

The 1444 Treaty between King Alfonso V of Aragon and Grand Duke Stjepan Vukčić

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Abstract: This article discusses a famous agreement between King Alfonso V of Aragon and Naples and the Grand Duke of Bosnia, Stjepan Vukčić Kosača signed on 19 February 1444, as a result of both political and military circumstances that had brought, in that particular moment, the local interests of one Bosnian lord and the foreign policy plans and ambitions of the most powerful Mediterranean ruler to the same level. It also offers a new interpretation of this treaty in terms of its practical application, as well as its re-reading and translation, based on a high-resolution facsimile.

Key words: agreement, treaty, Alfonso V of Aragon, Stjepan Vukčić Kosača, 1444, vassal, senior.

In the fall of 1443, the Grand Duke of Bosnia, later Herzog of Saint Sava, Stjepan Vukčić Kosača (1435-1466) was in hostile relations with almost all of his neighbours. In spite of the political and economic power he had inherited and managed to preserve well after the death of his uncle Sandalj Hranić, duke Stjepan failed to significantly influence the selection of the new candidate to the Bosnian throne, which had remained vacant following the death of King Tvrtko II (1420-1443). An opposing position towards the new ruler, Stefan Tomaš (1443-1461) had soon led to the outbreak of war.¹ In the conflicts that followed, Stjepan Vukčić, apart from the King of Bosnia, also faced duke Ivaniš Pavlović, duke Petar Vojsalić, as well as the nobility from the Land of Hum, the Semković and Jurjević families. However, the most severe

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¹ For more on the subject, see: Čošković 1988, 27-36.

opponent was Venice whom he had fought in the Zeta area. Waging a two-front war had brought the Duke of Bosnia into a very difficult situation, hence, in 1444, both sides suffered severe losses in territory. Armies of the King of Bosnia and Ivaniš Pavlović, aided by Jurjević nobility, managed to take the lucrative customs town Drijeva, which then fell into the king's hands.³ That was a significant military, political, and, above all, economic blow to Stjepan. The war with Venice was not unfolding any better either. It had become clear that things were getting out of control in late January 1444, when Duke Stjepan lost Omiš and the Poljica župa to Venice.⁴ In the context of those wars, the fact that the Bosnian lord was deprived of the services of the Ottoman army was decisive, since it was their support and assistance he would frequently use in dealing with his opponents.⁵ Also, the Ottomans were in a difficult situation at the time, since they were involved in a war with a broader Christian coalition that comprised of joint military forces led by the Hungarian king Władysław, Janos Hunyadi and the Serbian despot Đurađ Branković.⁶ These circumstances, in which a more significant Ottoman involvement into the internal Bosnian issues was limited and, at the same time, the hope that the pending victory of the Christian army would soon end the Ottoman presence in Europe, intensified Stjepan Vukčić's diplomatic activities and his quest for a strong ally and protector. Keeping in mind that the Bosnian duke did not have a good relationship with the Hungarian king either, he asked for help from one of the most powerful European ruler at the time, Alfonso V king of Aragon (1416-1458) who managed to obtain the crown of Naples in 1442. He assumed the Neapolitan throne in 1442, and not only had he had the military resources that Stjepan Vukčić could count on, but he also enjoyed a global political authority which he could use on Vukčić's behalf.⁷

On the other hand, Alfonso's expansionist ambitions were not satisfied with the conquest of Naples. By promoting himself as the protector of Christianity and the leader in the fight against the infidels, he turned his expansionist policy towards the east. During 1442 and 1443, the Ottoman army suffered a series of defeats by the Christian coalition in Transylvania, in the lower Danube region and in Bulgaria, which additionally increased optimism and hope that the Ottomans would soon be defeated.⁸ As King of Naples, Alfonso V showed primary interest in the Mediterranean and the area of the Balkans, where he had been traditionally

² Бирковић 1964а, 72; Џошковић 1988, 39, 45.

³ Тошић 1987, 148-149.

⁴ Бирковић 1964а, 73; Бирковић 1964б, 277.

⁵ Filipović 2019, 323-326, 331, 346-347.

⁶ Острогорски 1959, 523; Бирковић 1964а, 72; Ryder 1990, 302.

⁷ For detailed information on Alfonso of Aragon see: Ryder, 1976; Ryder 1990.

⁸ Ryder 1990, 302.

competing with the Republic of Venice. In that sense, the new situation in which a certain Ottoman defeat was expected, Alfonso V saw an opportunity to engage more actively in the Balkans. He was motivated in his intention by both the anti-Ottoman fight, as well as an opportunity to harm the Venetian interests and terminate their dominance in the area.⁹ It should be emphasised that the central goal of Alfonso's eastern politics was pushing the Ottomans out of Europe, but he also had Constantinople high on his priority list, since he had dreamed of the imperial crown and dignity.¹⁰ He attempted to implement his plans through connecting and establishing close relations with the local Balkan lords, hence, it is possible to understand his more intensive correspondence with the Duke of Bosnia.¹¹ Apart from that, establishing connections with Stjepan Vukčić meant that Alfonso could benefit on the other side as well. By conquering Naples in 1442, he had inherited from his predecessors also the claims to the title of the King of Hungary, which was a continuation of the traditional aspirations of the Neapolitan kings towards Hungary. He had tried to turn that nominal situation into reality, hence he emphasised, in favourable moments, his interest into the Holy Crown of Hungary. In his intent to reach Hungary, the Neapolitan king saw Bosnia as the main transit route. In that sense, he saw the connection with Stjepan Vukčić as highly beneficial.¹²

In almost all aforementioned spheres of activity, there was a common interest between Duke Stjepan and king Alfonso, which created a precondition for establishing closer cooperation. Their previous acquaintanceship and the established diplomatic contacts that had existed prior to 1442, intensified in the period when the Duke of Bosnia, pressured by both domestic and foreign factors, found himself in a rather difficult situation.¹³ In the midst of war, in January 1444, Stjepan Vukčić sent two emissaries to the Neapolitan court: dukes Juraj and Pavle, who sought help from Alfonso V.¹⁴ Upon his request, the Neapolitan king agreed to advocate with

⁹ King Alfonso's anti-Ottoman politics has for a long time been a subject of discussions in historiography. He was often objected because of indecisiveness and a lack of concrete actions in the period of the Crusades. For more recent views on this matter with a comprehensive presentation of the previous historiographic positions, see: Aloisio 2017, 64-72.

¹⁰ Острогорски 1959, 526.

¹¹ Such a strategy was familiar to the Neapolitan king, since he was known to have established contacts and befriended the rulers of Egypt, Syria and Ethiopia. Ryder 1976, 39; Спремић 1974, 455-469; Спремић 1985, 128.

¹² Спремић 1985, 129.

¹³ Бирковић 1964а, 74-75.

¹⁴ Спремић 1974, 455-456. Ante Babić argue the possibility that it was Juraj Čemerović. Babić claims the possibility that it was Juraj Čemerović, a duke and an honorary knight and diplomat at the court of Duke Stjepan Vukčić, while Tošić argue it was Đurađ Stjepković. The other emissary was Pavle Marković, a duke, voivode, knight and Herzog Stjepan Vukčić Kosača's, and, later, Duke Vladislav Kosača's man. Babić 1960, 59; Тошић 2002, 68-69.

the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, Venice and the King of Bosnia the return of the lands seized from the Duke. The negotiations were successful and sealed by the treaty of 19 February 1444, by which Duke Stjepan Vukčić Kosača nominally became a vassal of Alfonso V of Aragon.¹⁵

The treaty was comprised in accordance with Stjepan Vukčić's proposal, presented to Alfonso V by his emissaries. It is possible that the Neapolitan king changed and amended certain items of the treaty by inserting some of his demands to which Stjepan finally agreed. The gravity of the obligations that Duke Stjepan accepted becoming indebted to King Alfonso leads into thinking that the conditions under which the Duke of Bosnia had become a vassal to the Neapolitan king were not favourable but acceptable, keeping in mind the dire circumstances and the background of the very agreement. The charter which after ten years confirmed/re-established the vassal relationship between Herzog Stjepan and King Alfonso V can be used for comparison. Although the charter was essentially the same to the 1444 treaty, the content of the 1454 charter reveals some rather relaxed obligations of Herzog Stjepan towards the Neapolitan king.¹⁶

Content of the Charter

By the February 1444 charter, Duke Stjepan Vukčić Kosača "wilfully with all his vassals" submitted to King Alfonso V of Aragon. On the principles of the faithful servility and the noble faith, the king entrusted the "faith", i.e. promised the Duke, his children, as well as his soldiers personal and safety of the property on the king's territory, guaranteeing that no "novelty, accident, injustice, evil or damage" would befall him. The treaty did not entail an oath to be taken, which might have been the feudal practice in medieval Bosnia.¹⁷ In case the Duke or someone from his land faced a wrongdoing of any kind, the Neapolitan king promised, quite equivocatingly, that

¹⁵ Thallóczy 1914, 356-357; Бирковић 1964а, 75.

¹⁶ Here we will not go into details of the 1454 charter. For more on the subject, see: Thallóczy 1914, 394-400; Бирковић 1964а, 213. Historiography has so far primarily emphasised the need of Duke Stjepan for a strong ally and protector he had found in Alfonso V. However, it should be kept in mind that the Neapolitan king had his interests, especially if we observe such treaties through a prism of his wider politics. It is interesting that both the treaties between Herzog Stjepan and Alfonso V took place during intensive preparations and increased activities of the Neapolitan king for the Christian confrontation with the Ottomans. Relying on the Balkan lords who had been willing to fight or who were already actively involved in the war against the sultan's army reflects his conceived strategy in an attempt to realise his highly positioned political and military goals. The treaties with the Duke of Bosnia are no exception in relation to other similar treaties between the Neapolitan king and other Balkan dignitaries, for example with Demetrios Palaiologos, the despot of the Morea (1451), or Skenderbeg (1451). Спремић 1974, 458-466; Aloisio 2017, 68-69; Premović 2019, 94-99.

¹⁷ Бирковић 1962, 321-322.

he would provide “assistance and service that is at the disposal” in order to protect and defend him the same way “he would protect his own country”. The charter further reads that the king accepts Stjepan for his loyal servant and friend, and the Duke accepts the king as his protector, surrendering to him with his fortresses, lands and *župe*, all mentioned by name, including the areas he considered his own, but which he had lost in the ongoing war.¹⁸

Furthermore, the charter reads that the Duke of Bosnia obliged himself to the king that he would provide for the salary for each year the king spent in the war, as well as the money for a thousand horsemen, and that he would immediately pay 32,004 ducats for the current year.¹⁹ On the other hand, in the time of peace, the Duke would also pay a contribution that he had up to then paid to the Ottoman sultan. Also, upon the request of the Neapolitan king, the Duke was obliged to terminate any war until the king decided otherwise. Finally, those who obstructed the provisions of the treaty would face a rather high sanction – a 10,000 ducats fine.

In accordance with the past interpretations, the treaty between Alfonso V of Aragon and Stjepan Vukčić Kosača remained a dead letter. Neither side followed the provisions for a longer period of time. Still, it may have been that the implementation depended on the general political situation, mostly the success of the Christian coalition in the war against the Ottomans. Although nowhere explicitly stated, it appears that both sides tacitly approved that, since the true implementation of the treaty was only possible in the conditions where Stjepan Vukčić was exempted from the authority of the Ottoman sultan. We could observe this treaty in that context also as Stjepan’s attempt of a sort to ensure and find an alternative solution if such a state became a reality. Still, we should not entirely reject such a possibility, at least for the period immediately after the treaty had been signed. It is not entirely clear why Stjepan would enter any form of a negotiating process at all, or sign a treaty with the Neapolitan king, if he had no intention of implementing it, or if he had no immediate use or assistance from the treaty that would help him in wars he was involved in and because of which he had turned to the Neapolitan king in the first place, asking for protection. What is more, a special article in the treaty provides for the immediate payment by Stjepan to Alfonso V of the aforementioned sum for a thousand horsemen.

It is difficult to determine the extent to which the Neapolitan king influenced the solving of Stjepan’s war troubles, but it is certain that the very call for his supreme authority had to have had a certain influence and a political significance. The concrete

¹⁸ The example of Omiš and Poljice.

¹⁹ Accordingly, the monthly salary for 100 horsemen would be 8000 ducats, which is 96000 ducats annually. Thus, it remains unclear why was Stjepan obliged to pay “only” 32000 ducats for the current year, which is the quarter of the salary for 1000 soldiers.

help that was beyond the diplomatic framework can be seen in the data from April 1445. Then, King Alfonso sent to his ally four galleons that anchored in the town of Novi, most probably against the Venetian lands in Zeta and Dalmatia. That caused a justifiable concern and disturbed the neighbouring population, especially because the backup and additional ships had been expected.²⁰ Still, all remained a threat and no action was taken most probably because, at the time, Duke Stjepan started peace negotiations with the Venetian Republic, which ended successfully in August that same year. The following year, Stjepan made peace with Bosnian king Tomaš, making his position more favourable.²¹ At the same time, the anti-Ottoman coalition failed and the Ottomans again established a strong position in the Balkans. In such circumstances, the connection between Alfonso V and Stjepan Vukčić was not terminated but, understandably, the signed treaty could no longer have been implemented.²² That certainly did not jeopardise their friendly relations from which Stjepan Vukčić benefitted economically to a certain extent, since it is known that he had distributed wool from the Aragon lands to Novi, and that he supplied himself with wheat and salt from southern Italy.²³ Cordial and friendly relations are best confirmed by mutual readiness and determination to re-establish them ten years later. It is interesting that it occurred in the time of strong preparations of an anti-Ottoman campaign after the recent fall of Constantinople which restored faith that the Ottomans would after all be pushed away from the Balkans. As expected, one of the main protagonists in the planning was Alfonso V of Aragon.

²⁰ "Ad primum videlicet: serenissimo principe et excellentissima signoria vostri fidelissimi servidori exponemo ala vostra serenita, chomo de I ano passado siando vizeconte misser Marin Contarini vescovo de Cataro ali do avril de I ano passado vene galie quatro de Cathelani in el colfo de Cataro, et achostosse a chastel de Novi del conte Stefano vovoda de Bosna in quela nimigo de la detta signoria, e fo vose per tuta Dalmazia, che drio quele quatro galie vegniva vinti galie de Catellani, la qual vose messe terror a tuta Dalmatia e specialmente a Cataro..." Ljubić 1890, 250; Ђирковић 1964a, 89; Marinescu 1994, 111.

²¹ Ćošković 1988, 76, 89-91.

²² So far, it has been emphasised that King Alfonso had objected to Duke Stjepan the nonfulfillment of the obligations arising from the treaty. Such a conclusion was based on the document from 1466, where the Neapolitan king answered to Stjepan's demand for help in fight against the enemy: "Rex Aragonum etc. Illustris et magnifice Dux amice noster carissime...In primis ad illud quod a nobis requeritis auxilium et opem nostram ad propulsandos inimicos vestros et magnificentiam vestram ab omni hostium injuria illesam servandam, promptissimum futurum nos pollicemur, si e converso ea ab illustri magnificentia vestra nobis servabuntur, que inter nos conventa et pacta extiterunt..." Thallóczy 1914, 870. The content of the document does not necessarily imply any acrimony of the king towards Duke Stjepan for not fulfilling the obligations. The answer of Alfonso V reveals conditions under which Stjepan would be granted the assistance he sought, and they rest in the implementation of the treaty which, in the circumstances of the strong Ottoman presence, was almost impossible. The document, written in a moderate, cordial and amicable tone, does not leave the impression of displeasure with his previous behaviour. Cf. Ђирковић 1964a, 76.

²³ Ђирковић 1964a, 77-78; Спремих 1971, 23-24.

On the other hand, in the attempt to seize the Hungarian throne, Alfonso V undertook certain measures in early 1466. He then sent his fleet to Stjepan's town of Novi, with the purpose of reaching Hungary through Drijeva.²⁴ The attempt was unsuccessful but it shows his clear intention to use the relations he had with the Duke of Bosnia. Still, he could not count on some more serious attempts. Although obliged by the treaty, Stjepan did not partake in the war the Neapolitan king waged against Venetians (1449-1450). The passivity the Duke displayed at the time and non-compliance with the obligations arising from the treaty negatively reflected their mutual relations, hence they signed a similar treaty in 1454. That additionally confirms that the implementation of the 1444 treaty had not been possible, keeping in mind the circumstances of the time.

The Charter

The charter was first published by Lajos Thallóczy, in 1914.²⁵ Keeping in mind that a facsimile of the charter was not published then, more than six decades would pass before the transcript could be examined. Then, on two occasions, Marko Vego published the images of the original document. Vego presented the first facsimile in a paper he published in 1978,²⁶ but, because of the small format and poor resolution, this image has almost no utilitarian value for researchers. In the second, partly corrected version of the same paper that was published two years later,²⁷ the image of the charter was in a bigger format and an improved resolution, but still under the level that would meet the necessary standards. Vego to an extent amended and changed Thallóczy's rather correct reading, but, in doing so, he himself made several minor omissions and wrongly read certain words. Together with the transcription, Vego published a quite satisfactory translation of the charter, which had nevertheless remained incomplete in certain places, or unclear.

The charter was written in Latin and Italian, on the basis of the Cyrillic template that Stjepan Vukčić's emissaries brought. The exceptional value of the charter is the abundance of topographic data which are especially important for the study of the Kosača family estates.²⁸ The document is today preserved in the General Archive of the Crown of Aragon in Barcelona. Sadly, we did not manage to gain a direct insight into the charter, which is why we are unable to analyse the external characteristics of

²⁴ Бирковић 1964а, 91; Спречић 1985, 130.

²⁵ Thallóczy 1914, 360-363.

²⁶ Vego 1978, 123-142.

²⁷ Vego 1980, 452-486.

²⁸ On the basis of these information and indications, Mihailo Dinić wrote his pivotal study in historic topography that was the starting point for research of the localities mentioned in the charter. See: Динић 1940, 151-257. The same paper in: Динић 1978, 178-270.

the document (dimensions, materials, ink). In this paper, we present the new, quality images of the original document, together with the transcript and the translation.²⁹

Text of the Charter³⁰

Pro duce Bossine.

Alfonsus etct [et cetera] uniuersis³¹ et singulis huiusmodi³² nostras litteras inspecturis presentibus et futuris gratiam nostram et bonam voluntatem. Ut honor qui operante altissimo ex deditione illustris Sthefani ducis Bossine, qui sponte sua cum vasallis³³ suis omnibus sese nobis deditit³⁴ reliquis Mt [Maestatis]³⁵ nostre honoribus inpresentiarum³⁶ est accumulatus, omnibus innotescat et alias etiam ut officiales, subditi et stipendiarii nostri tenaciter obseruent ea que per nostram Celsitudinem ipsi illustri duci promissa fuerunt capitula que inter nos et ipsum

.I. [illustrem] ducem seu verius per magnificos viros comitem Georgium et comitem Paulum nuncios et legatos ac assertos syndicos suos eius nomine inita celebrata et firmata extiterunt capitula ipsa presentibus inseri iussimus serie subsequenti:

Capituli pacti et conuentioni facti, firmati et iurati³⁷ tra la Serenissima Mta. [Maesta]³⁸ delo³⁹ signore⁴⁰ Re de Aragona⁴¹ et de Sicilia citra et ultra farum et cetera della una parte et li spectabili et magnifici conte Georgio et conte Paulo oraturi⁴²

²⁹ We hereby express sincere gratitude to prof. dr. Hrvoje Gračanin, Chair of the doctoral studies in Pre-modern history at the Faculty of Philosophy, University of Zagreb, who kindly provided and placed the images at our disposal.

³⁰ We present the text of the charter in its entirety, the way it was written with abbreviations, with the added punctuation where we thought appropriate. The square brackets contain solutions to the abbreviations. Tallóczy's version contains some interpretations of abbreviations, while Marko Vego's version does not contain any abbreviations.

³¹ Due to the originality of the transcription, we will not transcribe the letter u in the middle of the word preceding a vowel as the letter v, unlike Thallóczy and Vego. We will not mark these differences except in the names of župa and fortresses.

³² Vego: huismodi

³³ Vego: vassalis

³⁴ Vego: dedit

³⁵ Thallóczy: majestatis

³⁶ Thallóczy and Vego: in presentiarum

³⁷ Thallóczy and Vego: jurati

³⁸ Vego's version: Maestra

³⁹ Thallóczy: de lo

⁴⁰ Thallóczy: signore

⁴¹ Vego: Aragonia

⁴² Thallóczy and Vego: oratori

ambasciatori et asserti sindici delo .I. [illustro] Sthefano⁴³ ducha de⁴⁴ Bossina in nome et per parte de isso prefato .I. [illustro] ducha dela⁴⁵ parte altra.

In primis⁴⁶ la prefata Mta. [Maesta]⁴⁷ e contenta et promete de affidare et assecurare et damo affida et assecura la persona del prefato .I. [illustro] ducha et soi figlioli, so exercito, auro, argento, ioye⁴⁸ et qualuncha altre cose soe che per tempo verranno in seruicio dessa Mta. [Maesta].⁴⁹ Ita videlicet, che tanto venendo et stando inli⁵⁰ seruicii de essa Mta. [Maesta] quanto partendosse⁵¹ et tornando nele terre desso prefato .I. [illustro] ducha tante volte quante aloro sera ben visto⁵² siano liberi, securi, guidati et affidati et non li sia fata⁵³ nouitate, molestia, iniuria⁵⁴ dampno oy male in persona⁵⁵ ney roba sua oy loro ante siano tractati como veri et boni seruitori recomandati⁵⁶ et amici dessa Maiesta⁵⁷

Item promete la prefata Mta. [Maesta] alo prefato .I. [illustro] ducha che in casu⁵⁸ che aluy o a alcune dele terre soe se mouesse oy se fecesse nouitate alcuna per qualuncha ri, principi⁵⁹, duchi oy conti oy per qualuncha comunita oy signoria essa S [Serenissima]⁶⁰ Mta. [Maesta] prestata⁶¹ alo prefato .I. [illustro] ducha ogni ayuto⁶², subsidio oi⁶³ fauore⁶⁴ che le sera possibile et lo deffendera deli predicti

⁴³ Vego: Stihfano

⁴⁴ Thallóczy: di

⁴⁵ Thallóczy: de la

⁴⁶ Thallóczy: Imprimis

⁴⁷ Vego: Maestra

⁴⁸ Thallóczy: joye

⁴⁹ Vego: Maestra

⁵⁰ Thallóczy and Vego: in li

⁵¹ Thallóczy: partendose

⁵² Thallóczy: uisto

⁵³ Thallóczy: fatta

⁵⁴ Thallóczy: injuria

⁵⁵ Thallóczy and Vego: in persona

⁵⁶ Thallóczy: recomandati

⁵⁷ Vego: Maesta

⁵⁸ Vego: caso

⁵⁹ Thallóczy: principe

⁶⁰ Thallóczy: I.; Vego: illustrissima

⁶¹ Thallóczy and Vego: prefata

⁶² Vego: aijuto

⁶³ Thallóczy: oy

⁶⁴ Thallóczy and Vego: favore

quanto⁶⁵ bona mente porra non altra mente⁶⁶ che deffenderia lo proprio statu dessa Mta. [Maesta] et damo essa Mta. [Maesta] piglia et accepta lo prefato .I. [illustro]⁶⁷ ducha per suo vero et bono recomandato⁶⁸ seruitore et amico. Et viceuersa lo prefato .I. [illustro] ducha damo piglia et accepta la prefata Mta. [Maesta]⁶⁹ per suo vero et bono protectore, maiore et deffensore et se rende ala soa Maesta con li⁷⁰ castelli, terre et contati infrascripti, videlicet:

Sochol con un contato che se chiama Drina, Toyeuacts⁷¹ Vdrinagliano⁷² castello conlo⁷³ contato, Vatraro⁷⁴ Sutisci⁷⁵ castello conlo⁷⁶ contato, Nouio⁷⁷ Gorasdo castello conlo⁷⁸ contato, Samobor Obribudo castello conlo⁷⁹ contato, Chechnauchoy castello conlo⁸⁰ contato, Mileseuischi⁸¹ castello conlo⁸² contato, Consina conlo⁸³ che signoriano li Turchi dela⁸⁴ Grecia dove sta un Sancto che fa grandi miraculi⁸⁵, Cosisti castello conlo⁸⁶ contato, Cochangu⁸⁷ in Brisiniza⁸⁸ castello⁸⁹ conlo⁹⁰ contato, Creseuaz Opolinio⁹¹

⁶⁵ Thallóczy: quando

⁶⁶ Thallóczy and Vego: altramente

⁶⁷ Thallóczy: Ilmo

⁶⁸ Thallóczy: recommendato

⁶⁹ Vego: Maestra

⁷⁰ Thallóczy: conli

⁷¹ Thallóczy: toyeuacs, Vego: Toyevacts

⁷² Thallóczy: Vdrynagliano, Vego: Vdrinagliauo

⁷³ Thallóczy: con lo

⁷⁴ Thallóczy: Vatrato

⁷⁵ Thallóczy: Sucisti, Vego's version: Sutisti

⁷⁶ Thallóczy: con lo

⁷⁷ Thallóczy and Vego: Nonio

⁷⁸ Thallóczy: con lo

⁷⁹ Thallóczy: con lo

⁸⁰ Thallóczy: con lo

⁸¹ Vego: Mile Sevischi

⁸² Thallóczy: con lo

⁸³ Thallóczy: con lo

⁸⁴ Thallóczy: de la

⁸⁵ Thallóczy: miracoli

⁸⁶ Thallóczy: con lo

⁸⁷ Vego: Cochangn

⁸⁸ Vego: Brisniza

⁸⁹ Vego: castelo

⁹⁰ Thallóczy: con lo

⁹¹ Vego: Opolimio

castello conlo⁹² contato, Ostrauiza⁹³ Vbistrizi castello conlo⁹⁴ contato, Osip castello conlo⁹⁵ contato, Susit Honagost⁹⁶ castello conlo⁹⁷ contato, Ostroch castello conlo⁹⁸ contato ali confini⁹⁹ de Albania, Noui¹⁰⁰ Vpiuii¹⁰¹ castello conlo¹⁰² contato, Colobrich Verramu¹⁰³ castello conlo¹⁰⁴ contato, Biseuatts Vtrebign¹⁰⁵ castello conlo¹⁰⁶ contato, Novi Vdrazanich¹⁰⁷ castello conlo¹⁰⁸ contato ala¹⁰⁹ marina vicino de Ragusa la via de Albania, Rixan¹¹⁰ appresso de Cataro ala¹¹¹ marina castello conlo¹¹² contato sta la via de Albania appresso della dita terra de Cataro, Vnizacs¹¹³ Vniuesegno¹¹⁴ castello e contato, Vidosich Vuidouopoglyo¹¹⁵ castello conlo¹¹⁶ contato, Popohosti Vpopohu castello con contato, Iblayascum som sem glyom¹¹⁷ castello con contato, Posichell Vdobrauh¹¹⁸ castello conlo¹¹⁹ contato, Neboysa Vnitericih¹²⁰ castello conlo¹²¹ contato,

⁹² Thallóczy: con lo

⁹³ Thallóczy and Vego Ostraviza

⁹⁴ Thallóczy: con lo

⁹⁵ Thallóczy: con lo

⁹⁶ Thallóczy: honagust

⁹⁷ Thallóczy: con lo

⁹⁸ Thallóczy: con lo

⁹⁹ Vego: confini

¹⁰⁰ Thallóczy and Vego: Novi

¹⁰¹ Thallóczy: vpini

¹⁰² Thallóczy: con lo

¹⁰³ Vego: Verramii

¹⁰⁴ Thallóczy: con lo

¹⁰⁵ Thallóczy and Vego: V(v)tribigno

¹⁰⁶ Thallóczy: con lo

¹⁰⁷ Vego: vdrazavich

¹⁰⁸ Thallóczy: con lo

¹⁰⁹ Thallóczy: a la

¹¹⁰ Thallóczy and Vego: Rixano

¹¹¹ Thallóczy: a la

¹¹² Thallóczy: con lo

¹¹³ Thallóczy: Vnizats

¹¹⁴ Thallóczy: uniuesegno, Vego's version: Vnivesegno

¹¹⁵ Thallóczy: Viudonopoglyo, Vego's version: Vvidovopogliio

¹¹⁶ Thallóczy: con lo, Vego's version: con

¹¹⁷ Thallóczy: Iblagayscu', sem som glyom, Vego's version: Iblagay scu' Som som glyom.

¹¹⁸ Thallóczy: Vdobranah, Vego's version: Vdobravah

¹¹⁹ Thallóczy: con lo

¹²⁰ Vego: Vinteritch

¹²¹ Thallóczy: con lo

Vratar castello conlo¹²² contato et ha una gran¹²³ gabella de sale, Vergolaz Vgor cohi¹²⁴ supi castelo con contato, Cimiacho Vbrechinich castello conlo¹²⁵ contato, Visuch Vtusirich castello con contato, Onis castello con lo¹²⁶ contato ala¹²⁷ marina Indalmacia¹²⁸, Polis un gran contato senza castello, Prolosats¹²⁹ Vposutro castello con lo contato, Rogu Vdumpno castello conlo¹³⁰ contato, Imozchi Huimoth¹³¹ castello et contato, Crezeuacts¹³² Vbelach castello con contato, Radobiglia un contato senza castello, Nouo¹³³ Vluzi castello con contato, Hunereti¹³⁴ Biogrado castello con contato, Vrabaz en Eretia¹³⁵ castello con contato, Borauaz en Erettua¹³⁶ castello con contato, Bioschi Vbiloy castello et¹³⁷ contato, Chom¹³⁸ Vdrabez¹³⁹ castello et¹⁴⁰ contato, Veletin Vsagorie castello con contato, Hioball¹⁴¹ Vsagorie castello con contato, Hihelech Vgobici castello et¹⁴² contato, Codidich Sunrech buzanio castello et¹⁴³ contato, Sustich Vsopio castello et contato, Ravansche¹⁴⁴ Vbrisino castello con contato, Seravansche castello conlo¹⁴⁵ contato, Medun castello et¹⁴⁶ contato, Socho castello et contato.

Item offere et promete lo prefato .I. [illustro] ducha de pagare realiter et de facto ala prefata Mta. [Maesta] essendo essa Mta. [Maesta] en guerra lo stipendio

¹²² Thallóczy: con lo

¹²³ Vego: grande

¹²⁴ Vego: Vgor tchi

¹²⁵ Thallóczy: con lo

¹²⁶ Thallóczy: left out

¹²⁷ Thallóczy and Vego: a la

¹²⁸ Thallóczy and Vego: in Dalmacia

¹²⁹ Vego: Prolosacs

¹³⁰ Thallóczy: con lo

¹³¹ Vego: Huimoch

¹³² Vego: Crezevatts

¹³³ Vego: Novo

¹³⁴ Thallóczy and Vego: Himereti

¹³⁵ Thallóczy: erena

¹³⁶ Thallóczy: erencena, Vego: Eretva

¹³⁷ Vego: con

¹³⁸ Thallóczy and Vego: Coni

¹³⁹ Vego: Vdrabec

¹⁴⁰ Vego: con

¹⁴¹ Vego: Hiobal

¹⁴² Thallóczy: e, Vego: con

¹⁴³ Vego: con

¹⁴⁴ Thallóczy: Ravanscha, Vego: Ravansch

¹⁴⁵ Thallóczy: con lo

¹⁴⁶ Thallóczy: con

et soldo de mille caualli ala usanza ytaliana¹⁴⁷ secundo li¹⁴⁸ paga essa Mta. [Maesta] cio e¹⁴⁹ arasone¹⁵⁰ de octo ducati per lança lo mese in quisto¹⁵¹ modo che isso prefato .I. [illustro] ducha mandara incontinenti per lo soldo delo presente anno ducati XXXII milia e quatro que monta lo soldo deli diti mille caualli et cussi ogni anno durante la dicta querra lo quale termino incomençe¹⁵² acurrere¹⁵³ del di dela ferma deli presenti¹⁵⁴ capituli innante¹⁵⁵ passata impero et finita la dita guerra et stando essa Mta [Maesta] in pace, promete lo prefato¹⁵⁶ .I. [illustro] ducha pagare ogni annno ala prefata Mta. [Maesta] lo tributo che intempo¹⁵⁷ passato pagaua et era solito mandare et pagare alo gran Turcho.

Item offere et promete lo prefato .I. [illustro] ducha ala prefata S [Serenissima]¹⁵⁸ M^{ta} [Maesta] defare¹⁵⁹ rumpere guerra ale spese de isso¹⁶⁰ illustro¹⁶¹ ducha con¹⁶² qualuncha ri, principi, duchi oy conti oi qualuncha comunita oi¹⁶³ signoria ad ogni petitione, requisicione et instancia dela¹⁶⁴ prefata M^{ta}. [Maesta] et quella prosequire¹⁶⁵ fin¹⁶⁶ che per la prefata M^{ta}. [Maesta] altramente fosse deliberato et ordenato¹⁶⁷.

Item prometeno et se obligano medio iuramento¹⁶⁸ li spettabili et magnifici conte Georgio et conte Paulo pero che loro non portano suficiente potesta per concludere

¹⁴⁷ Thallóczy: italiana

¹⁴⁸ Vego: la

¹⁴⁹ Vego: cioie

¹⁵⁰ Thallóczy: a rasone

¹⁵¹ Vego: questo

¹⁵² Vego: incomenece

¹⁵³ Vego: assicurare

¹⁵⁴ Thallóczy: presente

¹⁵⁵ Thallóczy and Vego: in innante

¹⁵⁶ Vego: profato

¹⁵⁷ Thallóczy and Vego: in tempo

¹⁵⁸ Thallóczy and Vego: left out

¹⁵⁹ Thallóczy and Vego: de fare

¹⁶⁰ Thallóczy: illo, kod Vego: iso

¹⁶¹ Thallóczy: left out

¹⁶² Thallóczy: contra

¹⁶³ Thallóczy: o

¹⁶⁴ Thallóczy: de la

¹⁶⁵ Vego: prossequire

¹⁶⁶ Thallóczy and Vego: fino

¹⁶⁷ Vego: ordinato

¹⁶⁸ Thallóczy: juramento

li presenti capituli che fra tre misi partuti daqua¹⁶⁹ mandarano¹⁷⁰ li¹⁷¹ consimili capituli signati de propria manu delo¹⁷² prefato .I. [illustro] ducha et sigillati de so sigillo et che la prefata M^{ta}. [Maesta] non sia tenuta ne obligata alo prefato .I. [illustro] ducha fin tanto che li diti capituli siano assignati in potere de essa Maesta.

Datum in castro Nouo ciuitatis nostre Neapolis die XVIII mensis febroarii¹⁷³ VII indictionis anno a natiuitate Domini MCCCCXXXIII. Rex Alfonsus.

Dominus rex mandauit mihi Francisco Martorell. Mandamus propterea per has easdem de certa nostra scientia et expresse uniuersis et singulis officialibus subditis et stipendiariis nostris maioribus et minoribus quocunque nomine censeantur eorumque locatis¹⁷⁴ presentibus et futuris. Quatenus preinserta capitula et omina ac singula in eis contenta teneant firmiter et obseruent tenerique et obseruari faciant inuiolabiliter per quoscunque iuxta¹⁷⁵ sui seriem pleniorum et non contraueniant quauis causa si gratiam nostram caram habent iramque et indignationem nostram ac penam decem milium ducatorum nostro erario applicandorum cupiunt euitare. In cuius rei testimonium presentes fieri iussimus sigillo nostro communi Aragonum in¹⁷⁶ pendentem munitas. Datum in castro Nouo ciuitatis nostre Neapolis, die XVIII, mensis febroarii¹⁷⁷, VII indictionis, anno a natiuitate Domini MCCCCXXXIII regni huius Sicilie citra farum decimo aliorum vero regnorum nostrorum, anno XXVIII. Rex Alfonsus.¹⁷⁸

Translation

For the Duke of Bosnia.

Alfonso etc. to all and to individuals who read may our letters in the present and future, our mercy and goodwill. Like the mercy by which the Almighty acts, for the loyalty of the most serene Stephen the Duke of Bosnia, who by his own will and with all his vassals placed himself together with other honours of our highness is now gifted. May it be known to everyone and all else, like our officers, subjects and slaves, that they are to firmly respect that which our highness promised to the

¹⁶⁹ Thallóczy and Vego: de qua

¹⁷⁰ Thallóczy and Vego: mandaranno

¹⁷¹ Thallóczy: lo

¹⁷² Thallóczy and Vego: de lo

¹⁷³ Vego: february

¹⁷⁴ Thallóczy and Vego: loca tenentibus

¹⁷⁵ Thallóczy: juxta

¹⁷⁶ Thallóczy: left out

¹⁷⁷ Vego: february

¹⁷⁸ ACA, CANCELLERÍA, Registros, NÚM. 2939, fol. LXXVIr – LXXVIIr.

most serene duke, the articles that are between us and the same most serene duke, or more precisely, which were introduced, proclaimed and confirmed with the eminent counts George and Paul, his emissaries, legates and official representatives, in his name. We have ordered these present conclusions be written as follows:

Conclusions, treaties and concluded agreements that have been confirmed and witnessed between the most serene majesty of King of Aragon and Sicily from both sides of the sea, etc. on the one hand, and the esteemed and majestic count George and count Paul, the messengers, emissaries, and determined trustees of the most serene Stephen, the Duke of Bosnia, on behalf of the same most esteemed duke on the other.

First, said majesty is satisfied and promises to entrust and ensure, and we present the faith and the certainty of character of the most serene duke and his children to his soldiers, gold, silver, valuables and any other of his possessions that will, in time, come into the service of his majesty, that is, both in the arrival and in the departure and the return to the lands of said most serene duke the amount of time as they please to be free, escorted and entrusted, and that no novelty, nuisance, injustice, damage or evil in person in his property or theirs before they are treated as the true, good servants, the recommended friends of his majesty.

Also, said majesty promises to said most serene duke, in case that he or someone from his land should move or do a novelty from any kings, princes, dukes, counts or a municipality or nobility, to provide all assistance, affection and service and to defend him from the said if the mind is right, just as he protects the land of his majesty, and gives his majesty the acceptance and reception to said most serene duke as his faithful and good, recommended servant and friend. On the other hand, as well, said duke extends the reception to said majesty as his faithful and good protector, the more significant and the defender and submits to his majesty with fortresses, lands and *župe* listed hereunder:

Sokol with a *župa* named Drina, Tođevac in Drinaljevo fortress with a *župa*, Vrtar in Sutjeska, a fortress with a *župa*, Novi in Goražde fortress with a *župa*, Samobor in Pribud fortress with a *župa*, Klek at Uvac fortress with a *župa*, fortress Mileševski with the Crna Stjena *župa*¹⁷⁹ ruled by Turks from Greece where there is a saint performing miracles, Koznik fortress with a *župa*, Kukanj fortress in Breznica with a *župa*, Hrsovac fortress in Polimlje with a *župa*, Ostrovica fortress in Bistrica with a *župa*, Osip fortress with a *župa*, Susid fortress in Onogošte with a *župa*, Ostrog fortress with a *župa* at the border with Albania, Novi fortress in Piva with a *župa*, Klobuk fortress in Vrm with a *župa*, Mičevac fortress in Trebinje with a *župa*, Novi fortress in Dračevica with a *župa* at the seaside near Dubrovnik en route to Albania, Risan fortress near Kotor at the seaside with a *župa* situated en route to Albania near the said land of Kotor,

¹⁷⁹ Динић 1940, 174.

Vinačac fortress in Nevesinje with a *župa*, Vidošić fortress in Vidovo Polje with a *župa*, Popovski fortress in Popovo Polje with a *župa*, and Blagaj fortress with the Zachlunia land with a *župa*, Počitelj fortress in Dubrave with a *župa*, Nebojša fortress in Večerić with a *župa*, Vratar fortress with a *župa* where there is a large salt customs, Vrgorac in Gorska Župa, Cimovski fortress in Večerić with a *župa*, Visuć fortress in Tisurić with a *župa*, Omiš fortress with a *župa* at the Dalmatian seaside, Poljica, a large county without a fortress, Proložac fortress in Posušje with a *župa*, Rog fortress in Duvno with a *župa*, Imotski fortress in Imota with a *župa*, Kruševac fortress in Blato with a *župa*, Radobilja *župa* without a fortress, Novi in Luka fortress with a *župa*, Biograd fortress in Neretva with a *župa*, Borovac fortress in Neretva with a *župa*, Bijela fortress with a *župa* in Bila, Kom fortress in Dabar with a *župa*, Veletin fortress in Zagorje with a *župa*, Obalj fortress in Zagorje with a *župa*, Jeleč fortress in Gobza with a *župa*, Hodidjed with Vrhbosna fortress with a *župa*, Susid fortress in Skopje with *župa*, Ravanski in Breznica fortress with a *župa*, Severin fortress with a *župa*, Medun fortress with a *župa*, Soko fortress with a *župa*.

Also, said most esteemed duke offers and promises to pay really and practically every year to said majesty, when his majesty is at war, the salary and money for a thousand horsemen according to the Italian tradition that his majesty is already paying, based on the sum of eight ducats per a horseman a month, so that said most esteemed duke for the current year pays immediately 32,000 and four ducats, the amount that will suffice the payment of said thousand horsemen and provide every year during the said war whose time begins from the firmly determined present conclusions we order in the past and the end of said war when his majesty is in peace said most esteemed duke promises to pay every year to said majesty a contribution that he had paid in the past time and usually sent to the grand Turk.

Also, said most esteemed duke promises to said majesty to end the war at the expense of the same most esteemed duke with anyone, kings, princes, dukes or counts or lordship upon any asking, demand and initiation of said most esteemed majesty and shall continue to do so as long the said majesty decided and ordered otherwise.

Also, the esteemed and majestic counts George and Paul promise and swear under oath that since they did not bring sufficient authorisation to conclude the present articles (conclusions) in three months from now, they would send similar conclusions signed by the own hand of said most esteemed duke, sealed by his seal and that said majesty is not obliged to the most esteemed duke until the said conclusions are made official by the authority of his Highness.

Presented in the fortress Novi of our city of Naples, on 18 February, 7 indiction, year of our Lord 1444. King Alfonso.

His Majesty the King ordered me, Francis Martorelli. That is why we command with this same charter with a clear knowledge and explicitly to all and individually

to our officers, subjects and slaves, higher and lower ranking, of any name, recommended also to those at the present and future positions to firmly supervise the previously agreed conclusions and all that they contain and to be upheld and guarded inviolably anywhere fully and that they shall not oppose them regardless of the cause and if they have our dear mercy and want to avoid the wrath and anger and a ten thousand ducat punishment they need to place in our treasury. For the testimony of this present issue we have ordered a confirmation by the common hanging seal of Aragon. Presented in the fortress Novi of our city of Naples, on 19 February, seventh indiction, Year of Our Lord 1444. Tenth year of our rule over this Kingdom of Sicily, on this side of the Sea, and 29th year of our rule over our other kingdoms. King Alfonso.

Produce belline

Uffensus et uniusus et singulis huiusmodi unius lina suspecturus p[er]tinet
 et fure grati man et bona voluntate. Et honor qui ap[er]ire altissimo ex d[omi]ni
 nonne illustris Orthesam d[omi]ni belline qui p[ro]p[ri]e sua ad vassallos sup[er] omnibus
 p[er] se nos d[omi]ni d[omi]ni reliquis a[ut] d[omi]ni honorib[us] sup[er]nax est accumulata orbis
 p[ro]p[ri]etate et ali[is] ena ut officiales subdit et stipendiarij n[ost]ri reman[er]e obtinent
 ea que p[er] mag[is] r[ati]onab[il]es ip[s]i illustris d[omi]ni p[er] missa fuerit capitula que p[ro]p[ri]e
 nos et ip[s]i .j. d[omi]ni seu verig p[er] magnificos viros comite georgiu[m] et comite pau-
 lu[m] milites et legatos et affros sudicos suos et n[ost]re iura celebrata et fir-
 mata ex[er]citur capta ip[s]a p[er] p[ro]p[ri]etate p[er] h[uius] serie subsequen[tes] Capitula
 p[er]m et g[er]mionij facti firmati et jurati tra la benignissima a[ut] d[omi]ni signore R
 de aragona et de sicilia ad e[ss]e f[aci]e et d[omi]ni sta vna p[er] e[ss]e p[ro]p[ri]etate
 et magnifici comite georgio et comite paulo oratorum amba[th]arum et affri
 sudici d[omi]ni .j. Orthesam d[omi]ni de bellina in nome et p[er] p[ro]p[ri]e de ip[s]o p[ro]p[ri]etate
 .j. d[omi]ni sta p[ro]p[ri]e alia .j. in p[ri]m[is] la p[ro]p[ri]etate a[ut] d[omi]ni e[ss]e comite et p[ro]p[ri]e de
 affidare et affermare et d[omi]ni affidi et affermare la p[ro]p[ri]etate et p[ro]p[ri]etate .j. d[omi]ni
 et p[ro]p[ri]e fighole p[er] d[omi]ni auro argento p[ro]p[ri]e et qualim[od]o alne rose p[ro]p[ri]e d[omi]ni p[ro]p[ri]e
 te po verino iussumo d[omi]ni a[ut] d[omi]ni p[ro]p[ri]etate videtur et tanto verido et stan de
 p[ro]p[ri]e p[ro]p[ri]e de ip[s]o a[ut] d[omi]ni quanto p[ro]p[ri]etate et tornado nele d[omi]ni d[omi]ni p[ro]p[ri]etate .j.
 d[omi]ni d[omi]ni rante volte quanto alno sera bey usso sano libere p[ro]p[ri]e g[er]mionij
 et affidari et no li sta facta nonpare molestia iussumo dapno o[ra] mate
 p[ro]p[ri]etate ney roba sua o[ra] loro ante sano rante como bey et bonij p[ro]p[ri]etate
 veromadari et amyo d[omi]ni maesta p[ro]p[ri]e p[ro]p[ri]e la p[ro]p[ri]etate a[ut] d[omi]ni alo p[ro]p[ri]etate
 .j. d[omi]ni et p[ro]p[ri]etate et alup no a alune dele d[omi]ni p[ro]p[ri]e p[ro]p[ri]etate o[ra] se fesselle
 nonpare alrima p[ro]p[ri]etate p[ro]p[ri]etate p[ro]p[ri]etate p[ro]p[ri]etate p[ro]p[ri]etate p[ro]p[ri]etate
 o[ra] p[ro]p[ri]etate esse d[omi]ni p[ro]p[ri]etate alo p[ro]p[ri]etate .j. d[omi]ni o[ra] p[ro]p[ri]etate p[ro]p[ri]etate
 o[ra] fauore et le sera possibule et lo defendera. Deli p[ro]p[ri]etate quanto bona mete
 p[ro]p[ri]etate no alra mete et defendera. Lo p[ro]p[ri]etate d[omi]ni a[ut] d[omi]ni Et d[omi]ni esse
 .j. p[ro]p[ri]etate et accepta lo p[ro]p[ri]etate .j. d[omi]ni p[ro]p[ri]etate p[ro]p[ri]etate et bono recomadaro
 p[ro]p[ri]etate et amyo Et verusa lo p[ro]p[ri]etate .j. d[omi]ni d[omi]ni p[ro]p[ri]etate et ar
 tepra La p[ro]p[ri]etate a[ut] d[omi]ni p[ro]p[ri]etate p[ro]p[ri]etate et bono p[ro]p[ri]etate maioe et defendere
 et se vende ala p[ro]p[ri]etate ma[is]e ro li castelly d[omi]ni et rante iussumo videt[ur]
 Cortol con by conaro et se d[omi]ni d[omi]ni d[omi]ni d[omi]ni d[omi]ni d[omi]ni d[omi]ni
 tello conlo g[er]mionij d[omi]ni d[omi]ni castello glo conaro d[omi]ni d[omi]ni g[er]mionij
 castello conlo conaro d[omi]ni d[omi]ni obribudo castello glo conaro d[omi]ni d[omi]ni
 d[omi]ni d[omi]ni castello conlo conaro d[omi]ni d[omi]ni d[omi]ni castello d[omi]ni conaro
 Confina d[omi]ni d[omi]ni p[ro]p[ri]etate li rante sta g[er]mionij d[omi]ni d[omi]ni d[omi]ni
 et fa grandi m[er]it[us] d[omi]ni d[omi]ni castello glo conaro Cortiangui p[ro]p[ri]etate

bursi. uza castello glo courato. Ciceuaz opolmyo castello glo courato Stranza
 vhistozzi castello glo courato Osip castello glo courato Susir Jonagost castello
 ronto courato Ostroch castello ronto gtrato ale gfmj de albanya Nouy vprmy castello
 glo courato ~~frantua de albanya~~ Colobinty verammy castello glo gtrato/bistuarro
 vrbigne castello glo courato Nouy vbraganynh castello glo courato ala marma ve
 rno de ragula la via de albanya Piza a psslo de rataro ala marma castello glo
 courato sta la via de albanya a psslo sta dim dia de rataro Byzants vnyue
 segno castello & courato Vndostch vnydonopoglyo castello glo courato Jo
 pohosti vpopohu castello g courato/bla garysu' poui poui gtroni castello g
 courato Pofichell vdelinualh castello glo courato Neboyla vnyerich cas
 tello glo courato Varant castello glo courato et Ja vna grany yabella de
 pte Doergolaz bygor rohi sipy castello g courato Cymarcho vbrichymyeh castlo
 ronto gtrato. Vsfirh vnyfuryh castello g courato Ouyt castello g lo courato ala
 marma pedalmaria pelis vy gran courato seu2 castello Prolostre vposuro
 castello ronto courato Rogu vduyno castello glo courato Jinozly hnyuath
 castello & courato Crezenarthe vbelarty castello & courato Rodobigha
 vny courato senza castello Nouo vlyzi castello g courato hmyereri bio
 grado castello g courato Vrabaz en erena castello roy courato Dom
 naz en erena castello & courato Dnostly vbyloy castello & gtrato Chony
 vdrabz castello & courato Voletrm vlagorie castello g courato Jyoball vlago
 rie castello g courato vrate hlyelertch vgyobin ^{castello} & courato Codidich Su
 nreth byzanyo castello & courato Susirij vlospio castello & courato Ranaisth
 vbrisino castello & courato Seruasthe castello glo courato Medu' castello
 & courato Serho castello & courato. Item offerre et pmetre lo pfaro .i.
 Duchja de pagne realir et de furto ogni ano ala pfara a .j. essendo esse
 a .j. en guerra. Lo stipendio et soldo de nulle canally ala vsanza ynhana
 secondo li paga essa a .j. noie arspone de otto ducati p lancia lo mese in
 questo modo et esse pfaro .i. Duchja madama prouincenti p lo soldo de
 ptre ano ducati de .xij. milia e quatro que mora lo soldo de duc
 mille rot canally et russi ogni ano ducate la dem guerra. lo quale tempo
 prouincie ruerre et de sta forma de pnti capituly pntare passara
 pnta et finira la dem guerra et stando esse a .j. pntare pntare la
 pfaro .i. Duchja pagne ogni ano ala pfara a .j. lo reburo et pnta
 passaro pagana et era soliro madame et pagare alo gran Turcho
 Item offerre et pmetre lo pfaro .i. Duchja ala pfara a .j. de fare rube
 guerra ale spess de esse illustro Duchja g quaturcha in pnta Duchja oy
 ronte oi quaturcha ronnyma oi signoria ad ogni peticione requyroc
 et pstantia sta pfara a .j. Et quella pnta pnta fmg et pla pfara

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