

НЕБОЛША ПОРЧИЋ

НЕВЕН ИСАИЛОВИЋ

**ДОКУМЕНТИ ВЛАДАРА
СРЕДЊОВЕКОВНЕ СРБИЈЕ И БОСНЕ
У ВЕНЕЦИЈАНСКИМ ЗБИРКАМА**

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ARCHIVES OF SERBIA

NEBOJŠA PORČIĆ – NEVEN ISAILOVIĆ

**DOCUMENTS OF RULERS
OF MEDIEVAL SERBIA AND BOSNIA
IN VENETIAN COLLECTIONS**

Belgrade 2019

АРХИВ СРБИЈЕ

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Београд 2019

АРХИВ СРБИЈЕ
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ПРИЛОГ:
ТАБЕЛА ОБЈАВЉЕНИХ ДОКУМЕНАТА
СА УПУТНИЦАМА НА СТРАНИЦЕ

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|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------|
| Бр. | Ауктор (ближе одређење) | датум | С ¹ | Ј ² | стр. |
| 1.1 | краљ Ђорђе | 1208-07-03 | п | л | 207 |
| 1.2 | | | п | л | |
| 2.1 | краљ Милутин | 1306-03-15 | о | с | 208 |
| 2.2 | | | пп | и(с) | |
| 2.3 | | | ф | л | |
| 2.4 | | | пп | л(с) | |
| 2.5 | | | п | с | |
| 3 | краљ Стефан Дечански | 1330-05-01 | п | л | 222 |
| 4 | краљ Душан (о Димитрију Суми) | 1333?-06-10 | п | л | 224 |
| 5 | краљ Душан (о бродоломима) | 1341?-05-22 | п | л | 226 |
| 6 | краљ Душан (о Котору и Задру) | 1345-10-15 | п | л | 228 |
| 7 | краљ Душан (о кнезу Скадра) | 1346–1355 | пп? ^х | и(с) | 231 |
| 8 | бан Стјепан II | 1347-04-03 пре | п | л | 235 |
| 9 | цар Душан (о Котору) | 1348-04-01 пре | п | л | 239 |
| 10 | бан Твртко (о штетама) | 1366-03-29 | п | л | 241 |
| 11.1 | краљ Твртко I (о Котору) | 1385-08-23 | о | л | 244 |
| 11.2 | | | п | л | |
| 12 | Ђурађ I Балшић (о трговини) | 1389?-02-28 | п? | и-с | 247 |
| 13 | краљ Дабиша | 1394-02-02 | п | л | 250 |
| 14 | Ђурађ I Балшић (о Дукађину) | 1395-јесен ? | п ^х | л | 252 |
| 15 | Ђурађ I Балшић (пуномође) | 1395-11-10 | п | л | 254 |
| 16 | Ђурађ I Балшић (о Црнојевићу) | 1396-05-31 | п | л | 257 |
| 17.1 | краљ Остоја (о трговини) | 1404-04-22 | п | л | 258 |
| 17.2 | | | п | л | |
| 18 | Балша III и Јелена (пуномође) | 1408-05-06 | пп | и(с) | 263 |
| 19 | Балша III и Јелена (уговор) | 1408-06-17 | п | л | 271 |
| 20 | Балша III и Јелена (проглас) | 1408-11-09 | п | и | 278 |
| 21 | Јелена Балшић (примирје) | 1409-10-27 | о | л | 279 |

¹ Статус: о (оригинал); п (препис); пп (препис-превод); ф (фалсификат); к (концепт); ^х (примерак непотпун).

² Језик: и (италијански); л (латински); с (српски); и(с) (језик преписа и оригинала); и-с (документ на два језика).

ДОКУМЕНТИ У ВЕНЕЦИЈАНСКИМ ЗБИРКАМА

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| 23.1 | краљ Остоја (за Качиће) | 1417 | пп | и(с) | 288 |
| 23.2 | | | пп | л(с) | |
| 24 | краљ Твртко II (о трговини) | 1422-12-21 | п | и | 292 |
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| 26 | Ђурађ Бранковић (1. уговор) | 1423-08-12 | п | л-и | 308 |
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| 29 | Ђурађ Бранковић (pratica) | 1424-08-26 | п | и | 346 |
| 30 | Ђурађ Бранковић (2. уговор) | 1426-04-22 | п | л-и | 348 |
| 31 | деспот Стефан (ратификација) | 1426-07-25 | п | л | 364 |
| 32 | Ђурађ Бранковић (о границама) | 1426-11-11 | п | л-и | 367 |
| 33 | деспот Ђурађ (општи уговор) | 1435-08-14 | п | л | 377 |
| 34.1 | краљ Томаш (о трговини) | 1444-04-15 | о | л | 389 |
| 34.2 | | | п | | |
| 35 | Стјепан Вукчић Косача | 1445-08-23 | п | л | 393 |
| 36 | краљ Томаш (о миру с Арагоном) | 1450-10-13 | п | л | 401 |
| 37.1 | краљ Томаш (ратификација мира с Арагоном) | 1450-10-24 | о | л | 403 |
| 37.2 | | | п | | |
| 38 | краљ Томаш (о турској претњи) | 1456-06-14 пре | п | л | 406 |
| 39 | краљ Томаш (о грофу Цељском) | 1456-06-14 пре | п | л | 410 |
| 40 | деспот Вук Бранковић | 1480-11 | о | л | 414 |
| 41.1 | Ђурађ Црнојевић | 1499-10-22 | пп | и | 418 |
| 41.2 | | | пп | и | |
| 42 | деспот Јован Бранковић | 1502-09-27 | п | л | 429 |
| 43 | Петар Балша Косача | 1509-12-29 | п | л | 431 |

| НЕВЛАДАРСКИ ДОКУМЕНТИ | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---|------|
| Бр. | Ауктор | датум | С | Ј | стр. |
| 101.1 | епископ Василије и Вид Бобаљевић | 1293-08-24 | пп | и | 432 |
| 101.2 | | | пп | и | |
| 101.3 | | | пп | и | |
| 101.4 | | | пп | и | |
| 102 | Никола Буђа | 1345-10-15 око | п ^х | л | 438 |
| 103 | Паштровићи | 1423-04-04 | п | л | 439 |
| 104 | скупине Горње Зете | 1455-09-06 | п | и | 446 |
| 105 | Прибислав Вукотић | 1475-03-21 | к | и | 450 |

an Italian translation from a Serbian original, made in order to include its text into the confirmation issued by doge Francesco Foscari to the descendants of the first beneficiaries. The document is composed according to the typical Bosnian formulary for Slavic donation charters and it includes all of its key elements – invocation, intitulation, general inscription linked with promulgation (making the document an open letter, which is also what it calls itself), spiritual sanction, list of witnesses announced as *good Bosnians* with their *brethren*. Only the date is unusually elliptic, containing just the year of issue, without other usual chronological data or location.

All letters contained in the group have notification as their primary role, but there are some differences among them in typology and form. The least formalized are the diplomatic letters (#8, #38, #39), which almost approach the informal communications encountered during the 15th century. The rest appear to be following a certain kind of formulary, with letters #10, #36 and #43 representing brief notifications, whereas #13 can be described as an expanded letter of credence. As usual in letters, the mandatory feature of the protocol is the address, combined either with the salutation (#10, #13, #36, #43) or with the promulgation and intitulation (#8), or with an intitulation and a subsequent promulgation (#38, #39). In the three diplomatic communications there is no mention of external addresses or of dates, raising the question of whether their original forms were closed or open letters. The other letters were certainly closed because their external addresses have been recorded (except for #36, but it is nevertheless highly likely that it also had such an address). Letters #10, #13, #36 and #43 have a date in the eschatocol, and most of them also have a final signature which also served as the intitulation (the exception again being #36, which is the only one that ends with a salutation). There are no corroborations, while in #10 the signature-intitulation offers a curious case of *ban* Tvrtko calling himself *ban by the grace of God and of our lord king Louis*, a unique example of a *devotio* mentioning a secular ruler – king Louis of Hungary, who was then Tvrtko's suzerain.

The only testament in the group (#105) is naturally a product of the notariate. Also, it is not royal, belonging to a dignitary in Kosača service – their envoy and treasurer Pribislav Vukotić of the Crepović clan from the area of Foča. The will is mostly composed in a relatively free form as a series of articles assigning bequests to churches (for memorial services) and family members. Typical features are the date, placed at the beginning, the testator's intitulation, his statement on the condition of his mind and body, and the list of witnesses at the very end.

3. CATALOG OF DOCUMENTS

- #1 King Đorđe, his brother *Blandinus*(!), and cousins Stanko and Petrislav swear an oath of fealty to doge Pietro Ziani, issuing guarantees of safety to Venetian subjects and promising aid against enemies, especially against Dimitri of Arbanon (*in king Đorđe's province*, July 3, 1207). Treaty in the form of an oath. Two 13th century cartulary copies of lost Latin original (#1.1, #1.2).¹

¹ Unless otherwise stated, all documents are preserved in the State Archives of Venice.

- #2 King Stefan Uroš Milutin confirms to the monastery of the Virgin Mary at Ratac the grant of six villages donated by his mother, Queen Jelena, establishes the boundaries of the monastery's estates and relieves it from all obligations. Donation to an ecclesiastical institution in the form of a solemn charter (Kotor, March 15, 1306). Original in Serbian (#2.1); early 17th century interpolated copy-translation into Italian (#2.2); probably late heavily interpolated copy-translation into Latin, now lost (#2.3); probably late interpolated copy-translation into Latin, now lost (#2.4); probably 18th century interpolated copy in Serbian, now lost (#2.5).
- #3 King Stefan Uroš Dečanski writes to doge Francesco Dandolo confirming the previously granted freedom of passage for Venetian merchants travelling to Byzantine lands (*Romania*) and other regions, with the exception of Bulgaria, and granting them freedom of commerce in his own territories (May 1, 1330). Grant in the form of a letter. Authentic registry copy of lost Latin original.
- #4 King Stefan Dušan writes to doge Francesco Dandolo that the Serbian king's vassal Demetrius Suma, against whom the doge filed a complaint for inflicting damage on Venetian subject Niccolo Bruiosso, is in rebellion against the king and that the damage will be repaid as soon as he is caught (June 10, 1332 or more probably 1333). Notification in the form of a letter. Authentic registry copy of lost Latin original.
- #5 King Stefan Dušan writes to doge Francesco Dandolo that he will not exercise against Venetians his royal right to items washed ashore from shipwrecks and offers compensation for items taken after a recent shipwreck (*in our royal court*, May 22, 1340 or more likely 1341). Notification and grant of privilege in the form of a letter. Authentic registry copy of lost Latin original.
- #6 King Stefan Dušan writes to doge Andrea Dandolo that he agrees with the extension of the treaty between Venice and Kotor for two more years and offers military aid against the city of Zadar, which has rebelled against Venetian rule (Serres, October 15, 1345). Notification in the form of a letter. Authentic registry copy of lost Latin original.
- #7 Emperor Stefan Dušan regulates the rights of the count (governor) of the city of Skadar to revenues from sale of fish, livestock and other commodities, and establishes the dues of Skadar merchants to the ruler (between 1346 and 1355). Privilege in the form of a charter. Partial and interpolated copy-translation into Italian of lost Serbian original added to the Skadar city statute in 1393, recorded in the early 16th century manuscript of the statute preserved at the Correr Museum Library.
- #8 Ban Stjepan II writes to Pope Clement VI, asking him to authorize Peregrin the Saxon, the Franciscan vicar in Bosnia, to gather Franciscan missionaries for activities in Bosnia, and to grant the *ban's* spiritual father, George of Beirut, alias of Cyprus, certain sinecures in the diocese of Split (before April 3, 1347). Notification in the form of a letter. Authentic registry copy of lost Latin original.

- #9 Emperor Stefan Dušan writes to doge Andrea Dandolo that he agrees with the extension of the treaty between Venice and Kotor for eight more years and that he will order Kotor to comply, in return asking the doge that no harm be done to the Kotorans without legal process (before April 1, 1348). Notification in the form of a letter. Authentic registry copy of lost Latin original.
- #10 Ban Tvrtko writes to doge Marco Corner expressing his regrets because of damages suffered by Venetians in Bosnia and informing him that he is unable to punish the perpetrators because he has been recently expelled from his country (*in Bosnia*, March 29, 1366). Notification in the form of a closed letter. Authentic registry copy of lost Latin original.
- #11 King Tvrtko I confirms privileges enjoyed by Venetian merchants in the city of Kotor, including exemption from customs dues. The king's administrators in Kotor will ensure that all debts owed to Venetians are paid, while debts owed by Venetians are placed under the jurisdiction of the Venetian consul (Sutjeska, August 23, 1385). Treaty/privilege in the form of a charter. Latin original (#11.1) and authentic registry copy (#11.2).
- #12 Đurađ II Balšić, lord of Zeta, promises the Venetians freedom of residence and trade in Ulcinj, as well as compensation for any damage suffered in his lands (Ulcinj, February 28, 1388 or 1389). Treaty/privilege in the form of an oath. Authentic registry copy(-translation?) in Italian (with a Serbian conscription formula) of lost (fully Serbian?) original.
- #13 King Dabiša writes to doge Antonio Venier recommending his envoy, priest Mihailo, son of Dominik from Dubrovnik. The king also reminds the doge that he has previously entrusted the task of managing the Bosnian galleys stationed in Venice to his *protovestiary* (lord treasurer) Žore Bokšić who recommended his chaplain Mihailo for the new mission (Sutjeska, February 2, 1394). Authorization in the form of a closed letter. Authentic registry copy of lost Latin original.
- #14 Đurađ II Balšić writes to the doge of Venice, complaining about the activities of Progon Dukadin, who claims to be a Venetian citizen (autumn 1395?). Notification in the form of a letter. Incomplete authentic registry copy of lost Latin original.
- #15 Đurađ II Balšić authorizes Nicolaus Samarixi of Skadar, Helias, son of Marin, and Chinesius as his procurators before the Venetian government in the matter of the cession of Skadar and its region to Venice (Ulcinj, November 10, 1395). Authorization in the form of a notarial document. Authentic registry copy of lost Latin original.
- #16 Đurađ II Balšić writes to doge Antonio Venier that the Balšić army has killed Radič Crnojević and that the Balšićs have turned over Skadar to Venetian provisors (Ulcinj, May 31, 1396). Notification in the form of a closed letter. Authentic registry copy of lost Latin original.
- #17 King Ostoja allows Venetians to freely come to his kingdom and trade without paying customs or other dues, with certain restrictions regarding the salt trade. The king's officials are ordered to treat Venetians well and the king

- pledges to repay all damages in case of robbery (near Visoki, April 22, 1404). Treaty/privilege in the form of a charter. Two authentic registry copies (#17.1, #17.2) of lost Latin original.
- #18 Jelena and her son Balša III Balšić authorize count Niketas Thopia and Pietro Arimondo, Venetian captain of Dyrrachium, to represent them and arbitrate in negotiations with the Venetian provisors (Berislavići, May 6, 1408). Authorization in the form of an open letter. Authentic registry copy-translation into Italian of lost Serbian original, preserved as a transumpt within the text of the treaty concluded by Thopia and Arimondo with one of the provisors on June 6, 1408.
- #19 Jelena and her son Balša III Balšić conclude a peace agreement with Venetian provisors stipulating partition of contested territories, release of prisoners, freedom of movement and payment of debts, with the provision that the agreement will be finalized when Balša goes to Venice with the provisors (by the river Železnica near Bar, June 17, 1408). Treaty in the form of a notarial document. Authentic registry copy of lost Latin original.
- #20 Jelena and her son Balša III Balšić proclaim to their subjects that they agree with the peace treaty that has been concluded and that the peace is to be observed even though Balša has not gone to Venice as was intended (Godinje, November 9, 1408). Proclamation in the form of an open letter. Authentic registry copy(-translation?) in Italian of lost (Serbian?) original.
- #21 Jelena Balšić, acting in her own name and on behalf of her son Balša, declares that she has concluded an armistice for one year with the doge of Venice and promises that during that period she and her son will not try to expand their territories nor to strengthen the fortifications they currently hold (Venice, October 27, 1409). Treaty in the form of an open letter. Original in Latin.
- #22 Balša III Balšić declares that he accepts the conditions of peace with the Venetian Republic agreed in his name by the Bosnian grand vojvode Sandalj and swears to observe them (Bar, January 30, 1413). Treaty in the form of a charter. Original in Italian.
- #23 King Ostoja confirms to brothers Vukašin, Baran and Juraj Vukčić (Kačić) all that they possessed under earlier rulers and grants to them the possessions of Makar, Crnuća, Pasičina, Miluša and Lapčanj, excepting the parts belonging to the Radivojevići (1417). Donation to individuals in the form of an open letter. Authentic registry copy-translation into Italian of lost Serbian original (#23.1); authentic 19th century copy-translation into Latin (#23.2) kept in the State Archives of Zadar.
- #24 King Tvrtko II issues a grant of privileges to Venetians, amending the grant issued in 1404 by king Ostoja (#17). Venetians can freely come to his kingdom and trade, paying the same dues as others who trade in Bosnia. They shall enjoy protection from the king's subjects, but the king no longer pledges to repay all damages in case of robbery. In an appended document, Venetian envoy Giovanni Giorgi records that the privilege has been issued in two versions – Slavic (Serbian) and Italian (Podvisoki, December 21, 1422).

- Treaty/privilege in the form of a charter. Authentic registry copy of lost Italian original.
- #25 King Tvrtko II concludes an alliance with Venice against Ivaniš Nelipčić, count of Cetina, Klis and Omiš, stipulating the military obligations of the two sides and determining the partition of conquered territories in case of success. In an appended document, Venetian envoy Giovanni Giorgi records that the privilege has been issued in two versions – Slavic (Serbian) and Italian (Sutjeska, February 6, 1423) Treaty in the form of a charter. Authentic registry copy of lost Italian original.
- #26 Lord Đurađ Branković, acting in the name of despot Stefan, concludes a peace treaty with Francesco Bembo, Venetian captain of the Gulf, stipulating the division of contested territories, destruction of fortresses, status of the Paštrovići and other groups and individuals, release of prisoners, trial procedures for criminal acts, freedom of movement and trade, payment to the despot of a yearly tribute of 1000 ducats, status of immoveable property and other matters (Sveti Srđ, August 12, 1423). Treaty in the form of a notarial document. Authentic registry copy of lost Latin and Italian original.
- #27 Grand vojvode Sandalj Hranić concludes a treaty with Venice, settling relations concerning the city of Kotor. Sandalj accepts the loss of Kotor and agrees to release four Kotorans held as hostages in return for a yearly income of 600 ducats and a house in the city. In an appended document, Venetian envoy Giovanni Giorgi records that the privilege has been issued in two versions – Slavic (Serbian) and Italian (Blagaj, November 1, 1423). Treaty in the form of a charter. Original in Serbian (#27.1) and authentic registry copy-translation into Latin as part of a composite document issued in February 1424 by doge Francesco Foscari at the request of Sandalj's envoys which also contains the appended document of Giovanni Giorgi and ten questions posed by Sandalj with Venetian replies (#27.2).
- #28 Lord Đurađ Branković writes to Venetian nobleman Giacomo Abramo that he will immediately forward the letter Abramo sent him to the despot and informs him about his impressions and activities regarding the course of Serbian-Venetian negotiations (Vučitrn, January 11, 1424). Notification in the form of a closed letter. Authentic registry copy of lost Italian original recorded within the text of the verdict passed against Abramo in Venice in October 1424.
- #29 Lord Đurađ Branković and Francesco Querini, Venetian captain of Albania, specify articles of the agreement reached previously (#26) regarding trial procedures for criminal acts, freedom of movement and trade, and status of immoveable property (Plana, August 26, 1424). Treaty in the form of a joint statement. Authentic registry copy of lost Italian original.
- #30 Lord Đurađ Branković, acting in the name of despot Stefan, concludes an agreement with Francesco Querini, Venetian count and captain of Skadar, regarding the Kotor tribute, status of the Paštrovići, destruction of Đordevac fortress, division of territories, trial procedures for criminal acts, freedom of movement and trade, status of immoveable property and other matters

- (Vučitrn, April 22, 1426). Treaty in the form of a notarial document. Authentic registry copy of lost Latin and Italian original.
- #31 Despot Stefan states that he approves, accepts and swears under oath to everything agreed by Đurađ Branković with Venetian representatives Francesco Bembo and Francesco Querini regarding the conclusion of mutual peace (Srebrenica, July 25, 1426). Ratification in the form of an open letter. Authentic registry copy of lost Latin original.
- #32 Lord Đurađ Branković, acting in the name of despot Stefan, concludes an agreement with Francesco Querini, Venetian count and captain of Skadar, establishing mutual borders in the areas of Skadar, Drivast, Ulcinj, the Ratac monastery, Budva and Kotor, as well as various rights and obligations of the parties in those areas (Drivast, November 11, 1426). Treaty in the form of a joint statement. Authentic registry copy of lost Latin and Italian original.
- #33 Despot Đurađ Branković concludes an agreement with Venetian envoy Niccolò Memmo regarding payment of overdue installments of the Skadar tribute, conditions under which salt can be imported into Budva, the *katuni* of Crna Gora, freedom of trade, the possession of Jarište, the fortress of Đordevac and status of the possessions of the Catholic church on the despot's territories (Smederevo, August 15, 1435). Treaty in the form of a notarial document. Authentic registry copy of lost Latin original.
- #34 King Tomaš issues a grant of privileges to Venetians, allowing them to freely come to his kingdom and trade without paying customs or other dues, with certain restrictions regarding the salt trade. The king's officials are ordered to treat Venetians well and the king pledges to repay all damages in case of robbery. All privileges of earlier rulers are confirmed (Jajce, April 15, 1444). Treaty/privilege in the form of a charter. Original in Latin (#34.1) and authentic registry copy (#34.2).
- #35 Grand voivode Stjepan Vukčić Kosača concludes a peace treaty with Venice, agreeing to forgive all mutual damages and refrain from provoking further conflicts. The towns of Bar and Omiš remain in Venetian hands, while Stjepan keeps his rights to the yearly tribute and houses in Kotor and Zadar, and is to be given a house in Venice again (Venice, August 23, 1445). Treaty in the form of a notarial document. Authentic registry copy of lost Latin original.
- #36 King Tomaš writes to doge Francesco Foscari, thanking him for including Bosnia in the peace treaty concluded between Venice and the Kingdom of Aragon and announcing the arrival of his envoys who will give the doge the king's open letter ratifying the treaty (Vesela Straža, October 13, 1450). Notification in the form of a (most probably closed) letter. Authentic registry copy of lost Latin original.
- #37 King Tomaš welcomes the end of hostilities between Venice and the Kingdom of Aragon and, having been informed that doge Francesco Foscari has included him in the treaty as a Venetian ally, confirms and promises to observe its provisions (Jajce, October 24, 1450). Proclamation in the form of an open letter. Original in Latin (#37.1) and authentic registry copy (#37.2).

- #38 King Tomaš, through his envoys Thomas, bishop of Hvar, and Nikola Testa, informes doge Francesco Foscari that the Turkish emperor has demanded from him the surrender of four fortified cities, one of which (Bistrica i.e. Livno) is close to Venetian possessions. The king requests Venetian help and safe conduct and refuge in case he is forced to leave Bosnia (before June 14, 1456). Notification in the form of a letter. Authentic registry copy of lost Latin original.
- #39 King Tomaš, through his envoys Thomas, bishop of Hvar, and Nikola Testa, informes doge Francesco Foscari that count Ulrich of Celje intends to take over the Banate of Croatia and the counties of Cetina and Klis, expelling the sons of the late *ban* Petar Talovac, who are under Venetian and Bosnian protection (before June 14, 1456). Notification in the form of a letter. Authentic registry copy of lost Latin original.
- #40 Despot Vuk Branković, together with László Egervári, *ban* of Croatia, and Péter Dóczy, *ban* of Jajce, informs his sovereign, Hungarian king Matthias Corvinus, about their battles with the Turks at Vrhbosna and Travnik (Jajce, November 14 or 21, 1480). Notification in the form of a closed letter. Original in Latin, bound into a codex together with other letters, kept in the Marciana National Library.
- #41 Đurađ Crnojević writes his testament as a letter to his wife Isabetta, instructing her to return all valuables they took from the monastery at Cetinje when they fled before the Turks, to request from the Venetian government the payments it owes to Đurađ and his father, and to manage all of his property and take care of their children (Milan, October 22, 1499). Testament in the form of a closed letter. Near-contemporary loose leaf authentic copy-translation into Italian (#41.1) and its official copy entered into a registry of testaments in January 1518 (#41.2).
- #42 Despot Jovan Branković writes to doge Leonardo Loredan that his older brother will present to the Venetian government the proposal for a mutual alliance and asks for his attention (Kupinik, September 27, 1502). Authorization in the form of a closed letter. Early 16th century authentic copy in volume IV of the autograph version of the diaries of Marino Sanudo, kept in the Marciana National Library.
- #43 Petar Baša, duke of Saint Sava, writes to the Venetian envoy Pietro Pasqualigo about the movements of the Hungarian king Vladislav II, informing him that Imre Perényi, the count palatine, will announce Pasqualigo's arrival to the king (Glogovnica, December 29, 1509). Notification in the form of a closed letter. Authentic copy of lost Latin original in a manuscript kept at the Correr Museum Library.
- #101 Vasilio, bishop of Bosnia (? – *bascinense*), and Vid Bobaljević from Dubrovnik, envoys of king Stefan Dragutin, his wife queen Catelina and their son Vladislav, swear that their principals will take Constanza, granddaughter of Albertino Morosini, uncle of Hungarian king Andrew III, for Vladislav's lawful wife by the time agreed between kings Stefan and Andrew (Venice, August 24, 1293). Treaty in the form of an oath. Early 16th century authentic

- copy-translation into Italian of lost Serbian original in the autograph manuscript of Marin Sanudo's work *Le vite dei dogi*, kept at the Marciana National Library (#101.1) and three 18th or early 19th century copies of that copy-translation – in the Correr Museum Library (#101.2, #101.4) and in the State Archives of Venice (#101.3).
- #102 Nikola Buća, lord chamberlain of king Stefan Dušan, writes to doge Andrea Dandolo that the king is willing to send 500 or more well-equipped soldiers at his own expense to help the Venetians in the siege of Zadar (Serres, around October 15, 1345). Notification in the form of a letter. Authentic registry copy of lost Latin original.
- #103 The noblemen from Paštrovići through 14 representatives listed by name submit to Francesco Bembo, Venetian captain of the Gulf, the terms under which they are prepared to accept Venetian rule (on Bembo's galley, April 4, 1423). Doge Francesco Foscari ratifies and approves the terms (Venice, May 17, 1424). Treaty in the form of mutual proclamations. Authentic registry copy of lost Latin original.
- #104 Representatives of 51 warrior companies and communities of Zeta led by Stefan Crnojević declare before the Venetian provisor Giovanni Bollani that they have placed themselves under Venetian command and state the terms of their service (monastery of Saint Nicholas at Vranjina, September 6, 1455). Treaty in the form of a proclamation. Authentic registry copy-translation into Italian of lost Serbian original.
- #105 Pribislav Vukotić, former official of the Kosača magnate family, having also taken the name Lancilago, writes his testament by which he bequeaths his property to his wife and children, allocating certain funds to churches to conduct services for his soul (Venice?, March 21, 1475). Testament. Concept in Italian on a folded loose sheet.