the people of Clugia and the aim of the Rialto government to keep the Ducatus whole.

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

1032

Traditional date for the (undocumented) abolition of coregency by doge Domenico Flabianico.

1037

Constitutio de feudis = *Edictum de beneficiis Regni Italici*: The Western Emperor Conrad II the Salic declares that also minor fiefs are indeed hereditary.

along the XII century

In the Ducatus, constitutional customs consolidate a stable organization of government; the doge is responsible toward the *placitum*; political power is not part of the patrimony of its holders and it is not hereditary.

The *tribuni* of the *vici* move to live permanently in Rialto, so as to be consistent in their presence in the *placitum*; the deliberations of the latter are notified and executed in the *vici* by *gastaldi*, public officers chosen by the doge.

1054

Eastern schism: the Byzantine patriarch Michael Cerularius refuses to accept the primacy of the bishop of Rome, pope Leo IX, based on the alleged *Donatio Constantini*.

No Venetian documents mention the chronological series of Byzantine emperors anymore.

1059

Pope Nicholas II refuses the concept of nomination of the popes by the Western emperors and establishes election by the assembly of the cardinal bishops.

1075

Dictatus papae: pope Gregory VII (Hildebrand of Sovana) denies to the Western emperor Henry IV any power or privilege of nomination over the Church and the clergy and declares the superiority of the Church over secular powers. The controversy over investitures begins: can the emperor nominate as bishops those whom he invests as his lords?

~1080

The growing city of Rialto is divided into *confinia* = parishes for anagraphical records, tax collection, urban policy, prevention of fires; introduction of winding chimney flues to abate sparks.

http://www.arielcaliban.org/PX_city_xii-xiii.pdf