Power in Landscape

Geographic and Digital Approaches
## on Historical Research

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Contents

Local Elites in the Region of Polog
in the Light of the Bogorodica Htĕtovska Charters

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One of the aims within the project "Byzantino-Serbian Border Zones in Transition: Migration and Elite Change in pre-Ottoman Macedonia (1282–1355)" is to analyse the change of the elite in the border zones after the conquest of the Byzantine Macedonia by the Serbian kingdom.[1] In order to research the dynamics of the circulation process thoroughly we have to focus on the micro-level and use prosopographical methods.[2] DPP offers important digital tools for the visualisation of the traces of power, which have been preserved.

The region of Polog in the North-West part of FYROM[3] is a paradigmatic example of the border zone, about which we know very little from the narrative sources.[4] In the year 1282, after the expansion of the Serbian King Stefan Uroš II Milutin, the territory of Polog was annexed by the Serbian kingdom.[5] No narrative source describes, how the occupation took place. There are no reports about

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[1] This article derives from scholarly results achieved within the FWF – Austrian Science Fund Project (Project Leader: Mihailo Popović, scholarly co-workers: Vratislav Zervan, Bernhard Koschicek) entitled "Byzantino-Serbian Border Zones in Transition: Migration and Elite Change in pre-Ottoman Macedonia (1282–1355)" [FWF Austrian Science Fund Project P 30384-G28] at the Institute for Medieval Research (Division of Byzantine Research) of the Austrian Academy of Sciences in Vienna (Austria). Our team is indebted to the aforesaid Institute as well as to the FWF – Austrian Science Fund for their support.

[2] The local elite appears in most cases only in the sources written in the Serbian recension of Old church Slavonic and was only in exceptions used by the "Prosopographisches Lexikon der Palaiologenzeit" (thereafter PLP). Therefore, we plan to publish addenda for the region of Northern Macedonia, that will also cover these desiderata.

[3] On 25 January 2019, the Greek Parliament ratified the Prespa agreement and enabled FYROM to change the name of the country into Republic of North Macedonia.

[4] Compare the contribution of Boban Petrovski in the joint article with Toni Filiposki in this volume for further information on the region and relevant literature.

[5] Životi kraljeva i arhiepiskopa srpskih napisao arhiepiskop Danilo i Drugi (ed. Đuro Daničić, Zagreb 1866) 108–109.

the persons, who profited from the conquest. We do not know, if the Byzantine administration was left in place and what consequences had an increased Serbian influence on power. Danilo only laconically states, that Milutin conquered Polog with all towns and the land. We gain at least a partial insight into the socio-economic conditions of the region, if we draw attention to the charters complex of the Serbian kings. The charters do not only represent confirmations of rights to existing monasteries by donations, but also new foundations.[6]

In this regard, the charters issued the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo, which was later the largest landowner in Polog, are outstanding. Demetrios Chomatenos provides the oldest evidence on the functioning of the monastery. One of the charters from the collection of his judicial decisions, which reflects the situation from the years 1217–1219 after the conquest of Polog by Theodore I Komnenos Doukas, the ruler of Epiros and Thessaly, mentions Gerasimos, who was a monk from the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo.[7] Although no document of Milutin destined for the monastery has been preserved, the statements of the later charters rather confirm than deny its existence.[8] The monastery gained a higher status over the years. This is shown by the fact, that about 1317 the monastery was on the tenth place in the hierarchical rank of the most important monasteries of the Serbian church.[9] However, after twenty years, the monastery was already in a state of dilapidation, without a donator and its fortification had to be renovated. What was even worse, the places, which belonged to the monastery according to the older charters of the Byzantine and

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[6] Marija Koprivica, Polog pod srpskom vlašću u srednjem veku (istorijsko-geografski pregled), in: Spomenica akademika Miloša Blagojevića (1930–2012), ed. Siniša Mišić/Jelena Mrgić (Beograd 2015) 84–87.

[7] Demetri Chomateni ponemata diaphora (ed. Günter Prinzing, Corpus Fontium Historiae Byzantinae – Series Berolinensis 38, Berolini/Novi Eboraci 2002) Nr. 94, 316, 9–11.

[8] Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana Htetovskom manastiru (ed. Marija Koprivica, in: Stari srpski arhiv 13 [2014]) 149, 12b–17b, 165; Opšta hrisovulja cara Stefana Dušana Hilandaru (ed. Siniša Mišić/Marija Koprivica, in: Stari srpski arhiv 14 [2015]) 70, 101–102.

[9] Zbornik srednjovekovnih ćiriličkih povelja i pisama Srbije, Bosne i Dubrovnika. Knjiga I: 1186–1321 (ed. Vladimir Mošin/Sima Ćirković/Dušan Sindik, Izvori za srpsku istoriju knj. 9, Ćirilički izvori knj. 1, Beograd 2011) Nr. 128, 478.

Serbian rulers, were not in its possession anymore and had to be bestowed again.[10]

Two charters from the reign of Stefan Uroš IV Dušan are a unique source of information concerning the local elite in Polog.

It is the chrysobull charter of the Serbian King Stefan Dušan for the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htĕtovo[11] and the Land Inventory of the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htĕtovo, also know as Vrĕviō.[12] Both sources are unfortunately not dated. On the basis of the analysis by Dušan Korać it can established, that the Serbian King Stefan Dušan issued together with his son Uroš, the Young King, the chrysobull charter for the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htĕtovo in the summer of the year 1343.[13]

Vrĕviō is in its essence an inventory of landed estates in the possession of the monastery. It is, however, also a collection of a large number of lost documents from different times. There is a wide variety of documents in it. Sale contracts and donations prevail, but it contains also various written records of other legal notes. It is an indisputable fact, that the documents in Vrĕviō come from various times. It is attested by the presence of up to four different abbots (Nikodim, Theōktist, Isaije and Vlaho or bishop of Vlachs) of the monastery in the text. The possibility, that the Bishop Ignatius held also the office of an abbot, should not be excluded. Furthermore, another abbot, called Arsenije, appears in the chrysobull charter. On the basis of the paleographic analysis, it is clear, that the script

[10] Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, ed. Koprivica 146, 110a–123a, 165.

[11] I have used the edition Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, ed. Koprivica.

[12] The last edition (Popis na imotite na Htetovskiot manastir od 1343 godina, [ed. Lidija Slaveva, in: Spomenici za srednovekovnata i ponovata istorija na Makedonija 3, Skopje 1980] 277–278) offers the reading Brĕvno (Брѣвнꙷ). Đorđe Bubalo, O nazivu i vremenu nastanka popisa imanja Htetovskog manastira, in: Stari srpski arhiv 1 (2002) 179–183 emends it into Vrĕviō (Врѣвиꙷ), which according to him reflects the dative of the Greek βρέβιον, τό (Geoffrey W. H. Lampe, A Patristic Greek Lexicon [Oxford 1961] 305), actually a Latin loanword (brevis, e), with as one of the meanings „inventory" (see also Alexander P. Kazhdan, Brebion, in: The Oxford Dictionary of Byzantium. Volume 1, ed. Alexander P. Kazhdan/Alice-Mary Talbot/Anthony Cutler/Timothy E. Gregory [New York/Oxford 1991] 321).

[13] Dušan Korać, Povelja kralja Stefana Dušana manastiru Svete Bogorodice u Tetovu. Prilog srpskoj diplomatici i sfragistiki, in: Zbornik radova Vizantološkog instituta 23 (1984) 143–163; Bubalo, O nazivu 184–185; Boban Petrovski, Intertwined Legal System: Church Authorities versus Local Feudal Landlords (in Central-Southern Europe), in: Imago temporis. Medium Aevum 8 (2014) 199–202; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, ed. Koprivica 164–165.

and the technique of writing shows features typical for the mid-14th century.[14] Besides that, the chrysobull charter and the Vrěviō contain several almost identical text passages. It seems likely, that the Vrěviō could have served as a basis for the chrysobull charter. This hypothesis is confirmed by the formulation in the chrysobull charter concerning the donation of the fourth part of the village Sedlarevo.[15] This assumption is underpinned also by Đorđe Bubalo, who proposed to date the Vrěviō between the November of 1342 and the summer of 1343. He seeks support in the mention about the bishop Vlaho, in which he rather sees the Metropolitan of the Vlachs. According to him, he was ordained as a bishop not before autumn of the year 1342. It is highly probable, that Stefan Dušan seized at this time the town of Chlerenon (Florina), which undoubtedly was one of the centres of this bishopric.[16]

The material, which I have collected from both charters, forms the core of the work. I gathered here information about nearly 170 individuals based on criteria similar to the PLP. I assembled the data in a sort of a preliminary work list for further prosopographical analysis.[17]

The only individual excluded from the list is the Serbian king, because there is not enough evidence to pinpoint the exact ruler, although the text concerning two donations in Vrěviō closely resembles the formulation in the chrysobull charter.[18]

The abbots (Nikodim, Theōktist, Isaije, bishop Ignatije) and the *ikonoms* (Mathei, Neōfit), which were responsible for managing the property, incomes and

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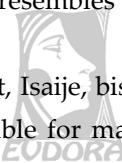
[14] Bubalo, O nazivu 184.

[15] Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, ed. Koprivica 149, 65b–150, 72b.

[16] Đorđe Bubalo, Vlaho episkop ili Vlahoepiskop, in: Zbornik radova Vizantološkog instituta 39 (2001/2002) 198–200, 207– 219.

[17] The lemma of each individual contains the following entries: 1. his/her name in transliteration, 2. his/her original name in the Serbian recension of Old church Slavonic, 3. original wording of the name in the broader context, 4. his/her monkname (abbreviated as M), 5. his/her epithets (abbreviated as E), 6. his/her occupation (abbreviated as O), 7. his/her life dates (abbreviated as D), 8. his/her relationship to other persons (abbreviated as R), 9. his/her stages of life (abbreviated as R), 10. notes especially on geographic informations (abbreviated as N), 11. relevant sources to his/her life (abbreviated as S), 12. relevant bibliography to his/her life, name and geographic information (abbreviated as B).

[18] Popis na imotite, ed. Slaveva 287, art. 21, 288, art. 32; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, ed. Koprivica 149, 12b–19b; Bubalo, O nazivu 185.

expenditure, played an important role in the life of the monastery. It derives from Vrĕviō, that in the purchase of the estates not only *ikonoms* were involved, but also abbots contributed a significant sum of money. The largest amount of the soil for the monastery was obtained by Bishop Ignatij. Vlaho or the bishop of Vlachs in turn strongly advocated the rights of the monastery concerning the land, which was fraudulently acquired by Progon.

The data from the Vrĕviō seems to confirm the fact, that the Byzantine state structures remained preserved. Administrative positions, however, were apparently assumed by the persons loyal to the Serbian ruler. The donation of a certain Isaha was confirmed by Vladoje, the headman (*kefalija*) of the Polog district, who was one of the highest representatives of the ruler in the region.[19]

The Vrĕviō contains also the so-called Nomic charter.[20] This document refers to four individuals (Manoilo 3, Pasarel, Runzer and Sevlad), who used the honorary title *sevast*, a loanword from the Greek σεβαστός. Only significant local officials and members of local aristocracy could receive the title, which is proved also by the Nomic charter, because the expression *vlastele* and *boljare* (both terms for nobility) is also used to designate them.[21] Beside Pasarel, who was summoned by Georgi, Bishop of Prizren, with others to tell the truth concerning the disputed land located on the hill called Pleš, all appear in the source as witnesses. Their names show us, how motley the society in Polog was. While the name Manoilo may be in some way linked to the Byzantine aristocracy, Sevlad was certainly a member of the emerging elite appointed by the Serbian ruler.

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[19] Generally about the office of *kefalija*, a loanword from the Greek κεφαλή, compare Stojan Nova-ković, Vizantijski činovi i titule u srpskim zemljama XI–XV veka, in: Glas srpske kraljevske akademije 78 (1908) 266–267; Ljubomir Maksimović, The Byzantine Provincial Administration under the Palaiologoi (Amsterdam 1988) 117–188 and Miloš Blagojević, Državna uprava u srpskim srednjovekovnim zemljama (Beograd ²2001) 246–285. Concerning Vladoje see Boban Petrovski, Lokalnata vlast vo srednovekovnata župa Polog: pretstavnici i nivni ingerencii, in: Godišen zbornik na Filozofski Fakultet vo Skopje 62 (2009) 281–285; Koprivica, Polog 72.

[20] Named after the notary (*nomik*) Nikola 3, who made a record of a lawsuit between the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htĕtovo and the nobleman Progon and who wrote down the judgement of Geōrgii, Bishop of Prizren, in whose jurisdiction the disputed land was situated.

[21] Novaković, Vizantijski činovi 254–258; Maksimović, The Byzantine Provincial Administration 22, n. 45; Petrovski, Lokalnata vlast 277–278; Popis na imotite, ed. Slaveva 292, n. 28; Afanasij M. Seliščev, Polog i ego bolgarskoe naselenie. Istoričeskie, etnografičeskie i dialektologičeskie očerki severo-zapadnoj Makedonii (Sofija 1929) 96–97.

The names Pasarel and Runzer derive from the Romance languages and their bearers probably belonged to the Latin aristocracy.[22] The peculiarity is, that Manoilo 3, Runzer and Sevlad were all related. Manoilo was the brother-in-law of Sevlad and the father-in-law of Runzer.

Another indication, which may can point to the presence of Byzantine elites in Polog, is the use of the honorary title *kyr* from the Greek κῦρ in the case of men or *kyra* from the Greek κυρά in the case of women. We find the expression as epithet describing nine men (Aleksa, Andronik, Kalinik, Manoilo 2, Manoilo 3, Mihal, Nikifor, Pardo Theōdor, Theodor Sulima) and one woman (Zoja).[23] The bearers of the title use almost exclusively Greek names. Two of them (Kalinik and Manoilo 2) are connected with a place, which was probably their residence.

Baptismal names and surnames often suggest more about the identity of the bearer. Dmitr Čalapija, who by the grace of the Serbian king obtained authority over the village of Mel, had a Greek baptismal name and a surname, which clearly refers to the Ottoman expression *čelebi* (nobleman), known in the Greek language as well due to the proper names and a loanword.[24]

The Vrěviō is also a source of information on the Serbian or Slavic terms of law and judiciary, which undoubtedly became generally accepted in the region of Polog.

The only mentioned representative of the judicial power has a Slavic name. Judge (*sudija*) Dabiživ made a decision on the disputed land in the possession of

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[22] Compare with PLP 24386, 24415–24416; Pavle Ivić, Balkan Slavic Migrations in the Light of South Slavic Dialectology, in: Aspects of the Balkans. Continuity and Change. Contributions to the International Balkan Conference held at UCLA, October 23–28, 1969, ed. Henrik Birnbaum/Speros Vryonis (Berlin/Boston 1972) 68.

[23] Max Vasmer, Die griechischen Lehnwörter im Serbo-Kroatischen (Abhandlungen der Preußischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Jahrgang 1944, Philosophisch-historische Klasse, Nr. 3, Berlin 1944) 87; Lexikon zur byzantinischen Gräzität besonders des 9.–12. Jahrhunderts, ed. Erich Trapp et al. 1. Band. A–K (Wien 2001) (in the following LBG) 900; Constantin Jireček, Staat und Gesellschaft im Mittelalterlichen Serbien. Studien zur Kulturgeschichte des 13.–15. Jahrhunderts. I–IV (Denkschriften der kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien, Philosophisch-Historische Klasse, Band 56, 58, 64, Wien 1912–1919, Fotomechanischer Nachdruck Leipzig 1974) 45; Seliščev, Polog 96.

[24] Rustam Shukurov, The Byzantine Turks, 1204–1461 (Leiden 2016) 400; Vratislav Zervan/Johannes Kramer/Claudia Römer/Michael Metzeltin/Bojana Pavlović/Andrea Cuomo, Die Lehnwörter im Wortschatz der spätbyzantinischen historiographischen Literatur (Byzantinisches Archiv 34, Berlin/Boston, 2019) 184–185.

the monastery. On the basis of only one hint, it cannot be determined, whether he worked on a court of final appeal in Polog or belonged to the judges of the lower rank.[25]

Among the witnesses in the judicial decision about the former estate of Strĕzo the *čelnik* Andronik appears. The bearer of the title with a typical Greek name, held the office, which had a wide range of competences in the 14th century. This dignitary was active on various levels of the state administration.[26] Andronik appears as a witness in the company of the smith Stanc. Therefore, it can be assumed, that he was rather a leader in the village administration or he worked as a headman in the service of the local nobleman.[27]

In the Vrĕviō the so-called field of *knez* is mentioned twice.[28] As in the case of *čelnik*, it is hard to believe, that the field belonged to a high-ranked official.[29] The field was rather in the possession of a *knez*, who was in charge of the local village administration, similar to the position of *knez* known from the Dušan's code and from the register of the property of the Church of Saint Stephen in the village of Konče.[30]

The identification of the local nobility in both sources is an even more challenging task. The so-called concept of the "Signs of Power", which was developed by the team of *DPP*, provides a helpful tool and enables us to make a brighter selection of these actors.[31] The most significant representatives of the group are Isaha, Pribac and Varnava. Isah and Pribac have a common denominator, which is the term *dvor*, respectively *dvorani*.[32] The expression evokes a residence of a nobleman, but was rather a smaller economic unit, which could cor-

[25] Constantin Jireček, Das Gesetzbuch des serbischen Caren Stephan Dušan, in: Archiv für slavische Philologie 22 (1900) 170–189.

[26] Miloš Blagojević, Državna uprava 208–245.

[27] Blagojević, Državna uprava 212; Petrovski, Lokalnata vlast 285–286; Seliščev, Polog 97.

[28] Popis na imotite, ed. Slaveva 295, art. 59–60.

[29] An overview of the evolution of the title is offered by Blagojević, Državna uprava 49–55.

[30] Zakonik cara Stefana Dušana 1349 i 1354 (ed. Nikola Radojčić, Beograd 1960) art. 146; Končanski praktik (ed. Aleksandar Solovjev, in: Zbornik radova Vizantološkog instituta 3 [1955] 96. See also Seliščev, Polog 97; Petrovski, Lokalnata vlast 279–280.

[31] Mihailo Popović/Veronika Polloczek, Digitising Patterns of Power (DPP): Applying Digital Tools in the Analysis of Political and Social Transformations in the Historical Region of Macedonia, 12th–14th Centuries, in: Medieval Worlds 5 (2017) 186–189.

[32] Popis na imotite, ed. Slaveva 294, art. 56; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, ed. Koprivica 150, 94b.

respond to the Byzantine term στάσις. The householders, which were in charge of this place, are often mentioned as *dvorani*.[33] According to the Vrěviō and the chrysobull charter a certain Varnava donated the seventh part of the village of Hvališe to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo. This part formed apparently an economic unit together with the field Monohorav.[34]

The expression *zemlja* occurs in the Vrěviō only once in connection with the sale and donation of the former Strězo's estate to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo, which was challenged by his son and his son-in-law in court.[35] The term corresponds to the Greek word γῆ, which was only rarely in the possession of the ordinary peasant.[36]

It is clear, that the local aristocracy almost never farmed on their own estates. They hired for this work people, who had often more rights and favourable duties than the ordinary peasant. The elder Pribislav appears in the Vrěviō according to the hypothesis of Đorđe Bubalo as a man of Markuš, which means, that he depended upon him. The privileged position of Markuš is proven by the fact, that he, together with Georgi, the Bishop of Prizren, gathered the local noblemen and people and requested them to tell the truth concerning the disputetd land located on the hill called Pleš.[37]

The testimony of the wealthiest, the most respected and the oldest inhabitants of the villages, or even of the entire region, gave the court decision more weight.[38] The Vrěviō records 27 witnesses. In the case of four of them (Janic, Kalinik, Kalojan 2 and Theodor). The Vrěviō mentions even the place, where they resided. The compilers of transcripts in the Vrěviō did not go beyond the horizon of the typical local memory, which ideally records the events and persons

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[33] Jireček, Staat II 32; Miloš Blagojević, Zemloradnja u srednjovekovnoj Srbiji (Beograd 1973) 368; Lidija Slaveva, „Brevno" na Htetovskiot manastir od prvite godini na vladeenjeto na kral Stefan Dušan, in: Makedonski jazik 36/37 (1985/1986) 124–125; LBG 2, 1600; Angeliki E. Laiou-Thomadakis, Peasant Society in the Late Byzantine Empire. A Social and Demographic Study (Princeton–New Jersey 1977) 158–160.

[34] Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, ed. Koprivica 149, 47b–52b; Popis na imotite, ed. Slaveva 287, art. 21; Slaveva, „Brevno" 125.

[35] Popis na imotite, ed. Slaveva 297, art. 77.

[36] Laiou-Thomadakis, Peasant Society 59.

[37] Popis na imotite, ed. Slaveva 290–291, art. 46.

[38] Laiou-Thomadakis, Peasant Society 63–64; Slaveva, „Brevno" 134.

from the time of the grandparents. Only Polelěj, Krasev, Sulima or Kraimir may have lived during the reign of King Milutin.

In two documents, which are transcribed in the Vrěviō, is a penal clause. The threat of a sanction for the person, which did not respect the decision, was identical: 500 perper.[39] Lidija Slaveva considers the penalty rather as a transcript from the chancery formulary at the time of Milutin's reign. The high amount of money, however, could indicate also an immense value of the estate and actors (Progon, Theōdora and Jelena), which were part of the local elite.[40]

As I have mentioned before, the bulk of the Vrěviō contains brief transcripts of donations (table 1) and sale transactions (table 2) of fields (*niva*), meadows (*livada*) and plots (*komat*[41]) of vineyards and fields. Although both groups of documents provide often details about the price (table 3) and area of the estate (table 4), we do not learn much about the owner.

A donation for the salvation of the soul of the donor or his relatives prevails (*za dušu*) with 30 examples, often a donation for the right to have a grave (*za grobъ*) is attested with 15 examples, occasionally accompanied by the mention of a remembrance (*pomen*) or tonsure (*postrig*). Only in the case of five donators (Branilo, Dminko, Dmitr, *Kyr* Manoilo 2 and Rob) their place of residence is mentioned. Three of them lived in the village of Želino. Dminko from Mel bestowed a field to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo, which had an area of 30 *dnin*.[42] This measure of the area appears in the Vrěviō only three times.[43] The estate of Dminko was the most extensive, but we cannot assign him to the local elite on the basis of this argument, if we take into account, that he

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[39] Popis na imotite, ed. Slaveva 292, art. 46; 296, art. 64; The word *perper* comes from the middle greek πέρπυρον, τό (Vasmer, Die griechischen Lehnwörter 115; LBG II, 1292) and was the Serbian money of account. Its value differed at various periods – Stojaković, Privreda, novac i cene u srednjovekovnoj Srbiji, in: Numizmatičar 26–27 (2003–2004) 372–373.

[40] Popis na imotite, ed. Slaveva 296, n. 40; Slaveva, „Brevno" 134–135.

[41] The word was borrowed from the Greek κομμάτιον, τό (Vasmer, Die griechischen Lehnwörter, 80; LBG I 853; Slaveva, „Brevno" 127–128).

[42] Popis na imotite, ed. Slaveva 288, art. 37.

[43] The word *dnin* designates a measure that counted one day of plowing (Popis na imotite, ed. Slaveva 284, n. 9; Slaveva, „Brevno" 124; Milan Vlajinac, Rečnik naših starih mera. U toku vekova. I–IV (Beograd 1961–1974) II, 265–266.

may have lived at the same time as Dmitr of Čalapija, who was in charge of the village of Mel.[44]

The entries of the Vrěviō concerning the sale transactions supply us with even more curtailed data. The only individual with a specification about the place of residence is Mišat. He came from Mel, where he sold two plots of land to the *ikonom* of the monastery for 12 *perper*.[45] In this case the same can be applied to Dminko. The price and the area of estate are the only data, which we can rely on. Bishop Ignatij payed the highest price for the estate of Pardo Kosta. He bought the meadow for a horse and 30 perper.[46] The cost of a horse varied from time to time and according to region, but it could reach the price of 30 *perper*.[47] The second highest amount of money was offered to Grozděj and Kalojan. The monastery bought their 30 *zamet* large estate for 28 *perper*.[48] If we take into account, that *zamet* was probably a synonym for other units of land, which appear in the Vrěviō, all units were worth between 0.9 and 1 *perper*.[49]

The other transactions show us, that the amount of money available for the acquisition of land was very small. The monastery purchased arable land for horses, mare, ox, swine, ram and other animal products.[50] The abbot Isaije bought even an estate for two *kbl* of rye, a *měh* of whey and a *polutk* of bacon. The transcript in the Vrěviō mentions the reason, why the sellers agreed with this disadvantageous transaction. They sold an abandoned estate of their father, who may have lived at the time of Milutin's reign, during a hunger period.[51]

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[44] Slaveva, „Brevno" 129.

[45] Popis na imotite, ed. Slaveva 296, art. 67.

[46] Popis na imotite, ed. Slaveva 293, art. 52.

[47] Jireček, Staat II 61; Ljudmila A. Šaferova, Mery dliny i ploščadi v srednovekovoj Serbii, in: Iz istorii drevnego mira u srednich vekov (Krasnodarsk 1967) 65–67; Slobodanka Stojaković, Privreda 373–374.

[48] Popis na imotite, ed. Slaveva 285, art. 12.

[49] The word *zamet* expresses how far a rock could be thrown. *Plug* was a measure based on labor work of plowing with plough. *Pogon* was used also as a designation for a boundary mark (Fedor I. Uspenskij, Materialy dlja istorii zemlevladěnija v XIV věkě [Odessa 1883] 43; Jireček, Staat II, 33; Radoslav M. Grujić, Pološko-tetovska eparhija i manastir Lešak, in: Glasnik Skopskog Naučnog Društva 12 (1933) 52; Popis na imotite, ed. Slaveva 283, n. 4, 285, n. 10, 294, n. 33; Slaveva, „Brevno" 123–124; Vlajinac, Rečnik II, 301–302, IV, 727–732, 733–735; Šaferova, Mery 67–69).

[50] Jireček, Staat II, 60.

[51] Popis na imotite, ed. Slaveva 298, art. 78. See also Blagojević, Zemloradnja 345.

Thanks to DPP we can make visible (*Fig. 1*), where the power of the local elite in Polog was concentrated between the conquest of Polog in 1282 and the year 1342/1343, when both aforementioned charters were issued.
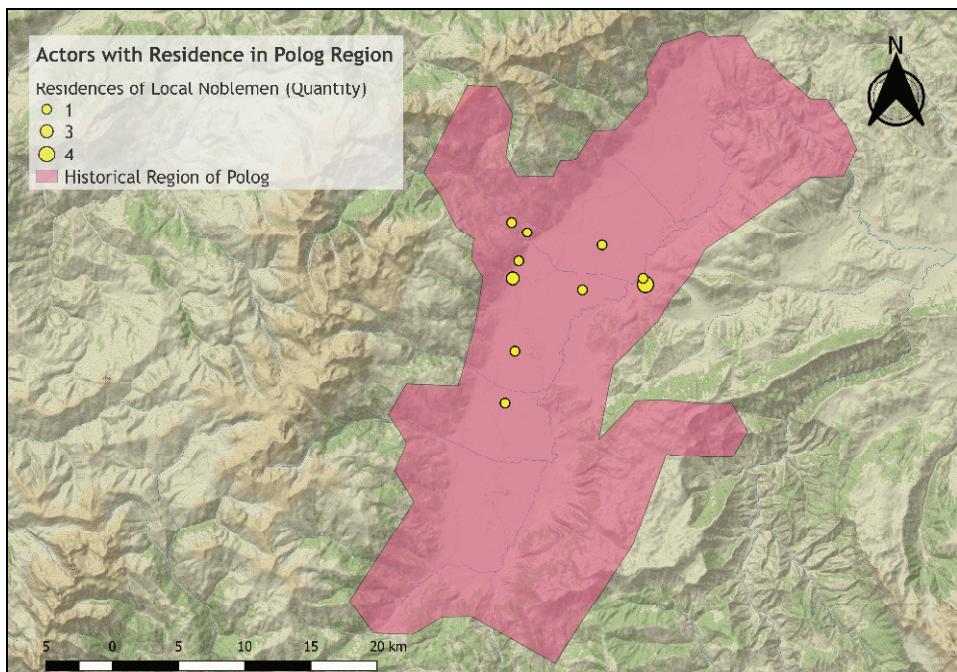
Fig. 1: Actors with Residence in Polog Region (Map designed by Bernhard Koschicek)

ANNEX

Alavand(a)
Алаванда
(ѿд Алаван'да)
D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.
L: He donated a 10 *zamet* field in Saždena Vrba between two irrigation canals for the sake of the church's salvation to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htĕtovo.
N: Saždena Vrba lay in the vicinity of the village Hvališe.
S: Popis na imotite, 288, art. 28.
B: Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 217; Seliščev, Polog, 99, 102; Živojinović, L'irrigation, 188–189.

Aleksa
Алеѯа
E: *Kyr*.
D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.
R: His brother was the Bishop Vlaho.
L: According to the so-called Nomic charter, preserved in the Vrĕviō, he was among the local noblemen (*vlastele*) and people (*hora*) gathered at the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htĕtovo on 4th November of an unspecified year. He was asked together with others by the Bishop of Prizren, Geōrgii, and Markuš, to swear to tell the truth concerning the disputed land located on the hill called Pleš. He have the testimony that at the time, when he was a child and his brother was the Archimandrite of the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htĕtovo, the hill Pleš was not in Progon's possession.
N: According to the Vrĕviō the hill called Pleš was situated very close to Htĕtovo. Pleš is nowadays not preserved in the toponymy.
S: Popis na imotite, 290–292, art. 46.
B: Jireček, Staat, I, 22; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 210; Petrovski, Intertwined Legal System, 196, 204–206; Popis na imotite, 289–290, n. 20; Seliščev, Polog, 95–96.

Aleksa
Алеѯа
(за доушу … и Алеѯиноу)
D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.
R: Probably the sister of Pardo 1 and the wife of Theōdor 1.
L: Pardo donated a part of his field under the road called after the village Lĕška for the salvation of the soul of Theōdor 1 and Aleksa to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htĕtovo.

N: The exact location of the abandoned village Lěška is not known. The farmland of the village is to be found in the area of the villages Mlačice, Htětovo, Hvališe, Želino, Kruši-ca, Nikiforovec and Mogilica. It lay near Htětovska Reka and the emperor's road (*carev put*).

S: Popis na imotite, 289, art. 41.

B: Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 176; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Petrovski, Local roads, 464; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 152–155; Seliščev, Polog, 101.

An'drijan
Ан'дрⷩ҇ан
(оу Ан'дрⷩ҇ана)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: In the Vrěviō he occurs as son-in-law of Pardo. It seems clear, that the source refers to Pardo Kosta.

L: He sold the rest of the field called Zlovadnica above Trěboš to bishop Ignatije for a mare and 2 *perper*. The field bordered on the old furrow and on the road called after the village Poroj.

N: The village Trěboš (now Treboš) is 5 km E and Poroj 3 km NE from Tetovo away.

S: Popis na imotite, 284, art. 22.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 57, 99–100; Blagojević, Zemloradnja, 188; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Uroša III, 35; Ilievska, Od toponimijata, 16, 22; Jireček, Staat II, 25; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 211, 224–225; Nikolić, Vlastelinstvo, 44–46; Petrovski, Intertwined Legal System, 206–208; Petrovski, Local roads, 465; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 125–129, 167–169; Popis na imotite, 287, n. 15; Purković, Popis, 130, 148; Radojčić, O pomeniku, 60–61; Seliščev, Polog, 100; Slaveva, „Brevno", 131; Slaveva, Diplomatičko-pravnite spomenici, 136, 156, 270–272, n. 31–37; Svetoarhanđelovska hrisovulja, 51, 203; Trifunoski, Polog, 349–350.

Andronik 1
Андроникь

O: *Čelnik*. Identical with Andronik 2?

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He together with Miho Maznĕi, the blacksmith Stanc and Rad Bĕlogunik attested in the presence of the Judge Dabiživ the confirmation act of Dragija, the son of Strězo, and Dragoslav, the son-in-law of Strězo concerning the sale and donation of Strězo's land to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo.

S: Popis na imotite, 297, art. 77.

B: Blagojević, Državna uprava, 212; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Petrovski, Lokalnata vlast, 285–286; Seliščev, Polog, 97; Slaveva, „Brevno", 134.

Andronik 2

Андроникь

E: *Kyr*. Identical with Andronik 1?

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He acted as a witness after the decision was made, that the property on the hill Pleš belongs to the church.

N: According to the Vrěviō the hill called Pleš was situated very close to Htětovo. Pleš is nowadays not preserved in the toponymy.

S: Popis na imotite, 292, art. 46.

B: Jireček, Staat, I, 22; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 210; Seliščev, Polog, 96.

Argir

Аргирь

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: His father was Radoslav Drobnjak. The name of his brother was Hran.

L: He served as a witness in the sale transaction of a field in Nikiforovec, which was sold by Theōdora and her daughter Jelena to the abbots of the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo, Theōktist and Ignatije, for 10 *perper*.

N: The village of Nikiforovec is no longer existent today. It was located near the deserted village of Krpeno.

S: Popis na imotite, 296, art. 64.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 53, 57; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 175; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 192, 206–207; Petrovski, Manastirski imoti, 286; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 136, n. 335–336; Popis na imotite, 296, n. 40; Seliščev, Polog, 101; Slaveva, „Brevno", 134.

Arsenije

Арсниіє

(грѣш'наго чрьнориз'ца Арсѣниѩ)

M: Arsenij.

E: Sinful monk (*grěšnyj črnorizec*).

O: Abbot (*igumen*) of the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo.

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: The original text of the chrysobull states that the Serbian King Stefan Uroš IV Dušan, together with his son, the Young King, Uroš, wrote the charter for the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo by recalling the Abbot of the monastery, Arsenij. It is obvious that Arsenij was Abbot of the monastery at the time, when the Serbian King Stefan Uroš IV Dušan, together with his son, the Young King, Uroš, issued the chrysobull for the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo. He is probably identical with the archbischop of Zletovo, Arsenij, who is mentioned in the Lesnovo manuscript of Ephrem the Syrian's para-

enesis from 1353 and portrayed on the painting in the narthex of the Monastery of Arch-angel Michael in Lesnovo.

S: Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 153, 249b–253b.

B: Babić, Nizovi portreta, 330; Gabelić, Manastir, 35, 39, 208, 209, 210, 214, 217, 222, 241 and fig. 118; Grković, Rečnik, 30; Grujić, Pološko-tetovska eparhija, 46; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 175; Janković, Episkopije, 67, 68, 161, 191, 192; Pop-Atanasov/Velev/To-šiḱ, Skriptorski centri, 160–161; Purković, Srpski episkopi, 40–41; Selišcev, Polog, 88; Sla-veva, Diplomatičko-pravnite spomenici, 321–322, n. 52; Stari srpski zapisi I, Nr. 102, 38.

Bal Dragoslav
Баль Драгославь
(Баловоу)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He built, together with Nikola Pravec, a watermill in the vicinity of the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htĕtovo.

S: Popis na imotite, 298–299, art. 84

B: Angelov, Rost, 156; Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 52, 53, 77, n. 2; Bartusis, Serbian pronoia, 191, n. 47; Bubalo, Pragmatic literacy, 236; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 204–205; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 170–172; Popis na imotite, 298, n. 43; Selišcev, Polog, 95, 97–98; Slaveva, „Brevno", 129, 134; Slaveva, Diplomatičko-pravnite spomenici, 170.

Bĕlogunik Rad
Бѣлогоун'никь Рад

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He, together with the *Čelnik* Andronik, the blacksmith Stanc and Miho Maznĕi, attested in the presence of the Judge Dabiživ the confirmation act of Dragija, the son of Strĕzo, and Dragoslav, the son-in-law of Strĕzo, concerning the sale and donation of Strĕzo's land to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htĕtovo.

S: Popis na imotite, 297, art. 77.

B: Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 270, 271; Petrovski, Lokalnata vlast, 285–286; Seli-šcev, Polog, 97, 102; Slaveva, „Brevno", 134.

Braata
Браата

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He acted as a witness after the decision was made, that the property on the hill Pleš belongs to the church.

N: According to the Vrĕviō the hill called Pleš was situated very close to Htĕtovo. Pleš is nowadays not preserved in the toponymy.

S: Popis na imotite, 292, art. 46.

B: Bubalo, Srpski nomici, 249; Jireček, Staat, I, 22; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 210; Seliščev, Polog, 96, 101.

Branilo

Бранило

**D:** Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He lived in Želino. He donated a field under the road called after the village of Lěška and a second road, which went from above, for the sake of salvation to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo. His land extended to the purchased estates of Stanko and Kjura.

N: Nowadays the village of Želino, 8.5 km E/SE of Tetovo away. The exact location of the abandoned village Lěška is not known. The farmland of the village is to be found in the area of the villages Mlačice, Htětovo, Hvališe, Želino, Krušica, Nikiforovec and Mogilica. It lay near Htětovska Reka and the emperor's road (*carev put*).

S: Popis na imotite, 287, art. 23.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 38, 151; Grujić, Pološko-tetovska eparhija, 48; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 176, 177; Ilievska, Od toponimijata, 19; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 229; Petrovski, Local roads, 464; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 152–155, 159–162; Purković, Popis, 93; Seliščev, Polog, 94, 99, 100, 101; Slaveva, „Brevno", 131; Slaveva, Diplomatičko-pravnite spomenici, 133–134, 317, n. 37, 440, n. 48; Trifunoski, Polog, 434–437; Živojinović, Estates, 83.

Branislav

Браниславь

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He donated a field under Lěskovljani, which was situated under the furrow and under the road, and a plot of land in Ōraša under the road for the sake of salvation to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo.
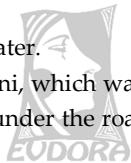
N: The village Lěskovljani does not exist anymore. The prevailing view is that it was situated between Tetovo and Golema and Mala Rečica. Considering the fact that Oraša is listed together with Lěskovljani under one entry, Vassiliki Kravari, claims, that the place was not far from Lěskovljani. It could also be identified with the nowadays village of Orašje near Nerašta or the field name Oraška near the boundary of the village Gari.

S: Popis na imotite, 293, art. 50.

B: Ilievska, Od toponimijata, 17, n. 15; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 267, 271; Kravari, Villes, 200–201, 208; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 104–110; Povelja cara, 131–134; Purković, Popis, 111; Slaveva, Diplomatičko-pravnite spomenici, 132–133, 450, n. 5; Trifunoski, Polog, 366; Živojinović, Estates, 84.

Bratijan

Братиан

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He, together with Lžo, donated a field in the vicinity of the field of Voislav for the sake of salvation to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo.

S: Popis na imotite, 288, art. 36.

B: Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Seliščev, Polog, 101.

Bratina

Братина

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He acted as a witness in the trial concerning the disputed land on the hill called Pleš. He, together with Pribislav and Stanko, testified that Pleš was church property from ancient times. The Prizren bishopric allegedly entrusted the property to four brothers, but two of them secretly sold their part to Progon for three buckets (*vedro*) of wine.

N: According to the Vrěviō the hill called Pleš was situated very close to Htětovo. Pleš is nowadays not preserved in the toponymy.

S: Popis na imotite, 291, art. 46.

B: Bubalo, Episkop, 47; Jireček, Staat, I, 22; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 210; Petrovski, Intertwined Legal System, 196, 204–205; Popis na imotite, 290–292, n. 23–26; Seliščev, Polog, 95–96, 101.

Budislav

Боудиславь

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He donated a field in Dubrava under the irrigation canal called after Brvěnica for the right to have a grave to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo.

N: Dubrava has survived as a field name and lies 1.5 km W from Fališe away. The village of Brvěnica (now Brvenica) is 4–4.5 km S/SE from Tetovo away.

S: Popis na imotite, 288, art. 30.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 58; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 267, 271; Kravari, Villes, 181, 186; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 169; Seliščev, Polog, 101; Trifunoski, Polog, 426–429; Živojinović, L'irrigation, 188.

Budimir

Боудимирь

(за Боудимирова конıа)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He donated his horse to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo for the sake of salvation. Bishop Ignatije sold his horse for a field above a furrow on the right side of the emperor's road, which was reaching the road called after the village of Lěška near Jablance.

N: The village of Jablance does not exist anymore and its position is unknown. The only thing, which is certain from the Vrĕviō, is the proximity to the road called after the village of Lĕška and the emperor's road. The exact location of the abandoned village Lĕška is not known. The farmland of the village is to be found in the area of the villages Mlačice, Htĕtovo, Hvališe, Želino, Krušica, Nikiforovec and Mogilica. It lay near Htĕtovska Reka and the emperor's road (*carev put*).

S: Popis na imotite, 286, art. 18.

B: Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 176; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 267, 271; Kravari, Villes, 195; Petrovski, Local roads, 464; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 152–155; Slaveva, „Brevno", 131.

Ckler(o)
Ц'клеро
(до Ц'клерове)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: His boundary mark was mentioned in the border delimitation of a field above the village of Trĕboš.

N: The village of Trĕboš (now Treboš) is 5 km E from Tetovo away.

S: Popis na imotite, 284, art. 8.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 57, 99–100; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Uroša III, 35; Jireček, Staat II, 25; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 224–225; Nikolić, Vlastelinstvo, 44–46; Petrovski, Intertwined Legal System, 206–208; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 125–129; Purković, Popis, 148; Radojčić, O pomeniku, 60–61; Seliščev, Polog, 100, 102; Slaveva, Diplomatičko-pravnite spomenici, 136, 156, 270–272, n. 31–37.

Čalapija Dmitr
Чалапиа Дмитрь

O: He obtained the authority of the village Mel by the mercy of the God and of the lord king.

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: There was a watermill in the vicinity of the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htĕtovo. It was built by Nikola Pravec and Dragoslav Bal. Dmitr Čalapija donated the watermill to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htĕtovo, because the mill was under his authority.

N: The village of Mel does not subsist any more. It was probably located near Htĕtovo.

S: Popis na imotite, 298–299, art. 84.

B: Angelov, Rost, 156; Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 52, 53, 77, n. 2; Bartusis, Land, 323, n. 54; Bartusis, Serbian pronoia, 191, n. 47; Bubalo, Pragmatic literacy, 236; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 270, 271; Kravari, Villes, 204–205; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 170–172; Popis na imotite, 298, n. 43–44; Seliščev, Polog, 95, 97–98; Slaveva, „Brevno", 129, 134.

Dabiživ

Дабижив

O: Judge (*sudija*).

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He was present at the time, when Dragija, the son of Strězo, together with Dragoslav, the son-in-law of Strězo, confirmed, that Strězo sold and donated his land to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo. The legal act was proved by the testimony of the witnesses: Miho Maznĕi, *Čelnik* Andronik, the blacksmith Stanc and Rad Bĕlogunik.

S: Popis na imotite, 297, art. 77.

B: Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 267, 271; Petrovski, Lokalnata vlast, 285–286; Selišč-ev, Polog, 97, 101.

Desislav

Десиславь

(под лозиѥмь Десиславвѣмь)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: His vineyard was above the plot of land, which belonged to Vlksan and his family.

S: Popis na imotite na Htetovskiot manastir od 1343 godina, 293, art. 49.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 55–56, 76–77, 125–126; Bartusis, Land, 507–508; Jireček, Staat I, 41; Kravari, Villes, 215–216; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 98–100; Purković, Popis, 136; Seliščev, Polog, 101; Slaveva, „Brevno", 127; Slaveva, Diplomatičko-pravnite spomenici, 134–135; Trifunoski, Polog, 371–376.

Dminko

Дмин'ко

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He lived in Mel. He donated a 30 *dnin* field under the traverse road for the salvation of the soul to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo.

N: The village of Mel does not subsist any more. It was located probably near Htětovo.

S: Popis na imotite, 288, art. 37.

B: Angelov, Rost, 156; Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 52, 53, 77, n. 2; Grković, Rečnik, 76; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 271; Kravari, Villes, 204–205; Petrovski, Local roads, 466; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 170–172; Popis na imotite, 298, n. 43; Seliščev, Po-log, 101; Slaveva, „Brevno", 129; Slaveva, Diplomatičko-pravnite spomenici, 170.

Dmitr

Дмитрь

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: He was the grandson of Krasev.

L: He lived in Želino. He donated the field called Trstěnica with meadows in Nikiforovec, which was situated in the vicinity of Vladimir's field, for the right to have a grave and tonsure to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo.

N: Nowadays the village of Želino, 8.5 km E/SE of Tetovo away. The village of Nikiforovec is no longer existent today. It was located near the deserted village of Krpeno.

S: Popis na imotite, 293, art. 53.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 38, 53, 57, 151; Grujić, Pološko-tetovska eparhija, 48; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 175, 177; Ilievska, Od toponimijata, 19; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 192, 206–207, 229; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 136, n. 335–336, 159–162; Purković, Popis, 93; Seliščev, Polog, 95, 99, 100; Slaveva, Diplomatičko-pravnite spomenici, 133–134, 317, n. 37, 440, n. 48; Trifunoski, Polog, 436–437; Živojinović, Estates, 83.

Dobraja

Добраia

(wть Добраю)

M: Dobraja.

O: Nun (kalogerica).

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: She sold a field for 12 *perper* to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo. Her land ran from the walnut called after the village of Krpeno to the road and to the furrow.

N: The village of Krpeno does not exist anymore. It is mentioned in several sources and therefore allows us diverse localisations: between Htětovo and Rěčice; in the neighborhood of the village Mlačice; near Htětovo and Hraštany.

S: Popis na imotite, 283, art. 3.

B: Angelov, Rost, 149; Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 38, 41, 49, 50, 57, 116–117, 151; Grujić, Pološko-Tetovska eparhija, 35, 48; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 175–176; Ilievska, Od toponimijata, 19, n. 21; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 199–200; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 134–135; Popis na imotite, 283, n. 5; Purković, Popis, 107; Seliščev, Polog, 98, 101; Slaveva, Diplomatičko-pravnite spomenici, 133, 315, n. 30, 317, n. 36; Trifunoski, Sela, 163–171.

Dobrota

Доброта

O: Priest.

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: His son was Rajan.

L: He donated a field near the land of Ubislav to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo for the right to have a grave and for the sake of salvation.

S: Popis na imotite, 297, art. 73.

B: Koprivica, Popovi, 59; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Seliščev, Polog, 101.

Dragača

Драгача

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He donated a field with a road in the middle for the right to have a grave to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htĕtovo.

S: Popis na imotite, 297, art. 75.

B: Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Seliščev, Polog, 101.

Dragan

Драган

(поред попа Драгана)

O: Priest.

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: Mentioned in the boundary description of the field, which was sold by Kaliman to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htĕtovo.

S: Popis na imotite, 296, art. 65.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 58; Koprivica, Popovi, 59; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 186; Seliščev, Polog, 101.

Dragčo

Драг'чо

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He donated one half of a 15 *pogon* field under Suhačja for the sake of salvation to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htĕtovo.

N: The exact location of the topographical entity Suhačja is unknown.

S: Popis na imotite, 284, art. 6.

B: Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 223; Seliščev, Polog, 101.

Dragija 1

Драгиꙗ

( )

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: His brother-in-law was Kuman. Identical with Dragija 2?

L: He sold, together with his brother-in-law Kuman, Rajan, another brother-in-law of Kuman, and Dragoslav, the husband of Kuman's sister, a field in the vicinity of the road called after the village of Lĕška and Nikiforovec to Neōfit, the *Ikonom* of the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htĕtovo, for 8 *perper*. The purchased land bordered on the church's big field (*stlp*).

N: The exact location of the abandoned village Lĕška is not known. The farmland of the village is to be found in the area of the villages Mlačice, Htĕtovo, Hvališe, Želino, Krušica, Nikiforovec and Mogilica. It lay near Htĕtovska Reka and the emperor's road (*carev*

put). The village of Nikiforovec is no longer existent today. It was located near the deserted village of Krpeno.

S: Popis na imotite, 296–297, art. 68.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 53, 57; Blagojević, Zemloradnja, 96–97; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 175, 176; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 192, 206–207; Petrovski, Local roads, 464; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 136, n. 335–336, 152–155; Seliščev, Polog, 101; Slaveva, „Brevno", 125–126; Wlainatz, Die agrar-rechtlichen Verhältnisse, 235, n. 1.

Dragija 2

Драгиꙗ

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: His father was Strězo. Identical with Dragija 1?

L: He, together with Dragoslav, the son-in-law of Strězo, confirmed in the presence of the Judge (*sudija*) Dabiživ, that his father sold and donated his land to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo. The legal act was proved by the testimony of the witnesses: Miho Mazněi, *Čelnik* Andronik, the blacksmith Stanc and Rad Bělogunik.

S: Popis na imotite, 297, art. 77.

B: Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Petrovski, Lokalnata vlast, 285–286; Seliščev, Polog, 97; Slaveva, „Brevno", 132.

Dragoman

Драгоманъ

(до коуплѣницѣ Драгомановѣ)
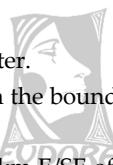
D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: His purchased estate is mentioned in the boundary description of the field of Rob from Želino.

N: Nowadays the village of Želino, 8.5 km E/SE of Tetovo away.

S: Popis na imotite, 287, art. 24.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 38, 151; Grujić, Pološko-tetovska eparhija, 48; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 177; Ilievska, Od toponimijata, 19; Kravari, Villes, 229; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 159–162; Purković, Popis, 93; Seliščev, Polog, 94, 99, 100, 101; Slaveva, Diplomatičko-pravnite spomenici, 133–134, 317, n. 37, 440, n. 48; Trifunoski, Polog, 434–437; Živojinović, Estates, 83.

Dragoslav 1

Драгославь

(оу пашеногꙗ моу Драгослава)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: His wife was the sister of Kuman. Identical with Dragoslav 2?

L: He sold, together with Kuman, the brother of his wife, and the brothers-in-law of Kuman, Dragija and Rajan, a field in the vicinity of the road called after the village of Lěška and Nikiforovec to Neōfit, the *Ikonom* of the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo, for 8 *perper*. The purchased land bordered on the church's big field (*stlp*).

N: The exact location of the abandoned village Lěška is not known. The farmland of the village is to be found in the area of the villages Mlačice, Htětovo, Hvališe, Želino, Krušica, Nikiforovec and Mogilica. It lay near Htětovska Reka and the emperor's road (*carev put*). The village of Nikiforovec is no longer existent today. It was located near the deserted village of Krpeno.

S: Popis na imotite, 296–297, art. 68.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 53, 57; Blagojević, Zemloradnja, 96–97; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 175, 176; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 267, 271; Kravari, Villes, 192, 206–207; Petrovski, Local roads, 464; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 136, n. 335–336, 152–155; Seliščev, Polog, 101; Slaveva, „Brevno", 125–126; Wlainatz, Die agrar-rechtlichen Verhältnisse, 235, n. 1.

Dragoslav 2

Драгославь

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: His father-in-law was Strězo. Identical with Dragoslav 1?

L: He, together with Dragija, the son of Strězo, confirmed in the presence of the Judge (*sudija*) Dabiživ, that Strězo sold and donated his land to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo. The legal act was proved by the testimony of the witnesses: Miho Maznĕi, Čelnik Andronik, the blacksmith Stanc and Rad Bělogunik.

S: Popis na imotite, 297, art. 77.

B: Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 267, 271; Petrovski, Lokalnata vlast, 285–286; Seliščev, Polog, 97, 101; Slaveva, „Brevno", 132.

Draiko

Драико

(за Драиковь гробь)

D: Died before summer 1343.

R: His sister was Radica.

L: After his death Radica donated the field called Mramorska to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo for the right to bury him.

S: Popis na imotite, 297, art. 70.

Draja

Драıа

(попа Драю)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

POWER IN LANDSCAPE. Geographic and
Digital Approaches on Historical Research
hg. von Mihailo St. Popović / Veronika Polloczek /
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L: The Serbian King Stefan Uroš IV Dušan donated, together with his son, the Young King Uroš, the church of St. Nikola near Jadvarce with the priest Draja, his family, place, boundaries and all rights to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo.

N: The village of Jadovarce (nowadays Jedoarce) is 4.5 km NE from Tetovo away.

S: Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 151, 125b–129b.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 49–50, 95; Grković, Rečnik, 83; Grujić, Pološko-tetovska eparhija, 47–48; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 173, 175; Ilievska, Od toponimijata, 19; Koprivica, Popovi, 58; Kravari, Villes, 195–196; Petković, Pregled, 216; Petrovski, Sredno-vekovni naselbi, 179–181; Purković, Popis, 98; Seliščev, Polog, 93, 98; Slaveva, Diploma-tičko-pravnite spomenici, 134, 318, n. 41; Trifunoski, Polog, 343–344; Živojinović, Estates, 84.

Drman

Дрьмань

(при Дрьмановѣ нивѣ)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: His field bordered on the estate of Fracil's children under Velgošt. His land is also mentioned in the boundary description of a 25 *zamet* field in Zlovadnica, which was sold by Manoil(o) Globica and Globica's brother to Bishop Ignatije for a cheap price.

N: The village of Velgošt does not exist anymore. It is to be sought between Trěboš, Drěnovec and Želino. Zlovadnica is in all probability identical with the field called Zlo-vadnica above Trěboš.

S: Popis na imotite, 294, art. 54; 295, art. 61.

B: Ilievska, Od toponimijata, 19, n. 20; Kravari, Villes, 226, 230; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 128–129, 167–168, 174; Popis na imotite, 287, n. 15; Seliščev, Polog, 95, 101.

Drobnjak Radoslav

Дробнꙗк Радославь

(два сына Радослава Дробнꙗка)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: His sons were Argir and Hran.

S: Popis na imotite, 296, art. 64.

B: Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 270, 271; Seliščev, Polog, 102; Slaveva, „Brevno", 134.

Dud(o)

Доудо

(Доудова сына)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: His son was Radoslav.

S: Popis na imotite, 298, art. 79.

B: Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268–269, 271; Seliščev, Polog, 101.

Fracil

Фрациль

(ѡтъ Фрацила, Фрацильва дьщи)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: He had children.

L: He donated a 4 *dnin* field between the field of Kanaděj(ev) and the road called after the village of Trěboš for the sake of salvation to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo. The children of Fracil donated a 5 *plug* field under Velgošt to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo. This land was in the vicinity of the field of Drman.

N: The village of Trěboš (now Treboš) is 5 km E from Tetovo away. The village of Velgošt does not exist anymore. It is to be sought between Trěboš, Drěnovec and Želino.

S: Popis na imotite, 284, art. 10; 294, art. 54.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 57, 99–100; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Uroša III, 35; Ilievska, Od toponimijata, 19, n. 20; Jireček, Staat II, 25; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 224–225, 226; Nikolić, Vlastelinstvo, 44–46; Petrovski, Inter-twined Legal System, 206–208; Petrovski, Local roads, 464; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 125–129, 174; Popis na imotite, 284, n. 9, 294, n. 33; Purković, Popis, 148; Radojčić, O pomeniku, 60–61; Seliščev, Polog, 100, 102; Slaveva, Diplomatičko-pravnite spomenici, 136, 156, 270–272, n. 31–37.

Galin

Галинь

(ѡд Галина)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: He was the father-in-law of Pardo 1.

L: He donated a field between two Mogilicas for the sake of salvation to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo. His land lay in the vicinity of the end of the furrow and ran from the willow tree to the road called after the village of Lěška and to the river.

N: Since the topographical entity Mogilica is mentioned as a boundary mark of the village Štenče in the chrysobull charter for the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo, it should be sought close-by of it. The exact location of the abandoned village Lěška is not known. The farmland of the village is to be found in the area of the villages Mlačice, Htě-tovo, Hvališe, Želino, Krušica, Nikiforovec and Mogilica. It lay near Htětovska Reka and the emperor's road (*carev put*).

S: Popis na imotite, 287, art. 26.

B: Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 149, 176; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 271; Kravari, Villes, 206; Petrovski, Local roads, 464; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 149, 152–155; Seliščev, Polog, 101.

Gbelon

Гбєлонь

(ѡдь Гбєлонини нивє)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: His land appears in the boundary description of the field of Kaliman.

S: Popis na imotite, 297, art. 69.

B: Seliščev, Polog, 102.

Geōrgi

Геѡрги

M: Geōrgi.

O: Bishop of Prizren.

D: There are several opinions regarding his tenure of office as a bishop. Radoslav M. Grujić states that he became bishop of Prizren after the conquest of Polog in 1282. Đorđe Bubalo argues that he was ordained bishop of Prizren after 1333 and before 1342. Janković suggests that he held his office until 1346.

L: He and Markuš requested the gathered local noblemen (*vlastele*) and people (*hora*) at the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo on 4th november of an unspecified year to swear to tell the truth concerning the disputed land located on the hill called Pleš. After the testimonies of witnesses confirmed the church's possession of the hill Pleš, Geōrgi gave a speech to the present noblemen, where he declared himself as a real master of the local church estate.

N: According to the Vrěviō the hill called Pleš was situated very close to Htětovo. Pleš is nowadays not preserved in the toponymy.

S: Popis na imotite, 290–292, art. 46.

B: Bubalo, Episkop, 45–52; Grujić, Pološko-tetovska eparhija, 42, 45; Janković, Episkopije, 145–146; Jireček, Staat, I, 22; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 270, 271; Kravari, Villes, 210; Petrovski, Intertwined Legal System, 196, 203–209; Popis na imotite, 289–290, n. 20–22, 292, n. 29; Seliščev, Polog, 95–96.

Gjuro

Гюро

(ѡд Гюрою, ѡть Гюрою)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: His sister-in-law was Radoslava. He had relatives.

L: He sold a field in Nikiforovec above Srědorěk for a horse to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo. At the time, when Nikodim was Abbot of the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo, Gjuro, together with his sister-in-law Radoslava, sold one half of a field to the monastery. The second half was purchased from their relatives. The monastery payed for the entire field 27 *perper*. The land was situated on the left side of the emperor's road and reached the domain of Strězo and the road called after the village of

Lěška. He, together with Radun and the sons of Polelěj, sold a field above a furrow on the right side of the emperor's road, which was reaching the road called after the village of Lěška near Jablance, to the Bishop Ignatije for the horse of Budimir.

N: The village of Nikiforovec is no longer existent today. It was located near the deserted village of Krpeno. The topographical entity Srědorěk is probably identical with Sadarek/ Sedarek near Želino, which survived as a field name. The exact location of the abandoned village Lěška is not known. The farmland of the village is to be found in the area of the villages Mlačice, Htětovo, Hvališe, Želino, Krušica, Nikiforovec and Mogilica. It lay near Htětovska Reka and the emperor's road (*carev put*). The village of Jablance does not exist any more and its position is unknown. The only thing, which is certain from the Vrěviō, is the proximity to the road called after the village of Lěška and the emperor's road.

S: Popis na imotite, 286, art. 18, 19; 288, art. 38.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 53, 57; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 175, 176; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268; Kravari, Villes, 192, 195, 206–207, 222; Petrovski, Local roads, 464; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 136, n. 335–336, 152–155; Seliščev, Polog, 101; Slaveva, „Brevno", 131, 132; Trifunoski, Polog, 434.

Globica Manoil(o)
Глобица Маноило
(оу Маноила Глобице)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: He had a brother.

L: He, together with his brother, sold a 25 *zamet* field in Zlovadnica under the church's field, which was reaching the boundary of Drman, for a cheap price to the Bishop Ignatije.

N: Zlovadnica is in all probability identical with the field called Zlovadnica above Trěboš.

S: Popis na imotite, 295, art. 61.

B: Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 270, 271; Kravari, Villes, 230; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 128–129, 167–168; Popis na imotite, 287, n. 15; Seliščev, Polog, 95, 102.

Goislav
Гоиславь
(оу Гоислава)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: He had a family. He was probably related to Radoslav.

L: He sold, together with his entire family, Radoslav, Radoslav's niece and Radoslav's son Ōbrět(o), the field called Golěma to Neōfit, the *Ikonom* of the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo, for 2 *perper*.

S: Popis na imotite, 298, art. 79.

B: Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 267, 271; Seliščev, Polog, 99, 101.

Gōn

Гѡнь

(ѹ Гѡна)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: His wife was Theōdora 2.

L: He, together with his wife Theōdora 2, sold the field called Gumnište to Bishop Ignatije for 8 *perper* and 9 *run* of wool.

S: Popis na imotite, 296, art. 63.

B: Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Seliščev, Polog, 95, 101; Slaveva, „Brevno", 131.

Groz(d)ěj

Грозѣи

(ѹ Грозѣиа)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He, together with Kalojan 1, sold a 30 *zamet* field with meadow above Carev Studenc to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo for 28 *perper*.

N: The toponym Carev Studenc is nowadays unknown. The appearence of Carev Studenc in the Vrěviō indicates that it should be sought between Lešok, Banic and Velgošt.

S: Popis na imotite, 285, art. 12.

B: Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 183; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 166–167, 176–178; Popis na imotite, 285, n. 10; Seliščev, Polog, 99, 101; Slaveva, „Brevno", 131; Trifunoski, Polog, 432.

Hran

Хран

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: His father was Radoslav Drobnjak. The name of his brother was Argir.

L: He served as a witness in the sale transaction of a field in Nikiforovec, which was sold by Theōdora 3 and her daughter Jelena to the Abbots of the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo, Theōktist and Ignatije, for 10 *perper*.

N: The village of Nikiforovec is no longer existent today. It was located near the deserted village of Krpeno.

S: Popis na imotite, 296, art. 64.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 53, 57; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 175; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 271; Kravari, Villes, 192, 206–207; Petrovski, Manastirski imoti, 286; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 136, n. 335–336; Seliščev, Polog, 101; Slaveva, „Brevno", 134; Slaveva, Diplomatičko-pravnite spomenici, 296, n. 40.

Hranislav

Храниславь

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: His brother was Nikolic.

L: He, together with his brother Nikolic, granted a 6 *zamet* field in Dub velii beyond Mlačice to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htĕtovo for the right to have a grave and for the perpetuation of their memory. He donated a field in Hobot to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htĕtovo for the right to have a grave and for the sake of salvation.

N: The exact location of Dub Velii and Hobot is unknown, but due to the context of the document, it is likely, that it was situated near Mlačice. The territory of nowadays non-existent village Mlačice should be sought near the water mouth of Htĕtovska Rĕka in the Vardar River. Marija Koprivica proposes another localisation. She assumes that the village Mlačice was in the vicinity of the villages of Hvališe and Krušica.

S: Popis na imotite, 298, art. 81, 82.

B: Grujić, Pološko-tetovska eparhija, 48; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 149, 176; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 267, 271; Kravari, Villes, 186, 189, 192, 205; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 144–146, 160; Purković, Popis, 118; Seliščev, Polog, 99, 102; Slaveva, Diplomatičko-pravnite spomenici, 132, 312, n. 15, 439, n. 47; Živojinović, Estates, 84.

Hrso

Хрьсо

(Хрьсовь зеть)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: The father-in-law of Nikola 2.

S: Popis na imotite, 284, art. 5.

B: Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Seliščev, Polog, 102.

Ignatije

Игнати, Игнатие

()

M: Ignatije.

O: In Vrĕviō mentioned only as bishop. The charter for the monastery in Gračanica does not give a strong support for the identification of Ignatije with his namesake, who was Bishop of Lipljan. Ignatije held probably the abbot's office of the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htĕtovo before his career as bishop.

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He purchased a field above a furrow on the right side of the emperor's road, which was reaching the road called after the village of Lĕška near Jablance, from Gjuro, Radun and the sons of Polelĕj for the horse of Budimir. A certain An'drijan, son-in-law of Pardo, sold the rest of the field called Zlovadnica above Trĕboš to Bishop Ignatije for a mare and 2 *perper*. The field bordered on the old furrow and on the road called after the village Poroj. Bishop Ignatije bought the field called Ilovica under Drĕnovec and under a road from Pardo Kosta for 18 *perper*. He acquired a meadow under Velgošt and under a road from Pardo Kosta for a horse and 30 *perper*. He obtained a 25 *zamet* field in Zlovadnica

under the church's field, which was reaching the boundary of Drman, inexpensively from Manoil(o) Globica and Globica's brother. A certain Gōn, with his wife Theōdora 2, sold the field called Gumnište to Ignatije for 8 *perper* and 9 *run* of wool. Ignatije bought also the rest of a field in Nikiforovec near the church's field, which belonged to Theōdora 3 and her daughter Jelena, for 10 *perper*. The bishop was also responsible for the written record of this sale transaction. The act was signed in the presence of the witnesses Kalojan 2 from Lěška and the two sons of Radoslav Drobnjak, Argir and Hran.

N: The village of Jablance does not exist any more and its position is unknown. The only thing, which is certain from the Vrěviō, is the proximity to the road called after the village of Lěška and the emperor's road. The exact location of the abandoned village Lěška is not known. The farmland of the village is to be found in the area of the villages Mlačice, Htětovo, Hvališe, Želino, Krušica, Nikiforovec and Mogilica. It lay near Htětovska Reka and the emperor's road (*carev put*). The village Trěboš (now Treboš) is 5 km E and Poroj 3 km NE from Tetovo away. The field names Drenovec and Drunavec between Tetovo and Poroj could be interpreted as traces of the deserted village. The village of Velgošt does not exist anymore. It is to be sought between Trěboš, Drěnovec and Želino. Zlovadnica is with all probability identical with the field called Zlovadnica above Trěboš. The village of Nikiforovec is no longer existent today. It was located near the deserted village of Krpeno.

S: Popis na imotite, 286, art. 18; 287, art. 22; 293, art. 51, 52; 295, art. 61; 296, art. 63, 64.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 53, 57, 99–100; Blagojević, Zemloradnja, 188; Bubalo, O nazivu, 193; Grujić, Pološko-tetovska eparhija, 46–48; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 175, 176, 178; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Uroša III, 35; Ilievska, Od toponimijata, 16, 19, n. 20, 22; Janković, Episkopije, 41, 113, 147–148; Jireček, Staat II, 25; Koprivica, Polog, 76; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 186, 192, 195, 206–207, 211, 224–225, 226, 230; Nikolić, Vlastelinstvo, 44–46; Opšta hrisovulja, 98; Petrovski, Intertwined Legal System, 206–208; Petrovski, Local roads, 464, 465; Petrovski, Manastirski imoti, 286; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 125–129, 136, n. 335–336, 152–155, 167–169, 172–173, 174; Popis na imotite, 286, n. 13, 287, n. 15, 296, n. 40; Purković, Popis, 90, 130, 148; Purković, Srpski episkopi, 32; Radojčić, O pomeniku, 60–61; Seliščev, Polog, 95, 99, 100; Slaveva, „Brevno", 126, 131, 134; Slaveva, Diplomatičko-pravnite spomenici, 136, 156, 270–272, n. 31–37, 440, n. 50; Svetoarhanđelovska hrisovulja, 51, 203; Trifunoski, Polog, 349–350, 355.

Isaha
Исаха
M: Isaha.
O: Monk.
D: Probably died before summer 1343.
R: His wife was Isašina.

L: He donated his court in Sedlarevo with meadows, oak forest, mill, pasture and all boundaries and rights to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htĕtovo. This endowment was confirmed by the Kefalija of Polog Vladoje. According to the Bogorodica Htĕtovska charter he and his wife granted one fourth of the village Sedlarevo with all boundaries, rights, mills, meadows and an enclosure to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htĕtovo for tonsure.

N: The information from the Vrĕviō and the chrysobull charter regarding the village of Sedlarevo are very sparse and offer therefore several options for localisation. Marija Koprivica proposes today's Sedlarce near the Suva Gora mountain range. Several researchers claim that Sedlarevo is identical with Gorno Sedlarce or Dolno Sedlarce. Miodrag Al. Purković argues for Sedlarevo near Tetovo.

S: Popis na imotite, 294–295, art. 56; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 149, 65b – 150, 70b.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija 36, 52; Blagojević, Državna uprava, 252–253; Bubalo, O nazivu, 186–187; Grujić, Pološko-tetovska eparhija, 48; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 174, 177; Ilievska, Od toponimijata, 18; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Petrovski, Lokalnata vlast, 281–283; Petrovski, Manastirski imoti, 286; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 155–158; Popis na imotite, 294, n. 34, 295, n. 35–36; Purković, Popis, 139; Seliščev, Polog, 94, 97, 101; Slaveva, „Brevno", 122, 124, 127, 133; Slaveva, Diplomatičko-pravnite spomenici, 133, 315, n. 31, 440, n. 52; Trifunoski, Polog, 424–426; Wlainatz, Die agrar-rechtlichen Verhältnisse, 119, n. 6.

Isaije
Исаиѥ
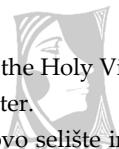
M: Isaije.

O: Abbot (*Igumen*) of the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htĕtovo.

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He bought the field called Kraimirovo selište in Carev Studenc from the daughters of Kraimir, Kjura and Jera and from their children Vitomir, Lei, Mil and Roman during starvation for two *kbl* of rye, a *mĕh* of whey and a *polutk* of bacon. This was attested by Strĕzo, Vlad, Lĕto, Kosta, a certain priest, the son-in-law of Ljuj, and Janic from Velgošt.

N: The toponym Carev Studenc is nowadays unknown. The appearence of Carev Studenc in the Vrĕviō indicates that it should be sought between Lešok, Banic and Velgošt.

S: Popis na imotite, 298, art. 78.

B: Blagojević, Zemloradnja, 345; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 183; Petrovski, Manastirski imoti, 286; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 166–167, 176–178; Seliščev, Polog, 95; Slaveva, „Brevno", 131; Trifunoski, Polog, 432.

Isašina
Исашина
(калоуггерицоу Исашиноу)

M: Isašina.

O: nun.

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: Her husband was Isaha.

L: According to the Bogorodica Htětovska charter she and Isaha granted one fourth of the village Sedlarevo with all boundaries, rights, mills, meadows and an enclosure to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo for tonsure. The monastery was in turn obliged to took care of her until her death.

N: The information from the Vrěviō and the chrysobull charter regarding the village of Sedlarevo are very sparse and offer therefore several options for localisation. Marija Koprivica proposes today's Sedlarce near the Suva Gora mountain range. Several researchers claim that Sedlarevo is identical with Gorno Sedlarce or Dolno Sedlarce. Miodrag Al. Purković argues for Sedlarevo near Tetovo.

S: Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 149, 65b – 150, 72b.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija 36, 52; Bubalo, O nazivu, 186–187; Grujić, Pološko-tetovska eparhija, 48; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 174, 177; Ilievska, Od toponimijata, 18; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 155–158; Purković, Popis, 139; Slaveva, „Brevno", 122; Slaveva, Diplomatičko-pravnite spomenici, 133, 315, n. 31, 440, n. 52; Trifunoski, Polog, 424–426.

Janaja

Ианаіа

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: She donated a plot of land near the field of Dobrota to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo for the sake of salvation, because she did not have her childbirth yet.

S: Popis na imotite, 297, art. 74.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 55–56, 76–77, 125–126; Bartusis, Land, 507–508; Grković, Rečnik, 295; Jireček, Staat I, 41; Kravari, Villes, 215–216; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 98–100; Slaveva, „Brevno", 133; Slaveva, Diplomatičko-pravnite spomenici, 134–135; Trifunoski, Polog, 371–376.

Janic

Іаницъ

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He lived in Velgošt. He appeared as a witness in the case of the sale transaction of the so-called Kraimirovo selište in Carev Studenc.

N: The village of Velgošt does not exist anymore. It was located close to Trěboš, Drěnovec and Želino. The toponym Carev Studenc is nowadays unknown. The appearence of Carev Studenc in the Vrěviō indicates that it should be sought between Lešok, Banic and Velgošt.

S: Popis na imotite, 298, art. 78.

B: Blagojević, Zemloradnja, 345; Ilievska, Od toponimijata, 19, n. 20; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 183, 226; Petrovski, Manastirski imoti, 286; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 166–167, 174, 176–178; Seliščev, Polog, 95; Slaveva, „Brevno", 134; Trifunoski, Polog, 432.

Jelena

Ѥлєна

(оу ѹтєрє ѥи Ѥлєнє)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: Her mother was Theōdora 3.

L: She, together with her mother Theōdora, sold a field in Nikiforovec near the church's field to the Abbot of the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo for 10 *perper*. The rest of their field was purchased by the bishop Ignatije. The bishop was also responsible for the written record. The act was signed in the presence of the witnesses Kalojan 2 from Lěška and the two sons of Radoslav Drobnjak, Argir and Hran.

N: The village of Nikiforovec is no longer existent today. It was located near the deserted village of Krpeno.

S: Popis na imotite, 296, art. 64.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 53, 57; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 175; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 192, 206–207; Petrovski, Manastirski imoti, 286; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 136, n. 335–336; Popis na imotite, 296, n. 40.

Jera

Ѥра

(оу сєстрє ѥи Ѥрє)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: Her father was Kraimir. Her sister was Kjura 2. Kjura 2 and Jera had children. Their names were Vitomir, Lei, Mil and Roman 2.

L: She sold, together with her sister Kjura 2 and their children Vitomir, Lei, Mil and Roman, during starvation, the field called Kraimirovo selište in Carev Studenc to the Abbot of the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo for two *kbl* of rye, a *měh* of whey and a *polutk* of bacon. This was attested by Strězo, Vlad, Lěto, Kosta, a certain priest, the son-in-law of Ljuj and Janic from Velgošt.

N: The toponym Carev Studenc is nowadays unknown. The appearence of Carev Studenc in the Vrěviō indicates that it should be sought between Lešok, Banic and Velgošt.

S: Popis na imotite, 298, art. 78.

B: Blagojević, Zemloradnja, 345; Kravari, Villes, 183; Petrovski, Manastirski imoti, 286; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 166–167, 176–178; Seliščev, Polog, 95, 101; Slaveva, „Brevno", 131; Trifunoski, Polog, 432.

Kaliman

Калиманъ

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: He was the grandson of Sulim(a).

L: He donated a field near the willow of Progon to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo for the right to bury Trošan. His land ran from the field of Gbelonin to the field of Sopotnik. He sold a field above Dubrava beyond the field of priest Dragan to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo. The administration of the monastery did not pay the arranged amount of money. Thereupon he declared not to demand the rest of the money.

N: Dubrava survived as a field name and lies 1.5 km W from Fališe away.

S: Popis na imotite, 296, Art. 65; 297, art. 69.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 58; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 271; Kravari, Villes, 186.

Kalinik

Калиныкъ, Калиникъ

E: Kyr.

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He lived in Modriče. According to the so-called Nomic charter, preserved in the Vrěviō, he was among the local noblemen (*vlastele*) and people (*hora*) gathered at the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo on 4th November of an unspecified year. He was asked together with others by the Bishop of Prizren, Geōrgi, and Markuš, to swear to tell the truth concerning the disputed land located on the hill called Pleš. He acted also as a witness after the decision was made, that the property on the hill Pleš belongs to the church.

N: Tomo Tomoski, Lidija Slaveva, Vassiliki Kravari and Boban Petrovski believe that Modriče is identical with todays Pirok. According to the Vrěviō the hill called Pleš was situated very close to Htětovo. Pleš is nowadays not preserved in the toponymy.

S: Popis na imotite, 289, 291, 292, Art. 46.

B: Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 149, 176–177; Janković, Episkopije, 57; Jireček, Staat, I, 22; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 271; Kravari, Villes, 205–206, 210; Loma, Toponimija, 149–150; Petrovski, Intertwined Legal System, 196; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 113–116; Popis na imotite, 289–290, n. 20; Seliščev, Polog, 88, 95–96, 103; Slaveva, Diplomatičko-pravnite spomenici, 150; Tomoski, Prilog, 255–258.

Kalojan 1

Калоıанъ

(ѿтъ Калоıана)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He, together with Groz(d)ěj, sold a 30 *zamet* field with meadow above Carev Studenc to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo for 28 *perper*.

N: The toponym Carev Studenc is nowadays unknown. The appearence of Carev Studenc in the the Vrĕviō indicates that it should be sought between Lešok, Banic and Velgošt.
S: Popis na imotite, 285, art. 12.
B: Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 183; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 166–167, 176–178; Popis na imotite, 285, n. 10; Seliščev, Polog, 99, 101; Slaveva, „Brevno", 131; Trifunoski, Polog, 432.

Kalojan 2
Калоιанъ
D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.
L: He lived in the village Lěška. He served as a witness in the sale transaction of a field in Nikiforovec, which was sold by Theōdora 3 and her daughter Jelena to the abbots of the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htĕtovo, Theōktist and Ignatije, for 10 *perper*.
N: The exact location of the abandoned village Lěška is not known. The farmland of the village is to be found in the area of the villages Mlačice, Htĕtovo, Hvališe, Želino, Krušica, Nikiforovec and Mogilica. It lay near Htĕtovska Reka and the emperor's road (*carev put*). The village of Nikiforovec is no longer existent today. It was located near the deserted village of Krpeno.
S: Popis na imotite, 296, art. 64.
B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 53, 57; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 175, 176; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 192, 206–207; Petrovski, Local roads, 464; Petrovski, Manastirski imoti, 286; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 136, n. 335–336, 152–155; Popis na imotite, 296, n. 40; Seliščev, Polog, 101; Slaveva, „Brevno", 134.

Kalojan 3
Калоιанъ
D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.
L: According to the so-called Nomic charter, preserved in Vrĕviō, he was among the local noblemen (*vlastele*) and people (*hora*) gathered at the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htĕtovo on 4th November of an unspecified year. He was asked together with others by the Bishop of Prizren, Geōrgi, and Markuš, to swear to tell the truth concerning the disputed land located on the hill called Pleš.
N: According to the Vrĕviō the hill called Pleš was situated very close to Htĕtovo. Pleš is nowadays not preserved in the toponymy.
S: Popis na imotite, 289, art. 46.
B: Jireček, Staat, I, 22; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 210; Petrovski, Intertwined Legal System, 196; Popis na imotite, 289–290, n. 20; Seliščev, Polog, 95–96, 101.

Kanadĕj(ev)
Канадѣıевъ
(ѿь Канадѣıеве ниве, до Канадѣıа)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He possessed a field, which bordered on the field of Fracil. His boundary mark is mentioned in the border delimitation of the field of monk Leondij.

S: Popis na imotite, 284, art. 10; 285, art. 15.

B: Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 149, 52b, 176; Kravari, Villes, 200; Trifunoski, Sela, 156, 166.

Kjura 1
Кюра
(wть Кюре, до Кюрине)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: She donated, together with Kostic, the field called Monohorav near Krušica for the salvation of the soul to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo. Their land ran from the lower road and from Dubec to the purchased possession of Stanko. Her purchased estate is also mentioned in the boundary description of the field of Branilo from Želino.

N: The village Krušica does not exist anymore. It was apparently located in the area of the deserted village Krušojca/Kruševica, 1.5 km south of the village Dolno Sedlarce. The topographical entity Dubec was evidently in the neighborhood of Htětovo, Dub Velii and Krušica.

S: Popis na imotite, 285–286, art. 17; 287, art. 23.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 38, 151; Grujić, Pološko-tetovska eparhija, 48; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 149, 52b, 176, 177; Ilievska, Od toponimijata, 19; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 186, 200, 229; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 159–162; Popis na imotite, 287, n. 16; Purković, Popis, 93; Seliščev, Polog, 94, 99, 100, 101; Slaveva, „Brevno“, 131; Slaveva, Diplomatičko-pravnite spomenici, 133–134, 317, n. 37, 440, n. 48; Trifunoski, Polog, 434–437; Trifunoski, Sela, 156, 166; Živojinović, Estates, 83.
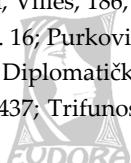
Kjura 2
Кюра
(оу Кюре)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: Her father was Kraimir. Her sister was Jera. Kjura and Jera had children. Their names were Vitomir, Lei, Mil and Roman. Identical with Kjura 1?

L: She sold, together with her sister Jera and their children Vitomir, Lei, Mil and Roman 2, during starvation, the field called Kraimirovo selište in Carev Studenc to the Abbot of the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo for two *kbl* of rye, a *měh* of whey and a *polutk* of bacon. This was attested by Strězo, Vlad, Lěto, Kosta, a certain priest, the son-in-law of Ljuj and Janic from Velgošt.

N: The toponym Carev Studenc is nowadays unknown. The appearence of Carev Studenc in the Vrěviō indicates that it should be sought between Lešok, Banic and Velgošt.

S: Popis na imotite, 298, art. 78.

B: Blagojević, Zemloradnja, 345; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 183; Petrovski, Manastirski imoti, 286; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 166–167, 176–178; Seliščev, Polog, 95, 101; Slaveva, „Brevno“, 131; Trifunoski, Polog, 432.

Kjurohna
Кюрохна
(до Кюрох'нине ниве, Кюрохнина сына)
D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.
R: She had a son, whose name was Kuman.
L: Her land is mentioned in the border delimitation of the field Monohorav near Krušica.
N: The village Krušica does not exist anymore. It was apparently located in the area of the deserted village Krušojca/Kruševica, 1.5 km south of the village Dolno Sedlarce.
S: Popis na imotite, 285–286, art. 17; 296–297, art. 68.
B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 57; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 149, 52b, 176; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 271; Kravari, Villes, 200, 203; Seliščev, Polog, 99, 100; Trifunoski, Sela, 156, 166.

Kosta
Коста
D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.
L: He appeared as a witness in the case of the sale transaction of the so-called Kraimirovo selište in Carev Studenc.
N: The toponym Carev Studenc is nowadays unknown. The appeerence of Carev Studenc in the Vrěviō indicates that it should be sought between Lešok, Banic and Velgošt.
S: Popis na imotite, 298, art. 78.
B: Blagojević, Zemloradnja, 345; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 183; Petrovski, Manastirski imoti, 286; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 166–167, 176–178; Seliščev, Polog, 95, 101; Slaveva, „Brevno“, 134; Trifunoski, Polog, 432.

Kosta Pardo
Коста Пардо
(оу Парда Косте)
D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.
R: His son-in-law was Anʾdrijan?
L: He sold the field called Zlovadnica above Trěboš to Sava Surkiš. The field bordered on the old furrow and on the road called after the village Poroj. He sold the field called Ilovica under Drěnovec and under a road to the Bishop Ignatije for 18 *perper*. He vended also a meadow under Velgošt and under a road to Bishop Ignatije for a horse and 30 *perper*.

N: The village Trěboš (now Treboš) is 5 km E and Poroj 3 km NE from Tetovo away. The field names Drenovec and Drunavec between Tetovo and Poroj could be interpreted as traces of the deserted village. The village of Velgošt does not exist any more. It is to be sought between Trěboš, Drěnovec and Želino.

S: Popis na imotite, 284, art. 22; 293, art. 51, 52.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 57, 99–100; Blagojević, Zemloradnja, 188; Grujić, Pološko-tetovska eparhija, 47–48; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 178; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Uroša III, 35; Ilievska, Od toponimijata, 16, 19, n. 20, 22; Jireček, Staat II, 25; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 270, 271; Kravari, Villes, 186, 211, 224–225, 226; Nikolić, Vlastelinstvo, 44–46; Opšta hrisovulja, 98; Petrovski, Intertwined Legal System, 206–208; Petrovski, Local roads, 465; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 125–129, 167–169, 172–173; Popis na imotite, 287, n. 15; Purković, Popis, 90, 130, 148; Radojčić, O pomeniku, 60–61; Seliščev, Polog, 95, 99, 100, 102; Slaveva, „Brevno", 126; Slaveva, Diplomatičko-pravnite spomenici, 136, 156, 270–272, n. 31–37, 440, n. 50; Svetoarhanđelovska hrisovulja, 51, 203; Trifunoski, Polog, 349–350, 355.

Kostic

Костиць

(ѿ Костица)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He donated, together with Kjura, the field called Monohorav near Krušica for the salvation of the soul to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htĕtovo. Their land ran from the lower road and from Dubec to the purchased possession of Stanko.

N: The village Krušica does not exist anymore. It was apparently located in the area of the deserted village Krušojca/Kruševica, 1.5 km south of the village Dolno Sedlarce. The topographical entity Dubec was evidently in the neighborhood of Htĕtovo, Dub Velii and Krušica.

S: Popis na imotite, 285–286, art. 17.

B: Grković, Imena, 183; Grković, Rečnik, 113; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 149, 52b, 176; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 271; Kravari, Villes, 186, 200; Seliščev, Polog, 99, 100; Trifunoski, Sela, 156, 166.

Kovač(ev)

Ковач(ев)

(до Ковачеве меге)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: His boundary mark bordered on the enclosure, which belonged to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htĕtovo.

S: Popis na imotite, 283, art. 1.

B: Popis na imotite, 283, n. 2; Slaveva, „Brevno", 126–127.

Kraimir

Краимирь

(Краимирово селище)

D: Died before the summer of 1343.

R: His daughters were Kjura 2 and Jera. He had four grandsons. Their names were Roman 2, Lei, Mil and Vitomir.

L: He possessed a property in Carev Studenc. After his death, his estate was called Kraimirovo selište, probably due to the fact, that it was abandoned.

N: The toponym Carev Studenc is nowadays unknown. The appearence of Carev Studenc in the Vrĕviō indicates that it should be sought between Lešok, Banic and Velgošt.

S: Popis na imotite, 298, art. 78.

B: Blagojević, Zemloradnja, 345; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 267, 271; Kravari, Villes, 183; Petrovski, Manastirski imoti, 286; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 166–167, 176–178; Seliščev, Polog, 95, 101; Trifunoski, Polog, 432.

Krasev

Красевь

(до Красеве ниве)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: He was the grandfather of Dmitr.

L: He lived in Želino. His field is mentioned in the boundary description of the donated field of Vladimir in Nikiforovec.

N: Nowadays the village of Želino, 8.5 km E/SE of Tetovo away. The village of Nikiforovec is no longer existent today. It was located near the deserted village of Krpeno.

S: Popis na imotite, 288, art. 31; 293, art. 53.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 53, 57; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 175; Kravari, Villes, 192, 206–207; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 136, n. 335–336; Seliščev, Polog, 101.

Krivopor(ov)

Кривопор(ов)

(до Кривопорове меге)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: His boundary mark bordered on the enclosure, which belonged to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htĕtovo.

S: Popis na imotite, 283, art. 1.

B: Popis na imotite, 283, n. 2; Slaveva, „Brevno", 126–127.

Krpen

Крьпень

(wтъ Крьпене)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He sold a 15 *pogon* field under Lěšt to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo.

N: Lěšt should be sought SE of Tetovo in the area between Hvališe and Staro Želynje. Lidija Slaveva believes, that Lešt is identical with nowadays villages Dolna and Gorna Lešnica, located S of Želino.

S: Popis na imotite, 283, art. 2.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 57; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 269; Kravari, Villes, 203; Seliščev, Polog, 99, 101; Slaveva, Diplomatičko-pravnite spomenici, 283, n. 3–4.

Kuman
Коуманъ
(оу Коумана)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: He was the son of Kjurohna. His sister was married to Dragoslav. His brothers-in-law were Dragija and Rajan.

L: He sold, together with Dragoslav, the husband of his sister, and his brothers-in-law, Dragija and Rajan, a field in the vicinity of the road called after the village of Lěška and Nikiforovec to Neōfit, the *Ikonom* of the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo, for 8 *perper*. The purchased land bordered on the church's big field (*stlp*).

N: The exact location of the abandoned village Lěška is not known. The farmland of the village is to be found in the area of the villages Mlačice, Htětovo, Hvališe, Želino, Krušica, Nikiforovec and Mogilica. It lay near Htětovska Reka and the emperor's road (*carev put*). The village of Nikiforovec is no longer existent today. It was located near the deserted village of Krpeno.

S: Popis na imotite, 296–297, art. 68.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 53, 57; Blagojević, Zemloradnja, 96–97; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 175, 176; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 271; Kravari, Villes, 192, 206–207; Petrovski, Local roads, 464; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 136, n. 335–336, 152–155; Slaveva, „Brevno", 125–126; Wlainatz, Die agrar-rechtlichen Verhältnisse, 235, n. 1.

Lei
Леи
(оу Леıа)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: He was the son of Kjura 2 or Jera. He had three brothers.Their names were Roman 2, Mil and Vitomir.

L: He sold, together with his brothers, Kjura 2 and Jera, during starvation, the field called Kraimirovo selište in Carev Studenc to the Abbot of the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo for two *kbl* of rye, a *měh* of whey and a *polutk* of bacon. This was attested by Strězo, Vlad, Lěto, Kosta, a certain priest, the son-in-law of Ljuj, and Janic from Velgošt.

N: The toponym Carev Studenc is nowadays unknown. The appearence of Carev Studenc in the Vrěviō indicates that it should be sought between Lešok, Banic and Velgošt.

S: Popis na imotite, 298, art. 78.

B: Blagojević, Zemloradnja, 345; Kravari, Villes, 183; Petrovski, Manastirski imoti, 286; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 166–167, 176–178; Seliščev, Polog, 95; Trifunoski, Polog, 432.

Leō

λєѡ

(Лєѡвь зєть)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: He was the father-in-law of Thom(a).

S: Popis na imotite, 288, art. 33.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 57; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268; Kravari, Villes, 203; Seliščev, Polog, 99–100; Slaveva, Diplomatičko-pravnite spomenici, 283, n. 3.

Leondije

Лєонѧиѥ

M: Leondije.

O: Monk (kaloger).

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He donated a field beyond the village of Krušica and the road to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo. His land ran from the boundary mark of Sipundin to the boundary mark of Kanaděj.

N: The village Krušica does not exist anymore. It was apparently located in the area of the deserted village Krušojca/Kruševica, 1.5 km south of the village Dolno Sedlarce.

S: Popis na imotite, 285, art. 15.

B: Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 149, 52b, 176; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 200; Trifunoski, Sela, 156, 166.

Lěto

лѣто

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He appeared as a witness in the case of the sale transaction of the so-called Kraimirovo selište in Carev Studenc.

N: The toponym Carev Studenc is nowadays unknown. The appearence of Carev Studenc in the Vrěviō indicates that it should be sought between Lešok, Banic and Velgošt.

S: Popis na imotite, 298, art. 78.

B: Blagojević, Zemloradnja, 345; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268–271; Kravari, Villes, 183; Petrovski, Manastirski imoti, 286; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 166–167, 176–178; Seliščev, Polog, 95, 101; Slaveva, „Brevno", 134; Trifunoski, Polog, 432.

Ljuja

Люіа

(Люневь зеть)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: His son-in-law, a priest without name, appeared as a witness in the case of the sale transaction of the so-called Kraimirovo selište in Carev Studenc.

N: The toponym Carev Studenc is nowadays unknown. The appearence of Carev Studenc in the Vrěviō indicates that it should be sought between Lešok, Banic and Velgošt.

S: Popis na imotite, 298, art. 78.

B: Blagojević, Zemloradnja, 345; Grković, Rečnik, 123; Kravari, Villes, 183; Petrovski, Manastirski imoti, 286; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 166–167, 176–178; Seliščev, Polog, 95; Trifunoski, Polog, 432.

Lžo

Льжо

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He, together with Bratijan, donated a field in the vicinity of the field of Voislav for the sake of salvation to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo.

S: Popis na imotite, 288, art. 36.

B: Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 270, 271; Seliščev, Polog, 101.

Makarije

Макарие

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: According to the so-called Nomic charter, preserved in Vrěviō, he was among the local noblemen (*vlastele*) and people (*hora*) gathered at the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo on 4th November of an unspecified year. He was asked together with others by the Bishop of Prizren, Geōrgi, and Markuš, to swear to tell the truth concerning the disputed land located on the hill called Pleš.

N: According to the Vrěviō the hill called Pleš was situated very close to Htětovo. Pleš is nowadays not preserved in the toponymy.

S: Popis na imotite, 289, Art. 46.

B: Jireček, Staat, I, 22; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 210; Petrovski, Intertwined Legal System, 196; Popis na imotite, 289–290, n. 20; Seliščev, Polog, 95–96.

Manoil(o) 1

Маноило

(Маноилоу)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: He had a sister.

L: Lej Polelěj, together with his sister Todora and their relatives, sold one half of a land on the boundary of Jablance to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo for 17 *perper*. The other half remained in the hand of Manoil(o) and his sister.

N: The village of Jablance does not exist anymore and its position is unknown. The only thing, which is certain from Vrěviō, is the proximity to the road called after the village of Lěška and the emperor's road.

S: Popis na imotite, 286–287, art. 20.

B: Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 271; Kravari, Villes, 195.

Manoil(o) 2
Маноило

E: *Kyr*.

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He lived in the village Banic. He donated a 13 *zamet* field under Čerěnce to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo. His land was in the vicinity of *Kyra* Zoja's field.

N: The village of Banic is probably identical with the place called Hisar, 2–3 km from Tetovo away. The topographical entity Čerěnce was located in the vicinity of the village Banic.

S: Popis na imotite, 285, art. 13.

B: Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 271; Kravari, Villes, 184; Mikulčiḱ, Srednovekovni gradovi, 175; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 166–167; Slaveva, „Brevno", 129; Tomoski, Srednovekovni gradovi, 262.

Manoil(o) 3
Маноило

E: *Sevast* and *kyr*.

R: His son-in-law was Runzer. His brother-in-law was Sevlad. Identical with Manoil(o) 2?

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He acted as a witness after the decision was made, that the property on the hill Pleš belongs to the church.

N: According to the Vrěviō the hill called Pleš was situated very close to Htětovo. Pleš is nowadays not preserved in the toponymy.

S: Popis na imotite, 292, Art. 46.

B: Jireček, Staat, I, 22; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 271; Kravari, Villes, 210; Petrovski, Lokalnata vlast, 278; Popis na imotite, 292, n. 28; Seliščev, Polog, 96.

Manota
Манота

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He sold a field in Kljukovo to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo for a swine, ram and a half sack (*meh*) of cheese.

N: The topographical entity Kljukovo is probably identical with the field name Klikovo, 8 km SE from Tetovo away.
S: Popis na imotite, 295, art. 57.
B: Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 198; Popis na imotite, 295, n. 37; Seliščev, Polog, 101; Slaveva, „Brevno", 131.

Marko
Марко
D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.
L: He donated one half of a 15 *pogon* field under Suhačja for the sake of salvation to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htĕtovo.
N: The location of the topographical entity Suhačja is unknown.
S: Popis na imotite, 284, art. 6.
B: Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 223.

Markuš
Маркоушь
D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.
L: He and the Bishop of Prizren, Geōrgi, requested the gathered local noblemen (*vlastele*) and people (*hora*) at the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htĕtovo on 4th November of an unspecified year to swear to tell the truth concerning the disputed land located on the hill called Pleš. One of the elders, who testified in the procedure, was Pribislav. Vrěviō refers to him as a man of Markuš.
N: According to the Vrěviō the hill called Pleš was situated very close to Htĕtovo. Pleš is nowadays not preserved in the toponymy.
S: Popis na imotite, 290–291, Art. 46.
B: Bubalo, Episkop, 45–52; Grujić, Pološko-tetovska eparhija, 42, 45; Janković, Episkopije, 145–146; Jireček, Staat, I, 22; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 270, 271; Kravari, Villes, 210; Petrovski, Intertwined Legal System, 196, 203–209; Popis na imotite, 289–290, n. 20–22; Seliščev, Polog, 95–96.

Mathei
Маѳеи
M: Mathei.
O: *Ikonom* (administrator of the monastic property) in the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htĕtovo.
D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.
L: He bought two plots of land from Mišat, who lived in the village of Mel, for 12 *perper*. One was situated in Brodĕc and reached the field of pop Vlado and a road. The second was in Nikiforovec and lay on the road heading to Budrig and to Gumništa.

N: The village Broděc is 8.5 km NW from Tetovo away. The village of Nikiforovec is no longer existent today. It was located near the deserted village of Krpeno.

S: Popis na imotite, 296, art. 67.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 53, 57; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 167–168, 175; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 182, 192, 206–207; Loma, Toponimija, 70; Petrovski, Manastirski imoti, 286; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 136, n. 335–336, 175–176; Purković, Popis, 69; Slaveva, „Brevno", 127; Slaveva, Diplomatičko-pravnite spomenici, 132; Trifunoski, Polog, 357–359; Živojinović, Estates, 83.

Mazněi Miho
(Мазнѣи Михо)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He, together with the *Čelnik* Andronik, the blacksmith Stanc and Rad Bělogunik, attested in the presence of the Judge Dabiživ the confirmation act of Dragija, the son of Strězo, and Dragoslav, the son-in-law of Strězo, concerning the sale and donation of Strězo's land to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo.

S: Popis na imotite, 297, art. 77.

B: Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 270, 271; Petrovski, Lokalnata vlast, 285–286; Seliščev, Polog, 97, 102; Slaveva, „Brevno", 134.

Mihal
Михаль
(кѹр Михалеве меге)

E: *Kyr.*

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.
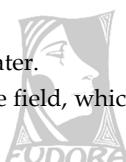
L: His boundary mark bordered on the field, which Theodor Sulima donated to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo.

S: Popis na imotite, 284, art. 9.

B: Grujić, Pološko-Tetovska eparhija, 48; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 149, 175–176; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 199–200; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 134–135.

Mil
Миль
(ѹ Милꙗ)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: He was the son of Kjura 2 or Jera. He had three brothers. Their names were Roman 2, Lei and Vitomir.

L: He sold, together with his brothers, Kjura 2 and Jera, during starvation, the field called Kraimirovo selište in Carev Studenc to Isaije, the Abbot of the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo, for two *kbl* of rye, a *měh* of whey and a *polutk* of bacon. This was attested

by Strězo, Vlad, Lěto, Kosta, a certain priest, the son-in-law of Ljuj and Janic from Velgošt.

N: The toponym Carev Studenc is nowadays unknown. The appeerence of Carev Studenc in the Vrěviō indicates that it should be sought between Lešok, Banic and Velgošt.

S: Popis na imotite, 298, art. 78.

B: Blagojević, Zemloradnja, 345; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 183; Petrovski, Manastirski imoti, 286; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 166–167, 176–178; Seliščev, Polog, 95, 101; Trifunoski, Polog, 432.

Miropul

Миропоульь

(Нива Миропоулова)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He donated a field in Lěšt for the salvation of the soul to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo. The land was situated under the field of Theōfan and went across the furrow.

N: Lěšt should be sought SE of Tetovo in the area between Hvališe and Staro Želynje. Lidija Slaveva believes, that Lešt is identical with nowadays villages Dolna and Gorna Lešnica, located S of Želino.

S: Popis na imotite, 288, art. 35.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 57; Kravari, Villes, 203; Popis na imotite, 283, n. 3; Seliščev, Polog, 99–100, 102.

Mišat

Мишать

(оу Мишата)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He lived in the village of Mel. He sold two plots of land to Mathei, the *Ikonom* of the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo, for 12 *perper*. One was situated in Broděc and reached the field of the Priest Vlado and a road. The second was in Nikiforovec and lay on the road heading to Budrig and to Gumništa.

N: The village of Mel does not subsist anymore. It was located probably near Htětovo. The village Broděc is 8.5 km NW from Tetovo away. The village of Nikiforovec is no longer existent today. It was located near the deserted village of Krpeno.

S: Popis na imotite, 296, art. 67.

B: Angelov, Rost, 156; Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 52, 53, 57, 77, n. 2; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 167–168, 175; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 271; Kravari, Villes, 182, 192, 204–205, 206–207; Loma, Toponimija, 70; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 136, n. 335–336, 170–172, 175–176; Popis na imotite, 298, n. 43; Purković, Popis, 69; Seliščev, Polog, 101; Slaveva, „Brevno", 127; Slaveva, Diplomatičko-pravnite spomenici, 132, 170; Trifunoski, Polog, 357–359; Živojinović, Estates, 83.

Neōfit

Неѡфитъ

M: Neōfit.

O: *Ikonom* (administrator of the monastic property) in the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo.

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He bought a field in the vicinity of the road called after the village of Lěška and Nikiforovec from Kuman, the son of Kjurohna, Dragoslav, the husband of his sister and his brothers-in-law Dragija and Rajan for 8 *perper*. It bordered on the church's big field (*stlp*). He purchased the field called Golěma from Radoslav, the son of Duda, his niece, son Obrěto, Goislav and his entire family for 2 *perper*.

N: The exact location of the abandoned village Lěška is not known. The farmland of the village is to be found in the area of the villages Mlačice, Htětovo, Hvališe, Želino, Krušica, Nikiforovec and Mogilica. It lay near Htětovska Reka and the emperor's road (*carev put*). The village of Nikiforovec is no longer existent today. It was located near the deserted village of Krpeno.

S: Popis na imotite, 296–297, art. 68; 298, art. 79.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 53, 57; Blagojević, Zemloradnja, 96–97; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 175, 176; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 192, 206–207; Petrovski, Local roads, 464; Petrovski, Manastirski imoti, 286; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 136, n. 335–336, 152–155; Seliščev, Polog, 99; Slaveva, „Brevno", 125–126; Wlainatz, Die agrar-rechtlichen Verhältnisse, 235, n. 1.

Nikifor

Никифоⷬ

(за куⷬ Никифора гробъ)

E: *Kyr*.

D: Died probably before summer 1343.

L: Theodor Sulima donated a field under Mogilica and under a road for the right to bury *Kyr* Nikifor to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo.

N: Since the topographical entity Mogilica is mentioned as a boundary mark of the village Štenče in the chrysobull charter for the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo, it should be sought close-by of it.

S: Popis na imotite, 284, art. 9.

B: Grujić, Pološko-Tetovska eparhija, 48; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 149, 175–176; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 199–200; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 134–135; Slaveva, „Brevno", 129.

Nikita

Никита

(ѡтъ … и Никита)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He donated his part of the field Monohorav near Krušica, which was reaching to the field of Kjurohna and to Lěšt, for the salvation of the soul to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo.

N: The village Krušica does not exist anymore. It was apparently located in the area of the deserted village Krušojca/Kruševica, 1.5 km south of the village Dolno Sedlarce.

S: Popis na imotite, 285–286, art. 17.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 57; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 149, 52b, 176; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 200, 203; Popis na imotite, 283, n. 3; Seliščev, Polog, 99, 100; Trifonoski, Sela, 156, 166.

Nikodim
Никодимь

M: Nikodim.

O: Abbot (*igumen*) of the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo.

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: At the time, when Nikodim was Abbot of the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo, Gjuro, together with his sister-in-law Radoslava, sold one half of a field to the monastery. The second half was purchased from their relatives. The monastery payed for the entire field 27 *perper*. The land was situated on the left side of the emperor's road and reached the domain of Strězo and the road called after the village of Lěška.

N: The exact location of the abandoned village Lěška is not known. The farmland of the village is to be found in the area of the villages Mlačice, Htětovo, Hvališe, Želino, Kruši-ca, Nikiforovec and Mogilica. It lay near Htětovska Reka and the emperor's road (*carev put*).

S: Popis na imotite, 286, art. 19.

B: Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 176; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Petrovski, Local roads, 464; Petrovski, Manastirski imoti, 286; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 152–155.

Nikola 1
Никола

O: Priest. Identical with Nikola 3?

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He lived in Rěčice. He donated a field above Sveta Nedela to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo.

N: The village Rěčice is nowadays Golema and Mala Rečica, approximately 3 km SW of Tetovo away. The context of the evidence about Sveta Nedela, we have, points to the area of Rěčice, but the chrysobull charter speaks against it. The metochion with the same name appears in the boundary description of Štenče. Sveta Nedela, NE of Štenče, has survived as a field name.

S: Popis na imotite, 293, art. 48.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 55–56, 76–77, 125–126; Bartusis, Land, 507–508; Hriso-vulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 177; Jireček, Staat I, 41; Koprivica, Popovi, 59; Korobar-Vel-čeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 215–216, 223; Petrovski, Srednovekovni na-selbi, 98–100, 149–150; Seliščev, Polog, 101; Slaveva, „Brevno", 129.

Nikola 2
Никола

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.
R: He was the son-in-law of Hrso.
L: He donated a field under Suhačja for the right to have grave to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo. His land ran from the transverse road to the field of the monas-tery.
N: The location of the topographical entity Suhačja is unknown.
S: Popis na imotite, 284, art. 5.
B: Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 223; Seliščev, Polog, 101.

Nikola 3
Никола

O: Priest. Notary (*nomik*). Identical with Nikola 1?
D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.
L: He made a record of a lawsuit between the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo and the nobleman Progon and wrote down the judgement of Geōrgii, Bishop of Prizren, in whose jurisdiction the disputed land was situated.
N: Nowadays Golema and Mala Rečica, approximately 3 km SW of Tetovo away.
S: Popis na imotite, 292, art. 46.
B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 55–56, 76–77, 125–126; Bartusis, Land, 507–508; Bubalo, Pragmatic literacy, 228; Bubalo, Srpski nomici, 31–33, 36, 53, 54, n. 25, 97, 101, 107, 111–114, 121, 125, n. 53, 136–141, 166, 172, 203, 206–211, 218, 248–249; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 177; Jireček, Staat I, 41; Koprivica, Popovi, 59; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 215–216, 223; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 98–100, 149–150; Seliščev, Polog, 101.

Nikolic
Николиць

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.
R: His mother was Theōdora 1 and his brother was Hranislav.
L: He donated the field called Mramorska under the transverse road and near the church's big field (*stlp*) to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo for the salvation of his mother's soul. He, together with his brother Hranislav, granted a 6 *zamet* field in Dub velii beyond Mlačice to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo for the right to have a grave and for the perpetuation of their memory.

N: The exact location of Dub Velii is unknown, but due to the context of the document, it is likely, that it was situated near Mlačice. The territory of nowadays non-existent village Mlačice should be sought near the water mouth of Htětovska Rěka in the Vardar River. Marija Koprivica proposes another localisation. She assumes that the village Mlačice was in the vicinity of the villages of Hvališe and Krušica.

S: Popis na imotite, 295, art. 62; 298, art. 81.

B: Blagojević, Zemloradnja, 96–97; Grujić, Pološko-tetovska eparhija, 48; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 149, 176; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 271; Kravari, Villes, 186, 192, 205; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 144–146, 160; Popis na imotite, 295, n. 39; Purković, Popis, 118; Seliščev, Polog, 101; Slaveva, Diplomatičko-pravnite spomenici, 132, 312, n. 15, 439, n. 47; Slaveva, „Brevno", 125–126; Wlainatz, Die agrar-rechtlichen Verhältnisse, 235, n. 1; Živojinović, Estates, 84.

Obrad

Обрадь

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He donated a plot of vineyard in Lěskovljani, two mills and a 6 *zamet* field under Vrbo to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo for the right to have a grave.

N: The village Lěskovljani does not exist anymore. The prevailing view is that it was situated between Tetovo and Golema and Mala Rečica. Considering the fact that Vrbo is listed together with Lěskovljani under one entry, Vassiliki Kravari, claims, that the place was not far from Lěskovljani.

S: Popis na imotite, 298, art. 83.

B: Ilievska, Od toponimijata, 17, n. 15; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 200–201, 227; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 104–110; Povelja cara, 131–134; Purković, Popis, 111; Seliščev, Polog, 101; Slaveva, Diplomatičko-pravnite spomenici, 132–133, 450, n. 5; Živojinović, Estates, 84.
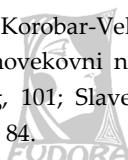
Ōbrět(o)

Ѡбрѣть

(оу сына моу Ѡбрѣто)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: His father was Radoslav.

L: He sold, together with his father Radoslav, Radoslav's niece, the kinsman of Radoslav, Goislav and with his entire family, the field called Golěma to Neōfit, the *Ikonom* of the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo, for 2 *perper*.

S: Popis na imotite, 298, art. 79.

B: Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 271; Seliščev, Polog, 99.

Pardo 1

Пар'до

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: He had a family. His father-in-law was Galin and his brother-in-law Theōdor 1. The husband of his sister was Rob. His sister was probably also Aleksa, the wife of Theōdor. His son-in-law was Anʾdrijan?

L: He, together with his brother-in-law Theōdor 1, donated one half and sold other half of a field under the road called after the village of Lěška and under the irrigation canal called after the village of Hvališe to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo. He, together with his family, brother-in-law Theōdor 1 and the husband of his sister, Rob, sold a field under the field of Alavand in Saždena Vrba to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo. The land lay along a furrow between a hawtorn and the road called after the village of Hvališe. The monastery received partly as a donation and bought partly from Pardo a field, which was situated under the road called after the village of Lěška at the place, where the road called after the village in Hvališe and the road called after the village of Lěška met. This land extended to the limits of Hvališe. The purpose of this partly donation was the salvation of the soul of Theōdor 1 and Aleksa. His boundary mark is mentioned in the border delimitation of a field above the village of Trěboš.

N: The exact location of the abandoned village Lěška is not known. The farmland of the village is to be found in the area of the villages Mlačice, Htětovo, Hvališe, Želino, Krušica, Nikiforovec and Mogilica. It lay near Htětovska Reka and the emperor's road (*carev put*). Saždena Vrba lay in the vicinity of the village Hvališe. The village of Hvališe (nowadays Fališe) is 5 km SE from Tetovo away probably identical with the site Staro Fališe. The village Trěboš (now Treboš) is 5 km E from Tetovo away.

S: Popis na imotite, 284, art. 8; 287, art. 22, 26, 27; 288, art. 29; 289, art. 41.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 52, 57, 99–100; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 176, 177; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Uroša III, 35; Ilievska, Od toponimijata, 19; Jireček, Staat II, 25; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 270, 271; Kravari, Villes, 193, 217, 224–225; Nikolić, Vlastelinstvo, 44–46; Petrovski, Intertwined Legal System, 206–208; Petrovski, Local roads, 464; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 125–129, 150–155; Popis na imotite, 287, n. 17; Purković, Popis, 148, 153; Radojčić, O pomeniku, 60–61; Seliščev, Polog, 100; Slaveva, „Brevno", 129, 132; Slaveva, Diplomatičko-pravnite spomenici, 133, 136, 156, 270–272, n. 31–37, 314, n. 24; Trifunoski, Polog, 429–431; Živojinović, L'irrigation, 188–189.

Pardo 2
Παρʾдο

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: His brother was Theōdor 2.

L: According to the so-called Nomic charter, preserved in Vrěviō, he was among the local noblemen (*vlastele*) and people (*hora*) gathered at the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo on 4th November of an unspecified year. He was asked together with others by the Bishop of Prizren, Geōrgii, and Markuš, to swear to tell the truth concerning the disputed land located on the hill called Pleš.

N: According to the Vrěviō the hill called Pleš was situated very close to Htětovo. Pleš is nowadays not preserved in the toponymy.

S: Popis na imotite, 290, Art. 46.

B: Jireček, Staat, I, 22; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 270, 271; Kravari, Villes, 210; Petrovski, Intertwined Legal System, 196; Popis na imotite, 289–290, n. 20; Seliščev, Polog, 95–96.

Pardo Theōdor

Пардо Ѳеѡдорь

(Пардо кур Ѳеѡдорь)

E: *Kyr*.

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He donated a four *pogon* field under Lěšt for the sake of salvation to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo.

N: Lěšt should be sought SE of Tetovo in the area between Hvališe and Staro Želynje. Lidija Slaveva believes, that Lešt is identical with nowadays villages Dolna and Gorna Lešnica, located S of Želino.

S: Popis na imotite, 283, art. 4.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 57; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 270, 271; Kravari, Villes, 203; Seliščev, Polog, 99, 102; Slaveva, Diplomatičko-pravnite spomenici, 283, n. 3 and n. 6.

Pasarel

Пасарель

E: *Sevast*.

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: According to the so-called Nomic charter, preserved in Vrěviō, he was among the local noblemen (*vlastele*) and people (*hora*) gathered at the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo on 4th November of an unspecified year. He was asked together with others by the Bishop of Prizren, Geōrgii, and Markuš, to swear to tell the truth concerning the disputed land located on the hill called Pleš.

N: According to the Vrěviō the hill called Pleš was situated very close to Htětovo. Pleš is nowadays not preserved in the toponymy.

S: Popis na imotite, 289, art. 46.

B: Jireček, Staat, I, 22; Kravari, Villes, 210; Petrovski, Intertwined Legal System, 196; Popis na imotite, 289–290, n. 20; Seliščev, Polog, 95–96.

Polelěj

Полелѣи

(ѡть Полелѣиевѣхь сыновь, Полелѣиевь оуноукь)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: He had sons. His grandson was Voihna. Identical with Lej Polelěj?

L: His sons, together with Radun and Gjuro, sold a field above a furrow on the right side of the emperor's road, which was reaching the road called after the village of Lěška near Jablance, to the bishop Ignatije for the horse of Budimir.

N: The village of Jablance does not exist anymore and its position is unknown. The only thing, which is certain from Vrěviō, is the proximity to the road called after the village of Lěška and the emperor's road. The exact location of the abandoned village Lěška is not known. The farmland of the village is to be found in the area of the villages Mlačice, Htětovo, Hvališe, Želino, Krušica, Nikiforovec and Mogilica. It lay near Htětovska Reka and the emperor's road (*carev put*).

S: Popis na imotite, 286, art. 18; 296, art. 66.

B: Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 176; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 271; Kravari, Villes, 195; Petrovski, Local roads, 464; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 152–155; Seliščev, Polog, 101; Slaveva, „Brevno", 131.

Polelěj Lej
Полелѣи Леи
(ѹ лета Полелѣıа)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: His sister was Todora. He had relatives. Identical with Polelěj?

L: He, together with his sister Todora, and their relatives sold one half of a land on the boundary (*utes*) of Jablance to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo for 17 *perper*. The other half remained in the hand of Manoil(o) and his sister.

N: The village of Jablance does not exist anymore and its position is unknown. The only thing, which is certain from Vrěviō, is the proximity to the road called after the village of Lěška and the emperor's road.

S: Popis na imotite, 286–287, art. 20.

B: Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 271; Kravari, Villes, 195; Popis na imotite, 286, n. 14; Seliščev, Polog, 102; Slaveva, „Brevno", 126, 132.

Pravec Nikola
Правьць Никола

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He built, together with Dragoslav Bal, a watermill in the vicinity of the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo.

S: Popis na imotite, 298–299, art. 84

B: Angelov, Rost, 156; Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 52, 53, 77, n. 2; Bartusis, Serbian pronoia, 191, n. 47; Bubalo, Pragmatic literacy, 236; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 204–205; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 170–172; Popis na imotite, 298, n. 43; Seliščev, Polog, 95, 97–98; Slaveva, „Brevno", 129, 134; Slaveva, Diplomatičko-pravnite spomenici, 170.

Pribac

Прибаць

(Приб'ца)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: The Serbian King Stefan Uroš IV Dušan confirmed, together with his son, the Young King Uroš, the endowment of Pribac in Krpeno to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo. Pribac donated his domain, the church of Saint George, with family, retinue and people settled here by his will. He granted also water-mills, enclosures, hay harvests, meadows, hill together with all boundaries and rights.

N: The village Krpeno does not exist anymore. It is mentioned in several sources and therefore allows us diverse localisations: between Htětovo and Rěčice; in the neighborhood of the village Mlačice; near Htětovo and Hraštany.

S: Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 150, 90b–99b.

B: Angelov, Rost, 149; Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 38, 41, 49, 50, 57, 116–117, 151; Grković, Rečnik, 161; Grujić, Pološko-tetovska eparhija, 35, fig. 1, 47, 48; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 173, 175–176; Ilievska, Od toponimijata, 19, n. 21; Kravari, Villes, 192, 199–200; Petković, Pregled, 156; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 129–136; Purković, Popis, 107; Seliščev, Polog, 98; Slaveva, Diplomatičko-pravnite spomenici, 133, 315, n. 30.

Pribislav

Прибнславь

E: Elder (starec).

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He was the man of Markuš. He acted as a witness in the trial concerning the disputed land on the hill called Pleš. He, together with Bratina and Stanko, testified that Pleš was church property from ancient times. The Prizren bishopric allegedly entrusted the property to four brothers, but two of them secretly sold their part to Progon for three buckets (*vedro*) of wine.

N: According to theVrěviō the hill called Pleš was situated very close to Htětovo. Pleš is nowadays not preserved in the toponymy.

S: Popis na imotite, 291, Art. 46.

B: Bubalo, Episkop, 47; Jireček, Staat, I, 22; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 267, 271; Kravari, Villes, 210; Petrovski, Intertwined Legal System, 196, 204–205; Popis na imotite, 290–292, n. 23–26; Seliščev, Polog, 95–96.

Progon

Прогонь

(оу Прогоновѣ врьби)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He bought secretly the property on the hill Pleš, which belonged to the church, from two brothers for three buckets (*vedro*) of wine. After that he sowed this land with barley.

The archimandrite of the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo, the later bishop of Vlachs (Vlaho), commanded in turn to gather all the cattle from the village in order to destroy his crop on the property of church. The land was subject of a dispute even later and only the testimonies of local noblemen and elders proved that Progon fraudulently took the possession of it. His willow was in the vicinity of the field of Kaliman.

N: According to the Vrěviō the hill called Pleš was situated very close to Htětovo. Pleš is nowadays not preserved in the toponymy.

S: Popis na imotite, 290–292, art. 46; 297, art. 69.

B: Filiposki, Nekolku podatoci, 179, n. 9; Jireček, Staat, I, 22; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 210; Petrovski, Intertwined Legal System, 194, 196, 204–206, 208, 210; Seliščev, Polog, 101, 102; Slaveva, „Brevno“, 125.

Radica

Радица

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: Her brother was Draiko.

L: She donated the field called Mramorska to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo for the right to bury her brother Draiko.

S: Popis na imotite, 297, art. 70.

B: Grković, Rečnik, 296; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Seliščev, Polog, 101.

Radoslav

Радославь

(оу Радослава)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: His father was Duda. He had a niece. His son was Ōbrět(o). He was probably related to Goislav.

L: He sold, together with his niece, son Ōbrět(o), his kinsman Goislav and with his entire family, the field called Golěma to Neōfit, the *Ikonom* of the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo, for 2 *perper*.

S: Popis na imotite, 298, art. 79.

B: Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 267, 271; Seliščev, Polog, 99, 101.

Radoslava

Радослава

(ωть свести моу Радославе)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: She was the sister-in-law of Gjuro. She had relatives.

L: At the time, when Nikodim was Abbot of the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo, Radoslava, together with her brother-in-law Gjuro, sold one half of a field to the monastery. The second half was purchased from their relatives. The monastery payed for the

entire field 27 *perper*. The land was situated on the left side of the emperor's road and reached the domain of Strězo and the road called after the village of Lěška.

N: The exact location of the abandoned village Lěška is not known. The farmland of the village is to be found in the area of the villages Mlačice, Htětovo, Hvališe, Želino, Krušica, Nikiforovec and Mogilica. It lay near Htětovska Reka and the emperor's road (*carev put*).

S: Popis na imotite, 286, art. 19.

B: Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 176; Petrovski, Local roads, 464; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 152–155; Slaveva, „Brevno", 132.

Radota
Радота

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He donated his bought plot of vineyard in the land, which belonged to Vasilev and his family, for the sake of salvation to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo.

S: Popis na imotite, 293, art. 47.

B: Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Seliščev, Polog, 101, 102; Slaveva, „Brevno", 131.

Radun
Радоунь
(ѡд Радоуна)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He, together with Gjuro and the sons of Polelěj, sold a field above a furrow on the right side of the emperor's road, which was reaching the road called after the village of Lěška near Jablance, to the Bishop Ignatije for the horse of Budimir.

N: The village of Jablance does not exist any more and its position is unknown. The only thing, which is certain from Vrěviō, is the proximity to the road called after the village of Lěška and the emperor's road. The exact location of the abandoned village Lěška is not known. The farmland of the village is to be found in the area of the villages Mlačice, Htětovo, Hvališe, Želino, Krušica, Nikiforovec and Mogilica. It lay near Htětovska Reka and the emperor's road (*carev put*).

S: Popis na imotite, 286, art. 18.

B: Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 176; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 195; Petrovski, Local roads, 464; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 152–155; Slaveva, „Brevno", 131.

Rajan 1
Раιанъ
(Раιаноъ ѡтьць)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: His father was the priest Dobrota. Identical with Rajan 2?

S: Popis na imotite, 297, art. 73.

B: Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Seliščev, Polog, 101.

Rajan 2
Раіанк

(оу Раіана)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: His brother-in-law was Kuman. Identical with 1.

L: He sold, together with his brother-in-law Kuman, Dragija, another brother-in-law of Kuman and Dragoslav, the husband of Kuman's sister, a field in the vicinity of the road called after the village of Lěška and Nikiforovec to Neōfit, the *Ikonom* of the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo, for 8 *perper*. The purchased land bordered on the church's big field (*stlp*).

N: The exact location of the abandoned village Lěška is not known. The farmland of the village is to be found in the area of the villages Mlačice, Htětovo, Hvališe, Želino, Kruši-ca, Nikiforovec and Mogilica. It lay near Htětovska Reka and the emperor's road (*carev put*). The village of Nikiforovec is no longer existent today. It was located near the deserted village of Krpeno.

S: Popis na imotite, 296–297, art. 68.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 53, 57; Blagojević, Zemloradnja, 96–97; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 175, 176; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 192, 206–207; Petrovski, Local roads, 464; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 136, n. 335–336, 152–155; Seliščev, Polog, 101; Slaveva, „Brevno", 125–126; Wlainatz, Die agrar-rechtlichen Verhältnisse, 235, n. 1.

Redir
Редирк

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: After he had seen the donation of Pardo *Kyr* Theodor, he granted a half of a field supposedly under Lěšt to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo. His land ran from the furrow to the ditch.

N: Lěšt should be sought SE of Tetovo in the area between Hvališe and Staro Želynje. Lidija Slaveva believes, that Lešt is identical with nowadays villages Dolna and Gorna Lešnica, located S of Želino.

S: Popis na imotite, 283, art. 4.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 57; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 270, 271; Kravari, Villes, 203; Seliščev, Polog, 101; Slaveva, Diplomatičko-pravnite spomenici, 283–284, n. 3 and 7.

Rob

Робь

(ѡд Роба, своіаѵимомʼ си Робомь)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: His wife was the sister of Pardo 1.

L: He lived in Želino. He donated a field above the road called after the village of Lěška to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo. His land extended to the purchased estates of Dragoman and Velimir. He, together with Pardo 1 and his family and Theōdor 1, the brother-in-law of Pardo 1, sold a field under the field of Alavand in Saždena Vrba to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo. The land lay along a furrow between a hawtorn and the road called after the village of Hvališe.

N: Nowadays the village of Želino, 8.5 km E/SE of Tetovo away. The exact location of the abandoned village Lěška is not known. The farmland of the village is to be found in the area of the villages Mlačice, Htětovo, Hvališe, Želino, Krušica, Nikiforovec and Mogilica. It lay near Htětovska Reka and the emperor's road (*carev put*). Saždena Vrba was in the vicinity of the village Hvališe. The village of Hvališe (nowadays Fališe) is 5 km SE from Tetovo away probably identical with the site Staro Fališe.

S: Popis na imotite, 287, art. 24; 288, art. 29.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 38, 151; Grujić, Pološko-tetovska eparhija, 48; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 176, 177; Ilievska, Od toponimijata, 19; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 267, 271; Kravari, Villes, 213, 229; Petrovski, Local roads, 464; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 152–155, 159–162; Purković, Popis, 93; Seliščev, Polog, 94, 99, 100, 101; Slaveva, „Brevno", 129, 132; Slaveva, Diplomatičko-pravnite spomenici, 133–134, 317, n. 37, 440, n. 48; Trifunoski, Polog, 434–437; Živojinović, Estates, 83.

Roman 1

Романь

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He donated the field called Mežduputije under Rěčice to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo for the right to have a grave and for the sake of salvation.

N: The village Rěčice is nowadays Golema and Mala Rečica, approximately 3 km SW of Tetovo away.

S: Popis na imotite, 297, art. 71.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 55–56, 76–77, 125–126; Bartusis, Land, 507–508; Jireček, Staat I, 41; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 267, 271; Kravari, Villes, 215–216; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 98–100; Purković, Popis, 136; Slaveva, Diplomatičko-pravnite spomenici, 134–135; Trifunoski, Polog, 371–376.

Roman 2

Романь

(оу Романа)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: He was the son of Kjura 2 or Jera. He had three brothers.Their names were Lei, Mil and Vitomir.

L: He sold, together with his brothers, Kjura 2 and Jera, during starvation, the field called Kraimirovo selište in Carev Studenc to Isaije, the Abbot of the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo, for two *kbl* of rye, a *měh* of whey and a *polutk* of bacon. This was attested by Strězo, Vlad, Lěto, Kosta, a certain priest, the son-in-law of Ljuj and Janic from Velgošt.

N: The toponym Carev Studenc is nowadays unknown. The appearence of Carev Studenc in the Vrěviō indicates that it should be sought between Lešok, Banic and Velgošt.

S: Popis na imotite, 298, art. 78.

B: Blagojević, Zemloradnja, 345; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 267, 271; Kravari, Villes, 183; Petrovski, Manastirski imoti, 286; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 166–167, 176–178; Seliščev, Polog, 95; Trifunoski, Polog, 432.

Runzer
Роун'зер

E: *Sevast*.

R: His father-in-law was Manoil(o) 3.

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He acted as a witness after the decision was made, that the property on the hill Pleš belongs to the church.

N: According to Vrěviō the hill called Pleš was situated very close to Htětovo. Pleš is nowadays not preserved in the toponymy.

S: Popis na imotite, 292, Art. 46.

B: Jireček, Staat, I, 22; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 270, 271; Kravari, Villes, 210; Petrovski, Lokalnata vlast, 278; Popis na imotite, 292, n. 28; Seliščev, Polog, 96, 97, 102.

Savdik
Савдикь

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He sold a field with meadows in the middle of the river to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo. His land ran from the ford pass to the pass and to the alder, where two creeks flowed in. The Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo bought from him a 15 *dnin* field opposite Srědorěk. The monastery purchased also his part of the field Monohorav near Krušica, which was reaching to the field of Kjurohna and to Lěšt. He donated a field above Sveta Nedela to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo, because he did not become children yet. His land lay along the road called after Rěčice. It ranged from the road called after Podlug to the furrow called after Podlug and to the boundary mark of Podlug.

N: The topographical entity Srĕdorĕk is probably identical with Sadarek/Sedarek near Že-
lino, which survived as a field name. The village Krušica does not exist anymore. It was
apparently located in the area of the deserted village Krušojca/Kruševica, 1.5 km south of
the village Dolno Sedlarce. Lĕšt should be sought SE of Tetovo in the area between
Hvališe and Staro Želynje. Lidija Slaveva believes, that Lešt is identical with nowadays
villages Dolna and Gorna Lešnica, located S of Želino. The context of the evidence about
Sveta Nedela, we have, points to the area of Rĕčice, but the chrysobull charter speaks
against it. The metochion with the same name appears in the boundary description of
Štenče. Sveta Nedela, NE of Štenče, survived as a field name. The village Rĕčice is now-
adays Golema and Mala Rečica, approximately 3 km SW of Tetovo away. The exact
location of the village of Podlug is unknown. Vassiliki Kravari cautiously advocates the
localisation in the vicinity of Rĕčice.

S: Popis na imotite, 285, art. 14, art. 16; 285–286, art. 17; 297, art. 76.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 57; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 149, 52b, 176, 177;
Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 270, 271; Kravari, Villes, 200, 203, 210, 222, 223;
Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 149–150; Popis na imotite, 283, n. 3, 285, n. 11; Seliščev,
Polog, 99, 100, 102; Slaveva, „Brevno", 133; Trifunoski, Polog, 434; Trifunoski, Sela, 156,
166.

Sevlad
Севладь

E: *Sevast*.

R: He was the brother-in-law of Manoil(o) 3.

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He acted as a witness after the decision was made, that the property on the hill Pleš be-
longs to the church.

N: According to the Vrĕviō the hill called Pleš was situated very close to Htĕtovo. Pleš is
nowadays not preserved in the toponymy.

S: Popis na imotite, 292, Art. 46.

B: Jireček, Staat, I, 22; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 267, 271; Kravari, Villes, 210; Pe-
trovski, Lokalnata vlast, 278; Popis na imotite, 292, n. 28; Seliščev, Polog, 96, 97, 101;

Sipundin
Сипоундинь
(ѡтъ Сипоун'диновe мeгe)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: His boundary mark is mentioned in the border delimitation of the field of monk Leon-
dij.

S: Popis na imotite, 285, art. 15.

B: Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 149, 52b, 176; Kravari, Villes, 200; Seliščev, Polog,
102; Trifunoski, Sela, 156, 166.

Sopotnik

Сопотникь

(низь Сопотниковоу нивоу, до Сопотниковє нивє, до Сопотниковє)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: His field is mentioned in the boundary description of the donated field of Vladimir and Strĕzo in Nikiforovec. One of his fields bordered also on the field of Kaliman.

N: The village of Nikiforovec is no longer existent today. It was located near the deserted village of Krpeno.

S: Popis na imotite, 288, art. 31; 295, art. 59; 297, art. 69.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 53, 57; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 175; Kravari, Villes, 192, 206–207; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 136, n. 335–336; Seliščev, Polog, 102.

Stanc

Станць

O: Blacksmith (*kovač*).

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He, together with Miho Maznĕi, the *Čelnik* Andronik and Rad Bĕlogunik, attested in the presence of the Judge Dabiživ the confirmation act of Dragija, the son of Strĕzo, and Dragoslav, the son-in-law of Strĕzo concerning the sale and donation of Strĕzo's land to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htĕtovo

S: Popis na imotite, 297, art. 77.

B: Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Petrovski, Lokalnata vlast, 285–286; Seliščev, Polog, 97; Slaveva, „Brevno", 134.

Stanko

Стан'ко

(до Станковє коупленицє, до коупленицє Стан'ковє)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He acted as a witness in the trial concerning the disputed land on the hill called Pleš. He, together with Pribislav and Bratina, testified that Pleš was church property from ancient times. The Prizren bishopric allegedly entrusted the property to four brothers, but two of them secretly sold their part to Progon for three buckets (*vedro*) of wine. His purchased possession is mentioned in the border description of the field of Kjura, Kostic and Branilo from Želino.

N: According to the Vrĕviō the hill called Pleš was situated very close to Htĕtovo. Pleš is nowadays not preserved in the toponymy.

S: Popis na imotite, 285–286, art. 17; 287, art. 23: 291, art. 46.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 38, 151; Bubalo, Episkop, 47; Grujić, Pološko-tetovska eparhija, 48; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 149, 52b, 176, 177; Ilievska, Od toponimijata, 19; Jireček, Staat, I, 22; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes,

186, 200, 210, 229; Petrovski, Intertwined Legal System, 196, 204–205; Petrovski, Sredno-vekovni naselbi, 159–162; Popis na imotite, 287, n. 16, 290–292, n. 23–26; Purković, Popis, 93; Seliščev, Polog, 94, 95–96, 99, 100, 101; Slaveva, „Brevno", 131; Slaveva, Diplomatičko-pravnite spomenici, 133–134, 317, n. 37, 440, n. 48; Trifunoski, Polog, 434–437; Trifunoski, Sela, 156, 166; Živojinović, Estates, 83.

Strězo
(Стрѣзо)
D: Probably died before 1343.
R: He had a son Dragija 2. His son-in-law was Dragoslav 2.
L: He sold a 6 *zamet* field near the field of *knĕz* to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htĕtovo. This land ran from the road called after the village of Lĕška. It lay under the road called after Htĕtovo. He donated a field in Nikiforovec near the church meadow to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htĕtovo. His possession ranged from Topil to Klĕn and bordered on the field of Sopotnik, the bought estate of priest Vlado and the field of *knĕz*. He bought a field under the road called after the village of Lĕška from the parents of Voihna. His field is mentioned in the boundary description of the land, which Gjuro, his sister-in-law and their relatives sold to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htĕtovo. He appeared as a witness in the case of the sale transaction of the so-called Kraimirovo se-lište in Carev Studenc. The monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htĕtovo acquired his land, partly by purchase and partly by donation.
N: The exact location of the abandoned village Lĕška is not known. The farmland of the village is to be found in the area of the villages Mlačice, Htĕtovo, Hvališe, Želino, Kruši-ca, Nikiforovec and Mogilica. It lay near Htĕtovska Reka and the emperor's road (*carev put*). The village of Nikiforovec is no longer existent today. It was located near the desert-ed village of Krpeno. The toponym Carev Studenc is nowadays unknown. The appear-ance of Carev Studenc in the Vrĕviō indicates that it should be sought between Lešok, Banic and Velgošt.
S: Popis na imotite, 286, art. 19; 295, art. 59, 60; 296, art. 66; 297, art. 77; 298, 78.
B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 53, 57; Blagojević, Zemloradnja, 345; Grujić, Pološko-tetovska eparhija, 38, 47–48; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 175, 176; Ilievska, Od topo-nimijata, 19–20, n. 23; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 183, 190–191, 192, 206–207; Petrovski, Local roads, 464, 465; Petrovski, Manastirski imoti, 286; Pe-trovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 87–95, 136, n. 335–336, 152–155, 166–167, 176–178; Popis na imotite, 295, n. 38; Purković, Popis, 154; Seliščev, Polog, 77, 87, 93, 95, 99, 101; Slaveva, „Brevno", 129, 132, 134; Slaveva, Diplomatičko-pravnite spomenici, 311, n. 12; Tomoski, Srednovekoven Polog, 75; Trifunoski, Polog, 432; Živojinović, Estates, 84.

Strězov Kuman
(Стрѣзовь Коуманъ)
D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He donated his dowry, a field in Polikratica, to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htĕtovo for the sake of salvation.

N: The topographical entity Polikratica is mentioned only in Vrĕviō. The extant information is insufficient for a closer localisation.

S: Popis na imotite, 298, art. 80.

B: Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 270, 271; Kravari, Villes, 210; Slaveva, „Brevno", 132–133.

Sulim(a)
Соулима
(Соулиминь вноукь)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: He was the grandfather of Kaliman.

S: Popis na imotite, 296, art. 65.

B: Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271.

Sulima Geōrgi
Соулима Геѡргн

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: According to the so-called Nomic charter, preserved in Vrĕviō, he was among the local noblemen (*vlastele*) and people (*hora*) gathered at the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htĕtovo on 4th november of an unspecified year. He was asked together with others by the Bishop of Prizren, Geōrgii, and Markuš, to swear to tell the truth concerning the disputed land located on the hill called Pleš.

N: According to the Vrĕviō the hill called Pleš was situated very close to Htĕtovo. Pleš is nowadays not preserved in the toponymy.

S: Popis na imotite, 290, art. 46.

B: Jireček, Staat, I, 22; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 270, 271; Kravari, Villes, 210; Petrovski, Intertwined Legal System, 196; Popis na imotite, 289–290, n. 20; Seliščev, Polog, 95–96.

Sulima Theōdor
Соулима Ѳеѡдорь
(ѡть коур Ѳеѡдора Соулиме)

E: *Kyr*.

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He donated a field under Mogilica and under a road for the right to bury *Kyr* Nikifor to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htĕtovo. His land was reaching the boundary mark of *Kyr* Mihal.

N: Since the topographical entity Mogilica is mentioned as a boundary mark of the village Štenče in the chrysobull charter for the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htĕtovo, it should be sought close-by it.

S: Popis na imotite, 284, art. 9.

B: Grujić, Pološko-Tetovska eparhija, 48; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 149, 175–176; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 199–200; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 134–135; Slaveva, „Brevno", 130.

Surkiš Sava
(Соуркишь Сава)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He bought the field called Zlovadnica above Trěboš from Pardo Kosta. The field bordered on the old furrow and on the road called after the village Poroj.

N: The village Trěboš (now Treboš) is 5 km E and Poroj 3 km NE from Tetovo away.

S: Popis na imotite, 284, art. 22.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 57, 99–100; Blagojević, Zemloradnja, 188; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Uroša III, 35; Ilievska, Od toponimijata, 16, 22; Jireček, Staat II, 25; Kravari, Villes, 211, 224–225; Nikolić, Vlastelinstvo, 44–46; Petrovski, Intertwined Legal System, 206–208; Petrovski, Local roads, 465; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 125–129, 167–169; Popis na imotite, 287, n. 15; Purković, Popis, 130, 148; Radojčić, O pomeniku, 60–61; Seliščev, Polog, 100, 102; Slaveva, Diplomatičko-pravnite spomenici, 136, 156, 270–272, n. 31–37; Svetoarhanđelovska hrisovulja, 51, 203; Trifunoski, Polog, 349–350.

Theodor
Ѳеодорь

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He lived in Lěskovljani. According to the so-called Nomic charter, preserved in Vrěviō, he was among the local noblemen (*vlastele*) and people (*hora*) gathered at the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo on 4th November of an unspecified year. He was asked together with others by the Bishop of Prizren, Geōrgii, and Markuš, to swear to tell the truth concerning the disputed land located on the hill called Pleš.

N: The village Lěskovljani does not exist anymore. The prevailing view is that it was situated between Tetovo and Golema and Mala Rečica. According to Vrěviō the hill called Pleš was situated very close to Htětovo. Pleš is nowadays not preserved in the toponymy.

S: Popis na imotite, 290, Art. 46.

B: Ilievska, Od toponimijata, 17, n. 15; Jireček, Staat, I, 22; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 200–201, 210; Petrovski, Intertwined Legal System, 196; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 104–110; Popis na imotite, 289–290, n. 20; Povelja cara, 131–134; Purković, Popis, 111; Seliščev, Polog, 95–96; Slaveva, Diplomatičko-pravnite spomenici, 132, 450, n. 5; Živojinović, Estates, 84.

Theōdor 1
Ѳеѡдорь
(wд Ѳеѡдора шоуре моу, сь шоурем' си Ѳеѡдоромь, за доушоу Ѳеѡдоровоу)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: His brother-in-law was Pardo 1. His wife was probably Aleksa.

L: He, together with his brother-in-law Pardo 1, donated (one half) and sold (other half) of a field under the road called after the village of Lěška and under the irrigation canal called after the village of Hvališe to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo. He, together with Pardo 1, his family and Rob, the husband of Pardo's 1 sister, sold a field under the field of Alavand in Saždena Vrba to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo. The land lay along a furrow between a hawtorn and the road called after the village of Hvališe. Pardo 1 donated a part of his field under the road called after the village Lěška for the salvation of the soul of Theōdor 1 and Aleksa to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo.

N: The exact location of the abandoned village Lěška is not known. The farmland of the village is to be found in the area of the villages Mlačice, Htětovo, Hvališe, Želino, Kruši-ca, Nikiforovec and Mogilica. It lay near Htětovska Reka and the emperor's road (*carev put*). Saždena Vrba was in the vicinity of the village Hvališe. The village of Hvališe (nowadays Fališe) is 5 km SE from Tetovo away probably identical with the site Staro Fališe.

S: Popis na imotite, 287, art. 27; 288, art. 29; 289, art. 41.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 52; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 176, 177; Ilievska, Od toponimijata, 19; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 193, 217; Petrovski, Local roads, 464; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 150–155; Popis na imotite, 287, n. 17; Purković, Popis, 153; Seliščev, Polog, 100; Slaveva, „Brevno", 132; Slaveva, Diplomatičko-pravnite spomenici, 133, 314, n. 24; Trifunoski, Polog, 429–431; Živojinović, L'irrigation, 188.

Theōdor 2

Ѳеѡдорь

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: His brother was Pardo 2.

L: According to the so-called Nomic charter, preserved in Vrěviō, he was among the local noblemen (*vlastele*) and people (*hora*) gathered at the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo on 4th November of an unspecified year. He was asked together with others by the Bishop of Prizren, Geōrgii, and Markuš, to swear to tell the truth concerning the disputed land located on the hill called Pleš.

N: According to the Vrěviō the hill called Pleš was situated very close to Htětovo. Pleš is nowadays not preserved in the toponymy.

S: Popis na imotite, 290, art. 46.

B: Jireček, Staat, I, 22; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 210; Petrovski, Intertwined Legal System, 196; Popis na imotite, 289–290, n. 20; Seliščev, Polog, 95–96.

Theōdora 1

Ѳеѡдора

(Ѳеѡдоринь сынь)

D: Probably died before summer 1343.

R: Her son was Nikolic.

L: Nikolic donated the field called Mramorska under the transverse road and near the church's big field (*stlp*) to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htĕtovo for the salvation of Theodora's soul.

S: Popis na imotite, 295, art. 62.

B: Blagojević, Zemloradnja, 96–97; Slaveva, „Brevno", 125–126; Wlainatz, Die agrar-rechtlichen Verhältnisse, 235, n. 1.

Theōdora 2

Ѳеѡдора

(оу жене моу Ѳеѡдоре)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: Her husband was Gōn.

L: She, together with her husband Gōn, sold the field called Gumnište to bishop Ignatije for 8 *perper* and 9 *run* of wool.

S: Popis na imotite, 296, art. 63.

B: Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Seliščev, Polog, 95, 101; Slaveva, „Brevno", 131.

Theōdora 3

Ѳеѡдора

(оу Ѳеѡдоре)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: Her daughter was Jelena.

L: She, together with her daughter Jelena, sold a field in Nikiforovec near the church's field to the Abbot of the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htĕtovo for 10 *perper*. The rest of their field was purchased by the Bishop Ignatije. The bishop was also responsible for the written record. The act was signed in the presence of the witnesses Kalojan 2 from Lĕška and the two sons of Radoslav Drobnjak, Argir and Hran.

N: The village of Nikiforovec is no longer existent today. It was located near the deserted village of Krpeno.

S: Popis na imotite, 296, art. 64.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 53, 57; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 175; Kravari, Villes, 192, 206–207; Petrovski, Manastirski imoti, 286; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 136, n. 335–336; Popis na imotite, 296, n. 40.

Theōfan
Ѳеѡфань
D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He donated a field in Lěšt for the salvation of the soul to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo.

N: Lěšt should be sought SE of Tetovo in the area between Hvališe and Staro Želynje. Lidija Slaveva believes, that Lešt is identical with nowadays villages Dolna and Gorna Lešnica, located S of Želino.

S: Popis na imotite, 288, art. 34.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 57; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 203; Popis na imotite, 283, n. 3; Selišcev, Polog, 99–100.

Theōktist
Ѳеѡктисть
M: Theōktist.

O: Abbot (*igumen*) of the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo.

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He bought a field in Nikiforovec near the church's field from Theōdora and her daughter Jelena for 10 *perper*. The rest of their field was purchased by the bishop Ignatije. The bishop was also responsible for the written record. The act was signed in the presence of the witnesses Kalojan 2 from Lěška and the two sons of Radoslav Drobnjak, Argir and Hran.

N: The village of Nikiforovec is no longer existent today. It was located near the deserted village of Krpeno.

S: Popis na imotite, 296, art. 64.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 53, 57; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 175; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 192, 206–207; Petrovski, Manastirski imoti, 286; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 136, n. 335–336; Popis na imotite, 296, n. 40; Slaveva, „Brevno", 134.

Thoma
Ѳома
D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: He was the son-in-law of Leō.

L: He donated a field in Lěšt for the sake of his salvation and of his consort to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo.

N: Lěšt should be sought SE of Tetovo in the area between Hvališe and Staro Želynje. Lidija Slaveva believes, that Lešt is identical with nowadays villages Dolna and Gorna Lešnica, located S of Želino.

S: Popis na imotite, 288, art. 33.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 57; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 203; Popis na imotite, 283, n. 3; Seliščev, Polog, 99–100.

Todora
Тодора
(оу сестре моу Тодоре)
D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.
R: Her brother was Lej Polelěj. She had relatives.
L: She, together with her brother Lej Polelěj and their relatives, sold one half of a land on the boundary (*utes*) of Jablance to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo for 17 *per-per*. The other half remained in the hand of Manoil(o) and his sister.
N: The village of Jablance does not exist anymore and its position is unknown. The only thing, which is certain from Vrěviō, is the proximity to the road called after the village of Lěška and the emperor's road.
S: Popis na imotite, 286–287, art. 20.
B: Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 271; Kravari, Villes, 195; Popis na imotite, 286, n. 14; Slaveva, „Brevno", 126, 132.

Trěboš
Трѣбошь
(ѿ Трѣбоше)
D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.
L: He sold a field above the village Trěboš and the road called after village of Trěboš, which traversed the field in the middle, to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo. His land ran from the boundary mark of Pardo 1 (?) to the boundary mark of Cklero and to the shore of Stara Reka.
N: The village Trěboš (now Treboš) is 5 km E from Tetovo away.
S: Popis na imotite, 284, art. 8.
B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 57, 99–100; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Uroša III, 35; Jireček, Staat II, 25; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 224–225; Nikolić, Vlastelinstvo, 44–46; Petrovski, Intertwined Legal System, 206–208; Petrovski, Local roads, 464; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 125–129; Purković, Popis, 148; Radojčić, O pomeniku, 60–61; Seliščev, Polog, 100; Slaveva, Diplomatičko-pravnite spomenici, 136, 156, 270–272, n. 31–37.

Trošan
Трошань
(за Трошанов гробь)
D: Died probably before summer 1343.
L: Kaliman donated a field near the willow of Progon to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo for the right to bury Trošan.

S: Popis na imotite, 297, art. 69.
B: Seliščev, Polog, 102.

Tvrdislav
Тврьдиславь
(поредь Тврьдиславве ниве)
D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.
L: He owned a field in the vicinity of a 6 *plug* field, which was donated to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo for the right to have a grave.
S: Popis na imotite, 294, art. 55.
B: Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 267, 271; Seliščev, Polog, 101–102.

Ubislav
Оубиславь
D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.
R: He had a family.
L: He, together with his family, donated a 14 *zamet* field under Rěčice at the crossroad to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo. He granted a field under the field called Mežduputija of Roman to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo for the right to have a grave.
N: The village Rěčice is nowadays Golema and Mala Rečica, approximately 3 km SW of Tetovo away.
S: Popis na imotite, 289, art. 45; 293, art. 72.
B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 55–56, 76–77, 125–126; Bartusis, Land, 507–508; Jireček, Staat I, 41; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 267, 271; Kravari, Villes, 215–216; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 98–100; Slaveva, „Brevno", 129; Slaveva, Diplomatičko-pravnite spomenici, 134–135; Trifunoski, Polog, 371–376.

Upta
Оупта
D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.
L: He donated a field in Kljukovo for the right to have a grave to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo.
N: The topographical entity Kljukovo is probably identical with the field name Klikovo, 8 km SE from Tetovo away.
S: Popis na imotite, 289, art. 42.
B: Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 270, 271; Kravari, Villes, 198.

Varnava
Варнава
D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

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L: He donated the seventh part of the village Hvališe to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo. He possessed also the field called Monohorav above Mlačice. This land ran from the corner of the road to the road called after the village of Lěška, to the village of Krušica and the river Bistrica. He granted it to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo. His endowment of a field near Hvališe was according to the chrysobull charter one of the confirmed donations.

N: The village of Hvališe (nowadays Fališe) is 5 km SE from Tetovo away probably identical with the site Staro Fališe. The exact location of the abandoned village Lěška is not known. The farmland of the village is to be found in the area of the villages Mlačice, Htětovo, Hvališe, Želino, Krušica, Nikiforovec and Mogilica. It lay near Htětovska Reka and the emperor's road (carev put). The village Krušica does not exist anymore. It was apparently located in the area of the deserted village Krušojca/Kruševica, 1.5 km south of the village Dolno Sedlarce.

S: Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 149, 47b–52b; Popis na imotite, 287, art. 21.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 52; Bubalo, O nazivu, 186; Duridanov, Die Hydronymie, 47–49; Grujić, Pološko-tetovska eparhija, 48; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 174, 176; Ilievska, Od toponimijata, 19; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 271; Kravari, Villes, 193, 205; Petrovski, Local roads, 464; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 144–146, 150–155; Purković, Popis, 118, 153; Seliščev, Polog, 93–94, 100; Slaveva, Diplomatičko-pravnite spomenici, 132, 133, 312, n. 15, 314, n. 24, 25, 439, n. 47; Trifunoski, Polog, 429–431; Živojinović, Estates, 84.

Vasilev

Василевь

(ѡд Василевѣх, оу Василевцехь)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: He had a family.

L: He, together with his family, donated the field called Meždubrazdije for the salvation of the soul to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo. A certain Radota donated his bought plot of vineyard in the land, which belonged to Vasilev and his family, for the sake of salvation to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo.

S: Popis na imotite, 289, art. 43; 293, art. 47.

B: Kravari, Villes, 226; Popis na imotite, 289, n. 19; Seliščev, Polog, 94, 99, 102.

Velimir

Велимирь

(до Велимирове)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: His purchased estate is mentioned in the boundary description of the field of Rob from Želino.

N: Nowadays the village of Želino, 8.5 km E/SE of Tetovo away.

S: Popis na imotite, 287, art. 24.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 38, 151; Grujić, Pološko-tetovska eparhija, 48; Hrisovul-ja kralja Stefana Dušana, 177; Ilievska, Od toponimijata, 19; Kravari, Villes, 229; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 159–162; Purković, Popis, 93; Seliščev, Polog, 94, 99, 100; Slaveva, Diplomatičko-pravnite spomenici, 133–134, 317, n. 37, 440, n. 48; Trifunoski, Polog, 434–437; Živojinović, Estates, 83.

Vitomir
Витомирь
(оу Витомира)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: He was the son of Kjura 2 or Jera. He had three brothers.Their names were Lei, Mil and Roman 2.

L: He sold, together with his brothers, Kjura 2 and Jera, during starvation, the field called Kraimirovo selište in Carev Studenc to Isaije, the Abbot of the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htĕtovo, for two *kbl* of rye, a *mĕh* of whey and a *polutk* of bacon. This was attested by Strĕzo, Vlad, Lĕto, Kosta, a certain priest, the son-in-law of Ljuj and Janic from Velgošt.

N: The toponym Carev Studenc is nowadays unknown. The appearence of Carev Studenc in the Vrĕviō indicates that it should be sought between Lešok, Banic and Velgošt.

S: Popis na imotite, 298, art. 78.

B: Blagojević, Zemloradnja, 345; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 267, 271; Kravari, Vil-les, 183; Petrovski, Manastirski imoti, 286; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 166–167, 176–178; Seliščev, Polog, 95, 101; Trifunoski, Polog, 432.

Vlad
Владь

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He appeared as a witness in the case of the sale transaction of the so-called Kraimirovo selište in Carev Studenc.

N: The toponym Carev Studenc is nowadays unknown. The appearence of Carev Studenc in the Vrĕviō indicates that it should be sought between Lešok, Banic and Velgošt.

S: Popis na imotite, 298, art. 78.

B: Blagojević, Zemloradnja, 345; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 271; Kravari, Villes, 183; Petrovski, Manastirski imoti, 286; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 166–167, 176–178; Seliščev, Polog, 95; Slaveva, „Brevno", 134; Trifunoski, Polog, 432.

Vladimir
Владимирь

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He donated a field in Nikiforovec for the right to have a grave to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htĕtovo. His land was located under the field of Sopotnik and reached the

field of Krasev from Želino. In the vicinity of his land was the field called Trstěnica, which belonged to Dmitr from Želino.

N: The village of Nikiforovec is no longer existent today. It was located near the deserted village of Krpeno. Nowadays the village of Želino, 8.5 km E/SE of Tetovo away.

S: Popis na imotite, 288, art. 31; 293, art. 53.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 53, 57; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 175; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 267, 271; Kravari, Villes, 192, 206–207; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 136, n. 335–336; Seliščev, Polog, 99, 101.

Vlado
Владо
(до попа Владове коупленице, до попа Влада ниве)

O: Priest.

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He bought an estate, which bordered on the field of Strězo in Nikiforovec. His property is mentioned in the boundary description of a piece of land, which was sold by Mišat from Mel to the *Ikonom* of the the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo for 12 *perper*.

N: The village Broděc is 8.5 km NW from Tetovo away. The village of Nikiforovec is no longer existent today. It was located near the deserted village of Krpeno.

S: Popis na imotite, 295, art. 59; 296, art. 67.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 53, 57; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 167–168, 175; Kravari, Villes, 182, 192, 206–207; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 136, n. 335–336, 175–176; Slaveva, „Brevno", 131; Slaveva, Diplomatičko-pravnite spomenici, 132; Trifunoski, Polog, 357–359; Živojinović, Estates, 83.

Vladoje
Владоѥ

O: *Kefalija* (headman) of the Polog district.

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: He confirmed the endowment of Isaha in Sedlarevo to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo on behalf of the Serbian king.

N: The information from the Vrěvīō and the chrysobull charter regarding the village of Sedlarevo are very sparse and offer therefore several options for localisation. Marija Koprivica proposes today's Sedlarce near the Suva Gora mountain range. Several researchers claim that Sedlarevo is identical with Gorno Sedlarce or Dolno Sedlarce. Miodrag Al. Purković argues for Sedlarevo near Tetovo.

S: Popis na imotite, 294–295, art. 56.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija 36, 52; Blagojević, Državna uprava, 252–253, 281; Buba-lo, O nazivu, 186–187; Grujić, Pološko-tetovska eparhija, 39, 48; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 174, 177; Ilievska, Od toponimijata, 18; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Petrovski, Lokalnata vlast, 281–285; Petrovski, Manastirski imoti, 286; Petrovski,

Srednovekovni naselbi, 155–158; Popis na imotite, 295, n. 35–36; Purković, Popis, 139; Seliščev, Polog, 94, 97, 101; Slaveva, Diplomatičko-pravnite spomenici, 133, 315, n. 31, 440, n. 52; Trifunoski, Polog, 424–426.

Vlaho
Влахо

O: Archimandrite of the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo, later bishop.

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: His brother was the *Kyr* Aleksa.

L: According to the testimony of *Kyr* Aleksa preserved in the Nomic charter, at the time, when Vlaho was the Archimandrite of the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo, Progon sowed Pleš with barley. Vlaho commanded in turn to gather all the cattle from the village in order to destroy the Progon's crop on the property of church.

N: According to the Vrěviō the hill called Pleš was situated very close to Htětovo. Pleš is nowadays not preserved in the toponymy. Bubalo assumes that Vlaho in Vrěviō cannot be a possesive pronoun and pleads for the reading *vlahojepiskop*, the bishop of Vlachs.

S: Popis na imotite, 290–292, Art. 46.

B: Bubalo, Vlaho, 197–220; Jireček, Staat, I, 22; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 267, 271; Kravari, Villes, 210; Petrovski, Intertwined Legal System, 196, 204–206; Popis na imotite, 289–290, n. 20, 292, n. 27–28; Seliščev, Polog, 95–96.

Vlksan
Вльксань

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: He had a family.

L: He donated two plots of land under Rěčice and under the road for the sake of salvation to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo. He and his family granted a plot of land under the vineyard of Desislav for the sake of salvation to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo. He donated probably a plot of a field under the road called after the village of Hraštany to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo. According to the Bogorodica Htětovska charter his endowment was in possession of the monastery together with the village Lěskovljani.

N: The village Rěčice is nowadays Golema and Mala Rečica, approximately 3 km SW of Tetovo away. The village Hraštany should be sought in the triangle of villages Gari, Selce and Brodec NW of Tetovo. The village Lěskovljani does not exist anymore. The prevailing view is that it was situated between Tetovo and Golema and Mala Rečica.

S: Popis na imotite, 293, art. 49, art. 50; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 149, 25b–27b.

B: Angelov, Agrarnite otnošenija, 55–56, 76–77, 125–126; Bartusis, Land, 507–508; Bubalo, O nazivu, 186; Grujić, Pološko-tetovska eparhija, 48; Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 177; Jireček, Staat I, 41; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 271; Kravari, Villes, 189–190, 215–216; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 98–100, 138–141; Popis na imotite, 293, n. 32;

Purković, Popis, 136, 154; Seliščev, Polog, 93, 94,102; Slaveva, „Brevno", 127; Slaveva, Diplomatičko-pravnite spomenici, 131, 134–135, 311, n. 13; Trifunoski, Polog, 371–376; Živojinović, Estates, 84.

Voihna

Воих'на

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

R: His grandfather was Polelěj.

L: He sold a field under the road called after the village of Lěška to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo for 15 *perper*. Voihna's parents sold this property previously to Strězo and it was part of his land.

N: The exact location of the abandoned village Lěška is not known. The farmland of the village is to be found in the area of the villages Mlačice, Htětovo, Hvališe, Želino, Krušica, Nikiforovec and Mogilica. It lay near Htětovska Reka and the emperor's road (*carev put*).

S: Popis na imotite, 296, art. 66.

B: Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 176; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Petrovski, Local roads, 464; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 152–155; Seliščev, Polog, 101.

Voislav

Воиславь

(поредь Воиславове ниве)

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: His field was located in the vicinity of the donated field of Bratijan and Lžo.

S: Popis na imotite, 288, art. 36.

B: Seliščev, Polog, 101.

Zoja

Зоia

(wть кура Зоιе, близь кура Зоине)

E: *Kyra*.

D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.

L: She sold the field called Surča above the road called after the village of Lěška to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo. She possessed also a land near the field of Manoilo from Banic.

N: The village of Banic is probably identical with the place called Hisar, 2–3 km from Tetovo away. The exact location of the abandoned village Lěška is not known. The farmland of the village is to be found in the area of the villages Mlačice, Htětovo, Hvališe, Želino, Krušica, Nikiforovec and Mogilica. It lay near Htětovska Reka and the emperor's road (*carev put*).

S: Popis na imotite, 284, art. 11; 285, art. 13.

B: Hrisovulja kralja Stefana Dušana, 176; Korobar-Velčeva, Antroponimite, 268, 271; Kravari, Villes, 184; Mikulčiḱ, Srednovekovni gradovi, 175; Petrovski, Local roads, 464; Petrovski, Srednovekovni naselbi, 152–155, 166–167; Selišcev, Polog, 99; Tomoski, Srednovekovni gradovi, 262.

Žuril
Жоуриль
(до Жоуриловe нивe)
D: Before summer 1343, maybe even later.
L: His estate is mentioned in the boundary description of the field in the possession of the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htĕtovo.
S: Popis na imotite, 287, art. 25.
B: Kravari, Villes, 224; Selišcev, Polog, 101; Slaveva, „Brevno", 129.

Table 1: Donators

Donator	Object	Purpose	Art. in the Land Inventory/ Brebion
Alavanʾdo	field in Saždena Vrba	salvation of the soul (of the church)	28
Branilo from Želino	field under the road called after the village of Lěška	salvation of the soul	23
Branislav	estate in Oraša	salvation of the soul	50
Budislav	field in Dubrava	for right to have a grave	30
Dminko from Mel	field under the traverse road	salvation of the soul	37
Dmitr from Želino	field Trstěnica in Nikiforovec with meadow	for right to have a grave and for tonsure	53
Dmitr Čalapija	watermill of Pravčev and Balo		84
the priest Dobrota	field in the vicinity of the Ubislav's field	salvation of the soul and right to have a grave	73
Dragača	field with a road in the middle	for right to have a grave	75
Dragčo	one half of a field under the village of Suhačja	salvation of the soul	6
Fracil	a 4 *dnin* field	salvation of the soul	10
the children of Fracil	field under Velgošt		54
Galin	field between two Mogilicas	salvation of the soul	26
Hranislav	field in Hobot	salvation of the soul and right to have a grave	82
bishop Ignatij	field in Zlovadnica	salvation of the soul	61
Isah	the place in the village Sedlarevo with court, meadows, fields, copses, mill, and pasture		56
Janaja	field in the vicinity of the field of Dobrota	salvation of the soul, because she did not have her childbirth yet	74
Kaliman	field near the willow of Progon	right to have a grave for Trošan	69
King (gospodin kral)	field from the old ford called after the village of Želino		21
King (gospodin kral)	field with meadow from the old ford called after the village of Želino towards Dub Velii		32
Kjura together with Kostic	field Monohorav near Krušica	salvation of the soul	17
monk Leondij	field beyond the village of Krušica and the road		15
Lʾžo together with Bratijan	field in the vicinity of the field of Voislaov	salvation of the soul	36

Kyr Manoilo from Banic	field under Čerĕnce		13
Marko	one half of a field under the village of Suhačja	salvation of the soul	6
Miropul	field under the field of Theōfan in Lĕšt	salvation of the soul	35
Nikita	field Monohorav near Krušica	salvation of the soul	17
the priest Nikola from Rĕčice	field above Sveta Nedela		48
Nikola	field under the village of Suhačja	right to have a grave	5
Nikolic	field Mramorska	salvation of the mother's soul	62
Nikolic with his brother Hranislav	field in Dub velii beyond Mlačice	salvation of the soul and remembrance (pomen)	81
Obrad	a plot of vineyard in Lĕskovljani, two mills and a field under Vrbo	right to have a grave	83
Pardo?	(one half ?) of a field of Pardo under the road called after village of Lĕška	salvation of the soul of Theōdor and Aleksa	41
Pardo together with his brother-in-law Theōdor	one half of a field under the road called after the village of Lĕška		27
Pardo *Kyr* Theodor	field under the village of Lĕšt	salvation of the soul	4
Radica	field Mramorska	right to have a grave for Draiko, her brother	70
Radota	bought vineyard in Vasilevci	salvation of the soul	47
Redir	one half of a field (under the village of Lešť?)		4
Rob from Želino	field above the road called after the village of Lĕška		24
Roman	field Mežduputije under Rĕčice	salvation of the soul and right to have a grave	71
Savdik	field above Sveta Nedela	because he did not become children yet	76
Strĕzo	field in Nikiforovec		59
Strĕzo	Land		77
Kuman Strĕzov	field in Polikratica (his dowry)	salvation of the soul	80
Kyr Theōdor Sulima	field under the village of Mogilica and under the road	right to have a grave for *Kyr* Nikifor	9
Theofan	field in Lĕšt	salvation of the soul	34
Thoma, son-in-law of Leō	field in Lĕšt	salvation of his and his consort's soul	33
Ubislav	field under the field of Roman	right to have a grave	72
Ubislav with his family	field under Rĕčice	salvation of the soul	45

Upta	field in Kljukovo	right to have a grave	42
Varnava	seventh part of the village Hvališe	salvation of the soul	21
Varnava	field Monohorav above Mlačice		21
Vasilev with his family	field Meždubrazdije	salvation of the soul	43
Vladimir	field in Nikiforovec	for right to have a grave	31
Vlksan	2 plots of land under Rěčice, under the road	salvation of the soul	49
Vlksan	3 plots of land under Rěčice, above the road		49
Vlksan?	plot of land under the road called after the village of Hraštany		50
Vlksan with family	plot of land under Rěčice, under the vineyard of Desislav	salvation of the soul	49
the consort of a priest	field under Rěčice and under the creek	for right to have a grave	58

Table 2: Sellers

Seller	Object/Area	Price	Art. in the Land Inventory
Anʾdrijan to Bishop Ignatij	rest of the field Zlovadnica above the village of Trěboš	mare and 2 *perper*	22
Nun Dobraja	field	12 *perper*	3
Manoil Globica with his brother to Bishop Ignatij	field in Zlovadnica	cheap price	61
Gjuroj	field in Nikiforovec above Srědorěk	horse	38
Gjuroj together with his sister-in-law Radoslava (one half) and relatives (second half) at the time, when Nikodim was abbot	field on the left side of the emperor's road	27 *perper*	19
Gōn with his wife Theōdora to Bishop Ignatij	field Gumnište	8 *perper* and 9 *run* of wool	63
Kaliman	field above Dubrava		65
Kalojan together with Groz(d)ěj	field with meadow above Carev Studenc	12 *perper*	12
Kjura together with her sister Jera and their children Vitomir, Lei, Mil, and Roman to Abbot Isaije	field Kraimirovo selište in Carev Studenc	2 *kbl* of rye (during starvation), a *měh* of whey/cheese, and a *polutk* of bacon	78
Pardo Kosta to Sava Surkiš	a part of a field Zlovadnica above the village of Trěboš		22
Pardo Kosta to Bishop Ignatij	field Ilovica under the village of Drěnovec	18 *perper*	51
Pardo Kosta to Bishop Ignatij	meadow under Velgošt	horse and 30 *perper*	52
Kuman, the son of Kjuruhnin with Dragoslav, the husband of his sister and his brothers-in-law Dragija and Rajan to Neōfit, the *Ikonom* of the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo	field reaching the road called after the village of Lěška and under the road called after Nikiforovec	8 *perper*	68
Krpen	field under Lěšt		2
(Lʾžo?)	field Lžovovica above Dub Veli	ox and 5 *perper*	39
Manoil together with his sister	the second half of the possessions near the boundary of Jablance		20

Manota	field in Kljukovo	for a swine, ram and a half sack (*měh*) of cheese	57
Mišat from Mel to Mathei, the *Ikonom* of the Monastery of the Holy Virgin in Htětovo	one piece of land in Broděc and one piece of land in Nikiforovec	12 *perper*	67
Pardo	field of Pardo under the road called after village of Lěška		41
Pardo together with his brother-in-law Theōdor	second half of a field under the road called after the village of Lěška		27
Pardo together with his family, his brother-in-law Theodor and Rob, the husband of his sister	field under the field in Saždena Vrba		29
sons of Polelěj together with Radun and Gjuroj to Bishop Ignatij	field above the furrow to the road, called after the village of Lěška near Jablance on the right side of the emperor's road	horse of Budimir	18
Lej Polelěj together with his sister Todora and relatives	one half of possessions near the boundary of Jablance	17 *perper*	20
Radoslav, son of Duda with his niece, son Ōbrět(o), Goislav and his entire family to Neofit	field Golěma	2 *perper*	79
Savdik	field with meadows in the middle of the river		14
Savdik	field opposite Srědorěk		16
Savdik	field Monohorav near Krušica		17
Strězo	field near the field of *kněz*		60
Theōdora with her daughter Jelena to the Abbot Theōktist, the rest to Bishop Ignatij	field in Nikiforovec near a field of the church	10 *perper* (for the part which was bought by the Abbot Theōktist)	64
Trěboš	field above the village of Trě-boš and to the road called after the village of Trěboš		8
Voih'na	field under the road called after the village of Lěška	15 *perper*	66
Kyra Zoja	field Sur'ča above the road called after the village of Lěška		11

Table 3: The Price of Land

Price in money

Art.	Price
12 (Groz(d)ěj + Kalojan)	28 *perper*
19 (Gjuroj)	27 *perper*
51 (Pardo Kosta)	18 *perper*
20 (Lej Polelěj)	17 *perper*
66 (Voih'na)	15 *perper*
3 (Nun Dobraja)	12 *perper*
64 (Theōdora with her daughter Jelena to the Abbot Theōktist)	10 *perper*
68 (Kuman, Dragoslav, Dragije, and Rajan)	8 *perper*
79 (Goislav)	2 *perper*

Price in livestock, animal, and agricultural products

Art.	Price
18 (sons of Polelějev, Radun, and Gjuroj)	horse of Budimirъ
38 (Gjuroj)	horse
57 (Manota)	for a swine, ram, and a half sack (*meh*) of cheese
78 (Kjura and Jera + children)	2 *kbl* of rye (during starvation), a *měh* of whey/cheese, and a *polutk* of bacon

Mixed price

Art.	Price
22 (An'drijan)	mare and 2 *perper*
39 (L'žo)	ox and 5 *perper*
52 (Pardo Kosta)	horse and 30 *perper*
63 (Gōn and his wife Theodora)	8 *perper* and 9 *run* of wool

Table 4: Units of area

ZAMET

Art.	Area
12 (Groz(d)ěj + Kalojan)	30 *zamet*
61 (Manoilo Globica/bishop Ignatij)	25 *zamet*
39 (L'žo)	20 *zamet*
44 (Ubislav)	14 *zamet*
13 (*Kyr* Manoilo from Banic)	13 *zamet*
28 (Alavan'do)	10 *zamet*
60 (Strězo)	6 *zamet*
81 (Hranislav)	6 *zamet*
83 (Obrad)	6 *zamet*

DNIN

Art.	Area
37 (Dmin'ko from Mel)	30 *dnin*
16 (Savdik)	15 *dnin*
10 (Fracil)	4 *dnin*

PLUG

Art.	Area
54 (Children of Fracilь)	5 *plugov*
55 (?)	6 *plugov*

POGON

Art.	Area
2 (Krpen)	15 *pogon*
6 (Marko and Dragčo)	15 *pogon*
4 (Pardo *Kyr* Theōdor)	4 *pogone*
38 (Gjuroj)	2 *pogona*

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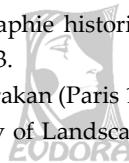
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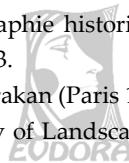
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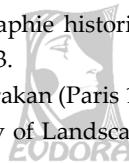
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