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SIX NOTARIAL DOCUMENTS RELATING TO MEDIEVAL DALMATIA AND CROATIA FROM THE *PROCURATORI DI SAN MARCO* ARCHIVAL FONDS IN THE STATE ARCHIVES OF VENICE

Abstract: This article presents a critical edition, accompanied by commentary, of six notarial documents preserved in the *Procuratori di San Marco* archival fonds of the State Archives in Venice. The documents pertain to the cities of Zadar, Skradin, Šibenik, and Split, and date from the 13th to the 15th century. The aim of this selection is to underscore the significance of this particular archival collection (which, in terms of content, closely resembles the *Notarili* archival fonds), for the study of medieval Dalmatia and Croatia, particularly in the late Middle Ages. The following documents are published: 1) a contract of service for Dominik, son of Ivana from *Sclavonia*, with Biagio Semitecolo in Zadar (1280), 2) a grant of a mill site in Skradin to Grgur, a cavalry constable from Šibenik (1357), 3) the will of Luka Kožičić of Šibenik (1422), 4) the execution of a prior sentence in favour of Angesina, widow of Luka Kožičić of Šibenik (1431), 5) the appointment of Orsato as legal procurator by his brother Dionisio Iustinian in matters concerning family inheritance (1444), 6) the will of Maddalena (Madalucia, Maddaluzza), wife of Antonio Donato, castellan of Split (1469).

Keywords: notaries, notarial documents, Venice, Zadar, Skradin, Šibenik, Split, Dalmatia, Croatia, 13–15th centuries.

The commemoration of the centenary of the birth of Professor Desanka Kovačević Kojić offers an occasion for all those who knew her, collaborated with her, learned from her, or received her support, not only to pay tribute or personally acknowledge the knowledge, encouragement, and attention she so generously bestowed, but also, by turning to her scholarly oeuvre, to reflect on what kind of contribution in her

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honour she herself would have wished to see. Primarily engaged with the history of trade and crafts, mining and urbanization, as well as with the individuals connected to these phenomena or serving as agents of economic and urban development, Professor Kovačević Kojić consistently grounded her research in unpublished historical sources from the archives of Mediterranean cities, above all Dubrovnik, but also from other towns on both sides of the Adriatic. For this reason, I have chosen to contribute to the volume dedicated to her memory a study in which several interesting sources, published here for the first time, are presented, whose content partly corresponds to the themes of her scholarly interests.

The aim of this study is to draw attention to the significance of the archival collection or, more precisely, the archival complex of the *Procuratori di San Marco* (PSM), which is divided into the sub-fonds *PSM de supra*, *PSM de citra canalem*, *PSM de ultra canalem*, and *PSM misti*, depending on the territorial and parochial affiliation of the individual who bequeathed his or her documentary legacy to the Procurators of Saint Mark. Each of these sub-fonds contains numerous series (among them *Atti diversi*, *Capitolari*, *Chiesa*, *Commissarie*, *Lettere ducali*, *Materie diverse*, *Miscellanea pergamene*, *Terminazioni*, *Testamenti*). The archival inventories, mostly of a summary character, comprise thousands of pages that record primarily the date and place of issue of each individual document, sometimes accompanied by an additional remark. In the most extensive and most important series – *Commissarie*, entire private archives of individuals are preserved, transferred to the care of the Procurators of Saint Mark either by testamentary bequest, by the death of primary procurators, or by the absence of heirs.¹ These holdings encompass tens of thousands of documents spanning the period from the High Middle Ages to the early modern era. Perhaps precisely because of their vast size, but also because they mainly contain not state but private documents, this collection has for the most part remained unexplored, and to researchers of South Slavic history it is almost entirely unknown.

The Procurators of Saint Mark were an ancient and esteemed institution of the Venetian Republic, whose representatives, alongside the doge, were the only officials elected for life. Originally, from the ninth century, only a single procurator was appointed, chosen by the doge, to assist him in administering the Church of Saint Mark, which served as the doge's chapel. Since this administration entailed oversight of finances, construction, decoration, the treasury, donations, and endowment activities, the number of procurators gradually increased, with their election entrusted to the Great Council. From two in 1231, their number rose to four in 1261; it was further increased to six in 1319 and to nine in 1443. In the final stage of reorganization in the mid fifteenth century, three procurators were assigned to each of the three territorial procuracies, whose names reflected their position in relation

¹ Andrea Da Mosto, *L'Archivio di Stato di Venezia. Indice generale, storico, descrittivo ed analitico*, vol. 1, Roma 1937, 6, 25-27; Juri Waguri, "Trusts as Social Bonds. A Commissaria in Early Modern Venice", *Annual Report of the Collegium Meditaranistarum – Mediterraneus* 47 (2024) 85–102.

to the Church of Saint Mark and the Grand Canal: the *procuratori de supra* (responsible for Saint Mark's Basilica and its treasury, the Piazza San Marco, and the Doge's Palace), the *procuratori de citra* (responsible for the *sestieri* of San Marco, Castello, and Cannaregio), and the *procuratori de ultra* (responsible for the *sestieri* of San Polo, Santa Croce, and Dorsoduro). In the sixteenth century, the number of procurators further expanded, and the office could even be acquired through purchase. The institution of the procurators strengthened its financial role by administering not only state but also certain private revenues, bonds, real estate, and deposits. They also took charge of the care of orphans and persons with mental disabilities, as well as the execution of the wills of individuals who had not appointed their own procurators or were without heirs.²

As already noted, historians of the South Slavic peoples have for the most part relied on the collections, fonds and series of the Venetian State Archives through the ten-volume edition *Listine o odnošajih između Južnoga Slavenstva i Mletačke Republike* (*Documents on the Relations between the South Slavs and the Venetian Republic*), prepared under the editorial direction of Simeon Sime Ljubić and published by the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts in Zagreb.³ A recently published eleventh volume of this series, based on Ljubić's archival legacy, was prepared by Davor Salihović and issued by the State Archives in Zadar.⁴ The eleven volumes of the *Listine* cover the period from 960 to 1490, though the documents included are drawn primarily from the governing bodies of the Venetian Republic (its various councils and colleges), and to a much lesser degree from judicial and private-legal acts (such as powers of attorney, contracts, testaments, account books, and the like). The potential of the extensive *Notarili* collection, which contains numerous acts of individual notaries, has in the meantime been recognized, though no comprehensive edition has yet been produced. Of particular importance for the dissemination of documents from this collection are the numerous publications of Lovorka Čoralić, though her work is concerned chiefly with the early modern period rather than the medieval era.⁵

A similar potential lies in the *Procuratori di San Marco* collection, which for the most part offers related types of material and, as in the case of the *Notarili* collection, is based primarily on incidental discoveries of documents that can be connected with the South Slavic lands. To some extent, this collection may provide more "organic

² A. Da Mosto, *L'Archivio di Stato*, vol. 1, 25-26; Reinhold C. Mueller, "The Procurators of San Marco in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries: A Study of the Offices as a Financial and Trust Institutions", *Studi veneziani* (nuova serie) 13 (1971) 105–122.

³ Sime Ljubić, *Listine o odnošajih između Južnoga Slavenstva i Mletačke Republike*, vol. I–X, Zagreb 1868–1891.

⁴ *Monumenta varia ad historiam mediaevalis Croatiae vicinarumque partium pertinentia. Tomus primus: Tomus undecimus Monumentorum Simeonis Ljubić*, ed. Davor Salihović, Zadar 2022.

⁵ Lovorka Čoralić, "Oporuke dalmatinskih patricija u Mlecima (XV.–XVIII. st.)", *Zbornik Odsjeka za povijesne znanosti Zavoda za povijesne i društvene znanosti Hrvatske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti* 17 (1999) 85–109.

wholes" than the *Notarili* collection, since the *Commissarie* series often preserves the complete archives of a single individual, who, if his or her biography is known, can be associated with particular offices or activities in specific regions. Nevertheless, the somewhat less informative archival finding aids have likely contributed to its limited exploration. In order to address this, the present study publishes in full the text of six notarial instruments relating to the towns of medieval Dalmatia (Zadar, Šibenik, Split) and Croatia (Skradin). These documents were identified and photographed during research visits to the Venetian State Archives between 2015 and 2023.⁶ Owing to the aforementioned deficiencies of the inventories, connections with the eastern Adriatic coast and its hinterland were determined mainly on the basis of dating formulae containing the place of issuance or, more rarely, by notes mentioning toponyms from the Balkan area. Only thorough research into both the inventories and the lives and activities of the individuals whose *commissarie* have been preserved could render the study of this collection systematic. In this regard, it is worth noting that the *PSM* preserve the complete personal documentation of a fifteenth-century bishop of Kotor, a late fifteenth-century count of Šibenik, and an early seventeenth-century count of Split.⁷

I will now share a survey of the contents of the notarial instruments published on this occasion. They are all written in Latin, and only several later dorsal notes in Old Venetian can be found *a tergo*. It should be emphasized that the documents derive from a total of four *Commissarie*, since three of the six documents originate from the same source, namely the *Commissaria* of the Venetian Iustinian (Iustiniano, Giustinian) family, which appears to have had connections with Šibenik, not only, it seems, through the marriage of Agnete (Agnestina), daughter of Donato Iustinian, to the nobleman and knight Luka Kožičić of Šibenik.⁸ The edited instruments include a service contract, a deed of donation concerning a mill canal and mill site, an executory judgment, a contract of representation (procuration), and two testaments. The testaments contain bequests for the soul (*legata pro anima*), directed to churches and monasteries.⁹ It is worth noting that, in the testament of the wife of the castellan

⁶ I would like to express my gratitude to colleague Jelica Vujović, who photographed some of the notarial deeds published here, since, due to the daily limits on ordering material in the State Archives in Venice, it would have been impossible for me to reproduce all the documents without a longer research stay in the city.

⁷ An interesting correspondence between Mustafa-bey of Herzegovina and Giovanni Canal, the count of Šibenik, conducted mainly in Slavic in 1495, was published in: Neven Isailović, "Ćirilica korespondencija između osmanskih namjesnika Hercegovine i mletačkih upravitelja Šibenika koncem 15. stoljeća", in: *Tragovima slavenske pismenosti na šibenskom području*, ed. Gordana Čupković & Kristijan Juran, Šibenik 2024, 195–216. Also see the paper of Emir O. Filipović in this edited volume.

⁸ Archivio di Stato di Venezia (=ASVe), Procuratori di San Marco (=PSM) – De ultra canalem, buste 39, 120, 258; ASVe, PSM – Misti, busta 8.

⁹ Zoran Ladić, "Legati kasnosrednjovjekovnih dalmatinskih oporučitelja kao izvor za proučavanje nekih oblika svakodnevnog života i materijalne kulture", *Zbornik Odsjeka za povijesne znanosti Zavoda za povijesne i društvene znanosti Hrvatske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti* 21 (2003) 1–28; idem, *Last will: passport to heaven. Urban last wills from late medieval*

of Split, the testatrix stipulated that her two smaller houses (*caxeta*), together with her most valuable garment adorned with jewellery, be sold at auction, and that the proceeds be distributed among women's monasteries, nuns, and female pilgrims in Venice.¹⁰

The earliest of the documents published here records that Biagio (Blasius) Semitecolo of Venice, *habitor* of Zadar, took into his service Dominik (Dominicus), the son of Ivana from *Sclavonia*, for a period of up to twelve years from the conclusion of the contract. This is a typical service contract, concluded between the parent of a minor servant and the person who received the servant into his household and service. The customary obligations of both parties were stipulated: the servant was bound to obey his employer, to safeguard his property, and to refrain from fraud, while the employer was obliged to provide the servant with food, clothing, and other necessities.¹¹ Should the servant flee, the employer retained the right to recover him and to extend the term of service by as much time as he had been absent. Any damage inflicted by Dominik upon Biagio was to be compensated by Ivana's trustee and guarantor, Juraj (Georgius) de Muticasso of Zadar.¹² The contract was concluded by the declarations of both parties before the *examinator* Candi de Ragno¹³ and the notary Rogerius de Giberto of Apulia, who drew up the instrument, in the presence of a citizen of Zadar with a Slavic name, Stanze de Coislavo, and of Jacopo Trivisano, then residing with Marco Trivisano, a councillor of Zadar. Such contracts were common and enabled persons from the hinterland to secure the livelihood of their children by placing them in the service of wealthier individuals who, in turn, would feed and clothe them until they came of age. At that time, the count of Zadar was Giovanni Cornaro, and in the dating formula, employing the so-called Annunciation Style, typical for Zadar, both the reigning doge Jacopo Contarini and archbishop Laurentius of Zadar are also mentioned.¹⁴ A noteworthy feature of this document is the use of the vernacular name Ivana (rather than the typical Latin *Johanna*) for the mother who placed her son in service. The designation *de Sclavonia* in this context

Dalmatia with special attention to the legacies pro remedio animae and ad pias causas, Zagreb 2012; Валентина Живковић, *Легати про анима. Тестаменти Которана (1326–1337)*, Београд 2020.

¹⁰ ASVe, PSM – De ultra canalem, busta 120, Commissaria Dona Maddaluzza, moglie di Antonio, castellano di Spalato.

¹¹ For more examples, see: Esad Kurtović, *Arhivska građa za historiju srednjovjekovne Bosne (Ispisi iz knjiga kancelarije Državnog arhiva u Dubrovniku 1341–1526)*, vol. 1, Sarajevo 2019, 9–12, 16–17, 22–24, 27, 29, 32–33.

¹² Juraj de Muticasso/Muticassa was mentioned in several extant documents. He died before January 1289, and had son Petar called Orle. Luka Jelić, "Zadarski bilježnički arkiv", *Vjestnik Kr. hrvatsko-slavonsko-dalmatinskog zemaljskog arkiva* 1 (1899) 181–182; idem, "Zadarski bilježnički arkiv III", *Vjestnik Kr. hrvatsko-slavonsko-dalmatinskog zemaljskog arkiva* 3 (1901) 262; Mirko Zjačić, *Spisi zadarskih bilježnika Henrika i Creste Tarallo 1279–1308*, Zadar 1959, 201; Константин Иречек, "Романи у градовима Далмације током средњег века", in: *Зборник Константина Иречека II*, Београд 1962, 87, 312.

¹³ S. Ljubić, *Listine*, vol. I, Zagreb 1868, 284–287, 293–294, 309.

¹⁴ Jakov Stipišić, *Pomoćne povijesne znanosti u teoriji i praksi*, Zagreb 1972, 180–181.

most likely refers to Croatia, as the immediate hinterland of Zadar. The document comes from the documentary legacy of the aforementioned Biagio Semitecolo preserved in the PSM collection.¹⁵

The second act dates from 1357, from the brief two-year period during which the Venetians ruled the Croatian town of Skradin, which had been surrendered to them on 10 January 1356 by the Serbian noble Đuraš Ilijić, sent by Emperor Dušan to defend the patrimony of his sister Jelena, widow of Mladen III Šubić of Bribir.¹⁶ From the same Skradin notary, Lancelot (Lançalotus) of Ferrara, another two documents are known, published by Ivan Lucić of Trogir i.e. Lucius, who noted that the originals are in the Convent of Saint Francis (Sv. Frane) in Šibenik. The formulary of those instruments is almost identical to the present one, confirming that it was indeed drawn up by the same notary.¹⁷ For chronological dating, the *more veneto* was not employed, but rather the local style, from the birth of Christ.¹⁸ The act was composed in the palace of the Skradin fortress, before three witnesses: Guecello Della Frata of Conegliano¹⁹, an associate in office (*socius*) of the captain, ser Nicolò, called Scagno, of Venice, and Giovanni Tempesta, the captain's *familiaris*, who was likely also a Venetian. The captain in question was Lorenzo Celsi, then general captain of Dalmatia and simultaneously count of Skradin. Celsi became the 58th doge of Venice in 1361 and died in 1365.²⁰ With the approval of the doge Giovanni Dolfin and his councillors, Celsi rewarded Grgur (Gregorius), whose surname, unfortunately, is not entirely legible (we have reconstructed it as the possible form Beliković)²¹, of Šibenik, a

¹⁵ ASVe, PSM – De ultra canalem, busta 258, Semitecolo Biagio dal cf. di San Vio.

¹⁶ Vjekoslav Klaić, *Povijest Hrvata od najstarijih vremena do svršetka XIX. stoljeća*, vol. 2, Zagreb 1988, 139–150; *Venezia – Senato. Deliberazioni miste*, Registro XXVII (1354–1357), ed. Francesca Girardi, Venezia 2021, 165, nr. 375, 176–177, nr. 393, 187–188, nr. 410–412, 241–243, nr. 512–513, 248–251, nr. 524–526, 253–254, nr. 532, 261–264, nr. 546–550, 301–302, nr. 630–631, 535–537, nr. 1112.

¹⁷ Giovanni Lucio, *Memorie storiche di Tragurio ora detto Traù*, Venetia 1673, 249–250; Tadija Smičiklas, *Codex diplomaticus Regni Croatiae, Dalmatiae et Slavoniae*, vol. 12, Zagreb 1914, 382, nr. 284, 387–388, nr. 290; Ivan Lucić, *Povijesna svjedočanstva o Trogiru*, vol. 1, Split 1979, 564–566. These two documents (dated 17 December 1356 and 28 January 1357) were, in fact, recorded as a single notary instrument, concerning the return of seized property to the citizens of Skradin. It is specified that Lancelot's father was called Petrorinus.

¹⁸ J. Stipišić, *Pomoćne povijesne znanosti*, 180.

¹⁹ Guecello Della Frata is mentioned as a *stipendiarius equester* in Treviso in January 1356 (when he left the position to accompany Lorenzo Celsi, who was on his way to *Sclavonia*). In the spring of 1358 he seems to have returned to Treviso (at that time he was recorded as *Gaiacinus*). *Venezia – Senato*, Registro XXVII, 266, nr. 555; *Venezia – Senato. Deliberazioni miste*, Registro XXVIII (1357–1359), ed. Ermanno Orlando, Venezia 2009, 202, nr. 351.

²⁰ Andrea Da Mosto, *I dogi di Venezia nella vita pubblica e privata*, Milano 1966, 159–165; Laura Ginnasi, "Celsi, Lorenzo", in: *Dizionario Biografico degli Italiani* 23, Roma 1979, 475–478. Available online at: [https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/lorenzo-celsi_\(Dizionario-Biografico\)/](https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/lorenzo-celsi_(Dizionario-Biografico)/) (accessed on 20. 5. 2025).

²¹ I have not found any other mention of this person. In another instrument by Lancelot and in the Senate registers, there is a reference to Grgur, son of Bogdan from Šibenik; however,

Venetian cavalry constable, for his loyalty and merits in the service of the Venetian dominion, clearly of a military character, as mention is made of Grgur's risking of his life. The reward, which extended also to his heirs, consisted in the grant of a watercourse, that is, a canal, almost certainly on the river Krka (though not named explicitly), on which Grgur was entitled to build a mill with two millstones. The Skradin mills were situated on the Krka, chiefly in the area of the renowned Skradinski buk, where some of them still exist today.²² The document specifies only that the location lay among the Skradin mills, and that to its southern (*australis*) side the nearest mill was one held, with Venetian permission, by a certain Mrcota (Marçota).²³ Until Grgur should personally take possession of the mill site, it was stipulated that it would be administered by Captain Celsi. The document comes from the documentary legacy of Marino Belligno in the PSM collection.²⁴

The next three documents, as noted, come from the documentary legacy of the Venetian patrician family Iustinian (Giustinian) and its member Zaccaria Iustinian.²⁵ The first among them is the testament of Luka Kožičić of Šibenik, a "respected knight" (*spectabilis et generosus miles dominus*)²⁶, concluded before the notary Tommaso

it is highly unlikely that the damaged word in the document published here should be read as "Bogdan[ov]ich". In Lancelot's document, Grgur is not mentioned as a cavalry constable, while in the Senate registers he is serving as a *stipendiarius equester* in Treviso (1361). G. Lucio, *Memorie storiche*, 249; T. Smičiklas, *Codex diplomaticus*, vol. 12, 387, nr. 290; I. Lucić, *Povijesna svjedočanstva*, vol. 1, 565; *Venezia – Senato. Deliberazioni miste*, Registro XXX (1361–1363), eds. Ermanno Orlando & Andreas Kiesewetter, Venezia 2018, 78–79, nr. 151.

²² On the mills of Skradin see: Невен Исаиловић, "Повеља великог војводе Хрвоја Вукчића Шибенику", *Грађа о прошлости Босне* 13 (2020) 69, 72, 85, 93, 96–97, 102–103, 105–107.

²³ Mrcota is almost certainly identical to Mrcota Mrcotić, who served Jelena Šubić of Bribir in Klis, and then the Venetians in Skradin. However, after the victory of Louis I of Hungary in Dalmatia in late 1357, Mrcota's possessions were confirmed, which indicates that he might have been a Hungarian agent all along. Mladen Ančić, "Rat kao organizirani društveni pothvat: Zadarski mir kao rezultat rata za Zadar", in: *Zadarski mir. Prekretnica anžuvinskog doba*, eds. Mladen Ančić & Antun Nekić, Zadar 2022, 114–117, 123–124.

²⁴ ASVe, PSM – De ultra canalem, busta 39, Commissaria Marino Belligno dal cf. di San Cassiano.

²⁵ ASVe, PSM – Misti, busta 8, Carte varie della fam. Giustinian e di Zaccaria Giustinian cf. S. Moisè, I Pergamene.

²⁶ Luka Kožičić, son of Stancius, was a nobleman and a member of pro-Venetian party. He was one of the rectors of Šibenik during the upheaval prior to town's surrender to Venice in 1412. Luka was mentioned in sources between 1398 and 1422. S. Ljubić, *Listine*, vol. VII, Zagreb 1882, 47–48, 50–53, 55, 59, 133, 136, 138–139, 153. Federico Antonio Galvani, *Il Re d'Armi di Sebenico*, vol. I, Venezia 1884, 73–74; *Šibenski diplomatarij. Zbornik šibenskih isprava*, eds. Josip Barbarić & Josip Kolanović, Šibenik 1986, 179, 203–204, 208, 216; Josip Kolanović, *Šibenik u kasnome srednjem vijeku*, Zagreb 1995, 44; Ivan Pederin, „Šibenik na kraju srednjeg vijeka“, *Bosna Franciscana* 33 (2010) 83; Ana Marija Mrzljak, *Žene u Šibeniku u 15. stoljeću* (diplomski rad, Filozofski fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, 2018) 53, 63; Ante Bećir, "Politički sukobi i nasilje u kasnosrednjovjekovnim dalmatinskim gradovima", *Historijski zbornik* 77/2 (2024) 27.

Lutrano²⁷ at Rialto, while Luka was residing in Venice in the parish of Saint Simeon the Prophet (also known as the *contrata* of Saint Simeon the Greater).²⁸ Although in good health, he drew up his testament mindful of the possibility of sudden death. As executors (*commissarii*), he appointed his brother Juraj Kožičić, *primicerius* of the cathedral church of Saint James in Šibenik²⁹, and his wife Agnete (Agnesina), daughter of the noble Donato Iustinian of Venice. Luka made pious bequests for the soul to the following churches in Šibenik: to Saint Francis, 50 *libri parvi* in Venetian currency (i.e. small Venetian pounds); and 25 *libri parvi* each to Saint Nicholas (the church founded by abbot Nikola)³⁰, the cathedral of Saint James, Saint Dominic, and the Holy Trinity (today Saint John). The same sum of 25 *libri parvi* was also left to the church of Saint Mary on the island of Zlarin. To his aforementioned brother Juraj, for as long as he lived, he bequeathed half a house with a shop in Šibenik. Upon Juraj's death, this property was to pass into the residuum. The said residuum was bequeathed to his wife and to their children, should they have any, to be divided equally among them regardless of sex. Should Luka and Agnesina leave no legitimate children, the entirety of Luka's estate was to pass to Agnesina, whether she remained a widow or remarried, together with all debts. He further entrusted her with the care of his illegitimate children, Šimuneta (Simonetta) and Mihovil (Michael). Luka also granted his wife the freedom to choose her own executor, should his brother Juraj be unable to act, so that she might not suffer discrimination on account of her sex. To the notary he left ten gold ducats for his labour, while granting the executors full authority over his estate and all actions related to it, including the collection or payment of debts and the conduct of legal proceedings to that effect. The concluding section of the testament contains the customary clauses concerning the inviolability of the will. At the end were entered the sign of the testator and the signatures of the two witnesses and the notary.

The following document from the same *Commissaria* is essentially a continuation of the previous one. After the death of the knight Luka Kožičić, his widow Agnesina evidently encountered difficulties in disposing of the estate, and therefore sought justice before a Venetian court, subsequently appointing her brother Dionisio Iustinian as her procurator. The document published here is a copy of an executory judgment in favour of Agnesina, drawn up by the Šibenik notary Antonio Campolongo

²⁷ There is a possibility that Tommaso's surname was Lutiano, but the form Lutrano is more probable.

²⁸ The church of Saint Simeon the Prophet is situated in the *sestiere* of Santa Croce, in the square that bears the same name (Campo San Simeone Grande, Campo San Simeone Profeta), near the Grand Canal and the main train station.

²⁹ *Šibenski diplomatarij*, 339; J. Kolanović, *Šibenik*, 305; Goran Budeč, *Svakodnevni život stanovnika Šibenika u drugoj polovici XV. stoljeća u zrcalu inventara i oporuka s posebnim osvrtom na razinu materijalne kulture* (doktorska disertacija, Sveučilište u Zagrebu – Hrvatski studij, 2013) 210, 221, 295; A. M. Mrzljak, *Žene u Šibeniku*, 50.

³⁰ It is most probably the church of Saint Nicholas, built in the 15th century, above the church of Saint Julian. The current church of Saint Nicholas, by the seaside, was built later. Krasanka Majer Jurišić & Ivana Hirschler Marić, "Crkva sv. Julijana u Šibeniku, povijesne faze i tipologija", *Godišnjak Hrvatskog restauratorskog zavoda* 11 (2020) 23, 26–27, 31, 33.

on 16 December 1443, on the basis of a notarial instrument issued by his predecessor Indricus de Indricis on 2 January 1431.³¹ On that date, before the count of Šibenik Moisé Grimani and his curia, which was in session on the square in front of the cathedral of Saint James, the aforementioned Dionisio Iustinian of Venice appeared, presenting a judgment delivered on 28 July 1430 by the judges of the Venetian petition court (Bartolomeo Superanzio, Ermolao Coppo, and Michele Donato), which had been recorded by the presbyter Ermolao Darnasio of the church of the Holy Trinity in Venice. The ruling was issued in favour of Agnesina, who was claiming the sum of 514 ducats and 19 grossi, chargeable to the estate of Luka Kožičić.³² Dionisio requested that the judgment be executed on the basis of the doge's decree of 4 September 1430, confirmed with a leaden bull. The court of the count of Šibenik examined the aforementioned documents, as well as Agnesina's power of attorney in favour of her brother, drawn up by the notary Omobono Lando, son of Gaspare, on 7 September 1430, and the doge's letter of recommendation dated 9 September 1430. It then decreed that, from the sale of part of Luka's bequeathed property, Agnesina should be satisfied in the amount of 514 ducats and 19 grossi.

The same family is also the subject of the following document, although it does not fully clarify the ties of the Iustinian family with Šibenik, that is, whether these extended beyond the aforementioned marriage of Agnesina, a member of that family, with the Šibenik citizen Luka Kožičić. Namely, the nobleman Dionisio Iustinian, son of Donato, in July 1444, in the chancery of the count of Šibenik, before the communal *examinator* ser Jakov Nikolinov (Iacobus Nicolini)³³ and witnesses, Šibenik nobleman Ivan Šižgorić³⁴ and Radivoj Martinčić³⁵, an officer of the Šibenik salt tax post (*gabella*), appointed his brother Orsato as his procurator in all matters, and particularly in the matter of dividing the still undivided real estate of their mother, which was to be partitioned among the aforementioned Dionisio and Orsato and their other brothers Alvisè, Antonio, and Michele, with the stipulation that what was stipulated for Dionisio should also apply to his brother Michele. The remainder of the document contains a series of conventional formulae defining and extending the authority

³¹ On the notary Indricus de Indricis and his extant volumes (1431–1434) see: J. Kolanović, *Šibenik*, 99, 164, 225, 316; Ante Birin, "Šibenski bilježnici – Indricus de Indricis (1431.–1434.)", *Povijesni prilozi* 44 (2013) 91–154 at 91–102.

³² A document from 1442 has been preserved, on the basis of which it can be established that Agnesina still exercised the right to Luka's inheritance at that time. On that occasion she claimed certain lands in Orišje which her late husband had purchased at public auction. *Spisi kancelarije šibenskog kneza Fantina de Cha de Pesaro 1441–1443*, ed. Josip Kolanović, Šibenik 1989, 372.

³³ *Spisi kancelarije šibenskog kneza*, according to the index (Iacobus Nicolini); Ante Birin, *Šibenski bilježnici – Bonmatej iz Verone (1449.–1451.)*, Zagreb 2016, according to the index (Iacobus Nicolini).

³⁴ Ivan Šižgorić predeceased his father Radič, who himself died in 1454. He was still living in 1453. F. A. Galvani, *Il Re d'Armi*, vol. I, 188–190; *Šibenski diplomatarij*, 288; *Spisi kancelarije šibenskog kneza*, 334; J. Kolanović, *Šibenik*, 295.

³⁵ *Spisi kancelarije šibenskog kneza*, according to the index (Radivoj).

granted to Orsato: to demand monies owed to Dionisio and to undertake legal proceedings and lawsuits in that regard, to issue receipts, and to execute his brother's instructions. The instrument was drawn up by Guererio Novello, son of Andrea of Venice, chancellor of the count of Šibenik and notary (*tabelio*) of the Šibenik commune.³⁶ The then count and captain of Šibenik, Antonio de Cha de Pesaro, confirmed the validity of the notary, declared the procuration effective, and authenticated the document on 23 July 1444. In May 1445 the instrument was forwarded to the office of *auditores summarum*. At present, however, it remains unclear whether Dionisio issued this power of attorney in Šibenik because he resided and conducted business there (which seems the more likely explanation), or whether the estates that were the subject of the division were themselves located in Šibenik.³⁷

The final document is the only one to present a more direct female perspective. It concerns the testament of Lady Maddalena (Madalucia, Maddaluzza), concluded on 1 May 1469 in her chamber within the Split castle, where her husband Antonio Donato served as castellan.³⁸ Summoned as witnesses were the nobles of Split ser Marin Masarić, councillor and communal *examinator*, ser Nikola Cindrić (de Cindris), and ser Dujam Papalić (de Papalibus). The testatrix required that only the notary Marco Ingaldeo be present at the dictation of her will, as she trusted him, while the others withdrew and returned only for the closing of the testament, in accordance with communal custom. Maddalena expressed her wish that, should she die in Split, she be buried in the church of the female Benedictine monastery of Saint Mary de Taurello.³⁹ The bequests then followed. She left 10 *soldi parvorum* for the construction of the city walls of Split, while to her husband she bequeathed her house with a shop in the parish of Saint Simeon the Greater (i.e. Saint Simeon the Prophet) in Venice, together with its courtyard, garden, and all appurtenances and contents, save for certain garments adorned with jewellery, which were to be sold at public auction.⁴⁰ To her husband she did not wish to leave two small houses (*caxeta*) in the courtyard and on the square (*campo*), but she did bequeath to him in full possession four small houses in the parish (neighbourhood) of Saint Basil.⁴¹

³⁶ *Spisi kancelarije šibenskog kneza*, 271.

³⁷ We know that Dionisio was later indeed a *habitor* of Šibenik and that he married noblewoman Margareta Divnić from Šibenik in 1449, receiving 1000 ducats of dowry. A. Birin, *Šibenski bilježnici – Bonmatej iz Verone*, according to the index (Dionisius Iustiniano); A. M. Mrzljak, *Žene u Šibeniku*, 38, 43, 86.

³⁸ ASVe, PSM – De ultra canalem, busta 120, Commissaria Dona Maddaluzza, moglie di Antonio, castellano di Spalato.

³⁹ Deša Diana, "Sv. Marija de Taurello", *Kulturna baština* 3–4 (1975) 28–30; Zdeslav Perković, "Istraživanje samostana Sv. Marije De Taurello", *Kulturna baština* 11–12 (1981) 46–64. The convent does not exist anymore. Its area is now used by the Serbian Orthodox Church.

⁴⁰ The pieces of garment are described as: "...tribus in vestituris: una alba cum brazalibus auri et planetis a parte ante, et cum perlis circa collum; et aliis duabus di sarzeta rubea, quarum una habet brazalia de auro, et cum planetis a parte ante. Item tribus suis vestibus: una de pano nigro, et aliis duabus de sarzeta cum capa et sua drechia cum franzetis nigris..."

⁴¹ The Church of Saint Basil was situated in the *sestiere* of Dorsoduro, where still exists Campo San Basegio. The church was demolished in 1824.

All the rest of her property, including the two houses from which she wished to exclude her husband, as well as the aforementioned garments, she directed by testament to be sold at auction, with the proceeds to be distributed for the repose of her soul. To execute these provisions she appointed as commissaries the knight Marco Cornaro and Antonio Lauredano, son of Jacopo. As *legata pro anima*, Maddalena bequeathed the following sums to monasteries: five ducats to the monastery of Saint Andrew in Venice and to the women who served there, and likewise five ducats each to the convents of Saint Aloysius and of the Holy Cross in Venice. She assigned four pounds each to two women who should undertake a pilgrimage to the Holy Cross and to the Holy Trinity in Venice, and five ducats to the monastery of Corpus Christi in Venice. At the end, the testatrix confirmed her testament with the customary declaration that no one, whether a relative or an outsider, was to alter or annul it, and she empowered the procurators to defend its provisions. The testament was read to the testatrix and sealed with the bull of her husband, in the presence of the aforementioned witnesses; on the reverse, the notary recorded the purpose of the instrument and the names of the witnesses. Maddalena evidently died shortly thereafter, for the testament was opened and read on 9 May 1469, at the request of her husband, before the then count of Split Antonio Lauredano, judge Michele de Avacio, councillor Marin Masarić, and the previously mentioned witnesses ser Nikola Maričić Cindrić and ser Dujam Papalić. The notary Marco Ingaldeo prepared two copies of the document – one for the procurators of Saint Mark *de ultra* (which has survived as part of her *commissaria*), and one for the testatrix's husband, Antonio Donato. The count Antonio Lauredano, in accordance with custom, confirmed the authority of the notary and authenticated the document with his seal of Saint Mark on 1 July 1469.

Since the documents published here represent only a preliminary finding and a sample intended to illustrate the possibilities offered by research in the *Procuratori di San Marco* fonds, there is no scope for a more extensive conclusion. It is evident that this fonds can serve as a supplement to other collections of the State Archives in Venice, which consist predominantly of private-law instruments, though it occasionally contains public-law documents as well. Within the *PSM* one may find information concerning the private life and genealogy of testators, the offices they held, their commercial activities, their religiosity, and similar matters. It is noteworthy that the published instruments, like many others preserved in this fonds, contain numerous prosopographical data, even if fragmentary, which may reveal previously unknown individuals or add to our knowledge of those already familiar. However, in order to make full use of the potential of the *PSM* collection for the history of the South Slavs, it would be necessary to prepare improved inventories, as well as to carry out parallel research in related fonds of the Venetian archives (especially the *Notarili*), the state archives of Dalmatian cities (Zadar, Šibenik, Split, Dubrovnik), and the archives in Zagreb (the Croatian State Archives and the Archives of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts). Given that we live in an era of increasing digitisation and more sophisticated data processing, this process may perhaps be accelerated.

DOCUMENTS

1.

**Archivio di stato di Venezia, Procuratori di San Marco – De ultra canale, busta
258, Commissaria Semitecolo Biagio dal cf. di San Vio
18 January 1280**

Under the authority of Doge Jacopo Contarini of Venice, Archbishop Laurentius of Zadar, and Count Giovanni Cornaro, a formal contract was concluded between Ivana of Sclavonia and Biagio (Blasius) Semitecolo of Venice, a resident of Zadar. Ivana, with the consent of her son Dominik (Dominicus), agreed to bind him to serve Biagio for a period of twelve years. Dominik was to faithfully obey Biagio, protect his property, and refrain from fraud. Should Dominik flee or abandon service without permission, Biagio was authorized to seize and return him, with Dominik owing double the lost time in service. Any damages or theft committed by Dominik were to be compensated by Ivana and her property. As guarantor for Ivana's obligations, Juraj (Georgius) de Muticasso from Zadar pledged himself to Biagio. In return, Biagio promises to provide Dominik with food, clothing, and necessities appropriate to his capacity. The agreement was witnessed by Stancius de Coislavo of Zadar and Jacobus Trivisano, and officially recorded by Rogerius de Giberto from Apulia, notary of Zadar.

In Christi nomine, amen. Anno incarnationis eiusdem millesimo ducesimo septuagesimo nono, die quartodecimo exeunte mense Januarii, indictione octava, Jadre, temporibus equidem domini Jacobi Contareno, incliti ducis Venetiarum, et magistri Laurentii, venerabilis Jadrensis archiepiscopi, ac domini Johannis Cornaro, egregii comitis. Ego quidem Ivana de Sclavonia, existens Jadre, fateor quomodo affirmo Dominicum filium meum, ipso praesente et sponte consenciente, tibi, namque, Blasio Simiteculo de Venetiis, nunc habitatori Jadre, quod amodo in antea, usque ad duodecim annos completos proximo venturos, dictus Dominicus tecum et in tuo servicio stare et permanere, tibi que fideliter servire et omnia tua praecepta et beneplacita facere et adimplere, nec non et omnes res tuas salvare et custodire debeat et teneatur bona fide et sine fraude, secundum totum suum posse et scire. Ita quod, si ipse a te, praedicto Blasio, vel tuo servicio, infra praedictum terminum, absque tua licentia se subtraxerit, seu fugam lapsus fecerit, ubicumque eum inveneris, sine cura vel eius misso, potestative eum capere et ad te reducere et in tuo servicio retinere possis; et, tantum quantum ipsum a te et tuo servicio foris moratus fuerit, tantum tibi in duplo servire teneatur, omni dolo et fraude cessante. Et si ipse aliquid dampnum, fraudulentia vel furtum manifestum, tibi fecerit, totum illud tibi componere et solvere teneat, super me et omnibus bonis meis. Pro quibus omnibus adimplendis ego Georgius de Muticasso Jadratinus me tibi, dicto Blasio, fideiussorem

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constituo pro parte Ivane supradicte. Et ego, prænominatus Blasius, recipio dictum Dominicum ad servicium meum, et promitto eum tenere sanum et infirmum, et dare sibi victum et vestitum et alia vite necessaria, secundum bonam mensuram mee possibilitatis, usque ad terminum praelibatum. Actum est hoc et firmatum coram his vocatis et rogatis testibus, videlicet Stanze de Coislavo de Jadra et Jacobo Trivisano, qui moratur cum domino Marco Trivisano, consiliario Jadre.

Ego Candi de Ragno examinador manum misi.

Ego Rogerius de Giberto Apulus, nunc notarius Jadre, praedictis rogatus, interfui, ut audivi, hanc cartam scripsi, roboravi et signo solito signavi.

2

**Archivio di stato di Venezia, Procuratori di San Marco – De ultra canalem, busta
39, Commissaria Marino Belligno dal cf. di San Cassiano
12 February 1357**

In the presence of witnesses and officials, Lorenzo Celsi, Captain-General in Dalmatia and Count of Skradin on behalf of the Venetian Republic, granted a formal concession to the nobleman Grgur (Gregorius) Beli[co]vich of Šibenik, a cavalry constable in Venetian service. In recognition of Grgur's loyal service, dedication, and personal risk undertaken for the honour and benefit of Venice, Celsi, in the name of the Venetian authorities and their successors, awarded him the right to build and use a mill with two wheels. This included the right to construct an aqueduct or water channel and occupy a specific site near existing mills on the Krka riverbank, particularly near the mill currently held by Marçota under Venetian authority. The grant was made to Grgur and his heirs as a reward for merit. Celsi retained symbolic possession of the property until Grgur takes physical possession, which he was authorized to do at his discretion. The act was recorded and authenticated by Lancelot (Lañçalotus) of Ferrara, public notary by imperial authority.

In Christi nomine, amen. Anno a nativitate eiusdem millesimo trecentesimo quinquagesimo septimo, indictione [decima], die duodecimo mensis Februarii, in castro Scardone, in sala palatii ipsius castri, ante hostium ipsius sale, presentibus testibus Gueçolo de Lafracta de Coneglano, socio infrascripti domini capitanei, ser Nicholao dicto Scagno de Venetiis, Iohanne Tempesta, familiari infrascripti domini capitanei:

Egregius et sapiens vir dominus Laurencius Celsi, in Dalmacia capitaneus generalis et comes Scardone pro dominacione Venetiarum, considerans bonas operationes quas fecit nobilis vir Gregorius Beli[co]vich de Sebenico, comestabilis equestris pro dominacione predicta, pro bono et honore dominacionis et communis Venetiarum, necnon fidelitatem quam ipse Gregorius habuit et in presenti habet ad dominacionem predictam, laborem et pericula non evitans persone, pro honore dominacionis predicte, pro se et successoribus suis, nomine ipsius dominacionis, concessit et dedit

dicto Gregorio, pro se et suis heredibus recipienti tanquam benemerito, unum cannale seu aqueductum et locum in quo possit construere et facere seu fieri facere unum molendinum de duabus rotis seu rotas duas molendinorum, cum aqua ad sufficienciam pro ipsis rotis seu molendino duarum rotarum. Quod cannale et locus sunt in flumine seu loco vel ripa ubi sunt molendina Scardone et apud molendina ipsa, et maxime apud molendinum seu rotam molendini quam tenet Marçota a dominacione predicta ex parte australi; ad habendum, tenendum, possidendum et usufructandum cum omni iure ipsi canali seu aqueductui et loco spectantibus, [.....]⁴² placitum excelsi et illustris domini, domini Johannis Delphin, dignissimi ducis Venetiarum et successorum et consiliorum ipsius. Quod quidem cannale et locum dictus dominus capitaneus se constituit possidere nomine dicti Gregorii, donec ipse Gregorius ipsius cannalis seu aqueductus et loci possessionem acceperit corporalem, quam accipiendi sua auctoritate et retinendi deinceps, ad beneplacitum supradictum, ei licenciam dedit omnimodam.

Ego Lançalotus de Ferraria, publicus imperiali auctoritate notarius, et nunc notarius dicti domini capitanei, predictis omnibus et singulis interfui, et rogatus scripsi et publicavi; et illud verbum *decima* supra in margine scriptum, fallo omissum, propria manu scripsi et signavi in secunda linea.

3

**Archivio di stato di Venezia, Procuratori di San Marco – Misti, busta 8, Carte varie della fam. Giustinian e di Zaccaria Giustinian cf. San Moisè, I Pergamene
20 April 1422**

The deed of Luka Kožičić of Šibenik, dated 20 April 1422 in Rialto, Venice, constitutes his last will and testament, drawn before the notary Tommaso (Thomas) Lutrano. Citing his mental sobriety and desire for prudent disposition of his temporal goods, Kožičić appoints his brother, Juraj Kožičić, primicerius of the Church of Saint Jacob in Šibenik, and his wife, Agnesina (Agnete) Iustinian, as executors and fiduciary commissioners of his final wishes. He bequeaths specific sums of Venetian currency (small *librae*) to several ecclesiastical institutions, including the churches of Saint Francis, Saint Nicholas, the cathedral (of Saint Jacob) of Šibenik, Saint Dominic, the Holy Trinity, and Saint Mary of the island Zlarin. He grants his brother a usufruct of half a house in Šibenik, and disposes of the remainder of his movable and immovable estate, along with any unrecorded or contingent assets, to his wife and potential legitimate children, with equal shares, subject to satisfaction of outstanding debts. He also entrusts his children born out of wedlock, Šimuneta (Simonetta) and Mihovil (Michael), to the care of his wife. The will further empowers the executors with full authority to administer, recover, and manage his assets and enforce legal claims, ensuring the observance and protection of his testamentary intent.

⁴² The document is severely damaged in this section.

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In nomine Dei eterni amen. Anno ab incarnatione domini nostri Iesu Christi millesimoquadragesimovigesimosecundo die vigesimo mensis aprilis, indictione quintadecima, Rivoalti. Egritudinis vehementia corporalis solet a rationis usu plerumque mentem hominis advertere ut nedum sua temporalia ordinare velet verum etiam multotiens sui ipsius obliviscitur. Et ideo dum in corpore quies est et in mente sobrietas melius providetur et salubrius disponitur ultime iudicium voluntatis. Ea propter ego Luchas Cosizig de Sibinicho et nunc moram trahens civitatis Venetiarum in confinio Sancti Simeonis prophete per gratiam Iesu Christi sospes mente et corpore. Timens ne inopinatus dies mortis me surriperet intestatum dum velem bonorum meorum omnium dispositionem plenariam ordinare accessi ad stationem Thome Lutrano, notarii infrascripti positus Rivoalti de Venetiis penes stationes a cordis ipsum strictius deprecando quod hoc meum scriberet testamentum post tamen mei obitum pariter quod compleret cum omnibus clausulis et solemnitatibus opportunis, in quo quidem meo ultimo testamento constituo et esse volo meos fidei commissarios et huius mee ultime voluntatis executores venerabilem virum dominum Georgium Chosizig primicerium ecclesie sancti Jacobi de Sibinicho fratrem meum dilectum et nobilem dominam Agnetem uxorem meam dilectam et filiam nobilis et egregii viri domini Donati Iustinian volens et mandans ut secundum quod hic ordinavero dari que iubsero si ipsi commissarii mei quam citius fieri poterit post tamen mei obitum adimplere procurent. In primis namque animam meam altissimo creatori deo patri et eius pie matri et gloriose Marie nec non toti celesti curie humiliter recommendas dimitto ecclesie sancti Francisci de Sibinicho libras quinquaginta parvorum monete Venetiarum. Item dimitto ecclesie sancti Nicolai de Sibinicho quam fabricare fecit dominus abbas Nicolaus libras vigintiquinque parvorum dicte monete Venetiarum. Item dimitto ecclesie cathedrali di Sibinicho libras vigintiquinque parvorum. Item dimitto ecclesie sancti Dominici de Sibinicho libras vigintiquinque parvorum Venetiarum. Item dimitto totidem libras vigintiquinque parvorum ecclesie sancte Trinitatis de Sibinicho. Item dimitto totidem libras vigintiquinque parvorum ecclesie sancte Marie de insula Ixlarin. Item volo et ordino suprascriptum dominum Georgium primicerium, fratrem et commissarium meum possidere debere meam dimidiam partem unius domus a statio posite in Sibinicho et ea frui et gaudere quousque ipse frater et commissarius meus vitam duxerit in humanis quo decedente volo et ordino ipsam dimidiam partem domus evenire et devenire debere in residuum meum infrascriptum. Residuum vero omnium bonorum meorum mobilium et immobilium presentium et futurorum et omne caducum pro non scriptis in eam et quasi caducum et inordinatum dimitto suprascripte domine Agneti uxori et commissarie mee nec non filiis maribus et femelis quoscumque ex

ipsa procreassem equalibus partibus inter eos utriusque sexus, sed si advenerat per casum neminem ex dictis filiis et filiabus meis ex legitimo matrimonio procreatis relinquere, tunc volo et ordino et sic est finalis mea intentio et voluntas quod dictum meum residuum libere et expedite deveniat et pervenire debeat in dictam dominam Agnetem uxorem et commissariam meam suprascriptam tam si ipsa viduaverit quam si alium sumpserit virum semper tamen cum onere quod si essem debitor alicuius quantitatis denariorum et bonorum alicui persone quod clarum appareret et aduci posset per testes fideles aut alio modo constari posset quod ipsa commissaria et residuaria mea omnino teneatur de dicto meo residuo per me ut premititur sibi dimisso late et ample omnibus ipsis meis creditoribus et cuilibet eorum satisfacere rogando ipsam commissariam et uxorem meam et animam ipsius onerando ut Simonetam et Michaelem filios meos naturales semper habeat recomissos. Ita et taliter quod ex dictis meis bonis sibi ut prefertur per me dimissis fiat honor Dei et mei ipsius testatoris. Ceterum volo et ordino quod dicta uxor et commissaria mea valeat et possit penes se in commissarium elligere quancumque contingeret dictum dominum Georgium fratrem commissarium meum decedere quemcumque voluerit loco sui, ne commissaria mea propter sexum feminilem aliquod incomodum et detrimentum patiat. Item dimitto dicto Thome Latrano notario infrascripto ac prelibato pro sua mercede huius mei testamenti ducatos decem auri. In presentia testium infrascriptorum ad hec specialiter rogatorum. Preterea plenissimam virtutis et potestatis do, tribuo pariter et concedo dictis commissariis meis hanc meam intromittendi, administrandi et perfurniendi commissariam et insuper petendi, exigendi et recipiendi et reccuperandi denarios, res et bona et havere quodlibet a cunctis (!) hominibus et personis michi et huic mee commissarie nunc et in futurum dare debentibus et tenentibus omnibus et singulis rationibus que dici possent et alio quoquomodo excogitari, cum cartis et sine cartis, per curiam et extra curiam, et alio quoquomodo securitatis, cartis finis et omnes alios inde necessarios faciendi, rogandi et fieri ac stipulari faciendi et pro quacumque mea et dicte mee commissarie litte, casu et questione in quoquo iudicio comparendi, inquirendi, interpellandi, placitandi, rendendi et advocandi advocatos, terminos, preceta (!) et interdicta tollendi, legem et leges petendi, summam et summas audiendi et eam et eas tam realiter quam personaliter executioni mandari faciendi, ex presens petendi et recipiendi, appellandi et appellationis causas prosequendi usque ad finem litis et cause et in animam meam iurandi sicut egomet facere possem si presens essem et viverem. Et generaliter faciendi, operandi et exercendi cetera alia que pro hac mea commissaria utillia fuerint et opportuna et que quilibet verus et legitimus commissarius facere potest et debet, statuens firmum, ratum et stabile omne id totum et quicquid per dictos commissarios meos actum et gestum fuerit in premissis et quolibet premissorum

quoquomodo. Et hoc meum ultimum testamentum et hanc meam ultimam voluntatem prevalere intendo omnibus et singulis meis testamentis et ultimis voluntatibus cuiuscumque tenoris existat per me hinc retrofactis et rogatis. Si quis igitur hoc meum ultimum testamentum hancque meam ultimam voluntatem infringere, frangere et violare temptaverit ac presumpserit sibi in aliquo contraire componat se cum suis heredibus et successoribus soluntur (!) dictis commissariis meis et successoribus suis auri libras quinque et nichilominus presens carta huius mei ultimi testamenti et huius mee ultime voluntatis in sua perseveret firmitate. Signum suprascripti spectabilis et generosi militis domini Luce Chosizig qui rogavit hec fieri.

Ego Bertucius Nigro notarius testis sum.

Ego Jachobus Rizo [a chanipo] testis sum.

Ego Thomas Lutrano de Venetiis filius quondam ser Augustini et Venetiarum notarius complevi et roboravi.

A tergo: Testamento de misser Lucha fo marido de madona Agnexina, sorella de mio padre misser Aluvixe Iustinian e fradeli.

4

**Archivio di stato di Venezia, Procuratori di San Marco – Misti, busta 8, Carte varie della fam. Giustinian e di Zaccaria Giustinian cf. S. Moisè, I Pergamene
2 January 1431**

The notarial document records a formal determination issued in the courts of Šibenik in the early 15th century, under the governance of Count Moisè Grimani. It concerns the execution of a prior sentence (dated 28 July 1430), pronounced in Venice, in favour of Lady Agnesina, sister of Ser Dionisio Iustinian of Venice, and widow and heiress of the late Luka Kožičić, a knight of Šibenik. The deed notes the appearance of Ser Dionisio in front of count Grimani, acting as Agnesina's procurator and presenting a formally prepared sentence authored by the Venetian judges Bartolomeo Superanzio, Ermolao Coppo, and Michele Donato, certified by the notary Ermolao Darnasio. The sentence adjudicated the award of 514 ducats and 19 grossi from the goods of the commissary and residual estate of the deceased Luka Kožičić to Lady Agnesina. Execution of the sentence was formally requested through ducal letters issued by the Venetian Doge, and the local count and his court confirmed, after due inspection, that assets of the commissary and residual estate should be sold to satisfy the adjudication. The deed was recorded in public form by the notary Antonio (Anthonius) Campolongo on 16 December 1443.

+ Iesus +

In Christi nomine, amen. Repperitur in libro sententiarum et extraordinariorum, tempore regiminis spectabilis et generosi viri, domini Moysi Grimano, tunc honorabilis comitis Sibenici, in actis et scripturis ser Indrico de Indrico de Venetiis, olim cancellarii

comunis Sibenici, sub M.º CCCC.º XXXI.º, indictione VIII.ª, die secundo mensis januarii, determinatio quedam tenoris infrascripti, videlicet cum coram spectabile et generoso viro, domino Moyse Grimani, honorabile comite Sibenici, et eius curia sedente pro tribunali in platea comunis ante ecclesiam sancti Jacobi, comparuerit nobilis vir, ser Dionisius Justiniano de Venetiis, tamquam procurator et procuratorio nomine domine Agnesine, eius sororis et relicte condam domini Luce Cosicich de Sibenico militis; presentavitque quandam sententiam latam per nobiles et egregios viros, dominos Bortholameum (!) Superantio, Hermolaum Coppo et Michaellem Donato, honorabiles iudices curie petitionum Venetiarum, scriptam et in publicam formam completam et roboratam per presbiterum Hermolaum Darnasio, sancte Trinitatis notarium Venetiarum. Anno ab incarnatione domini nostri Iesu Cristi millesimo quadringentesimo trigesimo, mensis Julii die vigesimo octavo, indictione octava, de ducatis quingentis quatuordecim et grossos decemnovem ad aurum et expensis, in favorem dicte domine Agnesine et contra commissariam et residuum dicti condam domini Luce. Et petierit executionem ipsius sententie in bonis commissarie et residui ipsius olim domini Luce, presentans quasdam litteras ducales plumbo bullatas, datas millesimo et indictionis predicti, et die quarto mensis septembris; pro quas litteras illustrissimum ducale dominium Venetiarum mandat domino comiti suprascripto, quatenus dictam sententiam iuxta eius tenorem executioni debite mitti faciat, ut in dictis litteris diffusius continetur.

Ipse dominus comes cum eius curia, visis dictis comparitione et presentatione, ac auditis diligenter dictis petitione, sententia et litteris ducalibus, visoque et lecto instrumento procurationis predictae, scripto per ser Homobonum Lando, filium ser Gasparis de Venetiis, publicum imperiali auctoritate notarium, sub M.º CCCC.º XXX.º, indictione octava, die septimo mensis septembris, et recomendato per ducales litteras datas in ducali palatio Venetiarum, die nono septembris M.º CCCC.º XXX.º, determinavit quod pro ipsius sententie executione, iuxta mandatum prelibati ducalis domini, vendi debeant de bonis commissarie et residui predicti, pro valore dictorum ducatorum auri quingentorum quatuordecim grossorum decemnovem, per dictam sententiam dicte domine Agnesine adiudicatorum; et pro ducatis auri pro expensis in dicta sententia sequitis, ad instantiam et petitionem ipsius ser Dionisii procuratoris ut supra.

Et ego Anthonius Campolongo, filius condam ser Alberti de Padua, publicus imperiali auctoritate notarius, iudex ordinarius et comunis Sibenici cancellarius, suprascriptam determinationem de libris et actis suprascriptis, prout repperi, fideliter in hanc publicam formam reddegi, et sub meis signo et nomine consuetis, in fidem premissorum manu propria complevi et signavi. Anno a nativitate domini nostri Iesu Cristi millesimo quadringentesimo quadragesimotertio, indictione sexta, die sextodecimo mensis decembris.

5

**Archivio di stato di Venezia, Procuratori di San Marco – Misti, busta 8, Carte varie
della fam. Giustinian e di Zaccaria Giustinian cf. S. Moisè, I Pergamene
23 July 1444**

In the chancery of the count of Šibenik, before examiner Jacobus Nicolini and the witnesses Ivan Šižgorić, nobleman of Šibenik, and Radivoj Martinčić, salt-tax official, the noble Venetian Dionisio Iustinian, son of the late Donato, formally appointed his brother Orsato Iustinian as his lawful and general procurator. By this act he invested Orsato with full powers to represent him in all legal, judicial, and administrative matters, whether pending or future. The mandate especially concerned the partition of their mother's undivided real estate among the brothers Dionisio, Orsato, Alvise (Alovisius), Antonio, and Michele, with a specific condition that any portion accruing to Dionisio should correspondingly benefit Michele as well. Beyond this, the procurator was authorized to claim and recover all monies owed to Dionisio, to issue receipts, and, if necessary, to appear before any magistracy or tribunal of Venice. Orsato could litigate, defend, swear oaths, appeal, make compromise with debtors, appoint substitutes, and exercise every faculty that Dionisio could have exercised in person. Dionisio bound himself to ratify all his brother's acts under pledge of all his goods. The deed was written and authenticated by the notary and chancellor Guererius Novellus of Venice, and later confirmed and registered by the Venetian authorities in Šibenik.

In Christi nomine amen. Anno nativitatis eiusdem millesimo quadringentesimo quadragesimo quarto, indictione septima, die vigesimotertio mensis Julii, in Cancellaria magnifici domini comitis Sibenici, coram ser Jacobi Nicolini examinatore comunis, presentibus ser Johanne Sisgorich nobile Sibenici et Radivoio Martincich officiale ad gabellam salis de Sibenico, testibus habitis, vocatis et rogatis. Ibi que nobilis et egregius vir dominus Dionisius Iustiniano condam domini Donati nobilis Venetiarum, omnibus mode, via, iure et forma quibus melius scivit et potuit, fecit, constituit et solemniter ordinavit suum legiptimum procuratorem, actorem, factorem et negotiorum gestorem ac nuntium specialem et generalem, nobilem et egregium virum dominum Orsatum Iustiniano condam domini Donati eius fratrem dilectum, absentem tamquam presentem, in omnibus suis causis, litibus et questionibus motis et movendis, et maxime ad dividendum omnes et singulas possessiones stabiles maternas que non sunt divise inter dominum Alovisium, dominum Orsatum, dominum Antonium, dominum Michaellem Iustiniano et ipsum constituentem fratres, cum hoc quod addatur conditio in parte adveniente dicto constituti, que addetur in parte adveniente prefacto domino Michaeli eius fratris. Item ad petendum, exigendum et recuperandum omnes et singulas quantitates denariorum quoscumque sibi spectantes et pertinentes a quibuscumque suis debitoribus, et de habitis et receptis cartas finis et quietationis rogandum et fieri faciendum. Et si opus fuerit ad

comparendum coram quocumque officio, iudice, iudicio seu tribunali vel consilio civitatis Venetiarum, ad agendum, petendum, defendendum et respondendum, ponendum, capitulandum et excipiendum, libellis, petitionibus, capitulis, articulis et exceptionibus respondendum, lites contestandum, iurandum de calumnia et veritate dicenda et omnilibet alterius generis licitum iuramentum iurandum in animam et super animam ipsius constituentis sacramentum dandum et prestandum, ac recipiendum terminos et dilationes petendum, petendum (!) et dari faciendum, testes, instrumenta, probationes, leges et alia iura quecumque producendum et produci parti adverse videndum et reprobandum, ac opponendum sententiam unam et plures audiendum et eam vel eas executioni mandari faciendum, appellandum ab eis et aggravandum ac annullandum, appellationumque et gravaminum causas prosequendum usque ad finem debitum. Item ad compromittendum se de iure tantum et de facto tantum et de iure et de facto tantum. Item ad paciscendum et componendum cum quibuscunque personis et debitoribus suis, et pacta et compositiones quascunque obstruendum. Item ad substituendum unum vel plures advocatos et procuratores, et substitutos revocandum. Et generali omnia alia et singula dicendum, faciendum, procurandum et exercendum que merita causarum et iuris ordo exigunt et requirunt, et quae ipsemet constituens dicere, facere et exercere posset si presens foret, dans et concedens ipse constituens dicto suo procuratori et substituendis ab eo plenum, liberum et generale mandatum, plenam, liberam et generalem administrationem, ac etiam specialem ubi requiritur ad omnia et singula suprascripta. Nec non promittens mihi notario stipulanti et recipienti omnium quorum interest vel interesse posset se perpetuo firmum, ratum et gratum totum quicquid per dictum suum procuratorem et substituendos ab eo factum fuerit atque gestum, [habitu], et in aliquo modo contrafacere vel venire, aliqua ratione vel causa, sub obligatione omnium suorum bonorum presentium et futurorum.

Ego Guererus Novello filius ser Andree de Venetiis, publicus imperiali auctoritate notarius et iudex ordinarius, cancellariusque magnifici domini comitis Sibenici ac tabellio iuratus comunis Sibenici, suprascriptis omnibus presens fui, et rogatus scripsi, signoque et nominis meis solitis roboravi.

Nos Anthonius de Cha de Pesaro, pro illustrissimo et excellentissimo ducali dominio Venetiarum etc., comes et capitaneus civitatis et districtus Sibenici: universis et singulis ad quos presentes pervenerint notum facimus et manifestum, quod suprascriptus ser Guererus Novello, qui in millesimo, indictione et die supra in principio suprascripti instrumenti procure descriptis, in publicam formam scripsit ipsum suprascriptum instrumentum procurationis, in quo effectualiter nobilis et egregius vir dominus Dionisius Iustiniano de Venetii (!) instituit suum procuratorem,

SIX NOTARIAL DOCUMENTS RELATING TO MEDIEVAL DALMATIA AND CROATIA
FROM THE *PROCURATORI DI SAN MARCO* ARCHIVAL FONDS IN THE STATE ARCHIVES OF VENICE

nobilem et egregium virum dominum Orsatum Iustiniano fratrem suum, ad ea quae supra continentur, est publicus et authenticus notarius, cancellarius et iuratus tabelio, ut supra continetur, vir bone reputationis et fame, cuius scripturis et instrumentis publicis ab omnibus fides adhibetur plenissima et indubitata. In quorum testimonium has subscribi mandavimus et sigillo sancti Marci nostri regiminis roborari. Datum Sibenici, die XXIII^o Iulii 1444^{to}, indictione septima.

Anthonius Campolongo, cancellarius comunis, mandato scripsi.

M^oCCCC^oXV^o, mensis maii, indictione VIII^o, de ducali mandato recomdatum, prout presens instrumentum ad officium dominorum vocatis auditorum summarum. Per ser Petrucium Nigro, notarium curie maioris.

A tergo: Prochura domini Dionixii Iustinian, fata a misser Orsato Iustinian 1444.

6

**Archivio di stato di Venezia, Procuratori di San Marco – De ultra canalem, busta
120, Commissaria Dona Maddaluzza, moglie di Antonio, castellano di Spalato
1 May 1469**

The notarial deed, drawn up in Split by Marcus Ingaldeus, notary and chancellor of the commune, records the last will of Lady Maddalena (Madalucia), wife of the Venetian castellan of Split Antonio Donato. In her private chamber and in the presence of appointed examiners and witnesses, she express her wish to dictate her testament, entrusting its writing to the notary and excluding all others from the room. She commended her soul to God and directed burial in the convent of Santa Maria de Taurelo in Split. She made several bequests: ten *soldi* to the city's wall works; one house with a shop in the district of Saint Simeon the Greater and four small houses in the district of Saint Basil to her husband, explicitly excluding from his inheritance two small houses, one "in curia" and one "in campo"; as well as her remaining properties, including personal belongings – garments adorned with jewellery, which she ordered to be sold at public auction, with the proceeds distributed to charitable causes for the good of her soul. Additional bequests included donations of money and goods to Venetian monasteries and women serving them. She appointed procurators to oversee the sale and distribution of her estate, stipulating that her testament be respected and remain unchallenged. The document was later opened and publicly read before the local count and witnesses, and concludes with attestations of the notary's authority and the Venetian government's official seal, dated 1 July 1469, second indiction.

In Christi nomine, amen. Anno nativitatibus eiusdem Millesimo quadringentesimo sexagesimo nono, indictione secunda, die vero primo mensis Maii, in camera residentie infrascripte testatrix, in castello Spalati: Dum vocati fuissent ad presentiam domine Madalucie uxoris spectabilis domini Antonii Donato dignissimi

castellani Spalati, nobiles viri ser Marinus Massarich consiliarius examinador communis, et ser Nicolaus de Cindris, et ser Doimus de Papalibus, ad interessendum testamento dicte domine Madalucie: Que interrogata fuit si vult facere et ordinare ipsum suum testamentum. Que respondit quod sic, et quod vult quod ego Marcus Ingaldeus notarius et cancellarius communis Spalati scribam ipsum, et quod nullus sit presens, quia confidit de me, et quod postmodum claudatur in presentia dicti examinadoris et dictorum aliorum nobilium, qui sint testes secundum usum Spalati. Ex quo, expulsis omnibus de camera, ego solus notarius et cancellarius remansi cum ex ea; que, in bono intellectu existens, nolens ab intestato decedere, suum testamentum in hunc modum ordinavit: Comittens animam suam altissimo creatori, et intrascriptis suis commissariis, primo jussit, si morietur Spalati, quod sepeliatur in ecclesia monialium Sancte Marie de Taurelo de Spalato. Item dimisit in fabrica murorum Spalati soldos decem parvorum. Item dimisit dicto domino Antonio viro suo domum suam a statio cum curia et orto et omnibus suis pertinentiis, que est in contrata sancti Simeonis Magni in Civitate Venetiarum, liberam et francam cum omnibus bonis mobilibus ipsius testatrix ubicumque existentibus, exceptis suis panis a dorso, videlicet tribus in vestituris: una alba cum brazalibus auri et planetis a parte ante, et cum perlis circa collum; et aliis duabus di sarzeta rubea, quarum una habet brazalia de auro, et cum planetis a parte ante. Item tribus suis vestibus: una de pano nigro, et aliis duabus de sarzeta cum capa et sua drecia cum franzetis nigris; quas omnes res a dorso suo vult quod vendantur ad publicum incantum. Item dixit quod non vult quod suus vir habeat caxetas, videlicet illam que est in curia, et alia que est super campo. Item dimisit ipsi viro suo quatuor caxetas, que sunt in contrata Sancti Baxilii, libere. Reliqua vero sua bona, cum aliis duabus domibus de quibus non vult quod vir se impediatur, et cum dictis rebus a dorso suo, vult quod vendantur ad incantum, et distribuantur amore Dei pro anima sua. Commissarios vero ad premissa ad vendendum et dispensandum voluit quod sint magnifici domini procuratores: magnificus dominus Marcus Cornario eques, et spectabilis dominus Antonius Lauredano filius magnifici domini Jacobi Lauredano procuratoris. Item jussit quod, de tractu dicti residui, dentur ducati quinque auri monasterio Sancti Andree de Venetiis, et totidem illis mulieribus que serviunt ipsi monasterio; et quod ducati quinque dentur monasterio monialium Sancti Aloisii; et ducati quinque dentur monasterio monialium Sancte Crucis de Venetiis. Item jussit quod dentur libre quatuor uni mulieri que vadat ad Crucem Venetiis, et uni alteri mulieri que vadat ad Trinitate similiter; et quod monasterio Corporis Christi dentur ducati quinque. Et hoc affirmavit suum testamentum et ultimam voluntatem, statuens quod non liceat alicui suo propinquo

vel extraneo ipsum testamentum in aliquo corumpere vel molestare, sed omnia predicta sint firma. Et si non valet jure testamenti, vult quod valeat jure codicillorum, et omnibus modo, via, jure et forma quobus melius valere potest, et tenere, cum libertate quod ipsi domini procuratores et comissarii possint residuum ipsorum bonorum vindicare ubique locorum.

Facta dicta ordinatione, et lectu dicte testatrici, clausum fuit ipsum testamentum coram dictis examinatore et testibus, et sigillatum fuit bulla dicti domini Antonii Donato; et postea per ipsam mihi notario presentatum fuit, cui a tergo sic scriptum fuit: Millesimo quadringentesimo sexagesimo nono, indictione secunda, die vero primo Maii, factum fuit in castello Spalati presens testamentum per me Marcum Ingaldeum notarium et cancellarium communis Spalati, prout mihi ordinavit domina Madalucia uxor spectabilis domini Antonii Donato castellani Spalati; et postea presentatum, clausum et sigillatum per ipsam dominam Madaluciam, existente sane mentis et boni intellectus, in lecto sue camere, dicens quod omnia contenta in eo scripta de suo mandato, in casu quo moreretur, essent firma et valida; et sic dixit coram ser Marino Massarich consiliario loco examinatoris, presentibus nobilibus viris ser Nicolao de Cindris et ser Doimo de Papalibus, testibus rogatis et aliis.

Die nono dicti mensis, in cancellaria communis Spalati, coram magnifico domino Antonio Lauredano dignissimo comite dicti loci, existente cum nobili viro ser Michaelae de Avacio eius iudice, et coram ser Marino Massarich consiliario loco examinatoris, presentibus ser Nicolao Maricich de Cindris et ser Doimo de Papalibus, testibus rogatis et aliis, ad petitionem spectabilis domini Antonii Donato honorabilis castellani Spalati, apertum, lectum et publicatum fuit hoc testamentum more solito.

Ego Marcus Ingaldeo quondam nobilis viri ser Vitalis de Iustinopoli publicus imperiali auctoritate notarius et iudex ordinarius, et ad presens Magnifice communitatis Spalati cancellarius, predictis omnibus interfui et, rogatus, scripsi et publicavi; et ad requisitionem magnificorum dominorum Nicolai Superantio, Francisci Zane et Pauli Bernardo dignissimorum procuratorum Sancti Marci supracomissariis de ultra dicentium hanc comissariam ad se spectare, in hanc formam redegei in fidem premissorum; cuius tenoris unum aliud habuit dominus Antonius Donato.

Nos Antonius Lauredanus, pro illustrissimo et excellentissimo ducali dominio Venetiarum etc., comes et capitaneus civitatis Spalati, universis et singulis ad quos presentes advenerint notum facimus et manifestum, quod ser Marcus Ingaldeus, qui presens confecit testamentum, est publicus imperiali auctoritate et Venetiarum notarius, et in presentiarum communitatis Spalati cancellarius, bone reputationis, opinionis et fame; cuius scripturis sua manu confectis fides indubia adhibetur,

Neven Isailović

tamquam scripturis legalis et autentici notarii. In quorum fidem et testimonium, has fieri iussimus sub impressione sigilli Sancti Marci regiminis nostri. Datum Spalati, die primo Julii M^o CCCC^{mo} LXVIII, indictione secunda.

[Seccus cancellariae, infra scriptum]⁴³

A tergo: + Testamento de madona Madaluza Donado, mori nel chastelo de Spalato, 1469 primo maggio
Testamento Maddalena Dona

⁴³ Alternative, less probable reading: Petrus cancellarius, infra scripsi.

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**ШЕСТ НОТАРСКИХ ИСПРАВА О СРЕДЊОВЕКОВНОЈ ДАЛМАЦИЈИ И ХРВАТСКОЈ
ИЗ АРХИВСКОГ ФОНДА *PROCURATORI DI SAN MARCO*
У ДРЖАВНОМ АРХИВУ У ВЕНЕЦИЈИ**

Резиме

Прокуратори Светог Марка представљају древну и угледну установу Млетачке републике, која је настала ради испомоћи дужду при администрирању Базиликом Св. Марка, а касније проширила своју делатност на руковођење ризницом и приходима наведене цркве, али и на старање о сирочади, слабоумнима и тестаментарним завештањима млетачких грађана, посебно оних који нису имали наследнике или опуномоћенике-извршитеље. У процесу старања о легатима, у руке Прокуратора Светог Марка долазиле су бројне, често комплетне, документарне заоставштине појединаца од којих је касније саздан истоимени архивски фонд који се сада чува у Државном архиву у Венецији. Међу више десетина хиљада докумената који се чувају у оквиру серије *Commissarie* овог фонда, углавном су сачувани приватно-правни, нотарски документи (разни уговори, тестаменти, овлашћења, задужнице), а знатно ређе даровнице или исправе настале радом органа власти. Слични документи се могу пронаћи и у фонду нотарских исправа (*Notarili*), али ретко као органска целина какву нуде комплетне документарне заоставштине. Због тренутне слабе искоришћености овог фонда за историју источне обале Јадрана и, уопште, јужнословенских народа, овај рад има за циљ да прикаже могућности које пружа истраживање исправа које се чувају у серијама *Прокуратора Светог Марка*. У те се сврхе, као врста репрезентативног узорка, објављује шест нотарских исправа – уговор о служењу Доминика, сина Иване из Склавоније, код Блажа (Бјађа) Семитекола у Задру (1280), додељивање млинског канала и млиништа у Скрадину Гргуру, коњичком заповеднику из Шибеника (1357), тестамент поштованог витеза Луке Кожичића из Шибеника (1422), пресуда у корист Агнесине, удовице поменутог Луке Кожичића (1431), пуномоћје властелина Дионизију Јустинијану издато брату Орсату у Шибенику (1444) и тестамент Мадалене (Мадалуче), супруге сплитског кастелана Антонија Доната (1469). Поред уводне студије, рад садржи регесте и комплетне текстове докумената.