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A HOUSE IN DUBROVNIK AND THE MILOVČIĆ UTVIČIĆ FAMILY LINE FROM FOČA

Abstract: The possession of property in the Dubrovnik region was a privilege of a small number of inhabitants of its hinterland. The Milovčić Utvičić family from Foča acquired a house in Dubrovnik through the testamentary bequest of their kinsman, the distinguished merchant Miltin Pribojević Kjukić. The stipulation in the will that the inherited house should pass from generation to generation within the family line ensured its prolonged retention among the descendants of the Milovčić Utvičić lineage and, which is a rare occurrence, allowed for a broader examination of their family history during the 1400–1493 period. In addition to the previously noted, posed and resolved questions, this study opens numerous avenues for future research.

Keywords: property, Dubrovnik, Foča, Miltin Pribojević, Milovčić Utvičić, Radičević, Radivojević, Mihočević, Milivojević, Radojević.

The possession of property and real estate by nobles and rulers from the Bosnian Kingdom in the area of Dubrovnik is an active thematic framework that has attracted notable scholarly interest and left visible traces in literature. Naturally, greater interest has been shown in rulers and nobles who, due to their significant political manoeuvres benefiting the Ragusans, were more generously rewarded with real estate. At the same time, as they are documented as prominent figures of their time, original source material about them has been more accessible.¹ Numerous merchants

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¹ Cf. general starting points with exhaustive literature in: Ivan Bendiš, „Nekretnine bosanskih velmoža i vladara u Dubrovniku”, *Rostra* 7 (2016) 75–93; Александра Фостиков, „Куће босанских владара у Дубровнику”, *Иницијал* 12 (2024) 165–196.

from the hinterland also acquired real estate, most frequently through purchase, thereby securing better foundations for commercial activity and establishing the prerequisites for obtaining Ragusan citizenship. Most of them, particularly in subsequent generations, remained in the Dubrovnik area, while few lived in the hinterland and, like the nobility, received certain income from leasing their properties.

Through the prism of real estate in Dubrovnik, the focus of this paper is on the merchant Milovčić Utvičić family and their descendants who acquired a house in the Dubrovnik area and were its owners, lessors, as well as lessees during the 15th century. They lived in Foča and, despite significant changes to the political map of southeastern Europe caused by the Ottoman conquest and the fall of Bosnia, continued to use the house in Dubrovnik's territory. The acquisition of the property prompted a broader research into the contextualisation of the testator and led to the attempts to resolve the nature of kinship between the testator and the heirs.

The Milovčić Utvičić family was introduced into scholarly literature by esteemed academician Desanka Kovačević Kojić (1925–2022) with her work on knezes in urban settlements and seminal works dedicated to trade and urban settlements in medieval Bosnia.² Building upon these foundations, special approaches to the Milovčić-Utvičić family and their descendants were later developed by Pavo Živković³, Esad Kurtović and more recently Adis Zilić.⁴ Through multiple approaches to the history of Foča, representatives of this lineage have been invariably mentioned, making this an interesting thematic framework.⁵ Research has addressed the historical presence of these merchants, their identification in sources, origins, commercial activities, position of the knez in Foča, participation in Dubrovnik's judicial councils in Foča, status under Ottoman rule, and other questions including, inevitably, their ownership of the house in Dubrovnik.

² Desanka Kovačević, *Trgovina u srednjovjekovnoj Bosni*, Sarajevo 1961; eadem, „O knezovima u gradskim naseljima srednjovjekovne Bosne”, *Radovi Filozofskog fakulteta* 6 (Sarajevo 1971) 333–345; eadem, *Градска насеља средњовјековне босанске државе*, Сарајево 1978. Cf: eadem, „Домаћи становници – дубровачки грађани у градским насељима средњовјековне босанске државе”, in: *Босна и Херцеговина од средњег века до новијег времена*, Београд 1995, 150–151.

³ Pavo Živković, „Dubrovački rod Mikočić-Utvičić u Bosni tijekom 15. Stoljeća”, *Radovi Filozofskog fakulteta u Zadru* 31/18 (1993) 163–178; idem, *Bosanski srednjovjekovni plemićki rod Radanovića-Mikojevića-Tezalovića-Ozrisaljića (Kopijevića)*, Osijek 2006, 19–22.

⁴ Esad Kurtović, „Utvičić iz Foče (bosansko ili dubrovačko porijeklo?)”, *Prilozi* 45 (Sarajevo 2016) 13–39; Adis Zilić, „Mustafa-beg Milivojević na funkciji hercegovačkog sandžak-bega”, *Prilozi* 52 (Sarajevo 2023) 41–86; idem, „Sandžak-beg Valone Mustafa-beg Milivojević”, *Radovi Filozofskog fakulteta u Sarajevu (Historija, Historija umjetnosti, Arheologija)* 11 (2024) 33–62.

⁵ Богумил Храбак, *Фоча до краја XVIII века*, Београд 1999; Muamer Hodžić, *Foča središte hercegovačkog sandžaka*, Sarajevo 2019; Mesud Šadinlija, *Foča od postanja do nestanja*, Sarajevo 2023.

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According to known evidence, the brothers Radič and Radivoj Milovčić acquired a house in Dubrovnik as a bequest, the inheritance from their relative Miltin Pribojević from Dubrovnik. For this reason, we have attempted to better acquaint ourselves with him and outline his personality. Miltin Pribojević (1365–1404) was a prosperous Ragusan merchant in the second half of the 14th century. Through published and known documentation, we trace him in various roles as a tutor, witness, guarantor, arbitrator, procurator, assessor, syndic procuring grain in Italy, creditor, trader in ships, houses, hides and occasionally slaves. He owned real estate, mainly houses, in the City area and in Gruž, a house and properties with vineyards in Vrbica (Zaton and Štikovica), and was at the head of the sixteenth tithe in Majkovi in Nove zemlje.⁶ The abundant and diverse material indicates that a comprehensive monograph could be compiled about him through in-depth research.⁷ In dealings with Dubrovnik's hinterland, he appears mainly as a creditor to local merchants. Miltin was in business partnership with several associates, most notably famous merchant Antonije (Antoje) Butković, whose trust and joint business resulted in Antonije, along with family members, taking care of Miltin's property after his death.⁸

⁶ "Miltien Priboeuch ... una mea domum de macerie cohoptera cum cuppis quam habeo in mea possessione de Malfo cum uno soldo terreni circa dictam domum ... dedi et concessi seu locaui Obrado Bollechnich et Priboe suo filio" (16. 9. 1376), Državni arhiv u Dubrovniku [=DAD], Diversa Notariae [=Div. Not.], IX, 161–161v; "Miltin Priboeuch ... conqueritur supra Petchum Dunaeuich de Stitchouiča de Malfo ... dictus Petchus dixit michi: Tu non eris ausus venire nec tu nec homo tuus ad vineam tuam et si veneris ego faciam ... dampnum tibi in vinea tua" (17. 11. 1381), Intenciones Cancellariae, I, 84v; "Le terre et le vi[gne] le qual sono in Stichouiza et in Vrbica ... caxa di Grauossa et de Malfo" (5. 4. 1404), Testamenta Notariae [=Test. Not.], IX, 61-61v; "in Terris Nous in Maglichoue in deceno Miltini de Priboe" (7. 12. 1457), Cons. Minus XIV, 180v; Josip Lučić, „Stjecanje, dioba i borba za očuvanje Dubrovačkog primorja 1399–1405“, *Arhivski vjesnik* 11–12 (1969) 170–171; Ana Kaznačić-Hrdalo, „Dioba i ubikacija dijelova Slanskog primorja u doba pripojenja Dubrovniku g. 1399.“, *Analiz* 17 (1979) 34, 40–41.

⁷ Јорјо Тадић, *Писма и упутства Дубровачке Републике* I, Београд 1935, 286–288; idem, *Грађа о сликарској школи у Дубровнику XIII–XVI в.*, Београд 1952, 29, 43, 48; Михаило Динић, *Одлуке већа Дубровачке републике* I, Београд 1951, 50, 77, 113, 119, 135, 160, 168, 177, 213, 317, 327, 330, 361; idem, *Одлуке већа Дубровачке републике* II, Београд 1964, 169, 184, 196, 249, 282, 352, 364, 398, 465, 471, 475, 479, 560; idem, *Из Дубровачког архива* III, Београд 1967, 90, 97; Nella Lonza & Zdravko Šundrica, *Odluke dubrovačkih vijeća 1390–1392*, Zagreb–Dubrovnik 2005, 145, 157, 162, 272, 328; Nella Lonza, *Odluke dubrovačkih vijeća 1395–1397*, Zagreb–Dubrovnik 2011, 124; DAD, Liber Dotium, II, 7; 15; 22v; 37v; 48; III, a tergo 17v; Esad Kurtović, *Arhivska građa za historiju srednjovjekovne Bosne (Ispisi iz knjiga kancelarije Državnog arhiva u Dubrovniku 1341–1526)*, Sarajevo 2019, I/141, 183–184, 187, 190, 198, 358, 367, 429–430, 452, 476, 487, 488; idem, *Izvori za historiju srednjovjekovne Bosne (Ispisi iz knjiga tužbi Državnog arhiva u Dubrovniku: Lamenta de foris I–L, 1370–1483)*, Sarajevo 2022, I, 23.

⁸ On the participation of Antonije Butković in lending to Bosnian merchants, Pavo Živković, *Ekonomsko-socijalne promjene u bosanskom društvu u XIV i XV stoljeću*, Tuzla 1986, cited according to the index.

Despite the numerous pieces of information accompanying him, mainly various contracts where legal acts are described in detail but not the lives of the subjects involved⁹, Miltin Pribojević's origins remain insufficiently known. He received the surname Pribojević through the patronymic line from his father Priboj¹⁰, and was born in the first half of the 14th century. It is certain that Miltin had two brothers, Boljeslav (1365–1371) and Brajko Pribojević (1365–1371), and sister Mirka. They do not appear in sources from the last three decades of the 14th century, and Miltin does not mention them in his will (from 1404), so it can be assumed they were older and died before him.¹¹ Occasionally, the nickname/surname Kjukić/Kukić (Chiuchich/Chyuchich /Cuchich /Chiachich) is associated with the brothers' identification, leaving room for further research. It was used less frequently with other persons, so perhaps its origin could be sought in a nickname of specific meaning.¹² The brothers Boljeslav and Brajko Pribojević died in 1371, and their wills show that both considered their brother Miltin an important support in caring for their inheritance. Brajko Kukić/Pribojević does not

⁹ DAD, Diversa Cancellariae [=Div. Canc.], XXI, 25v; 51v; XXII, 25v; 60v; XXIII, 57; 96; XXIV, 73v; 165v; 186; 187; 190; 193; 200v; XXV, 29v; 251; XXVI, 16; 71; 76; 94; 95; 135v; 155v; 161; 166v; 168v; 175; XXVII, 1v; 6; 6v; 20; 40v–41; 56; 65v; 76v; 82; 103; 109; 112; 121v; 129v; 132v; 141; 141v; 154v; 177; 178; 233v; 236–236v; 240v; XXVIII, 4v–5; 28; 35v; 83v; 101; 104; 105v; 123; 124v; 142; XXIX, 9v; 181; 188v; 215v; XXX, 94, 95; 124; 152v; 177v; ibidem, Dodaci 1; XXXI, 18; 139v; 184v; XXXII, 1; 59; 62; 92v–93; 95; 104v; 131; XXXIII, 66v; 106v; XXXIV, 52v; 101; 123; 196v; XXXV, 12; 28; 35; Div. Not., IX, 161; 161–161v; 180v; X, 72v; 129; XI, 45v; 73v; Intenciones Cancellariae, I, 13–13v; 18.

¹⁰ Mainly recorded as Priboeuch or de Priboe; on one occasion he was also stated as the son of his father Priboje: "Miltinus filius Priboe" (2. 8. 1387), DAD, Div. Canc., XXVII, 20.

¹¹ "Braycus Priboeuch" (10. 1. 1362), DAD, Debita Notariae [=Deb. Not.], V, 37v; "Bolleslaus Priboeuch, Braycho suus frater, Miltien suus frater" (4. 11. 1365), Div. Canc., XX, 71v; "Braycho Priboeuch" (19. 8. 1367), XXI, 122; "Brayco et Milteno Priboeuch fratribus" (25. 9. 1367), 130v; "Boioslaus Priboeuch" (25. 1. 1368), 161; "Braycus, Miltinus} fratres Priboeuch" (5. 12. 1369), XXII, 20; E. Kurtović, *Ispisi iz knjiga kancelarije I*, 73; "Braychus, Miltenus} Priboeuch dicti Chuchich" (10. 1. 1370), Div. Canc., XXII, 28; "Brayco Priboeuch" (26. 8. 1370), 94v.

¹² "Braychus, Miltenus} Priboeuch dicti Chuchich" (10. 1. 1370), DAD, Div. Canc., XXII, 28; E. Kurtović, *Ispisi iz knjiga kancelarije I*, 73; "Testamentum Braychi Chuchich. ... Ego Braycus Cuchich" (28. 11. 1371), Test. Not., VI, 76; "Testamentum Bogoslau Chuchich" (16. 12. 1371), 77; "Miltin (Chiuchich, precrtano) Priboeuch" (16. 11. 1381), M. Динић, *Одлуке већа Дубровачке републике I*, 177; "nomine Miltini Chiuchich" (1. 3. 1402), Div. Canc., XXXIV, 88; E. Kurtović, *Ispisi iz knjiga kancelarije I*, 441; "Miltien Chyuchich" (1. 3. 1409), Reformationes, XXXIII, 92; "Miltini Chiuchich" (13. 3. 1412), XXXIV, 16v; "Milutini Chiachich" (16. 11. 1434), Cons. Minus, VI, 187; "Miltini Chuchich siue Priboeuch" (17. 4. 1436), Consilium Rogatorum [=Cons. Rog.], VI, 46v; "de Millutin Chiuchich" (25. 4. 1436), 48; "Miotini Chiuchich" (7. 5. 1436), 51v; Danko Zelić & Ana Plosnić Škarić, *Dubrovnik: Civitas et Acta Consiliorum 1400–1450*, Zagreb 2017, 41, 76, 378, 380, 382; "olim Miotini Priboeuch dicti Chiuchich" (13. 4. 1489), Div. Not., LXIX, 47; Esad Kurtović & Almir Peco, *Izvori za historiju srednjovjekovne Bosne (Ispisi iz knjiga notarijata Državnog arhiva u Dubrovniku 1370–1529)*, Sarajevo 2021, III, 900–901.

mention a wife or his own inheritance in his will, and the execution of the will, mainly dedicated to religious institutions for the salvation of his soul, he entrusts to his brother Miltin Pribojević.¹³ He probably had no direct heirs. The family of Boljeslav Pribojević was more numerous, which was reflected in his will. Boljeslav had a wife Tomuša and daughter Stanula, sister Mirka and son-in-law Dobrelj Prvoslavić, cousin Stanka and sons of cousin Radoslava. He anticipated the possibility that Miltin would care for his daughter Stanula, and in his case too the main executor of the will was precisely his brother Miltin Pribojević.¹⁴ As the brothers' relatives were Miltin's relatives, the information from brother Boljeslav's will is significant.

Most information about Miltin Pribojević's family and relatives is contained in his will and its accompanying distribution. The will was compiled 30 years after his brothers' will, but some aspects can be compared. Like his brothers, Miltin had no male descendants. Besides various bequests to the church for the repose of his soul, the main parts of the estate were allocated to his wife Mara (Maruša) and two married daughters Dekuša and Nikoleta. Legatees of Miltin's property also included his granddaughter Katarina and nephews Nikša Ratković, Lukša Dobrić, Ratko Milšić and Bogoje, and Dekuša, the daughter of nephew Dobrilo. Besides all these, Miltin had relatives who are harder to contextualise. These were Živka and especially the brothers Radič and Radivoj Milovčić. Part of Miltin's property was also received by those recorded in certain outstanding business matters, which the will's executors handled through preserved Miltin's documentation.¹⁵ Miltin Pribojević owned

¹³ "Testamentum Braychi Chuchich. In Christi nomine amen. Anno domini millessimo trecentesimo septuaginto primo, indictione nona, die vigesimo octo mensis nouembris, Ragusii ... Ego Braycus Cuchich ... facio meos epitropos Bochdanum [tako] et Miltenum meos fratres" (28. 11. 1371), DAD, Test. Not., VI, 76; "Distribucio testamenti Braychi Prilubouich [and later corrected into: Priboeuch] facta per Miltinum Prilubouich [tako] fratrem et epitropum Brachi [tako] predicti ..." (undated), Distributio Testamentorum [=Dist. Test.], III, 28.

¹⁴ "Testamentum Bogoslai Chuchich. ... [77] ... mee uxori Thomusse ... mee file Stanule ducatos centum pro sua maritacione. Et volo sic quod si mea filia dicta velet stare cum Milteno meo fratre et eius patruo infra rationum quoniam erit pro eundo non detur de meis bonis aliquid pro suo nutrimento saluo dictos ducatos centum suprascriptos. Et si dicta Stanula velet stare cum aliqua alia persona et non cum suo patruo Milteno volo quod sibi detur pro sua dota ducatos centum quinquaginta ... Et si forsai faliret meus heredes ante etatem, Miltenus meus frater teneatur facere bonum mee uxori melius quod ei placuerit ... de meis bonis Mirche muche mee sororis ... Item volo quod detur Dobreljo marito Mirche ... Item volo quod detur Stanche mee consanguinee ... filiis Radoslaue mee consanguinee. De rato ressiduo quod erit de meis bonis dimitto Milteno meo fratri et Miltenus teneatur facere bonum meo heredi in sua bonitate ... Habemus ad dandum omnes nos tres fratres alicui persone yperperos centum dictos meus frater Miltenus teneatur dare illi et soluere. Item volo quod Miltenus meus frater possit exigere omnia debita illud quod habemus exigere et soluere ubi debemus dare et facere omne bonum quod ipse sciet et poterit facere ... [77v]" (16. 12. 1371), DAD, Test. Not., VI, 77–77v; "Distributio testamenti Bogleslavi Priboeuch facta per Miltinum fratrem et epitropum Bogleslavi predicti. ... Tomussa uxor dicti Boioslavi ... Dobrel Peruoslauich cognatus dicti Miltini" (23. 12. 1371), Dist. Test., III, 29v.

¹⁵ (5. 4. 1404), DAD, Test. Not., IX, 60v–61v; (14. 4. 1404), Dist. Test., VI, 169–170v.

multiple properties, houses and land parcels, and a considerable amount of money. Through his will he stipulated that properties should mostly remain permanently within the family circle by stipulating that they must not be sold but transferred through inheritance. This enabled tracking family members over a longer period.

Miltin's wife Mara (Maruša) had the principal position in the will and was among its executors. According to the state of affairs, Miltin and Maruša had two daughters, Dekuša and Nikoleta. Miltin stipulated that if Maruša remarried after his death, she would receive funds needed for a dowry, otherwise she remained his legitimate heiress. In case of Maruša's remarriage, or after Maruša's death, Miltin's estate would pass to daughters Dekuša and Nikoleta and their heirs.¹⁶ Miltin's wife Maruša did not remarry. Miltin dictated his will in early April 1404, and by the end of the same month Maruša was already handling matters concerning her husband's ship. She took charge of Miltin's estate and, with other executors, sought and settled outstanding debts.¹⁷ She died in 1416, and from her will it is seen that her brother was the Archbishop of Bar, Marin Ivanov, whom she included among executors, which would indicate Ulcinj as her birthplace. She left her estate to daughters Nikoleta and Dekuša and others.¹⁸

¹⁶ "Se dopmna Mare muglier mia se volesse maridare voglo che haba perperi otocento dili mei boni sopra la sua dota. Et se non se vora maridare voglo che ella posseda tuto l'auanço deli mei beni tanto stabili quanto mobili de li mei beni, che non li possa dir nessuno homo niente, habiando dopmna Mare mugler mia falido dela morte ouer per maritaxon voglo che tuto quello posse Dio vegna nelle man de Decussa figlola mia et ... di Nicoletta figlola mia ... a intrambe doa per mitade et a lor herede, che zaschuna d'esse possa fare" (5. 4. 1404), DAD, Test. Not., IX, 61v.

¹⁷ "Marusse relicte Miltini de Priboe balneare totum nauigium dicti condam Miltini" (29. 4. 1404), DAD, Div. Canc., XXXV, 63v; "Marussa, relicta condam Miltini Priboyeuich, possesris lecti et bonorum dicti condam Miltini ac epitropa eius testamenti" (27. 5. 1404), 73; "Marussa relicte Miltini de Priboe virtute legati possedii bonorum dicti condam eius mariti pro parte dicti Miltini et Anthoe de Budcho eius nomine proprio pro parte sua" (5. 6. 1404), 77v; "Marussya relicta condam Miltini Priboeuich ... Matheus de Bigia, Anthoye de Butcho et Jachxa de Vodopia epitropi testamenti dicti Miltini" (24. 7. 1404), 91v-92; "Marussa relicta Miltini de Priboe et possesris lecti et eius bonorum" (17. 10. 1404), 114v; "Marussa, relicta Miltini" (27. 11. 1405), 245; E. Kurtović, *Ispisi iz knjiga kancelarije*, I, 487-488, 525-526; "Nos Marussa relicta Miltini Priboyeuich tanquam possesris lecti et bonorum dicti Miltini ac epitropa siue commissaria testamenti ipisus Miltini" (5. 9. 1406), *Liber Dotium*, III, a tergo 64v; "Marussa relicta Miltini Priboyeuich, Matheus di Bizia et Anthoye de Butcho epitropi condam dicti Miltini" (12. 7. 1407), Div. Canc., XXXVI, 202v.

¹⁸ "Testamentum Mare uxor olim Miltini de Priboe. In Christi nomine amen. Anno an ipsius Natiuitate millessimo quadringentesimo sextodecimo, indictione nona, die septima mensis maii, Ragusii. ... In Christi nomine amen. Anni 1413 adi VI de octobrio. Io Mare mogler che fuy di Miltin di Priboe ... [36v] ... ancora lasso a messer Marin archiuescouo d'Antiuari mio fradello yperpero III^c che lui sia tegnando a pregar dimidio per l'anima di Miltin e mia che lui me a maritado et fatto bene assai ... ancora si lasso a Decusa fiola mia e Nicoleta per amor molto belle cose mie che troueranno in casa e la mia dota. Ancora a Catarina mia neza la qual se in casa con mi lasso yperperi L ... item allo rede di Jaxa et di Nicoleta mia fia ... Ancora lasso alli firole di Boghe, zoe Pascusa et Marusa et Nicoleta a yperperi V per zascuna. Item lasso a

After Mara (Maruša)'s death, Miltin Pribojević's property was inherited and controlled by his daughters Dekuša and Nikoleta. Dekuša was the wife of Matej Bižić¹⁹, and Nikoleta the wife of Jakov (Giacomo) Vodopija (Vodopić).²⁰ Their position was secured by the fact that they were wives of prominent merchants, and that their husbands Matej and Jakov, along with Maruša, were the executors of Miltin's will. Miltin's daughter Nikoleta, from an earlier marriage to Venetian goldsmith Bartolomeo²¹, had a deaf-mute daughter Katarina, who was cared for by grandfather Miltin and who lived in his house. Miltin provided Katarina with a house and funds for

Vlachna nostra fameya yperpero X. Item lasso ad Andrea fante di misser l'arciescouo de Antiuari ... Item lasso a Maria di Velcho ... [37] ... voio che sia mio pitropo messer Marin arciescouo d'Antiuari et ser Jacomo de Gondola et Jacomo de Bodia et Matheo de Bizia ... [37v]" (7. 5. 1416), DAD, Test. Not., X, 36v–37v; Savo Marković, „Ivanov, barski nadbiskup 1395–1420”, *Matica* XIII/50 (2012) 189–200.

¹⁹ Matej Bižić was the son of Martin Bižić: “Matheus et Pasqua, fratres filii condam Martini de Bigia” (20. 12. 1385), DAD, Div. Canc., XXVI, 12; “Matheo de Bigia” (4. 6. 1388), XXVII, 124v; (21. 12. 1388), 183v; “Nos Matheus et Pasqua de Bigia fratres” (7. 6. 1394), XXXI, 93; “Matheo de Bizia” (5. 9. 1403), XXXV, 20; “Matheus de Bigia” (20. 5. 1402), Div. Not., XI, 16v. For more information see in: E. Kurtović, *Ispisi iz knjiga kancelarije I–III*, cited according to the index; idem, *Izvori za historiju srednjovjekovne Bosne (Ispisi iz knjiga zaduženja Državnog arhiva u Dubrovniku 1365–1521)*, Sarajevo 2017, I–II, cited according to the index.

²⁰ “Ego Jacobus Blaxii de Vodopia confiteor quod super me et super omnia bona pro dote seu perchiuio Nicolette filie Miltini de Priboe uxoris mee habui et recepi ab ipso Miltino patre dicte Nicolette pro dicta eius filia in dotem yperperos mille et quingentos et exagia auri trecenta cum consuetudine Ragusii” (8. 2. 1395), DAD, Liber Dotium, 16v. Merchant in Rudnik, Srebrenica i Zvornik: “Jachxa de Vodopia”/“Jacobus de Vodopia”, Div. Canc., XXXV, 10; Reformationes, XXXIII, 106; 138v; 140v; 151; 152; 159–159v; 160; 163v; 181v; 203; XXXIV, 5v; 9v; 10; 11v; 19v; 24v; 26v; 40v; 59v; 77; 87v; 112v; 126v; 140; 186v–187; Андрија Веселиновић, *Дубровачко Мало веће о Србији (1415–1460)*, Београд 1997, cited according to the index.

²¹ J. Тадић, *Грађа о сликарској школи у Дубровнику XIII–XVI в.*, 26–29. Bartolomeo held his father-in-law in high regard and included him among the executors of his will: “Ego Bartolomeus dala Donna aurifex de Veneciis confiteor quod super me et super omnia bona mea pro dote seu perchiuio Nicolette filie Miltini de Priboe uxoris mee habui et recepi ab ipso Miltino patre dicte Nicolette yperperos mille et quingentos et exagia auri ducentum septuaginta secundum consuetudinem Ragusii” (20. 2. 1392), DAD, Liber Dotium, II, 133v; “magister Bartolomeus a Donna aurifex de Venetiis”, (24. 2. 1388), Div. Canc., XXVII, 96. “Bartholamei de la Dona” (28. 5. 1392), XXX, 107v; “Testamentum magistri Bartolomei de la Dona aurificis ... [24] ... lo agio fato carta de dotta a Nicoleta mia molglir fe perperi mille seicento et io non agio habiudo dal so padre infin mo altro che ducati trexento lo qual voyo che sia dadi ala deta Nicoleta et oltra ço tute le soe vestimente et arnise che la ha ... Item io agio in man de Miltin mio soserio pagni quindexe da monça longi li quali monta de cauedal ducati cercha trexento e quaranta ... tuto lo auanço sia de Nicoleta mia dona che la faça ben a si et a la creatura che nasera ... pitropi miei voyo che sia Miltin mio soserio et ser Marin de Gondulla ... [25]” (28. 9. 1392), Test. Not., VIII, 24v–25; “Miltinus de Priboe ... cum magistro Bartolomeo de la Donna de Venetiis pro filia dicti Miltini ... pro dote” (8. 10. 1395), Div. Not., X, 129.

a potential marriage, and this bequest to her was further reinforced by savings (a profitable deposit) with the Ragusan government (1414). However, she died without making use of it and without heirs (1418).²² Given that Miltin's wife Maruša was no longer alive, Katarina's house and the increased bequest for her marriage passed to Miltin's daughters Dekuša and Nikoleta.²³ Miltin left bequests for the marriages of his granddaughters, even those who might be born after his death.²⁴ The line of their inheritance can still be traced thanks to the explicit stipulation that real estate be transferred as inheritance from generation to generation.²⁵

The nephews mentioned in the testament and its accompanying distribution likely belong to the lines of Miltin's brother Boljeslav Pribojević.²⁶ It is likely that the course of their legacies could be traced within the sources, as is the case with Miltin's nephew Ratko Milšić, whose estate, following his death, was assumed by Miltin's principal heirs, sisters Dekuša and Nikoleta.²⁷

²² "Matheus de Bizia et Jaxa de Vodopia} qui ut tutores Catarine filie condam magistri Bartholomei aurifici, surede et mute, neptis condam Miltini de Priboe et dicto nomine tutorio dederunt yperperorum mille ad prode de quinque pro centenario in anno ... super comune Ragusii ... 1414 die XX decembris ... recipientibus nomine et vice totius comunis predicti de omni alio capitale quod dedissent in comuni nostro" (22. 10. 1418), DAD, Div. Not., XII, 271.

²³ "Ancora la caxa mia la quale se nel Sestiero di Sancto Nichola et sopra lo tereno de Slano et perperi mille de grossi lasso a Katarina figla de maistro Bartolomio et di Nicoletta figlola mia. La quale Catarina sit cum mi in caxa et e sorda et mutta. Se per alcuno modo se podesse maridare et se non che li sia per lo notimo et per vestimente in vita sua. Et quando col'la fallira di questa vita senza heredi legitimo che li beni se turni in man di Mare mie muglere et de li mei epitropi", DAD, Test. Not., IX, 61; "Die XXI nouembris 1418. ... lo lasso che hauea facto lo dicto Miltin a Chatarina sua neza, zoe yperperi mille et chasa una apresso Sanctorum Petri, Laurencii et Andre jura lo qual lasso luy ... li dicti yperperi mille et la dicta casa a Dechussa sia del dicto Miothin et mogliere de Mathio de Bizia et Niccoletta sua sorella et sia fo del dicto Miothin et mogliere de Jacomo de Vodopia", Dist. Test., VI, 170v.

²⁴ E.g.: "Die VIII junii 1425. Franusa filia Jaxe de Vodopia nata post morte Miltini de Priboe, aui materni sui et uxor futura Christofori ser Alberti confessa et contenta fuit habuisse et recepisse a predictis epitropis pro legato facto in testamento predicto pro sua maritatione yperperos quingentos computatos dotem dicte Franuse date dicto Christoforo", DAD, Dist. Test., VI, 170v.

²⁵ That is how his daughter Dekuša relates it in her will, "Ego Decussa fiola de Miltin Priboeuch e muglier de Mattio de Bizia" (12. 2. 1433), DAD, Test. Not., XII, 53v–54v.

²⁶ Nikša Ratković: "Nixe Ratchouich" (1.2. 1395), DAD, Deb. Not., XI, 118; "Contra Nichxa di Raticho. ... Nichola di Raticho" (13. 12. 1412), Reformationes, XXXIV, 52v.

²⁷ "1410, die XXVII augusti. ... Decussa et Nicoletta predictae filie dicti condam Miltini fuerunt confesse recepisse per morte Ratichi Milsich nepotis dicti Miltini et consobrini dictorum dominarum vineas et terras cum domibus et cum argagnis positus in Stitchouiza secundum formam legatati testamenti dicti Miltini" DAD, Dist. Test., VI, 170.

* * *

By his testament, Miltin Pribojević determined to whom should belong, among other possessions, five houses situated in a row (*una apresso del'altra*), which he rented out to other persons. These houses are of interest owing to their place within the broader thematic context of our inquiry. These houses, together with a certain sum of money, were received by his daughter Dekuša, the wife of Matej Bižić; his other daughter Nikoleta, the wife of Jakov Vodopija; Dekuša, the daughter of his nephew Dobrilo; Miltin's kinsmen, the brothers Radič and Radivoj Milovčić; and Miltin's cousin Živka and her husband Bogeta.²⁸

In contrast to daughters Dekuša and Nikoleta,²⁹ and Dekuša, the daughter of nephew Dobrilo – who likely issued from the marriage of Miltin's sister Mirka and Dobrelj (Dobrilo) Prvoslavić³⁰ – we possess no adequate genealogical basis concerning the kinship of the recipients of the fourth and fifth houses in this row. The testament states that, together with the house of cousin Živka and her husband Bogeta, their three daughters were provided with dowries for marriage in the amount of 50 *perpera* each.³¹ Bogeta and Živka are identified as Bogeta Radosalić and Živka, the daughter of late Brajko Mihojlović and his wife Radoslava. According to a dowry contract from June 1391, it was precisely Miltin Pribojević who, on behalf of Živka, furnished the designated dowry funds to Bogeta, and who later also intervened to

²⁸ "Ancora delo caxe cinque mie le quale xe una apresso del'altra voglo che sia la prima caxa nela quale sta Alberto e ducati quindexe de oro per signo de amor a Decussa figlola mia et muglere de Mathio de Bizia, la segunda caxa la quale xe cum la gisterna e ducati quindexe d'oro per signo d'amor voglo che sia de Nicholetta mia figlola et muglere de Giacomo de Vodopia, la terza caxa nela qual sta Veselcho et perperi quaranta de grossi voglo che sia de Decussa de Dobril mio nieuo, la quarta caxa [60v] in la quale sta Bogoye e perperi octanta de grossi voglo che sia de Radič Millouaçich et de Raduoy so fradello mey cosini, la quinta caxa in la qual sta Bogetta vogglo che sia de Bogetta et de Ziucha sua muglere mia coxina et del so herede [61]" (5. 4. 1404), DAD, Test. Not., IX, 60v–61.

²⁹ The sisters took over their houses and the accompanying money: "1410, die XXVII augusti. Decussa uxor Mathey de Bizia fuit confessa recepisce a dictis epitropis domum sibi diuissum in qua manebat Albertus cancelarius. Item fuit confessa habuisse et recepisce a dictis epitropis ducatos XV pro legato sibi dimisso. Nicoletta uxor Jachxe de Vodopia fuit confessa recepisce a dictis epitropis domum sibi dimissum in quam manet Dabissius Latiniza. Item fuit confessa recepisce pro legato ducatos quindecim" DAD, Dist. Test., VI, 170.

³⁰ "Dobreljo marito Mirche" (16. 12. 1371), DAD, Test. Not., VI, 77v; "Dobrel Peruoslaulich cognatus dicti Miltini" (23. 12. 1371), Dist. Test., III, 29v.

³¹ "Ancora lasso ale tre figlole de Bogetta et de Ziucha perperi L de grossi per parte de maritaxon" DAD, Test. Not., IX, 61. Later, at the time of marriage, these funds were augmented as the executors placed them as a deposit yielding profit: "Die XX aprilis 1417. Puschussa et Dobrula sorores et filie Bogette Radosaglich fueurnt confesse et contente se habuisse et recepisce ab epitropis supradictis, videlicet, unaquequem ipsarum pro legato eis facto a testatore supradicto pro maritacione ipsarum et cum prode quia denarios predicti fuerunt missi in comune ad prode yperperos centum. Yperperis C", Dist. Test., VI, 170v.

augment the dowry with remaining claims inherited by Živka's mother Radoslava.³² Cousin Radoslava and her sons were also mentioned by Boljeslav Pribojević in his own testament.³³ Miltin proved himself a protector of the interests of Živka, the daughter of Radoslava and late Brajko Mihojlović. Such a role, in the absence of a father, was undertaken by close kinsmen. Somewhat later, Miltin's daughter Dekuša, in her own testament, also left certain legacies to her cousin Živka and her daughters.³⁴ The position of Živka's father, Brajko Mikojlović, remains unknown.³⁵ It is certain that Živka's husband Bogeta was engaged in Miltin's affairs. In the final known-to-us active appearance of Miltin Pribojević, Bogeta Radosalić was appointed as the representative on behalf of Miltin and Antonije Butković for the settlement of their dealings with Daniele Bono from Venice.³⁶ On the basis of this, Živka's mother Radoslava appears significant in the kinship network of the Pribojević/Kjukić brothers. She may have been their sister.

Of greatest relevance to our thematic inquiry is the position of the brothers Radič and Radivoj Milovčić (Utvičić), which is the least documented and therefore the least known. Let us reiterate that these brothers received a house and 80 perpera in Dubrovnik dinars. In 1404 they withdrew their respective portions, Radič in April and Radivoj in October.³⁷ The brothers are referred to as kinsmen with terms implying

³² "Ego Bogheta Radosalich confiteor quod super me et super omnia bona mea pro dote seu perchiuio Giuche filie condam Brayci Michoylouich uxoris mee habui et recepi ab ipsa Giucha seu Miltino de Priboe pro ipsa dante yperperos ducentos et exagia auri treginta secundum consuetudinem Ragusii" (11. 6. 1391), DAD, Liber Dotium, II, 29; "Radoslaua olim uxor condam Braychi Michoylouich facit manifestum quod ipsa contentatur et vult quod Miltinus de Priboe exigat a Lauriça de Rissa quicquid dictus Lauriça tenetur et debet dicto Braycho viuo marito ex quacumque ratione vel causa et de receptis possit eidem facere finem et remissionem. Et quod quicquid exigeret et exigi poterat ab ipso Lauriça detur et assignetur Giuche, filie ipse Radoslaue et dicti Braychi, uxoris Boghete et assignare ei in mementum dotis" (8. 12. 1393), Div. Canc., XXX, 88; "Ego Bogheta Radoslauch confiteor quod super me et super omnia bona mea pro augmento dotis Ziuche uxoris mee, filie Braychi Micholoeuich habui et recepi a Lauriça de Resa qui habebat apud se de bonis dicti Braychi patris dicte Ziuche pertinentibus ipsi Ziuche yperperos quadraginta duas et grossos III" (18. 3. 1394), 153.

³³ "filiis Radoslaue mee consanguinee" (16. 12. 1371), DAD, Test. Not., VI, 77v.

³⁴ "Testamentum Decusse uxoris Matei de Bizia ... lasso a Ziucha mia parente gonella una ... Nicoleta sua fiola per maritason yperperi L^{ta} ... [54] ... item lasso ala fiola de Ziucha la qual se monega a Sancto Toma [54v]" (12. 2. 1433), DAD, Test. Not., XII, 54–54v.

³⁵ He is mentioned earlier: "Braycus Micoylouich" (7. 12. 1372), DAD, Div. Canc., XXIII, 163v; "Braychus Micholouich" (29. 12. 1381), Intenciones Cancellariae, I, 71.

³⁶ "Miltinus de Priboye et Anthoye de Butcho} socii ad artem mercanciarum fecerunt constituerunt eorum et utriusque ipsorum insolidim verum et legiptimum procuratorem, actorem et vertum nuncium specialem Bogettam Radossaglich absentis tanquam presente speciale et expresse in ciuitatis et insule Curçole et in quolibet alio loco uti dicto procuratoti videbitur ... ad petendum, exigendum et recipiendum a Daniele Bono de Venetia di contrata Sancti Marci" (10. 3. 1404), DAD, Div. Not., XI, 73v.

³⁷ "[14. 4. 1404] ... Radiz filius Milozii consobrinus dicti Miltini fuit confessus habuisse et recepisse a dictis epitropis pro legato sibi dimisso per dictum Miltin.} Yperperos quadraginta

maternal kinship (*cosini/consobrini*), though the record goes no further in elucidation. Their father, presumably Milovac, does not appear within the known documentation as a relative among the Pribojevićs/Kjukićs. Unlike their kinswoman Živka, Miltin's daughter Dekuša did not mention her contemporaries and kinsmen Radič and Radivoj Milovčić in her own testament.

According to available information, the Milovčić Utvičićs' house was situated in the street above the dwellings of the Latinčić family (*in via illorum de Latiniza*), near the Castellum in the Sestiere of St Peter.³⁸ In that area, Miltin's houses – which, according to the description in the testament, stood one beside the other – had been acquired by Miltin through purchase and were at times extended, or others built up their structures next to his houses, so he had multiple neighbours.³⁹ In December 1442, a canal was laid between several houses at the expense of the neighbours in one of Dubrovnik's older districts in the Sestiere of St Peter, among which the house of Radič Utvičić was mentioned. Given that the other houses mentioned in Miltin Pribojević's testament were located nearby, it is possible to identify among those involved in this arrangement some of the earlier owners or their heirs – most notably Vlaho Vodopija (the son of Jakov Vodopija) and Živka Bogetina (Živka, the wife of Bogeta Radosalić).⁴⁰

[169v] ... Die XIII octobris. ... Radiuoye Milloxcich fuit confessus habuisse et recepisse a dictis epitropis pro legato sibi dimisso yperperos quadraginta} Perperis XL. [170]“, DAD, Dist. Test., VI, 169v–170.

³⁸ The Sestiere of St Peter developed as a suburb surrounding the Castellum on its western, northern and eastern sides, bounded by the streets Od Domina, Strossmayerova and Gradičeva. See, Ivana Lazarević, „Granice dubrovačkih seksterija“, *Anali* 50 (2012) 66, 68.

³⁹ “ad petitione Miltini de Priboe ... domum quam hedeificat Miltinus iuxta Castellum“ (19. 6. 1388), DAD, Div. Canc., XXVII, 130; “Ser Symeon de Benessa ... uni laborerio quod facit Miltin de Priboe in quadam sua domo posita penes domum ipsius ser Symonis positas in Castellum, videlicet, super unum canalle quod facit in dicta sua domo super confine ipsius ser Symonis (17. 7. 1389), 239v; “Miltin de Priboe ... cuidam laborerio quod fecit ser niffico Gherghi de Bodača in quodam muro domus ipsi Miltini positus in Sexterio Sancti Petri ... in quodam muro vie comunis penes dictam domum“, *ibidem*; “dominus Pascasius de Babalio dyaconus et ser Ruscus et ser Petrus de Babalio fratres et fili condam ser Vite de Babalio vendunt Miltino Priboeuch unam eorum domum lapideam cum uno casali posito iuxta dictam domum. Que domus cum casali posita in Sexterio Sancti Petri confinat a parte montis cum domo dicti Miltini et cum via comunis a parte ponentis cum via comunis a parte pelagi cum domo ser Michaelis de Babalio a parte leuantis cum domo Bogdan et Bogauč Ocrugli cum angaridio debendo annuatim capitulo Ecclesie Sancte Marie pro casali predicto de yperperis duobus et cum omnibus suis iuribus et pertinentiis pro yperperis centum quinquaginta“ (22. 10. 1389), XXVIII, 3v.

⁴⁰ “ellecti fuerunt officiales ad mundari et nectari faciendum cloacham positam inter domos infrascriptorum vicinorum et sita in Sexterio Sancti Petri expensis ipsorum vicinorum more solito, nomina quorum sunt hec: Nomina vicinorum{ Ser Marinus Mi. de Restis, Dobruschus Latiniza, illi de Veruighi [Venghi], Drago Jacobo de Benuegnuda, Blaxius de Vodopia, Giucha Bogetina, Marussa Ruchsina, Ser Marinus Ja. de Gondola, dom Nicola Giue de Nicola, Radiz Utuicich [Utincich], Radiz Lachtich, quidam de Zoncheti“ (4. 12. 1442), DAD, Cons. Minus, IX, 138v; “emundari conductum quod est inter domos illorum de Latiniza et domum Vlacusse

The most detailed description of the location dates to the late 15th century, by which time some of the neighbours had partly changed.⁴¹

* * *

Among the wide array of diverse activities, Miltin Pribojević also conducted business with merchants from the hinterland of Dubrovnik, in Bosnia, as their creditor and in association with Antonije Butković, during 1368–1403. Notable among these are ties with Drijeva, Srebrenica and Konavle. In March 1377, at Miltin's request, the property of late priest Bogoje was sequestered by his executors, in the value of one house in Drijeva. In August 1377, Miltin Pribojević and his partners granted to Mikoje Bratujević of Srebrenica and his merchandise free entry into Dubrovnik for a period of one month. Among those indebted to Miltin and Antonije Butković were Vlatko Mirosalić (in 1392 and 1393) and Pokrajac Novaković (1401) from Drijeva, as well as Brajko Ljubojević and Ostoja Gojaković (1403) from Konavle.⁴²

Unlike Drijeva, Srebrenica and Konavle, Miltin Pribojević had more substantial dealings with merchants from Prača, particularly the renowned Mikojević-Tezalović family.⁴³ Between 1390 and 1402, Miltin and Antonije Butković had, in multiple transactions, as debtors: Mikoje Radanović and his sons Bogiša, Budislav and Brailo Tezalović, Kodan Dobrinović from Prača, Ozrislav Kranisalić, Nikolica Priljubović, Brajko Ostojić and Vukman, the son of Nikola Ozrojević.⁴⁴

de Vodopia" (2. 9. 1444), X, 65; D. Zelić & A. Plosnić Škarić, *Dubrovnik: Civitas et Acta Consiliorum 1400–1450*, 487, 505; "posita in Ragusio in via illorum de Latiniza" (13. 4. 1489), Div. Not., LXIX, 47; E. Kurtović & A. Peco, *Ispisi iz knjiga notarijata* III, 900–901; Irena Benyovski Latin & Danko Zelić, *Knjiga nekretnina dubrovačke općine (13–18. st.)*, Zagreb–Dubrovnik 2007, I, 156, 256; II, 19.

⁴¹ "... Que domus posita est in Ragusio in via illorum de Latiniza uscendendo per dictam viam et confinata a parte ponentis cum via comunis, a parte tramontane cum domo heredum olim Blasi de Vodopia, a parte austri cum domo Marini Mart. de Misglien [40] et a parte leuantis partem cum domo thesaurarie in qua habitat Milissa Bobich lanari et partim cum domo olim dom Andruschi Drincasseuich que ad presens est Nicolete uxoris Francisci Dobrilouich de Canali ... [40v]" (23. 11. 1490), DAD, Liber dotium/Venditiones cancellariae, IX, 40–40v.

⁴² "ad petitionem Milteni Priboeuich sequestrasse penes ... epitropos dompnus Bogoe tantum de bonis dicti condam dompni Bogoe quantum valet domus olim Obrin Vochoeuich que est in Narento usque ad jus cognitum" (6. 3. 1377), DAD, Deb. Not., VIII, 18; (18. 8. 1377), 74v; (11. 8. 1393), XI, 37v; (6. 12. 1393), 51v; (24. 11. 1401), 49; (3. 9. 1403), XII, 146v; E. Kurtović, *Ispisi iz knjiga zaduženja* I, 13, 38–39, 51, 61.

⁴³ Pavo Živković, „Kreditno-trgovačke veze Braila Tezalovića sa Dubrovčanima“, *Zgodovinski časopis* 34 (1980) 299–311; idem, *Bosanski srednjovjekovni plemićki rod Radanovića-Mikojevića-Tezalovića-Ozrisaljića (Korijejića)*; Srđan Rudić, *Bosanska vlastela u XV veku*, Beograd – Bañaluka 2021, 214–218.

⁴⁴ "Michoe Radanouich, Boghissa et Braiullus eius filii" (28. 5. 1390), DAD, Deb. Not., X, 65v; "Codanus Dobrinouich de Prača eidem Miltino ducatos auri quadraginta quatuor. Eodem

Miltin's brother Brajko Pribojević also transacted with persons from Bosnia and Prača. In 1369, as his debtors appear Dragoje Obradović from Ričice in Bosnia, Radoslav Stojanović from Bosnia, and Petko Radoslavić, Seraj Milgostić and Pribio Milatković from Prača.⁴⁵

These were not, however, the only connections with the hinterland. Miltin Pribojević also had dealings with Foča, with which the Milovčićs-Utvičićs would later be more closely associated. In May 1368, Miltin Pribojević extended a loan of 116 perpera to Nikola Prodašić from Drina. In December 1369, the brothers Brajko and Miltin Pribojević stood as guarantors to Ivan OGREJA for Nikola (clearly the same Prodašić) from Drina from Foča, to ensure his due appearance before the court. A record of an earlier debt reveals that in 1397 Miltin Pribojević lent Radoslav Zorčić from Foča the sum of 17 ducats.⁴⁶ Most significant, however, is the business transaction involving two cousins named in the above testament – namely, Miltin Pribojević and Radič Milovčić. This concerns a recently discovered original debt instrument of Radič Milovčić from 1400, which is not preserved in the transcriptions of the debt registers. At that time, Radič Milovčić borrowed from business partners Miltin Pribojević and Antonije Butković 96 ducats and 20 perpera. Though kinship between the parties existed, it is not mentioned in the context of this business arrangement.⁴⁷ Nevertheless, the size of the debt may suggest trust between the creditors and the debtor.

As we have seen, the brothers Radič and Radivoj Milovčić were referred to as kinsmen (*cosini/consobrini*). A later reference does not clarify this situation, but may aid future inquiries. Namely, a certain “Radiz nepos Miltini Chiuchich” appears as a consul in the judicial council in Foča.⁴⁸ The surname Kjukić, appearing as a second surname along with the identification of Miltin Pribojević, guides us towards resolving the identity of “nepos” Radič – it is the same Radič Milovčić Utvičić discussed here,

termino et testibus prescriptis Michoe suprascriptus cum filiis constituunt se plegios et pacatores pro predicto“, *ibidem*; “Michoe Radanouich, Boghissa et Brayillus eius filii de Prača“ (27. 6. 1392), 151; “Michoe Radanouich, Boghissa et Budislaus} fratres et filii dicti Micoe“ (14. 8. 1394), XI, 90; (21. 5. 1395), 139v; (3. 11. 1395), 166; (22. 9. 1401), XII, 33; (4. 6. 1402), 91; (21. 9. 1402), 104; E. Kurtović, *Ispisi iz knjiga zaduženja I*, 42, 44, 48, 56, 58.

⁴⁵ “Dragoe Obradouich de Ričica de Bosna“ (13. 6. 1369), DAD, Deb. Not., VII, 201v. “Radosclaus Stoianouich de Bosna“, *ibidem*; (4. 7. 1369), 205.

⁴⁶ (8. 5. 1368), DAD, Deb. Not., VII, 142v; E. Kurtović, *Ispisi iz knjiga zaduženja I*, 5, 7–8; (5. 12. 1369), Div. Canc., XXII, 20; (27. 8. 1398), XXXII, 176; E. Kurtović, *Ispisi iz knjiga kancelarije I*, 73, 367. Together with Antonije Butković, Milutin Pribojević also conducted business with Tvrdislav Obardić from Ustikolina, (17. 5. 1402), Div. Canc., XXXIV, 120v; E. Kurtović, *Ispisi iz knjiga kancelarije I*, 452.

⁴⁷ (13. 2. 1400), Невен Исаиловић, „Неколико докумената о средњовековној Босни из збирке Miscellanea saeculi XV Државног архива у Дубровнику“, *Синега 1* (2020) 100, 106.

⁴⁸ “Radiz nepos Miltini Chiuchich consul, Raicho Gudiglich et Milath olim vicecomes Breni} iudices, electi fuerunt in Choça ad petitionem Radosaii Radissich contra Iuan Slipzich com modis et condicionibus consuētis“ (19. 6. 1425), DAD, Consilium Minus, III, 234.

who is otherwise attested as a consul in Foča across many years.⁴⁹ In the situation when we are unable to recognise Milovac, the potential father of Radič and Milivoj Utvičić, among the wider line of Miltin Pribojević, we may surmise that their father was from Foča and was married to a close female relative of Miltin Pribojević. Accordingly, the line of kinship to Miltin should be sought along his maternal side (*cosini/consobrini/nepos*).

* * *

Miltin Pribojević had a significant business engagement in the leasing of houses. Leases represented a substantial regular source of income, and among others, five houses that he left to his heirs and relatives were, until then, both inhabited and under lease. Two of his wooden houses mentioned in 1409 were among 25 houses slated for demolition – one was without a valuation, while the other was recorded as being worth 300 perpera. He passed on his views regarding house leases to his heirs, who continued this engagement. His main house was well known. His heirs rented it out, as shown by an example from June 1425, when Maruša, the wife of Obrad Milošević, resided in it. When Miltin's house was rented out in 1436 to accommodate the Ragusan knez, it had previously been occupied by Đorđe Brunjoli, a Ragusan citizen from Mantua.⁵⁰

The brothers Radič and Radivoj Milovčić received a house in which a certain Bogoje had stayed – possibly one of Miltin's nephews.⁵¹ Detailed information about the Milovčićs' attitude towards the inherited house is lacking. Based on sporadic records from the later period, it is certain that the brothers also rented out the house to others. When they failed to duly repay two of their debts in March 1415, their creditor Živko Milienović took over the lease compensation for their house in Dubrovnik from the then lessee Nikola Đurđević (*Nicolize Jurgeuich, qui stat in domo*

⁴⁹ D. Kovačević, *Trgovina u srednjovjekovnoj Bosni*, 76; eadem, *Градска насеља средњовековне босанске државе*, 244; eadem, „Домаћи становници – дубровачки грађани у градским насељима средњовековне босанске државе”, 149–150.

⁵⁰ “Maruse uxori Obradi Miloseuich que habitat in domo Miltini Priboeuich juxta domum ser Michaelis Si. de Resti” (2. 6. 1425), DAD, Div. Canc., XLII, 147; “Domos quondam Miltin et domos vizinorum” (14. 5. 1408), Reformationes, XXXIII, 55v; “XXV domos de lignamine ... Miltien Chyuchich pass. II ext. 0 vacante ... Miltien Chyuchich pass. III ext. pp. CCC” (1.3. 1409), 92; “casa de Millutin Chiuchich cum tutti li suoi stragni ... per affitto di tutto a raxon de ypperperi cento venti al anno” (25.4. 1436), Cons. Rog., VI, 48; “Georgio Brugnolo qui stat in domo Miotini Chiuchich” (7.5. 1436), 51v; “domus olim Miltini de Priboe” (13.11. 1436), Cons. Minus, VII, 100; A. Plosnić Škarić & D. Zelić, *Dubrovnik: Civitas et Acta Consiliorum 1400–1450*, 35, 41, 75–76, 378, 380, 382, 399. Đorđe Brunjoli, see in: Радмило Б. Пекић, „Дубровачки антунин Галеацо Бруњоли из Мантове”, *Зборник радова Филозофског факултета XV/1* (Косовска Митровица 2015) 46–47.

⁵¹ “la quarta casa [60v] in la quale sta Bogoye [61]” (5.4. 1404), DAD, Test. Not., IX, 60v–61.

Radič et Radiuoye Miloucich, fratrum), a Ragusan merchant with business dealings in Trepča.⁵² They were evidently not permitted to sell the house, and its lease was a tangible investment. In October 1429, it was mentioned that Radič Milovčić Utvičić, along with his sons Radoje and Mihoč, owned a house in Dubrovnik, and the annual lease from this house served as collateral for the loan they took from Antonije Butković in the amount of 31 ducats and 17 groschen. The lessee at the time was not named.⁵³ The last known reference to Radivoj Milovčić Utvičić dates precisely to March 1415, when it was noted that the brothers were the owners of the house, whereas in 1429, only Radič Milovčić Utvičić and his sons were mentioned as lessors. His brother Radivoj was not stated.

Radič Milovčić Utvičić had two sons Radoje and Mihoč (Radičević). Mihoč is mentioned from 1426, while Radoje appears from 1429. Any heirs of Radivoj Milovčić remain unknown.⁵⁴ Through the prism of various contracts, the business activities of Radič Milovčić Utvičić and his sons can be traced until 1434. At the very end of May 1435, Radič and his son Mihoč were summoned to Dubrovnik due to an outstanding debt owed to creditor Petar Pantea. A few days later, couriers delivered a summons to the father and son at their house in Foča.⁵⁵ As a consul and judge, Radič Milovčić Utvičić participated in Dubrovnik's judicial councils for Ragusan citizens in the areas of Foča, Goražde and Višegrad between 1435 and 1446.⁵⁶ From 1438, he is mentioned as the knez of Foča.⁵⁷ He held the same position in 1440, 1443 and 1444, suggesting he likely served continuously from 1438 to 1444.⁵⁸

⁵² (21. 3. 1415), DAD, Div. Canc., XL, 139v; E. Kurtović, *Ispisi iz knjiga kancelarije* II, 679; idem, „Utvičići iz Foče (bosansko ili dubrovačko porijeklo?)”, 27. Nikola/Nikolica Đurđević, merchant in Trepča “Nicolija Jurgeuich” Reformationes, XXXIII, 202v; XXXIV, 11; 20v; 23; 31v; 67; 76–76v; 96v; 110; A. Веселиновић, *Дубровачко Мало веће о Србију (1415–1460)*, cited according to the index.

⁵³ (5. 10. 1429), DAD, Deb. Not., XIV, 340; E. Kurtović, *Ispisi iz knjiga zaduženja* I, 137; idem, „Utvičići iz Foče (bosansko ili dubrovačko porijeklo?)”, 26.

⁵⁴ E. Kurtović, „Utvičići iz Foče (bosansko ili dubrovačko porijeklo?)”, 21, 13–39.

⁵⁵ “Radiz Millouzich dito Utuicich e Michoz filio del dito Radiz dilleti nostri in Coza salute. Ad instancia de Piero Pantela che qual e comparso auanti de nuy cum uno publico instrumento fato in 1432 adi 18 nouembrio per la qual appare ... ducati d’oro 518 ... Filippo nepote del dito Piero confessa auer recepta dal dito Radiz ducati d’oro CL^a ... per lo resto del dito debito vi citiamo ... che vuy puer vostro legitimo procuratore gin a uno meso e mezo proxime subsequente dal di vi sera presentata la presente letera ... a responder de rasone al dito Piero Pantela ...” (31. 5. 1435), DAD, Registrum citationis de foris, I, 131. Below: “Die VIII junii 1435. ... die sabbati quarto presente in Coza manibus proprii presentasse suprascriptis Radiz Miloucich dicto Utuicich et Michoz eius filio supranominati in domo eorum habitanti suprascriptam literam citatoriam qui illam manibus propriis receperunt”, ibidem.

⁵⁶ E. Kurtović, „Utvičići iz Foče (bosansko ili dubrovačko porijeklo?)”, 29–32, 34–37.

⁵⁷ “supra Radiz Utvicigh [crossed out: *vesconte, dicens quod*] comitem a Conze” (26. 11. 1438), DAD, Lamenta de foris [=Lam. de foris], XII, 145v; E. Kurtović, *Ispisi iz knjiga tužbi* II, 586.

⁵⁸ D. Kovačević-Kojić, „O knezovima u gradskim naseljima srednjovjekovne Bosne”, 337–338; E. Kurtović, „Utvičići iz Foče (bosansko ili dubrovačko porijeklo?)”, 37.

Various financial dealings and administrative roles brought Radič Utvičić and his heirs into unfavourable situations. In November 1438, Milić Bugić from Dubrovnik filed a lawsuit against Radič Utvičić, the knez of Foča, for horse theft. In August 1440, Vlaho Milojković sued Vlakuša Peliočić and Radič Utvičić, the knez of Foča, for the seizure of his crimson dye. In May 1441, brothers Ivan and Ivik Mladinović sued Radič Utvičić and his sons Radoje and Mihoč (*supra Radič Utuicigh et supra Radoe et Micoç eius Radič filios*) for the theft of goods worth 300 perpera. In February 1444, Jakša Božiković sued the knez of Foča, Radič Utvičić, for the theft of merchandise, goods and two horses.⁵⁹

In June 1442 and July 1443, Radič Utvičić acted as a witness in two lawsuits concerning thefts in Foča. In the first case, Radivoj Ostojić sued Vlakuša Latinčić for horse theft, while in the second, Jakov Miladina Seča (Jakša Miladinović) sued Vlah Dabiživ Latinica (Vlakuša Latinčić) for the theft of three pieces of fabric and coarse cloth (*sklavina*) in Foča.⁶⁰

The last known reference to Radič Milovčić Utvičić is linked to July 1446. Namely, in April 1447, during a business settlement between Vlakuša Latinčić and Jakša Miladinović, arbitrators mentioned a lawsuit filed by knez Radič Utvičić and others that required repayment.⁶¹ The identification of “knez Radič Utvičić” (*conte Radichio Utizich*), though Foča is not mentioned in the syntagm, would still point to his position as the knez of Foča – especially given the other figures with whom Radič Utvičić, as the knez of Foča or as a member of Dubrovnik’s judicial councils, was regularly associated. This would increase the amount of information about the knez in Foča and extend the continuous period of his tenure as the knez (1438–1446). No information about Radič Milovčić Utvičić after 1447 survives.

Radič Utvičić’s son Radoje (Radičević) is not mentioned after 1441. His other son Mihoč was married to Jelača (before March 1449), the daughter of renowned merchant knez Brailo Tezalović from Prača, who was a diplomat of the noble Pavlović family.⁶² From the time of her marriage to Mihoč, Jelača is mentioned

⁵⁹ (26. 11. 1438), DAD, Lam. de foris, XII, 145v; (15. 8. 1440), XIV, 14. (17. 5. 1441), 212v; (5. 2. 1444), XVII, 179v; E. Kurtović, *Ispisi iz knjiga tužbi II*, 586, 625–626, 637, 700.

⁶⁰ (23. 6. 1442), DAD, Lam. de foris, XV, 222; (20. 7. 1443), XVI, 267v; E. Kurtović, *Ispisi iz knjiga tužbi II*, 657, 678.

⁶¹ “la differentia de Vlacussa Latincich e Jachsa de Miladino como apare per uno compromesso fato in cancelaria adi 22 luyo 1446 ... sententiamo che Vlachussa debia dare et paghare a Jachsa ducati sedexe et per le spexe ducati cinque, reseruando a Jachsa se reprouasse che lo scripto fosse non buono che Vlacussa douesse paghare li ducati quaranta quatro como apar per lo scripto e chuxi a Vlacussa. Reseruando che la ssententia fata per conte Radichio Utizich et Mladino Obradouich e Iuan Mladinouich e Jachsa debia restituire yperperi 180 e per le spexe yperperi quindexe, siche l’una parte e l’altra possa cercar le soe ragione ali consoli o doue li piaxe e pare dicemo de lo scripto de mano e deli sententia fata de sopra” (16. 4.1447), DAD, Div. Not., XXX, 174v; E. Kurtović & A. Peco, *Ispisi iz knjiga notarijata II*, 475.

⁶² “Jelazie filie de Braylli Texalouixh prode ducatos 400” (22. 3. 1449), DAD, Cons. Rog., XI, 55; “Jelača, filia quondam Braili Texalouich et uxor de Michoç, filio Radiçi Utuicich” (23. 3. 1449),

in connection with claiming money invested to yield profit belonging to her after the death of her mother Vitosava (1449–1465).⁶³ She died in 1465 without heirs.⁶⁴

After Pribislav Vukotić (1456), the last reference to the knezes of Foča, provided by Desanka Kovačević-Kojić, comes from late March 1460, when a certain Mihoč is mentioned in that role.⁶⁵ This pertains to a lawsuit by Franjo Vasiljević against Milivoj, the son of knez Mihoč from Foča, and Cvjetko from Foča, both subjects of herzog Stjepan Vukčić, for assault and theft of a horse and goods.⁶⁶ Knez Mihoč was in fact Radič's son, Mihoč Utvičić (Radičević), and his son was Milivoj Mihočević, the grandson of Radič Milovčić Utvičić.⁶⁷ This raises the question of who Milivoj Mihočević's mother was. Jelača, married to Mihoč (whose death date is unknown), could have certainly been his wife between 1449 and 1465, but it is reliably known that she bore no heirs. Milivoj Mihočević was evidently the son from another, probably earlier Mihoč's marriage.⁶⁸ Mihoč appears in business transactions alongside his father from 1426, already an adult, so his marriage to Jelača in 1449 was arranged and concluded relatively late in their lives. He must have been married before Jelača as well. Alongside his father Mihoč Utvičić, Milivoj is mentioned from late March 1460, while Mihoč's wife and obviously Milivoj's stepmother Jelača was still alive. Another indicator regarding Milivoj comes from the time of his stepmother Jelača's life. In early April 1465, Radič Bogčinović filed a significant number of lawsuits against several individuals from the territory of herzog Stjepan Vukčić Kosača, including Milivoj Mihočević from Foča (*Miliuoium Micozeuich de Coza jurisdictionis herceg*). He was accused of stealing a horse, silk and money in Podsokol while the plaintiff was imprisoned by herzog Stjepan.⁶⁹

Div. Not., XXXIII, 107v; E. Kurtović & A. Peco, *Ispisi iz knjiga notarijata* II, 501; "u Braila bista dva sina Radonâ i Radosavj i dvie kćere Elača i Vladisava, i oba sina Brailova umrsta ne oženivša se a uda se Elača za Mihoča utvičića u Hotču a uda se Vladisava za Ivaniša Pičevića u Dabarj" (augusta 1467), Љубомир Стојановић, *Старе српске повеље и писма*, Београд – Сремски Карловци 1934, I/2, 171–172; P. Živković, „Diplomatska aktivnost Braila Tezalovića”, *Prilozi* 10 (Sarajevo 1974) 31–53. (1. 1. 1466), Љ. Стојановић, *Старе српске повеље и писма* I/2, 169–170.

⁶³ "de dando Jelaze filie olim Braili Tesalouich prode ducatorum alias depositatorum in commune nostrum per dictum olim Brailum pro tempore preterito faciente ipsa cautelas opportunas comuni nostro" (30. 4. 1460), DAD, Cons. Rog., XVI, 135.

⁶⁴ (1. 1. 1466), Љ. Стојановић, *Старе српске повеље и писма* I/2, 169–170; Есад Куртовић, *Из историје банкарства Босне и Дубровника у средњем вијеку (Улагање новца на добит)*, Београд 2010, 112.

⁶⁵ D. Kovačević-Kojić, „O knezovima u gradskim naseljima srednjovjekovne Bosne”, 337–338.

⁶⁶ "contra Miliuoi filium comitis Michocii de Choza et Zuietchum de Coza, ambos de jurisdictione herceg" (31. 3. 1460), DAD, Lam. de foris, XXXIII, 215v; E. Kurtović, *Ispisi iz knjiga tužbi* II, 997–998.

⁶⁷ This information was not used in, E. Kurtović, „Utvičići iz Foče (bosansko ili dubrovačko porijeklo?)”.

⁶⁸ Compare the different consideration below in the proposal, A. Zilić, „Mustafa-beg Milivojević na funkciji hercegovačkog sandžak-bega”, 43–44, 53.

⁶⁹ (1. 4. 1465), DAD, Lam. de foris, XXXVI, 226; E. Kurtović, *Ispisi iz knjiga tužbi* III, 1070.

The house in Foča, where Radič and Mihoč received the Ragusan court summons, is mentioned.⁷⁰ In the 1477 census of the Herzegovina Sanjak, it was recorded that the brothers knez Mihoč and Radoje leased land called Žabuljka, which belonged to a church in Foča.⁷¹

If we return to the Milovčić Utvičićs' ownership of the house in Dubrovnik at the beginning of the third generation, we may conclude that, based on current knowledge, the Milovčić Utvičić family did not live in the said house in Dubrovnik but rented it out continuously. After the fragments about it from 1415 and 1429, despite the relatively "medieval Balkan abundance of information" about the Milovčić Utvičić family, no further details are known regarding their connection to the house for the next six decades.

* * *

The fall of medieval Bosnia and the establishment of Ottoman rule among the heirs of the Milovčić-Utvičić family is marked in the sources by knez Milivoj Mihočević (1460–1489), the grandson of Radič Milovčić Utvičić. From the summer of 1465, Foča was under Ottoman rule, and the next known mention of Milivoj Mihočević comes eight years later. In August 1473, a lawsuit was filed by Miroslav Milovčić against Milivoj Mihočević, Radonja Crijepović and Radič Seganović, all from Foča (*contra Miliuoium Micozeuich de Choza et contra Radognam Zripouich similiter de Choza et contra Radicium Seganouich de Coza*), for robbery, harassment and theft of money (200 aspre) committed in Cernica.⁷² Had we not known the date of this event, which is as tersely described as previous ones, it would not have been apparent that it occurred in the Ottoman state. We next encounter Milivoj Mihočević another eight years later. In early December 1481, he served as an envoy of Herzegovinian sanjak-bey Ajaz to Dubrovnik⁷³, which is a visible change – the acceptance and functioning

⁷⁰ (4. 5. 1435), DAD, Registrum citationis de foris, I, 131.1

⁷¹ "This hass vineyard should be given as a compensation for the lands of the aforementioned Živan, named Međurječje, which is linked to the church called Žabuljka, and the said lands should be taken and distributed among the Muslims"; "The chiftlik of Živan from Dubrovnik. Late Isa-bey granted for the construction of houses land called Žabulka/Žabuljka, which belonged to the church in Foča itself and was continuously used by knez Mihoč and his brother Radoje, and the land called Međurječje, linked to the church, he gave for cultivation", Ahmed Aličić, *Poimenični popis sandžaka vilajeta Hercegovina*, Sarajevo 1985, 174, 360; Muamer Hodžić, „Iz života jednog dubrovačkog trgovca i 'diplomate' u Bosni: Živan Pripčinović (?–1479)“, *Prilozi za orijentalnu filologiju* 61 (2011) 430. This information was not used in, E. Kurtović, „Utvičići iz Foče (bosansko ili dubrovačko porijeklo?)“, Mesud Šadinlija, *Foča od postanja do nestanja*, Sarajevo 2023, 32–33.

⁷² (7. 8. 1473), DAD, Lam. de foris, XLIII, 185v; E. Kurtović, *Ispisi iz knjiga tužbi* III, 1256.

⁷³ It is not known what Milivoj was seeking at the time, but his lord's requests were declined with apologies (respondendi Miliuooy Michocean ambassadorii voyuode Aiasbegh se excusando), (1. 12. 1481), DAD, Cons. Rog., XXIV, 36v; Иван Божић, „Херцеговачки санџакбег Ајаз“, *Зборник Филозофског факултета* 1 (Београд 1948) 71.

within the new state. Milivoj Mihočević and his contemporaries in Foča experienced two different systems of rule during their lifetimes. The transition from the Bosnian to Ottoman era, from one social and political system to another, and adaptation to new circumstances represent the typical contextualisation that Milivoj Mihočević, like many of his time, pragmatically embraced while retaining the benefits of his former positions.

Milivoj's successor was Herzegovinian sanjak-bey Mustafa-bey Milivojević (1483–1511), the great-grandson of Radič Milovčić Utvičić. Father Milivoj placed his diplomatic skills in service to his son. Milivoj was occasionally recorded with the title of knez, apparently as the knez of the town administration in Foča. He died between April 1488 and March 1489.⁷⁴ During the time of Milivoj's son Mustafa-bey Milivojević, the Milovčić Utvičićs' house in Dubrovnik regained relevance. With available sources, the reconstruction of the Milovčić Utvičić lineage during the 15th century was also facilitated.

Before unravelling the fourth generation of owners, we shall provide a reminder, framework and overview of the established knowledge. From the beginning, the house in Dubrovnik belonged to the two brothers Radič and Radivoj Milovčić. Information about Radivoj Milovčić and his heirs was lacking. Later, the situation became clearer. In the second half of the 15th century, the heirs of Radič Milovčić Utvičić are mentioned as owners of half of the said house (the sons of Mihoč and Radoje Radičević), while the other half belonged to the heir of Radivoj Milovčić (Radinac Radivojević). For some time, only lease payments for the half belonging to Radič Milovčić's line (from son Mihoč – the Mihočević-Milivojevićs – and from son Radoje – the Radojevićs) were known.

Let us proceed in order. In late March and the first half of April 1489, Mustafa-bey Milivojević, the son of Mihoč Milivojević and grandson of Radič Milovčić Utvičić, stayed in Dubrovnik to settle several matters concerning his property.⁷⁵ Mustafa Milivojević, recorded as Mustafa-bey Turčin, the son of late Milivoj Mihočević from Foča (*Mustaphabegh Turchus filius olim Miliuoy Michoeuich de Chothza*), and Dragun

⁷⁴ "de donando Vocho Balichieuich et Miliuoy Michoeuich" (22.4. 1488), DAD, Cons. Rog., XXV, 233; Esad Kurtović, „Hrebeljanovići, Balićevići i ostali fočanski trgovci u periodu 1469–1524. godine”, in: *Zbornik radova u čast akademiku Desanki Kovachević Kojuž*, Baња Лука 2015, 343. For more details with older literature, Muamer Hodžić, *Foča središte hercegovačkog sandžaka*, Sarajevo 2019, 74–75; A. Zilić, „Mustafa-beg Milivojević na funkciji hercegovačkog sandžak-bega”, 41–86; idem, „Sandžak-beg Valone Mustafa-beg Milivojević”, 33–62.

⁷⁵ At that time, Mustafa-bey Milivojević was staying in Dubrovnik to regulate property that he inherited from his father, knez Milivoj Mihočević. "Mustaphabegh Miliuoieuch" (28. 3. 1489), DAD, Cons. Rog., XXVI, 20; (31. 3. 1489), 21; "ancilla que fuit recuperata a Turchis, videlicet, a filio Miliuoy Michoeuich" (24. 4. 1489), Cons. Minus, XXIII, 199v. For more details with older literature, A. Zilić, „Mustafa-beg Milivojević na funkciji hercegovačkog sandžak-bega”, 57–58.

Radojević from Foča, were the co-owners of the house in Dubrovnik (*participes in domo*). At that time the house was called that of late “Miotin Pribojević called Kjukić”, located in Dubrovnik in the street above the place where the Latinčić family resided (*in via illorum de Latiniza*). The tenant, textile worker Radoslav Ivković, paid the owners – 7 ducats and 27 groschen to Mustafa, and two instalments (*in una partita ducatos duos grossos nouem et in una alia partita ducatos duos grossos sex*) to Dragun, totalling 4 ducats and 15 groschen. Dragun Radojević further stated that he consented that the house, insofar as it concerned his portion, belonged to Radosav Ivković (*quod dicta domus pro quanto ad eum spectat sit dicti Radossauilfchouich*).⁷⁶ Based on the names of the mentioned co-owners, these would be heirs of Radič Milovčić Utvičić, specifically his sons Mihoč and Radoje Radičević, but with different levels of inheritance. Mustafa-bey Milivojević was the son of Milivoj Mihočević, the grandson of Mihoč Radičević and great-grandson of Radič Milovčić Utvičić, while Dragun Radojević was the son of Radoje Radičević and grandson of Radič Milovčić Utvičić.⁷⁷ Based on the above, the two-part lease payment to Dragun Radojević, as well as Dragun’s transfer of his rights to tenant Radosav Ivković, remain unclear.

In February 1490 we obtain new indicators that enrich our understanding of the house’s ownership and the Milovčić Utvičić lineage. At that time Dragoš Radojević appears, declaring himself the co-owner of half of the house (*particeps ut dixit pro medietate in domo*), explicitly informing the house’s tenant Radosav Ivković (*cum protestatione*) that without him as co-owner of half the house no decisions could be made, i.e. that his share could not be sold. Otherwise he agreed with the tenancy and declared that he had been paid his rent by Radosav Ivković up to the previous Christmas. In late May 1490, Dragoš received one ducat for his current (next) portion of rent.⁷⁸ Based on the above, we have obtained the name of another co-owner and member of the Milovčić Utvičić family line. Dragoš Radojević was the brother of Dragun Radojević and son of Radoje Radičević. Unlike his brother Dragun, Dragoš did not agree to sell his share in the house’s ownership.

In November 1490 we obtain more useful information. Dragun Radojević arrived in Dubrovnik and realised his earlier intention to sell his portion of the house. There is a more exhaustive description of the house’s location, along with details that expand our knowledge of the Milovčić Utvičić family. The essence of the legal act being drawn up is that Dragun Radojević, the owner of a quarter share of the house, sells his portion to Stanica, the wife of Radosav Ivković, the hitherto tenant, for 25 ducats. Among other things, accompanying information includes reminders about

⁷⁶ (13. 4. 1489), DAD, Div. Not., LXIX, 47; E. Kurtović & A. Peco, *Ispisi iz knjiga notarijata* III, 900–901.

⁷⁷ According to the said, Mustafa-bey Milivojević and Dragun Radojević were regarded as the owners of the house, E. Kurtović, „Utvičići iz Foče (bosansko ili dubrovačko porijeklo?)”, 27–28; A. Zilić, „Mustafa-beg Milivojević na funkciji hercegovačkog sandžak-bega”, 58.

⁷⁸ (23. 2. 1490), DAD, Div. Not., LXIX, 178v. Below: “Die XXVIII maii 1490”, ibidem; E. Kurtović & A. Peco, *Ispisi iz knjiga notarijata* III, 911. This information was not used in, A. Zilić, „Mustafa-beg Milivojević na funkciji hercegovačkog sandžak-bega”, 58.

the house's acquisition, description of its location, and details concerning the buyer. Stanica, the wife of textile worker Radosav Ivković, was Dragun's kinswoman (*propinqua*), the daughter of Radinac, who was the son of late Radivoj (Milovčić) and brother of Dragun's grandfather Radič Milovčić Utvičić (*orte ex olim Radinacio filio quondam Radouacii [tako] fratris dicti quondam Radicii Millouacich, legatarii aui paterni dicti Draguni*).⁷⁹ This illuminates the lineage of Radič's brother Radivoj Milovčić Utvičić. Brothers Radič and Mihoč had nephew Radinac, about whom we know nothing, and who was by then deceased. Besides Jelača, who was married to Mihoč Radičević, Stanica is the second woman known by name in this lineage.

The said sale from November 1490 received an addition in late March 1492. Vukota Radojević, identified as the brother of Dragun Radojević, gave his consent and thus also sold his quarter share of the said house.⁸⁰ Thus in our understanding, besides Dragun and Dragoš, we now have Vukota, the third son of Radoje Radičević.

⁷⁹ "Dragunus Radoeuch de Chothza particeps pro una quarta parte in domo que fuit olim Miotini Priboeuch dicti Chiuchich mediante morte olim Radiči Millouacich aui sui paterni, cui Radicio et Radiuoy fratri suo dictus olim Miotinus legauit per suum ultimum testamentum dicta, domum de quo constat in libero Testamentorum notarie 1404, die quinto aprilis a carta 53. Que domus posita est in Ragusio in via illorum de Latiniza uscendendo per dictam viam et confinat a parte ponentis cum via comunis, a parte tramontane cum domo heredum olim Blasi de Vodopia, a parte austri cum domo Marini Mart. de Misglien [40] et a parte leuantis partem cum domo thesaurarie in qua habitat Milissa Bobich lanari et partim cum domo olim dom Andruschi Drincasseuich que ad presens est Nicolete uxoris Francisci Dobrilouich de Canali, saluis semper verioribus confinibus per se, heredes et successores suos, titulo et nomine vendicionis, jure proprii et imperpetuum dedit, tradidit et vendidit Stanize, uxori Radossau Ifchouich textoris pannorum, propinque dicti Draguni venditoris, orte ex olim Radinacio filio quondam Radouacii [tako] fratris dicti quondam Radicii Millouacich, legatarii aui paterni dicti Draguni, presenti et cum consensu et voluntate dicti Radossaui mariti sui, ibidem presentis et constituentis, ementi et recipienti pro se, se et pro heredibus et successoribus sui dictam quartam partem domus predictae spectante dicto Draguno venditori. Ad dictam quartam partem domus ut supra venditam cum suis debitis confinibus suprascriptis et cum omnibus suis juribus, usibus et pertinentiis, francam et liberam ab omni angardio, onere et seruitate habendum, tenendum, gaudendum, usufructandum, vendendum, donandum, alienandum et omnem suam voluntatem faciendum perpetuo et foro ducatorum auri viginti quinque. Quos ducatos auri viginti quinque dictus Dragunus venditor, ibi presens, dixit et confessus fuisse habuisse et recepisse a suprascripto Radossauo Ifchouich, marito et plegio dicte Stanize et de propriis denariis dicti Radossauo eius mariti pro integra et completa solutione presentis venditionis. promittens dictus Dragunus super se et bona sua dictis Stanize et Radossauo jugalibus eorumque, heredibus et successoribus dictam quartam partem domus predictae ut supra venditam perpetuis temporibus defendere, manutenere et quarentare ab omni persona, comuni, collegio et uniuersitate sibi litem et contrauersiam cum iusticia in ea inferente sub restitutione precii predicti et emendatione omnium damnorum, expensarum et interesse, tam in lite quam extra litem ... [40v]" (23. 11. 1490), Liber dotium/Venditiones cancellariae, IX, 40–40v.

⁸⁰ Below: "Die 28 martii 1492. Vuchota Radoeuch frater suprascripti Draguni particeps ut dixit pro quarta parte in domo suprascripta dictam quartam partem dicte domus, dedit, tradidit

In early March 1493 we learn something more about the female line among the heirs of Radič Milovčić Utvičić. In the letters of his great-grandson Mustafa-bey Milivojević, Herzegovinian sanjak-bey (the lord of herzog's land), his two sisters Vladava and Katalina are mentioned. Mustafa-bey informs customs officials in Novi that Radoj, the servant of his sister Vukava, should be given five loads of salt, and Boško, the servant of his sister Katalina, seven loads of salt which he would pay for himself when arriving in Novi.⁸¹ The sisters of Mustafa-bey Milivojević, Vukava and Katalina, are not mentioned in connection with their participation in leasing the house in Dubrovnik, and these letters remain the hitherto only known information about the daughters of Milivoj Mihočević.

In late 1493 new changes occurred regarding the Milovčić Utvičićs' house in Dubrovnik. Ownership relations among the heirs changed, and knowledge about the "occupants" of the house is confirmed. In fact, certain changes concerning the house had been occurring among the heirs in Foča, but only became apparent when presented in Dubrovnik. The successor of Mustafa-bey Milivojević as Herzegovinian sanjak-bey, Sulejman-bey⁸², as patron of his subjects, addressed the Ragusans with certain attitudes relating to the house of Miltin Pribojević. What was requested is seen only in the decision of the Council of Appeals in the second half of November 1493. The Ragusans emphasise that according to Miltin Pribojević's will, the house could not be sold or alienated, that it was perpetual family property, and that sale as such, whether conducted in Foča or Dubrovnik, was not in accordance with the testator's will expressed in the testament.⁸³ The purchases/sales that we followed from November 1490 by Dragun Radojević and

et utudidit suprascripte Stanize, presenti et ementi cum omnibus pactis, modis et conditionibus contentis in suprascripta venditione. Et hoc precio et foro ducatorum auri viginti quinque quos ipse Vuchota venditor, ibi presentis, dixit et confessus fuit habuisse et recepisse a dicta Staniza emptrice pro completa solutione presentis venditionis. Et qui Vuchota obligando se et omnia bona sua promisit restituere ipsi Stanize dictos ducatos viginti quinque si unque constaret aut reperiretur quam Vuchotam auerea aliis dedisse jus suum dicte domus ...", Liber dotium/Venditiones cancellariae, IX, 40v.

⁸¹ "Od Mustapa bega gospodara zmlje hrccegeve ... eto poslaxj tamo slugu gospoe Vladave sestre moe Radoq" (2. 3. 1493), Љ. Стојановић, *Старе српске повеље и писма* 1/2, 371; "Od Mustapa bega gospodara zmlje hercegeve ... sluga sestre mi gospoe Kataline Boško" (2. 3. 1493), *ibidem*, 372; A. Zilić, „Mustafa-beg Milivojević na funkciji hercegovačkog sandžak-bega”, 70.

⁸² M. Hodžić, *Foča središte hercegovačkog sandžaka*, 76.

⁸³ "de rescribendo Sulimano basse crainsicho nostro ad responsum literarum suarum pro facto domus olim Miltini Priboeuih sibi declarando quod dictus Miltinus suo testamento facto in 1404 die 5 aprilis declarat quod dicta domus non possit vendi aut alieni sed quod vadat imperpetuum de propinquo ad propinquum et propterea venditio facta hic Ragusii quam venditio facta in Choza de dicta domo non tenent quia sunt contra ordinationem et voluntatem dicti Miltini qui fuit dominus dicte domus. Que domus debet stare et ire secundum conditionem testamenti" (21. 11. 1493), DAD, Cons. Rog., XXVII, 78. Thirty were in favour of and ten against the decision, *ibidem*.

Stanica, the wife of textile worker Radosav Ivković, and from March 1492 by Vukota Radojević and Stanica were annulled.⁸⁴

The Ragusans did not accept the sale of the house or its parts, because testator Miltin Pribojević's will did not permit it, but the co-owners decided on a long-term lease as a form that could somewhat substitute the transfer of ownership as the initial desire, satisfy both sides and interpret the will. Thus, the representatives of one quarter share of the house, the sons of late Radoje Radičević, Vukota and Dragun (Radojevićs), respecting the testament's position that the house should not be sold, gifted or pledged, but passed among relatives (*cum conditione posita in dicto testamento quod non possit vendi nec donari nec impignerari, scilicet, quod vadat de parente in parentem*), gave their quarter share of the house to the heirs to the second half of the house relatives Stanica, the daughter of Radinac Radivojević, her son Marko and other sons for 30 ducats, of which 25 ducats would be paid via annual lease of three perpera (equivalent to one ducat). For Stanica and her sons it is indicated that they resided in the house (*que Staniza in ipsa domo ad presens in ea habitat ... ipsi Staniza et Marcus cum fratribus suis*).⁸⁵

We can conclude that Dragoš Radojević was no longer among the living, because the quarter share of the house, i.e. "half of the half" that belonged to Mihoč and Radoje Radičević, they give in lease (*que Staniza in ipsa domo ad presens in ea habitat ... ipsi Staniza et Marcus cum fratribus suis*). Previously known as a kinswoman, Stanica is now completely clear to us in terms of ownership and in the Milovčić Utvičić's lineage. She was the daughter of Radinac Radivojević, the son of Radivoj Milovčić Utvičić, and in that capacity was the sole owner of the other half of the house (*que Staniza in ipsa domo participat pro aliis duobus quartis, videlicet, pro medietate*), where she lived with her husband Radosav Ivković and had son Marko Radosalić. Henceforth, the heirs of Radivoj Milovčić as owners and tenants controlled three quarters, while the heirs of Radič Milovčić in the Mihočević-Milivojević line retained one quarter of the house.

However, the said change is not all that occurred. At the time of this extensive transaction, in November 1493, the heirs of Mihoč Radičević, representatives of the

⁸⁴ "de cassando venditiones de parte domus olim Miltini suprascripto factam in 1490, 23 nouembris per Dragunum Radoeuch de Choza Stanize uxori Radossauilfchouich textoris pannorum, propinque dicti Draguni et aliam venditionem factam 1492, 28 martii per Vuchotam Radoeuch fratrem suprascripti Draguni dicte Stanize. Reservato jure tam dicte Stanize emptrici pro precio quam aliis pretendentibus habere jus" (21. 11. 1493), DAD, Cons. Rog., XXVII, 78. Twenty six voted for and thirteen against the decision, *ibidem*.

⁸⁵ "ad interrogationem Stanize, filie et heredis quondam Radinacii qui fuit filius dicti quondam Radiuoy Millouacich [tako] legatarii, que Staniza in ipsa domo participat pro aliis duobus quartis, videlicet, pro medietate et ad presens in ea habitat, *ibidem presentis, confessus fuit quia ab ipsa Staniza et a Marco Radossalich, filio dicte Stanize*" (22. 11. 1493), DAD, Div. Not., LXXIII, 69; E. Kurtović & A. Peco, *Ispisi iz knjiga notarijata* III, 952–953. In the presentation of Mustafa-bey Milivojević's lineage, this information was not used in, A. Zilić, „Mustafa-beg Milivojević na funkciji hercegovačkog sandžak-bega”.

Mihočević-Milivojević line who owned the remaining quarter share of the house, were also present in Dubrovnik. These were Nazuf Turčin and his brother Radosav, the sons of late Milivoj Mihočević, and (their uncle) Vuk Mihočević (the brother of Milivoj Mihočević), all from Foča. They then appointed their representatives, brothers Antonije and Franjo, the sons of Šimun called Stulić (Stula), who would represent them regarding their lease of the house according to Miltin Pribojević's testament and their other interests⁸⁶. In this representation, Mustafa-bey Milivojević is not mentioned, though it seems he should have been included.⁸⁷

Simultaneously, one of the heirs of Mihoč Radičević, Vuk Mihočević, the representative of the quarter-share owners (*asserens se patronum quarte partis domus*), granted to Stanica, by then widow of late Radosav Ivković, the owner of half the house (*cuius domus medietas est ipsius Stanize*), and her sons Marko and Marin and their heirs, who now lived in that house, his share of the house for permanent use with the annual rent of 3 perpera and 9 groschen.⁸⁸ A new, previously unknown member of the Milovčić Utvičić lineage is Stanica's second son Marin Radosalić. We know that in the meantime Stanica's husband Radosav Ivković had died. Overall, through this lease agreement, the ownership of Miltin Pribojević's house was in a way reunified under the ownership and tenancy of Stanica and her sons Marko and Marin Radosalić (half owned and half leased from relatives).

⁸⁶ "Nassuph Turchus filius olim Miliuoy Michoceuich, Radossauus eius frater, similiter filius dicti olim Miliuoy et Voch Michoceuich, omnes de Choza insimul et quilibet ipsorum de perse, videndo et non videndo fecerunt eorum et cuiuslibet procuratorum Antonium et Franciscum fratres, filios Simonis dicti Stulla insolidum ad petendum, exigendum et recipiendum et recuperandum omne id totum et quicquid dicti constituentes et quilibet ipsorum habere debent seu in futurum debebunt a quacumque persona, quacumque ratione vel causa tam de testamento olim Miltini Priboeuich ... ad locandum et affictandum bona et de bonis ipsorum ..." (23. 11. 1493), DAD, Procura di Notariae, IX, 93v. In the house of Antun Simonis Stulić in Dubrovnik, Vuk Baličević lay ill in 1490, E. Kurtović, „Hrebeljanovići, Baličevići i ostali fočanski trgovci u periodu 1469–1524. godine”, 344.

⁸⁷ In an initiated but unfinished document from that period, it was stated that Mustafa was deceased: "Naxuph Turchus, filius et heredis olim Miliuoi Michoceuich de Coza et tanquam cessionarius olim Mustaphe, fratris sui" [samo toliko] (22. 11. 1493), DAD, Div. Not., LXXIII, 70; E. Kurtović & A. Peco, *Ispisi iz knjiga notarijata* III, 953.

The mentioned indicator – only in the part referring to deceased brother Mustafa – was interpreted as "disinformation", while the rest was taken into account, A. Zilić, „Mustafa-beg Milivojević na funkciji hercegovačkog sandžak-bega“, 71. Disinformation implies intentional deception, and the Ragusans would not have tolerated such contextualisation in documentation about property in Dubrovnik. The document in question was evidently started in this register by mistake, abruptly interrupted, and then recorded in another register, which we have here under the prior note (Procura di Notariae, IX, 93v). Since there is no mention of Mustafa-bey Milivojević in it, we may assume that the earlier reference was partly a possible scribal error and certainly not deliberate deception.

⁸⁸ (23. 11. 1493), Div. Canc., LXXXIX, 186; E. Kurtović, *Ispisi iz knjiga kancelarije* III, 1407. The register mistakenly records Stanica as the daughter of Radosav Ivković, 1723. The document was not used in: A. Zilić, „Mustafa-beg Milivojević na funkciji hercegovačkog sandžak-bega“.

Aside from the above sequence, we return to the question of why prominent Mustafa-bey Milivojević is absent from the mentioned transactions of November 1493. He is absent because he was not present, and for the mentioned business he did not need to be present. The key place where kinswoman Stanica needed to be granted a portion of the house under lease – representing the interests of all quarter-share owners, both present and absent – was handled by his uncle Vuk Mihočević (*patronum quarte partis domus*).⁸⁹

Stanica, her husband Radoslav Ivković and their children Marin and Marko had previously resided together in the aforementioned house. An indicator from 1486 shows that they had earlier lived in another house – that of late knez of Foča Mihoč Ratković and his nephew Cvjetko – which they were obliged to vacate (return the keys).⁹⁰ Thanks to the preserved will of Radoslav Ivković, we learn that he died in mid-July 1491, leaving all his property to his wife Stanica, or to their sons if she remarried, that he had a still-living mother Radosava and daughter Maruša, while among the executors he mentioned his son Marko.⁹¹

As heir of Radivoj Milovčić, his granddaughter Stanica owned half of the house. Living in the house, she sought to acquire the other portion from relatives. Ultimately, through lease arrangements, she achieved long-term control over the entire house. In earlier contracts, Stanica had not mentioned her daughter Maruša. From Miltin's wife Maruša to her namesake, the daughter of Radoslav Ivković and Stanica, we symbolically complete a century-long circle regarding this house and its owners. Based on Miltin Pribojević's testamentary decision that the house be passed down and remain in family ownership, we may expect to find similar evidence about the fate of the Milovčić Utvičićs' house in later periods.

⁸⁹ (23. 11. 1493), Div. Canc., LXXXIX, 186; E. Kurtović, *Ispisi iz knjiga kancelarije* III, 1407.

⁹⁰ "Ad instantiam Nicolai Bla. de Vodopia tanquam procuratoris Michocii Ratchouich comitis in Coze et Cuietchi eius nepotis dominus Rector ser Marinus Pet. de Menze ore proprio mandavit Radossauo Iuchouich textori, presenti, audienti et intelligenti quod usque ad octo dies proxime futuros debeat exire de domo dicti condam Michocii et nepotis et consignare claves dicte domus in qua habitat dicto Nicole procuratori alias etc." (28.7. 1486), DAD, Div. Canc., LXXXV, 14v.

⁹¹ "Testamentum Radossauo Ifchouich textoris. M^oCCCC^oLXXXI^o, indictione vinta die XV julii, Ragusii. Hoc est testamentum olim Radossauo Ifchouich textoris pannorum nuper defuncti ... Jesus. 1491 adi 2 de luglio. Io Radossauo ifchouich tesser ... altro zo che e in casa e roba e denari tuto in man di la mia uxor Staniza che gouerna nostra fameglia. Et se per ventura se marida Staniza che non puo portar piu zetto perperi 40 e altro a nostri fioli. Ancora voglio quando morera la mia madre [110v] Radossaua voglio che la fate bona compagnia in fina sepultura ... Item lasso a mia fiola Marussa perperi X. li mei epitropi ... Staniza la mia uxor, Marco mio fiol ... [111]" (15. 7. 1491), DAD, Test. Not., XXVI, 110v–111.

* * *

A recent examination of Herzegovinian sanjak-bey Mustafa-bey Milivojević's lineage has emphasised that despite contrary views in existing literature, the familial connection between the Tezalovići from Prača and the Milovčić Utvičićs from Foča did produce an heir.⁹² The basis for this assertion was the stay of an unnamed heir of Brailo Tezalović in Dubrovnik in early 1483, identified as Milivoj Mihočević or his son Mustafa-bey Milivojević, and the direct interest of "craisnichum nostrum" in Brailo Tezalović's property in July 1485.⁹³ This assumption is incorrect. The unnamed heir did reside in Dubrovnik in January 1483⁹⁴, and "craisnico sanzacho" did indeed inquire about the property on behalf of Brailo Tezalović's heirs in July 1485.⁹⁵ In both cases these were efforts of the Bosnian sanjak-bey, not the Herzegovinian one.⁹⁶ Brailo Tezalović's will clearly specified the order of inheritance. From invested capital yielding 400 ducats, Brailo granted his wife Vitosava lifetime usufruct of the interest, after which it would pass to their daughter Jelača and her sons. He further stipulated that if Jelača had no offspring, the invested capital and interest should pass to heirs of his brothers Hvalo and Bogiša Tezalović.⁹⁷ That is what happened. After Jelača's

⁹² It is stated that "the mother of Mustafa-bey and her family are entirely unknown, but his paternal grandmother was of distinguished origin, from the noble Tezalović lineage, the vassals of the Pavlović magnates", that "Jelača and Mihoč were the grandmother and grandfather of Mustafa-bey Milivojević", and that "Milivoj Mihočević, the father of Mustafa-bey, was born from the marital union of Mihoč and Jelača", A. Zilić, „Mustafa-beg Milivojević na funkciji hercegovačkog sandžak-bega”, 43–44.

⁹³ "An unknown heir of Brailo Tezalović was in Dubrovnik in early 1483 to settle rights, and the payment of a sum of 400 ducats to him was considered. This concerns either Milivoj Mihočević or his son Mustafa-bey" (1483); "Craisnicum nostrum used the favourable opportunity to send a plea to the Ragusans on behalf of the heir of Brailo Tezalović, which they did not meet at the time" (1485), A. Zilić, „Mustafa-beg Milivojević na funkciji hercegovačkog sandžak-bega”, 45, 53.

⁹⁴ "Prima pars est de soluendo successori Braili Thesalouich ducatos viginti pro prode unius anni de ducatorum 400 dicti olim Braili qui sunt in comuni nostro ipsi faciente comuni cautelam opportunam. Secunda pars est de non soluendo" (10. 1. 1483), DAD, Cons. Rog., XXIV, 126. [All crossed out] On the side: "Non fuit posita". "Prima pars est de praticando cum successore Braili Thesalouich pro ducatorum 400 qui sunt in comuni nostro" (11. 1. 1483), 126v.

⁹⁵ "Prima pars est de excusando se craisnico sanzacho pro facto denariorum quos petunt illi qui se dicunt successores Braili Thesalouich prout facta est antea excusatio", (12. 7. 1485), DAD, Cons. Rog., XXV, 45.

⁹⁶ Cf. E. Kurtović, *Из историје банкарства Босне и Дубровника у средњем вијеку (Улагање новца на добит)*, 114.

⁹⁷ "Testamentum Braylli Texalouich ... Io Braillo azo in deposito in le comun de Ragusa ducati 400 d'oro delli quali ducati mi dano profitto 5 per C. Li quali ducati [24] 400 voglio chel la mia moyer Vitossaua posseda et golda li et piglia lo frutto d'essi in vita soa et poy la vita soa voglio chel'li goldi lo frutto delli deti ducati Jelača fiola mia. Et poy Jellaza li soy fioli. Et se erede

death, a kind of struggle ensued over the inheritance of her father's funds invested to yield profit.⁹⁸ Jelača died without issue, and Brailo Tezalović's property was allocated to his brothers' line.⁹⁹ With Jelača's passing, Brailo Tezalović's heirs – who had died very early – became extinct. Had Jelača borne sons to Milivoj and Vuk Mihočević, they and their descendants, primarily Mustafa-bey Milivojević, would have been legal heirs to Brailo Tezalović's property, claiming their rights immediately after Jelača's death (1465) through Brailo Tezalović's will, and the Ragusans would have allowed it. However, Mihoč Utvičić (Radičević), his sons Milivoj and Vuk Mihočević, sisters Katalina and Vukava, and grandchildren Mustafa-bey, Nazuf and Radoslav Milivojević had no legal basis to claim anything from Brailo Tezalović's property.

* * *

Based on current knowledge, the lineage of the Milovčić Utvičić family called Kjukić becomes clearer. The progenitor is unknown but was likely a certain Milovac. Milovac's sons were Radič (1400– 1447) and Radivoj Milovčić Utvičić (1404– 1415).¹⁰⁰

Radič Milovčić Utvičić's lineage is richer. He had sons Mihoč (1426– 1460) and Radoje Radičević (1429– 1441). Radič's son Mihoč Radičević was married to Jelača (1449– 1465), the granddaughter of Brailo Tezalović from Prača. Mihoč's sons were Vuk Mihočević (1493) and Milivoj Mihočević (1460– 1489), but were not from his marriage with Jelača. Also known are Milivoj Mihočević's sons Mustafa Milivojević (1483–1511), Nazuf Milivojević (1493) and Radoslav Milivojević (1493), and sisters Vladava and Katalina (1493).

Radič's other son Radoje (Radičević) had sons Dragun Radojević (1489–1493), Dragoš Radojević (1490) and Vukota Radojević (1492–1493).

non auesse Jelaza mia fiola voglio chel'li sopradeti ducati et lo suo frutto sia allo herede delli mey fradelli de Chian et de Boghissa [24v]" (20. 1. 1446), DAD, Test. Not., XIV, 24–24v; Pavo Živković, „Baštinici zaostavštine Braila Tezalovića", *Prilozi* 9 (Sarajevo 1973) 324.

⁹⁸ С. Рудић, *Босанска властела у XV веку*, 217–218.

⁹⁹ In May 1460, Jelača was granted permission to withdraw the profit, and she likely continued to do so until 1465, as in January 1466 the profit was withdrawn by new heir Vlatko Popović, (1. 1. 1466), Л. Стојановић, *Старе српске повеље и писма* I/2, 169–170. During the resolution of the question of inheritance between Vlatko Popović and Đurađ Bogišić, it was stated that Jelača had no heirs: "virtute testamenti olim Jelaze, filie dicti olim Braili Tesalouich, sine heredibus defuncte" (16. 2. 1470), DAD, Div. Not., LIV, 51–51v; E. Kurtović & A. Peco, *Ispisi iz knjiga notarijata* II, 775–776. Cf. P. Živković, „Genealogija porodice Tezalovića iz Prače", 758–759; idem, *Bosanski srednjovjekovni plemićki rod Radanovića-Mikojevića-Tezalovića-Ozrisaljića (Korijejića)*, 173–179; E. Куртовић, *Из хисторије банкарства Босне и Дубровника у средњем вијеку (Улагање новца на добит)*, 112–113.

¹⁰⁰ The attempts to find relatives of the brothers Radič and Radivoj Milovčić Utvičić (Brajko Utvičić 1423; Doberko Milovčić 1435–1441; Vukelja Utvičić 1441–1442) among other Fočans still lack adequate additional confirmation, P. Živković, „Dubrovački rod Mikočić-Utvičić u Bosni tijekom 15. stoljeća", 66; E. Kurtović, „Utvičići iz Foče (bosansko ili dubrovačko porijeklo?)", 21–22.

Radič's brother Radivoj Milovčić had son Radinac (Radivojević) (mentioned in 1490–1493). Radinac (Radivojević) apparently left no living male heirs by 1493. His daughter was Stanica (1490–1493), married to textile worker Radoslav Ivković (–1491), and their sons were Marko, Marin Radosalić and daughter Maruša (1493).¹⁰¹

Conclusion

The distinguished Dubrovnik merchant Miltin Pribojević bequeathed a house in Dubrovnik to his relatives, the brothers Radič and Radivoj Milovčić Utvičić. The exact relationship between the testator and his relatives has not been definitively established. The testator's specific instruction that the house be passed down through inheritance from generation to generation allows for a longer trace of ownership.

Brothers Radič and Radivoj Utvičić rented out the house (1415, 1429), and it is believed that it remained leased for most of its existence. Radič Utvičić achieved prominence as a merchant, a member of Dubrovnik's judicial councils, and as the city knez in Foča. His sons Mihoč and Radoje worked alongside him. The third generation was marked by knez Milivoj Mihočević, and the fourth by Mustafa-bey Milivojević. During this time, additional information about the house's ownership emerged, enabling a broader understanding of the family genealogy.

In 1493, a division of the house among the heirs of the two brothers altered its leasing arrangement within the family. Radivoj Milovčić's descendants, Stanica and her sons, who resided in the house as partial owners and partial tenants, eventually became its sole owners for an extended period.

The progenitor of this lineage was a certain Milovac. His sons were Radič (1400–1447) and Radivoj Milovčić Utvičić (1404–1415). Radič had two sons, Mihoč (1426–1460) and Radoje Radičević (1429–1441). Mihoč married Jelača (1449–1465), the granddaughter of Brailo Tezalović from Prača. Mihoč's sons, Vuk Mihočević (1493) and Milivoj Mihočević (1460–1489), were not born from his marriage to Jelača. Milivoj Mihočević's sons were Mustafa Milivojević (1483–1511), Nazuf Milivojević (1493), and Radoslav Milivojević (1493), while his daughters were Vladava and Katalina (1493).

Radič's other son, Radoje (Radičević), had three sons: Dragun Radojević (1489–1493), Dragoš Radojević (1490), and Vukota Radojević (1490–1493). Radič's brother Radivoj Milovčić had a son Radinac (Radivojević) (1490–1493). Radinac (Radivojević) seemingly had no male descendants by 1493. His daughter Stanica (1490–1493) had a daughter, Miruša, and two sons, Marko and Marin Radosalić (1493), with her husband, Radosav Ivković.

¹⁰¹ See the genealogy on the page 236.

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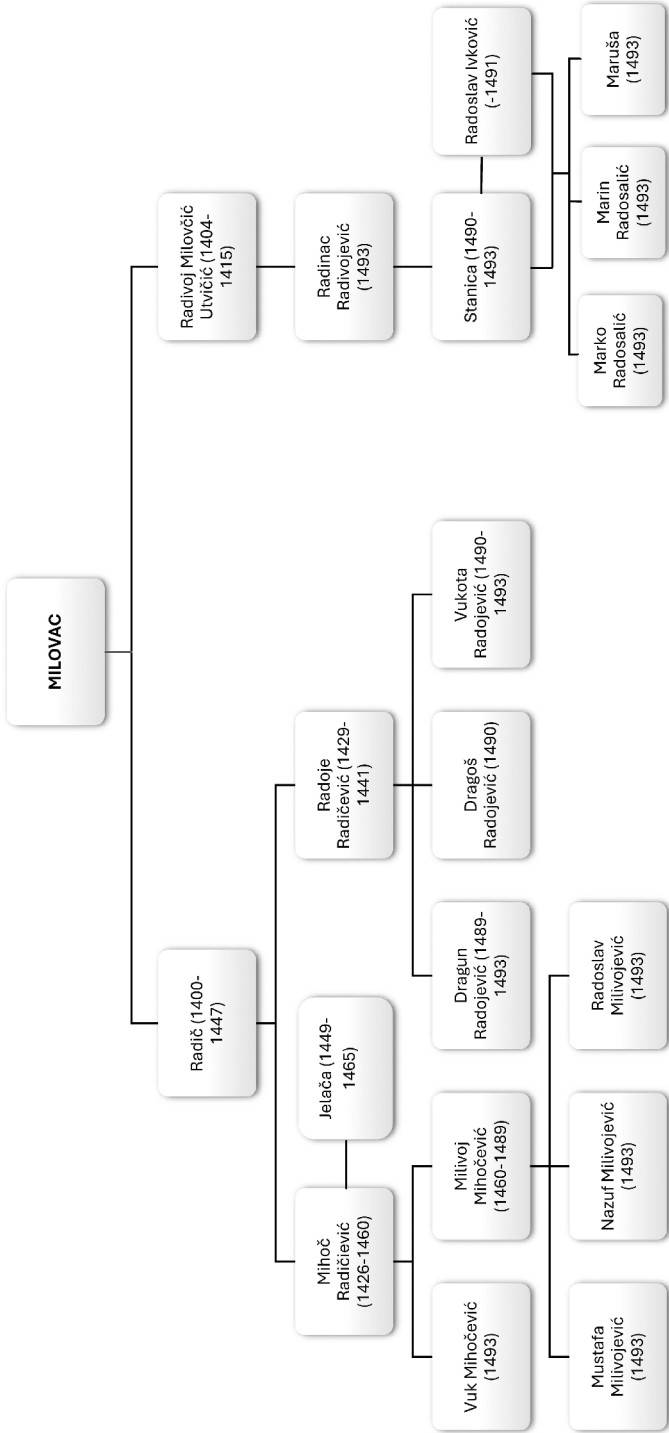
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Есад Куртовић

КУЋА У ДУБРОВНИКУ И ПОРОДИЧНА ЛОЗА МИЛОВЧИЋА-УТВИЧИЋА ИЗ ФОЧЕ

Резиме

Угледни дубровачки трговац Милтин Прибојевић оставио је рођацима браћи Радичу и Радивоју Миловчићу Утвичићу у наслеђе кућу у Дубровнику. Сродство између опоручитеља и његових рођака није са сигурношћу утврђено. Специфично дефинисана воља опоручитеља да се куће преносе у наслеђе с колена на колено омогућава дуже праћење власника куће.

Браћа Радич и Радивој Утвичић давала су кућу под закуп (1415, 1429), и претпоставка је да је све време то био њен статус. Истакнуту позицију Радич Утвичић остварио је као трговац, члан дубровачких судских колегија и градски кнез у Фочи. Његови синови Михоч и Радоје делују уз њега. Трећу генерацију обележава кнез Миливој Михочевић а четврту Мустафа-бег Миливојевић. Тада се појављује више информација о власништву над кућом које омогућавају и сагледавање родословља ове породице.

Године 1493. подела куће на наследнике двојице браће промењена је закупљивањем унутар родбине па су наследници Радивоја Миловчића, Станица и њени синови који су становали у кући делом као власници а делом као закупци, постали на дуже време једини власници куће.

Родоначелник лозе је извесни Миловац. Миловчеви синови су Радич (1400–1447) и Радивој Миловчић Утвичић (1404–1415). Радич је имао синове Михоча (1426–1460) и Радоја Радичевића (1429–1441). Радичев син Михоч Радичевић је имао за супругу Јелачу (1449–1465), унуку Браила Тезаловића из Праче. Михочеви синови су Вук Михочевић (1493) и Миливој Михочевић (1460–1489) али не из брака са Јелачом. Надаље су познати синови Миливоја Михочевића, а то су Мустафа Миливојевић (1483–1511), Назуф Миливојевић (1493) и Радослав Миливојевић (1493) и кћерке владава и Каталина (1493).

Други Радичев син Радоје (Радичевић) је имао синове Драгуна Радојевића (1489–1493), Драгоша Радојевића (1490) и Вукоту Радојевића (1490–1493). Радичев брат Радивој Миловчић је имао сина Радинца (Радивојевића) (1490–1493). Радинац (Радивојевић) изгледа није имао мушке потомке у 1493. години. Његова кћерка је Станица (1490–1493), која је са супругом Радосавом Ивковићем имала кћерку Мирушу и синове Марка и Марина Радосалића (1493).