

SERBIA'S DIPLOMACY AND THE VENETIAN REPUBLIC 12-14. CENTURY

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Abstract:

The relations between Serbia and the Venetian republics were significantly and largely complex throughout history. In certain periods, these relations were characterized by expressed hostility, but it was indisputable that there were periods of close cooperation, which were determined by the fact that states were related to common interests against Byzantine, but also economic trade. The period from 12 to the 14th century is especially important for the history of Serbia. It is a period of its strengthening and unification, and the design of medieval statehood, given the fact that it is a period of the rule of Nemanjić dynasty. At this time, Serbia becomes a kingdom, and later he gains the prerogative imperial authorities, during the reign of Emperor Dušan.

Key words: *Serbia, Venice, relations, cooperation, economic trade.*

INTRODUCTION

Strengthening the Serbian state authority and the expansion of territories in the wars did not favor other European forces, and they took certain steps, to prevent this Serbian penetration through the Balkans and to the ground.

On the other hand, the period of the Middle Ages marked the strengthening of the Venetian Republic and its development. Although neither Serbia and also the Venetian Republic were central European Forces, however, were both significant factors in shaping the geopolitical situation in the Balkans and in Europe. The importance of the action of the Venetian republic was laying in its economic power. From a modest city built on the sludge lagoons Venice became the center of the middle-aged, the capital of the largest colonial empire of the Middle Ages, a very rich and successful city known for its luxury and its reputation[1]. The success of the action of Venetian forces lies in the fact that the Venetians quickly realized that the future of their action rests on the action of the fleet and

within sea traffic. Starting from the early Middle Ages, they wore expensive materials, jewelry, spices and similar products that were at the price. The beginning of the rise of the Venetian Republic signifies the 11th - she then established dominance in the Adriatic, and expanded its maritime power and developed wealth. From the centurenthary century, it was constantly strengthened that by the end of the 11th century, significant possessions on the eastern drain coast and on Levanta would create significant possessions as an independent republic. The most important elements of the development of the Republic were its trading and transport function, and a long-term association with the Byzantine empire has enabled it to be a privileged position in the Mediterranean store[2]. Thanks to the favorable geographical position and the need to maintain airworthiness with the mainland, the Venetian population gradually grew into very skyrocket and sought-after seafarers. Records on the first milestone is made by the Roman politician Cassidor, which states that these inhabitants only have enough fish; The poor and rich are equal, everyone feeds with one food, everyone has equal houses. Furthermore, what particularly characterizes them is and the fact that there is no envy among them, they only compete in salt production[3].

The central theme of the research is the relations between Serbia and the Venetian Republic in the period of time from the 12th to the 14th century. These relationships are complex and require careful analysis. In addition, the question of research is not only the character of these relations, but more than that the policies that shaped the nature of the actions of these states in the mentioned period. The initial hypothesis of the work rests on the idea that Serbia and the Republic of Venice had conflicting policies in this period, but that the basis of their common interest was action towards Byzantium, which influenced the final decision on the course and direction of foreign action.

The period of time to which the research is limited is one of the key periods of creation and strengthening of Serbian and Venetian statehood, and therefore it is of primary importance to examine relations with neighbors. It is precisely the economic conditioning in mutual relations that shaped the relations between the Serbs and the Venetian Republic in different periods of time. It should be borne in mind that none of these states had their own completed statehood in the mentioned period, that is, they were relatively young states that were still examining the framework of their statehood. In

the introductory part of the paper, we will present the development of historical events concerning the statehood of Serbia and the Republic of Venice in the initial period in which the framework of the research was set. In the central part of the work, we will point out important aspects of the internal and external policy of both countries during the mentioned historical period. When we talk about policy frameworks, the research is not only directed towards foreign political relations. In a certain segment, we will present the issues that shaped the actions of these countries on the internal level. Finally, in the final part of the paper, we will look at the conclusions reached in the research. In addition, the final part of the paper aims to show further potential in future research dealing with this and related topics.

The method that will be used during the research is primarily a historical method, which aims to present chronologically, objectively and impartially the events that took place in the period that is set as a framework in the research topic itself. By analyzing historical facts, we can reach relevant conclusions related to the evolution of relations. In addition, since the subject of interest in the framework of the research is a comparative presentation of the politics of Serbia and the Republic of Venice in a certain period of time, in order to fully present the facts that caused this action, a normative method will be applied. which is based on the analysis of the existing provisions of the law that were valid at that time. It is also necessary to look at the economic circumstances that significantly and significantly influenced the emergence and development of relations between Serbia and the Republic of Venice, since trade is certainly what shaped both their internal and external relations to a certain extent. We are talking about two countries that were significantly and to a large extent oriented towards mutual cooperation. In addition to the mentioned key methods of cognition, in the framework of the research, in order to substantiate certain claims, to the extent that it is necessary, logical methods of reasoning, especially the method of deduction, will be used. Also, other methods characteristic of social and humanistic sciences will be applied.

The political effects of Serbia and the Venetian Republic to the 14th century

The period from the 12th to the 14th century represents a period about which there are relatively few direct historical sources, since for both Serbia and the Republic of Venice it is a period that marks the awakening and emergence of their statehood.

Therefore, in this part of the work, we will present important historical events and characteristics from the mentioned period. In addition, in this part of the work, we will analyze the key historical events that shaped the political relations between Serbia and the Republic of Venice. The aim of this part of the research is to introduce the reader to further periods of research, which are crucial for determining the findings related to the initial topic of the research.

War of the Venetians and Serbs against Byzantium in 1171/2. year, i.e. during the time of Stefan Nemanja, it is the first example of military cooperation between two states. The Venetians, who were at war with Byzantium, encouraged fighting in Serbia between the Serbs and the Byzantines. However, due to the epidemic that broke out in the spring of 1172 and which noticeably thinned the Venetian army, the cooperation between the two states was not fruitful [4].

In the period of the action of Nemanjina sons, a larger number of data on Serbian-Venetian relations is available. Namely, according to information, in relevant historical sources from the present period, it is known that Stefan Nemanjić, right before the civil war, and in mind the conflict with his Vukan, who made himself increasingly, decided to approach Venice every day[5]. Admittedly, about the very approaching Venice, almost nothing directly known; That we had to conclude him from the fact that Stefan took the Vukan Kotor and set his prince with the origin of Venice, Laura Zana. The conflict of brothers, so he culminates that he who was more dominant in conflict began to influence the formation of the government and further widespread his influence, without control of which it became more limited. It is possible that this separation of Kotor from Vukan's share of the principality and immediate subordination of the Grand Countan Stefan Nemanjic was Casus Beli[6]. Later, however, when the war between the brothers ended up, Vukan's son and the successor in Zeta, Djordje, 1208, will swear on the loyalty to Venetian bed.

At the very beginning of the 13th century, important events took place that would affect future Venetian-Serbian relations. Then, after the Fourth Crusade, the Republic of Venice became the largest naval power, occupying strategically important ports. It was important for Serbia that in 1205, Durrës and, what is especially important, Dubrovnik

came under the rule of Venice, so that indirectly Venice also became a neighbor of the Serbian state[7]. From then until 1358, the Dukes of Dubrovnik would be Venetians[8]. One of the most responsible for building the Venetian power was the former doge, Enrico Dandolo, one of the main inspirers of the Crusader conquest of Constantinople. A little later, Stefan Nemanjić, who already had two marriages behind him, seeing that Venetian power was at its peak, married in the first half of 1217 Anna Dandolo, granddaughter of Enrico Dandolo[9]. Although at that time Enrico Dandolo was no longer among the living, his family was among the most powerful and respected in the Republic of Saint Mark. Soon, probably in September 1217, Stefan Nemanjić and Ana Dandolo were crowned with the royal crown brought from Rome in the Church of St. Apostles Peter and Paul in Ras.

Anna will later outlive her husband, and will most likely die in the seventh decade of the 13th century. Her death is depicted on a fresco in Sopoćani, the endowment of her son, King Uroš I[10].

The next important event in which Venice took part was the conflict between the churches of Bar and Dubrovnik, lasting over half a century. Venice was interested in this dispute because the archbishops of Dubrovnik at that time were Venetians. In addition, the people of Dubrovnik had a lot of expenses in this dispute, so that they occasionally had to borrow money in Venice. The conflict itself did not go well for Dubrovnik, and its course often depended on the attitude of their supreme lord, Venice, in the papal struggle with the Holy Roman Empire. In the end, in 1255, the dispute ended favorably for the Bar church[11].

Ten years after the end of the dispute between Bar and Dubrovnik, strained relations between Dubrovnik and Serbia once again occurred. In the fall of 1265, King Uroš began to harass the people of Dubrovnik. Feeling threatened, the people of Dubrovnik fortified the city walls, exposing themselves to great material sacrifices. They also decided to send an embassy headed by Archbishop Aleardo to Venice, hoping to find an understanding there because the Serbian king was, among other things, robbing Venetian merchants. However, Venice was at war with Genoa at that moment[12]. Also, with the restoration of the Byzantine Empire in 1261, its positions in the East were shaken. In addition, at the end of 1265, a rebellion broke out in Dubrovnik against the Venetian

prince, which probably influenced the Venetians to delay providing assistance to the Dubrovnik embassy. Only at the beginning of April of the following year, the people of Dubrovnik took a loan of 325 pounds of Venetian groschi in Venice[13]. However, the real war did not occur, and the state of tension ended in 1268, when it was agreed to increase the annual tribute from one thousand two hundred to two thousand perper and determine the deadline for payment on Michaelmas(day)[14].

Towards the end of the reign of King Uroš I, in 1275, a war broke out between Serbia and Dubrovnik. The king personally led the army, however, the people of Dubrovnik managed to suppress it, and they also caused damage to Serbian territories from ships. In one such attack, a large number of Dubrovnik fell into an ambush, and the Serbian king blinded two Dubrovnik commanders, one of whom was the duke's deputy, a Venetian. In the end, at the request of Dubrovnik nobles who also asked for help in shipping, the Venetian doge sent only two representatives to King Uroš I, Nikola Navajoza and Nikola Miljan, which was still enough considering that they managed to convince the Serbian king to withdraw. On that occasion, peace between the states was restored[15]. King Uroš I was overthrown by his son Dragutin in 1276, who, after breaking his leg falling from his horse, handed over power to his younger brother, Milutin[16]. Nevertheless, he kept certain territories in the north of Serbia for himself, and soon, as the son-in-law of the Hungarian ruling house, he received the Machvanian-Bosnian banovina[17].

Hungarian King Andrija III Mlečić, whose position was extremely unstable, with the aim of binding King Dragutin to himself, decided to marry his son Vladislav to his niece, Constanta Morozini from Venice[18]. The marriage contract was concluded on August 24, 1293 in Venice, and the marriage itself lasted for fifteen years[19]. As a great trading power, Venice paid great attention to the money it traded in, i.e. its weight and purity. During the time of Doge Enrico Dandolo, it began minting the so-called grosso, i.e. large dinar, following the example of Byzantine coins, whose fineness was 965/1000 and weight 2.178 grams[20].

Later, Venice decided to introduce a gold coin; In 1285, the gold ducat (ducato d'oro) began to be minted, which contains 24 carats of gold and whose weight is 3.559 grams, and which is eighteen times more valuable than the groschi, while after 1328 the ratio of ducats to groschi will be 1:24.20 King Dragutin, and possibly his father, King Uroš,

also minted his own money on the model of the Venetian grosz. In the beginning, this money had a similar value to the Venetian money, which is why it was a valued and gladly accepted currency. However, at the end of Dragutin's reign, and especially at the time of King Milutin, the Serbian dinar began to deteriorate; his weight became less and less over time[21].

The decline in the value of the Serbian dinar was the reason for the Venetian government to try various means to ban its circulation. The first such known attempt was the decision of the Great Council made on April 24, 1280, that the supervisors of the state mint must swear to give Venetian groschi for Brskov dinars "pondus per pondus". After the exchange, the dinars from Brsk were beaten and reworked, and the people of Venice suffered a loss of around 10% due to reduced income[22].

Two years later, at the very beginning of Milutin's reign, a decision was made to cancel the Brsk dinar as a means of payment. Namely, on May 3, 1282, the Great Council decided that Serbian money should be cut and turned into metal, or marked in some other way, i.e. damage. The money destroyed in this way had to be reported and handed over to the mint within three days, and the mint in return gave matapan in the same weight. If, on the other hand, more than 12 pieces were found in a person's possession, 10% of all dinars had to be taken from them as a penalty. The decisions had to be followed by all the rectors of Venice, except for the one from Dubrovnik[23]. A similar decision was made again half a year later. Brsk dinars found in Venice were supposed to be cut within three days. An order was also issued to the princes of Zadar and Dubrovnik, as well as the consuls in Apulia, Durrës and Kotor, that all Venetian merchants who live and work in the mentioned places must swear that they will not bring or send Brskov dinars to Venice, except for cut ones, and if they have them, that they will cut them off before they get to Venice under the threat of a 10% fine.

So, this time the ban only applied to Venice, while Serbian money could circulate freely in Dubrovnik, Zadar, Durrës and Apulia, as well as Kotor[24]. However, these decisions had no impact, and the Venetians decided on a somewhat more radical approach. In 1286, the Venetian Council authorized the Duke of Dubrovnik to forbid the people of Dubrovnik and the Venetians in Dubrovnik to trade in the lands of King Milutin, King Dragutin and their mother Queen Jelena[25]. In order to solve the problem of Serbian

money, the Venetians sent an envoy to the Serbian king at the end of July 1287. The sources do not inform us what happened next, but judging by future events, the deputy did not have any success[26].

The next decision aimed at banning the Brsk dinar was made on September 29, 1290. Similar to previous decisions, this one also provided for a fine of 10% of Serbian money brought to Venice or its district, after which the said money was cut off[27]. In June 1292, another ban was passed, which is actually just a softened repetition of the ban from 1282. Namely, the Venetians predicted that the "de Brescoa et de Rassa" dinars and other similar Venetian money that was not minted in Venice, and which came to the Venetian offices and banks, would be cut across[28]. Two years later, a decision was made that anyone who owns Serbian money has 15 days to hand it over to the mint, where it will be accepted at the exchange rate of 11 pounds and 5 soldi per mark. After the expiration of the mentioned term, the supervisors were to receive "denarios grossos de Brescoa et de Rassa" at the exchange rate of 28 dinars for one grosso. Also, the supervisors were obliged to inform the doge, the councilors and the council of forty about the profit or loss every fifteen days. In addition, every fifteen days they had to check the purity of the silver. So, now Serbian money could be in circulation again, but according to the exactly prescribed exchange rate, which was, as we mentioned, 28 dinars for one grosz. If we bear in mind that the matapan was then worth 32 dinars, the ratio of Serbian money to the matapan was 3.5:4. However, in 1299, a new decision was made by which Serbian money was exchanged at the exchange rate of 24 dinars for one grosz. So now the ratio was 3:4. Finally, the last decision to ban Serbian money was made at the end of October 1302. It was then decided that all Serbian money must be cut within eight days, after which it was most likely melted down and turned into metal[29]. Although the last decision to ban Serbian money was made in 1302, this does not mean that the money rate of the Serbian dinar did not continue to fall. However, in the second and third decades of the 14th century, there was a crisis in the circulation of silver coins in Venice, primarily for two reasons. Firstly, the production of silver in European mines decreased, and secondly, due to the very nature of Venetian trade, there was a large outflow of silver from Venice to the East. In the 1930s, there was an even greater shortage of silver money, and all this influenced Venice to change its attitude towards Serbian money. As a

consequence, Serbian silver exports to Venice, via Dubrovnik, have been growing especially since the end of the twenties of the 14th century. During the next two decades, silver was bought in Dubrovnik, but also cross groschi, which were then sent to Venice, melted down, and turned into metal or forged into matapana[30].

Relations between Venice and Serbia during the 14th century

In this part of the paper, we will deal with issues related to the relationship between Serbia and Venetian republics during the 14th century. Namely, it is a period that is characteristic in Serbia as a period of change of significant number of rulers. It is this sensitivity of internal relations in Serbia, somewhat shaped complex relationships that existed in relation to the Venetian Republic. In this part of the paper, we will show the relations between Serbia and Venetian republics, from King Milutin, all the way to the emperor of Dušan.

1. *Venetian Republic and King Milutin*

The Serbian-Dubrovnik war from the beginning of the 14th century was a significant event in Venetian-Serbian relations, primarily, as we will see, because of the role of Venetians as a mediator when concluding peace[31]. In the same year, when a peace treaty signed in Venice between Venice and Byzantium, Serbia ended the war with Dubrovnik. A lot is known about the war, but, on the other hand, peace negotiations are well documented in modern sources. The causes of war are not known. Some historians represent the opinion that Serbia and Dubrovnik war was a consequence of the conflict of Venice and Byzantium. This is one of the most significant wars that took place under the rule of King Milutin. In this, in its occasion, the Serbian king captured a number of Dubrovnik merchants and held them closed until the end of the war, as Dubrovnik, on the other hand, occupied Mljet and set their princes on the island. The fact that some Dubrovniks allegedly planned to move out into some quieter places in Italy where they would not be disturbed, but this Dubrovnik government bans[32].

In early September 1301, he was decided to send two deputies to the Serbian king to mediate in the Serbian-Dubrovnik dispute, however, Members of Serbia did not go until October 17. There is nothing so much delay, especially if they have the order that "non possiant de ragusio redire sine nostro mandato, Salvo si Negotium Inter Raže aptatum", which would mean that Venice really cares about it reaches peace before. Maybe with

the sending of the embodiment, it was hesitated because negotiations were already guided in Dubrovnik. Also, it was predicted to spend two months or more in the road to Dubrovnik and Serbia, and it was necessary to agree with the Venetian Prince of Dubrovnik, while with the authorities there, it was only consulted. At the same time she sent two deputies to mediate between Dubrovnik and Serbia, Venice was watching to provide Vojno to his protégé. In doing so, the captain of the Venetian Adriatic fleet was ordered to go to Dubrovnik, and two gales were also returned to Dubrovnik, while Loaded grain was ordered to arrive in Venice. In addition, it was decided that the Venetian government would submit the costs needed to help and defend Dubrovnik. All this would indicate that Venice and Dubrovnik were not sure whether the Serbian king was ready to agree to negotiations. By mediating Venice, peace between Serbia and Dubrovnik was concluded in 1302. At the end of the second decade of the 14th century, two events were important for Venetian-Serb relations. The first was the war of Serbia and Dubrovnik in which Venice, as the Supreme Lord of the city, had the role of intermediaries between the two warring parties. The second was the war of King Milutin with Mladen II Bribirski.

2. Venice and Stefan Decanski

After the death of King Milutin, war broke out between his sons, Stefan and Constantine. Stefan emerged victorious from the conflict. However, the civil war shook the royal power, which some members of the local authorities used to become independent. In the new conditions, the Branivojevics managed best, which had as their starting point the Ston War, from which they further expanded their power to Popovo and towards the Dubrovnik border, and soon towards the Neretva valley and across it.

In the meantime, Stefan Decanski decided to introduce some news to the Dubrovnik merchants, so in April 1327, the people of Dubrovnik decided to withdraw their merchants from Serbia within a month, as well as to stop all trade with the lands of the Serbian king. At this time, the people of Dubrovnik feared that war with Serbia might occur. On the other hand, they sent complaints to the Doge of Venice, asking him to withdraw the Venetian merchants from Serbia. The people of Dubrovnik gave their merchants a month to withdraw from Serbia[33]. Otherwise, there is a fine of five hundred perper. They also invited the Doge of Venice to resort to the same measures, which should apply to all his subjects. The people of Dubrovnik here probably had in mind the

Dalmatian cities that were under Venetian rule. However, Venetian merchants still sent goods to Serbia, and probably went there themselves. For this reason, the Dubrovnik Grand Council decided on July 20 to prohibit the Venetians who stayed in Dubrovnik from exporting fabrics and other goods to Serbia. However, the ban did not apply to those Venetians who temporarily stayed in Dubrovnik; they could export their goods, but during the day they had to report the amount of cloth to the municipal chancellor. On the same day, the Venetian merchant Filip de Ledje reported to the municipal chancellor that there were four bales in the house, i.e. thirty-six pieces of cloth[34]. The people of Venice soon decided to show solidarity with the people of Dubrovnik. In August 1327, the Venetian Senate forbade its subjects to go to Serbia, and ordered its merchants to withdraw from that country. At the same time, Venice told the Serbian king that "it cannot abandon its faithful citizens of Dubrovnik, to whom it will provide help and service in everything they need, and especially to preserve their rights, because there is no authority in the world against which this municipality (i.e. Venice) she would not be able to protect her faithful and others from hardship". In the end, armed conflict was inevitable.

It is known that the Serbian army attacked Stonski Rat, which once belonged to the Branivojevićs, and which the people of Dubrovnik annexed to their republic after the defeat of Branivoje's sons. We also know that the Serbian army took Dubrovnik's cattle away from the Ston War. The Serbian king considered the War of Ston a part of Serbia, and for the damages caused to the people of Dubrovnik, he did not pay compensation after the end of the war. On the other hand, a certain Branko, possibly the son of Duke Mladen, caused some damage in the Dubrovnik territory, in Zupa. Those damages were included in the fall of 1328. during the payment of the Sentdmitar income for the previous two years.

3. Venice and Emperor Dusan

Unlike his predecessors, Stefan Dušan pursued a very friendly policy towards Dubrovnik. Dušan's attitude was probably influenced by considerations towards Venice, which would later play a significant role in Dusan's plans. It seems that already at the beginning of his reign, at the end of 1331, King Stefan Dusan issued a charter on freedom of trade to the people of Dubrovnik[35]. Dušan's friendly policy towards Dubrovnik is evidenced by some other events from the beginning of his reign, which concerned the

War of Ston. Namely, the people of Dubrovnik occupied the Ston War, as we have seen, in 1326; in order to legalize this asset of theirs, they tried, although without success, to settle with Stefan Decanski. However, with Dusan's accession to the throne, the situation changed, and the new Serbian king issued a charter in January 1333 that gave the people of Dubrovnik as a "heritage" the coastline from Ston to Dubrovnik, the Ston War, as well as the island of Posrednjica at the mouth of the Neretva. On the other hand, the people of Dubrovnik had to pay 8,000 perper to the king, and then pay a regular annual tribute of 500 perper (Ston income). Considering that they did not adhere to some of the provisions stipulated in the aforementioned charter, the Serbian king issued them a new charter in May of the following year, specifying the obligations of the people of Dubrovnik regarding the War of Ston.

More than any of his predecessors, Dusan procured large quantities of weapons in Venice. These acquisitions do not only testify to Serbia's good relations with Venice; they are also a witness to Dusan's conquest policy. We have information that Dušan purchased weapons in Venice in May 1336, after the battles against Byzantium and Hungary. The procurement of weapons on two occasions in 1341, and once again the following year, seem to foreshadow Dusan's offensive towards the Byzantine territories. In addition to acquiring weapons, Dusan also recruited mercenaries in the west, via Venice. Thus, at the beginning of December 1336, the Venetians allowed three hundred mercenaries, who were going to Serbia, to pass through their district. However, in May 1341, the Venetians, apologizing, refused to allow the Serbian king to hire an army in Venice.

In the middle of the 14th century, Venice and Serbia had a common enemy, Hungary, and were natural allies in the fight against it. Namely, we know that in 1346, Serbia was at war with Hungary. From an undated letter dating back to 1346, we learn that while King Lajos I was preparing to go on a campaign against some enemies who had invaded his states, Stefan Dusan attacked Hungary. Not wanting to fight on two sides, the Hungarian king concluded a truce with the Serbian emperor, which contained the condition that one of the king's relatives would marry Stefan's son, Uros.

It is not known when this truce was signed, but there is reason to assume that it was the period between April, when Dusan was crowned emperor, and July 29, 1346,

when the Venetians expected the Serbian ruler to meet with the Hungarian and when they begged him to intercede for them. As the Hungarian king was already near Bihać on May 27, on his way to Zadar, the proposed time frame could be narrowed down to the first half of May 1346.

Conclusion

After everything presented, it is more than clear that Venetian-Serbian relations were extremely complex. Those relations were not independent of the relations of both states with other states. The complexity of the situation on the Balkan Peninsula was caused by the changing relationship between Serbia and the Republic of Venice, its development and transformation. They were influenced, first of all, by the mutual relations of both states with Hungary, Byzantium, Dubrovnik and Bosnia. Only in the context of the wider policy that was conducted in the area that was important for the Serbs and the Venetians, can the relations between the Balkan Kingdom and the Italian Republic be fully understood.

The Eastern Adriatic is an area where, above all, the interests of the Venetians and Hungary collide. Here the Venetians hold Zadar, which they consider their most valuable possession on the Dalmatian coast. Turmoil in the Kingdom of Hungary from the end of the 13th and the beginning of the 14th century was in principle suitable for Venice, however, they resulted in the strengthening of the Croatian rulers (probably Serbs) in the hinterland, primarily Subic, which, on the other hand, did not suit the Venetians at all. Pavle Subic is currently at enmity with Serbia, and when his son enters Zadar, he will have a new enemy - Venice. The existence of a common enemy would point Serbia and Venice to cooperation, but if we exclude one piece of information that would speak in favor of that, there is no solid evidence of the alliance between the two states at this time. Soon the Šubićs became citizens of Venice, and after several more years of enmity with Serbia, their power was crushed by the Hungarian king. Venice takes advantage of such a situation and takes other important Dalmatian cities under its protection.

We can conclude that the starting hypothesis of the work, which refers to the determination of the complexity of the relationship between these states, has been confirmed.

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