

was, however, apparently a Ragusan colony at Constantinople.

The earliest recorded commercial treaty made by the Republic is the one of 1169 with Pisa. In 1168 the Republic of Pisa sent three envoys to Constantinople to settle a contention with Manuel Comnenus. On the way they stopped at Ragusa, and on May 13, 1169, signed a commercial treaty with the city, guaranteeing mutual immunities and other privileges. The Pisan envoys then proceeded on their journey, accompanied by the newly appointed chief of the Ragusan colony in the Imperial capital.¹ There were political as well as commercial reasons for this agreement, in the hostility of both Republics to Venetian supremacy in the Adriatic. About this time the Ragusans obtained the right of citizenship at Constantinople, granted to them by Manuel, and confirmed by his son, Alexius II. The original documents have not been preserved, but the privilege is frequently alluded to by later writers.

Many treaties with the other towns of Dalmatia, Istria, and Italy are published in the *Monumenta spectantia Historiam Slavorum Meridionalium*. Thus in 1188 a perpetual peace was concluded with Rovigno;² in 1190 an agreement with the Cazichi or Narentans³ (also called Dalmisiani, from the town of Almissa); in 1191 a treaty with Fano, and others to which we have already alluded. These agreements were all similar in character, and their object being to insure mutual and commercial

¹ Marcius noster Constantinopolitanus, Vicecomes, *Mon. Sl. Mer.* I., doc. xiv.

² *Ibid.*, xxi.

³ *Ibid.*, xxii.