In spring 1475, Venice was searching for solutions to finance the anti-Ottoman fights in order to make the most out the recent Moldavian victory over the Ottoman army of Albania and also out of the very soon to be concluded Ottoman-Venetian six months. Taxes on the Jews were to be levied in order to support these fights and also in order to reduce the financial involvement of the Italian states, very reluctant otherwise to contribute with their own finances to crusading. One of the main beneficiaries of these taxes, to levied namely in Hungary and Moldavia, was to be Stephen III of Moldavia, Venice’s favorite and eastern spearhead. The taxes seem to have led to a conflict between Stephen III and the Jewish communities in Moldavia. According to a Venetian-Jewish chronicle of the early 1500s, the persecutions in Moldavia triggered Mehmed II’s subsequent Moldavian campaign of 1476. Newly found sources tend to substantiate this view and the conflict whose implications touched the very delicate problem of the Moldavian harbors, apparently inhabited by a significant number of Jewish communities.