

legate was sent by Pope Nicholas V. to Kosača, who received him amiably, promising to make peace with the Republic and become a Catholic. But this was only to gain time, and as soon as the Turks once more appeared on the frontier and assisted him he again made war on Ragusa, and a Turkish force approached the city, which was now in grave danger. In July 1453 Vladislav expressed a wish to make peace with his father, and the Duke, thus strengthened, again invaded Canali, took Ragusavecchia, and captured a body of Ragusans under Marino Cervia near Bergato. Further details of these operations are wanting, but peace was made at last through the intervention of the Papal legate and of a Turkish Vizir, and signed at Novi, April 10, 1454, confirming the *status quo*. Kosača promised the Ragusans that he would never attack them again "save by order of the Grand Signior, the Sultan of Turkey, Mehmet Beg" (Mohammed II.).<sup>1</sup> It is thus clear that already the Sultan's influence in this part of the world was predominant. In 1453 the whole of Europe was shaken to its foundations by the capture of Constantinople by the Turks. This event, however, did not have much direct effect on Bosnia and Hlum, as the Turkish conquest there had already begun. Every month some fresh raid was made, dealing death and destruction, and yet everywhere the invaders found Slavonic princes ready to help them against others who still held out.<sup>2</sup> The first consequence which the fall of Constantinople had on Ragusa

<sup>1</sup> Miklosich, 457-60; Klaić, 390.

<sup>2</sup> In 1456 Mohammed II. addressed a letter to "the Sandjak Beg of the Duchy and to the Kadi of Novi and Hotač" (Miklosich, 465-69).