

873 Possible & Probable Official Acts (614 Possible & 259 Probable)

[Possible Acts were found during our research for Official Acts, but have not been confirmed. Further research may confirm that these are Official Anti-Jewish Acts or that they aren't. If they can't be confirmed as Official Acts, in the future they will be removed from this work entirely.

Probable Acts are seemingly complete except they are missing the full date (day or month/day). If and when their months and days are found, they will become Official Anti-Jewish Acts, and moved into the Official Acts category.]

1 400 BC

[Probable]

"Order" of Bagoas* [Present-day Iran, Iraq, Egypt; Achaemenid Empire]: "[...] as punishment for the fratricide** in this temple, Bagoas imposes a fine of twenty [Greek] Drachma for each lamb they (Jews) sacrifice in the[ir] temple." [**Researcher's note:** **Bagoas was a Visier (Chief Minister) in the Achaemenid Empire. **According to the source, this order came after the death of the high-priest and his son Jonathan's succession. His other son, Joshua, however, wanted to hold the same position and tried to gather favor with the governors of Syria and Phoenicia. An altercation between the two brothers ensued in the temple and Joshua was killed.*]

Theologisch-Chronische Behandlung über das wahre Geburts- und Sterb-Jahr Jesu Christi von Johann Baptist Weigl. Zweiter, praktischer Theil. (Theological-chronological treatment of the real birth-year and year-of-death of Jesus Christ by Johann Baptist Weigl. Second part.); (Sulzbach; 1849); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/24/2020

2 216 BC

[Probable]

Order of Ptolemy IV Philopator [Present-day Egypt; Ptolemaic Kingdom]: "[...] Jews are to be downgraded from first-class citizens to the lowest, third-class citizens [and] each Jew is to re-register again [...] and one is to brand each Jew's body with a red-hot iron in [the shape of] an ivy-leaf as a sign for their servitude/bondage ('Knechtschaft') [...] A death-sentence awaits anyone who opposes the implementation of this order [...]."
[**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original text.*]

Theologisch-Chronische Behandlung über das wahre Geburts- und Sterb-Jahr Jesu Christi von Johann Baptist Weigl. Zweiter, praktischer Theil. (Theological-chronological treatment of the real birth-year and year-of-death of Jesus Christ by Johann Baptist Weigl. Second part.); (Sulzbach; 1849); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/24/2020

3 168 BC

[Probable]

Order of Philipp, the governor ('Statthalter') of Jerusalem [Present-day Israel]: "Philipp, the governor ('Statthalter') of Jerusalem orders the murder of a number of Jews, who were hiding in a cave, on a Sabbath." [**Researcher's note:** *This order came after Antiochus [IV Epiphanes] had decided and decreed that all of his subjects were to denounce their gods and worship that of the king. The above is a translation of a German summary of the original text.*]

Theologisch-Chronische Behandlung über das wahre Geburts- und Sterb-Jahr Jesu Christi von Johann Baptist Weigl. Zweiter, praktischer Theil. (Theological-chronological treatment of the real birth-year and year-of-death of Jesus Christ by Johann Baptist Weigl. Second part.); (Sulzbach; 1849); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/24/2020

4 **164 BC**
Decree by King Antiochus IV Epiphanes [Present-day Turkey / Seleucid Empire / Asia Minor]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "According to II Macc. 6:1, Antiochus sent a special emissary to Judaea to carry out the decree 'in order to force the Jews to transgress the laws of their fathers and not to live according to God's commandments.'...The persecution not only involved a complete abomination of the Temple and the altar, but copies of Torah were burned, and Sabbath keeping and circumcision were forbidden. The religious persecutions of Antiochus IV in 167 BC can be attributed to many factors...The conservative religious community of Jerusalem posed too great a threat to his hand on Jerusalem and he resorted to measures he felt would put an end to this threat...he would try to eliminate their faith."

"The rise of Antiochus IV Epiphanes and his Assault Against Judaea." Dr. J. Paul Tanner. June 11, 2001, Page 12 & 14, Online Paper at paultanner.org, Accessed on 7/14/2011

2) "He also compelled them to forsake the worship which they paid their own God, and to adore those whom he took to be gods; and made them build temples, and raise idol altars, in every city and village, and offer swine upon them every day. He also commanded them not to circumcise their sons..."

Josephus, Antiquitates Judaicae, 12.5.4, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 12/21/2015

5 **139 BC**
"Expulsion of Jews from Rome" issued by the Praetor Hispanus [Holy Roman Empire; Present Day Italy, ...]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "In 139 BC Jews were expelled from Rome after being accused of trying to aggressively convert [Christians]."

Van Voorst, Jesus, 2000. pp. 37

[https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Bible_\(King_James\)/Acts_of_the_Apostles](https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Bible_(King_James)/Acts_of_the_Apostles) (Accessed on 11/3/2015)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Claudius%27_expulsion_of_Jews_from_Rome (Accessed on 11/3/2015), Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/3/2015

Scherer, J. E.: Die Rechtsverhältnisse der Juden in den deutsch-österreichischen Ländern. (Leipzig; 1901); p. 9

Original Text found here: [https://la.wikisource.org/wiki/Biblia_Sacra_Vulgata_\(Snuttgartensia\)/Actus_Apostolorum](https://la.wikisource.org/wiki/Biblia_Sacra_Vulgata_(Snuttgartensia)/Actus_Apostolorum) (Accessed on 11/3/2015)

6 **132 BC**
"Ban on Castration and Circumcision" Issued by Roman Emperor Hadrian 132 BC [Present Day Italy?]: Date for Reference only / verifying authenticity - Verify AD / BC

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "At this time also the Jews began war, because they were forbidden to practice circumcision" (moverunt ea tempestate et Iudaei bellum, quod vetabantur mutilare genitalia).

Scriptores historiae Augustae: Hadrian 14.2, in The Scriptorum Historiae Augustae, trans. David Magie, 3 vols. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1979), 1:42–45; Alfredo Mordechai Rabello, "The Ban on Circumcision as a Cause of Bar Kokhba's Rebellion," Israel Law Rev., 1995, 29: 176–214 Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 10/25/2015

- 7 **116 BC**
Military command of Ptolemy, circa 116 BC [Asia Minor]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "...he commanded his soldiers to strangle them (Jewish women and children), and to cut their throats like a butcher, and then to cast them into boiling caldrons, and then to devour their limbs as sacrifices."
 Josephus, Antiquitates Judaicae, 13.12.6, Researched by Joan Paez
- 8 **3 BC**
"Expulsion of Jews," circa 3 BC [Egypt]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) Jews are expelled from Egypt.
 Sources: <https://www.darkmoon.me/2014/timeline-of-jewish-persecutions/>
 <http://www.whatreallyhappened.com/WRHARTICLES/HistoryPersecution.htm>
 <http://www.simpletoremember.com/articles/a/historyjewishpersecution/>
 Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in December 2016
- 9 **19**
Decree of Emperor Tiberius, 19 AD [Roman Empire]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "He suppressed all foreign religions, the Egyptian and Jewish rites, obliging those who practiced that kind of superstition to burn their vestments and all their sacred utensils. He distributed the Jewish youth under the pretense of military service among the provinces noted for an unhealthy climate, and dismissed from the city (Rome) all the rest of that nation (Jews) as well as those who were proselytes to that religion under pain of slavery for life, unless they complied."
 Suetonius, Lives of the Caesars, Tiberius, XXXVI, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 12/21/2015
- 10 **49**
Decree of Emperor Claudius, 49 AD [Roman Empire]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "He banished all the Jews from Rome..."
 Suetonius, Lives of the Caesars, Claudius, XXV.4, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 12/21/2015
- 11 **70**
[Probable]
"Fiscus Judaicus" (Jewish Tax) issued by Roman Emperor Vespasian, circa 70 AD [Flavian Dynasty; Present-day Egypt, Syria, Croatia, Serbia, Hungary, Czech Republic]: "Herenios son of Didymos, in respect of the two-denar tax on the Jews for the 4th year of our lord Vespasian Cesar..."
 Corpus Papyrorum Judaicarum (CPJ), ed. by V. Tcherikover, Cambridge, Mass., 1957- 1964. "Roman Egyptian tax receipt," Ostraka No. 160 from the Jewish quarter of Apollinopolis Magna, published in: Researched by Franziska Wagener

- 12 70
Military command of Caesar Titus, circa 70 AD [Roman Empire/Judea]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Now as soon as the army had no more people [Jews] to slay or to plunder, because there remained none to be the objects of their fury... [Titus] Caesar gave orders that they should now demolish the entire city (Jerusalem) and Temple."
 Josephus, De bello Judaico, VII.1.1, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 12/21/2015
- 13 73
JONATHAN THE WEAVER, circa 73 [Libya]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) Convinced the poorer Jews of Cyrene to revolt by promising them as a "prophet" that he would walk them through the desert. The Roman Governor, L. Valerius Catullus, had them executed. At the same time the Governor also murdered a few thousand wealthy Jews and appropriated their property.
 Source: <http://www.jewishhistory.org.il/history.php/history.php?startyear=69&endyear=79> Researched by Ziba Shadjaani October 2016
- 14 85
"Special Taxation of Jews" ("Fiscus Judaicus") issued by Emperor Domitian, circa 85 [Roman Empire; Present Day Italy]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "All Jews in the Roman Empire had to pay a heavy tax under Domitian."
 Real-Encyclopädie für Bibel und Talmud. Ausgearbeitet von Dr. J. Hamburger ("Real-Encyclopedia for the Bible and Talmud" prepared by Dr. J. Hamburger"); (Strelitz; 1883)
 2) With respect to the fiscus Judaicus, this relatively early date is corroborated by the use of the me adulescentulum by Suetonius when speaking about his being present at the court of the procurator. In another passage he refers to himself as adulescens in the year 88, so he would have been adulescentulus a few years earlier and this indicates a date close to 85 and certainly no later than 88.
 Heemstra, Marius: Fiscus Judaicus and the Parting of Ways. (Tübingen, 2010)
- 15 116
[Probable]
Order of Emperor Trajan [Present-day Cypress; Roman Empire]: "[... all Jews in Cypress are wiped out ... and] a death-sentence is placed on any Jew who arrives in Cypress in the future [...]"
 Theologisch-Chronische Behandlung über das wahre Geburts- und Sterb-Jahr Jesu Christi von Johann Baptist Weigl. Zweiter, praktischer Theil. (Theological-chronological treatment of the real birth-year and year-of-death of Jesus Christ by Johann Baptist Weigl. Second part.); (Sulzbach; 1849); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/24/2020
- 16 119
"Ban on circumcision" issued by Roman Emperor Hadrian [Roman Empire; Present Day Italy]
[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Emperor Hadrian bans circumcision, making Judaism de facto, illegal."

"Pre-Christian Antisemitism, the Nascent Church, and the Beginnings of Teaching of Contempt"

<https://www.coursehero.com/file/5939484/Pre-Christian-and-early-Church-atinsemitism/> (Accessed January 2018)

2) "Emperor Hadrian bans circumcision in an attempt to ban the expression of Judaism."

The Holocaust and Persecution of the Jewish People

<http://essaydocs.org/the-holocaust-and-persecution-of-the-jewish-people.html> (Accessed January 2018)

17

135

[Probable]

Order of Hadrian [Present-day Israel; Roman Empire]: "Jews are prohibited to come to Jerusalem at the threat of death."

Theologisch-Chronische Behandlung über das wahre Geburts- und Sterb-Jahr Jesu Christi von Johann Baptist Weigl. Zweiter, praktischer Theil. (Theological-chronological treatment of the real birth-year and year-of-death of Jesus Christ by Johann Baptist Weigl. Second part.); (Sulzbach; 1849); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/24/2020

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"Jews Banned" by Emperor Hardian [Roman Empire; Present Day Italy]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Hadrian renamed Jerusalem to Aelia Capitolina, [...] and] banned Jews from visiting the city. [...]"

Great Events in Religion: An Encyclopedia of Pivotal Evens in Religious History. Volume I: Prehistory to AD 600; edited by Florin Curta and Andrew Holt; (Santa Barbara/California, Denver/Colorado; 2017)

19

138

[Probable]

"Restriction on Circumcision" edict issued by Roman Emperor Antonius Pius, circa 138* [Roman Empire; Present-day Italy]: "Jews are permitted to circumcise only their sons (circumcidere Judaeis filios suos tantum) on the authority of a rescript of the Divine Pius; if anyone shall commit it on one who is not of the same [Jewish] religion, he shall suffer the punishment of a castrator."

[**Researcher's note:** *The original manuscript and the date of this edict have been lost. A copy of a reprint can be found in Herennius Modestinus "Modestinus libro sexto regularim" (Modestinus Sixth Law Book) who was considered one of the last great jurists of the classic age of Roman law.*]

Modestinus, Herennius: "Modestinus libro sexto regularium" (The Rules of Modestinus); Schäfter, Peter: Judeophobia: Attitudes Toward the Jews in the Ancient World; (Harvard, 1997); p 104; Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/25/2016

20

213

[Probable]

Law issued by Emperor Antoninus - 213 AD [Roman Empire]: "What Cornelia Salvia bequeathed to the community of Jews, who are established in the city of Antiocheans, cannot be claimed (in court)".

Codex Justinianus 1.9.1, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 11/29/2015

21

219

ABBA ARIKA [Babylon]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) The word "Rav" means master. He was a student of Judah HaNasi and after his death he opened the Torah academy at Sura, which became one of the pillars of Babylonian Jewry. At its peak, over 1,200 students studied there. The beginning of the third century saw a rise in Jewish activities and a decline in the supremacy of Israel. The decline was due to the constant despoiling of Israel by the weakened Roman army and the rise of another ruler in Palmyra (ancient city of central Syria), who heavily taxed the inhabitants of Israel, reducing them to poverty. This directly affected support for schools of learning, which soon migrated to quieter, more tolerant, and more affluent shores. Rav was noted for improving moral and intellectual positions through his responsa (ordinances), including a ban on marriage without courtship and forbidding fathers to betroth a daughter without her consent. These responsa came in the form of questions. They became a popular way of maintaining contact with dispersed communities and, in various contexts, they still continue today.

Online "Jewish History;" Researched by Ziba Shadjaani October 2016

22 221

[Probable]

Law code passed by Emperors Severus and Antoninus, 221/222 AD [Roman Empire]: "The divine Severus and Antoninus allowed those who follow the Jewish superstition to accept honors (public offices), but also imposed punishments on those who would not betray their religion."

Ulpianus, Digesta, 50.2.3.3, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 12/21/2015

23 224

"Forced Conversion," circa 224 [Roman Empire; Present Day Italy]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) Jews are converted by force in Italy.

Sources: <http://www.simpletoremember.com/articles/a/historyjewishpersecution/>

<https://www.darkmoon.me/2014/timeline-of-jewish-persecutions/>

<https://prezi.com/qjeywh05vitz/persecution-of-jews/>

[Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in December 2016]

24 225

[Probable]

Order of Ptolemy III Euergetes [Ptolemaic Kingdom; Present-day Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Turkey, Greece]: "Ptolemy Euergetes orders his emissary Athenion to collect the outstanding tributes of the past 8 years - accompanied by the [threat] that should Jews refuse [to submit the outstanding dues] they will be chased away from the land and their place/position be given to Egyptians." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original text.*]

Theologisch-Chronische Behandlung über das wahre Geburts- und Sterb-Jahr Jesu Christi von Johann Baptist Weigl. Zweiter, praktischer Theil. (Theological-chronological treatment of the real birth-year and year-of-death of Jesus Christ by Johann Baptist Weigl. Second part.); (Sulzbach; 1849); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/24/2020

25

250

**"Expulsion of Jews," circa 250 [Roman Empire; Present Day Tunisia]
[Possible]**

Commentary from other sources:

1) Jews are expelled from Carthage (also known as Karhadon).

Sources: <http://www.simpletoremember.com/articles/a/historyjewishpersecution/>
<https://www.darkmoon.me/2014/timeline-of-jewish-persecutions/>

[Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in December 2016]

26

306

[Probable]

Canon 16, 49, 50, & 78 by the Synod of Elvira [Present-day Spain]: "...Can. 16.

Heretics shall not be joined in marriage with Catholic girls unless they accept the Catholic faith. Catholic girls may not marry Jews or heretics, because they cannot find a unity when the faithful and the unfaithful are joined. Parents who allow this to happen shall not commune for five years...Can. 49. Landlords are not to allow Jews to bless the crops they have received from God and for which they have offered thanks. Such an action would make our blessing invalid and meaningless. Anyone who continues this practice is to be expelled completely from the church...Can. 50. If any of the clergy of the Faithful eats with Jews, he shall be kept from communion in order that he be corrected as he should...Can. 78. If a Christian confesses adultery with a Jewish or pagan woman, he is denied communion for some time. If his sin is exposed by someone else, he must complete five years' penance before receiving the Sunday communion."

"A History of the Christian councils: Book II; Chapter III. Sec. 13. Synod of Elvira (305 or 306)." Karl Joseph von Hefele. Online book, Accessed 7/11/2011

Note: Meigne argues that the Council of Elvira issued only the first 21 canons; the other canons were added to the "collection" later, probably taken from other Iberian councils. There is a dissertation that could shed some light on this: Eckhard Reichert: Die Canones der Synode von Elvira. Einleitung und Kommentar. Hamburg 1990 (Hamburg, Univ., Diss., 1988). Research continued by Ziba Shadjaani 10/25/2015

27

325

[Probable]

Synodal letter written by Emperor Constantine addressing the Niceaen Council, 325 AD [Roman Empire]: "Therefore, we should not to have anything in common with the

Jews, for the Saviour has shown us another way; our worship follows a more legitimate and more convenient course (the order of the days of the week); and consequently, in unaniously adopting this mode, we desire, dearest brethren, to separate ourselves from the detestable company of the Jews..."

Eusebius, Vita Constantini, 3.18, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 12/13/2015

28

339

[Probable]

Laws issued by Emperor Constantius 339 AD [Roman Empire]: "A Jew should neither purchase nor obtain a Christian slave by any pretext whatsoever. But if any Jew owns a Christian slave...not only will he lose the slave, but also be condemned to capital punishment."

Codex Justinianus 1.10.1, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 12/8/2015

- 29 343
[Probable]
Theophanes writing about Emperor Constatius' official decree after the Jewish uprising of 342-343 [Roman Empire]: "In the same year, Constantius...having sent royal edicts...he ordered that they be banished.."
 Chronographia, AM 5843, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 12/21/2015
- 30 5/352
[Probable]
Order of Caesar [Flavius Constantius] Gallus [Present-day Italy, Turkey, Israel; Roman Empire]: "Caesar Gallus [...] orders the killing of thousands of Jews regardless of age or sex and destroys their cities Diospolis, Diocaesarea, Tiberias, and others."
[Researcher's note: *According to Cyrillus, this occurred around the Day of the Pentecost, which - in the year of 352 - fell on May 10. The above is a translation of a German summary of the original text.*]
 Theologisch-Chronische Behandlung über das wahre Geburts- und Sterb-Jahr Jesu Christi von Johann Baptist Weigl. Zweiter, praktischer Theil. (Theological-chronological treatment of the real birth-year and year-of-death of Jesus Christ by Johann Baptist Weigl. Second part.); (Sulzbach; 1849); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/24/2020
- 31 361
[Probable]
Law issued by Emperors Gratian, Valentinian II, and Theodosius, 361 AD [Roman Empire]: "The order, with which the men of Jewish law delude themselves, and by which they are given immunity from curial duties, shall be rescinded, for not even clerics are free to subject themselves to the divine ministry before they pay in full all their dues to their motherland."
 Codex Theodosianus, 12:1:99, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 12/13/2015
- 32 363
[Probable]
Synod of Laodicea, circa 363-364 [Present-day Turkey; Phrygia/Laodicea]: "Canons 16) The Gospels are to be read on the Sabbath with the other scriptures. 29) Christians must not judaize by resting on the Sabbath, but must work on that day [...] if they shall be found to be judaizers, let them be anathema from Christ. 37) It is not lawful to receive portions sent from the feast of Jews or heretics, not to feast together with them. 38) it is not lawful to receive unleavened bread from the Jews and to be partakers of their impiety."
[*Exact date of the Council is unknown.]
 Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers, Second Series, Vol. 14. Edited by Philip Schaff and Henry Wace. (Buffalo, NY: Christian Literature Publishing Co., 1900); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/3/2016
- 33 364
Mandatory Relocation of Jews issued by King Shapu II, circa 364 [Persia; Present Day Iran]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) Shapur II forcibly transferred approximately 7000 Jews from outlying territories to the interior of Persia.
 Source: <http://www.jewishhistory.org.il/history.php/history.php?startyear=450&endyear=459> Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in October 2016

34

400

[Probable]

Canon 16, Council of Gangra, circa 4th century AD [Roman Empire] "If, under any pretence of piety, any children (Jewish) shall forsake their parents ... if they are Christian, and shall stop revering their parents, because they claim that they honor their Jewish piety more than their parents, let them be anathema." [*Researcher's note: The commentators of this canon all refer here to St. Matthew xvi., where the Lord speaks of the subterfuge by which the Jews under pretext of piety, defrauded their parents and ignored the law.*]

Migne, P.L., vol. 67, Col. 56, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 1/29/2016

35

415

"Expulsion of Jews from Alexandria" Issued by Bishop St. Cyril [Alexandria; Present Day Egypt]: Year 415 AD Date for Reference only

[Possible]

Commentary for other sources:

1) "Bishop Saint Cyril expelled Jews from Alexandria and gave the mob Jewish Property."

<http://www.eretzyisroel.org/~jkatz/expulsions.html> (Accessed on 11/3/2015), Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/3/2015 Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/3/2015

36

415

[Probable]

Law issued by Honorius and Theodosius II, 415 AD [Roman Empire]: "If...one of the Jews shall attempt to defile a Christian or a member of any sect whatsoever, slave and freedman alike, with the Jewish mark of infamy, he shall be subjected to the severity of the laws. If he owns slaves who partake of the Christian sanctity, they are to be handedover to the Church following the law of Constantine."

Codex Theodosianus 16.8.21, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 11/29/2015

37

415

[Probable]

Order of Cyrillus [Present-day Egypt]: "Cyrillus expels the Jews for the murder of a number of Christians from Alexandria." [*Researcher's note: The above is a translation of a German summary of the original text.*]

Theologisch-Chronische Behandlung über das wahre Geburts- und Sterb-Jahr Jesu Christi von Johann Baptist Weigl. Zweiter, praktischer Theil. (Theological-chronological treatment of the real birth-year and year-of-death of Jesus Christ by Johann Baptist Weigl. Second part.); (Sulzbach; 1849); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/24/2020

38

415

[Probable]

Law issued by Honorius [Present-day Italy]: "We decree that Jewish masters may possess Christian slaves without reproach, but only on condition that they permit these slaves to follow their own religion. Moreover the judges of the provinces are to know, when the amount of their public confiscation has been inspected, that the insolence of those men who have thought to deceive them with timely prayers is to be reproved; and we decree that all possessions fraudulently elicited or to be elicited from Jewish masters are to be given back to them. If anyone breaks this law, he is to be punished as if he had committed sacrilege." [*Editor's note: Author's footnote dates this law in 415 as Theodosian Code 16.9.3*]

"The Persecution of the Jews in the Roman Empire (300-428)." James Everett Seaver. 1952, Page 62; Accessed online 8/2/2011

- 39 4/8/417
"Prohibition to build a new synagogue" issued by Theodosius II [Holy Roman Empire; Present Day Italy]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Theodosius II prohibits the building of a new Synagogue."
 Scherer, Johann E.: Die Rechtsverhältnisse der Juden in den deutsch-österreichischen Ländern (Leipzig; 1901) p. 14,
 Researched and translated by Ziba Shadjaani on 3/8/2016
- 40 418
Forced Conversions of Jews issued by Bishop Severus [Minorca; Present Day Spain]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) Severus, the Bishop of Minorca, claimed to have forced 540 Jews to accept Christianity upon conquering the Island. This is the first we know of Jews on this Island as well as the first case of Jews being forced to convert or face expulsion.
 Source: <http://www.jewishhistory.org.il/history.php/history.php?startyear=410&endyear=419> Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in October 2016
- 41 423
[Probable]
Law issued by Theodosius II [Present-day Italy]: "After other matters: Let no Jew dare to purchase Christian slaves. For we consider it a crime for devout slaves to be polluted from being owned by impious masters. But if any Jew has done this, then he will at once be found guilty and condemned according to the established punishment." **[Editor's note: Author's footnote dates this law in 423 as Theodosian Code 16.9.5]**
 "The Persecution of the Jews in the Roman Empire (300-428)." James Everett Seaver. 1952, Page 73; Accessed online 8/2/2011
- 42 425
Abolition of Position of Patriarch by Theodosius II, circa 425 - [Eretz Israel]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) [...] When Gamliel died without a male heir, the Emperor, Theodosius II, abolished the position of patriarch, thus ending the last semblance of Jewish national organization in Israel. All Jewish leadership now passed to the Diaspora.
 Online "Jewish History;" Researched by Ziba Shadjaani October 2016
- 43 451
"Sabbath Abolished" decree ordered by Yazdegerd II, circa 451 [Persia; Present Day Iran, ...]
[Possible]
 Researched by Ziba Shadjaani January/2017
Commentary from other sources:
 1) Sassanian ruler Yazdegerd II of Persia's decree abolishes the Sabbath and orders the execution of Jewish leaders, including the Exilarch Mar Nuna.
 Source: Avraham, Yerachmiel: All in the Name of Jesus: The Murder of Millions; (2016)

- 44 455
SABBATH ABOLISHED IN PERSIA, circa 455
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) King Jezdegerd II (Yazdegerd II), under the influence of the Zoroastrian priests, decided to ban Sabbath observance. [...].
 Online "Jewish History;" Researched by Ziba Shadjaani October 2016
- 45 461
[Probable]
"XII. Concerning the feasts of Jews" issued by the Council of Vannes [Present-day France]: "In the future, all clerics should avoid dining/feasting with Jews, nor are they to welcome them to a meal/feast. For they do not eat the common food of Christians, [and] it is shameful and sacrilegious for Christians to consume their food. Since the food that we eat, which the apostle approved, they consider unclean, if we accept what they (Jews) serve us and they hold that which we serve them in contempt, this could make the clerics seem inferior to Jews."
 Lee, A. D.: Pagans and Christians in Late Antiquity. A sourcebook. (London/New York; 2000); Researched Ziba Shadjaani 5/22/2020
- 46 465
[Probable]
Canon 12 issued by the Council of Vannes [France]: "Canon 12...All clergy must avoid eating with Jews, nor should anyone entertain them to a meal. For they do not consume food in common with Christians, so it should be shameful and sacrilegious for Christians to eat their food; for what is allowed by the Apostle and what we consume they consider impure, and this clergy would be more unworthy than the Jews when we consume what they serve, while they despise what we offer."
 "Establishing Boundaries: Christian-Jewish relations in early council texts and the writings of Church Fathers." F.J.E. Boddens Hosang, 2010, Page 150. Online book, Accessed 10/14/2011
- 47 470
Edict to Close Synagogues and Study Houses issued by King Firuz, circa 470 [Persia; Present Day Iran]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) King Firuz (Pheroces/Peroz) (r. 457-484) added to the edicts of Jezdegerd II, by closing synagogues and study houses.
 Source: <http://www.jewishhistory.org.il/history.php/history.php?startyear=470&endyear=479> Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in October 2016
- 48 471
"Persecution of Jews" under Firuz (Peroz I), circa 471 [Sassanian Empire; Present Day Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Yemen]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) The Babylonian Jews are persecuted under the reign of King Firuz (Peroz I).
 Source: Funk & Wagnalls: Jewish Encyclopedia, Volume IV; (1903). Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017

- 49 475
Lex Romana Burgundionum issued by King Gundobad of Burgundy circa 475(AD?) [Kingdom of Burgundy; Present Day France, Switzerland]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "[King Gundobad] prohibited intermarriage between Jews and Christians; violators where punished with 'forced divorce'."
 Scherer, Johann E.: Die Rechtsverhältnisse der Juden in den deutsch-österreichischen Ländern (Leipzig; 1901), p. 27
 [Researched and translated by Ziba Shadjaani in April 2016]
- 50 506
[Probable]
Decree from the Roman Law of the Visigoths issued by Alaric II [Present day France]: "[Section 5:24:4 decreed] If Jews should circumcise purchased slaves of another nation, they shall be banished or suffer capital punishment."
 "The Jews in the Legal Sources of the Early Middle Ages." Amnon Linder. Page 222
- 51 516
[Probable]
"Legal Book of Gundobald Regarding Jews" ("Liber Legum Gundobadi de Judaecis") issued by King Gundobad, circa 516 [Kingdom of the Burgundians; Present-day France, Italy, Switzerland]: "1) Jews who dare to lay a hand on Christians in a fight, or harm them with club, whips, stone, or by any other mean, we order that they should have their hand cut off, 2) unless they are able to pay a penance of 12 solidus* and a fine of 12 solidus* [...]. 3) Furthermore, if a Jew dares to attack a clergymen, he shall be delivered to death and his possessions handed over to our treasury." [**Researcher's note:** *The solidus was a Late Roman gold coin. The date for this text is lost. All that is known is that it must have been issued before King Gundobad's death in 516.]
 Monumenta Germaniae Historica. Inde Ab Anno Christi Qvingentesimo vsque ad annvm Millesimvm et Qvingentesimvm. Auspicijs Societatis Apriendis Fontibvs Rervm Germanicarvm Medii Aevi. Edidit Georgivs Henricvs Pertz. Serenissimo Borussiae Regi a Consil. Regim. Int. Bibliothecae Regiae Praefectus. (Hannoverae; MDCCCLXIII); (Monuments of Germanic History. From the year of Christi 500 to 1500. With the aid of the Society for German Sources of the Middle Ages. Edited by Georgius Herichcus Pertz. Governor of the Royal Library of the serene King of Prussia.); (Hannover, 1863); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/11/2018
- 52 7/527
[Probable]
"The Legal Status of Jews and Samaritans and Pagans" Issued by Emperors Justin and Justinian [Byzantine Empire / Present Day Turkey, Italy]: "Emperors Justin and Justinian, Between April and July 527...As for the other heretics, ...the Jews and the Samaritans, we intend not only that what was already laid down in the laws shall be recalled and made firmer through this present law...We order, therefore, that none of the above-mentioned shall share in any honor whatsoever, nor shall put on an official belt, neither civil nor military, nor belong to any office ..."
 "Roman Imperial Laws concerning Jews (329-553); 35. The Legal Status of Jews and Samaritans and Pagans." No Author, Accessed online 9/14/2011
- 53 529 AD
[Probable]
Justinian Code law issued by Justinian I [Byzantine Empire; Present-day Turkey,

Italy: "A Jew shall not have in any way a Christian slave, or slave of another heresy, or of another nation. If he should both have and circumcise him, the slave shall be freed and he shall be punished by death." [*Editor's note: Author's footnote dates this law in 529 as Justinian Code 1.10.1*]

"The Jews in the Legal Sources of the Early Middle Ages." Amnon Linder. Page 52

54 529 AD

[Probable]

Justinian Code law issued by Justinian I [Byzantine Empire; Present-day Turkey, Italy]: "If a man should convert from among the Christians and become Jew, upon conviction he shall be subjected to confiscation of property." [*Editor's note: Author's footnote dates this law in 529 as Justinian Code 1.7.1*]

"The Jews in the Legal Sources of the Early Middle Ages." Amnon Linder. Page 51

55 529 AD

[Probable]

Justinian Code law issued by Justinian I [Byzantine Empire; Present-day Turkey, Italy]: "A Jew shall not apply for a government office, not even with an Imperial order, neither shall he be made a man of Honor, or a Protector, in order that he shall not have the license to judge orthodox bishops, nor shall he be a City Father. They could raise their synagogues that threaten to fall down; but if they should build new synagogues, the Church shall seize them, and the man who would start to build shall be fined fifty pounds. And the man who transfers to them one who is not of his religion by means of a contrary doctrine, he shall be punished by confiscation and death." [*Editor's note: Author's footnote dates this law in 529 as Justinian Code 1.9.18*]

"The Jews in the Legal Sources of the Early Middle Ages." Amnon Linder. Page 49-50

56 529

[Probable]

Justinian Code law issued by Justinian I [Byzantine Empire; Present-day Turkey, Italy]: "Jews who circumcise a Christian or commit him to be circumcised, their property shall be confiscated and they shall be perpetually banished." [*Editor's note: Author's footnote dates this law in 529 as Justinian Code 1.9.16*]

"The Jews in the Legal Sources of the Early Middle Ages." Amnon Linder. Page 49

57 529

[Probable]

Justinian Code law issued by Justinian I [Byzantine Empire; Present-day Turkey, Italy]: "Jews should not put on fire the figure of the cross in the form of Aman, or they shall forfeit those religious matters that they were previously granted." [*Editor's note: Author's footnote dates this law in 529 as Justinian Code 1.9.11*]

"The Jews in the Legal Sources of the Early Middle Ages." Amnon Linder. Page 48

58 529

[Probable]

Justinian Code law issued by Justinian I [Byzantine Empire; Present-day Turkey, Italy]: "Jews stoning one of them who became Christian, or commit any madness against

him, shall be burnt with their accomplices." [*Editor's note: Author's footnote dates this law in 529 as Justinian Code 1.9.3*]

"The Jews in the Legal Sources of the Early Middle Ages." Amnon Linder. Page 46

59 529

[Probable]

Justinian Code law issued by Justinian I [Byzantine Empire; Present-day Turkey, Italy]: "If a Samaritan or Jew should attempt to make a man apostatize he shall be subjected to property confiscation and decapitated." [*Editor's note: Author's footnote dates this law in 529 as Justinian Code 1.9.18*]

"The Jews in the Legal Sources of the Early Middle Ages." Amnon Linder. Page 45

60 532

"Testimony of Jews" decree issued by Justinian I, circa 532 [Byzantine Empire; Present Day Turkey, Italy]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) Justinian I decrees that the testimony of Jews shall be valid only in Jewish cases.

Source: Funk & Wagnalls: Jewish Encyclopedia, Volume IV; (1903). Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in February 2017

61 533

[Probable]

Justinian Code law issued by Justinian I [Byzantine Empire; Present-day Turkey, Italy]: "The Jews are permitted to circumcise their own sons. But if they should circumcise another, they shall be punished as castrators." [*Editor's note: Author's footnote dates this law in 533 as Justinian Code 48.8.11*]

"The Jews in the Legal Sources of the Early Middle Ages." Amnon Linder. Page 54

62 534

[Probable]

Law enacted by Emperor Justinian, 534 AD [Roman Empire]: "...those Jews who dare to deny our faith consistently, will be condemned for their treachery."

Codex Justinianus 1.1.8.22, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 12/21/2015

63 541

[Probable]

Canon 30 & 31 issued by the Fourth Synod of Orleans [France]: "...30. If a Christian, who is the slave of a Jew, flees to a church or to any Christian requesting to be bought from the Jew, this shall be done, and the loss to the Jew made good according to just valuation. 31. If a Jew makes a proselyte called Advena to be a Jew, or perverts one who has been converted to Christianity to the Jewish superstition, or associates with his female Christian slave (for carnal connection), or perverts to Judaism one born of Christian parents, under the promise of freedom, he is to be punished with the loss of (all) his slaves. If one born of Christian parents has apostatised to Judaism, and has obtained his freedom on condition of remaining a Jew, this shall not be valid, for he ought not to remain free, who, being born of Christian parents, wishes to adhere to Jewish usages."

"A History of the councils of the church, from the original documents. By the Right Rev. Charles Joseph Hefele." Karl Joseph von Hefele. 1895, Page 213-214. Online book, Accessed 10/8/2011

- 64 554
"Expulsion of Jews," circa 554 [Diocese of Clement; Present Day France]
[Possible]
 [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in December 2016]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) Jews are expelled from the Catholic Diocese of Clement.
 Sources: <http://israelect.com/reference/WillieMartin/THRWNOUT.htm>
<https://www.darkmoon.me/2014/timeline-of-jewish-persecutions/>
<http://www.simpletoremember.com/articles/a/historyjewishpersecution/>
- 65 561
"Ultimatum to Jews" issued by the Bishop Saint Ferréol, circa 561 [Present Day France; Diocese of Uzès]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) The Bishop of Uzès give Jew the option to either convert or to leave his Diocese.
 Sources: <https://www.darkmoon.me/2014/timeline-of-jewish-persecutions/>
http://www.religioustolerance.org/jud_pers1.htm
 Bilecki, Henry: This Land is Mine God, God Gave This Land to Me (2010) [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in December 2016]
- 66 582
[Probable]
Law issued by Chilperic I, son of Clovis, circa 582 [Present-day France]: "To all Jews from Paris to be baptized on pain of having their eyes carved out and come to preside over [their] own execution."
 Les expulsions des Juifs de France, (The expulsions of the Jews from France) Dr. Richard ROSSIN, former Secretary General of the MSF.Co-founder of MDM. Delegate of the Collectif Urgence Darfour. Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Cristina Penland 8/18/2019
- 67 583
Edict issued by Council of Macon [France]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "583 Council of Macon (Gaul) Expanded the edicts of the Council of Clermont and included a demand for Jews to respect the Christian clergy. Furthermore, Jews were forced to sell slaves at a lower price than market value if the slave declared his desire to convert."
 "The History of the Jewish People." Eli Birnbaum. 1996-2006, Accessed online article 8/1/2012
- 68 589
"Isolation of Jews" decree issued by Reccared I, circa 589 [Visigothic Kingdom; Present Day Spain and France]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) Reccared, Visigothic King of Spain, completely isolates Jews from Christians.
 Source: Funk & Wagnalls: Jewish Encyclopedia, Volume IV; (1903). Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in February 2017

69 591

[Probable]

Order issued by Pope Gregory I [Present day Italy]: "Gregory to the bishops Beauda and Agnellus, on the Hebrews...The Hebrews settled on Terracina supplicated us that they should have permission – with our authority as well – to have the place which they have had until now for a synagogue...But since we have heard that because that place was so close to a church that even the noise of the psalm singers reached there, we wrote to our brother and co-bishop Peter that if indeed the voice from that place is being heard at the church's entrance, he should stop the Jews from having their celebrations. Your Fraternity should therefore inspect that place diligently, together with the said Peter, and if this is the case, or if it would seem to you that there is something detrimental to the church, provide another place within that fort where the said Hebrews shall assemble and in which they would be able to celebrate their ceremonies without hindrance...We forbid that the said Hebrews be aggrieved or harassed, contrary to reason...They should not be permitted, however, to have Christian slaves."

"The Jews in the Legal Sources of the Early Middle Ages." Amnon Linder. Page 423

70 6/591

[Probable]

Order issued by Pope Gregory I [Present day Italy]: "[Letter from Pope Gregory I] To Virgilius, Bishop of Arles, and Theodorus, Bishop of Marseilles, in Gaul (June 591): ...Very many, though indeed of the Jewish religion, resident in this province [Rome], and from time to time traveling for various matters of business to the regions of Marseilles, have apprised us that many of the Jews settled in those parts have been brought to font of baptism more by force than by preaching. Now I consider the intention in such cases to be worthy of praise, and allow that it proceed from love of the Lord. But I fear lest this same intention, unless adequate justification from Holy Scripture accompany it, should either have no profitable effect; or there will ensue further (God forbid) the loss of the very souls which we wish to save. For, when any one is brought to the font of baptism, not by the sweetness of preaching but by compulsion, he returns to his former superstition, and dies the worse from having been born again. Let, therefore, your Fraternity stir up such men by frequent preaching, to the end that through the sweetness of their teacher they may desire the more to change their old life. For so our purpose is rightly accomplished, and the mind of the convert returns not again to his former vomit. Wherefore discourse must be addressed to them, such as may burn up the thorns of error in them, and illuminate what is dark in them by preaching, so that your Fraternity may through your frequent admonition receive a reward for them, so far as God may grant it, to the regeneration of a new life."

"Pope Gregory I, 'Letters on the Treatment of Jews (591, 598)-excerpts." No author, Accessed online 9/16/2011

71 5/593

[Probable]

"Jews are to set Christian Slaves Free" issued King Aethelberht I of Kent [England]: "Christian slaves bought by the Jews should be set at liberty [...]." [*Researcher's note: The exact date of this decree is unknown*].

Jacobs, Joseph: The Jews of Angevin England: Documents and Record from Latin and Hebrew Sources; (London; 1893); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/6/2016

72 9/593

[Probable]

Order issued by Pope Gregory I [Present day Italy]: "Gregory to Iuanarius Bishop of Cagliari [September 593]...It has also come to our attention that slaves and bondwomen of Jews who escape to a church for reason of the faith are either returned to their infidel masters, or their price is given in order that they should be returned. We exhort you, therefore, that you shall never allow that any slave of Jews who would escape to the venerable places for cause of the faith should suffer any harm; but, whether previously Christian or one to be baptized now, he should be defended in his freedom in every way by the religious protection of the ecclesiastical piety, without harming the poor...Let your Fraternity devote such ingenuity in regard to all the said items, that it shall not be found neglecting the series of our admonition nor stand guilty of diminished pastoral zeal in God's judgment."

"The Jews in the Legal Sources of the Early Middle Ages." Amnon Linder. Page 426

73

610

"Judaism Outlawed" edicts issued by King Sisebut, circa 610 [Visigothic Kingdom; Present Day Spain, France]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) After many of his anti-Jewish edicts were ignored, King Sisebur prohibits Judaism.

Source: Avraham, Yerachmiel: All in the Name of Jesus: The Murder of Millions; (2016). [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017]

74

612

"Anti-Jewish Policy" issued by Sisebut [Visigothic Empire; Present Day Spain, France]

[Possible]

[Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in December 2016]

Commentary from other sources:

1) Between February and June 612 two laws were enacted – one was addressed specifically to certain bishops, priests and civil authorities in the south of the Peninsula (Lex Visigothorum 12, 2, 13) and another to the whole population in general (Lex Visigothorum 12, 2, 14) – that prohibited Jew having Christian slaves of maintaining patronage over those they had emancipated. It decreed that converts to Judaism must return to Christianity, and mixed marriages were prohibited, imposing the Catholic faith on the Jewish partner in existing mixed marriages and any children born of them. Jewish proselytism was punishable by death and the offender's property confiscated, even though the death penalty had been repealed by Reccard. Such measures would have come into force by 1 July 612 and after that date any Jews that still had Christians slaves would be punished by confiscating half of their property, and the slaves would be freed. [**Researcher's note:** According to Bronisch, the law was enacted sometime in June but would have come into effect on July 1, 612. Original Latin text could possibly be found in Lex Visigothorum 12, 2, 14]

Source: Bronisch, Alexander Pierre: Die Judengesetzgebung im katholischen Westgotenreich von Toledo (2007); ("Jewish Legislation in the Catholic Visigoth of Toledo")

http://www.persee.fr/doc/rbph_0035-0818_2007_num_85_3_5109_t1_0904_0000_2

http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/History/legislation300_800.html

75

612

"Ultimatum for Jews" issued by King Sisebut, circa 612 [Visigothic Kingdom; Present Day Spain and France]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) Sisebut, Visigothic king, forces the Jews to accept baptism or to emigrate.

Source: Funk & Wagnalls: Jewish Encyclopedia, Volume IV; (1903). Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in February 2017

76 614

[Probable]

"Edict" of Sisebut [Present-day Spain; Kingdom of the Visigoths]: "[...] that all Jews are to convert (succumb) to the Christian religion within a year, or they are to lose all of their property and be expelled from Spain." [*Researcher's note: Although the document is not signed, the historian Baronius has proven - using hand-writing analysis - that this document was indeed drafted by Sisebut.*]

Theologisch-Chronische Behandlung über das wahre Geburts- und Sterb-Jahr Jesu Christi von Johann Baptist Weigl. Zweiter, praktischer Theil. (Theological-chronological treatment of the real birth-year and year-of-death of Jesus Christ by Johann Baptist Weigl. Second part.); (Sulzbach; 1849); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/24/2020

77 615

"Juramentum Judaeorum" (Jewish Oath)* circa 615 [Present-Day Italy; Lombard Kingdom]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) The earliest referral to the "Juramentum Judaeorum" (the Jewish Oath): the concept that no heretic could be believed in court against a Christian. Various methods were used to ensure that Jews would tell the truth. These included swearing on an opened Torah scroll while standing on a pig-skin or while wearing a belt of thorns, or even standing on a stool wearing a "Jews hat." [*Researcher's note: The decree could have been issued by King of the Lombards Agilulf.*]

Source: Avraham, Yerahmiel: All in the Name of Jesus: The Murder of Millions; (2016) Researched by Ziba Shadjaani January/2017

78 616

Order issued by King Sisebut [Spain]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "The refusal of a majority of Jews to convert angered Sisebut, who issued a new order in 616 ordering Jews to convert or leave the kingdom; failure to make this decision was punishable by death. Large numbers of Jews, unable to afford to leave or unwilling to uproot their families, underwent the forced conversion and became Conversos, Jews converted to Christianity."

"The Inquisition: A History." Michael C. Thomsett. 2010, Page 118. Online book, Accessed on 10/17/2011

2) "When King Sisebut (or Sisibot) occupied the throne, there was a prevalence of the utmost religious fanaticism. In 616 A.D. the big shock came; the king ordered the baptism of all the Jews in his domain, under the penalty of expulsion and the loss of all their property."

"From Babylon to Timbuktu: History of Black Races Including the . . ." Rudolph R. Windsor. 2011, Page 86. Online book, Accessed on 9/4/2013

- 79 617
"Decree on Jewish Settlement" issued by Khosrow II, circa 617 [Persia; Present Day Iran]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) After only three years the Persians reneged on their promises and forbade Jews to settle within a three mile radius of the city.
 Source: <http://israelarticlesdraiman.blogspot.com/2016/03/jewish-timeline-70-9-av-3830-jerusalem.html> Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in October 2016
- 80 620
"Jews Prohibited to Celebrate Passover" [Spain]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "As early as A.D. 620 the Jews of Spain were forbidden to celebrate Passover, to contract marriages according to their own customs, to practice circumcision, to make distinction of meats, or to bear witness or institute legal proceedings against a Christian. And the penalty of these petty offences was death."
 Russel, Bruce M. and John R. Oneal: The Fiddle and the Bow – Triangulating Peace, (Bob Taylor's Magazine) Volume II
- 81 6/24/624
"Expulsion of Jew" [Arabia; Present Day Saudi Arabia]
[Possible]
 [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in December 2016]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) Jews are expelled from Hejaz by Mohammad.
 Sources: Jenkins, Everett: The Muslim Diaspora - A Comprehensive Reference to the Spread of Islam in Asia, Africa, Europe and the Americas, 570-1500 (Vol. 1)
<https://www.darkmoon.me/2014/timeline-of-jewish-persecutions/>
<http://www.jewishhistory.org.il/history.php?startyear=620&endyear=629>
<http://www.debate.org.uk/debate-topics/historical/the-exclusion-of-the-jews/>
- 82 625
[Probable]
Synod of Reims, circa 624-625 [Present-day France]: "11. Christians must not be sold to Jews or heathens. If anyone does so, he is excommunicated and the purchase is invalid. If a Jew wants to pervert his Christians slaves to Judaism, or cruelly tortures them, he loses them, and they fall to the Exchequer. Jews must not hold public office and their insults against Christians are to be wholly suppressed."
 Hefele, A History of the Councils of the Church, v. 4: 446, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 2/14/2016
- 83 626
[Probable]
Canon 13 issued by the Council of Clichy [France]: "[Canon 13] Christians shall not be sold to Jews and gentiles. If any of the Christians should choose, forced by necessity, to sell his Christian slaves, he shall sell them to none but Christians. For it they should sell them to pagans or Jews, they shall be withdrawn from the church's communion and the purchase shall be invalid. As or the Jews, if they shall presume to draw Christian slaves to Judaism or

if they should inflict on them harsh torments, those slaves to Judaism or if they should inflict on them harsh torments, those slaves shall be transferred to the fisc's authority. These Jews shall not admitted to any public functions. The banquets of Jews should be utterly repudiated."

"The Jews in the Legal Sources of the Early Middle Ages." Amnon Linder. 1997, Page 480

84 627
"Jews Banned" issued by Emperor Heraclius, circa 627 [Byzantine Empire; Present Day Turkey, Italy, Egypt]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) Emperor Heraclius forbids Jews to enter Jerusalem and in other ways harasses the Palestinian Jews.

Source: Funk & Wagnalls: Jewish Encyclopedia, Volume IV; (1903). Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in February 2017

85 628
"Forced Conversion of Jews" issued by Emperor Heraclius, circa 628 [Byzantium; Present Day Turkey, Italy]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) Heraclius set out to forcibly convert the Jews of the Byzantine Empire, reportedly advising his friend Dagobert, king of the Franks, to do likewise.

"And after his victory over the Persians, he renewed the prohibition for Jews to enter Jerusalem."

[Researcher's note: The Greek and/or Latin text could be found in the "Chronicon Paschale" or in the Corpus Scriptorum Historiae Byzantinae" (Body/Collection of Byzantine Historical Writers) which contains both the Greek and Latin texts. See also: Corpus Fontium Historiae Byzantinae.) [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in December 2016]

Sources: Avner Falk (1996). A Psychoanalytic History of the Jews. Fairleigh Dickinson Univ Press. pp. 353–354. Retrieved 2014-03-10

Byzantine Empire: Heraclius. Jewish Encyclopedia. Funk and Wagnalls. 1906. Retrieved 28 January 2015.

Archiv für katholisches Kirchenrecht, Volume 44 (Archive for catholic church laws; Volume 44); (Mainz; 1880)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jewish_revolt_against_Heraclius#cite_note-Psychoanalytic-10

<http://www.simpletoremember.com/articles/a/historyjewishpersecution/>

86 629
[Probable]
Order of Dagobert I [Present-day Israel]: "Emperor [Dagobert] expels the Jews from Jerusalem [...]." [*Researcher's note: The above is a translation of a German summary of the original text.*]

Theologisch-Chronische Behandlung über das wahre Geburts- und Sterb-Jahr Jesu Christi von Johann Baptist Weigl. Zweiter, praktischer Theil. (Theological-chronological treatment of the real birth-year and year-of-death of Jesus Christ by Johann Baptist Weigl. Second part.); (Sulzbach; 1849); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/24/2020

87 629
"Ban on Jews" circa 629 (AD?) [Jerusalem; Present Day Israel]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jews are banned from Jerusalem by Bishop Modesto, the Christian Patriarch of Jerusalem."

<http://www.lloydthomas.org/5-SpecialStudies/JewsIslam.html> (Accessed on 5//2016)

88

632

Decree issued by Heraclius [Present day Italy]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "In A.D. 632, [Byzantine Emperor] Heraclius decreed that all Jews be baptized. The astounding attempt to unify the empire by forced conversions brought the usual reverse results: When the armies of Islam advanced on the Christian East a few years later, Jews, baptized or not, received them as welcome avengers."

"The Anguish of the Jews." Edward H. Flannery. Page 68

2) "The outcome was fingerpointing, recriminations, and purges of alleged collaborators with the Persians, especially Jews. Heraclius may have arrived at that decision while at Jerusalem in 630. Although an extremely harsh and unrealistic and ineffective measure, it was consistent with Heraclius' other strenuous efforts to achieve religious uniformity among the subjects within his empire. But other factors may have been present."

"Heraclius: Emperor of Byzantium." Walter Emil Kaegi. Page 216. Online book, Accessed on 7/26/2012

89

633

"Converts to Judaism" issued by King Sisenand and Archbishop Isidore of Seville, circa 633 [Visigothic Kingdom, Present Day Spain and France]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "King Sisenand and Archbishop Isidore of Seville force converts to Judaism back to Christianity."

Source: Funk & Wagnalls, Jewish Encyclopedia, Volume IV; (1903)

90

4/636

[Probable]

Synod of Clichy [Present-day France]: "3. All Jews should be obliged to leave Spain and only Catholics shall be allowed to live in the [country]..."

Hefele, A History of the Councils of the Church, v. 4: 461, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 2/14/2016

91

637

"Pact of Umar" issued by Umar ibn al-Khattab, circa 637 [Arabia; Present Day Saudi Arabia]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) Jews were not allowed to build new synagogues, had to pray quietly and were forbidden from preventing other Jews from converting. They were also forbidden to ride horses or hold judicial or civil posts. [...] Jews are to wear yellow belts or turbans.

[...] After the fall of the city Caesarea, the anti-Jewish tenets of the "Pact of Omar" were enforced against them. Jews were not allowed to build new synagogues, had to pray quietly and were forbidden from preventing other Jews from converting. They were also forbidden to ride horses or hold judicial or civil posts.

Source: <http://israelarticlesdraiman.blogspot.com/2016/03/jewish-timeline-70-9-av-3830-jerusalem.html> Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in November 2016

- 92 640
"Ban on Jews" issued by Caliph Omar, circa 640 [Rashidun Caliphate; Present Day Saudi Arabia, Oman, Yemen, Iran, Egypt]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) Umar, the Second Caliph of the Rashidun Caliphate, banishes all Jews from Arabia. Source: Funk & Wagnalls: Jewish Encyclopedia, Volume IV; (1903). Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in February 2017
- 93 642
"Expulsion of Jews," circa 642 [Visigothic Empire; Present Day Spain, France]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) Jews are expelled from the Visigothic Empire.
 Sources: <http://www.simpletoremember.com/articles/a/historyjewishpersecution/>
<https://www.biblebelievers.org.au/expelled.htm>
<https://www.darkmoon.me/2014/timeline-of-jewish-persecutions/>
 [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in December 2016]
- 94 2/15/654
Decree of King Recceswinth [Visigothic Kingdom; Present Day Spain, France]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) Recceswinth forced Judaizing Christians (converted Jews who still kept Jewish traditions) to swear loyalty to the Church or die. They were forced to spend Jewish and Christian holy days with the clergy, but were not forced to eat pork.
 Source: <http://www.jewishhistory.org.il/history.php?startyear=650&endyear=659>
 [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani January 2017]
- 95 12/29/660
"Forced Conversion of Jews" order issued by King Perctarit of the Lombards, circa 661 [Teutonic Langobard; Present Day Italy]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) Perctarit - son of Arupert I [...] forced the Jews to adopt Christianity or be killed. Many Jews survived by outwardly accepting Christianity.
 Source: <http://israelarticlesdrainan.blogspot.com/2016/03/jewish-timeline-70-9-av-3830-jerusalem.html>
 [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani January 2017]
- 96 669
[Probable]
"Liber Poentialis" of Archbishop Theodore of Canterbury, circa 669
[England]: "16) If the Christians speak with the faithless Jews and accept their gifts with pleasure, and whore around with them, ... he who has done so, is to be separated from the church for a whole year, or with a graver offence, for nice years of penance. [...] 30) if anyone celebrates the feast of Passover with the Jews, he should be expelled from every church. 52) And if a Christian accepts unleavened bread from a faithless Jew, he is to repent 40 days with bread and water [...]"

- 97 12/29/671
"Expulsion of Jews" by King Wamba, circa 672 [Visigothic Kingdom, Present Day Spain, France, Andorra, Portugal]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) [...] the Jews of Narbonne were expelled [...].
Source: <http://jewishhistory.org.il/history.php/history.php?id=5303>
Researched by Ziba Shadjaani January 2017]
- 98 680
[Probable]
6th Sinod, circa 680/1 AD [Roman Empire]: "No one of them who are in our sacred order [Christians], may eat their [Jews] unleavened bread, or live with them [Jews], or call on any of them [Jews] during a time of sickness, or learn medicine from them or wash with them in the public baths [Jews]. If anyone does so, if he is a cleric, he must be deposed, and excommunicated."
Decretum Gratiani, Pars II, Causa XXVIII, Questio I, C. XIII, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 1/11/2016
- 99 681
[Probable]
Law issued by King Erwig [Present-day Spain]: "If any Jew – of those, naturally, who are as yet not baptized or who have postponed their own or their children's baptism – should prevent his slaves from being baptized in the presence of the priest, or should withhold himself and his family from baptism, or if any one of them should exceed the duration of one year after the promulgation of this law without being baptized...whoever he may be, shall have his head shaved, receive a hundred lashes, and pay the required penalty of exile. His property shall pass over into the power of the king..."
"Jewish History Sourcebook: The Jews of Spain and the Visigothic Code, 654-681 CE." Paul Halsall, July 1998, Article online, Accessed online 7/25/2011
- 100 1/29/682
"Laws Concerning Jews" issued by King Erwig [Visigothic Kingdom; Present Day Spain, France]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) King Erwig pressed for the "utter extirpation of the pest of the Jews," and made it illegal to practice any Jewish rites. This put further pressure on the Jews to convert or emigrate.
Source: <http://israelarticlesdrainman.blogspot.com/2016/03/jewish-timeline-70-9-av-3830-jerusalem.html>
[Researched by Ziba Shadjaani January 2017]
- 101 692
[Probable]
Canon 11 & 99 issued by the Council of Trullo [Present day Italy]: "Canon 11 Let no one in the priestly order nor any layman eat the unleavened bread of the Jews, nor have any familiar intercourse with them, nor summon them in illness, nor receive medicines from them, nor bathe with them; but if anyone shall take in hand to do so, if he is a cleric, let him

be deposed, but if a layman let him be cut off. Canon 99-We have further learned that, in the regions of the Armenians, certain persons boil joints of meat within the sanctuary and offer portions to the priests, distributing it after the Jewish fashion. Wherefore, that we may keep the church undefiled, we decree that it is not lawful for any priest to seize the separate portions of flesh meat from those who offer them, but they are to be content with what he that offers pleases to give them; and further we decree that such offering be made outside the church. And if any one does not thus, let him be cut off."

"Council in Trullo." Henry Percival. Accessed online excerpt 8/24/2011

102 4/22/693
"Confiscation of Jewish Property" by King Egica [Visigothic Kingdom; Present Day Spain, France, Andora]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) King Egica forced Jews to return to his treasury all land, slaves and buildings they had bought from Christians.

Source: <http://israelarticlesdraiman.blogspot.com/2016/03/jewish-timeline-70-9-av-3830-jerusalem.html>

[Researched by Ziba Shadjaani January 2017]

103 694
"Jews Declared Slaves," circa 694 [Visigothic Kingdom; Present Day Spain and France]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) All Jews in Spain and the Gallic Province are declared slaves. [*Researcher's note: This decree could have been issued by either King Witiiza or his father King Egica who co-ruled in the Visigothic Kingdom during that time.*]

Source: Funk & Wagnalls: Jewish Encyclopedia, Volume IV; (1903). Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in February 2017

104 722
"Constitutio 55" issued by Leo III [Byzantine Empire; Present Day Turkey]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Leo III required that Jews live according to the Christian rites ("ut Judaei secundum christianismi ritum vivant") and threatened those who deviated from the Christian customs and attempted to return to their Jewish customs and teachings with apostasy."

Scherer, Johann E.: Die Rechtsverhältnisse der Juden in den deutsch-österreichischen Ländern (Leipzig; 1901) p. 16, Researched and translated by Ziba Shadjaani on 3/8/2016

105 740
[Probable]
Law issued by Archbishop of York [England]: "No good Christian shall break bread or eat meat with a Jew."

"Twelve centuries of Jewish persecution: a brief outline of the sufferings of the Hebrew race in Christian lands, together with some account of the different laws and specific restrictions under which they have at various times been placed." Gustav Pearlson. Page 1

106 743
[Probable]

Order issued by the Council of Rome [Italy]: "The tenth chapter that a Christian shall not dare to join his daughter in marriage to a Jew in any way, lest she will be defiled by his sect and perish to eternity. If any Christian should dare to join his daughter in marriage to a Jew (unless he should believe in Christ entirely and be baptized), or if a Christian should dare to sell to that Jew a slave or a bondwoman, or if a Christian widow should take a Jew for her husband or those [parents] who will consent to this, they shall be anathema."

"The Jews in the Legal Sources of the Early Middle Ages." Amnon Linder. Page 539

107 768

[Probable]

"Letter Against Jews Owning Land" issued by Pope Stephen IV [Present day Italy]: "For this reason We are touched by sorrow, anxious even unto death, since We have known through you that the Jewish people, ever rebellious against God and derogatory of our rites, within the frontiers and territories of the Franks, own hereditary estates in the villages and suburbs, as if they were Christian residents; for they are the Lord's enemies... Christian men cultivate their vines and fields, and Christian men and women, living with those same deceivers both in town and out of town, are day and night strained by expressions of blasphemy... What was sworn to and handed over to those unbelievers by the Lord himself... has been taken away deservedly, in vengeance for the crucified Savior."

Pope Stephen IV, 'Letter Against Jews Owning Land.' (768)." Alexis Rubin, Accessed online 9/14/2011

108 807

"Dress Code for Jews" Issued by Abbassid Caliph Harun al-Rashid, circa 807 [Persia; Present Day Iran/Iraq/Syria/North Africa]

[Possible]

Commentary for other sources:

1) "The Persian Abbassid Caliph Harun al-Rashid ordered Jews to wear a yellow belt."

<http://www.jewishmag.com/103mag/yellowbadge/yellowbadge.htm> (Accessed on 11/3/2015), Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/3/2015

109 814

[Probable]

"Capitulary for the Jews" issued by Charlemagne [Present day Italy]: "1. Let no Jew presume to take in pledge or for any debt any of the Church in gold, silver, or other form, from any Christian. But if he presume to do so, which God forbid, let all his goods be seized and let his right hand be cut off. 2. Let no Jew presume to take any Christian in pledge for any Jew or Christian, nor let him do anything worse; but if he presume to do so, let him make reparation according to his law, and at the same time he shall lose both pledge and debt. 3. Let no Jew presume to have a money-changer's table in his house, nor shall he presume to sell wine, grain, or other commodities there. But if it be discovered that he has done so all his goods shall be taken away from him, and he shall be imprisoned until he is brought into our presence. 4. Concerning the oath of the Jews against the Christians. Place sorrel twice around his body from head to feet; he ought to stand when he takes his oath, and he should have in his right hand the five books of Moses according to his law, and if he cannot have them in Hebrew he shall have them in Latin. 'May the God who gave the law to Moses on Mount Sinai help me, and he may the leprosy of Naamon the Syrian come upon me as it came upon him, and may the earth swallow me as it swallowed Dathan and Abiron, I have not committed evil against you in this cause.'"

110 815

"Dress Code for Jews" Issued by Caliph Al-Mutavallil, circa 815 [Persia; Present Day Iran/Iraq/Syria/North Africa]

[Possible]

Commentary for other sources:

1) "...two yellow badges [are to be displayed], one on the headgear and one on the neck. Furthermore, each Jew must hang round his neck a piece of lead with the word dhimmi [a social status given to tolerated infidels] on it. He also has to wear a belt round his waist. The women have to wear one red and one black shoe and have a small bell on their necks or shoes."

<http://www.jewishmag.com/103mag/yellowbadge/yellowbadge.htm> (Accessed on 11/3/2015), Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/3/2015

111 12/28/819

"Forceful Conversion of Jews" ordered by Archbishop Agobard, circa 820 [Carolingian Empire; Present Day France]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Agobard forcibly converted Jewish children, offering them or their parents no choice in the matter. This is the first time in France that such an act was recorded. [Researcher's note: Until this time Jews were offered a choice between converting or being expelled or killed - but up until now there was a "choice".]

Source: <http://israelarticlesdrainman.blogspot.com/2016/03/jewish-timeline-70-9-av-3830-jerusalem.html>

[Researched by Ziba Shadjaani January 2017]

112 845

"Anti-Jewish Decrees" issued by the Council of Meaux presided over by Bishop Amolo of Lyons, circa 845 [Kingdom of West the West Franks; Present Day Andora, Belgium, France, Netherlands, Spain]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) The Council of Meaux, under Amolo Bishop of Lyons, enacts anti-Jewish decrees.

Source: Funk & Wagnalls: Jewish Encyclopedia, Volume IV; (1903). Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in February 2017

113 850

[Probable]

Decree concerning the appearance of Jews [Modern Tunisia]: "A Jew who dresses like the Muslim and fails to wear the clothing that distinguishes him from them, will be incarcerated, beaten, and paraded ignominiously through the places inhabited by Jews and Christians as an example. [*Researcher's note: Date for reference only.*]

Al-Wansharisi, Mi'yar, vol. 2. Page 51. Translated by Andrew Bostom, The Legacy of Islamic Antisemitism, New York, 2008, page 323, Edited by Franziska Wagnener

114 850

Decree issued by Caliph al-Mutawakkil [Iraq]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "In that year (235/850), al-Mutawakkil ordered that the Christians and all the rest of the ahl al-dhimma be made to wear honey-colored taylasans (hoods) and the zunnar belts. They were to ride on saddles with wooden stirrups, and two balls were to be attached to the rear of their saddles. He further required them to attach two buttons oil their qalansuwās (conical caps) - those of, their) that wore this cap. And it was to be of a different color from the qalansuwa worn by Muslims. He further required them to affix two patches on the exterior of then slaves' garments. The color of these patches had to be different from that of the garment. One of the patches was to be worn in front oil the breast and the other on the back. Each of the patches should measure four fingers in diameter. They too were to be honey-colored. Whosoever of them wears a turban, its color was likewise to be honeycolored. If any of their women went out veiled, they had to be enveloped in a honey-colored izar (large wrap). He further commanded that their slaves be made to wear the zunnar and be forbidden to wear the mintaqa (Arab military belt). He gave orders that any of their houses of worship built after the advent of Islam were to be destroyed and that one-tenth of their homes be confiscated. If the place was spacious enough, it was to be converted into a mosque. If it was not suitable for a mosque, it was to be made an open space. He commanded that wooden images of devils be nailed to the doors of their homes to distinguish them from the homes of Muslims. He forbade their being employed in the government offices or in any official business whereby they might have authority over Muslims. He prohibited their children [from] studying in Muslim schools. Nor was any Muslim permitted to teach them. He forbade them to display crosses on their Palm Sundays, and he prohibited any Jewish chanting in the streets. He gave orders that their graves should be made level with the ground so as not to resemble the graves of Muslims. And he wrote to all his governors regarding this..."

"Decree of Caliph al-Mutawakkil (850)." Al Tabari. Online article, Accessed on 9/17/2012

115 12/28/854

"Expulsion of Jews" declared by Emperor Louis II, circa 855 [Italy]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) Declared that no Jews could remain within his Kingdom.

Source: <http://israelarticlesdrainan.blogspot.com/2016/03/jewish-timeline-70-9-av-3830-jerusalem.html>

[Researched by Ziba Shadjaani January 2017]

116 878

"Wearing of a Badge" issued by Emir Ibrahim ibn Ahmad, circa 878 [Samanid Empire; Present Day Iran, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan,...]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) Emir Ibrahim ibn Ahmad orders Jews of Sicily to wear a badge.

Source: Funk & Wagnalls: Jewish Encyclopedia, Volume IV; (1903). Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in February 2017

117 884

Law issued by Basil I [Present day Italy]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "884 BASIL I (Byzantine Empire) In his legal manual Epanagoge he reinforced the law prohibiting Jews from holding any civil or military office."

"The History of the Jewish People." Eli Birnbaum. 1996-2006. Online article, Accessed on 8/16/2012

2) "The Epanagoge [. . .] which was planned as an introduction to the proposed great collection of the laws, belongs to the period after 879.2 [Footnote:] Zacharia, Geschichte, takes the view that the Epanagoge was never officially published, and he is followed by Vogt, Basile I, 135, and P. Collinett, CMH IV (1924), 712; the official character of the Epanagoge is defended with arguments well worth considering by V. Sokoljskij ([. . .] On the character and significance of the Epanagoge), VV I (1894), 18 ff [. . .] In any case, the Epanagoge never enjoyed the position and widespread usage of the Procheiron, and [. . .] it was never completely translated into Slavonic."

"History of the Byzantine State." Georgije Ostrogorski. Pages 240-41

118 888

"Decree of Sicily" issued by Governor Seuàda ibn Muhammad [Sicily; Present Day Italy]: Year 887/8 Date for Reference only

[Possible]

Commentary for other sources:

1) "Saracen governor of Sicily order Jews to wear on their garments and put on their doors a piece of cloth in the form of donkey and to wear yellow belts and special hats."

http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/judaica/cjud_0002_0003_0_01851.html Accessed on 11/12/15,
Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/12/2015

119 897

"Confiscation of Jewish Land" [France]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "[...] when Charles the simple granted to the Archbishop of Narbonne all the lands and vineyards of the Jews."

Russel, Bruce M. and John R. Oneal: The Fiddle and the Bow – Triangulating Peace, (Bob Taylor's Magazine) Volume II.

120 12/28/898

"Confiscation of Jewish Property" ordered by Charles the Simple, circa 899 [France]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) Charles the Simple confiscated Jewish owned vineyards, salt mines, and houses in Narbonne and donated them to the Church, and subjected them to the payment of tithes.

Source: <http://israelarticlesdraiman.blogspot.com/2016/03/jewish-timeline-70-9-av-3830-jerusalem.html>
<http://www.jewishencyclopedia.com/articles/6262-france>

[Researched by Ziba Shadjaani January 2017]

121 12/27/905

"Jewish Mobility Taxation" [Current Day Austria]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jews are mentioned for the first time in the "Bridge Toll Regulation" of Bavaria in Raffelsetten (current day Austria). The customs ordinance contains a regulation for Jews if

they wish to travel between Bavaria, Bohemia and Moravia, regardless, whether they live in Bavaria or not."

http://www.rjo.homepage.t-online.de/pdf/DE_BY_JU_by.pdf Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 10/8/2015

122 906

[Probable]

"Customs, Maritime and Stacking Ordinance" ("Zoll-, Schiffahrts- und Stapelordnung") issued by Louis IV, the Child ("Ludwig das Kind") [Duchy of Carinthia; Present-day Austria, Croatia, Italy, Slovenia]: "[...] Jewish merchants are not only to pay a tariff/customs for their goods but also for their [workers]. [...]"

Engelman, Wilhelm: Das Judentum in Oesterrich und die böhmischen Unruhen (The Jewry in Austria and the bohemian Unrest); (Leipzig; 1845); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani, 9/25/2017

123 931

Decree of "Forced Conversions of Jews" issued by Byzantine Emperor Romanos I Lekapenos, circa 931 [Byzantine Empire; Present Day Turkey, ...]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) After a series of eco-disasters, including a plague, the emperor Romanos I called for the forced conversion of Jews or to exclude them from all of Christendom.

Source: <http://israelarticlesdraiman.blogspot.com/2016/03/jewish-timeline-70-9-av-3830-jerusalem.html>

[Researched by Ziba Shadjaani January 2017]

124 931

"Temporary Expulsion of Jews from Verona," circa 931 [Duchy of Bavaria; Present Day Italy, Germany, ...]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) Ratherius, the Bishop of Verona, upset about the good relations between the city and its Jewish inhabitants, badgered the town elders until they agree to temporarily expel the Jews.

Source: <http://israelarticlesdraiman.blogspot.com/2016/03/jewish-timeline-70-9-av-3830-jerusalem.html>

[Researched by Ziba Shadjaani January 2017]

125 7/1/932

Canon issued by the Council of Erfurt [Present day Germany]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "1. Summary of the Canons... On 1 July of the year 932 of the Incarnate Lord, when a Synod was held in Erfurt... a letter- sent from Jerusalem to Constantinople and thence to Rome by the patriarch- was brought to King Henry... Then, immediately at the close of the third day, the Lord's Temple was opened and he was manifestly seen by the Christians just as he was when formerly crucified. The Jews wanted to see this, but the more they strove to approach the further they were drawn back, and all the Jews on this side of the sea were so terrified by this miracle that they were baptized. On account of this it was enjoined in that letter that all the Jews who live among the Christians should either be baptized or be driven out from the entire Christendom."

"The Jews in the Legal Sources of the Early Middle Ages." Amnon Linder. 1997, Page 555

2) "The Council of Erfurt, summoned by Henry I and presided by Hildibert, archbishop of Mainz, assembled on 1 July 932. The archbishops of Trier and Hamburg were among the participants, and the king himself took an active part in the proceedings. Among other matters the Council dealt with a letter received from the Doge, the patriarch, and the bishops of Venice, informing them about disputations between Jews and Christians in Jerusalem and massive conversions to Christianity in Jerusalem and in the Byzantine Empire. The Venetian document called on the council to follow suit by forcing the Jews of the Kingdom either to convert or to leave, and to prohibit to Jews the commerce in Christian cult objects. While the council inserted the information about the miracles manifested in Jerusalem in the preamble to its canons...it took no positive action in the directions suggested by the Venetians."

"The Jews in the Legal Sources of the Early Middle Ages." Amnon Linder. Page 553.

126 937

[Probable]

Order issued by Pope Leo VII [Present day Italy]: "As to the Jews, concerning whom, dear brother, you have requested our instructions, whether it is preferable to subjugate them to the holy religion or to expel them from your towns, we send you our order, that you do not desist from preaching to them wisely, with the prudent counsel of God and the reverence in faith in the Holy Trinity and the incarnation of the Lord. And if they are willing wholeheartedly to believe and be baptized, we thank the omnipotent Lord with immense praises. If, however, they refuse to believe, expel them from your towns with our authority. Since we must not live in society with God's enemies... Yet do not baptize them by force, or without their consent and wish, since it is written: Give not that which is holy unto the dogs, neither cast your pearls before swine."

"The Apostolic See and the Jews: History, Volume 7; Volume 109." Shlomo Simonsohn. 1991, Page 11. Online book, Accessed on 11/10/2011

127 945

"Jewish Ban on Sea Travel" issued by the Senate [Venice]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Venetian captains were forbidden from accepting Jews onboard their ships."

[**Researcher's note:** *There is another document from 992 AD in which Jews are mentioned - and the fact that they were not permitted on ships.*]

Virtual Jewish World: Venice Italy

<http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/venice-italy-jewish-history-tour> (Accessed January 2018)

Jewish Europe – Your Guide to Jewish Europe; History of Jewish Venice

<http://jewishvenice.info> (Accessed January 2018)

128 1005

"Jewish Dress Codes" Issued by Fatimiden Kalif Al-Hakim Around 1005

[Egypt]: Date for Reference only

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Fatimid Caliph Al-Hakim orders that the Jews of Egypt and Israel wear bells on their clothing and a Golden Calf made out of wood around their neck."

<http://michael-mannheimer.net/2014/06/27/1400jaehriger-rassismus-im-islam-hitler-uebernahm-den-judenstern-vom-islam/> Accessed and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani on 11/12/2015

- 129 **1007**
"Jewish Persecution" enacted by Duke Robert I, circa 1007 [Duchy of Normandy; Present Day France]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) Persecution of Jews in Rouen by Duke Robert I.
Source: Funk & Wagnalls: Jewish Encyclopedia, Volume IV; (1903). Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in February 2017
- 130 **1008**
Order of Caliph Hakim, circa 1008 [Algeria, Egypt, ...]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) Fatimid Caliph Al-Hakim, orders Jewish and Christian residents to wear bells on their garments and a "golden calf" (made of wood) around the neck when bathing with Muslims. *[Researcher's note: There are two competing dates for this decree; some place the decree at 1005 while others date the decree at 1008.]* Caliph Al-Hakim bi-Amr Allah ("the Mad") issues severe restrictions against the Jews in the Fatimid Empire. All Jews are forced to wear a heavy wooden "golden calf" around their necks to remind them of the sin of worshipping the Golden Calf.
Sources: Roumani, Maurice M. (Summer 2003). "The Silent Refugees: Jews from Arab Countries". Mediterranean Quarterly (Duke University Press) 14 (3): pp. 41–77.
Avraham: Yerachmiel Ben: Al in the Name of Jesus: The Murder of Millions; (2016).
<http://www.jewishhistory.org.il/history.php?startyear=1000&endyear=...>
[Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in December 2016]
- 131 **1010**
"Ultimatum given to Jews" by Bishop Alduin of Limoges, circa 1010 [France]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) Bishop Alduin offered Jews of his diocese the choice between baptism or exile.
Source: <http://www.jewishencyclopedia.com/articles/6262-france>
[Researched by Ziba Shadjaani January 2017]
- 132 **1012**
"Expulsion of Jews" circa 1012 [Rhineland; Present Day Germany]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "Jews are expelled from (parts of) the Rhineland."
<https://books.google.com/books?id=QXq3AQAAQBAJ&pg=PA220&lpg=PA220&dq=1012+Jews+expelled+from+the+Rhineland&source=bl&ots=C3JEiCJRzn&sig=nA82EjiYwhrC4QxwRF5k4G9PTA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiC7tn25uHMAhWIRiYKHfM7Ck8Q6AEIIDAC#v=onepage&q=1012%20Jews%20expelled%20from%20the%20Rhineland&f=false> (Accessed on 5//2016)
<http://www.biblicalzionist.com/timeline.html> (Accessed on 5//2016) [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in April 2016]
- 133 **1016**
"Ultimatum to Jews," circa 1016 [Tunisia]
[Possible]
Commentary from Other Sources:

1) The Jewish community in Kairouan, Tunisia is forced to choose between conversion and expulsion.

Source: Avraham: Yerachmiel Ben: All in the Name of Jesus: The Murder of Millions (2016) [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017]

134 4/20/1017

Order of Pope Benedict VIII [Holy Roman Empire; Present Day Italy]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) Pope Benedict VIII has a number of Jews beheaded.

Source: <http://h-net.msu.edu/cgi-bin/logbrowse.pl?trx=vx&list=h-antisemitism&month=0605&week=&msg=CZNFZjiiLGFJLVVjL6CxpQ&user=&pw=> (Accessed January 2017)
Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017

135 5/12/1020

Order of Pope Benedict VIII [Holy Roman Empire; Present Day Italy]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) An earthquake followed by a hurricane ravages Rome, Italy, and Pope Benedict VIII has a number of Jews arrested for alleged host desecration. They all "confess" under torture and are burned at the stake.

Riots ensued after Jews were accused of causing the earthquake by their alleged denigration of the cross. Pope Benedict VIII ordered the beheading (others say burning) Jews for causing the disaster, and the resulting plague. **Researcher's note:** *Some sources place this event around 1020, while a later chronicle of Cesare Baronius gives the date as 1017; another source (though not confirmed) places the date at 4/2/1021.*

Sources: Horowitz, Elliott: Reckless Rites: Purim and the Legacy of Jewish Violence; (New Jersey, 2006).

<http://jewishbhistory.org.il/history.php?search=jews> (Accessed January 2017)

<http://h-net.msu.edu/cgi-bin/logbrowse.pl?trx=vx&list=h-antisemitism&month=0605&week=&msg=CZNFZjiiLGFJLVVjL6CxpQ&user=&pw=> (Accessed January 2017)

Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017

136 1026

"Expulsion of Jews," 1026 [France]

[Possible]

Commentary from Other Sources:

1) The French chronicler blamed the Jews for the destruction of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, which was destroyed in 1009 by the Muslim Caliph Al-Hakim. As a result, Jews were expelled from Limoges and other French Towns.

Source: Avraham: Yerachmiel Ben: All in the Name of Jesus: The Murder of Millions (2016) [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017]

137 1032

"Decimation of the Jewish Community," circa 1032 [Morocco]

[Possible]

Commentary from Other Sources:

1) Abul Kamal Tumin conquers Fez, Morocco and decimates the Jewish community, killing 6000 Jews.

- 138 **1033**
"Fez Massacre" issued by Tamim, 1033 [Morocco]
[Possible]
Commentary from Other Sources:
1) Following their conquest of the city from the Maghrawa tribe, the forced of Tamim, chief of the Zenata Berber Banu Ifran, tribe, perpetrated a massacre of Jews in Fez. Tamim's forces killed over thousands of Jews, appropriated their belongings, and captured the Jewish women of the city. [**Researcher's note:** *The killings took place in the month of Jumaada al-Akhir 424 (May-June 1033 AD.)*]
Sources: Avraham: Yerachmiel Ben: All in the Name of Jesus: The Murder of Millions (2016)
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1033_Fez_massacre
[Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017]
- 139 **1050**
[Probable]
Capitulary 6 issued by Council of Oviedo [Spain]: "Under the sixth heading we admonish all Christians to assemble in church on Sabbath evening and to hear Sunday matins, masses, and all the hours; that they should not carry out servile work or go on the road except for purpose of prayer, or to bury the dead, or to visit the sick, or for the king's secret, or because of a Saracens' attack. No Christian should stay with Jews in the same house or take food with them. If anyone should violate this law of ours, he shall do penance seven days. If he should refuse to do penance, if a senior person, he shall be denied communion for a whole year, if a minor person, he shall receive one hundred lashes."
"The Jews in the Legal Sources of the Early Middle Ages." Amnon Linder. Page 558
- 140 **1050**
[Probable]
From Pope Alexander II, circa 1050 AD [Present-day Spain]: "Those of the Jews who pursue the Christians and drive them from their cities and their own homes, they are to be justly attacked."
Decretum Gratiani, Pars II, Causa XXIII, Questio VIII, C. XI, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 1/11/2016
- 141 **1066**
"Banishment of Jews" by Badis ben Habus, circa 1066 [Kingdom of Granada; Present Day Spain]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) Jews are banished from Granada.
Source: Funk & Wagnalls: Jewish Encyclopedia, Volume IV; (1903). Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in February 2017
- 142 **1074**
[Probable]
King William's decree of the Council of Rouen (Present-day England): "That the canonical authority and the decree of St. Gregory be kept about the Jews, namely, that they shall not have Christians as servants or nurses."
Mansi-Labbe, Concilia, xx. 399, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 1/29/2016

- 143 1074
[Probable]
Canon 14 issued by Council of Normandy/Rouen [France]: " Concerning the Jews, the canonical authority and the decree of the Blessed Gregory should be observed, that is, that they should not have Christian slaves or wet nurses."
"The Jews in the Legal Sources of the Early Middle Ages." Amnon Linder. Page 558
- 144 11/19/1078
Canon 22 issued by the Council of Rome [Italy]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Rome (1078) Gregory VII convoked this council, to which he invited the French bishops as well, with the declared object of finding a solution to the conflict between the papacy and the empire. It opened in the Lateran, on 19 November 1078. Only twelve canons promulgated by that council have been transmitted in their entirety, the rest being known only by their titles; canon 22, dealing with the Jews, is among the latter...[c.22]...That Jews should not be appointed over Christians."
 "The Jews in the Legal Sources of the Early Middle Ages." Amnon Linder. Page 558-559
- 145 1078
Canon 10 issued by the Council of Gironne [Spain]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "They also decreed that the tithe from all the lands that were cultivated by the execrable cruelty of the infidel Jews should be paid by them to the church in whose parish these lands are situated, in the same way as if they were cultivated by Christians."
 "The Jews in the Legal Sources of the Early Middle Ages." Amnon Linder. Page 559
- 146 1078
Decree issued by Pope Gregory VII [Present day Spain]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "He decreed (1078) 'that no Jew shall hold any official post in any Christian Kingdom.'"
 "Twelve centuries of Jewish persecution: a brief outline of the sufferings of the Hebrew race in Christian lands, together with some account of the different laws and specific restrictions under which they have at various times been placed." Gustav Pearlson. Page 157
- 147 1079
[Probable]
Canon 6 issued by Council of Coyaca [Spain]: "That no Christian shall reside in the same house with Jews, nor partake of their food: whoever transgresses this decree shall perform penance for seven days or refusing to do it, if a person of rank, he shall be excommunicated for a year; if of an inferior degree, he shall receive 100 lashes."
 "Twelve centuries of Jewish persecution: a brief outline of the sufferings of the Hebrew race in Christian lands, together with some account of the different laws and specific restrictions under which they have at various times been placed." Gustav Pearlson. Page 196
- 148 1079
"Expulsion of Jews," circa 1079 [Ireland]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) Jews are expelled from Ireland.

Source: Funk & Wagnalls: Jewish Encyclopedia, Volume IV; (1903). Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in February 2017

149 1090

"Wormser Privilege" Issued by the Holy Roman Emperor Heinrich IV [Present-day Germany / Holy Roman Empire]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "During the Wormser Privilege, Jews are established as imperial "chamber servants" of the Holy Roman Empire in a collection of legal standards which set a groundbreaking precedence that had a positive as well as a negative impact on the Jews and their relationship to Christians for centuries to come."

Studien zur Geschichte der Juden im mittleren Rheingebiet während des hohen und späten Mittelalters, S. 72 Hannover 1995, Franz-Josef Ziwes, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani, 10/16/2015

150 6/1/1096

"Forced Conversion of Jews" issued by Count Emicho, circa 6/1096 [Duchy of Rhineland; Present Day Germany]

[Possible]

Commentary from Other Sources:

1) 1,200 Jews committed suicide in Mainz to escape Count Emicho's attempt to forcefully convert them. All in all, 5,000 Jews were murdered.

Source: Avraham: Yerachmiel Ben: All in the Name of Jesus: The Murder of Millions (2016) [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017]

151 1100

[Probable]

Laws regarding Dhimmis' Servitudes Issued by Ibn Abdun in Seville [Present-day Spain]: "Paragraph 157 - A Jew mustn't slaughter an animal for a Muslim. The Jews may be authorized to open their own special butcher shops. Paragraph 164 - It is forbidden to sell a coat that once belonged to a leper, to a Jew or Christian, unless the buyer is informed of its origin. [...]"[**Researcher's note:** *The date for this law collection is believed to be around the year 1100.*]

Bat Ye'Or, the Dhimmi. Jews and Christians under Islam, 1985, page 187. Edited by Franziska Wagener 4/2016

152 1101

[Probable]

Carnotensis Drecretal [Holy Roman Empire]: "If any of the Jews should buy a Christian slave or anyone from another sect and should circumcise him, having suffered under the control of a Jew, he shall remain free."

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale, Lat. 4636 [Buch 3 und Add., 3.286], Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 1/29/2016

153 1117

"Jewish Persecution" by Henry II, circa 1117 [Holy Roman Empire; Present Day Germany, Italy, Switzerland, ...]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) Jews are persecuted in Rome.

Source: Funk & Wagnalls: Jewish Encyclopedia, Volume IV; (1903). Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in February 2017

154 1121

[Probable]

"Jewish Dress Code" issued by the Abbasid Caliphate, circa 1121* [Abbasid Dynasty; Present-day Saudi Arabia, Iran, Yemen, Oman] "[... Jews are required to wear] two yellow badges, one on the headgear and one on the neck. Furthermore, each Jew must hang round his neck a piece of lead with the word dhimmi [Jew] on it. He also has to wear a belt round his waist. The women have to wear one red and one black shoe and have [to have] a small bell on their necks or shoes." [**Researcher's note:** *The original documents have been lost. However, the decree has been found described in a Genisa* document (*documents found hidden in Jewish synagogues).*]

Johnson, Paul: A History of the Jews. (1987); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/12/2015 and verified 11/18/2016

155 1140

[Probable]

Corpus Iuris Canonici, decreed by the Catholic Church, ca. 1140 AD [Holy Roman Empire]: "Just as the Jews are not to be forced to the faith so it must not be allowed to the converted to recede from it [166]. -- Christian slaves bought by Jews should be set at liberty [211]. --Public offices are not to be committed to the Jews [211]. --Slaves who come from infidelity to the faith are to be set at liberty [211]."

Corpus Iuris Canonici. Vol I. Catholic Church (ed. Emil Friedberg) [column numbers above]. Tauchnitz: Leipzig, 1879. Accessed online; Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/19/2016

156 1144

[Probable]

Edict of Louis VII, King of France, circa 1144 [Present-day France]: "It has come to our attention that certain Jews, having converted to the Christian faith, deny it, instigated by the Devil, and have returned to Judaism; recognizing that this is a disgrace to the name of Christ and vehemently contemptuous of the Christian religion, such presumption being hurtful to the realm, we issue a decree to prohibit it. Therefore we decree and we sanction by the authority of the king, that whosoever among the Jews, successively having been reborn in Christ through the grace of baptism, should presume to return to his ancient error, may not dare remain anywhere in our kingdom, and should they be captured, either be condemned to death, or be punished by dismemberment."

Tardif, Jules, and Archives Nationales (France). Monuments Historiques (Cartons Des Rois, 528-1789) (Historical Monuments (Royal Cartons, 528-1789)). Paris: J. Cayce, 1866. Page 256, Item 470. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/29/2019

157 1145

"Papal Bull" issued by Eugenius III, circa 1145 [Papal States; Present Day Italy]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) Pope Eugenius orders Jews to remit interest on debts of Crusaders while absent.

Source: Jewish Encyclopedia: The Popes [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017]

<http://www.jewishencyclopedia.com/articles/1128-alexander-vii-pope>

- 158 1146
"Persecution of Jews," circa 1146 [Almohad Empire; Present Day Morocco, Algeria, Libya, Spain, ...]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) Beginning of Jewish persecution in Almohad in northern Africa and Southern Spain; Jews flee or pretend to accept Islam. [*Researcher's note: The persecution could have been ordered by Caliph Abd al-Mu'min.*]
 Source: Funk & Wagnalls: Jewish Encyclopedia, Volume IV; (1903). Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in February 2017
- 159 1148
"Restriction on Jews," circa 1148 [Almohad Caliphate; Present Day Spain]
[Possible]
Commentary from Other Sources:
 1) Only Jews who had converted to Christianity or Islam were allowed to live in Granada.
 Source: Avraham: Yerachmiel Ben: All in the Name of Jesus: The Murder of Millions (2016) [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017]
- 160 1150
[Probable]
Can. III, circa 1150 AD [Present-day Italy]: "They are not permitted to celebrate their own solemn festivities..." [*Researcher's note: Canon law regarding the Jewish community of Naples, Italy.*]
 Decretum Gratiani, Pars I, Distinctio XLV, Can. III, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 12/21/2015
- 161 1150
[Probable]
Can XII, circa 1150 AD [Holy Roman Empire]: "But if a Jew should buy a Christian slave, by the authority of a judge or bishop, even if he is unwilling, must free him."
 Decretum Gratiani, Pars I, Distinctio LIV, Can. XII, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 12/21/2015
- 162 1150
[Probable]
Pope Nicolaus, circa 1150 [Holy Roman Empire]: "He incurs the accusation of sacrilege who entrusts public offices to Jews."
 Decretum Gratiani, Pars II, Causa XVII, Questio IV, C. XXX, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 1/11/2016
- 163 1150
[Probable]
Matisconensian Council, circa 1150 AD [Holy Roman Empire]: "We decree that no Christian slave may serve a Jew."
 Decretum Gratiani, Pars I, Distinctio LIV, Can. XVIII, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 12/23/2015
- 164 1150
[Probable]
Can. LXXI, circa 1150 AD [Naples, Italy]: "No one may adorn Jewish temples, tables, lamps, censers, dishes, bowls, mortars and such things which are made out of gold."
 Decretum Gratiani, Pars II, Causa XI, Questio III, Can. LXXI, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 12/23/2015

- 165 1150
[Probable]
C. XXIII, circa 1150 [Holy Roman Empire]: "They must submit themselves to penitence for the blood that was shed [crucifixion of Christ], if they want to gain pardon."
Pars II, Causa XXXIII, Distinctio I, C. XXIII, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 1/14/2016
- 166 1150
[Probable]
The Tolletanean Council, circa 1150 AD [Holy Roman Empire]: "If after the Jew has been baptized, he should transgress against Christ, he must be condemned..."
Decretum Gratiani, Pars II, Causa I, Questio IV, Can. VII, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 12/23/2015
- 167 1150
[Probable]
Can. IX, circa 1150 AD [Palestine]: "The Jewish city of Samaria (Palestine) needs to be disregarded, since it has been revealed that they (Jewish population) refuse to submit to the Pope."
Decretum Gratiani, Pars II, Causa VII, Questio I, Can. IX, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 12/23/2015
- 168 1150
[Probable]
Origenes, Canon IX, circa 1150 AD [Holy Roman Empire]: "...the destruction must come from the Romans, namely, the destruction of their temple is necessary so that the Jews may not have the privilege of being in the presence of God..."
Decretum Gratiani, Pars II, Causa XVI, Questio VII, C. IX, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 1/11/2016
- 169 1150
[Probable]
From the Cartaginensi Council [Holy Roman Empire]: "We order that ... clinging to Jewish superstitions and festivals must be separated from councils of the church."
Decretum Gratiani, Pars II, Causa XXVI, Questio V, C. XI, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 1/29/2016
- 170 1153
Henry II Tallages on Jews Around the Year 1154 [England]: Date for Reference only
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "The Jews had prospered since they had immigrated to England, but the reign of Henry II was, despite the introduction of tallages (taxes) on Jews, a particularly good one for them."
The Jews in Britain: A chronology, page 9, Raphael Langham
- 171 1156
"Persecution of Jews," circa 1156 [Khwarazmian Dynasty; Present Day Iran, ...]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:

1) Jews of Persia are persecuted on the account of pseudo Messia David Alroy.
[*Researcher's note: The persecution could have followed a decree issued by Shab Il-Arslan "The Lion" (Taj ad-Dunya wa ad-Din Abul-Fath Il-Arslan ibn Atsiz).*]

Source: Funk & Wagnalls: Jewish Encyclopedia, Volume IV; (1903). Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in February 2017

172 1165

"Forced Conversion of Jews," 1165 [Yemen]

[Possible]

Commentary from Other Sources:

1) Jews forced to convert in Yemen.

Source: Avraham: Yerachmiel Ben: All in the Name of Jesus: The Murder of Millions (2016) [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017]

173 1169

[Probable]

Decretal V, vi. c. IV, circa 1169-81 [Holy Roman Empire]: "On Good Friday, Jews may not keep their doors or windows open"

Corpus Juris Canonici, decretal V, vi, c. iv, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 2/24/2016

174 1171

"Expulsion of Jews," circa 1171 [Present Day Italy]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jews are expelled from Bologna."

Sources: Graetz, Heinrich: History of the Jews, Volume 3; (Philadelphia; 1894).

Cosman, Madeline and Linda Jones: handbook to Life in the Medieval World; (New York; 2008) Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017

175 1172

"Persecution of Jews" by Sultan Saladin, circa 1172 [Ayyubid Dynasty; Present Day Egypt, Syria, Upper Mesopotamia, Hejaz, Yemen, ...]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Persecution of the Jews of Yemen." [*Researcher's note: Shortly after Queen Arwa's death, the country was split between five competing petty dynasties along religious lines.*]

Sources: Funk & Wagnalls, Jewish Encyclopedia, Volume IV; (1903)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Yemen

176 1174

"Jews Excluded from Public Offices" issued by Sultan Nur ad-Din Mahmud, circa 1174 [Seljuk Empire; Present Day Syrian, Egypt, Iran, Turkey, ...]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) Sultan Nureddin Mahmud removes all Jews of Syria and Egypt from public offices.

[*Researcher's note: Nur ad-Din's full name: N?r ad-D?n Ab? al-Q?sim Ma?m?d ibn ?Im?d ad-D?n Zeng?.*]

Source: Funk & Wagnalls: Jewish Encyclopedia, Volume IV; (1903). Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in February 2017

- 177 1177
Burial Grounds for Jews Around 1177 [England]: Date for Reference only
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Jews of England had had to use the burial ground in London, but in 1177 were permitted to purchase burial grounds outside any city where they lived."
 The Jews in Britain: A chronology, page11, Raphael Langham
- 178 1179
[Probable]
"Leges Edwardi (Laws of Edward) - Decree XXV concerning the Jews" issued by Edward the Confessor [Angevin England; Present-day England]: "It should be know that all Jews, wheresoever in the realm they be, ought to be under the guard and protection of the king's liege. Nor ought any of them place himself under any rich man without the king's licence [license]; because the Jews themselves and all theirs belong to the king. And if any detain them or their money, let the king, if he will and can, ask it back as if it were his own." [*Researcher note: Exact date is unknown.*]"
Jacobs, Joseph: **The Jews of Angevin England: Documents and Record from Latin and Hebrew Sources;** (London; 1893); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/5/2016
- 179 1180
"Imprisonment of Jews for Ransom" order issued by Philip Augustus, circa 1180 [France]
[Possible]
Commentary from Other Sources:
 1) After four months in power, Philip Augustus imprisons all the Jews in his lands and demands a ransom for their release.
 Source: Avraham: Yerachmiel Ben: All in the Name of Jesus: The Murder of Millions (2016) [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017]
- 180 1181
[Probable]
The Assize of Arms (1181) [England]: "Clause 7 Item, let no Jew keep in his possession a hauberk or an 'aubergel', but let him sell them or give them away or otherwise dispose of them that they may remain in the king's service."
 David C. Douglas and George W. Greenaway, eds., English Historical Documents (London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1953), II, 416-17 Accessed 5/2015
- 181 1181
"Confiscation of Property and Expulsion of Jews" decree issued by Philip Augustus, circa 1181 [France]
[Possible]
Commentary from Other Sources:
 1) Philip Augustus annuls all loans made by Jews to Christians and takes a percentage for himself. A year later, he confiscates all Jewish property and expels the Jews from Paris.
 Source: Avraham: Yerachmiel Ben: All in the Name of Jesus: The Murder of Millions (2016) [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017]

- 182 4/1182
[Probable]
 Edict of expulsion issued by King Philip Augustus [Present-day France]: "...all Jews should be expelled by the next feast of St. John the Baptist."
 Jacobs, English History by Contemporary Writers: The Jews of Angevin England (1893): 75-6, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 2/24/2016
- 183 1189
Order issued by King Philip Augustus [France]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "His [King Philip Augustus of France] contribution to the Third Crusade (1189), preached at this time was a cancellation of debts owed to Jews."
 "The Anguish of the Jews." Edward H. Flannery. Page 101
- 184 1190
Jews expelled from Edmondsbury Around 1190 [England]: Date for Reference only
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
The Jews of Angevin England, page 141, by Joseph Jacobs
- 185 1194
[Probable]
"Ordinance of the Jews" issued by Richard I [England]: "All the debts, pledges, mortgages, lands, houses, rents and possessions of the Jews shall be registered. The Jew who shall conceal any of these shall forfeit to the King his body and the thing concealed, and likewise all his possessions and chattels, neither shall it be lawful to the Jew (sic) to recover the thing concealed. Likewise six or seven places (1) [Editor includes '(1) Probably London, Lincoln, Norwich, Winchester, Canterbury, Oxford, Cambridge, Nottingham, Hereford, or Bristol.] shall be provided in which they shall make all their contracts, and there shall be appointed two lawyers that are Christians and two lawyers that are Jews, and two legal registrars, and before them and the clerks of William of the Church of St. Mary's and William of Chimilli, shall their contracts be made. And charters shall be made of their contracts by way of indenture. And one part of the indenture shall remain with the Jew, sealed with the seal of him, to whom the money is lent, and the other part shall remain in the common chest...And from henceforth no contract shall be made with, nor payment, made to, the Jews, nor any alteration made in the charters, except before the said persons or the greater part of them, if all of them cannot be present...Moreover every Jew shall swear on his Roll, that all his debts and pledges and rents, and all his goods and his possessions, he shall cause to be enrolled, and that he shall conceal nothing as is aforesaid..."
"Medieval Sourcebook: English Jewry is Organized: The Ordinance of the Jews, 1194." Paul Halsall. January 1999, Accessed online 8/4/2011
- 186 3/23/1194
Northampton Donum [England]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Representatives of the Jews of England were summoned to meet... to agree what each

community should pay towards the amount assessed as the Jews' share of the ransom demanded for the release of King Richard I."

The Jews in Britain: A chronology, page 16, Raphael Langham

187 1198

[Probable]

Laws of the Church about the Jews, issued by the Catholic Church, ca. 1198 AD

[Holy Roman Empire]: "C. I.—If a slave, bought by a Jew, becomes or desires to become a Christian, for trading purposes, he is redeemed for 12 pence. C. II.—A Jew cannot have a Christian for a slave but he can for a churl. C. III.—Jews may keep their old synagogues, may not erect new ones. C. IV.—On Good Friday Jews may not keep their doors or windows open. C. V.—Christians ought to be excommunicated who serve Jews in their houses. And secular princes ought to be excommunicated who spoil baptized Jews of their goods. C. VII.—Jews may restore their synagogues to their former state, but may not build them up afresh. C. VIII.—Christians ought not to be in the family service of Jews. C. IX.—Jews are not to be baptized against their will nor forced to it, nor to be condemned without judgment, nor to be spoiled of their goods nor disturbed at their festivals, nor are their cemeteries to be molested or their bodies to be exhumed. C.XIII.—Jews ought not to have Christian nurses or servants, those doing contrary are to be interdicted from commerce with Christians. C. XIV.—A Jew who strikes a priest is punished by the temporal power, and, if he cannot be, he is interdicted from commerce with Christian men till he has given satisfaction for the injury."

Catholic Church. Corpus iuris canonici. (cc. 771-8). Graz : Akademische Druck- u. Verlagsanstalt, 1959. Electronic reproduction. Vol 1-2. New York, N.Y. : Columbia University Libraries, 2007. Columbia University Libraries Electronic Books. 2006. Accessed online; Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/19/2016

188 1198

"Special Taxation of Jews" decree issued by Philip Augustus, circa 1198 [France]

[Possible]

Commentary from Other Sources:

1) Philip Augustus sets up a taxation scheme for Jews to produce funds for himself.

Source: Avraham: Yerachmiel Ben: All in the Name of Jesus: The Murder of Millions (2016) [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017]

189 8/1/1198

"Forced Conversion of Jews" ordered by Caliph al-Malik, circa 8/1198 [Yemen]

[Possible]

Commentary from Other Sources:

1) Saladdin's nephew al-Malik, Caliph of Yemen, summons all the Jews and forcibly converts them.

Source: Avraham: Yerachmiel Ben: All in the Name of Jesus: The Murder of Millions (2016) [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017]

190 1201

[Probable]

Papal bull issued by Pope Innocent III [Present day Italy]: "Papal Bull on Forced Baptisms (1201)...Assuredly, it is contrary to the Christian faith that one who is unwilling and totally opposed to [being baptized] be constrained to adopt and observe Christianity. For this reason, some make a distinction, which is valid, between those who are unwilling and those who are constrained. It is thus that he who is led to Christianity by violence, by

fear, and by torture, and who receives the sacrament of baptism to avoid harm (even as he who comes falsely to baptism), receives indeed the stamp of Christianity and can be obliged to observe the Christian faith, even as he who expresses a conditional will, although in absolute terms he is unwilling. It is in this fashion that the decree of the Council of Toledo must be understood, which stated that those who previously had been forced to become Christians, as was done in the time of the most pious Prince Sisebut, and their association with the divine sacraments having been established, by the grace of the baptism received, they themselves having been anointed by the holy oil and having participated in the body of the Lord, must be duly constrained to abide by the faith they had accepted by force. However, he who has never consented, but has altogether opposed it, has received neither the stamp nor the purpose, for it is better to object expressly than to manifest the slightest consent..."

"POPE INNOCENT III, On the Jews and Forced Baptisms (1199, 1201, 1209)." Alexis P. Rubin, Accessed online 10/3/2011

191 1204

[Probable]

Decree of King John [Present-day England]: "Thou [Jews] shalt not lend at interest to thy [Jewish] brothers."

Revue des Etudes Juives, t. iv., 7-8, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 1/14/2016

192 2/1205

[Probable]

"Papal Bull" issued by Pope Innocent III and addressed to King Philip (Philippe Auguste) II of France [Papal States; Present-day France, Italy]: "The Pope accuses the Jews living in France of extortion, usury, usurping church property, and the property of Christians ('non solum usuras, sed usuras usurarum extorquent, ecclesiarum bona et possessiones Christianorum usurpent'). The Pope reaffirms the prohibition of Christian nannies to serving in Jewish homes and the preference of the testimony of Christians outlined by the Third Lateran Council and regrets that they are not observed. The Pope lambasts the fact that Jews erect higher synagogues than nearby churches where the celebration of the Christian liturgy is prevented by the great clamor with which the Jews celebrate his services. Innocent III claims that the Jews publicly insult the Christians with ridiculous words in relation to Jesus Christ and that the houses of the Jews are open until midnight to thieves and their booty. Furthermore, he claims that Jews abuse the patience of the king and kill Christians furtively. And so that in order that the name of the Lord is not soiled and the freedom of Christians is not worse than the slavery of the Jews, Innocent III finally exhorts Philip Augustus to abolish such abuses in the Kingdom of France and to punish blasphemers. Finally, the pope justifies the persecution of wolves who have accepted the appearance of sheep to thus demonstrate the fervor with which one professes the Christian faith ('in eorum demonstrat persecutione fervorem quo fidem prosequitur Christianam')." **[Researcher's note:** *The above is a summary of the original Latin text, which can be found in the cited source. This writ has given rise to a number of debates. One in particular evolves around the proper translation of the word "persecutio" which Pope Innocent uses in the beginning. Some interpret it to mean persecution while other believe it means "pursuit." Nevertheless, the Pope claims that even though God accepts the presence of Jews in Christian kingdoms, "divine eyes are outraged by all who prefer the sons of the crucifiers to the heirs of Christ."*

Documenta Catholica Omnia; Innocentii III Romani Pontificius; Regestorum Sive Epistolarum Liber Sextus. (Complete Catholic [Church] Documents; The Roman Pontif Innocent III, Legal Documents/Laws or Letters; Box Six); www.documentacatholicaomnia.eu; Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/12/2018

- 193 1207
"Papal Bull" issued by Innocent III, circa 1207 [Spain]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) Required Jews of Spain to pay tithes on possessions obtained from Christians.
 Source: The Jewish Encyclopedia: A Descriptive Record of the History, Religion, Literature, and Customs of the Jewish People from the Earliest Times to the Present Day (Accessed online) on 1/19/2017 [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017]
- 194 1209
"Social Restrictions Against Jews," 1209 [County of Toulouse; Present Day France]
[Possible]
Commentary from Other Sources:
 1) Raymond VI, Count of Toulouse, is humiliated and forced to swear that he would implement social restrictions against Jews.
 Source: Avraham: Yerachmiel Ben: All in the Name of Jesus: The Murder of Millions (2016) [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017]
- 195 1/1211
[Probable]
Writ of Frederick II [Present Day Italy]: "Frederick ('Friedrich') grants/loans all Jews of Palermo with their dye-houses/dying factors and the warehouse along with all [of their] related levies/taxes to the archiepiscopal church." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text.*]
 Schaub, Adolf: Handelsgeschichte der Romanischen Völker des Mittelmeergebiets bis zur Ende der Kreuzzüge. (München/Berlin; 1906); (History of commerce of the Romanic peoples of the area of the Mediterranean until the end of the crusades. (Munich/Berlin; 1906); Researched and Translated Ziba Shadjaani 6/26/2020
- 196 1212 AD
[Probable]
Fuero Real (Statute Royal) of Alphonso IX. Book IV, Title 2. – On Jews [Present-day Spain / Kingdom of León and Galicia]: "Article I – We forbid any Jew reading or keeping concealed books opposed to his religion [...]. We further prohibit their reading, or knowingly possessing any books that speak against our religion, or in disparagement of it. But we permit them to read and possess all books on their religion [...]. And should a person read or keep any book contrary to this our prohibition, his person and property shall be at the mercy of our king. Article III – If a Jew utters anything reviling against God, the holy Maria or other saints, he shall be fined ten maravedis for each offense, and the king shall order one hundred lashes to be given to him. [...]"
 Elias H. Lindo, The History of the Jews of Spain and Portugal, 1848, page 76, Accessed online; Researched by Franziska Wagener 4/25/2016
- 197 3/1212
[Probable]
Writ of Frederick II [Present-day Italy; Holy Roman Empire]: "Friedrich II gifts the Jewish synagogue in the city [of Messina] to Archbishop Lucas of Constance at his request [...]." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text.*]
 Regesten zur Geschichte der Juden in Deutschland während des Mittelalters. Bearbeitet von Dr. M. Wiener. Erster Teil. (Regesta regarding the history of Jews in Germany during the Middle Ages. First Part.); (Hannover; 1862); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/26/2020

- 198 1220
[Probable]
"Assisiae regum regni Siciliae VI" issued by King Fredrick II of Sicily [Kingdom of Sicily; Present-day Italy]: "Jews [...] are not allowed to purchase and keep Christian slaves under any circumstance or (different) titles."
 Vering, Friedrich H: Archiv für katholisches Kirchenrecht mit besondere Rücksicht auf Deutschland, Oesterreich und die Schweiz. Volume 48; (Mainz; 1882), p. 20. Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/9/2016
- 199 1222
"Constitutions of Stephen Langton" Issued by Archbishop Stephen Langton of Canterbury Around 1222 [England]: Date for Reference only
[Possible]
Commentary for other sources:
 1) "[A]rchbishop of canterbury Stephen Langton orders english language jews [to] wear white band[s] 2 fingers broad, 4 fingers long."
<http://www.jewishencyclopedia.com/articles/2317-badge> Accessed on 11/12/2015 Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/12/2015
 2) "This decree prohibited Christians from having any communication with Jews, or selling them provisions, upon pain of excommunication."
 The Jewish Herald and Record of Christian Effort for the Spiritual Good of God's Ancient People: (London, 1852) p. 13, <https://books.google.com/books?id=ZUMFAAAAQAAJ&pg=RA1-PA13&pg=RA1-PA13&dq=archbishop+of+Canterbury+Stephen+langton+jewish+decree&source=bl&ots=tUFCdt3jtQ&sig=HCkLaDuIV0RWBBvgqHyXU5-F00&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0CBQQ6AEwAGoVChMIoL7ToOOlyQIVBcImCh22RAk5#v=onepage&q=archbishop%20of%20Canterbury%20Stephen%20langton%20jewish%20decree&f=false> Accessed 11/12/2015
- 200 1223
Decree of Louis VIII, circa 1223 [France]
[Possible]
Commentary from Other Sources:
 1) Louis VIII of France prohibits his officials from recording debts owed to Jews, reversing his father's policy of seeking such debts.
 Source: Avraham: Yerachmiel Ben: All in the Name of Jesus: The Murder of Millions (2016) [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017]
- 201 1226
"Jews declared to be property of the Barons" by King Louis IX [France]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "When Louis IX (The Saint) ascended the throne, A.D. 1226, he piously determined to suppress usury, and, as a simple expedient thereto, he recognized the Jews as the property of the barons."
 Russel, Bruce M. and John R. Oneal: The Fiddle and the Bow – Triangulating Peace, (Bob Taylor's Magazine) Volume II
- 202 1227
[Probable]
Canon 3 issued by the Synod of Narbonne [France]: "In 1227 the Synod of Narbonne in canon 3 ruled: "That Jews may be distinguished from others, we decree and emphatically command that in the center of the breast (of their garments) they shall wear an oval badge,

the measure of one finger in width and one half a palm in height. We forbid them moreover, to work publicly on Sundays and on festivals. And lest they scandalize Christians or be scandalized by Christians, we wish and ordain that during Holy Week they shall not leave their houses at all except in case of urgent necessity, and the prelates shall during that week especially have them guarded from vexation by the Christians."

"Medieval Sourcebook: Twelfth Ecumenical Council: Lateran IV 1215." Paul Halsall. March, 1996, Accessed online 6/27/2011

203 4/1227

[Probable]

Writ of Henry VII [Present-day Germany; Holy Roman Empire/Duchy of Limburg]: "Henry VII permits Duke Henry ('Heinrich') IV of Limburg at his request/plea and his brother Waleran ('Walram' III) of Montjoie together with his loyal council, William ('Wilhelm') Duke of Jülich and his heirs to own all Jews, who enter his domains in order to stay/settle there, as an imperial loan ('Reichslehne') and to use them/rule over them ('über sie verfügen') [...]"

Regesten zur Geschichte der Juden in Deutschland während des Mittelalters. Bearbeitet von Dr. M. Wiener. Erster Teil. (Regesta regarding the history of Jews in Germany during the Middle Ages. First Part); (Hannover; 1862); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/26/2020

204 1228

[Probable]

Decree issued by the Council of Valladolid (circa 1228) [Present-day Spain]: "We decree that from now on, all the decrees of the sacred General Council shall be observed with greater diligence. [...] We likewise decree and order most emphatically, that the Jews shall not wear a wide cloak of the kind worn by the clergy, for it is highly improper that the Jews, who should be set apart and separated from the Christians by some definite sign, wear the garments of clerics. They shall be forced to do this by the power of the Church."

Grayzel, Solomon. Church And the Jews In the XIIIth Century: a Study of Their Relations During the Years 1198-1254, Based On the Papal Letters And the Conciliar Decrees of the Periods. The Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning: Philadelphia PA, 1933. P.319. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/7/2019

205 1229

[Probable]

Regulations of Lord William of Bley, Bishop of Worcester (circa 1229) [Present-day United Kingdom]: "§17.— We forbid the Jews to receive ecclesiastical books, vestments, or other ornaments, as pledges, or for any other reason; but should they do this, after having been warned, and fail to return these objects to the churches from which they had been stolen, the Jews shall be cut off from intercourse with Christians, in accordance with the decree of the Council."

Grayzel, Solomon. Church And the Jews In the XIIIth Century: a Study of Their Relations During the Years 1198-1254, Based On the Papal Letters And the Conciliar Decrees of the Periods. The Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning: Philadelphia PA, 1933. P.321. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/7/2019

206 1229

"Social Restrictions Against Jews" issued by Raymond VII, circa 1229 [County of Toulouse; Present Day France]

[Possible]

Commentary from Other Sources:

1) Raymond VII, Count of Toulouse, heir of Raymond VI is also forced to swear that he would implement social restrictions against Jews.

Source: Avraham: Yerachmiel Ben: All in the Name of Jesus: The Murder of Millions (2016) [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017]

207 12/1230

[Probable]

"Statutes of Melun" ("Statutum apud Meledunum") official

contract/agreement/ordinance between King Louis IX and Number of Barons

[Kingdom of France; Present-day France]: "In the statutes of Melun ('statutum apud Meledunum') [... King Louis declares] for the salvation of his soul 'and in glorious memory of his father Louis and his predecessors' that he nor the Barons may permit Jews to enter/sign any debt-contract (Art. 1). No one in the entire empire may withhold a Jew of another ruler, and wherever anyone finds one of his Jews ('Judaem suum'), he can arrest/imprison him, like his own slave ('tamquam proprium servum suum'), as long as the Jew is in the territory of the other or in another kingdom ('in alio regno')* [...]" (Art.

2). [...]" **[Researcher's note:** **This mean also outside of France. The statutes also required Jews to show proof of any debt owed to them by their lords by Christmas or lose any claims to them. The above text is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text. The original Latin text can be found in its entirety in M. Alexandre Teulet's Inventaires et Document Publies Par Order de L'Emererur.*]

Die rechtsverhältnisse der Juden in den deutsch-österreichischen Ländern. Mit einer Einleitung über die Prinzipien der Judengesetzgebung in Europa während des Mittelalters. Von Dr. J. E. Scherer. (The legal status of Jews in German-Austrian Countries. With an introduction regarding the principles of Jewish legislation in Europe during the Middle Ages. By J. E. Scherer, PhD.); (Leipzig; 1901); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/28/2018

208 1231

[Probable]

Canon 49 decreed by the Council of the province of Rouen (circa 1231) [Present-day

France]: "§49.— We decree that, in accordance with the statutes of the General Council, all Jews shall be differentiated from Christians by the nature of their clothes, and that they shall be compelled to wear an easily distinguishable badge upon their chest. Christian men and women shall not serve them, and shall be forced to refrain from so doing through ecclesiastical punishment."

Grayzel, Solomon. Church And the Jews In the XIIIth Century: a Study of Their Relations During the Years 1198-1254. Based On the Papal Letters And the Conciliar Decrees of the Periods. The Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning: Philadelphia PA, 1933. Pp.323/5. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/7/2019

209 1231

[Probable]

Canons decreed by the Council of Chateau-Gontier (circa 1231) [present-day

France]: "§31. Furthermore, we emphatically prohibit that the Jews be made bailiffs, and that any power be granted them which they might use against the faithful. And if anything be done to the contrary, the disobedient ones shall, by ecclesiastical censure, be forced to desist. §32. Furthermore, the Jews shall be forced not to do or say anything in contempt of the Christian faith, or in blasphemy against the Savior. And if anything be done to the contrary, and the accused be convicted before an ecclesiastical judge, or if he confess, until he shall have rendered proper satisfaction, he shall be deprived of intercourse with the faithful. §33. Because we know that much evil results from the testimony of Jews against Christians, we emphatically forbid any one hereafter to admit Jewish testimony against

Christians. The diocesan prelate shall, by ecclesiastical censure, force the secular judge to observe such statutes."

Grayzel, Solomon. Church And the Jews In the XIIIth Century: a Study of Their Relations During the Years 1198-1254, Based On the Papal Letters And the Conciliar Decrees of the Periods. The Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning: Philadelphia PA, 1933. P.323. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/7/2019

210 1231

[Probable]

Jews Expelled from Leicester by Simon de Montfort [England]: "Know all of you, that I, for the good of my soul, and the soul of my ancestors and successors, have granted [...], that no Jew or Jewess, in my time or in the time of any of my heirs to the end of the world, shall inhabit, or remain, or obtain a residence within the liberty of the town of Leicester."

The Palgrave Dictionary of Medieval Anglo-Jewish History, ed. by Joe Hillaby, Caroline Hillaby, New York 2013, page 197, Researched by Franziska Wagener

211 4/4/1233

Statute Concerning the Jews [England]: Date for Reference only

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "This expelled all Jews from England who could not be of service to the King. It also laid down certain regulations regarding loans ..."

The Jews in Britain: A chronology, page 19, Raphael Langham

212 1234

"Annulment of Debt Owed to Jews" by King Louis IX [France]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "In 1234, he (King Louis IX) annulled one-third of all debts due to Jews, and interposed legal barriers against the collection of the remainder."

Russel, Bruce M. and John R. Oneal: The Fiddle and the Bow – Triangulating Peace, (Bob Taylor's Magazine) Volume II

213 1234

Chamber servant tax [Germany / Bavaria]: (Date for placement only)

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) During the "Jewish-privilege" era of Kaiser Friederichs II, Jews are called "servi camrae" (Kammerknecht) for the first time in order to mark their special legal status as being "unfree." In the following years, it become increasingly common for the emperor to pledge, rent or sell the existing "Jewish-safety-regulations" to any territorial lords. So up to the mid 14th century, Jews were considered "chamber servants" in Bavaria and had to pay had their taxes to the dukes.

http://www.rijo.homepage.t-online.de/pdf/DE_BY_JU_by.pdf Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 10/5/2015

214 1234

Jews Expelled from Newcastle and Warwick around 1234 [England]: Date for Reference only

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Simon de Montfort ... issued an edict expelling the Jews from his home city of Leicester. This proved to be the start of a host of expulsions from various cities and towns - ..."

The Jews in Britain: A chronology, page 18, Raphael Langham

215 1235

Jews Expelled from Wycombe Around 1235 [England]: Date for Reference only

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Simon de Montfort ... issued an edict expelling the Jews from his home city of Leicester. This proved to be the start of a host of expulsions from various cities and towns - ..."

The Jews in Britain: A chronology, page 18, Raphael Langham

216 1235

[Probable]

"Sachsenspiegel" compiled by Eike von Repgow on behest of Lord Count Hoyer of Falkenstein [Saxony; Present-day Germany]: "[...] If a Jew buys or accepts chalices,

books or priest's clothing in pawn for which he has no warrantor, and if it is found in his possessions, he shall be tried as a thief. Whenever other items he buys openly in daylight and not behind closed doors that he can prove with two others, he retains the money he paid for it or lent upon his oath even if it has been stolen. Should his warrantor fail him, however, he loses his money. [...]" **[Researcher's note:** *The Sachsenspiegel (Saxon Mirror) is the most important law book of compiled documents of the Holy Roman Empire in the German language.*]

Dobozy, Maria: The Saxon Mirror – A "Sachsenspiegel" of the Fourteenth Century; Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/29/2016

217 1236

Jews Expelled from Southampton Around 1236 [England]: Date for Reference only

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Simon de Montfort ... issued an edict expelling the Jews from his home city of Leicester. This proved to be the start of a host of expulsions from various cities and towns - ..."

The Jews in Britain: A chronology, page 18, Raphael Langham

218 1236

"Imperial Letter of Protect" Issued by the Friedrich II [Present day Germany]

[Possible]

Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 10/16/2015

Commentary from other sources:

1) "In an imperial Letter of Protection in the year of 1236, Friedrich II finally institutionalizes the notion that all Jews are to be considered "chamber servants" (servitus camere imperialis)."

Gebrochene Normalität, S. 51, Demel, Michael, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 10/16/2015

219 4/1237

[Probable]

"Order" of Friedrich II to the Jewry of Vienna [Present-day Austria]: "[...] the Jews are Our chamber-servants ('servi camere nostrae') [... however] 3) in keeping with the

command of imperial authority of ancient times, if the Christian princes so choose, [they] shall be able to exclude Jews from the tenured posts of civil servants. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *This law contained a number of privileges afforded to the Jewry of Vienna, except the section that grants the ruling princes - under whose domain Jews lived at that time - to excluded them from civil servant positions if they so choose.*]

Böhmer, Johann Friedrich: Die Regesten des Kaiserreichs unter Philipp, Otto IV, Friedrich II, Heinrich (VII) und Conrad IV. 1198-1254 (Official Registry of the Empire under Philip, Otto IV, Fredrick II, Henry (VII) and Conrad IV. 1198-1254.); (Stuttgart; 1849); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/14/2018

220 12/3/1239

Restrictive Legislation under Henry III [England]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "A letter from Henry III to his Treasurer set out regulations for the administration of the London archae, ... and required all Jews to remain in their existing place of residence for 12 months from 29 September 1239."

The Jews in Britain: A chronology, page 19-20, Raphael Langham

221 1240

"Papal Bull" issued by Gregory IX, circa 1240 [Papal States; Present Day Italy]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) Ordered all Jewish books in Castile to be seized on the first Saturday in Lent while Jews were in synagogues.

Source: The Jewish Encyclopedia: A Descriptive Record of the History, Religion, Literature, and Customs of the Jewish People from the Earliest Times to the Present Day (Accessed online) on 1/19/2017 [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017]

222 1240

"Expulsion of Jews" issued by Duke Jean le Roux, circa 1240 [Duchy of Brittany; Present Day France]

[Possible]

Commentary from Other Sources:

1) Duke Jean le Roux expels Jews from Brittany.

Source: Avraham: Yerachmiel Ben: All in the Name of Jesus: The Murder of Millions (2016) [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017]

223 1241

"Levies Against Jews" issued by King Henry III, circa 1241 [England]

[Possible]

Commentary from Other Sources:

1) In England, first series of royal levies against Jewish finances, which forced the Jews to sell their debts to non-Jews at cut prices.

Source: Avraham: Yerachmiel Ben: All in the Name of Jesus: The Murder of Millions (2016) [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017]

224 1242

Jews Expelled from Berkhampstead Around 1242 [England]: Date for Reference only

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Simon de Montfort ... issued an edict expelling the Jews from his home city of Leicester. This proved to be the start of a host of expulsions from various cities and towns - ..."

The Jews in Britain: A chronology, page 18, Raphael Langham

225 3/9/1244

"Impia gens" ("Impious Nation") issued by Pope Innocent IV [Papal States; Present Day Italy]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) Pope Innocent ordered Louis IX of France to burn all copies of the Talmud. This order was repeated in 1248 and 1254.

Source: Green, Jonathan and Nicholas J. Karolides (Reviser): Encyclopedia of Censorship; (New York; 2005)
[Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017]

226 1244

[Probable]

Statutum de Iudaismo, issued by King Henry III of England [England]: "The justices appointed for the protection of the Jews are ordered, as soon as they read this letter, to cause to be proclaimed throughout all the counties of England where there may be Jews that if a Jewess, the wife of any Jew, or their children, fly, or take to flight, or in any way skulk from the village where they were on the festival of St. Andrew, in the twenty-ninth year of that reign, up to the year following: so that if they did not promptly appear, at the summons of the king, or of his bailiffs, in the bailiwicks in which they dwelt, that the husband of that Jewess, and even the Jewess herself, and all their children, shall be presently outlawed; and all their lands, revenues, and all their chattels, shall come into the hands of the king, and be sold, for the assistance of the king, and for the future, they shall not return into the kingdom of England, without the king's special orders."

Close rolls of the reign of Henry III preserved in the Public Record Office, London : H. M. Stationery Office, 1902-1938, Vol. 5 (1242-47), p. 275, Accessed online; Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/1/2016 [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017]

227 1246

[Probable]

Orders of Confiscation issued by Louis IX [France]: "[...] 2. However, from those we held captive who are our Jews, since we wish to have from them as much as possible, you should seize goods [...]. 4. We also order and command you to not compel anyone to repay debts to the Jews and receive nothing of debts which Christians owe to Jews."

La collection Doat, CLIII, fol 243. Accessed online; Researched by Franziska Wagener 4/14/2016

228 1246

[Probable]

Statute issued by the Synod of Chichester (circa 1246) [Present-day United Kingdom]: "The Jews, moreover, shall be compelled to observe without fail that which the general and special councils have decreed with regard to them, that they shall not erect new synagogues, and that they shall wear a badge prominently displayed as a sign of recognition. Moreover, we forbid any Christian, man or woman, to dwell with them."

Grayzel, Solomon. Church And the Jews In the XIIIth Century: a Study of Their Relations During the Years 1198-1254, Based On the Papal Letters And the Conciliar Decrees of the Periods. The Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning: Philadelphia PA, 1933. P.331. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/7/2019

- 229 5/1246
[Probable]
Canons issued by Council of Bezier [France]: "No member of the religion of Moses shall physic a Christian."
 Twelve centuries of Jewish persecution: a brief outline of the sufferings of the Hebrew race in Christian lands, together with some account of the different laws and specific restrictions under which they have at various times been placed." Gustav Pearlson. Page 200
- 230 5/1246
[Probable]
Writ of Conrad IV given to the citizens of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany]: "Conrad ('Konrad') son of Emperor Frederick, Roman King, and the inheritor of the Empire of Jerusalem by the grace of God. By this written document, we announce to all current and future faithful to the empire, that considering the citizen's of Frankfurt's meritorious loyalty and devotion to our Lord father and his predecessors [...] with this power-of-attorney and special order of the Emperor [...] to absolve/exempt them from all damages and injuries, which the citizens have caused in murdering and expelling the Jews - our chamber-servants - from Frankfurt - more out of negligence and coincidence than out of violation. [...]" **[Researcher's note:** *Conrad also promises to have this order confirmed by the emperor "for the citizen's eternal assurance."*]
 Höxter, Julius: Quellentexte zur jüdischen Geschichte und Literatur. (Sources pertaining to Jewish history and literature.); (Wiesbaden; 2009); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/1/2020
- 231 4/15/1250
"Papal Bull" issued by Pope Innocent IV [Papal States; Present Day Italy]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) Refused permission to Jews of Cordova to build a new synagogue.
 Source: Jewish Encyclopedia: The Popes [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017]
<http://www.jewishencyclopedia.com/articles/1128-alexander-vii-pope>
- 232 8/1251
[Probable]
Writ of Conrad IV [Present-day Germany]: "Conrad IV pledges to Gotfried von Hohenloch for 3000 Mark silver the city Rotenburg and its Jews along with Gebstattel."
[Researcher's note: *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text. The original can be found in Stälin's Württembergische Geschichte (History of Württemberg).*]
 Regesten zur Geschichte der Juden in Deutschland während des Mittelalters. Bearbeitet von Dr. M. Wiener. Erster Teil. (Regesta regarding the history of Jews in Germany during the Middle Ages. Edited by M[eir] Wiener, PhD. First Part.); (Hannover; 1862); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/30/2020
- 233 1252
"Ad Extirpanda" Bull issued by Pope Innocent IV [Present day Italy]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "...in 1252, Pope Innocent IV authorizes the use of torture by the Inquisitors against Jews and other apostates."
 "Jewish Persecution." No author. Online article, Accessed on 9/4/2012

234

1252

"Jews Banned" [Venice]**[Possible]****Commentary from other sources:**

1) "In 1252, Jews were not allowed to settle in the main part of the city [Venice], [...]"

Virtual Jewish World: Venice Italy

<http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/venice-italy-jewish-history-tour> (Accessed January 2018)

235

1254

[Probable]

Canons decreed by the Council of Albi (circa 1254) [Present-day France]: "§64.—And since by reason of the round capes which Jews generally wear, the respect due the clergy is seriously impaired, for they (the Clergy) use round capes habitually, we decree, with the approbation of this Council, that in the future Jews shall not dare to wear round capes. They may, however, in the future wear capes with long sleeves, the sleeves being as long as the capes, but in these sleeves there must be no folds or creases. §65.—They shall, moreover, continually and publicly wear a circular sign upon their chest. The width of the oval shall be one digit, and half a palm its height. §66.—Also, the meat which they prepare privately in their houses, they shall not try to sell in the Christian marketplaces. Also, since, in disdain of us, Jews do not use any of our food or drink, we strictly forbid any Christian to use theirs. §67.—In order to destroy abuses in certain districts, we strictly order and command that Christians shall not be admitted as witnesses against Jews in any contracts and in any courts. §68.—Moreover, lest they scandalize the Christians or are scandalized by them, they shall not dare to work publicly on Sundays and holidays. §69.—Also, let those Christians be excommunicated who entrust themselves to Jews for medical treatment. §70.—Furthermore, the Lords who have Jews among their subjects, shall be compelled by ecclesiastical censure to make the Jews wear publicly the round sign and the above-named garment. The Jews themselves shall be compelled to do this by the excommunication of the Christians who have any business relations or any other kind of relations with them."

Grayzel, Solomon. Church And the Jews In the XIIIth Century: a Study of Their Relations During the Years 1198-1254, Based On the Papal Letters And the Conciliar Decrees of the Periods. The Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning: Philadelphia PA, 1933. P.335/7. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/8/2019

236

1254

[Probable]**"Regulations of Ottocar" ("Codex Juris Municipiorum") issued by Ottocar**

[Present-day Czech Republic]: "[...] 1) Jews may take interest at a rate of 5 pfennig in the mark, 6 pfennig in the pound, and 1 pfennig in 30. 2) When a Jew is a plaintiff against a Christian, he must produce Christian as well as Jewish witnesses, and vice versa. 3) A Jew found with an unmarried Christian woman shall be sentenced to death. 4) A Jew found with a married Christian woman shall be sentenced to death. 5) Blood-stained garments may not be taken in pledge. 6) A Christian killing a Jew shall be sentenced to death. 7) A Jew taking an ecclesiastical vessel in pledge shall surrender it on demand without reimbursement. 8) A Jew called upon to take an oath in a lawsuit concerning a Christian shall swear by the Pentateuch. [...]" **[Researcher's note:** *Charles IV confirmed Ottocar's regulations in 1356 and King Wenceslaus IV renewed them in 1393.*]

The Jewish Encyclopedia: The History, Religion Literature, and Customs of the Jewish People From the Earliest Times to the Present Day; edited by Isidore Singer; New York/London; Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 1/30/2018

- 237 2/1/1255
"Jews Sold" by Henry III, circa 2/1255 [England]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) Henry III of England sells his rights to the Jews (regarded as royal "chattels") to his brother Richard for 5,000 marks.
 Sources: Avraham: Yerachmiel Ben: All in the Name of Jesus: The Murder of Millions; (2016); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in December 2016
<http://www.jewishencyclopedia.com/articles/5764-england> (Accessed in December 2016) [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in December 2016]
- 238 1257
[Probable]
Episcopal constitution of the Diocese of Salisbury [Present-day United Kingdom]: "Jews of our diocese may not employ any Christian women as wet-nurses, midwives, or damnably venture to retain them in other servile occupations; or have sexual relations with a Christian woman, thus scandalizing our faith. Any Jew who confesses to such a crime or is convicted of it, shall be cut off from all intercourse with the Christian community by ecclesiastical censure."
 Grayzel, Solomon. The Church and the Jews in the XIIIth Century, Volume II (1254-1315). The Jewish Theological Seminary of America: New York, 1989. Page 241. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 11/14/2019
- 239 1259
"Expulsion of Jews" by Henry III [France]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Expulsion of all Jews from Brabant under the order of Henry III - except those living by trade."
 Jewish Encyclopedia: A Descriptive Record of the History, Religion, Literature, and Customs of the Jewish People from the Earliest Times to the Present Day; by Emil G. Hirsch, Jules Oppert, J. Frederic McCurdy, Richard Gottheil, Joseph Jacobs etc.
- 240 1259
[Probable]
Canon 8, issued by the Provincial Council of Mainz (formerly called Mayence), circa 1259 [Present-day Germany]: "[...] Should any of the afore-mentioned [Jewish] people be seen on Good Friday, in the street, in the doorway of his house, or in the windows, to which two Christians will testify, he shall be compelled to give a silver mark to the local diocese by way of punishment."
 Mansi, G. Domenico., Baluze, E., Petit, L., Cossart, G., Martin, J. Baptiste., Labbe, P. Sacrorum conciliorum, nova et amplissima collectio (Holy Councils, New and Improved Collection). Paris: H. Welter, 1903. Vol. 23, Col.1000. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/29/2019
- 241 1260
[Probable]
Canon law by the Council of Arles, issued to the Republic of Florence (1260) [Present-day France, Italy]: "Jews are to wear a special habit, which must be distinguishable from the round capes of clerics."
 Grayzel, Solomon. The Church and the Jews in the XIIIth Century, Volume II (1254-1315). The Jewish Theological Seminary of America: New York, 1989. Page 243. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 11/14/2019

- 242 **1260**
[Probable]
Statute of the Diocese of Narbonne (1260) [Present-day France]: "If Jews presume to hold a market on a Sunday, the local bailiff shall report them, and they shall be denounced publicly by a sentence of excommunication, as if they were rebels."
Grayzel, Solomon. The Church and the Jews in the XIIIth Century, Volume II (1254-1315). The Jewish Theological Seminary of America: New York, 1989. Page 243. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 11/15/2019
- 243 **1261**
[Probable]
Synodal Constitution of Vienna (1261) [Present-day Austria]: "Clerics drinking the wine of Jews in the homes of Jews are to be excommunicated. They should also refrain from the purchase of Jewish wine, except in cases of necessity."
Grayzel, Solomon. The Church and the Jews in the XIIIth Century, Volume II (1254-1315). The Jewish Theological Seminary of America: New York, 1989. Page 244. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 11/15/2019
- 244 **1261**
[Probable]
"Writ" issued by Duke Henry III of Brabant, year 1261 [Duchy of Brabant; Present-day Belgium, Netherlands]: "[...] all Jews [...] must] be expelled from [...] Brabat. They are to be totally extirpated (rooted out, destroyed completely) until not even one remains, unless they [...] engage in commerce after the fashion of other merchants and agree to cease their practice of money-lending and usury." **[Researcher's note: This order is stated in Duke Henry's will.]**
Jewish Virtual Library. Belgium. West European kingdom. The Medieval Community. www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org; Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/11/2018
- 245 **1263**
Jews Expelled from Derby Around 1263 [England]: Date for Reference only
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "Simon de Montfort ... issued an edict expelling the Jews from his home city of Leicester. This proved to be the start of a host of expulsions from various cities and towns - ..."
The Jews in Britain: A chronology, page 18, Raphael Langham
- 246 **1264**
"Papal Bull" of Pope Clement IV, circa 1264 [Papal States; Present Day Italy]
[Possible]
Commentary from Other Sources:
1) Pope Clement IV assigns Talmud censorship committee.
Source: Avraham: Yerachmiel Ben: All in the Name of Jesus: The Murder of Millions (2016) [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017]
- 247 **1265**
[Probable]
"Jewish Decree" issued by Duke Henry, circa 1265 [Margrave of Meissen; Present Day Germany]: "(1) A Jew bringing an action against a Christian must produce as witnesses two Christians and one Jew, men of good repute. (2) A Christian bringing an action against a Jew must produce as witnesses two Jews and one Christian. (3) Any pledge

may be taken without a witness. (4) A Jew who denies having received a pledge, and is subsequently found with it in his possession, is forced to surrender it, but is not punished. (5) Bail for a Jew is fixed at one gold mark for the imperial court, one gold mark for the margrave, one silver mark for the margrave's chamberlain, and one pound of pepper for each of the lower judges." **[Researcher's note: The exact date of this ordinance is unknown.]**

Joseph Jacobs, Schulim Ochser. Jewish Encyclopedia: Saxony; Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 12/10/2016

248 1266

[Probable]

Papal bull "Agit Nec Immerito," issued by Clement IV to James, King of Aragon [Present-day Spain]: "From now on, Jews shall not be admitted to any offices at all, and except for privileges granted to them by the Apostolic See, you are to proceed by restraining their wickedness, as well as their falsehoods and blasphemies."

Grayzel, Solomon. The Church and the Jews in the XIIIth Century, Volume II (1254-1315). The Jewish Theological Seminary of America: New York, 1989. Page 92. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 10/27/2019

249 1267

[Probable]

Law issued by Pope Clement IV [Present day Italy]: "...the entire Talmud, together with its commentaries and additions, and all their [other] books represented freely to you and your subordinates by the Jews. Once the books have been presented, they can restore to the said Jews those which shall accord with the text of the Bible, as well as those concerning which there is no suspicion that they contain blasphemies and errors, or any falsity whatsoever. ...We have heard with sorrow and now relate that the Jews of the Kingdom of Aragon, having neglected the Old Testament which the majesty of his creator conferred through his servant Moses, falsely pretend that the Lord handed down a certain other law or tradition which they call the Talmud. In its huge volume, which is said to be larger than the text of the Old and New Testaments are contained innumerable abuses and blasphemies against the Lord Jesus Christ and his most blessed mother."

"Living Letters of the Law: Ideas of the Jew in Medieval Christianity." Jeremy Cohen. 1999, Page 331-332. Online book, Accessed on 10/1/2011

250 1268

[Probable]

Statutes of the Synod of Clermont (1268) [Present-day France]: "Priests are to see to it that their parishioners do not live in the homes of Jews, dine at their tables, or accept their medicines. No one may entrust Jews with offices or magistracies."

Grayzel, Solomon. The Church and the Jews in the XIIIth Century, Volume II (1254-1315). The Jewish Theological Seminary of America: New York, 1989. Page 249. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 11/15/2019

251 1269

[Probable]

"City Law/Regulation/Concession" for Prague issued and confirmed by King Ottokar II of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]: "[...] Jews are not to take more than 5 pennies per each Mark [5%] in interests and six [pennies] for each pound and one penny for every 30 pennies [...]. A Jew cannot serve as his own witness. He must have/bring a Christian and a Jew [to serve as witnesses on his behalf]. If a Jewish man is caught with an unmarried Christian woman, he is to lose his life [...]. If a Jewish man is caught with the [Christian] wife of an honest [Christian] man, his punishment is to be

impalement by the roadside, and his belongings are to go to the [local] judge. Jews are not to accept bloody or wet [church] garments as pledges/pawns [...] If a chalice, book, or a church garment is found on a Jew, he's to return them without compensation if he cannot say from whom he received them [...]"

Regesten zur Geschichte der Juden in Fränkischen und Deutschen Reiche bis zum Jahre 1273. Herausgegeben im Auftrage der Historischen Commission Für Geschichte der Juden in Deutschland. Bearbeitet unter Mitwirkung von Albert Dresdner und Ludwig Lewinski [und] von Julius Aronius. (Regesta regarding the History of Jews in Franconia and German empires until 1273. Published by the Historical Commission for the History of Jews in Germany. Edited and gathered by Albert Dresdner, and Ludwig Lewinski [and] by Julius Aronius. (Berlin; 1902); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/16/2020

252 7/1269

[Probable]

Provisions of the Jewry issued by King Henry III [England]: "It is provided by the king [...] that, all debts to Jews which are fees [...] be quit to the Christians by whom they are owing and to their heirs for ever, with their arrears. The charters of the fee-debts aforesaid, wherever they shall be found, be returned to the Christians who owe the debts or to their heirs. [...] No Jew shall sell any such fee to a Christian on pain of forfeiture of life and chattels. [...]"

The Palgrave Dictionary of Medieval Anglo-Jewish History, ed. by Joe Hillaby, Caroline Hillaby, New York 2013, page 31, Researched by Franziska Wagener

253 1271

[Probable]

Canons issued by the Council of Saint-Quentin (1271) [Present-day France]: "To insure that Jews not be of higher station than Christians, as well as to prevent offenses against both canon and civil law, secular princes are not to aid Jews in collecting debts owed by clerics, under penalty of vigilant and unrelenting canonical punishment, especially if such aid is given by way of distraining [church] property."

Grayzel, Solomon. The Church and the Jews in the XIIIth Century, Volume II (1254-1315). The Jewish Theological Seminary of America: New York, 1989. Page 278. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 11/24/2019

254 1273

Jews Expelled from Winchelsea Around 1273 [England]: Date for Reference only

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Simon de Montfort ... issued an edict expelling the Jews from his home city of Leicester. This proved to be the start of a host of expulsions from various cities and towns - ..."

The Jews in Britain: A chronology, page 18, Raphael Langham

255 1274

Jews Expelled from Bridgenorth Around 1274 [England]: Date for Reference only

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Simon de Montfort ... issued an edict expelling the Jews from his home city of Leicester. This proved to be the start of a host of expulsions from various cities and towns - ..."

The Jews in Britain: A chronology, page 18, Raphael Langham

256 1274

Ordinances of Ovido issued in the District of Socastiello [Spain]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "The most obvious and important document showing us the importance of this Jewish community in the thirteenth century is that of the Ordinances of Oviedo from 1274. The ordinances specify neighborhood in which Jews should live, called the District of Socastiello. In additions, the Ordinances also regulate the business of usury and of stolen objects. Until these Ordinances, Jews lived in the city in the same neighborhoods as Christians, both inside and outside the walls. But from 1274 forward, Jews were required to reside in a particular area, the District of Socastiello. It seems that anti-Jewish guidelines were also followed in the rest of the peninsula, although here the effect seems to have been lower... Keep in mind that in those years in Oviedo houses had already exceeded the wall, and some may also have established outside the walls, as there were estates in the fifteenth century in the west which bore the nickname 'of the Jews'... Today nothing is left standing of the ancient Jewish quarter. Just the same narrow streets that Christians and Jews shared in the Old Oviedo for centuries and documentation that allows us to reconstruct and imagine that Jewish Community..."

"Oviedo's Ordinances." No author. Online article, Accessed on 7/31/2012

2) "In 1274's municipal ordinances, the city limited the Jew's activities: they were not allowed to perform money-lending after sunset, and they could not lend money to women married to Oviedo citizens. Nowadays, there are no remains of the medieval Jewry, and it is not possible to locate the communal institutions that must have ruled Oviedo's Jewish community's daily life."

"The Jewry of Oviedo." Online article, Accessed on 7/31/2012

257 1274

[Probable]

"Diocesan Synod of 1274/75" Issued by Archbishop Werner von Eppstein of Mainz/Mayence, circa 1274/75 [Electorate of Mainz; Present-day Germany]: "[...] with the highest authority, it has been decided that Jews are not allowed to hold Christians subjects (servants) in their homes under the pretext of feeding their children (wet-nurses), either in this service or any other reason. [...] Christians who presume to live with those (Jews) are to be excommunicated, because through the constant interaction and constant familiarity, they (Jews) can easily divert the spirit of the simple Christian to their abiding unbelief, or their accursed intemperance. Therefore, we decide that within two months of this publication of this statute, all Christians of our churches who life in the houses of Jews under whatever pretext will be removed from these houses to never return there. All Christians who violate this [decision] are to be excommunicated [...] and all other Christians are to avoid dealing and trading with those Jews who are audacious enough to keep Christians in their homes." [**Researcher's note:** *The text of the Synod contains no date. It is clear, however, that it falls into the reign of Werner von Eppstein (1259-1284) and processes mainly the provisions of the Second Lugdunense (1274). Therefore, it must have been issued sometime between 1274 and 1284. Because the resolutions of the Lugdunense were adopted mainly in the Synod and not in the later issued revisions, Johanek and Ungar date the Synod of Mainz/Mayence to be somewhere around 1274/1275 (thus, immediately after the Council of Lyon).*]

Medieval Ashkenaz: Corpus der Quellen zur Geschichte der Juden im Spätmittelalterlichen Reich; Synoden und Konzilien 1, Nr. 1 ("Corpus of the Sources on the History of Jews in the Late Middle Ages; Synods and Councils 1, No. 1"). Researched and Translated on 2/16/2017

- 258 1274
[Probable]
"Schwabenspiegel Article 214.10" issued by Roman-German King Rudolph I (later Rudolph IV), Duke of Habsburg, circa 1274/75* [Habsburg; Present-day Germany, Austria]: "The Jews shall wear hats that are pointed; thereby they are marked off from the Christians, so that one recognizes them as Jews." **[Researcher's note: *Original documents dating the decree have been lost.]**
 Chanes, Jermone: Antisemitism: A Reference Handbook (2004); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/21/2016
- 259 5/30/1274
Order issued by King Edward I [England]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) " In 1274, under Edward I., its shape [of the badge] became that of the Tables of the Law."
 "Badge." No author. Online article, Accessed on 9/10/2012
- 260 1275
Jews Expelled from Marlborough, Gloucester, Worcester and Cambridge Around 1275 [England]: Date for Reference only
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Simon de Montfort ... issued an edict expelling the Jews from his home city of Leicester. This proved to be the start of a host of expulsions from various cities and towns - ..."
 The Jews in Britain: A chronology, page 18, Raphael Langham
- 261 1275
[Probable]
"Statute of Jewry" issued by King Edward I [England]: "...The King hath ordained and established that from henceforth no Jew shall lend anything at usury either upon land or upon rent or upon other thing....And that each Jew after he shall be seven years old, shall wear a badge on his outer garment...in the form of two tables joined of yellow fait of the length of six inches and of the breadth of three inches. And that each one, after he shall be twelve years old pay three pence yearly at Easter of tax to the King..."
 "Statutum de Judeismo 1275." No author, Accessed online 11/1/2011
- 262 3/1/1278
[Probable]
"De Decanis" ("Of the Deans") statutes of the Provincial Council of Trier [Present-day Germany; Archbishopric of Trier]: "[...] with regards to the Jews, the provisions are as follows: Priests must never pawn sacred objects with Jews, and monks not without the specific permission of the Archbishop. Literarily uneducated Priest are prohibited to dispute with Jews in front of a lay audience. Priest should forbid persons under them from taking/accepting any kind of healing (drinking) potions/medicine (Heilrank) or any kind of remedy from Jews. In order to enforce this prohibition 'The Noble Advocates,' the territorial lords/local rulers (Landsherren) are also encourages to force Jews under the threat of penalty to neither engage in the healing arts (Heilkunst), nor to offer Christians a healing potions (Heilrank). [...] Furthermore, Jews are strictly

prohibited from demanding anything in access of the capital of the loan or to demand interest in case of a delayed payment; also, they are not to sell their goods more expensively due to any delays [in payment] [and Christians are prohibited] from investing with 'Kawertschen' (class of money lenders) and Jews for the sake of a gain."

[Researcher's note: *The oldest preserved manuscript from the 14th century, as well as the older editions, date the year of the statue at 1227 or earlier. However, in their editions, due to the mention of the Second Council of Lyons (1274), Blatau, Martène and Durant have decided to move the date to 1277. In their opinion, an L had failed in the date data. Of course, the revision was scarcely accepted until very recently; for example, Rösch, Wucher (1994), Schreckenberg, Adversus-Judaeos – Text 3 (1994) etc. also take 1327 into account. Arens (1912), compares the statue with other councils and takes into account the respective historical context. The conclusion is that 1277 has the highest probability, although, later additions have, of course, been added to the manuscript. Furthermore, he was the first to recognize that the dating (March 1) would be able the year 1278 due to the Trier style. This dating is the preferred here. This approach is followed by Pixton, Espiscopacy (1995) and Jobanek Statues (1998).]*

Medieval Ashkenaz: Corpus der Quellen zur Geschichte der Juden im Spätmittelalterlichen Reich; Synoden und Konzilien 1, Nr. 2 (Corpus of the Sources on the History of Jews in the Late Middle Ages; Synods and Councils 1, No. 2). Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/17/2017

263 1279

[Probable]

Statutes of the Council of Pont-Audemer (1279) [Present-day France]: "IX. – Christians may not dwell in the homes of Jews or serve them domestically; and we command that Jews must wear some insignia, distinguishing them from Catholics."

Grayzel, Solomon. The Church and the Jews in the XIIIth Century, Volume II (1254-1315). The Jewish Theological Seminary of America: New York, 1989. Page 249. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 11/20/2019

264 1279

Jews ordered to attend sermons delivered by Dominican Friars [England]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "The object was to increase the number of converts."

The Jews in Britain: A chronology, page 22, Raphael Langham

265 1279

"Decrees Concerning Jews" [Hungary]: Around Year 1279 - Date for Reference only

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "By 1279, Jews were prohibited from leasing land and were forced to wear badges. Many of these anti-Jewish measures were not carried out because of the King's objections."

<http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/vjw/Hungary.html> Accessed on 11/23/2015, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/23/2015

266 1280

[Probable]

Statutes of the Council of Poitiers (1280) [Present-day France]: "VI. No Christian nurses may serve within the homes of Jews on pain of a fine of 50 solidi, three quarters of which is to be donated to the poor. To make it more difficult to lend at usury, no cleric may write or seal loan contracts for Jews. Christians are not to lend to Jews at interest. Christians are not to partake of Jewish foods or medicines, nor are they to take money at usury from

Jews, except in cases of necessity, and in the presence of witnesses. Otherwise, they will pay a fine of 50 solidi, three quarters of which will be donated to the poor."

Grayzel, Solomon. *The Church and the Jews in the XIIIth Century, Volume II (1254-1315)*. The Jewish Theological Seminary of America: New York, 1989. Page 252. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 11/20/2019

267 4/1280

[Probable]

"Order" of Knight Gerhard Scherfgin (Gerardus Scherfgin) [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Cologne]: "[...] allot to our son, Henricus, [...] a pension of six Cologne Marks [annually] which is to be paid by the Jews." **[Researcher's note:** *Gerhard had been a member of the Schöffenkolleg (entity permitted to issue legislations in the city of Cologne) since 1259, and was according to Grotten one of the most famous knights of his time.*]

Quellen zur Geschichte der Stadt Köln 2, Nr. 198, S. 162-167 ("Sources on the History of the City of Cologne 2, No. 198, p. 162-167"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/11/2017

268 1281

Order issued by Alfonso the Wise [Spain]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Alfonso the Wise took offense at Jews not when he was gathering power, but when he began to lose it. Toward the end of his reign, he was betrayed by his son Sancho, who led a revolt against him (1280-1281). Alfonso's fierce reaction included an apparently out-of-the-blue attack on the very Jews with whom he had been so intimate. ...Jews of Toledo were imprisoned in their own synagogues. The wealthiest among them were made to pay exorbitant ransoms. Many were tortured and forced to convert."

"Constantine's Sword." James Carroll. Page 328

2) "Alfonso X ordered the imprisonment of the Jews in their synagogues, from which they were not to be released until the community paid him a special tax. Notables of the community remained in prison for many months. Attempts were even made there to convert them and several were executed."

"Toledo." Haim Beinart. 2008. Online article

269 1282

Order of Archbishop of Canterbury, circa 1282 [England]

[Possible]

Commentary from Other Sources:

1) John Pectin, Archbishop of Canterbury, orders all London synagogues to close and prohibits Jewish physicians from practicing on Christians.

Source: Avraham: Yerachmiel Ben: All in the Name of Jesus: The Murder of Millions (2016) [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017]

270 1282

[Probable]

Statutes of the Council of Tarragona (1282) [Present-day Spain]: "V. Any Christian woman who lives in the home of a Jew or serves as a nurse, will be subjected to a sentence of excommunication."

Grayzel, Solomon. *The Church and the Jews in the XIIIth Century, Volume II (1254-1315)*. The Jewish Theological Seminary of America: New York, 1989. Page 253. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 11/20/2019

- 271 1283
Jews Expelled from Windsor in 1283 [England]: Date for Reference only
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Simon de Montfort ... issued an edict expelling the Jews from his home city of Leicester. This proved to be the start of a host of expulsions from various cities and towns - ..."
 The Jews in Britain: A chronology, page 18, Raphael Langham
- 272 1283
"Jews banned from living on the countryside" circa 1283 [France]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) Jews in France are forbidden to live in the countryside. [*Note: the edict was issued by King Philip III*]
<http://www.sullivan-county.com/news/mine/timeline.htm> (Accessed on 5//2016)
<http://www.shc.edu/theolibrary/resources/01Teaching.htm> (Accessed on 5//2016)
 [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in April 2016]
- 273 1284
"Jews required to wear a patch," circa 1284 [Present Day France]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources
 1) Council of Nimes orders Jews to wear a round patch
<http://www.sohmer.net/GoR/24-anti-semitism.php> (Accessed on 5//2016)
<http://www.shc.edu/theolibrary/resources/Timeline.htm> (Accessed on 5//2016)
 [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in April 2016]
- 274 1/1285
[Probable]
"Laws/Statues" under the Chairman of Archbishop Jakob II Swinka of Gniezno [Archbishopric of Gniezno; Present-day Poland]: "[...] Furthermore, we order that no one should dare to deposit sacred [liturgical] books with Jews or pledge them in any way, except in severe distress (emergencies/plight) and only with the permission of the prelates."
 Medieval Ashkenaz: Corpus der Quellen zur Geschichte der Juden im Spätmittelalterlichen Reich; Synoden und Konzilien 1, Nr. 3a ("Corpus of the Sources on the History of Jews in the Late Middle Ages; Synods and Councils 1, No. 3a"). Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/17/2017
- 275 1285
[Probable]
"Diocesan Synod of Legnica" [Present Day Poland]: "[C. 32:] Unless the Jews return money that they were given...they shall be checked by a censure of the church. ... [C. 33:] We also order that none of the Jews should dare to keep holy objects or books."
 Antiquissimae Constitutiones Synodales: Provinciae Gneznensis, C. 32-33, 177-8, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 10/28/2015, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 1/14/2016
- 276 1286
Decree issued by Sancho IV of Castile [Spain]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:

1) Apart from the provisions of the Ordinances, it is significant to note the fact that in 1286 Sancho IV added provisions for the Council of Oviedo to prohibit Jews from having a separate magistrate, and subjected them to the same magistrates who hear cases of the other residents of the city."

"Oviedo's Ordinances." No author. Online article, Accessed on 7/31/2012

277 1287

"Expulsion of Jews" [Duchy of Gascony; Present Day France]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jews were expelled from Gascony."

<http://www.history.ac.uk/reviews/review/797> (Accessed on 3/13/2016)

[Researched by Ziba Shadjaani on 3/13/2016]

278 1288

[Probable]

Statutes of the Synod of Arles (at Lille) (1288) [Present-day France]: "XII., Item VI.

Jews are to wear unlike signs on their breasts. They are not to have Christian nurses, partake of foods in common with Christians, or appear in public at Eastertime."

Grayzel, Solomon. The Church and the Jews in the XIIIth Century, Volume II (1254-1315). The Jewish Theological Seminary of America: New York, 1989. Page 258. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 11/21/2019

279 1289

"Jews required to wear a patch" circa 1289 [Present Day Austria]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) Council of Vienna orders Jews to wear a round patch

<http://www.sohmer.net/GoR/24-anti-semitism.php> (Accessed on 5//2016)

<http://www.shc.edu/theolibrary/resources/Timeline.htm> (Accessed on 5//2016)

[Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in April 2016]

280 1290

"Special Taxation of Jews" decree issued by the Senate [Venice]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jewish merchants and moneylenders were allowed to work in Venice, but were forced to pay a special tax of five percent on all of their imports and export transactions."

Jewish Virtual Library – Virtual Jewish World: Venice, Italy

<http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/venice-italy-jewish-history-tour> (Accessed January 2018)

2) "A decree of the Senate, dated 1290, imposed up the Jews of Venice d duty of 5 per cent on both imports and exports."

Jewish Encyclopedia: A Descriptive Record of the History, Religion, Literature, and Customs of the Jewish People from the Earliest Times to the Present Day; by Emil G. Hirsch, Jules Oppert, J. Frederic McCurdy, Richard Gottheil, Joseph Jacobs etc

281 1290

"Expulsion of Jews from Italy," circa 1290 [Italy]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) Jews are expelled from southern Italy

<http://www.shc.edu/theolibrary/resources/Timeline.htm> (Accessed on 5//2016)

<http://www.sullivan-county.com/news/mine/timeline.htm> (Accessed on 5//2016)

[Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in April 2016]

282 7/5/1290

"Special Taxation of the Jews" [Present Day Germany; Electorate of Cologne]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "The Deacon and the Schoolmaster of the cathedral Wikbold, accuses in his testimony, along with 25 other witnesses, regarding the crimes of the citizens of Cologne after the battle of Worringen, those and especially the extensive taxation of the Jews who belonged/were part of the Archbishops chambers/property."

UB zur Geschichte des Niederrheins 2, Nr. 892, S. 531-533 ("Certificate Book on the History of the Lower-Rhine 2, No. 892, p. 531-533") [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani]

283 1292

[Probable]

Statutes of the Cistercian Order, issued by the Chapter General at Cîteaux (Latin: Cistercium) (1292) [Present-day France]: "7. No abbot or other member of the order should receive collateral from a Jew. Should he do so, he must abstain from wine while the deposit remains in the monastery."

Grayzel, Solomon. The Church and the Jews in the XIIIth Century, Volume II (1254-1315). The Jewish Theological Seminary of America: New York, 1989. Page 282. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 11/25/2019

284 1292

"Mass Conversion of Jews in Nepal" [Kingdom of Nepal]: Date for Placement only

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "When it come to the question of the status of the Jews and especially their mission in the middle ages, the Kingdom of Nepal of the late middle ages deserves mentioning. It was here where the very first spontaneous 'mass conversions' of Jews in the middle ages."

2) This did not mean in any way that the Jews were integrated into the Christian community. Rather, the converted Jews were marked as "neofiti," "christiani novi" or "christiani novelli" in the Kingdom of Nepal, often for generations to come."

Gruyter, Walter: Abhandlungen der Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen. 2009 Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 10/20/2015

285 1294

"Restrictions on Jews" circa 1294 [France]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) Jews in France are restricted to special quarters of the city.

<http://www.shc.edu/theolibrary/resources/Timeline.htm> (Accessed on 5//2016)

<http://www.sullivan-county.com/news/mine/timeline.htm> (Accessed on 5//2016)

[Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in May 2016]

- 286 2/3/1294
"Discrimination of Jews" [Present Day Poland/Lithuania]:
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Under the [Polish-Lithuania] Commonwealth's legal system, Jews endured economic restrictions called "restrictions," which also followed the Russian occupation."
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Jews_in_Russia Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 10/14/2015
- 287 1295
[Probable]
Instructions to clergy, issued by the Bishop of Montpellier (circa 1295) [Present-day France]: "If Jews and Christians have been warned three times about providing domestic service to Jews, yet persist in their actions, then the Christian will be excommunicated and the Jew denied the communion of the faithful. Christians are also prohibited from grinding the Jews' wheat, baking their bread, and providing them services of any kind. No notary may write an act providing for either manifest or hidden usury. Jews are to wear a round badge on their breast of a color different from that of their clothing. Jews may not dine with Christians, share meat with them, hold office, or appear in public at Eastertime."
 Grayzel, Solomon. The Church and the Jews in the XIIIth Century, Volume II (1254-1315). The Jewish Theological Seminary of America: New York, 1989. Page 260. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 11/21/2019
- 288 1298
[Probable]
"Diocesan Synod of Würzburg" issued under Bishop Manegold [Prince-Bishopric of Würzburg; Present-day Germany]: "We have established that sacred objects are not permitted to be pawned off, except during times of [financial] distress of the church and only with the approval of the parishioners. Chalices and holy garments are not to be left with Jews, unless they are securely locked, so that they cannot be touched by their [Jews] hands and bring insult to the Savior." **[Researcher's note:** *Additional comment from the source: "The date line is missing from the Latin manuscript. [However], since King Adolf died in a battle on July 2 at Göllheim (Rhineland-Palatinate), the expert conclude that the Synod must have taken place before [July 2]."*]
 Medieval Ashkenaz: Corpus der Quellen zur Geschichte der Juden im Spätmittelalterlichen Reich; Synoden und Konzilien 1, Nr. 6 (Corpus of the Sources on the History of Jews in the Late Middle Ages; Synods and Councils 1, No. 6). Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/18/2017
- 289 1299
"Forced Conversion of Jews" edicts issued by King James II, circa 1299 [Kingdom of Aragon; Present Day Spain]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) By an edict of 1278, Pope Nicholas III assigned Dominican and Franciscan friars the official duty of working to convert the Jewish community. As part of this project, King James II of Aragon granted Ramon Llull permission to preach in Jewish synagogues on the Sabbath.
 Source: Haskell, Ellen: Mystical Resistance: Uncovering the Zohar's Conversations with Christianity; (New York, 2016) [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017]
- 290 1299
[Probable]

Statutes of the Council of Vich (Catalonia) (1299) [Present-day Spain, France]: "Jews are to wear a badge so large and of a distinct color on their breast, that they may be seen and recognized. Furthermore, we prohibit them from having Christian nurses. Meat butchered by Jews shall not be sold to the Christian faithful. Moreover, we enjoin all princes, Castilian barons, and other secular lords, as well as their administrators in the Diocese and Province of [Gallia] Lugdunensis, from letting Jews enjoy public office of any nature, under penalty of excommunication."

Grayzel, Solomon. *The Church and the Jews in the XIIIth Century, Volume II (1254-1315)*. The Jewish Theological Seminary of America: New York, 1989. Page 262. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 11/21/2019

291 6/13/1299

"Exhibita nobis" ("Show Us") issued by Pope Boniface VIII [Papal States: Present Day Italy]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) Declaring Jews to be included among powerful persons who might be denounced to the Inquisition without the name of the accuser being revealed (V. R. i. 251).

Source: Deutsch, Gotthard and Joseph Jacobs: *Jewish Encyclopedia: The Popes*; (Accessed Online) on 1/19/2017
[Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017]

292 1300

[Probable]

"Peace Commandment of Mainz" ordinance issued by the City of Mainz [Present Day Germany; Free Imperial City of Mainz]: "[...] if a Jew injures/wounds or hits/beats another Jew or Christian in Mainz, he has to pay five Pounds Heller for the beating and 10 Pounds Heller for the injury, and may remain in Mainz; should he lack the funds, [however], he shall sojourn outside of the city [...] until he has come to an agreement with a Jew and a Christian, both of whom shall be honorable [people], and pay the penalty. [...] A Jew who asks a citizen of Mainz to help him according to Jewish law, shall pay 40 Pounds of Heller to the city, while the helper shall leave Mainz for one month as penance. [...]"

Würzburg, StA, Mainzer Urkunden, Weltlicher Schrank, L 68/2 ½, Orig., dt., Perg. (Würzburg, State Archive, [Official] Documents of Mainz, Secular Cabinet, L68/2 ½, Original, [on] Parchment Paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/21/2017

293 1306

Exile by King Philip IV "The Fair" [France]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Exile of 1306. Toward the middle of 1306 the treasury was nearly empty, and the king, as he was about to do the following year in the case of the Templars, decided to kill the goose that laid the golden egg. He [Philip the Fair] condemned the Jews to banishment, and took forcible possession of their property, real and personal... Their houses, lands, and movable goods were sold at auction; and for the king were reserved any treasures found buried in the dwellings that had belonged to the Jews. That Philip the Fair intended merely to fill the gap in his treasury, and was not at all concerned about the well-being of his subjects, is shown by the fact that he put himself in the place of the Jewish moneylenders and exacted from their Christian debtors the payment of their debts, which they themselves had to declare. Furthermore, three months before the sale of the property of the Jews the king took measures to insure that this event should be coincident with the prohibition of

clipped money, in order that those who purchased the goods should have to pay in undebased coin. Finally, Fearing that the Jews might have hidden some of their treasures, he declared that one-fifth of any amount found should be paid to the discoverer. It was on July 22nd the day after the Ninth of Ab, that the Jews were arrested. In prison they received notice that they had been sentenced to exile; that, abandoning their goods and debts, and taking only the clothes which they had on their backs and the sum of 12 sous tournois each, they would have to quit the kingdom within one month."

"France: Exile of 1306." No author. Online article, Accessed on 10/1/2011

2) "Before the [14th] century ended, Jewish history in France came to an end, but not before the expulsion itself became preferable to continued existence in that country. The first throes began in 1306 when, on the order of Philip IV, all Jews were quietly arrested on a single day and ordered out of the country within a month. One hundred thousand left, settling in nearby lands in the hope of recall, well aware that avarice had prompted the king's decision."

"The Anguish of the Jews." Edward H. Flannery. Page 107

3) "A much vaster [larger] expulsion [of Jews] from all royal lands came in 1306 under the secret instructions of King Philip IV of France, under whom the kingdom included the Ile-de-France, Poitou, Anjou, Champagne, Normandy, and Languedoc..."

"Antisemitism: A History." Albert S. Lindemann & Richard S. Levy. Page 75

294

1308

"Expulsion of Jews" from Rufach/Rouffach [Present Day France, Fiefdom of Rouffach]

[Possible]

The following needs further research to be determined if the expulsion was official and ordered by a governmental decree.

Comment from Additional Sources:

1) "[...] A number of Jews of Rouffach were burnt outside of the city and the rest were expelled [...]."

Source: Corpus der Quellen zur Geschichte der Juden im spätmittelalterlichen Reich, hg.v. Alfred Haverkamp und Jörg R. Müller, Trier, Mainz 2014, EL01, Nr. 72, ("Corpus of the Sources on the History of Jews in the Late Middle Ages; Synods and Councils"); Accessed online in March 2017 [Researched and translated by Ziba Shadjaani]

295

1308

"Feud Over Jews" between Albrecht I and Philip IV, circa 1298-1308 [France]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "According to the Historian Ottokar von Horneck (see Pez scriptores rerum Austriacarum III p. 782), King Albrecht of Germany demanded from Philip IV (the Handsome) to deliver to him all the Jews of his entire domain. The King of France sent a convoy with a response to King Albert, who was not satisfied with Phillip's response. So, Philip IV ordered all the Jews of his domain to be robbed so that King Albrecht would not be left with any advantage, and then ordered the Jew to leave to the other King's chamber." [Researcher's note: *Albrecht I who was crowned Holy Roman Emperor in 1298 considered world-dominion his God-given right, including his claim over ALL the Jews in the world.*]

Stobbe, Otto: Die Juden in Deutschland während des mittelalters in politischer, sozialer, und rechtlicher Beziehung. ("The Jews in Germany during the Middle Ages With Respect to Political, Social and Legal Matters."); (Braunschweig; 1866)

**"Diocesan Synod of Trier" Issued by Archbishop Balduin [Present Day Germany]
[Possible]**

Vicesimo septimo, scienter coiens cum Iudaea vel Saracena vel Pagana vel e converso.

Ista sunt statuta salubria provincialis concilii Trevirensis edita sollempniter per reverendum in Christo patrem et dominum Balduinum Dei gratia Trevirensis ecclesiae archiepiscopum sacri imperii per regnum Aralatense archicancellarium et publicata in ecclesia beati Petri Trevirensis, anno Domini MCCC decimo vicesima octava die mensis aprilis ratificata et approbata concorditer per ipsum provinciale concilium. (2)

Sources:

Bonn, UB, Best. S 731, fol. 40r-55r, hier: fol. 48r, Abschr. (14. Jh.), lat., Papier; Koblenz, LHA, Best. 701, Nr. 101, fol. 40v-42v (Abschr., 15. Jh.); ebd., Nr. 306, fol. 68r-90r (Abschr., 15. Jh.) (in beiden fehlt Kap. 89).

- GRAYZEL, Church 2 (1989), S. 274 (dort fälschlicherweise als Kap. 93 verzeichnet);
- Statuta synodalia Trevirensis 1, S. 63-155, hier: S. 114;
- Sacrorum conciliorum collectio 25, Sp. 247-294, hier: Sp. 272;
- Concilia Germaniae 4, Sp. 127-165, hier: Sp. 148.
- Mittelalterliche Handschriften im Landeshauptarchiv Koblenz (2002) 2, S. 89 und 388 (zu den beiden Koblenzer Handschriften).

Notes:

Die sehr umfangreichen Statuten des unter Ebf. Balduin (1307-1354) abgehaltenen Trierer Provinzialkonzils von 1310 enthalten lediglich einen kurzen Hinweis auf Juden. In Kap. 89 behält sich Ebf. Balduin die Regelung gewisser Verstöße persönlich vor. Dazu gehört als 27. Punkt der Koitus (eines Christen) mit einer als solche ihm bekannten Jüdin, Sarazenin oder Heidin und umgekehrt. (1)

- (1) Der wissentliche Geschlechtsverkehr einer Christin mit einem Juden, Sarazenen oder Heiden.
- (2) Fol. 40r der Bonner Handschrift.

Kommentar:

Direkt ließe sich die Passage auf ähnlich lautende Beschlüsse okzitanischer Konzilien und Synoden (Arles 1275, Nîmes 1284, Cahors, Rodez und Tulle alle 1289) zurückführen. Die jeweiligen Oberhirten behielten sich ebenfalls vor, Christen, die mit einer Jüdin, Sarazenin oder Heidin sexuellen Kontakt hatten, selbst zur Rechenschaft zu ziehen; vgl. GRAYZEL, Church 2 (1989), S. 272 f. Darin kann eine Konkretisierung der auch für diesen Fall einschlägigen Bestimmungen des Vierten Laterankonzils gesehen werden. Innozenz III. war es jedoch in Kanon 68 noch allgemeiner darum gegangen, der aus Unwissenheit (confusio bzw. errores) begangenen commixtio zwischen Christen und Juden bzw. Sarazenen Einhalt zu gebieten; vgl. Sacrorum conciliorum collectio 22, Sp. 1053-1058; GRAYZEL, Church 1 (1966), S. 306-313; SCHRECKENBERG, Adversus-Judaeos-Texte (1994), S. 423-425. Die wissentliche fornicatio nur von Juden und Christinnen wurde auch im Wiener und im Breslauer Konzil unter Strafe gestellt; vgl. GRAYZEL, Church 1 (1966), S.245 f. Die Bestimmungen des Konzils von 1278 werden damit also nicht wieder aufgenommen.

[http://www.medieval-ashkenaz.org/quellen/synodal-und-konzilsstatuten/quellenansicht/nr/CP1-c1-00kg.html?tx_hisodat_display\[callingArguments\]\[controller\]=Sources&tx_hisodat_display\[action\]=show&tx_hisodat_display\[controller\]=Source](http://www.medieval-ashkenaz.org/quellen/synodal-und-konzilsstatuten/quellenansicht/nr/CP1-c1-00kg.html?tx_hisodat_display[callingArguments][controller]=Sources&tx_hisodat_display[action]=show&tx_hisodat_display[controller]=Source)

Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 10/28/2015

**"Jewish Ghetto" [Present Day France; Free Imperial City of Strasbourg]
[Possible]**

Needs further research to be determined if the establishment of the ghetto was official and ordered by a governmental decree.

Comment from Additional Sources:

1) "In a leasing document (certificate), the existence of a Jewish ghetto in Strasbourg is mentioned."

Source: Corpus der Quellen zur Geschichte der Juden im spätmittelalterlichen Reich, hg.v. Alfred Haverkamp und Jörg R. Müller, Trier, Mainz 2014, EL01, Nr. 75, ("Corpus of the Sources on the History of Jews in the Late Middle Ages; Synods and Councils"); accessed online in March 2017 [Researched and translated by Ziba Shadjaani]

[Probable]**"Statutes" of the City of Mühlhausen, year 1311* [Present Day Germany]: "[...]**

Any debt a citizen holds of another citizen may not be passed on to a Jew for usurious interest ('ad iudeos sub usura') or at a disadvantage to a Christian** or he shall be fined with one Mark and a penalty or one month of expulsion from the city. Instead, the debtor is to be made to repay the debt legally in court. 2) The meat of livestock/cattle, which a Jew has slaughtered, may not be sold in a butcher shop but only outside of it [or see a fine] of ten shillings. [...] 4) Councilmen are not permitted to tax Jews individually but must require [such taxes] from the Jewry as a whole at a specific date of a year [...] except when a foreign Jew arrives [new to the city]. [...]" **[Researcher's note: *While these statutes were initially written down in 1311, other sections were appended and crossed out as late as 1351. **The words 'at a disadvantage to a Christian' were added at a later time.]**

Mühlhausen i. Th., StadtA, Statuten der Stadt Mühlhausen von 1311, 10/T 8c, fol. 10r, 17r, 18v, 19v, und 28v., dt. und lat. ("Mühlhausen i[n] T[huringia], City Archive, Statutes of the City of Mühlhausen from 1311, 10/T 8c, fol. 10r, 17r, 18v, 19v, und 28v., German and Latin"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/29/2018

[Probable]

"Constitution" issued by the Council of Zamora, 1313 AD [Spain]: "1. Thirty days are allowed to all Jews that now do or hereafter reside in our province, for the execution hereof. That in criminal, civil, and all other causes, they shall not oppose nor defend themselves by the privilege they have; saying that as no Jew was summoned against them in the cause, they cannot be condemned; nor may they claim that or any other privilege to the prejudice of the Christian faith, nor presume to obtain such similar privileges. Therefore we obtain, that in criminal, and all other causes, the testimony of the Jews against Jews shall be valid as heretofore; but not of a Jew against a Christian, nor, as is proper or just, shall his testimony be received. [...] 2. Henceforth Jews shall hold no post or dignity from kings, or any secular prince, and within the aforesaid time they shall resign those they now hold. 3. They are not to be admitted into frequent association with Christians, lest from the intimacy, they adopt their errors which they do not understand. 4. That they do not serve as witnesses against Christians, nor claim as hitherto the benefit of the laws. 5. That no Christian women, either temporarily or otherwise, act as wet nurses*, or rear their children. 6. They are not to appear in public, from the Wednesday of Passion Week until Saturday; and on Good Friday are to close their doors and windows the whole day, not to mock the sorrow of Christians for the passion. 7. The Jews and Jewesses wear an ostensible sign, that they may be distinguished and separate among Christians, which is right, practiced in other states. 8. Notwithstanding their learning and reputation, they are not to practice medicine with the Christians. 9. They are not to invite Christians to their feasts, that Christians do not eat with Jews; particular they are not to eat their meat or drink their wine. 10. They are annually to pay tithes on their landed property, and the houses they occupy, the same as Christians did before they belonged to Jews. 11. Synagogues that have been newly erected or enlarged, shall be restored to their former state between this date, and the next great festival of the resurrection; this term is peremptorily fixed, and if at its expiration the Jews have not executed it, the judges, alcaldes, communities, and universities of the cities, towns, and places where synagogues have been recently erected and elevated, are to fulfill and have this ordinance executed, in virtue of holy obedience under the penalty of [the] Constitution. 12. They are not to practice usury, nor exact, nor take any interest from Christians, as is prohibited by the constitutions of Pope Clement V, enacted at the council of Vienne; and any person who acts contrary, or attempts to hide it, incurs the penalties ordained by the

said council. 13. On Sundays and other Christian holidays, they are not to work publicly for themselves or other persons." [**Researcher's note:** *The exact date of the council is unknown.]

Global Jewish Advocacy, "Antisemitism: An Assault on Human Rights," Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 10/31/2016

300 1315

[Probable]

Ordinance issued by the Court of Burgos (1315) [Present-day Spain]: "Art. 27 – We order that whatever Christians owe to Jews on account of letters of debt, the Christians shall pay the Jews two thirds of the principal, while the remaining third shall be nullified, and nothing more shall be owed, in usury or otherwise."

Royal Academy of History (Spain). *Córtés de los Antiguos Reinos de León y de Castilla* [Courts of the Ancient Kingdoms of León and Castilla]. M. Rivadeneyra: Madrid, 1861. Vol. 1, Page 284. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 11/21/2019

301 1315

"Jewish Dress Code" Issued by Emir Ismael Around 1315 [Granada; Present Day Spain]: Date for Reference only

[Possible]

Commentary for other sources:

1) "Emir Ismael Abu-I Walid forced the Jews of Granada to wear a yellow badge."

<http://www.jewishmag.com/103maq/yellowbadge/yellowbadge.htm> Accessed on 11/12/2015, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/12/2015

302 1317

Papal Bull of Pope John XXII, circa 1317 [Papal States; Present Day Italy]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Orders Jews to wear a badge on their breasts and issues a bull against ex-Jews."

Source: Jewish Encyclopedia: The Popes by Gotthard Deutsch and Joseph Jacobs [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani]

<http://www.jewishencyclopedia.com/articles/12273-popes-the>

303 1317

"Expulsion of Jews" issued by King Philip V of France and Navarre [France]

[Possible]

The following expulsion order required further research; it could possibly be referring to the expulsion order of 1306.

Comment from Additional Sources:

1) "Twinger" of Königshofen reported the expulsion of Jews from France in 1317, according to which the king confiscated all goods of the Jews except one Turno (Turnogroschen) per person."

Source: Strasbourg, Grand Séminaire, Ms. 33, fol. 227r, Orig., dt. ("Strasbourg, Grand Seminar, Ms. 33, fol. 227r, Orig., German"); researched and translated by Ziba Shadjaani in March 2017

304 1318

[Probable]

"Diocesan Synod of Brixen" held under Bishop Johannes von Schlackenwert, circa 1318 [Present Day Italy; Prince-Bishopric of Brixen]: "[...] Jews may not appear in public among/in the company of Christians on Good Friday. Furthermore, they should distinguish themselves in their attire from Christians at all times. They should not be used as

judges or in any other [public] capacity [to rule] over Christians. Nor should Christians serve them or allow them to feed their children (as wet-nurses). 42) Jews are not to build new synagogues."

Medieval Ashkenaz: Corpus der Quellen zur Geschichte der Juden im Spätmittelalterlichen Reich; Synoden und Konzilien 1, Nr. 11 ("Corpus of the Sources on the History of Jews in the Late Middle Ages; Synods and Councils 1, No. 11"). Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/18/2017

305 5/1319

[Probable]

"Jews. [Their] conduct during Good Friday" issued by the [City] Council of Zurich [Present-day Switzerland]: "One orders/writes to all Councils: The local Jews and Jewesses are not to be seen through windows or on the streets as soon as they hear the [church]-bells ring between [Good] Wednesday and Holy Saturday, and in their homes, they are to refrain from yelling or making loud noises [...] lest they be fined by the [City] Council." **[Researcher's note:** *The source dates this original writ of the City Council of Zurich as "before May 1, 1319."*]

Die Zürcher Stadtbücher des XIV. und XV. Jahrhunderts. Auf Veranlassung der Antiquarischen Gesellschaft in Zürich. Herausgegeben mit Geschichtlichen Anmerkungen von H. Zeller-Werdmüller. I. Band. (City-ledger of Zurich for the 14th and 15th Century. [Compiled/Printed] At the request of the Antiquarian Society in Zurich. Published with historical annotations by H. Zeller-Werdmüller. Volume I); (Leipzig; 1899); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/18/2020

306 1320

[Probable]

"Jewish Ordinance to Strasbourg" issued by the City Council of Strasbourg, year 1320* [Free Imperial City of Strasbourg; Present-day France]: "[...] no Jew may have or inherit [land] in the city of Strasbourg or anywhere near the burg [...] henceforth ('hinnen furder') [...]" **[Researcher's note:** *The exact date for this ordinance appears to have been lost; however, experts believe that it was issued in the 1320s or early 1330.*]

"Forschung zur Geschichte der Juden: Abteilung A: Abhandlungen: Band 2"; ("Research Regarding the History of the Jews: Section A: Treatise: Volume 2); (Hannover; 1995); Accessed Online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/28/2018

307 1321

"Jewish Dress Code" Issued by Henry II Around 1321 [Castile; Present Day Spain]

[Possible]

Commentary for other sources:

1) "Henry II of Castile forces [...] Jews to wear the yellow badge."

<http://www.jewishencyclopedia.com/articles/2317-badge> Accessed on 11/12/2015 Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/11/2015

308 5/29/1321

Papal bull issued by Pope John XXII [France]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "John XXII (1316-1344), who gave his assent to the massacres of the Jews at Chignon and other places, was not alone the enemy of the Jews, but of everybody who would not buy his friendship He was too mundane to expel the Eoman Jews as he was petitioned to do, but what he dared not do through expediency he resolved to accomplish by bigotry. His sister Sangisa suborned a few priests in his favour and induced them to swear that they had seen a body of Jews in a synagogue treating a cross with disrespect. Pope John, without

permitting the Jews to exculpate themselves, immediately issued a Bull ordering the banishment of the Eoman Jews from the Province (1321). Full of sorrow, the innocent men decreed a rigorous fast and assembled in their synagogues, but Count Robert of Naples proved their guiltlessness of the charge, through the confession of one of the accusatorial priests to this friend of the Jews; and a Hebrew emissary; who had been despatched to the Papal court, obtained a hearing through Robert's influence and confuted the calumnies of the Clique. It took 20,000 golden ducats to mollify Sangisa's asperity and after receiving this stipulated ramollescence she condoned their residence in the Church States."

"Twelve centuries of Jewish persecution: a brief outline of the sufferings of the Hebrew race in Christian lands, together with some account of the different laws and specific restrictions under which they have at various times been placed." Gustav Pearson. Page 162

309 1322

[Probable]

"City Law" of Strasbourg, circa 1322 - 1333 [Present Day France; Free Imperial City of Strasbourg]: "[...] 1) within the city of Strasbourg and its castle region (Burghanngebiets), Jews are not allowed to have possessions or inheritance. 2) Jews are entitled to only one synagogue by law, but are not permitted to use any [private] homes/houses as a synagogue**. [...] 6) If a Jew holds a letter from any citizen [of Strasbourg] which has been sealed by credible sources, and he or his heirs have not demanded the repayment of that debt by law and/or have failed to prove the debt to be valid within five years of the issuance of the document – through witnesses – the debtor or his heirs can swear to the Saints that they owe nothing and be free of the debt. In such cases, the Jew and his heirs have to return the IOUs back to the debtor, and he or his heirs will no longer have the right to demand the repayment of the debt or to harass the debtor, his heirs or the guarantors in any way. [...]" **[Researcher's notes: *Taking into account the codification of the city laws of Strasbourg in 1322 (VI City law) and based on the mentioning of the "four [Stett-]Meistern" in the text which could have only occurred before 1333 – the above regulations regarding the Jews could have only been issued between 1322 and 1333. **The word in the original text is "schüle" which was used interchangeably for synagogues and schools in the Middle Ages.]**

UB Straßburg 4, 2, S. 168 f. [510-515]; Hegel, Recht (1871), S. 975 f. ("University Library of Strasbourg 4, 2, p. 168 f. [510-515]; Hegel, Law (1871), p. 975 f."); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/9/2017

310 1322

Expulsion by Charles IV [France]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "In 1322 Charles IV expelled them [the Jews] again but in 1359 they were brought back, this time with certain requested guarantees of security."

"The Anguish of the Jews." Edward H. Flannery. Page 108

311 1326

[Probable]

"Statutes" of the City of Saalfeld, year 1326 [Present Day Germany]: "[...] 74) [...] that we* give the City Council of Saalfeld ("Salveld") four fat goose [...] which the Jews of Saalfeld [...] must] submit - two in the evening of Saint Burchardi Day [October 13] and two in the evening of Saint Martin's Day [November 10] [...]" **[Researcher's note: *Heinrich und Gunter, Dukes of Schwarzburg.]**

Saalfeld, StadtA, Stadtstatuten der Stadt Saalfeld, fol. 12r/v, dt. ("Saalfeld City Archive, City Statutes of the City Saalfeld, fol. 12r/v, German"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/30/2018

- 312 1326
"Jews required to wear a patch" circa 1326 [Present Day France]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) Council of Avignon order Jews to wear a round patch but not when traveling.
<http://www.shc.edu/theolibrary/resources/Timeline.htm> (Accessed on 5/2016)
<http://jesuswouldbefurious.org/Catholic/ChurchvsJews.html> (Accessed on 5/2016)
 [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in May 2016]
- 313 1328
[Probable]
"Jewish Oath" as issued in the "Privilege" of Duke Bolkos II [Duchy of Silesia/House of Wettin; Present Day Germany]: "[...During the oath] the Jew must wear grey trousers and a grey skirt [...] but no shirt [...] on his head he must wear a pointed hat. [...] He is to stand barefoot on a animal skin which must be wetted with lamb-blood [...] The Jew is to swear [...] on the Book of Moses [...] and say/repeat] 'of which I'm accused, I'm innocent, so God help me [...]'"
[Researcher's note: *This "special" ritual was required for all disputes valued at over 50 Mark; disputes involving less than 50 Mark required of Jews a 'shorter and simpler' oath.*]
 Lämmerhirt, Maike: Juden in den wettinischen Herrschaftsgebieten: Recht, Verwaltung und Wirtschaft im Spätmittelalter. Veröffentlichungen der Historischen Kommission für Thüringen; Kleine Reihe Band 21; (Wien/Köln; 2007); ("Jews in the Wettinian Territories/Dominions: Law, Administration, and Economy in the late Middle Ages. Publications of the Historical Commission for Thuringia; Small Series Volume 21; (Vienna/Cologne; 2007)"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/17/2018
- 314 1329
"Extortion and Expulsion of Jews" from the City of Mutzig, Ca. 1329 [Present Day France; Free Imperial City of Strasbourg]
[Possible]
This requires more research to determine whether an official expulsion order was issued.
Comment from Additional Sources:
 1) After the Bishop Berthold II of Strasbourg had extorted 6,000 Mark from the Jews, the ritual murder of an eleven-year-old boy took place in Mutzig. Under torture, some Jews confessed to the deed and a judgment was issued against them based on "obvious" evidence. Three of them were killed with wheels ("wheeled"). Other, wealthy Jews who were present in Mutzig on the day of the disappearance of the boy, were exiled. [...]"
[Researcher's note: *The extortion of the Jews of Strasbourg took place shortly after the arrival of the bishop in the cathedral city (December 21, 1328).*]
 Source: Strasbourg, BM, Abschr. (1870 verbrannt), lat. ("Strasbourg, Media Library, Transcript (1870 bannished), Latin"); researched in March 2017 [Researched and translated by Ziba Shadjaani]
- 315 1331
[Probable]
"Diocesan Synod of Breslau/Wroclaw" ('Constitutions') of Bishop Nanker of Breslau/Wroclaw [Prince Bishopric of Breslau/Wroclaw; Present-day Poland]: "[...]
 Also, the wretched Jews, who have been subjected to permanent bondage (servitude) by their own guilt, (continue) to refuse to distinguish themselves in their clothing from that of the Christians, because they wear hoods such as the clerics do [and] there is not distinction between Jews and Christians. It is indeed unacceptable, and of course, absurd that a blasphemer of Christ does not distinguish himself from a Christian. In order, therefore, to

dampen this damnable blending (in) which is sometimes committed by them, which they believe to have an excuse for by obscuring the error, we strictly order in consent with our brothers that the rectors of the churches in the cities and places of our diocese in which Jews are present, are to hold and dispose of these Jews effectively and emphatically, and to abolish the hood (capucia/Kaputze) completely and to no longer permit their usage anymore. [...] from now on, Jews are denied the fellowship of Christians under the punishment of excommunication to which all the offenders shall be subject to. [...] Jews with hoods [capuciatis/Kaputze] are strictly prohibited from participating in the markets." [Researcher's note: The "Constitutions" of the Bishop Nanker of Breslau/Wroclaw from the year 1331 contains two conditions regarding the Jews, the first of which is only partially decipherable due of a tear in the parchment paper and possibly refers to the building of a synagogue (quasi synagoga iudeorum nostra = Jews have a synagogue). Far more detailed is the second part of the text (de iudeis = of Jews) which is translated above.]

Medieval Ashkenaz: Corpus der Quellen zur Geschichte der Juden im Spätmittelalterlichen Reich; Synoden und Konzilien 1, Nr. 12a (Corpus of the Sources on the History of Jews in the Late Middle Ages; Synods and Councils 1, No. 12a). Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/19/2017

316 1333

"Forced Conversion of Jews," circa 1333 [Iraq]

[Possible]

Commentary from Other Sources:

1) Forced mass conversion of Jews in Baghdad.

Source: Avraham: Yerachmiel Ben: All in the Name of Jesus: The Murder of Millions (2016) [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017]

317 1335

"Restrictions on Jewish Doctors" circa 1335 [Present Day Spain]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) The Synod of Salamanca forbids employment of Jewish doctors.

<http://www.loydthomas.org/5-SpecialStudies/JewsIslam.html> (Accessed on 5//2016)

<http://www.biblicalzionist.com/timeline.html> (Accessed on 5//2016)

[Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in May 2016]

318 1/17/1340

[Probable]

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor, Louis IV [Present-day Hungary]: "Emperor Louis forgives/absolves the Cistercian cloister in Waldsassen of all of their debts which they owed to the Jews near/at Eger." [Researcher's note: The above is a translation of a German summary of a copy of the original Latin text, which has been lost. However, the pertinent excerpts were discovered in a book from the 15th Century, and can also be found in the cited source. Experts place the date of this writ somewhere between January 17 and November 24.]

Regesta Imperii. Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur Mainz. [RI VII] Ludwig der Bayer (1314-1347) - [RI VII] H. 9 (Academie for the Sciences and Literature of Mainz. [RI VII] Louis, the Bavaria (1314-1347) - [RI VII] H. 9); <http://www.regesta-imperii.de>; Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/17/2020

319 1341

[Probable]

"Edict" of the City Council from the Second Oath Book of the City of Cologne

[Present-day Germany; Electorate of Cologne]: "[...] the messenger [...] whoever is

appointed and ordered by the Council to keep the keys of the Jewish gates and (little) doors. He shall lock them (the gates) – so far the Councilmen are not meeting in the town-house ("Bürgerhaus") – in the evening at sunset and unlock them at sunrise for Prim*. [...] For this, the Jews are to pay the messenger or appointee of the City Council 20 Mark annually. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *Prim was the first official prayer of the day for Christians.]

Akten zur Geschichte der Verfassung und Verwaltung 1, S. 44 f.; Zwei Cölnher Eidbücher, S. 124 f.; WEYDEN: Geschichte (1867), Anhang Nr. 21a, S. 371; Quellen zur Geschichte der Stadt Köln 1, S. 31 (Records on the History of the Constitution and Administration 1, p. 44 f.; Two Oath Books of Cologne, p. 124 f.; Wayden: History (1867), Attachment nr. 21a, p. 371; Sources on the History of the City of Cologne 1, p. 31); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/31/2017

320 1341

[Probable]

"Legislation" in the Second Oath Book of the City of Cologne [Present Day Germany; Electorate of Cologne]: "[...] the [City] Council no longer permits a Jew or a Jewess or anyone else on their behalf to purchase any items of inheritance (inherited estates) from Christians, except with the explicit authorization of the City Council. [...]"

Akten zur Geschichte der Verfassung und Verwaltung 1, Nr. 20, S. 31 f.; Zwei Cölnher Eidbücher, S. 100; Quellen zur Geschichte der Stadt Köln 1, S. 19 ("Records on the History and Constitution and Administration 1, No. 20, p. 31 f.; Two Oath Book of Cologne, p. 100; Sources on the History of the City of Cologne 1, p. 19"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/30/2017

321 1342

[Probable]

"Regulation" issued by the Councilmen of Salzwedel [Present Day Germany; Hanseatic League]: "[...] Jews residing in Salzwedel shall only slaughter [animals] between Walburgistag (May 1) and Martinstag/Saint Martin's Day (November 11) which they may only do for their own use, but not for foreign Jews or for the sale at the markets. [...] between Gall's day (October 16) and St. Martin's Day, they can slaughter [anything] and sell whatever they cannot use. [After November 11, however] no slaughtering may be done as per the guidelines of the city. Any unlawfully slaughtered [animal] shall be confiscated and sent to the sick; Jews, who act in violation of this provision, will be persecuted in court. [...]"

Salzwedel, StadtA (Salzwedel, City Archive), Rep. II, C, I, Nr./No. 6, XIII, [Innenseite des Einbands (Inside of the Cover)], Stadtbucheintrag (City-book entry), Latin. Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/28/2017

322 1343

[Probable]

"Regulation" of Altstadt ("Old District/City") of Salzwedel [Present Day Germany; Hanseatic League]: "[...] that the Jews who reside in our city may only slaughter [animals] for their own use starting on "Dionysiusstag (October 16) for four weeks but not for foreign Jews."

Salzwedel, StadtA ("Salzwedel, City Archive"), Rep. II, I, C, Nr./No. 3, fol. 52 v, Stadtbucheintrag (City-book entry), Latin. Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/28/2017

323 1345

"Destruction of Jewish cemeteries" circa 1345 [Present Day Poland]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) King John authorizes his subjects in Legnica and Wroclaw to destroy the Jewish cemeteries in order to use the tombstones to repair the city walls.

<http://www.shc.edu/theolibrary/resources/Timeline.htm> (Accessed on 5//2016)

<http://www.sullivan-county.com/news/mine/timeline.htm> (Accessed on 5//2016)

[Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in May 2016]

324 1345-1346

"Expulsion of Jews from Kurpfalz" Issued by Ruprecht II [Present Day Germany/France]: Date for Placement only

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Needing money to force his election and eventually coronation, the "contending King" Karl iV found himself in need of a lot of money. He considered the Jews to be the means to achieve this goal. He turned Jews into objects, considered them property and extended his claim for their taxation.

Beiträge zur Geschichte der Juden in Deutschland (Band 1): Geschichte der Juden in der Kurpfalz: nach gedruckten und ungedruckten Quellen dargest.— Frankfurt a. M., 1895 p. 16, Löwenstein, Leopold, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 10/14/2015

325 1345

"Impunity from Jewish Deaths" Issued by Karl iV [Present Day Germany/France]: Date for Placement only

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Karl iV makes agreements with numerous German cities - after a handsome compensation - offering full impunity, if Jews were to be killed."

Deutsch-jüdische Geschichte in der Neuzeit, Band I, Tradition & Aufklärung 1600-1780; 1996, p. 52, Breuer, Mordechai, Michael Graetz, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 10/14/2015

326 1347

Law issued by the Synod at Prague [Present day Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Another synod held at Prague, 1347, commanded the Jews to keep away from the streets and remain in their homes."

"Medieval Sourcebook: Ordinance of the Jews of the Crown of Aragon, 1354 CE." Paul Halsall. September 1999. Online article, Accessed on 10/7/2011

327 1348

[Probable]

Ordinance "De solutione census per Judaeorum" issued by Carl IV [Present Day Czech Republic]: "[...] Should a Jew receive a pledge in exchange to the debt owed to him, he may not sell it without acquiring authorisation and consent [...] or be punished with disfavor and the confiscation of the pledge itself."

Stein, Abraham (Rabbi in Radnitz): Die Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen: Nach amtlichen gedruckten und ungedruckten Quellen Bearbeitet; ("The History of the Jews of Bohemia: Edited according to Official Printed and Unprinted Sources"); (Brünn; 1904); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/11/2018

328 1349

Order issued by the Council in Strasbourg [France]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "The Christian mobs in Europe were not carrying out a religious mandate. In fact, they were openly defying the pope and other religious leaders. They were also defying their own political leaders. For example, on February 9, 1349, the town council of Strasbourg, a city in present-day France, voted to protect local Jews from attack. That evening, the city's guilds overthrew the council and put a new one in its place. The new councilmen promptly ordered the arrest of all Jews."

"A Convenient Hatred: The History of Antisemitism." Phyllis Goldstein. Page 98

2) "Nevertheless they tortured a number of Jews in Berne and Zofingen [Switzerland] who then admitted that they had put poison into many wells, and they also found the poison in the wells. Thereupon they burnt the Jews in many towns and wrote of this affair to Strasbourg, Freiburg, and Basel in order that they too should burn their Jews. But the leaders in these three cities in whose hands the government lay did not believe that anything ought to be done to the Jews. However in Basel the citizens marched to the city-hall and compelled the council to take an oath that they would burn the Jews, and that they would allow no Jew to enter the city for the next two hundred years. Thereupon the Jews were arrested in all these places and a conference was arranged to meet at Benfeld rAlsace, February 8, 1349. The Bishop of Strasbourg [Berthold II], all the feudal lords of Alsace, and representatives of the three above mentioned cities came there. The deputies of the city of Strasbourg were asked what they were going to do with their Jews. They answered and said that they knew no evil of them. Then they asked the Strasbourgers why they had closed the wells and put away the buckets, and there was a great indignation and clamor against the deputies from Strasbourg. So finally the Bishop and the lords and the Imperial Cities agreed to do away with the Jews. The result was that they were burnt in many cities, and wherever they were expelled they were caught by the peasants and stabbed to death or drowned...(The town-council of Strasbourg which wanted to save the Jews was deposed on the 9th-10th of February, and the new council gave in to the mob, who then arrested the Jews on Friday, the 13th)."

"Jewish History Sourcebook: The Black Death and the Jews 1348-1349 CE." Paul Halsal. July 1998. Online article, Accessed 4/26/2012

329 1349

[Probable]

"Ordinance" issued by Archbishop Ernst von Pardubitz of Prague [Present-day Czech Republic]: "The appearance, [and] the similarity in the external appearances, which the Jews demonstrate with the Christians in [terms of] clothing, often leads to the danger that Christen men intermingle with Jewish women by mistake and Jews with Christian women. In order that such despicable incidences of such mixing on the pretext of error may no longer be excused [...] we order that male Jews shall wear broad hats on their heads and not caps/hoods ('breite Hüte und nicht Kapuzen'). The women, however, are to wear their hair over their foreheads in a high-coiffed ('hochfrisiert') manner under their veil. [...] so that they may be distinguishable by such signs from the Christians at all times; if however, the Jews do not adopt such signs within two months of publication of these guidelines as of today, a church ban shall be placed on them and any intercourse/contact with Christians shall be forbidden to them [...] and the Lord of each place who does not require such conduct from them shall be punished and the spiritual authority of the state or the village in which such Jews remain who are undistinguishable, shall impose an exclusion on them from all general religious activities until the Jews have obeyed this present order. [...]"

- 330 1349
"Statutes" of Archbishop Arnost z Pardubic of Prague [Present Day Czech Republic]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "According to the statutes of the Archbishop, a church ban could be imposed on a Jew when it was thought that he had somehow violated a church law. Whenever that was thought to be the case, the Archbishop prohibited Christians from doing any kind of business with the Jews, until the Jew in question had submitted to his demands and appeared before him to face the charges against him."
Stein, Abraham (Rabbi in Radnitz): Die Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen: Nach amtlichen gedruckten und ungedruckten Quellen Bearbeiter; ("The History of the Jews of Bohemia: Edited According to Official Printed and Unprinted Sources"); (Brünn; 1904)
- 331 1349
"Jews Banned from Strasbourg," circa 1349 [Republic of Strasbourg; Present Day France]
[Possible]
Commentary from Other Sources:
1) As in Basel, the city of Strasbourg barred Jews from the city for a hundred years although once again the decree was lifted within a generation.
Source: On This Day In Messianic Jewish History [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017]
<https://messianicjewishhistory.wordpress.com/2015/03/01/1-march-1349-black-death-reaches-worms-where-580-jews-commit-suicide-rather-than-face-death-at-the-stake-ordimjh/>
- 332 2/14/1349
"Ultimatum to Jews" [Republic of Strasbourg; Present Day France]
[Possible]
Commentary from Other Sources:
1) On Valentine's Day 1349, Strasbourg's Jews were taken to the city's cemetery and given an ultimatum: baptism or death.
Source: <http://ispacnews.com/february-14-1349-black-death-jewish-ultimatum/>
[Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017]
- 333 1349
"Jews Banned from the City of Basel" issued by the Council, circa 1349 [Prince-Bishopric of Basel; Present Day Switzerland]
[Possible]
Commentary from Other Sources:
1) A decree, forced from the council in 1349, to the effect that no Jews were to settle in Basel for the next 200 years, did not remain in force very long.
2) In the aftermath of the massacre, a decree banned all Jews from settling in the city for 200 years.
Sources: 1) Deutsch, Gotthard and Meyer Kayserling: Jewish Encyclopedia; Basel. (Accessed online) <http://www.jewishencyclopedia.com/articles/2609-basel>
2) On This Day In Messianic Jewish History (Accessed Online) [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017]

- 334 1350
"Hebrew and the Practice of Judaism outlawed" 14th Century [Ethiopia]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "From the 14th century onward, with the brief exception of the rule of one Jewish emperor named Tewodros II in the 1800's, the vast majority of Ethiopian Jews were forced to live as powerless and exploited landless peasants."
<http://unitedwithisrael.org/the-history-of-ethiopian-jewry/>. Accessed on 11/27/2015 Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/27/2015
- 335 1350
[Probable]
Law of evidence issued in Magdeburg [Germany]: "[...] For about money no Jew's oath is permissible against Christian persons and no Jew may convict a Christian man about money. [...]"
Magdeburg-Breslauer Systematisches Schoeffenrecht III, 2, 38. Translated by Guido Kisch, The Jews in Medieval Germany, Chicago 1949, page 262, Researched by Franziska Wagener
- 336 1359
[Probable]
"Special Taxation of Jews" issued by Charles V, circa 1359 [France]: "[Jews must pay] ... an entry fee of fourteen florins per head of household and one florin for each member, and, in addition, seven florins per year and by 'land tenure' and a florin for each family member."
Les expulsions des Juifs de France, (The expulsions of the Jews from France) Dr. Richard Rossin, former Secretary General of the MSF-Co-founder of MDM. Delegate of the Collectif Urgence Darfour. Researched and Translated by Cristina Penland 8/18/2019
- 337 1360
"Ordinance Requiring Jews to Wear Distinguishing Markings" issued by Pope Innocent VI, 1360 [Present Day Italy]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "In 1360 an ordinance of the city of Rome required all male Jews, with the exception of physicians, to wear a coarse red cape, and all women to wear a red apron. Inspectors were appointed to enforce the regulation. Noncompliance was punished by a fine of 11 scudi; informers who pointed out offenders were entitled to half the fine."
http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/judaica/ejud_0002_0003_0_01851.html
Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 12/11/2015
- 2) "The Jews were also forced to labor at the restoration of the walls of Rome without any compensation."
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Jews_in_Italy
- 338 1360
"Expulsion of Jews" issued by King Louis I [Hungary]: Around Year 1360 - Date for Reference only

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "A general expulsion was decreed in 1360, but in about 1364 their return was authorized though they were subjected to restrictions."

<http://www.porges.net/JewishHistoryOfHungary.html> Accessed on 11/23/2015, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/23/2015

339 1361

"Cancellation of Debts Owed to Jews" issued by Ottocar I [Present Day Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "In 1361 he (Ottocar) personally examined the notes held by the Jews against citizens of the Altstadt and canceled those which had not been paid; five years later he transferred the house of the Jew Lazarus, in the vicinity of the Church of St. Nicholas, to the university."

Jewish Encyclopedia: Prague; by Gotthard Deutsch and Schulim Oschser
<http://www.jewishencyclopedia.com/articles/12329-prague> (Accessed January 2018)

340 1365

"Expulsion of Jews" issued by the Magistrate of Metz [France]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) In 1365 they [Jews] were expelled by the magistrates, who assigned their presence as the cause of the destruction of twenty-two houses by lightning.

Deutsch, Gotthard and U. Ury: Metz; Jewish Encyclopedia; (1906) Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017

341 1367

"Expulsion of Jews" circa 1367 [Hungary]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) Jews are expelled from Hungary.

<http://www.shc.edu/theolibrary/resources/Timeline.htm> (Accessed on 5//2016)

http://aclasses.faculty.arizona.edu/ger_312_jews_14th_17th_centuries (Accessed on 5//2016)

[Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in May 2016]

342 1367

"Papal Bull," circa 1367 [Papal States; Present Day Italy, France]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) Unfortunately, there are no Jewish tombstones from that era because they were forbidden by papal edict.

Source: Kamins, Toni: The Complete Jewish Guide to France; (New York; 2001). Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in February 2017

343 5/29/1368

Special tax issued by German government [Germany]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "LEIBZOLL (Ger., 'body tax'), a special tax levied on Jews in Europe. Known under a variety of names – Judengeleit, Leibmauth, Judenzoll, péage corporel, etc. – it was first levied by the three landgraves of Thuringia in 1368, and became more common after the major expulsions of the 15th and 16th centuries. Principalities which excluded Jews issued, for a fee, a ticket of passage or limited sojourn which guaranteed their safety, enabled the authorities to control their coming and going, and was also a source of income. Due to the political fragmentation of Europe, having to pay the Leibzoll (in addition to the regular customs duties) was for the Jews a moral degradation as well as an economic burden, for the Leibzoll was accompanied by humiliating legal formulas. In addition, it was levied many times within one political or provincial unit, according to local usage."

"Leibzoll." No author. Online article, Accessed on 9/20/2012

344 1368

"Jews required to wear a patch" circa 1368 [Present Day France]
[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) Council of Vabres orders Jews to wear a round patch.

<http://www.sohmer.net/GoR/24-anti-semitism.php> (Accessed on 5//2016)

<http://www.shc.edu/theolibrary/resources/Timeline.htm> (Accessed on 5//2016)

[Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in May 2016]

345 1376

"Expulsion of Jews" ordered by King Louis of Hungary [Hungary]
[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "King Louis of Hungary expels the Jews from Buda."

Sedlar, Jean W.: East Central Europe in the Middle Ages, 1000-1500; A History of East Central Europe, Volume III; (1994)

346 1381

"Expulsion of Jews from Strasbourg" circa 1381 [Present Day France]
[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) Jews are expelled from Strasbourg.

<http://www.shc.edu/theolibrary/resources/Timeline.htm> (Accessed on 5//2016)

<http://www.sullivan-county.com/news/mine/timeline.htm> (Accessed on 5//2016)

[Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in May 2016]

347 7/1385

[Probable]

"Jewish Regulations" issued for Coburg by Margrave Katharine and her Sons [Present-day Germany]: "[...] pawnbroking is permitted to Jews except with chasubles, bloody garments, wet hats, and cuirasses/armor/harnesses ('Harnische') from the castle in Coburg. Jews who wish to move away from Coburg may do so unhindered, but may not owe any outstanding taxes [...]" **[Researcher's note:** *Margrave is a medieval title of royal, chivalric rank — it was a hereditary title given to nobles who had jurisdiction over a certain domain and whose job it was to oversee and defend a border province during the Holy Roman Empire and/or a kingdom.*]

Lämmerhirt, Maïke: Juden in den wettinischen Herrschaftsgebieten: Recht, Verwaltung und Wirtschaft im Spätmittelalter. Veröffentlichungen der Historischen Kommission für Thüringen; Kleine Reihe Band 21; (Wien/Köln; 2007); ("Jews in the Wettinian Territories/Dominions: Law, Administration, and Economy in the late Middle Ages. Publications of the Historical Commission for Thuringia; Small Series Volume 21; (Vienna/Cologne; 2007)"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/17/2018

348 1389

[Probable]

"Official Registry" of Archbishop of Peter of Mainz, year 1389* [Archbishopric of Mainz; Present Day Germany]: "[...] the Jews are required to submit two pounds of pepper [corns] to [the estate] of the Archbishop at the beginning of each year. [...]"

[Researcher's note: *Peppercorns, like many other spices, were extremely valuable and often hard to obtain and considered a 'luxury item.'* *The original document has been lost and was most likely recreated sometime during Archbishop Peter's reign; the above date refers to the date of the copy which can be found in the Main State Archive of Magdeburg, Germany.]

Magdeburg, LHA, Cop. 1389, Orig., lat. ("Magdeburg Main (State) Archive, Copy 1389, Orig[inal], Latin."); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/27/2018

349 12/24/1389

"Expulsion of Jews from Kurpfalz" Issued by Ruprecht II [Present Day Germany/France]: Date for Placement only

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "After being in power for less than a year, Ruprecht II cases out all Jews and assumes all of their properties and starts to sell them to local citizens."

Beiträge zur Geschichte der Juden in Deutschland (Band 1): Geschichte der Juden in der Kurpfalz: nach gedruckten und ungedruckten Quellen dargest.— Frankfurt a. M., 1895 p. 16, Löwenstein, Leopold; Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 10/14/2015

350 1391

"Mass Conversion of Jews in Iberia" [Present Day Spain]: Date for Placement only

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "In 1391 a considerable number of Jews are baptized by force against their will on the Iberian peninsula."

Gruyter, Walter: Abhandlungen der Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen. 2009 Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 10/20/2015

351 1394

"Expulsion of Jew" issued by King Charles VI, circa 1394 [France]

[Possible]

Commentary from Other Sources:

1) That twenty-year period was later extended another six years and then another ten in 1374. But the new king, Charles VI, declined to agree to the years added to the original twenty, and in 1394 he decreed that the following year Jews had to get out of France altogether, even in those areas where they were living under the ungratified decree extension.

Source: Kamins, Toni: The Complete Jewish Guide to France; (New York; 2001) [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017]

- 352 1394
"Expulsion of Jews" [Venice]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "The Senate decided to expel the Jews from the city [Venice] in 1394 due to fears of Jewish encroachment in certain economic spheres."
 Jewish Virtual Library - Virtual Jewish World: Venice Italy
<http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/venice-italy-jewish-history-tour> (Accessed January 2018)
- 353 1394
"Wearing of Yellow Badge" [Venice]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) In 1394, Jews were required to wear a yellow badge.
 Jewish Virtual Library – Virtual Jewish World: Venice, Italy
<http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/venice-italy-jewish-history-tour> (Accessed January 2018)
- 354 4/1397
[Probable]
"Law" of Maria de Luna of Aragon [Present Day Spain; Kingdom of Aragon]: "[...] because these perfidious Jews are thirsty for Christian blood, as enemies would be, and it is dangerous for Christians to obtain any medical help from Jewish doctors when they are sick [...] we ordain and establish that no Jew, in any case of a Christian's infirmity, should dare to exercise his office unless a Christians doctor will [also] take part in the cure."
[Researcher's note: *A punishment of imprisonment and a fine of 10 pounds was imposed.*]
 Soyer, Francois: Antisemitic Conspiracy Theories in the Early Modern Iberian World. (Leiden/Bosten); Researched by Ziba Shadijaani 3/31/2020
- 355 1397
[Probable]
Code Regulae Juris "ad Decus," No. CXXXIII, circa 14th Century [Germany]: "Jews shall not bear arms."
 Manuscript J 15, CXXXIII. Published in: Kisch, Jewry Law in Medieval Germany, New Jersey 2003, page 121.
 Researched and Translated by Franziska Wagener 4/15/2016
- 356 1397
[Probable]
Code Regulae Juris "ad Decus," No. CXLVIII, circa 14th Century [Germany]: "Any Jewish Property, movable or immovable, is going to be forfeited to the kingdom's chamber, if the person is slaughtered during a pogrom."
 Manuscript J 15, CXLVIII. Published in: Kisch, Jewry Law in Medieval Germany, New Jersey 2003, page 125.
 Researched and Translated by Franziska Wagener 4/15/2016
- 357 1397
[Probable]
Code Regulae Juris "ad Decus," No. CXLIX, circa 14th century [Germany]: "Jews are not allowed to go outside on Good Fridays, nor are they allowed to open windows and doors on that day. If they are not compliant however, justice shall not be self-administered."

358 1407

[Probable]

Concilium Herbipolense, Capitulum 24 (1407 AD) [Present-day Germany]: "They are not to discuss the Catholic faith with the common man; they may not dare to keep unwilling sons or wives from approaching the path of the Christians; they should not visit sick Christians, nor practice medicine around them."

Concilia Germaniae, v.5, 11, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 11/27/2015

359 1412

[Probable]

"Charter" ("Freibrief) of Johann II, Bishop of Würzburg, 1412 [Bishopric of Würzburg; Present-day Germany]: "We, Johann, chosen/elected ('Erwelter') of the Stift [a territory in the Holy Roman Empire that enjoyed the status of a free imperial state] (Bishopric) of Würzburg by the grace of God, publicly announce with this letter/charter that [...*] the aforementioned Jews and Jewess may [accept and] loan [money] on all kinds of pledges by day and by night, except on pledges that adhere to mass, namely chalices, church garments, and books - as one is to protect/honor the sacrament - and on wet** garments, in which people have been murdered [...] however, the same Jews and Jewess, who want to move far away from us, shall first submit/pay all the taxes/levies ('czins') [up until] that same year. [...].***" **[Researcher's note:** **For the most part, Johann grants Jews numerous rights contained in this charter with some exceptions. He does this mostly to profit from the revenue the Jews would generate in his domain. Two years later, he requires that Jews submit their taxes every 6 months. **This appears to refer to bloody garments. ***This charter is valid for three years.*]

Die Juden in Franken. Ein unparteiischer Beitrag zur Sitten- und Rechtsgeschichte Frankens von Dr. Ludwig Heffner, praktischer Arzt zu Würzburg, Konservator des historischen Vereins daselbst. Mit 29 Urkunden-Beilagen (Nürnberg; 1855); (Jews in Frankonia. An Non-Partisan Contribution Regarding the Moral and Legal History of Franconia by Dr. med. Ludwig Heffner, practical physician to Würzburg, Conservator of the Historical Association there (of the same city). With 29 [Official] Documents Attached.); (Nuremberg; 1855); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/8/2018

360 1415

"Order" issued by Pope Benedict XIII, circa 1415 [Papal States; Present Day Italy]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) Pope Benedict XIII ordered all copies of the Talmud to be delivered to the bishops and the Italian dioceses and held by them, subject to further instructions.

Source: Green, Jonathan and Nicholas J. Karolides (Reviser): Encyclopedia of Censorship; (New York; 2005) [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017]

361 1419

[Probable]

"Ordinance" addressed directly to Jews [Present-day Czech Republic and Germany]: "[...] that you [Jews] shall no longer be permitted to work, build, construct, smear, sew - or whatever you may call it – for Christians. That means, you may still sew, [...], bake bread, ferment beer, forge [metal], cut meat, weave, construct, built, hammer – or whatever you may call it – for yourselves and your kind [coreligionists]. Your elders are to be responsible/liable, so that none of the items/things that you have made are sold to

Christians; otherwise, not only will the items that you have made with your hands be taken away, but you will also receive punishment [...]."

Bondy, Gottlieb and Franz Dworsky: Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien; II 1577-1620 (History of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia; Vol. II 1577-1620); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/13/2017

362 1419

[Probable]

"Ordinance" issued by the Bohemian Government [Present Day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "[...] Henceforth [...] it is no longer permitted – under any circumstance – to hire Jews as masons for the construction or renovation/improvement of churches and chapels [...]."

Bondy, Gottlieb and Franz Dworsky: Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien; II 1577-1620 ("History of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia Vol. II 1577-1620); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/10/2017

363 1419

[Probable]

"Decree" of the Bohemian Diet [Present Day Czech Republic]: "[...] Jews can take in pledge only objects that have been officially inspected. [...]"

The Jewish Encyclopedia: The History, Religion Literature, and Customs of the Jewish People From the Earliest Times to the Present Day; edited by Isidore Singer; (New York/London); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 1/31/2018

364 1423

"Jews Banned from Owning Land" [Venice]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jews were prohibited to own land."

"The Senate also decided to forbid Jews to buy real estate in Venetian territories apart from the Guidecca island and Outremar lands. In 1423, a decree was issued to impose the Jews to sell the real estate they had bought "against the law."

Virtual Jewish World: Venice Italy

<http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/venice-italy-jewish-history-tour> (Accessed January 2018)

365 1423

[Probable]

"Mandate" issued by Emperor Sigismund, 1423 [Present-day Germany]: "We, Sigismund, by the grace of God, Roman King [...] and to Hungary and Bohemia and Dalmatia, Croatia [...] vow and announce openly with the power of this letter to all who see and hear [and] read this, [...] that henceforth no one – whoever they may be – may settle Jews in their cities. Also, they may not house [...] such [Jews] [...] and we order all princes, clergymen, secular [judges], lords, knights, and servants and all others who may live in such places with all seriousness with this letter, [...] that they should not hinder the aforementioned [cities of] Heidingsfeld ('Haydingsfeld') and Mainbernheim ('Berntheim') from such grace and freedom [...] if they want to avoid or deep displeasure or earn our disfavor. [...]" **[Researcher's note:** *Eight years later, in 1431, this barsh mandate was revoked by Sigismund himself.*

Die Juden in Franken. Ein unparteiischer Beitrag zur Sitten- und Rechtsgeschichte Frankens von Dr. Ludwig Heffner, praktischer Arzt zu Würzburg, Konservator des historischen Vereins daselbst. Mit 29 Urkunden-Beilagen (Nürnberg; 1855); (Jews in Frankonia. An Non-Partisan Contribution Regarding the Moral and Legal History of Franconia by Dr. med. Ludwig Heffner, practical physician to Würzburg, Conservator of the Historical Association there (of the same

366 1424

[Probable]

"Regulation/Letter of Protection" ("Schutzbrief") "Landgraf" Friedrich von Thüringen [Present Day Germany]: "[...] Jews may loan money against all animate and inanimate pledges/items ('lebende und liegende Pfänder'), except against chalices, bloody garments/vestments and wet cloth. [...]" **[Researcher's note:** *While this "letter of protection" offers Jews numerous protections in the eye of the law, one article (of law) dictates that in disputes between Jews and the citizens of the city in which they live, Jews are to be punished like those who are not protected ("wie einer, der kein Geleit hat"); hence, rendering the articles of "protections" somewhat questionable and inconclusive.*]

Lämmerhirt, Maïke: Juden in den wettinischen Herrschaftsgebieten: Recht, Verwaltung und Wirtschaft im Spätmittelalter. Veröffentlichungen der Historischen Kommission für Thüringen; Kleine Reihe Band 21; (Wien/Köln; 2007); ("Jews in the Wettinian Territories/Dominions: Law, Administration, and Economy in the late Middle Ages. Publications of the Historical Commission for Thuringia; Small Series Volume 21; (Vienna/Cologne; 2007)"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/25/2018

367 1424

"Prohibition of Sexual Relations between Jews and Christians" [Venice]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "In 1424 another decree established that sexual intercourse between Jewish men and Christian women was a criminal offense: the culprit* [Jew] had to pay a fine and serve 6 months in prison if the partner was a lower class woman and 12 months in case of a noblewoman."

<http://veniceapartmentrentals.com/jewish-ghetto> (Accessed January 2018)

368 1426

"Building of Synagogues" [Venice]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jews were prohibited from building a synagogue."

Virtual Jewish World: Venice Italy

<http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/venice-italy-jewish-history-tour> (Accessed January 2018)

369 2/14/1426

Papal Bull of Pope Martin V [Papal States; Present Day Italy]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Issues bull against Jews."

Source: Jewish Encyclopedia: The Popes by Gotthard Deutsch and Joseph Jacobs

<http://www.jewishencyclopedia.com/articles/12273-popes-the>

[Researched by Ziba Shadjaani]

370 1429

[Probable]

"Rescript" issued by Emperor Sigismund, 1429 [Present-day Germany]: "We, Sigismund, [...] permit the city of Schweinfurt to settle Jews and Jewess – our royal

chamber servants – for 20 years and to tax and punish them – [... however, in such a way] so that the taxes be used for the benefit of the city [...] and for the reduction of its debt. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *This rescript was issued so that the Jewry could (help) pay off the 30,000 Gulden levy placed on the city in order to be become part of the empire.*]

Chronik der Stadt Schweinfurt, herausgegeben von Heinrich Christian Beck, Pfarrer zu Schweinfurt und ordentlichem Mitglied des historischen Vereins für Unterfranken und Aschaffenburg. Zweiter Band. Die Zeiten vom Ausgang des 30jährigen Krieges bis zum gegenwärtigen Jahrhundert; zweiter Abtheilung ("Chronicle of the City of Schweinfurt, edited/published by Heinrich Christian Beck, Pastor and Proper Member of the Historical Association of Lower Franconia and Aschaffenburg. Second Volume. The Times from the End of the 30-Year War to the Present Century; second division"); (Schweinfurt; 1841); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/8/2018

371 12/23/1430

"Banning of Jews from Vienna" [Current day Austria]: Date for Placement only
[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jews are banned from the City of Vienna [...]"

<https://www.anarchismus.at/antifaschismus/oesterreich/377-antisemitismus-in-oesterreich-ein-historischer-ueberblick>
 Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 10/12/2015

372 1431

[Probable]

"Privilege" issued by Emperor Sigismund, 1431 [Present-day Germany]: "We, Sigismund, Roman King [...] grant our dear and loyal mayor ('Burgermeister') and [city] council of Heidingsfeld ('Haidingsfeld')* and Mainbernheim ('Bernheim') for their great service which they have bestowed upon us in the past and will do so in the future [... permission] to accept and settle Jews and Jewess – our chamber servants – and that they shall use and benefit from them ('gebrauchen und geniessen') like those other imperial cities who have and use and benefit from such Jews and Jewesses [...]. And we order therefore, all princes, clergymen, secular [judges], lords, noble knights, servants, [...], in all communities, cities, markets, villages and all other places, [...] that they do not hinder the aforementioned mayor ('Burgermeister') and city council of the city of Heidingsfeld ('Heydingsfeld')* and their successors to take advantage of our gracious permission, but rather allow them to use and enjoy them (Jews) if they want to avoid our deep displeasure and that of the empire. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *Heidingsfeld – a city in Germany - seems to have been spelled two different ways in the original text ('Haidingsfeld'/Heydingsfeld.)*]

Die Juden in Franken. Ein unparteiischer Beitrag zur Sitten- und Rechtsgeschichte Frankens von Dr. Ludwig Heffner, praktischer Arzt zu Würzburg, Konservator des historischen Vereins daselbst. Mit 29 Urkunden-Beilagen (Nürnberg; 1855); (Jews in Frankonia. An Non-Partisan Contribution Regarding the Moral and Legal History of Franconia by Dr. med. Ludwig Heffner, practical physician to Würzburg, Conservator of the Historical Association there (of the same city). With 29 [Official] Documents Attached.); (Nuremberg; 1855); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/7/2018

373 1434

[Probable]

"Decree Regarding Jews and Converts" issued by the Synod of Basel, circa 1434 [Present-day Switzerland; Prince-Bishopric of Basel]: "[Jews] are to be forced under threat of heavy penalties to take on a form of dress by which they can be clearly distinguished from Christians. Moreover, in order to avoid excessive social intercourse, they must be made to dwell separate from Christians in their cities and towns, in places as far distant from the churches as possible. Nor may they on Sundays and other solemn feast days open their shops or work in public."

Catholic-Jewish Relations throughout History; Biblical Times; Accessed online; Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 2/2/2017

- 374 1434
[Probable]
Council of Basle [Present-day Italy]: "So that an excessive amount of conversations with the Jews may be avoided, they are compelled to live in certain places of the cities and towns, separated from the homes of Christians and as far away from churches as is possible."
 Conciliarium omnium generalium et provincialium Collectio Regia Vol. XIV, p. 207, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 1/14/2016
- 375 1435
"Jews required to wear a patch" circa 1435 [Kingdom of Sicily; Present Day Italy]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) King Alfonso orders the Jews of Sicily to attach a round patch to their clothing and over their shops.
<http://www.shc.edu/theolibrary/resources/Timeline.htm> (Accessed on 5//2016)
<http://www.sullivan-county.com/news/mine/timeline.htm> (Accessed on 5//2016)
 [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in May 2016]
- 376 1435 AD
[Probable]
"Law" issued by the (City) Council of Schaffhausen, 1435 [Present-day Switzerland]: "[...] All native and foreign Jews must henceforth wear a red sign in the form of a Jewish hat on their breast or else be fined 5 Schillings. [...]"
 Die Trachten der Völker vom Beginn der Geschichte bis zum 19. Jahrhundert in 104 Tafeln zusammengestellt, Gezeichnet und Lithographiert von Albert Kretschmer mit Text von Dr. Karl Rohrbach; Dritte Auflage (The Costumes/Dresses of the Peoples from the Beginning of History up to the 19th Century in 104 Plates - drawn and lithographed by Albert Kretschmer with text by Dr. Karl Rohrbach; third edition); Leibzig; 1906; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/9/2018
- 377 1438
[Probable]
1438 [Present-day Spain]: "No Jew...shall hold any office in the household of the king, queen, infantes, noblemen, or prelates; Jews shall not have Christian boys or girls in their service for hire of gratis..."
 Pearlson, Twelve Centuries of Jewish Persecution (1898): 251, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 2/24/2016
- 378 8/10/1442
"Super Gregem Dominicum" ("Super Shepherd Sunday") issued by Pope Eugene IV [Papal States; Present Day Italy]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) Revokes the privileges of the Castilian Jews and imposes severe restrictions on them. Forbids Castilian Christians to eat, drink, live or bathe with Jews or Muslims and declaring invalid the testimony of Jews or Muslims against Christians.
 Source: Graetz, H, "History of the Jews", Volume 4, (Jewish Publication Society of America, 1894), 250
 [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017]
- 379 1451
[Probable]

Decree at Santarem, 1451 [Present-day Spain]: "Jews...shall not be permitted to wear silk dresses."

Pearlson, Twelve Centuries of Jewish Persecution (1898): 251, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 2/24/2016

380 2/25/1451

"Papal Bull" issued by Pope Nicholas V [Papal States; Present Day Italy]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) Prohibits social intercourse with Jews and Saracens.

Source: The Jewish Encyclopedia: A Descriptive Record of the History, Religion, Literature, and Customs of the Jewish People from the Earliest Times to the Present Day (Accessed online) on 1/19/2017 [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017]

381 1453

[Probable]

"Ordinance and Statutes Regarding Jews" issued by Bishop Gottfried of Würzburg, 1453 [Archbishopric of Würzburg; Present-day Germany]: "Gottfried ("Gotfried"),

Bishop of Würzburg and Duke of Frankonia, after we have taken to heart such serious complaints from his* and the subjects in his* Stift [a territory in the Holy Roman Empire that enjoyed the status of a free imperial state] [...] regarding the Jews [in his* Stift], we have therefore, written down and decided with this statute: Ordinance And Statute Regarding The Jews 1453. Firstly, the Jews shall henceforth no longer loan money on interests [...]. In eight days, after this our statute is made public, those who violate this statute, shall lose their capital. Also, three people in Würzburg [...] shall announce this to all Jews and Jewesses who live in villages and elsewhere [...] so that they register their debts, may they be [based on] guarantees, loans (on pledges) or trust [...] between now and the following Sunday after Saint Kilian's Day [...]" **[Researcher's note:** *In this very long statute Bishop Gottfried also sets a date by which the Jewry are to leave his domain and commands that this statute be announced to "all dukes, lords, knights, and servants in all imperial cities" so that they may follow suit "as his grace no longer wishes to have Jews in his Stift." *Even though, this statute was drawn up by the Bishop himself, he uses 'his' in several sections of the text referring to himself in the third person.*

Die Juden in Franken. Ein unparteiischer Beitrag zur Sitten- und Rechtsgeschichte Frankens von Dr. Ludwig Heffner, praktischer Arzt zu Würzburg, Konservator des historischen Vereins daselbst. Mit 29 Urkunden-Beilagen (Nürnberg; 1855); (Jews in Frankonia. An Non-Partisan Contribution Regarding the Moral and Legal History of Franconia by Dr. med. Ludwig Heffner, practical physician to Würzburg, Conservator of the Historical Association there (of the same city). With 29 [Official] Documents Attached.); (Nuremberg; 1855); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/6/2018

382 1454

"Expulsion of Jews from Moravia" circa 1454 [Present Day Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) Jews are expelled from the crown cities of Moravia.

<https://books.google.com/books?id=3jiNW-TnusC&pg=PA187&lpg=PA187&dq=Jews+are+expelled+from+the+crown+cities+of+Moravia&source=bl&ots=SiOZiVuceD&sig=kptDeS3DZ1H1PSArbdRqky2FzKs&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiW98Xt-ubMAhUCO;YKHUAIIBzAQ6AEIGTAB#v=onepage&q=Jews%20are%20expelled%20from%20the%20crown%20cities%20of%20Moravia&f=false> (Accessed on 5//2016)

https://books.google.com/books?id=25jHvH33vZgC&pg=PA8&lpg=PA8&dq=Jews+are+expelled+from+the+crown+cities+of+Moravia&source=bl&ots=kV170tQSpF&sig=CWFp70xZPK7RzX_5DFOKSog6L9Q&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKFwjcicp_OBMAhUJInYKHlLhCfUQ6AEIHDAC#v=onepage&q=Jews%20are%20expelled%20from%20the%20crown%20cities%20of%20Moravia&f=false (Accessed on 5//2016)

[Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in May 2016]

- 383 11/1/1454
Statutes von Nieszawa issued by Casimir IV Jagiellon, 11/1454 [Poland]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Just like the Synod of Breslau and the Synod of Ofen [...] it was ordered that Jews of either sex are to wear clothing that will distinguish them from Christians."
 Scherer, Johann E.: Die Rechtsverhältnisse der Juden in den deutsch-österreichischen Ländern (Leipzig; 1901) p. 61, Researched and translated by Ziba Shadjaani on 3/9/2016
- 384 1456
[Probable]
"Order" issued by Pope Callixtus III, year 1456 [Papal States; Present Day Vatican City, Italy, France]: [Reiterates and confirms most of Pope Eugene's 'Dundum ad nostram audientiam' (papal bull) issued on June 5, 1442 and adds] "the confiscated property of Jews [...] can be used for the expedition against the Saracens. [...]" **[Researcher's note:** *Since the church's war against Islam required a large amount of capital, the church resorted to all sorts of schemes to appropriate land and property in order to advance their mission.*]
 System des Katholischen Kirchenrechts mit besonderer Rücksicht auf Deutschland von Dr. Paul Hinschius, Ordentlichem Professor der Rechte an der Universität Berlin. Fünfter Band; Abteilung I; (Systems of Catholic Church Laws, Especially in Regards to Germany by Paul Hinschius, PhD, Decorated Professor of Law matte University of Berlin), (Berlin; 1893); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/31/2018
- 385 1462
[Probable]
"Expulsion of Jew" issued by the Parliament [Present Day Austria, Slovenia]: "[...] henceforth, no Jews shall be tolerated in Austria, Carinthia, Carniola, and Styria ('Österreich, Kärnthen, Krain und der Steyermark') [...]"
 Engelman, Wilhelm: Das Judentum in Oesterrich und die böhmischen Unruhen ("The Jewry in Austria and the bohemian Unrest"); (Leipzig; 1845); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani, 9/28/2017
- 386 10/21/1468
Decree issued by Bishop Mathias [Present Day Germany]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "...in the years 1464-78, under Bishop Mathias, the Jews of Landau were required to make an annual payment of 120 pounds heller for the right of retaining their ghetto. The same bishop ordered all the Jews of his diocese to submit to baptism, and upon their refusal to comply he issued (Oct. 21, 1468) a decree containing, among others, the following provisions: All male Jews over five years old were required to wear on their breasts, as a distinctive badge, a piece of yellow cloth in the shape of a wheel; all Jewesses of similar age, two blue stripes on their veils. Jews might take no part in public gatherings or entertainments; they might keep no Christian servants; nor might they have schools or synagogues of their own. They might not occupy dwellings in various portions of the city, but should live close together; on high Christian festivals they were not to appear upon the streets; and they were forbidden to engage in monetary transactions. Any person violating these rules was to be summoned before the bishop at Udenheim."
 "Speyer; Restrictions." No author. Online article, Accessed on 9/1/2011

- 387 2/21/1472
"Special Taxation of Jews" issued by Pope Sixtus IV [Papal States; Present Day Italy]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) Orders taxation of Roman Jews at a tithe during the Turkish war, and the carnival tax of 1,100 gulden.
 Source: The Jewish Encyclopedia: A Descriptive Record of the History, Religion, Literature, and Customs of the Jewish People from the Earliest Times to the Present Day (Accessed online) on 1/19/2017 [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017]
- 388 1481
[Probable]
King John II, 1481 [Present-day Spain]: "As to the clothes of Jews...they are to wear the customary sign of a star...on the pit of the stomach."
 Pearlson, Twelve Centuries of Jewish Persecution (1898): 251, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 2/24/2016
- 389 1485
"Expulsion of Jews," circa 1485 [Perugia / Present Day Italy]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Jews are expelled from Perugia."
 Armstrong, Karen: The Battle for God: A History of Fundamentalism (New York); p. 8
 [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in April 2016]
- 390 1486
"Expulsion of Jews" circa 1486 [Vicenza; Present Day Italy]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) Jews are expelled from Vicenza.
 Armstrong, Karen: The Battle for God: A History of Fundamentalism (New York); p. 8
 [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in May 2016]
- 391 1488
"Expulsion of Jews" circa 1488 [Parma; Present Day Italy]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) Jews are expelled from Parma.
 Armstrong, Karen: The Battle for God: A History of Fundamentalism (New York); p. 8
 [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in May 2016]
- 392 1489
"Expulsion of Jews from Lucca" circa 1489 [House of Medici; Present Day Italy]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Jews were expelled from Lucca."
 Source: <http://www.history.ac.uk/reviews/review/797> (Accessed on 3/14/2016)
 [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani on 3/14/2016]

- 393 1490
Regulations issued by Al-Maghili circa 1490 [Kingdom of Tlemcen, Present Day Algeria]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "A-Maghili set new regulations in place that restricted Jewish movement in the Saharan borderlands to the northern and southern edge from Libya to Morocco, which remained in place until 1860."
<http://www.jewishhistory.org.il/history.php?startyear=1490&endyear=1499> (Accessed on 3/15/2016)
 [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani on 3/15/2016]
- 394 1490
"Expulsion of Jews from Perugia" [Independent City of Perugia; Present Day Italy]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Jews were expelled from Perugia."
<http://www.history.ac.uk/reviews/review/797> (Accessed on 3/13/2016)
 [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani on 3/13/2016]
- 395 1490
"Canceling of Debt Owed to Jews" issued by King Ladislas VI [Hungary]: Years 1490-1516 - Date for Reference only
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "King Ladislas VI canceled all debts owing to the Jews."
<http://www.porges.net/JewishHistoryOffHungary.html> Accessed on 11/23/2015, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/23/2015
- 396 3/31/1492
"Expulsion of Jews from Sardinia" issued by Isabella I of Castile and Ferdinand II of Aragon, 3/31/1492 [Kingdom of Aragon; Present Day Italy]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Jews were expelled from Sardinia."
<http://www.history.ac.uk/reviews/review/797> (Accessed on 3/14/2016)
 [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani on 3/14/2016]
- 397 1492
Ordinance issued by Emperor Askia Mohammad circa 1492 [Songhai Empire; Present Day Benin, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, the Gambia]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "[Askia Mohammad I prohibit[s] Jews to live or trade in his Kingdom on urging from Al-Maghili."
<http://www.jewishhistory.org.il/history.php?startyear=1490&endyear=1499> (Accessed on 3/15/2016)
 [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani on 3/16/2016]

- 398 3/31/1492
"Alhambra Decree" [Kingdom of Navarre; Present Day Spain, France]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Practicing Jews had until July 31 of the same year to leave the Kingdom of Castile and Aragon and its territories. The punishment for any Jew who did not convert or leave by the deadline was summary execution. The punishment for a non-Jew who sheltered or hid Jews was the confiscation of all belongings and hereditary privileges."
<http://www.history.ac.uk/reviews/review/797> (Accessed on 3/14/2016)
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alhambra_Decree (Accessed on 3/14/2016)
 [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani on 3/14/2016]
- 399 5/28/1492
Order issued by King John II [Portugal]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "...the vast majority of the Jews who left Spain in 1492 went to Portugal. King John II made them pay for the privilege of settling in his kingdom. He charged each individual for the right to stay in the country for eight months. When that time was up, the person had to go elsewhere or convert to Christianity. Wealthier Jews paid even more money for the right to settle permanently in the country."
 "A Convenient Hatred: The History of Antisemitism." Phyllis Goldstein. Page 110
 2) "King John II did not extend his anger against the Abarbanel to the other Jews of Spain. He invited the expelled Jews [from Spain in 1492] to come to Portugal, over 150,000 of them. Portugal with a population at that time of a million and a half now had more than 300,000 Jews. Lots of pressure was put on the king to either convert the Jews or expel them. By the time he died in 1495 he began to treat the Jews brutally, even enslaving some of them and sending Jewish children to the Island of Sao Tome in West Africa where most died or were never heard from again. Fortunately for the Jews he died and was succeeded by his cousin and brother in law, Manuel I."
 "The Abarbanel Family's Sojourn in Portugal." No Author. Online article, Accessed on 10/5/2011
- 400 1493
Jews expelled from Sicily Around 1492-1493 [Italy]
[Possible]
The Jews in Britain: A chronology, page , Raphael Langham
- 401 1494
"Expulsion of Jews" circa 1494 [Tuscany; Present Day Italy]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) Jews are expelled from Tuscany.
 Armstrong, Karen: The Battle for God: A History of Fundamentalism (New York); p. 8
 [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in May 2016]
- 402 1494
"Order" issued by King John Albert I [Poland]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "King John Albert I ordered Jews to leave the city and move to the 'suburb' of Kazimierz, which became the first Polish ghetto. Jews were confined to the ghetto until 1868."

<http://jewishhistory.org.il/history.php?search=jews> (Accessed January 2018)

403 1495

"Expulsion of Jews and Confiscation of Property" [Lithuania]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jews expelled and their property confiscated and distributed among local Christians."

[*Researcher's note: Jews were allowed to return 1501 and some of the properties were returned.*]

Morgan, Howard: So Deeply Scarred: A History of "Christian" Antisemitism. (2017)

404 1496

"Edict" [Poland]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Bagel, which it is similar to obwarzanek. were among the breads that Jews were forbidden to sell within the city walls according to a edict in 1496."

<http://www.jewishhistory.org.il/history.php?startyear=1610&endyear=1619> (Accessed January 2018)

2) "In 1496, just one year after the Jews left Krakow, King Jan Olbracht signed a decree that white bread and obwarzanek could be made and sold only by members of the Guild."

Balinska, Maria: The Bagel: The Surprising History of a Modest Bread. (New Haven/London; 2008)

3) "In 1496 a Polish edict was allegedly pushed by Krakow's gentile bakers limiting the production of white bread and obwarzanek (bagel-like rolls) to the Krakow bakers guild. This meant that Jews were banned from selling bagels within the city limits."

<http://lindsaymagazine.co/history-of-the-bagel/> (Accessed January 2018)

405 1496

"Restrictions Placed on Jews" [Venice, Italy]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "A regulation was passed preventing any Jew from staying in Venice for more than two weeks each year. After this limit was reached, a 12-month interval had to elapse before any further visits were permitted."

Morgan, Howard: So Deeply Scarred: A History of "Christian" Antisemitism. (2017)

406 1496

"Wearing of Yellow Hat" [Venice]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) Jews are required to wear a yellow hat.

Jewish Virtual Library – Virtual Jewish World: Venice, Italy

<http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/venice-italy-jewish-history-tour> (Accessed January 2018)

- 407 1496
"Expulsion of Jews from Naples" circa 1496 [Kingdom of Naples; Present Day Italy]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Jews were expelled from Naples."
<http://www.history.ac.uk/reviews/review/797> (Accessed on 3/14/2016)
 [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani on 3/14/2016]
- 408 3/19/1497
"Secret Baptism of Jewish Children" issued by King Manuel of Portugal 3/19/1497 [Kingdom of Portugal; Present Day Portugal]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "King Manuel I, in an effort to prevent Jews from fleeing the persecutions, secretly ordered the baptism of all children between the ages of four and fourteen."
<http://www.jewishhistory.org.il/history.php?startyear=1490&endyear=1499> (Accessed on 3/15/2016)
 [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani on 3/16/2016]
- 409 1498
"Expulsion of Jews from Provence" circa 1498 [Kingdom of France; Present Day France]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Jews were expelled from Provence."
<http://www.history.ac.uk/reviews/review/797> (Accessed on 3/14/2016)
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provence> (Accessed on 3/14/2016)
 [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani on 3/14/2016]
- 410 1498
"Banning of Jews from Vienna" [Current day Austria]: Date for Placement only
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Archbishop of Salzburg issues a 'Judenverbot' [ban on Jews]."
<https://www.anarchismus.at/antifaschismus/oesterreich/377-antisemitismus-in-oesterreich-ein-historischer-ueberblick>
 Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 10/12/2015
- 411 1500
"Wearing of a Red Hat" [Venice]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) Jews are required to wear a red hat.
 Jewish Virtual Library – Virtual Jewish World: Venice, Italy
<http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/venice-italy-jewish-history-tour> (Accessed January 2018)
- 412 1500
"Papal Bull" issued by Pope Alexander VI [Papal States; Present Day Italy]:
[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) Demanded one-twentieth of Jewish property throughout the world for three years in order to finance the war against the Turks.

Source: Jewish Encyclopedia: The Popes [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017]

<http://www.jewishencyclopedia.com/articles/1125-alexander-iii-pope>

413 1500

[Probable]

Toll/Custom (Zollordnung) Tariff of Fernstein near Tyrol, year 1500 [Archduchy of Austria/House of Habsburg; Present Day Austria]: "If a Jew comes/ walks ('fürget')* or rides [across] and does not announce himself**, he forfeits his body and possessions, if he however announces himself, he is to pay as much as a swine/pig*** which is four ('fierer' [=1/5 Austro-Hungarian Krone]) and dice." [**Researcher's note:** *This word, which no longer exists in German, seems to have referred to the act of passing through on foot. **Meaning someone who sneaks through without paying the toll. ***It's noteworthy that Jews are equated in this text to swine/pigs. The origins of giving dice when crossing a toll crossing is obscure.]

Rauscher, Peter: Den Christen gleich sein. Diskriminierung und Verdienstmöglichkeiten von Juden an österreichischen Mautstellen in der Frühen Neuzeit (16./17. Jahrhundert); ("Egal to Christians. Discrimination and Earning-Potential/Opportunity of Jews in Austrian Toll-Crossings"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/4/2018

414 1502

[Probable]

"Medical Ordinance" ('Medizinalverordnung') issued in the Principality of Frankonia, year 1502 [Present-day Germany]: "[...] Jews are not permitted to be (hold a practice) as doctors. [...]"

Die Juden in Franken. Ein unparteiischer Beitrag zur Sitten- und Rechtsgeschichte Frankens von Dr. Ludwig Heffner, praktischer Arzt zu Würzburg, Konservator des historischen Vereins daselbst. Mit 29 Urkunden-Beilagen (Nürnberg; 1855); (Jews in Frankonia. An Non-Partisan Contribution Regarding the Moral and Legal History of Franconia by Dr. med. Ludwig Heffner, practical physician to Würzburg, Conservator of the Historical Association there (of the same city). With 29 [Official] Documents Attached.); (Nuremberg; 1855); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/20/2018

415 1503

[Probable]

Employment of Christian Servants Prohibited to Jews [Germany]: "It is not allowed for Jews to employ Christians in their houses on a permanent basis, as it has been banned by the popes. It is however allowed that Jews hire Christians as day laborers as long as they don't spend the night in the house and take their meals separately."

Das Rechtsbuch Johannes Purgoldts, book VIII, article CIII. Ed. by Dr. Friedrich Ortloff, page 256. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 3/31/2016

416 1503

[Probable]

Associating with Jews in Taverns Prohibited [Germany]: "It is prohibited to serve beer and honey wine to Jews in taverns. It is also forbidden to Christians to sit with Jews and drink together in taverns as well as in Christian houses. However it is allowed to draw them beer or sell honey wine and send it to their homes."

Das Rechtsbuch Johannes Purgoldts, book VIII, article XCVII. Das Rechtsbuch Johannes Purgoldts nebst statuarischen Rechten von Gotha und Eisenach, ed. by Dr. Friedrich Ortloff, page 254, Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 3/9/2016

- 417 1503
[Probable]
Order Concerning Taking Meals Together with Jews [Germany]: "It is also prohibited by this law that no one is allowed to sit with Jews at one table and eat together. Only if somebody is sent out to preach the Christian faith."
 Das Rechtsbuch Johannes Purgoldts, book VIII, article XCVIII. Das Rechtsbuch Johannes Purgoldts nebst statutarischen Rechten von Gotha und Eisenach, ed. by Dr. Friedrich Orloff, Page 255, Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 3/9/2016
- 418 1506
[Probable]
"Synod" issued by Bishop Georg Schenk von Limpurg, 1506 [Prince-Bishop of Bamberg; Present Day Germany]: "[...] 44) Christians and Jews are not to have any fellowship with each other [... including in terms of eating and drinking], [...] buying and selling or any other kind, since all of the above mentioned matters can lead to fraud and usury ('cum verisimile sit, omnia hec supra dicta in fraudem fieri usurorum') [...]"
 Eckstein, Adolf (District Rabbi): Geschichte der Juden im ehemaligen Fürstbistum Bamberg, bearbeitet auf Grund von Archivalien, nebst urkundlichen Beilagen, ('History of the Jews in the Former Prince-Bishopric of Bamberg, edited on the basis of archiving, together with documented supplements'); (Bamberg: 1898); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/17/2018
- 419 8/9/1509
"Burning of the Talmud" issued by Maximilian I, circa 8/19/1509 [Holy Roman Empire; Present Day Italy, Spain, Germany,...]:
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) A converted Jew Johannes Pfefferkorn receives the authority of Maximilian I, Holy Roman Emperor, to destroy the Talmud and other Jewish religious books in Frankfurt, except the Hebrew Bible.
 Source:
 Avraham: Yerachmiel Ben: All in the Name of Jesus: The Murder of Millions; (2016); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in December 2016
- 420 9/12/1511
"Mandate" addressed to Duke Salm [Vienna]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "A mandate to Duke Salm is the first [document] to mention [the wearing of] a Jewish sign [in Vienna]."
 Braumüller, Wilhelm: Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Erster Band. (Wien) 1918. p. 3, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani
- 421 1515
[Probable]
"Jewish Edict" issued by the Prince-Bishop of Bamberg Georg Schenk of Limpurg, circa 1515 AD [Germany]: "... and we also command that Jews in general and in particular are not allowed to enter or to pass through our cities, markets and places, courts and territories, They may not have any community or trade with others. Be it to buy, to sell or to lend. They must be avoided altogether."
 Contributions to the History of the Bamberger Civil and Criminal Law (Beiträge zur Quellengeschichte des Bamberger Civil- und Kriminalrechts) by Carl Gahn, Bamberg 1893, page 36. Translation by Franziska Wagener 4/25/2017

422 1515
[Probable]
"Ordinance" listed in the City Registers/Book of Prague [Present-day Czech Republic]: "Every Jew shall wear a cap/hood ('Kogelhaube') and a coat ('Mänteln'), and whoever is caught without a cap/hood, will need to pay the judge a fine of two Bohemian pennies ('Groschen'). [...]"

Steinherz: Samuel: Jahrbuch – Der Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Juden in der Cechoslovakischen Republik; III Jahrgang; (2008); (Yearbook – The Society for the History of the Jews in the Czech Republic, III Year); (2008); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/23/2017

423 1515
"Order" issued by Eldermen ("Schöffen") of Prague [Kingdom of Bohemia; Present Day Czech Republic, Germany]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "When the guilds of sword-makers complained to the city that individual Jews were engaging in sword making and were selling these along with other handmade items to Christians, the Eldermen ("Schöffen") of Prague ordered the Christian business-overseers to confiscate any new goods which they found on Jews." **[Researcher's note: "Schöffe" were honorary laymen who could issue orders and impose punishments for crimes that were legally binding.]**

"Jahrbuch der Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Juden in der Cechoslovakischen Republik; VIII Issue; 1936; Herausgegeben von Prof. Dr. Samuel Steinherz; (Year-book of the Society for History of Jews in the Czech Republic; edited by Prof. Dr. Samuel Steinherz);(Frankfurt am Main; 2008)

424 1526
[Probable]
"Ordinance" issued by the Conrad III of Thuringia, year 1526 [Present-day Germany]: "[...] 43) We also want and order that the Jews are not exempt (not forbidden) from appearing in court and from swearing an oath on their Sabbath, and command for the benefit of the common good that they shall not practice usury or make loans on pledges in our city of Würzburg, in our principality, and domains, but [that they] make a living through their art and work accomplished by their hands, however, if anyone has the audacity to use usury or make loans on pledges, he shall give us each time one Mark silver or its equal value, and our bailiff or assistant bailiff ("Schulthais oder Unterschulthais") if such rumor or proper report [should surface] [...] shall make inquiries and investigate it as it is customary."

Die Juden in Franken. Ein unparteiischer Beitrag zur Sitten- und Rechtsgeschichte Frankens von Dr. Ludwig Heffner, praktischer Arzt zu Würzburg, Konservator des historischen Vereins daselbst. Mit 29 Urkunden-Beilagen (Nürnberg; 1855); (Jews in Frankonia. An Non-Partisan Contribution Regarding the Moral and Legal History of Franconia by Dr. med. Ludwig Heffner, practical physician to Würzburg, Conservator of the Historical Association there (of the same city). With 29 [Official] Documents Attached.); (Nuremberg; 1855); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/21/2018

425 1528
[Probable]
"Jewish Ordinance" issued by Ferdinand I [Present Day Austria]: "Ordinance as to how to henceforth deal with local and resident Jews who are the royal property ('Kammergut') [...], as well as all foreign Jews who come to Vienna from other places; [...] all foreign Jews, who stay in the city of Vienna or its suburbs for more than one night, are to immediately - or the latest in the morning of the next day – report to the authorities who are to issue them a permit ('Aufenthaltsschein'); furthermore, all Jews are required to wear their badge uncovered and unconcealed on the front of their clothing [...] und under no pretext – lest they wish to be punished severely - engage in the city of Vienna or its suburbs

in any kind of trade, business or exchange, [...] so that any complaints and burden which are the results of the[ir] trading, business and usury practices and similar secret dealings of the aforementioned Jews that befall the common man and the city of Vienna [...] are prevented. [...]"

Engelman, Wilhelm: Das Judentum in Oesterrich und die böhmischen Unruhen ("The Jewry in Austria and the bohemian Unrest"); (Leipzig; 1845); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani, 9/21/2017

426 1529

"Expulsion of Jews" [Habsburg Empire; Present Day Austria, Czech Republic, Croatia, Hungary]: Around the Year 1529

[Possible]

Commentary for other sources:

1) "The Jews were also expelled from Pressburg, Oedenburg (Sopron), and Tyrnau."

<http://www.porges.net/JewishHistoryOfHungary.html> Accessed on 11/23/2015, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/23/2015

427 1535

[Probable]

"Toll/Customs Ordinance" (Zollordnung) of Kintzheim ('Kungßheim'), year 1535*

[Present Day France]: "16) Addendum. No toll/customs officer shall permit a Jew or Jewess to pass through without paying a toll [of 2 [Gulden]; [a] dead Jew, if he crosses pays 1 fl [Gulden]." **[Researcher's note:** *It appears that #16 was an addendum to the original text. The exact date for this ordinance has been lost. Experts place it around 1535.*]

Oberrheinische Stadtrechte. Dritte Abteilung: Elsässische Rechte. Veröffentlicht von der Kommission zur Herausgabe Elsässischer Geschichtsquellen. Schlettstadter Stadtrechte bearbeitet von Joseph Gény. Zweite Hälfte. ("Upper Rhinian City Laws. Third Division. Alsatian laws. Published by the Commission for the Publication of Alsatian Historical Sources. City Laws of Sélestat edited by Joseph Gény. Second Half."); (Heidelberg; 1902); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/7/2018

428 1/6/1536

Mandate issued by Prince Elector John Frederick I [Germany]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Since 1432 Jews had been forbidden to take up permanent residence in Electoral Saxony. It is unclear why Elector John Frederick issued a mandate at the beginning of August 1536 that prohibited them from staying there, engaging in business, or passing through...He appears to have approved the mandate because of the Jews' unwilling to repent and because of their usury."

"Martin Luther: The Preservation of the Church, 1532-1546." Martin Brecht & James L. Schaaf. 1993, Page 336. Online book

2) "By 1537, [in 1536] a disappointed [Martin] Luther became convinced that most Jews had no intention of converting to Christianity. If conversion was not a possibility, Luther believed there was no reason to tolerate the Jews. He therefore persuaded one of his strongest supporters--the prince of Saxony--to expel Jews from his territory. They could no longer live in, engage in business in, or even pass through Saxony."

"A Convenient Hatred: The History of Antisemitism." Phyllis Goldstein. Page 123

429 1539

[Probable]

"Jewish Ordinance" issued by Landgrave Philipp of Hesse, year 1539 [Present Day Germany; Landgraviate of Hesse]: "[...] 1) [...] Jews are not to attack/insult the Christian belief in any way and are to live according to the Torah and not the teaching of the Talmud. 2) [...] Jews] are not to build new synagogues. 3) [...] they are] not to discuss/debate religion with Christians [...] 4 [...] 5) They may only do business in places (cities/towns etc.) where there are no guilds present or [where] there are no objections from the guilds [...] 6) They are to be honest and sincere in their dealings and trades. 7) [...] not charge/take more than 5% in interest [...] and to make loans only in the presence of an officer or in cases of married people, only with the prior knowledge of the partner [...] 8) [...] may not bribe officers of the landgraviate. 9) [...] sexual contact to Christians [...] and loans on stolen goods is to be punished with death. 11) Foreign Jews are prohibited to do business within the landgraviate of Hesse. [...] 12) Officers of the landgraviate are to strictly watch over and enforce the Jewish ordinance. [...] 14) Each Jew is to pay a 'protection fee' [...] in accordance with his wealth. [...]"

Hecker, Horst: Jüdisches Leben in Frankenberg ("Jewish Life in Frankenberg by Horst Hecker"), 2011; Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/6/2018

430 1539

"Expulsion of Jews" issued by Emperor Ferdinand [Hungary]: Around the Year 1539 - Date for Reference only

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "...Emperor Ferdinand ordered the Jews to be expelled at the request of the inhabitants of Nagyszombat."

Schreiber, Sandor: Jewish Inscriptions in Hungary: From the 3rd Century to 1686. (1983) p. 136, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/23/2015

431 1539

"Order"* [Bohemia; Present Day Czech Republic, Germany]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "In 1539 the Jewish merchants were forbidden to display their wares [goods] in Ladislaus Hall, which was used as a conference room by the Bohemian delegates to the Diet.

[**Researcher's note:** **It is unclear from the text who prohibited Jews from selling their goods in Ladislaus Hall. It could have been the executive council of the Bobemian Diet; however, further research is required to confirm this.*]

The Jewish Encyclopedia: The History, Religion Literature, and Customs of the Jewish People From the Earliest Times to the Present Day; edited by Isidore Singer; (New York/London)

432 1540

[Probable]

"Order" issued by the Council of Constance, year 1540 [Prince-Bishopric of Constance; Present Day Germany]: "Henceforth, no Jew may enter the city and its jurisdiction without having given a sufficient commitment ('genugsame Verschreibung') that he's neither going to lend, purchase, exchange or in any other fashion trade in Constance or with the citizens, residents, or relatives in the city of Constance where someone remains in debt to them. If a Jew violates this [...] he shall be physically punished and fined according to the findings and preferences ('Erkenntnis') of the Council. [...]" [**Researcher's**

note: Jews were permitted to buy, sell, or exchange using cash – so long as no debt remained (to be paid off at a later date) at the end of the deal.]

Badenia oder das badische Land und Volk. Eine Zeitschrift zur Verbreitung der historische-topographisch-statistischen Kenntniß des Großherzogthums. Herausgegeben von Dr. Joseph Bader, Großherzogl. Archivrath. Zweiter Band. ("Badenia or the Land and Peoples of Baden. A Periodical for the Dissemination of the historical-topographical-statistical knowledge of the Grand Duchy. Edited by Joseph Bader, PhD, Council-Archivist of the Grand-duchy. Second Volume."); (Heidelberg; 1862); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/2/2018

433 1543

"Jewish Regulation" Issued by Philip I of Hessen [Present day Germany]: Date for Placement only

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Philip I requires that all Jews and their wives and children over the age 8 are to attend church services, and that the priests are to report those who do not attend church. Plus, he orders that all Jewish books that go against Christian beliefs to be gathered and burnt."

Philip der Großmütige: Beiträge zu Geschichte seines Lebens und seiner Zeit. Hessen. 1904, p. 25, Dietrich, Julius Reinhard, Bernhard Müller, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 10/16/2015

434 1545

[Probable]

"Ordinance" ("Landesordnung") issued by the Moravian Government [Present-day Czech Republic]: "[...] The Jews are not to/may not live in villages, or hold markets, but only in cities and markets. [...]" **[Researcher's note: It is unclear from the old original text whether the ordinance meant to say that Jews are only permitted [...] to live in the cities and visit markets, or whether it actually meant to say that Jews are only allowed to live in cities and markets (which is much less likely).]**

Scari, von Hieronymus: Systematische Darstellung der in Betreff der Juden in Mähren und in k. k. Antheile Schlesiens Erlassene Gesetze und Verordnungen; (Brünn; 1835); ("Systematic Representation in Regards to the Jews of Moravia and the Laws and Ordinances Issued in the Imperial and Royal[ly Owned] Parts of Silesia"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/3/2018

435 1545

"Trade Limitations" issued by Prince Petru Raresh, circa 1545 [Moldavia; Present Day Moldova, Romania, Ukraine]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "In 1545, Jews complained to the Polish King that the Moldavian Prince Petru Raresh prevented them from taking Turkish horses to Poland and Lithuania, a common trade item at the time."

Source: Kogan, Yefim: History of Jews in Bessarabia in the 15th to 19th Centuries; Geography, History, Social Status (2008). Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in February 2017

436 1550

"Limitation of Privileges for Jews," circa 1500-1600 [Moldavia; Present Day Moldova, Romania, Ukraine]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "By the 16th century many Moldavian princes started to limit privileges previously granted to Jews." **[Researcher's note: Needs further research as to what kind of privileges were revoked.]**

437 1550

[Probable]

"Dice-Tax" ("Würfelzoll")* of Tyrol, year 1550 [Present Day Austria]: "[...] each Jew pays 30** dice [when crossing.] [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a summary from an authoritative source. The 'Würfelzoll' (dice-tax) was a Jewish 'Leibzoll' (body tax) in the Middle Ages all the way up to the 17th Century. Its origins of the 'Würfelzoll' are obscure. **One of the theories behind requiring Jews to pay 30 dice was to remind Jews of the 30 pieces of silver that Judas took as payment to betray Jesus.*]

Rauscher, Peter: Den Christen gleich sein. Diskriminierung und Verdienstmöglichkeiten von Juden an österreichischen Maustellen in der Frühen Neuzeit (16./17. Jahrhundert); ("Egal to Christians. Discrimination and Earning-Potential/Opportunity of Jews in Austrian Toll-Crossings"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/4/2018

438 1551

[Probable]

"Imperial/Royal Police Ordinance" issued by Imperial Police Authorities, year 1551 [Kingdom of Bavaria; Present Day Germany]: "[...] Jews may not cede/sell their demands they hold on one Christian to another Christian without voiding [the demand]. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *This ordinance prohibited Jews from selling IOUs or any contract they held with any Christians without voiding them. The 'Mortgage Law' of June 1, 1822, established via §53 a exception for mortgages.*]

Sammlung der im Gebiete der inneren Staats-Verwaltung des Königreichs Bayern bestehenden Verordnungen aus amtlichen Quellen geschöpft und systematisch geordnet von G. Döllinger, König. bayer. geheimen Hausarchivar und wirklichen Rath. Sechste Band; (München; 1838); (Collection of Regulations/Ordinances Existing in the Territories of the Internal State Administration of the Kingdom of Bavaria from official sources and systematically arranged by G. Döllinger, Royal Bavarian Secret House-Archivist and True Advisor; Volume VI); (Munich; 1838); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/7/2018

439 1552

[Probable]

"Toll/Tax Book of Valduz," (Zollordnung) year 1552 [Old Swiss Confederacy; Present-day Liechtenstein]: "[...] each Jew pays 30* pennies and 3* dice [when passing through...] and each dead Jew 30 pennies and 30 dice." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a summary of the original text from an authoritative source. The 'Würfelzoll' (dice-tax) was a Jewish 'Leibzoll' (body tax) in the Middle Ages which lasted all the way up to the 17th Century. The origins of requiring Jews to give dice when crossing a toll-crossing is obscure. One theory is that it was meant as a quasi tip for the toll-attendants to pass their time; another is that it was meant to remind Jews of the 30 pieces of silver that Judas took to betray Jesus.*]

Studien zur Geschichte und Gesellschaft Vorarlbergs. Regionalstudie zur Geschichte einer Weltanschauung [-] Antisemitismus in Vorarlberg. Herausgegeben von Werner Dreier in Zusammenarbeit mit der Johann-August-Malin-Gesellschaft. Gedruckt mit Unterstützung des Bundesministeriums für Wissenschaft und Forschung in Wien, des Landes Vorarlberg, der Landeshauptstadt Bregenz sowie der Stadt Hohenems. ("Studies Regarding the History and Society of Vorarlberg. A Regional study Regarding the History of a Weltanschauung [-] Anti-Semitism in Vorarlberg. Published by Werner Dreier in Cooperation with the Johann-August-Malin-Society. Printed with the support of the Federal Ministry for Science and Research in Vienna, the State of Vorarlberg, State Capital of Bregenz and the City of Hohenems."); (Bregenz; 1988); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/5/2018

440 1555

[Probable]

"Toll/Customs-Booklet" (Zollordnung) for Ylthor (Zolbüchlin am Yltor),* year 1555 [Present-day France]: "[...] 58) When a dead Jew ('todter Jud') is brought through Ylthor*, he is to pay one Gulden [...] may he be a man or a woman ('weibspersonn'). Of

that [total amount] eight schillings go to the city, two sch[illings] to the porter/officer ('porttner')** and the protector ('huetter')** and six pennies to the looker ('gucker')**."

[Researcher's note: *It is unclear which modern city in Alsace Yltbor/Yllthor refers to. What is also noteworthy is that it is spelled two different ways in the text. **It is also unclear what kinds of positions a 'porttner,' a 'huetter' and a 'gucker' held at these toll crossings.]

Oberrheinische Stadtrechte. Dritte Abteilung: Elsässische Rechte. Veröffentlicht von der Kommission zur Herausgabe Elsässischer Geschichtsquellen. Schlettstadter Stadtrechte bearbeitet von Joseph Gény. Zweite Hälfte. ("Upper Rhinian City Laws. Third Division. Alsatian laws. Published by the Commission for the Publication of Alsatian Historical Sources. City Laws of Sélestat edited by Joseph Gény. Second Half."); (Heidelberg; 1902); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/7/2018

441 1555

[Probable]

"Toll/Customs-Booklet" (Zollordnung) for Kientzheim ('Kienßheim'), year 1555

[Present-day France]: "[...] The toll-officer shall [...] 14) When a dead Jew ('todter jud') is transport across, they shall pay one gulden, may they be man or woman. ('weibspersonen'). 15) However, a Jew or Jewess – whether they cross on foot or horse – shall each give two pennies."

Oberrheinische Stadtrechte. Dritte Abteilung: Elsässische Rechte. Veröffentlicht von der Kommission zur Herausgabe Elsässischer Geschichtsquellen. Schlettstadter Stadtrechte bearbeitet von Joseph Gény. Zweite Hälfte. ("Upper Rhinian City Laws. Third Division. Alsatian laws. Published by the Commission for the Publication of Alsatian Historical Sources. City Laws of Sélestat edited by Joseph Gény. Second Half."); (Heidelberg; 1902); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/8/2018

442 1555

[Probable]

"Fee-Schedule Regulation" ('Besoldungsreg') issued for Mörsperg,* year 1555

[Present-day France]: "[...] Each dead Jew ('todter jud') that is carried across the barring ('bann'), gives V ß [Schillings] [...]" **[Researcher's note:** *The remainder of the text outlines exactly how the 5 Schilling was to be split among the Landvogt (governor of a German royal province/district) Caspar Freiherr von Mörsperg, the mayor, the 'porter,' etc. The "Fee-Schedule Regulation (Besoldungsregulierung) of 1594 mentions the 5 Schillings Jews had to pay again, but outlines a different distribution of the collected fee. Today, Mörsperg/Mörsberg refers to Château de Morimont in the Alsace region, which is a fortress/burg.]*

Oberrheinische Stadtrechte. Dritte Abteilung: Elsässische Rechte. Veröffentlicht von der Kommission zur Herausgabe Elsässischer Geschichtsquellen. Schlettstadter Stadtrechte bearbeitet von Joseph Gény. Zweite Hälfte. ("Upper Rhinian City Laws. Third Division. Alsatian laws. Published by the Commission for the Publication of Alsatian Historical Sources. City Laws of Sélestat edited by Joseph Gény. Second Half."); (Heidelberg; 1902); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/8/2018

443 1555

"Ordinance Requiring Jews to Wear A Badge" issued by Duke of Candia, circa 1555

[Present Day Greece]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) In Candia (Crete), then under Venetian rule, Jewish shops had to be distinguished by the badge. David d'Ascoli, who published in 1559 a Latin protest against the degrading regulation, was severely punished and his work was destroyed.

http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/judaica/ejud_0002_0003_0_01851.html

Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 12/11/2015

- 444 1560
[Probable]
"Toll/Tax Ordinance ('Zollverordnung') of Rovereto," year 1560 [Present-day Italy]: "Jews passing through on foot pay 10 Kreuzer [...] those on a horse pay 20 Kreuzer."
 Studien zur Geschichte und Gesellschaft Vorarlbergs. Regionalstudie zur Geschichte einer Weltanschauung [-] Antisemitismus in Vorarlberg. Herausgegeben von Werner Dreier in Zusammenarbeit mit der Johann-August-Malin-Gesellschaft. Gedruckt mit Unterstützung des Bundesministeriums für Wissenschaft und Forschung in Wien, des Landes Vorarlberg, der Landeshauptstadt Bregenz sowie der Stadt Hohenems. ("Studies Regarding the History and Society of Vorarlberg. A Regional study Regarding the History of a Weltanschauung [-] Anti-Semitism in Vorarlberg. Published by Werner Dreier in Cooperation with the Johann-August-Malin-Society. Printed with the support of the Federal Ministry for Science and Research in Vienna, the State of Vorarlberg, State Capital of Bregenz and the City of Hohenems."); (Bregenz; 1988); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/16/2018
- 445 1561
[Probable]
"Decree" of King Ferdinand [Present Day Czech Republic]: "The Jews of Prague should once a week attend a Jesuit sermon in the Salvator-Kirche (church) and should send their children thither."
 The Jewish Encyclopedia: The History, Religion Literature, and Customs of the Jewish People From the Earliest Times to the Present Day; edited by Isidore Singer; (New York/London); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 1/31/2018
- 446 1565
[Probable]
Council of Milan under Pope Pius IV [Present-day Italy]: "We strenuously demand of the rulers that they designate... a certain place in which Jews shall live apart from Christians. And if any Jews have homes of their own in the city, they must sell them to Christians within six months..."
 Conciliarum omnium generalium et provincialium Collectio Regia, Vol. XXVI, p. 137, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 1/14/2016
- 447 1566
[Probable]
Act issued by King Sigismund II Augustus of Poland & Grand Duke of Lithuania [Present day Lithuania / Poland]: "The Jews shall not wear costly clothing, nor gold chains, nor shall their wives wear gold or silver ornaments. The Jews shall not have silver mountings on their sabers and daggers; they shall be distinguished by characteristic clothes; they shall wear yellow caps, and their wives kerchiefs of yellow linen, in order that all may be enabled to distinguish Jews from Christians."
 "Lithuania; The Act of 1566." No author, Accessed online article 8/30/2011
- 448 1571
[Probable]
"Special Taxation of Jews" issued by the Landgraviate of Hesse, year 1571 [Present Day Germany; Landgraviate of Hesse]: "[...] Also, a Jew – as often as he passes through [the City of Gemünden] – gives each time 1 Albus* ('alb') [and] 3 dice [in the form of] tariffs/customs/tolls ('Würfelzoll') [...]" **[Researcher's note: "...item ein Jud, so oft er Furzeucht [=durchzieht] gibt allemabl 1 alb 3 wurffell Zoll" ... *The word 'alb' refers to the Albus, which was a common currency in that region. It was common for Jews to pay a monetary fee when crossing a toll/bridge and (usually 3) valuable dice. This practice had morphed into a sick sport in later years – which still occurred all the way up to the 18th century – in which traveling Jews were asked to turn over any valuable dice when encountered. If they did not have any, they had to either pay a ransom or were beaten.]**

449 1579

"Expulsion of Jews" issued by Prince Peter Schiopul [Moldavia; Present Day Moldova, Romania, Ukraine]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "In 1579, Prince Peter Schiopul (Peter the Lamé) ill-treated Jews and expelled Polish born Jewish merchants from Moldavia."

2) "On January 8, 1579, the sovereign of Moldavia, Peter Schiopul (Peter the Lamé), ordered the banishment of the Jews on the grounds that they are ruining the merchants and had a total monopoly on Moldavian commerce."

Source: Kogan, Yefim: History of Jews in Bessarabia in the 15th to 19th Centuries; Geography, History, Social Status (2008). Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in February 2017

450 1580

[Probable]

"Toll/Tax" Ordinance (Zollordnung) of Seefeld, year 1580 [Present-day Austria]: "A Jew passing through pays one Gulden*." **[Researcher's note:** *It appears that there was no attempt made to distinguish between Jews on foot and those on horseback in Seefeld in terms of the payment that was required. *A Gulden was a historical German and Dutch gold coin. 1 Gulden was worth about 300 Pfennigs/pennies at the time, making Seefeld one of the more expensive border/toll crossing in the region for Jews.*]

Studien zur Geschichte und Gesellschaft Vorarlbergs. Regionalstudie zur Geschichte einer Weltanschauung [-] Antisemitismus in Vorarlberg. Herausgegeben von Werner Dreier in Zusammenarbeit mit der Johann-August-Malin-Gesellschaft. Gedruckt mit Unterstützung des Bundesministeriums für Wissenschaft und Forschung in Wien, des Landes Vorarlberg, der Landeshauptstadt Bregenz sowie der Stadt Hohenems. ("Studies Regarding the History and Society of Vorarlberg. A Regional study Regarding the History of a Weltanschauung [-] Anti-Semitism in Vorarlberg. Published by Werner Dreier in Cooperation with the Johann-August-Malin-Society. Printed with the support of the Federal Ministry for Science and Research in Vienna, the State of Vorarlberg, State Capital of Bregenz and the City of Hohenems."); (Bregenz; 1988); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/5/2018

451 1591

"Jews Exterminated" command given by Prince Emanuel Aaron, circa Ca. 1591 [Moldavia; Present Day Moldova, Romania, Ukraine]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "In despotic fashion he ordered the decapitation of 19 Jews of Jassy without due process of law. By his command the entire Jewish community of Bucharest was exterminated."

Source: Kogan, Yefim: History of Jews in Bessarabia in the 15th to 19th Centuries; Geography, History, Social Status (2008). Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in February 2017

452 1593

[Probable]

"Prohibition" issued by the Cardinal Rusticucci, year 1593 [Papal States; Present-day Vatican City, Italy, France]: "[...] Jews are forbidden to sew/make clothes out of new fabric. [...]" **[Researcher's note:** *This prohibition had fallen into obscurity until the Christian tailors and dressmakers in Rome grew envious of the Jewish competition in the early 17th century and demanded from the Rota the strict enforcement of this prohibition. Surprisingly, the holy Rota sided with the Jews years later and this prohibition was revoked.*]

453 1595

[Probable]

"Constitution of the Jews" issued by the Polish Police, circa *1595 [Poland]: "It is forbidden to go through the streets the streets at night playing or musical instruments, nor shall anyone, whether householders, young men, or boys, should or yell in the streets. If a person does such things, or if a fight breaks out at night, or if someone attacks a citizen or damages his home, the night watch are required to awaken one or two of the officials, who are expected to get up immediately and admonish the people to go home. If, however, they have been very violent, the officials have the authority to put them under arrest until the morning, when the chief officials of the community – may their Rock and Redeemer guard them – will settle their cases." [**Researcher's note:** **The exact date of the ordinance is unknown. **Even though the text of the ordinance does not mention the word Jew anywhere, this law was aimed at Jews. The ordinance itself was called "Jewish Ordinance" and was printed in Yiddish.*]

Rader Marcus, Jacob and Marc Saperstein: The Jews in Christian Europe. (2015); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/13/2016

454 1598

[Probable]

"Jewish-Ordinance" issued by the Council of the Imperial City of Wimpfen,* year 1598 [Imperial City of Wimpfen; Present-day Germany]: "[...] the honorable, guarded/careful, and wise council of Wimpfen have felt/noticed ("befunden") that foreign Jews are seen in and around Wimpfen and often appear in the city, especially during market days, trade/act/bargain ('hanndlen/), do all sorts of business such as buying and selling and exchanging money, and commit all sorts of other forbidden actions/contracts ('andere verbottene Contrect treiben') and numerous [of them] stay here day and night and become a burden to the citizens and those in the community. Therefore, the [...] honorable council has deemed it good to issue an ordinance for them [...]. Firstly, no Jew is to live in 'Unndern-^c or 'Oberneyseßhaim, Kochendorff, Neckhersulm, Hainßen, Grundelßhaim, Wagenbach, Kirchhausen, Rappenaw, Bonfeldt, Hüpfelbower Hoff' or anywhere near there, or stay overnight, [so] a Jew found to be housing one over night shall pay 3 batzen** and the harbored one ('der beherbergte') shall pay a fine of 3 batzen as well. [...]"

[**Researcher's note:** **The Imperial City of Wimpfen is now called Bad Wimpfen and is located in the German state of Baden-Württemberg. **A batzen was a Swiss coin used in and around that region as a form of payment. This Jewish ordinance was renewed and expanded upon in 1626; 1630; 1756; 1760. The names of the cities have been copied from the text verbatim.*]

Jüdisches Leben Kraichgau e. V. : Dem Vergessen entrissen. Jüdisches Leben im Kraichgau. Ausstellungskatalog zur Wanderausstellung Eppingen 2011 (Jewish Life in Kraichgau e. V.: Snached (away) from Oblivion. Jewish Life in Kraichgau. Exhibition catalog for the traveling/hiking exhibition [of] Eppingen [in] 2011); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/24/2018

455 1600

[Probable]

Decree concerning Jews entering the City of Kaufbeuren around 1600

[Germany]: "No Jew or Jewess shall be allowed into the city, unless he pays a guardian at the city gate. They are to go with the Jews and pay attention to what they do. For every hour the Jews must pay a crown to the guardian. The city council will make sure the guardians are carefully observing what the Jews do."

- 456 **1608**
"Blood Purity Law" issued by the Jesuit Church, circa 1608 [Roman Catholic Church]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) The Jesuit order forbids admission to anyone descended from Jews to the fifth generation.

 Source: Caroll, James: Constantine's Sword: The Church and the Jews; (New York; 2002). Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in February 2017
- 457 **1609**
Marranos expelled from England [England]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "As a result of enquiries by the Lord Chamberlain all Portuguese merchants suspected of Judaising were expelled."

 The Jews in Britain: A chronology, page 28, Raphael Langham
- 458 **8/7/1610**
Papal Bull of Pope Paul V [Papal States; Present Day Italy]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "Regulates dowries of Roman Jews."

 Source: Jewish Encyclopedia: The Popes by Gotthard Deutsch and Joseph Jacobs [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani]
 <http://www.jewishencyclopedia.com/articles/12273-popes-the>
- 459 **1610**
"Confinement of Jews into a Ghetto" issued by Duke Vincenzo Gonzaga [Duchy of Mantua; Present Day Italy]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) In Mantua, Jews were required to live in a walled ghetto. The gates of the ghetto were locked at sunset and unlocked at dawn.

 Sources: Morgan, Howard: So Deeply Scarred: A History of "Christian" Anti-Semitism (2010); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in December 2016
- 460 **1611**
[Probable]
Decree issued by Pope Paul V [Present day Italy]: "...persons of Jewish descent shall not be admitted to canonicates of cathedrals, dignities in brotherhoods, and offices entrusted with the care of souls."

 "Constantine's Sword." James Carroll. Page 381
- 461 **1615**
[Probable]

"Jewish Ordinance" issued in Yiddish by the Polish Police, circa 1615-1616*

[Poland]: "One is permitted to wear only two rings on weekdays, four on the Sabbath, and six on the holidays. Both men and women are absolutely forbidden to wear precious stones. An exception is made in the case of a pregnant woman, who is permitted to wear a ring with a diamond because of its curative powers. Otherwise no exception will be made under penalty of three ducats." [***Researcher's note:** *The exact date of the ordinance is unknown. **Even though the text itself does not mention the word "Jew" in the text itself, the name of the decree is "Jewish Ordinance" and it was issued in Hebrew.*]

Rader Marcus, Jacob and Marc Saperstein: *The Jews in Christian Europe*. (2015); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/14/2016

462 1615

[Probable]

"Prohibition" issued by the City Council of Eger [Present Day Hungary; Ottoman Empire]: "[...] after it has become known, that numerous Jews from Kaliningrad ('Königsberg') and other places are selling all sorts of contraband here, and have taken (rented) their own private rooms and other accommodations/apartments ('Losament'), in which they keep items which they are in no way permitted to keep [...] that's why the well-meaning [City] Council [...] issues a fine of 10 Fl.* [Guilder] in all seriousness so that henceforth no one - under any circumstances - is permitted to keep clothing or other items that belong to Jews, much less rent them their own rooms for this [purpose]. [**Researcher's note:***The Florentiner (fl.) was a payment unit (Guilder/Gulden) which was used in the Middle Ages.*]

Bondy, Gottlieb and Franz Dworsky: *Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien*; II 1577-1620 ("History of Jews in Bohemia, Maehren, and Silesia; Vol. II 1577-1620); (Prague; 1906); p. 857; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/10/2017

463 1616

[Probable]

"Prohibition" issued by the Sanctum Officium,* year 1616 [Papal States; Present-day Vatican City, Italy, France]: "[...] Jews are prohibited from dancing during [the time of the] carnival [...]." [**Researcher's note:** **The "Sanctum Officium" ('Holy Office') is one of the highest offices of the Catholic church and responsible for defending the Catholic doctrine. Pope Gregory XV reissued this prohibition on February 13, 1621.*]

Vogelstein, Hermann and Paul Rieger: *Geschichte Der Juden in Rom. Zweiter Band; 1420-1870 (History of the Jews in Rome. Volume II. 1420-1870)*; (Berlin; 1895); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/26/12018

464 1616

"Expulsion of Jews" [Upper Bavaria]: Date for Placement only

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "A new police order strengthens the expulsion of Jews from the dukedom of Bavaria. In addition, access to the territories is only permitted for those in transit and all subjects are prohibited from trading with Jews."

http://www.rjo.homepage.t-online.de/pdf/DE_BY_JU_by.pdf Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 10/7/2015

465 1616

Netherlands permits each town to decide whether to admit Jews

[Netherlands]: Date for Reference only

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

- 466 1617
"Expulsion of Jews" [Austria]: Date for Placement only
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "Expulsion of Jews from the Günzburg which belongs to the Austrian territories (Margravate of Burgau)"
http://www.rjjo.homepage.t-online.de/pdf/DE_BY_JU_by.pdf Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 10/7/2015
- 467 1618
[Probable]
"Toll/Tax Ordinance of Finstermünz,*" (Zollordnung) year 1618 [Present-day Austria]: "Jews passing through on foot pay 10 Kreuzer* those on horseback pay 20 Kreuzer**." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a summary of the original text from an authoritative source. *Finstermünz (called now Altfinstermünz) is a strategic Medieval court city and border fortification which was set up on the order of Archduke Sigismund of Austria in 1472. **A Kreuzer was a silver coin, which was worth about 5 pennies at that time. This means that Jews on foot had to pay an equivalent of 50 pennies; those on horseback 100 pennies to pass through Finstermünz.*]
Studien zur Geschichte und Gesellschaft Vorarlbergs. Regionalstudie zur Geschichte einer Weltanschauung [-] Antisemitismus in Vorarlberg. Herausgegeben von Werner Dreier in Zusammenarbeit mit der Johann-August-Malin-Gesellschaft. Gedruckt mit Unterstützung des Bundesministeriums für Wissenschaft und Forschung in Wien, des Landes Vorarlberg, der Landeshauptstadt Bregenz sowie der Stadt Hohenems. ("Studies Regarding the History and Society of Vorarlberg. A Regional study Regarding the History of a Weltanschauung [-] Anti-Semitism in Vorarlberg. Published by Werner Dreier in Cooperation with the Johann-August-Malin-Society. Printed with the support of the Federal Ministry for Science and Research in Vienna, the State of Vorarlberg, State Capital of Bregenz and the City of Hohenems."); (Bregenz; 1988); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/3/2018
- 468 1618
[Probable]
"Toll/Tax" Ordinance (Zollordnung) of Bludenz, year 1618 [Present Day Austria]: "Each Jew or Jewess passing through Bludenz pays 60 pennies." [**Researcher's note:** **This is a translation of a summary from an authoritative source.*]
Studien zur Geschichte und Gesellschaft Vorarlbergs. Regionalstudie zur Geschichte einer Weltanschauung [-] Antisemitismus in Vorarlberg. Herausgegeben von Werner Dreier in Zusammenarbeit mit der Johann-August-Malin-Gesellschaft. Gedruckt mit Unterstützung des Bundesministeriums für Wissenschaft und Forschung in Wien, des Landes Vorarlberg, der Landeshauptstadt Bregenz sowie der Stadt Hohenems. ("Studies Regarding the History and Society of Vorarlberg. A Regional study Regarding the History of a Weltanschauung [-] Anti-Semitism in Vorarlberg. Published by Werner Dreier in Cooperation with the Johann-August-Malin-Society. Printed with the support of the Federal Ministry for Science and Research in Vienna, the State of Vorarlberg, State Capital of Bregenz and the City of Hohenems."); (Bregenz; 1988); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/6/2018
- 469 1618
[Probable]
"Toll/Tax" Ordinance (Zollordnung) of Höchst, year 1618 [Present-day Austria]: "Each Jew passing through Höchst pays 2 Schilling* and 6 pennies."
[**Researcher's note:** **A Schilling was worth about 12 pennies at that time. This means that Jews were required to pay an equivalent of 30 pennies to pass through.*]
Studien zur Geschichte und Gesellschaft Vorarlbergs. Regionalstudie zur Geschichte einer Weltanschauung [-] Antisemitismus in Vorarlberg. Herausgegeben von Werner Dreier in Zusammenarbeit mit der Johann-August-Malin-Gesellschaft. Gedruckt mit Unterstützung des Bundesministeriums für Wissenschaft und Forschung in Wien, des Landes Vorarlberg, der Landeshauptstadt Bregenz sowie der Stadt Hohenems. ("Studies Regarding the History and Society of Vorarlberg. A Regional study Regarding the History of a Weltanschauung [-] Anti-Semitism in Vorarlberg. Published by Werner Dreier in Cooperation with the Johann-August-Malin-Society. Printed with the support of the

470 1622

[Probable]

Behavior Code of Abul Hassan Lari [Present-day Iran]: "2. Jews may not circulate freely among the Believers. 3. In their stores Jews must sit on low stools, in order that they not see the purchaser's face. 4. Jews must wear a specially constructed hat of eleven colors. 5. Around this hat they must sew a yellow ribbon three meters long. 6. Women must tie little bells on their sandals. [...]"

Outcaste, Jewish Life in Southern Iran, by Laurence D. Loeb, New York 1977 page 292; Researched by Franziska Wagener 2/2017

471 1626

[Probable]

"Jewish-Ordinance" issued by the Council of the Imperial City of Wimpfen,* year 1626 [Imperial City of Wimpfen; Present-day Germany]: "[...] Only four Jewish families chosen by the council are to be taken into protection (allowed to settle) but not as citizens [...] they are to swear an Jewish oath to be loyal and good to the city. They are not to blaspheme Jesus's name. Foreign Jews are to stay no more than one night. The Jews are to live in two houses and may not posses property/real estate. They are only to charge 5% in interest, usury is prohibited, they are prohibited from purchasing stolen goods. [...] Honesty is strongly suggested. They are to wear yellow rings on their dresses or coats, so that they can be recognized. On Christian holy-days, they may not work, ride (horse etc.), drive, and must avoid the street. [...]" **[Researcher's note: *This summary of the Jewish ordinance of Wimpfen was first issued in 1598.]**

Geschichte der Reichstadt Wimpfen, Ritterstifts St. Peter zu Wimpfen in Thal des Dominicanerklosters und des Hospitals zum hl. Geist zu Wimpfen am Berg. Nach Urkunden zusammengestellt von Ludwig Frohnhäuser, Pfarrverwalter; (Darmstadt; 1870); (History of the Imperial City of Wimpfen, of the Knightly-Stift St. Peter of Wimpfen in the Valley of the Dominican monastery and the Hospital of the holy spirit of Wimpfen at the mountain. According to official documents by Ludwig Frohnhäuser, Parish Administrator); (Darmstadt; 1870); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 9/26/2018

472 1627

[Probable]

"Prohibition to Property Owners" by the Municipal Administration ("Stadtverwaltung") (1627) [Present-day Austria]: "[...] [aristocratic] land-owners ('Landesinsassen') shall not settle or permit Jews to live in their territories at libitum [at will] without the explicit permission of the Duke [...]" **[Researcher's note: This law was the result of a complaint brought forth by Christian citizens who griped that noblemen/ aristocratic landowners were selling their "Mäute" (land/ bridges where a payment of a tariff was required) to Jews for a substantial profit, which in turn increased the values of properties so much so that they became "very unchristian and expensive" and impossible for poorer (Christian) subjects to afford.]**

Beiträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 10/04/2017

473 1628

[Probable]

"Land Decree" ('Landesdekret') issued by the Government of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]: "[...] it is ordered: a) that they (Jews) are not permitted to purchase

any stolen items, and when this has [indeed] happened, shall return such items to its [original] owner. b) They shall not have anything entered into the state records ('Landtafel') nor city-books [...]." **[Researcher's note: This meant that Jews had no right to own goods, property, or houses, except those for which they had received specific permission.]**

Dr. Johann Luksche's, weiland kaiserl. mähr. schles. Appellationsrathes, Besondere Rechte der Personen Mährens Dr. Joh. Luksche's, weiland kaiserl. mähr. schles. Appellationsrathes, Besondere Rechte der Personen Mährens und Schlesiens, vorzüglich in politischer Hinsicht. Zweiter Band; (Brünn, 1844); (Dr. Joh. Luksche's Weiland Imperfial], Moravia[n], Silesia[n] Council of Appellations, Special Rights of Persons of Moravia and Silesia, especially in political terms. Vol. II); (Brünn; 1844); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/27/2017

474 1628

[Probable]

"Privileges" issued by Ferdinand II, circa 1628 [Present-day Czech Republic]: "[...] No Jew shall live in the city of Leitmeritz, its suburbs, near the city and its grounds in the future, [...] newcomers ('Ankömmlinge'), too, shall not have such (Jews) with them or be permitted to keep them in any manner whatsoever ('in keinerlei erdenkbarer Weise'). [...]"

Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Juden in the Cechoslov. Republik; I Jahrgang. Herausgegeben von Prof. Dr. Samuel Steinherz; (Prag; 1929); ("Society for History of the Jews in the Czech Republic; Year's Issue 1929; Published by Prof. Dr. Samuel Steinherz); (Prague; 1929); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/20/2017

475 1628

[Probable]

"Special Privilege" issued by Ferdinand II [Present-day Czech Republic]: "[...] the [citizens of] Rakovnik are not obliged to take on/admit any Jews [into their cities] nor any citizens or housemate who oppose/are reluctant to ('widerstrebende') the Catholic faith [...] or to tolerate Jews in their midst of the city or suburbs or to grant them a stay because they are not obliged to [do this]. [...]"

Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Juden in the Cechoslov. Republik; I Jahrgang. Herausgegeben von Prof. Dr. Samuel Steinherz; (Prag; 1929); (Society for History of the Jews in the Czech Republic; Year's Issue 1929; Published by Prof. Dr. Samuel Steinherz); (Prague; 1929); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/19/2017

476 1630

[Probable]

"Jewish-Ordinance" issued by the Council of the Imperial City of Wimpfen,* year 1630 [Imperial City of Wimpfen; Present Day Germany]: "[...] schools and synagogues may not be built [anywhere in the city while] private gatherings (of Jews) to pray are allowed. [...]" **[Researcher's note: *This Jewish Ordinance of Wimpfen is basically a renewal of the 1598 and 1626 Jewish ordinances of Wimpfen – except, this ordinance explicitly prohibits Jews from building new schools and/or synagogues.]**

Petzold, Rudolf: "Die jüdische Gemeinde Heinsheim" ("The Jewish Community in Heinsheim"); Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/27/2018

477 1636

[Probable]

"Regulations" issued by Cardinal di Lione and Cardinal S. Onofrio, year 1636 [Papal States; Present-day Vatican City, Italy, France]: "[...] Jews are to return to [wearing] the old yellow[-colored] hats [...]." **[Researcher's note: In the early 17th century, it had become fashionable for Jews to wear dark orange (almost crimson-colored) hats in Rome that were very similar to those of the cardinals. Naturally, this did not sit well with church officials; so they issued this regulation which ordered Jews to stick to the old [straw-]yellow color.]**

- 478 1638
"Confinement of Jews into a Ghetto" issued Duke Francesco I, circa 1638 [Duchy of Modena; Present Day Italy]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) In Modena, the ghetto system was introduced for Jews.
Sources: Morgan, Howard: So Deeply Scarred: A History of "Christian" Anti-Semitism (2016); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in December 2016
- 479 1640
Church laws of Moldavia and Walachia [Present day Romania]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "Greek Orthodox Christianity while geneally not as intensely anti-Semetic as Roman Catholicism was intolerant and priests preached anti-Semetic semons [sic]. The Church influenced the first legal codes in both Walachias and Moldavia--the Church laws of Moldavia and Walachia (1640). The Church code identified Jews as heretics and prohibitedethe [sic] faithful from contacsct [sic] them. Jews were not llow [sic] to appear as inesses in trials. Interstingly an exception was made for physicians, presumably because their expert testimony was needed."
"Romanian Religious Faiths; Early Antisemitism." No author. Online article, Accessed on 8/31/2012
- 480 1645
"Order"* [Bohemia; Present Day Czech Republic]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) In 1645 the Jews of the ghetto were ordered to furnish several hundred uniforms for the soldiers. [**Researcher's note:** **It is unclear from the text who issued this ordered; further research may shed light on this.*]
The Jewish Encyclopedia: The History, Religion Literature, and Customs of the Jewish People From the Earliest Times to the Present Day; edited by Isidore Singer; (New York/London)
- 481 1654
"Expulsion of Jews from Pernambuco" circa 1654 [Present Day Brazil]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "Jews were expelled from Pernambuco."
<http://www.history.ac.uk/reviews/review/797> (Accessed on 3/15/2016)
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Pernambuco#Dutch_rule (Accessed in 3/15/2016)
[Researched by Ziba Shadjaani on 3/13/2016]
- 482 1656
"Forced Conversion of Jews" issued by Shah Abbas II, circa 1656 [Persia; Present Day Iran, ...]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:

1) All Persian Jews (and Christians) are made to convert to Islam during the reign of the Safavid shah, Abbas II. Various means were used to force the Jews to convert to Islam. They were required to wear special headgear; their synagogues were closed; and in violation of their dietary strictures, they were forced to eat meat boiled in milk.

Sources:

Thomas, Kenneth J.: *A Restless Search: A History of Persian Translations of the Bible*; (2015); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in December 2016

http://dtc.shu.edu/vml/timeline/files/Jewish_Muslim.xml (Accessed 12/2016)

483 1658

"Ad ea per quae" ("To Those Things") issued by Pope Alexander VII [Papal States; Present Day Italy]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) Orders Roman Jews to pay rent for even unoccupied houses in the ghetto.

Source: Jewish Encyclopedia: The Popes by Gotthard Deutsch and Joseph Jacobs. (Accessed Online). Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in February 2017

484 1661

[Probable]

"Privilege (Order)" issued by Count Franz Ernst Schlick [Present Day Austria; City of Saint Peter]: "[...] henceforth no Jew is permitted to live in the city of Saint Peter and its suburbs [...] their homes, including the synagogue, are to be sold off to the citizens. [...]"

Bondy, Gottlieb and Franz Dworsky: *Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien; II 1577-1620* ("History of Jews in Bohemia, Maehren, and Silesia; Vol. II 1577-1620); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/19/2017

485 1669

"Expulsion of Jews from Oràn" circa 1669 [Zayyanid Dynasty; Present Day Algeria]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jews are expelled from Oràn."

<http://www.history.ac.uk/reviews/review/797> (Accessed on 3/15/2016)

[Researched by Ziba Shadjaani on 3/15/2016]

486 10/1675

[Probable]

"Rescript to the Secret Council of Cologne" issued by Duke Fredrick William of Prussia [Prussia / Present-day Germany and Poland]: "Jews are allowed to remain in the country in return for a cash payment of at least 4000 Reichstaler. Those who refuse to make the payment are to leave the country within 6 days."

Stern, Selma: *Der Preussische Staat und die Juden, Vol. 1. (The Prussian State and the Jews)*, (1962) p. 42, Berliner Staats Archive R 21- 203, Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/04/2015

487 10/1675

[Probable]

"Rescript to the Governors and the Privy Councils of Cologne" issued by Duke Fredrick William of Prussia [Duchy of Prussia / Present-day Germany and Poland]:

"Jews who have fled [due to the Swedish invasion] are to be stripped of all of their privileges."

Stern, Selma: Der Preussische Staat und die Juden, Vol. 1. (The Prussian State and the Jews) (1962) p. 42, Berliner Staats Archiv. R 21-203, Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/1/2015

- 488 1679
"Establishment of a Ghetto for Jews" issued by Duke Victor Amadeus II of Savoy, circa 1679 [Duchy of Savoy; Present Day France; Italy, Switzerland]
[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

- 1) In Turin, the ghetto system of segregation was established for Jews.

Source: Morgan, Howard: So Deeply Scarred: A History of "Christian" Anti-Semitism (2016) [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in December 2016]

- 489 1684
[Probable]
"Order" of the government addressed to the City Council of Dresden [Margrave of Meissen; Present-day Germany]: "[...] Jews are not to be tolerated in Dresden (except during and) outside* of the annual markets. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** **The notion of "ausserhalb der Jahrmärkte" in German refers to both the concepts of time and space and most likely prohibited Jews from visiting Dresden - except during the time of the annual markets - and from venturing outside of the annual markets. This order was issued repeatedly.*]

Verfassungs- und Verwaltungsgeschichte der Stadt Dresden von Dr. Phil. Otto Richter, Archivar und Bibliothekar der Stadt Dresden. Herausgegeben im Auftrage des Rates zu Dresden. Erster Band: Verfassungsgeschichte ("Constitutional and Administrative History of the City of Dresden by Otto Richter (PhD.), Archivist and Librarian of the City of Dresden. Published by the Order of the Council of Dresden. First Volume: Constitutional History"); (Dresden; 1885); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/23/2018

- 490 1690
[Probable]
"Jewish Legislation" issued in Yiddish by the Bishoprics of Metz, circa 1690* [Papal France; Present-day France]:** "[...] Shoes or other footwear in red or blue leather or in any other color except black and white are forbidden to every(one) [Jew]**. The same rule applies to footwear of velvet or any other silken fabric, fringed or stitched, which is likewise forbidden. [**Researcher's note:** **The exact date of the legislation is unknown. **A Bishoprics is the office of the Bishop held by a "prince-bishop" who was also the civil ruler of a secular principality. A prince-bishop was usually considered an elected monarch. ***This ordinance was aimed at Jews and published in Yiddish.*]

Rader Marcus, Jacob and Marc Saperstein: The Jews in Christian Europe; (2015); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/15/2016

- 491 1692
[Probable]
"Jewish Legislation" issued in Yiddish by the by the Bishoprics* of Metz, circa 1692 [Papal France; Present-day France]:** "[...] until now, the non-Jews might have supposed the gold worn by the Jewish women on their garments and clothes was imitation, while now they are positive that it is genuine. For this reason [an] announcement is made and a [notice] is given that beginning today, no person [Jew] – male or female – is permitted to have any veils, hats, borders of cloaks, or any other object of dress made or embroidered by non-Jews, whether directly or through an intermediary. Those who have already given something to be done outside by non-Jews must immediately recover these objects under

penalty of a fine of twenty Reichstaler [...]" [**Researcher's note:** **A Bishoprics is the office of the Bishop held by a "prince-bishop" who was also the civil ruler of a secular principality. A prince-bishop was usually considered an elected monarch. The exact date of this ordinance is unknown.*]

Rader Marcus, Jacob and Marc Saperstein: The Jews in Christian Europe. (2015); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/16/2016

492 1693

[**Probable**]

"Jewish Legislation" issued in Yiddish by the Bishoprics* of Metz, circa 1693**

[**Papal France; Present Day France:** "It has also been decided that all women ought to wear a cloak and veil when going to the synagogue. Women who are not yet fifteen years old may go to the synagogue without a cloak or veil, but as soon as they reach the age of fifteen they are subject to the rule [...]. It is necessary to add that all fashionable styles of arranging their hair or those recently devised are also forbidden." [**Researcher's note:** **The exact date of this ordinance is unknown. **A Bishoprics is the office of the Bishop held by a "prince-bishop" who was also the civil ruler of a secular principality. A prince-bishop was usually considered an elected monarch.*]

Rader Marcus, Jacob and Marc Saperstein: The Jews in Christian Europe. (2015); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/17/2016

493 1694

An Act against Jews ingrossing Commodities imported in the Leeward Islands, and trading with the Slaves belonging to the Inhabitants of the same [Antigua]

[**Possible**]

Commentary from other sources:

Source: no.11, August 31, 1694, Laws of the Leeward Islands, 3. Referenced in: The Laws of the Island of Antigua: Consisting of the Acts of the Leeward Islands, Commencing 8. Novem. 1690 Ending 21. April 1798, and the Acts of Antigua Commencing 10. April 1668, Ending 7. May 1804 : with Prefixed to Each Volume, Analytical Tables of the Titles of the Acts, and at the End of the Whole, a Copious Digested Index, Volume 1. London 1805: Bagster. Page iv., Researched by Dominik Jacobs March 2017

494 1694

"An Act Laying an Imposition on all Jews, and reputed Jews, Trading or Merchandising on These Islands," circa 1694 AD [Bermuda]

[**Possible**]

Commentary from other sources:

Source: Referenced in: In the Eye of All Trade: Bermuda, Bermudians, and the Maritime Atlantic World, 1680-1783

Michael J. Jarvis UNC Press Books, Dec 1, 2012. Page 75, Researched by Dominik Jacobs March 2017

495 1697

[**Probable**]

"Jewish Ordinance" issued in Yiddish by the Bishoprics of Metz, 1697***

[**France:** "[...] Young (Jewish) men and women, and particularly servants of both sexes, are not permitted to go to a dance at night without having been invited, under penalty of a fine of one Reichstahler." [**Researcher's note:** *The exact date of this ordinance is unknown. **A Bishoprics is the office of the Bishop held by a "prince-bishop" who was also the civil ruler of a secular principality. A prince-bishop was usually considered an elected monarch.*]

- 496 6/24/1702
Act to oblige Jews to maintain and provide for their Protestant children [England]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "The object was to assist the conversion of Jews."
The Jews in Britain: A chronology, page 40, Raphael Langham
- 497 1711
[Probable]
"Ordinance" issued by Empress Eleonora (1711) [Present-day Austria]: "[...] no Jew may be tolerated to stay over night [...] on Sundays and during the time of the markets they may not be allowed to enter the city at all. [...]"
Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/04/2017
- 498 1718
[Probable]
"General-Protection-Patent" ("Generalschutzpatent") issued by the Prussian Government [Present Day Germany, Poland, Russia; Duchy of Brandenburg/Prussia]: "[...] The Jews of Frankfurt are strictly prohibited to export any raw goods from the country. [...]"
Stern, Selma: Der Preussische Staat und die Juden; Erster Teil/Die Zeit des Großen Kurfürsten und Friedrichs I; ("The Prussian State and the Jews; Part One/The Period of the Great Prince-Elector and Frederick I"); (Tübingen; 1962); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani, 9/16/2017
- 499 1722
Decree issued by Frederick William I [Prussia / Germany]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "In 1722, he [King Frederick William I] decreed that Jews could marry only if they purchased from him a certain number of wild boars. The king knew that Jews were not permitted to eat pork; the law was a way of showing his contempt even as he extorted money from them. It was a malicious and expensive 'joke' at Jews' expense."
"A Convenient Hatred: The History of Antisemitism." Phyllis Goldstein. Page 162
- 500 3/1724
[Probable]
"Edict" of King Louis XV of France [France/Louisiana; Present-day United States]: "The edict of the late King Louis XIII of glorious memory [...] shall be in force in our province and colony of Louisiana, in the execution of which, we enjoin the directors of said company*, and all of our officers, to remove from said country all the Jews who many have taken up their abode there – the departure of whom, as declared enemies of the Christian name, we command within three months, including the day these presents are published, under the pain of forfeiture of their bodies and states. [...]" **[Researcher's**

*note: *The Indies company had been granted exclusive trading privileges in the province of Louisiana by Louis XV. Edict issued in New Orleans.]*

American Jewish Historical Society: Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society, Issues 15-16; Researched by Ziba Shadjani 12/14/2016

501

1726

"Familiants Law" issued by Charles VI [Present day Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "FAMILIANTS LAWS...legislation regulating the number of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia entitled to found families. The laws were introduced by *Charles VI in 1726–27 to curtail the number of the Jewish population...The structure of the Familiants system was basically the same for all three regions. In Bohemia the apportionment of the number of families was allotted to the Kreis(district) authorities, while in Moravia the communities themselves, which were more compact and exercised a relatively strong autonomy, had more influence in the apportionment. The regulations remained, with some alleviations, in force until 1848. According to this system no Jew could marry and found a family unless he possessed one of the 'family numbers' (Familiennummern). This could only be transferred to the eldest son (at the age of 24) after the death of the Familiant. A younger son (but not a daughter) could inherit the number only after the death of an older brother. The family numbers were carefully registered by the district authorities in the Familienbuch(register of Familiants), and candidates for obtaining one in the Kompetentbuch. If a Familiant had daughters only, his Familiant 'number' (Familiantenstelle) expired. In addition, Jews were permitted to reside only in places to which they had been admitted before 1726, and within these they were limited to special quarters, streets, and even houses (Judenhaeuser-židovny). Violations of the regulations could be punished by flogging and expulsion."

"Familiants Laws." Ruth Kestenbergl-Gladstein. Online article, Accessed on 9/20/2012

2) "1726 FAMILIANTS LAWS (Austrian Empire) Are introduced by Charles VI of Habsburg (1685-1740) and remained in force until 1848. Although for the most part the Habsburgs protected the Jews in their realm they decided to limit their numbers. Accordingly, no Jew could marry unless he possessed one of the "family numbers" (Familiennummern). This led to many Jews marrying "under the table", which made the children illegitimate. Many families were forced to wander from town to town because they were not allowed to permanently settle anywhere. There were strict regulations as to how the numbers were passed on in each family. These laws led to both immigration and assimilation."

"The History of the Jewish People." Eli Birnbaum. 1996-2006. Online article at <http://www.jewishhistory.org.il/history.php?startyear=1720&endyear=1729> Accessed on 9/20/2012

502

1727

Papal bull "Emanavit Nuper" issued by Benedict XIII [France]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "As late as 1727, Pope Benedict XIII wrote Emanavit numer, laying down conditions in which Jews could be forcibly baptized."

"The Inquisition: A History." Michael C. Thomsett. 2010, Page 119. Online book, Accessed on 10/17/2011

2) "Benedict XIII Emanavit nuper Feb. 14, 1727 Necessary conditions for imposing baptism on a Jew."

"List of Papal Bulls on Jewish Question." No Author. Online article at http://www.zionism-israel.com/hdoc/Papal_Bulls_Jews.htm Accessed on 8/25/2011

503 1730

[Probable]

"Ordinance" of the Feuderheim/[City] of Mannheim, year 1730 [Present-day Germany]: "[...] it shall not be permitted to Jews to have more than one milkable cow."

Zeitschrift für die Geschichte des Oberrheins. Neue Folge. Band III. ("Repository of the History of the Upper Rhine. New issue. Volume III."); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/1/2018

504 1/1/1740

[Probable]

"Ordinance" issued in the Duchy of Palatine-Zweibrücken "Herzogtum Pfalz-Zweibrücken," year 1740 [Duchy of Palatine-Zweibrücken; Present-day Germany]: "[...] Fourteenth, no more than four Jewish families shall live and be tolerated in this city [Meisenheim] [...] their numbers have increased to 7 [...] which not only causes great damage and loss to the local chandlers [...] through their constant peddling and the butchers through their slaughtering, but they have also ruined its citizens and peasants in the past and still do, so that the protection-money ('Schutzgeld') which His Eternal Princely Highness receives from them does not even remotely compensate for the damage which His Eternal Princely Highness suffers at the hand of] these loyal subjects [...]"

Aus der Geschichte der jüdischen Gemeinden in deutschen Sprachraum. Meisenheim/Glan (Rheinland-Pfalz). (www.juedische-gemeinden.de); (From the history of the Jewish communities in German speaking countries/areas. Meisenheim/Glan (Rhineland Palatinate)); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/2/2018

505 1747

[Probable]

"Writ" of the Feuderheim/[City] of Mannheim, year 1747 [Present Day Germany]: "[... Jews may] enter/access the pasture with one cow only in return for payment of the common fee ('Recognition') [...]"

Zeitschrift für die Geschichte des Oberrheins. Neue Folge. Band III. ("Repository of the History of the Upper Rhine. New issue. Volume III."); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/1/2018

506 1747

"Toleration Taxation of Jews" issued by Empress Maria Theresa [Habsburg Empire; Present Day Austria, Czech Republic, Croatia, Hungary ...]: Around Year 1747 - Date for Reference only

[Possible]

Commentary for other sources:

1) "Jews were forced to pay "toleration taxes" and were subject to persecution."

<http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/vjw/Hungary.html>

2) In 1747, during the reign of Empress Maria Theresa , the Jews of Hungary were taxed for the privilege of remaining in the empire, and were threatened with expulsion if they did not pay.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tolerance_tax (Accessed on 11/23/2015)

- 507 1747
Order of Pope Benedict XIV, circa 1747 [Papal State; Present Day Italy]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "Pope Benedict XIV ruled that once a child has been baptized illegally, that child is still considered [to be] a Christian. This means that the child had to be taken away from his own parents to be raised in a Christian home."

Source: Attempted Conversions of Jews Accessed online in February 2017; [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani]
<https://www.coursehero.com/file/8571596/Attempted-Conversion-of-Jews/>
- 508 1749
[Probable]
"Jewish [Entry]Toll/Tax" issued by the Royal[ly appointed] Deputation [Moravia]: "[...] 5) [...]Jews are permitted to enter the city after paying the required entrance-fee [...], however, hereto, it is strictly prohibited [...] for any Jew to dare to enter the city on a Sunday or holy-day. [...]" **[Researcher's note:** *Even if Jews were required by the authorities (subpoenaed) to come to the city, they were not permitted to enter the city until the afternoon on a Sunday or holy-day. This very long document also discusses the terms according to which these toll-taxes are to be leased out for three years – via the "highest permission" (the king himself) to Conrad Leopold Donatus and Simon Hirschl in the amount of 7500 Gulden to be submitted monthly to the Royal Treasury ("k. k. Cameralkasse") of Brünn.*]

Juden in Mähren - Judengemeinden in Südmähren. Zusammengetragen und verfasst von Gerhard Hanak ("Jews in Moravia - Jewish Communities in Southern Moravia. Compiled and written/drawn up by Gerhard Hanak"); Europasmitte.de; Accessed online 2/4/2018; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/13/2018
- 509 1750
"Special Taxation of Jews," circa 18th Century [Moldavia; Present Day Moldova, Romania, Ukraine]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "Jews were citizens of the nation but paid an annual tax that was higher than other citizens."

Source: Kogan, Yefim: History of Jews in Bessarabia in the 15th to 19th Centuries; Geography, History, Social Status (2008). Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in February 2017
- 510 1750
"Restrictions Placed on Jewish Synagogues" issued by Prince Demetrius Kantemir, circa 18th/19th Century (before 1812) [Moldavia; Present Day Moldova, Romania, Ukraine]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "Jews were allowed to build wooden synagogues but not stone structures."

Source: Kogan, Yefim: History of Jews in Bessarabia in the 15th to 19th Centuries; Geography, History, Social Status (2008). Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in February 2017
- 511 1751
Papal bull "Probe te Meminisse" issued by Benedict XIV [Present day Italy]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Benedict XIV wrote...in 1751...Probe te meminisse setting down rules for baptizing Jewish children."

"The Inquisition: A History." Michael C. Thomsett. 2010, Page 120. Online book, Accessed on 10/17/2011

2) "Benedict XIV Probe te meminisse Dec. 15, 1751 Baptism of Jewish children."

"List of Papal Bulls on Jewish Question." No Author. Online article, Accessed on 8/25/2011

512 1753

Lord Hardwicke's Marriage Act [England]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jewish marriages were specifically exempted."

The Jews in Britain: A chronology, page 44, Raphael Langham

513 1753

"Regulation to Ban Jews from Vienna" Issued by Maria Theresa of Austria [Current day Austria]: Date for Placement only

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "With the start of her administration on 1744, Maria Teresa was set on expelling the local Jews from Prague and Bohemia. [...]. Die Jewish Regulation of 1753 no longer allowed Jews to purchase properties and/or land in Vienna, to live, to offer loans, or to take on Christian servants, with exception of scribes."

Österreich unter Maria Theresia, Josef II und Leopold II. 1740 - 1792, p. 114

Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 10/12/2015

514 1754

[Probable]

"Police Ordinance" issued by the Authorities [Present-day Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary]: "[...] 12) Jews are prohibited to send letters around to solicit wedding gifts, except to relatives. [...] They are prohibited to have [access to] trade money which they [are known to] collect for weddings on markets. 16) A Jewish marriage without authorization is to be punished with a fine of 1000 Ducats. [...]"

Dr. Johann Luksche's, weiland kaiserl. mähr. schles. Appellationsrathes, Besondere Rechte der Personen Mährens Dr. Joh. Luksche's, weiland kaiserl. mähr. schles. Appellationsrathes, Besondere Rechte der Personen Mährens und Schlesiens, vorzüglich in politischer Hinsicht. Zweiter Band; (Brünn, 1844); (Dr. Joh. Lutsche's Weiland Imper[ial], Moravia[n], Silesia[n] Council of Appellations, Special Rights of Persons of Moravia and Silesia, especially in political terms. Vol. II); (Brünn; 1844); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/1/2017

515 1754

[Probable]

"Jewish Police Ordinance" issued by the Bohemian Government [Kingdom of Bohemia; Present-day Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, etc.]: "[...] Jews may not build any synagogues or prayer-houses and schools without explicit permission. [...]"

Dr. Johann Luksche's, weiland kaiserl. mähr. schles. Appellationsrathes, Besondere Rechte der Personen Mährens Dr. Joh. Luksche's, weiland kaiserl. mähr. schles. Appellationsrathes, Besondere Rechte der Personen Mährens und Schlesiens, vorzüglich in politischer Hinsicht. Zweiter Band; (Brünn, 1844); (Dr. Joh. Lutsche's Weiland Imper[ial], Moravia[n], Silesia[n] Council of Appellations, Special Rights of Persons of Moravia and Silesia, especially in political terms. Vol. II); (Brünn; 1844); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/12/2017

- 516 1757
"Burning of the Talmud" in Kamenets-Podolski [Present Day Poland]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) Jacob Frank, a follower of the false Messiah Shabbetai Zevi, had begun his own movement which emphasized the Kabbalah and denigrated the Talmud. His practices, some of which were sexual in nature, were condemned by the local Rabbinate. In revenge, he arranged a dispute in Lvov (June 20) between himself and the local Jewish leaders. Bishop Nicholas Dembowski, who presided over the disputation, ruled in favor of Frank and ordered all copies of the Talmud found to be dragged through the streets and burned. Around 1000 copies of the Talmud were destroyed. Within a few years, many of Frank's followers converted to Christianity.
- Sources: History of the Jewish People (online source); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani on 12/30/2016
<http://www.jewishhistory.org.il/history.php?startyear=1750&endyear=1759> Accessed on 12/30/2016
- 517 1765
[Probable]
"Privilege" ('Privilegium') of King Stanislaw Augustus, year 1765 [Present Day Germany]: "Jews are prohibited to purchase leather in the streets of the city [of Schwerin]." **[Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text.*
- Mitteilungen des Gesamtarchivs der Deutschen Juden. Herausgegeben von Eugen Täubler. Vierter Jahrgang. ("Communications of the Complete Archive of German Jew. Edited by Eugen Täubler. Forth Edition."); (Leipzig: 1914); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/29/2018
- 518 1766
[Probable]
"Ordinance" of the Feuderheim/ [City] of Mannheim, year 1766 [Present Day Germany]: "The local Jews here may drive no more than one cow to the pasture and [must] refrain from any kind of illegal activities ('allem Verschleifs enthalten') to avoid severe punishment." **[Researcher's note:** *In 1730 it was ordered that Jews could not own more than one cow.*]
- Zeitschrift für die Geschichte des Oberrheins. Neue Folge. Band III. ("Repository of the History of the Upper Rhine. New issue. Volume III."); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/1/2018
- 519 10/1768
[Probable]
"Ordinance on behalf of Maria Theresa via the Lower-Austrian government addressing the Magistrate of Vienna" [Lower-Austria; Austria]: "Jews are not [to] be tolerated among Christians and are prohibited to open up kitchens (Garkuchel) anywhere near Christians and under no circumstances in homes that house Christians."
- Braumüller, Wilhelm: Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Erster Band. (Wien) 1918; p. 401, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/13/2016
- 520 1772
Pale of Settlement [Russia]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Area established by the empress of Russia Catherine II that restricts Jews to live only in certain parts of the empire with very few exceptions."

521 1772

[Probable]

"Cloth Regulation" issued by the Prussian Government [Present Day Germany, Poland, Russia; Duchy of Brandenburg/Prussia]: "[...] 4) Polish and other foreign Jews are permitted to import wool from foreign countries and to bring it [to sell] to annual markets, [...] however, the trading of wool and woolen-yarn is completely prohibited to all native protected-Jews ("Schutzjuden"). [...]"

Bergius, Johann Heinrich Ludwig: Neues Policy- und Cameral-Magazin nach alphabetischer Ordnung. Sechster und letzter Band welcher die Buchstaben T U W und Z in sich enthält. ("New Police and State-Economy Repository/Journal in alphabetical order. Sixth and Last Volume which contains Letters T U W and Z.; (Leipzig; 1780)"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani, 9/16/2017

522 1775

[Probable]

Edict of 1775 issued by Pope Pius VI [Present-day Italy]: "Jews of both sexes must wear a yellow-colored sign, by which they are distinguished from others, and they must always wear it at all times and places, both in the ghettos, and when they are outside of them." The men were to wear the yellow sign on their hat, and women on their uncovered hair. To prevent the Jews from giving themselves airs, they were forbidden from riding in carriages or buggies...The Jews may not play, nor eat, nor drink, nor have any other familiarity or conversation with Christians, nor Christians with Jews, whether in buildings, houses, or vineyards, nor on the streets, or in inns, taverns, stores, or elsewhere. And innkeepers, bartenders, and storekeepers shall not permit conversation between Christian and Jews, under the penalty for Jews of ten scudi and an indeterminate jail sentence, and for Christians of ten scudi and other, corporal punishments...Jews cannot keep male or female servants, nor make use of them even for the briefest moment, nor employ them to clean the ghetto, nor to light their fire, nor wash their clothes, nor to do any other task for them...The sermon being the most potent and efficient means to obtain the conversion of the Jews...we order the rabbis to take every care and due diligence to ensure that...the proper number of men and women attend, the number being fixed separately for each ghetto according to its size."

"The Popes Against the Jews: The Vatican's Role in the Rise of Modern Anti-Semitism." David I. Kertzer. 2002, Page 28-29. Online book, Accessed on 8/25/2011

523 6/1776

[Probable]

Body Toll Tax for "Coin Jews" decree issued by the Court Chancellery to the "Bancodeputation*" [Austria]: "The 'Bancodeputation*' is as asked to order the 'toll booth owners' of Vienna (Linienwegmautinhabern) in response to the 'body toll lease' (Leibmautopachtung) and to hire a soldier for 17 Kreuzern to accompany Jews to the 'Toll Leasing Office' (Leibmautopachtungsamt) and to not let them leave without an exit permit issued by this very office." [*Researcher's note: *This office must have been related to the treasury office.*]

Braumüller, Wilhelm: Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung, Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Erster Band. (Wien) 1918; p. 425, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/20/2016

524 8/26/1789
"Jewish Emancipation Delayed" [France]

[Possible]

Commentary from Other Sources:

1) Jews, as well as other non-Catholic minorities, should have been granted citizenship automatically by the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizens of August 26, 1789. Nevertheless, full emancipation was delayed another two years: Protestants were granted citizenship in December 1789; the Sephardi Jews of southwestern France in June 1790. And the Ashkenazi Jews of Alsace and Lorraine only in September 1791.

Source: Levy, Richard (Editor): Anti-Semitism – A Historical Encyclopedia of Prejudice and Persecution (Volume 1, A-K); (Santa Barbara; 2005) [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017]

525 1790

[Probable]

"Jewish Protection Letter" ('Judenschutzbriefe'), issued by Landgrave Wilhelm IX of Hesse-Kassel, year 1790* [Holy Roman Empire; Present-day

Germany; Principality of Orange-Nassau]: "By the grace of God, We, Wilhelm the ninth, Landgrave to Hesse [...] announce herewith publicly that we have taken on the Jews – with the reservations of previous ordinances – and allowed them to settle with wife and child [...] and to live in Our sovereign protection ('landesherrlichen Schutz') [...] as long as they adhere to the current laws and especially to the already issued Jewish ordinances [...] and to behave accordingly, and to not to take advantage of anyone or burden them with excessive usury. For this protection, the [...] Jew is to pay for himself and his family the usual silver and war contribution and all other fees, which they owe and are to submit to us and are to pay duly and not to fall short on [...] We have signed this letter of protection Ourselves and have sealed it with our Princely secret seal as it occurred in our City of Residency of Kassel [...]" **[Researcher's note:** **Even though, we do have the original text of the 'Schutzbrief' of Wilhelm the ninth, it is unclear when exactly this document was signed. Experts in the field have narrowed it down to the first half of the 1790s.*

Hecker, Horst: Jüdisches Leben in Frankenberg ("Jewish Life in Frankenberg by Horst Hecker"), 2011. Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/7/2018

526 6/6/1792
Special tax issued by Francis I [Austria]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "LEIBZOLL (Ger., 'body tax'), a special tax levied on Jews in Europe. Known under a variety of names – Judengeleit, Leibmauth, Judenzoll, péage corporel, etc. – it was first levied by the three landgraves of Thuringia in 1368, and became more common after the major expulsions of the 15th and 16th centuries...The Leibzoll was known as Leibmauth in Vienna 'and was introduced not as a financial but as a police measure, to keep away a considerable number of useless Jews, and to supervise their conduct'...By the Toleranzpatent of Joseph II it was abolished (1782), but Joseph reserved the right to exact its equivalent. Ten years later [1792] Francis I introduced the Judenbolleten for the same purposes; it survived until 1848."

"Leibzoll." No author. Online article, Accessed on 9/20/2012

- 527 1803
"Jewish Decree" issued by Alexander Monize, circa 1803 [Principality of Moldavia*; Present Day Romania]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) Alexander Monize, ruler of Moldavia*, forbids Jews to rent farms. [Researcher's note: Moldavia is currently known as Moldova.]
 Source: Kohler, Max J. and Simon Wolf: Jewish Disabilities in the Balkan States; (1916); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/8/2016
- 528 5/18/1804
"Decree" issued by Alexander Monize [Principality of Moldavia; Present Day Romania]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) Alexander Monize forbids Jews to buy farms products.
 Source: Kohler, Max J. and Simon Wolf: Jewish Disabilities in the Balkan States; (1916); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/8/2016
- 529 5/1/1806
"Moratorium on Debt Owed to Jews" issued by Napoleon, circa 5/1806 [France]
[Possible]
Commentary from Other Sources:
 1) In May 1806, he [Napoleon] imposed a one-year moratorium on all debts owed to Jews in Alsace and Lorraine.
 Sources: Levy, Richard (Editor): Anti-Semitism – A Historical Encyclopedia of Prejudice and Persecution (Volume 1, A-K); (Santa Barbara; 2005) [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017]
 Kamins, Toni: The Complete Jewish Guide to France; (New York; 2001)
- 530 1806
[Probable]
"Governmental Instruction" issued by the Austrian Government and addressed to the representatives of the Jewry [Present-day Austria]: "[...] In case the salaries of the employees/servants, who are in the service of the Jewish community in Vienna, are to be increased or such Individuals are to be retired, the highest permission (of the Royal Imperial Lower Austrian Government) must be obtained by the representatives of the Jewry. [...]"
 Beiträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrereich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrereich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/18/2017
- 531 1806
[Probable]
"Governmental Instruction" issued by the Austrian Government and addressed to the Jewish Representatives, year 1806 [Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria]: "[...] The following is to be used as a guideline [regarding credit/debt] ('Auslagen') of Jews [...] as long as 100 fl (gulden) is not surpassed, [the credit/debt] can be approved by the (Jewish) representative; should it surpass 100 fl, it must be approved by the r[oyal] i[mperial] Chief-Police-Authorities/Directives ('k. k. Polizei-Ober-Direction'); should it surpass 200 fl, it must be approved by the government. [...]"

Gesetze, Verordnungen und Vorschriften für die Polizei-Verwaltung im Kaiserthume Oesterreich. Erschienen in den Jahren 1740 bis Ende 1825, und in alphabetisch-chronologischer Ordnung zusammengestellt mit vorzüglicher Rücksicht auf Nieder-Oesterreich, von Chrysostomus Fauller, k. k. Polizei-Beamten. Zweiter Band. (Wien; 1828); (Laws, Ordinances, and Regulations for the Police-Administration in the Austrian Empire. Published between the years 1740 – 1825 and Arranged in alphabetical-chronological order with special consideration to Lower Austria by Chrysostomus Fauller, [joyal] i[mperial] Police Officials/Authorities/Officers. Second Volume.) (Vienna; 1828); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/22/2018

532 1807

"Jews Banned from Owning Property," 1807 [Imperial Russia; Present Day Russia, Ukraine, Turkmenistan, ...]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "The Governments of Astrakhan, Caucasia, Little Russia, and new Russia, decree that no one among the Jews in any village or hamlet shall be permitted to hold any leases on land, to keep taverns, saloons, or inns, whether under his own name or under a strange name, or to sell wine in them, or even to live in them under any pretext whatever, except when passing through."

Source: World Future Fund: Anti-Semitism in Imperial Russia. (Accessed Online). Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in February 2017

533 1817

"Code Camachi" issued by Alexander Monize, circa 1817 [Russian Occupied Moldavia; Present Day Romania]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) Section 1430 of Code Cahmachi forbids Jews of Romania to acquire real property.

Source: Kohler, Max J. and Simon Wolf: Jewish Disabilities in the Balkan States; (1916); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/10/2016

534 1818

"Code of John of Caradja," circa 1818 [Russian Occupied Moldavia; Present Day Romania]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) Code of John of Caradja of Wallachia repeats the ancient church laws against allowing Jews to bear witness against Christians. [Researching the first law]

Source: Chances, Jerome A.: Anti-Semitism – A Reference Book; (2012); Ziba Shadjaani in November 2016

535 1818

"Regulations of Establishing Bessarabia District" issued by the Russian Government, circa 1818 [Imperial Russia; Present Day Russia, Ukraine, Turkmenistan]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jews were required to join one of three estates, classes: Merchants, petty bourgeois (townsmen), or farmers." [This was required of Jews but not of other Russian (Christians)]

Source: Kogan, Yefim: History of Jews in Bessarabia in the 15th to 19th Centuries; Geography, History, Social Status (2008). Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in February 2017

- 536 1818
"Jews Required to take on Surnames," circa 1818 [Independent Bessarabia; Present Day Moldova, Ukraine]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "It was most likely that after 1818 Jews were required to have hereditary surnames. Before that, in both Moldavia and Turkey, last names were not required. I found in some records that in second part of 19 century, the citizens of Moldavia (Romania), Turkey did not yet have surnames." [This was required of Jews but not from others. As the text says, the citizens of Moldavia and Turkey still had not surnames in the second half of the century.]
 Source: Kogan, Yefim: History of Jews in Bessarabia in the 15th to 19th Centuries; Geography, History, Social Status (2008). Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in February 2017
- 537 1823
[Probable]
Order issued by Pope Leo XIII [Present day Italy]: "Pope Leo XIII ordered the Jews back into the ghetto] to overcome the evil consequences of the freedom that [they] have enjoyed."
 "The Popes Against the Jews; The Vatican's Role in the Rise of Modern Anti-Semitism." David I. Kertzer. Page 63
- 538 1824
"Annulment of a Jewish Community" [Bavaria]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "A resolution to dissolve a politically autonomous community in Floß (Upper Palatinate) and annul it against the will of its members. The residents of the settlements on the Judenberg are forced to choose their own mayor and their own community deputies. Only the police administration is in the Christian quarters. This very unique law in Bavaria lasted until the mid-19th century."
http://www.rijo.homepage.t-online.de/pdf/DE_BY_JU_by.pdf Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 10/8/2015
- 539 1824
"Expulsion of Jews" ordered by the Russian Government, circa 1824 [Imperial Russia; Present Day Russia, Ukraine, Turkmenistan]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Russian government forbade the settlement of foreign Jews in Russia and even ordered the expulsion of those that had already become Russian subjects."
 Source: Kogan, Yefim: History of Jews in Bessarabia in the 15th to 19th Centuries; Geography, History, Social Status (2008). Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in February 2017
- 540 1825
Decree issued by Nicholas I [Russia]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "In 1825, Tsar Nicholas I issued a decree stating that all Jewish men were now subject to a military draft when they reached the age of 18 and that they would be required to serve for 25 years. According to a memo the tsar sent his generals, "The chief benefit to be

derived from the drafting of Jews is the certainty that it will move them most effectively to change their religion.' When Nicholas discovered that very few Jewish soldiers were converting to Christianity, he issued a new order."

"A Convenient Hatred: The History of Antisemitism." Phyllis Goldstein. Page 216

541 1827

"Statutes on Conscription Duty" (Ustav rekrutskoi povinnosti) of Nicholas I [Russia]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "When on 26 August 1827 Nicholas I (r. 1825–1855) issued his Ustav rekrutskoi povinnosti (Statute on Conscription Duty) making Jews in Russia liable to personal army service and canceling their prior privilege of providing money ransom instead of conscripts, he followed a policy consistent with European enlightened monarchies, which sought to transform 'their' Jews from a medieval corporate entity into useful subjects integrated into the society with which Jews shared rights and obligations." "Yet some differences between Jews and non-Jews applied: most significantly, Jews were required to provide conscripts between the ages of 12 and 25, whereas for others the conscripts were between 18 and 35."

The Yivo Encyclopedia of Jews in Eastern Europe: Military Service in Russia

http://www.yivoencyclopedia.org/article.aspx/Military_Service_in_Russia (Accessed January 2018)

2) In Russia, there were many instances of coercion to convert the Jews. In 1827, Tsar Nicholas I sought to sever Jewish boys from their religious and cultural roots by impressing them into 25 years of military service, a more onerous term than Christian males endured. The Tsar hoped to make the young Jewish soldiers both Russian and Christian.

S.M. Dubnow, *History of the Jews in Russia and Poland: From the Earliest Times Until the Present Day*, Vol. 2, (New York: KTAV, New York, 1975), p. 14.

542 7/6/1831

Organic Regulation in occupied Moldavia [Russia / Occupied Wallachia and Moldavia / Present-day Romania]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "During Russia's occupation of Wallachia and Moldavia, a capable Russian administrator by the name of Count Pavel Kiselev took steps to rid the principalities of Turkish inefficiency and corruption...Probably his most important contribution to Romania, however, was to oversee the drafting and ratification of the Règlement Organique or Regulamente Organice (Organic Regulations) — one for each principality. These two charters (or constitutions) were the first fundamental laws in the principalities and gave identical political structures to both Wallachia and Moldavia. The Organic Regulations were put into effect in July 1831 in Moldavia and in January 1832 in Wallachia. They remained in effect for about 25 years, until the end of the Crimean War (1854-1856) and the Congress of Paris (1856)...Unfortunately, Chapter 3, Section 94 of the Organic Regulations was blatantly anti-Semitic. It required that Jews register with the local authorities, specifying their occupation. The purpose of this requirement was to allow the state to expel any Jews who were unable to demonstrate their 'usefulness' to the satisfaction of the government. It was also a way for non-Jewish merchants to eliminate the competition."

"Modern History 1830-1839; Organic Regulations." No author. Online article, Accessed on 8/31/2012

- 543 4/14/1835
"Statues on the Jews" issued by the Russian Government [Imperial Russia; Present Day Russia, Ukraine, Turkmenistan]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "To be sure, the new law contained a clause forbidding marriages before the age of eighteen, but it offered no privileges for those already married, so that the only result of the beholoh was to increase the number of families robbed by conscription of their heads and supporters."
 Source: Dubnow, Simon: History of the Jews in Russia and Poland, From the Earliest Times until the Present Day (1915); Volume I; (Philadelphia; 1918). Researched by Ziba Shadjaani
- 544 1835
Bessarabian Jewry [Russia]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "By 1835, when Bessarabia began to lose its autonomy, Russian anti-Jewish laws began to be equally applied to Bessarabian Jewry. In 1869, 1879, 1886, and 1891 decrees of expulsion were issued to Jews of various cities."
 Jewish Virtual Library, American-Israeli Cooperative Enterprise (AICE), Researched by Ziba Shadjaani, 10/6/15
- 545 1839
"Special Taxation of Jews" issued by the Romania Government [Russian Occupied Moldavia; Present Day Romania]:
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) An annual tax of sixty plasters is placed on each Jews of Moldovia*. [*Researcher's note: Moldovia is currently known as Moldova.*]
 Source: Kohler, Max J. and Simon Wolf: Jewish Disabilities in the Balkan States; (1916); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/20/2016
- 546 1841
[Probable]
Maskilim to Govoners of the Pale - A Program for Russification 1841 [Russia]: "The Russian government's objectives in the encouragement of enlightenment among the Jewish people [should be] special emphasis to the moral as opposed to the academic aspects of the education of the Jews... To pay special attention to the teaching of Russian history and language, for there is nothing which unites diverse ethnic groups... better than the dissemination of information concerning that nation's history and literature... In order to thwart the harmful influence of the Talmud, without at this stage destroying the book... the rabbis should be empowered to prepare a short religious text... in accordance with the accepted principles regarding civil responsibilities to the tsar and the motherland... the Jews must be ordered to change their dress for the clothing commonly worn throughout the country..."
 Paul Mendes-Flohr & Yehuda Reinharz ed., The Jew in the Modern World, (Oxford University Press, 1995), p. 385, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 2/24/2016
- 547 1842
Compulsory military service for Jews [Russia]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

The Jews in Britain: A chronology, page 114, Raphael Langham

548 1844

[Probable]

"Jews are to Receive Christian Education" issued by Nicholas I [Russia]: "The purpose of educating the Jews is to bring about their gradual merging with the Christian nationalities, and to uproot those superstitions and harmful prejudices which are instilled by the teachings of the Talmud."

"Antisemitism in Imperial Russia; Jews are to Receive Christian Education (1844)." No Author, Accessed online 9/29/2011

549 1850

"Restrictions on Jewish Immigration" [Russian Occupied Moldavia; Present Day Romania]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) No Jew is allowed to enter Roumania [Rumania] unless he possesses 5,000 plasters and has a known occupation.

Source: Kohler, Max J. and Simon Wolf: Jewish Disabilities in the Balkan States; (1916); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani January 2017

550 1853

Bukovinian Regulation" [Present Day Romania/Ukraine] Date for Reference only

[Possible]

Forbids Jews to hire Christian servants.

Commentary from other sources:

1) "The new regulation from the local regional office that the Israeli Jews population may not keep Christian servants, did not comfort the Jews in any way."

Czernowitz Police, Hohes Praesidium der k.k. obersten Polizey-Behörde! 31 December 1853/ ANR, Fond 'Guvernământul Bucovinei', MI 79/2.

<http://dare.uva.nl/document/2/126264> (Accessed on 11/3/2015)

Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/3/2015

551 6/17/1861

Circular of the Roumanian [Rumanian] Ministry [Russian Occupied Moldavia; Present Day Romania]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) Jews are prohibited from being innkeepers in rural districts.

Sources: Kohler, Max J. and Simon Wolf: Jewish Disabilities in the Balkan States; (1916); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/8/2016

Butnaru, I. C.: The Silent Holocaust – Romania and its Jews; (New York)

552 1864

"Restrictions on Jews" [Russian Occupied Moldavia; Present Day Romania]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) Jews are prohibited from becoming/being lawyers.

Source: Butnaru, I. C.: The Silent Holocaust – Romania and its Jews; (New York) Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017

553 4/14/1866

"Systematic Expulsion of Jews" [Russian Occupied Moldavia; Present Day Romania]
[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) The Ministry of Interior permits Jews settled in villages as of this date to continue to hold rented land until the expiration date of the lease. The contract cannot be renewed.

Source: Butnaru, I. C.: The Silent Holocaust – Romania and its Jews; (New York) Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017

554 1866

Article 7 Romanian Constitution [Romania]: Date for Reference only
[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "The status of Romanians ... Only foreigners of Christian religion may become Romanians."

The Jews in Britain: A chronology, page 61, Raphael Langham

555 1868

"Restrictions on Jews" [Russian Occupied Moldavia; Present Day Romania]
[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) Jews are excluded from the medical profession.

Source: Butnaru, I. C.: The Silent Holocaust – Romania and its Jews; (New York).

Kohler, Max J. and Simon Wolf: Jewish Disabilities in the Balkan States; (1916); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/8/2016

556 1869-1870

"Jews banned from the Medical Profession" [Russian Occupied Moldavia; Present Day Romania]
[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) Jews excluded from the medical profession in Roumenia [Rumania].

Sources: Kohler, Max J. and Simon Wolf: Jewish Disabilities in the Balkan States; (1916); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/8/2016

Butnaru, I. C.: The Silent Holocaust – Romania and its Jews; (New York).

557 1869

"Jews banned from being tax collectors in rural communities" [Russian Occupied Moldavia; Present Day Romania]
[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) Jews are not allowed to be tax collectors in rural communities.
Jews are prohibited from being village tax collectors.

Source: Kohler, Max J. and Simon Wolf: Jewish Disabilities in the Balkan States; (1916); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/8/2016

Butnaru, I. C.: The Silent Holocaust – Romania and its Jews; (New York).

- 558 1869
"Supplementary Levy on Kosher Meat" [Russian Occupied Moldavia; Present Day Romania]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) Extra tax put on kosher meat [...]. A supplementary levy is laid on kosher meat in the cities of Focsani and Roman.
- Source: Kohler, Max J. and Simon Wolf: Jewish Disabilities in the Balkan States; (1916); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/8/2016
- Butnaru, I. C.: The Silent Holocaust – Romania and its Jews; (New York).
- 559 1869
[Russian Occupied Moldavia; Present Day Romania]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) Jews prevented from being apothecaries in Roumenia except where there are no Roumanian apothecaries. Jews are prohibited from being proprietors of pharmacies.
- Source: Kohler, Max J. and Simon Wolf: Jewish Disabilities in the Balkan States; (1916). Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017
- Butnaru, I. C.: The Silent Holocaust – Romania and its Jews; (New York).
- 560 11/10/1870
"Military Service for Jews" [Russian Occupied Moldavia; Present Day Romania]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) Jews are obliged to serve in the army.
- Source: Kohler, Max J. and Simon Wolf: Jewish Disabilities in the Balkan States; (1916) Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017
- 561 4/1/1873
[Russian Occupied Moldavia; Present Day Romania]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) A law is issued forbidding Jews to sell spirituous liquors in rural districts.
A law is passed prohibiting Jews from selling alcoholic beverage in the villages. Jews with citizenship will be required to apply for a special authorization.
- Source: Kohler, Max J. and Simon Wolf: Jewish Disabilities in the Balkan States; (1916); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/8/2016
- Butnaru, I. C.: The Silent Holocaust – Romania and its Jews; (New York)
- 562 1876
"Laws Limiting or Restricting Jewish Settlements" Issued by Prime Minister Br?tianu [Romania] Date for Reference only
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:

1) "During his first years in office, Br?tianu reinforced and applied old discrimination laws, insisting that Jews were not allowed to settle in the countryside (and relocating those that had done so), while declaring many Jewish urban inhabitants to be vagrants and expelling them from the country."

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Jews_in_Romania (Accessed on 11/3/2015), Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/3/2015

563 3/15/1876

Law issued by the Romanian Government [Romania]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "A March 1876 law on recruitment therefore stipulated that all male residents were obligated to serve --in other words, that only citizens of other nations might avoid service. Jews had thus become subject to the draft even though they were not citizens but were merely 'stateless foreigners' or 'inhabitants of the country.' This 1876 law continued to be enforced even after the Congress of Berlin and the recognition of Romania by the European powers."

"1. The Legal Status of the Jews in Romania." No author. Online article, Accessed on 8/30/2011

564 1880

"Prohibition on Jewish Head Cover" [Greece]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "During this decade, Jewish head covers were forbidden for a time."

AJC Global Jewish Advocacy; Anti-Semitism: An Assault on Human Rights

<https://www.ajc.org/anti-semitism-an-assault-on-human-rights> (Accessed January 2018)

565 1882

"Jewish Apothecaries Closed" order issued by the Governor-General of St. Petersburg, circa 1882 [Imperial Russia; Present Day Russia, Ukraine, Turkmenistan]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "The Governor-General of St. Petersburg orders fourteen Jewish apothecaries to shut down their businesses."

Source: World Future Fund: Anti-Semitism in Imperial Russia. (Accessed Online). Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in February 2017

566 1886

"Restrictions on Jews" issued by the Senate, circa 1886 [Imperial Russia; Present Day Russia, Ukraine, Turkmenistan]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "A Senatorial decision sets forth that no Jew could be elected to a vacancy on the board of an orphan asylum."

Source: World Future Fund: Anti-Semitism in Imperial Russia. (Accessed Online). Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in February 2017

- 567 1886
"Senatorial Decree" issued by the Minister of Finance and the Senate, circa 1886 [Imperial Russia; Present Day Russia, Ukraine, Turkmenistan]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "A circular of the Minister of Finance and a Senatorial decree introduced rigorous restrictions concerning Jews engaged in the liquor traffic, permitting them to sell liquor only from their own homes and owned property."
 Source: World Future Fund: Anti-Semitism in Imperial Russia. (Accessed Online). Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in February 2017
- 568 1887
"Senatorial Resolution" issued by the Senate, circa 1887 [Imperial Russia; Present Day Russia, Ukraine, Turkmenistan]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "A Senatorial resolution states that Jews who graduated from a university outside Russia do not belong to the privileged class possessing the universal right of residence by virtue of their diplomas, and therefore must not settle outside the Pale of Settlement."
 Source: World Future Fund: Anti-Semitism in Imperial Russia. (Accessed Online). Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in February 2017
- 569 1887
"Numerus Clausus Limiting the Enrollment of Jewish Students" [Imperial Russia]; Around Year 1887 - Date for Reference only
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Numerus Clausus was enacted in 1887, stating that the share of Jewish students should be no more than 10 percent in cities where Jews were allowed to live, 5 percent in other cities, and only 3 percent in Moscow and St. Petersburg. These limitations were removed after the revolution of 1917, but de facto remained until Khrushchev Thaw."
 Lewinsky, Tamar, Sandrine Mayoraz: East European Jews in Switzerland. (2013); p. 99, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/19/2015
- 570 5/12/1889
"Limiting of Jewish factory workers" issued by the Romanian government [Romania]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) Roumanian (Romanian) law is issued that limits the number of Jewish factory hands to one-third.
 Source: Funk & Wagnalls: Jewish Encyclopedia, Volume IV; (1903). Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017
- 571 1889
"Restrictions on Jews" issued by the Romanian Parliament, circa 1889 [Kingdom of Romania; Present Day Romania]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) Romanian Parliament makes it easier to force Jews out of trades and off farms.

Source: <http://kebilalinks.jewishgen.org/husi/timeline.html>

[Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017]

- 572 1889
"Special Permits Requirements for Jews," circa 1889 [Imperial Russia; Present Day Russia, Ukraine, Turkmenistan]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "Jews must obtain a special permit from the Minister of Justice to be elected to the Bar."
Source: World Future Fund: Anti-Semitism in Imperial Russia. (Accessed Online). Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in February 2017
- 573 1891
"Acquisition of Real Estate," circa 1891 [Imperial Russia; Present Day Russia, Ukraine, Turkmenistan]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "An order forbids non-Christians from acquiring real estate in the provinces of Akmolinski, Semirietchensk, Uralsk and Turgai."
Source: World Future Fund: Anti-Semitism in Imperial Russia. (Accessed Online). Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in February 2017
- 574 1892
"Banning of Jews from the Mining Industry" issued by the Imperial Council, circa 1892 [Turkestan; Present Day Russia; Mongolia, China]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "In accordance with a proposal of the Imperial Council, the mining industry in Turkestan was closed to Jews."
Source: World Future Fund: Anti-Semitism in Imperial Russia. (Accessed Online). Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in February 2017
- 575 1/14/1893
Order issued by the Minister of Interior [Present day Estonia]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "On January 14, 1893 an Order of the Minister of the Interior was issued that obliged officials till November 1, 1893 to exile inside the Pale all Jews who lived outside it without legal grounds. In general, this was the period when Jews were deprived of many rights, and they felt themselves very uncomfortably in the Empire."
"Special regulations for Jews in Baltic provinces; Jews in Vidzeme, and expelling of 1893." Bruno Martuzans. 2002. Online article, Accessed on 1/10/2012
- 576 4/21/1893
"Banning of Jewish Children from Public Schools," circa 4/21/1893* [Russian Occupied Moldavia; Present Day Romania]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) Jewish children are no longer to be educated in public schools. [*Researcher's

note: Another competing source states that in 10/1898 "Admission to public schools in Romania refused to 11,200 Jewish children."

Sources: <http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/vjw/romania.html> (Accessed in December 2017)

Singer, Isidore and Cyrus Adler: The Jewish Encyclopedia: Philipson-Samosez; Volume X; (London; 1905)

Luzzatti, Luigi: God in Freedom: Studies in the Relations Between Church and State; (New York, 2005)

Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017

577 1894
"Jewish Veterinarians Banned from Serving the State, circa 1894 [Imperial Russia; Present Day Russia, Ukraine, Turkmenistan]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "The Minister of the Interior decreed that Jews that have graduated from a veterinary college are no longer to be admitted to the service of the State."

Source: World Future Fund: Anti-Semitism in Imperial Russia. (Accessed Online). Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in February 2017

578 1895
"Restrictions on Jews" issued by the Minister of War, circa 1895 [Imperial Russia; Present Day Russia, Ukraine, Turkmenistan]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "A circular of the Minister of War instructs the Cossack authorities in the Caucasus and the Don Territory that Jews visiting the Don, Kuban and Terek provinces for the sake of the medicinal waters are to be turned back."

Source: World Future Fund: Anti-Semitism in Imperial Russia. (Accessed Online). Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in February 2017

579 1895
"Rabbis Confined to the Pale of Settlement" issued by the Senate, circa 1895 [Imperial Russia; Present Day Russia, Ukraine, Turkmenistan]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "A Senatorial decision asserts that rabbis possess no right of residence beyond the Pale of Settlement."

Source: World Future Fund: Anti-Semitism in Imperial Russia. (Accessed Online). Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in February 2017

580 1898
[Russian Occupied Moldavia, circa 1898 [Present Day Romania]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) Jews are excluded from the secondary schools and the universities.

Source: Online "Jewish Encyclopedia;" Romania; Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/8/2016

581 1905
[Probable]
"Decree Stipulating the Nature of Relations between Muslims and non-Muslims" issued by Sulayman b. Yihya Habshush, circa 1905* [Yemen]: "In the name of Allah,

the Merciful, the Beneficent. This is a decree, which the Jews must obey as commanded. They are obliged to observe everything in it. They are forbidden to disobey it. [...] That is that these Jews are guaranteed protection upon payment of the jizya by each adult male - from the rich, 48 silver qafila, which is equivalent to 3 3/4 riyal; from the middle class, 24 qafila, or 2 7/8 riyal; from the poor, 12 qafila, or 16/17 riyal. In this way, their blood is spared, and they are brought into the pact of protection. They may not avoid it. It is incumbent upon each individual to pay it prior to the year's end into the hand of the person whom we have commended to receive it from them. [...] Furthermore, they are required to pay on their commercial transactions whose value is equal to the legal taxable minimum, five percent per annum. [...] The aforementioned jizya and tariff are incumbent upon them. They are not to assist each other against a Muslim. They may not build their houses higher than Muslim homes. They shall not crowd them in their streets. They may not turn them away from their watering places. [...] They may not ride on saddles, but only sit sidesaddle. They may not wink or point to the nakedness of a Muslim. They may not display their Torah except in their synagogues. Neither shall they raise their voices when reading, nor blow their shofars loudly. Rather, a muffled voice will suffice. They are forbidden from engaging in reprehensible relations which bring down the wrath of Heaven. It is their duty to recognize the superiority of the Muslim and to accord him honor. [...] The Jews shall conduct themselves as is required. They shall live in their homes and shall refrain from whatever is to be avoided. He [a Jew] is to carry this out and to conduct wisely the affairs of all who are under the Prophet's pact of protection and under ours." **[Researcher's note: The exact date of this decree is unknown.]**

Center for Online Judaic Studies; Merorot, Eshkolot: The Yemenites, ed. S. D. Goitein; (Jerusalem, 1983); p.p. 190-91 (Arabic); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/23/2016

582 6/6/1910

Law of Inorodci issued by Russian Empire [Russia]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "The Law on Inorodci published in 1910...declared that Jews were prohibited from wearing their traditional clothing throughout...of the Empire. In the same book as an Appendix to the same Law on Inorodci the regulations of the Korobka tax for Jews in Kurzeme [Kurland] and [Riga] are also published. It is stated that the making of Jewish clothes for a woman or a man worth more than 3 Roubles should be charged by Korobka tax... It can be concluded that in these regions it was allowed to wear Jewish clothing, which came into contradiction with the main text of the Law on Inorodci...The Law on Inorodci...prohibited Jewish women from shaving their hair off."

"Rules for Jews in Russia Empire. Pales; Fashion Pale." Bruno Martuzans. 2002. Online article, Accessed on 1/10/2011

583 9/1/1916

"Law Restricting the use of Yiddish in Public Administration" [Romania]: Date for Reference only

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Yiddish, long used as a language of public administration in Bessarabia and Northern Moldavia, was declared unacceptable."

http://www.yadvashem.org/yv/en/about/events/pdf/report/english/1.1_Roots_of_Romanian_Antisemitism.pdf (Accessed on 11/2/2015) <http://www.romanianjewish.org/en/cap1.html> (Accessed on 11/2/2015) Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/2/2015

584

1920

Numerus Clausus in Hungary [Hungary]: Year 1920 - Date for Reference only

[Possible]

Commentary for other sources:

1) "Restrictions affecting the admission of Jewish students into the institutions of higher learning in Hungary were passed as a law in 1920. This laid down that no new students should be accepted in the universities unless they were "loyal from the national and moral standpoint," and that "the proportion of members of the various ethnic and national groups in the total number of students should amount to the proportion of such ethnic and national groups in the total population." According to the official ground for this enactment, the law was intended to prevent a surplus of persons in the liberal professions, which the dismembered country was unable to integrate. But it was clear that the law was directed against the Jews only."

N. Katzburg, in: Sefer ha-Shanah shel Universitat Bar Ilan, 4-5 (1956-65), 270-88 (with an English summary)

https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/judaica/cjud_0002_0015_0_14969.html Accessed on 11/20/2015,

Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/20/2015

585

1920

"Restriction on Enrollment for Jewish Students" [Canada]: Year 1920 - Date for Reference only

[Possible]

Commentary for other sources:

1) "During the 20's, 30's and 40's McGill University had a quota system for Jews, and through the 1960's McGill had a quota on Jewish medical students."

<http://www.algemeiner.com/2012/05/11/mcgill-universities-rampant-historic-and-current-anti-semitism/> Accessed on 11/19/2015

2) "During the 20's, 30's and 40's when McGill University had a quota system for Jews, the Université de Montréal received Jewish law students on their merits."

<https://www.mcgill.ca/maritimelaw/history/riehler> Accessed on 11/19/2015, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/19/2015

586

1922

"Sunday Closing Laws" [Greece]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) Sunday closing laws were enacted in some communities as a means to protect non-Jews and to disadvantage Jewish merchants.

AJC Global Jewish Advocacy; Anti-Semitism: An Assault on Human Rights

<https://www.ajc.org/anti-semitism-an-assault-on-human-rights> (Accessed January 2018)

587

1922

"Exclusion of Jews" issued by Mayor of Salinika [Greece]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "1922 through 1923, the mayor of Salinika prohibited Jews from working at the port. They were replaced with Greek refugees who returned to Greece after WWI."

AJC Global Jewish Advocacy; Anti-Semitism: An Assault on Human Rights

<https://www.ajc.org/anti-semitism-an-assault-on-human-rights> (Accessed January 2018)

- 588 8/27/1924
Special legislation against Jews issued by German Parliament member Wilhelm Frick [Germany]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "In the Reichstag Frick immediately proposed those discriminatory measures against the Jews which were enacted after he and the other Nazi conspirators had come into power in 1933. [. . .]"
 "Nuremberg Trial Defendants: Wilhelm Frick." Online article, Accessed on 4/1/2014
- 2) "...Two days later [August 27, 1924] he [Wilhelm Frick] returned with a motion calling for 'special legislation for all [m]embers of the Jewish race.'"
 "Wilhelm Frick (1877-1946)." No author. Online article, Accessed on 10/5/2012
- 589 1932
"Censure of Jewish School Curricula" [Iraq]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "The Jewish schools' curricula were censored in 1932."
 The Expulsion of the Jews from Muslim Countries, 1920-1970: A History of Ongoing Cruelty and Discrimination
<http://jcpa.org/article/the-expulsion-of-the-jews-from-muslim-countries-1920-1970-a-history-of-ongoing-cruelty-and-discrimination/> (Accessed January 2018)
- 590 2/17/1933
Decree on Deportation of Eastern Jews issued by German Government [Germany]
[Possible]
 Source: Magazine: Die Polizei. Fachzeitschrift für d. öffentliche Sicherheit mit Beiträgen aus der Deutschen Hochschule der Polizei, page 231, Researched by Franziska Wagener
- 591 4/25/1933
Exclusion of Jewish gymnasts and athletes issued by Reich Sports Commissioner [Germany]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) The "Reich Sports Commissioner" introduced "Aryan clause" in all sports clubs: Member can only be who can prove his "Aryan descent".
 "Nazi policy toward the Jews by law and regulation 1933 to 1938". No author. Online article, Accessed on 10/2/2015, by Google Translate
 Source: Walk Joseph, Das Sonderrecht fuer die Juden im NS-Staat, page 18,3. Researched by Franziska Wagener
- 592 5/12/1933
Sale of Books Prohibited [Germany]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Sale of Books Prohibited - 'In future books by Jewish authors written in Germany or abroad, will not be published in Germany. This action was decided upon at a meeting of the 'Boersen Verein der deutschen Buchhaendler (Association of German Booksellers*).' A resolution adopted at the meeting states that 'in view of the fact that German book sellers

were always in the foremost ranks of the German course, the Verein now unanimously decides to join the National front without any opposition.' *Berliner Tageblatt*, May 12, 1933."

"The Jews in Nazi Germany: The Factual Record of their Persecution by the National Socialist." The American Jewish Committee. 1933, Page 13. Online excerpt, Accessed on 1/20/2015

593 5/14/1933

Barbers and Cigar Dealers Deprived of Livelihood [Germany]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Barbers and Cigar Dealers Deprived of Livelihood - German Government authorities today initiated a move to do away with Jewish barbers. Measures were introduced under the heading of 'hygienic control' giving Nazi commissars the power to shut down 'undesirable shops.' The Union of tobacco retailers resolved to prohibit Jews from selling cigars and cigarettes at retail. *Berliner Tageblatt*, May 14."

"The Jews in Nazi Germany: The Factual Record of their Persecution by the National Socialist." The American Jewish Committee. 1933, Page 13. Online excerpt, Accessed on 1/20/2015

594 6/2/1933

"Decree Concerning the Admission of Dentists and Dental Technicians to the National Health Insurance Service" issued by Third Reich [Germany]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Decree Concerning the Admission of Dentists and Dental Technicians to the National Health Insurance Service of 2 June 1933 (RGBl. I, 350) Expulsion of dentists and dental technicians of 'non-Aryan descent' from the National Health Insurance Panels; exclusion of dentists and dental technicians of 'non-Aryan descent' from these panels."

"Germany (Territory under Allied occupation, 1945-1955 : U.S. Zone). Court of Restitution Appeals reports. [Nuremberg, Germany] : United States High Commission for Germany, 1951." No author. Online article, Accessed on 9/20/2012

2) 2 June 1933: Jewish Dentists prohibited from receiving Medicaid Payments in Baden.

"Chapter VI: The Third Reich and the Jews 1933-1938." John L. Heineman. Online, Accessed on 10/24/2013

595 1/1/1934

"Law for the Use of Romanian Personnel in Enterprises" [Romania]: Date for Reference only

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "The "Law for the Use of Romanian Personnel in Enterprises" (1934) called for at least 80 percent of the personnel in all economic, industrial, commercial, and civil enterprises to be Romanian and for at least half of the administrative board to be Romanian. It also required special approval of a committee appointed by the ministries of war, labor and industry for all hiring by industries involved in national security and defense affairs.²⁶ While not explicitly aimed at the Jews, the law had a much greater impact on them than other minorities, who frequently lived in compact ethnic areas where implementation of the law was impracticable. For the first time Jews were confronted with the possibility of a government-managed process that would deprive them of their jobs and professions. Some Jews who worked for the railroad system and the postal and telegraphic service were demoted or simply fired. Despite international protests, the law remained on the books."

- 596 4/1/1934
"Jewish Discrimination" [Current day Austria]: Date for Placement only
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "Under the Austrian Fascists, Jews are no longer accepted in public hospitals."
<https://www.anarchismus.at/antifaschismus/oesterreich/377-antisemitismus-in-oesterreich-ein-historischer-ueberblick>
Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 10/12/2015
- 597 7/1/1934
"Banning of Jewish Organizations & Institutions" [Latvia]: 7/1934 - Date for Reference only
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "The Latvian government today ordered the permanent closing of a number of subsidiary organizations of the Latvian Bund, the Jewish Socialist organization, including the Perezts Club, the Jewish Peoples House and the Jewish Workers Theatre."
<http://www.jta.org/1934/07/08/archive/latvia-bans-jewish-socialist-units-in-anti-marxist-drive> Accessed on 11/19/2015, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/19/2015
- 598 7/12/1934
"Education Law of 1934" Issued by the Ministry of Education [Latvia]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "...Jewish autonomy in schools was terminated under the Education Law of 12 July 1934, with all the schools in Latvia being placed under State control. Of the 122 Jewish schools that had existed in 1932, only 77 remained in 1939."
Petersen, Hans-Christain: Antisemitism in Eastern Europe: History and Present in Comparison. (2010); p. 122
2) "... the new Education Law (Ministry of Education 1934) limited the possibilities of opening and maintaining minority schools by raising the number of children necessary for the minority school to function from 30 to 80 students."
Silova, Iveta: From Sites of Occupation to Symbols of Multiculturalism: Reconceptualizing Minority Education in Post-Soviet Latvia. (2006), p. 30, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/20/2015
- 599 8/27/1934
"Restrictions on Jews" issued by the Iraqi government [Iraq]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) On August 27, 1934 many Jews were dismissed from public service, and quotas were set up in colleges and universities. Zionist activities were banned, as was the teaching of Jewish history and Hebrew in Jewish schools.
Source: http://www.liquisearch.com/iraqi_jews/modern_iraq
[Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in December 2016]
- 600 12/8/1934
Decree concerning the alteration of exam regulations for pharmacy students issued by Reich Minister of Interior [Germany]

[Possible]

Reichsministerialblatt 1934, page 769, Article 6, Researched by Franziska Wagoner, 10/1/2015

601 3/1935

[Probable]

Letter to all Jewish writers in Germany issued by the President of the Reich Literature Chamber [Germany]: "[...] It is the will of the Fuehrer and Chancellor that the conduct of the German cultural assets should be reserved for only suitable and reliable comrades. [...] You are thereby prohibited to publish any literary work within the area of the Reich Literature Chamber with immediate effect. For the proper termination of contracts, commitments, and planned publications, I set a deadline of 1 April 1935." [...]"

Dokumentensammlung über die Entrechtung, Ächtung und Vernichtung der Juden in Deutschland seit der Regierung Adolf Hitlers, 1936, page 84. http://www.ifz-muenchen.de/archiv/MS_0087_0000.pdf Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagoner 3/3/2016

602 1936

"Laws Limiting or Eliminating Jews from Certain Professions" [Romania] Date for Reference only

[Possible]

Commentary for other sources:

1) "In December 1936, a parliamentary commission began consideration of a draft law to review the citizenship lists through which Romania's national minorities, including the majority of Romanian Jews, had obtained Romanian citizenship. This sweeping draft did not become law, but the Tatarescu government issued a series of less ambitious decree-laws and administrative orders aimed at limiting or eliminating the presence of Jews in the liberal professions, finance and other branches of the economy."

On the T_tarescu government and the restrictive measures introduced in 1937, see Iancu, Les Juifs en Roumanie, op. cit., pp. 295-303, http://www.yadvashem.org/yv/en/about/events/pdf/report/english/1.1_Roots_of_Romanian_Antisemitism.pdf (Accessed on 11/2/2015) Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/2/2015

603 1/13/1936

Order issued by the Reich Minister of Economy [Germany]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "January 13 [1936]: The Reich Ministry of the Economy forbids Jews to take part in the sale of medals and honorary insignia."

"Principal Acts of Anti-Jewish Legislation in Germany, 1933-1945." uoregon.edu, No author. Online article, Accessed on 11/21/2012

604 4/2/1936

Prohibition issued by the Country Welfare Office and Youth Welfare Office [Germany]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) The Country Welfare and Youth Welfare Office prohibit the recording of mixed-blood offspring (half-breeds) unless they are of the Mosaic faith, in municipal and private day nurseries, kindergartens, nurseries and play grounds. As a result of the State Commissioner's Order of March 23, 1936, the decrees of 12 September 1934 and 17 February 1936 are

hereby repealed, as it no longer reflects the legal situation after the "Nuremberg Laws". The remaining mixed-blood offspring (half-breeds) have to be accommodated.

Online article at <http://www.spd-rhaunen.de/index.php?nr=26054&menu=1>

Researched by Mehmet Guclu, Accessed on 10/14/2015

605 4/6/1936

Order issued by the Reich Minister of Interior [Germany]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "April 6 [1936]: The Reich Interior Ministry excludes Jews from the profession of translator."

"Principal Acts of Anti-Jewish Legislation in Germany, 1933-1945." uoregon.edu, No author. Online article, Accessed on 11/21/2012

606 1/1/1937

"Laws Concerning Jews in Public Offices and State Aid to Jewish Institutions

[Romania] Date for Reference only

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jews on public payrolls were fired, and all state aid to Jewish institutions was withdrawn."

http://www.yadvashem.org/yv/en/about/events/pdf/report/english/1.1_Roots_of_Romanian_Antisemitism.pdf
(Accessed on 11/2/2015) Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/2/2015

607 1/1/1937

"The Kosher Slaughtering Bill" [Poland]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) Bill enacted into law on January 1, 1937 that placed limits on the practice of the kosher slaughtering of cattle by Orthodox Jews. This bill allowed the Polish government to regulate the supply of cattle to kosher slaughterers. Jurisdictions in which Jews numbered less than three percent of the total population were permitted to outlaw kosher slaughtering altogether.

No Way Out: The Politics of Polish Jewry, 1935-1939 (Cincinnati: Hebrew Union College Press, 1965), Emanuel Melzer, p. 90, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani, 10/5/15

608 1/1/1937

"Restriction on Jewish Journalist and Newspapers" [Romania] Date for Reference only

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Governing through decree-laws, without parliamentary sanction, the PNC directed its first administrative measures against the Jewish minority. Jewish journalists were deprived of their press privileges. Newspapers considered by the government to be Jewish owned or dominated, including Diminea_a, Adev_rul, and Lupta as well as Jewish provincial newspapers that appeared in Yiddish and Hebrew, were shut down.

http://www.yadvashem.org/yv/en/about/events/pdf/report/english/1.1_Roots_of_Romanian_Antisemitism.pdf
(Accessed on 11/2/2015) Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/2/2015

- 609 5/1/1937
"Jewish Members Banned from the National Bar Association" [Romania]: Date for Reference only
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Some private professional associations, like the Bucharest Bar and then the National Bar Association [...], expelled their Jewish members."
http://www.yadvashem.org/yv/en/about/events/pdf/report/english/1.1_Roots_of_Romanian_Antisemitism.pdf
 (Accessed on 11/2/2015) Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/2/2015
- 610 5/1/1937
Polish Medical Association [Poland]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "The Polish Medical Association adopts a paragraph into their professional charter excluding Jews from the medical profession."
<http://www.worldfuturefund.org/wffmaster/Reading/Total/Polish%20Antisemitism.htm> Researched by Ziba Shadjaani, 10/5/15
- 611 6/11/1937
Law issued by Third Reich [Germany]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "...on June 11, 1937, one of the few remaining legal protections given to German Jews was further stripped away when Jews were prohibited from giving testimony in German courts."
 "1937: The Quiet Before the Storm." holocaustchronicle.org, No author. Accessed on 9/24/2012
- 612 11/27/1937
Decree issued by Reich Economics Ministry [Germany]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "On 27 November, 1937, a decree from the Reich Economics Ministry instructed supervisory bodies to grant absolute 'priority' to non-Jewish importers and to limit the quotas of Jewish importers correspondingly."
 "'Aryanisation' in Hamburg: The Economic Exclusion of the Jews and the Confiscation of their Property in Nazi Germany." Frank Bajohr, 2002, page 175. Orig. published in German in 1997, Online book, Accessed on April 3, 2014.
- 613 1938
Law [Germany]
[Possible]
 Date for reference only
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Jews excluded from cinema, theatre, concerts, exhibitions, beaches and holiday resorts"
 "Learning: Voices of the Holocaust," British Library, Accessed 8-27-15
- 614 1938
"Act XV of 1938" issued by Hungarian Government [Hungary]
[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Hungary did in fact adopt two major anti-Jewish laws before entering the war on the side of Germany, the first in 1938...Act XV of 1938 is known as the 'first Jewish law' despite earlier anti-Jewish legislation. Act XV was similar to the numerus clausus, but broader in scope, more discriminatory in language, and less ambiguous in intent. Whereas the 1920 legislation was confined to university admissions, this new law extended restrictions to journalism, film and fine arts, law, engineering, and medicine. In each case the proportion of Jews was not to exceed 20 percent. That this proportion is less draconian than the earlier restrictions is less an admission of the severity of the first numerus clausus than recognition of the potential economic harm to Hungary a lower threshold might pose. Unlike the earlier law, Act XV names Jews specifically as the target, and defines them in religious rather than racial terms."

"International Influences on anti-Jewish Legislation in Interwar Hungary." berkeley.edu, Jason Wittenberg. Page 8. Online paper, Accessed on 9/28/2012

2) "In Hungary, the first step toward a 'racial' discrimination among Hungarian citizens was the so-called first Jewish Law of 1938. It stipulated that the proportion of Jews in the chamber of the press, in the chamber of the theater and film, in the chambers of lawyers, engineers and medical doctors as well as in the professional jobs of certain companies should not go beyond twenty percent."

"Gendarmes, Policemen, Functionaries and the Jews-New Findings on the Behavior of Hungarian Authorities During the Holocaust." jewishvirtuallibrary.org, Judit Molnar. Online article, Accessed on 12/5/2012

3) "...the First...Jewish Law (May 1938)...statutes restricting Jews' civil, business, and professional rights..."

"Antisemitism: A Historical Encyclopedia of Prejudice and Persecution, Volume 1." Richard S. Levy. 2005, Page 323. Online book, Accessed on 12/4/2012

4) "On May 24, 1938, a month after Hitler's annexation of Austria, the Hungarian parliament, in an effort to appease Hitler and prevent seizure of power by the Hungarian Nazis, enacted its first anti-Jewish law, prepared by the Horthy government, despite the bitter opposition of the Smallholders and Socialist parties and Bethlen's conservative followers. The law limited employment of Jews in private business firms to 20 percent."

"The War Against the Jews: 1933-1945." Lucy S. Dawidowicz. 1975, Page 462 Online book, Accessed on 8/20/2012

615 1/22/1938

"Decree Law No. 169" [Romania]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Calls for the review of the citizenship status of Jews. The law in effect invalidated citizenship granted to Jews after the beginning of World War I. It required that within forty days of the publication of citizenship lists all Jews, however long their families had resided in Romania, submit their citizenship papers, along with specified supporting materials, for "verification." Jews who did not comply or whose supporting materials were considered deficient would be declared "foreigners." In addition to loss of political rights, this would also mean the loss of employment or professional rights for many Jews, and potential deportation at the pleasure of the government."

Lya Benjamin, ed., Evreii din Romania între anii 1940-1944, vol. 1, Legisla_ia Antievreiasc_ (Bucharest: Hasefer, 1993), pp. 25-32, http://www.yadvashem.org/yv/en/about/events/pdf/report/english/1.1_Roots_of_Romanian_Antisemitism.pdf (Accessed on 11/2/2015) Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/2/2015

- 616 4/19/1938
Directive concerning Equity Sanctions for Real Estate Taxes issued by the Reich Ministry of the Interior [Germany]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Jews or Jewish organizations are not eligible to receive exemption from a property tax for their plots, except for burial places and under circumstances for hospitals."
 Walk Joseph, Das Sonderrecht fuer die Juden im NS-Staat, Heidelberg 1996, page 447. Translation Franziska Wagener
 Source of the original law: United Restitution Organization (URO) "Die Ausnahmegesetzgebung gegen Juden im Reich, den eingegliederten und besetzten Gebieten, sowie den im Einflussgebiet liegenden abhängigen Ländern unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der wirtschaftlichen Diskriminierung 1933-1945", volume I, page 101-104
- 617 5/31/1938
"Decree on the Restoration of the Austrian Civil Service" issued in Occupied Austria [Germany / Occupied Austria]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "May 31 [1938]: The Decree on the Restoration of the Austrian Civil Service dismisses civil servants who are Jewish, Mischlinge, or who are married to a Jew."
 "Principal Acts of Anti-Jewish Legislation in Germany, 1933-1945." uoregon.edu, No author. Online article, Accessed on 12/6/2012
- 618 10/1938
Ban on Jewish Immigration, circa 10/1938 [Columbia]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) In 1934 the Chamber of Commerce instigated an active anti-immigration propaganda. The press voiced its unanimous opposition to aliens, and in October 1938 the government passed new laws directed especially against Jews. In 1939 immigration ceased completely, and between 1945 and 1950 only 350 Jews entered the country.
 Source: http://www.am-sur.com/am-sur/kolumbien/EncJud_juden-in-Kolumbien-ENGL.html Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in October 2016
- 619 11/23/1938
"Jewish Dress Code" Issued by Hans Frank [Germany / Occupied Poland]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Hans Frank ordered all Jewish Poles above the age of 11 years in German-occupied Poland to wear white armbands with a blue Star of David."
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yellow_badge
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yellow_badge (Accessed on 11/4/2015), Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/4/2015
- 620 3/16/1939
Prague [Czech Republic]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "On 16 March 1939 (i.e. one day after the invasion by Germany) Jewish lawyers were forbidden to practice, all Jewish employees in public administration, establishments and institutions, incl. courts and schools, were relieved of their duties. Jews are excluded from being any of the following: teachers and lecturers at secondary schools or others

connected with schools with public access except for schools exclusively allocated for Jews, membership of public scientific institutions, learned societies, magistracy, assessors at patent tribunals, assessors at labour tribunals, assessors at courts of arbitration, sworn experts, members of juries or youth courts, notaries, translators, experts witnesses, public guardians, notaries, civil engineers, authorised mining engineers, employed by the stock exchange. Jews cannot be lawyers (solicitors' clerks), defenders in criminal cases and patent attorneys. They cannot be doctors, veterinary surgeon, pharmaceutical chemists, practicing artists (in theatres or the film industry, editors except for periodicals specifically directed at Jews. Jews are not permitted to participate in the political life or be members of associations. Jewish doctors may only treat Jewish patients."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

621 3/20/1939

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "The chief of the civil administration in Brunn / Brno prohibited the disposal of Jewish enterprises in Moravia."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

622 3/22/1939

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Ditto the sale, lease or gift of Jewish real property."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

623 3/29/1939

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "The chief of the civil administration in Prague issued a decree concerning the disposal of Jewish property (enterprises and shares)."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

624 5/1/1939

"Act IV of 1939" issued by Hungarian government [Hungary]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Act IV of 1939, the second Jewish law, was detailed and draconian, and I only summarize it here. First, it revived a racial definition of Jewishness, though with some narrow provision for some Christian converts. Second, it lowered the maximum representation in the professions from 20 percent (in the first Jewish law) to 6 percent, the estimated Jewish proportion in the population. Third, it expanded the number of sectors where discrimination was legalized, which now included, among others, land holding,

licenses for trade, and salaries. Fourth, unlike previous legislation, it introduced outright exclusions. Jews whose families had immigrated to Hungary after 1867 no longer had the right to vote or serve in parliament. Jews could no longer serve in the upper house of parliament unless it was as one of the designated representatives of the Jewish community. They could no longer serve as editors, publishers or directors, except for exclusively Jewish publications. Finally, the law added provisions for the protection of 'national' property in anticipation of Jewish emigration."

"International Influences on anti-Jewish Legislation in Interwar Hungary." Jason Wittenberg. Page 8. Online paper at <http://witty.berkeley.edu/Hungary.pdf> Accessed on 9/28/2012

2) "A year later [1939], a more far-reaching anti-Jewish law was passed, defining the status of Jews, barring them from leading positions in the media, prohibiting the issuance of new trade licenses to them or the renewal of old ones. The law also barred further admission of Jews to the professions until their share fell to below 6 percent. It authorized the government to expropriate, with compensation, Jewish landed property. Jews could no longer acquire Hungarian citizenship by naturalization, marriage, or adoption. Voting rights of nonnative Jews or those whose forebears were not permanently resident before 1868 were canceled."

"The War Against the Jews: 1933-1945." Lucy S. Dawidowicz. 1975, Page 462 Online book, Accessed on 8/20/201

3) "...a person is to be regarded as Jewish, If he or she, or at least one of the parents, or at least two of the grandparents were members of the Israelite denomination before the coming into force of the present Law."

"Gendarmes, Policemen, Functionaries and the Jews-New Findings on the Behavior of Hungarian Authorities During the Holocaust." Judit Molnar. Online article at jewishvirtuallibrary.o, Accessed on 12/5/2012

625

6/6/1939

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Acc. to orders of 6 June 1939 those serving in the administration the (Czech) military and are of Jewish descent are to be retired."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

626

6/23/1939

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "By the order of the government of 23.06.1939 the regulation concerning an emigration tax was passed. The emigration tax is 25% of the net worth of property."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

627

7/12/1939

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jewish pupils were excluded from German secondary schools. In Czech schools only 4% of the total number of pupils was permitted to be Jewish."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

628 7/21/1939

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "... the Reichsprotektor of Bohemia and Moravia ordered the establishment of a central office for Jewish emigration."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

629 7/30/1939

"Ban on Jews to Attend Public Schools"[Germany]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "After 30 July 1939, Jews were no longer permitted to attend German public schools at all, and the prior quota law was eliminated by a non-public regulation in January 1940."

A. G. v. Olenhusen: Die "nichtarischen" Studenten an den deutschen Hochschulen. Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte, 14 (1966), pp. 175–206. Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/19/2015

630 8/1/1939

Order issued by President of German Lottery [Germany]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "1939 August 1 The President of the German Lottery forbids the sale of lottery tickets to Jews."

"Part II: Selected Documents Showing Key Legal Mechanisms used to Implement the Nazi Agenda." No Author. Online article at ushmm.org, Accessed on 9/14/2012

631 8/5/1939

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jews permitted to visit catering establishments only if rooms are provided which are exclusively for Jews."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

632 8/14/1939

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Long list of public amenities, parks, restaurants, museums, closed to Jews. Proprietors to put up signs 'Entry forbidden to Jews'. The owners of public baths were ordered to have compartments set aside specifically for persons of Jewish descent and to signpost them as

such. If that was not possible users of Jewish descent were to be segregated in time from users of non-Jewish descent. Bathing and lingering in state swimming pools is forbidden to Jews. Signs to be put up with The words 'Entry forbidden to Jews'. Jewish proprietors of guest houses, wine bars, coffee houses, etc. are to display the sign 'Jewish enterprise'." "Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

633 9/1/1939

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Date for reference only

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Curfew. Jews were forbidden to be out of doors after 20:00 hours. This prohibition was broadcast by word of mouth by the employees of the Jewish community offices." "Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

634 9/17/1939

Decree issued by Reich in Occupied Poland [Germany / Occupied Poland]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "By a decree of 17 September 1939 the property of all Polish citizens became subject to confiscation, while the property of Jews was automatically confiscated."

"The German Occupation of Europe." No author. Online article at holocaustresearchproject.org, Accessed on 10/5/2012

635 9/21/1939

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "The order concerning the postponement of impounding and bankruptcy does not apply to Jewish debtors."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

636 9/22/1939

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Handing over Radio Receivers. The Jews of Greater Prague had to hand over their radio receivers. The receivers, about 12,000 of them, were delivered during the deadline of two days and had to be stored by the Jewish community offices. The operation was particularly difficult because it coincided with the counting of Jews."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

637 9/23/1939

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jews had their radios confiscated."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

638 9/27/1939

"Jewish Dress Code" Issued by German Occupational Commanders [Poland] Date for Reference only 9+10/1939

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "A number of local German occupational commanders ordered Jewish Poles in their areas to wear an identifying mark under the threat of death. There were no consistent requirements as to its color and shape: it varies from a white armband to a yellow Star of David badge."

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yellow_badge (Accessed on 11/4/2015) Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/4/2015

639 9/27/1939

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Removal of Polish Nationals. By Transportation."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

640 10/21/1939

Warsaw [Poland]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jews may not deal in textiles or processed leathers."

"The Warsaw Ghetto: Anti-Semitic Decrees Against the Jews of Warsaw," American-Israeli Cooperative Enterprise, Jewish Virtual Library, Accessed 8/27/2015

641 10/22/1939

Warsaw [Poland]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jews may not own radios or enter movie theaters. Jewish teachers may not teach in Polish schools."

"The Warsaw Ghetto: Anti-Semitic Decrees Against the Jews of Warsaw," American-Israeli Cooperative Enterprise, Jewish Virtual Library, Accessed 8/27/2015

642 10/23/1939

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "By the order dealing with the dismissal of Jewish employees it is declared that contracts of employment containing a period of notice are changed to six weeks from the first of any

month. All rights to claims for entitlement to pensions, compensations, severance, are extinguished. A once-only severance pay of a maximum of half a year's salary can be paid." "Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

643 10/24/1939

Order issued by Nazi SS Hans Cramer [Poland]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "The first to issue an order on his own initiative without a waiting [sic] instructions from the central authority, was the town Kommandant [[commander]] of Wloclawek [[German 1940-1945: Leslau]], S.S. Oberfuehrer [[supreme leader]] Cramer, who, on Oct. 24, 1939, ordered that every Jew in Wloclawek was to wear a distinctive sign on the back in the form of a yellow triangle at least 15 cm. in size."

"Jewish badge and armbands 1939-1945". Michael Palomino. Online article, Accessed on 11/26/2012

644 11/15/1939

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jews were removed from German high schools."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

645 11/15/1939

Warsaw [Poland]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jewish women may not engage in prostitution."

"The Warsaw Ghetto: Anti-Semitic Decrees Against the Jews of Warsaw," American-Israeli Cooperative Enterprise, Jewish Virtual Library, Accessed 8/27/2015

646 11/17/1939

Warsaw [Poland]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "A curfew imposed on all Jews in Warsaw from five o'clock."

"The Warsaw Ghetto: Anti-Semitic Decrees Against the Jews of Warsaw," American-Israeli Cooperative Enterprise, Jewish Virtual Library, Accessed 8/27/2015

647 12/3/1939

Warsaw [Poland]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jews may not enter the central post office."

"The Warsaw Ghetto: Anti-Semitic Decrees Against the Jews of Warsaw," American-Israeli Cooperative Enterprise, Jewish Virtual Library, Accessed 8/27/2015

- 648 12/5/1939
Warsaw [Poland]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "All Jewish schools and educational institutions are closed."
 "The Warsaw Ghetto: Anti-Semitic Decrees Against the Jews of Warsaw," American-Israeli Cooperative Enterprise, Jewish Virtual Library, Accessed 8/27/2015
- 649 12/22/1939
Warsaw [Poland]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Jews may not use Polish porters and may not own telephones."
 "The Warsaw Ghetto: Anti-Semitic Decrees Against the Jews of Warsaw," American-Israeli Cooperative Enterprise, Jewish Virtual Library, Accessed 8/27/2015
- 650 12/23/1939
Warsaw [Poland]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "All Jews must declare all the property in their possession or ownership."
 "The Warsaw Ghetto: Anti-Semitic Decrees Against the Jews of Warsaw," American-Israeli Cooperative Enterprise, Jewish Virtual Library, Accessed 8/27/2015
- 651 1/1/1940
"Expulsion of all Jews from Schools and Universities" [Romania] Date for Reference only
[Possible]
Commentary for other sources:
 1) "At the beginning of the pro-Nazi regime of Ion Antonescu in 1940, all Jewish students were officially expelled from the schools and universities. This was also the fate of the Jewish workers in the private economic sector."
https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/judaica/cjud_0002_0015_0_14969.html (Accessed on 11/2/2015)
 Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/2/2015
- 652 1/2/1940
"Jewish Ban on Posting Obituaries" [Poland]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "The 'Generalgouvernement' of Poland issues a decree excluding Jews from posting obituaries."
<https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/Holocaust/chron.html#40> Accessed on 11/17/2015, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani on 11/17/2015
- 653 1/14/1940
Warsaw [Poland]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "All Jews between the ages of 12 and 60 are sent to camps for re-education."

"The Warsaw Ghetto: Anti-Semitic Decrees Against the Jews of Warsaw," American-Israeli Cooperative Enterprise, Jewish Virtual Library, Accessed 8/27/2015

654 1/24/1940

Warsaw [Poland]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "All synagogues and houses of worship in Warsaw are closed."

"The Warsaw Ghetto: Anti-Semitic Decrees Against the Jews of Warsaw," American-Israeli Cooperative Enterprise, Jewish Virtual Library, Accessed 8/27/2015

655 1/24/1940

"Registration of Jewish Property" Issued by the Polish government [Poland]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "All properties belonging to Jews must be registered with the 'Generalgouvernement.' "

<https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/Holocaust/chron.html#40> Accessed on 11/17/2015, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani on 11/17/2015

656 1/26/1940

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "By order of the Reichsprotektor etc. concerning the removal of Jews from the economy it is declared the Jewish ownership / management of economic places of work of any sort is prohibited. Such businesses, where the management is prohibited, are to be dissolved and wound up"

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

657 1/26/1940

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jews in possession of items of gold, platinum and silver, as well as of precious stones and pearls were allowed, with special written permission, to offer them to the Hadega."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

658 2/7/1940

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jewish enterprises, including workshops, had to register their total inland and foreign property value as of 31.12.39. Acc. to para.4 Jews had until 15.03.40 to register shares in their possession as interests and other involvements. The same applied to a spouse of a Jew."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

- 659 2/7/1940
"Jewish Ban on Libraries" Issued by the Polish government [Poland]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "Jews are prohibited from visiting the city's public libraries"
<https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/Holocaust/chron.html#40> Accessed on 11/17/2015, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani on 11/17/2015
- 660 2/10/1940
Warsaw [Poland]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "Jews may not travel by train between cities in Poland."
"The Warsaw Ghetto: Anti-Semitic Decrees Against the Jews of Warsaw," American-Israeli Cooperative Enterprise, Jewish Virtual Library, Accessed 8/27/2015
- 661 2/20/1940
Prague [Czech Republic]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "The visit by Jews to cinemas and theatres is forbidden."
"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015
- 662 3/1/1940
Prague [Czech Republic]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "Jews had to have their identity papers endorsed with a 'J'."
"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015
- 663 3/2/1940
Prague [Czech Republic]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "Jews had two weeks to deposit their shares, fixed-interest bonds and similar stocks and shares in a depository of the Foreign Exchange Bank. The same regulations also apply to items made of gold, platinum or silver, as well as to precious stones and pearls."
"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015
- 664 4/7/1940
Warsaw [Poland]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "Jews may not open bookstores."
"The Warsaw Ghetto: Anti-Semitic Decrees Against the Jews of Warsaw," American-Israeli Cooperative Enterprise, Jewish Virtual Library, Accessed 8/27/2015

- 665 4/20/1940
"Secret order by the High Command of the Armed" [Poland]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Secret order by the High Command of the Armed Forces: Discharge persons of mixed blood and husbands of Jewish women."
<https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/Holocaust/chron.html#40> Accessed on 11/17/2015, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani on 11/17/2015
- 666 5/10/1940
"Regulations Regarding Jews" [Belgium]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "The Norwegian Police was asked by the German Security Police to confiscate all radios in Jewish possession. Norwegian Police did so without any objection."
 Per Ole Johansen: Oss selv nærmest. S. 136 f., Researched by Ziba Shadjaani on 11/17/2015)
- 667 5/12/1940
Internment of Aliens [England]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "In May 1940 the government decided to intern most adult enemy aliens including Jewish refugees."
 The Jews in Britain: A chronology, page 89, Raphael Langham
- 668 6/3/1940
Prague [Czech Republic]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "By order of the Reichsprotektor the keeping of pigeons of any sort, even temporarily, is prohibited."
 "Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015
- 669 6/12/1940
Prague [Czech Republic]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Following an announcement by the Ministry of Finance the withdrawal from Jewish blockedaccounts was newly regulated. Without the consent of the Ministry Jews are not permitted to withdraw more than the following in any calendar month: If they are single or widowed K 2,000 -- If they are married and live in the same household of the other spouse K 3,000 -- For any other Jewish person living in the same household K 500-- For withdrawal of joint accounts of non-Jews who are married to a Jewish spouse in a mixedmarriage, the quota remains at K 1,500-- weekly."
 "Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

- 670 6/30/1940
"German Order of Lodz" [Poland]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "German authorities order that Lodz ghetto be sealed off, confining at least 160,000 people in the ghetto. From then on, all Jews living in Lodz had to reside in the ghetto and could not leave Germany without authorization."
<https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/isource/Holocaust/chron.html#40> Accessed on 11/17/2015, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani on 11/17/2015
- 671 7/1/1940
Prague [Czech Republic]
[Possible]
Date for reference only
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Jews not permitted on Prague's steamships."
 "Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015
- 672 7/5/1940
Prague [Czech Republic]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Jews are not permitted to use taxis."
 "Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015
- 673 7/6/1940
Warsaw [Poland]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Jews may not mail letters abroad."
 "The Warsaw Ghetto: Anti-Semitic Decrees Against the Jews of Warsaw," American-Israeli Cooperative Enterprise, Jewish Virtual Library, Accessed 8/27/2015
- 674 7/8/1940
Warsaw [Poland]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "All Jewish-owned printing shops are closed."
 "The Warsaw Ghetto: Anti-Semitic Decrees Against the Jews of Warsaw," American-Israeli Cooperative Enterprise, Jewish Virtual Library, Accessed 8/27/2015
- 675 7/8/1940
Prague [Czech Republic]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Jews prohibited from using sleeping and dining cars on trains."
 "Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

- 676 7/29/1940
Warsaw [Poland]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Jews may not enter parks, municipal areas and specified streets in the center of Warsaw and may not sit on public benches."
 "The Warsaw Ghetto: Anti-Semitic Decrees Against the Jews of Warsaw," American-Israeli Cooperative Enterprise, Jewish Virtual Library, Accessed 8/27/2015
- 677 8/5/1940
Prague [Czech Republic]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Jews permitted to shop only during 11:00 to 13:00 and 15:00 to 16:30hrs. This 'shopping period' is to be notified to shops."
 "Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015
- 678 8/7/1940
Prague [Czech Republic]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "The enrolment of Jewish pupils in schools where Czech is language of instruction was forbidden from the beginning of the school year 1940/41 in public as well as non-Jewish private schools."
 "Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015
- 679 8/10/1940
"Anti-Semitic Laws" [Romania]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "AntiJewish racist Laws are passed in Romania."
<https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/Holocaust/chron.html#40> Accessed on 11/17/2015, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani on 11/17/2015
- 680 8/15/1940
Prague [Czech Republic]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "The rules as to separate rooms were abolished and Jews were admitted only to Jewish enterprises."
 "Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015
- 681 8/22/1940
Warsaw [Poland]
[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

- 1) "Jewish peddlers and merchants may not purchase goods in neighboring villages."

"The Warsaw Ghetto: Anti-Semitic Decrees Against the Jews of Warsaw," American-Israeli Cooperative Enterprise, Jewish Virtual Library, Accessed 8/27/2015

682 8/27/1940
Warsaw [Poland]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

- 1) "Jews may not own bakeries or coaches."

"The Warsaw Ghetto: Anti-Semitic Decrees Against the Jews of Warsaw," American-Israeli Cooperative Enterprise, Jewish Virtual Library, Accessed 8/27/2015

683 8/27/1940
Law issued by Vichy government [Vichy France]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

- 1) "On August 27, 1940, the Vichy government annulled a decree of April 21, 1939, that punished slander and libel 'toward a group of people who belonged by origin to a particular religion,' thus providing a 'legal' basis for its subsequent anti-Jewish legislation."

"The War Against the Jews: 1933-1945." Lucy S. Dawidowicz. 1975, Page 436 Online book, Accessed on 8/20/2012

684 8/29/1940
Warsaw [Poland]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

- 1) "Jews may not buy a German book."

"The Warsaw Ghetto: Anti-Semitic Decrees Against the Jews of Warsaw," American-Israeli Cooperative Enterprise, Jewish Virtual Library, Accessed 8/27/2015

685 9/5/1940
Law issued in occupied Luxembourg [Germany / Occupied Luxembourg]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

- 1) "About a month after the installation of the civil administration under Gauleiter Simon, on the 5 September 1940, the infamous Nuremberg Laws were introduced in Luxembourg; at the same time the Jews were exploited as forced labourers."

"The Destruction of the Jews of Luxembourg." Chris Webb. Online article at holocaustresearchproject.org, Accessed on 2/26/2013

- 2) "The Nuremberg Laws were introduced in Luxembourg on September 5, 1940, followed by several other anti-Jewish ordinances. In practice, however, Jews were encouraged to leave the country. From August 8, 1940, until the Germans forbade emigration on October 15, 1941, more than 2,500 Jews left Luxembourg, mostly for the unoccupied zone of France."

"Holocaust Encyclopedia: Luxembourg." United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. Online at ushmm.org, Accessed on 12/10/2013

686 9/6/1940
Warsaw [Poland]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

- 1) "Pilsudski Square is renamed Hitler Square and is off-limits to Jews."

"The Warsaw Ghetto: Anti-Semitic Decrees Against the Jews of Warsaw," American-Israeli Cooperative Enterprise, Jewish Virtual Library, Accessed 8/27/2015

687 9/10/1940

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

- 1) "Jews forbidden to enter hotels, a notice to that effect to be displayed."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

688 9/12/1940

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

- 1) "Travel on electric trams limited to last carriage. If carriage has two compartments then use is limited to last part. If tramcar consists of one carriage only, then entry by Jews is completely prohibited."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

689 9/16/1940

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

- 1) "Following the announcement of the Ministry of Finance of 16.09.40 Jews are required to declare to the Ministry any gold, platinum and silver, also precious stones and pearls in their possession between 15.09.40 to 15.10.40. The same applies to any item of jewellery and work of art and to art collections worth in excess of k 10,000,"

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

690 9/17/1940

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

- 1) "The order RGBI.I, s.1270 regulates the treatment of property of citizens of the formerly Polish state. Such property, if within the boundaries of Greater Germany is subject to confiscation except for moveable property used exclusively for personal use, and cash and bank and savings accounts to a total value of 1,000 Reichsmark."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

691 9/25/1940

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "The preferential treatment concerning sales tax which applies to private scholars, artists, Writers, commercial agents and brokers does not apply to Jews."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

692 9/25/1940
Warsaw [Poland]
[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jews may only ride in trolleys bearing the Star of David."

"The Warsaw Ghetto: Anti-Semitic Decrees Against the Jews of Warsaw," American-Israeli Cooperative Enterprise, Jewish Virtual Library, Accessed 8/27/2015

693 10/1/1940
"Anti-Semitic Laws" [Poland]: Date for Reference only
[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jews are forced to pay for an build a wall around the Warsaw Ghetto."

<https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/Holocaust/chron.html#40> Accessed on 11/17/2015, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani on 11/17/2015

694 10/1/1940
"Professional Limits on Jews" [Norway]
[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "German authorities forbid Norwegian Jews to teach and participate in other professions."

<https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/Holocaust/chron.html#40> Accessed on 11/17/2015, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani on 11/17/2015

695 10/1/1940
Law issued by Government General of Poland [Germany / Occupied Poland]
[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Later, in October, 1940, the Jews in Poland were compelled to live in ghettos, leaving the ghetto without permission being punishable by death." The administration of Jewish affairs in the ghettos was entrusted to Jewish councils, which are responsible to the German authorities for the carrying out of demands made by the latter upon the Jewish population."

"Axis Rule in Occupied Europe: Laws of Occupation, Analysis of Government, Proposals for Redress." Raphael Lemkin. Page 71.

696 10/4/1940
Warsaw [Poland]
[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Polish maids may not work in Jewish homes."

"The Warsaw Ghetto: Anti-Semitic Decrees Against the Jews of Warsaw," American-Israeli Cooperative Enterprise, Jewish Virtual Library, Accessed 8/27/2015

- 697 10/5/1940
"Expropriation of Jewish Agricultural Property" [Romania]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Certain Jewish real properties, such as the land and buildings of the Jewish Center (C_min evreiesc) in Cern_u_i, were taken over by the state."
 Ansel, Contribu_ii..., op. cit., pp. 65-84; Iancu, Les juifs en Roumanie, op. cit., pp. 303-13; and Shapiro, "Prelude...", loc. cit., pp. 72-74. Once it had been seized, the Jewish Center was turned over to the Metropolitan Church of Bukovina.
http://www.yadvashem.org/yv/en/about/events/pdf/report/english/1.1_Roots_of_Romanian_Antisemitism.pdf
 (Accessed on 11/2/2015)
<http://www.nizkor.org/hweb/people/c/carmelly-felicia/anti-jewish-decrees.html> Researched by Ziba Shadjaani
 11/2/2015
- 698 10/10/1940
Prague [Czech Republic]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Jews are not eligible to obtain clothing coupons."
 "Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015
- 699 10/10/1940
Warsaw [Poland]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Jews must step off the sidewalk upon seeing a uniformed or civilian German."
 "The Warsaw Ghetto: Anti-Semitic Decrees Against the Jews of Warsaw," American-Israeli Cooperative Enterprise, Jewish Virtual Library, Accessed 8/27/2015
- 700 10/16/1940
"Establishment of the Warsaw Ghetto" [Poland]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Nazi's order the establishment of the Warsaw Ghetto."
<https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/Holocaust/chron.html#40> Accessed on 11/17/2015, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani on 11/17/2015
- 701 10/18/1940
Order issued by Chief of Military Administration [Germany / Occupied France]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "By an order of the Chief of Military Administration in France of October 18, 1940, Jewish property had to be declared and, if it was of some value, especially if it was real property, it could be put under the administration of trustees appointed by the occupant, which practically amounts to confiscation since the owner is not entitled to any allowances from property thus administered."
 "Axis Rule in Occupied Europe: Laws of Occupation, Analysis of Government, Proposals for Redress." Raphael Lemkin. Page 76.

2) "On 18 October [1940] a new decree ordered the registration of all Jewish concerns, and on 12 December 'Aryan' commissars in charge of them, were appointed."

"Civil Affairs Handbook, France, Section 2A." Robert Vale. Page 62. Online at scribd.com, Accessed on 12/11/2013

702 10/22/1940

"Jewish Business Regulation" [Germany / Occupied Netherlands]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jewish businesses in occupied Netherlands must be registered."

<https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/Holocaust/chron.html#40> Accessed on 10/31/2015, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani on 10/31/2015

703 10/25/1940

"Ban on Issuance of Exit Visas to Jews" [Poland]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "A German directive issued from Krakow, Poland, prohibits issuance of exit visas to Polish Jews."

<https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/Holocaust/chron.html#40> Accessed on 11/17/2015, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani on 11/17/2015

704 10/28/1940

"Regulations Regarding Jews" [Belgium]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "German occupiers in Belgium pass antisemitic legislations, including an edict that requires Jews to register their property."

<https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/Holocaust/chron.html#40> Accessed on 11/17/2015, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani on 11/17/2015

705 10/31/1940

Warsaw [Poland]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "A monthly tax of five zlotys is imposed on Jews using trolleys."

"The Warsaw Ghetto: Anti-Semitic Decrees Against the Jews of Warsaw," American-Israeli Cooperative Enterprise, Jewish Virtual Library, Accessed 8/27/2015

706 11/15/1940

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Following an announcement by the Ministry of Finance of 15.11.40, published on 18.11.40, Jews are obliged to declare their investment and savings accounts by 31.12.40 for the purpose of seizure."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

- 707 **11/19/1940**
Warsaw [Poland]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "All Jewish property found outside the ghetto walls is confiscated."
 "The Warsaw Ghetto: Anti-Semitic Decrees Against the Jews of Warsaw," American-Israeli Cooperative Enterprise, Jewish Virtual Library, Accessed 8/27/2015
- 708 **11/25/1941**
Prague [Czech Republic]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "The property of Jews who, as a result of living abroad, have lost their German citizenship, is forfeit to the German Reich."
 "Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015
- 709 **12/9/1940**
Prague [Czech Republic]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "Jews are forbidden to enter the produce market in Prague II on market days and neither the surrounding streets."
 "Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015
- 710 **12/11/1940**
Prague [Czech Republic]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "The following regulations of 10 September regulate the trade of Jewish dental technicians. The right to practice by Jews as dental technicians is extinguished 30 days from the publication of the announcement (date of announcement 11 December 1940). Jews can be admitted as dental technicians but must not number more than 2% of the total of admitted dental technicians. The practice of their trade is restricted to Jews. They are obliged to display the sign 'Jewish dental technicians'.
"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015
- 711 **1941**
[Probable]
Law issued by Prime Minister Ion Antonescu [Romania]: "General Staff Division II of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (Cabinet of Military) I have the honor to make known: By employing Jews to work for universal use, they can make contact with people in our villages, where they try to make Communist propaganda or - corruption - to get certain benefits, or to infect them with diseases. ...It is therefore read as follows: ...that Romanian Jews to live in houses, - the Jews accommodation will be done outside the towns. To this end will build huts or barracks immediately. ...General Staff General, N. Mazan Head of Section II of Lt. Colonel, R. Dinulescu VI. Copy N. 37 721 1941 months XI on 13."

712 1941

Law [Germany]

[Possible]

Date for reference only

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jews forbidden to leave the country"

"Learning: Voices of the Holocaust," British Library, Accessed 8-27-15

713 1/1/1941

Law for Warsaw Ghetto on Caloric Allotments for Germans, Poles, and Jews [Germany / Occupied Poland]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "By 1941, the official ration provided 2613 calories per day for Germans in Poland (including the Volkdeutsch), 699 calories for Poles, and 184 calories for Jews in the ghetto. Gutman states rather naively that there was "little chance" of surviving on the official ration alone. Actually, there was not the slightest chance for Poles or Jews to survive on the official ration."

"Courage Under Siege: Disease, Starvation and Death in the Warsaw Ghetto." *Ch. 6, Scenes of Hunger and Starvation*. Charles G. Roland, New York: Oxford University Press. 1992. Online at remember.org, Accessed on 12/27/2013

2) "Jews living in the ghettos of the east obtained food in two different ways: from official German sources, and from the unofficial black market. Officially, the Jews were given ration cards that allowed them to buy much less than the rest of the local population. By mid-1941, in Poland, the Germans were giving out ration cards that provided only 184 calories per day—7.5 percent of the minimum daily requirement. The Germans themselves received a full ration, while the Poles received a ration of 26 percent of the daily needs. In order to supplement the pitiful rations, the Jews were forced to pay exorbitant prices for food sold on the black market. However, most of the Jews had very little money, so many starved to death. Only wealthy Jews could afford to buy on the black market. Some Jews who worked in German factories received food on the job."

"Ghetto," YadVashem's Shoah Resource Center. Pages 2-3. Online, Accessed on 12/27/2013

714 1/1/1941

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Date for reference only

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Since January 1941 valuables as well as shares and other securities were being offered to the Hadege for sale whereby, in the case of fixed-interest bonds, a contribution of 20% was paid to the chief cashier of the Reichsprotektor, transferred since the end of 1941 to the emigration Fund for Bohemia and Moravia. In the case of shares this contribution is based on the difference between the value on the day and the prescribed compulsory rate (in the most favourable case to 1 April 1938)."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

- 715 1/7/1941
Prague [Czech Republic]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Except for Jewish lawyers, doctors and midwives, hospitals and Jewish community offices, Jews are excluded from being telephone subscribers."
 "Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015
- 716 1/18/1941
Prague [Czech Republic]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Jews are excluded from the purchase of apples."
 "Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015
- 717 1/23/1941
Prague [Czech Republic]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Jews had to hand in their driving licences. All schools of motoring in the Greater Prague area were forbidden to accept Jews for training."
 "Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015
- 718 2/1/1941
"Registration of Jews" [Poland]: Date for Reference only
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Poles caught selling food to Jews in the Warsaw Ghetto are automatically sentenced to three years of hard labor. The daily bread ration for Jews in the Warsaw Ghetto is reduced to three ounces a day."
<https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/Holocaust/chron.html#40> Accessed on 11/18/2015, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani on 11/18/2015
- 719 2/8/1941
Prague [Czech Republic]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Jews are excluded from the practice of fishing and from all related activities whether as owners of fishing rights or assistants."
 "Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015
- 720 2/10/1941
Prague [Czech Republic]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:

1) "The limited shopping period for Jews also applies to Aryans who shop for Jews. This limitation does not apply to chemists. Later the shopping period for Jews in Prague was fixed at between 15:00 and 17:00 hrs. which also applied to chemists."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

721 2/20/1941

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "The shopping period for coal by Jews was limited to between 15:00 and 17:00 hrs."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

722 3/7/1941

Decree law No. 504" issued by Ion Antonescu [Romania]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "The same motivation was used to prohibit Jews from hiring Romanian servants."

[Editor's note: *Author names and date this law as Decree law No. 504, March 7, 1941*]

"The Exclusion of Jews from Romanian Society During the Antonescu Governments With and Without the Iron Guard: Antisemitic legislation, Romanianization, and Expropriation." No Author. November 11, 2004, Page 4-5. Online paper at ushmm.org, Accessed on 8/8/2012

723 3/27/1941

"Expropriation of Jewish Real Estate Properties" [Romania]

[Possible]

Commentary for other sources:

1) "... yet another decree legalized the expropriation of Jewish real estate."

<http://www.nizkor.org/hweb/people/c/carmelly-felicia/anti-jewish-decrees.html> (Accessed on 11/3/2015), Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/3/2015

724 3/31/1941

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jews are prohibited from managing industrial undertakings of the following kind: a) Wholesale and retail on own or outside account, b) Restaurant and catering trade, c) Insurance brokerage, d) Shipping, e) Removal and storage, f) Travel agency, g) Tourist guide, h) Transport and haulage business including hire of lorries and haulage vans, i) Banking and money exchange, j) Pawn broking, k) Information and collection agency, l) Security services, m) Vending machine installation, n) Advertising agency, o) Estate and mortgage agency, p) Professional employment agency, q) Marriage bureau"

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

725 4/2/1941

"Pro-Nazi Government" issued by Rashid Ali al-Gaylani [Iraq]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Rashid Ali al-Gaylani establishes a pro-Nazi government in Iraq."

<https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/Holocaust/chron.html#40> Accessed on 11/18/2015, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani on 11/18/2015

726 4/8/1941

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jews are prohibited from playing the lottery."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

727 4/30/1941

Law issued by Croatian government [Croatia]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "April 30, 1941: Racial legislation enacted at Zagreb, Croatia, by the pro-German government removes Jews from public office."

"1941: Mass Murder." No author. Page 226. Online book, Accessed on 8/30/2012

728 5/2/1941

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Following an announcement by the Ministry of Finance Jews were encouraged to deposit their stamp or other collections in their name with a foreign exchange bank, at the latest by 15.03.41. A stamp collection is not only a collection for the purpose of philately but also a stock of stamps. The announcement does not apply to Jews of foreign nationality or to those non-Jews married to a Jewish spouse in a mixed marriage."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

729 5/14/1941

"Forced Labor Laws" issued by the Romania Government [Romania]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) Romania passes a law condemning adult Jews to forced labor.

<https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/Holocaust/chron.html#40> Accessed on 11/18/2015, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani on 11/18/2015

730 5/20/1941

"Anti-Jewish Laws" [Germany / Occupied France]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jews in France are prohibited from the wholesale and retail trade; nor can they own banks, hotels, or restaurants."

2) "The Central Office of Emigration in Berlin notifies all German consulates that Hermann Göring has banned emigration of Jews from France and all other occupied territories."

<https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/Holocaust/chron.html#40> Accessed on 11/18/2015, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani on 11/18/2015

731 5/20/1941

"Jewish Badge" [Croatia]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jews in Croatia are forced to wear yellow badges."

<https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/Holocaust/chron.html#40> Accessed on 11/18/2015, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani on 11/18/2015

732 6/1/1941

"Law Restricting the use of Yiddish in Public Administration" [Romania] Date for Reference only

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Under the pretext that the Jews were dangerous, disloyal, Communist collaborators, and spies, thousands who lived along the border were moved from their homes into the interior of the country."

<http://www.nizkor.org/hweb/people/c/carmelly-felicia/anti-jewish-decrees.html> Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/2/2015

733 6/13/1941

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jews are excluded from special sugar allocation."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

734 6/17/1941

"Notice regarding the obligatory wearing of Jewish insignia and the marking of Jewish trades, stores and companies" issued by the Bureau of City Police of Varazdin [Independent State of Croatia; Present Day Croatia & Bosnia Herzegovina]:

[Possible]

Original Text possibly here <http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr/Default.aspx?sid=7457>

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jews in [the] Independent State of Croatia [are] ordered to wear 'Jewish insignia.'"

"Notice regarding the obligatory wearing of Jewish insignia and the marking of Jewish trades, stores and companies." Jasenovac Memorial Site, Accessed on 11/4/2015, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/13/2015

735 6/19/1941

Law issued by Prime Minister Ion Antonescu [Romania]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "In numerous instances Antonescu personally instigated specific anti-Semitic steps adopted by the Romanian fascist state: on June 19, 1941, Antonescu ordered the closure of all 'Jewish communist cafés' and the completion of lists—region by region—of all 'Jidani, communist agents, and [communist] sympathizers'; the Ministry of the Interior was to 'prevent them from circulating' and to prepare 'to deal with them' when Antonescu gave the order..."

"The Role of Ion Antonescu in the Planning and Implementation of Antisemitic and Anti-Roma Policies of the Romanian State." No author. Page 1. Online paper at yadvashem.org, Accessed on 8/9/2012

736 6/26/1941

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jews permitted to visit barbers and haircutting salons only between 8:00 and 10:00."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

737 7/1/1941

"Jewish Dress Code" [Germany /

Occupied Poland/Lithuania/Latvia/Estonia/Soviet Union]: Date for Reference only

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jewish Poles in German-occupied Soviet-annexed Poland, Jewish Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians as well as Soviet Jews in German-occupied areas were obliged to wear white armbands or yellow badges."

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yellow_badge (Accessed on 11/4/2015) Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/4/2015

738 7/1/1941

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Date for reference only

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Pets, such as dogs, cats, birds, in the possession of Jews and their Aryan dependents, are to be handed in."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

739 7/6/1941

Law issued by Prime Minister Ion Antonescu [Romania]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "A special tax on Jewish-held property was enacted in July 1941. Jews were then also subject to curfew; telephones and radios were removed from their homes and offices."

"The War Against the Jews: 1933-1945." Lucy S. Dawidowicz. 1975. Online book, Accessed on 8/20/2012

740 7/17/1941

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jews are prohibited entry to any woods open to the public within Greater Prague, including private woods."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

741 7/22/1941

Law issued by Vichy government [Vichy France]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "A census of Jews and Jewish property was also decreed. The law of July 22, 1941, gave the General Commissioner wide powers in the process of expropriating Jewish property and business."

"The War Against the Jews: 1933-1945." Lucy S. Dawidowicz. 1975, Page 438 Online book, Accessed on 8/20/2012

2) "July 22, 1941: France's Vichy government begins expropriation of Jewish businesses."

"1941: Mass Murder." No author. Online book, Accessed on 8/27/2012

742 8/1941

[Probable]

"Ordinance No.1" issued by General Hugo Schwab [Transnistria]: "The Jews will live in ghettos, colonies, and labor camps. All Jews at present in Transnistria who do not report to the authorities within ten days from the posting of this present order for the purpose of the fixing of their place of residence, will be executed. The Jews are forbidden to leave the ghettos, labor camps and convoys without the approval of the authorities. Those who do not respect this order will be punished by death...Every Jew brought to Transnistria who tries to cross, or has crossed, into Romania without the approval of the authorities will be executed. Anyone who gives shelter to the Jews . . . will be sent to prison for a period of between three to twelve years and fined between 100 and 200 marks."

"Ghettos 1939-1945 New Research and Perspectives on Definition, Daily Life, and Survival." No author. Online paper, Accessed on 10/10/2012

743 8/1941

Order issued by Hungarian government [Germany / Occupied Hungary]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "The first massacre of Jewish people from Hungarian territory took place in August 1941, when government officials ordered the deportation of Jews without Hungarian citizenship (principally refugees from other Nazi-occupied countries) to Ukraine. Roughly 18,000–20,000 of these deportees were slaughtered by Friedrich Jeckeln and his SS troops; only 2,000–3,000 survived. These killings are known as the Kamianets-Podilskyi Massacre. This event, in which the slaughter of Jews numbered for the first time in the tens of thousands, is considered the first large-scale massacre of the Holocaust. Because of the objections of Hungary's leadership, the deportations were halted."

"The Fate of the Jews Across Europe; Murder of the Jews of Western Europe." No author. Online article at yadvashem.org, Accessed on 11/19/2012

2) "All of these travails were minor compared to the anguish endured by the Jews of Marmaros in the summer of 1941 in the wake of Hungary's joining the war against the

U.S.S.R. On the 27th of June 1941, a review of the citizenship of the Hungarian Jews was enacted, whereby the Jews had to prove their uninterrupted residence in Hungary for the previous 90 years (that is, from the year 1851) and to prove that their ancestors were listed among the Hungarian taxpayers. This was a very harsh and cruel decree. Some of the Jews of Marmaros – in general, the wealthier and better established financially - ran around from government office to government office, in order to obtain official documentation proving their citizenship and taxpayer status. In the Budapest offices of the 'Bureau for the Protection of the Rights of the Jews of Hungary' (the 'Magyar Izraelitak Partfogyo Irodaja', which served all of the social groupings of Hungarian Jewry, Orthodox as well as 'Neolog') there were every day long lines of Jews waiting to get the necessary documents. Included in the crowd were a substantial number of Jews from Marmaros. Many of the applicants camped at the entrance to these offices during the night, in order to insure their turn when the office opened in the morning. And indeed, most of those who put in the efforts were lucky enough to receive the desired citizenship papers. But very many of the Jews of Marmaros - and it seems that possibly even the majority - did not react to the citizenship decree as to a real and present danger. They did not imagine the satanic scheme which was being woven around this decree. They knew, and 'the whole world knew', that not only they but also their parents and ancestors were born and had died on this land (and of course were in every generation heavily taxed). Many Jews, therefore, did not make the effort to procure the necessary documents for citizenship. The struggle for a loaf of bread, literally speaking, prevented them from thinking along those lines. Many simply did not have the necessary sums of money needed to arrange for the documents. ... As a result of the deportation decree, a number of the Jewish communities in several towns of Marmaros were completely uprooted. In a substantial number of places, the Hungarian gendarmes who carried out the deportation paid no attention to the documents proving Hungarian citizenship. Without any distinction, they placed any Jews they could find on the trucks. It seems that this generally happened in tiny villages where there was no government representative, not even a notary, nor any local government office. These tiny settlements, 'beyond the dark mountains', were exposed to the cruel whims and wild attacks of the infamous Hungarian gendarmerie. In bigger towns, where there were local and district government offices, the deportations were carried out according to previously prepared lists which did not include the names of Jews who had properly arranged their documents. But even in those larger towns there were cases where the local government initiated the deportation of certain Jews whom that local government was interested in deporting for reasons of their own. There were many such instances, probably several hundreds. From a geographical point of view, the deportations were especially cruel in the settlements in the areas near the villages Volovo, Maidan, Torn, and in the towns of 'Dibever Rika'."

"The Marmaros Book; In Memory of 160 Jewish Communities," *The Holocaust of Jewish Marmaros*. Compiled and edited by S.Y. Gross and Y. Yosef Cohen, translated by Moshe Davis. 1983, 1996.

744

8/8/1941

"Jewish Dress Code" [Romania]

[Possible]

Commentary for other sources:

1) "All Romanian Jews were ordered to wear the yellow badge."

Richard J. Evans, *The Third Reich at War, 1939-1945*, Penguin Books, 2008, p. 231

Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/4/2015

- 745 8/9/1941
Order issued by Reich Commissioner in Occupied Netherlands [Germany / Occupied Netherlands]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "In the Netherlands, the Reich Commissioner issued on August 9, 1941, a decree concerning the treatment of Jewish capital. According to this decree, Jews are prevented from disposing of their capital in the form of securities and bank accounts amounting to more than a thousand florins. Some exception was made in cases where capital did not exceed ten thousand florins and the yearly income did not exceed three thousand florins."
"Axis Rule in Occupied Europe: Laws of Occupation, Analysis of Government, Proposals for Redress." Raphael Lemkin. Page 71-72
- 746 8/29/1941
Prague [Czech Republic]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "Jews are excluded from any special allocation of pulses."
"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015
- 747 9/1941
Law issued in occupied Luxembourg [Germany / Occupied Luxembourg]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "Jewish restrictions followed, including the requirement in September 1941, that all Jews wear a badge with a yellow star with the word 'Jude' on it."
"The Destruction of the Jews of Luxembourg." Chris Webb. Online article at holocaustresearchproject.org, Accessed on 2/26/2013
2) "In September 1941 the Jews of Luxembourg were ordered to wear the Jewish badge (see also Badge, Jewish), and many were laced in a ghetto-like camp which soon became the assembly point for deportations to the east."
"Luxembourg." No author. YadVashem, SHOAH Resource Center site. Online article, Accessed on 12/25/2013
- 748 9/1/1941
Prague [Czech Republic]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "All Jews above the age of six are to wear a six-sided black star on yellow cloth in public. It is to be worn visibly on the left side and is to be firmly sewn on. Jews are prohibited from leaving their residential area without the written permission from the local police authority."
"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015
- 749 9/1/1941
Prague [Czech Republic]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jews are not permitted to wear medals, decorations and other insignia."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

750

9/3/1941

Order issued by Colonel Vasile Nica [Transnistria]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "On September 3, 1941, Colonel Vasile Nica, the prefect of Balta county, ordered all the Jews or 'kikes' (jidani) as he termed them in the ordinance in the town to move into the ghetto (in an area restricted to four streets) within three days. He appointed the Jewish elder Pribluda Shloimu Abramovici as head of the ghetto, allowing him to select colleagues to assist in administration. An independent bakery, pharmacy, and hospital staffed solely by Jews were to be established; flour for the bakery was to be provided by the town of Balta as an advance against payment for its products. A market was to be set up where the inhabitants could buy and sell produce between 9:00 a.m. and noon. The head of the ghetto was also authorized to organize a Jewish police force to protect the lives and belongings of the residents."

"Ghettos 1939-1945 New Research and Perspectives on Definition, Daily Life, and Survival." No author. Online paper at ushmm.org, Accessed on 10/10/2012

2) "On September 3, 1941 Colonel Vasile Nica, within three days, ordered all district Jews into a ghetto across four street blocks. He appointed one Jew as a 'primar' who was authorized set up a Jewish police force, prohibiting any one to leave the ghetto and sentenced everyone 14-60 years old, men and women, to hard labor. In addition, every Jew had to wear a yellow star and a registration number. Balta had local Jews as well as Jews deported from Bessarabia, Bukovina, and Dorohoi."

"Balta Ghetto Listings: Introduction By Oleg Sirbu and Nolan Altman." JewishGen.org, United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, Accessed on 12/25/2013

751

9/6/1941

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jews are prohibited from entering public libraries and no books are to be lent to them."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

752

9/9/1941

"Jewish Code" issued by Parliament [Slovakia]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "The large number of anti-Jewish decrees and the pressure exerted by extreme nationalists to base all anti-Jewish legislation on Nazi Germany's Nuremberg Laws led to a revision of the decrees and to their centralization within the context of a single law. The term 'Jew' was redefined – this time on a racial basis. The decrees became 270 sections of this new law, 'The Legal Status of the Jews in Slovakia,' which became known as the Jewish Code (Židovský kódex). The Code, which was approved by parliament on September 9, 1941, was welcomed by the Nazi leaders in Berlin and by Slovak radicals."

"Slovakia's Righteous among the Nations." Gila Fatran. Online article yadvashem.org, Accessed on 10/1/2012

2) The government of the State of Slovakia has issued yesterday a decree defining the legal position of Jews. Today, the 'Jewish Codex' containing detailed anti-Jewish measures and rules which are in force as of today, was published. The governmental decree contains 270 paragraphs. It may be said that this step performed by the Slovak government is one of the most important and basic ones, since it involves, basically, the economic and public life in Slovakia. Undoubtedly, the Jewish problem has remained, here in Slovakia, the most burning problem. Even whilst strict rules were already in force, there still remained loopholes which had to be filled in order to end, once and for all, the Jewish rule. This is achieved by this latest decree. Although we can only list the only in the essence and basics those new rules defining the Jews in Slovakia, we cannot but accentuate the fact the people of Slovakia here, since the beginning of their struggle for independence and national unity, fought against this power and reign of Jewish terror. Nobody has hit and driven into poverty the people of Slovakia more than the Jews did in a systematic manner...In this way Andrej Hlinka led the nation, the party, his successor, the State and nation leader Dr. Jozef Tiso, who has expressed himself, similarly and clearly, in the new situation...This is also the purpose of the 'Jewish Codex' which has been published today in Bratislava, and according to which, all single organs of the Slovakian State will deal uncompromisingly and consistently with the greatest tyrants of the Slovakian nation, the Jews. And thus perform one of the best, most precious and most blessed services to the Slovakian nation and so, to satisfy all Slovaks, in the spirit of the national struggle, national consolidating and regulating endeavors, and let them find, after the Jews have gone, that everything in Slovakia belongs to them: The wealth given us by God and morals untouched by nobody and by nothing...Slovak, no 209, September 11, 1941."

"Defining the Legal Position of the Jews in Slovakia." No author. Online excerpt at jewishvirtuallibrary.org. Accessed on 10/1/2012

753 9/10/1941

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "The public performance and mechanical reproduction of works of music where Jews participate as composers, editors of compositions or are participating as practicing artists is forbidden. This prohibition also extends to works of music by non-Jewish composers where the words used are by Jewish librettists."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

754 9/19/1941

"Restrictions on Jews" [Germany / Occupied Slovakia, Bohemia, Moravia, Present Day Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "All Jews age six and older in Slovakia, Bohemia, and Moravia are ordered to wear Star of David at all times, and to suspend all business activity."

<https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/Holocaust/chron.html#40> Accessed on 11/18/2015, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani on 11/18/2015)

- 755 9/20/1941
Decree by the Reich Commissioner for the occupied territories of the Netherlands, Artur Seyss-Inquart [Germany / Occupied Netherlands]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Following his assumption of office in the Netherlands on 29 May 1940, Seyss-Inquart, pursuant to the authority vested in him as Reich Commissar of the Netherlands by the Fuehrer decree of 18 May 1940, systematically promulgated decrees designed to implement the Nazi program of persecution and elimination of Jews...Other anti-Semitic decrees of a like nature, all of which were signed by Seyss-Inquart and published in the Verordnungsblatt fuer die besetzen niederlandischen Gebiete (VOBL) [Official Gazette for the occupied Dutch territories], may be summarized as follows: 3326-PS, Verordnungsblatt, No. 39, p. 785, 20 September 1941.
 Freezing of property belonging to Jews who have emigrated from Holland which is located in Holland."
 "Artur Seyss-Inquart." No author. Online article at jewishvirtuallibrary.org, Accessed on 9/25/2012
- 756 9/24/1941
Prague [Czech Republic]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Jews excluded from all but one post office, the permitted post office is at Prague II, Insel-gasse 9, access limited to between 13:00and 15:00. Similar rules apply in other towns."
 "Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015
- 757 9/29/1941
Prague [Czech Republic]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Jews are prohibited from walking on either bank of the river Moldau / Vltava between the railway bridge in Smíchov and the Hlávka bridge."
 "Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015
- 758 10/1/1941
Prague [Czech Republic]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Jews are excluded from any allocation of tobacco."
 "Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015
- 759 10/1/1941
Prague [Czech Republic]
[Possible]
Date for reference only
Commentary from other sources:

1) "By order of the Deputy Reichsprotektor all synagogues and prayer rooms of the Jews in the Protektorate of Bohemia and Moravia are to be closed."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

760 10/14/1941

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "On trains Jews are permitted only in the lowest class of carriage. Jews are not permitted to use fast and through trains. Jews are only permitted to use the last carriage. Jews will not be sold platform tickets. In case of overcrowding Jews are completely excluded from travelling."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

761 10/16/1941

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jews are not entitled to receive marmalade and jam."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

762 10/20/1941

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Prohibition to dispose of own property. By means of an announcement, which every head of a Jewish family had to sign, Jews were henceforth prohibited from disposing of their own property. These forms were checked, were sent by courier to the provincial Jewish community offices and returned when signed."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

763 10/23/1941

Decree by the Reich Commissioner for the occupied territories of the Netherlands, Artur Seyss-Inquart - 3328-PS [Germany / Occupied Netherlands]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Following his assumption of office in the Netherlands on 29 May 1940, Seyss-Inquart, pursuant to the authority vested in him as Reich Commissar of the Netherlands by the Fuehrer decree of 18 May 1940, systematically promulgated decrees designed to implement the Nazi program of persecution and elimination of Jews...Other anti-Semitic decrees of a like nature, all of which were signed by Seyss-Inquart and published in the Verordnungsblatt fuer die besetzen niederlandischen Gebiete (VOBL) [Official Gazette for the occupied Dutch territories], may be summarized as follows: 3328-PS, Verordnungsblatt, No. 44, p. 841, 23 October 1941. No Jew can exercise any profession and trade without authorization from the administrative authorities which may refuse it or set up special conditions for its exercise. Administrative authorities may order the determination or the

liquidation of any employment contract concerning a Jew. Any employer may terminate a contract with a Jew by giving notice on the first day of any calendar month if the general legal provisions of the contract provide for a longer term of notice, or if the contract is to expire normally at a date after 31 January 1942. An indemnity ranging from one to six times the monthly salary of the dismissed Jew may be, under certain circumstances, allocated as a settlement of all claims against the employer."

"Artur Seyss-Inquart." No author. Online article at jewishvirtuallibrary.org, Accessed on 9/25/2012

764 10/23/1941

Decree by the Reich Commissioner for the occupied territories of the Netherlands, Artur Seyss-Inquart - 3334-PS [Germany / Occupied Netherlands]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Following his assumption of office in the Netherlands on 29 May 1940, Seyss-Inquart, pursuant to the authority vested in him as Reich Commissar of the Netherlands by the Fuehrer decree of 18 May 1940, systematically promulgated decrees designed to implement the Nazi program of persecution and elimination of Jews...Other anti-Semitic decrees of a like nature, all of which were signed by Seyss-Inquart and published in the *Verordnungsblatt fuer die besetzten niederlandischen Gebiete (VOBL)* [Official Gazette for the occupied Dutch territories], may be summarized as follows: 3334-PS, *Verordnungsblatt*, No. 44, p. 846, 23 October 1941. Prohibitions to employ a non-Jew in households headed by a Jew or where a Jew is a member of the family, whether permanently or temporarily but for an unbroken term of more than four weeks. Any contract contrary to this provision is inoperative. Penalties for the employer: imprisonment up to one year and a fine up to 10,000 florins."

"Artur Seyss-Inquart." No author. Online article at jewishvirtuallibrary.org, Accessed on 9/25/2012

765 10/23/1941

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "It is an offence to sell to Jews: fruit of any sort, fresh, dried or preserved, incl. nuts, also marmalade, jams, cheese, sweets, fish and fish products of any sort, as well as poultry and game of any sort. This prohibition applies to producers, processors, traders and consumers. Jews are excluded from the allocation of coffee during Xmas 1941."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

766 10/25/1941

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "By an announcement of the central office for Jewish emigration Jews were, without exception, prohibited from disposing of any article of property (e.g. furnishings and utensils). In particular it is prohibited: a) to dispose of, to give away, to pawn, to hand over for safe keeping to another person or similar means, b) without official approval to dispose of assets which diminish or reduce the value of the property. Based on instructions by the

state secret police (Gestapo) banks must inform on the property of Jews of unknown abode. The same applies to Jews who live abroad."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

767 10/25/1941

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Handing over of typewriters and bicycles. Jews had to deliver up to the Jewish community offices all typewriters and bicycles in their possession."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

768 10/25/1941

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jews are not entitled to receive shaving soap."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

769 10/30/1941

"Expulsion of Jews" [Slovakia]

[Possible]

Researched by Ziba Shadjaani on 11/18/2015)

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Bratislava Jews expelled to rural Slovakia."

<https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/isource/Holocaust/chron.html#40> Accessed on 11/18/2015, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani on 11/18/2015

770 10/31/1941

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jews are prohibited from walking along and in the vicinity of the castle."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

771 11/4/1941

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jews not to benefit from season ticket fares reduction. Jews completely excluded from the use of tramcars in Brünn / Brno."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

772 11/8/1941

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jews are excluded from receiving onions. Jews are excluded from receiving garlic."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

773

11/11/1941

Decree No. 23 issued by Gheorghe Alexianu [Transnistria]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "On 11 November [1941] Gheorghe Alexianu, the Romanian Governor of Transnistria, made public Decree No. 23 concerning the organization of Jewish life; this decree became the 'constitution' of the ghettos and camps. According to the decree, Jews were confined to those villages and towns where local Jews or Russians had lived before. The local gendarmerie was authorized to select the places of residence. The decree further limited their movement and stipulated that they had to earn their living by forced labor for the benefit of the authorities (in the Agreement of Tighina, clause 7 referred to Jewish forced labor for the German Army). A fixed wage of one mark per day for simple workers and two marks for professionals and specialists was to be paid by allotment of food, which was to be supplied by the authorities. The decree also dealt with the internal structure of the community (called 'colonie' in the text). Every community had to choose a 'head' from among the deportees to serve as its spokesman, pending the approval of the pretor of the region (usually a Romanian officer). The 'head' was personally responsible for fulfilling all the demands for labor set by the Romanian authorities and for detailing workers for different tasks, some of them very difficult. The workers were divided into groups of twenty, headed by a chief who also had to be approved by the pretor. Decree No. 23 was little more than deception. It gave the impression that there was a clear Romanian Jewish policy for Transnistria, and it referred to what might be considered as the 'normal life' of deported people in war conditions. But, although the decree covered elements of regular daily life—dwelling, food supplies, work and self organization— in reality the physical and material condition of the deportees was completely disregarded."

"The Holocaust in the Soviet Union: Studies and Sources on the Destruction of the Jews in the Nazi-Occupied Territories of the USSR, 1941-1945." Lucjan Dobroszycki. Page 141. Online book, Accessed on 10/10/2012

2) "The official determination of living conditions for all Jews in Transnistria—deported and local—was set out in decree no. 23 issued by Gheorghe Alexianu, Governor of Transnistria, on 11 November 1941. Here, the term colony (colonie) was introduced to describe those communities of Jews living in towns and villages. Later, in the language of official reports, as we shall see in respect of Golta county, 'ghetto' and 'colony' were sometimes interchangeable—the ghetto comprising no more than three or four houses— while the distinction between 'colony' and 'labour camp' (lag?r de munc?) was occasionally blurred, the term 'labour colony' (colonie de munc?) being employed."

"Hitler's Forgotten Ally: Ion Antonescu and his Regime, Romania, 1940-1944, Chapter 8, Transnistria: The Fate of the Jews and Romas." Dennis Deletant, Palgrave-Macmillan. 2006, Pages 198-99. Online, Accessed on 12/31/2013

774

11/21/1941

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jews are excluded from the purchase of carp."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

775 11/22/1941

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jews are forbidden to use buses except for the blind and war invalids. Seating permitted only if not needed by Aryans. The use by Jews of trolley buses is completely prohibited. Attendance by Jews at offices, banks, pension offices, hospitals, etc., only at special hours, mostly between 8:00 and 9:00 hrs."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

776 11/27/1941

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jews are excluded from the purchase of wines and spirits."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

777 11/29/1941

Decree issued by Vichy government [Vichy France]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "A decree enacted on November 29, 1941, established the Union Generale des Israelites de France (UGIF), whose officially stated purpose was to provide representation for all Jews vis-a-vis the state authorities, especially with regard to relief and social welfare. All existing Jewish organizations, excepting religious associations, were ordered dissolved and their property turned over to UGIF. Its board was to be administered by eighteen French-born Jews, nine in each zone, and to be under the authority of the General Commissariat for Jewish Affairs."

"The War Against the Jews: 1933-1945." Lucy S. Dawidowicz. 1975, Page 438 Online book, Accessed on 8/20/2012

2) "In other countries occupied by the Nazis Jewish councils were established in France a central Judenrat, the Union Generale Des Israelites De France (UGIF) was set up on 29 November 1941. It consisted of two branches, one in German –occupied northern France and the other in Vichy France, in the south. All other political and public Jewish organisations were shut down, though most continued to operate as independent bodies under the cover of UGIF departments, which enabled them to combine their legal functions with their clandestine aid and rescue operations. The UGIF was headed by prominent pre-war Jewish leaders who took no part in the arrest, imprisonment, and deportation of Jews, and who tried to ease the overall lot of the French Jews."

"The Judenrat; Councils of Elders." Chris Webb & Robert Raglund. Online article, Accessed on 8/27/2012

778 12/4/1941

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jews are prohibited from entering public collections, museums, exhibitions, reading rooms, picture galleries and also attend the auction of books, works of art, arts and crafts objects as well as exhibitions of same."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

779 12/5/1941

Laws issued by the Slovakian Official Gazette [Germany / Occupied Slovakia]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "ZURICH, Dec. 5 [1941]...Further laws regulating the Jewish status in the Nazi-puppet state of Slovakia are published in the Slovakian Official Gazette, Hospodarsky Dennik, reaching here today. The laws provide: 1. No Jew is permitted to use telephone service. 2. Jews are prohibited to ride on bicycles. 3. Real estate confiscated from Jews is to remain state property, and is not to be sold. 4. Movable Jewish property when confiscated, can be sold but to 'Aryans' only. 5. 'Aryans' can secure possession of Jewish houses, only if they prove that they need them for 'Aryanized' trade. Slovakian newspapers reaching here today also report that the Supreme Court in Bratislava refused permission to a Slovak there to extend his business activities, on the basis that the applicant was married to a Jewish woman."

"Slovakia Promulgates More Anti-jewish Laws: Jews Forbidden to Use Telephone." No Author. December 7, 1941. Online article, Accessed on 10/2/2012

780 12/8/1941

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jews are excluded from obtaining oranges and mandarins."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

781 12/12/1941

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jews are prohibited from visiting the Xmas fair on the Charles Place."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

782 12/20/1941

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Handing over of Skiing gear, Gramophones and of Gramophone Records. Jews had to deliver up to the Jewish community offices their skiing gear as well as their gramophones and gramophone records."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

- 783 12/20/1941
Prague [Czech Republic]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Confiscation of Sewing Machines. All sewing machines in Jewish hands were confiscated. They had to be made available to be collected."
 "Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015
- 784 12/22/1941
Decree issued by military commander in Serbia [Germany / Occupied Serbia]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "In order to isolate the Jews from every source of help from the local population, severe penalties have been introduced for extending such help to them. In that part of Yugoslavia designated as Serbia, the military commander issued an order dated December 22, 1941, imposing the death penalty on any person who shelters or hides Jews or accepts any object of value from Jews for safekeeping."
 "Axis Rule in Occupied Europe: Laws of Occupation, Analysis of Government, Proposals for Redress." Raphael Lemkin. Page 72.
- 785 12/26/1941
Prague [Czech Republic]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Delivery up of musical instruments, cameras incl. attachments and technical measuring equipment. All cameras, portable musical instruments and technical measuring equipment in possession of Jews had to be delivered up to the Jewish community offices. Non-portable instruments were collected."
 "Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015
- 786 1942
Law [Germany]
[Possible]
Date for reference only
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Blind or deaf Jews no longer allowed to wear armbands identifying their condition in Traffic"
 "Learning: Voices of the Holocaust," British Library, Accessed 8-27-15
- 787 1942
Law issued in Tunisia under German rule issued by SS officer Rauff [Germany/Occupied Tunisia]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Rauff demanded thousands of Jewish workers, and demanded as well that they wear a yellow star on their backs so that they could be identified from a distance and shot in the event they tried to escape."

- 788 1942
"Special Taxation of Jews" [Turkey]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "In Turkey, capital taxation was imposed only on Jews in 1942."
The Expulsion of the Jews from Muslim Countries, 1920-1970: A History of Ongoing Cruelty and Discrimination
<http://jcpa.org/article/the-expulsion-of-the-jews-from-muslim-countries-1920-1970-a-history-of-ongoing-cruelty-and-discrimination/> (Accessed January 2018)
- 789 1/2/1942
Prague [Czech Republic]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "Jews are prohibited from crossing the park at the National Museum."
"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015
- 790 1/10/1942
Prague [Czech Republic]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "Collections of Articles of Fur and of Woollens. Jews had to hand in all furs as well as woollens in their possession except where they had an absolute need of them."
"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015
- 791 1/12/1942
Prague [Czech Republic]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "The sale of Czech newspapers to Jews, directly or indirectly, is prohibited."
"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015
- 792 1/15/1942
Prague [Czech Republic]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "The sale of pork to Jews is prohibited."
"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015
- 793 1/23/1942
Prague [Czech Republic]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jews excluded from the use of tramcars from Saturday 15:00 hrs. to Monday morning from 1:00 hrs."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

794 1/23/1942

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "The sale of hats and caps to Jews is prohibited."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

795 1/31/1942

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jews wearing the yellow star are prohibited from using public telephones."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

796 2/21/1942

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "The use of all types of public laundries by Jews is prohibited."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

797 3/2/1942

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Aryan doctors are not permitted to prescribe additional food for sick Jews. This can only be done by Jewish doctors and the front page of the application must have the word "Jew" written diagonally across it in red ink. For sick Jews the following must not be prescribed and approved the following: butter, pork dripping, meat, fat and rice. Such applications will be put before German doctors for checking and approval. Persons are considered Jews who are obliged to wear the Jewish star."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

798 3/9/1942

Order issued by Slovakian Government [Slovakia]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "March 9 [1942] Slovak authorities require all Jews to wear the yellow Star of David on their outer clothing."

"1942:Key Dates." No author. Online article at ushmm.org, Accessed on 11/26/2012

- 799 **3/10/1942**
Prague [Czech Republic]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "Handing in of Furs by Slovak nationals. Articles of fur and of woollens owned by Jews of Slovak nationality had also to be delivered up."
 "Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015
- 800 **3/15/1942**
Prague [Czech Republic]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "Evacuation of Beneschau. 137 Jews were removed from Beneschau and resettled within a week in Tábor with Jewish families."
 "Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015
- 801 **4/3/1942**
Prague [Czech Republic]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "The sale of bags made of leather, textiles or other materials as well as the of suitcases, briefcases, handbags, purses of any kind, travel utensils, belts, shopping bags, etc. to Jews is prohibited."
 "Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015
- 802 **4/27/1942**
Decree issued by Nazi SS in occupied territory [Germany / Occupied Netherlands]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "April 27 [1942] In the Netherlands, the German Higher SS and Police Leader issues a decree requiring all Jews to wear the yellow Star of David on their outer clothing."
 "1942: Key Dates." No author. Online article ushmm.org, Accessed on 11/26/2012
- 803 **5/1942**
Decree issued by Italian Government [Italy]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "In the early months of the war, 43 concentration camps were set up in Italy for enemy aliens, and several thousand Jews of foreign nationality as well as about 200 Italian Jews were interned; however, conditions in the camps were, on the whole, bearable. In May 1942 the government decreed that all the Jewish internees would be mobilized into special work legions in place of military service. This order was only partially carried out, and the number of Jews actually mobilized did not exceed 2,000 men."
 "Encyclopaedia Judaica; Jews in Italy 04: Holocaust period 1938-1945." No author. Online article, Accessed on 10/22/2012

- 804 5/1/1942
Decree by the Reich Commissioner for the occupied territories of the Netherlands, Artur Seyss-Inquart [Germany / Occupied Netherlands]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Following his assumption of office in the Netherlands on 29 May 1940, Seyss-Inquart, pursuant to the authority vested in him as Reich Commissar of the Netherlands by the Fuehrer decree of 18 May 1940, systematically promulgated decrees designed to implement the Nazi program of persecution and elimination of Jews...Other anti-Semitic decrees of a like nature, all of which were signed by Seyss-Inquart and published in the Verordnungsblatt fuer die besetzen niederlandischen Gebiete (VOBL) [Official Gazette for the occupied Dutch territories], may be summarized as follows: 3325-PS, Verordnungsblatt, No. 11, p.211, 1 May 1942. Exclusion of Jews from the Dutch Arbeitsfront (N.A.F.)"
 "Artur Seyss-Inquart." No author. Online article at jewishvirtuallibrary.org, Accessed on 9/25/2012
- 805 5/1/1942
Prague [Czech Republic]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "The sale of German newspapers to Jews is a punishable offence."
 "Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015
- 806 5/5/1942
Prague [Czech Republic]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Jews are excluded from receiving dried onions."
 "Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015
- 807 5/7/1942
Prague [Czech Republic]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "Mixed Marriages. Exact statistics were submitted of all Jews who live in mixed marriages. These were gathered and processed by means of a questionnaire."
 "Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015
- 808 5/8/1942
Prague [Czech Republic]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "At peak periods, when the tramcar carriages are full, or when at tram stops more people queue than can be accommodated, the conductor is to tell the Jewish passengers to leave the carriage. Their tickets will cease to be valid"
 "Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

809 5/12/1942

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jews are excluded from the sale of dried fruit (raisins, prunes, hazelnuts and walnut kernels)."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

810 5/15/1942

Retroactive legalization of the deportations, deprivation of Jewish citizenship

[Slovakia]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Slovakia passed its first racial legislation on April 18, 1939, defining Jews as including religious Jews, and any Jews baptized after October 30, 1918. According to Morley, 'the Jewish Code was promulgated on September 9, 1941, without the approval of the Slovak parliament or the signature of 'Tiso'. The Slovak parliament on May 15, 1942 retroactively legalized the deportations, deprivation of Jewish citizenship, and expropriation of property that had occurred."

Vatican diplomacy and the Jews during the Holocaust, 1939-1943. New York: Morley, John. 1980, KTAV Pub. House; p. 74pp, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani, 10/6/15

811 5/23/1942

Decree by the Reich Commissioner for the occupied territories of the Netherlands, Artur Seyss-Inquart [Germany / Occupied Netherlands]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Following his assumption of office in the Netherlands on 29 May 1940, Seyss-Inquart, pursuant to the authority vested in him as Reich Commissar of the Netherlands by the Fuehrer decree of 18 May 1940, systematically promulgated decrees designed to implement the Nazi program of persecution and elimination of Jews...Other anti-Semitic decrees of a like nature, all of which were signed by Seyss-Inquart and published in the Verordnungsblatt fuer die besetzen niederlandischen Gebiete (VOBL) [Official Gazette for the occupied Dutch territories], may be summarized as follows: 3336-PS, Verordnungsblatt, No. 13, p.289, 23 May 1942. Compulsory written declaration by Jews of claims of any kind of which they are beneficiaries to be made at banking firm Lippman, Rosenthal & Co., Amsterdam. Titles and other documents proving the claims are to be delivered to the bank at the time of the declaration, all rights to such claims being vested in the above mentioned bank. The debtor can liberate himself only in the hands of the bank and by so doing is released. The declaration embodies also rights on property or chattels real, participations as in corporations and partnerships; reversions, expectancies. Collections of all kinds of art objects, art articles, articles of gold, platinum, silver, as well as polished or rough diamonds, semi-precious stones and pearls, belonging in part or in whole, legally or "economically" to a Jew, must be delivered to said bank, with exception of wedding rings and those of a deceased husband, silver watches, used table silver, provided that each person belonging to the family of the owner may keep only a cover consisting of 4 pieces, a knife, a fork, a spoon and a dessert spoon; teeth- fillings of precious metals."

"Artur Seyss-Inquart." No author. Online article at jewishvirtuallibrary.org, Accessed on 9/25/2012

- 812 5/27/1942
Decree issued by Nazi SS in occupied territory [Germany / Occupied Belgium]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "May 27 [1942] In occupied Belgium, German authorities issue a decree requiring all Jews to wear the yellow star."
"1942:Key Dates." No author. Online article at ushmm.org, Accessed on 11/26/2012
- 813 5/29/1942
Prague [Czech Republic]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "Jews prohibited from using barbers and haircutting salons. This prohibition extends to visits by barbers, etc. to Jewish homes."
"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015
- 814 6/1/1942
Decree issued by Brigade Fuhrer Karl Oberg [Germany / Occupied France]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "With a long schedule of diplomatic exemptions, which included British and American subjects, Brigadefuhrer [Brigade Fuhrer] Karl Oberg published the Jewish badge decree for Occupied France on 1 June 1942. The badge had to be worn from the age of six upwards, and a clothing coupon had to be surrendered. The decree was received in a light-hearted manner initially and some young French men and girls wore the badge out of sympathy and in order to give the Security Police trouble."
"The Destruction of the Jews in France." Chris Webb, Online article at holocaustresearchproject.org, Accessed on 9/27/2012
- 815 6/3/1942
"Jewish Dress Code"[Belgium]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "Jewish Belgians forced to wear the yellow badge."
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yellow_badge Accessed on 11/4/2015
Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/4/2015
- 816 6/3/1942
"Jewish Dress Code"[Germany / Occupied France]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "Jews in occupied France were ordered to wear a yellow star, but the Vichy Regime refused to comply with that."
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yellow_badge Accessed on 11/4/2015
Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/4/2015
- 817 6/5/1942
Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jews are prohibited from entering Wenceslaus Sq. and approaches from Saturday 15:00 to Monday 8:00 hrs. Likewise the main railway station and approaches, likewise the approach roads leading to the Zoo."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

818 6/23/1942

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Use of trains. In addition to previous orders Jews are not permitted to use porters, waiting rooms, refreshment stalls, etc."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

819 7/1/1942

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "The closure of Jewish schools was decreed and every public as well as private tuition of Jewish children is forbidden."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

820 8/1/1942

"Jewish Dress Code" [Luxembourg]: Date for Reference only

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "With the German annexation of Luxembourg, the yellow badge was introduced there."

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yellow_badge Accessed on 11/4/2015

Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/4/2015

821 8/1/1942

"Jewish Dress Code" [Bulgaria]: Date for Reference only

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Under German pressure, Bulgaria ordered its Jewish citizens to wear small yellow buttons, but contravention was not prosecuted."

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yellow_badge Accessed on 11/4/2015

Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/4/2015

822 8/25/1942

Law issued by Bulgarian government [Germany / Occupied Bulgaria]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "In August 1942, the Bulgarian government established a Commissariat for Jewish Affairs with the objective of expelling the Jews of Bulgaria and confiscating their property. The ultimate aim of the commissariat, however, was not only for the Jews to finance the cost of implementing the Law for the Protection of the Nation but also to prepare them for shouldering the cost of deportation to the death camps in Poland."

"Bulgaria and the Holocaust." No author. Online article, Accessed on 9/27/2012

2) "August 25, 1942...The establishment of a Commissariat for Jewish Affairs in Belgium along the same lines as in France and Rumania is demanded by the anti-Semitic and pro-Nazi Rexist Party in Brussels, Nazi-controlled Belgian newspapers reaching here today report. 'Such an apparatus to deal with the Jews in Belgium is needed, because the Jews are endeavoring by all means to evade the existing anti-Jewish regulations and their activities, therefore, must be put under more stringent control,' one of the Rexist papers writes. Other Belgian papers predict that the Nazi occupational authorities will soon announce measures in Belgium ordering the Jews to "productive work" which is interpreted here to mean that they will be sent to forced labor either in Belgian mines or in eastern territories occupied by the German army."

"Rexists Demand Establishment of Commissariat for Jewish Affairs in Belgium." No author, Online article jta.org, Accessed on 11/19/2012

823 11/1/1942

"Jewish Dress Code" [Germany / Occupied France]: Date for Reference only

[Possible]

Commentary for other sources:

1) "With the occupation of the French Zone libre Jews there were also forced to wear the yellow badge."

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yellow_badge Accessed on 11/4/2015

Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/4/2015

824 2/21/1943

Prague [Czech Republic]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "The acceptance of dresses and other objects from Jews for the purpose of dying and chemical cleaning is prohibited."

"Nazi Restrictions on the Jews of Prague & The Role of the Jewish Community Council," Holocaust Education & Archive Research Team, Accessed 8/27/2015

825 9/1943

Law issued by Bulgarian government [Bulgaria]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "In September 1943, spurred on by its German partner, the government enacted legislation that required all Jews to wear the yellow Star of David badge. The law was also applied to the 14,000 Jews residing in Thrace and the territory taken from Yugoslavia."

"Bulgaria and the Holocaust." No author. Online article, Accessed on 9/27/2012

826 11/14/1943

Order issued by Italian Socialist Republic [Italy]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "At first, the authorities in the Italian Socialist Republic contented themselves with a declaration of principles which defined members of the "Jewish race" as aliens and, for the period of the war, as members of an enemy nation (Nov. 14, 1943)."

"Encyclopaedia Judaica; Jews in Italy 04: Holocaust period 1938-1945." No author. Online article, Accessed on 10/22/2012

827 11/30/1943

Order issued by Minister of Interior [Italy]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "...an order issued by the Ministry of the Interior that all Jews without exception should be interned in special concentration camps and all Jewish property confiscated (Nov. 30, 1943)."

"Encyclopaedia Judaica; Jews in Italy 04: Holocaust period 1938-1945." No author. Online article, Accessed on 10/22/2012

828 3/31/1944

"Jewish Dress Code"[Germany / Occupied Hungary / Czechoslovakia / Former Yugoslavia (Czech Republic, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro, Macedonia, Kosovo, Vojvodina)]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "After the occupation of Hungary, the German occupants ordered Jewish Hungarians and Jews with defunct other citizenships (Czechoslovakian, Romanian, Yugoslavian) in Hungarian-annexed areas to wear the yellow badge."

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yellow_badge Accessed on 11/4/2015

Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/4/2015

829 5/2/1944

Order issued by Minister of the Interior, Andor Jaross [Hungary]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "On May 2[1944], a few days after the publication of the ghetto decree, the Interior Minister's order excluding Jews from public baths came into force.⁴³ Sub-prefects and mayors were receiving this and dozens of other orders concerning the Jews, and most of them did their best to carry them out to the letter and as soon as possible even if the demands were unrealistic. By early May there was no Jew left to be banished from the public baths."

"Gendarmes, Policemen, Functionaries and the Jews-New Findings on the Behavior of Hungarian Authorities During the Holocaust." Judit Molnar, Online article at jewishvirtuallibrary.org, Accessed on 12/5/2012

830 5/15/1944

Decree for deportation issued by authorities [Slovakia]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "In the spring of 1944, as the Red Army drew closer to Slovakia's eastern border, partisan operations increased. Succumbing to pressure from high-ranking officers in the Wehrmacht,

the authorities in Bratislava ordered the Jews in eastern Slovakia to evacuate and to move toward the western part of the country by May 15. The decree, for a limited period of time, did not apply to, on the one hand, physicians and pharmacists – because of the shortage of these service-deliverers – and, on the other, mixed marriages. Even among the Jews who were ordered to evacuate, there were those who decided not to obey the evacuation order, because they realized that the further they would be from eastern Slovakia, the further they would be from the much-longed-for day of liberation. They utilized their good relations with their gentile neighbors to hide in their neighbors' homes or in nearby forests. Their assumption was proven correct: Eastern Slovakia was liberated a few months earlier than western Slovakia."

"Slovakia's Righteous among the Nations." Gila Fatran. Online article at yadvashem.org, Accessed on 10/1/2012

831 1947

"Expulsion of Jewish Students" [Lebanon]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "As early as 1947, Jewish students were expelled from Beirut University. Jewish 'Zionist' organizations (such as the Maccabi sports club) were forbidden. Jew were discharged from public service positions and Jewish youth movements banned."

The Expulsion of the Jews from Muslim Countries, 1920-1970: A History of Ongoing Cruelty and Discrimination

<http://jcpa.org/article/the-expulsion-of-the-jews-from-muslim-countries-1920-1970-a-history-of-ongoing-cruelty-and-discrimination/> (Accessed January 2018)

832 1947

"Jews Discharged from Public Positions" [Syria]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "In 1947, Syria discharged Jews from public service positions."

The Expulsion of the Jews from Muslim Countries, 1920-1970: A History of Ongoing Cruelty and Discrimination

<http://jcpa.org/article/the-expulsion-of-the-jews-from-muslim-countries-1920-1970-a-history-of-ongoing-cruelty-and-discrimination/> (Accessed January 2018)

833 1947

"Confiscation of Jewish Assets" ordered by the Syrian Government [Syria]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "In 1949, banks were instructed to freeze the accounts of Jews and all their assets were expropriated."

http://www.justiceforjews.com/narr_1.html (Accessed January 2018)

834 1948

"Jews De Facto Prisoners/Jews Banned to Enter Iraq" [Iraq]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "In an article that appeared in the New York Times on May 16, 1948, it was reported that: "In Iraq no Jew is permitted to leave the country unless he deposits £5,000 (\$20,000)

with the Government to guarantee his return. No foreign Jew is allowed to enter Iraq even in transit."

New York Times, May 16, 1948

835 6/1948

"Jews De Facto Prisoners" [Egypt]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "In June 1948, martial law banned Jews from leaving Egypt for Israel."

Sources:

Forward: The Inconvenient Truth About Jews From Arab Lands: They Were Expelled, by Adi Schwartz, June 1, 2014

<https://forward.com/culture/199257/the-inconvenient-truth-about-jews-from-arab-lands/> (Accessed January 2018)

The Expulsion of the Jews from Muslim Countries, 1920-1970: A History of Ongoing Cruelty and Discrimination

<http://jcpa.org/article/the-expulsion-of-the-jews-from-muslim-countries-1920-1970-a-history-of-ongoing-cruelty-and-discrimination/> (Accessed January 2018)

836 7/1948

"Jews Fined" [Iraq]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Considerable fines were imposed on wealthy Jews."

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<http://jcpa.org/article/the-expulsion-of-the-jews-from-muslim-countries-1920-1970-a-history-of-ongoing-cruelty-and-discrimination/> (Accessed January 2018)

837 7/1948

"Jews De Facto Prisoners" [Iraq]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "In July 1948, Iraq prohibited Jews from leaving the country."

The Expulsion of the Jews from Muslim Countries, 1920-1970: A History of Ongoing Cruelty and

Discrimination (<http://jcpa.org/article/the-expulsion-of-the-jews-from-muslim-countries-1920-1970-a-history-of-ongoing-cruelty-and-discrimination/>) (Accessed January 2018)

838 8/28/1948

"Banking Restrictions for Jews" issued by the Iraqi government [Iraq]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) Jews were prohibited from engaging in banking or foreign currency transactions.

Source: http://www.liquisearch.com/iraqi_jews/modern_iraq

[Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in December 2016]

839 9/1948

"Dismissal of Jews" decree issued by the Iraqi government [Iraq]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) Jews were dismissed from the railways, the post office, the telegraph department and the Finance Ministry on the ground that they were suspected of "sabotage and treason."

Source: http://www.liquisearch.com/iraqi_jews/modern_iraq

- 840 10/8/1948
"Ban on Export & Import Licenses for Jews" issued by the Iraqi government [Iraq]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) The issuance of export and import licenses to Jewish merchants was forbidden.
Source: http://www.liquisearch.com/iraqi_jews/modern_iraq
[Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in December 2016]
- 841 10/19/1948
"Dismissal of Jews from Governmental Positions" issued by the Iraqi government [Iraq]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) The discharge of all Jewish officials and workers from all governmental departments was ordered.
Source: http://www.liquisearch.com/iraqi_jews/modern_iraq
[Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in December 2016]
- 842 12/2/1948
"Restrictions on Jews" issued by the Iraqi government [Iraq]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) The Iraq government suggested to oil companies operating in Iraq, that no Jewish employees be accepted.
Source: http://www.liquisearch.com/iraqi_jews/modern_iraq
[Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in December 2016]
- 843 2/1949
"Jewish Possessions Sequestered" [Egypt]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "The possessions of autochthonous Jews and those who were abroad were sequestered."
The Expulsion of the Jews from Muslim Countries, 1920-1970: A History of Ongoing Cruelty and Discrimination
<http://jcpa.org/article/the-expulsion-of-the-jews-from-muslim-countries-1920-1970-a-history-of-ongoing-cruelty-and-discrimination/> (Accessed January 2018)
- 844 11/16/1949
"Law Allowing the Gradual Dismissal of Jews" [Romania]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "... another law provided for the gradual dismissal of Jewish employees in private commerce and industry."
<http://www.nizkor.org/hwcb/people/c/carmelly-felicia/anti-jewish-decrees.html> (Accessed on 11/2/2015) Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/2/2015
- 845 1950
"Seizure of Jewish Assets" [Syria]
[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Syria enacted a law to seize Jewish possessions (houses, estates, shops) in Aleppo."
"Syria enacted a law in Qamishli in April of 1950 to seize Jewish possessions in order to settle Palestinian refugees in Jewish quarters."

[**Researcher's note:** *The above appear to have been two separate laws which were issued by the Syrian government, and would need to be researched separately.*]

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<http://jcpa.org/article/the-expulsion-of-the-jews-from-muslim-countries-1920-1970-a-history-of-ongoing-cruelty-and-discrimination/> (Accessed January 2018)

846 2/1950

"Agricultural Ban on Jews" [Syria]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Syria prohibited Jews from working in agriculture in February of 1950."

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<http://jcpa.org/article/the-expulsion-of-the-jews-from-muslim-countries-1920-1970-a-history-of-ongoing-cruelty-and-discrimination/> (Accessed January 2018)

847 3/3/1950

"Revocation of Jewish Citizenship" issued by Prime Minister Tawfig al-Suwaydi, circa 3/3/1950 [Iraq]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) In order to halt the uncontrolled flight of Jewish assets, Iraqi Prime Minister Tawfig as-Suwaydi [al-Suwaydi] engineered an amendment to Law 1, the Denaturalization Act. The amendment revoked citizenship to any Jew who wanted to the country. Once Jews registered to emigrate, they were required to leave within 15 days.

On March 3, 1950, to halt the uncontrolled flight of assets and people, Iraqi Prime Minister Tawfig as-Suwaydi engineered the passage of an amendment to Law 1, the Denaturalization Act. The amendment authorized revocation of citizenship to any Jew who willingly left the country. The new measure mimicked similar legislation in Nazi Germany. Upon exit, Jewish assets were frozen but were still available to the emigrants for use within Iraq. Once Jews registered to emigrate, the decision was permanent, and they were required to leave within 15 days. The window would not be wide.

Sources:

<http://israelnewstalkradio.com/when-iraq-expelled-its-jews-to-israel-the-inside-story/> (Accessed in 12/2016)

<http://www.ipost.com/Blogs/The-Cutting-Edge/When-Iraq-Expelled-Its-Jews-to-Israel-The-Inside-Story-456129> (Accessed in 12/2016)

<http://www.tikkun.org/tikkundaily/2016/09/07/when-iraq-expelled-its-jews-to-israel-the-inside-story/> (Accessed in 12/2016) [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in December 2016]

848 6/1950

"Confiscation of Jewish Property" [Kurdistan]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Persecution also took place in Kurdistan in June 1950, when Jews were obliged to give up their possessions and houses."

Delburgo, Carolina: Come ladri nella notte ... la cacciata dell'Egitto. Seconda edizione ("Like Thieves in the Night... The Expulsion from Egypt. Second Edition"); (Bologna; 2013)

The Expulsion of the Jews from Muslim Countries, 1920-1970: A History of Ongoing Cruelty and Discrimination (<http://jcpa.org/article/the-expulsion-of-the-jews-from-muslim-countries-1920-1970-a-history-of-ongoing-cruelty-and-discrimination/>) (Accessed January 2018)

- 849 3/10/1951
A law for the Supervision and Administration of the Property of Jews who have Forfeited Iraqi Nationality [Iraq]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "Law No. 5 of 1951 entitled 'A law for the Supervision and Administration of the Property of Jews who have Forfeited Iraqi Nationality' also deprived them of their property. Section 2(a) 'freezes' Jewish property."
<http://www.justiceforjews.com/iraq.html> Accessed on 4/4/2016
Researched by Franziska Wagener 4/4/2016
Source: Law No. 5 of 1951, Official Gazette, 10 March 1951, English version, p.17.
- 850 1952
"Jews De Facto Prisoners and Other Restrictions Placed on Jews" [Iraq]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "In 1952, Iraq's government barred Jews from emigrating. [A]dditional restrictions were placed on the remaining Iraqi Jews. The sale of property was forbidden and all Jews were forced to carry yellow identity cards."
Justice for Jews From Arab Countries; Country Narratives, Iraq (http://www.justiceforjews.com/narr_1.html) (Accessed January 2018)
- 851 1956
"Limitation Placed on Jewish Businessmen" [Tunisia]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "The national economy (industry and trade) become 'cooperative, and Jewish entrepreneurs and businessmen were obliged to have a Muslim partner. [*Researcher's note: A similar law seems to have been enacted in Morocco.*]"
The Expulsion of the Jews from Muslim Countries, 1920-1970: A History of Ongoing Cruelty and Discrimination (<http://jcpa.org/article/the-expulsion-of-the-jews-from-muslim-countries-1920-1970-a-history-of-ongoing-cruelty-and-discrimination/>) (Accessed January 2018)
- 852 1956
"Anti-Jewish Decrees" issued by the Algerian Government [Tunisia]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
1) "When Tunisia gained independence in 1956, a new government passed a series of discriminatory anti-Jewish decrees."
Jewish Virtual Library; Fact Sheet: Jewish Refugees from Arab Countries; (<http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jewish-refugees-from-arab-countries>) (Accessed January 2018)
- 853 1956
"Order" of the Egyptian Government [Egypt]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "In 1956, the Egyptian government used the Sinai Campaign as a pretext to order almost 25,000 Egyptian Jews to leave the country and confiscated their property. They were allowed to take only one suitcase and a small sum of cash, and forced to sign declarations 'donating' their property to the Egyptian government. Approximately 1,000 more Jews were sent to prisons and detention camps."

Justice for Jews From Arab Countries; Country Narratives - Egypt (http://www.justiceforjews.com/narr_1.html) (Accessed January 2018)

854 1957

"Rabbinical Tribunal" [Tunisia]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) In 1957, the rabbinical tribunal was abolished and a year later the Jewish Community Council was dissolved."

Jewish Virtual Library; Fact Sheet: Jewish Refugees from Arab Countries;
<http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jewish-refugees-from-arab-countries> (Accessed January 2018)

855 1958

"Confiscation of Jewish Properties etc." [Syria]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Between 1958 – 1961, Jews leaving the country were forced to transfer their possessions to the Syrian state and to pay considerable departure expenses."

The Expulsion of the Jews from Muslim Countries, 1920-1970: A History of Ongoing Cruelty and Discrimination
<http://jcpa.org/article/the-expulsion-of-the-jews-from-muslim-countries-1920-1970-a-history-of-ongoing-cruelty-and-discrimination/> (Accessed January 2018)

856 12/31/1958

"Law" issued by the President of the Executive Council of Tripolitania [Libya]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "[...the law issued ordered] the dissolution of the Jewish Community Council and the appointment of a Moslem commissioner nominated by the Government."

Confidential Memorandum to Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, UN High Commissioner for Refugees (May 8, 1970)
<http://www.justiceforjews.com/libya.html> (Accessed January 2018)

857 1959

"Zionist Activities Declared Illegal" [Morocco]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Zionist activities became illegal in Morocco."

Justice for Jews From Arab Countries; Country Narratives; Morocco.
http://www.justiceforjews.com/narr_1.html (Accessed January 2018)

858 1960

"Jews Banned" [Libya]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

- 1) "In Libya, a ban against employing Jews in petroleum companies was instituted in the 1960s."

The Expulsion of the Jews from Muslim Countries, 1920-1970: A History of Ongoing Cruelty and Discrimination

<http://jcpa.org/article/the-expulsion-of-the-jews-from-muslim-countries-1920-1970-a-history-of-ongoing-cruelty-and-discrimination/> (Accessed January 2018)

859 1960

"Imposition on Jewish Businessmen" [Morocco]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

- 1) "Starting in 1960, Jewish entrepreneurs and businessmen were obliged to have a Muslim partner." [*Researcher's note: A similar law seems to have been enacted in Tunisia.*]

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860 4/2/1960

"Jewish School Closed" [Libya]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

- 1) "On April 2, 1960, Alliance Israelite Universelle schools were closed."

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<http://jcpa.org/article/the-expulsion-of-the-jews-from-muslim-countries-1920-1970-a-history-of-ongoing-cruelty-and-discrimination/> (Accessed January 2018)

861 1961

"De Facto Confiscation of Jewish Wealth" [Tunisia]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

- 1) "Jew who were leaving the country were allowed to take with them only one dinar (the equivalent of 3 US dollars in today's market)." [*Researcher's note: This applied to all Jews who were leaving Tunisia between 1961-1962, so the order must have been issued in 1961.*]

The Expulsion of the Jews from Muslim Countries, 1920-1970: A History of Ongoing Cruelty and Discrimination

<http://jcpa.org/article/the-expulsion-of-the-jews-from-muslim-countries-1920-1970-a-history-of-ongoing-cruelty-and-discrimination/> (Accessed January 2018)

862 8/8/1962

"Royal Decree, Amendment to Article No. 10" issued by the Council of Ministers [Libya]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

- 1) "[...] anyone who had had 'relations with Zionism at any time'* or 'at any time worked on behalf of either the moral or material strengthening of Israel' was liable to have his Libyan citizenship revoked."

[*Researcher's note: This included Jew who had visited Israel after the declaration of Libyan independence.*]

Israel's Rights as a Nation-State in International Diplomacy, edited by Alan Baker.

2) "[...] a Libyan national forfeits his nationality if he has had any contact with Zionism."
[*Researcher's note: This enabled authorities to deprive Jews of Libyan nationality at will.*]

De Felice, Renzo: Jews in an Arab Land: Libya 1835-1970. (Austin; 1985)

863 1967

"Firing of Jews" [Syria]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jewish workers were fired in order to hire Palestinians; and Jewish doctors and pharmacists were laid off."

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<http://jcpa.org/article/the-expulsion-of-the-jews-from-muslim-countries-1920-1970-a-history-of-ongoing-cruelty-and-discrimination/> (Accessed January 2018)

864 1967

"Law No. 64" issued by the Iraqi government, 1967 [Iraq]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) Law No. 64 was issued in 1967 and related to Jews and their ownership of shares in commercial companies.

Sources: <http://www.justiceforjews.com/sanc-iraq.pdf>

Matas, David: Afterschock: Anti-Zionism & Anti-Semitism

[Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in December 2016]

865 1967

"Jews Arrested and Dismissed" [Iraq]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "[...] after the Six-Day War in 1967, when many of the remaining 3,000 Jews were arrested and dismissed from their jobs. Around that period, more repressive measures were imposed: Jewish property was expropriated; Jewish bank accounts were frozen; Jews were dismissed from public posts; businesses were shut; trading permits were cancelled; telephones were disconnected. Jews were placed under house arrest for long periods of time or restricted to the cities."

Justice for Jews From Arab Countries; Country Narratives, Iraq (http://www.justiceforjews.com/narr_1.html) (Accessed January 2018)

866 1967

"Evacuation of Jews" [Libya]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Jews were evacuated from Libya to Italy in 1967 and the issue of citizenship was contested between the Italian government, the Jewish community and Rome, and the newly established Association of Libyan Jews in Rome."

Jerusalem Center for Public Affairs; Israeli Security, Regional Diplomacy, and International Law – The Final Exodus of the Libyan Jews in 1967 by Prof. Maurice Roumani, October 28, 2007.

<http://jcpa.org/article/the-final-exodus-of-the-libyan-jews-in-1967/> (Accessed January 2018)

- 867 1968
"Law No. 10" issued by the Iraqi government, 1968 [Iraq]:
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) Law No. 10 was issued to place banking restrictions on Jews.
 Sources: <http://www.justiceforjews.com/sanc-iraq.pdf>
 Matas, David: Afterschoek: Anti-Zionism & Anti-Semitism
 [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in December 2016]
- 868 1969
"Expulsion of Jews" order issued by Gaddafi [Libya]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) Gaddafi expelled 38,000 Jews from Libya and confiscated their assets.
 The Guardian: Libya's 'revolutionary Jew' returns to restore Tripoli synagogue (<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2011/oct/03/libyas-revolutionary-jew-restore-synagogue>) (Accessed January 2018)
- 869 1969
"Baghdad hangings" authorized by the Iraqi Government, 1/27/1969 [Iraq]
[Possible]
Commentary from Other Sources:
 1) Iraqi authorities hanged 14 alleged spies for Israel (nine Jews, three Muslim and 2 Christians) in a public execution in Baghdad.
 Sources: Jewish Francophonie: Culture and Literature
<http://ar.21-bal.com/biolog/215/index.html?page=12>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1969_Baghdad_hangings
 [Researched by Ziba Shadjaani in January 2017]
- 870 1973
"Forced Confiscation of Jewish Wealth" issued by Iraqi Government [Iraq]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "In response to international pressure, the Baghdad government quietly allowed most of the remaining Jews to emigrate in the early 1970's, even while leaving other restrictions in force. In 1973, most of Iraq's remaining Jews were too old to leave and they were pressured by the government to turn over title, without compensation, to more than \$200 million worth of Jewish community property."
 New York Times, February 18, 1973
- 871 1973
"Prohibition Placed on Jews" [Syria]
[Possible]
Commentary from other sources:
 1) "In 1973, Syria forbade Jews to communicate with people abroad."
 The Expulsion of the Jews from Muslim Countries, 1920-1970: A History of Ongoing Cruelty and Discrimination
<http://jcpa.org/article/the-expulsion-of-the-jews-from-muslim-countries-1920-1970-a-history-of-ongoing-cruelty-and-discrimination/> (Accessed January 2018)

872

1978

"Destruction of Synagogue and/or Transformation into Mosques or Churches"

[Libya]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "In 1978, sixty-four synagogues were destroyed, and seventy-eight synagogues were transformed into mosques, or in the case of Benghazi, into Coptic churches."

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2) "The Synagogue 'Slat Abn Shaif' remained intact until the 1980s, when it was destroyed under the orders of Muammar Gaddafi and replaced with an apartment complex."

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slat_Abn_Shaif_Synagogue* (Accessed January 2018)

873

1979

"Confiscation of Jewish Property" [Iran]

[Possible]

Commentary from other sources:

1) "Iran confiscated Jewish possessions and real estate in 1979."

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