

1349 : MEANING OF JUNCTORIUM & JAGLACIO ≠ MARCO POLO  
 proprietati Michael et petri çieualo fratrum et huic proprietati ad pedem planum  
 Et est sciendum quod hec proprietas in quantum est media Ruga posita ad pedem  
 planum uersus dictam proprietatem michael et petri çieualo fratrum non debet  
 nec potest alcius eleuari quam ut nunc est Sed coopertura scale anterioris huius  
 proprietatis que est alcius eleuata que (?quam) dicta media Ruga et eciam duo  
 Reueteni qui sunt in eadem media Ruga super sofitis per quos Reuetenos Aliqua  
 hospicia proprietatis dictorum Michael et petri çieualo habent lumen et(?) debent  
 perpetuo permanere pro comodo ipsarum proprietatum jn eo statu in quo sunt  
 hodie Et Ab alio suo latere firmat jn vno muro comuni Jnter hanc proprietatem  
 et proprietatem condam Bertucij nani que nunc est monasterii sancti Johannis dj  
 torcello Michi autem Marino paulo aduenit in mea parte et diuissione Jlla uidelicet  
 proprietas posita in dicto confinio sancti yeremie que fuit condam ser Andree

*fondamenta*. It is suggested that in these legal documents it means the right to load and unload boats. Though no document is quoted in explicit support of this view, it is made plausible by the case of the Cà Polo itself, where there seems to have been no *fondamenta* (except the small piece now known as *Fondamenta del Teatro*), but there was a door with water-steps (*ripa* or *gradata*) opening on to each of the canals. It is not, however, clear why the word should mean the right rather than merely the power to load and unload. Beyond the instances which occur in the documents printed here (dd. 89, 90, 92) it will be enough to quote *ut quilibet possit ad ipsam ripam siue gradatam jungere, caricare, & discaricare*. (*Mem. Ven. Ant.*, I. p. 204).

*Jaglacio* seems to be a corruption of *iaculatio*, and to mean an artificial canal, from which the earth has been thrown out, as distinguished from a natural stream. The regular phrase, *introitus et exitus junctorium et jaglacio*, is found in a document of 1094 as quoted in 1294 (*ibid.* p. 202). More interesting perhaps is this quotation from a document of 1159: *Multociens vidimus quod fecerunt jaglare suam piscinam, & jactare fecerunt supra suum aggerem, & supra suam terram, & in illorum vineam ipsam terram, quam jaglare fecerunt* (*ibid.* p. 206). "Canals made entirely by hand were dug out, especially within the city, and these were called *jaglacio*, *jaglacio* . . . So that *jaglacio* means a canal all dug by hand, and *jaglacio* either the same, or perhaps the obligation to dig such canals and also to keep them dredged" (*ibid.*). Few, if any, examples are quoted of either word simply used in the sense of "canal", and none at all of the presumed original *iaculatio*; nor any example which really demands the sense of "obligation to dig or maintain a canal". GALLICCIOLLI, to whom I am indebted for the substance of this note and for the quotations, suggests himself that the word may have been corrupted into the modern *gattolo*, "drain", and, however plausible the above explanations may be, I think that he may too hastily have condemned TEMANZA who regarded *jaglacio* as meaning simply a drain. A document of 1321 is quoted (*ibid.* p. 192) which says, *unde habeo introitum et exitum junctorium et jaglacionem subterraneam*. In view of this *subterranean jaglacio* I venture to suggest that the word may mean the right, or simply the power, to run drains into the canal. See Giambattista GALLICCIOLLI, *Memorie Venete Antiche*, 7 vols., 1795, vol. I, pp.191-206.