Original Scientific Paper
929.52МАЛЕШЕВЦИ"13/14"(093.2)
94:339(497)"13/14"(093.2)
DOI:10.5937/ZRFFP46-12089

Radmilo B. Pekić[1]
University of Priština with temporary head-office
in Kosovska Mitrovica, Faculty of Philosophy
Department of History

# MALEŠEVCI IN BILEĆA'S RUDINE[2]

Abstract. Different Vlachs katuns were located in the area of Bileća and its neighbouring area of Rudine in the Middle Ages. One of the most prominent katun clan was Maleševci and its brethren, with many branches, which is the main subject of the paper. We will begin with this clan's first written records in the 14th century and continue until the beginning of the 16th century. Numerous documents about Vlachs Maleševci are preserved in Dubrovnik Archive, but some parts are either published or scattered in scientific writings and until now, they have never been systematised.

Key Words: Maleševci, Rudine, transport, trade, Dubrovnik, Saint Ignjatije.

1 bijeljani@yahoo.com

2 The paper presents the results of research conducted under the Project No. III 47023 *Kosovo and Metohija between national identity and European integration*, which is funded by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia.

This paper was submitted on July 14, 2016 and accepted for publication at the meeting of the Editorial Board held on September 29, 2016.

Maleševci is a well-known Vlachs katun clan about which scientific scholars and different enthusiasts wrote. Earlier researches and stories on origin as well as the first written records of Maleševci katun were pointed out in the paper on Herak Milošević, a trader (Пекић, 2016, p. 402–403).

Bogomil Hrabak said that Maleševci had been a katun clan formed from Drobnjak brethren and due to a large number of archive data, it should be a separate topic to write about. He also pointed to branch forming in Maleševci katun, which resulted in forming, among others, Perutinić katun clan and others, stating that even some parts of Maleševci katun had been assimilated into Nikšić tribe (Храбак, 1963, p.115; Храбак, 1981, p. 187, 190–197; Храбак, 1997, p. 30; Храбак, 2003, p. 36, p. 103; Храбак, 2008, p. 224). However, arhive data, which mention Maleševci, cover the period from the 14th till the 16th century, so the earlier history and formation of Maleševci katun was not recorded on paper but based on stories written by anthropogeographers, ethnologists and, recently, writers of family monographs.

Novak Mandić said that over 20 clans had been formed from Maleševci katun clan (Мандић, 2000, p. 417). However, it is essential to point out that the aforementioned clans were not directly formed from Maleševci katun clan but from its branch clans. For example, Perutinić clan was formed from Maleševci katun clan, but Milošević, Milićijević and other clans were formed from Perutinić clan. It is also very important to notice the existence of clans with the same names which are not linked to each other but formed through patrimonialism, which we will discuss later in the paper.

As it was already said earlier by researchers, Perutinić katun clan, mentioned in 1386, was formed from Maleševci katun. Hrebeljan, a trader, who was from Perutinić katun, arranged with Bogoje Marojević to transport 20 loads of fabrics and other goods from Dubrovnik to Prijepolje at the beginning of July 1388. The document mentions the fear of the Turks. Hrebeljan also trasported goods later to Lim. Together with Stanoje Stanković and Vladislav Dobroković, he transported 66 loads of different goods from Lim to the Saint Nikola Church in July 1405 and the cost for the cargo transported was four perpers and six groschens. Later, the same traders transported goods for ceratin Dimitrije, but this time, from Lim to the Saint Peter Church (*per viam Zente*) for four perpers and six groschens for every transported cargo[3] (Мандић, 2000, p. 456–468).

Novak Mandić said that Hrebeljan katun had been mentioned in 1405, whose member was Pokrajac Glupčić (Мандић, 2000, p. 435).

Vlachs Pokrajčić belonged to Maleševci katun although there were clans with the same name in other katuns, which were not relatives of Maleševci katun members. At the beginning of the 15 th century, Vučiha Pokrajčić[4] was mentioned as the Pokrajčić trader while later, at different periods, Radmilo, Radivoje and Stanko Pokrajčić were mentioned (Рудић, 2006, p. 201–202).

In October 1401, Pribin Pokrajčić, a member of Vlachs Maleševci katun, vowed to transport goods with good 18 horses to Nikšić for Petar Bratosalić and his business partner for three perpers and one groschen per cargo. Pribin was endorsed by Utiječ Milogostić.[5] Three days later, Pribin Pokrajčić arranged with Milča Lebrovič to transport five loads of fabrics to Prača square. The arranged price of transport was four and a half perpers for every transported bale[6] (Мандић, 2000, p. 182–183).

Maleševci katun got Plavša Pokrajčić from Stanko Perutinić katun and Radiša Pokrajčić, 'Vlachs Hlaca's cousin' was the one who arranged with Nikola Lukarević to come with 40 good horses to Dubrovnik, load the goods and transport the goods to Bukovice on the river Lim for five perpers and nine groschen.[7]

The members of Maleševci katun were Ponošević and Rožetić clans. The Ponoševićs mentioned Vukac and the Rožetićs Miovac. In 1402, Vukac Ponošević was mentioned as a caravan leader and two years later, he was mentioned as someone who pawned 29-perper-9-groschen-worth silver belt to Radoslav Cvetković[8] (Мандић, 2000, p. 312–314).

During the end of 14th century and the beginning of 15th century, Vlachs Perutinić's trader was Stanko. Divac Radošević, who was mentioned on June 27th 1397[9], was a member of his katun.

---

3 DAD, Div. Canc. XXVI, f. 111 (29 VIII 1386); XXXV, f. 200 (11 VII 1405); XXXVII, f. 94' (27 VII 1408).

4 Pribislavus Oçechinich vlach de chatono Volcichne Pochraicich. Div. Canc. XXXIV, f. 151' (12 VIII 1402).

5 DAD, Div. Canc. XXXIV, f. 30 (20 X 1401).

6 DAD, Div. Canc. XXXIV, f. 31 (23 X 1401).

7 DAD, Div. Canc. XXXV, f. 76 (1 VI 1404); XXXVII, f. 125 (20 X 1408).

8 DAD, Div. Canc. XXXIV, f. 190 (19 XII 1402); XXXV, f. 125' (10 XI 1404); f. 132 (12 XII 1404).

9 Divez Radosevuich vlach de chatono Stanchi P(er)uotinich. DAD, Div. Canc. XXXII, f. 62' (27 VI 1397).

Later on, a trader Stanko Perutinić was mentioned, Vlachs Stanković's family founder (Ковачевић, 1963, p. 124–126; Мандић, 2000, p. 420). Borovec Milutinović, who was mentioned during 1402[10], was a member of Stanko katun. Obeying orders from Stjepko Sergulovic, he transported salt (*sexcenta salis*) to Ustikolina square.[11]

Herak Milošević, a member of Maleševci katun, was mentioned as the member of Miloš katun in 1405.[12] The record of Miloš katun leads to a presupposition that it was Miloš Radanović katun whose father was Herak, mentioned for the first time in October 1390.[13]

Miloš Radanović, a member of Vlachs Maleševci katun, transported goods during 1406. He arranged the same year with Vuk Babaljević and Jakša Vodopija to transport goods to the place called Dušće on the river Drina for six perpers for every bale. Miloš was obliged to transport the goods wherever the aforementioned Vuk[14] decided if confronted with difficulties on the road (Kojić-Kovačević, 1981, p. 114).

Milić Perutinić, who was mentioned in the late 80s and 90s of the 14th century and later, belonged to Maleševci katun or more precisely to Stanko katun. He was in the credit business as well as in the goods transport business. He delivered goods to Ustikolina and Prijepolje also.[15] Brajan Ratković from Milići, a member of Perutinić katun, was the transporter (*Braian Ratchovich de Milichi de Peruetinichi*).[16]

D. Dinić-Knežević said that Hlapac Stanković Perutinić had been in the fabrics transport business most often and longest alongside his cousins Radulj, Stanoje and Stanihna Stanković (Dinić-Knežević, 1979, p. 321). Stanković E. Kurtović concluded that the four aforementioned men were brothers, Stanko Perutinić's sons. He also presupposed that Miloš Radanović Perutinić, Hrebljan and Milić

[10] Borovez Millunouic de chatono Stanchi P(e)rutenouich DAD, Div. Canc. XXXIV, f. 125' (1 VI 1402).

[11] Borovez Millunouic vlach de cathono Stanchi P(e)ruetinouich facit manifestum habuisse et recepisse Stipcho S(er)golouich. DAD, Div. Canc. XXXIV, f. 151 (8 VIII 1402).

[12] DAD, Div. Canc. XXXV, f. 233' (26 X 1405).

[13] DAD, Div. Canc. XXIX, f. 142' (28 X 1390).

[14] Milos Radanouich vlach de cathono Mallessouich. DAD, Div. Canc. XXXVI, f. 40' (24 III 1406).

[15] Goyach Bogaucich de Sutiescha, Millich Peruftinich vlach. DAD, Deb. Not. XI, f. 96'; Div. Canc. XXVII, f. 162' (8 X 1388);163' (9 X 1388); XXXII, f. 203' (30 XI 1398); XXXVI, f. 176' (23 V 1407).

[16] DAD, Div. Canc. XXXVI, f. 46 (21 IV 1406).

Perutinić, who we had mentioned previously, were brothers of the trader we mentioned, Stanko Perutinić (Kurtović, 2006, str. 396).

Now, the question is what the name of the following Malešavci katun members' father was (Stanko, Miloš, Hrebljan and Milić). While it is most likely that Miloš Radanović's father's name was Radan, there are no indications for the remaing three that they were Radan's sons so we still have just another inconsistent statement.

We can find the name of Radolj Stanković in documents dating from 1397 to 1419 but the name was registered differently („*Radoy, Radogl, Rado, Radol, Radugl*").

The presuppositions that Radolj and Hlapac Stanković were brothers are correct and that proves the document carrying the date of May 2nd , 1397 in which Radolj Stanković and his brothers Hlapac and Pribislav Repošević were mentioned because of the ceratin silver associated with Milić Perutinić.[17]

Ten years later, Milić Perutinić's brother Radolj was mentioned with Vito Veselković, Pribinja Brajović and Bratolj Grgurović who all together vowed to Maroje Ratković and Tomka Obradović to transport 27 loads of fabrics from Dubrovnik to Bukovica and Ravno in Prijepolje. The cost of transport was six and a half perpers and three groschens per cargo.[18] If in the contract was Radolj Stanković then Milić Perutinić was not Stanko Perutinić's brother but his brother's son, who is unknown to us.

As other members of Maleševci katun, Radulj Stanković was in the goods transport business. He and Pribin Pokrajčić vowed in August 1397 to certain merchants (Pavlović and Tripetić) to transport 20 loads of fabrics.[19]

At the end of November 1389, Radolj Stanković arranged with Maroje Lebrović, Bratislav Predojević and Radoslav Volotić to transport loads of fabrics and other goods for them to Prijepolje for five perpers per cargo.[20] Then he, at the beginning of 1402, transported 23 loads of goods to Mokro for four merchants from Dubrovnik for five perpers and eight groschens. Radolj received

[17] DAD, Div. Canc. XXXII, f. 43' (2 V 1397).

[18] Millich Peruetnich vlach, Radogl fratar dicti Millich, Vitas Vesselchovich, Pribigna Braianovich, Brathogl Gerguorovich vlachi. DAD, Div. Canc. XXXVI, f. 162' (31 III 1407).

[19] DAD, Div. Canc. XXXII, f. 77 (22 VIII 1397).

[20] Radoy Stanchovich de Maleseuze. DAD, Div. Canc. XXXII, f. 203', (30 XI 1398).

two perpers per cargo in advance and the rest in the house where he was supposed to deliver the goods.[21]

Due to establishing territory of Maleševci katun or more precisely its branch clans (Petrutinić and Stanković clans), it is important to point out that, in the previous document, it was stated that Rade Stanković's residence was in Skrobotno, which was a place situated on the left side and below Bileća–Trebinje main road. Two years later, Rade Stanković transported five loads of goods to Glasinac for a merchant named Lukač.[22]

Three members of Stanko Perutnić katun made a deal with Dimča Tripetić on the last day of February in 1406 to transport 27 loads of fabrics to Prača. These three members were Radulj Stanković, Vukša (Milića's son) and Hranko Radosavljević.[23]

In October 1406, Radolj Stanković vowed to Đuro Milković to come till the 18 th of October to Dubrovnik with 40 horses to transport 40 loads of fabrics from Dubrovnik to Vlasenica for five perpers and seven groschens.[24]

Radolj Stanković and two of his partners were accused of being outlaws and robbers who had beaten and robbed Tvrtko Utješanovič in October 1419.[25]

Other two sons of Stanko Perutinić, Hlapac and Stanoje Stanković were among the most prominent members of Maleševci katun of all time. In June 1405, Hlapac Stanković Perutinić had a contract with two mechants to transport 33 loads of goods to Prijepolje or more precisely to a place called Bukovica.[26] Hlapac Stanković transported goods again to Prijepolje two months later. This time, he did it together with the members of Maleševci katun Ivaniš Hrebeljano-

[21] DAD, Div. Canc. XXXIV, f. 176 (12 XI 1402).

[22] DAD, Div. Canc. XXXV, f. 117 (16 X 1404).

[23] Radugl Stanchouich et Vochxa filius Millichi et Crencho Radoslaglich vlachi de catono Stanche P(er)tnichia facuint manifestum quod ipse promittunt et se obligauit pro aptay renutiando Dimcho Tripetich ... portare mercatum ad Praçe salmas XXVII pannorum.Div. Canc. XXXVI, f. 26 (28 II 1406).

[24] DAD, Div. Canc. XXXVI, f. 102' (10 X 1406).

[25] Tuertcho Utissenouich coram nobili et sapienti viro domino Rectore ser Johanne de Gozis conqueritur supra Radogl Stanchouich et Iuras Pribilouich Reposseuich, Milouanum Medosseuich Morlacchos. Eo quia dicti accusati violenter his elapsis diebus in Rudine acceperunt accusatori predicto in pluribus rebus valorem yperperos XV et insuper verberauerunt ipsum accusatorem. DAD, Lam de for. IV, f. 92 (10 X 1419).

[26] Clapeç Stanchovich P(er)uttinich. DAD, Div. Canc., XXXV, f. 194 (21 VI 1405).

vić, Rajko Milojević and Radiša Pokrajčić. They transpored 50 loads of fabrics to Bukovica near Lim for a certain merchant union.[27]

During the spring in 1406, Hlapac Stanković Perutinić transported 47 loads of goods from Dubrovnik to Prijepolje for Jurko Petrović and Marko Matulinović and their companies. The cost of transport per cargo was five perpers and six groschens.[28] In July, the same year, Hlapac Stanković, together with one member of Maleševci katun, vowed to three merchants that they would come to Dubrovnik with 80 good horses, load the goods and transport the goods to the Saint Peter Monastery near Lim within 10 days.[29]

More than a month later, Hlapac Stanković made arrangements in Dubrovnik to transport Bratoslav Predojević's goods, who ran business for longer periods of time in Priština where he made his will.[30] Bratoslav Predojević, Brajko Bogojević, a goldsmith, and their friends intended to transport goods from Dubrovnik to Lim or more precisely to the house of Pribil Kukinić (*Pribilli Chuchinich*). In order to do the job, they hired Hlapac Stanković and one other member of Maleševci katun who promised to come to Dubrovnik on 22nd of August the same year with 76 horses to load the goods and transport for five perpers per cargo.[31]

Hlapac Stanković, accompanied by one more member of Maleševci katun, transported goods for Dominik Babaljević, i.e. 62 loads of fabrics to Prijepolje for six perpers and two groschens per cargo.[32]

Hlapac Stanković was also very active during the second decade of the 15th century transporting goods for Andrija Gučetić, Brajko Prvoslavić, Maroje Ptičić and other merchants from Dubrovnik to Ljupskova (Динић, 1967, p. 184–185).

At the beginning of July 1412, Hlapac Stanković made two deals in just one day, first with merchants Marin, Ostoja and Bartolo to transport 27 loads of fabrics to Bukovice for their companies and then he made a deal with Branko Komarić, Petar Bratosalić and Pribislav Pripčić to transport 70 loads of fabrics to Lim within 15

[27] Clapaz Stancovich, Juanis Crebolianovich, Raychus Miloevich, Vladislaus Vesselcunichi, Radissa Pocrayzich vlachi.DAD, Div. Canc. XXXV, f. 217 (4 IX 1405).

[28] DAD, Div. Canc. XXXVI, f. 43' (15 IV 1406).

[29] DAD, Div. Canc. XXXVI, f. 74 (5 VII 1406).

[30] DAD, Test. Not. XI, f. 154–154'.

[31] DAD, Div. Canc., XXXVI, f. 85 (13 VIII 1406).

[32] DAD, Div. Canc. XXXVI, f. 235 (10 X 1407).

days and burdened by a fine if he failed. The cost of transport in both cases was five perpers but per hired horse.[33]

In October the same year, Hlapac Stanković and his brother Stanoje arranged goods transport with Bratoslav Predojević, Marko Damjanović and Vlatko Bogdanović to Lim to the Saint Peter Church. Maleševci katun hired 52 horses and charged the transport six and a half perpers per cargo.[34]

Hlapac and Stanoje continued to transport goods to well-known destinations to them in 1413 also. Hlapac charged five perpers and three groschen for every hired horse and he hired 40 horses to transport goods to the Saint Peter Church near Lim for Radoš Ljubojević.[35] In August the same year, Stanoje Stanković charged five perpers for every cargo[36] to merchants Obrad and Vlatko for the same route (*ad partes Sclavonie ad ecclesiam Sancti Petri*).

Some forty days later, Stanoje Stanković vowed to transport 26 loads of fabrics to the Saint Peter Church near Lim. He arranged to transport the goods „*viam Anagosti aut ad viam Cernize*". The cost of transport was five perpers per cargo.[37]

In October 1413, Hlapac Stanković vowed to two representatives of merchant companies to transport goods to the Church Mili with 30 to 40 horses for seven perpers and four groschen. If unabled to cross the river Lim, he was ordered to unload the goods in Prijepolje (Динић, 2003, p. 691). Fifteen days later, Hlapac arranged goods transport to the same place, this time with Marin Gradić and Maroje Stankić. The transport included 21 loads of fabrics. Obviously, the seasons and weather influenced increased cost of transport since Hlapac charged eight perpers and six groschens for every cargo.[38]

At the end of 1414, Hlapac Stanković Peruntinić transported goods for four merchants with 60-horse caravan for six perpers per cargo. The final destination was the place called Rušin near Ljupskov (Динић, 1967, p. 185).

Stanoje Stanković Perutinić and one of his katun member transported goods on 18 horses to Prača in 1418 for Andrija Bobaljević.[39]

[33] DAD, Div. Canc. XXXIX, f. 96' (3 VII 1412).
[34] DAD, Div. Canc. XXXIX, f. 146' (11 X 1412).
[35] DAD, Div. Canc. XXXIX, f. 264 (5 VI 1413).
[36] DAD, Div. Canc. XXXIX, f. 282' (7 VIII 1413).
[37] DAD, Div. Canc. XXXIX, f. 295 (16 IX 1413).
[38] DAD, Div. Canc. XXXIX, f. 318' (4 XI 1413).
[39] DAD, Div. Canc. XLI, f. 239 (8 III 1418).

Besides difficulties caravan leaders experienced during the transport like weather and caravan's safety, it was not easy nor simple to form bigger caravan. Sometimes, it was necessary to have larger number of good horses that could endure long travel under burden. For these reasons, Stanoje Stanković Maleševci joined his resources with Dragiša Đurenović Drobnjak's to form a 90-horse caravan in order to load goods in Dubrovnik and transport the goods to Prijepolje for Stefan Živković and his partner Obrad. They charged six perpers per cargo.[40]

At the beginning of September 1422, Stanoje Stanojević vowed to Hristofor Pucić and his company to transport fabrics and other goods to Prijepolje, to the place called Lim for seven perpers per cargo.[41] Two months later, Stanoje's brother Hlapac Stanković and Radoslav Milićijević, registered as householders, vowed to four merchants in Dubrovnik to transport 64 loads of fabrics to Breza in Prijepolje for eight perpers and seven groschens per cargo. [42] Next year also, during March and April, Hlapac and Stanoje Stanković and other members of Maleševci katun transported goods and men using caravans. There were 50 horses in one of these caravans.[43]

In June 1423, Stanoje Stanković made business plans with Pavle Martinović and Medoje Matković, but plans not related to the goods transport.[44] Later, Stanoje's brother Hlapac arranged with Martin Bunić, Marin Kabužić and Bogoslav Sranjević to transport 42 loads of fabrics to Prijepolje or more precisely to Breza. The arranged price of the transport was six perpers per hired horse.[45] In September the same year, Hlapac Stanković arranged two contracts for goods transport. Hlapac and Dubravac Milićijević, a member of Maleševci katun, arranged the first contract with a certain Nikša, to transport his goods to Prijepolje for six perpers per cargo.[46] Hlapac and Stanoje arranged the second contract with Jakov Sorkočević and his partner to transport fabrics to Breza for seven

[40] DAD, Div. Canc. XLII, f. 42' (8 V 1422).

[41] DAD, Div. Canc. XLII, f. 64' (6 IX 1422).

[42] Clapaç Stanchovich, Radosavus Milichieuich primichuri presentis caravani confessi sunt habuisse et recepisse Ostoya Chiachich, Vlatcho Bogdanouich et Marcho Ratchi, Ser Martolo de Misaglen salmas sexaginta quator pannorum usque Brexa in Pripogle. DAD, Div. Canc. XLII, f. 79' (2 XI 1422).

[43] DAD, Div. Canc. XLII, f. 116 (9 III 1423); f. 129' (13 IV 1423).

[44] DAD, Div. Canc. XLII, f. 153 (22 VI 1423).

[45] DAD, Div. Canc. XLII, f. 165' (29 VII 1423).

[46] DAD, Div. Canc. XLII, f. 178 (3 IX 1423).

perpers and four groschen per cargo.[47] More than a month later, Hlapac Stanković and Dubravac Milićijević arranged with Pavle Sorkočević goods transport to Glasinac in Bosnia for eight perpers.[48]

In May 1424, Hlapac Stanković arranged two trips. One was for Marina de Nal and Maroja Radovančić, when he transported seven loads of tin and one load of fabrics.[49] Seven days later, Hlapac arranged with Vlahota Radojević and Jakša Brajković to transport nine loads of tin to Breza.[50]

Hlapac also arranged the transport of goods to Prijepolje, in July the same year, with Mile Pribetić and his partner. He transported 30 loads of fabrics. The arranged price for the transport was five and a half perpers.[51] Next month, Hlapac arranged the transport of four loads of fabrics to Foča, for Ivan Tihojević, for four perpers per cargo.[52] After that, Hlapac was hired by Stefan Zamanjić, Marin Đorđić and Nikola Živolinović to transport fabrics to Komoran, to Đurađ Vuković's territory.[53]

Hlapac and Stanoje Stanković were not only caravan leaders but men who enjoyed Duke Sandalj Hranić and people of Dubrovnik's trust. As Sandalj Hranić's envoys, Hlapac and Stanoje took deposit from his treasury in Dubrovnik at the end of 1424, and on the last day of May in 1425. Due to interest rate and Konavli's income, Hlapac took 300 ducats in Dubrovnik. Later, Grupko Popović and Hlapac as duke Sandelj's envoys and ambassadors in Dubrovnik came due to interest increase and Konavli's taxes (Динић, 2003, p. 740; Мандић, 2000, p. 420–474; Рудић, 2006, p. 216–217).

At the beginning of 1425, Stanoje arranged goods transport with Slađan Novaković, Simko Marojević and Nikola Tomin from Split. The transport included 43 loads and the final caravan's destination was Breza in Preijepolja.[54]

Later, Stanoje's brother Hlapac transported Kolin Vetranović's 30 loads of goods to the place called Vrabač near Konjic, just above the river Bijela. The cost of transport was six perpers per cargo.[55]

---

47 DAD, Div. Canc. XLII, f. 184' (25 IX 1423).

48 DAD, Div. Canc. XLII, f. 200 (30 X 1423).

49 DAD, Div. Canc. XLII, f. 270' (10 V 1424).

50 DAD, Div. Canc. XLII, f. 273 (17 V 1424).

51 DAD, Div. Canc. XLII, f. 296' (15 VII 1424).

52 DAD, Div. Canc. XLIII, f. 10 (8 VIII 1424).

53 DAD, Div. Canc. XLIII, f. 27' (21 IX 1424).

54 DAD, Div. Canc. XLIII, f. 72' (15 I 1425).

In June and July the same year, Hlapac and Stanoje organised caravans working with the neighbours from other katuns. One of his partner was Pokrajac Predojević who lived in Bileća. [56] First, Hlapac arranged transport of 60 loads of goods[57] in June and a month later, he arranged another contract with Nikola Rastić to transport goods to Breza for six perpers per cargo. The caravan went via Trebinje and Konavli.[58]

On the 14th and 15th of August 1425, Hlapac Stanković arranged three trips. First, he arranged goods transport with Stefan Babaljević and his partner to Glasinac.[59] The next day, he arranged goods transport with Andrija Babaljević to Rogatica and Glasinac in Bosnia and then represented merchant company together with ceratin Nikola when they arranged to transport goods to Breza in the place called Drinovo.[60]

Even the next year, Stanković brohers continued with the same practice. Stanoje transported fabrics for Luka Sorkočević to Borča for five perpers per cargo while he transported the same goods for Marin Držić to Prijepolje for increased price of one additional perper per cargo.[61] The next month, Hlapac and Stanoje arranged with Bogdan Petrović and his merchant company to come to Dubrovnik with 23 good horses, load the goods and transport the goods to Prijepolje for six perpers and four groschens.[62]

In October 1426, Hlapac transported goods for Mileta Pribetić from Dubrovnik to Prijepolje for six perpers and four groschens[63] and in December, he transported for certain man from Dubrovnik 27 loads to Ljupskov for eight perpers per cargo.[64]

At the middle of September 1428, Stanoje Stanković arranged transport of 15 loads of fabrics with Ratko Vukojević.[65]

In June 1429, Hlapac Stanković arranged a contract with two merchants to transport 20 loads of goods from Dubrovnik to Lim, to

55 DAD, Div. Canc. XLIII, f. 123' (23 IV 1425).
56 DAD, Div. Canc. XLIII, f. 150' (13 VI 1425).
57 DAD, Div. Canc. XLIII, f. 157' (19 VI 1425)
58 DAD, Div. Canc. XLIII, f. 166' (18 VII 1425).
59 DAD, Div. Canc. XLIII, f. 180' (14 VIII 1425).
60 DAD, Div. Canc. XLIII, f. 180'– 181 (15 VIII 1425).
61 DAD, Div. Canc. XLIV, f. 30 (11 VI 1426).
62 DAD, Div. Canc. XLIV, f. 45' (26 VII 1426).
63 DAD, Div. Canc. XLIV, f. 72' (25 X 1426).
64 DAD, Div. Canc. XLIV, f. 86' (4 XII 1426).
65 DAD, Div. Canc. XLV, f. 61' (15 IX 1428).

the Grlice Church, for six perpers and six goschens for every hired horse. Hlapac was responsible for the goods and he was supposed to refund any caused damage (Томовић, 2008, p. 273–274). Few days later, he stayed in Dubrovnik where he arranged another contract to transport goods to Lim in Serbia for six and a half perpers per cargo.[66]

The same year, Hlapac Stanković transported a Hungarian called Laslo to the place called Olovo for 16 ducats. The Hungarian wrote a letter to the people living in Dubrovnik in which he sent his regards and informed them that he had arrived safely to Olovo as arranged with Hlapac and Miroslav. He insisted on giving the money to Hlapac, which was done by Nikša Radinović on Vaslav's behalf. Six days later, Hlapac arranged with Marin Gučetić to transport fabrics to the church in Glasinac (Јиречек, 1892, p. 78).

By the end of the year, Hlapac Stanković arranged two more trips with the aim to transport goods. In October, he had to transport three loads of goods for Nikola Tvrdković to the village called Komorane Podbrezom for 23 perpers. By the end of the year, Hlapac Stanković arranged two more trips in which he transported goods. [67] Then he promised to Balža Bobaljević, Mate Gučetić and Jakov Gundulić to come to Dubrovnik in the following 16 days to load the goods and transport the goods to the church in Glasinac.[68]

As a consequence of Konvali war in April 1430, which was led between Radoslav Pavlović and the people of Dubrovnik, goods transport altogether was stopped. However, even under war circumstances, Stanoje went to Dubrovnik and took regular intrests for Sandalj's depositied money as well as Konvali income, which we learn from the letter written by a scribe Pribislav, a pope Milije's son (Стојановић, 1929, p. 332; Mandić, 2007, p. 52, 53).

At mid August 1430, Stanoje Stanković went to Dubrovnik and arranged with Marin Đorđić to transport three loads of 1300-libra tin to Lim, to the Grlice Church. Within eight days he had to come to Dubrovnik, load the goods and start the journey. The arranged price for the transport was eight perpers. Stanoje had already received two perpers in advance and was supposed to receive the remaining sum after he finished with the transport. However, nine days later, Stanoje made another contract in Dubrovnik to transport two loads of wine and one load of other goods whose worth

[66] DAD, Div. Canc. XLV, f. 239 (10 VI 1429).

[67] DAD, Div. Canc. XLVI, f. 52' (17 X 1429).

[68] DAD, Div. Canc. XLVI, f. 70 (12 XI 1429).

was 220 ducats to the Grlice Church, on despot Đurđa's territory (Томовић, 2008, p. 268–269; 274–275).

Stanoje Stanković used to transport goods at his own risk. On 15th of Ocotber 1432, he arranged with Primo Bunić to transport goods to the village called Novaci to Komoran right after Breza. Four merchans were registered and exact amount of every fabric Stanoje was supposed to transport for nine perpers per cargo. Two days later, Stanoje arranged another contract to transport goods with Vladislav Gučetić. He was supposed to transport 23 loads of fabrics and one load of tin to Prijepolje for eight perpers and ten groschens per cargo. [69] Stanoje Stanković lived in Kuti in this period.[70] Even later, Stanoje Stanković transported large amounts of tin for Nikša Vlatković (Томовић, 2008, p. 268).

The last news concerning Hlapac Stanković were obtained in 1431 when he took, as a loan, 62 perpers from Petar Bratosalić and Maroja Ptičić binding himself to return the debt after returnig from journey. The half of the debt was, however, returned on 20th of November 1432.[71]

After this, there are no news concerning Hlapac except the year of 1441 when he was registered as one of the Damjan Mančetić's debtor.[72] However, in 1434, Hlapac's brother Stanoje Stanković was mentioned as a katun leader.[73]

Stanko Perutinić's fourth son Stanihna was in the goods transport business. Stanihna Stanković transported for Luka Sorkočević, Ratko Milovanović and Radoja Mioković six loads of fabrics from Dubrovnik to Glasinac.[74]

In March 1429, Stanihna transported five loads of tin and one load of soap to Komoran for Brajko Marojević for nine perpers per cargo. Later, he transported 17 loads of goods to Višegrad. Stanihna was, just like his brothers had been, duke Sandalj's subject. The place Kuti was registered in 1444 as his place of residence. Stanihna Stanković and his heirs were registered in some documents as the family who lived on the territory of Rudine. In 1444, Stanihnaa Stanković and Vlatko Hlapčić borrowed a smaller amount of money

[69] DAD, Deb. Not. XV, f. 280' (17 X 1432).
[70] DAD, Div. Canc. XLVII, f. 15 (31 XII 1432).
[71] DAD, Deb. Not. XV, f. 66' (24 V 1431).
[72] DAD, Div. Canc. LV, f. 62 (7 II 1441).
[73] DAD, Div. Canc. XLVIII, f. 76 (9 III 1434).
[74] DAD, Div. Canc. XLIV, f. 158 -at (25 V 1428).

from Bogiša Bogmilović. Vlatko Hlapčić was mentioned eariler (Храбак, 2008, p. 224; Kurtović, 2006, p. 408; Kurtović, 2011, p. 654).

Besides Vlatko Hlapčić, the year of 1435 mentioned Dubravac Hlapčić, a member of Maleševci katun.[75] Šišman was also a Vlach Maleševci from Hlapčić family whose place of residence was in Kuti as recorded in document in 1470.[76] Šišman Hlapčić, a member of Maleševci katun, was mentioned later in some sources as a man whose debt is 26 ducats.[77]

The aforementioned Vlatko, Dubravac and Šišman Hlapčić are most likely Hlapac Stanković's sons.

Thanks to Dubrovnik documents, Hlapac's brother, Stanihna's heirs are known and their names were Stefan, Hlapac and Vukac.[78] On the 4th of July 1472, late Stanihna Stanković's son Stefan took for himself, his mother and two brothers father's gold and silver objects deposit from Marin Butkova.[79]

We encounter Stanihna's son Hlapac Stanihnić in sources later. Thanks to the property earned by his father, Hlapac Stanihnić, with pooled assets, worked with bigger amounts of money. Together with Vukac Vukotic, Radivoje Radosalić and Ljubenko Branković from Trebinje called Dobrotić, he ran into debt for 140 ducats at Marin Nikola Gučetić.[80]

Hlapac Stanihnić and Radoje Radičević, who was someone who dealt with heavy cloth in Dubrovnik, founded a merchant company in order to sell fabrics. They ordered goods from Jakov Milšić who gave them 11-ducat worth of goods as a loan. [81]

Next year, Hlapac Sanihnić and previously mentioned Ljubenko Branković from Slivnice, Trebinje got a 30-ducat loan whose payment installments were arranged by the creditors.[82]

It is interesting that Hlapac Stanihnić lived in Trebinje unlike Stanihne who lived in the village called Kuti.[83]

---

75 DAD, Div. Not. XX, f. 92 (25 X 1435).

76 Ego Sisman Clapzich de Chuti. DAD, Deb. Not. XXXIX, f. 21' (4 VIII 1470).

77 DAD, Deb. Not. XLIV, f. 94 (6 II 1476).

78 DAD, Div. Not. XLIX, f. 31' (23 X 1465); Div. Canc. LXXIII, f. 94 (8 X 1466).

79 Stiepanus filius olim Stanichne Stanchovich de Maleseuza.Div. Not. LVI, f. 46 (4 VII 1472).

80 DAD, Deb. Not. LII, f. 190' (12 VIII 1489).

81 DAD, Deb. Not. LIII, f. 105 (22 V 1490).

82 DAD, Deb. Not. LIV, f. 43 (24 VII 1491).

83 DAD, Deb. Not. LIII, f. 105 (22 V 1490).

During 90s of the 15th century, Stanihnin's third son Vukac Stanihnić, a member of Maleševci katun, was mentioned again. Andrija Bogetić, a pope Jovan's brother and Vukac Stanihnić, a member of Maleševci katun, were sponsored by Stefan Žile who was in heavy cloth business.[84]

After presenting Stanko Perutinić's heir, we shall return to Hrebljan Perutinić, a member of Maleševci katun, who was mentioned in the 80s of the 14th century (Мандић, 2000, p. 456, 468). Following patrimonial line, we look for his heirs in the Hrebljanović family line where Ivaniš, Divac, Miroslav, Rastko, Dubravac and Radulj were mentioned. Ivaniš was the most prominent Hrebljanović of all the mentioned ones. He was mentioned from 1405 till the end of 30s of the 15th century. Ivaniš Hrebljanović enjoyed duke Petar Pavlović's respect and trust and was his envoy just like Stanković brothers with duke Sandalj[85] (Динић, 2003, p. 747).

Ivaniš Hrebljanović was in the goods transport business. At the end of October 1408, he arranged a contract with Milka Velojević and his company to come with 46 horses to Dubrovnik and transport fabrics and other goods to Prijepolje near Lim for six perpers and six groschens fer every hired horse.[86] Ivaniš Hebljanović from Maleševci katun transported goods later to Prijepolja for Mate Gradić for eight perpers and two groschens per cargo.[87]

Divac, Rasko and Dubravac Hrebljanović from Perutinić katun were in the goods transport business. Divac Hrebljanović transported 10 loads of goods from Dubrovnik to Ljupskova for five perpers per cargo in August 1412 (Динић, 1967, p. 185).

Rastko Hrebljanović and one other member of Maleševki katun arranged to transport goods with 40 horses for eight perpers per cargo from Dubrovnik to Breza in Prijepolje on 19th of March 1423. They made a contract with Živko Radosavljević and Nikola Živolinović. According to the contract, the trasporters had the right to charge six perpers per day if they had to wait to load the goods and they were obliged to accompany the caravan and were held accountable for any caused damage. [88] The same year, Rastko Hrebljanović, Perutinić katun, arranged to transport two loads of

[84] DAD, Deb. Not. LVI, 121' (15 VII 1494).

[85] DAD, Div. Not. XX, f. 147 (18 I 1436); f. 156' (31 I 1436).

[86] DAD, Div. Canc. XXXVII, f. 129 (29 X 1408).

[87] DAD, Div. Canc. XXXIX, f. 165' (14 XI 1412).

[88] DAD, Div. Canc. XLII, f. 119 (19 III 1423).

fabrics for seven perpers for Jovan Mladenović and his brother.[89] Later, Rastko transported goods to Višegrad.[90]

In December 1433, Ivaniš applied and got citizenship of Dubrovnik for himself and his brothers Rastko, Miroslav and Dubravac (Kurtović, 2006, p. 397). However, the question is what happened to Divac and Radulj if they were their brothers. Later, Dubravac Hrebljanović was mentioned as transporter (Динић, 2003, p. 125).

At the beginning of 1436, Ivaniš Hrebljanović was mentioned as duke Radoslav Pavlović's envoy in two occasions, who collected taxes on his behalf from people of Dubrovnik because of Konavala, Cavtat and Obod and deposit profit money intrest.[91] Three years later, in 1439, Ivaniš Hrebljanović was mentioned as a Slavic prince in charter issued by Radoslav Pavlović in Borča on 19th of August (Стојановић, 1929, p. 640–641).

We do not have written records of Hrebljanović's exact place of residence, which we cannot say for the Stankovićs and their heirs the Klapačićs, the Stanihnićs and others who lived in Kuti and Trebinje. The literature already pointed out that the Stanovićs were Kosač's subjects while the Hrebljanovićs were Pavlović's.

Besides mentioned Maleševci katun members, Miloš Repošević and Pribislav Banić were recorded in 1431.[92] They took credit loans from Bojka Hrvatinić. They worked together with Radašin Kotenović also a member of Maleševci katun.[93] They continued with the same practice in the following years, getting the loans from the same creditor.[94]

Besides represented Maleševci katun, we will go back to its branch brethern whose family householder was previously mentioned Miloš Radanović. His son, well-known Herak Milošević, Radoslav Pavlović's subject was in organization and caravan goods transport for 40 years (1397–1442) and a separate paper was devoted to him (Пекић, 2016, p. 401–417).

---

89 DAD, Div. Canc. XLII, f. 178' (3 XI 1423).

90 DAD, Div. Not. XXI, f. 128' (8 IV 1437).

91 DAD, Div. Not. XXI, f. 147 (8 I 1436); f. 156' (31 I 1436).

92 Ego Milos Reposeuich de Maleseuaç et Pribissauus Banich de Maleseuaç confiteor quod super nos et omnia mea bona obliganus nos dare et soluer Maroe Ptizich et Petar Bratosaglich yperperos viginti septem grososs usque ad festum Sancti Viti. DAD, Deb. Not. XV, f. 49 (9 IV 1431).

93 DAD, Deb. Not. XV, f. 90 (27 VI 1431); f. 142 (23 XI 1431).

94 DAD, Deb. Not. XV, f. 220 (4 VI 1432); f. 291 (11 XI 1432); XVI, f. 235 (25 VI 1434).

In May 1438, Herak Milošević and Radoslav Semanović were charged with theft of one cow and a calf. The one who charged them was Miloš Bogmilović. Witnesses gave their testimonies on 30th of October, next year.[95]

In the indictment dated to the first of May 1441, Maleševci katun members were mentioned as witnesses: Herak Milošević, Brajak Milošević, Rakoje and Radosav Ponošević.[96]

Herak Milošević's heirs were most likely Tasin and Baljko. Tasin Heraković was mentioned in November 1429.[97] Six years later, Baljko Heraković, a member of Maleševci katun, was recorded as someone who arranged with Radelj Radovčić and Vlahuša Đurđević to transport 10 loads of goods to Podborač.[98]

Baljko Heraković was Pavlović's subject just like his father Herak. He lived in Skrobotno so it is possible to presuppose that his father Herak lived in the same place. In January 1436, Baljko Heraković from Skrobotno, duke Radoslav's man (*Baglicho Cherachouich de Scroboth homo voyuode Radossaui*) arranged with Marin Gučetić to transport six loads of fabrics to Borač or Podvišegrad.[99]

Baljko Heraković, just like his father, ran the business together with already mentioned Vlatko Novaković.[100] Baljko Heraković was mentioned in March 1440 when he arranged with Mihail Volčić to transport fabrics from Dubrovnik to Cernica.[101]

Almost a decade later, Baljko Heraković worked with Božitko Bratojević who was Radovan Miladinović's partner.[102]

Baljko's town called Skrobotno was mentioned many times in Dubrovnik sources but most often related to outlaws and robberies.[103]

It is interesting that even Baljko Heraković was associated with already mentioned place called Kuti. In January 1457, Baljko was

[95] Milos Bogmilouigh coram domino Rectore ser Stefano de Zamagno conquestus fuit supra Ceragh Miloseuigh et Radosaum Semanouigh dicens quod furati fuerunt sibi unum vacham et vitulus. Radouan Bratisigh, Gruban Bastasius. DAD, Lam. de for. XII, f. 25 (9 V 1438).

[96] Chierach Miloseuich, Braiach Miloseuich, Rachoe Ponoseuich, Radosauus Ponoseuich. DAD, Lam. de for. XV, f. 168' (1 V 1442).

[97] DAD, Div. Canc. XLVI, f. 78' (24 XI 1429).

[98] DAD, Div. Not. XIX, f. 235 (15 II 1435).

[99] DAD, Div. Canc. XLIX, f. 194 (13 I 1436).

[100] DAD, Div. Not. XXI, f. 6 (16 VIII 1436).

[101] DAD, Div. Not. XXXIV, f. 32' (12 III 1440).

[102] DAD, Div. Not. XXXIV, f. 190 (18 X 1449).

[103] DAD, Lam. de for. XVI, f. 217 (25 V 1443).

accused that together with Radivoje Baljković, (possible son), attacked Matko Bogosalić, who was in heavy cloth business, in the place called Kuti. Among other things, he had to give 10 bales of fabrics, 60 ducats, silver glass and other things.[104]

Evan thought we do not have an original certificate, it is most likely that Radivoj Baljović, who was recorded as an associate in theft with Baljko Heraković, was also his son. In 1457, Radivoj Baljković was registered as someone from the place called Jasen.[105]

It is interesting that in September 1469, Radivoje Baljković was recorded because he got 200 gold ducats from his wife Nikoleta as a dowry.[106] However, we cannot confirm that it was the mentioned robber, Baljak Heraković's possible son.

In a lawsuit occuring in Skrobotno in 1461,which was filed by Matko Bogosalić against Radivoje called Mumalo from the river Drina, registered witnesses were Baljko Heraković and Vlatko Baljković, probably Baljko's son. Besides them, Dragiša Vuksać, Vukac Milošević and Vukac Dubravčić, a katun leader, were registered.[107]Baljko Heraković was accused the same day. This time also, the person who accused him was previously mentioned Matko Bogosalić. He stated in his lawsuit that he was tricked by Baljko who was supposed to take him on a horse to and back from Dubrovnik to Maleševci for four and a half perpers.[108]

Besides Radivoje and Vlatko Baljković, Baljka Heraković's possible son was Radoslav Baljković, a member of Maleševci katun. At the end of January 1494, he got a 10-perper-and-8-groschen loan in Dubrovnik from Vukša Vidojević who was in heavy cloth business.[109]

After Stanko and Hrebljan Perutinić and then Miloš Radanović, Perutinić katun, and their heirs, we will go back again to the end of the 15th century and mention one more branch of Maleševci katun,

[104] DAD, Lam de for. XXXII, f. 31 (19 I 1457).

[105] Radiuoy Baglchouich de Iassen. DAD, Div. Not. XLI, f. 152' (2 V 1457).

[106] Ego Radivoy Baglcouich. DAD, Lib. Dot. VII, f. 100' (16 VIII 1469).

[107] Dragissa Vochssach, Vocaz Millosseuich, Baglcho Heracouich, Vlatchus Baglcouich, Volcaz Dubraucich catonaro. DAD, Lam. de for. XXXV, f. 161 (18 XII 1461).

[108] DAD, Lam de for. XXXV, f. 161' (18 XII 1461).

[109] Ego Radoslavus Baglchovich de Mallessevaz confiteor quod super me et omnia mea bona obligo me dare et soluere Vuchxivio Vidoevich cimatori yperperos decem grossos octo. DAD, Deb. Not. LVI, f. 39' (30 I 1494).

Milićijević brethren whose householder was previously mentioned Milić Perutinić.

As we pointed out, Milić Perutinić, who was mentioned in 1388 and later, and his heirs were members of Stanko Perutinić katun, so it is presupposed that Milić was katun leader Stanko's brother. Documents confirmed that Milić had a brother whose name was Radolj.[110] It is unknown if it is previously mentioned Radolj Stanković who was registered as a cousin or some other person. The documents, however, confirmed Milić's son Vukša whose heirs should be looked for in the Vukšić family line[111] (Мандић, 2000, p. 438).

Researching social status of women of midieval Vlachs, Đ. Petrović pointed to six Milićijević brothers, who were mentioned in 1426 in a lawsuit. They were Dubravac, Radoslav, Radič, Pokrajac, Umiša and Stefan, all Vlachs from Perutnić katun (Петровић, 1986, p. 14).

It was presupposed that, besides his son Vukša, these brothers could be Milić Perutini's sons (Куртовић, 2006, p. 398).

Dubravac Milićijević was one of the more prominent members of Maleševci katun, well-known in business circles who left considerable written records in Dubrovnik sources. He transported salt from Dubrovnik to Ustiprača together with Mrđen Galčić Predojević, Miladin Brajković Kresojević and one other member of Perutinić katun in 1406 (Пекић, 2011, p. 357).

Unlike Dubravac, who was a trader for almost four decades, Radoslav Milićijević was agile transporter during the second and third decade of the 15th century. Radoslav Milićijević was registered as a katun leader on 16th of April 1417. Then he arranged to load goods in Dubrovnik till Saint George Day. He was supposed to transport the goods to Borča for five perpers and six groschens.[112]

During March in 1418, Radoslav Milićijević arranged two contracts at two different times in which his duty was to transport goods for a merchant to Prača for seven perpers and four groschens per hired horse while in the second contract his duty was to transport goods to Foča and Goražde. The cost of transport to Foča was five and a half perpers while to Goražde six and a half perpers.[113] In

[110] Millich Peruetnich vlach, Radogl fratar dicti Millich, Vitas Vesselchovich, Pribigna Braianovich, Brathogl Gerguorovich vlachi. DAD, Div. Canc. XXXVI, f. 162' (31 III 1407).

[111] DAD, Div. Canc. XXXVI, f. 26 (28 II 1406).

[112] DAD, Div. Canc. XLI, f. 105–105' (16 IV 1417).

[113] DAD, Div. Canc. XLI, f. 239 (8 III 1418); f. 244 (18 III 1418).

September the same year, Radoslav Milićijević made a contract together with one of the member of Maleševci katun to transport goods to Slavic prince Petar's territory for Obreša Trajanović.[114]

In November 1422, Radoslav Milićijević was mentioned as a katun leader. He organised a 50-horse caravan with one of the members of Maleševci katun next year.[115] Later, he stayed in the goods transport business. In June 1428, Radoslav Milićijević arranged with Ivan Ruskov Sarač to come to Dubrovnik with 17 horses, load the goods and transport the goods to church in Glasinac for five and a half perpers per cargo.[116]

Besides familiar places, it is interesting that Radoslav Milićijević transported four loads of fabrics for Jovan Proganović to Novigrad (*in Nouigrad*) for eight perpers per cargo.[117]

Dubravac Milićijević was mentioned in a transport related story in November 1414 (Динић, 1967, p. 185). Three years later, he transported goods to Borča for Andrija Ulanović and Maroja Migljević who vowed to pay seven perpers and nine groschens in cash.[118] The same month, Dubravac and his brother Radoslav were mentioned in a horse related story together with Ostoja Radoslaić and Pribeta Tvrddojević.[119]

Dubravac Milićijević, Radoslav Pavlović's subject transported goods to Prijepolje, Glasinac and Goražde in 1423.[120] Next year, he organised a caravan to Prijepolje and the second one to Borač with 30 loads of fabrics and other goods.[121]

In September 1425, Dubravac Milićijević and Rastko Hrebljanović arranged with Jovan Proganović and his merchant company to transport to Prijepolje, which was under duke Sandelj's rule, nine loads of goods including eight loads of fabrics and one load of tin.[122]

Dubravac Milićijević arranged with a well-known merchant called Kolin Vetrani, who stayed for a number of years in Zvornik and Srebrenica, to transport for him fabrics to Glasinac for seven perpers and six groschens.[123] Two years later, Dubravac arranged

[114] DAD, Div. Canc. XLI, f. 291' (11 IX 1418).

[115] DAD, Div. Canc. XLII, f. 79' (2 XI 1422); f. 116 (9 III 1423).

[116] DAD, Div. Canc. XLV, f. 10 (27 VI 1428).

[117] DAD, Div. Canc. XLV, f. 184 (23 II 1429).

[118] DAD, Div. Canc. XLI, f. 62' (4 I 1417).

[119] DAD, Div. Canc. XLI, f. 75' (30 I 1417).

[120] DAD, Div. Canc. XLII, f. 178 (3 IX 1423); f. 200 (30 X 1423); f. 206 (9 XI 1423).

[121] DAD, Div. Canc. XLII, f. 296' (15 VII 1424); XLIII, f. 6' (29 VIII 1424).

[122] DAD, Div. Canc. XLIII, f. 197' (22 IX 1425).

with Dimitrije Gradić and his company to transport goods to the same destinations for eight perpers per cargo.[124]

Obviously, weather and the seasons detrmined the cost of transport. During winter, the cost of transport to same destination was increased. A contract made by Dubravac Milićijević in August of the previously mentioned year with Dabiživ Ivanov and Vlachs Dabižin Latinac proves this. These merchants had to pay five perpers per cargo to have their 17 loads of goods transported to Glasinac.[125]

In October 1428, Dubravac arranged with Pavle Sorkočević and his company to transport fabrics and salt to Prača and Konjic. It is important to point out that Dubravac was registered as a katun leader then.[126] Next year, he continued to organize a caravan to Glasinac.[127]

During 30s of the 15th century, three merchants intended to transport 40 loads of goods to Breza and Podborač. They hired two members of Maleševci katun as transporters and those two were Dubravac Milićijević and previously mentioned Stanihna Stanković who charged them for transport with ten perpers and three groschens to Breza and eight perpers to Podborač per cargo. [128] On 14th of July the same year, Dubravac promised to Bernard Gundulić to come to Dubrovnik within 15 days and transport two 260-ducat-worth loads of fabrics to Foča. Then he arranged another contract with Radoslav Rutošević and his partners.[129] Later, Dubravac transported 23 loads of goods for Mate Đorđević and his merchant company to *in Priepogle ad viam de Jesera* for six perpers and eight groschens per bale. Then, Dubravac arranged one more contract to transport with Bogiša Bogčinović.[130]

Besides katun leaders, Maleševci katun had its duke. In 1435, duke Stefan, a member of Maleševci katun was mentioned (Мандић, 2000, p. 417). His men, Vlatko Novaković and Dubravac Klapčić, were also in the caravan transport business.[131] Besides

[123] DAD, Div. Canc. XLIV, f. 94 (30 XII 1426).
[124] DAD, Div. Canc. XLIV, f. 217' (12 I 1428).
[125] DAD, Div. Canc. XLV, f. 50 (25 VIII 1428).
[126] Dubrauaz Milichievich chatunarius. DAD, Div. Canc. XLV, f. 105 (27 X 1428).
[127] DAD, Div. Canc. XLV, f. 223' (17 V 1429).
[128] DAD, Div. Not. XVIII, f. 215' (5 IV 1434).
[129] DAD, Div. Not. XX, f. 43'- 44 (14 VII 1435).
[130] DAD, Div. Not. XX, f. 66' (1 IX 1435); f. 67 (6 IX 1435).
[131] DAD, Div. Not. XX, f. 92 (25 X 1435).

Vlatko Novaković from Maleševci katun, Miroslav Novaković was mentioned in the same period.[132]

We learn form the contract dated to the 27th of July 1436 that katun leader Dubravac Milićijević lived in the place called Kuti and that he transported 10 loads of goods for three merchants to Podvišegrad for six and a half perpers per cargo.[133] Dubravac is recorded in some sources in 1437.[134]

At the beginning of 40s of the 15th century, Dubravac continued to lead caravans. In February 1441, Dubravac Milićijević was recorded as a Damjan Mančetić's debtor.[135] Three months later, Dubravac Milićijević transported three loads of coal to Ustikolina for 13 perpers.[136]

It stays unknown when Dubravac Milićijević passed away. We found out that the last time his name was mentioned was in 1449. It was when he claimed a silver belt which Vlatko Bogdanović gave as a deposit to Dubravac Milićijević, Maleševci katun.[137]

We do not have written records on Dubravac Milićijević's heirs. His heirs should be members of the Dubravčić family line. It is most likely that Dubravac's son was Radivoj Dubravčić, Milićijević katun, who was mentioned as a transporter in 1436.[138]

At the beginning of 60s of the 15th century, Vukac Dubravčić was Maleševci katun leader. Unlike Dubravac Milićijević, his possible father, who lived in Kuti, Vukac Dubravčić. according to some records, lived in Skrobotno.[139]

Besides Vukac Dubravčić, Obrad Dubravčić, Maleševci katun, from Rudine, Radivoje Radulović's servant from Cernice, was mentioned during 70s of the 15th century. He was arrested and incarcerarted in Kotor in 1477 (Тошић, 2008, p. 171–173).

At the end of 1468, Živko Gojsalić from Dubrovnik parish accused Vukac Dubravčić, Maleševci katun, Rađen Novaković, Obrad Radosaljić, brothers Dobria and Radivoje Radosaljić, Radoslav Radičević and Vlachs Maleševci. They stole Radovan Bogosalić's cattle in Slivnica[140] (Vego, 1981, p. 303).

---

132 DAD, Div. Canc. XLIX, f. 183 (7 XII 1435).

133 DAD, Div. Not. XX, f. 279 (27 VII 1436).

134 DAD, Div. Not. XXI, f. 133' (15 IV 1437).

135 DAD, Div. Canc. LV, f. 62 (7 II 1441).

136 DAD, Div. Not. XXV, f. 49 (6 V 1441).

137 DAD, Div. Not. XXXIV, f. 214' (19 XI 1449).

138 Radiuoi Dobraucich Milichieuich. DAD, Div. Canc. L, f. 120' (8 XI 1436).

139 DAD, Lam. de for. XXXV, f. 161 (18 XII 1461).

Vukac Dubravčić, who was Slavic prince, did not live for long after the recorded incident. He was mentioned as late Vukac Dubravčić in 1472. He had sons Radič, Ivan, Tomaš, Petar, Vladan and Radun. His relatives were Radoslav Milićijević, Radivoje Dubravčić, Stefan Stanihnić and Radivoje Hodidjedović (Динић, 1937, p. 235).

The question that remains is which Dubravac from Maleševci katun was Vukac Dubravčić's father. Of all the known men, who are possible, we would mention Dubravac Hrebljanović, Dubravac Hlapčić, Dubravac Milićijević.

The next generation with Radič, Ivan, Tomaš, Petar, Vladan and Radun should be looked for in the Vukčić family line, also Maleševci katun. We do not have any records so far for Radič Vukčić. However, the Radičevićs from Maleševci katun were recorded in sources. Among others, Dobrie, Miroslav, Radivoje, Ivan Radičević and Vukić Vukčić participated in plunder in Kuti.[141] The Radičevićs who were mentioned were brothers from Maleševci katun which indictment from May 1460 proved. In a lawsuite filed by Vidak Hervačević from Konvala, brothers Ivan and Dobrie and Vlachs Maleševci Radič's sons were recorded as robbers. Vukić Vukčić, also from Maleševci katun, was charged with them.[142]

The Radičevićs were mentioned in Dubočani not far from Skrobotno. Radiš Radičević, who took 22 perpers as a loan in 1470, was from Dubočani.[143] Twenty-two years later, Radiš Radičević and his son Vukdraguš were mentioned again as from Dubočani from Trebinje. [144] They were related to Ivko Radičević from Rudine who was mentioned in the same period.[145]

---

[140] Ziuchus Goyssaglich de Breno coram domini judicibus de criminalis quorum caput fuit ser Simon P. de Bona lamentum de detulit, contra et aduersus Vocazium Dubraucich de vlachis Malesseuci et Radienum Nouacouich, Obradum Radossaglich, Dobrie et Radiuoium fraters Radiceuich, Radossauum Baglcouich. DAD, Lam de for., XLI, f. 4' (6 XII 1468); f. 5' (6 XII 1468).

[141] Matchus Bogossalich coram domino Rectore ser Zupano de Bona lamentatur contra Dobrie Radizeuich, et Mirossavum Radizeuich, et Vuchich Vuchcich, Radiuoi Radizeuich, Iuanum Radizeuich, Radiuoi Balichouich, Balicho Cherachouich dicens quod per viam sibi repuere in Cuti. DAD, Lam de for. XXXII, f. 31 (19 I 1457).

[142] DAD, Lam de for. XXXIII, f. 252' (13 V 1460).

[143] Ego Radis Radizeuich de Dubozani. DAD, Deb. Not. XXXIX, f. 32 (28 VII 1470).

[144] Nos Radis Radiceuich de Dubozagnin de Tribignio dictus di Maleseze et Vugdragus filius dicti Radis. DAD, Deb. Not. LVI, f. 46' (23 XI 1492).

[145] Ego Juichus Radiceuich de Rudina. DAD, Deb. Not. LVI, f. 115 (15 V 1493).

Besides Radiča, one of Vukac Dubravčić's sons was Radun. He could be Radun Milićijević, a member of Maleševci katun, from Korita who was accused of selling his wife Ljubisava to the Turks for nine ducats (Динић, 1967, p. 137).

As we can learn, members of Maleševci katun lived, besides Kuti and Skrobotno, in a village called Korita. Miloš Starovlah, who indebted Benko Gundulić and his company for 105 perpers, was from Korita (Voje, 1977, p. 470).

In October 1443, Miloš Sarovlah and Radič Velimirović were accused of plunder in Kameno brdo located not too far away from Korita.[146] Radič Velimirović and Radovac Pribetić were accused of plunder in Cernica.[147]

We will go back to researching Radun Milićijević. It is most likely that previously mentioned Radun , who was accused, was not Vukac Dubravčić's son because there was another Radun who was Milić' son and Milić was from Maleševci katun, who lived in Radan Novaković katun from Skrobotan in 1477 (Aličić, 1985, p. 113).

Besides Radun, a katun leader Vukac Dubravčić's son was Tomaš. At the beginnig of 1489, Tomaš Vukčić from Maleševci katun borrowed smaller amount of money to return in 10 days from Vukša Radaković called Korda.[148] In July next year, Tomaš Vukčić from Maleševci katun was mentioned as one of the members of merchant union.[149]

We mentioned previously that during the 30s of the 15th century, caravan member Vlatko and Miroslav Novaković from Maleševci katun worked. Three decades later, Dragić Novaković from Maleševci katun, who was an expert for taking and selling people to the Turks, was mentioned (Пекић, 2011, p. 336). Later, Strahinja Novaković from Rudine was mentioned on 27th of May 1508. Strahinja arranged with Sebastijan Paskvalovog Primojević to transport four bales, i.e. 32 tubes of Firenze canvas from Dubrovnik to Sofia. The arranged price of transport was 140 aspri per every bale. [150] Strahinja Novaković was later mentioned as a member of Maleševci katun who took 150 aspri as a loan to be returned in a month from ceratin Pavle. [151]

Radovan Vukosalić was a member of Maleševci katun. He founded merchant company with Luka Đurđić.[152] In 1495, Ljubiša

[146] DAD, Lam. de for. XVII, f. 67 (11 X 1443).

[147] DAD, Lam. de for. XVIII, f .3' (6 VI 1444).

[148] DAD, Deb. Not LII, f. 170' (27 I 1489).

[149] DAD, Deb. Not LIII, f. 125 (14VII 1490).

Tihoradović form Maleševci katun was mentioned as a person who took a loan from Ljubiša Herkulović from Dubrovnik parish.[153]

With Ottoman rule, the term katun leader was transformed into trader. Maleševci katun continued with the old practice and dealing with goods transport. A few members of Maleševci katun were noticed during Ottoman rule, members like Ivan Miroslaić and Ivan Radičević Knežić. The two mentioned traders transported at their own risk nine loads of fabrics to Sofia, i.e. 73 tubes of canvas from Verona and Mantova and one red woman's dress.[154]

Ivan Mirosalić transported goods to Novi Pazar, Skopje and Sofia. He was mentioned in a contract as someone who lives in Trebinje and then as Strahinja Radivojević and Radoja Vukašinović's endorser. [155] Skrobotno and Dubočani belonged to Trebinje and that is why trader Ivan Mirosalić was recorded as resident of Trebinje.

Ivan Mirosalić took over 11 valuable fabrics and one load of Dubrovnik canvas and vowed to transport the goods at his own risk to Sofia and deliver the goods to Frančesko Lovrov Sorkočević. The cost of transport was 140 aspri for every bale.[156]

There are many recorded pieces of information about Ivan Mirosaljić but we will not mention them all now. It is possible that the heir was Miroslav Radičević, a member of Maleševci katun.

A trader Radoje Stefanović, who lived in Čepelnica, was in credit business with Natal Marinovim from Dubrovnik in 1501.[157]

---

150 Strachigna Nouachouich de Rudine ad interrogationem Sebastiani Pasqualis de Primo confessus fuit habuisse et habere in se a dicto Sebastiano salmas quattor pannorum florentinorum in quibus sunt panni triginta duo. Quos pannos promisit propriis expensis suis portare pro dicto Sebastiano hinci n Sophiam et per uiam custodire et saluare et tandem eos saluos consignare ipsi Sebastiano in Sophia pro quorum pannorum Uectura dictus Sebastianus promisit eidem Straghigne dare et soluere in totum aspros centu met quadraginta pro qualibet dictarum 4 $^{or}$ salmarum. DAD, Div. Canc. C, f. 147 (27 V 1508).

151 DAD, Deb. Not. LXX, f. 75' (12 X 1513).

152 DAD, Deb. Not. LV, f. 115' ( 17 V 1493); LVII, f. 118' (17 V 1493).

153 DAD, Deb. Not. LVII, f. 31 (27 III 1495).

154 Juanus Mirossalich et Juanus Radiceuich chnexich chramarii obligantes se et bona sua omnia confessi fuerunt habuisse a Ser Marno Nicolai de Gondola salmas novem pannorum veronensium mantuanorum et supramanorum in quibus sunt pani 73 et unum cauetium supramani e tuna vestis rubea muliebris. Quos pannos promiserunt portare ad expensas suas in Sophiam. DAD, Div. Canc. CIV, f. 16 (4 XI 1512).

155 DAD, Deb. Not. LXVII, f. 193' (9. III 1510); f. 194 (11. III 1510).

156 Iunis Mirossaglich de Rudine chramarius. DAD, Div. Canc. C, f. 147' (27 V 1508).

157 Radoe Stiepanouich de Cepelize. DAD, Deb. Not. LXI, f. 25 (13 V 1501).

The place and wider area where Maleševci katun lived was called Maleševac. The Popovićs belonged to Maleševac. At the end of March 1501, Vukac Popović, Maleševci katun, from Maleševac, borrowed two ducats from Nikola Ivanov.[158]

B. Hrabak said that the Popovićs produced first muslim traders. Hasan Popović from Maleševci katun transported goods from Dubrovnik to Vidine in 1514 (Храбак, 2003, p. 359). A year before, a trader Hasan Popović was in the credit business, indebting himself for smaller amount of money.[159]

Radivoj Radosalić, who transported cargo during the first half of the 15th century, to Novi Pazar, usually, was also a member of Maleševci katun (Пекић, 2012, p. 289–290).

During 20s, Vukić Vukićević and Radič Ivanović as well as others from Maleševci katun lived in Skrobotno.[160]

During the second and third decade of the 16th century, members of Maleševci katun still lived, although occupied by the Turks, in their long-standing homes in Rudine, the villages called Kuti, Dubročani and Skrobotno. The case of Radič Vukšić from Maleševci katun proved this. He lived in the village Kuti and together with Radoslav Dragićević from village called Čepelica got a Turkish-currency loan of 82 aspri in Dubrovnik.[161]

It is necessary to look back and examine material traces in the area where they lived to get much bigger picture about Maleševci katun. We primarily think about midieval monuments and steles, which, in many clans, were permanently assossiated with "Bogomils and the Church of Bosnia". As opposed to that, Maleševci katun produced many Serbian Orthodox families. Steles under which members of Maleševci katun were buried and church remains in which members of Maleševci katun professed Orthodox Christianity and celebrated Saint Ignjatije have been preserved till today. That it is not some debatable story but documented proof proves inscription on the stele in church in Žudojević saying that there rests "pope Obrad Maleševci" (Мандић, 2001, p. 65–108).

In the end, we can emphasise that considerable number of sources on Maleševci we have were not presented due to paper length

[158] Vuchaz Popouich Malesseuac de Malesseuac confiteor super me et omnia mea bona obligo me dare et soluere Nicolao Johannis dicto Bergniza ducatos auri duos. DAD, Deb. Not. LXI, f. 7' (30 III 1501).

[159] DAD, Deb. Not. LXX, f. 75' (12 X 1513).

[160] DAD, Deb. Not. LXXVI, f. 202 (11 III 1525).

[161] DAD, Deb. Not. LXXII, f. 103' (7 IV 1517).

limitations. We will present detailed and much bigger historic picture on Maleševci katun in a monograph which has been ready for some time but due to lack of funds, waits printing. [162]

## SOURCES

### ARCHIVE DATA

National Arhive in Dubrovnik (DAD):

*Debita Notariae* (Deb. Not.) XI, XV, XXXIX, XLIV, LII, LIII, LIV, LV, LVI, LVII, LXI, LXX, LXXII, LXXVI.

*Diversa Notariae* (Div. Not.) XIV, XVIII, XIX, XX, Div. Not. XXI, XXV, XXXIV, XLI, XLIX, LVI.

*Diversa Cancellariae* (Div. Canc.), XXVI, XXVII, XXIX, XXX, XXXII, XXXIV, XXXV, XXXVI, XXXVII, XXXIX, XLI, XLII, XLIII, XLIV, XLV, XLVI, XLVII, XLVIII, XLIX, LXXIII, C, CIV.

*Lamenta de foris* (Lam de for.) IV, XII, XV, XVI, XVII. XVIII, XXXII, XXXIII, XXXV, XLI.

*Liber Dotum Notariae* (Lib. Dot.) VII.

*Testamenta Notariae* ( Test. Not.) XI.

### PUBLISHED SOURCES:

Aličić, A. (1985). *Poimenični popis sandžaka vilajeta Hercegovina*, Sarajevo: Orijentalni institut.

Vego, M. (1981). *Ispisi iz Historijskog arhiva u Dubrovniku o srednjovjekovnoj Hercegovini*, Hercegovina 1, 279–235.

Динић, М. (1967). *Из Дубровачкоī архива*, књ. III, Београд: Српска академија наука и уметности.

Јиречек К. (1892). *Сīоменици срīски*, Споменик XI, Београд: Српска краљевска академија.

Стојановић, Љ. (1929), *Сшаре срīске īовеље и īисма*, књ. I, Зборник за историју, језик и књижевност српског народа, Прво одељење, књ. XIX, Београд: Српска краљевска академија.

[162] Рад представља издвојени дио из веће студије написане 2013. године, која је одобрена за штампу одлуком Наставно–научног већа Филозофског факултета Универзитета у Приштини с привременим седиштем у Косовској Митровици, бр. 1383 дана 21. 05. 2014.

REFERENCES

Voje, I. (1977). *Delež hercegovskih vlahov v kreditni trgovini srednjeveškega Dubrovnika*. Zgodovinski časopis. XXXI, 465–475.

Динић, М. ( 1937). *Четири средњовековна писма*, Прилози за књижевност, језик, историју и фолклор XVII/2, 232–236.

Динић, М. (2003). *Из српске историје средњег века*. Београд: Equilibrum.

Dinić-Knežević, D. (1979). „Učešće vlaha u preradi vune i prevozu tkanina u XIV i XV veku". *Istraživanja* 7, 317–325

Ковачевић, Д. (1963). „Средњовјековни катуни по дубровачким изворима". In. М. Филиповић (eds.), *Симпозијум о средњовјековном катуну*, (p. 121–139). Сарајево: Научно друштво СР Босне и Херцеговине, Посебна издања, књ. II, Одјељење историјско-филолошких наука, књ. 1.

Kojić-Kovačević, D. (1981). „Arhivsko-istorijska istraživanja Gornjeg Podrinja". *Naše starine* XIV–XV, 109–125.

Kurtović, E. (2006). „Slavni ljudi svoje vrste – Stankovići vremena vojvode Sandalja Hranića Kosače". In. S. Jerše, D. Mihelič, P. Štih, (eds.), *Med srednjo Evropo in Sredozemljem*. Vojetov zbornik, (p. 395–413). Ljubljana: Založba ZRC.

Kurtović, E. (2011). „Seniori hercegovačkih vlaha". In. J. Krišto, Z. Matijević i J. Turkalj (eds.), *Hum i Hercegovina kroz povijest*, knj. I, (p. 647–695). Zagreb: Hrvatski institut za povijest.

Kurtović, E. (2006). „Slavni ljudi svoje vrste – Stankovići vremena vojvode Sandalja Hranića Kosače". In. S. Jerše, D. Mihelič, P. Štih, (eds.) *Med srednjo Evropo in Sredozemljem*. Vojetov zbornik (p. 395–413). Ljubljana: Založba ZRC.

Kurtović, E. (2011). „Seniori hercegovačkih vlaha", In. J. Krišto, Z. Matijević i J. Turkalj (eds.), *Hum i Hercegovina kroz povijest*, knj. I, (str. 647–695). Zagreb: Hrvatski institut za povijest.

Мандић, Н. (2000). *Српске породице војводства светог Саве*, Београд: Ауторско издање.

Мандић, Н. (2001). *Малешевски Мандићи*, Гацко: Ауторско издање.

Mandić, N. (2007). Osnivači Hercegovine, Gacko: Autorsko izdanje.

Петровић, Ђ. (1986). *Дубровачке архивске вести о друштвеном положају жена код средњовековних Влаха*, Историјски часопис XXXII, 5–25.

Пекић, Р. (2011). *Трагом Богумила Храбака – власи Предојевићи*, In: Д. Маликовић (eds.), *„Живот и дело академика Богумила Храбака"*, Међународни тематски зборник (p. 349–376), Косовска Митровица: Филозофски факултет.

Пекић, Р. (2012). *Фиренцинци на Балкану 1300–1600*. Косовска Митровица: Филозофски факултет.

Пекић, Р. (2016). „Херак Милошевић – крамар Малешевац". *Зборник радова Филозофскої факултета у Приштини* XLVI (1), 401–417.

Рудић, С. (2006). *Властела илирскої грбовника.* Београд: Историјски институт.

Томовић, Г. (2008). *Дубровачка грађа о цркви Грлици у Полимљу.* Историјски часопис LVI , 261–278.

Тошић, Ђ. (2008). *Процес о херцеговачким мартолосима у Котору.* Грађа о прошлости Босне, књ. I, 171–193.

Храбак, Б. (1963). „Дискусија", In. М. Филиповић (eds.). *Симпозијум о средњовјековном катуну*, (p. 114–115). Сарајево: Научно друштво СР Босне и Херцеговине, Посебна издања, књ. II, Одјељење историјско-филолошких наука, књ. 1.

Храбак, Б. (1981). „Razgranavanje katuna i stvaranje grupe katuna, odnosno plemena u nekadašnjoj Hercegovini (XIII–XV vek)". In. Ђ. Пејовић (eds.) *Предмет и метод изучавања патријахалних заједница у Југославији*, (стр. 181–201). Научни скупови, књ. 7. Титоград: Одјељење друштвених наука Црногорске академије наука и мјетности.

Храбак, Б. (1997). *Никшић до почетка XIX века*, Београд: Ауторско издање.

Храбак, Б. (2003). *Из старије прошлости Босне и Херцеговине*, књ. II, Београд: Архивар.

Храбак, Б. (2008). *Из старије прошлости Босне и Херцеговине*, књ. V, Београд: Архивар.

Радмило Б. Пекић
Универзитет у Приштини с привременим седиштем
у Косовској Митровици, Филозофски факултет
Катедра за историју

Резиме

Малешевци у Билећким Рудинама

На подручју средњовјековних Рудина, касније прозваних Билећке Рудине, које су припадале Требињској области, смјештени су били различити влашки катуни. Један од најистакнутијих катунских родова били су Малешевци који су се од XIV до XVI вијека разгранали и од њих су створени нови катуни који су се називали по њиховим старјешинама катунарима. У дубровачким изворима у Рудинама су регистровани катун Станче, назван по катунару Станку Перутинићу, Милошев катун назван по Милошу Радановићу и други катуни чији називи нису баш јасни и данас их не можемо убицирати. Поред тога, у изворима се наводе да су из Милића, Малешеваца и слично.

Од Малешеваца су се разгранала бројна братства настала патримоником и то:

Перутинићи, Станковићи, Милићи, Хребљановићи, Дубравчићи, Милићијевићи, Станихнићи, Хлапчићи, Радановићи, Милошевићи, Бањковићи, Рожетићи, Милотићи, Ратковићи, Банићи, Покрајчићи, Поношевићи, Милојевићи, Первинчићи, Репошевићи, Прибетићи, Велимировићи, Новаковићи, Радосављићи, Радичевићи, Миросављићи, Вукчићи, Вукосављићи, Вукићевићи, Ивановићи, Поповићи и други.

На темељу архивске грађе и теренског истраживања, потврђена су предања да су Малешевци живјели на подручју Билећких рудина и околине, почев од требињских села, Јасена, Дубочана, Врбна, Скроботна, Моска, Малине, Жудојевића па у Коритима код Цернице и селу Кути смјештеном између Дабарског и Фатничког поља. Међутим, могуће да се у средњем вијеку Кутима називало и неко друго мјесто у Рудинама („*de Chuti de Rudine*") а данас под тим именом не постоји.

Основно занимање било им је сточарство, па су захваљујући бројним товарним животињама били најистакнутије караванџије. Организовали су и предводили караване од Дубровника до разних дестинација средњовјековне Босне и Србије. У Босну су најчешће превозили робу до Борча, Гласинца, Олова, Вишеграда, Рогатице, Власенице, Коњица, Устиколне, Фоче и друга мјеста.

Најчешће дестинације била су им разна мјеста у Полимљу, гдје су робу преузимали други превозници и преносили у српске средњовјековне градове и тргове у Приштину, Призрен, Ново Брдо и друге. Терете су превозили до Ариља и Ваљева. Од краја XV и током XVI вијека крамари Малешевци превозили су робу од Дубровника до Новог Пазара, Скопља и Софије.

Захваљујући сачуваним материјалним остацима у насељима у којима су живјели Малешевци, евидентно је да су живјели у духу православља што потврђују вјерски објекти и натписи на стећцима.

Кључне речи: Малешевци, Билећа, Рудине, Дубровник.