THE OTTOMAN
OF
LAZARO SORANZO.

V Vherein is delivered as well a full
and perfect report of the might and
power of Mahomet the third, Great Emperour of
the Turens now reayning: together with the interests
and dealings which he hath with sondrie other Prin-
cess, what hee is plotting against the State of
Christendome, and on the other side
what we may pracie and put in execution against him to his great damage
and annoyance.

As also a true Description of diuers peo-
dles, Countries, Cities, and Voyages, which
are most necessarie to be known, especially
at this time of the present Warre
in Hungarie.

Translated out of Italian into English, by Abraham
Hartwello.

LONDON
Imprinted by John Windet, 1603.

This book was written by a
Senator of Advin.
TO THE MOST
Reuerend Father in God, the Lo.
Archbishop of Canterbury his Grace,
of all England Primate and Metropolitane, one
of the Lords of her Maiefties moft honour-
rable priye Councell, my singular good
Lord and Maifter.

Oft Reuerend father
in God, and my singu-
lar good Lord: It
pleased your Grace
in the beginning of
Michaelmas terme laft, to demand
of me a question touching the Ba-
faes and Vifiers belonging to the
Turkish Court, and whether the
chiffe Vifier were promoted and
advanced to that high & superemi-
nent authority abowe the rest, accor-
ding
The Epistle Dedicatiorie.
ded to his priority of time and antiquity of his being Bashi; or according to the good pleasure and election of the Graund Turke himself; wherein although I did for the present satisfie your Grace to your contentment by the small skill & knowledge which I haue in those Turkish affairs: yet bethinking my selfe of this Discourse which having been by me translated out of the Italian tongue, had passed the Print, & had lyen by me these two years not published to the viewe of this English world, upon some speciall considerations, that moved me for the time to conceale the same. I thought it would bee a very acceptable and pleasing matter, now to thrust it forth, for the better satisfaction of your Grace and others, that are desirous.

The Epistle Dedicatiorie.
sirous to understand the ful truth & estate of that tirannical and Mahometicall Empire. The Booke was written and penned by one Lazaro Soranzo a Venetian Gentleman, in the yeare 1598, at what time Maha met the thirde of that name, now raigning, was expected to haue entended warre vpon the State of Christendome, eyther in his owne person, or by sending forth some one of his Bassaes or Viziers to bee his Generall in that action, whereupon the Gentleman author of this Discourse beganne to enter into a very deepe and subtle consideration of all the designments & purposes which the Turke and his Councell had plotted at home, against the poore distressed feuerall States & commo wealths of the christian Empire: & hauing.
The Epistle Dedicatorioe.
having performed the same did publish it in print for the general pleasure & benefit both of his own country and also of all others, that may have any interest in so weighty & important a business. In which treatise if he have somewhat trespassed by terms and words against the Calvinists, the error will soon be pardoned, if we shall remember that he is but a relator of others opinions & speeches, though himself indeed be greatly addicted to the popish religion, and the maintenance thereof. It containeth first a perfect and true discovery of the present estate, wherein that Eastern Empire now standeth, together with a special report of the revenues and forces thereof: secondly, the particular discourses, that were made, where, and

The Epistle Dedicatorioe.
and upon what parte of Christendom this war should be first attempted: and thirdly a most christián & resolute advice given by the author to all Christian Princes, how they may cōbyne & confederate them selues together in this sacred war, & be able every way to meete withall or any of these Turkish deuises & plots, wherefoever & whenfoever they shall be put in practicę, which advice I wold to God might deeply and soundly finke into the heartes and minde of all our western princes, to the end they might ioyne altogether with prayer and force to eclipse that crescent Moone, being now (I hope)at the full, and according to the Turkes owne fearfull prelages, as it is mentioned in the 83 page of this little worke, like ytterly to
The Epistle Dedicatory.

...to bee extinguslished, whensoever it shall please the Moderator of all kingdoms to call away this present fatal Mahomet, who doth as yet dominate in that vaste and huge tyrannie. I was once minded (my most gracious good Lord) to have added hereunto a more ample discourse of the estate, forces and revenues of that Empire, comprehended in a Treatise (entitled, \textit{A Turco Vincibile in Hungaria}, viz. That the Turk is vanquishable and to bee overthrown in Hungary) written by an other Italian Gentleman, called Achillis Turcussi of the Marquisate of Ancona. But the time prevented me, so that I could not couple them together, according to my desire. And therefore I most humbly beseech your Grace to accept of this my...
The Epistle Dedicatory.

English Church, and the comfort of all your friends and followers. Among whom, I must acknowledge myself, though the least, and the worst, yet in all duty and affection.

Your Graces most loyal, faithfull, and obedient servant, A. H.

At your Graces house in Lambeth, the first of January, 1603.

The Preface.

Ven as for Princes that would learn well to govern and maintain them selves, as well in time of peace, as of warre, there is no thing more necessary, then the knowledge, first of their owne affairs, and next of the state of other principallies, (as those do write who have the greatest understanding in civil causes; and Experience itself doth manifestly declare:) so it is most fit and convenient for them, to use their uttermost care and diligence, that they may have perfect skill and discretion to judge betweene truth and falsity. For if the second part of their knowledge, touching other mens states & principallities, (for of the first it is not my purpose to discourse) bee not founded and established upon truth, it will never be possible that their counsaille shall serve to any profit or advantage, because it is well knowne, that a false information, either of a speech, or of an Action, or of a place, may oftentimes breed no lese damage, and danger, then a Counsellor that is either of small capacitie, or else a her, or a Captaine that hath neither wisdome nor experience. And therefore were greatly are those Princes to be commended, who not onely endeavour to encrease themselves of the wises and loyalty of their owne servantes, but also for the more certaine how matters do passe in truth, maintaine either at home in Court, or abroad in foreign places.
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Men of learning, and of practice: the one for matter of discipline, and properly appertaining to good civil government, and the other for the knowledge of the estates, inclinations, dispositions, interests, treasures, armours, weapons, confederacies, preparations, and all the forces of other Princes: whereas more may be added also as a matter of great importance to know these Countries, which have not only been known many a year ago, but also those that have been lately discovered, or may hereafter be made known to the world. To respect therefore, assuredly above all other Don John king of Portugal, and Isabella of Aragon, are most worthy of eternal remembrance, for the discovery of the East Indies, and of the new world, which was performed by their favour and assistance. And the reason of that which hath been said is this: touching the first, because such matters being there reported or written, for the most part either to please or for some advantage or falsely penned by persons that never were present at the Action, or for scarce have concealed the truth; their reports and writings have need of great caution & censure, before they be believed and touching the second, because one eye-witness, as the Poet says, is more certaine & worthy of beleefe, then a thousand ear-witnesses, as they do most manifestly approve, who by the view of their own eyes, which they have made in diverse Provinces, do find & acknowledge, that in Books of Colmographie, Geography & Chorographic are many faults and errors to be noted in the government of sundry principalities, in the manners and customs of diverse peoples, and in the true situation of several places and Countries: besides many other tales and fables, which are here and there dispersed, as well in writers of old, as in writers of late times, and only because the Authors of them have writ-

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ten and recorded either all these matters, or at least very many of them, without ever seeing any part of them, but referring themselves wholly to the ancient descriptions, which indeed do not fully answere to the knowledge and experience of these days, and without inflifying the same by such persons as have not only seen them, which every common Carrelter and prating counsellor can also do: but also such as have had the skill to observe every action, and an intent truly to report it again. Homer called Vlyffes a wife man, (which is the goodliest title that can bee given to a Prince, or to a Captaine) not because he had heard, but because he noted and observed the manners and customs of sundry peoples, and saw many Cities. And peradventure it was the reason which moved Plato to make a law, that none of his Citizens should travel abroad before he was xvi. years old, to the end that being grown wise by age, he might with more judgment obserue the affairs of the world, and then report them to his Country for the common benefit thereof. True it is that those Princes, which do not willingly admit any traffique with strangers, contrary to the law and course of all Nations, as for example the Mos- coite, and Presbyter John, but especially and above all other the Prince of China, who being strengthened by fortifications, and keeping continual watch and ward for that purpose, will not suffer their subiects to passe or travell into foraine Countries, because they hold Platoes opinion to bee true, which he settheth downe in his common wealth, that strange fashions and customs may corrupt home-borne natures: such princes (I say) have no need in deed, so be any diligent inquisitors or searchers of other mens actions. But for other states, that with all humane entertainement and entertainse do admit all forcers and courte, kindly with them,
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them, and embrace their enterprizes and confederacies, and therefore are more strongly and entirely enforced of necessity to guard themselves from their neighbours that are of great power & might, to the end they may the better maintain their ownigntes and dominions: for such states (I say) it is great reason & most convenient, that they should throughly informe themselves, and endeavour to their uttermost, not only in generalities, but also in every particular to understand all matters whatsoever which may be referred not unto private interests and commodities, such as matters of trafficke, and merchandizes be, but to the state of the whole commonwealth, which are properly belonging to Princes themselves. For as we do read written histories to the end we may learn how to govern and manage matters, aswell present as to come, by understanding and reading how things have fallen out, that have beene heretofore recorded in particularities: so ought we also to know how the affairs of the world do presently stand, to the end we may provide remedies in time, and meet with all inconveniences according to the general knowledge which we have learned by our reading: for such is the course and order of our knowledge, that by singularities we proceed to the notice of generalities. And therefore the Venetian Magnificos, who are not intirely exercised and experienced in matters of state, do not once lend unto other princes such Embassadors as are of quickwit and conceit, according to the custome of other principalities, but also have established a lawe, that at their return they shall in the Senate make a true and particular report of the Prince and state, with whom they have bene Legers during the time of their Embassage: and so by that means they shall informe the young for, which are trained up in the studie of politike

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polite affaires, to be the better enabled for the service of their Country. And to the same purpose, that their Commonwealth may be also better governed, as well by the example of such matters as have already passed, as also by the fresh information of things present in action, they preserve and keep the said writings with great faithfulness and secrecy in a Register especially appointed thereunto.

And this was the cause, that I perceiuing how the actions of the Turkes, were publicly either too much extenuated and diminished, or else beyond all truth magnified, and enlarged rather upon want of true instruction and information, then upon any sting of passionate affections, which oftentimes make report of many matters to diverse persons very indiscreetely, and inconsiderate, began to bethinke myself, that it could not choose but prove very profiteable to the state of Christendome, if I would take upon me the care to examine the present estate of the Turkish Empire, and endeavour to discover the dispositions which the Prince hath plotted against the Christians, in the best manner I could. And forasmuch as it is not always good, to give too much credite to ancients Records, though they be neuer so true, because Principalities and states are easily altered and changed, either upon the nature or disposition of the new succeeding Prince, or upon condition and circumstances of time, or upon some other accidents: yea, and so much the rather, for that the Venetian records which were your own to be most faithful and sincere, are not now imparted or communicated to any man by a speciell prohibition which they have made amongst themselves, the ancients reports also being now to no purpose, and the briefes that is ordinarily delivered abroad, being rather imagined and full of errors then containing matter of truth: I have resolved with my selfe
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selfe, to be more diligently enformed, as farre as possible I could, of all those particulars which I thought mee and necessary to be knowne in these times, because I am euerly persuaded, that the present warre now in hand, is a matter of the greatest consequence that is at this time currant in the world. All which I have done upon speciall and private conference that I have had with persons of great experience and judgement, who are lately come out of those parts, not trusting mine owne selfe in such matters, which I have heretofore done, and oftentimes were deeply considered of, and lastly I have reduced the whole into a briefe or compendious Method, for the benefit and service of Christian princes, especially of those, who in regard of their interest with the Turke, have greatest neede of such information. For seeing I was not able, by reason of mine infirmities, to follow the warres, as I ought to have done, after the example of Benedict Soranzo my father, who died at the conquest of Gorzolari in fighting against the Turke, yet bad I a desire at the least to doe some servise to the commonwealth, which allowed it to be a matter lastfull for every man to labour and write, as Polygenes of Macedonie, wrote to the Emperors Antoninus and Verus, rather then by choosing to live idle and free to my selfe, I should seeme altogether unprofitable and unfruitfull to all others. So did Diogenes, when the rest of the valiant and courageous Subjects were very busie in defending the walls of their Country, he went up and downe in the Market place, selling his tame to and fro, because he alone would not be idle (as he said) whereas other were valiantly labouring with their weapons.

And therefore in this discourse or report, I will encrease of the Ottoman Empyre and specially under Mahamet the third, until the year 1597. The time I do of purpose set downe, because I know well too, that the event and success of warres may alter many things, according to the mutabilitie of the Prince, or necessity of sundrie occasions, which even to this hour have altered and changed sundrie matters. And this will I doe principally and chiefly regarding that which appertayneth to the knowledge of this present warre, which the Turke now wageith against the Emperour, and the Transilvanians, or any other matter, which by occasion of this warre may fall out to be considerable. For if I would have undertaken a longer chuse, I should have too much enlarged this volume, peradventure to the griefe and tedious conceits of other men. Besides that a great part of the remnant of this history, I have at large extended in other my writings, and part thereof I may perhaps performe in other occasions. Howbeit I will not forbeare to tell of many matters, especially of such as may be at all times profitable and beneficial to all Christian: to the ende, that with those which line at this day, as also those which shall succed us in posteritie may in some sort reape some benefit and pleasure of this labours, wherein that I may proceed methodically, and orderly, I will distinguish and divid this present relation into three parts.

In the first it shall be entreated of the Head, of the Members, and of the forces of the Ottoman Empyre. In the second, of the Cogitation and Desiguments of the Turkish Prince; of the causes of this present warre, together with the beginning and proceedings thereof; whereas for the better understandeing of every thing, the original of the said warre shall be fetched and repeated, even from Amurath, father to this living Mahamet.
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In the third and last, it (shall be discoursed, that suppose the Grand Turke will be reconciled, whether it be good for the Emperor, and the Transilvania, to entertain peace with him. Wherein also many matters shall be discovered, which (if the warre shall continue) may be plotted against him by the said Princes, and which at all times may be practised by other Christian Princes, to meet with such perils and dangers as are now imminent, or any other which may hereafter light upon Christendome by the Ottoman forces.

An advertisement to the reader.

Oureous Reader, if in all this discourse you do not read, that Mahamet Satarzgi, (of whom mention is made pag. 9.) is now become the General of the Turkish campe. That Sinan Cicala (pag. 6.) begins to recover the favor of the Emperor Mahamet. That Hassan Baff, who had the governement of Constantinople in the absence of the great Turk (pag. 6.) was first created chiefe Visier, and afterwards put to death. And lastly, that the Prince of Transilvania hath surprized Buda, and Canal, and such other like matters. And especially, that the Christian Emperor hath recovered the strong Fort of Gianaime, chiefly through the grace and favor of God, and next by the notable valour and labor of Adolph Baron of Schmarenberg, most worthy of eternal memorie: I pray you remember how the Author in his former Preface doth protest, that touching certaine accidents he writeth no further then till the yeare 1597. wherein he also dealeth like a Politician rather then like an Historiographer: and therefore referreth those matters to some other works which he had then in hand. Farewell.
THE FIRST PART,
Wherein is treated of the head, of the Members, and of the Forces of the Ottoman
EMPIRE.

IN the Ottoman Empire, there new raigned, Mahomet the third of that name: a name verily no lese dreadful and terrible unto Christendome, if ye observe and marke the actions of the other two former Mahomets, then fataall to the Turkes themselves, even in their owne opinion: for they doe greatly feare, that, as the Citie of Constantinople, had her second beginning and increate from one Constantin, and after wards was looke and destroied vnder another Constantin, both being the lones of two Helens: and likewise the Empire of Rome, began in one Augustus, and ended in another Augustus: so this Citie shall be lost againe vnder
The first part

a Mahomet, even as it was with armes conquered by Mahomet the second.

4. I.

The nature & conditions of Mahomet.

He now living Mahomet, Emperour of the Turks, is by nature witty, and by disposition fierce and cruel: but by accident mylde, timorous, and greatly effeminated, as hereafter shall bee shewed plainly, by certain examples of divers matters that haue beene done by him, both before he came to the Empire, and also after.

Mahomet, while he was but young, being shut vp into the Serraglio, and bearing great hatred against the Dwarfe Nasif-Aga, for the many favours which he continually received at the hands of the Emperour Amurath, endeavoured so diligently to pry into his actions, as having obserued, that euery day he sent out of the Serraglio, a basket of flowers, hee imagined with himselfe, that vnder those flowers, hee conceivd forth some things of greater moment. And thereupon, one morning having staied the Carrier by force, and powred the flowers out vpon the ground, he found the basket full of gold, and with exceeding indignation, accused him to his father, telling him, that hee was lefse fauored then his fauors: For (quoth he) they abounded in that which is denied me. And this he spake, because hee found his father to bee verie courteous.

Moreover, hee was so haughtie and disdainfull, as he could not endure that his grand-mother, who was (if all be true) a Gentlewoman of Venice, and of the house of Baffa, should domineere in the Court, and owre his Mother, who was born at Recci, a towne in the mountaines of the Ducagin in Albani. In fo much, as quarrelling with his Father for the same, verie oftentimes, and ministring dayly vnto him new occasions of dislike and feare: (for the Ottoman Emperours are soicalous of their owne life and safetie, as both in regard of the common ambition of aspiring minds, as also, and much the rather of their owne particular and peculiar crueltie, they will not pardon nor spare their owne bloud.) After hee was circumcised according to the Lawe of Mahomet, (whatre were present the Embassadors of the Emperour, of the Moscouites, of the Persean Sophis, and for the State of Venice, Giacomo Scaramuso my vnkle, who in that businesse, had the chief place about the Christian Princes,) presently he was sent by his Father into Magnesia, there to abide and keepe his residence. But when he did there euery day more and more discover his fiercenesse and crueltie, by causing (sometimes in deed of an indignation and rage, but sometimess of a fantastical humour) the teares of women to bee pinched off with hote burning tongues: by putting to a most cruel death, two thousand Solis, (that is to say, Schollers) only because they had made a signe vnto him of some vnchast co-gitation: and by killing many other persons, vpon verie light and slender occasions: and finally when he chewed himselfe to be utterly alienated from vnercall and wanton pleasures, and wholly occupied in Matuall actions: His Father grew into such a conceite against him, as adding thereunto fundrie
The first part.

other weightsie suspiciones of secrete intelligences, which vnder the colour of friendship hee entered in the Court with Sinan Bassa, (he that surpriseth Ciaurino, and died the last yeare;) entered into a cogitation with himselfe not onely to haue him better guarded, but also to deprive him of his life, if he did not change his course. Whereof being oftentimes aduertized by the Ladie Sultane, his mother, and also auises by her to plucke this suspicion out of his fathers head by addiciting himselfe to pleasure, hee was obedient unto her therein. And afterwards he was so faire guen over thereunto, as either altering or dissembling his proper nature, hee is by this accident, and of his owne accord growne to bee a most sensual Prince, and whether it be by habite and custome, or by enchanting beftomment, as some think (wherein the Grecian, Hebrew, and Turkish Ladies are most cunning and skilfull,) hee cannot now liue, no not when he is in armes amongst his Souldiers, without those pleasures, nor without communicating the most important secretes of his state with his Favourites and Miniones: Then which there is nothing more dangerous and pernicious to Princes. Notwithstanding, I cannot agree in opinion with those who doe attribute the cause of this late going forth into the warres in his owne person, to this his sensualitie: for there are diverse other truer reasons, that may be alledged of that his lingering.

§ II.

For Mahamet being now by and by our Empire, being now to informe himselfe first before all other things, what were the forces of his state. Hee did well know the dislikes and braules which were amongst the Balasae, and especially betweene Sinan and Ferat: in whose hands remained at that time the whole management of his Empire, as in due place we shall shew hereafter. There was in Constantinople a vast great dearth of all things necessary for vituaile, and especially of bread. He perceived that the subjects were much discontented for many debts, which his father had not paid, but afterwards he satisfied them himselfe. He was not fullie perwealed, what it is the Persian might make, for the death of the young hostage Haider, sonne to Eme Hanze, who was eldest sonne to Mahamet Cadbanza: which was thought to have happened not without some suspicion of poisoning. Besides that his principal Captaines promised, that they would follow the warres with out his presence: (for they thought, that so they might the more easily enrich themselues,) He gave exceeding credite to the important counsel and advice of Sinan, who had vowed the vter ruine and destitution, not onely of the Prince of Transiluania, but also of the Emperor without any great difficultie: (and all this, because by continuing still in that supreme degree of government, which he then enjoyed, hee might make his pedo the greater.) Moreover, most true it is, that Mahamet loneth peace: for there is enemie and enemie which is natural, and yet mollified by pleasure and ease, as Iron is by fire, is rather the disposition of a tyrant, then the hardinesse of true warre: And that was manifestly declared on a time, when
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when one of his dearest women, with teares & most affectionate prayers besought him in his gardens, that he would not go forth to the warres, by reason of a certaine strange and wonderfull dreame which she had the night before: but hee, growing into a great rage, for that hee went about in such sort to hinder the glorie, or rather, (as he said himselfe) the fafetie of his state, with his owne hand flue her: and did not sticke like wife to threaten his mother, that he would also kill her, though otherwise hee was greatly esteemed and dearly beloved of him.

True also it is, that it was most convenient for him to apply himselfe to the necessitie of the time, because he was but little esteemed, and not so willingly obeyed by his subiects, as the most part of the former Ottoman princes were: by reason that the authoritie, which in times past was wont to be in the chief Vizier, he suffered to be communicated and divided among the other Viziers: so that whensoever any favour or benefite was graunted to any by one of them, it was very often repealed and retooked by the rest: A course that of all other doth soonest abate love, and engenders contempt. And so much the rather, for that his father Amurath had taken order that the Viziers might bee remoued vpon euerie light occasio

causethis is a natural property belonging to the Turks to change their honours, and all their purposes, according to the events of fabulous Fortune. For having receiued diuerse and sundrie discomfitures, he was of opinion (and indeed he doth alwayes put it in practice) that with the alteration of the head, hee should make the members more courageous and hardie.

But against all these reasons above rehearsed, there were other respectes that praysed indeed with him, and causeth him to goe forth to the warres: and in particular, because the Souldiers being poore, newe, and discontented with the auarice of the former Generals, desired greatly the presence of their Lord and Emperour: and that principall for the largeffe and giues, which hee vlieth to bestowe vpon them, when hee is in the campe himselfe. Where haung now at the last appeared in person, hee hath obeyed great reputation, hee hath cancelled the dishonourable opinion that was conceived of him, and he hath yielded a singular satisfaction to his subiects: and so much the more, for that he endeavoured himselfe to gaine the benevolence of his Souldiers, by shewing himselfe not only vere liberall in bestowinge largely vpon them, but also prudent and circumpet in walking on foote and visting their lodgings. For which action being reproved by some of his Counsellors, for that he exposed and offered himselfe too much to manifest danger, contrarie to the custome of his predecessours, hee answered them with the wordes of Cyrus, That all those which followed him in seruice...
The first part

service being his brethren, it was fit he should make as good account of them as of himselfe. Another action of his there was, which did greatly reconcile their loves vnto him, viz. that being in his journey, one Evning hee mounted vp to the top of his Pavil- lion, and espied two Tentes of Spahogies, diluminated from the rest of the Campe, to mutter and rob such as scattreningly went abroade from their lodg- ginges: whereof being certainly assured, he gave them for a pray to the Gianizzaries, and afterwards caused their bodies to be fixed vpon stakes in the Campe.

Nowe to reheare other matters to a more free place: hitherto it hath bene discorried of the nature and conditions of the now liuing Empe- rour of the Turk, whom they call Sulem Ahmed that is to say, The Lord of the world, or (as others interprete it) The Emperor of all, and King of Kings: and therefore they call him also, Pasha-Shab, that is to say: The supreme or Sovereigne Emperor: and to be short you haue here heard of the Chief head of the present Ottoman Empire: For as touching his Children, although they doe also forme- what appertaine to the Head of this Empire, yet I doe not intend at this time to enlarge this discourse about them.

§ III.

The sone of Mahomet: O nely thus much I will say, that hee hath two Sones: For his first and eldset dyed not long agoe. The eldset of those that are alieue at this

of the Ottoman. 5

this day, is of the age of 14 yeares or there abouts, and hath not as yet bene seene: for the sone of the great Turke may not be visited nor_seen_e a broad publicly, vntill they be circumcised. And it is verie likely, that keeping companie (as hee doth) with many women; (among whom his greatest Favourite and chief Deareling, is one La Fleta a Gentlewoman of Ciprus) he is to leave behind him into his successor, many other children, for matter of the visinall and wanted Tragidies of the Ottomans. But now I come to the mebers, and first to the Principals.

§. 111.

Many men hold an opinion, that this Empire wanteth verie good Captaines. Whereunto they are periaduenture induced, because they haue underhlood, that there are now dead, Piali, he that attempted the Isle of Malta: Mufasa, he that suprised Cyprus, Paraf, Ali, and Vluchiali, who were ouenthoune in the Seaby the League of the Christi- an Princes, in the yeare 1571: afterwards Osman, Ferat, and Sinan, who performed memorabe exploiotes in Perse, and else where: and hereupon they do thinke that together with these, there are wanting some valourous persons among the Turkes. A supposition verily, not altogether varying from the truth. For most certeine it is, that the long and troublome warre in Persia hath so deprisued this Empire of many warriors, that were of credit and valour: howbeit the power and mightine of this state being at the first instituted, and thence encreas by
The first part.

Armes, and having maintayned it seflf hitherto rather by force then by love, all such as have any spirite of glorie among the Turkes, appil themselues to warrefare, hoping thereby onely to grow rich, and honourable aboue the rest. For they are not the most noble among them, but ordinarily the most valourous (excepting those that serv in the Seraglio, and in the Chamber of the great Turke) that are aduanced to honours, which necessarily must haue infinite riches wayting uppon them. And thereof it followeth that this Prince can never want Captaines of approved experience and valour: and so much the more, because euery private Soule may mounr from one degree to another, yea, and sometimes also per Salutum, by skipp, to the verechiefe Generallship. But so as much as it is an ordinarie custome, that in all Armies the glorie is not givien to any other, but to the chiefe Captaines, hereof it commeth, that because the most famous and best knownen Captaines were wanting, all (as it were) at one time, it is commonly reported, that this Empire wanteth other men, that are worthie of Militarie government.

But I will put downe the names of the principals, which gouerne at this present: to the ende, that if perhappes they shold die, or be deprived of their charges and places, yet in regarde of that, whereof they shall giue mee occasion to speake, the memorie and mention of them will serve mee to good purpose in this present discourse.

§ V

Before that Mahamet the Emperour departed from Constanti
nopolis, in the moast important government of that Citie, which is full of sundrie Nations, and humours, and is the fete of that most huge Empyre, hee set Hassam Basha, the Eunuch, by Countrey an Albanian, of a tounes of the Cicatleri, in the territorie of Elbasan. This man was Basha of Cairo, in Egypt in the yeare 1582. at what time being recalled to the Court, because he was accused of diuerse misdemeaneours, hee was in a great doubt with himselfe, and almost indeede resolved, either by fight to saue himselfe, or else to retire towards Ormuz, and so to passe into the Indies, but yet at last to Court hee went: where being imprisoned, and afterwardes rauntoned, by his Stewarde for five hundred Crownes, and nowe againe by his witte remounted to so high an honour, hee will (in mine opinion) passe a great way further, if he liue. He is a man verie wise and gracious: a great enemie to the Jews, and a friend to the Christians.

§ VI.

The chiefe Generalli in the Campe before the battaile at Agria, was Hibraim, borne in the province of Herseouina, and cofin to the grand Turke. Hee is a man of small braine, and moat
The first part
vnfit for any command: but liberall, and pleasant,
or rather fantastical and ridiculous. He calleth the
Sare of Venice, and the State of Ragusia, his Cousin.
He sayeth he will take Milan with an Armada or fleet
of shippes: and surprize the Isle of Malta, by making
a mine under the Island: with diuers other such
like fooleries. He sheweth himselfe greatly inclined to
peace, not only because he is very timorous, but
because he would please the Lady Sultan, Mother
to the great Turk, and also his owne wife.

§. VII.

To Hibram, there succeeded Sinan Cicala, for
that in the last fight with the Christians, as the
one shewed himselfe very vnfit for so principall a
government, so was this man judged to be very va-
ourous euens by the Turkish Empourer himselfe,
because he had brought backe the Armie, saved him
his life, and left the iuie of the battle, doublfull.
Whereupon he thought him worthy not onely of
such a charge, but also of the chiefe Viserifhip. Yet
at the last he was depruin both from the one office
and from the other, because he went about (some-
what too boldly) to aduise and counsell the Empe-
jour, that he would not glue so much credite to the
Sultane Ladies, and especially to his mother, who,
because they would not looke his companie, sought
by all possible means to make him an epheme-
and cowardly perfon: and in the end he was ban-
ished into Bureau a Cittie in Asia, sometime the feare
of the Ottoman Princes, where hee remained not
without danger of his life. For the mother (as in-
men are wont to do, which either love or hate extremly)
caused not daily to entreate her sonne, that he would
cause him to be put to death, because shee could not
endure that a slave should be so bold, as to goe a-
bout to bring her into disgrace. This did Cicala
feare, and great reason he had to do, not onely in
regard of the vnflayedneffe and inconstancie of the
Prince, and the great affection which he bare to wo-
men, but also because he knewe, that Hibram being
now returned to Constantinople at the instant suite of
the Sultane Ladies, and especially of his wife, (for
the chiefe Viser, being once displaced, cannot re-
turne againe vnflayd he recover his former degree,) he
would continually persecute him, and foster the
quarrels that were lately picked against him, by the
adherents and followers of Persia, who was an ar-
rant enemie to Sinan, with whom Cicala had com-
bined himselfe, even to his death. Notwithstanding
Cicala being verie rich, of a good wit and great
valour, and especially verie skilfull in Land warraire,
as one that was trayned and brought vp in the wars
of Persia: it is to bee thought that if hee can escape
these first violences of his Lorde, he will with such
dexteritie manage the matter as he will recover that
which is lost. For loe did hee, after his depruition
from the Generalshippe of the Sea which was ta-
ken from him, not so much in regard of the fulpi-
ton conceived for his brothers going to Constantin-
ople, as to give satisfaction to the State of Venice,
whome the Turk himselfe was verie willing to
content. The malice, that Cicala bare to that com-
mon
The first part

mon wealth, beganne and was grounded vpon a
discourtesy, that he tooke against them, whilst he
was but young and a Christian, only forsooth, be-
cause the Venetian Galleys had detained a Galleon
of his fathers. He is by his fathers side a Genoese,
but his mother was a Turk of Castelnuovo: and him-
selue was borne in Messina. He is very respectful
of courteous, and revengefull of injuries offered vnto
him. He hath to his wife a Niece of the daughter
of the late Rustem Bassa, and of a daughter of Sultan
Soliman, thee that not long agoe, with incredible
expenses made a verie long conuayance of water in
the deserts of Arabia, for the benefite and ease of
the Pilgrimes, that go to the Mecca or Mecca, as the
Arabians terme: that Cittie, which ioynly they
call Medina Alnabi, that is to say, the Cittie of the
Prophet, meaning thereby that Impious Seducer Ma-
bome. Which Gentlewoman being now mother-
in-lawe to Cicela, is very famous in these times, for
that she was the chiefest perwader of the last Em-
peror Amurath, to moue warre against the Christia-
n Emperor, for the death of her onely deare son,
who was slaine with Hassa Bassa in the battall at
Cocoa.

§ VIII.

Tere was Generall or rather Lieutenant for all
Hungarie, from Belgrade hetherwardes, in the
yeare last past one Giasfr the Eunuch by Nation an
Hungarian. He was depruied of that charge for
the samerasons, for which Hibraim was depruied.
Hec

of the Ottoman.

He hath warred in Persia, and
Turke, until he was made Bassa of Tefros, now cal-
Tauris: where being besieged by the Persians, he
showed great valour, wisedome and liberalitie.

§ IX.

Hassan Bassa, borne at Herzouma, sometime the
Dukedom of Santa Sara, is now the Begler-
be of Grecia, as we call it, but of Rumelia as the
Turkis terme it: for the Grecians call that Ionaria,
which we call Europe, by which name [Romania] not
only Asia was called (as we reade in histories) after
the translation of the Romane Empire to Constanti-
ople, but also Europe, and particularly Grecia. This
Herzouma is a part of the Province of Bofina,
which strecheth it selue towards Bagugia, in the
high way that leadeth to Constantinople. The fore-
saiide Hassan, was fonne to Mahomet Soucolet, or
called of Socho, a place in the same Province of Her-
zouma, and was sometime Viser Azem, that is to
say, the head of the councell, and chief governour
of the Ottoman Empire under three Emperors:

The State of

Holland.

How the
Turke cal him that is chief
next after the
great Turke
himself.

The fore-
saiide Hassan, was fonne to Mahomet Soucolet, or
called of Socho, a place in the same Province of Her-
zouma, and was sometime Viser Azem, that is to
say, the head of the councell, and chief governour
of the Ottoman Empire under three Emperors:
which office or charge the Mamalukes in the go-

ternment of the Souldan of Cairo do call Diadar or
Demadar, and the Grecians call it Protosymblo. Hec
is verie well beloved of his Souldius for his great
pleasantnes & iollitie, Hec leadeth with him conti-
nually many women, and through his great expen-
ses is halfe bankrout. Hec hath bene in Persia,
and was also in these warres of Hungarie: and being
the greatest person among the rest of the governors of
The first part

of Prouinces (for dignitie and authoritie, and becaufe his jurisdiction stretcheth into Bulgaria, Serbuis, and Albania) he keepeth a verie great trayne. 

First he was employed by the great Turke at Raggrad in Bulgaria, aswell to hinder the Walachians and Transylvanians from passing over the riuer Danowe, as alfo if occasion should so require, that hee might behiere readie to passe it over himselfe. But now he hath hand-outer-head and verie rafhly without any consideration sent him to Vidino, sometymes called Bidone, a Sanguackippee, not subject to the Beglerbey of Temeswar, as fome haue written, but to him of Gracia. If hee liue, he will prove without doubt the greatest Captaine of that Empire.

§ X.

Hafis Haemat, sometymes Bafia of Caire, and Enmich and an Albanian of the towne of Vouari, not farre from the Cicalesi, was Generall in Croatia and Bosinas but being accuited of default for not hauing recouered Petrins, hee was degraded: yet now he is returned into fauour againe, and is in Scopia. He is a juft man and a wife, and one that for religion, or rather superflition accepted this charge. He was at the first a Mahometane Preachet, (for to signifie the word Hafis) he was the first man, that waged Turkish fooldiers on horse-backe, with pay and pret-money: in which point, no doubt if the Ottoman Princes would resolve themselues to imitate our Princes, they might haue (as it were) an innumerable company of horsemen and footmen.

§ XI.

of the Ottoman.

§ XI.

There were alfo in the Camp of Persia, Sinan, Bafia of Budia, an Albanian of the Mountains of the Ducagini, a man esteemed among the Turkes to be wise and valourous: And Mahomet Satarzgi, an Albanian also: for the most valiant Captaines of the Turkes are for the most part of that Nation. This Mahomet was a long time Bafia of Caramania, where hemade himselfe knowne to be a man of great wisdome: but now foothing (forfooth) the humors of the Ladie Sultane-Mother his countrey woman, by shewing himselfe to be defirous of peace, hee hath not onely obtained the office of Chief Master of the Pavillions, but it is also thought that through the fame fauour hee will be advanced to greater dignities. They say, that while he was Peich to the great Turk, that is to say, Satarzaghi, his Footman, hee bechaued himselfe so well in a fray that happened not farre from the olde Seraglio, where the Regall Palace is, as hauing hardly halded his aduersaries with a Butcheis knife, he was thereupen called Satarzgi, or rather becaufe indeed he was a slaughterer.

§ XII.

There was alfo one Haidar Bafia, hee that beeing Haidar Bafia, Beglerbey was sent by Amurath into Moldavia, who by his maner of proceeding there was in a certaine forte the occasion, why the Polonians refused
The first part.

The first part.

倭德 with themselves to pay a yeare's Donatius or Benevolence to the Turk, and so to bee agreed with him, He is now in Persia.

§ XII.

Odauei & Velli.

There were likewise in Belgrade, Odauei and Velii, Bassaes both, the one of them well tried in the warres of Croatia and Bosnia, the other in the recouerie of Madania out of the hands of Seripetro, who with a band of Cisathie had gotten possession thereof, rather by rash temerity, then by any great widde.

There are also in the Camp many other Sangiacchi and ordinarie Bassaes, whose names, because they are men of no great fame, are not yet come to our knowledge.

§ XIII.

Moreover, it is reported, that there is recalled from Wamen or Gomin in Arabia Felice, one Hassan an Arabian, a Foster-childe and kinman to olde Siman. This Hassan hauing cunningly procured the reliques of the kinde of Mudahar, to rife vp in a commotion, who had alio before rebelled against Siman, he obeyed over them a very honourable victorie. And because he is very rich, he will have also some good meanes to maintaine himselfe, even with the satisfaction of the soldiours.

§ XV.

of the Ottoman.

§ XV.

Ali Bassa, Generall of the Sea, second Cousin Hall Bassa to the now living Grand-Turke, is of Bosnia or the seelie of Hungary, a Frenche-man, and such a one, as having hitherto had no more skill but to collect and take vp the donatious and benevolences of the Maritime Capes of the Archipelago and of Morea, and this last year to set on fire the Monasterie of the Calogiers in Sirinali, called in times past Strophade, because they had entertained the Spanish Armada: is held in no great estimation. And therefore it is suppose, that he shall be discharg'd of that office, & perhaps there shall be substituted in his place one Giagger a Calabrian, brought vp by Vincibiali: who although he fled at the ouerthrow in the yeare 1571, yet is he esteemed to be a man, that will prove well in Maritime warfare.

§ XVI.

Of all questions, that Empire wanteth men that are excellent in the profession of Sea-matters, for so much as the Turk hath not since the yeare 1572, thereto made any Armada or Fleet of any account: and when occasion of employment faileth, no merruall though men of worth and valour be not known, may though they do wholly want indeede. And yet when foever he shall be puruenture enforced to set forth a good bodie of an Armada, hee may take that course which his Predecessors have done, that is to say, he may vie the feruece of the valiantest Pirates, that he entertaineth in Tunis, in Bona, Famous Pirates in Bowa, and elsewhere. Among whom the most famous that line at this day are Cara Detti, Amurath Bei, D 2 Ma-
The first part

Mahamet Bei, the three Momi, (whereof two are Albanians and the third is of Corsica,) Salis Bei & others.

There is a certain French politike author which writeth, that Aliadino Barbarossa, the famous Pirate, was allureed by Soliman into his service, with verie honourable rewards, even with the chiefe Generalship of the Sea, so as to add strength to his Empire with the great riches of Aliadino, as also to the end that Aliadino should thereby bee weakened in such sort, as he should not be any more able to annoy the Ottoman State.

And now after this discourse of the Captaines, I will speake of the common fouldiers, and such members as are not so principall.

§ XVII.

The great Turke hath two sortes of fouldiers: that is to say, fouldiers of his owne, & fouldiers Auxiliarie, such as came to aide and assist him. The fouldiers, that are his owne, be either horsemen or footmen. I will therefore first treate of the former, because the verie finnes of that Empire consist wholly in the horsemen: and afterwaerdes I will speake of the rest.

The best horsemen, that are the Ottoman Empire hath, are the Spahi, who liue upon their Timari. For the great Turke guezeth two kindes of wages to his fouldiers: one is called Timaro, and the other Velese. The Timaro is properly a certaine pension or an assignment of renes, which for the most part are leiuied out of the lands that are gotten in war, and are proportionately distributed among the fouldiers that are of good defens, & to answer in some sort to the ancient Colonies and to Fees, or rather to Commendams.

The reward, which the Romanes bestowed upon their valiantest fouldiers to enjoy during life, was called Beneficium, and those Beneficarini, that were so provided for the Greeks call it Timariot, and those that enjoy the same Timari, and Timarioti, deriving the terme from the Greek word Timarion which signifies Honour. Whereupon we do read of Theodorus, (not the Tiro, but the Stratoles) that is to say, the Preitor or conductor of the fouldiers, that Licinius Augustus the Emperor, gave unto him a Captain in Heraclia for a Timaro, long before he was wickedly martyred by his owne band of fouldiers, as it is written in Phile the Greek Poet, Damasene, and Nicephorus Callistus, and as it is read in the Menace, that is to say, in the Monthly Register of the Greeks.

The said word Timaro may also be derived, and peraduenture more truly from the Turkish tifele, whereby is signified a certaine kind of provision or prouision for some charge or government, which the Timarioti are bound to have over the lands that are granted unto them.

The Velese is a payment, which is daily disbursed by the Treasurer to the Souldiours that serve for pay, and to those of the Turkes Court, who are therefore called Volese, or rather Oleshe, that is to say, provided as it were only for their diet, deriving that term from the Greek word Oleshe, or.

The Timariot, which the Turke hath in Europe, may bee some fisticke thousand. Euerie Spahi, that hath from three to five thousand Alpers, of yearely rent, is bound to go to the war with one horse; from five to ten thousand, with two horses, and a foly born...
The first part

proportion to a certaine determinate quantitie: and some there bee that will carry more or fewer, according to their abilitie, and the desire which they have of honour. The greatest part of these Spabi are subject to the Beglerbegi, and may convey some nine thousande Timari: the rest are under the Bajasdes of Basina, of Buda, and of Temeswar.

§ XVIII.

Of the Ottoman.

The Spahoglani of the Spahoglani is the greatest of all the rest, they are all generally and indifferently called Spahoglani. The Sejchatari, and the Spahoglani, are divided into four troupes, viz. the Sejchatari of the right side, and the Sejchatari of the left side: and the Spahoglani of the right, and Spahoglani of the left: and different badges they have one from the other. These four troupes of Spahoglani and Sejchatari, with the two troupes of the Gurabas and Vlefezgs, make yp fixe in all. Guruba is in the Turkish speech the Plurall number of Cary and signifies Poor and naked souls. And Vlefezgi is as much to say, as Hyre, or waged, as we haue tolde you before.

Euerie one of these orders hath his Age, which commandeth two or threethousand horse.

§ XIX.

The Atamzis, are for the most part Countrey. The Atamzis are the Hungarians, as some have written: for the Atamzis are on Horfebacke, and the Hayduches on foote. And peradventure Gionius, and other writers of our time do not well to call them Venturieri, or Voluntaries: for in consideration of some exemptions, and priviileges which are granted unto them, they are bound to goe to warre. True it is, that somtimes they will stirre abroad, and robbe the Countrey, as the Zingari and Tartars vfe to doe. They are men of small woorth. They dwell for the most part in Dobrucaia, a Province of Bulgaria, towards the River Danow.

The
The first part

The Gians are Venturiers, or Voluntaries, in deed, who together with sundrie others, whom the Turks call Baratli, that is to say, such as live in expectation, doe goe to warre, even of their owne meere good will. Among these, as also among the Muteferaga, (which are of the principall Courtiers of the Court, not bound to go to the warre, but only with the Sultan himselfe,) there are many Christians that serve voluntary. They have speciall exemptions and privileges. They go wandring abroad, euerie where with great libertie, always presenting the armie, like Out-runners; but they give the fifth part of their bootie to their Lord. The other Baratli are comprized in the families of the Baffaes, and Sangiacches, and in the number of the servants to the Spahi.

§ XX.

The Timari of Asia.

The Timari of Asia, may bee about some fiftie thousand: and so by consequent about a hundred and fiftie thousand horse and foote, and servants: that is to say, two thirds more then the Timari of Europe. But they are unarm’d, of small valour, and not apt for warre, excepting only some few of them, that keepe upon the Sea coastes, and servt in the Galleis.

§ XXI.

The Beglerbeys of Asia, before the last warres of Persia, were thirtie: but since there are some more added unto them. In Africa there are three: the kingdomes of Fezze and Marocco are rather tributaries to the Turk: And in Europe there are lxxe.

But because I have made often mention of this word Beglerbe, I thinke it will not be amisse to tell you what it signifies.

The Turkish word Beglerbe, signifies a Captain of Captains, or Prince of Princes: for the Beglerbeys are the Supreme Lords: over all that have any martial Command in the Provinces which are subject unto them: and are the vaine same, that the Melicul Vmerca be with the Arabians, and &c: with the Greekes. Three Beglerbeys there be, that are in authoritie above the rest, and set in equal place with the Baffaes, whom the Turkes call Vistars, when they sit together in the open Dianes, that is to say, in the Counsell or Court of audience in the presence of the Great Turk: some doe verie ill and corruptly call it Douane and Tiphane.

The first of them is the Rumeli Beglerbe, that is to say, the Beglerbe of Romania, or of gracie, or (as I should you before) of Europe. He residieth in Sopha, which peraduenture may bee the ancient Tibbona: but it is not (as some write) the Metropolitical City of Bulgar in Volgarie, so called of the people, that came thither from the river Volga: nor yet is it Nкопolis, which is so famous for the victorie which Tra- jane the Emperor had over Decceans: the King of the Daciens. Neither is it true that Sopha is the same that Scopia is, which is a City either of Dardania or of Macedonia, as other some have written: nor was it Sardica, which is famous for the Synod there kept under the the Empire of the Sone of Constantine:

For
The first part

For at this day that is not called Sophia, but Triadiza.

The Anatoli Beglerbeg is the second, that is to say, the Beglerbeg of Notalia, otherwise called Aifa the lesser. He resided in Causco, in former times called Coraet, a City of Phrygia. Some call it by another name, and feate it (peradventure amiss) in Galatia.

The Denizi Beglerbeg is he that is the Beglerbeg of the Sea, otherwise called, the Captaine Baffa. He resided for the most part in Constamopole, which the Turkes by a corrupt word call Stamboul: and hath the chief charge of the Arsenall, or Store-houfe for shipping. Before that Oliman made him a Beglerbeg he was called the Sangiacoch of Gallipoli. He hath for his maintenance, the Revenues of the office of the Subas of Galata, that is to say, the Treasurer of Persa, which office is let to ferue, for the yearly rent of about some fanteene thousand crowns: he hath also the revenues of the nine Islands that lie in the Archipelago, the chief whereof is Naxia.

And now, seeing we have not told you of the horsemen, let us tell you likewise of the Soulouiers that serve on foot.

§. XXII.

These are for the most part Giannizaries, which are drawn out of the Maffe or company of the Agiamoglian, that is to say, inexpert youthes called out of the tenthes of the Christian. The rest of the Agiamoglian do serve in Serraglies to row in the Catclies, which is a kind of Boat, and to dress their gardens, and to do such other services.

of the Ottoman. 14.

The greatest part of them have not above one Asoro a day.

The Grecians call Asoro (and not Aforo, as some would have it) the very same money which the Arabians call Coines, Olimannes, and the Turks Alce, so termed for the whitenesse of it, because it is made of silver. Of Aforos there bee two sorts, the lesser and the bigger. The lesser are of small goodness, and scarce, though they be most in use, and common among the people. The bigger are of better silver: and with them are paid the wages of the Soulouiers, and the fees of the Courtiers. They are by some writers called Siderocafula, or Siderocafula, a City in the Province of Thaffo, which is near to the famous mountaine Athos in Europe, called by the Grecians Oros, Mons Aegeus, the Goat-hill, either because it reacheth into the Aegean sea, or because it is full of Goates and Kids: or rather, a qudrat, the Holy hill, commonly called by the Turkes, Setibac, because there are on it three and twentie Monasteries of Calogerici, or Monkes, that live in the Wildernes.

One Aforo is worth 24. Manguri; (the Manguro is a Manguri.) Brace Money, and is worth as much as the auncient Numularis.) Five good Aforos in weight make a Dramma, or Drachm, (seven pence sterling;) twelve Drammaes make a Taller, (or a Doler;) and one Taller and a half Teller makes a Venetian Cecchino, which is as much as a Turk Cecchino. Sultanie being a coin of gold, and the greatest price that the Turkes have, and is worth some sixeene Poles of Grome, or much thereabout. The Sultanie or Goldno, Sultanie, (as others term it) is truly so called of the Sultanes, that is to say, of the Ottoman Emperors, even as the Cecchino is called a Dukate, of the Dukes of the Venetian state.
and as the Bizantii, or Bizantini, in the times of the Gre- 
cian Emperors, were called of Bizantium, now Con-
stantinople; and were even as much worth as the Sul-
tanin.;

The first part.

Some writers there be, that have set downe diverse op-
inions of this foreaid account, because they have had a con-
sideration of their previus prefaces at several times. For some
times the Apro hath beene worth no more but only eight
Manguri, the Dramma but some Alpries: Nine Alpries
made a Taller, and so the Cecchino, as also the Sultanini,
were no more but 54. Alpries the piece. But now all
these Alpries are altered: For the Taller is worth seven-
tie, or 80, Alpries; the Cecchino 110, 120, and 125. And
this came to passe specially by reason of the heavy imposi-
tions that were imposed in Constantinople, by occasion of
the Perissian War. The ancients knew also that when currant
in the Ottoman Empire was prohibited, because it was
shamed with sundry Images upon it, which was forbidden
by the law of Mahomet: but rather in deed, and in verie
truth, because it was good sluer, and so by copying it againe
somewhat better, the Treasurer and the Officers did gaine
greatly thereby. But now (forsooth) they are not so super-
fitions as they have beene: For they do holde that money onely
to be good and lawfull, which is of the best alloy. This little
I have thought good to set downe touching their money, so
the end ye might have a perfite knowledge of the true wa-
ges, which the Ottoman Princes doe give to their Souli-
dours. Thereof this matter, together with the Egyptian,
Arabian, Sorian and Perissian coinage, that run currant tho-
rough all this Empire, ye may have (with the licence of the
Venitian superiors) out of a late moderne writer: who if hee
had not shewed himselfe somewhat irreligious, no doubt hee
would.

The Ottoman.

would have deserved great commendation for the know-
lledge that he hath disclosed in many Turkeb matters.

The Giannizzaries then (as it hath beene sayd) are the
beft fouldiors on foot, that the Turkish Empire hath.
They serve as the Praters fouldiers did, and the Mammatus,
for the faueguard of their Lord, and as did thole valiant youths that always accom-
panied the kings of Persia, who were called allo lant-
tores, or Portlers, as faith the Author of that booke,
whose title is De mundo, among the works of Aristotle.
And thereupon it pleased some peradventure to think, that the Giannizzaries were so called of Iannas.

i. a Doore, alluding to the word Porta, that is to say, the
Court of the great Turke, because his Court of
Audience is ordinarily kept in the gate of his Palace.
But in truth, they are greatly decayed therein: for a
Gate in the Turkish language is called Cap, and so
is not Ianna, or a Dore: and therefore the chiefe Por-
ter is called the Turkes Capli Basi. The word Gi-
niNZARO is compounded of two Turkeb words,
queer, zere, which signifie Nova Attilia, a new Soil-
dier: New, not because it was newly brought in,
(for it was instituted even by Osmane Gafi, other-
wise called Ottoman, and renued, or rather bettered and
enlarged by Amenrash the first, upon the advice and counsell of Cara Relem, who was then helde by the
Turks to be a very holy man:) But new or freth
they are called, because the Giannizzaries are the
fornes of Christians, taken from their fathers whiles
they are but children, by the Officers of the great
Turke, as it were for a tribut, euerie sitt or feuer
year, and somtimes oftener: beeing of the age
of the
The first part

some peradventure of eight, some of ten, some of twenty years, and some above. And afterwards they are for the most part distributed among the Turkes in Notolia, to the end they may be instructed betimes in the laws of Mahomet, learne the fashions and language of that Nation, and accustome themselves to labour and hardnede, and then are they called Agiomogli, as it hath beene told you before. When they are growne fit for the warres, then they are sent to the Court, to be admitted into the order of the Giannizaries. Those that are not found fit for the warres, are sent to the Shippes, and to the Gallies, that they may be employed in the Art of Scafaing. But they that are of a generous wit and good Spirit, are at the very first shout vp in one of the Serraglio of Andrinople, or of Constantinople, or of Peru, and so by meane they come to be employed in the seruice of the great Turke about his Chamber, under the rule and subjection of certaine particular governours.

The Giannizaries wage, &c.

The Giannizaries have for their stipend betwene five and fixe Aspres a day, and so haue the Agiomogli likewise, but they are distinguished by luieres. For the Giannizaries have two luieres every year, and the Agiomogli have but one. The Giannizaries doe handle the Arquebusse very well, and are properly called the Arquebusiers of the great Turke's guard. They will fight resolutely for honour. Some of the Giannizaris remaine in the frontiers, and in Garifons: some of them also keepe on the sea, and serve in the Gallies, but the greatest part of them are resident, where the great Turke is: and hereupon it

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it commeth that there are so many in Constantinople, where principally they may sooner become Giannizaries. But those that are made Giannizaries at Damascus at Cairo & elsewhere: perhaps, when they come to Constantinople, unlesse they be there confirmed, may not wear the Coffe, which is called Lazula: the last time that they went to wars with their Aga (a thing not very visial) they rather caused great disorder, they did any time, partly because they did not willingly obey their Generall Captaine, (who by the Perisian word they call Ser-Dar, and by the Arabike Ser-Aker:) and partly because in our times their order is indeed imbafered, and nothing so valoureous and faithfull, as it hath beene heretofore.

Aga is the name of the Giannizaries Captaine, and is the cheife of all the Agarali, who are principal Horsemen, that always accompany the person of the great Turke, and are so called of the word Aga which signifieth a staffe, and is a token of the authoritie which they have ouer the Chillarches, the Tribunes, and the Droncarii or Troncarii, so termed a Tronco, of a Basileon or Tronchion which they have in their hand.

Moreover the Giannizaries are verie insolent, not only towards private persons, who greatly respect them per-force, but also towards the great Turke himselfe. For havinge in their hands all the principal forces of the Ottoman Empire, and being verie feldome, or verie deelely chafift for any fault and thereupon knowing themselves to be very mightie and greatly feared, they have not forborne many times to threaten, that they would depole their great Lord and Master, and set his Son in his throne:
The first part

Some Spahis there be also, that serve on foot, as those which are at Negroponte, Misitra, and other maritimm places, and are employed for overseers, of the Gallie-Slaues: they are subject to the Captaine of the Sea.

There is likewise an Infanterie or company of footmen in the Garrisons, which is comprehended under the name of Asappi and of Besi. The Asappi or Asepi, are not the same, which the Hungarians call Hussaroni, as one Greek author hath written: for the Asappi go to warre for wages on foot, but the Hussaroni on horsebacke.

Finally the last Amurath, perceiving that he had not such a number of fouldiours of action and The Calcaferuice as that Empire was wont to have in times past (for the reasons which I will touch hereafter) hath brought in a new kind of fouldierie, both of foot and horse, consisting of townsmen and peasants being natural Turkes: and hath granted to them many privileges of profite and honour, calling them Cakardasi, a word that signifies, brethren to Slaues, proper onely to the Slaues Ringate and is a most honourable teame among the Turkes.
The first part.

§. XXIII.

In Africa the Turkes haue either no horsemens at all, or else verie fewe: but some footmen they haue, which remaine in the Garrisons of Algieri, of Tunis, of Tripoli, of Goletta, and of other places on that coast: wherefore for feare of the Spaniards, who are verie well fortified with Garrisons, and strongly fended in those parts, because they are afraid of looting, that which they have there in possession, it is verie necessarie & behowefull; that they shoulde continually reside and stay.

And these are the Souliours or all horsemens as footmen, whom the Great Turk may use in his warres as Souliours of his owne. Touching whom I am to aduertise you, somewhat of mine opinion.

§. XXV.

First, that the said Souliours are rather in opinion and fame, so great a multitude as verie many haue reported them to be; then in truth they are: for as much as good Souliours there are but few: meane Souliours not many, and of such as make a multitude, namely feritores, victualers and others that follow the armie, a man would make but small reckonings.

Secondly that the horsemens, whome principally consisteth the power of that Empire, are not at this day so lustie, refulgent, and painfull, and to be shotte nothing at all such as they were wont to be, for that they have been greatly want and consumed in the warres of Persia, and particularly in this war of Hungary, where barley was so scant, and all other kinde of victuaules for men, horses, camels and other catell verie deere.

Thirdly, that the Spahi, who are the best horsemens that the great Turke hath, haue not had any meanes to buy good horses, not only by reason of the dearth of all things, (which I tell you was verie great) but also because all their good horses are spent and consumed, neither haue the Spahi any commoditie, or benefite to maintaine them withall, or to buy them any new, but only that which they defaulte out of their Timari. Moreover, they beinge become men now a dayes greatly giuen to ease and to gains, do not sticke to take money to interest, rather to the end they may buy some Timari withall, then buy any horse-flesh with it, yea and to lend it out at usorie to others that afterwards become bankrouts. And although peraduenture it may seeme to some, that in these last yeares, the horses were many: the cause thereof was this, that the Turkes are now become so tender and effeminate, (especially since the Delicacies of the Persians haue wrought euin the very selfe same effeminate in them, which riot and excedde wrought among the Grecians and the Romans) that euery man (for toth) will carie with him to the wars, so many eatments of bedding, kitchen & victual, that they are enforced to use many horses for those purposes: neither is there any horsemens (be he neuer so arrant a clown or peafant) but he carrieth more the one with him, & yet all of them: God wot, stark nought, very lean, & altogether vnervicable, as we haue told you, & as the experience of the battall of Agra hath manifest-
The first part.

manifestly proved.

But forasmuch as touching the diminution of the Ottoman armies divers men do diversly reason, it will not be perhaps far from the purpose, or at least not inconvenient, if I tell you also what I think of it.

§. XXVI.

Without all question the Ottoman Empire doth want of that number of fouldiours which it was wont to have in their armies. And the realit of it is this, that the Turkish estates being now greatly enlarged, those Turks, who in times past for the ftraines of rowme & narrownes of the country, ran all to the wars like the Tartarians, have now gotten more ease, greater pleasure, & better country then they had before, so that they do not verie willingly resolute with the others to leave their own houses, & to go to the Campe. 2. Moreover the countrey by reason of the largenes thereof is so far distant & as it were divided from the places where they must fight, that it breedeth great tediousnes in the to go to the wars: & so people or to replenish it al with inhabitants it is a very hard matter, especially considering that the Ottoman Princes have alwaies vied to extirpate & (as a man may say) utterly to root out the ancient inhabitants, of any new Provinces, which they have conquered & gotten into their possession: or at least to transport them into some other countries. 3. Ye may also add hereunto, that the Cosmoditie & encroach of the countrey hath opened a way to the Turks for divers other, & greater traffiques then they had in times past: wherein the greatest part of the being employed, they cannot so easily be resolved now to leave the & to go to fight, vnlesse they bee enforced to

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to it against their wills: because by that course they must seeke to enrich themselues with more incertainties & greater hazard of their lives, then by this of traffike. 4. Besides all this the Turkish armies consist (for the most part) only of Rinegates, & the other Chrifians: for the Turks do not make any slaves of the Perfiars or Tartarians, because they will not part or divide with them their Militarie honours and aduancements, wherein all the riches, credit and authoritie of their estate doth wholly consist, and wherewith that Empire doth counterpoife the peril and daunger, whereunto it might bee subject, if they should admit to great a number of armed Rinegates. 5. Those of Asia, who in times past were wont to execute all Militarie functions, are now held in small reputation, or none at all, even as the natural Turks are, and esteemed to be verie base minded and cowards, no leffe tender and effeminate, then the ancient Asiatic were thought to be: and therefore they gr Sean into them only the honours of Cadiliski, and Cadi, excepting some few, that are admitted to be foudiours, and do serve the Sangaachi, and the Bassar, who ordinarily and for the most part are themselves slaves of Europe, and sent to be goournours in divers places of Asia.

The Cadiliski, or as the Arabians call them, the Cadil, Cadi, Cadi, and the Cadi, are two, the one in Natasha, and the other in Romanis. He of Cairo is not properly called Cadiliski, (as some have written) but the Grand Cadis, and was instituted by Selim, after that he had subdued a great part of the Armenians, the Egyptians.
The first part

And although there be some, that do attribute the want of Turkish Souldiers, to the diminishment of men, by example of the Arcipelago, and of Greece, which is for the most part dis-Inhabited, and of all Macedonia, which is the best part of the Turks possession: it may be answered, that Greece ever since those times wherein the flower of her greatness and Maiestie was extinguishe[n], hath also remained so barren & void of men, that it was never so reinhabited as it was before. Paulus Amilanus in one onely day destroyed three to Core and ten Cities in Epirus: and many Ilandes there be, which are utterly walle, and not habitable for barrenneffe. Besides that, the Ciuill warres of the Romans, the simplicite of the Grecque Emperours, the Armades, and fleetes of the Saracen, and also of the Latines, and last of all of the Turkes, together with the notorious injuries of rovers and Pirates, haue never suffered those Ilandes, and the rest of that most populous Countrey, so much as to take breath.

True also it is, that a man may walke many a mile through the Turks Countrey, and finde neither men nor houses. But the reason of this is, for that the Inhabitants hauing left the townes and walled places, which are frustrate either upon the beaten and common high wayes, or very neere vnto them are cloed ned aferof, and have scattered themselves further within the countrey, and retired into places among the Mountaines that are more strong, where they have fetled themselves in verie populous numbers, because they would be safe & secure from the murtherers, and robberies of the Souldiers: who are wont even among the Turks (I would to God it were not so) to almo[s]t as Christians to live at their owne discretion, without all discretion, spoiling and sa[tt]ing whatsoever they can attaine: for such is their vice and wickedness, not the profession of true Souldiers, as more at large I haue shew[n] in my booke called Militia Christiana, Christian Souldierie.

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And these are in mine opinion, the most certaine and true reasons of the Diminution of the Ottoman Armies: but why they are now so full of people that are poore, and as it were vitally spoile[d], this reason may be yeelded, viz. for that onely men of cuill disposition, and such as are the basest persons, and of no woorth, runne headlong to their warres. And so much the rather, for that the Spaniards doe send thither in their owne rownes their servants & knaues, who together with the rest of the Souldiers, haue no sooner taken a bootie (or peradventure no sooner want an occa[s]ion to catch a bootie) but they will flye out of the camp, and returne home againe. As for example, the Souldiers of Sinan did in Wallachia the last yeare, who hauing nothing left, but their shirt-sleeues, and being almost utterly spoile[d]: because they would not die for cold and hunger, and because they found nothing to feast on for their relief in the fieldes, began almost even at the first to for-fake him; ye[a] and at the returne of the greatTurke himselfe from Belgrade to Constantinople, all the souldiers almost would needs follow him; and none of their Captaines were able to hold them.

Now that I haue told you of the Souldiers, which the
The first part
the Great Turke hath of his owne, I will tell you of his
Souldiers Auxiliarie.

§ XXVII.

Among all the Auxiliarie Souldiers, whose ser-
vice and help hee veth in his affaires, without
all doubt, the chiefeft, the most in number, nay the
only men are the Tartarians: the knowledge of
whom, because it is not peraduenture fo manifest to
euerie man, I will truly and faithfully display, as I
haue done in all things before; and will doe alfo
in those matters which are to bee set downe here-
after: following that which I haue learned and
vnderstoode from many persons that are very wor-
thie of credite, and haue had long practize and traff-
ifique with the Tartarians themselfes, and auoyding
especially those fables, which diuerfe men haue
written of them. I will adde alfo thereunto som-
what of the Circasians, as partly depending ypon
them, and likewise of the Curtians, of the Drulians,
and of the Arabians.

But because there be diuerfe forbes of the Ta-
rtarians or Tartars, so called peraduenture, because they
are the Reliques (as the words in decrees signifieeth in the
Syrian tongue) of those Israelites, that were transported
beyond Media being then not inhabited: I will treate
but one of those that serue for our purpose. And
those bee they, which are subiect to a King that
keepeth in Tartica. Whereof some doe dwell
in Europe, and some in Asia, between the Poole
Meotis, called at this day Mar Delle Zabacche: the
Riuer Tanais, called by the Tartarians Don: the
riuer Volga, which they call Rba, and Edil, and
the Mengrellians, and Circasians: and all these
are called Nogai. For the other Tartarians, on
this side and beyonde the Volga, betwenee Mos-
couia, and the Sea of Baccu, that is to say the Cas-
pian Sea, and the Georgians are partly subiect to
the Moscouite, partly free and of themselves, and
partly under the jurisdiction of the Turke; there
where Demir Capi standeth, sometimes called the
Caspian or Iron Gates.

This forsaide King is called the Tartar of
Crimo. Nowe Crimo or Krim (call it as you lift) is
the chiefe and principall Cittie of all the King-
dome, although hee bee resident for the most part
in Iegni Baccia, a place in Chersonesus Taurica,
called at this day by the Polacters and Russians, Pe-
rocopska. The Crimo is beyonde that, nere to
the Ditch, whereof the Tartarians, especially by
the fayde Polacters, and Russians are called Precepsi,
which is as a man may lay Zappahs inuansi, Digg-
ed or delued forth, 1o tamed of the worde
Precep, which signifieith a hollowing or a digging,
and not of a certaine King of theirs, whom some
will needes haue to bee one Precepio. Neither is
it true (as others affirme) that such a Ditch was
made but of late, as it appeareth by Hero-dorus,
there where hee maketh mention of the Market of
Crimme.

The tytle of the Tartarian King, is Ham, (which
signifieith a Lorde) and not Chan, vnlesse wee will

G pronounce
The first part

Cittie of Mosco it selfe : howe much more then woulde hee feare them, if hee shoule goe out of his owne Countrey? In deed the Mosconite may annoy the Tartarians that dwell in Asia, and keepe them from doeing any hurt to the Christians upon the banke of Volga, where they are to bee founde as soone as they haue passed over the Riuier. And here upon it commeth to passe, that they doe oute but in a small number, and that in this present warre, the report of their multitude is farre greater then in truth it is.

These Tartarians that are under the Mosconite, are those of Caffan, Asdraban, and Cristaban: of whom, because they serue not to our purpose, I will not say anie thing at this time.

The Tartarians of Europe, that dwell in Taurica, and out of Taurica, from the Poole Mantis, to the greate Sea, can not bee hindered by the Mosconites, without the good leave and plaife of the Polacche. For they must needs passe through his Countrey, either by the way of Smolensko, or else somewhat lower, by the way of Tanits, nearer the Poole. But those wayes are verie difficult, both in regarde of the Riviers, and also of the Fennes and Marithes: and besides that, they are verie long. And these are the verie felte name Sarmatians, which are of Sarmatia in Europe and Asia: For the Anciente Writers doe make Scythia, and Sarmatia, to bee all one.
The first part.

The Weapons of the Tartarians are Scimitares and Bowes. And because they want that quantity of Steeles both of wood and Iron, whereof they have great neede to make their arrows withall, they make them of Reedes, whereof they have great abundance. They are very keene and sharpe, which they can handle very well and nimble, as well in shooting them forthe outright, as also backewards, when they make as though they woulde retyre and flie away: which kinde of fight they vfe more like to the euens then fouldiers.

They all ride on Horsebacke: their horses are small, and vnshodde: when they passe ouer the Ices, which in those partes are very great, they driue a crooked staffe into their horses feetes, to ouoyde the danger of flipping: courageous they bee, and verie apt to labour, and take paynes.

§ XXIX.

The Turkes vfe the Tartarians in their warres, both because they are all of one offpring, (for Mahometes they bee all:) as also, and especially because they shoulde not vnite themselves with their enemies agaynst them: for they are the onlie men whom the Turkes doe greatlie doubt: and the rather, for that (as Sultan

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Sultan Solyman slide once in a Councell which hee helde in his owne presence, touching those Princes whom the Ottoman Empire ought chiefly to feare:) the Tartarians may of a loden runne with infinite numbers euens to Constantinople it selfe, and arrive there, before that euer the Turkes can be prepared for defence against them. And hereupon it commeth to passe that the Turkes do endevour by all kinde of good offices to hold them in friendship, and to be allied with them in marriage: (for in that respect Solymanes mother was married to his father, the being a Tartarian, and the daughter of Mehemet Kiris:) the Turkes also for the same reason doe bestowe divers contributions and benevolence vpon the Tartarians, yea, such and so great, as in the time of warres a Leauie of the Tartarians is verie costly to the great Turk, because hee must of necessarie give them so much, as may bee sufficient not onely to mainayne themselves, but their wives and children which they leave at home: so that to tie them the faster and safer vnto them, besides the bonds of alliance and kindness they are enforced to vfe this necessarie exigent, whereas on the contrary side, in the time of Solyman the Tartarians were enforced vnder Sedac Kiris to gratifie the Turk.

The Mosquete and the Polack likewise do bestowe great gratuities vpon the said Tartarians, for feare of their loden in-roads which they may make vpon them in the time of haruest.

The Moldauian also, although hee payt tribute to the Turk, yet is he bound in many respects to gratifie the Tartarians, who are in those partes none other:
The first part

wise held to be friends to any, then the Swiss are to the Princes in our country.

But because the palfages of the Tartarians into Hungary in this time of warre, are divers and uncertaine, and so may also be in times to come, it shall not bee vntruitfull and inconvenient, if I touch the courses and voyages, which they may take, to the end that we on our side may the more easily endeavour and provide either altogether to hinder them, or at least to make their arriving there to bee more difficult vnto them.

§ XXX.

The Tartarians, when they will joyn the sallies with the Turkish armies, must needs of necessity passe through the Polack country, either inhabited, or waste and defert. The country inhabited, is Russia, & Podolia, two Provinces which are on their right hand. They may passe also on a sode under Premilla, by the vallies that lead into upper Hungary. But both these former waies may be easily stopped by the Polackes, and the laft allo by the Imperials, and the Transylvania. They may likewise passe at Sambur, or somewhat nearer to Transylvania, but this is a more difficult way then the rest.

Through the country of Poland, they may passe two waies, one farre from the Sea, the other nigh to the Sea. If they will goe that way which is farre from the Sea, they arrive at the River Neisfro and do enter into Moldavia, and from thence traversing Walachia, they come to Zucrino or Seurino.

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(focalled by the christians in memorie of Severus the Emperor) but this may be stopped by the Polackes, the Moldania, and the Walachians. At Seuerino, if they had the country friendly and favourably vnto them, yet they may peraduenture have somewhat to do, before they can passe over the River Danow: but now forasmuch as that place is at the deuortio of the Transylvania, they shall be enforced to passe it, & so make way to the sallies by force & arms, which will prove no leffe difficult vnto them, then if they should have attempted the voyage by land.

The Tartarians also may come to the Nisfro, by Acherma, the way that is nigh to the Sea: for they may passe to no. Acherma, (which the Polackes call Bialogrod, the Moldanians Cistat-Alba, and the Hungarians Nisfor Alba,) a territorie and Sangiacche-ship belonging to the Turkus, at the mouth of the said River Nisfor, and not at the mouth of Ister or Danubius, as some have written; and it is near to the Sangiacche-ship of Bendero, called by the Polackes, and Moldania Tegina, and is a place in the Province of Moldavia, but subiect to the Turkus, through the default of that Aaron the Vainode, who in this present warre, thinking to reconcile himselfe, for the revolt which he made from the Turkus, would not surprize it, when he might.

In the said Sangiacche-shippes, the Tartarians may take two waies, the one by passing the Rieuer of Pruto and Severa, and so annoying Walachia; the other without passing the said Rieuer, and by going over the Danow in Bulgaria, which is a country belonging to the Turkus. This last way, though at
The first part

this time it would be the safer, yet for all that it would not be without great difficulty, yea, and for much the rather, for that the Turks themselves will not willingly yeeld their contents that the Tartars shall take that way, for fear lest they should wajt their country. The first time, that they pased to this present way, they took the way of Præmisla, and in their returne they went home by Securino: but after that they were discomfited and overthrown by the Walachians and Transylvanians, to the end they might more easely saue themselfes in their returne homewardes, they took the way last before named.

§. XXXI.

Besides the Tartars above mentioned, there are also certain other Tartars called Giebeli, which may be to the number of about two thousand, they handle the Scimitarre and the Bow: they weare a Salate and a Jaceke, whereupon they haue gotten the name of Giebeli, that is to say, men of armes. They dwell commonly in Dobrudgia, between the Danow, and the Ruines of the wall, that was caufed to be made by the Greek Emperours, from Garasui, neere to Silisfria, as farre as Constante, upon the banke of the Greke Sea. These Tartars doe the Turks verie often, becaus they would make the worlde beleevne that the Tartars of Crimea, are come to affift and succour them: and so cauing the few Tartars to passe our on this side of the Danow: for they dwell in the vertmost parte of Moldavia, betwene the Nießro and the Danow, even vntill they come to the great sea in the Sangerack-ships of Bende-ro and Acheramo (wherof I could you somewhat but a little before,) they doe mightily encreafe the rumor of them, and breede a great feare in our people. Lastly, I will conclude this discourse touching the Tartars, with a conceite worthie of considera­tion and memorie, and it this, that as the Tartars of Europe in the time of the Romanes went eu’n as farre as Persia, by the way of Demir-Capi, that is to say, the iron gates, a place verie famous and renowned in regard of Alexander the great, passing through the country of the Georgians: eu’n so the verie selfe same way was taken in our daies, particularly by Osman Bajza, who therein did greatly labour to imitate, or rather to outgoe Dometius Carbo, and Pompeius Magnus, as yee may read in Tacitus and Dion.

§. XXXII.

The Circassians, sometimes called the Zighi, are by the Pelakes named Fieantzcofchis, that is to say, the Inhabitants of five mountaynes, and therefore they are also termed Quinque-Montani, Five-Mountayne-men. They do not reach to the Calpian Sea, as some have written, but only to the Cimmerian Bosphorus, to the Poole Massis, and to the great-Sea. Some of them are Freemen: but Theiir manner of life, some of them are tributaries to the afore named Tartar of Crimea. They liue all after the Supersti­tions and rites of the Gracians. They goe with the Turks
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Turkes to warre, but they serue them eu en for poor povertie. They vie to felle on another of themselues: and many of them are become Slaues, as well by the way of Mengrelia, and by the Tartarians, with whom they have to doe sometimes, as also by the meanes and conueniencie of Asaf, which is a Forte belonging to the Turke at the mouth of the riuers Tanais. They are well accounted of, for their good disposition and liuely courage. In the time of the Souldanes all the Mamalukes almost were Circasiens, and thereupon came the Mamalukes to be called by the Turkes, Zercas. In Circasia was Osman heretofore ouerthrowned by the Caffachis: (what they are, it shall be told yee in due place:) in his returne from Persia Constantino-polis, after he had passe the River Phus or Phasis, (which is so famous for the Golden Fleece) in Mengrelia, which is upon the great-Sea in the confines of Trabionda, a Riuers which Pompey durst not passe outer, when he purfied Mithridates, for feare of the Tartarians, the Circasiens, and other people neere thereaboutes.

And let this much suffice to be spoken of the Tartarians and Circasiens.

The Turke is also wont sometimes to incite the Curirians or Curdians to his warres: who are Mahometans, and live like Freemen, and are very courageous. They dwell in the region of Bagdad, and in that part thereof, which now is called Curdiyan, that is to say, Chalda, named by the Arabians Keldan. Some are of opinion, that they may one day doe great hurt to the Turkish Empire. Some think the same also of the Drusiuns, who are souldiers by profession, and dwell in the Mountayne Libanus: as also of the Arabians Bandaliers, who are Lords and Maisters of the Champaigne, as sometimes our Furrusci or outlaws are wont to be among vs. But in trueth I do doubt, that the Maiestie and State of that Empire shal haue small cause to feare either the first, who do inhabit in a small country, or the second, who are but some few Mountaine people, or to be briefe the last, who are indee a confused number of the euens.

Now lastly, it will be vere conuenient, that I shewe you, the strenght and forces of that Empire, that is to say, how the great Turke is able to provide himselfe and his Armies with victualles, with Armour, and with Munition, as well by land as by Sea. For in vaine were it to haue an Armie, and not to be able to arm and feede both men and catell, or to make an Armada without timber and people. I will also by the way touch you, how these provisions of the Turkes, may bee either stopped, or verie hardly be brought vnto him: and by the knowledge thereof it will the more easily appeare, what the enemy can by all likehode doe against us.

§. XXXIII.

And to beginne with victualles, as a thing more necessarie then any other provision whatsoever, for the maintaine of an Armie, most cerneine it is, that the Turke wanteth not corn: For he
The first part.

he may have great store of it out of Asia, and to convey it into Hungary; he hath many driers and furnishing ways. But that which is by the great Sea at the mouth of the Danube, hath no good free passage, in regard of the Walachian, who do now depende upon the Transylvanian. That by Constaninople is to long a journey; and yet there can none be carried that way neither. The most free and easiest way of all the rest for this purpose, is that by Sea to Salonici, and from thence by the way of Scopia to Belgrad, where the country being very plain and even, the Turks may very commodiously make their conveyances, and much better they might do, if they had any carriages.

In Europe, the Turk hath not now any great commodities of victuall, For Macedonia and Walachia, although they be provinces, that are by nature very fruitful of barley and wheate, yet by the occasion of this present warre, they are become almost altogether unfruitfull, not only because they are not now fowled as heretofore ordinarily they have beene, but also becaused that little which the grounde yeeldeth, is purloyned by men, and trampled with horses. Besides that, the Walachian and the Moldavian, who beeing as tributaries to the Turk, ought to minister victuals to him all the help that possibly they can, yet at this present they will fail to doe it; the Walachian, becaused he is utterly alienated from him, and the Moldavian, becaused he hath enough to do to furnish himselfe.

of the Ottoman.

The Turkes may also convey some victuaels out of Macedonia, and Servia, (two provinces that are woon't to bee very plentiful of cornes:) which they may easly do, becaused the Country is partly plain, and partly hilly, but without any flones. They may also take the same way of Salonici, by passing through the Champaines of Moraus in Servia, not farre from the most fertile plains of Cossovo, which our writers do call the Champaines of Black birds, by reason of the great multitude of them that were seen there before the batalla, wherein Amurath the first was slaine. Whereupon I do note by the way, that the ancient writers were in an error, whereas they thought, that a man could not possibly passe through all the Mountaines of Macedonia and Servia, considering that they are very easy to be passe, excepting only that part of them, which out of Epirus enrench into Macedonia, for that is in deede impassible with carriages.

Now touching the point, how to hinder the Turks victuaels, that they may not be conteighed and brought into those Countrie, where the wars victuaels by sea now are. I do think that it will proce a very difficult and hard matter for vs Christians to bring it to passe, either by sea or by land. The victuaels of Asia, which come out of Egypt, and are embarkd at Alexandria, Danitza, and other places, cannot be impeached or stayed, without an Armada, or a flote of thippes, nor without fighting alio with the flote of the enemie. Besides that the Arcipelago, where this moff specially, and principally bee attempted, hath many channels.
The first part.

By land.

And by land, they can be stopped but in one only cafe (vnielst the Turke might bee debarred and kept out of his owne Countrey, which is the hardest thing of all.) And this only way is for the Transilvanian, together with the Walachians, to passe ouer to the hither side of the Danube, and interpose themselves betweene Bulgaria, and Servia, which in times past were called the two Misiacs. And yet when all comes to all, there is no remedie but we must looke to fight, and therefore it will behove vs to have a verie mightie armie in a readinesse.

Moreover, euerie Spahi, is bound to bring to the camp, one load of corne for his owne vitaille. All the Sangiacchi doe send thither, Meale, Barley, and Graine, when and as much as they can. And all the villages also are bound to send a certaine quantitie of Barley, whensoever they are commanded. And in Belgrade, there is ordinarily made great store and provision of Bisket, Meale and Barley.

§ XXXV.

It is verie true, that the Turke cannot set forth his armie towards the warres before the grasse bee grown, or rather not before hartest-time as well in regarde of the provisons (as I haue told you) which the Spahi & others are bound to bring to the camp, as also because it is necessarie, that both men and carrell should have good meanes to maintain them selves in the field; yea and so much the rather for that the armie is verie populous, as indeed all the Turkish Armies are for the most part, of people, of horsef

of the Ottoman.

The great store of flesh meates, mutton and beeef.

They haue great abundance of flesh meates, all their Countrey ouer (specially where their fouldiers meete togethuer, and goe to warre:) namelie of Muttons, and of Beesves, which are (as a man may say) innumerable in those huge and wide Champaines where they feede and pasture: yea and so much the more store of them they haue: because the Moldavian is content that the Turkes shal passe through their Countrey, with their cattell, their hoarie, and their Butter, in regard of the great custome and toll which they game of them for the passages thereof. Although (to speake the truth) there doth not now passe that way so great a multitude of Muttons, as in time past there hath done, because there was not heretofore so good a randance of them into Polonia, as now there is. Which in deede is no small griete and displeasure to the Turkes, who doe vey to eate the flesh of Muttons with great delight and verie savourly, whereas on the other side they do not so greatly care for the flesh of Beesves.
The Turkes also use to carry with them a certaine kind of fat poudred flesh, which being beaten into powder, ferueth them for a very great nourishment, especially if they mingle it with their potage, or broth; and this meate they call Tzorba.

§ XXXVII.

And now to their drinke. It is most certaine, that there want no good waters oubre al the country where the warres are. And for water, it ought not to seeme a strange drinke: for the Turkes considering that by their law they are bound to drinke it, as the Carthagenians also do: and as for Religion sake likewise it is vied to be drinke by the inhabitants of the Kingdome of Tarsus, which on the East confines and bordereth uppon Carche, and is famous in the holy Scriptures for the three wise kinges, that came from thence to worship Christ. But what a great advantage it is to the Turkes to have this commoditie of water, let them consider that haue concurned and practised with the Dutche, (although at other times also, as Tacitus writeth, they vied to drinke at the Well-head.) certaine it is, if we mark the matter well, that Mahomet their Law-giver, did for none other cause so straitely command his followers, that they should so precisely abstaine from wine, but onely because that having thouroughly resolv'd with himselfe to haue his law defended with force & armes, he thought it conuenient by means of sobrietie to make them as fit and apt for the wars as possibly he could. And beides that also, he did in thrall them to the imaginary opinion of the government of Desime, to the end he might make them the more obedient to their Captaines, and the more resolute in fight. He also ordained, that they should often wash themselves, to the ende, that his Armies might the more easily bee kept cleane and free from those evils and diseases, which do ordinarie breed of filthinesse, and like wise make them the more able to endure the hardnesse and diftemper of the weather, with other such like policies.

The Turkes also haue a certaine kind of Breuage or drinke (which they call Tzerbe, and wee Serbetto, a Soupe or Broath:) and it is made of Raisins and water, sometimes mingled with the juice of Lemmons, and with Muske; most dainty and delicate it is, to the table, and will often strike vp into the head like Wine. Whereof also if any of the Turkes are desirous to drinke, especially the Giaunfaries, who will swill of it beyonde all measure, they may have some in Hungarie, and chiefly in upper Hungarie, where the wine of Toccis is very famous.

§ XXXVIII.

Lastly, the Turkes cannot want provision of wood and timber, which (as Cyrus layth) is as necessary for an armie, as any other thing whatsoever. True it is, that in some places of Servia there is no great flore of it: but there is as much as may be desired, in the rest of the voyage from Constantinople to Belgrade: and in the way of lower Hungarie, on this side
The first part

side of the Danow, even unto Veserino: but specially in Bazzza, & also in grema, which is a Province called of the Citie Sirmio, so noble and renowned, principally for the Councill that was kept there.

These two Provinces doe lie on this side of the Danow, betwixt the Danow it selfe, and the rivers of Draua and Savo, and have great abundance of wood and timber, by reason that they have not felt the miseries of the warre, because the Turkish armies have not taken that way, but onely in the beginning vnder the conduct of Sinan.

And now that we have discovered whatsoever is necessary for the victual and food of their men and cattell: it followeth also to be considered, how the Turkes are at this present armed, and how they may have munition sufficient for the warre, whether it be Defensive, or Offensive.

§ XXXIX.

The Spahi of Europe, to strike a farre off, doe vse to weare a light Lance with a pommell, and to strike at hand, an Iron Club or Mace, which they call Pudogon: or else a Scimitarre, or Cimitare: for so by a barbarous worde they call that weapon, which by little and little growth crooked towards the poyst, and is like for all the worde to the Knife, that Xenophon attributeth as proper to the Persians, called by the Turkes Cedare, by the Arabians Sefis, and by the Dutch Sabell, a corrupt worde taken from the Hungrians, and Scelouoni, who call it Scola. Some of them doe also weare an Axe, and a short sword. Some few Jacks, and Ax, Short swords, Jacks, Targates, Dint.

Armour of the Ottomans.

and Targates they have: but the rest of all their bodye is vnaarmed. None of them doe handle the Pik, and many of them doe onely vie the Dart. The greatest part of these Spahis, that kept in the frontiers of Croatia, and of Hungaria, had Cuirasses, and Coflets, but they are almost all extinguished, & those that are of late gone thither in their rooms are not accustomed to such armour.

All the Giannizerar, and some of the Asappi, handle the Arcubule, but for the most part not so well as it is handled by vs Christians. Which what advantage it may be vnto vs, let those judge that saw the handling of the Arcubule, Da pofa: that was so profitably vied in the actions of that most glorious Gentleman Alexander  duke of Parma.

The Acarzi, the Spahogiani, the Chiasae, (which vie ordinarily to goe as Mellengers or Embassadors) and other Cauallieros of the great Turkes Court, doe handle the Dart, and some of them the Launce, after the Asi, manner. To be short, all the footmen almost goe with a Scimitarr, and without any Munition, but the most part of them with Daggers after the Greek fashion. The horsemens of Asia doe carrie, as it were, half Pikes. Many of them are Archiers: they ride upon low Saddles, so that they may easily be ouerthrown to the ground.

§ XL.

There are also in the Turkish armies divers Officers or Servants, as the Giebegi, that is say, Armouers, or Gunneders, that suiueigh their Armour. The Topige, or
The first part.

Armenians, or Bombardieri, that looke to their Guns: whereof some have pay, and some have none, but divers fees and recornences they have. The Armenians for the most part do serve for Pioners, and do such workes among the Turks, as our Spazzacamine or chimney-sweepers doe among vs Italians, and thereupon are in licorne called Bocchi. There go also with the camp many Voinichi, who are villagers or flues. They liue after the Greeke manner: they ferue for any vice, and dwell in Servia and Bulgaria. Voinichi is a Slovakian worde signifying Bellicos, warlike men, because in times past they were much employed in the warres. Many other there be likewise, that voluntarily follow the Armie to be Pioners, and do such other bate seruices, and are called Sarchor.

Voinichi.

And here in this place I will omitt at large, the enteate of the Militarie discipline of the Turkes, because that point hath bene better examined by others then I can doe. Only I will tell you some speciall matters, because I will not leave the Reader satisfied and unsatisfied in this halfe, as peradventure in other pointes I have alreadie glistered him.

§ XLI.

Without all doubt, the Turkish fouldiers are more inferior to our fouldiers, that are exercised. By our Souldiers, I doe understand not onely the Italians, but also those of Spain, of France, of Hungary, of Germany, & of other nati ons that are to go to warfare in our armies. And by exercised fouldiers, I mean such as have not only bin well instructed in the arte of warfare, but also such as have bene accustomed with the exercises of Christian fouldiers, to the end that accompanying valour and vertue both together, they may the more fully in the feruice of our Princes become victorious, although they be peradventure farrre inferior in number to our enemies, Most evident and plaine are the examples of the victories obtained by a few Christians under Marcus Aurelius, Constantinus, Theodosius the elder, Theodosius the younger, Honorius, Actius and many others: but more particularly over the Saracenes, under Pelagius the first, King of Castile, who with one thousand flew twenty thousand of them, and under Charles Martell, who at one only time ouerthrew and vanquished three hundred, threescore and fifteene thousand of them: I leaue to tell you what the Christians also did, under Alfonso the Chaft, Raimiro, Ferdinando, and Walter the great Master of the Duch order, who flew a hundred thousand Tartarians with the death of one onely of his owne fouldiers: and Cornious, who after hee had obtayned fivene victories against the Turkes, with fifteene thousand onely, most valourously fought the eight battle against eightie thousand of them, as (among others) Thomas Bozio writing against Macchiavel hath at large described.

Moreover, every man that hath warred with the Turkes doth know well enough, that they lodge at large, and that in their marching they go very confusedly, so that they may very easily be endamaged in the tyle of their Armie. George Caffiri, was one of the most famous Captaines, that ever fought with
The first part

Scander-Beg, with the Turkes, and was otherwisse called Isander-Beg, i.e. the Lord Alexander, a name that was giuen him by Sultan Amurath, when being his Hostage or Pledge he caused him to bee circumcision at seauen years of age. (for the Turkes at circumcision change the name, as we vse to doe at baptism.) This man fighting thus with the Turkes being in this diarray, had such victories of them as were most worthie of triumph.

Besides all this the Turkes, when they do fight, put more confidence in their Multitude, in the opinion that they haue of Desinie, in the noyle of their warrelake instruments, and in the horrible cry of their barbarous shoutings, then they haue in any good order, or in true discipline. And yet many good things they haue, as namely, a Supreme authoritie in their Captaine Generall, an obedience in the Foldiers, though now it be somewhat diminished, forces alwaies readie, so that they shall not neede to go about, begging of Foldiers, as our Princes doe, who verie oftentimes make more account and better recong of other mens forces, then they do of their owne, and to make a leaue of Foldiers, are enforced to evacuate and epitome their treasuries and to consume the greatest part of their time unprofitably. The Turkes spend their treasure either in matters of greatest importanctce, or in following liberall vpon their Foldiers: which is a most sharpe purpore to animate and encourage them to battayl. They never attempt any enterprise at a jumpe or vpon a foden. They doe not employ their forces in matters of small moment. They undertake no action, but with order and great military preparation: and for the most part they fight not out of feation.

And although some be of an opinion, that the Turkes want Engyners, yet it is daily seene, that with Engyners, great facilitie and ease they ouerthrow the greatest forces and fortes and fortresse of the worlde, whereof they make no account at all: for sometymes they will corrup the enemies officers, with honours, with gifts, and with proovnises, and sometymes they will make breaches into the walles with continuall batteries, working with the mattocke, filling vp the trenches, and other whyles also ouerwhelming Citties, either with huge artificiall mountaynes of earth, or with vndermining: and lastly, disquieting the inhabitants with perpetual and importunate assaults and never giving over the enterprise till it be performed.

Moreover, they do not want any munition, of Bullet, Artillarie, Powder. For Bullet, they alwaies make it when they haue neede of it. For Artillarie, they haue great quantitie of it, at Constantiopolis, at Pest, at Belgrade, and at Buda: the most part of it taken from the Christians. They haue also learned to caste Artillarie: the more shame for vs, who haue nor benee contented to transport our arrant cruel enemies out of Asia into Europe in Amurathes time, but haue also become Maiters vnto them in this Artes: and I would to God, that we did not likewise carriethem great store of Armour and weapons besides: nothing regarding or fearing the wrath of God, the excommunication of the Popes, nor the utter ruine of our feluques. And as for Powder, it is made...
The first part

made at Cairo, and at Acque Bianche. i. the white-waters, (which is a place not farre distant from Constantinople:) and elsewhere in great abundance.

The Turkes do also greatly practice military 
stratagemes, or wilie pollicies in warre, whereby they do vie to mingle deceite with force, according to 
the commandement of Mahomet their law-giuer: 
neither do they want means and ministers, that 
are cunning and skilfull to practise the same, both 
because all such, as among them do attend the Arte 
of warfare, do endeavoure themselves to learn and 
knowe whatsoever is necessarie for the good 
managing of an expoynte, and also because fraud 
and deceite is a thing most proper to the Turke. Much 
other matter might be set downe touching this 
poynt: but if any bee desirous to vnderstand more 
hereof, let him read, (among others that have written 
of the Turkish affairs,) the discourses of Renato 
Di Lusinge, Lord Alimes, in his booke intituled, Of 
the beginning, conferruation, & decaying of States.

And now that I have shewed you the Land-Forces of 
the Ottoman Empire, it is also verie fit and convenient, 
that I should likewise shewe you, the forces thereof by Sea.

§. XLII.

The great Turke hath many Tersani, that is to 
say Arsenales or Storehoues for shipping.

The Arsenale or Storehouse of Sinope near to 
Trabazon is one of the best. At Constantinople there 
are a hundred & thirtie seaven rooms in one vaulted; and

of the Ottoman.

and at Midis and Aetilo they have space enough to 
make fome if they will. Besides that, the Turkes do 
vie also to make Galeyes in such places, where they 
may most commodiously have timber for them; the 
charge and care whereof they lay most commonly 
on the Barsari or Rafts, that is to say, the Captains 
of the said Galeyes. Moreover they have great 
abundance of timber in many places, & especially in 
the golfe of Nicomedia in Asia, over against Constanti-
nople: and in the mountaines of the Ducagini, from 
whence they may convey it by the Rier Drino vnto 
Alepio, a territorie of Alania: in which province 
also they have some quantitie at Tolema, and at Polo-
nes, which is verie famous by Augustus, who was 
there studying, when Caesar was killed.

The great Turke hath also an Arsenale or Storehouse 
over against the Portingales, for the enterprise of 
Diu & Ormai, but it is of small reoning because in that country there is no store of timber, and to bring it from 
the portes of Bithynia and Caramania to Cairo by the 
river Nile, and to Suez upon Camels is a matter of great difficultie and expence.

§. XLIII.

It is most certaine and true that the Turkes do put 
their timber to worke, so ill seafond, so greene, & 
so fallen without any obieruation of the course of the 
Moone, that their Galeyes cannot proowe very good 
& durable: and the rather, because they vie to make 
them
The first part

them for the most part in great hault: besides that the houles or vaults, that are made to cover them, are not so well fitted, nor safe from the raine.

They have Pitch, both hard and soft, from Velona, and from Rossano in the golfe of Cerbore: the one out of the mines, the other from the trees. And tallow, they want not, by reason of the great abundance of Beefes and Muttons, that are in those countries. But they have not hempe enough, and so by consequence they are not well provided of Sayles: and so much the worse, because the Sultane Ladies (who have thirtie Galleons of a thousand & five hundred tunne a piece, and eighteen great Hulkes, which they lend into Alexandria with ducers merchandize,) do draw out of the Arsenal, with the good liking and pleasure of the Grand-Turke, sayl & chorde, as much as is requisite for the service of their said vessels. Besides that the officers, who have the charge of the said Sayls, & such other like furniture for ships, do keep them but ill, in fainely and lend them out easily for gaine.

The Turks do also want nayls, so that very often in fleet thereof, they are faint to vse sharp woodde pins.

Of Mariners they have great store. They entertaine the Appii principally to ferve them in Sea actions. And if they should happen to want any, they would compel the Cadians to ferve in their Galleys (for there is alwaies a great multitude of the in Constantinople) & other Grecians that are their subjects; which do wholly attend that trade: to this purpose also they keepe many boies exercised that way, in their watch-Galleys, in their shippes, and other boats of the Ottoman.

Boats. But gally-flaues they want which is a matter of great consideration: for unprofitable are their Gallyes, without people to row them. And neither will the Christian flaues be enough for that service, nor yet those that are supplied out of Barbare. Besides that the Turkes do not make any flaues of the Tartars, of the Persians, nor of the Georgians, because they will not admit the into their military government, which wholly refeth in the hands of their flaues, as it hath bin somewhat touched heretofore, and more at large shall be hereafter in the third part of this treatise. Sometimes they will also command the Appi to go and ferue for Gally flaues, as a base kind of people and of no worth: and sometimes others of the countrey: for whole spend and wages there was applied in times past, an Avariz, that is to say, an exaction layd upon the Christians for the maintenance of Gally-flaues.

An Avariz, or exaction raisèd upon the Christians for the maintenance of Gally-flaues.
They make great abundance of Bisket, at Pelona, at Lepanto, at Negroponte, at Velo in the gulf of Salomoniac, whether the wheate is brought and conveyed, that is gathered out of Macedonia and Servia in Zataracs or Lighters by the Riuie Vardaro, which in old time was called Auxius.

And thus much let us sufficient to have spoken of the Turkes forces by land and by sea. But for as much as according to the opinion of some auncient Captaines, Gold is the Sinewes of warre, and (as it were) the Spirite and Soul, that quickeneth and giueth life to an Armie: I will briefly adioyne hereunto some matter touching the Ottoman riches: Wherein a great parte of the Forces of that Empire and of other principalities doth consist.

§ XLIII.

His Timari.

First, if wee doe consider the value and account of the Timari, it is manifest and plaine that the Great Turke, is the richest Prince, that is upon the earth: because having bounden vnto him by his Timari, mote then three hundred persons, to serve him in his warres, without any interest, hinderaunce or charge of his owne, it may easilie bee perceivyd, what a great matter it would bee for him to maintayne so many Souldiers, with his owne pay.

Moreover, the great Turke hath two Hafnads, (or as many do pronounce it with a stronger aspiratio, Gafnads) that is to say, treasuries whereof the one is called the outward or common treasury, the other the inward or private Tresaurie. The former hath about some nine or ten millions of yearely revenue, which is wholly employed in the expences that are needfull and necessarie for the state. The later is exceedingly rich, by reason of the many and great gifts or presents, which are giuen to the grand-Turke by sundry Princes, and speciallie by the Christians, by his owne (eruite and liuiecd or by all such as haue any thing to doe with him, not permitting any person to come before his presence with emptie handes, for hee doth attribute that which indeed turneth to his chiefest gaine, rather to be a signe of his great pompe and Maieftie. And truly if ye shall well consider the nature of the whole generation of the Turkes, ye shall find all of them to attend none other thing, but onely to gather that they may giue it afterward to the great Turke: so that by this means, all the riches of that large Empire doe passe through their handes, as it were through water-pipes, into the huge Ocean of their Emperours couteouines.

Into the same private Hafnads, or Tresaurie, there revenue of runmeth also the yearely revenue of Misir (for lo the Arabians and Turkes doe call the ancient Memphis, that is to say, Cairo, by a corruption from the Hebrew worde Misraim) which revenue amounteth to the summe of about one Million. There runmeth thither also the yearely value of all the inheritances of the richest persons in all his Empire, whose heire he maketh himselfe to bee, euery one of his owne pleasure. For all the wealth of thos, which
The first part

beare the title of slaves, doth wholly depende upon his suprême will and disposition. Thither come likewise, all confiscations and forfeitures, all fines and amercements (which are verie many) all the goods of such as are condemned by law, all the Re-venue that is gathered of Custome and Impoft: all the rent of the Salt-pits, and the Tithe and tents of all prayes that are taken by land or by sea, of all cattle, and of all Haruefs in the fields; the proffite also of the Mines, whereof there are verie many in Scit-wia, (in so much as it is called, Provincia d’Argento, the Prouince of Siluer) in Bosphorus about latt, in Ma-rodonia, and elsewhere. All which joyns together, amounteth to a most huge quantitie of golde, more or lesse, according to the greedie avarice of the Prince, and to the diligence, or rather infaclableness and extortion of his officers.

Tribute of the Chiftians.

Besides all this, the Turke doth also levie a tribute upon the Chriftians, which is a Sultannye upon every Head, or Poll of them, affone as they are aboute xiv. yeares oldes: which tribute is now encreased to a higher rate; by occasion of this present warre. There is likewise a certaine redemption of that, which is payed by the Turkes according to the rate of fixe and twentie Afsra, or pieces, and is called a Gift, because it is expressly forbidden by their law that the Turkes shoulde take any tribute of the Turkes.

Tribute of the Turks themselves.

Lastly, the[now living great Turke, did finde in this present Hafnad or treasure, great store of gold, but not in that excessive quantitie, as some haue bin bold to write, which was gathered togethe in his father, father, who was verie avaricious and greedie beyond all measure, and as infatiable and carefull to hoarde vp, as he was miserable and sparing in spending and giving. He was of the minde that he would sell euery-thing he had of his owne Gardeines: he beare no debts: he gave nothing, nor at least verie little to his souliers; a thing that was farre different from the custome of that Empire. To bee short, he was moft respectue and haedie in all his expenses as well ordinarie as extraordinarie, thole only exception whih he laide out vpon his women, who (although they were his slaves) yet was it his pleasure, that when they departed from his entertainment, and embracement, they shoule bee greatly enriched, and well furnished with Jewels.

To all these things before rehearsed, there may be added a matter, which without tears cannot bee remembered, and that is, the tribute (or rather to vie a more modest name for it, the Benevolences and Gifts, which the Chriftian Princes do vtilly give to the great Turke. The memorie whereof ought to enkindle, yea and enflame them with a most iuff difdain and indignation against so barbarous, and vniut a tyrant, and to cause them, that as indeede they doe in their consciences acknowledge it to bee more profitable for Chriftendome, and honourable for themselves:) so they would all ioyne together with one consent to spende the same money for the glory of Chrift, and for there owne safety.

§ X L V.

The Chriftian Emperor payed vnto the Turke The Emperor of Hungarie, and to haue peace with him (if I do well
The first part

well remember my (else) fortie and suie thousande Dollers.

The Vaineode of Moldania paieth one and thirtie loads of Aspres, or little leffe. A hundred thousand Aspres make a loade, which at the time of the impostion make two thousand Crownes, euerie Crowne being worth fittie Aspres, which is now worth more then a hundred. And besides, he payeth also to the Tartarian twentye Cart-loads of honie, with foure Oxen in euerie Cart, and fiftie Mares besides, but it may be that by some new composition he payeth now somewhat more or leffe.

The Vaineode of Walachia, before it was at the devotion of the Transilvanian Prince, paid fiftie loads. Such is the information that I have had from such as have seen the books of Moldania, and Walachia: and therefore I do differ somewhat from those, that have written otherwise hereof.

The Prince of Transilvania, payed to the Turke before this present warre 15000. Cecchiones or Duckets.

The state of Ragus. The state of Venice.

The state of Ragusia payeth 12500. Cecchiones.

The state of Venice, for the Island of Zante (i. Zante) 1000. Cecchiones: as Selim also challengeth a certaine summe of money, before it was bereaued of the Kingdome of Cyprus, because the Ottoman Empire was somewhat entered into the Soldanes accounts and reckonings.

The Moscovite allo gratifeth the Tartarian for Tartaria, to auoyse the incursions, which the Tartarians are wont to make into his Country, Either of themselfes, or at the instance of the Turke.

The of the Ottoman.

The Palack payed to the Turke in the yeare 1591. fo many furs of Sables, as were worth 25000. crownes of gold: but it is not a yearely tribute, as some haue written. Indeed hee giueth to the Tartarian euerie yeare a certaine summe of mony, to buy Scimitarres, and apparell withall, by an auncient capitulation or composition, as it is read in the Histories of Polonia.

I haue noted also the gifts which some Princes do beflow vpon the Tartarian, which although they began at the first indeed, before the Turke had any thing to doe with the Tartarian, are yet still continued by the said Princes, principallly to please the Turke.

There be also certaine tributes and gifts, which the Princes of Africa, and of Arabia, and the Geogians, and others do vve to giue, but I will omit them, because they are not of any moment, nor serve any thing to this present purpose.

Finally, there be also many Rewarde and Gratiuties, which the forefaid Princes do beflow extraordinarily vpon the officers of that barbarous Prince to keepe them to bee their friends: and which vpon divers and sundry occasions they beflow also vpon him selfe, either to holde him in friendshiop, or to pacifie his rage and furie (which is sometimes cager in deed, and sometymes but counterfaire) or else they giue it for a certaine Ceremonie: because (as I haue signifid before) he doth account this kinde of profite to be verie honourable vnto him. Besides that all such as desiere Offices and Dignities, or returne from the governments of Prouinces, or from some notable enterprice, do beflow vpo him (as it were by bond
The second part

Bond and dutie) the godliest and most precious things which they have gotten: Neither is there any other cause why his pleasure is that all the presenters, which are offered unto him, should thus openly and in publick view be pretented to his owne presence, but onely with this barbarous pride and ostentation to enflame and prouoke both his owne subiects & strangers to bestow the more upon him.

The end of the first Booke.

The second part.

Wherein is treated of the purpuresse and Desigements which the Ottoman Princes have towards other princes: Of the cause of this present warre in Hungarie, the beginning and proceeding thereof: Wherein for your better understanding, the original of the said warre shall be fetched, even from Amurath, the father of this now living Mahometer.

Now that we have seen the nature and conditions of Mahometer, the heade and chiefe of this Ottoman Empire, and what are the members, strength, and forces of this most monstrous bodie, as I

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I may call it: fit and conuenient it is: that for the full and perfect knowledge thereof, we should goe about to search the purpuresse and desigements, which the said Mahometer hath agaist other Princes, and speacially against the Princes Christian; to the end we may the better understand the true caules of this present warre, together with the beginning and proceedings thereof. But forasmuch as this warre began, euen in the time of Amurath, father to the now liuing Emperour, it will be necessarie for our better intelligence to speake somewhat of him, and to fetch the true original of the said warre, euen from thence: wherewithall there shall be also discoverd unto you more plainly, all the greatte interests and dealings which he hath with the rest of the Princes in the world.

§ 1.

And to begin the same accordingly Amurath, the Lord and Emperour of the Turkes, father to the now liuing Mahometer, was a prince (of a Mahometane) verie tolerable and diferent. He was a zealous observer of that most vaine superstitition of the Mysphum, (for the Turkes call the Booke of their law, as the Arabians termne it the Al Koran: that is to say most wickedly, as it were by excellencie, the Law-bookes, the Scriptures, as though there were none other Scripture like it; even as the Jews and Hebrewes call the holy Scriptures, Kera.) He took great delight also in reading the Hystories of his predecessours, as Selim the first did the Hystories
Why Alexander the great, and of Julius Cæsar: and because he was so studious in Philosophie, he was called by the Turkes in mockery, Bongi, as Batacet the second was also called in the same respect. Hee was no drinke of wine, as his father Seleu was. In the pleasures of sensualitie, which are so familiar and tolerable among the Turkes, he was rather costenent, the otherwife, especially in that most abominable fin of lecherie, and chiefly for many yeares before the end of his life. Moreover, if a man that is a niggard & avaricious, may be called a louter of justice, he was a great louter of that justice which is known among the barbarians; very careful & dexterous he was likewise to understand the affairs of other princes, but above all other things, most exact & perfect in the knowledge of his owne estate: in so much as he had a particular memorial of all his businesse, of all his receipts ordinary and extraordinarie, and of all his expences, which he kept in a booke appointed by him for that purpose, and layd continually upon a little table in his owne private Chamber, and came (as it were) by inheritance to the now great Turk, even as that of Augustus came to Tiberius the Emperor. And it may be peraduenture, that by reason of these his too diligent occupations and businesse, or rather in deed by his naturall inclination, he was for the most part very full of melanchole; which besides that it made him somewhat still and sparing of speech, and oftentimes irkesome and tedious to himselfe, it also procured him to be exceedingly suspicious of any matter; so that to lighten and quicken himselfe, hee did vse sometimes to take Opium: for the Turkes do hold opinion, that the said Simple or Drugge doth breed a good colour, and rejoynce the heart, as also that he who hath once eaten of it, cannot any more abstaine from it. He entertained likewise in his Saraglines many Dwarves and many dumbe persons, whom hee would causse to fight together one with another, to the end hee might take some pleasure in the sight of so vain a pasttime. Hee made warre rather for religion and exercise of his people, then for that he was gluister to warre by Nature: and that also he followed not by himselfe, but always by his Officers. For he would still glory to himselfe, that hee had enlarged the confines of his Empire, even as farre as the Caspian sea, only by his owne wit and aduise, and by the execution and expoyt of his faide Captaines: a matter which his predecessors could never performe or bring to passe in their owne persons. Hee warred for the space of fifteeen or sixeene yeares with Mahomet Cokoubenda,king of Persia, forne to Sha Tamas, who was the sonne of Ismael: and with Abas, that liueth this day, whom some doe falsely call the Miriza: for Miriza is the proper title of the eldest sonne to the king of Persia, called Sophi, but is not in deed the title of the king himself. He was wont to say that he had fully resolved with himselfe never to conclude peace with him, until he had taken Casbin, which now is the seate royall of the Persians kings: The true cause of that warred with her was that for two causes. One was to recover the athes of that Batacet, who was sonne to Sultan Solman, and the Persians fled to Tamas to avoid the indignation of his father, but was put to death by the same Tamas, to the end he might by that means be reconciled to Solman.
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The other cause was to ruinate and utterly destroy the Sepulchre of Arudelle, father to Ismael, the Author of the Persians sect or religion: who was called Sophi, either of the Greeke words sophos (that is to say wise) as though he had been descended from the ancient Magi, or Wise-men of Persia: or because he was accounted and esteemed to be a Wise-man, (as also for the same reason Sempronius was so called) or else of the Arabian words Sophi, which signifying woulde, because all the Persians did wear a Turpante on their heads, not of verie fine linnen cloth as the Turkes doe, but (to make shew of greater religion) made of Woll, dyed into a red colour, whereupon they are by the Turkes termed in mockage, Kefilbashis, that is to say, Red-heads, or Red-Cappes: that thereby they might make a difference from the Tartarians of Zeygardi, in times past called the Baltriansi, and dwelling beyond the Caspian sea, who because they professe themselves to be of the right and true descendent of Mahomet, doe vie to weare it of a green colour, and therefore are called Keshilbashis, i.e. Greene Cappes.

Now by the way: A Turpante, and a Tocca is all one, and signifieth that Globe or Sphere, all full of Circles, great and small, which are in the many turnings and wreathings of those Linens Rolles, which the Orations of this time do call Turpante, and shew them both for a Cap, and a Hood. And indeed properly it should be called a Turpante, of the round shape thereof, termed by the Greekes χάραξις, growing sharp in the top like unto a Sugarloafe, or a Cypress tree, as the Turkes were wont to weare it at the first: but now they weare it more round. And thereupon it may be peradventure

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ture called in the holy Scripture Pomum (that is to say, an Apple) namely in the p. Psalms where King David bewaying the taking of the City Jerusalem, saith, The Temple of the Lord was given into the custodie of Apples, according to the vulgar and common translation, which place certain Writers not without some reason have interpreted to be bome of the Turkes. And so likewise it may be, that not of Constantinople, but of the Persian Kingdom, the Red Apple is to be understood, which the Ottoman Emperor shall bring into his subjection before he be utterly subdued by the word of the Christians, as is to be red in the Turkish Oracle or Prophecy (if so it may be called) and is now a long time knowne to every man, and is by diverse men diversely interpreted. Others there are, that would expound the Turbante to be a Sybile or token of Fortitude: whereby those that do weare the same should be admonished that when they go to the wars they should not think to returne, but therein gloriously to die, whiles they may remember that they carry with them the Syndon or wounding heate, with which they use to wrap their dead carcases. The Giannizazies do not weare the Turbante, the Janissaries, but a Zorcola, which is of white Felt, and is stumpe of the ties Zalcolda, same fashion and shape, as may be scene in diverse pictures, to make a difference from the rest of the Turkes, that weare it of a red colour.

§. II.

And now to returne againe, At the last Amurath why Amurath was pacified with the Persians, but weary he was, and so were his people also, of so long a warre, and therefore he might be well contented with this pacification
The second part

cification, considering especially that hee had conquered so much Country, and achieved so great glorie withall. Moreover he thought also, that by this means hee might the more soundly establish his state, and better secure the new Inhabitants, which he had planted in his new conquered countreies, by distributing among them all the Timari, that were to be rayled thereof, and by building divers fontes therein, which should be cited and feasted in such maner as one of them might easilly helpe and succour the other.

§: II I.

V Hulse Amurath thus enjoyed this peace, from which as being a man given to studie and Melancholy, he did not of himselfe greatly abhorre, he was counsellled and aduised by his Vissiers to renue the warre.

Now these Vissiers are the chiefe counsellors of warre, and of estate: and the counsell or assembly of these men, is called by the Turkes Divano, as hath beene before declared, and not Capi, that is to say, the Porta, which properly is the Court, wherein is also in divers other things the Turkes do mingle and follow the Persians, who (as ye may read in Xenophon) did call the Court by that name.

The reasons whereby they moned & aduised him to renue the warre, were these. Namely, that great Empires & states cannot be maintained without the helpe of force and armes: that as long as the common wealth of Rome kept warres with the Carthaginians, and the Emperor of Rome in Germanie, that Empire lafted and continued. That to like wise had the Ottoman Empiree done in times past, who doe not holde the end of warre to bee peace, as the Princes of Christendome, and other weake princes doe, but they take the only end of warre to bee warre, whereby the Turkes have not onely amplified and enlarged their Empire to that huge greatness, wherein now it is, but have also kept their subiects occupied and buied: and so have diverted them from civil seditions and insurrections, which for the most part are bred & nourished by eafe and idlenesse. To be short, that the subjectes, while they continue in peace, some grow to be cowards, some apply themselves too greedily to trades and traffike, and some to spoyling and robbere, inso much that thereby there will be utterly lost the knowledge of the Sea warres, which hath now a long time beene almost abandoned, and of the land warre also, if for any long space they should cease to make warres. And consequently they should want Captaines, and valiant or hardie Souldiers, because the onely vie of war doth inure men to become good warriers, and maketh them exceedingly courageous. And certaine it is, that matters which are atchieued and gotten, are preferred by the same means whereby they be gotten.

Besides these Vissiers and Baftas, that laboured to persuade him hereunto, in regard of their owne interest and benefit, especially the two concurrents and opposites Sinan and Ferat, who without warres were held in no great credit, or account, nor could M. enrich
The second part

They enriched themselves according to the greedie desires of the Barbarians: their were also the Agentes of Fraunce, of England, and of the Prince of Guilan, which endeavoured to perfwade the same, by such reasons, as shall be tolde you in due place.

§ III.

But Amurath would not resolute upon any thing: not because he was not persuaded to make war, but because he was not thoroughly certified, what advantage would grow unto him by making war, rather against one prince then against another: & so much thereto, that the Visiers did differ in their seuerall counsails and advisities among themselves. And for as much as their sundrie opinions did comprehend the chiefest and most principall interets of the world and specially of Christendom: I thought with my selfe, that it woule bee a matter not displeasing to such as willingly that read this discourse, to relate them all in particular, and with such good order and facilite, as the reports themselves, and the pronunciation of that barbarous tongue will suffer me. And so by that meanes I shall give you a more full and certaine knowledge of the Ottoman affairs, and therewithall note also unto our Princes the purposes and designations of that tyrant, not only to the ende that they might in time looke about them, and bethinke themselves of fit remedies for the same, but also the sooner resolute, valiantly to band themselves together in one, for the vanquishing and overthrow of him.

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§ V.

Their opinions were eight in number. The first: that in any case the warre should be renu’d against the Peris. The second: that they should rather bend their forces against the king of Fez, and Morocco. The third: against the Isle of Malta. The fourth: against the king of Spain. The fifth: against the state of Venice. The sixth: against Italy. The seventh: against Polonia. And lastly, the eighth against the Emperours.

§ VI.

The reasons of their several opinions were these. And first, touching the renewing of the warre against Persia (a kingdom which the Turks compose under the name of Persia,) they argued, that when souerain the king should fee the great Turk entangled in other enterprises, he wold soone break the peace, as well for the reuoyce of his Country, which was lost with laske honour & credit, as also to be reckoned at one time or other, of all the olde griefes and injuries that he had reuoyced of the Ottoman Emperours. That hee should be provoked the thereunto and affisted therein by the Christen Princes, and specially by the king of Spain, who could very well do it by the way of the Indies, and by sending unto him (as at sundrie other times he had done) engineers, Gunners, and such other helpe. That the Country was not yet well setled, the fortresses were new, and
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the Inhabitants (lately planted) in great danger, and somewhat too farre off to be relieved in time. That if the Persians would do nothing else, but ravish and forage the Champaine, the said Inhabitants should be compelled and forced to yeeld and give place, unless they would perish for hunger. That not to achieve or obtain, but to prosecute and follow a victorie, is the true glory. That the Turk should take good heed, not to offend the great prophet Mahomet, nor to move him to indignation or wrath, considering that he had obtained greater victories against the enemies of his Religion, then ever his predecessors had obtained in former times: and therefore it was fit and convenient, and it was also the duty of a religious and thankfull prince, not to omit the injuries that were done both to God and man. There was added to this, that Vsegh-Han had voluntarily offered to ferue him in this warre, and so had the prince of Geilan also.

This Vsegh-Han is the Prince of those Tartarians, that dwell at the furthest end of Persia, in that part which the Turks do call at this day Bahera, in old time Bactra, and are called Ketzie-Balsi, because they wear caps covered with felts. It is not long ago since the said Vsegh died, and left behind him a sonne, who may now be about some twelue years of age. Geilan, is also a Countrey more towards the East of the Caspian sea.

Moreover, that he need not to make any doubt of victorie, considering the good successe that he hath had heretofore. That hee had no cause to feare their Harquebuses: for they had but few, and the Turkes can better handle them then the Persians: nor yet their

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their horses, although they were of the Arabian and Caramanian race, the relics of Amurath the second, for they had many times and often bin put to flight for verie cowardly. And lastly, that hee could not doubt, least the Gurgini (so doe the Turkes call the Georgians) in times past the Iberi) should make any stirre in aie and favour of the Persians. For part of them are of owne Subjectts, and under the jurisdic-
tion of the Bafliotes of Teflis, and of other places thereabouts, after they were made Baffalucches by Musta-
pha: part also of them are his tributaries: and it is well knowne, that the rest are contented to liue un-der their Lordes, Simon and Alessandro, without at-
tempting to seek better fortunes, but to defend their owne Countrie. Which although it be but small, and not verie hard to be kept and defended yet is it verie strong by situation, and almoist inpassable, for the Mountaines, for the Woods, and for the straite places that compass it about.

§ VII.

Touching the second opinion, which was for the bending of their forces against the Sirifes in Africa, it was thus debated. That it was a great dishonour to the Ottoman Empire, that they had not as yet overthrown and subdued those Moors. That it was as great a shame, that they had so small a po-
tion in Africa, considering that it was the third part of the world, and being so near unto Italie, did so greatly vexe and trouble the Romanes. That Algier and Tunis would never be secure, nor the Subjectts

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and Sea-rovers thereof satisfied, till they had gotten the full rule and dominion of that kingdom. That if they wholly reduce into their power and possession the Cape of Agua, and the Hauen of Arag or Larat (which indeed is situate without the strait, and not within it as some have written) places very fit and convenient for the English, that get many booties in those seas, as also for divers others both friends and enemies to the Moores, the Turkish navigation should be thereby the more secured. That this king of the Moores, although he be a Mahometan, and a Tributarie to the Ottoman Empire, yet very lately he had held secrete intelligence with the King of Spaine, and also with the knights of Malta, who by means thereof were liket to have taken Tripoli, and that he had likewise maintained and asisted the insurreccion of Marabut, and of his successor. That though he were mightie for men, yet he was poore in mony. And lastly that although the Spaniards do holde in Africa, Marscheibr, Oran, the Pegnon, Tangier, Asilis, Mekan, and Ceuta, or Seifa, and therefore may combine themselves with the Moores to the great dammage of the Turkes: yet notwithstanding they might bee bridled with an Armada of ships, and by passing all if need were, even into Spaine. And withall, that the examples of Tunis and Goleta, which was held to be impregnable, and yet was taken by Sinan, to his exceeding glorie, were to fresh in memorie, that they could not choose but remember them.

§ VIII.

Touching the third opinion, which was for the sending of an Armada to conquer the Isle of Malta, it was said: that considering the Mahometanes, both in their traffikes, and also in their pilgrimages, as they went to Mecca, received most notable offices by the Gallies of those knights: the great Turke ought to command that in any case order might be taken to secure that voyage, not onely for religions sake, but also to bee avenged of the trespases and wrongs already done unto them, or rather to recover the glorie of Suleiman, who in vain, and without any good successe attempted to surprize it. That all the Subjectes cried out and Exclaimed for the enlarging and delivering, some of their friends, and some of their kinfolkes that were there in captivitie: saying, that so did their forefathers, when they spoyle and deprivied the fame knights of the Isle of Rhodes, the chiefe fortesse and defence of the Christians in the East. Moreover, that they deferred due chastisement also, alwell because they had furnished those that rebelled against the great Turke in Africa, with munition of warre: as also because they endeavoured to surprize Modon or a podaine.

§ IX.

Touching the fourth opinion, which was to move warres against the King of Spaine, it was said: that if the Ottoman Empire were determined
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termined to attaine the Monarchie of the whole world; it was not possible to be achieved, unless the mightines that Prince were first weakened, who without any doubt was the greatest both for state and riches that Christendome had. That it could not be feared least the said King of Spaine should assault Algieri, for that it was now a great deale better fortified than it was in the time of Caesar the Spaniards; (for so by a Schauuemetarme, the Turks of the Court do call Charles the sith.) That although Spaine should take courage to enterprize such a matter, in regard of the losses which it receueth continually by the Pyrates of Africa, yet it would be restrained from so doing for verie feare, least it should bring an Armada of enemies into those seas, who might peraduenture endamage it greatly. That the Spanish Gallies would not hazard themselves to come into the Levante, because they would not bee so farre from home. Moreover, that the resolutions of that King, either in regard of his many business, or in some other respect are verie slowe. And as it is manifestly seene by that which they did at Previsa, and Novarina, the Spaniards doe utterly refuse euery for their owne commoditie and benefit to encounter with the Ottoman forces. That the said King of Spaine walketh with great consideration: for (if it be true) in the latter end of the Perisian war, he denied to aid the king of Peresia, when hee might have succoured him as before he had done. That although he would peraduenture flisse in defence of himselfe, and his state against the Turkish forces: yet he could not so doe in deed: considering that he is so greatly occupied in the

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the maintenance of Flanders, and recovery of the lowe Countries, which are verie strong both in regard of the Sea floods, and of the many riuers that are therein: and so much the more troubled he is, by reason of the obstinate and constant resolu­tion of that people, for the preservation of their libertie and religion: and likewise in respect of the great en­mitie which is betwene that king and the Queene of England, who doth greatly calle that warre, by troubling him in his state of Portugall, by intercepting his treasures of the Indies, and by lacing his kingdomes, as particularly she did at the Groine, which is a place of verie great importance to annoy Spaine, to disturb the navigation of the Indies, and also to attempt divers other places in that other navigation of the Ocean. Moreover, that he was so farre interested in the wars of France, that he could not wholly turne himselfe any whither else. To bee short: that supposse he be reconciled, and at peace with the said princes, so that with more saffetie and ease hee might attend this principal enterprise intended against him; yet might the Turkian dismisse him in his Spices and other Marchandizes, yea, and (if neede were) he might discurte him out of the Se­a; otherwise called the Perisian Gulfe, by meane of the Gallies, that lie so conveniently and commodiously for that purpose at Suez: or hee might surprize some good fortresse of his: as was attempted against the Portugales for Edward Fortunio, and as Alfonso d'A­lbuquerque, the Portugall Viceroy in the Indies, thought once to have done, when he meant to have stolen away the bones of Mahomet, by a

N

Nodaine
people do thinke, that with the losse of their last king, they have also lost all their wealth and prospertiety, because that as under his government they grew rich by the peace that he intertained with the said princes of France and England; so under the Spaniards dominion they doe find, that by the waies they liue in continuall perils and daunger. Againe, there be many banished and discontented perions, not only of the kingdome of Portugal, but also of the kingdome of Aragon in France, in England, and in Constantinople, who together with many Moores, (which also were in Constantinople) have offered many aydes and helps both secretly and openly; and have promised that the enterprise will be very easie, when first Spaine shall be fet upon, especially if it bee done in so sudden. For the greatest part of that kingdome doth want the vif of militarie knowledge, because the people of that Countrey do not apply themselves to armes, neither are there any ordinarie bands of Souldiers over all the realm; and but a small number of horse-nes neither. Moreover, that the Subiects, which Spaine sendeth forth into the Indies, into Flanders, and into Italie, are so manie in number, as they doe greatly weaken it: ye see so much, that if occasion should fall out, it should not onely want helpe of their owne, but also should stand in need to be relieved with the ayde and assistance of other states that are neere unto them, and subiects of the same crowned, who peradventure would prove to be of no great good service, and so much the less, because they may easly be stopped, and diverted some other way.
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§ X.

The third opinion was to break the peace with Venice: for this said they, which endeavoured to persuade the great Turks mind thereof, rather with apparent reasons, then with such as were true in deed: (though peradventure, every man easily believing that which be desired, they might seeme very probable and likely to the Turks:) that no enterprise happily would prove less hard and difficult than this, as it might be found by the experience and examples of such actions as had passed heretofore; especially seeing the Turks not many years ago having warred with the Venetians, and surpised somewhat of theirs, had received many and great satisfactions at their hands to make peace with them. That the said Commonwealth & State of Venice, accounting peace to be the end wherein, it shooteth, it should seeme that the people is timorous and cowardly, and by their ancient ordinances and customs, do never prepare themselves to war, but when they are drawn thereunto by force: that peradventure they will think to be overcome, before they looke for it, as it fell out with them for the kingdom of Cyprus. That if the said State should make resistance by itself alone, perhaps it hath not forces sufficient: if joined in confederacy with others, it could not performe any great matter in haste, by reason of the many difficulties, that depend upon leagues: and namely of the several cogitations and intercesses, wherewith the Spanish king is now entangled; in regard whereof it was enforced at last to make peace with Selim. Moreover, that it was a hard matter, if not impossible, that the said king, being so greatly occupied in his other wars, could at this time interpose in league with that state: and also that without him all other confederacies, to make warre by Sea, were of no importance or consideration. 

And as for the Pope, though it be very likely, that he will do all that possibly he can do, to keepeth the Christian princes from annoying the said state, but rather will aduertise and admonish them to ayde and succour it: yet the most that he can doe himself is only that he may yeeld some assistance, either of monies, or of some Ecclesiastical profites, or else peradventure he may tend to interpose with their Armada, his fine Galley, which together with the Gallies of Malta, of Saug, and of Florence, can make no more: but twenty in all, at the most. And besides, that the said State of Venice hath not happily that good intelligence, with all the rest of the Christian princes, which in such a case were needfull for it, (but the Turks are therein greatly deceived,) And to be short, seeing it hath spent great store of gold in charging the debtes of the Treasuries, whereinto it had runne by the late wars, and by building many fortresses, it will be found peradventure not to be well proovided and furnishd with mony. 

But for as much as, it seemed, that the greatest part of the Princes did concur in this opinion, but yet varied a little.
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among themselves, how to attempt this enterprise: I will set down their differences in particular.

Sinan the Albanian, of Topoiaco, a town of the Sanjacchship of Presereno, who died the last yeare of a natural death, but peradventure somewhat discontented, because the warre of Hungary succeeded not according to his mind: (and yet some think rather that he died of poison:) hee perwaded, that Corfa should be attempted, under the presence of a hundred Duckats a yeare, due to the Emperoriall Chamber of Turkie, ever since the yeare 1537: for La Baflia, because it was yeelded to the Corsiater, but upon that condition.

La Baflia, a smal and desert place, being under a town of the Turkes in Epirus, twelve miles right over against Corfu, near to the Salt pits, which are in the Turkes possession at the mouth of the river Calamatta: and is the principal port and Staple for the Merchants, which come from a great part of Greece, to be embarked at Corfu.

But in verie deed Sinan endeavoured to perwade this attempt, because the Fortresse of Corfu was thought to be unassailable, both by Nature and by Art: and hee being exceedingly ambitious to achieue the name and title of a great Conquerour, was so bold and hardie, especially upon the expoyse which he did at Coleta, as to promise to himselfe a verie ease conquest of this also: as in truth hee did not svice to vaunt that he could performe it, when he passed by Corfu, in his victorious returne from the enterprice of Coleta.

Ferar, who was called Carailam, that is to say, the Blacke Serpent, and died also the last yeare, being by Mahomet causd to be strangled: (how wisely and considerately, I leave to the judgement of those that understand matters of state better then I do,) for he was accused to haue practised intelligence with the Tartarian of Crime, that he should refuse to come to the Turkish camp, because Ferar himselfe was not General thereof: and to haue endeavoured also a reconciliation for Michael the Vainarde, and the Tralhianists, both at one time, by giving the court to understand that they had not rebellled for any hatred which they carried indeed against the Turks, but rather upon an indignation conceived against Sinan, Al which he laboured onely of purpose to bring the said Sinan into disgrace, whom hee helde to bee his most capital enemie, because hee was made Maful, that is to say, hee was degraded, for the rumour and slette that fel out betweene the Innesiaries and the Spahoglanes, at the circumcision of the now-reigning Turkie. This Ferar aduised, that Catharo should bee conquered, because he thought that the saide Fortresse did keepe Castell Nuovo (as it were) in bondage, and that it was the principall key of Dalmatia, of the Adriaticke Sea, and of Venice. And also that hee, being borne at Atrianice, a castell of Albaenia, could verie well know euen from his yongest yeares, that the saide Fortresse, which is famous in that province, was of so great importance, as in truth it is.

I have somewhat enlarged this Discourse of the particulars touching Sinan and Ferar, because I have had occasion many times (as I shall also have hereafter) to make mention of them, as the most principall men in this Empire.
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pire, and in this warre.

Sinan Cicala, an errant enemie to the state of Venice, for the reaons which we have aboue alledged, he perswaded that Cerigo should bee attempted, for the selfe-same causes, for which he callid it the lan-
terne of the Archipelago, and the spie of the Turkisht actions, especially for that it is manifestly perceived and seen, how the Christianes may easily passe oute into Morea, out of this Island. So did Damarsatus king of the Lacedemonians, when he was banished out of his kingdom, advice and counsell Xerxes, that if he would attaine to the Lordship and governement of Greece, he must possesse himselfe of this Island which at this time was called Cythera.

Other Baffaes there were, which held opinion, that to be reuenged of the spoyls and robberies committed by the Fruncchi (of whom I will speake somewhat hereafter) and to meete with other their wrongs and injuries, they should surprize Novigrad and Zara; or at the leaft, that the Venetians should be infonded and of necessity constrained by that means to be bound, to pay all the losses and dammages which those routs and theuces had wrought against the Turkes, both by land and by sea. For the Venetians had denied to be bound to make any such recom-
pence, because in the publike Booke and Register of Constantinople, there was not to bee found any agree-
ment, or any payment for the same, as in truth there was not. The same Baffaes alfo were of opinion, that it were fit the Venetians should bee spoyled and bereaued of their Fishings at Bathroto, which at this day is corruptly called Butrinto, (a place di-
rectly

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rectly over against Corfu, and ten miles somewhat more West of La Baffia. (Wherunto they were mo-
ed, not because the Turkes were neuer heretofore possfessed of them (although the Venetians had pos-
sessed the fame, long before the Turkes had any pos-
session in Albania) but only because there ran a rumour among them, that the said fishings are rent-
ed at a hundred thousand duckates, where as in deed there is no more payed for them, then fix thousand or thereabouts.

Some other Baffaes were of opinion, that the Turkisht fleete should vpon a seldaine go forthe with a good wind, either from Morea, or from the gulf of Lepanto, or from Preusa, or elle from Velona, and run all along the coaftes of the Adriaticall sea, with a full resolution to surprize that part that should bee found most convenient and commodious for them. Which course they did thinke would very easily for-
to verie good purpofe, because they presumed, that all the places which lay vpon the sea, might verie

Other Pola,

Embassade to attempt the coaftes of the Adria-

The Baffaes like wise aboue all other at-

Others Pola,
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miles. And the other, that is to say Ragugia, because it is (as it were) the second Gate, (for the first and chiefest is thought to bee Corfu) whereby you may enter into the Marittimall and Sea-state of the Venetian Common-wealth in the Adriaticall sea, and also because the situation therefore, is most fit and convenient for preparation to be made therein, for annoying of Italie, if they should meane to do in good earnest: especially, for that the state of Ragugia hath within it most safe and spacious portes and hauens, whereof indeed the Turk hath great want in that quarter of the sea.

For Durazzo hath not any hauen able to receive foure Gallies, and also in the entrance thereof, there are many flates and shelves which are verie dangerous. Twelue miles beyond Durazzo, under the Cape of Promotorie of Lacchi, there is an other harbor for twenty gallies, or there aboutes, but it is not verie safe: neither are there any great good waters about it. In the Gulfe of Velona, there is also an other harbor under the land for so many galleys likewise. Somewhat nearer on this side, about some eight miles, is the Hauen called Porto Ragusco, where may lodge some thirtie Gallies, but not verie safely on the North, on the Northwett, nor on the West. Without the Gulfe, at least in the coast of Albania, or rather within the Gulfe (for the ancient Authors doe bound the Adriaticall Sea with the mountains of Cimmeria) there is first the Hauen of Santi quaranta (i.e. the fortie Saints) where likewise they may entertaine some few Gallies. And a little on this side of that, is Nerithe, sometimes called Orico, where

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where the Romanians touched, when they departed from Otranto, to the end they might afterwards faile all along that coast. And this Haune is able to receive fottie Gallies: but it is not verie safe. The only hauen of Ragugia, which be huite or fixe, are of the greatest recency: in three where of especially in the Hauen of Santa-Crocce, there may be entertained and harboured all the Armaedas of the world, much more the fleete of the Turkish Shippes. The same place also is verie fit and convenient for the Turkes, because they may easily conneigh thither their timber for ships, from the Mountains of the Doga-gini in Albania, which cannot so commodiously be brought into the other hauens above mentioned as I have somewhat more at large declared in other writings that I have penned upon the occasion of this warre.

But the greatest part of the Viziers enclined most to the attempt of the Isle of Candia, for (saide they) seeing it is most necessarie to secure the navigation which the Turkes continually make from Constantinople to Alexandria, for Marchandis, and for devotion to Mecca, that they might bee safe from the Gallies of Spaine, of Malta, and of Florence, it could not otherwise be brought to passe, but by one of these two wayes, as a captain of the Emirs once said, (These Emirs professeth themselves to be of the right & true descent from their Law giver Mahomet, and therefore they wear a greene Turban) that is to say, either by binding the Venitiens, that they shall not onely forbear to give entertainments to the faile Gallies within there Seas, but also make satisfaction for all losses.
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loifes, that the Turkes shall sustaine, as often as they shall not safely guard their said ships from all such dangers. Or else by causing the Venetians to suffer and permit a good company of Turkish Gallyes to be resident at Candie for that purpose. Hereunto they added also, that this attempt would prove the better, if it came to good success, because that kingdom is divided in it selfe, by reason of the difference which is between the Greek Religion, and the Latin, and for the great discontentments, which some (but falsely and vainly persuaded) to report, to be grown betwene the noble men of Venice, and the Noble men of Candie, betwene those that are priviledged persons, and those that are tied to impositions and taxes, and betwene the Clowns and the Gentlemen there. And so much the rather, for that it is a very easie matter to set upon it with a Turkish Armada, seeing it is (as it were) compassed about with Natalie, with Carmanitis, with Barbarie, with Alexandria, with Moera, and with the Archipelago, which are all Countries belonging to the Turkish Empire: so that they may easily from hand to hand abyde and succour those that should first attempt to disturb therein. Moreover, that by the purchase and winning of this most fruitful Island, they should obtain the absolute command and rule of the Sea, for that it (as it were) the center in the middle of the Mediterranean Sea, or rather of the world, considering that it is almost equal distance in situation from Asia, Africa, and Europe, so that it was by the ancients Authors adjudged the most fit and convenient seat of all the world.

And this also might so much the more easily be brought to pass, for that thereby the number of the Venetians Gallyes should be diminished, and the Ottoman Empire should encrease the meanes to make many more Gallyes, then now they have. Lastly, seeing there are many Cannibals remaining in Constantinople, they may have good information, and some aide also of them, and so much the more, because many of them are banished persons, and have either withdrew themselves into that City to get their livings, by labouring in the Arsenall, and in Pera, or else are come thither with merchants, and specially their most precious wines, which they bring thorough the Greater Sea, and from thence to the mouths of the Danube, and to the Chilia, to the Lang to Romania, even to the Floa in Walachia, and then in Cartes into Poland: For into Germanie they are brought, not by that way (as some write) but by the Ocean to Hamburg, and to Lubeck, and some few to Damske: and yet there are some carried thither also by the way of Venice.

6. XI.

The Sixt opinion was, that leaning all these other couriers and enterprises, all the Fossee, that the Turkes could make at will by Land, as by Sea, should be sent against Italie: And the reasons were these, that if they were minded indeed to attempt the conquest of the Monarchie of the world, the Turkish Empire should never attain unto, yelowe it first obtained the Rule and Lordshipp of Italie: because
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because out of that Province as from the Centre of the universal world there doe proceed all the counsels and principal asistances that may hinder and arrest the proceedings which are attempted elsewhere. That the Romans became to bee Lords and Maisters of the world, because they had the government of Italy in possession. That the Huns did always direct all their desingnements to that onely end, when they passed into Italy out of Hungary, by Dalmacia, and by Carfo. That the Alains and the Gothis, as well those that dwelt on this side, as those also on the other side of the Danube, after they had conquered Greece, entered into Italy by the waye of Bosnia and Croatia. That the Vandales also, having subdued Spain, went thither with an Armada of ships out of Africa: And lastly, That the Germans, the Frenchmen and the Spaniards, had oftentimes done the like. Moreover, that the Saracens (of whom it was wont to bee said in the Romanae times, that it was very customary either not to have them enemies, or to keepe them friends,) had overrun it all thorough, kept it a long while in their possession, and lacked Rome it selfe, the Ladie and Empresse of the world: A City which (as Sultan Solimane very fondly sayed according to the reporte of Ionius) did of right belong to the Ottoman Empire, because it was alienated by Constanse, to the great prejudice of his successeurs. To be short, that there could no enterprize be attempted, either more glorious or more profitable, then this of Italy, for that it is the Province, which is Queen of the rest, for conveniencie of situation, for temperature of aire, ayre for fruitfulness for all thinges necessarie for mans life, for the maeciflue and beautie of so many most famous and noble Cities, for riches, for the verie Sea, and state of the Christian religion, for the auncient Glorie and mightinesse of that Empire, and for many other respeets. That it would also bee a verie easie matter to bring to passe, for that Italy is at this day ruled and governed by manie Princes which are diuided among themselues, as well in regard of their owne private interese, as also of severall nations, whereof they are proceeded, and that peraduenture they are not all verie willingly and loyingly obeyed of their Subjects and peoples, who by reason of the peace, which they have so many yeares enjoyed, will prove to be but cowards and weaklings: and for that also they are grown to such a huge multitude, as if entrance should bee made into the Country, either in one part or in many, at such times as their corne were yet ripening in their fields, as the Turks should on their behalfes want no vitailles, to shoulde the Italians be of neceffitie constrained either to shut vp themselves within their fortresses, or else to perish for hunger. Which thing will be made more manifest and cleare, if ye shall consider, that now whiles they live in peace, they have not corne sufficient for their sustenance, but are enforced to provide the same abroad, and to causeth it to be brought to them from Moroc, from Constantiine, and even as farre as from the Ocean. Moreover, that the Italians are accustomed for the most part to procure their living with handi-crafts, or with traffique, in such fort as if their trades were hindered,
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hindered, they should bee compelled so much the rather to yeeld to such conditions as the conquerour shall impose upon them, or at least to become tributaries, and acknowledge the Ottoman power. And besides, that the Turkish Souliers would willingly goe thither, because they are not to passe through Countryes, which are barren, frozen with ice, and desinhabitate, or through steeke buthes and woods, or mountains unpassable, but as it were in the sight of their own houses, and through their own proper Countryes. And lastly, that if the Turkes have enterred therinto at other times, when their borders and confines were not so convenient, nor so near as now they are: much more may they, or rather ought to attempt the same at this time, seeing they have them now so nigh and commodious.

§ X. II.

The seventeenth opinion was that they should make war first in Polonia, and then afterwardes in Hungarie and Germanie; The reasons thereof were these: That forasmuch as it did not stand with the dignity of the Ottoman majesty, to suffer the king of Polonia so often to refuse the payment of his Tribute, it was very fitte, that all forcible means should bee vied to recover the same. That for the many discontentements, which have past in that Kingdome, there was very good hope that hee might the more easilie bee enforced to pay it. That the warre should be very convenient and commodious for the Turkes, because Polonia was so suteene, & bordered upon Moldavia, and upon the Tartarians, and also upon the Saugiakechepes of Achermano, & of Bendero, and upon Persia. Again, That the enter and quiet possession of Moldavia, and Walachia, could never be kept & mainained, vnlesse the hardie boldnes of the Polackes were bridled: and so much the more so for that the Vainodes of those provinces, although they were greatly enriched, yet could they never recover themselves in any distresse, nor be relieved any where but in the Turkes kingdome. That by these means also the injurys might bee revenged, which were wrought against the Turkes by the Cofacchi, when they sacked Coflou. The Cofacchi a place in Taurica belonging to the Turkish state: that therby likewise the passage should be eable for their Matchandies, that goe from the Turkish States into Moconia: that the Moconite himselfe should bee put in a bodily feare, (and that peraduenture to his great loffe and damage) because his Country laye so neare, especially, considering that hee was the impediment, why the ottoman Empire attained not the total conquest of Persia. That growing in this fort so nigh unto Germanie, it may be that one onely descomfiture would utterly overthrow the Emperour, for that hee should see his Country the more easilie compassed with the Ottoman Forces: That to bee short, all the Country of Polonia is very open and without Fortresses, and that the Polackes themelates were not now to bee accounted any great warriours, because they have liued so long in peace: For the wars which they made with Maximilian were but of small continuance, and the other
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warres which were made before by King Stephen with the Muscovites, were made by him as he was an Hungarian, and rather with Hungarian Souldiers, then with Naturall Polankes, and rather with belonging, then with fighting.

§ XIII.

The eight and last opinion was, that warre should bee made against the Emperour, whome the Turkes call The King of Beiz, that is to say, of Vienna, in times past peraduenture Vis- doniana. Those which were of this opinion, were moued thereunto: for that the Viscochi were become so insolent in praying upon the Turkes both by land and by sea, as not only in regard of the losses, which they continually wrought, but also even for the honour of the Ottoman maiestie, they could no longer be endured: & so much the rather, for that the marchants subject to the Turke, both to the publick and to their owne private detriment, have beene constrained to change the Port of Narenta, and to go to Spalato, a Country belonging to the Venetians, to the end they might carry their Marchandises into the Christians Countries, and bring backe other Marchandises for them into Turkie. And yet they could not by that course goe and come safe, neither notwithstanding the peace, that hath beene continued with the Emperour and the Venetians. Moreover, that they also ranne vp and downe by land, stealing mens cattell, burning townes and villages, and taking children even out of the very armies of their

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their naturall mother. So that there is great reason to feare, lest in time they will be able to become the Lordes and masters of some neighbour-Fortresse, which would be a matter that might turne, not only to the great losse, but also much rather to the exceeding shame and dishonour of the Ottoman Empire. Againe, that forsoome much as the Emperour had carried so slender a respect towards the grand-Turk, whiles he was busied in the warres of Persia, as that he delayed in deed for a long time to send him his tribute: (for so the Turkes call it) hee made himself thereby that he was rather minded to breake the peace, then to maintaine it. That the victory would prove both easie and certaine, for that on the one side he might be assaulted in Croatia, and on the other side in Hungarie, and in Austria. That the country was fruitful and abounding in all things, verie commodious and fit for the Souldiers, both in regard of the necessitie thereof, and also because they should passe thither (almost all the way) by their owne houses. That the principal Holdes of the Kingdome of Hungarie, namely Belgrade, Buda, and Alba-Regale, and the rest that are of the greatest importance, were possessed and garded vertue well with the Turkish garrisons, and that although some discomfort might peraduenture happen, yet would they be most convenient receits for the Reliques of the armie, where they may be as well defended and prefered, as also repaired and resued with fuch helpes and aydes, as are there nigh at hand. That the Emperour seemed to be inclined rather to peace then to warre: and it may be alio, that hee is not fo well
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peace, which is between the Great Turk and the, as also for that they will be in doubt, lest they should draw all the tide and force of the warre into their own States and Dominions. Besides, that the one of them would be affrayed, lest he should be enforced to abandon the Frontiers, and retire himselfe to the frozen Sea, and the other least he should be deprived of that Estate, which he possesseth by the Graunt of the Ottoman House. Moreover, that the King of Spain, who is the only Man that can help the house of Austria in deed, is otherwise employed and busied. That the pope cannot yield supply for all, that shall be needful in this busines. That the Italian princes will not runne in haste to spend their Treasures, nor consume their Subsistence for an other mans benefit. And for conclusion, That the State of Venice, doubting that it should thereby provoke the Ottoman Forces against it, would rather stay to see the issue and issue of the warre, then it would put it selfe to a certaine, or at least to a doubtfull danger of overthrowing it selfe.

And these were the severall opinions of the Vifers, inconfiderate no doubt for the most part; and agreeable to their barbarous temerity and rashnes, whereby they faile into themselves that those things are easy, which afterwaides by experience they prove not onlie to be difficult and hard, but also very dangerous and pernicious.
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§ XIII.

But for as much as my meaning is to satisfy those also, that may in any fort doubt of the variety and truth of the things, which I have spoken, I will add hereunto in briefe, how the Turks come acquainted with our matters, and how wee come acquainted with theirs: though it be most certaine, that the like consultations are proper to all Princes, and particularly to the Ottoman Princes, as among other examples, we know that Soliman, and the late Selim, did vie the fame, the one of them by examining with his Baishes the forces of all the Princes of the world, and the other by aduising with them, which might be the most certaine way to conquer the Christians.

Without doubt the great Turk, and the great men of that Courte are verie well informed and advertized, of all of all actions that daylie happen, as also of the designementes and purpose, yea and of the most secret counsell of our Princes, sometime by the merchantes, which of all nations are at Constantinople, and sometime by the Slaves, whom the Turks every day. A great number therof, doe also verie oftentimes most impiously deny and renounce the faith and religion of Christ, either for rewards that are propounded and offered unto them, or else to auoyd the most horrible and cruell punishment, which they had before endured at their barbarous hands, or peraduenture for some other end and purpose, as did of late yeares one of the Emperours

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the Ottoman.

Emperours Secretarie, who was resident at Constantinople. Besides that the Hebrues, who are the most cunning and craftie searchers and inquirers of matters, and most mortall enemies to the Christians, are dispersed in great number over all the Turkish dominion, especially by reason of the trafficke which they doe continually in the Ottoman Market towns, and also for the viles and customes which are almost wholly in their hands, through all that state. And they thinke, that by serving the Turks for spies and priers into our actions and affaires, they shall not only secure themselves of their goods, their owne persons, and their children, but also that they shall reap great gain and commoditie of importance, whereby they doe much gratifie and please the great estates of that Empire. The last war which the Venetians had with the Turk, was much occasioned by one John Michele an Hebrew, who was discontented with them, because hee could not by stealth convey away certain marchandizes, which vnder a forged name he had caufed to be brought to Venice. One John Lopez an Hebrew also (whole picture by order of the holie Inquisition was of late yeares burned at Rome) it is most certainly knowne for a truth, that hee imparted and communicated with Amurat many secretes of Pope Xixus Quintus which hee by espiall had found and learned whilst he remained in Rome. Lastly, it is not to be doubted, but that the Turks doe alio keepe diverse Spies in pay, that are near to all the Princes in Christendom: yea (and that which is a great matter, but yet it is true) even among the Zwitzers, and Griffins of purpose
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purposes to understand what levies of Souldiers are made of those peoples.

§ XV.

And as touching our Christian Princes, the expenses are most notorious and well knowne, which they bestow, not only to leane the counsels one of another, (and that oftentimes to the great shame and dammage of those that serve them in these actions) but espeecially and principally to understand the counsels and desigment of the Turke their common enimie, For those Princes which have the greatest interest and intercourse with him, do keep (euen within the Citie of Constantinople) many Spies in pay, yea giuing wages and stipends to the verie Jewes, and also to such Turkes, as are most in truist, and neere in credite with the chiefe Baffaies, besides the large gifts which they liberally bestow vpon others, when they have any matter of moment communicated vnto them. Moreover, the Baffaies themselves will not sticke sometimes to impart to our Embassadoris (such matters, as are propounded among them in their secrete and priuie Councell before the great Turke himselfe: although he doth vse verie oftentimes to call his Councell into the field, taking occasion to go on hunting, to the end it shuld not bee so easie for any particular persons to found the depth of his deliberations. But the Baffaies are hereunto moued vpon duere and sundrie considerations; sometimes vpon affection, as heretofore did Mahomet Sckenich, the chiefe Vizier of Selim, and the

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the Muphit of that time, to the Agents of the state of Venice.

Muphit is the chiefe man among the Turkes in their spirituall Superstitions, & the chiefe Interpreter of the law of Mahomes, and is of so great authoritie in law and appearance that in matters of counsel his opinion is never contradicted or gainsaid: I say in appearance, because when the Turke is disposed to have any matter goe forwarde in deed, the Muphit either for stafiere, or for feare, is the first and chiefe man to commend it.

Sometimes the Baffaies are moued so to doe, for that by quarrelling and iarring among themselues, they thinke by these means the more easie to disturb the desigments and purposes of their opposites, as peraduenture the aforeclayde Baffaies did, and as Sinan and Ferat at last were wont to doe, Or to be short, they are verie oftentimes moued thereunto, because all Turkes generally are beyond all measure greedie of bribes and gifts: as for example among the Baffaies, that fame Hasan shewed himselfe to be, who was a Venetian of the Cilefri, and Generall of the sea before Cicala. For when one of the Viziers had offered in Councell to the great Turke that he would purifie the Citie of Venice, and was not afootened vnto, but rather reproued for his ridiculous vanitye, hee went straught to the Venetian Bailo, or Agent, and told him, that whereas such a matter was propounded in the Councell by others, he withstood it for the natural affection which he carried towards that common wealth: for the which he receiv’d a most rich present. Lastly, it is true alfo, that the Ottoman Counsellors do rewarde their
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their servants, and enrich them by imparting their secrets unto them, to the end that they may afterwards acquaint such with all, as ye to bee most liberall to them. And so doe they likewise to their women: whereupon it commeth to passe, that the Sultane Ladies (who are either the kind-foles or the favorites of the great Turk, dwelling continually in the Seraglories, where al principal business are managed and handled) become acquainted with these secrets, which afterwards, for very rich gifts and presents that are sent to the said Ladies, from the officers and Agents of such Princes as the secrets doe concern, by the Eunuches that wait upon them and keep them, are very easily disclosed and revealed. Moreover, they do sometimes in due course with all their studie and industrie, to performe some notable seuerice towards some Prince, to the end they might receive the offere and richer gratuities from him. The mother of the now reigning Turk, pretendeth to honour the state of Venice, and curseth the verie many times some reward for the same. It is not long since all the Sultane Ladies required of the said state, that it would forbid the carrying out of certain feathers that are counterfeited and forged of glass, at Murano: which being ioyned and fet together, do much resemble the plumes made of a Hero's feathers. And this request they made, because the said counterfeit or forged feathers, were sold so good, cheap at Constantinople, and yet did so please and satisfy the people, that the said Sultane Ladies could not sell at so high a rate, as before they did, the goodly bunches and bundles of feathers of severall birds, which were

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were sent unto them for Presents, from divers quarters in great quantities: for it is the vse not onely of men, but of women also, to wear such feathers on their heads: following therein the manner of the Tartarians, (from whose it came to the Turkes:) for that Zingi Chan (who by some is not rightly called Chan-gio,) was fauted alius by the means of an Owle: for this Birde haung alighted upon a certaine thicket of young trees, among which Zingi had hidden himselfe, for fear of his enemies that pursued him, they did verily thinke that there could not be any body there, because the Birde remained there so quietly. Whereupon the Tartarians (layeth thytho) do holde the fayde Birde in great reverence, so that hee, which at that time could get any of her feathers, accouunted himself a happy man. And ever after, all the other Tartarians from hand to hand haue full continually vfed to wear the like feathers on their heads in memorie of that action, and for a kinde of reverence.

§ XVI.

To returne to our discourse where wee left it: Amurath, after hee had floated and waierede a certaine daies betweene the contrarie of these his Viflers Opinions, resolued with himselfe to moue warre against the Emperour, hoping in this part of the world also to surpasse the memorie of his predecessors, as hee thought hee had done in Persia, and so much the rather, for that hee was to make warre
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The Country adjoyning to his owne, and consequently very convenient for Vittoiles, and not inconveniency for his Subiectes. Hereunto he was also encouraged and heartened by Simone Cicala, after that hee perceyued hee had not periwaded the enterprize of Corsa: hoping withall to obataine the Generalshippe, whereby hee might put downe his Opposites, and purchase greate riches: especiably having authority, as indede for the space of seven yeares hee had, to do whatsoever the Great Turke himselfe might have done, if hee had beene present in the Campe. Moreover Hassan the Baaffe of Bosna, a man rather temerarious and headie, then valorous: (if ye consider what he did in Croatia) continually solicited Amurath to the same purpose; both for the selfe same end, which is common to all the Turkes, that is to say, to enrich himselfe by the meane of warre, and also because hee verlie beleued, that by this course he should safely attaine and come to those supreme honours and dignities, which were foretold him by the superstitious south Sayers. For seeing the great Turkes chiefe Cuthrote, or Executioner, he was a most vaine obseruer of such divinations: Whereupon to satisfie Simao and himselfe, hee did continually aduertise and informe the Turke of the looses and damagges that were wrought by the Vescobi, and by the Subiects of the Arch-duke, and of the burninges and spoiles that they committed whiles they overranne the Country: wherewith he did also affirme him, that by the best course hee could take, was to beginne the warre in those partes, and afterwaers put the same either against the Emperour, or against the Venetians, or else passing over on a sodaine into Italy (as was done in the dayes of Mahomet, of Bajazet, and of Soliman) to put all the princes of that Provience into an exceeding feare, and to reape and bring home most rich and wealthie spoyle. Yet he solicited him so farre, that at the last hee obtained licence of the Turke to begin the warre, by making himselfe to be feene and knowne that hee was in the confines of the Emperour: but yet with secret commissjon, that he should not say he did it upon his commanndement. He erected the Fort of Petrina vpon the river of Cupa, which he called of himselfe Hassan Grad, a place from whence he might easily runne ouer the Country, and bridle Carlisled, Zagabria, Metlica, and all the Countrie round thereabout: and spoiling the villages euerie where, hee filled all places with terror, with tears, and with lamentations. And one thing I will note by the way, which is memorable, and notable, Namely, that the first man also, that ouer-ran the Country in the confines of Persia at the last warres, in token that the Turke had broken the peace with him, was called even by the same name Hassan, being the Baaffe of Van, which is a Citie either of Medea, now called Sermon, and Vasspracan, or in the confines thereof, and was sometimmes the uttermost place that the Turkes had toward Persia; and the same Hassan was none otherwise ouerthrown by the Persians, then as afterwards it happened to this Hassan, in fighting with the Empirallites.

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§ XVII.

But because I haue oftentimes made mention of the Vfloccchi, it will not be farre from the purpose, before I passe to other matter, briefly to tel you, who they be, and so much the rather, because they were the occasion of so great a warre. It is not true, that those whom we see call Vfloccchi, (which signifies by the Sclauoine worde Scavi, Skippers, or Leapers, because they skip and leape like Goats, with their corded shoes upon the toppes of the Mountains,) It is not true (I say) that they are Inhabitants of Chimera, as Ionius and others that follow his opinion do believe. For the Vfloccchi do dwell about five hundred miles distant from the Chimiera, and yet they are both people of Albania in the Mountains, that are called Aero-eramii, in the mouth of the Gulfe, right against the Cape of Santa Maria, the utmost Promontorie of all Italia. The Vfloccchi speake the Sclauoine speech, but the Chimierotes the Albanian: The one liue after the Romish rite, the other after the Greek. The one are a company gathered together, and that but of a few, the other natural by country, and many in number. Among the Vfloccchi there bee many Muracchi, which cannot stay under the Turk, and many that are banished by the state near to the Venetians and other Princes therabouts, and fled to the Vfloccchi for verie poverty. There are also among them many Martellois, that are Spies, and theeues in those quarters: for so in deed signifies the worde Martellos, so that it is the name of a profession, of some, and not of a Nation, as some have thought. And because I haue also made mention of the Muracchi, I will not omit to tel you what they be. The Muracchi are called in those partes all the Christians that dwel in the Mountains, but specially those that inhabit the mountaine Lissa, which is betweene Novigrad and Segna. The original of the Sclauoine worde Muracchi, was at the beginning, when the Barbarians came into Italia, because after that they had passed Walachia, they called the people that dwelled at the Adriatique Sea by that name, as it they would say, Dwellers on the Sea. For even as the Turks do call all the Italians by the generall word Franchi, of the particular nation of the Frenchmen, so did the Barbarians term all Italians likewise by that terme of Vlachii, or Vulfoci, as though they were Walachians.

The Vfloccchi doe dwell upon the Sea at Segna, and over all Buccari, and within the land of Othozas, and over all Vindol, which is a territorie belonging to the Conte of Sbrim. And although they runne vp and downe all these quarters, spoiling and robbing, and stealing all that they can get, no other wise then the Turcomanni did in times past among the Grecians, yet are they tollerated by the Imperiall Officers, because they would not looke the devotion and benevolence of that people, who without any expenses or charges of those estates, and with great bravoure defend those Frontiers, even as the Cofacchi doe in Polonia, of whom I will speake more hereafter. But because they are thus tollerated and also protect, contrary to the covenants and agreements that haue
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haue passed betweene the Imperialitie and the Turkes, and also concerning the sea betweene the Venetians and the Turkes, they haue oftentimes given occasion to the Turkes to put handes to their weapons, for the defence of their subiects and of their marchaides, which they carry to Ancôna, & to Venice: yeas & the Venetians theselves haue bin occasioned to do the like, as well for the maintenance of the jurisdiction which they pretend to have in the Adriaticall sea, as also because they would take away all occasions from the Turkes to come with an Armada, for revenge of the injuries and losses, which they haue received by the said Vicocchi; and finally, because they would not bee troubled with the great Turk, as alwayes they are, when his subiectes are spoyle, by demanding amends for the same. Moreover, the Vicocchi haue within this little time laid their hands to robbe the Christians also of their merchandizes, and particularly the Venetians, not (as their Vaiuodes and Arambasí do say) for the losses which they receyued these last yeares, whiles they were beleiged in Segna, but in truth to enrich themselves, by all the injurious ways and means they could. Whereunto they doe the more willingly apply themselves, because they know very well that they cannot be hindered or at least very hardly, by the said Venetians, for that they come and are assisted by the Imperialitie, and can quickly recover their owne home, as in deed they doe both safely and securely, and whensoever they lift.

These Vicocchi may come forth into the Sea, to pray and spoyle by fourt ways: that is to say, betweene

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betweene Fiume, Venegia, and Chefs: betweene thele Iflandes and Arbe, betweene Arbe and Pago, and betweene Pago, and the firme land of Zara. This last passage hath somewhat a strait Channel, and may bee of some 100 paces.

The Venetians do keepe divers Gallies, and Barkes armed, that wakke continually vp and down these Channels to hinder the Vicocchi, but by reason of the many disorders, that haue hitherto hapened, there are now but some Gallies onely, or at least accompanied with a fewe Barkes of small auaille. It were very necessarie, principally to multiply the number of Barkes, which being backed behind with Gallies, might easie ly fet vp on the Vicocchi: and then without all doubt they might make the passage for Marchantes to bee more safe and secure: and the better if there were appointed certaine watches, even in touch places as were fittest for that purpose. And although to doe this, the costs and charges would be of some moment, yet they might well bee borne, considering they founder bee vised but for a small time: for the Vicocchi being once scattered, they cannot so easie ly unite themselves together agayne: And the Marchants also no doubt, would willingly contribute to the charges, forasmuch as it concerneth their benefite and interest principally. There might also a remedy be had against their Theeueries in another sort, that is, by contributing to the chiefe Captaines of the said Vicocchi, a certaine summe of money competent, to the end they should abstaine from doing any damage by Sea, either to the Turkes or Christians. For to hinder
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hinder the theues from robbing, especially such as these bee, who are very courageous and hardie, is a thing almost impossible, vnlesse it might bee performed in deed by an open warre. And if any man should thinke, that this course would displease the Turke, for that hee could not but suspect that the Venetians did not effectually employ themselves against the Pseocchi, to long as their owne Marchants did passe to and fro in safety: and forasmuch also, as this deliberation and agreement could not be kept so secret, but that it must needs come to the knowledge of the Turkes: I do thinke verily, that it may be provided for by one of these two meanes: either by signifying so much to the great Turke himself, whose satisfaction is principally respected, or else by making supplication to the Pope, that in regard of the publique quiet he would enterpose himselfe to cause payment to bee made to the said chiefe Capitaines, with the monies of the flote of Venice; or of the Marchants, to bee delivered to his Holines secretlie. Moreover the Emperor himselfe might be treated withall, that his Emperiall Majesty would bee pleased to accept of a convenient Garrison for the defence and custody of Sezina, and of those Countries. Or rather, which would be the true remedy indeed, they might by generall consent and agreement bee driued quite out of those Countries, considering that they are publique and common theues, and authors of the greatest troubles in Christendome: yea, and so much the rather, for that otherwise they can never be diminished, much lees utterly extinguisht, as well because they are not forbidden or hinde red from multiplying themselves, and receiving new supplies daily into their troupes: as also principally because they have a law, that when the husband dieth, the wife remaineth heire of all, and he that afterwards taketh her to wife, becometh Lord and Master of all that the predecessor.

And hitherto let it be sufficient to have spoken of the Pseocchi, and of the meanes how to repress their infidencies: wherein I referre my selfe, as also in all other things which I have heretofore sayd, and am hereafter to say, to better judgements then mine owne, and to persons that are better informed, then I am.

§ XVIII.

A Murath then having motion made agaynst the Emperor Sigismundo Batorii, the Prince of Transilvania, shewed himselfe openly to be agaynst the Turke: a matter verily not expected by him, and little hoped for by those that examined things one ly by reallon, and according to flate: for assuredly it was the worke of the onelie prouidence of God. For by this open declaration of this prince, there is arienn without all doubt, the insecurity and failete of Germanie and Italie, with the most notable defection of the warre, that ever hath happened hitherto agaynst the proceedings of the Turks, by all the princes Christian that have fought with them. Whereupon Sinan, having offered himselfe, after the death of Hassan, to goe in person for the recovery of that which was lost, and to restraine the tongues of such
The second part

as did sting and backbite him to his grand Seigneur as being the Author of this councill, and being gone forth in deeds with supreme and soueraigne authoritie, there happened betweene the one side and the other, all those actions, which sall be particularly written by the Historiographers.

And behold, while this Sinan was at Belgrade, the Emperor Amurath died the 9. day of Januarie in the yere 1595. and was buried at Constantinople, in a Mecha, or Moschtsa, which he had made in his lifetime, and dedicated to Balsalebus,; that is to say, to the Ldle of Flies: for thereupon peraduenture such fabrises, or buildings are either corruptly or in muckage called by vs Christians Moshees, or Mosheh, which signifies a Flie. Prince Mahomet being returned fror Renaissance to Constantinople, after the death of his father, by the great carefullnes of Ferat, who presently dispatched a Gally unto him, and being introized according to the accustomed Ceremonies of the Ottoman, the deliberations and consolations touching the war, were refused. It was thought at first, that Mahomet was rather inclined to peace then otherwise, having found (as it was noted vnto you in the beginning of this discourse) the Citty full of death, his lubects not well pleased with this warre, the Baffetas divided among themselves, and specially the two chiefest of them, Sinan and Ferat: for the one challenged the chief place, because hee was always most loving towards him, and had swasted his father from a certain determination that sometimes he had to put him to death, for jealousie of the state, and had ever avoured him from time to time, while the other had purchased great merite, because he had in so short a time brought him into the possession of his Empire, that he had so greatly desired, and that at such a time, as was most important for the estate of all his affaires. In such case, as for these causets, and for other which I have told you before, they suffited lustily one against the other, till in the end they were both brought to their deaths.

Now the King Mahomet, after hee had from what heetled his household & domestical affaires, was of necessitie constrained to go forth to the war in his owne person: and principally besides the reasons before alledged, because the Souldiers did not slike openly to give him to understand, that to the camp they would go no more without the presence of their great Lord: for that they were greatly discontented with the former Generals, Sinan and Ferat, who had intertaned them: verie hardly. Besides that the feedes of custill & discord, did as yet remaine alie, in those that were affectionate, some to one of them, and some to the other: And lastly because Cisci had promised him assured victorie, if he would so doe.

§ XIX.

In this yeare, which was the first yeare of his going forth, hee surprized Agiass place which although it bee not very strong in regard of the hill, that commandeth it, yet is of great importance for
The Second Part

The situation, because the meeting of the Transilvania, nians forces with the Emperours will be now more difficult, and so the Turkes will continually haunt and beate the way that leadeth from Toccii to Colesoldia: for the other upper way of Sammar, is much longer. And it is so much of greater importance, because if the wall of Agria bee repaired, the Turke may there maintaine a puissante armie, betweene both his enemies.

5 XX.

A doubtfull battayle.

In this yeare also happened the battayle, whereof without doubt it may be said, that either both the armies remained victorious, the Imperiall in the beginning, and the Ottoman in the end; or else that neither of them was vanquished by the other, seeing both of them retired vnscertain of their owne estates or how the matter had gone with them. And so we read, that it happened euery alike in the battayle betweene the xi king of Fraunce, and Charles Duke of Burgoinie: to leave the examples of the Greekes and Romaines, that are more auncient. Whereupon was, that both the armies following the aduice and counsail of Leo the Emperour, did rather give encouragement to their frendely peoples, with signes of apparant joy on both sides, then confesse their looses. True it is in deed, that Mahamet saw with his owne eyes, that at the beginning his armie was so discomfited and confounded, as greatly fearing his life, he fled to a hill in the battayle of Agria, accompanied with some few of his Agaries, and there there dried and wiped his eyes with a pece of Mahomet apparel, which for reverence hee carried about him. True it is that our Men had shewed very great valour: for lesse then 50, thouand Soul-
diers (so many umps, as Francisco Maria, Duke of Urbino required, for the expiricion and rooting out of that tyrannie,) went to meete with the enemie, fought with him, and discomfited an Armie of 300, thouand persons, even in the presence and viewe of their Prince, who had gathered the same together, almost out of all the Forces of his Empire. Insomuch as it cannot any way bee doubted, but that if our men had been lesse greedy, more united, better aduized and instructed, and aboue all if they had beene the friends of the Lord of Hoftes, they had obtayned one of the most singular victories, that perdurance was ever obtained by the Christians, yea and had taken Mahomet prisoners; as Baralet the first was at Mount Stella, by the Great Tamur Chan, that is to say, an Iron Lorde, who is otherwise by some corruptly called Tamerlan and Tamerlane, Tamboorlan. In brefs, to conclude this parte, the Turkish Captaines hauing shewed small knowledge and little valour, and therefore many of them were degraded and put to death, and almost all the common Soul-diers hauing likewise shewed great cowardice and astonishment of mind: it is very like that their Great Lord and Maitre will thinke better of his businesse in the yeare to come, by ther making peace, or by continuing the warre with lesse daunger. Whereupon, whiles Christendom attendeth and waiteth in great perplexitie of her doubt,
The third part

doubtfull cogitations: peraduenture it shal not be unprofitable, if (although as that lie in me) I go about a little further to search out the thoughts and counsels of our enemies, and examine what may or ought to bee done by our Princes Christian to advance their businesse, to the glory of God and man.

The end of the Second Part.

The third part.

Wherein is treated, That suppose the Turke will grow to Peace, whether it bee good that the Emperor and the Transylvanian make peace with him; with a discourse of such matters, as if the warre continue, the said Princes may worke against him; & what the other Christian Princes may also doe, to meet at all times, with such daunger as may alight upon Christendome by the Ottoman Forces.

In this last Part then, I will shew first, That it be supposed, Mahomet the Emperor of the Turkes, hath a desire to grow to a Peace with the Christian Emperor, and with the Transylvanian,
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nian, whether it be good that those Princes should make peace with him: and secondly I will discourse upon such matters as the great Turke feareth, if the warre bee continued, may bee wrought against him, as well by the said Princes, as by the other Princes of Christendome. Wherewith I will also endeavour my selfe to give you such notice and knowledge of peoples and places, as peraduenture this my trauale shall be deemed altogether unprofitable.

§ I.

Even from the yeare beginning of this warre, A-Numurath refused to trate of peace, wherunto he was greatly solicited by the Embassadours of France, and England: to the ende they might have procured him to make warre by Sea, (as before I noted) against the king of Spaine, of purpose to divert him from the warre, which the said king continued against their Princes. Their instant motions they reinforced againe after the two outthrowes given to the two Hassam, the one in Croatia, and the other in Hungarie: and a while after that, the firres and tumults of almost an open rebellion that were perceived in Constantinople, which after the death of Numurath, were much more repu'd in Mahomet's time. They did also most manifestly set before his eyes the difficulties of this present warre, & brought him to a consideration how much more easily the other might be effected. Moreover, they considered also the open declaration, that the prince of Translyvuanian
The third part

Owbeit, the truer opinion was, that this Mahomet was encouraged to warre, yea neuer a whit lessse then his father Amurath was, especially after the ouerthrow which he received in Croatia, to recover the reputation that hee had lost: for so was it the opinion of the olde Archduke Ferdinand, that it would come to passe. But in deede it was thought, that he rather negotiated the peace (besides those reasons that are above specified) as well to follow the vfe of all warres, and specially of the Ottomans, as also by that means to make vs Christians, the more negligent and careless in our resolutions and preparations: hoping above all other things, that while peace was intreating, would walke more fearefully and warily in annoying him, leaft we should thereby provoke him further: Even as it fell out (as it to the Emperor Maximilian the second, who for no other reasone but to surpise and reduce to his subjection Alba Regale, but onely because he would not anger Solyman, with whom he was then in tractie of peace: which although it was indeed concluded, yet was it afterwards broken with the great losse of the said Emperor.

But let vs suppose, that Mahomet either defir'd at that time to make peace in good earnest, or at least desir'd it now at this time, it is fit and convenient to consider very well, whether in regard of the present state of our affaires, we on our behalves ought to make peace with him, I will report the principall points.
The third part

points, whereupon in mine opinion this whole busi
ness, and the resolution of so important a matter
dependeth. Of which points some do belong to
the Emperor, and to the Transylvanian, and some
to the honour and interest of all Christen
dom: leaving the same notwithstanding to the
judgement of other men.

§ III.

The first thing to be considered is, that we may
probably beleue the Turke will never make
peace, unless on the one side the Emperor, and the
Transylvanian do make restitution unto him of all
his places which they have surpris'd: and on the
other side, he must remain free and vnbound: from
making any restitution, especially of any thing that
is of moment. For the Turkes holde it for an invi
lable law, that the ground which is once troden
with the feet of their horses, &c. take into posses
sion, ought never to be restored: & especially if they
have built any Moschites, or Temples therein, or else
when the places which they have gotten, be con
venient for them, and for their advantage. And al
though we do read that Amurath the second after
had imposed and deprived the Despot, George Woca
nich of Sonia, yet hee restored him to his estate
which he had lost: yet ye must understond that A
murath did so, because hee was dispos'd to make
peace with the Hungarians, whose valour hee greatly
feared. Besides that he was also his father in law,
because he had a daughter of his to his wife, although
the

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for which it hath pleased God to spoile and
deprive many Rulers of those Countries, even of
their States and Liberties, as it hapned to the said
George himelie, after the last overthrow of Loois
Luuu: whereupon in their Schauoyne songes, hee is
to this day called Hewiernih, that is to say Infield.
True it is also, that Cephalonia the Islant, belonging
sometimes to the Turke, is now in the possession
of the State of Venice, after it was conquered by the
helpe of Conalvo di Cordua, called the Grand Cap
taine, cuyther because the Turk Thinks it a mat
ter of no moment, or els that it is not very easie to be
recovered. So Selim in the last peace that he made
with Venice, was contented that there should be re
stored to Giacomo Soranno Commissiioner for that
State, by Ferai Bey, (he that of late yeares dyed Bal
fa of Buda,) thirteeen villages that were by the border
ing Turkes, surpris'd in that warre, in the territo
rie of Zara: fourteene more in the territory of Sebeneus,
and somwhat also in the territory of Spal
ato: For by that meantee hee thought hee should bee
the better asured of the breach and dislouing
of that League, whereof at the last hee was greatlie afrayed.

The Restitution, which wee may feare, that
Mahamet looketh to haue from the Emperor will
be in Croatica, of the contentious Fort of Petrina, and
of all that which hee hath surpris'd upon the way of
Camis, between the river Driua, even as farre as Ba
bou, which is neere unto Zighet his Frontier. In
the lower Hungarie hee looketh for the restitution

George Woca
nich, learned
an Infield
cause he ma
eed his daua
nto the
Turke.

Cephalonia
recovered by
the Venetians.

Selim restored
divertic places
to Giacomo
Soranno, for
the behoof of
Venice.
The third part
of Strigonia, and Przegrad, and in ye upper Hungary of Vacea, Filee and Novograd. And it may be moreover, that hee will challenge the repaying of the burnt waules of Attuan, or some encreafe of Tribure, as hee calleth it, for his expenses in the warre.

Of the Prince of Transilvania, hee will challenge the restitution of Walachia, and require that hee deuest and deprive himselfe of all pretences and tythes, which hee fayeth hee hath therunto. Moreover hee restore unto him Lippa, which is of great importance to Transilvania, because it is in his confines, and within the Baslianate of Temesvass, upon the river Marillo. And finally, that the Sangiack-shipps of Iasnow and Belcherek with divers other places of the same name, which hee had burned may be repayed, or els that hee may be well payed for the besides some other gifts and yearely augmentations, which hee looketh for.

On the other side, yee may almost be assured that there will never bee gotten of Mahomet the Cowntrey of Turucopolie, which is betwixt Sana and Cupa, now under the jurisdiction of the Banes: Banes are certaine Governors of Prouinces, but are of iust authoritie then the Begleys, though some have written otherwise. Neither shall ye ever get of him Biz, or Bicas, a place of some importance, because it is more towards the Sea coast, neare to the territorie of the Venetians to come to Rougrad, nor in Hungary on this side of the Danow, Jepsino, and Giaurino, with the Castles neare adjoining, and beyond the Danow Agria, the last place that hee hath taken. I have

the Ottoman.

I have thought good to set downe the said places by their particular names, to the ende that by knowing what matters of greatest moment and importance are in the possession of either side, my narration and discourse may prove the plainest.

§ 111.

The second thing to be considered is this: if the Turk refuse to make peace ioyntly with the Empeour and the Transilvanian together, whether these Princes ought to agree to a peace the one with the other. Certain it is, that to doe it feuerally, and diisent, would bee to the great danger of him that is the weaker, or of him that is excluded out of the peace, and also it would bee against the confederacie, against the covenants and conditions whereunto they have sworn, and against the promises, which they have both made to the Pope. Moreover, who can doubt but that it would also bee against all law and duty of gratefulli on the Emperours behalfe, in regarde of the singular benefite, which hee hath receyued by this open declaration that the Transilvian hath made against the Turk, and on the Transilvian part, would it not be against the observation and keeping of his wordes, which hee professeth to be inviolable, and quite contrary to that which hee hath hitherto refused to doe, although hee hath beene hitherunto required, both by the laft, and also by this now present Empeour of the Turkes, with most ample and large conditions of benefite, of honorerable tythes, and of perpetuall protec-
The third part

protection? Which if the Emperor Ferdinand had regarded, most certaine it is, that little lef then all Hungarie had beene at this day in the possession of our enemies.

Moreover, who can euer promise to himselfe any faith in an Infidel without feare, that he will not breake the bonds of all lawfull peace at his pleasure, considering that princes, especially the barbarous Princes neuer wanted plausible and likely pretences so to do, as the Venetians do know very well by the faith and promise, that Selim did breake with them, in the yeare 1570 besides almost an infinite number of examples, that might be allledged thereof. Which point of breach of faith, although in truth no prince can in reason feare, yet certaine it is, that the Transylvanian Prince hath an exceeding great caufe to fear it, because the Ottoman house thinketh, that from him only it hath received all the injuries and all the losses of this present warre, and that by his onely Rebellion (for so doe the Turkes call this his iuft and lawfull desire, which he hath to withdraw himselfe from the Turkish fourraignet) all their designaments and compotts have beene interrupted and frustrated, and the course of their hoped victories utterly stopped; and so much the rather ought he to feare it, for that if the whole tide and force of the warre should come vp on him alone, hardly could he defend himselfe from so mightie an enemie, if he should not be ayded and succoured, neither by the Polackes, nor by the Emperor: for of himselfe alone he is but a poore and a weake Prince. And although it may seeme, that he hath a flate justified by nature,
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§ V.

The third and last consideration, which appertained not so much to the aforesaid Princes, but to all Christendome together, is, that suppose the Turk do make peace, and keepe it for a while, where may we thinke in rea son, that hee will hereafter direct his arrowes? For we have established this for a most certaine ground and foundation, that the Ottoman Empire doth keepe her Subjects always occupied and employed in new wars, against some state or other, as having had her original and maintenance by force and arms.

Of truth it is not to be thought, that he will renue the warre against the King of Persia, at the least as yet, and not being proouked thereunto: because the Souldiers of Europe, who are the finewes and strength of his Armies, doe abhorre to go thither, by reason of the length of the journey, the want of victualles, the rouginesse of the wayes, and the brayne value of the Persians. And so much the lesse is it likely that he will renue the warre there, because it is but a while agoe since hee made peace with that king, and for that he hath not as yet sufficently established the foundations of his new Fortresses. And to bee briefe, the Persian indeed wanteth no Souldiers for there are three forces of Souldiers that goe to warre under him: The Turchomans, who are unto him as Feudatories be with vs, and hold their landes of him. The Corizzi, or Gorizchi, who are stipendaries and waged by him; and Auxiliaries, who are such as come to ayd and succour him, and namely, the Armenians, the Georgians, and others all verie valiant and hardie, especially those that goe to warre on horsebacke, as all of them for the most part doe, which is the greatesst imperfection in the Persian Armies.

§ VI.

Neither is it to bee thought, that hee will move warre in Africa, against Mulei Ameth the King of Fez, and Morocco, whom the Moores call the Prince of Siriffe, which signifieth as much with the Turkes, as the title of Sultan, viz. King and Lorde. For in so doing, hee shall get but little, and much hee may lose, besides that, hee shall be somewhat too farre from home. Moreover Mulei Ameth, who was the Brother of Abdala and of Mahomet, is a man very hardy and warlike: in so much as although to divert the falshion, which his Brother Abdala had conceived against him, whiles he raigned, and was King, he shewed himselfe even for all the world as the Ottoman Mahomet did, to avoide the wrath and displeasure of his Father, altogether gueuen to pleasures and sensualitie, yet did hee afterwards conquer the Kingdome of Gage, towards Guinea: The kingdome of Gage, from whence there is brought the most fine and pure gold xxiiii. Caractes: and holde themselves in possession of that part of the Country, which is more then a hundred dayes journey from the Ocean sea, even about Tripoli.

Nor
The third part
§ VII.

Nor against the Isle of Malta, because (as Amurath was aduised by Sinan Cicala, whilst he was Generall of the Sea) it would turne to the final credite and reputation of the Ottoman Empire, to employ so huge Forces against so small an Island, & so much the rather, because it might peraduenture fall out, that hee should never obtaine the possesstion thereof, or at least it would bee verie hard to get it, as well in regard that it is now much better fortified and strengthened then it was in the days of Solomon: as also because it would bee very courageously defended by the auncient brauci of those moit vaillant knightes, and looser reliueed and succoured by the Christiante Princes, who are now well taught and instructed thereto by their former experience.

§ VIII.

Nor yet against Spaine, upon a vaine hope, that the Moors which are there, would make an insurrection and rebell against the King: For it is not true (as some thinke) that they are so ready to put in execution, as indeed they are all confederated to desire innovation, yea for much the leaft may the Turk hope for any such insurrection, for that the said Morefoes are diuided: in many sencerall places, which places are allo verie open and without strengthe: they are also unarmed, and a people

of the Ottoman.

of no certyne faith: and therefore in such a case they will not be ouer-haftie, and specially for feare of losinge their wealth and riches.

As concerning the Portugils and the Aragonians, of whom also according to the opinion of the Baffaces, it seemed that the King Catholike might stand in some feare: the truth is, that they are not onely humbled by a tollerable kinde of enforcement, but euyn of their owne selues they have applied and setled their minde to an honest necessitie. Moreover, those that haue good intelligence in matters of flate, doe knowe full well, that to lend the care to the aduises and encouragement of our lawes and discontented persons, is a verie vaine thing, and oftentimes prooueth verie daungerous.

BESIDES it is verie likely and credible, that the Turk will verie well bethinke him selfe, before hee will rashly run to prouoke and fire vp the greatest king in the world against him, notwithstanding that hee bee greatly bulled and occupied in other warses, well for that if hee should be molest by the Ottoman forces, he may very easely conclude a peace, or at least suspesion from warres with his enimies, as also because he is so mighty a Prince, that he may wel quite himselfe against the Turks, especially with his Armada, and Fleece of shipes, which without encrease of any expenses unto him, he may cause euerie yeare in good time to secure the Ottoman Seas. For out of all doubt, he is not inferior to the Turk, neither in forces, nor in greatness of Empire. Considering that the Turkish Empire (if notwithstanding it be lawful to call that state an Empire, which

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is vnduly usurped and kept from the lawfull Emperours is in deced verie huge and great, for that in Asia it possesseth all that is between the greater Sea, and the Ocean of Arabia and Persia: and from the Caspian Sea, and the river Araxes, and the other more Easterly confines of the Kingdome of Persia, even vntill the Mediteraneall Coasts of the Hellepont as farre as Nilus. And in Africa, all the coast of Nilus, till ye come beyound Algier, and also a great part within the land of this province, where it bordereth vpon Egypt, and the red Sea. And in Europe, all that Countrey which is from Buda euen to Constantinople, and betweene the river Nisfra, and the Danow, and the Aegian Sea, and the Adriatike, with all the coast of the greater Sea, as farre as Tana. Besides all the Islands of Asia, and the greatest part of the Islands of Greece, and yet notwithstanding, the Empire of the most potent king of Spain is nothing Inferiour vnto it, for it strecheth her power and Jurisdiction in the West, it inlargeth the confines of her mout hightie estate in the East, and passing ouer the new world, and arriuing euuen to the Islands of the Molucces, the vttremost part of the Orientall Islands it reacheth (like a true Monarchie indeed) ouer all those maritimall or Sea-parts as farre as the strait of Gibraltar.

Neither truly is it likely (as some thynke) that he will move warre against the Polackers, or against the Tartarians, or against the Moscovites.

§ IX.

Nor against Poland.

Not against the Polackers, because they are (as a man may say) in the verie bowels of the Turkish estate.

the Ottoman.

They are verie well armed both with men and horse: and if they doe possesse Moldavia, and Walachia (as easely they may doe) and then passe ouer the Danow into Bulgaria, they may fortifie the banks of Danow as the Romans did, and hardly pierce with their Armes, euen into Constantinople, which is the verie heart of his Empire, and utterly minace and destroy all his Country, with the same braverie and valor which the Polackers haue sundry times shewed when they warred with the Turkes.

§ X.

Not against the Tartarians, because they are of the selle same Religion with him, and also his confederates, with whom if he should warre, hee should gaine either little or nothing of them, because they are but poore, and for the most part abroad in the fields, so that whensoever they shall perceiue the approach of their enemies, they may easely retire themselves, and when the enemy is departed, recouer that which was lost. And finallie, if the Turke shalke kepe and maintaine them as his friends, he may reappe many and great feruices at their hands, whereas on the contrary, if hee hold them his enemies, they may worke him much harme.

§ XI.

And lastly, not against the Moscouites, because they dwell among frozen Ices, and fennic.

Marranes, in a barren Countrey, farre distant and divided.
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divided from all his estates; whose Prince is continually environed and garded with a great number of Horsemen and Footemen, who are also very well trained and exercised in managing and handling the Arcubuse.

But either against Venice or against all Italy,

If then it be a matter in reason not to be feared, that though he should conclude a peace, he would move warre against any of these above mentioned, yet of a certaintie we may greatly feare, that he will resolve to bend his forces, whether against the state of Venice or against all Italy.

§ XII.

If against the state of Venice: in verie truth, the troubles of Christendome, would then be greater then now they are, because the nearer the danger would thereby be unto Italy, and unto the verie state of Religion, so much the more considerable and troublesome would it be. The Prince of Greece because they did not succour the princes that were their next neighbours, who were exposed and open to the Ottoman forces, all of them wholly lost their estates: God himselfe in the meantime permitting the same to be effected, not onely for their riot and voluptuousnesse, and for the ciuill discords that were among them, but also yea and much more for the Schisme, which the Greekes had made in the holy Church, so that first by the Gotthes, then by the Bulgarians, afterwards by the Sarracens, and last of all by the Turkes, they were brought to that lamentable misery wherein now they are: even as Pope Nicholas the first foretold, when he wrote to the Emperor of the Ottoman.

Emperour Constanine, surnamed the Dragon, as Genadius the Patriarche of Constantinople hath observed, and in another place hath touched more at large. Cardinall Bessarion writing to the Princes of Italie, sayeth, that because they would not in time relieve Constantinople, onely with 50,000 crownes, they were the cause and chief occasion, why the Turkes afterwards, having gotten possession thereof, with a continual course of perpetual victories, subdued Trabonada, Sinope, the Ilande of Metelino, (i.e., Mytilene,) La Morca, Caramania, and the Countries adjoyning, Bossina, Bulgaria, the Lower Hungary, Epirus, and a great part of Dalmatia, of Albania, and of Sculonia, and lastly of the Island of Negrone.

But for the most part the world ringeth to this day with the words, which the Great Pope Urban vtttered, when in Cleremount of Alvernia, he mooved and encouraged the Christian Princes to the glorious conquest of Jerusalem, which is called even by the Turkes Cuzzimunu Barce, that is to say, The famous and holy place, for the reuerence which they beare to the Sepulche of our Lord, & in that respect is visited (as Bethlehem likewise is), by their Chzazzarri, that is to say, their Pilgrimes, in their returne from Mecha: And forasmuch also, as every man dooth well know the godly and wonderful featte and perfection made to the said Christian Princes, by Petrus Heremittus, and the Sermons of the blessed Frerer John Capistrano, who had already gathered together 40,000, And of Con-

clamit OPER.

And of Con-

clamit OPER.
The third part

genorous & noble champions of Christ, resolute courageously with your swords (to the end that our age be not thought to be less glorious than former times) in some sort to imitate & follow Godfrey, Baldwyn, Boemound, and those other famous Argonautes, who in recouer out of the prophane bandes of the enemies of holy religion, the sacred Sepulchre of our Redeemer sold their owne proper goods, abandoned their landes and houses, passed over the seas and for a long time endured exceeding great travailes and troubles, because they thought that they could not better employ their treasures, their weapons, and their valour, than in so holy and laudable an enterprise, which then will bee the first man that will take the Cross, and give example to others? Who will be he, that will be Captain and guide herein? Where be the Souldiers of Christ, that will follow this glorious standard and Ensigne? And finally who will shew himselfe so impious, that he will not lay aside all private injuries and hatreds, for the common safety?

But hereof let it be enough for me to have spoken, being carriedtherunto out of my determinate discourse and narration, by a shorte scale that I haste towards the honour of God, and the salvation of so many souls, which are redeemed by the blood of Christ, and live at this day in the most miserable straume and slaverie of the Ottoman Empire.

And therefore if the great Turk shoulde moue warre against the Commonwealth of Venice: (which God forbid,) because the faide estate of the Venetians doth deferre to bee kept and preferred a perpetuall Virgin through all ages, as well for the comfort of her subjects, for the ornament of the world, and for the defence of Christen-

of the Ottoman.

Christendome, as also for the piety thereof, and for the excellent manner of government therein vised: the danger would be of great importance, and it would then bee very necessary (if the loue of my Countrey doe not deceive mee:) that all the princes of Christendome should earnestly and throughly advise themselves, how to maintaine it in herformer estate, so that no notable damage may light upon it: and to much the rather, for that enjoying her lawfull and auncient libertie and neutralitie, with her publicke consultatiion it doth never offend any Prince in the world. And above all the rest, it behoveth the king Catholike so to doe, either by combining himself with the Venetians, or by succouring them otherwise: as well because it is very likely, that the Turk will not imploy his forces, only for the subduing of the Venetian estate: but thereby to have a more easie way to attempt Italy, whereof the crowne of Spaine dooth possesse the fairest and goodliest partes: as also because the other Princes are not peraduenture altogether sufficient by Sea to vanquish the enemie with any securitie, yea and they shall help one another with monies, with vittales, with Souldiers, and specially with Gally-flaues, and Mattiner, which certainly is a matter very considerable: For without doubt the true way & means vitally to defeate and destroy the enemie, will bee to vanquish him by Sea, especially in these times, wherein he hath not an Armada of any account, and also greatly defitute of Mattiners, and men of command, that are skilful and courageous in that profession. Moreover, the Turkes do abhorre these battailes
The third part

battailes by Sea, both because they are most cruell and daungerous, and also for that in such fights they are always discomfited and overthrown, and doe know full well, that afterwurdes they shall bee the more easily vanquished and overcome by land. So Enagoras of Cyprus, and Conon of Athens counsell'd the kings of Persia to doe against the Lacedemonians. So Agrippa having defeated Marcus Antonius by Sea, subdued also his olde and victorious armie consisting of eightie thousand footemen, and two & twentie thousand horsemen, without any fight. The like was done by Roger the Calabrian, Admiral to the king of Aragon, who notwithstanding that his king was appar the land overthrown by the king of France, yet assaulting the French Armada by Sea, discomfited the same, recovered that which was lost, and carried away the frutes of both the victories. And who knoweth not, what might have beene done, after the Turkish fleete was dispers'd and overthrown in the yeare, 1571. And when it runne away of it selfe in 1572. If at the first occasion and opportunitie that was then so happily offer'd, there had beene made a choise of the best Gallies, to have gone presently and met with the enimie in the Arcipelago, and in Morea, and eu'n as farre as Cyprus: and if in the second good opportunitie we had followed the happier and judicious courage of Sarazan, the generall Prouidtorie of Venice?

Verie true it is, that the state of Venice is at this day become so potent and mightie, not onely in respect of the great store of golde which it hath gathered in this long peace, and of the debts payed, where.
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hauens or Harhouroughes, is defended by nature it self & the other part may be well kept both by the valour of forraigne soldiers, and also by the braue manhood of the Country-inhabitantes, who are no leste tender and careful of their owne wel-fare, then faithfull to their prince (provided alwayes that they bee by iust proportion and good aduise distributed and devided, some for the defence of the Hauens, and some for the defence of the shore,) that bee shall never bee able to disbarke there, or if bee doe, it will bee to his great losse. In which accidet it will bee an easie matter to disperse the Reliques of the enemies armie, partly because they can very hardly bee succoured by the Turk, in regarde of the farre distance of his Country and States : and partly because his Fleece of Shippes cannot well brooke those Seas, either without danger of breaking and rending in pieces, or fighting with the Venetian Armada. Lastly, the Forte of Palma, which is also built by the Venetian Commonwealth, with as religious as judicious an aduancement, will not onely serve (if it please God) at all times for a secure and safe defence against the enemy, if bee should bee to bolde as to trouble Istria, and to paffeto Friulis, but it will also bee a continual and most necessary a Bulwarke, against all the Barbarians, which may attempte to come and annoy Italie. And thus much let bee faide touching the State of Venice.

Now touching Italie, forasmuch as I have already heretofore touched the reasons, which might one day more

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move the Ottoman to thinke of such a course, I will in this place set downe the most principall wayes, whereby he may come thither, and that to answer to such persons as doe thinke the same not onely to be a verie difficult matter, but almost altogether impossible.

§ XIII.

The Turke hath two wayes, whereby he may passe from his owne Countreys and States into Italy by land : one is (and that is the better way for the eale of his horsemen) by departing from Belgrado through the higher way, which is betweene the rivers of Draua and Sana: the other on this side of the Sana. Both of these wayes doe meete at Lubiana, called by the Dutche Luback, and in olde time Namperto, a Country of great abundance in all things, and most fitte to bee (as it were) the feast of the warre. The Citie it selfe is verie faire to bee surprised. From hence they may goe to Gorizia, or rather by Piua to passe by the Carf aboute Montfalcon: both these wayes likewise doe meete at Li-sonzao, which the Turkes call Ague-bianche, or White waters, a riuere that is verie memorable for the bat-tale of Theodoricke king of the Gothes, and of Osuancre king of the Hermili, and also for the last approach of the Turkes, when they arrived even as farre as San-Caffano in Messo vpon the Campardo, burning and spoiling all the Countrey with most barbarous cruellie. That waye which leadeth to Gorizia, is for vittale and for horfe, more commodious then this of Carf: which for all that, though it be verie flo-
The third part

and for conveying of stuffe and artillerie. Whereupon Ammianus Marcellinus reporteth, that by the same way Gallus the brother of Julian was carried in a Chariot from Betonia to Pula.

§ XIII,

Moorover, the Turke, to the end hee might the more grievously vexe and trouble Ittike, may at one and the selfe same time, send an Armie by land into one part of it, and an Armada by Sea into another. So thought the other Mahomet to have done, & this Turke also that now is, was there unto pervasd the laft yeare by Sinan, of purpose by that means the rather to disver the king of Spaine, and the State of Venice, that is to say, by his fleeke troubling and molefting the Adriaticke Sea, even iuft in the fame fort as is afore declared, and his armie affailing the coasts of Sicilie and Naples, or of a Calabria and Paglia, replenifhing all those quarters with fear and dommage. There is yet freth in memorie the surprifing of Otranto by the Turkes, in the days of the other Mahomet, and the fearfull fright which the Court of Rome did sometymes take at the arrivall of the Ottoman nauie, in the Tyrrenne fea. For cofting all along Ittike with the land winde, the Easterne winde, the South-Eaft wind, and the South winde, and comming out of Barbarie with a North-eaft winde, and a Weftern winde, hee may moft eafily outrunn all, even as Anguila, farre as Cinia Vecchia. Besides that it is well knowne what the Turks have done diuers times at Anguila, at Cotrone, Reipa, & brought Saint-Angelo.
The third part

Cotrone, at Reggio, and in more ancient times what the Saracens did at Mount Gargano, now called Sant'Angelo.

I know very well how hard a matter it will be for the Turks to put in execution those Designations, which I have touched before to that purpose in the second Part of this Discourse: for that to be brief, this most noble Province of Italy, being the Garden and pleasure of the world, is without all doubt so well fortified both by Nature and Art: so full of Gold, and People, and Vitasales also: (especially if by Gods punishment, or by some other accident the handfuls do not prove so barren as they have been these last years:) and lastly so carefully kept and governed by her Catholic and most glorious Princes as a man may resolutely conduce, that if the Turk do come this time, either be themselves and return, as heretofore divers of his elders and predecessors have done, or else Italy shall become his Graue and Sepulchre, even as it hath always been to all Barbarians. But for as much as it is the office of true Politike prudence to feare an enemy, not thereby to become a Daffard, or a Coward (as Thucydides sayd) but with all diligence and circumpection to procure and provide such remedies, as may vanquish and overthrow him: I will briefly set downe, how we may divers ways meet with those and such other dangers, that may hang over Italy by reason of the Ottoman Armies, and also what remedies may be most profitable and effectuall in this present warre, and therefore are greatly feared by the Turks themselves.

§ XV.

Among other remedies, that were proposed, when Mahomet the second surprize Ottranto,

as (as I told you) to diuerte him from Italy, one Martin de Segoni Bishoppe of Daleigne, as weereade in a Treatise that hee wrote thereof to Pope Sixtus the Fourth, propounded this present remedy, which it delighteth mee to report in his owne verie words, Pannonum Rex (fayeth hee) cum suo Exercitu, confederatique populis, presentes se ad Danubium. Sama procedente quod in Racia (it is sayed) futurum inde omnium Turcorum multitudine sibi obvita ad Istrii traiectum progressentur. Gentes super Valonam & ad alia Epiri maritima loca posita, ad Italian transfretanda, statim ob metum Pannonum ad castra Turcorum reoccurrentur. That is to say, Let the King of Hungarie with his Arme and Confederates present himselfe at the Danowe, with a fame and rumour first goen out, that hee is minded to passe over into Racia: and thereupon will it come to passe, that at the Turks multitude proceeding to meet with him at the passage of the (Danowe where it is called) Issis, the foulliers which were lately sent to Valone, and to other navigable places of Epirus, of purpose to bee transported into Italie, presently for feare of the Hungarians, shall be called backe to the Turkes Campe.

Now we seeing in stead of the king of Hungarie, the Emperor, and the Prince of Tranylvania, I will discourse to the same purpose, as well of the one as of the other, so far forth as shall bee sufficient most clearly to make knowne what hinderance and detriment it would bee to Christendome, if these two Princes, should make peace with the Turk, at the least lo speedily as it is doubted.
The third part

...because among all the good means that may be used to secure a state from their most mighty enemies, there is none so safe and approved by great captains as this course of diverting the warre. As among others Hannibal told Antiochus when he advised him to set upon Macedonia, to the end King Philip might not lend ayde to the Romans: and Hieron King of Syracusa, when he advised the Romans to set upon Africa, to the end the Carthaginians might not lend succours to Hannibal in Italy.

§ XVI.

WHY the Emperour hath already his weapons in hand: and although indeed he hath lost some places, yet he hath also gotten some others. The warre is not altogether inconvenient or inconvenient, by reason of the nearness thereof. The soldiers have now begunne to endure themselves to the warres, and to take courage against the horrid shoutings and outcries of the enemies, and are already accustomed to endure cold and frost. The captains have learned the Militarie Discipline, and the manner of fighting with the Turkes: if our soldiers issue thither into the field before our enemies, wee may attempt to recover either by sledge, or surprizing some of those places that have beene lost; yea and so much the rather, for that it will bee a hard matter for the Turkes to succour it, because those that are gone home to their houses, cannot in time returne in so great a multitude for want of grasse and viwtailes: and those that remaine in the frontiers are not able and sufficient both to offend and defend. Moreover, there is not a small number of these, that have refused to stay in Hungary, because they had no where with to lie, and because they would auoyde the dietemperature of that cold ayre, which will vie all their arte and cunning to stay at home.

Let vs add hereunto, that now is the onely time, wherein it is to bee hoped, that all the Princes of Germany, both great and small, wil waken and rouze themselves in earnest, because it is not now so much in question to defende the Hungarians, who are naturally hated by the Dutch (as many other Nations doe also hate one another) as it is to defend themselves, their wives, their children, and their owne riches. In which point, if they concerne peradventure, that they might keepe and enjoy al these things aforesaid, more safely and securely under the government of the Turke, they may bee vereely certified of the truth of this their conceit, when they shall behold the Tragical spectacles of Greece, which since it hath bee vanquished by the Turkes, hath remained like the Jews, without King, without Scepter, without liberte, without titles, without riches, ye. and (a most horrible matter to report) even without the comfort of the tender embracements of their owne natural children.

Whereas, if the warre continue, who can with any reason doubt, but that the Princes of the Empire shall of necessity be enforced earnestly to assist and ayde both the Emperour and themselves? because...
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catche it is in all likelihoode to be feared, that Mahomet will set forward his Armie, either towards Toce- cut, of purpose to hinder the union of the Emperor and the Transylvanian, or to Vienna, as he was per- suaded to haue done, not long ago by Sinaf, who shewed vnto him the easiness of winning it, the glorie that would redound vnto him thereby, and the great importance of the enterprize: And alfo for that from the languishing of the head proceedeth the weakness of the members. And it may be, that he com- manded his armie to retyre out of Croatia, not onely because he knew the jealousie which the Italian Princes doe carry of their owne affaires, and specially the Venetians, who in that respect have put themselues in defence with their new forretell of Palma: but alfo because he would unite all his forces together, & so become the stronger to performe the said enterprize. But howsoever it bee, certaine it is that he hath not withdrauen it for any gifts or rewardes which he hath receiued from the Venetians, as some haue falsely beleued. Againe, that wee may thinke the better of this daunger, it is a matter worthie of good consideration, that Mahomet was enclined to this enterprize from his childhood, in so much as even at that time hee made humble supplication to his father, that hee would referre that glorye for him which without all doubt, if (as God forbid) it should fo fall out and come to passe in deed, would not onely prove to bee a most notable losse to the Empire, but alfo in particular to all Italie. For so hauing gotten the possession of that key, which is of greatest importance to open him the way into the entrance of all those Countries, he shall alfo haue a more ready and easie passage into the fairest and goodliest part of the world, which is the verie vertmost scope and end of all the Ottoman des- ignements. For that, even as he hath a free way to come to Vienna, by passing between the Danow and the Draua, in lower Hungarie, and so without any impediment to Giauerino (a Fort, that by the aduice of Alfonso Duke of Ferrara was caueld to be made at the verie felle fame time that Soliman arriued there by the selfe same way, and where at this day also, being possest by the Turks in manner and fort (as Phi- lippo Pigafetta hath written) they may easilly passe to trouble and vexe both Aftria, and Seria,) So if hee should be possest of Vienna, hee may without any doubt the more easily assault Italie by two other ways, which I haue not as yet named. The one is by the way of Tiroil, descending by the Alpes of Trento into the Champaignes of Verona, where Alarico entred: or by those of Basiano, which is a way that hath beene often vied by the Dutch: the other is, that of Villaco, which commeth directly from Vien- nena, and meeeteth either at Friol, or at Venzone, or at Cividale. The Turks also in such a case may take another way, which was heretofore made by the Barbarians, that is to say, the way of Tolmeo in Car- nia, which may also meeet at Cadore: but that shall not be to any great purpose for them.

But for as much as among those things, which hinder the Empeour from such aydes and successe as he desireth, and as without all doubt would be most fit and convenient for this present busines, there are three especially that are worthy...
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The following is therefore the voice of the Pope, which, in the name of the College of Cardinals, was delivered to the Emperor:

"S. XVII."

The Emperor should be the head of the Church; and if he refuses, it is his duty to compel him to do so. For the Pope is the head of the Church, and the Emperor is the head of the State. Therefore, if the Emperor refuses to recognize the Pope as the head of the Church, it is his duty to compel him to do so. And if he refuses, it is his duty to depose him, and place another in his stead who will recognize the Pope as the head of the Church.

The Pope should be the head of the Church; and if he refuses, it is his duty to compel him to do so. For the Pope is the head of the Church, and the Emperor is the head of the State. Therefore, if the Pope refuses to recognize the Emperor as the head of the State, it is his duty to compel him to do so. And if he refuses, it is his duty to depose him, and place another in his stead who will recognize the Emperor as the head of the State.

The Emperor should be the head of the Church; and if he refuses, it is his duty to compel him to do so. For the Pope is the head of the Church, and the Emperor is the head of the State. Therefore, if the Emperor refuses to recognize the Pope as the head of the Church, it is his duty to compel him to do so. And if he refuses, it is his duty to depose him, and place another in his stead who will recognize the Pope as the head of the Church.

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The Emperor should be the head of the Church; and if he refuses, it is his duty to compel him to do so. For the Pope is the head of the Church, and the Emperor is the head of the State. Therefore, if the Emperor refuses to recognize the Pope as the head of the Church, it is his duty to compel him to do so. And if he refuses, it is his duty to depose him, and place another in his stead who will recognize the Pope as the head of the Church.

The Pope should be the head of the Church; and if he refuses, it is his duty to compel him to do so. For the Pope is the head of the Church, and the Emperor is the head of the State. Therefore, if the Pope refuses to recognize the Emperor as the head of the State, it is his duty to compel him to do so. And if he refuses, it is his duty to depose him, and place another in his stead who will recognize the Emperor as the head of the State.

The Emperor should be the head of the Church; and if he refuses, it is his duty to compel him to do so. For the Pope is the head of the Church, and the Emperor is the head of the State. Therefore, if the Emperor refuses to recognize the Pope as the head of the Church, it is his duty to compel him to do so. And if he refuses, it is his duty to depose him, and place another in his stead who will recognize the Pope as the head of the Church.

The Pope should be the head of the Church; and if he refuses, it is his duty to compel him to do so. For the Pope is the head of the Church, and the Emperor is the head of the State. Therefore, if the Pope refuses to recognize the Emperor as the head of the State, it is his duty to compel him to do so. And if he refuses, it is his duty to depose him, and place another in his stead who will recognize the Emperor as the head of the State.

The Emperor should be the head of the Church; and if he refuses, it is his duty to compel him to do so. For the Pope is the head of the Church, and the Emperor is the head of the State. Therefore, if the Emperor refuses to recognize the Pope as the head of the Church, it is his duty to compel him to do so. And if he refuses, it is his duty to depose him, and place another in his stead who will recognize the Pope as the head of the Church.

The Pope should be the head of the Church; and if he refuses, it is his duty to compel him to do so. For the Pope is the head of the Church, and the Emperor is the head of the State. Therefore, if the Pope refuses to recognize the Emperor as the head of the State, it is his duty to compel him to do so. And if he refuses, it is his duty to depose him, and place another in his stead who will recognize the Emperor as the head of the State.
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The aduice of Peter the Vali of Moldania, who if he had not dyed in the yere 1594, in the mountaine of Bolzano was vterly resolved (though he was a man of the Greeke stile and religion) to have come and killed the feet of our Pope, as I have declared in due order and place.

The thirde and last thing is, That if the Empire on the one side be not willing to contribute to so great expenses, unless the Conquestes that may bee made and achieved, become vnitied to the Empire it selve; and if the Emperor on the other side will not consent thereunto, by reason of the pretences and challenges, which he hath to Hungarie, being a plate of his own, it seemeth that both the one partie and the other, doe propound matters so difficult, that none of them are likely to bee effected. True it is, that we are obliged to thinke and believe that the Emperor knoweth well, if he should shew himselfe contented to doe that which the Imperial Princes doe request at his hands, he should thereby prejudice himselfe, & yet those Princes would afterwarsd forbear to doe that, which they offer in words. And thus much let be said touching the Emperor.

§ XVIII.

Now touching the Prince of Transylvania, who may now seate (as the Second Champion in stead of the former King of Hungarie), there is no doubt to be made, but that he is both in religi- on and in heart a most fierce and eage enemy against the Turkis. That which he hath done hitherto, (lay what they lift of him, such as either are not well informed or too affectionate and passionat in the cause) doth yeeld unto all the world a moe cleare and manifest testimonie, that he is no fesse brave in besftruing himselfe to fight, and resolute in his coustes, then fortunate in his actions, and euen such a one as the ancients required a Captaine to be. And this not by the fauour of fabulous fortune, but in truth by the grace of that Lord, who in his holie Scriptures is called the Lord of Hostes, by whom like a new David or Judas Machabaus, he is louingly defended and protected. He is also greatly feared of the Turkis by reason of certaine popular and common predictions of theirs, which although they be in deed but light and vaine, yet doe they make a great impresstion in the minde of barbarous and base people, and specially of the Mahometanas, who doe absolutely believe Fatum, or De- finie. Amongst thee their diuinations and Forcebo- dings, they hold this one to be of great account and reckoning, which faith, I hat from the cliffs of the Mountaines of Transylvania, there shal be one day cometh a Prince, who shall overcome and bring to nothing the Ottoman Empire. So saith Flavius Popiscus, in the life of the Emperour Florian, That in his days it was prophesied of an Hungarian prince which in time should reduce all the Barbarins under his command and government. And the like also is read in Suetonius Tranquillus of the Emperour Galba (For neuer yet did the Princes want their fatervers.)
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Moreover the Turkes doe also constantly beleue, that the Sect of Mahomet is not to last any longer then for a thousand yeares, which termme according to our computation cannot be farre of: and that the Mulsimani, (for so the Mahometanis doe call themselves, that is, (Truly religious people which believe a-right) are not to have aboue fourtieene or fiftene Emperours: and therefore they do greatly err, that reckon fourteen or fifteen of them at this day. This Mahomet, who now lieth may be reckoned the fourtieenth or fiftieth: for Mose or Musa (as they call him) Someone do reckon him among them, and some do not. Lastly it is also most true, that the Turkes doe greatly feare the Transylvanian, and in that respect doe disburse much money & discouerie, not onely most diuellishly to weaken that valorous courage, which he sheweth against them, but also to depreche him of his life: persuading themselues for certainie (besides all that which hath bene touched before) that he hath secrete intelligences, even with in the Citie of Constantinople, to overthrow that estate: & that if his glory & renown doe encrease, the matter will easily be brought to passe, for that he is so willingly followed and accompanied by the Transylvanian themselfes, who doe most readily obey him, and for that also he is greatly derided and wishe by the Walachians, the Ralians, the Bulgarians, the Sicilians, & all other warlike and hardie Nations to bee their Lord and Maister. And that this is true I will briefly declare, because I do thinke that for the better understanding of the fate of this present warre, it will bee very necessarie to know what these peoples are.

§ XIX.

The Transylvanian Nation.

Why the Romans paid tribute to the Dacians, and in the beginning of Traians Empire, & in consequence of their great power, the Romanes were forced to pay them tribute under the names of Domitian, Nerva, and in the beginning of Traians Empire, upon condition that they should not paeste over the Danube to annoy and despoile their Countries. This is manifestly made knowne to the Turkies themselves, by the discomfitures which many times have bene given by Corvinus, by the two Battaries, and lastly by this third man, who at this day in warre agaynst them.

Moreover, Michael the Vaioude of Walachia, although in times past he held that government of the Turk, yet now he is vnder the obedience of the Turk, and without doubt it standeth him greatly in hand to continue in that protection, because he may not now any longer trust the Turk, who have bene so oftentimes displeased and discontented with him, and especially for the slaughter which he made of those, that vnder his promise of peace were sent by Hassan Baisa into Walachia. Besides the Walachians, whose valor is very well knowne to the Turk, when they ferued vnder the conduct of

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of Dracula their most valiant Captaine, the said Vaiuode is attended for Souldiers with many Hungarians and Transylvania, some few Albanians, Grecians, Bulgarians, and Rascians. He hath not many Archibutlers, as also the Transylvania himself hath no great store of them. For all these Nations, and especially the Hungarians doe visibly fight at hand, and on horsebacke with Lanances, and with a wonderful courage shew their faces to their enemies.

The Rascians, who in the Counsell of Conscience be called Sirsi, are a people that haue their original offspring from the upper Misia, which now is called Serua and Rascia. They by reason of the Turkyth wars did heretofore retire themselves to the further side of the Danow, and not to this side, as some haue writte: & at this present they dwell nigh to Temeswar, Lippa, & those parts. They did in times past rebell against the Turke & now doe serve the Transylvania.

The Bulgarians, some do inhabit all that Country which was called the lower Misia, even to the Danow, our against Walachia, some inhabit Thracia, together with the Grecians, and others in Macedonia, which now also is inhabited with Grecians, with Seruians, and with Albanians. The Bulgarians are a brasse and valourous people. Some of them that have fled out of their owne Country, doe serve the Transylvania, and no doubt many others would runne also vnto him, if he had sufficent means to entertaine them. They are very apt to make a tumult and insurrection, as well in their owne Country, as also among their neighbours, if they were cherished and heartned thereunto, especially by the

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the Transylvania, whome they do admire not, nor like, then that Alexander the Great, who was half their Countryman, that is to say, Pella, a place of Macedonia: and vnlo whomee he hath with great judgement beene likened, by Girolamo Fracchet in those orations, which he hath written to this valourous Prince.

The Siculi or Sicilians, who inhabit the mountains towards Polonia and Moldavia, and that parte of the Countrey which is somewhat more hilly, are fierce and sturdy Clowenes, resembling the Tartarians, more then any other Christians of those quarters: and therefore they shoule bee called Sybilius: They are rather footmen then horsemens, and haue also some Archibuturers. They followed the Prince of Transylvania in the yeare 1595, when hee passed into Walachia against Sinan, at which time the said Sinan did most shamefully run away: But hauing receiued a promise of the Prince, that their Noblemen should bee exempted from some subjection, in regard of an offer, which they made to conquere as much Country more, as that was which they did enjoy: when they perceived that their intention & his promise was not kept and performed, they rebelled and made an insurrection, while the prince was at Prague: but afterwaides with the punishment of some of the Principalles, and two hundred others, they were well quieted and pacified.
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§ XX.

The Prince of Transylvania

How his want is to be supplied.

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The prince of Transylvania doth not entertaine and receive vnder his Ensignes, all those peoples that doe thus admire him, and so greatly desire him to be their Captaine and Lord; because he hath no good meanes for money to pay them: for without stipends or wages, it is not possible that soldiers can be satisfied and maintained: neither are their spatyes, prayers, and booties sufficient to feed them, and keepe them contented, nor their Hanefees and Collections, to supply the wantes of so great a number, especially in the times of warre, wherein all things grow from worse to worse. In such sorte as I doe conclude, that forasmuch as our Christian Princes haue no better meanes to maintain this warre against the Turke, and that in some remote place, and farre distant from their owne countries and States, nor a more easie and safe wyse to overcome him, then by obeying and following even the very felle fame counsell which Demeathenes gave to the Athenians, when the people of Olintus (a Citie of Thrace) creatted their aide and succours against Philip, the Father of Alexander, and King of Macedonie, at such time as hee went about to assaulte them: I will bee also so bold (though not in such eloquent terms as that most famous Orator did use) to tell thee, that the fittest and meetest counsell which can be giuen them for the common good, is with all speede to succour and relieue this courageous youth (as in part the Pope, & the most religious King of Spaine haue done) with some part of those treaures which they haue received from God, to be spent in the seruice of his diuine Majestie, and their owne salvation. For there is no one thing that doth more hinder the propagation of the Gospel of Iesus Christ, and the good successe of their actions against the common enemy, then to want money sufficient for his necessitie, or rather not to make some greater preparations and prouisions for so weightie an enterprize, and so much the more, for that he is compelled to spend a good portion of that little, which he hath in maineyning his forces that are divided, partly in Walachia to keepe them in awe for feare of their revolt to the Turkes, and partly in divers places of Transylvania towards Moldauia, for feare of the Moldauians, of the Tartarians, and of other his enemies, Belides that it may be with great reason suspected and feared, lest if this Prince shall want meanes and habilitie to maintaine himselfe with forces in the field against the enemies, rather then he will yeeld and submit himselfe againe to an Infidel Prince, he will resolve uppon some such couragious to as he thinketh more godly and pleasing to God, and more safe and secure for himselfe: which peradventure may redound to the great damage and hinderance of Christendome, for the loffe that it should receive in those partes so valiant a Prince, as (I feare mee) it hath some fauour and taste of it alreadie.

And now for as much as I have shewed, that it is not good for the Empereur and Transylvanian to make peace with the Turke, I will for the last poynte discover unto you...
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What things you, the things which the enemy doth greatest fear, and what may be performed on our behalf to annoy him most.

§ XXI.

The Princes of Italie.

The Duke of Florence.
The Pope.

If the Turk feareth least the Princes of Italie will resolve in earnest to succour the Emperor and the Transylvanian either with men, or with money. He seeth, that the great Duke of Tuscany hath sent his brother, and his Neveu to the one, and Capitaines and prentices to the other. That the Pope sent the last yeare his Neveu with a good armie into Hungarie, by means whereof the Garrison of Strigonia and Vicergra doth the sooner yeelded; and moreover that he furnisheth both the one and the other with money: yea, and likely it is, that as he is able, he will do so still, untill the warre be ended. He perceiued also, that the going of the Duke of Mantua into Hungarie made his Soultiers believe, that the other Italian Princes would likewise make some stirre. He doubtest, lest the Venetians will be at the least of necessity compelled to take vp armes against him, either for their own, or for their principles, or by the continuall and infant motions of the Pope, as they did in the times of Leo the ix. of Nicholas the 2. of Gelasius the 2. of Alexander the 2. of Galixius the 2. of Clement the 3. of Nicholas the 4. and of other Popes: so that not only for the singular benefits which they have done to Christendome, they have deferred and obtained very great preheminencies and priviledges, at the hands of the Emperor and the Popes, but also for their piety and obedience to the Sea Apostolike, but also by common consent to bee called the defenders and fortress of Christian Religion. And hereupon it commeth that the Turk dare not at this time minuter vnto them any occasion of the least discontentment in the world, but doth readily fatifie them in any matter, which they request of him.

§ XXII.

Moreover hee doubtest that Polonia also will arise vp against him: knowing for certainie, that the Pope offereth to furnish it with good store of money, whereof the meaner and poorer sort of the people in that kinglymome are verie greedy, and delirious. For they think, that they cannot in any better fort purchase decret from themselves from their Prince, for which they may afterwards in convenient time crave reward at his hands, then to ferue him in his warres. This suspiion and doubt of his, is the more increased in him, because hee knoweth that the king of Spaine did not answer the letters of the King of Polonia, but untill now at the last, when hee was somewhat discontented with the peace which Maximilian had concluded with that kingdome. And further, the Turk knoweth full well, that if Polonia, should once in earnest resolve vppon this point, he should of necessity be compelled to make a defensive war, rather then an offensive, to his exceeding great disaduantage, and that for 3. reasons.
1. The third part of the Ottoman.

1. The first reason is, because thereby he must needs loose Moldavia, for that the Polack hath appointed for Vainode of that province, one Hieremee, who is a man that sheweth himselfe not altogether alienated misseffectued towards our affaires of Christendom: and who also in respect that hee may in good time understand any threats that the Turke shall make, and minister good store of victuall to the campe is one, that will be worthie of no small regard and consideration in this present warre. And therefore I may not forbear in such an important poynt to tel you, that it shall always be good for our Lord and his Ministers to maintaine good intelligence with the said Hieremee, and that they be careful to looke what sort of persons they send to treate with him, and how they write vnto him: for these people, who be the verie Danie & Gete in Tereue, are by nature most suspicious. It will be good also to honour him greelyly and to seeme most willing to vistue such as he shall send either to Rome, or to treate with the Nuntiues Apostolike. For the Turke endeavouuring by diuerse and sundrie meanes to bind him to himselfe, or wholly to alienate him from vs, or else at the least to conten and deceive him; (all cunning fetches much vied by the Ottomans) it cannot bee but verie helpefull and beneficiall to vs, to maintaine him, as much as may be, in good love and amity with vs.

2. The second reason is, because thereby, he shall have the Cofacchi more openly to oppose themselves against him, as well for that they be subjects of the K. of Polonia (as the Cofacchi be of the Emperor) and

and receive their Generall from him, whom the Soulliers doe ordinarily obey: as also for that they may at their pleasure burne and deftroy Vofia, which is a Fortrefele of the Turke, situate in Vofia, at the mouth of the River Rorifhenes, called by the Polackes Occhiasonic, and by the Moldauians Davona: as in the yeare 1583, they burnt Bendoro, their Generall being then Ianto the Hungarian, who was appointed over them by K. Stephen of Polonia. Many other harms and annoyances they may also doo vnto him, as they did vnder Suita the Russian, and vnder Conte Ianus sonne of Basilius the Duke of Oftraia, and other their Captains, which they likewise receyued from the Polonians. These Cofacchi doo dwell in an Island of Borifhenes, almost foure dayes journyes aboue Vofia. The Island is called Chirchees, and the River Borifhenes is by them termed Nus, which is the Niepro. They are Arcubuziers, and excellent Archers, and both by nature and open profession verie great enemies to the Turkes. Many of them doo serue at this day the Tranfulianian, the forefaide Hieremee and Michael. Others doo attend and goe with the Chancellor of Polonia; and others are also dispered and scattered in Polonia. But all of them with great courage doe shewe their faces to the Tartarianes, and Turks.

3. The last reason is, because the Polacke onely, or at least more then any other Prince, is able to more easie to make the passage to Constanti[nou]ple, more easie for our people: for that is the place, whether we must needs goe at the last, if we meanto doe any good in deed. And so much the more, for that if the Polacke
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lace, do shew himselfe to bee an enemie to the Turke, then the Transylvaniaan shall not neede to feare the patisfage, which his Armie mult make in to Walachia. For the way of Moldauia without touching Walachia, would bee verie incommodious for it, as well because it runneth too neare vnto the sea, as also because if hee would passe into Bulgaria, hee must returne backwards to goe into the Countrey, that they may keepe and feede his horses, and to avoyde the vn lucky place of Varna.

And here by the way, I will not forbear to adverstise you of an error, which is of no small moment, as I have also endeavored my selfe to doe, in sundry sute places of this narration, of dares others which peradventure will not prove altogether unprofitable, to such as are delightted with the like studies. And the error is this, that P.Louis describing the said Provinces of Walachia and Moldauia, being deceived by the ambiguous and doubtfull words of Polackes, confoundeth the one of them with the other. And so are others also deceived who doe thinke that to bee Walachia, which the Hungarians call Trangalpina the lesser, whereas in comparison of Moldauia, it should be called Trangalpina the Greater. Those are likewise in an error, who do hold, that Walachia called by the Turkes Ilakia, deriving the name from the ancient Romane Flacci, is also termed by them Bogdania & Cara Bogdania, for by that name they terme Moldauia (and not Walachia) ther being it is very plentiful of that kind of graine, which wee call Saracino, and Formentone, that is to say, Wheat, whereof Formentone is made, or because one of those Princes of Moldauia, with whom the Turkes had some long warre, was called Bogdano, that is to say, Deodato. I. Gods gift, adding the name for his prenomen or forename Cara, which signifieth Blacke, And it is called also Moldauia of the Daui, who were the first inhabitors thereof, and rather for the softness and fatness of the moulde of that soyle, then for the blackeness of it, as he thought, that called it Mori-Dauia.

But returning back againe to Polonia, I will here set downe also the aunfivere, which the Chancellor of that kingdom made to Simon Baffa, at such time as he required and demanded the tribute, which he wrongfully pretended to bee due to his Lord and maister: to the end that thereby may be knowne the benefite and profite, that in all reason is to bee expected of this cooination, if the Polonian will yeeld vnto it. Simon caused a message to be delivered to the Chancellor, that without delay he should pay the said tribute: or else hee would force him to leave the Frontiers, and to retire to the Icke Sea. The Chancellor caused anfver to bee delivered backe vnto him, that hee would not stay for him in his owne Countrey of Polonia, but that he would enter into the Ottoman Territories, and proceed with all speed even to the banks of the Danow, & fortifying them on both sides, would make the place more easy to passe vp further into those Countreys of the Turke. This is Dacia Ripensis, which as you may read in Procopius, was fortified by the Romanes, Zmnas doth greatly blame Contantine the Empeour, because he forsooke and abandoned the Fortes of the Danow: the reliques whereof are yet to bee seene in Aa Ruse,
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Rosic, Vidim, Nicopolis, Silistra, and other places that are possessed by the Turkes.

§ XXIII.

Moreover, the Ottomans not only esteemeth the Pope to be the head and chief of all the princes Christian, so that by his authority he may easily move now some, and then some of them against him, but also accounteth him to be as a temporal prince, in regard of that which he possesseth in Italy: and thereupon he calleth him French-Beg, the Prince of Italy, or of the Italians, and Rum-Beg, the prince of Rome, whom the Persians call in their language Rum-Schach, Halife and Califa the Turkes call the Vicar of God, a title, which most impiously the ancient Agarines began to appropriate to themselves. So that the Turke dooth greatly feareth the Pope, and shall the Pope send some person of credit into Moscouia, to solicit the union of that prince with the Emperor, which would be a matter of great loss unto him: or at least that he should persuade him to let or hinder the coming forth of the Tartarians: as we have shewed before, how he may easily doe it.

He also feareth the armies and power of the Czar or Zar of Moscouia, for to the Moscouites doe call their prince: besides the reasons before alleged, as well for that he doth absolutely command and govern his subiects, and therefore it seemeth that among all the princes of the world, he is the only man that

of the Ottomans.

that may compare with him: as also for that he doth verily remember the discomfitures which the Moscouites have given to the Turkes (for the Turkish princes doe vfe in writing the actions of their ancestors) and in particular, when they went about at the last to draw the Tana into the Valentine, they were by the Moscouites (who had united themselves with the Tartarians of Preco, scattered and put to flight.

Hee feareth the Czar likewise, because hee The Turke doubteth least upon this occasion there followeth the treaty of the union of that prince, with the Church of Rome, as it hapned in the times of Adrian the 6th, with the of Leo the 10th, and of Clement the 7th: Popes of Rome, in manner and fort as it is written by Albertus Campeius, and as it is more at large recorded in the Moscouia of father Antonio Pessinino, a great minister of the feruice of God, sent of late for the same purpose by Gregorie the 13th to John Basilus, upon occasion of the warre, which the said John had with Stephen king of Polonia. Or rather he feareth the Moscouite, because hee suspections, that if he should become the head and chief of all the Grecians, it would do much the more encourage and hearten that Nation to make an insurrection and rebellion in the Ottomans state. These are matters that might peraduenture be brought to passe and fort to good issue, if among the Moscouites there were not few ignorance in matters appertainith to God, but that a man might freely concerne with them, and preach the worde of Christ: and in briefe, if these visions were not of purpose negociated and handled, rather then that the Authors, that these things may come to passe, & how.
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by such cunning and craftie deuices the more easilly to enforce Dominion and Schisime, then for any thing else: even as the Tureke under the amity and friendship, which hath beene fought and offered upon to him by many Princes, hath entred and pierced into the bowels of Europe. But of this point we do not nowe stande in feare: and therefore I will that we would hope in the Lord, and pray that he would take away from their eyes that vail of obstinacie, which hath hindered them from seeing the goodly light of the evangelical truth, and that he would remove in the great duke now liuing, or in his successeors those spirits, which were in that same Basilius, who by the means and meditiation of John king of Denmarke, requested of Pope Julius the second, that he might send his Ambassadors to the Councell, not for any ambition, or ostentation, or private interest, but onely to humble himselfe in truth, and sinceritie under the mightie hand of God, and to visite the Pope.

This fulsion is increased in the Tureke, by the late humiliation, which was made to the Church of Rome by the Maroniti, (who as Haythorne wrieth) doe inhabite about the Mount Libanus in Soria) procured and wrought by the Jesuites, and by Vecchetti, with the protection and patronage of pope Gregorio the 13. and of Ferdinando the great Duke of Tuscany. But much more is he dismayed at the obedience which those Bishops of Rusia haue of late yielded, who in the names of themselues, and of the Rusians which are subject to them, by the zeale of Sigismond king of Polonia, have humbled themselues themselves to Pope Clement the viii. whereof Cardinall Baronius hath more particularly written in his learned Annallae Ecclesiasticall. And this matter is so much the more considerable, for that especially by the meanes and helpe of the Ruffians, the conjunction and vnitie of the Moscouites, may exceeding easilly bee procured: and also for that with leffe expenses and danger, paflage may be made by Mosconia into Asia, for the fowing and planting of the Faith of Jesus Christ, then by all the other parts of the world besides.

Lastly, the Tureke feareth the Mosconie, because he fupposeth, that hee will dispose himselfe to moue warre against him, as often as hee seeth the Emperour and Empire to doe the like in earnest. And in this point confiseth the whole matter, as it was signified to the Emperours Maiestie by the Emassadors of Mosconia, that were last sent unto him from the Prince of Mosconia with verie rich presentes, at the instigation and exhortation of Alessandro Camuli the Popes Agent.

§ XXIII.

The Ottoman likewise feareth, that his Holines will send Agents, especially men of great authority and good judgement to the Tartarians, as well those that are free, as those that are subject to the Tartar of Crimo, to the end that by offering & givings Money to certainechiefe persons, which are of greatest reputation among them (as it is vidcd also among the Swizze) they should persuade, that
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they firre not out of their own Countrey: with an open publication of the Popes name, as at other times it hath beene done. For all the Tartarians are of an opinion, that the Pope hath exceeding store of treaure, and is a man of great power and authority, and therefore they will bee very readily resolved to pleasure him in any thing. And it is holden for certain among the Turkes, that the Emperor and the Transylvanian did so this last yeere, because the Tartarians came unto them in so small a number, and not in that multitude, as they had promised, and as some of vs (Christians) did vainely and fally believe. And so much the more is our vaine opinion confuted, because it is notoriously known, that Alip Chan, treating with Vilconte the Nuntio for some aide, that he might be preferred in his State against his Brother Hirach, was not able to procure many of his owne people to be sent forth out of his owne Countrey. I know it well that some have attributed the cause of this defect of the Tartarians to the discontentmantes, which they have conceived against Amurath, for the peace which hee made with the Persians: For (say they) they had thought to have gotten upon the Persians, before this peace had beene concluded, so safe a passage to goe to Mecca, as without passing thorough the Turkes Countrey, they might freeli have gone otherwise. But I know that these men are greatlie deceived. For they were not the Tartarians of Grima, that were so greatlie discontented with the Turke: but those that were under the obedience of Vishg Chan (of whom I have some what)

of the Ottoman.

what spoken before:) and those also not for that cause which they alledge. For (if I be not in an error) although they would have gained and gotten into their hands all the whole Persian Estates and kingdom, yet they must algate of necessitate passe through the Countrey of the Turkes, when so euer they would go to Mecca. But the reason thereof was because Amurath had concluded a peace with the Persians, without making them acquainted therewithall, and to the exceeding great detriment of their disengagements and affairs.

And in sooth even as true is it, that the Tartarians did forbeare to come to the Turks in so great a multitude as they expected, because they were kept backe by the Moscouite, although the Tartarians themselves did have it for an excuse: but the verie truth is, that the Tartarian two brethren being become great enemies, the one to the other. Alip Chan to maintaine himselfe in the State, and Hirach to drive him out of it, they held all the Countrey in a faction, and busied wholly in the defence of their owne private quarrels, as yet they doe. For Alip though he be the King now reigning, is not obeyed by all the Tartarians: and Hirach is acknowledged to be king, only by such as haue serued him as generall in this warre. Who although it is verie likely that in the end hee will get the victorie, because the Turkish Emperour Mahemet hath commandem them all to obey him, and acknowledge him for their king, and the greatest part of the Souldiers doe follow him: yet is the contrarie opinion holden by such as haue the best intelligence of the Tartarian affaires
The third part

affaires, not onely because euene among the Barbarians. *Ius naturae,* the right of Nature caryeth a great streake, but alio because *Hirach* is lesse beloved, more avaricious, and esteemed among them to be a man of small braine and valour.

§ XXV.

Lately, the Turk feareth that the Pope and the king of Spain are minded to trouble his state and Countrey, both by sea and by land, and by that meanes to disuert him from his purposed designs. But forasmuch this may be done by diuerse and sundrie wyues, it will not be amisse in plaine and distinct maner to tell you, what I thinke. The Christian princes, and especially the pope, may send diuerse Agents into the Turkish Empire, who (that they might have the more credite) would be of the selfe fame Countreys, wherein such a trouble and insurrection should be attempted. It were verie fit also that they had the tongue, to the ende they might both vnderstand, and be vnderstood: and lastly that they be men of good carriage and judgement; but above all other things, that they have convenient supplies of money, to spend upon such chiefes men and Captaines as are of great credite with the people, and that they have authority withal to promise to such as are the mightiest among them, that they shall be well rewarded and recompened. Finally, it shall bee very needfull, that for their more easie admittance and entertainement in the Country, and not on a sodaine to be driven away, they should couer all their treatises with the couer of Religion, not to couche the Snake vnder the greafe, as our naughty Polititians do, but (if so it may please the Lord) among the thornes of their errors to sowe the seede of Gods worde, making thew for the time that they will reforme and reparie the Churches that are in Tartaria, Circassia, Bulgaria, Walacchia, Moldavia, and Greceia.

Moreover the territorie of the Turkes, and especially that part which the Turkish Empire doth possesse in Europe, inhabited partly by Turks natural, partly by Rinegados, and partly by Christitians, the Ottoman Prince may with great reason feare, that if either his Armies shall receive an outthrow, or some of his principals be corrupted, his peoples will make an insurrection and tumult to his exceeding great losse, yea, and peraduenture to his utter ruine, even as Cesar wrought and effectted against Iuba.

But because the knowledge of these peoples is verie necessary, for the better understanding of this point touching these insurrections and rebellions, it will enlarge the matter somewhat farther.

§ XXVI.

The Turk natureall, that is to say, those that be Turkes of the auncient offpring, although they be by nature not of fo euill a disposition and inclination, as the other Rinegate Turkes are; yet bee they as greatly discontented and displeased as the Rinegates are: so that it will be no great matter for them one day to make a rebellion, especially if they shall find
The third part

They know not Turk, or a Captaine fit for the purpose. The occasion of their discontentments springeth from hence, that they see all the militarie charges and offices, whereon only the profite, commodity, & honor of that Empire doth chiefly depende, (as it is before partly touched) are giuen and bestowed upon the reigne Turkes, those few only excepted, which are granted to some of the natural Turkes by exceeding great favor, or to the children of the Sultan,Ladies. And hereupon it commeth, that among the Musulman, there is no terme or title more honourable, or more in request, then to be called Schiau del Gran Signore, the vaull or flue of the great Lord: nor any more infamous and more abhorred, then the words Turke; for Turke in their tongue signifies a vaine; as among the Greeks Nomad doth not signify only a man of Numidia, but a Shepheard, and therefore Strabo calleth the Scythians, Nomadi. And hereoff likewise it is, as it hath beene also obtained by a late moderne writer, that even as the Italians doe in their Comedies bring on the stage a Zani, which is a Bergamaske flauor of valliance, so the Turkes in their plays do bring vp a Turke, that is to say, a buffal or rude Clowne. Others there are, which derive the wordes Turke from the Hebrew, and will have it to signifie an Exil or a banished man, for the selfe same reasons, for which we told you before, that the Tartarins calthemselves Reliquia, or villains, Reliquias religiosas.

The raigne Turkes, out of all question it is certaine, that when by the grace of God they shall seele and understand the benefits which they have lost, they will easily overturne that state vp-side downe, with the total and utter overthrow of that Empire: considering that they haue in their hands (as it hath bene tolde you) all the reputation and riches, which are the things whereon both Credite and Obedience do necessarily depend. But for as much as they are men of a most vituous and wicked nature, and are tolerated in all kinds of beastly infinences, so that they dare doe any thing that them listeth, they are willing and content to live in that infamous liberty, without attempting any innovation.

The Christians, who by the Turke are called Ghiars, that is to say, Gentiles and Infidels, even in regard of the diuerse and sundry Rites that are among them, especially in the Turkish Country, (not knowing poore vnhappy soules, that there is but one only true Church, one Baptisme and one true Faith) they are either of the Greece Sect, or of the Latine Rite. I do not intend at this time to discourse particularly of all those that haue strayed from the pirtiy of the Greece sect, as the Georgians, the Armenians, the Ethiopians, the Jacobites and many others, that dwell (as I told you) in the Ottoman Empire, alway in Europe, as in Asia, and Africa, both because it hath bene diligenty & curiously done by others, and also because it is a very intricate and difficult matter, by reason of their differences in opinions, and distinces of Countys, and for many other resepoes, to bring then to confirme together in one, (without the great miracle of God) for the subversion and ruine of that Empire.
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Empire. Iouterpafe also the Heretikes that are among them, for that although they doe remaine in the Ottoman State, eyther as Reliques of their ancient Forefathers, or else of late retyr'd into divers partes of that Countrey, to live the more licentiously, or like the Sontres of Satan, to dispers[e] their poynson euin among the Turkes: yet being so greatly abhorred of them, as disturbers of the publicke peace and tranquillitie. (as sultan Soliman wrote to the Queene Dowager of Tranfylvania.) They cannot bee permitted to make any great trayne, or work any innovation among the people. I wil one ly speake of those Greekes, which ferue best for this our purpose, not regarding them for this time touching their Religion, but considering them for so much as in policie may bee expected and hoped for at their hands, in this particular point of rebellion and insurrection. The Greekes without all doubt, are by a certaine pricke and eage desire to dominiere and rule, which they haue had by nature most desirous of Nouelties: and because the Turkes doe so greatly tyrannize over them, they doe willingly and readily embrace any alteration or tumult, hoping by that onely means to shake off the heauie yoke of their most miſerable flae- trie. And this is chiefly and especially desired by the Greekes of Morea and of Thessalia, and by those rather which dwell towards the sea, because for-raine aides and helps may more easily be supplied to them, then to those that dwell within the land. But farte aboute all others, it is most desired by the Serviani, being a Nation that inhabiteth in

in the mountaines of Albania, euin to the Danau: among whom those that are in Sardania, and most neare vnto the faide Mountaines, are best able to make the greatest figures. And they be the Pipers, the Cunci, the Clementi, the Bellopaulei, and others in the Countrey of Plaus and among them there are many Albanians that live after the Romish rite. And these be they, that because they have a strong fite for dwelling, and are by nature verie fierce and hardie, haue not as yet suffered themselues to bee subdued by the Turkish forces. And therefore they did (at the laft) attempt to withdraw themselues out of the Ottoman tyrannie. For hauing understood that Mahomet was discontented and flaine in the bataille at Agri, they all arofe in a tumult under the command of Gardan Vaiuode, and made a great slaughter of the Turkes that were in their Countrey; but when they were minded to passe further, they understood the contrarie, and so in a discontented manner retir'd themselves into their mountaines.

And for as much as these poore miserable Greeks have endured to feuerce chaffiment at the hands of the Turkish officers, that they remaine not onely most pitifully affray'd, but also most grievously opprest, their chief heads and governours being cruelly put to death, their children taken from their parents, some killed and slaughter'd, and almost all of them bereaued and spoyle of that little which they had, and brought to extreme miserie: a man may very plainly and clearly fee and know that to be most true, which is written by John Botero in his Africa, and more at large by Antonio Bruni in his treatise.
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Caution to be observed in rebellion.

That it is not good to attempt such enterprises and insurrections, but with a strong resolution, and forces sufficient to bring the intended purpose to passe. For otherwise they waken and arme the enimie, and serue to none other ends, but to worke losse to the Authours of them, and to the other that are in the action, and so much the rather because such rebellions (for the most part) are not throughly considered, nor well advis'd, nor railed in fit time & opportunitie, And that this is true, it may bee perceived & known by that which the Turke did, when he understood that the Armadas of the Portugals had oftentimes entered into the redde sea, and were there entertained by the Officers of Preist-Ian, and that they also gave ayde to the Portugals against him. For thereupon he took away from Preist-Ian almost all the Province of Bornagejo, and made the Arabians to fortifie their hauers, which alwayes before were wont to be open and common.

Moreover, the Chimeriotes, of whom I have spoken some what alreadie, having lately made a rebellion, by some persuasion given them (and especially by the meanes and helpe of Athanasius Bishop of Crete-Io-wa, who made them beleue that hee had intelligence with the Emperour, and that he expected aydes from the king of Spaine) were enforced to reconcile themselves to the Turkes, as divers other times they had done before, with such conditions as were of great disaduantage unto them; which likewise (to leaue now all older examples) happened in our dayes to the Dukkes their neighbours, who after they were well chaftised by Pirri Baffe, then being the Sangiack of Delema, and brought not to many more then two hundred households, were transported to Neribe.

Lastly, the taking of Chiffa (to leaue those of Corone, of Castle Nuoue in the time of Charles the first, and others) which fell out now last of all, hath not wrought that benefit and profite, which was chiefly defired by the popes holy minde: and principally because the Murucchi, by whom the imperialists did verily beleue they should have bene ayded against the Turke, perceiving to small a number of them to come, quite contrarie to their hope and expectation, because they would not make their estate worse with a greater affliction & punishment, came downe from the mountains and fought on the Turkes side, who did helpe them to defeate Leucenich, telling him plainly that they would be true and faithfull to the grand Turke.

But returning to those peoples, that dwell in the Turkish Country, it remaineth now to speake of the Latines. Some of them dwell there as forreiners and strangers, and some make their continuall abode there. The forreiners attend and employ themselves upon trades and traffick, either by themselves, or by others for them; and little harme can they doe, having neither a Head or Captaine to guide them, nor weapons sufficient to fight withal, especially being in number so few, and dispersed scattering here and there over all that state. Some there be that making these Latines to bee all one with other Christians, that are of a feuerall sect, do hold opinion, that
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they which dwell in Constantinople, by conspiring together, upon any occasion of some notable tumult and uprore raised by the Turks themselves, may make some stirre not unworthy of good consideration. For they do think, that the Latines being (indeed) of greater number in Constantinople, than in the other most populous Cities of that Empire, such as are Cairo, Aleppo, and Tauris, adding Pera thereunto, where all the Latines almost do remaine, those few Caffaluchi excepted, which keep in Constantinople after they were transported thither from Caffa by Mahomet, they may the more easily confederate themselves together, and be provided and furnished with armour, whereof the Turks are wont most strictly to spoyle the Christians in other places, thereby the more to strengthen and secure their own estates. And hereupon Amurath the last, having accused the Chriftians that they had set on fire certain streets in Constantinople (even like for all the world as Nero did, when he accused the Christians that were in Rome in his time of the like crime) & therefore had given order, that the Jannizaries should hew them in pieces, he revoked that commandement, when he was advertized by the Aga, that in regard of their multitude it could not bee put in execution without great danger; besides that it would breed an exceeding notable losse of his cuftoms, and greatly disturb the trafficke which would bee a thing against his afon, and the law of all nations: and therefore he caufed diverse Jewish women to bee put to death, that had counfayed and advised him thereunto.

Others are of opinion, that some persons might bee vied without any suspicion of the Turkes, who vnder the colour and by occasion of traffique, in the Ottomans Dominions, and (peciallye in Constantinople, might eyther by large bribes, or by soothing and fostering the ambition or discontentments of the chiefest great men, overthrow that Empire with a civil warre, and the rather for that their Prince is a man of small witte or forecast: as peradventure it had fallen out, if wee Chriftians had furthered the discontentments and jealouieties of Feras, of Hihram, of Pirri, and of Musafah, and of Mahomet Baffa, and lastly of Siwm, and of Feras, and those iarees that are not yet appeas betweene Cicala and Hihram. And this matter might the more safely bee brought to passe, if any occasion should fall out, that diverse Brethren should meete in pretence and challenge of the Empire, as it happened amongst the Children of Mahomet, of Biazaet, and of Soliman: or if the Empire should chance to want a Natural Successor.

And forasmuch as the will of Man, may bee wonne and bowed two manner of wayes, that is to say, eyther by force or by reason: Some thinke that the Turkish Empire may bee overturned not only by such meanes as are above mentioned, but also by discovering vnto the Turkes, and particularly vnto the Janizaries, on the one side their birth and offpring, and the Baptisme which they haue had, and on the other side the fables and mad fooleries of the Alcoran, which are verie learnedly declared by Cardinall Cusanus, and other writers
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But the more attableable course would bee, to make some easier and witty bookes of this matter in the Sclauyne tongue, and in the Arabike, as in particular hath beene already done by John Andrea, sometimes a Moore, and Alfacqui, of the Cittie of Sciusiana: and the bookes of the one language to be dispersed and scattered in Europe, and the other in Asia, causing them to passe from the Indies, to Mozambique, and from thence to Zofala & Quivo, which are in Asia: Or to the Molucces, to Gouien, Goa, Diu, Ormuz, and other places where the Turkish merchants doe haunt and frequent: or els to Oran, to Arside, and to other places subject to the King of Spain: or lastly thorough the Countreyes of the Gentiles and Heathen, that are in amyty and confederacie with the Christians, as Calicut, Zeilam, Camboias and others, and over all the partes of Europe, that confine and border vpon the Turkes, which course in mine opinion, although it will not peraduenture worke, which such like bookes doe vniually worke among vs Christians, being lowen and scattered abroade for the most part by men, that are desirous of Nouelties, especially for that the Turkes are as farre from employing themselues in reading and studie, as we are too much addicted theretoon, and curious therein: yet notwithstanding, it may peraduenture one day worke some great good, if some Great man among them should become the Head of a new sect: for thereby it may easily come to passe, that hee should bee followed by the multitude, as it hath happened in Germanie, in England, and in France, and oftentimes among the Sophilarii, who are the followers of the Sect of Halis, one of the fouer companions of the seducer Mahomet, which sect was afterward rather renewed then inuented by Erdsein, whome Paulus Ionius calleth Arduel, the Father of Ismael the Sophi.

And here I cannot but vpon this occasion recount vnto you a matter most worthie to be recorded in Historie, that happened in the life time of the last Emperor Amurath at Constantinople. And thus it was, that one of those youthes which are brought vp in the Royal Serraglio, haughtie, leauing & Serraglio, conueniencie to redde the Holy Bible, and thereupon by the mediation and working of the grace of God, being brought to the knowledge of his eror wherein he liued, caused himselfe to be carried into the Presence of the Great Turk, and there with a Christian courage and boldnesse told him, That if he would preserve his soule from the eternall fire and damnation, he must surcease from following that impious superstition of Mahomet, and humble himselfe vnder the obedience of the true law of Iesus Christ the Saviour and Redeemer of the whole world. But hee was for the same, as though he had committed a most heinous and grievous offence, condemned publicly to bee spitted alive vpon a stake, where hee iterated and repeated the same words to all the people, with such effectuall terms replenished and enflamed with the fiery sprite of the holy Ghost, that many of the beholders feeling their selues inwardly inkindled therewith, did burst forth,

of the Ottoman.
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forth in commiseration of his death, into verie disdainesfull and despitefull speeches against Amurath: and if the tumulte had not bene appealed at the first, by the Praetorian Bandes, certainely there had followed thereupon a most daungerous and perilous sedition.

So that in truth, the Great Duke of Tuscane, desereth exceeding praysie and commendation, for causing many good and godly worke to bee imprinted in the Arabike Character or Letter, of purpose to dierse them afterwaordes, as hee doth in Africa, and else where. A coute out of all question, that although it was heretofore disturbred and hindered by the Siriffe of Africa, vpon the iniuration of Antonio di Flores, a Neapolitan, yet on day perhappes may bee so happily promoted and furthered, as it will bring forth that fruit which was affected & desired by Pope Gregory the X. a man in that respect worthe of everlasting memoerie, and is alio at this time greatly endeavored by the Pope that now lineth.

But for as much as the greatest part of these Christians, which doe continuallie dwell and remaine within the Turkish dominions, are Albanois, I will somewhat insist vpon telling you somewhat of them.

§ XXVII.

Some of these Albanois or Albanians do liue according to the Latine rite, others after the Greekish rite: but all of them dwell not onely in that part which is called Albania, beginning on the west at Dulciigno, and the lake of Scutari, and ending on the East at Bafia, which I tolde you was right oner against the Island of Corfu: but also in other places of Mores, and of Grecia, where they have withdrawne themselves cyster by occasion of the wars, or beene transported thether by the Emperours of the East, thereby to remedy their often rebellions. Touching these Albanois Latines, the same Bruni Their Conditions, their Countryman in his Treatise before alleaged doth write, that as they are the beft armed people so are they the most true and faithfull Christians in all the Ottoman Empire, holden alio to be the most valiant and greatlie feared for their continual insurreictions, rasing trouble and tumult upon any the least occasion that they can catch: and this is the quality both of those that dwell in the playne Country, and also of those that kepe in the mountains. Howbeit they are constrained in despite of their teeth to submit and humble themselves, because they are not able alone and of themselves to refist the Turkes, and much lesse their neighbour Christians, by whom they are very many times more vexed and troubled for their rapine and spoiling of Christians, then for fayning themselves to be faithfull towards the Turke. Besides that oftentimes the Saggackes doe minister good cause vnto them to rebell, euyther because they vse to praye vpon them, or for that they would be revenged on them, or else that they might have a likely excuse for not going abroad to any warre a farre off. And for the same purpose the Saggack of the Daceini doth

The Saggack of the Daceini detelect from thence, like as alio he of Castell. ni.

G 6 3

Angelo
The third part.

The Saggiack of Caflin-Angol, Angelo doth, who vnder the colour and pretence of defending that Country from the Christian Armadaes, stayeth alwayes at home.

These Ducagini do dwell in the mountain Scardo, at the confines of Preferemo, called in times past Parracpoli, or Perenpoli which is in Dardania upon the borders of Albaniad, inhabited more by the Albanois, then by the Seruians: neyther is it that which is called Iustinilid, as some doe think: for the one Cittie is distant from the other by the space of three dayes journeies, and yet they bee in one and the selfe same Province. They are are also greatlie deceived in my judgement, which are of opinion, that Iustinilid is Iustiniana the first, and not the second, and that Preferemo or Iustinilid, was the natural Country of Iustinian the Emperor, and not Ocrida, which is in truth Iustiniana the first, and was called in the old time Lyebindo. Those that do dwell somewhat farther out of the common highway, doe pay not tribute, because they are defended by the rough and craggie passage of their mountaince scituation. The mountaine is called Nero, Blacke, and so are many mountaines in Turkie, called likewise by the same name.

This Albaniad at the Adriaticke Sea is compassed about by verie high mountaines. A plaine countryt it is, and watered with many very great rivers, so that they debarke passage for foote men to travell to those Christians that inhabitte the other partes of the Country. They haue no Horse, neyther haue they any meane to make Bridges. Those places that are inward and inclosed within the waters are in the

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the possession of the Turkes: and although they be not all garded with Garrisons, nor strongly kepte, yet the principall of them are verie safe, so that they cannot courtely bee robbd or spoyleied by the Christianes: which point (layeth the saide Bruns) I thought good to note unto you, in regarde of the opinion, which is conceiued of these peoples, that they are able of themselves to performe some good, without the helpe and succours of any foraine Nation: and that the fame and rumour onely of the aides that should come from Italia and Spain, with a newe likewise but of one Regiment vnder an Ensigne, (even as the Embassadour of Lewes Duke of Styllane, told Charles the VIII. King of France,) is sufficient and enough to stirre them vppe to an insurrection. But God graunte that the vnhappy wretches be not brought into danger hereby, and that by these open and publike treaties, there bee no losse indeed of the opportunity of some good, that may be expected in times to come.

And thus much bee spoken of the Turkes naturall, and of the Ringeadoes, and of the Grecians and Latines, that dwell in the Turkes dominions.

§ XXVIII.

And lastly the Turke considereth, that if the Gallyes of the king of Spain, that is to say, the Guardes of Naples, Sicilie and Genoa, should joyn themselves with the Gallyes of the Pope, of Malta, of Florence, and of Sauey, they would make so good a bodie of an Armada, that being assisted by fauourable
rable winds, they may very easily on a sudden assai
fault, and assault the city of Uluzzo, the Velona, and other
places of Albania: or else if they forbear so to doe in regard of the Commo-
wealth of Venice, who chalenge not the jurisdiction in the Adriatic Sea for such
reasons as are at large displayed by Girolamo Bard, they may assault Morea, and perhaps also the Darda-
nelli, or some other notable place of his Empire to his exceeding loffe.

Which point being very considerable and of good conse-
quenç, it will not be amiss, for the better information of such as shall courteously read these discourses, and do not so well know the particulars of these places which belong to the Turke, and may by us Christians be easily assai-
ulted, that I tell you somewhat in particular, and specially touching their situation, and the manner of win-
ing them, whether it be likely to prove well or no.

Castel Nuovo. Castel Nuovo is within the Chanell of Catharo
called in old time the auncient 
Morniun. The entrance thereunto is very hard and difcult, by reason of the straites in the mouth of it, where Lacco 
Soranze, the general Prowisitorie for the Venetian 
Armada, had made the fort of Verbago cuen with the 
ground, which was there built by the Turkes.
To get that place, the spade may work much, but it may easily be assauceed by land. It was somtimes posseiffed by the Spaniards, who although they did not maintaine and keepe it against Barbarossa, for the
reasons that are most manifest, and knowne, yet are they greatly commended by the Turkes in their Chronicles.

Velona, called in times past 
Aulon, is situate at the
mouth

of the Ottoman.

mouth of the gulf of the Sea Adriaticke, ouer against
the promontorie of 
Santa Maria, in old time called Ippia, in Pule, not above three or more miles from 
Otranto. This place hath no convenient Port or Ha-
uen for the Gallies, but some three miles off the en-
trance thereof, being well defended, and barred with
marisfies, with Pooles and Saltspits. It is not very
strong, and yet if you should be minded to conquer it, you must batter two Castles, the one which is in
the plaines and almost conioyned with the Burgo,
and built in times past by the aduife of Pignatello an
Out-law of Naples; and the other, which standeth
aloft, is the mile distant from the Citie, and is called Canina, now inhabited by the Turkes, who
had driven the Christians from thence, upon a suppi-
tion, that they had taken of them in this present
treatie of reuolt.

Touching the rest of 
Albania or Arbania, the
places which may bee gotten, are within land, and
those that are on the sea-coasts hauie no Hauens. Bes-
ides that the Inhabitants are for the most part verie
base and cowardly people. And although the time
was indeed, wherein the Albanois did shew them-
selfes verie valiant against the Turkes, and specially
in the dayes of George Caffriote, yet now they cannot
shew themselves to be the same men, because they
have their enemie not only their absulute Lord and
Maister at home in their houses, but they have
him also on their backes, as in tymes past they
had not: to which calamity they have been
subiect, ever since the Turke hath gained their
Country, and the Countrie adjoyning vnto them.

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Moreover, the Albanois are greatly diminished, and
want such a courageous Captaine as Capt. de
carate was, who had good intelligence of the Turkish affairs,
well experienced in the Countrie and highly belo
ued and admired of the Countrie inhabitants, and
also of his soldiery.

Dulcigno, called heretofore Ocinio, or Colchinia,
may be allaiued by an Armada. For although it want
a Hauen, yet in good weather the Fleece may dis
barke upon the shore. It is by situation very strong,
but a great part of it is fallen by an earthquake; and
therefore if it should be wonne, it will be most need
full for the maintaining and keeping of it, to fortifie
it anew. If Dulcigno be wonne, Scutari, in times past
called Scodra, may peraduenture be wonne also. For
although it be fortified in a situation that is by Na
ture most strong, yet is it so ill guarded by the
Turkes as it may easily be entred in the night time
upon a sodaine.

Scutari.

Duraso.

Duraso, of old called Dyrracchium, lieth in the
plain Countrie. It is not strong, but in truth, it
would be the aptest and fittest of all other places
to make entrance into the enemies Countrie, beca
use it is situate in the middle, and near unto Italy,
although it be very subject to the expectation and
fear of the enemies assaist.

The Turk may also be greatly dismayed, by en
tering in Peloponnese, which is at this day called
Morea, either for the many Mulberry trees which are
there, or because it hath the shape or forme of a
Mulberry leafe. This province lying in the midst of
the Seas, which the Turk hath in Europe, if it
were

were entred, wee should make warre with him at
home within his owne Countrie: which is indeed
the true Art of warfare: for to did Cyrus, Cesar, and
Hannibal, and so have the most famous ancients
Captains advis'd to do, whatsoever other modern
men of later times do say to the contrary. Moreover,
by this means he should easily be diuered and turn
ed away indeed, and his Armada hindred from go
ing any further.

Lastly, if Salonici, sometimes called Thessalonica
Salonicci, might be gotten, it is most certaine that it would be
verie available for the forwarning of our affairs.
For our people and Soldiery being disembarked at
that place, they may afterwards very conveniently
and commodiously passe unto such places as lie up
on the high way which leadeth to Constantinople,
and cut out a way into Greece, as did the Romains,
and Alarich king of the Gothes, who with thirtie
thousand men one by, subdued and conquer'd the
Romaines themselves. And so much the easier will it
be, if at the verie fesse same time the Polack and
the Transylvanian be prick'd forward to passe o
uer the Danow, and so going on through Bulgaria,
to annoy the enemie in earnest, even to the Citie
of Constantinople.

§ XXIX.

By most true it is, that it will be verie necessarie
Aduestimentes for the safe and sure effecting of these other like
resolutions, if our Princes shall happen to bee resol
ued to put them in execution in deed, that they vse
the greatest secrecy that may be. One thing, to
Haytho the Armenian, writing vp the journey to the
Scoene, e.

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Holy Land, among others. I dare bee bolde to put you in mind of that in any cae, as soone as the Christians shall be resolue to doe any good, they doo warily and curiously keepe secret their intents and counsels, to the end that the enemie be in no wise informed or acquainted with their purposes. For the Christians in times by-past, because they would not conceale their designements, found by experience, that they fell into many disaduantages, whereas on the contrarie side, the enemie hath avoided many daungeres and hercaus that the Christians of their opportunities, to bring their wifhed desires to effect. To leau the examples of the Gentiles, when Judith was resolued with a coura- gious minde to goe and kill Holofernes, for the deli- verie of the Cittie of Bethulia, it is written in the Holy Scripture, that shee would not make any pary- taker of her purpose, but fayde to two onelie, and afterwarde to the Priestes: Vos solo ut scrutemini actum meum, & vsque dum remanies vobis, nihil aliud fiat nisi oratio pro me ad Dominum Deum nostrum: I will not haue you to enquire of my Act, and vntill I declare it vnto you, Let no other thing be done, but prayer for mee to the Lorde our God. This couerl if it were pratiued in our times with true de- votion and Faith, certainly it would not fall out, that our Princes should have any neede at all to feare a happy and prosperou issue of their coun- sels and deuales, and theyrly which they might also more curiously search and ind out the designements of their enemies. For euene as God doth never aban- don nor forsake those, that with pure zeale do fight for

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for his most holy name, so dooth hee well know, how to finde good and convenient means for the discoverie of all the secrets of his enemies vnto the true ministers of his Holie will, as hee did to Elie- rius. 

Zeus, when hee disclosed vnto him the Counsell of the King of Syria, although hee vseth all the care and cunning that hee had to conceale them from him.

Moreouer it would bee alfo necessarie to haue such persons in the Armada, as are verie expert in the knowledge of the Countryes, lest it happen to them, as it happened to the Knights of Malta, whoe fayled in the surprize of Modone, because they did not know at the first that there was a Bridge to bee passed ouer, preuently after they had made their first entrance.

It were likewise very fitte and convenient, that the faide persons (as I have told you alreadie) should haue the language, a found judgement, good credite, and quicke understandying, but especially, and aboue all, that they haue a desire to doe good to Christendome. Qualities (no doubt) that are to bee found in plentiful manner in some that liue at this day, and would be vere apt and meet infrumentes to bring greate enterprizes to good passe, if our Princes by their good service and meanes would resolute themseules to doe it in deed as did Pope Iu|ly the II. by the helpe of Constantine Comitians, and Pope Pius the V. who called Fryer Gaspar Bruni, the commendatorie of Jeru- false from Dulcigno, of purpose to vse him in the Armada against the Turke and other matters of mo- ment.
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Why Princes do oftentimes entertain the opinions of such as know least.

But the mischief is, that for the most part our Princes doe give credit to such petitions, as neither know nor understand the mysterie and Art of warre, either because those places are carried away by favour, yea and verie oftentimes disposed upon those that understand least: or because they make a promise to performe the enterprise with leesse charges and expenses then others will doe: or by flattery, or by ambition, or rather (as I thinke) to make a gaine thereof: whereupon there ariseth great losse and shame, both to the Princes themselves, and to the Promoters and furtherers of such goodly instruments.

To be briefe, the Turk is afraid, least the Armada of Spaine, or any other fleet of ships might depart in June with some North-westernly windes, not to goe (as it went the last year) to make Pisa or into Alexandria (as it thought to have done long since) or into Africa (as peraduenture it will be no matter to the Spaniards to doe) or lastly to endanger and annoy some other place both within and without the Adriaticke Sea, which I will not name, because I will not discover or divulge that which is not so well knowne in Hurstoricke, as some other things also are (that I have touched) and which peraduenture may one day be happily attempted: but to goe, and upon a sodaine assault the Dardanelles, called in ancient times of the Ottoman.

Seistan and Abyd, which are (as it were) the forewaies and the first hate of entrance into his palace, and Mahamet the second fortified them as loome as hee had gotten Constantinople. And to much the rather, for that if they haue the said winde, the voyage will be but of a fewe dayes journey, and by sailing to the Gulfe Locustio, the passage will be also more safe from the enemies Armada. For although our Armada should bee perceived by the Turks that keepe on the sea coasts, yet would they thinke that it were the Turkish fleet. And therefore it will bee verie needfull for those that desire to attempt this enterprise, that they would remember, not to put this deuise in execution, vntill such time as they shall know for a certaintie, that the enemies Armada is gone forth.

And yet I do not say, that when the Dardanelis are surprised & taken, Constantinople will presently be gotten, as some have written: but this I say, that it will put that City in such a fright, as it will be no great matter if any tumult be raised to make the entrance into it, verie easie of it selfe and open, especially if they shall have before hand entertained some intelligence within the City, or that the Turk shall have receiv'd some notable overthrow, either by land or sea.

The Dardanelis, that is on Europes side, hath a hill that doth wholly command it. The other which is in Rethia, or Asia, as they call it, lieth in the plain. They are both easie to be gotten, because they are built after the olde manner. Against that which standeth in Asia, the Abbey may also bee vied, and so by making
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making great hilles of land (for it is built vpon the shore) it may be undermined, as the Turkes finde to doe. They are in breadth distant one from the other more than a mile and in length from Gallipoli, thirtie myles, and from Constantinople about a hundred and threescore.

§ XXXI.

Here are likewise many other wyes, whereby the Polonians, Hungarians, and Transtiluanians may attempt an impossyled land with divers wydes outrodes in the time of Harueft to gaine vpon the Turke some place of good moment, and so enter within the enemies Countrey, by some wayes which they would little dreame off, and specially by keeping themselves towards the Sea, to the end they may be succoured by our Armadaes, if need should be. For so we reade, that heretofore figure hundred Taisuli alone (as Zoilimus writeth) which now are the Transtiluanians, and Walachians, made an incursion under Constantine, even as farre as Constantinople, to the exceeding affrightement and terror of the inhabitants of that Cittie. The wyes whereof the Turkes are most afraid, are thofe of Sophia, of Andrinopolis, of Phlioppe-polis, and of the other quarters.

But to the ende that our Princes may bee assured, how after their departure from Italie, they may enter a great way within the Ottoman Countrey, and passe euie to Constantinople it selfe, let them reade the voyages of Constantiue and Eicinius, of Constantiue,

of the Ottoman.

Constantiue and Magnentius, of Iulian and Theodosius, of Eugenius, of Arbogastus, of Theodoricus king of the Gotthus, of Odoacre king of the Heruli, of Alarius king also of the Gotthus, & of Attila, of whom I haue before made mention. And lastly let them very well consider, of the propofes and devises that Mihridates had to come into Italie, when he departed from Pontus, and Scythia, that is to say, from Circasia and Tartaria. The Denigements of Philip king of Macedonia to passe into the Adriatike sea. The disbarquing and landing of the Romanes vpon the Macedonians, and the reume which the Captaines of Vespasian, of Antonie the first, and of Mutianus made into Italy out of Soria, and also the journey of Broomond, and others, when they went to the conquest of the holy land, and other such like voyages, that may be collected out of Histories.

§ XXXII.

Finally, I will set downe for the last point, as it were for a Conclusion or Epiloge, of so much as hath bee spoken, what Francis Guicciardin wrieth of Pope Leo the tenth, when he greatly feared, that Selim would haue passe into Italie, not unlike to that which other Popes haue done, as P. Innocent wrieth in his counsell giuen for the warre against the Turk, and sundry other Authors likewise. The Pope (faith Guicciardin) like an vniterfall father, be thinking himselfe of the Common good of Christendome, after hee had first caused very de noue prayers and supplications to bee celebrated to God, E c } where-
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whereunto he went himself bare foot: he sent writtes or Briefes to all the Princes Christian, warning them of the great danger that was imminent and at hand, and comfortably exhorted them, that laying aside all discordes and contentions, they would readily attend upon the defence of religion, and their owne common safety, by visiting their minds and their Forces against the Turke, and by going to assault him, even at his own home: Hee published universall and generall truces betwixt the said Princes, with the punishment of the heaviest censure of the Church to be inflicted upon such as gained the fame, to the end, that only such matters as belonged to so great an enterprise, should bee entertained and handled. He dispatched unto them for the fame purpose divers Legate-Cardinals, men of great authority, and renowned as well for their experience in this businesse, as also for their opinion of learning. He advised and consulted with the Embassadors of every Prince, and examined the several conceits and judgements of militarie men, and of such persons as were well acquainted with the Countries, with the disposition of the Provinces, and with the Forces and Armes of that Empire. Lait of all hee resolutely with himselfe, that it was most necessary to provide a very great summe of Money, partly by a contribution voluntarie to bee made among the faide Princes, and partly by an vniversal Imposition to bee levied upon all Christian Nations: and thereupon the Emperour accompanied with the Hungarian and Polonian

of the Ottoman.

Polonian Hoisemen (who are very warlike Nations, and well exercized with continual warres against the Turkes) and with such an armie of Dutch Horle, and F. ote, as were requisite for so great an Enterprise, to passe by the Danowe into Bossina: (hee would say into Servia, for so was the upper Mysia called in ancient times) and to goe from thence into Thrace, & approaching neare unto Constantinople, the verie Ease of the Empire of the Ottoman: Secondly, that the king of France with all the Forces of his owne kingdom, of the Venetians and of other Princes of Italie, accompanied with the Footemen of the Swizzers, should passe from the Hauen of Briandiers, (anciently called Brundusium,) into Albania (an easie and very short passage) to assault Greece, which is full of Christian inhabitants who both in that respect, and in regard of the cruelty of the Turkish Empire, are very ready and well disposed for a rebellion. Thirdly, that the Kings of Spaine, of Portugal, &c. of England should joyn their Armadaes together at Cartagena, and at other Hauens thereabouts, and so with CC. shippes full of Spanish Footmen, and other soldiers, addresse themselves to the Straits of Gallipoli, of purpose to assault Constantinople; it felle, after they had wonne the Dardaneli, otherwise called the two Castles, situate in the mouth of the faide Streyes. In the which journey the Pope himselfe would saye like wise, taking shippes at Ancon, with C. Beaked shippes (hee would say Galleyes,) in his Company. So that the State and Empire of the Turkes being assaulted both by land and by

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Sea, on all sides, with these preparations, (especially for that the Turkes doe principally build upon this foundation, to defend themselfes in the open field;) it were likely (chiefly by Gods helpe and assistance) that a happie end might be expected and achieve of so pitifull and lamentable a warre.

§ XXXIII.

I Would to God it might please his Maiestie, that even as the uniting together of all the Princes Christian against the Turke, either by a proportionable contributing to the expences of so unuerse and holy an association, or else enuerie one of them by himselfe (I speake of such as are more conveniently able to do it then the rest) by letting upon the enemie all at one time, as this (laf) is thought to bee a matter in the eye and judgement of man, surely not altogether impossible, but in deed verie hard and difficult, especially in these days, for the finnes of the world, which require wrath and calamity: So hee would vouchsafe with the eye of his iustice to looke upon the Ottomen, that he bee no longer the roddie and scourage of his Diuine furie against vs, but like an unprofitable wretch, and proude Calafus, he may at the last bee broken into verie small pecces, by the stome of his Diuine power: or at the leafl, with the eye of his mercie, to behold the Christian Princes, and to enpire into their hearts a minde and desire to binde them selfes together in one, with the bond of true Charitie, even as there is but one faith which they professe, and one Church wherein all true beleuers do live, (and therefore is called a congregation:) to the ened that leaving those subtil ponders of their private interests and commodities, either in regard that their states are verie neer unto the enemie, or in respect of the power of some, and the weakness of others, or because the gaine and profite can not be equall and alike to euery man, without any grudge or enuerie of commanding, and without ambition of reigninge,one in the East another in the South, they would vnite themselues, not (as it were) for cerimomie & fashions sake, (for to Guicciardin himselfe) as these matters and practises have heretofore been handled. But with effect, and in the zeale of true religion and piety, with the glorie of his diuine Maiestie, and their owne salvation, against all the enemies of his most holy name. Imitating therein, that great Godfrey of Bolaine, not onely in resolution, but also, (if need shold require) in alienating their owne proper states & dominion, as he did with the duke of Bolaine, that so he might have means to make & maintaine war against the same tyrant: as many other of those Lords did, that concurred in that holy league, whereof we haue told you before. Whereupon it pleased the Lord of Hoaffs, either for our instruction, or for our Shame and confusion, so to work with them that they recovered the holy Sepulchre, and with verie great glorie subdued all the East.

FINIS.