

find the Ragusans giving "4 schopetos parvos, 4 tarasios de minoribus," 200 lbs. of powder, 1000 beams, and 1000 "clavos" for the defence of Počitelj, and two carpenters, two *marangoni*, and some boats. Three bombards, building materials, ropes, bullets, provisions, and more firelocks and boats were added later, together with a staff of boat-builders and engineers.¹

In 1466 Kosača died, having deposited his will at Ragusa. By its terms his estates were divided between his three sons, Stephen, Vladislav, and Vlatko. To the first he also left his crown, some plate and jewels, and 30,000 ducats, to the third 30,000 ducats, to his widow Cecilia 1000 ducats, some plate, brocades, and robes; the rest of his personalty was to be divided equally among his three sons, save 10,000 ducats for his soul.² But their possessions were constantly menaced by the Turks, and the youngest brother became a renegade and took the name of Achmed Beg. The other two soon quarrelled among themselves, and each asked for Turkish assistance. In 1469 Hamsa Beg raided Ragusan territory, and an attack on the town was momentarily expected. A second raid was made in 1470, and Postranja and Canali were laid waste, the castle of Soko alone holding out. The Ragusan merchants in Trebinje were also plundered. As Hamsa refused to hear reason, the garrison was increased, the galleys armed, and the moat before the Porta Pile dug.³ At this time Počitelj was being besieged.

¹ *Dipl. Rag., Ref.*, Feb. 5, 1466, to Sept. 16, 1470.

² Počić, *Spomenici Srpski*, ii. 130, Dec. 9, 1466.

³ Resti, 1470-1471.