

and independent of the vassal feudatories. Ragusa had had a quarrel with the town in 1359 owing to the alleged acts of piracy committed by its inhabitants, but afterwards peace was made when Budua became in a manner subject to the Balšas and helped them in their revolt against Servia. During the hostilities the Cattarini besieged Budua and nearly captured it, taking a number of prisoners in the sorties, until a Ragusan flotilla came to the rescue and drove them back.¹ In April 1362 Ragusan ships blockaded Cattaro by sea, while the Balšas attacked it by land.² During these hostilities the Ragusans captured the property of some Venetian merchants as contraband of war, and this caused further unpleasantness with Venice. Cattaro then requested Venetian mediation, and in January 1362 Paolo Quirini and a Hungarian representative were sent to Dalmatia to arbitrate, but without success. At last, in August, the Servian Tsar intervened, and on August 22 peace was signed at Onogost.³ All parties regained their former privileges, prisoners were liberated, and compensation paid for injuries. The chief result for Ragusa was the introduction of the plague from the lands beyond the mountains.⁴ The Balšas, however, were able to extend their territory along the coast as far as Dulcigno, and in 1367 the dignity of warden of Budua passed to George Balša, and he and his brothers thenceforward styled themselves "magnificent barons of Maritime Slavonia."

¹ *Mon. Rag.*, iii.

² *Ref.*, ii. pp. 276-280; *Lett. e Comm. di Lev.* 1350-80, Aug. 31, 1359; Gelcich, *Balša*, pp. 33-37; *Ref.*, iii. 91, 98, 99; iv. 24, 117, 133-4, 139, 140.

³ Now Mišić, in Montenegro. See Miklosich, *Mon. Serb.*, p. 169. Gelcich, *Balša*, p. 38.