

Part 1

2,763 Official Anti-Jewish Acts

Part 1 – Acts #1 to #929 (9/28/456 BC to 8/4/1586)

- 1 9/28/456 BC
"Order" of King Artaxerxes I addressed to Aman [Present-day Iran, Iraq, Egypt; Achaemenid Empire]: "King Artaxerxes orders Aman to kill all Jews in his domain on the 13th of March ('Adar*')." [**Researcher's note:** *Adar refers to the 6th month of the civil year and 12th month of the ecclesiastical year in the Hebrew calendar, which roughly corresponds to the month of March in the Gregorian calendar. It is dated 27. September of the Julian calendar, which translates to September 28 of the Gregorian calendar.] **(This Act has recently been questioned & we are checking its validity. 2-13-2021)**
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 8/1/410 BC
"Destruction of the Jewish Temple" ordered by Vidranga, 8/410 BC [Achaemenid Kingdom/First Persian Empire; Present-day Iran, Egypt, Armenia, Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India]: "The Temple which is in Elephantine the fortress let them demolish." [**Researcher's note:** Vidranga was a Persian commander and the father of Naphaina who was in turn a garrison commander in Syene (Present-day Egypt), and referred to as a local representative of the Persian government].
Schäfter, Peter: **Judeophobia: Attitudes Toward the Jews in the Ancient World;** (Harvard, 1997); p 104; Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/26/2016
- 3 11/10/041
"EDICT" of Emperor Claudius to Alexandrians [year 41] [Roman Empire; Present-day Italy]: "[...] and on the other hand, I explicitly order the Jews not to agitate for more privileges than they formerly possessed, and not in the future to send out a separate embassy as though they lived in a separate city (a thing unprecedented), and not to force their way into gymnasiarchic or cosmetic games, while enjoying their own privileges and sharing a great abundance of the advantages in a city not their own, and not to bring in or admit Jews who come down the river from Egypt or from Syria, a proceedings which will compel me to conceive serious suspicions. Otherwise I will by all means take vengeance on them as fomenters of which is a general plague infecting the whole world. [...]"
[Researcher's note: *Even though the papyrus itself is not dated - although, the original letter almost certainly would have been - experts date it at November 10, 41, which offers a 'terminus ante queen,' that is, a latest possible date for the papyrus. This letter of Claudius is written on the verso of a long roll, whose recto bears the text of a tax register and turned up in the Fayum, Philadelphia.]*
Loeb Classical Library; **Select Papyri II;** ed. A. S. Hunt and G. C. Edgar; (1934); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 2/10/2018
- 4 10/18/315
"On converts to Judaism and to Christianity" Issued by Emperor Constantine to Evagrius (315 AD) [Roman Empire]: "We want to relate to the Jews, their ancestors, and their patriarchs that if anyone - after this law is passed - should flee from their deadly sect and turn to the worship of god, dares to assail them with rocks or any other sort of madness, will be given to flames and burned with all other associates."
Theodosian Code 16.8.1, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 11/27/2015

5 7/4/325

Decree issued by Constantine I at the Council of Nicaea [Present-day Turkey]: "When the question relative to the sacred festival of Easter arose, it was universally thought that it would be convenient that all should keep the feast on one day...It was declared to be particularly unworthy for this, the holiest of all festivals, to follow the custom [the calculation] of the Jews, who had soiled their hands with the most fearful of crimes, and whose minds were blinded. In rejecting their custom, (1) we may transmit to our descendants the legitimate mode of celebrating Easter, which we have observed from the time of the Saviour's Passion to the present day[according to the day of the week]. We ought not, therefore, 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 unanimously adopting this mode, we desire, dearest brethren, to separate ourselves from the detestable company of the Jews, for it is truly shameful for us to hear them boast that without their direction we could not keep this feast...We could not imitate those who are openly in error. How, then, could we follow these Jews, who are most certainly blinded by error? for to celebrate the passover twice in one year is totally inadmissible. But even if this were not so, it would still be your duty not to tarnish your soul by communications with such wicked people [the Jews]...Think, then, how unseemly it is, that on the same day some should be fasting whilst others are seated at a banquet; and that after Easter, some should be rejoicing at feasts, whilst others are still observing a strict fast. For this reason, a Divine Providence wills that this custom should be rectified and regulated in a uniform way; and everyone, I hope, will agree upon this point...To sum up in few words: By the unanimous judgment of all, it has been decided that the most holy festival of Easter should be everywhere celebrated on one and the same day, and it is not seemly that in so holy a thing there should be any division. As this is the state of the case, accept joyfully the divine favour, and this truly divine command; for all which takes place in assemblies of the bishops ought to be regarded as proceeding from the will of God. Make known to your brethren what has been decreed, keep this most holy day according to the prescribed mode; we can thus celebrate this holy Easter day at the same time, if it is granted me, as I desire, to unite myself with you; we can rejoice together, seeing that the divine power has made use of our instrumentality for destroying the evil designs of the devil, and thus causing faith, peace, and unity to flourish amongst us. May God graciously protect you, my beloved brethren."

"Medieval Sourcebook: Constantine I: On the Keeping of Easter." Paul Halsall, January 1996. Accessed 6/5/2012

6 10/18/329

"Prohibition of Persecuting Jewish Converts and of Proselytism by Jews" Issued by Emperor Constantine [Present-day Italy / Holy Roman Empire]: "We want the Jews, their principals, and their patriarchs informed, that if anyone-once this law has been passed-dares to attack anyone escaping their deadly group and turning his eyes toward the path of God, either by stoning or by other kind of fury...he shall be given to the flames and burnt with his associates."

Codex Justinianus 1.9.3, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 10/25/2015, Translated and Researched by Joan Paez 11/25/2015

7 11/29/330

"Exemption of Religious Leaders from Community Service" Issued by Holy Emperor Constantine [Present-day Italy / Holy Roman Empire]: "Those who dedicated themselves with complete devotion to the synagogues of the Jews, to the patriarchs, or to their priests... shall not be a part of all community services, personal as well as civil..."

Codex Theodosianus 16.8.2, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 10/25/2015; Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 11/25/2015

8 10/21/335

Law issued by Constantine I [Present-day Italy]: "The Jews are not permitted to disturb any person who, once a Jew, has become a Christian, or inflict other injury upon him; insults are to be punished according to the seriousness of the attach committed, etc..." [Editor's note: *Author's footnote dates this law in 335 as Theodosian code 16.8.5*]

"The Persecution of the Jews in the Roman Empire (300-428)." James Everett Seaver. 1952, Page 31. Accessed 8/2/2011

9 10/21/335

Law "Constitutio Sirmondianis No.4" issued by Constantine I [Present-day Italy]: "We wish that, if any Jew has dared to purchase and circumcise a Christian slave or one of any other sect, the circumcised slave, according to the terms of that statute, shall be given his freedom and shall enjoy all the privileges appertaining thereto, and it shall not be lawful for the Jew who circumcised the slave of the aforesaid description to hold him in the bonds of slavery...But if any Jew dates to harass or injure a Christianized Jew...we wish the perpetrator of this insult punished according to the severity of his crime...And we wish your excellency to remind the judges in your letters which you circulate in the diocese entrusted to you, that they most urgently preserve in like manner due respect for this royal power." [Editor's note: *Author's footnote dates this law in 335*]

"The Persecution of the Jews in the Roman Empire (300-428)." James Everett Seaver. 1952, Page 30-31. Online, Accessed 8/2/2011

10 5/8/336

"Decree" issued by Constantine (year 336) [Roman Empire; Present-day Italy]: "Jews are not allowed to harass Jewish converts to Christianity, and will be punished in accordance with the nature of the act. [...] if a Jew circumcises a non-Jewish slave, the slave is to be taken from the Jew and remain free." [Researcher's note: *This is a summary of the ancient Latin text found in Codex Theodosianus 16.8.5; Codex Theodosianus 16.9.1*]

Fourth Century Christianity: Imperial Laws and Letters Involving Religion, AD 311-364; Fourthcentury.com; Accessed online; Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 2/15/2018

11 5/8/336

"Order" issued by Augustus to the Praetorian Prefect, year 336 [Roman Empire; Present-day Italy]: "[...] Jews shall not be permitted to disturb any man who has been converted from Judaism to Christianity or to assail him with any outrage. Such contumely shall be punished according to the nature of the act, which has been committed. [...]" [Researcher's note: *While this order was given on October 22 (21), 335, in Constantinople, it was posted on May 8, 336.*]

Pharr, Clyde: *The Theodosian Code and Novels, and the Sirmondian Constitutes - A Translation with Commentary, Glossary, and Bibliography.* (New Jersey; 2001); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 2/15/2018

12 3/9/337

"Order" of Constantine Augustus to Praetorian Prefect Felix [Roman Empire]: "[...] It is Our will that if any Jew should purchase a Christian slave or a slave of any other sect [...] and should not greatly fear to circumcise such slave, the person thus circumcised shall be rendered master of his freedom by the measures of this statute and shall obtain possession of the privileges thereof. It shall not be permissible for a Jew who has circumcised a slave of the aforesaid class to retain such slave in the service of slavery. For by this same sanction We command that if any Jew should unlock for himself the door of eternal life, should deliver himself to our holy worship, and should choose to be Christian, he shall not suffer any disquietude or

molestation from the Jews. If any Jew should suppose that he should assail with outrage ay person who has been converted from Judaism to Christianity, it is Our will that as the contriver of such contumely he shall be subjected to avenging punishments in proportion to the nature of the crime which he has committed [...] It is Our will that Your Excellent Sublimity by your letter dispatched throughout the diocese that is entrusted to you shall admonish the judges most earnestly to enforce such due reverence."

Pharr, Clyde: *The Theodosian Code and Novels, and the Sirmondian Constitutes - A Translation with Commentary, Glossary, and Bibliography*. (New Jersey; 2001); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 2/5/2018

13 8/13/339

Law issued by Constantius II [Present-day Italy]: "If any Jew has obtained a slave of another sect or national group than his own, the slave shall at once be confiscated to the public fisc: furthermore if he has circumcised the slave after buying him, then not only shall he suffer the confiscation of the slave, but also he shall meet capital punishment. But if the Jew has purchased slaves known to be of the holy faith, then all the goods found in his possession shall be taken from him at once, and no delay shall be interposed in depriving him of the possession of those men who are Christians."

[**Editor's note:** *Author's footnote dates this law in 339 as Theodosian code 16.9.2*]

"The Persecution of the Jews in the Roman Empire (300-428)." James Everett Seaver. 1952, Page 32. Accessed online 8/2/2011

14 8/13/339

Law issued by Constantius II [Present-day Italy]: "Concerning those women previously employed in our weaving factories whom the Jews have taken to wife in their lewd wedlock, it is decreed that they be restored to the factory and that care be taken in the future that no Jews link Christian women with their malpractices; but if they do so, they shall suffer capital punishment." [**Editor's note:** *Author's footnote dates this law in 339 as Theodosian code 16.8.6*]

"The Persecution of the Jews in the Roman Empire (300-428)." James Everett Seaver. 1952, Page 33. Accessed online 8/2/2011

15 10/18/339

Law issued by Constantine I [Present-day Italy]: "We wish to make clear to the Jewish elders and patriarchs that if, after the enactment of this law, anyone attempts by stoning or other type of madness (which we know is being done at this time), to reconvert a person who has given up the baleful sect of Judaism and has joined the cult of God, forthwith he and his accomplices are to be given to the flames and burned. Furthermore if anyone of the people has joined their evil sect and frequented their meeting places, he shall suffer his deserved penalty with them." [**Editor's note:** *Author's footnote dates this law in 339 as Theodosian Code 16.8.1*]

"The Persecution of the Jews in the Roman Empire (300-428)." James Everett Seaver. 1952, Page 32. Accessed online 8/2/2011

16 7/3/352

"Order" of Constantius Augustus and Julian Caesar to the Praetorian Prefect Thalassius [Roman Empire; Present-day Italy]: "In accordance with the venerable law which has been established, We command that if any person should (spit upon the venerable law and) be converted from Christianity to Judaism and should join their sacrilegious gatherings, when the accused has been proved [to be guilty], his property shall be vindicated to the ownership of the fisc." [**Researcher's note:** **According to the original document, this laws was "Given on the fifth day before the nones of July at Milan in the year of the ninth consulship of Constantius Augustus and the second consulship of Julian Caesar," which would technically be July 3, 357, according to the Gregorian calendar. However, Thalassius had died in 353 and Musonianus was the Praetorian Prefect in 357. Experts argue that this law should be dated at 352, "in the year of the fifth consulship of Constantius Augustus and the consulship of*

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Constantius Caesar" (or possibly in 353, the year Thalassius died). Also, if Milan is to have been the place of issuance, it can be reconciled with 352 but not with 357.]

Pharr, Clyde: *The Theodosian Code and Novels, and the Sirmodian Constitutes - A Translation with Commentary, Glossary, and Bibliography.* (New Jersey; 2001); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 2/9/2018

17 7/3/353

"Confiscation of the Properties of Christian Converts to Judaism" Issued by Emperor Constantius II [Present-day Italy / Holy Roman Empire]: "According to an already existing law, if any one once a Christian has become a Jew and has associated with sacrilegious groups, we decree that all his goods be confiscated to the imperial fisc after the accusation has been proved." [Editor's note: *Author's footnote dates this law in 353 as Theodosian code 16.8.7*]

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

18 12/1/354

"Closing of Jewish Temples" issued Emperor Constantius and addressed to Praetorian Prefect Taurus [Roman Empire; Present-day Italy, Turkey]: "We have determined that the [Jewish] temples shall be immediately closed in all cities, and access to them forbidden to all, so that permission for further offending may be refused to those who are lost. We also wish everyone to abstain from sacrifices, and if any person should do anything of this kind, he shall be laid low with the avenging sword; and We decree that his property, after having been taken from him, shall be confiscated to the Treasury, and that the Governors of provinces shall also be punished, if they have neglected to suppress these crimes."

Maas, Michael (Editor): *Readings in Late Antiquity: A Sourcebook* (New York; 2010); Accessed online; Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 1/30/2017

19 7/5/357

"Apostasy to Judaism" Issued by Emperor Constantius II and Julian-Caesar to Thalassius [Roman Empire]: "If any Christian has become a Jew after the promulgation of this law, is implicated in impious sexual relations, an accusation if proven to be true, we decree that their belongings be appropriated by the fiscal treasury."

Theodosian Code 16.8.7, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 11/27/2015

20 3/1/363

Public Declaration written by Emperor Julian, addressed to all the Jews, 363 AD [Roman Empire]: "...you shall make even greater supplication for my reign to God, the mightiest of all, the creator, who found me worthy to be crowned with his immaculate right hand. For it is natural that those who are visited by some care are preoccupied and do not have even the courage to raise their hands in prayer, while those that are entirely free from any care shall—rejoicing with their whole heart—perform the supplication-service for my Imperial authority to the greatest, in whose power it is to direct my reign for the best, according to my purpose."

Julian, Epistulae, 51, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 12/13/2015

21 1/15/383

"Concerning Apostates" issued by Emperors Gratian and addressed to Praetorian Perfect Hypatius [Roman Empire; Present-day Italy]: "Where anyone accuses a deceased person of having violated and abandoned the Christian religion, and denounces him for having given his adherence to the sacrileges of the [Jewish] temples, or the rites of the Jews, and maintains that, in consequence, he has no right to make a will; he must institute proceedings within five years, as has been decided in cases brought to declare a will inofficious*." [*Researcher's note: *Unofficial.*"]

22 4/18/383

"Repeal of the Exemption of Jewish Religious Leaders from Community Service" by Emperors Gratian, Valentinian II, and Theodosius I [Present-day Italy / Holy Roman Empire]: "That command, by which those who practice the Jewish law are pampered, and through which immunity from civil duties is granted them, is hereby rescinded, since not even clerics should be free to devote themselves to holy works before they discharge the services owed the state. Therefore let whoever truly consecrates himself to God qualify, at his own expense, some other person to carry out his duties for him." [Editor's note: *Author's footnote dates this law in 383 as Theodosian code 12.1.99*]

"The Persecution of the Jews in the Roman Empire (300-428)." James Everett Seaver. 1952, Page 46. Accessed online 8/2/2011

23 5/21/383

"Prohibition of Christians from Participating in Pagan, Jewish, and Manichaean Cults" Issued by Emperors Gratian, Valentinian II, and Theodosius I [Present-day Italy / Roman Empire]: "We punish Christians for going into the temples and to the altars of heretics, by denying these apostates the right to make wills. Furthermore, let the crimes of those persons be punished, who, having neglected the dignity of the Christian name and religion, have infected themselves with the plague of Judaism. Moreover let that binding and unceasing punishment which both my father Valentinian prescribed from his divine wisdom and my decrees have no less often commanded fall upon those who have from time to time preferred to hunt out the evil secrets of the Manichaeans and their wicked haunts. Also let the same punishments as those suffered by people guilty of this error be visited upon the authors of this proselytism, who have turned weak minds to their society; nay we even decree that more severe punishments, far beyond the ordinary, dependent on the decisions of the judges and the gravity of the crime committed, be pronounced upon the wicked contrivers of this type of crime. But to avoid continual criminal aspersions being leveled against the dead, and constant retrial in the courts of questions of heredity, long dormant during the passing of many years, we decree a time limit for cases of this nature; therefore, if a person accuses a dead person of having profaned and deserted the Christian religion, and declares that this dead person went over to the sacrileges of the rites and temples of the Jews, or the disgraceful acts of the Manichaeans, and the accuser proves that he himself did not make this declaration for the sake of the will, then let him start the correct proceedings within a space of five years, the time limit which has been established for testamentary cases, and make a proper beginning for the prosecution of such a case, so that, in the everlasting light of day he may prove his accusation of the crime and wickedness of the deceased (which accusation, if false, is a criminal act) when he has appeared in person making his accusation by public testimony; for this accuser, if ignorant of such a crime, and acquiescing in a lie for the benefit of evil persons, may not continually accuse anyone of this apostasy using as an excuse the fact that he did not swear in the name of God." [Editor's note: *Author's footnote dates this law in 383 as Theodosian code 16.7.3*]

"The Persecution of the Jews in the Roman Empire (300-428)." James Everett Seaver. 1952, Page 47. Accessed online 8/2/2011

24 9/22/384

"Prohibition of the Possession and Conversion of Christian Slaves by Jews" Issued by Emperors Gratian, Valentinian II, and Theodosius I [Present-day Italy / Holy Roman Empire]: "No Jew shall purchase a Christian slave nor corrupt one who is a Christian with Jewish rites. But if public inquiry has discovered that this

has been done, then the slave should be rescued and such masters shall be liable to fitting and proper punishment for their crime, with this in addition, that, if any former Christian slaves or Christians who have become Jews are found among the Jews, they shall be rescued from this unworthy servitude after a proper price has been paid by the Christians." [Editor's note: *Author's footnote dates this law in 384 as Theodosian code 3.1.5*]

"The Persecution of the Jews in the Roman Empire (300-428)." James Everett Seaver. 1952, Page 48. Accessed online 8/2/2011

25 12/30/393

Law issued by Theodosius I [Present-day Italy]: "No Jew shall retain his own marriage customs, nor seek marriage according to the law of the Jews, nor possess several wives at the same time." [Editor's note: *Author's footnote dates this law in 393 as Theodosian code 1.9.7*]

"The Persecution of the Jews in the Roman Empire (300-428)." James Everett Seaver. 1952, Page 48, Online, Accessed 8/2/2011

26 6/17/397

"On Jewish Converts Seeking Asylum in Christian Churches" Issued by Emperors Arcadius and Honorius [Present-day Italy / Holy Roman Empire]: "Those Jews, who, harassed for debt or some other crime, pretend they wish to be joined to the Christian law, so they can avoid their crimes or payment of debts by taking refuge in the churches, should be prohibited entry into the church; nor should they be accepted as Christians before they have paid their debts in full or have been cleared of accusations against them by proving their innocence." [Editor's Note: *Author's footnote dates this law in 397 as Theodosian Code 9.45.2 or 8.45.2*]

"The Persecution of the Jews in the Roman Empire (300-428)." James Everett Seaver. 1952, Page 66, Online, Accessed on 8/2/2011

27 8/28/398

Canon 84 & 89 issued by the Fourth Council of Carthage [Present-day Tunisia]: "[Canon 89]: "Any one who is a slave to magical rites and incantations is to be segregated from the fellowship of the church; likewise any one who clings to Jewish superstition or festivals [is to be segregated from the fellowship of the church]... [Canon 84] Let no bishop forbid any pagan or heretic or Jew to enter the church and hear the word of God as far as the Mass of the Catechumens."

"The Persecution of the Jews in the Roman Empire (300-428)." James Everett Seaver. 1952, Page 55, Online, Accessed on 8/2/2011

28 1/3/403

"Decree Regarding Jews" issued by Emperors Theodosius and Rumoridius [Roman Empire; Present-day Italy, Turkey]: "Any Jews who are proved to be subject to a curia can be delivered up to the latter."

Scott, Pearson Samuel: **The Civil Law, Book XII;** (Cincinnati; 1932). Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 2/7/2017

29 4/22/404

Law issued by Arcadius and Honorius [Present-day Italy]: "We decree that Jews and Samaritans, who are deluding themselves with the privileges of imperial executive office, are to be deprived of all military and court rank." [Editor's note: *Author's footnote dates this law in 404 as Theodosian Code 16.8.16*]

"The Persecution of the Jews in the Roman Empire (300-428)." James Everett Seaver. 1952, Page 58, Online, Accessed 8/2/2011

30 5/29/408

"Prohibition to Mock Christianity on Purim" Issued by Emperors Theodosius II [Present-day Italy / Holy Roman Empire]: "Let the governors of the provinces prohibit the Jews from burning the effigy of Haman and maliciously setting afire images of the sacred cross fabricated in contempt of the Christian faith, in the special

celebration of their festival to the memory of the punishment of Haman in bygone times; do this lest the Jews pollute the symbol of our faith with their jests, and look down upon the Christian law as inferior to their own rites, for they are in danger of losing what have so far been lawful privileges, unless they refrain from these unlawful activities." [Editor's note: *Author's footnote dates this law in 408 as Theodosian Code 16.8.18*]

"The Persecution of the Jews in the Roman Empire (300-428)." James Everett Seaver. 1952, Page 69, Online, Accessed on 8/2/2011

31 4/1/409

"Against God-fearers and Conversion to Judaism" Issued by Honorius and Theodosius II [Present-day Italy / Holy Roman Empire]: "For it is certain that whatever deviates from the faith of Christians is contrary to Christian law. And certain persons even now dare thus to tamper with the law unmindful of their souls and the statutes, since these evil proselyters try to force certain Christians to adopt the foul and degrading name of Jew. Nevertheless it will not hurt to remind you frequently that those persons who are conversant with the Christian mysteries must not be forced to adopt the Jewish superstition or any other such sect adverse to the Roman rule after once accepting Christianity. And if anyone has tried to do this we decree that the authors of the deed with their accomplices shall be apprehended and punished by the penalty prescribed by the former laws, seeing that it is a worse thing than death and more awful than destruction for any Christian to be infected by the contagion of Jewish belief. And therefore lest we sanction something harmful to the churches or permit the loss of any person to the faithful and beloved of God, under the following precise definition, we decree that, if any one attempts to break this law, he will be held for the crime of lese-majeste." [Editor's note: *Author's footnote dates this law in 409 as Theodosian Code 16.8.19*]

"The Persecution of the Jews in the Roman Empire (300-428)." James Everett Seaver. 1952, Page 60, Online, Accessed on 8/2/2011

32 8/8/412

"Decree Regarding Jews" issued by Emperor Honorius and Theodosius and addressed to Praetorian Prefect Illyria [Roman Empire; Present-day Italy, Turkey]: "[...] We think that notice ought to be given to prevent them [Jews] from becoming arrogant, and, elated by their security, rashly commit some act against the Christian religion, by way of revenge." [Researcher's note: *Although the earlier part of this decree is pro-Jewish, this part of the decree is clearly anti-Semitic.*]

Scott, Pearson Samuel: **The Civil Law, Book XII;** (Cincinnati; 1932). Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 2/8/2017

33 10/25/415

"Demotion of Patriarch Gamaliel VI and Restriction on Building Synagogues" Issued by Emperors Honorius and Theodosius II [Present-day Italy / Holy Roman Empire]: "Since the more exalted the office to which he has been raised, the more Gamaliel has presumed to disobey our commands with impunity, may Your Excellence in your power know that our clemency has issued certain commands to the illustrious magister officiorum: to wit, that the badges of the patriarch's honorable prefecture be stripped from him, likewise that he be reduced to that rank he held before he was granted the prefecture; furthermore he may erect no more synagogues, and if any are abandoned, he must destroy those if they can be torn down without rioting, and no Jews shall have the right to judge Christians: and if any dispute arises between Jews and Christians, it is to be settled by the governors of the province. If the patriarch or any other Jew attempts to befoul any Christian or freeman or slave of any sect with the mark of a Jew [circumcision], let him and the Jew be subject to the penalty of the laws. Also if any Jew keeps Christian slaves, the slaves are to be freed

and placed in the custody of the church, according to the law of Constantine."

[Editor's note: *Author's footnote dates this law in 415 as Theodosian Code 16.8.22*]

"The Persecution of the Jews in the Roman Empire (300-428)." James Everett Seaver. 1952, Page 71, Online, Accessed on 8/2/2011

34 4/10/417

"The Possession of Christian Slaves by Jews" Issued by Emperors Honorius and Theodosius II [Present-day Italy / Holy Roman Empire]: "Jews must not purchase Christian slaves nor acquire them as gifts. Let Jews who have impudently disobeyed this decree stop acquiring Christian slaves, and let the slaves themselves be granted freedom if the Jews voluntarily confess what they have done. But under this law we permit this Jewish sect to possess other slaves whom this evil superstition chooses to consider members of the true faith according to its own opinion, or others who follow this faith because of oath or legacy. Let the Jews do this so long as they do not misuse those slaves who are either willing to become Jews or those wishing to remain in the filth of their own sect; but only on the condition that, if these privileges have been violated, the Jews who are authors of such great crimes shall be punished with capital punishment and also loss of all their property." [Editor's note: *Author's footnote dates this law in 417 as Theodosian Code 16.9.4*]

"The Persecution of the Jews in the Roman Empire (300-428)." James Everett Seaver. 1952, Page 73, Online, Accessed on 8/2/2011

35 3/10/418

"Exclusion of Jews from Public Service" Issued by Emperors Honorius and Theodosius II [Present-day Italy / Holy Roman Empire]: "Entrance into the military service from any other occupation is denied those who are living in the Jewish faith. Therefore any Jews who are either engaged in government service or in the imperial army are permitted the grace of completing their terms of office and of terminating their enlistments (since such persons are really more ignorant than unfriendly), but in the future the grace we have now granted a few will not be continued. We decree, moreover, that those devoted to the perversity of this Jewish nation, who are proved to have entered the armed forces, shall be deprived of their honor at once, being allowed no sufferance for past good deeds. But we do not deny to the Jews who have been trained in liberal studies liberty to follow the law, and we permit them to have the honor of the curial service, which they can enjoy by their privilege of birth and nobility of family. These things ought to be enough for them, and they ought not to take their exclusion from military service as a disgrace." [Editor's note: *Author's footnote dates this law in 418 as Theodosian Code 16.8.24*]

"The Persecution of the Jews in the Roman Empire (300-428)." James Everett Seaver. 1952, Page 58-59, Online, Accessed on 8/2/2011

36 2/15/423

"Policy on Synagogues" Issued by Emperors Honorius and Theodosius II [Present-day Italy / Holy Roman Empire]: "Emperors Honorius and Theodosius II, February 15, 423 'It seems right that in the future none of the synagogues of the Jews shall either be indiscriminately seized or put on fire. If there are some synagogues that were seized or vindicated to churches or indeed consecrated to the venerable mysteries in a recent undertaking and after the law was passed, they shall be given in exchange new places, on which they could build, that is, to the measure of the synagogues taken. Votive offerings as well, if they are in fact seized, shall be returned to them provided that they have not yet been dedicated to the sacred mysteries; but if a venerable consecration does not permit their restitution, they shall be given the exact price for them. No synagogue shall be constructed from now on, and the old ones shall remain in their state.'"

"Roman Imperial Laws concerning Jews (329-553); 27. Policy on Synagogues." No Author, Accessed online 9/14/2011

37 4/9/423

"Policy toward Jews, Heretics, and Pagans" Issued by Emperors Honorius and Theodosius II [Present-day Italy / Holy Roman Empire]: "Our decrees and those of our ancestors in which we have repressed the audacity and zeal of evil pagans, Jews, and heretics have been known and made plain to all. Nevertheless we wish the Jews to be gratified that this instance of their appeal to our laws has met with approval, and that we grant the following to their wretched pleading: that those who continue to act illegally under the cloak of Christianity must cease their outrages and assaults against the Jews, and that both now in the future, no one is to seize or burn down Jewish synagogues. Nevertheless the Jews themselves are to be condemned to perpetual exile and their goods confiscated if it is found that Jews have circumcised a man of our faith or have ordered one to be circumcised." [Editor's note: *Author's footnote dates this law in 423 as Theodosian Code 16.8.26*]

"The Persecution of the Jews in the Roman Empire (300-428)." James Everett Seaver. 1952, Page 74, Online book, Accessed on 8/2/2011

38 4/9/423

"Order" of Archadius and Honorius addressed to the Praetorian Prefect Asclepiodotus, year 423 [Roman Empire; Present-day Italy]: "[...] No Jew shall dare to purchase Christian slaves. For We consider it abominable that very religious slaves should be defiled by the ownership of very impious purchasers. If any person should commit this offense, he shall be subject to the statutory punishment without any delay. [...]"

Pharr, Clyde: *The Theodosian Code and Novels, and the Sirmondian Constitutes - A Translation with Commentary, Glossary, and Bibliography.* (New Jersey; 2001); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 2/15/2018

39 6/8/423

"Confirmation of Policy toward Jews, Pagans, and Heretics" Issued by Emperors Honorius and Theodosius II [Present-day Italy / Holy Roman Empire]: "Let those decrees be valid which we formerly announced concerning the Jews and their synagogues: let it be known that neither are the Jews permitted to build new synagogues anywhere, nor are they to expand their old ones. Let the Jews know, moreover, that in the future they must refrain from doing other forbidden things, just as the provisions of the published law establish." [Editor's note: *Author's footnote dates this law in 423 as Theodosian Code 16.8.27*]

"The Persecution of the Jews in the Roman Empire (300-428)." James Everett Seaver. 1952, Page 75. Online book, Accessed on 8/2/2011

40 8/6/425

Constituto Sirmondianis No. 6 issued by Valentinian III [Present-day Italy]: "We deny to Jews as well as pagans the right to try cases of law or serve in the army: we deny those following the Christian way of life the right to serve such persons, lest by using their opportunity as masters these Jews might find occasion to corrupt the venerable Christian faith. We command that all persons of this foul error be excluded from these offices, unless a complete betterment [i.e. conversion] shall come to their aid." [Editor's note: *Author's footnote dates this law in 425 as 'Constitutio Sirmondianis No.6*]

"The Persecution of the Jews in the Roman Empire (300-428)." James Everett Seaver. 1952, Page 63-64. Online book, Accessed on 8/2/2011; Further research by Ziba Shadjaani 10/26/2015

41 4/7/426

"Inheritance Laws concerning Jewish Converts to Christianity" Issued by Emperors Theodosius II and Valentinian III [Present-day Italy / Holy Roman Empire]: "If the son or daughter or grandchild, one or several, of a Jew or Samaritan,

shall after mature consideration leave the shadows of his superstition for the light of the Christian religion, it shall not be lawful for his parents or grandparents to disinherit him or to pass him over in their will, or to leave him less than he would have received if they had died intestate..." [Editor's note: *Author's footnote dates this law in 426 as Theodosian Code 16.8.28*] [Date 4/7 or 4/8, researched by Ziba Shadjaani 10-26-15]

"The Persecution of the Jews in the Roman Empire (300-428)." James Everett Seaver. 1952, Page 64. Online book, Accessed on 8/2/2011

42 1/31/429

"Decree Regarding Jews" issued by Emperors Theodosius and Valentinian and addressed to Count of Imperial Largesses John [Roman Empire; Present-day Italy, Turkey]: "We order by this law, which shall be valid for all time, that none of the Jews (to whom all administrations and dignities are forbidden), shall perform the duties of municipal defender, nor do We permit them to assume the honor of father of the city, lest, strengthened by the authority of the office which they have obtained, they may have the power of judging, or of promulgating decrees against Christians, as well as frequently against the bishops of our holy religion themselves, and, by so doing, insult our faith. (1) We also, for the same reason, direct that no Jewish synagogue shall be constructed of new materials, but permission is given to repair such old ones as are threatened with ruin. (2) Hence, any Jew who may have received an office cannot enjoy the dignity which he has acquired; or if he has surreptitiously obtained a public employment which is forbidden, he shall, by all means, be deprived of it; or if he should build a synagogue, he is hereby notified that he has labored for the benefit of the Catholic Church; and those who have, by craft, obtained honors and dignities, shall be considered to remain in the same condition in which they previously were, even though they may have been unlawfully promoted to an honorable rank. He who has begun the construction of a new synagogue, not with the intention of repairing an old one, shall be condemned to pay fifty pounds of gold, and be deprived of the work which he is already presumed to do; and, moreover, it is hereby decreed that his property shall be confiscated, and that he shall be condemned to the penalty of death, as one who, by his false doctrine, has attacked the faith of others."

Scott, Pearson Samuel: **The Civil Law, Book XII;** (Cincinnati; 1932). Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 2/10/2017

43 5/30/429

"Transfer of the Crown Tax Previously Paid to the Jewish Patriarch to the Imperial Treasury" Issued by Theodosius II and Valentinian III [Present-day Italy / Holy Roman Empire]: "The leaders of the Jews, who are nominated in the assemblies of either part of Palestine or spend their time in other provinces, must pay up whatever funds they have collected under the pretense of pension money after the dissolution of the patriarchate. In the future, under threat of punishment, their ordinary tribute from all their synagogues, which the patriarchs at one time demanded under the name of the aurum coronarium, is to be collected by our Palatini. Whatever sum this amounts to you are to confiscate after a diligent investigation; and those moneys which used to be given regularly to the patriarchs from the western provinces are to be confiscated to our charity fund." [Editor's note: *Author's footnote dates this law in 429 as Theodosian Code 16.8.29*]

"The Persecution of the Jews in the Roman Empire (300-428)." James Everett Seaver. 1952, Page 72. Online book, Accessed on 8/2/2011

44 6/3/429

"Decree Regarding Jews" issued by Emperors Theodosius and Valentinian and addressed to Count of Imperial Largesses John [Roman Empire; Present-day Italy, Turkey]: "The chiefs of the Jews, who govern the Sanhedrim in both Palestines, or those who reside in other provinces, shall, at their own risk, be

compelled by the officers of the palace to collect the annual tax due from all the synagogues, in the same manner as the patriarchs formerly collected tribute, under the name of 'coronary gold,' and what was accustomed to be paid to the western patriarchs shall be deposited in the Treasury of Our Largesses."

Scott, Pearson Samuel: **The Civil Law, Book XII**; (Cincinnati; 1932). Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 2/9/2017

45 1/31/438

"Policy in Regard to Jews, Samaritans, Pagans, and Heretics" Law issued by Emperors Theodosius II and Valentinian III, 438 AD [Roman Empire]: "We decree in this law—that shall stand forever—that no Jew, and no Samaritan, nor any one constant in either of these laws, should accede to honors and dignities, to none of them shall be opened an administration with public obedience, neither shall he serve as Protector."

Theodosius II, *Novella, 3*, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani, and Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 12/13/2015

46 1/31/439

"Law Regarding Jews, Samaritans, Heretics, and Pagans" issued by Emperors Theodosius and Valentinian Augustuses to the Praetorian Prefect Florentius [Roman Empire; Present-day Italy]: "[...] 2) We finally sanction by this law destined to live in all ages, that no Jew, no Samaritan, who does not rely on either law shall enter upon any honors or dignities; to none of them shall the administration of a civil duty be available, nor shall they perform even the duties of a defender (of a municipality). 3) With an equal reasonable consideration also, We prohibit any synagogue to arise as a new building, but license is granted to strengthen the ancient synagogues which threaten immediately to fall in ruin. 4) If any person [...] has erected a synagogue, he shall know that he has labored for the profit of the Catholic Church. [...] If any one of them should begin the building of a synagogue, not with the desire merely to repair it, in addition to the loss of fifty pounds of gold, he shall be deprived of his audacious undertaking. Besides, he shall perceive that his goods are proscribed and that he himself shall immediately be destined to the death penalty, if he should overthrow the faith of another (convert them) by his perverted doctrine. 7) [...] members of the aforesaid sects shall execute the sentences of judges only in private suits, and they shall not be in charge of the custody of prisons [...]. 10) [...] You shall also direct that these commands shall be announced to the governors of the provinces, so that by their like solicitude they may make known to all municipalities and provinces what We have necessarily sanctioned." [*Researcher's note: Even though the title of the law reads "Jews, Samaritans, Heretics, and Pagans," it was specifically geared towards Jews.*]

Pharr, Clyde: **The Theodosian Code and Novels, and the Sirmonian Constitutes - A Translation with Commentary, Glossary, and Bibliography**. (New Jersey; 2001); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 2/8/2018

47 2/1/439

"Circumcision Ban" issued by Emperor Theodosius and addressed to Praetorian Prefect Asclepiodotus [Roman Empire; Present-day Italy, Turkey]: "Jews who are proved [proven] to have circumcised any man belonging to our religion, or to have directed this to be done, shall be condemned to the confiscation of their property and to perpetual exile."

Parson Scott, Samuel: **The Civil Law, XII; The Enactment of Justinian. The Code (Book I)**; Accessed online; Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 1/29/2017

48 4/11/506

Decree from the Roman Law of the Visigoths issued by Alaric II [Present-day France]: "[Section 16:4:2 decreed] A Jew should not buy a Christian slave nor acquire him in a gift. If anyone should not observe this, he shall forfeit the ownership impudently acquired, while the slave shall be granted liberty as reward if he should

willingly cause the deed to be publicly known. The others, however, who partake in the right religion and are held under the rule of the nefarious superstition, which appears to have acquired them in the past or will acquire them hereafter, in inheritance or in fideicommissum, shall be possessed by it on this condition, that it should not corrupt them with the filth of its proper sect to their will or against their will. If this rule should be violated, therefore, the instigators of such a crime shall be punished by capital punishment as well as by confiscation. Given on the fourth day before the ides of April..."

"The Jews in the Legal Sources of the Early Middle Ages." Amnon Linder. Page 226

49 5/22/506

Decree from the Roman Law of the Visigoths issued by Alaric II [Present-day France]: "[Section 16:2:1 decreed] We punish the crime of Christians passing over to altars and temples by abrogating their power to bequeath in testament. Also, those who despised the dignity of the Christian religion and name and polluted themselves with the Jewish contagions should be punished for their disgraceful acts. Given on the twelfth day before the calends of June at Padua..."

"The Jews in the Legal Sources of the Early Middle Ages." Amnon Linder. Page 224

50 6/26/506

Decree from the Roman Law of the Visigoths issued by Alaric II [Present-day France]: "[Section 16:3:2 decreed] If someone should become Jew from Christian and should be joined to sacrilegious assemblies after the venerable law had been established, we have decreed that his property should be vindicated to the fisc's dominion once the accusation had been proved. Given on the fifth day before the nones of July in Milan..."

"The Jews in the Legal Sources of the Early Middle Ages." Amnon Linder. Page 225

51 9/10/506

Canon 93, Council of Agde [Present-day France]: "If they wish to come into the Catholic faith, the Jews must wait for a period of eight months to cross through the threshold of the church..."

Decretum Gratiani, Pars III, Distinctio IV, Canon 93, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 1/29/2016

52 9/11/506

Canon 34 & 40 issued by the Synod of Agde [France]: "Canon 34...If Jews, who in their perfidy frequently return to their vomit, should want to join the Catholic law, they shall enter the church up to the threshold among the catechumens for eight months, and if they should be recognized to be joining out of pure faith, only then shall they deserve the grace of baptism. But if they should incur an accidental health risk during the prescribed period and should be in a desperate condition, they shall be baptized...Canon 40...All clergy and lay people must avoid eating with Jews, nor should any-one entertain them to a meal. For they do not consume is allowed by the Apostle, they consider impure, and thus Catholics would be unworthy 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 151-152. Online book, Accessed 10/14/2011

53 9/21/506

Decree from the Roman Law of the Visigoths issued by Alaric II [Present-day France]: "[Section 3:1:5 decreed] On no account should a Jew buy a Christian slave, neither should he contaminate him with Jewish sacraments and convert him from Christian to Jew. If it should be revealed in a public investigation that this was done, the slaves must be taken away, and such owners suffer a punishment commensurate and appropriate to the crime. Furthermore, if slaves who are still Christian or Christian

slaves who have become Jews should be discovered in the possession of Jews, they shall be redeemed from a shameful slavery through payment by Christians of the right price. Received on the tenth day before the calends of October at regium..."

"The Jews in the Legal Sources of the Early Middle Ages." Amnon Linder. Page 221

54 10/20/506

Decree from the Roman Law of the Visigoths issued by Alaric II [Present-day France]: "[Section 16:4:1 decreed] If one of the Jews should buy and circumcise a Christian slave or of any other sect, he shall on no account retain the circumcised in slavery, but the man who suffered this shall acquire the privileges of liberty. And other matters. Given on the twelfth day before the calends of November..."

"The Jews in the Legal Sources of the Early Middle Ages." Amnon Linder. Page 226

55 9/6/517

Canon 15 issued by the Council of Epaone [France]: "Canon 15. If a higher cleric has taken part in a banquet of a heretical cleric, he must be excluded from the Church for a year. Younger clerics who do the same shall be beaten. But at the banquets of Jews, even a layman must not partake, and anyone who has done so once, may not again eat with a cleric."

"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 111. Online book, Accessed 10/8/2011

56 7/28/531

Law enacted by Emperor Justinian, 531 AD [Roman Empire]: "...we decree that no one who is a heretic or who honors the Jewish superstition may be a witness against an Orthodox litigant..."

Codex Justinianus 1.5.21, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 12/21/2015

57 8/1/535

"Novella 37" issued by Justinian I [North Africa]: "Novel 37...Concerning the African Church...The same emperor (Justinian) to Salomon...Your Sublimity must take care that no Arians, Donatists or Jews or others who are known no to adhere to the orthodox religion...but that impious persons are entirely excluded from sacred things and temples and no permission whatever shall be granted then to ordain bishops or clergymen, or to baptize any persons, making them adherents of their error...According to our laws which we enacted, all heretics are forbidden to perform any public acts, and they shall not be permitted to occupy any public office, or through any unlawful solicitation hold any administrative post...We further deny Jews the right to have any Christian slaves, as is also forbidden in former laws, and which we are anxious to uphold unimpaired, so that they shall not slaves of the orthodox religion, and if they perchance, receive catechumens, they shall not dare to circumcise them. Nor do we permit their synagogues to stand, but we want them to be changed to the form of churches. Nor do we permit Jews, pagans, Donatists, Arians, or any other heretics to even have grottos, or to perform any sort of ecclesiastical rite...Given August 1, 535 A.D."

"Introduction to Justinian's Novels, 2nd Edition." Fred H. Blume, Accessed online 9/23/2011

58 11/8/535

Council of Clermont [Present-day France]: "8. Jews must not be appointed as judges over a Christian population."

Hefele, A History of the Councils of the Church, v. 4: 191, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 2/14/2016; Date by Dominik Jacobs 2/3/2020

59 5/7/538

Canon 13, 28, 30 issued by the Third Synod of Orleans [France]: "13. If Christians are slaves to Jews, and shall do anything contrary to the Christian religion,

or if their masters venture to attempt to strike them on account of any act allowed by the Church, and they flee repeatedly to the church, the bishop is not to give them up unless the value of the slave in question is paid down (as a pledge that no harm shall be done him). Christians must not marry with Jews, nor even eat with them...28. It is a Jewish superstition that it is unlawful to ride or drive on Sunday, or do anything for the decoration of house or person. But field labours are forbidden, so that people may be able to come to church and worship. If anyone acts otherwise, he is to be punished, not by the laity, but by the bishop...30. From Maundy Thursday for four days onwards, Jews must not appear among Christians." [Editor's note: *Author dates this law on 5/7/538.*]

"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 207-209. Online book, Accessed 10/8/2011

60 3/18/545

"Church Property and Non-Christians" Issued by Justinian (From the Code of Justinian, Chapter XIV) "Novella 131" [Present-day Italy / Holy Roman Empire]: "Novel 131. Concerning ecclesiastical canons and privileges... 1. If an orthodox person alienates or leaves possessions on which there is a holy church, either by emphyteusis (perpetual lease), lease (conduction) or for any other purpose, to a Jew, Samaritan, pagan, Montanist, Arian, or other heretic, the holy church of the place shall claim the ownership thereof. 2. If anyone of the heretics, among whom we number... should dare to build a hiding place for his impiety, or Jews should construct a new synagogue, the holy church shall claim ownership thereof. 3. If anyone lets out his possession on emphyteusis (perpetual lease), lease (conduction) or in some other way to such person, and the owner of the possession knew that he was giving it over to a heretic, the church of the city in whose jurisdiction the possession is, shall claim the income of the time specified in the contract. ... Given at Constantinople March 18, 545 A.D."

"Introduction to Justinian's Novels, 2nd Edition." Fred H. Blume, Accessed online 9/23/2011

61 8/2/553

"Novella 146" issued by Justinian I [Present-day Italy]: "8.ii.553.Nov.146, Justinian to Areobindas, P.P...Ch. I. We therefore sanction that, wherever there is a Hebrew congregation, those who wish it may, in their synagogues, read the sacred books to those who are present in Greek, or even Latin, or any other tongue. For the language changes in different places, and the reading changes with it, so that all present may understand, and live and act according to what they hear. Thus there shall be no opportunity for their interpreters, who make use only of the Hebrew, to corrupt it in any way they like, since the ignorance of the public conceals their depravity...Ch.II. If any among them seek to introduce impious vanities, denying the resurrection or the judgment, or the work of God, or that angels are part of creation, we require them everywhere to be expelled forthwith; that no backslider raise his impious voice to contradict the evident purpose of God. Those who utter such sentiments shall be put to death, and thereby the Jewish people shall be purged of the errors which they introduced."

"Medieval Sourcebook: Justinian: Novella 146: On Jews." Paul Halsall. August 1998, Accessed online 8/1/2011

62 5/15/576

"Forced Conversion of Jews" ordered by Bishop Avitus [Bishopric of Claremont, Gaul; Present-day France]: "[...] You [Jews] are the sheep of one God, also, why do you not go in unity? As there is one shepherd, so I urge, let there be one flock. [...] Accept Christianity or leave Claremont. [...]"

Avraham, Yerachmiel: *All in the Name of Jesus: The Murder of Millions*; (2016). Haaretz: *This Day in Jewish History Hundreds of Jews Choose Baptism over Exile from French Towns*. (2014); Jewish

63 11/1/581

Canon 2, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17 issued by Synod of Macon [France]: "...2. No cleric or layman, unless he is of proved virtue and of advanced age, may for any reason 3 enter a nunnery and have private converse with the nuns; and in general they must only come into the common room. Jews, in particular, must not have access to nunneries...13. Jews may not be judges or tax-gatherers over Christians. 14. From Thursday in Holy Week to the Easter festival, in accordance with an ordinance of the late King Childebert, Jews may not show themselves on streets and public places, because they have done so to insult Christians. Moreover, they must testify respect to all clerics, and must not sit down before priests, unless they are invited to do so. 15. No Christian may partake of meals with Jews under penalty of excommunication. 16. No Christian must henceforth be slave to a Jew; and if a Jew has a Christian slave, any Christian can purchase him for 12 soldi, either in order to set him free, or to employ him as his own slave. If the Jew is not contented, and hesitates to accept the sum defined, the Christian slave may live with Christians where he will. If, however, a Jew is convicted of having wanted to persuade a Christian slave to apostasy, he loses the slave and the right to make a will. 17. If anyone [referring the Jews] misguides, or seeks to misguide, another to false witness [referring to joining Jewish religion] or perjury, he is to be excommunicated for life. Those who agree with him in his perjury are dishonourable, and may not again offer evidence."

"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 403-405. Online book, Accessed online 10/8/2011

64 5/4/589

Canon 14 & 24 issued by the Third Council of Toledo [Spain]: "The Third Council of Toledo Canon 14: 'In conformity with the opinion of the Council, our glorious king has ordered to be inserted among the canons, that Jews shall not be permitted to have Christian wives or concubines. All children born from such union are to be brought to baptism; nor shall they be permitted to purchase Christian slaves to serve them. If Christian slaves are circumcised, they shall be liberated without ransom, and they shall revert to the Christian religion. Nor shall they hold any public office whereby they can inflict and punishment on Christians.' Canon 24: 'It is decreed, that Jews, in carrying their dead, shall not be permitted to sing Psalms; but they are to observe their ancient customs of bearing and interring their dead. The penalty for transgressing this decree is six ounces of gold to be paid to the count of the city.'"

"True Barbarians?: The Role of Visigothic Iberia in Medieval Persecutory Discourse." Justin T. Dellinger. May 2010, Page 110. Online paper, Accessed online 8/30/2011

65 11/1/589

Canon 9 & 14 issued by the Council at Narbonne [France]: "C.9...It is decreed above anything else that the Jews should not be allowed to sing psalms while accompanying the dead, but they shall accompany the dead and put them to rest according to their usage and ancient custom. If they should dare to do otherwise, they shall pay the city count six ounces of gold..."

"The Jews in the Legal Sources of the Early Middle Ages." Amnon Linder. Page 476-478

66 12/29/611

"Expansion on the Synod of Toledo (589) "Issued by King Sisebut of the Westgoths [Present-day Spain]: "The Jews were previously forced to accept Christianity, just as ordered during the reign of the most pious prince Sisebut, because it now accepted that they associate with the holy sacraments, and receive the grace of baptism, and are anointed, that they share in the body and blood of the Lord. It is

necessary that they are forced to receive our faith by force or obligation, so that the name of the Lord is not held in reproach..."

Concilium Toletatum IV, Can. LVII, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/19/2015, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 1/14/2016

67 **10/10/614**

Canon 17 issued at Synod of Paris [France]: "That none of the Jews shall dare to petition the prince or exercise anything whatever of a public office or public function over Christians. If he should attempt it, he shall obtain the grace of baptism, with all his family, at the hands of the bishop of that city in which he exercised this function of defiance of the canonical enactment."

"The Jews in the legal sources of the Early Middle Ages." Amnon Linder. Page 478-479

68 **10/18/614**

Synod of Paris [Present-day France]: "15. No Jew may exercise military of official authority over Christians. If he does so, he must be baptized with his family."

Hefele, **A History of the Councils of the Church**, v. 4: 440, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 2/14/2016

69 **6/3/633**

"Synod of Alexandria" presided over Cyrus of Alexandria [Alexandria; Present-day Egypt]: "[...] 57) Henceforth no Jew may be compelled to the reception of Christianity. Those who were compelled under King Sisebut, and received the sacrament, must remain Christians. 63) If a Jew has a Christian wife, if he wishes to continue to live with her, he must become a Christian. If he does not, they are to be separated, and the children of unbelieving (Jewish) mothers and Christian fathers must be Christians. 64) Baptized Jews who have fallen away from the faith may not be witnessed, even though they maintain that they are Christians. 65) On command of the King, the Synod orders that Jews and the sons of Jews shall discharge no public offices. 66) Jews may not buy or possess Christian slaves. If they have such, they become free."

Robinson Clark, William (editor): **A History of the Councils of the Church, from the Original Documents** (Vol. 4); (Edinburgh; 1895); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 1/9/2017 Kaegi, Walter Emil: **Heraclius, Emperor of Byzantium** (Cambridge; 2003)

70 **12/5/633**

Canons 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65 & 66 by the Fourth Council of Toledo [Spain]: "The Fourth Council of Toledo Canon 57: 'In respect to Jews, this holy synod has resolved that in future no one shall be compelled to receive our faith; ...' Canon 59: 'Many who have formerly been elevated to the Christian faith, are now known, in contempt of Christ, not only to practice Jewish ceremonies, but have even dared to practice the abomination of circumcision. ...Should such persons as they may have circumcised, be children of the above, they shall be taken from the society of their parents; and if slaves, they shall be liberated in compensation for the injury.' Canon 60: 'We decree, that the sons and daughters of Jews are to be separated from their parents, lest they be involved in their errors. They are to be placed in monasteries, or with Christian men and women who fear God, ...' Canon 61: 'If Jews that have been baptized, afterwards renounce Christianity, and thus become liable to any penalty, their believing children shall not be excluded inheriting their property; ...Canon 62: '...there is to be no communion between Jews that have been converted to the Christian faith, and those who adhere to their ancient rites, ...and the former be publicly scourged.' Canon 63: 'Jew who have Christian wives are to be advised by the bishop of their diocese, that if they wish to live with them they must become Christians; ...' Canon 64: '...Therefore Jews who were formerly Christians, but now deny the faith in Christ, are not to be admitted as witnesses, although they declare themselves to be Christians. ... Canon 65: 'B...that Jews and their descendants are not

to hold public employments, ... Canon 66: "...that no Jew shall have Christian servants, nor purchase Christian slaves, nor retain such by gift of any person. ..."

"True Barbarians? : The Role of Visigothic Iberia in Medieval Persecutory Discourse." Justin T. Dellinger. May 2010, Page 110-114. Online paper, Accessed 8/30/2011

71 6/30/636

From the Fifth Council of Toledo [Present-day Spain]: "Those whom the Jews have circumcised, if they are their own sons, those children are to be separated from the care of their parents."

Decretum Gratiani, Pars III, Distinctio IV, C. XCIV, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 1/29/2016

72 1/9/638

Canon 3 issued by the Sixth Council of Toledo [Spain]: "The inflexible treachery of the Jews has by piety and diving grace been overcome; for inspired by the Most High God, our most excellent and Christian prince, inflamed with ardour for the faith, together with the clergy of his kingdom, has resolved to destroy their prevarication and superstition to the utmost, by not permitting the residence of any person in the land who is not a Catholic. For which zeal we give thanks to the Almighty King of heaven, that He has created so illustrious a soul, and endued it with His wisdom. May he grant him a long life in this world, and everlasting glory in the future. We therefore now decree, and confirm what has hitherto been enacted in general synod respecting the Jews, seeing that all requisite for their salvation has been done with circumspection. We now declare all such edicts to be valid. We hereby deliberately resolve, that whoever in future shall obtain the sovereignty, shall not ascend the throne before he has sworn not to permit the Jews to infringe this holy faith, and in no wise to be seduced, either through neglect or cupidity to favor their perfidy."

"True Barbarians? : The Role of Visigothic Iberia in Medieval Persecutory Discourse." Justin T. Dellinger. May 2010, Page 114. Online paper, Accessed 8/30/2011

73 12/16/653

Order issued by the Eight Council of Toledo [Spain]: "...XIII. ...By suggesting that the most glorious in the council to insert in the canons of the Lord commanded that the Jews are not allowed to have Christian wives, concubines or even, nor a Christian slave compare to their own use. ...The Christians also forbid the marriages of the Jews mingled one with another. ...Also, Christian groups forbid the Jews, in which it may have been proven to be contumacia Annals of excommunication...Because of the kings of God's favor of Catholics under the domination of the Jews from the stand in the second day of the week as far as the Lord's Supper in the Passover, that is to proceed in the same four days among Christians, and Catholics, the people are presumed not to mix himself with any place or on the occasion of any kind..." **[Editor's note: Original webpage is in Latin, Google translation was used on 9/14/2011 to change text to English.]**

"Synodus Toletana Octava." No Author. March 2008, Accessed online 9/14/2011

74 3/1/654

The Visigothic Code, Book 12, Title 2 issued by King Reccaswinth [Visigothic Kingdom; Present-day Spain, France]: "[...] 5) No Jew shall celebrate the Passover upon the fourteenth day of the month, nor shall perform any of the ceremonies customary at such times. Nor shall any Jew, in honor of this ancient, erroneous belief, observe any festival days, great or small; or attempt their observance; or desist from labor upon any holidays; or hereafter keep the Sabbath, or any other sacred days prescribed by this rites, or attempt to do so. Anyone detected violating this law shall be liable to the condemnation and penalty prescribed for the same. 7) No Jew shall circumcise another; nor shall a person who has permitted himself to be circumcised be exempt from the operation of the law. No slave, freeborn person, or freedman, native or foreigner, shall practice or submit to this detestable operation. Whoever is proved

to have voluntarily performed, or submitted to it, shall be punished with the utmost severity of the law. 8) [...] Therefore, no Jew shall make a distinction between food which is clean and unclean, as established by the customs and traditions of his ancient rites. No one shall perversely refuse to eat food of any kind, whose condition is proved to be good. No one shall reject one article of food, and accept another, unless the distinction be such as considered salutary and proper by all Christians. Anyone detected in violation of this law be subjected to the punishment instituted for the same. 10) No Jew shall Testify Against a Christian; and Under what Circumstances the Descendants of Jews may Testify: If he who is convicted of having uttered a falsehood becomes infamous in the sight of all men, with how much more reason should he be excluded from giving testimony who denies the truth of the Divine Faith? Jews, whether baptized or non-baptized, are therefore forbidden to testify against Christians. 12) Concerning the Penalties to be Inflicted for Offences Committed by Jews: The following law is derived from others of great severity, which have been enacted to punish the perfidy of the Jews; and it is hereby decreed that whoever attempts to commit any of the crimes prohibited by former laws, or contained in any amendments to the same, or presumes to act in defiance of said laws, shall be either stoned to death, or burned by such of his own countrymen as may have entered into an agreement to do so. However, if the king, in his mercy should decide to spare the life of such a criminal, he shall be delivered up as a slave to whomever the king may select, and all his property shall be given to others; and this shall be done in such a way that the culprit can never come into possession of his property again, or recover his liberty in the future."

Pearson Scott, Samuel **The Visigothic Code (Forum Judicum)**; (Boston); p. 364 pp, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/1/2016

75 11/24/655

Canon 17 issued by the 9th Council of Toledo [Spain]: "17. Baptized Jews shall be present at Christian feast days as well as Jewish at the episcopal divine service, so that the bishop may see their fidelity. Whoever does not this shall be punished, according to his age, with blows or fasting." [Editor's Note: *Autor dates this council taking place in November 2, 655.*]

"A History of the Councils of the Church, from the Original Documents. By the Right Rev. Charles Joseph Hefele..." Karl Joseph von Hefele. Volume 4. Page 473-474

76 12/1/656

Canon 7 issued by the Tenth Council of Toledo [Spain]: "...on December 1, 656, at [Tenth Council of] Toledo... [Canon] 7. It was loudly complained that clerics sell Christian slaves to Jews, and this was entirely forbidden, with the quotation of many passages from the Bible."

"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 474-475. Online book, Accessed 10/8/2011

77 1/27/681

Canon 9 issued by the Twelfth Council of Toledo [Spain]: "...That Jews shall not abstain themselves, nor withhold their children or slaves from baptism.' That Jews shall not celebrate the Passover as accustomed, nor practice circumcision, nor dissuade any one from the Christian faith.' That Jews shall not presume to observe the Sabbath, or any festival of their Religion.' That Jews shall not read book abhorred by the Christian faith.' That no Christian slave shall belong to Jews.' If a Jew declares himself to be a Christian, and on that account refuses to give up a slave.' Every Jew on embracing the faith to deliver his profession in writing.' The conditions Jews are to swear to, on renouncing Judaism for the faith.' Concerning Christian slaves of Jews not declared to be Christians, and respecting those who shall denounce them.' No Jew shall dare to govern, strike, or arrest any Christian in virtue of any authority, except by

royal ordinance.' "That unconverted slaves of Jews receiving the Christian faith shall receive their freedom.' "That Jews shall not presume on the authority of land proprietors or others, to govern a Christian family, and the penalties to be inflicted on those that give them such authority.' ..."

"True Barbarians?: The Role of the Visigothic Iberia in Medieval Persecutory Discourse." Justin T. Dellinger. May 2010, Page 115-117. Online paper, Accessed on 7/11/2011

78 5/2/693

Canon 1 issued by the Sixteenth Council of Toledo [Spain]: "Notwithstanding many writers of the ancient fathers, and promulgated laws extant, condemning the false belief of the Jews, ...they still persevere in the blindness of their obstinacy on a yet harder rock. ...that either they be converted to the faith, or if adhering to their infidelity be more severely treated, ...Namely, That all those who shall be sincerely converted, and without subterfuge faithfully keep the Catholic faith, shall remain secure in their possessions and property, and exempt from every tax they have been accustomed to pay to our sacred treasury; but such as continue in their infidelity shall pay the full amount of their customary taxation for the public benefit. ..."

"True Barbarians?: The Role of Visigothic Iberia in Medieval Persecutory Discourse." Justin T. Dellinger. May 2010, Page 117-118. Online paper, Accessed 8/30/2011

79 11/9/694

Canon 8 issued by the Seventeenth Council of Toledo [Spain]: "... and whatever duty to the public funds those Jews are known to have paid till now, their aforementioned slaves executed by our prince shall be obliged to pay in full without any excuse. Finally, those who will be granted these Jews by our oft-mentioned lord should take a written oath in the name of his Glory, that they shall not permit them in any way to celebrate or to observe the ceremonies of their rites or to follow any of the ways of their ancestral perfidy. We also resolve that their children of both sexes, from the age of seven years, should not dwell with their parents or have any association with them but that the masters who will receive them should hand them to very faithful Christians to be raised by them, in such a way that males should be married to Christian women and women, similarly, given in marriage to Christian men; and there should be absolutely no permission for the parents (as we have said), nor for their children, to preserve the ceremonies of the Jewish superstition or to follow the ways of their infidelity on any occasion whatsoever."

"The Jews in the Legal Sources of the Early Middle Ages." Amnon Linder. Page 537-53

80 9/24/787

Canon 8 issued by the Second Council of Nicaea [Present-day Turkey]: "[Canon] 8 Since some of those who come from the religion of the Hebrews mistakenly think to make a mockery of Christ who is God, pretending to become Christians, but denying Christ in private by both secretly continuing to observe the sabbath and maintaining other Jewish practices, we decree that they shall not be received to communion or at prayer or into the church, but rather let them openly be Hebrews according to their own religion; they should not baptize their children or buy, or enter into possession of, a slave. But if one of them makes his conversion with a sincere faith and heart, and pronounces his confession wholeheartedly, disclosing their practices and objects in the hope that others may be refuted and corrected, such a person should be welcomed and baptized along with his children, and care should be taken that they abandon Hebrew practices. However if they are not of this sort, they should certainly not be welcomed." [Editor's note: *Author dates this law taking place on September 24, 787.*]

"Second Council of Nicaea-787 A.D." Norman P. Tanner, Accessed online 7/7/2011

81 2/14/846

Various canons and decrees reissued by the Council of Paris [France]: "...[1] If

one of the Jews should buy and circumcise a Christian slave or of any other sect, he shall be released from that Jew's power and remain in liberty...[2] We deny to the Jews and to the pagans the permission to practice law and to serve in the state service; ...[3]...that none of the Jews should accede to honors and dignities, ...They shall not dare to construct anew any synagogue. ...Any Jew who should dare transfer a slave or freeborn, either against his will or with a persuasion that deserves punishment, from the cult of the Christian religion to an abominable sect and rite should be punished by death and confiscation of property. ...Any of them who should steal into offices of honor shall be considered, as before, of the lowest condition, lest we be seen to grant the privilege of exemption to men execrable with reprehensible ambition... [4] The Jews should be denied permission to stroll about in the street and in the forum, as though in provocation, from the Cena Domini until the first day in Pascha...[6] Christian slaves ... who are imported or possessed by Jews, should either be delivered to the mandators or positively sold to Christian buyers within forty days. ...nor shall Christian slaves be permitted to live in the house of a Jew...[7] ...As for the banquets of the Jews, our law prohibited even laymen to take part in them...[9] Jews should not be appointed judges over the Christian populace or permitted to be tax-collectors, ...[10] That the Jews should be denied permission to stroll about in the streets and in the forum, as though in provocation, from the Cena Domini until the first day in Pascha, ...and that they shall not dare to sit in front of priests unless ordered to do so. ...[11] And that no Christian shall dare to take part in banquets of Jews. ...[12] ...that henceforth no Christian should be obliged to serve a Jew ...[13] ...that if any Jew should be found guilty of persuading a Christian slave to join the Jewish rite, he shall both lose that slave and suffer the stator punishment. [14] As we are governed, with God's grace, by Catholic kings, the Jews shall not dare to go out among Christians or mix with the Catholic populace."

"The Jews in the Legal Sources of the Early Middle Ages." Amnon Linder. Page 539-548

82 5/1/888

Prohibition, issued by the Council of Metz [Present-day France]: "It is forbidden, by sacred articles, that any Christians eat and drink with Jews, or that they accept anything that is eaten or drunk by Jews."

Aronius, J. *Regesten zur Geschichte der Juden im Fränkischen und Deutschen Reiche bis zum Jahre 1273 (Regests of the History of the Jews in the Frankish and German Empires until the Year 1273)*. Simion: Berlin, 1902. Page 51. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 1/14/2020

83 8/30/974

Writ of Otto II [Present-day Germany; Holy Roman Empire/Prince-Bishopric of Merseburg]: "Otto II gifts among other things the Jews [of Merseburg] to Bishop Giseler of Merseburg - considering the [state of] poverty [in which the Stift finds itself ...]." [*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

84 9/13/1084

Jew-Privilege, issued by Rüdiger Hausmann, Bishop of Speyer [Present-day Germany]: "Art. 1 – I, Rüdiger, in order to keep the lesser sheep from the insolence of the masses, have given the Jews a separate place to live, surrounded by a wall; this they are to reward with an annual payment of three and a half pounds in the currency of Speyer, for the use of the monastery. [...] Art. 8 – [Only] slaughtered meat which the Jews look upon as unlawful according to their own law, the Jews may sell to Christians, and Christians are allowed to buy it."

Altmann, Wilhelm & Bernheim, Ernst. *Ausgewählte Urkunden zur Erläuterung der Verfassungsgeschichte Deutschlands im Mittelalter (Selected Documents to Illustrate the Constitutional*

History of Germany During the Middle Ages). Gaertner: Berlin, 1895. Page 143. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/18/2020

- 85 2/19/1090
Writ of Henry IV for Speyer [Present-day Germany; Prince-Bishopric of Speyer]: "[...] It is permitted for Jews to ask/order ('bestellen') Christians to their businesses (for business matters), but not on Sun- and holy-days; furthermore, Jews are not permitted to acquire Christian serfs [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *This writ of Henry contains mostly pro-Jewish regulations except the excerpts translated above.*]
 Remling, Franz Xaver: *Geschichte der Bischöfe zu Speyer. Erster Band. (History of Bishops of Speyer. First volume.)*; Mainz; 1852; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/26/2020
- 86 5/20/1092
Synod of Szabolcs Established by the Hungarian National Synod by King Saint Laszlo the 1st, (Reigned from 1077 to 1095) [Hungary]: "#10. If the Jews wanted to choose a wife among of christians, or they would keep a christian housemaid, they have to get their freedom back, whomever have sold her, the selling price must be taken away from them and it would be given to the bishop. #26. If a Jew would be found working on Sunday or on any other major holiday, to make sure of christianity would not be ashamed, any tools, that he or she (the jew) was working with, would be taken away." [**Editor's note:** *Synod: a group of church leaders who are in charge of making decisions and laws in a formal meeting, related to the church; an ecclesiastical governing or advisory council.*]
 Hungarian Catholic Lexicon, published by Peter Pazmany Catholic University, Hungary, Researched and Translated by David King 12/8/2015
- 87 5/21/1092
Canon 10 & 26 issued by Council of Szaboles [Hungary]: "[Canon 10] If Jews should associate to themselves wives of Christiand or keep in their service and Christian, such a person shall be taken from them and restored to freedom, while the price money shall be taken from his sellers and transferred to the maintenance expenses of the bishops...[Canon 26] If anyone should discover a Jew working on Sunday or on other high holidays, he shall lose the tools he will be using, lest Christianity be scandalized."
 "The Jews in the Legal Sources of the Early Middle Ages." Amnon Linder. Page 559-560
- 88 7/22/1124
"Order" of Duke Vladislaus I of Bohemia [Duchy of Bohemia; Present-day Czech Republic, Germany]: "[...] In the future, no Christian may serve a Jew." [**Researcher's note:** *According to the author of the cited source, this law was the result of the following occurrence: Jakob Apella, a Jews who had sizable wealth and influence on the Duke, had converted to Christianity (in part to please the duke) and had even built an alter in his home. Soon after his conversion, however, he regretted his decision and reverted back to Judaism. Jakob is said to have thrown away the alter and the religious artifacts in his home which so infuriated Vladislaus that he had him arrested, his wealth confiscated, and required 3,000 pounds of silver and 100 pounds of gold from Jacob's (Jewish) friends in order not to execute him. Shortly after, Vladislaus issued the above order.*]
 Regesten zur Geschichte der Juden im Fränkischen und Deutschen Reiche bis zu Jahre 1278. Herausgegeben im Auftrage der Historischen Commission Für Geschichte der Juden in Deutschland. Bearbeitet unter Mitwirkung von Albert Dresdner, Ludwig Lewinski und Julius Aronius. (Regesta on the History of the Jews in the Franconian and German Empires up until the year 1278. Published by the order of the Historical Commission for the History of Jews in German. Edited by Albert Dresdner, Ludwig Lewinski, and Julius Aronius); (Berlin; 1902); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/10/2018
- 89 4/6/1157
"Privilege for the Jews of Worms and Other Members" ("Judeis de Wormacla et ceteris sodlibus") issued by Holy Roman Emperor Friedrich Barbrossa

[Present-day Germany]: "[...] We proclaim [...] since we care for all the Jews who are in Our kingdom [...] and are Our prerogative and belong to the imperial chamber [...] that they] are part of Our Chamber's Affairs ('ad cameram nostram attineat') [...] Their inherited movable and immovable belongings are to be protected [...] Jews are permitted to exchange money anywhere in the city except in front of the Mint (Coin House) and other exchange facilities [...] They are permitted to trade freely in all of the empire without having to pay a toll [...] they are to be freed from billeting and [other] services of the royal army/warefare [...] If stolen items are to be found in their possession, they must disclose the amount which they have paid for it under oath [...] the original owner of the item can get back his property from the Jew by paying this amount [...] The forced baptism of Jewish children is strictly prohibited and will be punished severely; if however, a Jew wishes to be baptized voluntarily, he must wait (delay this) for three days [...] when converting to the Christian faith, he loses the right to his inheritance [...] If someone takes away a Jew's pagan servants under the pretext of wanting to [baptize] them, he should be punished and the servants returned to the Jew. [...] Jews are permitted to keep/have Christian maids and wet-nurses and they may hire Christian employees [...] however, they are prohibited from purchasing servants. [...]"

Appelt, von Heinrich: *Die Urkunden Friedrichs I., Teil I: 1152-1158 (The Official Documents of Fredrick I., Part 1: 1152-1158)*; (Hannover; 1975); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 2/10/2018

90 10/1/1176

Law "Fuero of Teruel" issued by Alfonso II [Spain]: "... [568]: Of a Jew, who has no share in his compensation for injury (caloña): But it should be known that the Jew does not have any part of his caloña, whether for injury or death, for it is entirely the Lord King's. For the Jews are siervos [serfs or slaves] of the Lord King and always assigned to the royal treasury...."

"Medieval Sourcebook: Jews and Christians in Terue: The Fuero of Teruel, 1176 CE." Paul Halsall. September 1999, Accessed online 8/1/2011

91 8/2/1178

Writ of Frederick I [Present-day France; Holy Roman Empire]:

"Frederick I (Friedrich) places the Jews of Avignon under the jurisdiction of Bishop Paulus." [*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

92 9/17/1179

Canon 26 issued by the Third Lateran Council [England]: "[Canon] 26. Jews and Saracens are not to be allowed to have Christian servants in their houses, either under pretence of nourishing their children or for service or any other reason. Let those be excommunicated who presume to live with them. We declare that the evidence of Christians is to be accepted against Jews in every case, since Jews employ their own witnesses against Christians, and that those who prefer Jews to Christians in this matter are to lie under anathema, since Jews ought to be subject to Christians and to be supported by them on grounds of humanity alone. If any by the inspiration of God are converted to the Christian faith, they are in no way to be excluded from their possessions, since the condition of converts ought to be better than before their conversion. If this is not done, we enjoin on the princes and rulers of these places, under penalty of excommunication, the duty to restore fully to these converts the share of their inheritance and goods."

"Third Lateran Council-1179 A.D." Norman P. Tanner, Accessed online 8/1/2011

- 93 2/19/1190
Charter of Emperor Henry IV [Roman Empire; Present-day Italy]: "[...] 9) However, it is not permissible for them (Jews) to buy a Christian slave."
The Jews in Christian Europe: A Source Book, 315–1791, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/1/2016
- 94 3/22/1190
A Charter by which many liberties are granted and confirmed to the Jews. Granted by Richard I, King of England [England]: "III.—And if any of the aforesaid Jews shall die let not his body be kept above ground, but let his heir have his money and his debts so that he be not disturbed if he has an heir who can answer for him and do right about his debts and his forfeits, and let the aforesaid Jews receive and buy at any time whatever is brought them except things of the church and bloodstained garments."
The Jews of Angevin England: Documents and Records from Latin and Hebrew Sources, Printed and Manuscripts. Jacobs, Joseph. London: D. Nutt, 1893 (p. 135). Accessed online; Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/19/2016
- 95 4/3/1195
"Official Document" of Holy Roman Emperor Henry (Heinrich) VI [Present-day Italy]: "Henry gifts Abby Innocence of Santa Maria of Nardo and his heirs/successors the Jewry of the City of Nardo with all of the accompanying rights, services, and liens/taxes and confirms all previously given privileges and gifts of Christians princes and lords, especially those given by Duke Robert (Guiscard), Earl Gottfried and Alexander (von Conversano), the princes Boemund von Antiochia as well as King Roger (II.) and Wilhelm (II.)." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text; both of which can be found in the cited source.*]
Monumenta Germaniae Historica. Heinrich VI. 94/220; BB 416. (Monuments of Germanic History. Henry VI. 94/220; BB 416); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/27/2018
- 96 8/15/1198
"Papal bull by Innocent III" (Post miserabile) 1198 [Present-day Italy]: "We warn the Jews to return the loans at this time, and gatherings are entirely denied until they return those loans of all faithful Christians under the pretense of excommunication."
Magnum bullarium romanum, v.1, paragraph 11, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 12/8/2015
- 97 9/11/1198
"Papal Decree" issued by Innocent III to all Christians Princes [Holy Roman Empire; Present-day Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Austria]: "We command that Jews be compelled to remit usury to Christians by you, sons of princes and secular powers. And [un]til they remit it (them) we command that all communication in any way be denied [to] them [Jews] by all faithful Christians, both in commerce and in other things on sentence of excommunication."
Jacobs, Joseph: The Jews of Angevin England: Documents and Records from Latin and Hebrew Sources; (Boston; 1897); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 1/31/2017
- 98 9/15/1199
"Constitution Pro Judaeis" ("Constitution for Jews") issued by Pope Innocent III [Holy Roman Empire; Present-day Italy, Germany, Belgium]: "Although the Jewish perfidy is in every way worthy of condemnation, [...] Thou shalt not destroy the Jews completely so that the Christians should never by any chance be able to forget Thy Law, which, though they [Jews] themselves fail to understand it, they display in their book to those who understand. [...] Yet, Jews must live in perpetual servitude because they crucified the Lord although their prophets had predicted that He would come in the flesh to redeem Israel."

Teter, Magda: **Jews and Heretics in Catholic Poland: A Beleaguered Church in the Post-Reformation Era** (Cambridge; 2006); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 1/15/2017

99 12/31/1199

Papal bull, issued by Pope Innocent III to the Archbishopric of Magdeburg [Present-day Germany]: "The Jews who are charging interest to these [crusaders], shall be compelled by the secular powers to waive that interest, and until they have rescinded it, they shall be cut off from all intercourse with the Christian faithful, under threat of excommunication [of the Christians]."

Aronius, J. **Regesten zur Geschichte der Juden im Fränkischen und Deutschen Reiche bis zum Jahre 1273** [Regests of the History of the Jews in the Frankish and German Empires until the Year 1273]. Simion: Berlin, 1902. Page 155. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 1/19/2020

100 4/10/1201

Charter of Liberties to the Jews, issued by King John of England [England]: "John by the grace of God, etc. ... And it shall be lawful for Jews without hindrance to receive and buy all things which shall be brought to them, except those which are of the Church and except cloth stained with blood. And if a Jew be appealed by any man without witness, he shall be quit of that appeal by his bare oath upon his Book. And in like manner he shall be quit of an appeal touching those things which pertain to our crown, by his bare oath upon his Roll. And if there shall be dispute between Christian and Jew touching the loan of any money, the Jew shall prove his principal and the Christian the interest. And it shall be lawful for the Jew peaceably to sell his pawn after it shall be certain that he has held it for a whole year and a day. And Jews shall not enter into a plea save before us or before those who guard our castles, in whose bailiwicks Jews dwell. ... Witnesses ; Geoffrey Fitz Peter, Earl of Essex ; William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke ; Henry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford ; Robert de Turnham ; William Briwere ; etc. Dated by the hand of Simon, Archdeacon of Wells, at Marlborough, on the 10th day of April in the second year of our reign."

English Economic History: Select Documents. Edited by Alfred Edward Bland, Richard Henry Tawney. Macmillan: New York, 1919. p. 44, Accessed online 5/02/2016, Researched by Dominik Jacobs

101 1/15/1204

Papal Bull "Etsi Non Displiecat" issued by Pope Innocent III [Present-day Italy]: "Moreover, although it has been declared by the Lateran Council that Jews should not be allowed to have Christian slaves in their houses, either under pretext of nursing their children, or as servants, or for any other reason whatsoever, but that those who presume to live with them should be excommunicated, yet they do not hesitate to have Christian servants and nurses, upon whom they sometimes practice abominations such as it rather becomes you to punish than us to point out."

"**Pope Innocent III: The Keeping of Slaves by the Jews, 1204.**" Paul Halsall. October 1998, Accessed online 10/6/2011

102 4/15/1204

Decree of King John, No Amnesty for Jews under John [Present-day England]: "We have freed and acquitted...all the prisoners and incarcerated...except our Jewish prisoners."

Rymer. **Foedera**, i. 90., Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 1/14/2016

103 1/16/1205

"Papal Bull" issued by Pope Innocent III and addressed to King Philip of France [Papal States; Present-day France, Italy]: "What is even worse, blaspheming against God's name, they publicly insult Christians by saying that Christians believe in a peasant who had been hung by the Jewish people. Indeed, who do not doubt that He was hung for us, since he carried our sins in His body on the Cross [...]. Also, on Good Friday the Jews, contrary to old customs, publicly run to and fro over the towns and streets and everywhere laugh at Christians because they

adore the Crucified One on the Cross and, though their improprieties, attempt to dissuade them from their worship. The doors of the Jews are open to thieves half the night and if any stolen goods be found with them, none can obtain justice from them. The Jews likewise abuse the royal patience, and when they remain living among the Christians, they take advantage of every wicked opportunity to kill in secret their Christians hosts. Thus, it has recently been reported that a certain poor scholar has been found murdered in their latrine. Wherefore, lest through them the name of God be blasphemed and Christian liberty become less than Jewish servitude, we warn, and in the name of God exhort Your Serene Majesty - and we join thereto a remission of sins - that you restrain the Jews from their presumptions in these and similar matters and that you try to remove from the French kingdom abuses of this sort for you seem to have the proper zeal of God and knowledge of Him. Moreover, since secular laws should be directed with greater severity against those who profane the name of God, you should so turn against these blasphemers that the punishment of some should be a source of fear to all and that ease of obtaining forgiveness serve as an incentive to evil doers. You should bestir yourself, moreover, to remove heretics from the French kingdom, nor should your Royal Highness permit wolves in your realm, but rather by persecuting them your Highness should display the same zeal with which he follows the Christian faith."

Church, State, and Jews in the Middle Ages. Edited with instructions and notes by Robert Chazan. (New York; 1953); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/2018

104 7/15/1205

Papal bull by Pope Innocent III addressed to King of France, circa 1205

[Present-day France]: "We advice and urge in the name of the Lord...that you strive to destroy Jewish abuses of the kingdom of the Franks...rise up to eliminate these heretics..." *[Researcher's note: In this papal bull, Innocent III accuses Jews of usury, blasphemy, arrogance, employing Christian slaves and murder. Innocent III urges the king to put an end to these "evils."]*

S. Grayzel, *The Church and the Jews in the XIIIth Century*, New York, 1966, 104-8, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 2/12/2016

105 7/15/1205

"Papal Bull 'Esti Iudeos'" ('Although the Jews') issued by Pope Innocent III and addressed the Archbishop of Sens and Bishop of Paris [Papal States;

Present-day Italy and France]: "[...] the Jews, by their own guilt, are consigned to perpetual servitude because they crucified the Lord [...] As slaves rejected by God, in whose death they wickedly conspire, they shall by the effect of this very action, recognize themselves as the slaves of those who Christ's death set free [...]."

Jewish Roots. A Brief History of "Christian" Anti-Semitism; www.jewishroots.net; Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/11/2018

106 11/9/1205

Clipping money [Present-day England]: "If clipped money be found in the hand of a Jew or Jewess the money shall be taken and perforated and placed in a certain safe box for our needs, and the body of the Jew or Jewess that has such money shall be taken and their goods taken and retained without bail till we order otherwise."

Rot. Lit. Pat. ed. Hardy, i. 47b, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 1/14/2016

107 1/26/1206

Decree of King John, Assize of Money, Winchester [Present-day England]: "If a Jew clips money, and if any...Jewish clipper be found, let all their chattels be taken and their bodies placed in our prison, and they shall be at our will to do justice on them."

Rot. Lit. Pat. ed. Hardy, i. 54b, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 1/14/2016

108 1/17/1208

"Papal Bull" ('Ut esset Cain') issued by Pope Innocent III and addressed to the Count Hervé de Donzy of Nevers IV [Papal States; Present-day France, Italy]: "The Lord made Cain a wanderer and a fugitive over the earth, but set a mark upon him, making his head to shake, lest any finding him should slay him. Thus the Jews, against whom the blood of Jesus Christ calls out, although they ought not be killed, lest the Christians people forget the Divine Law, yet as wanderers ought they to remain upon the earth, until their countenance be filled with shame and they seek the name of Jesus Christ, the Lord. That is why blasphemers of the Christian name ought not to be aided by Christian princes to oppress the servants of the Lord, but ought rather be forced into the servitude of which they made themselves deserving when they raised sacrilegious hands against Him Who had come to confer true liberty upon them, thus calling down His blood upon themselves and up on their children."

[Researcher's note: The above is a translation of the original Latin text both of which can be found in the cited source.]

Rist, Rebecca: *Popes and Jews; 1095-1291* (Oxford; 2016); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 12/7/2018

109 6/13/1209

Customs Roll of St. Simeon's Collegiate Church for the City of Koblenz [Present-day Germany]: "A Jewess who is carrying a child shall pay a duty for it."

Aronius, J. *Regesten zur Geschichte der Juden im Fränkischen und Deutschen Reiche bis zum Jahre 1273* [Regests of the History of the Jews in the Frankish and German Empires until the Year 1273]. Simion: Berlin, 1902. Page 167. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 1/20/2020

110 9/6/1209

Canon Laws, issued by the Council of Avignon [Present-day France]: "§2.

Because all do not obey the Gospel, the secular sword is often asked by the Church to supplement the sword of the spirit. Therefore, we decree that each bishop shall (if the need should arise) use ecclesiastical discipline to compel his subjects, the counts, castellans, knights, and others of his parishioners whom he may see fit, to take an oath such as those of Montpellier have taken, especially with regard to the extermination of excommunicated heretics and to the punishing of such as remain hardened in their rebelliousness; also to deprive Jews of the administration of public and private affairs, and not to permit them at any time to have Christians in their homes as servants. §4.

About the usury of Jews, the Council decreed as follows: that the Jews should be restrained from the exaction of usury by excommunicating those Christians who enter into commercial relations with them or deal with them in any other way, and that in accordance with the law of the Lord Pope Innocent III, the Jews be compelled to remit what they had gained through usury. We also prohibit them, and order that it be prohibited them by the bishops on pain of similar punishment, to presume to work in public on the Sundays or festivals. Nor shall they eat meat on days of abstinence."

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.305. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/1/2019

111 6/8/1215

Clause 10, 1215 Magna Carta [England]: "(10) If anyone who has borrowed a sum of money from Jews dies before the debt has been repaid, his heir shall pay no interest on the debt for so long as he remains under age, irrespective of whom he holds his lands. If such a debt falls into the hands of the Crown, it will take nothing except the principal sum specified in the bond. (11) If a man dies owing money to Jews, his wife may have her dower and pay nothing towards the debt from it. If he leaves children that are under age, their needs may also be provided for on a scale appropriate to the size of his holding of lands. The debt is to be paid out of the residue, reserving the

service due to his feudal lords. Debts owed to persons other than Jews are to be dealt with similarly."

"Full-text translation of the 1215 edition of *Magna Carta*," British Library, Accessed online 5/18/2015

112 11/11/1215

Canon 67, 69, & 70 issued by the Fourth Lateran Council [Present-day Italy]: "Canon 67...Wishing, therefore, in this matter to protect the Christians against cruel oppression by the Jews, we ordain in this decree that if in the future under any pretext Jews extort from Christians oppressive and immoderate interest, the partnership of the Christians shall be denied them till they have made suitable satisfaction for their excesses. Lastly, we decree that the Jews be compelled by the same punishment (avoidance of commercial intercourse) to make satisfaction for the tithes and offerings due to the churches, which the Christians were accustomed to supply from their houses and other possessions before these properties, under whatever title, fell into the hands of the Jews, that thus the churches may be safeguarded against loss...Canon 69... Since it is absurd that a blasphemer of Christ exercise authority over Christians, we on account of the boldness of transgressors renew in this general council what the Synod of Toledo (589) wisely enacted in this matter, prohibiting Jews from being given preference in the matter of public offices, since in such capacity they are most troublesome to the Christians. ...Canon 70... Some (Jews), we understand, who voluntarily approached the waters of holy baptism, do not entirely cast off the old man that they may more perfectly put on the new one, ...we decree that such persons be in every way restrained the prelates from the observance of the former rite, ..."

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

113 1/26/1218

Decretal by Honorius III to archbishop of Toledo, 1218 [Present-day England]: "We command that the dress of the Jews be distinguished from the Christians..."

N. Vincent, "Two papal letters on the wearing of the Jewish badge, 1221 and 1229," *Jewish Historical Studies* 34, 1996, 209-224, appendix, p. 220-21, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 2/12/2016

114 3/30/1218

Mandate imposing Jewish badge by King Henry III [England]: "The king to the Viscount of Worcester, greetings. We order that you announce and that you have respected in all your jurisdiction that all Jews, when they walk or ride, in or outside the city, should wear on their chest, anywhere on their outer garments two white tablets made of linen cloth or parchment, so that in this way Jews may be distinguished from Christians with a clear sign. Given in Oxford 20 March 1218. The same was sent to the viscounts of Gloucester, Warwick, Lincoln, Oxford and Northampton, and to the mayor and viscounts of London." [*Editor's note: The date for this mandate varies from March 20 to March 30, as well as year, 1217 and 1218, depending on the source. Google Machine Translation on 6/5/2014.*]

Notice No. 252108, RELMIN project, "The legal status of religious minorities in the Euro-Mediterranean space (V e - XV th century)" Electronic publishing Telma IRHT, Research Institute and History Texts - Orléans, Accessed online 6/4/2014

115 4/29/1221

Papal Bull "Ad Nostram Noveritis Audientiam," issued by Pope Honorius III for the Province of Bordeaux [Present-day France]: "Know that we have heard with regard to certain Jews of the Province of Bordeaux, that they scorn to wear the prescribed signs by which they are to be distinguishable from the Christians through the difference in their clothes, as was decreed by the General Council. For this reason, aside from other enormities that arise out of this situation, it also happens that

Christians mingle with Jewish women, and Jews wickedly mingle with Christian women. Also, the nobles of the said Province, heedless of the fact that blasphemers of Christ, will, whenever possible, eagerly oppress Christians, entrust to them (the Jews) the exercise of police office. They (the nobles) place them over their castles and estates, contrary to the statutes of the said Council, and the result is that the Jews effectively stand in the way of the Christians, and the slaves thus have dominion over the masters. Therefore, since it is not only impious but even an abuse that Jews should be permitted to grow so insolent, we command Your Fraternity through these Apostolic Letters, to have the statutes of the said Council with regard to these matters observed strictly, and to compel the Jews, by denying them communication with the Christians, to differentiate themselves from the Christians by a difference in dress, also to compel the nobles in the usual manner, by ecclesiastical punishment without appeal, not to entrust them with public office, nor to appoint them over Christians in other ways."

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. 166/7.* Researched by Dominik Jacobs 7/22/2019

116 5/19/1221

Papal Bull by Honorius III [Present-day France]: "It has come to our attention that the Jews in your diocese reside in new synagogues, against our canonical sanctions, having dared to build them. We order that those synagogues be demolished..."

Honorii III Romani Pontificis opera omnia III, C.-A. Horoy (éd.), Paris 1879, coll. 814-815, n. 392, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 2/12/2016

117 4/17/1222

Conciliar Decree (Canons 39 and 40), issued by the Council of Oxford [Present-day United Kingdom]: "§39. Since it is absurd that the children of a free woman shall be slaves to the children of a bondswoman, and since no little scandal in the case of many regularly arises in the Church of God from Jews and Christians living under the same roof, we decree that in the future Jews shall not possess Christian slaves. For the observance of this injunction we wish the servants to be effectively constrained by ecclesiastical censure, and the Jews by regular punishment or such extraordinary punishment as may be devised by the diocesan official; and since beyond the decrees of the law we need show them no favor, and inasmuch as, by the many enormities which they have committed at this time, they have been proved to be most ungrateful, we forbid them to construct synagogues in the future, but we enjoin that they shall be held bound to the churches, in whose parishes they dwell, in respect to tithes and contributions out of their usury. §40. Since in these parts such confusion had arisen between Christians and Jews that they are barely distinguishable, and as a result it sometimes happens that Christians cohabit with Jewesses or vice versa, we decree by the authority of the present general Council, that each and every Jew, whether male or female, shall wear clearly exposed on the outer garments, on the chest, a linen patch of a different color from that of his garment, so that each patch shall measure two fingers in width and four in length; and that they shall be compelled, by ecclesiastical censure, to observe this regulation. They shall moreover not presume to enter churches in the future. And lest they have occasion to enter, we strictly forbid them to deposit and keep their property in churches; and if anyone dare act to the contrary, he shall be corrected by the local bishop."

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.315.* Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/1/2019

- 118 3/1/1227
Conciliar Decree (Canon 11), issued by the Council of Trier [Present-day Germany]: §11. "[...] we order the lords of the land to compel their Jews, and force them to this by some punishment, not to occupy themselves with medicine, nor to give any kind of potion to Christians."
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 8/1/2019
- 119 3/31/1227
"Mandate" of Pope Gregor IX [Present-day Germany]: "Pope Gregory [declares that he has] decided against the Jews in Regensburg [who had wanted to establish a cemetery on grounds purchased from the cloister St. Emmeram and to convert a house purchased from the same cloister into a synagogue and] orders to have this matter investigated, and suggests/ advises [the Abby and cloister] to force the Jews to give up these lands/grounds as restitution for the other complaints, if necessary, and to threaten then with expulsion [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text which can be found in Lang's Regesta Boica (Volume II). It was issued in response to a complaint brought forth by the Abby and convent in St. Emmeram stating that the Jews of Regensburg had unlawfully ('contra iustitiam') taken ownership of the land of the cloister.*]
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 7/7/2020
- 120 10/21/1228
Papal bull, issued by Pope Gregory IX to the clergy of France [Present-day France]: "[B]y means of the secular powers you shall cause the Jews to be forced to remit their usury, and until they do so remit it, they shall be denied communion with the faithful. Moreover, if any of the crusaders cannot at the present time repay their debts to the Jews, you shall see to it that the secular judges provide for them such a beneficial moratorium, that from the time of their departure until their death or return will be known for certain, they shall not incur the burden of usury. You shall, moreover, force the Jews to reckon into the principal the income from the pledge, which may accrue in the meantime, after necessary expenses have been deducted [...]"
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.181.* Researched by Dominik Jacobs 7/30/2019
- 121 8/13/1230
Writ of Henry VII [Present-day Germany; Holy Roman Empire]: "[...] absolves Count Egino [V. Urach] of Fribourg ('Grafen Egeno von Freiburg') of any resentment and anger directed at him for imprisoning his Jews in Fribourg and prohibits anyone to burden or harm him with any lawsuit brought forth by a Jew."
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 6/27/2020
- 122 2/16/1233
Writ of Henry VII [Present-day Germany; Holy Roman Empire]: "King Henry VII gifts Siegfried ('Sifrid'), Bishop of Regensburg [and] imperial court-chancellor, for his and his father's many and agreeable services/deed [...] all [tax] revenues ('Einnahmen') from the Jews of Regensburg for the duration of his lifetime."

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 6/27/2020

123 3/5/1233

Papal Bull "Sufficere Debuerat" issued by Pope Gregory IX [Present-day Italy]: "...It ought to have satisfied the faithless Jews, that Christians devoutness accepted them again solely and alone from goodwill...Although at the general Council mentioned it was disposed that the Jews of both sexes at all times and everywhere should be distinguished from others through their clothing, ... In addition they should avoid through greater strictness, that they in no way risk to discuss their practices with Christians, so that discussions of this kind give the ignorant no opportunity to slip away through error, which is to be hoped will not occur. For this you should, in necessary, turn to the worthy law for support."

"Chapter Forty-Two Popes, Church Fathers and Saints Combat and Condemn the Jews." No Author. Page 651. Online paper, Chapters 42-43-44, Accessed on 8/1/2011

124 7/8/1234

"Deferent signum rotae" ("Wearing of a Round Badge") issued by the Council of Arles [Present-day France]: "[...] In order that the Jews can be distinguished from the others, we have decreed ... that they are to wear a circular sign on their bosom ... the width of the circle may be a finger long, and the height of it shall be half of a span of a palm [...] Likewise, we declare, that all Jewish males, who are older than 13 years old will [need to] wear a sign when outside of the house [...] the width of which is to be three or four fingers wide on the upper left side of their garment, unless they are traveling. All Jewish women who are older than 12 are to wear a yellow sign when leaving of the house. [...]"

Hahn, Christoph Ulrich: *Geschichte der Ketzer im Mittelalter, besonders in 11. 12. und 13. Jahrhundert, nach den Quellen bearbeitet* (History of the Heretics in the Middle Ages, especially in the 11th, 12th, and 13th Century, edited according to the Sources); Volume 3, (Stuttgart 1850), Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/26/2016

125 4/13/1235

Papal bull "Pravorum Molestiis Eum," issued by Pope Gregory IX [Present-day Germany, Slovenia, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Italy, Czech Republic and Austria]: "[...] By means of like (ecclesiastical) punishment you shall force the said creditors to free them from their oath, to desist from the exaction of usury, and to restore the interest already collected. The Jews shall be forced to do this by removing them from intercourse with the faithful. Those (of the crusaders) who are at present unable to pay their debts to Jews, shall not incur the burden of usury until such time as their death or return is definitely known; and the Jews shall be compelled to count into the principal, after necessary expenses had been deducted, the income from the pledge which they have received."

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.219. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 7/31/2019

126 3/22/1238

Edict of Expulsion by the Duke of Brittany [France]: "Duke John of Brittany, 1239... To all who may read these letters, John, duke of Brittany, count of Richmont sends greetings: Know that, at the petition of the bishops, abbots, barons, and vassals of Brittany, and having in mind the good of all of Brittany, we expel all the Jews from Brittany. ...Moreover, all debts due the said Jews from any who live in Brittany, in whatsoever manner and form these are due them, we completely remit and nullify. Lands pledged to the said Jews and all other pledges of movable or real property shall revert to the debtors or their heirs, ...Moreover, no one shall in any manner be accused

or summoned for the death of Jew who has been killed. ...Moreover, we promise for ourselves and for our father, that no debts at one time contracted in Brittany shall be paid to Jews who live in the lands of our father. ...Moreover, the bishops, barons, and vassals have sworn and granted that at no time will they hold or permit the holding of Jews in their lands in Brittany."

"Church, State, and Jew in the Middle Ages." Robert Chazan. 1980, Page 312-313. Online book, Accessed online 10/17/2011

127 6/5/1239

Privilege, issued by Frederick II, Duke of Austria, to the citizens of the City of Wiener Neustadt [Present-day Austria]: "We will not give any office to Jews, which could or would make it possible for them to burden the citizenry."

Aronius, J. *Regesten zur Geschichte der Juden im Fränkischen und Deutschen Reiche bis zum Jahre 1273* [Regests of the History of the Jews in the Frankish and German Empires until the Year 1273]. Simion: Berlin, 1902. Page 224. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 1/20/2020

128 6/9/1239

Papal Bull "Si Vera Sunt" issued by Pope Gregory IX [France]: "...the Pope [Gregory IX] saw fit to write [June 9, 1239] to all archbishops of the kingdom of France as follows:..."Wherefore, since this [Talmud] is said to be the chief cause that holds the Jews obstinate in their perfidy, we thought that your Fraternity should be warned and urged, and we herewith order you by apostolic letters, that on the first Saturday of the Lent to come [March 3, 1240], in the morning, while the Jews are gathered in the synagogues, you shall, by our order, seize all the books of the Jews who live in your districts, and have these books carefully guarded in the possession of the Dominican and Franciscan friars. For this purpose you may invoke, if need be, the help of the secular arm; and you may also promulgate the sentence of excommunication against all those subject to your jurisdiction, whether clergy or laity, who refuse to give up Hebrew books which they have in their possession despite your warning given generally in the churches, or individually..."

"Odo of Chateauroux, on the Jewish Tamud (1247, 1248)." Jacob R. Marcus, Accessed online 10/4/2011

129 6/20/1239

"Burning of Talmud" order issued by Pope Gregory IX [Holy Roman Empire; Present England, France, Portugal, Spain]: "[...] Wherefore, since this [Talmud] is said to be the most important reason why the Jews remain obstinate in their perfidy, we, through apostolic letters, order your Discretion to have the Jews who live in the kingdoms of France, England, Aragon, Navarre, Castile, Leon, and Portugal, forced by the secular arm to give up their books. Those books, in which you will find errors of this sort, you shall cause to be burned at the stake. By Apostolic Power, and through use of ecclesiastical censure, you will silence all opponents. You will also report to us faithfully what you have done in the matter. But should all of you be unable to present at the fulfillment of these instructions, someone of you, nonetheless, shall carry out its execution. [...]"

Saperstein, Marc and Jacob Rader Marcus: *The Jews in Christian Europe: A Source Book*, 315-1791; (2015); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 1/6/2017

130 8/29/1239

Papal Bull "Significantibus Dilectis Filiis," issued by Pope Gregory IX to the Bishop of Cordova [Present-day Spain]: "Know that at the instance of our dear sons, the clerics of the districts and dioceses of Cordova and Baeza, we have learned that whenever, as often happens, the Christians of these districts and dioceses have to leave their homes and property and remain away for a long time occupied in fighting and pursuing the Saracens, the Jews as often run about the districts and cities of these provinces and dioceses, bearing no visible sign, and, in order to deceive the Christians even more, claiming that they are themselves Christians. They thus kidnap Christian

boys, and steal whatever else they can, and sell them to the Saracens. Nor are they afraid to commit other enormities likewise in injury of the Christian name and the scandalization and ruin of many. Wherefore, since, in order that evils of this sort might be the more easily and completely avoided, the General Council decided after careful deliberation, that Jews of either sex shall in all Christian lands and at all times be distinguished from Christians by the nature of their clothes, we, by Apostolic Letters, inform Your Fraternity that we desire you to compel the Jews of Cordova and of the province and diocese of Baeza to wear the said sign, in accordance with the decree, by which they may be distinguished from Christians. You shall do so by removing them from communication with the faithful, who shall be forced to obedience by the secular arm if need be. You may grant no appeal."

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.245. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/1/2019

131 4/10/1240

Ordinance of Ploërmel by the Jean, Duke of Brittany, Count of Richemond [France]: "To all those who present these letters will see, John, Duke of Brittany, Count of Richemont, hello. Know that we, at the request of the bishops, abbots, barons and vassals of Brittany, having carefully examined the interest of the country, we expel from Brittany all the Jews. Neither we nor our heirs will ever hold one on our lands in Brittany and we will not suffer any of our subjects to have on his own. All the debts contracted toward Jews established in Brittany, in whatever manner and for whatever reason, we deliver them entirely and we give them a receipt. All lands mortgaged to Jews, all movable or immovable pledges held by them will return to the debtors or their heirs, except lands and other pledges that would have been sold to Christians by judgment of this Court. No one will be accused or put on trial for killing a Jew. We will pray, we will engage in good faith and with all our power, Monseigneur the King of France, to confirm by his letters the present foundation or ordinance, and we vouch for our father and for ourselves that the debts contracted in Brittany towards the Jews do not will never be paid on the land of our father [...]. Finally, the bishops, the barons and all the vassals of our duchy have sworn and granted that they will never receive nor allow to receive Jews on their lands in Brittany."

Claude Tocze, Annie Lambert: "Les Juifs En Bretagne, Ve-XXe siècles," Chapter 1. (Jews in Brittany in the Middle Ages); Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Cristina Penland 3/25/2019

132 7/26/1240

Canon issued by the Synod of Worcester [Present-day United Kingdom]: "§56. Moreover, under threat of anathema, we prohibit Christian women to nurse Jewish boys, and Jews to have Christian servants lodging in their quarters."

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 8/6/2019

133 1/15/1243

Writ of Conrad IV of Germany [Present-day Germany; Holy Roman Empire]: "Conrad IV commands Gerhard [I.] von Sinzig ('Sintzig') to raise fifty Mark from the Jews of Sinzig, if necessary, though imprisonment and extortion and to send [these funds] to the royal court."

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 6/27/2020

- 134 5/9/1244
Letter written by Pope Innocent IV to King of France [Present-day France]: "Order throughout your entire realm that everywhere (the Talmud) be found that it be burned..."
Sbaralea, *Bullarium Franciscanum I*, p. 322, n. 41, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 2/12/2016
- 135 7/1/1244
"Privilege," issued by Frederick II, Duke of Austria, to the Jews of Austria, Styria and Krain [Present-day Austria]: "5. Jews may not take as collateral any bloody or wet garments, nor those belonging to a church. 8. Any disputes between Jews shall not be adjudicated by the magistrate in town, but only by the Duke or by the Royal Chamberlain; in crimes against the person, the Duke shall have exclusive jurisdiction. 24. Nobody shall board in the house of a Jew."
Aronius, J. *Regesten zur Geschichte der Juden im Fränkischen und Deutschen Reiche bis zum Jahre 1273* [Regests of the History of the Jews in the Frankish and German Empires until the Year 1273]. *Simion: Berlin, 1902. Page 233.* Researched by Dominik Jacobs 1/20/2020
- 136 7/27/1245
Decree issued by the First Council of Lyons [France]: "We order that Jews be compelled by the secular power to remit interest, and that until they do so all intercourse shall be denied them by all Christ's faithful under pain of excommunication... The Jews shall be compelled to add to the capital, after they have deducted their necessary expenses, the revenues which they are meanwhile receiving from property held by them on security."
"First Council of Lyons-1245 A.D." No Author, Accessed online 7/11/2011
- 137 10/23/1245
Papal Bull "Cum In Sacro Generali," issued by Pope Innocent IV to the Archbishop of Besançon [Present-day France]: "Since, after careful deliberation, it has been decreed in the General Council that the Jews shall by their clothes be distinguishable from the Christians, lest Christians and Jews be able to have sinful intercourse with women of the other faith, we, therefore, through Apostolic Letters, order Your Fraternity to compel the Jews of your province and diocese to wear clothes in accordance with the decree of the said Council. After duly warning them, you shall compel them to this by shutting them off from communication with the faithful, appeal denied."
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.259.* Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/1/2019
- 138 4/19/1246
Canons decreed by the Council of Beziers [Present-day France]: "§37.— Because the Jews severely oppress the Christians by the exaction of usury, in spite of the fact that usury was completely forbidden by God, therefore we caused the Provincial Council to provide that the Jews shall not receive immoderate usury from Christians. Should they continue to exact it, the Church shall compel them to restore it by excommunicating the Christians who have commercial or any other dealings with them. §38.— Nor shall they have Christian servants or nurses in their homes. Nor shall they offer meat for public sale on days when Christians abstain. Nor shall they be permitted to be superiors to Christians as bailiffs or in any other offices. Moreover, meat which they prepare, they shall sell privately in their own homes and not in Christian marketplaces. §39.— In order that Jews may be told apart from Christians, we decree and emphatically order that they shall wear a round sign in the center of their breast. Its circumference shall be one finger in width, and of the measure of one half a palm in height. §40.— Nevertheless we forbid them to work publicly on

Sundays and on festivals, that they may not scandalize Christians, nor be scandalized by them. §41.— We desire and we command that during Holy Week, from the day of the Lord's supper until the day of the Resurrection, none shall leave his house unless by reason of necessity. Prelates shall then have them guarded from molestation by Christians, especially during the said week. §42.— Moreover, we decree that each year, at the Feast of Resurrection, the Jews shall pay for each family six denars of Melgoriensian money as an offering to the parish churches. §43.— Furthermore, those Christians shall be excommunicated who because of illness, entrust themselves for healing to the care of Jews."

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.333.* Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/6/2019

139 6/9/1246

Writ of Conrad IV of Germany [Present-day Germany; Holy Roman Empire]: "Conrad IV commands Gerhard [I.] of Sinzig ('Sintzig'), his Burggraf [...] to immediately pay (turn over) one hundred Mark to Gerhard von Bruneck from the Jews, whom he has imprisoned."

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 6/27/2020

140 5/15/1248

"Condemnation of the Talmud" issued by Odo of Chateauroux [France]: "Condemnation of the Talmud by Odo, May 15, 1248...Certain books by the name of Talmud having been presented by the Jewish masters to us armed with apostolic authority, we have examined these books and caused them to be carefully examined by men of discretion...Whereas we found that these books were full of innumerable errors, abuses, blasphemies, and wickedness such as arouse shame in those who speak of them and horrify the hearer, to such an extent that these books cannot be tolerated in the name of God without injury to the Christian faith, therefore, with the advice of those pious men whom we caused to be gathered especially for that purpose, We pronounce that the said books are unworthy of tolerance, and that they are not to be restored to the Jewish masters, and we decisively condemn them. We are also possessed of full knowledge as to the place and time of other books not shown to us by the Jewish masters nor by us examined, although we have often made demands for them; and we shall do what there is to be done with regard to them."

"Odo of Chateauroux, on the Jewish Tamud (1247, 1248)." Jacob R. Marcus, Accessed online 10/5/2011

141 4/27/1252

Decree, issued by Conrad von Hochstaden, Archbishop of Cologne [Present-day Germany]: "Whereas the Jews, as We Ourselves believe, must live in hope of being protected, and that the effects of divine grace may be beneficial to them, be it known that We hereby award them Our protection, here in the City of Cologne, which they may enter and settle down in, for a term of two years, in exchange for either servitude, or a tribute paid twice a year on the feast of St. John the Baptist and on Christmas Day, and that they shall not negotiate this, under any circumstances, through anybody, be it an advocate, an assembly, or anyone else."

Weyden, Ernst. *Geschichte der Juden in Köln am Rhein von den Römerzeiten bis auf die Gegenwart nebst Noten und Urkunden (History of the Jews in Cologne on Rhine from Roman Times to the Present, accompanied by Notes and Documents).* DuMont-Schauberg: Cologne, 1867. Page 353. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/16/2020

142 1/31/1253

Ordinances of 1253, decreed by King Henry III of England [England]: "The King has provided and decreed, etc. that no Jew dwell in England unless he do the

King service, and that as soon as a Jew shall be born, whether male or female, in some way he shall serve the King. And that there be no communities of the Jews in England save in those places wherein such communities were in the time of the lord King John, the King's father. And that in their synagogues the Jews, one and all, worship in subdued tones according to their rite, so that Christians hear it not. And that all Jews answer to the rector of the parish in which they dwell for all parochial dues belonging to their houses. And that no Christian nurse hereafter suckle or nourish the male child of any Jew, and that no Christian man or woman serve any Jew or Jewess, nor eat with them, nor dwell in their house. And that no Jew or Jewess eat or buy meat in Lent. And that no Jew disparage the Christian faith, nor publicly dispute touching the same. And that no Jew have secret intercourse with any Christian woman, nor any Christian man with a Jewess. And that every Jew wear on his breast a conspicuous badge. And that no Jew enter any church or any chapel save in passing through, nor stay therein to the dishonour of Christ. And that no Jew in any wise hinder another Jew willing to be converted to the Christian faith. And that no Jew be received in any town without the special licence of the King, save in those town wherein Jews have been wont to dwell. And the justices appointed to the guardianship of the Jews are commanded to cause these provisions to be carried into effect and straitly kept on pain of forfeiture of the goods of the Jews aforesaid. Witness the King at Westminster on the 31st day of January."

English Economic History: Select Documents, Edited by Alfred Edward Bland, Richard Henry Tawney. Macmillan: New York, 1919. p. 45. Accessed online; Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/2/2016

143 7/23/1253

Papal Bull "Sicut Tua Nobis Fraternitas," issued by Pope Innocent IV to the Archbishop of Vienne [Present-day France]: "Since Your Fraternity tells us that the souls of the Christians are known to be threatened with serious danger because of intercourse with the Jews of your Province whom you say that you have tolerated in that Province until now because of the command of the Apostolic Throne, though not without loss to Christians and scandal on the part of many, we, aspiring wholeheartedly toward the salvation of souls, grant to you, by the authority of these letters, full power to expel the said Jews from your province, either through your own power or that of others, especially since, as we have heard, they do not obey the above-named statutes issued against them by the Apostolic Throne." **[Researcher's note:** *Both the Latin Viennensi as well as the English Viennese may refer to either Vienne, France, or Vienna, Austria. Even the French Viennois can mean either one. Footnotes make it clear that the bull was sent to Vienne, not Vienna.*]

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.293.* Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/1/2019

144 3/14/1254

Papal Letter, issued by Pope Innocent IV to the Bishop of Constance [Present-day Germany]: "Although, after careful deliberation, it was decreed in the sacred General Council that the Jews should be distinguishable from the Christians by their clothes, lest Christians and Jews be able to have sinful intercourse with women of the other faith, nevertheless, we have been informed, the Jews of your Province and Diocese do not observe this decree, and as a result they may dare to commit the sin of forbidden intercourse under the veiling of error. Wanting, however, that this statute should be rigorously observed, we, through Apostolic Letters, command Your Fraternity, if this is true, to compel the Jews to wear the sign so that by their clothes they may make themselves distinguishable from Christians. This you shall do by shutting them off from communication with the faithful, after due warning, but without the right of appeal."

Official Anti-Jewish Acts Throughout History

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.295. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/1/2019

145 3/15/1255

Writ of King William II of Holland [Present-day Germany]: "William ('Wilhelm') loans/grants ('verleiht') ten Mark annually to the Speyer citizen Evelinus ante Monasterium for this loyalty as hereditary fief from the Jews in Speyer which he instructs them to give." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text both of which can be found in the cited source.*]

Urkunden zur Geschichte der Stadt Speyer. Mit Historischen Verein der Pfalz zu Speyer gewidmet von Heinrich Hilgard-Villard. Gesammelt und herausgegeben von Alfred Hilgard. (Strassburg; 1885); (Official documents regarding the history of the city Speyer. With the Historical Society of the Palatine of Speyer, dedicated by Heinrich Hilgard-Villard. Collected and published by Alfred Hilgard. (Strasbourg; 1885); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 6/30/2020

146 5/6/1255

Canons issued by the Council of Beziers [Present-day France]: "§23.— Moreover, we command that the ordinances with regard to the Jews shall be observed most carefully. These are as follows: Jews shall desist from usury, blasphemy, and magic. The Talmud, as well as other books in which blasphemies are found, shall be burned. The Jews who refuse to obey this shall be expelled, and transgressors shall suffer punishment according to law. All Jews shall live from the labor of their own hands, or from commerce without contracts and usury. §27.— Moreover, we command that the decrees issued by us with the advice of our nobles at Melun, shall be adhered to and observed, viz. that none of our barons, bailiffs, or other persons shall contract a debt to a Jew. Nor shall anyone in our whole Kingdom retain the Jew of another. Nor shall anyone hinder another to recapture his Jew, as if he were his own slave, no matter how long the Jew shall have resided under the jurisdiction of someone else. §28.— Moreover, as far as Christians are concerned, in accordance with the contents of the above-named decree, we strictly forbid our barons, bailiffs, or other persons to let the Jews obtain any usury. By usury we mean anything above the principal."

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.337. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/6/2019

147 6/29/1255

Law on maximum interest rate charged by Jews, passed by the City Council of Mainz [Present-day Germany]: "Under penalty of 10 Cologne marks [...], no Jew shall take more than two cents weekly per pound."

Schaab, K.A. Geschichte des großen rheinischen Städtebundes, gestiftet zu Mainz im Jahre 1254 durch Arnold Walpod, Volume 2. Kupferberg: Mainz (Germany), 1845. Pp.26f. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/9/2019

148 10/19/1255

Constitution of the Synod of Valencia [Present-day Spain]: "No cleric shall serve as a guarantor to a Jew or pledge chalices, vestments, altar cloths or books to Jews."

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 276. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 11/22/2019

149 11/16/1256

Market Ordinance ("Marktordnung"), issued by Henry, Duke of Lower Bavaria, for the City of Landshut [Present-day Germany]: "12. Diseased meat and meat from sows may only be sold at least 7 feet [apart] from the meat market; the same applies to meat sold by Jews."

Heil, B. *Die deutsche Stadt im Mittelalter [The German City in the Middle Ages]*. Teubner: Leipzig, 1919. Page 23. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 1/20/2020

150 8/22/1257

Canons issued by the Provincial Council of Canterbury, held in London

[Present-day United Kingdom]: "XXXII. Jews guilty of offenses against Church property or clerics, as well as sacrilege, and, in particular, the use of violence against a cleric, are to be tried by Courts Christian. The same applies to the case of adultery with a Christian woman. The king has tried to prevent this by claiming the Jews have their own judge and justiciars. Yet, these judges have no cognizance in the above matters; furthermore, anyone convened by them may purge himself of wrongdoing without an oath."

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 284. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 11/25/2019

151 9/3/1257

Papal decree requiring Jews to wear a yellow badge, issued by Pope Alexander IV for Burgundy [Present-day France]:

[Present-day France]: "TO THE NOBLE DUKE of Burgundy: In the sacred general assembly, through careful deliberations, it was decreed that the Jews be distinguished from Christians by the quality of their garb, lest those of the former might be damnably confused with those of the latter. In the same council it was also decreed that Jews not be preferred for public office, since under such pretext they are often dangerous to Christians. However, as we understand, the Jews of your land do not observe this edict, as a result of which an excess of damnable confusion can be presumed under the guise of error. Also, the same Jews are preferred for offices contrary to that edict. Since it is fitting that you provide properly for these matters, we request and exhort your nobility, through apostolic writs addressed to you, ordering that, since power has been transmitted to you by God, you compel the aforesaid Jews to wear a badge by means of which they can be distinguished from Christians by the quality of their garb and that they not be preferred for the aforesaid offices. Moreover, you must cause those books which are popularly called Talmud, in which are contained errors against the Catholic faith and horrible and intolerable blasphemies against our Lord Jesus Christ and the Holy Virgin Mary, His mother, to be surrendered by all the Jews of the aforesaid land. Your sincerity should provide in these matters in such a way that the mercy of the eternal King manifest for you that which it bestows for pious acts and that we extend for this full appreciation to your devotions. – Given at Viterbo, September 3, in the fourth year of our pontificate [1257]."

Birnbaum, David, *The Crucifixion Book 2*. Millenium Education Foundation: New York, 2010. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 7/9/2019

152 10/13/1257

Papal Bull, issued by Pope Alexander IV to the King of Navarre, Count Palatine of Champagne and Brie [Present-day France]:

[Present-day France]: "From your parts reaches us credible knowledge that in spite of your prohibition thereof, the Jews among your subjects continue to practice usury, a crime condemned by the pages of both Testaments. You will instruct your judiciary to apprehend those Jews and seize their usurious gains, and restore to various persons what has been extorted in that way, and if those persons cannot be found, put that property to pious uses."

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 58. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 9/15/2019

153 6/6/1258

Statutes issued by the Church of England at the Council of Merton [Present-day United Kingdom]: "Jews who commit offenses against Church property or

ecclesiastical persons are to appear before ecclesiastical judges. All contact with Christians is denied them if they refuse to comply."

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 285. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 11/25/2019

154 8/23/1258

Papal Bull, issued by Pope Alexander IV to the archbishops and bishops of France [Present-day France]: "If the Isrealites of the Old Testament, living under the shadow of the Law, used the vestments and vessels employed in the performance of animal sacrifices solely for that purpose, how much more then, in the time of the New Testament, ought the Christian clergy—who have seen the grace and humaneness of the Savior and at the same time have experienced the mystery of God's Kingdom—treat with reverence and guard with solicitude those vestments of their ministry, the sacred ornaments, the chalices, and the ecclesiastical vessels with and through which they perform the unique and ever lifegiving sacrifice of the son of God. [...] Yet we have heard—and we speak of it not without bitterness of heart—that some clergy make no distinction between the sacred and the profane, that they dare leave such vestments, ornaments, and vessels as loan pledges with Jews. And these very Jews, like ingrate enemies of the Cross and Christian Faith—for Christian piety through mercy alone accepts them to dwell in our midst—treat these pledges with irreverence, to the disgrace of the Christian religion, and act so nefariously toward them as is shameful to speak of and horrible to hear. [...] We request Your Fraternity and order you to command each one of the clergy of your dioceses never hereafter to dare, under pain of excommunication and the loss of office and benefice, to pledge vestments, ornaments, and vessels with Jews. [...] In our behalf, you shall take good care to warn these Jews that if, [...] after this warning, they continue to accept these articles, [...] they will lose not only the gain accruing from the debt, but also incur the loss of the principal."

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 62. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 9/15/2019

155 9/6/1258

Canons issued by the Synod of Montpellier [Present-day France]: "V. To restrain unbridled Jewish avarice, it is ordered that Jews may be permitted to take back from borrowers only the principal with no interest. No one is to aid Jews in the collection of debts, unless they go into court and swear the loans bear no interest."

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 277. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 11/24/2019

156 9/17/1259

Papal bull "Justis Petentium," issued by Alexander IV to the Cathedral Chapter of Pamplona [Present-day Spain]: "From the possessions which the Jews have outside of Pamplona, they shall pay tithes to the parish churches in which their possessions are located."

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 66. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 10/26/2019

157 11/24/1262

Papal bull "Ea Que Judicio," issued by Urban IV to the Abbott and Convent of St. Anthony in Pamiers [Present-day France]: "The Abbot shall receive a feudal census, or tribute, which the Jews of Pamiers have to remit annually."

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 74. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 10/26/2019

158 2/20/1263

Papal bull "Cum Predicationem Crucis," issued by Urban IV to Albertus Magman, Papal Legate to the German-Speaking Lands of Central Europe

[Present-day Germany, Austria, Liechtenstein and Switzerland]: "Jews are to be compelled to restore usury to the crusaders, and, until they do so, they are to be denied contact with the faithful."

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 77. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 10/26/2019

159 5/1/1263

Writ of King Richard of Cornwall [Present-day Germany]: "King Richard gifts the Jews of Worms again to Bishop Henry ('Heinrich') II of Speyer." [*Researcher's note: The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text both of which can be found in the cited source. At the time of the transfer, Jews were required to pay 220 Pfund Heller to the citizens of Speyer.*]

Regesten zur Geschichte der Juden im 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 Julius Aronius. (Regesta of the history of Jews in the Frankish and German empires until the year 1273. Commissioned and published by the Historical Commission for History of Jews in Germany. Edited together by Albert Dresdner und Ludwig Lewinski and Julius Aronius.); (Berlin; 1902); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/29/2020

160 10/23/1263

Papal bull "Cum Negotium Crucis," issued by Urban IV to members of the Dominican and Franciscan Orders, and to all now appointed or to be appointed for matters pertaining to the Holy Land [Present-day Austria, Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Andorra, Monaco, Vatican, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Luxembourg]: "To those [crusaders] who owe [money] to Jews and cannot presently pay off their debt, the secular kings shall be helpful, such that after their journey, upon certain knowledge of their return or death, they shall not incur the disadvantages of usury, or forced to give collateral to the Jews, as their kind shall not have the benefit of such losses, but release the crusaders from their debts, so that [the crusaders] may not be consumed by them."

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 79. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 10/26/2019

161 6/26/1264

Town charter, issued by Barnim I, Duke of Pomerania, for the City of Greifswald [Present-day Germany]: "We [hereby] expel and drive out the perfidious Jews, and we judge them unable to return."

Aronius, J. *Regesten zur Geschichte der Juden im Fränkischen und Deutschen Reiche bis zum Jahre 1273 [Regests of the History of the Jews in the Frankish and German Empires until the Year 1273]*. Simion: Berlin, 1902. Page 286. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 1/20/2020

162 3/26/1265

Papal bull "Non Sine Misterio," issued by Clement IV to the Archbishop of Seville [Present-day Spain]: "If, however, any creditor does force [the Crusaders] to pay interest, it shall be restored to them, without any option of appeal, and with mandatory stricture [of the creditor]. Jews are to return the interest, under compulsion by a secular power, and until they do so, all of the Christian faithful are ordered, under pain of excommunication, to absolutely refrain from any interaction with these Jews, both in business and otherwise."

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 85. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 10/27/2019

163 8/28/1265

"Las Siete Partidas" (The Seven-Part Code) on the order of Alfonso X, 8/28/1265* [Spain]:** "[...] LAW II. [...] Jews should pass their lives among Christians quietly and without disorder, practicing their own religious rites, and not speaking ill of the faith of Our Lord Jesus Christ, which Christians acknowledge."

Moreover, a Jew should be very careful to avoid preaching to, or converting any Christian, to the end that he may become a Jew, by exalting his own belief and disparaging ours. Whoever violates this law shall be put to death and lose all his property. And because we have heard it said that in some places Jews celebrated, and still celebrate Good Friday, which commemorates the Passion of Our Lord Jesus Christ, by way of contempt: stealing children and fastening them to crosses, and making images of wax and crucifying them, when they cannot obtain children; we order that, hereafter, if in any part of our dominions anything like this is done, and can be proved, all persons who were present when the act was committed shall be seized, arrested and brought before the king; and after the king ascertains that they are guilty, he shall cause them to be put to death in a disgraceful manner, no matter how many there may be. We also forbid any Jew to dare to leave his house or his quarter on Good Friday, but they must all remain shut up until Saturday morning; and if they violate this regulation, we decree that they shall not be entitled to reparation for any injury or dishonor inflicted upon them by Christians. Law Iii, No Jew Can Hold Any Office Or Employment By Which He May Be Able To Oppress Christians ... Law Iv. How Jews Can Have A Synagogue Among Christians ... Law V. No Compulsion Shall Be Brought To Bear Upon The Jews On Saturday, And What Jews Can Be Subject To Compulsion ... Law Vi. Jews Who Become Christians Shall Not Be Subject To Compulsion; What Advantage A Jew Has Who Become A Christian; And What Penalty Other Jews Deserve Who Do Him Harm ... Law Vii. What Penalty A Christian Deserves Who Becomes A Jew ... Law Viii. No Christian, Man Or Woman Shall Live With A Jew ... Law Ix. What Penalty A Jew Deserves Who Has Intercourse With A Christian Woman ... Law X. What Penalty Jews Deserve Who Hold Christians As Slaves ... Law Xi. Jews Shall Bear Certain Marks In Order That They May Be Known" [**Researcher's note:** *The Partidas was probably written between June 26, 1256, and August 28, 1265, according to the oldest text we have. It was compiled by Castilian jurists under the direction of Alfonso X. However, other dates have been proposed by experts, such as 1254-1261; 1256 to 1263; and 1251 to 1265. In any event, the majority of historians agree that it was not completed until 1256 and did not take effect until sometime in the 14th century. Once the Partidas were enacted, they were applied throughout **Spain, and its territories, such as Louisiana, Florida, and Puerto Rico.*]

Fordham University: Medieval Sourcebook: Las Siete Partidas; Accessed online; Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 2/26/2018

164 2/2/1267

Synod held in Wroclaw [Present-day Poland]: "Since the land of Poland is a new acquisition to the body of Christianity, so that the Christian people may not be more easily infected with the superstition and depravity of the Jews dwelling among them...we command that the Jews shall not live among the Christians, but shall have their homes near or next to one another in some sequestered part of the state or town so that their homes shall be separated from the homes of the Christians...by a wall or ditch. [...] Par. 13. – Jews must wear a pointed hat. Par. 14 – Parish priests are to prevent Christians from mixing with Jews in baths, taverns, and public drinking places. No Christian woman may serve in the home of a Jew. Jews may not hold public office. If a Jew has sexual relations with a Christian woman, he is to pay a fine, and she is to be whipped publicly."

Stobbe, *Die Juden in Deutschland*, p. 176, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 1/11/2016; and 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 245. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 11/15/2019

165 2/4/1267

"Synod of Wroclaw" [Poland]: "(1) Jews and Christians are forbidden to associate at the dance-halls, in the inns, or at the baths; (2) Jews are to wear a special cap when appearing in public; (3) a ditch or a fence was to separate the dwelling of a Jew from

that of his Christian neighbor; (4) Christian nurses or day-laborers are forbidden to stay at night with their Jewish employers; (5) Jews are prohibited from dealing in provisions, especially in meat, "in order that they might not poison their Christian customers"; (6) Jews are ordered to keep their doors and windows closed on the occasion of every Christian procession; (7) only one Jewish house of worship was allowed in each town." [**Researcher's note:** *Similar to 1266 Synod held in Breslan*]

"SILESIA:" Jewishencyclopedia.com, Joseph Jacobs, Schulim Ochser, Accessed online; Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 5/17/2016

166 5/10/1267

Order issued by the Council of Vienna [Austria]: "Order issued by the Council of Vienna [Austria]: Canon 15- Since the Jews have become so arrogant [...], we mandate that Jews have to be distinguished in their clothing from Christians and as a consequence have to resume wearing the horned hat they were accustomed to wear in these areas but stopped doing it because of their boldness."

Scherer, Johann, *Die rechtsverhältnisse der Juden in den deutsch-österreichischen landern, 1844*, (*The legal position of the Jews in the German-Austrian countries: With A Preface About The Principles: The Jewish legislation in Europe during the Middle Ages*) page 332, Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 3/2/2016

167 5/12/1267

"Canonical Laws" issued by the Viennese Church Council [Present-day Austria]: "Since the temerity of the Jews has greatly increased so that the purity of the Catholic faith has been sullied in [the minds] of many Christians, we determine [...] that the Jews are to be distinguishable in their clothing from those of Christians [...] and that the Jews who dwell in the district of pastors [...] who would have otherwise enjoyed the contributions/income of the place if Christians had remained there, are to be forced to compensate them according to the decision of the Diocese [...] also, they (Jews) are to pay [from the income] of their acres an entire tenth. Likewise, we prohibit all Christians in such provinces and the city of Prague and its diocese to take along Jews or Jewess to a meal or face punishment of excommunication, or to eat or drink with them, or to dance or jump ('springen') with them during their weddings, new-moon festivals, or games so that the Jews do not poison the Christians coincidentally ('zufällig') - whom they consider their enemies - with their deceptive machinations. [...] They shall not argue/discuss with simpletons/simple people ('Einfältigen') the Catholic faith, nor hold back their sons and wives who turn to Christendom. [...] They shall not visit sick Christians, or perform/practice medical procedures on them. [...] They shall not build new synagogues and if they have done so, they are to remove them; they may restore old ones; however, they may not make them taller or prettier. [...] We seriously admonish the princes themselves and their judges that they shall not protect the Jews in any way who want to disobey these [our] statutes; but that when they are assigned something by the prelates of the church, that they follow this obediently; in case they oppose [these statues] they shall know that they will be denied access to the church and participation in any sacred ceremonies. [...]"

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 9/27/2017

168 5/12/1267

"Order" issued by Cardinal Quido on behalf of Pope Clement III [Present-day Czech Republic]: "[...] Cardinal Quido orders [...] on behalf of Pope Clement III [...] and notifies/orders the Bishop of Prague that the Jews should be required at a threat of a fine to wear pointy hats in order to be distinguishable from Christians. Jews are prohibited to visit Christian baths and inns/pubs, to hire servants and wet-nurses; they are not to be hired as toll-collectors or be allowed to hold other public offices/positions; if a Jew fornicates with a Christian [woman], he's to pay a fine of at least 10 Mark, but also be thrown into the dungeon [...] and the guilty woman shall be chased out of the city with reeds/sticks and she shall be expelled from the city

forever. Christens in Prague and in the Diocese are prohibited to accept/employ Jews as innkeepers; to eat or drink together, to invite them to weddings, to dance or play [games] together, to purchase meat or other perishables/food items [...] If it is necessary to carry the most sacred* past the houses of the Jews, all Jews are to withdraw into their houses at the sound of a bell and close their doors and windows. Jews may not discuss the Christian faith with their co-religionists; they may not prevent their sons and wives if they wish to convert to Christianity; nor lure them toward Judaism; nor to visit or heal Christians. Jews are not to be permitted to erect new synagogues; if they built such, they are to take them down again. If they restore old synagogues, these may not be bigger, higher, or more glorious. During lent (fasts) Jews may not deliver meat publicly." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation a German summary of the original Latin text.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchives des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 1577 bis 1620. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 1577 to 1620.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/3/2018

169 5/12/1267

Canons issued by the Council of Vienna [Present-day Austria]: "XVI. Jews may not appear in taverns or baths frequented by Christians, nor are they to have female Christian servants within their homes. – XVII. Sexual relations between Jews and Christians women are prohibited. Jews will be jailed and Christian women flogged out of town for violations. – XVIII. Christians are not to buy meat from Jews. – XIX. Under pain of 'indirect excommunication,' no immoderate usury is to be taken by Jews, and any immoderate usury that has been taken must be restored. Jews must close their windows when a consecrated wafer is carried through the streets in a procession. There are to be no disputes between Jews and Christians. Christians may not be enticed into Judaism, nor may they be circumcised for any reason. Jews may not consume meat in public during Lent." [**Researcher's note:** *"Indirect excommunication" refers to the practice of cutting Jews off from any dealings with the Christian community, by way of threatening the Christians with excommunication for any contact with a Jew thus boycotted.*]

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 246. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 11/15/2019

170 5/13/1267

Meat Processing Ordinance, passed by the City Council and Mayor of Tulln [Present-day Austria]: "[I]f any butcher buys an ox for a talent, a Jew will pay twenty-four denarii for the killing of it, without causing delay for the denarii. Also, for cattle which are bought for six solidi, a Jew will pay sixteen denarii for killing. Also, for cattle which are bought for half a talent, a Jew will pay twelve denarii. Also, for small animals, a Jew will pay two denarii, [but] for a lamb a Jew will pay one denarius."

Brugger, Eveline & Wiedl, Birgit. *Regesten zur Geschichte der Juden in Österreich im Mittelalter. Band 1: Von den Anfängen bis 1338 (Regests on the History of the Jews in Austria during the Middle Ages. Volume 1: From the Beginnings to 1338)*. Studienverlag: Innsbruck, Austria, 2005. Pp.61f. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 9/8/2019

171 7/15/1267

Papal Bull issued by Pope Clement IV to the King of Aragon [Present-day Spain]: "[...] The king must alert his barons and officials to make the Jews surrender the entire Talmud along with its commentaries and additions. All their books must be exhibited for inspection; although those which conform to the text of the Bible and in which there is no question of blasphemies or errors or falsifications may be returned. The others shall be kept for examination and for the decision of the Apostolic Sec."

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 97. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 9/15/2019

172 7/27/1267

Papal Bull "Turbato Corde" issued by Clement IV to the Inquisitors of the Dominican and Franciscan Orders [Present-day Italy]: "With a troubled hear we relate what we have heard: very many reprobate Christians have abandoned the truth of the Christian faith and wickedly transferred themselves to the Jewish rite... Against Christians whom you find guilty of the above you shall proceed as against heretics. Jews who heretofore have induced Christians of either sex to their execrable rite, or whom you may find doing so in the future, you shall punish with fitting punishment."

"Between Judaism and Christianity: The Semicircumcision of Christians according to Bernard Gui, his Sources and R. Eliezer of Metz," Shaye J. D. Cohen, *The Harvard Theological Review*, 1 July 2001, Vol. 94(3), pp.285-321, See Shlomo Simonsohn, *The Apostolic See and the Jews: Documents 492-1404, 236-7, no. 230*. For the full Latin text. Accessed 5/23/2015

173 8/17/1267

Papal bull "Professionis Christianae," issued by Clement IV to John de Salins, Count of Burgundy [Present-day France]: "We, who are aggrieved by what has come to our ears, know that many in your lands and adjacent ones have committed a crime of depraved heresy, after having been reborn through holy baptism, by refusing to reject the damnable lies of Judaism, and instead reverting to its old and corrupt blindness. This deadly herb of heretical apostasy must be uprooted in full cooperation with the Dominican Inquisitors."

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 104. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 10/27/2019

174 12/23/1267

Papal bull "Dampnabili Perfidia Judaeorum," issued by Clement IV to the Archbishops and Bishops in the territory of the Counties of Poitiers, Toulouse, and the Provence [Present-day France]: "We order you to ensure that the following statutes are obeyed: No Jew is permitted to have a Christian serving maid under his charge, especially in his home, to care for his children or for any other purpose. Jews may not erect new synagogues. The Jews may not keep their doors and windows open on Good Friday; on days of lamentation and the Sunday of the Passion, they must not be found outside their dwellings, lest the result be blasphemy against Him who was crucified for us. They may not be advanced to public offices. And they must wear garments whose nature will distinguish them from Christians. Jews must be made to observe these regulations by the use of punishments and canonical sanctions; if necessary, the aid of the secular authorities should be invoked."

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 106. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 10/28/2019

175 8/23/1268

Jew-Ordinance, issued by Ottokar II, King of Bohemia, for the City of Brünn [Present-day Czech Republic]: "33. No Jew, while in Brünn, shall take any collateral after sunset, neither from persons known to him, nor from unknown individuals; at any time, including during the day, no Jew shall conduct any business involving horses, oxen, cows, or any other items that are suspected to be stolen, except when witnessed by two sworn city officials. 34. For the repairs of the city walls and moats, the Jews shall contribute one quarter [of the total expenditure]."

Aronius, J. *Regesten zur Geschichte der Juden im Fränkischen und Deutschen Reiche bis zum Jahre 1273 [Regests of the History of the Jews in the Frankish and German Empires until the Year 1273]*. Simion: Berlin, 1902. Page 308. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 1/22/2020.

176 4/28/1269

Writ of King Richard [Present-day Germany]: "[...] Furthermore, the Jews of Worms and King Richard have come to an agreement in that Jews may remain [there]

irrevocably for the next six consecutive years beginning in 69, [for which they are to give] 200 Mark silver annually and [give...] Raugrave Ruprecht [II.], the brother of the Bishop of Worms, 20 Mark annually on Walpurgis night (May 1) in fief."

[**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text which can be found in the cited source.*]

Spiker, Christian Wilhelm: Ueber die ehemalige und jetzige Lage der Juden in Deutschland (Regarding the former and current circumstances of Jews in Germany.); (Halle; 1809); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/10/2020

177 6/19/1269

Law issued by Louis IX [France]: "Because we want the Jews to be recognizable and distinguished from the Christians, we command [...] every Jew of both sexes to wear badges: A wheel of yellow cloth of rag, that needs to be sown on the outer garment, on the chest and the back to ensure the visibility. This wheel has to be four fingers wide, big enough to contain one palm of one hand. [...]"

Ordonnances des rois de France de la troisième race (The Orders of the Kings of France of the third race); Paris 1723, tome 1, page 294. Translation by Franziska Wagener

178 7/31/1270

"Ordinance" of Bishop Otto of Minden [Bishopric of Minden; Present-day Germany]: "Bishop Otto of Minden announces to the Council, the citizens, and to all other residents of Minden that — since the general synod prohibits Jews from blackmailing excessive interests from Christians, he (too) together with his chapter prohibits Jews to take more than the common 4 Dinars* for each Mark* in interests weekly from residents, clergymen and from the laity, and orders the city to ensure that his prohibition is enforced." [**Researcher's note:** *The above text is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text, both of which can be found in the cited source. *The Dinar and Mark were historical currencies of that region.*]

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 10/14/2018

179 1/15/1271

"Writ" issued by Hartmann (of Dillingen), Bishop of Augsburg [Present-day Germany; Prince Bishopric of Augsburg]: "[We] Hartmann, by the grace of God, Bishop of the churches in Augsburg [...] wish to bestow grace upon the Jews who live or come to live as loyal citizens in Augsburg [by extending their current rights for one year starting on Saint Martin's Day ...] for which they are to owe and deliver/pay to Us 10 pounds of Augsburg pennies on St. George's Day ('sank Jörgen tag') [...]"

Das Stadtbuch von Augsburg, insbesondere Stadtrecht vom Jahre 1276, nach der Originalhandschrift zum ersten Male herausgegeben und erläutert von Dr. Christian Meyer, Archivar der Stadt Augsburg. (The City Ledger of Augsburg, especially, the city law/regulation of 1276, according to original handwritten sources/documents published for the first time and elucidated by Christian Meyer, PhD., archivist of the city Augsburg.); (Augsburg; 1872); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/18/2020

180 7/25/1271

Ordinances of 1271, decreed by King Henry III of England [England]: "The King to his beloved and trusty men, his Mayor and Sheriffs of London, and to 'all his bailiffs and trusty men to whom [these present letters shall come], greeting...We have provided by the counsel of the prelates, magnates and chiefs who are of our council, and also have ordained and decreed for us and our heirs that no Jew have a freehold in manors, lands, tenements, fees, rents and holdings whatsoever by charter, gift, feoffment, confirmation or any other obligation, or in any other wise; so however that they may dwell hereafter in their houses in which they themselves dwell in cities, boroughs or other towns, and may have them as they have been wont to have them in times past; and also that they may lawfully let to Jews only and not to Christians other their houses, which they have to let; so, however, that it be not lawful for our Jews of

London to buy or in any otherwise purchase more houses than they now have in our city of London, whereby the parish churches of the same city or the rectors of the same may incur loss....Moreover touching nurses of young children, bakers, brewers, and cooks employed by Jews, because Jews and Christians are diverse in faith, we have provided and decreed that no Christian man or woman presume to minister to them in the aforesaid services....Witness the King at Westminster, July 26. In the same manner order is made to the several sheriffs throughout England."

English Economic History: Select Documents. Edited by Alfred Edward Bland, Richard Henry Tawney. Macmillan: New York, 1919. p. 48, Accessed online; Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/2/2016

181 10/7/1272

Church Canon, issued by Pope Gregory X "to faithful Christians, now and in the future" [Present-day Austria, Germany, Italy, France, Switzerland, Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Netherlands, Luxembourg and Belgium]: "The testimony of a Christian shall not suffice to condemn a Jew unless a Jewish witness appears in corroboration, for Jews cannot bring testimony against Christians."

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 116. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 9/15/2019

182 6/18/1273

Expulsion of Jews from Winchelese, reign of Edward I [England]: "To the barons and bailiffs of Winchelese. Order to cause the Jews who have recently entered that town and who dwell there to be removed thence without delay, without any damage to their bodies or goods, as according to the custom of the king's Jewry Jews ought not dwell in any cities boroughs or towns except those wherein they were wont to dwell of old time, and the king understands that certain Jews have entered Winchelese and dwell therein, in which no Jew was wont to dwell in past times."

Calendar of the Close Rolls: Edward I, A.D. 1272-1279, Archive.gov, page 50

183 2/19/1274

"Mandate" issued by the City of Erfurt [Independent City of Erfurt; Present-day Germany]: "[...] Jews are to give [...] the minister [...] six pounds 'pennies' of Erfurt currency on Saint Martin's Day so-long a minister lives/exists there ('quamdiu ibi plebanus existit') [...] when a Jew rents a farm or a house from a Christian, the Jew is to come to an agreement with the minister separate from/in addition to the community. If they cannot come to an agreement, the minister is to select two clerics, who together with the councilmen order a solution. [...]"

Erfurt, Bistumsarchiv, St. Marien, Stift, Urkunde I/113, Orig., lat. ("Erfurt, Diocesan Archives, St. Marien, Stift, Document I/113, Orig[inal], Latin"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 3/15/2018

184 3/1/1274

Papal bull "Turbato Corde," issued by Gregory X to the friars of the Dominican and Franciscan Orders who are or will be deputized by the Holy See as inquisitors of heresy [Present-day Austria, Germany, Belgium, France, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Andorra, Monaco, Netherlands, Vatican, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Luxembourg]: "It troubles the heart, what we heard and now relate, that not only have certain Jews who had recognized their error in the light of the Christian faith and converted, reverted to their former unbelief, but a number of others, born Christians, have converted to Judaism, and so blasphemed the name of Christ. Since a plague of this sort must be stopped quickly by appropriate means, you are ordered to proceed against suspect Jews and Christians in the prescribed manner for seeking out heretics and their collaborators. Jews responsible for leading Christians to their execrable rite must be punished as is fitting. The aid of the secular arm may be invoked as necessary."

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 122. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 10/28/2019

185 8/20/1274

"Writ" issued by Archbishop of Mainz, Werner (von Eppstein) [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Mainz]: "Archbishop of Mainz, Werner [von Eppstein] announces that the deacons and his church chapter in Mainz and the church Mariengreden in Mainz have purchased all of the goods of the Abby and convent of the Benedicts-Cloister ('Benediktinerklosters') Kornelimünster in Trechtingshausen in the [Arch-] Bishopric of Cologne for 1,500 Mark Cologne pennies ('Pfenninge') and that he's come to an agreement with them to contribute one-third of the sum (purchase price). However, since he does not have the amount himself, the deacon and the chapter are to try to get the money from the Jews of the city of Mainz, which the Archbishop instructs them to request as follows: 100 Mark each year on St. Bartholomew's Day (August 24) and on Candlemas (February 2), until the Sum of 500 Mark is paid off. [Provisions are made in case the Archbishop dies before the expiration of the contract ...]" [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text both of which can be found in the cited source.*]

Medieval Ashkenaz: Corpus der Quellen zur Geschichte der Juden im spätmittelalterlichen Reich; Quellen zur Geschichte der Juden im Erzbistum Mainz (1273-1347); (Medieval Ashkenaz: Collection/body of sources on the history of Jews during the late medieval empire; Sources regarding the history of Jews in the Archbishopric of Mainz (1273-1347)); Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 5/26/2020

186 9/17/1274

Papal bull "Si Mentis Fidelium," issued by Gregory X to the Archbishop and Bishop of York [Present-day United Kingdom]: "We command that the Jews be compelled by a secular power to cancel the interest [charged to the Crusaders], and, until they have released it, be denied any intercourse with the Christian faithful, in business or otherwise, under penalty of excommunication [of the Christians]."

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 126.* Researched by Dominik Jacobs 10/28/2019

187 1/16/1275

Removal of Jewish Communities from certain Towns to Others, decreed by King Edward I of England [England]: "By writ of the lord the King directed to the justices in these words: — Whereas by our letters patent we have granted to our dearest mother, Eleanor, Queen of England, that no Jew shall dwell or stay in any towns which she holds in dower by assignment of the lord King Henry, our father, and of ourself, within our realm, so long as the same towns be in her hand; and for this cause we have provided that the Jews of Marlborough be transferred to our town of Devizes, the Jews of Gloucester to our town of Bristol, the Jews of Worcester to our town of Hereford, and the Jews of Cambridge to our city of Norwich, with their Chirograph Chests, and with all their goods, and that henceforth they dwell and stay in the aforesaid towns and city among the rest of our Jews there: We command you that you cause the aforesaid Jews of Marlborough, Gloucester, Worcester and Cambridge to be removed from those towns, without doing any damage to them in respect of their persons or their goods, and to transfer themselves to the places aforesaid with their Chirograph Chests, as safely to our use as you shall think it may be done. Witness myself at Clarendon on the 16th day of January in the third year of our reign. The sheriffs of the counties aforesaid, and the constables, are ordered to cause the aforesaid Jews to be transferred to the places aforesaid."

English Economic History: Select Documents, Edited by Alfred Edward Bland, Richard Henry Tawney. Macmillan: New York, 1919. p. 50, Accessed online; Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/2/2016

188 12/11/1275

"Order" of King Rudolf I [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Friedberg]: "[...] The Jews are to pay 130 Marks of Cologne Pennies (Kölner Pfennige) annually to the castle garrison (state) ('Burgmannschaft') after which We

release them from any other monetary contribution of any kind for all times. In the event that any of the Jews die or move out of Friedberg, the burgrave is to consider and discuss the admission of new Jews. These must, [however], possess sufficient financial resources to contribute to the taxes of the castle. [...]. **[Researcher's note: The text determines that this law is to go into effect in three years, since the king had already exempted the Jews from all taxes for three years in a previous ordinance.]**

Darmstadt, StA, A 3 Nr. 111/6, Orig., Perg. (Darmstadt, City Archive, a 3 No. 111/6, Original, [on] Parchment Paper"); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 3/21/2017

189 3/9/1276

City Charter, issued by Rudolf I, King of Germany, for the City of Augsburg [Present-day Germany]: Art. XIX. 4. When a Jew takes collateral, and a Christian disputes the amount or repayment terms of the loan, the Jew shall reduce the debt of the Christian by the value of the collateral. 5. If a Jew takes a horse as collateral, he shall feed the animal and care for it; if anything happens to the horse, it shall be the Jew's loss [not the borrower's]. 7. No Jew shall lend against sacred garments, chalices, or any other items belonging to the church. 8. No Jew shall take more interest than two phennings per half-pound per week. 11. If a Jew is found lying [in bed] with a Christianess, both of them shall be burned. 13. Any Jewish butcher shall kill the animals himself, be they cow, sheep or calf; and that which he does not want, on account of the peculiar stomachs of the Jews, shall be sold by a Jew, not a Christian, and this [meat-selling] Jew shall be wearing a Jew-hat. 14. Jews shall bathe separately from Christians."

Meyer, Christian. *Das Stadtbuch von Augsburg, insbesondere das Stadtrecht vom Jahre 1276* [The Municipal Records Book of Augsburg, especially the City Charter of 1276]. Butsch: Augsburg, 1872. Page 52. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 1/22/2020

190 4/12/1276

"Official Decision" issued by King Rudolf I [of Habsburg] [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Mainz]: "Rudolf [Rudolphus], King of the Romans by the grace of God, [...] loans Raugrave* Rupert for his oath of loyalty and his service to the empire, five Jews to keep in Altenbamberg or any of his fortified areas and the fees that are extorted from them [...]. Should any of these Jews emigrate or die, Rupert may replace them with others. The King reserves the right to redeem/repurchase the Jews for the sum of 300 Marks of Cologne Pennies, [...] for which (money) the Raugrave may acquire property, which he will then henceforth hold as a loan of the empire ('Reichslehnen'). [...]" **[Researcher's note: The Raugraves were members of a well-known German nobility.]**

Wiesbaden, HStA, Abt. 168a, Nr. 6, Orig., lat., Perg. ("Wiesbaden, Main-State Archive, Department 168a, No. 6, Orig[inal], Latin, [on] Parchment Paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/3/2017

191 9/13/1276

Canons issued by the Council of Bourges [Present-day France]: "XIV. Lords are to specify those locations in which Jews may or may not dwell, thus to prevent them from fraudulently deceiving Christians."

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 287. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 11/25/2019

192 10/30/1276

Decree by King Rudolf I, Duke of Austria and Styria, for the citizens of Tulln [Present-day Austria]: "[...] 23. Furthermore, we decree and wish it to be carried out, that any of the Jews who reside in this town, are not allowed to charge more than a penny on the shilling, by way of weekly interest."

Brugger, Eveline & Wiedl, Birgit. *Regesten zur Geschichte der Juden in Österreich im Mittelalter. Band 1: Von den Anfängen bis 1338* (Regests on the History of the Jews in Austria during the Middle Ages. Volume 1: From the Beginnings to 1338). Studienverlag: Innsbruck, Austria, 2005. Page 69. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 9/8/2019

- 193 3/4/1277
"Ordinance" of King Rudolf I [of Habsburg] [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, Slovenia, Switzerland]: "[...] all Jews are to be [regarded as] Our 'chamber-servants' ['Kammerknechte'] [...] and under the immediate reign of the empire." [*Researcher's note: This ordinance ensured that Jews could be taxed and/or levied according to the king's whim, and that all revenues would flow into the royal treasury. It did not in any way, however, protect Jews from arbitrary treatments as ownership of them were pledged or pawned off regularly.*]
Prince Lichnowsky: *Geschichte König Rudolfs des Ersten und seiner Ahnen*; (Wien, 1836); (History of King Rudolf the First and his Heirs); (Vienna; 1836); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/5/2017
- 194 4/25/1277
"Order" issued by King Rudolf (of Habsburg) [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Oppenheim]: "[...] Our Jews of Oppenheim [...] are to pay our Burgmann ('lord of the castle') and knight Hertwino of Albich [...] 50 Mark of Aachen Pennies. Hertwino is to receive 5 Mark annually on St. Martin's Day until the 50 Mark have been paid off to him or his heirs. [...]"
Darmstadt, StA, C1 A, Nr. 133, fol. 37r, Abschr. (15. Jh.), lat., Papier.(Darmstadt, City Archive, C1 A, No. 133, fol. 37r, Copy (15th Cen[tury]); Latin, [on] Paper); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/14/2017
- 195 7/8/1277
Decree by King Rudolf I, Duke of Austria and Styria, for the City of Laa an der Thaya [Present-day Austria]: "[...] 4. Moreover, we decree and proclaim that any Jew residing in the town, as well as any other Jews, may not hold any public office, but instead, as has been the custom, be excluded from public service."
Brugger, Eveline & Wiedl, Birgit. *Regesten zur Geschichte der Juden in Österreich im Mittelalter. Band 1: Von den Anfängen bis 1338 (Regests on the History of the Jews in Austria during the Middle Ages. Volume 1: From the Beginnings to 1338)*. Studienverlag: Innsbruck, Austria, 2005. Page 74. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 9/8/2019
- 196 7/9/1277
"Order" of King Rudolf I [Present-day Germany; Landgraviate of Hesse]: "We, Rudolf, King of the Holy Roman Empire by the grace of God, [...] accept the noble Siegfried von Runkel of the Imperial Castle (Reichsburg) Kalsmunt and grant him 100 Mark of Cologne Pennies (Köln'er Pfennige) for his voluntary service to the Empire [...]. To this end, We pledge Siegfried 10 Mark annually to be paid by Our Jews in Wetzlar [...] until a payment of 100 Marks has been fully made to him or his successors [...] for which Siegfried is to purchase goods. [...]"
Neuwied, Fürstlich Wiedisches Archiv, 53-6-1, Nr. 2167, Orig., lat., Perg. ("Neuwied, Princely Archives of Wied, 53-6-1, No. 2167, Original, Latin, [on] Parchment Paper"); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 3/22/2017
- 197 9/17/1277
"Order" of Archbishop Werner of Mainz [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Mainz/Electorate of Mainz]: "[...We] Archbishop of Mainz and Arch-Chancellor of the Holy Empire of Germany, [...] beseech Our Jews of Mainz to pay Our nobleman John ('Tohannem') Count of Sponheim ('Spanheym') 400 Mark of Cologne Pennies [...] of which 100 Mark are to be paid to him on the next Bartholomew Day [August 24] and an additional 100 Mark on February 2 ('Lichtmesstag') and the remaining amount [...] on the same days next year. [...]"
Karlsruhe, GLA, 67/1340, fol. 387r, Abschr. (nach 1438), lat., Papier ("Karlsruhe, Generallandesarchiv, 67/1340, fol. 387r, Copy (after 1438), Latin, [on] Paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/14/2017
- 198 6/24/1278
Decree by King Rudolf I, Duke of Austria and Styria, for the citizens of Vienna [Present-day Austria]: "[...] 3. None of the Jews are Officials. In order to be faithful

to the Catholic principles, we repel the Jews from public office, so that under no pretext of government they may oppress any Christians, since from earliest time, imperial authority has condemned the Jews to eternal servitude for their crime."

Brugger, Eveline & Wiedl, Birgit. *Regesten zur Geschichte der Juden in Österreich im Mittelalter. Band 1: Von den Anfängen bis 1338 [Regests on the History of the Jews in Austria during the Middle Ages. Volume 1: From the Beginnings to 1338]*. Studienverlag: Innsbruck, Austria, 2005. Page 76. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 9/8/2017

199 8/4/1278

"Vineam Soreth," Papal Bull issued by Pope Nicholas III [Present-day Austria and Italy]: "summon [the Jews] to sermons where they live, in large and small groups, repeatedly, as many times as you may think beneficial. Inform them of evangelical doctrines with salutary warnings and discreet reasonings."

Franco, Sebastian & Dalmazzo, Henrico (eds.). *Bullarum: diplomatum et privilegiorum sanctorum romanorum pontificum taurinensis, Volume 4. Turin, Italy, (Diplomatic Bulls and Privileges of the Holy Roman Pontiffs -Torino Edition) 1859. P.45.* Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/26/2019,

200 11/14/1278

"Order" of Reinhard von Hanau, his son Ulrich and Werner and Philipp von Falkenstein [Present-day Germany; Landgraviate of Hesse]: "[...] the Jews of Assenheim are to pay us 14 Marks of Aachener Pennies (Aachener Pfennige) annually. [...]" **[Researcher's note:** *The Jews of Assenheim were pledged to the above Lords by King Rudolph I for a debt in the amount of 300 Marks.*]

Darmstadt, StA, B 9, Nr. 10, Orig., lat., Perg.; (Darmstadt, State Archive, B 9, No. 10, Original, Latin, [on] Parchment Paper); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/24/2017

201 5/27/1279

Canons of the Council of Avignon [Present-day France]: "VI. Jews must wear a prominent sign on their garments. They may have no Christian wet nurses or maidservants, nor may they sell their meats to Christians. During Lent, they are not to consume meat publicly. They are to avoid processions. Disobedience will be punished by indirect excommunication." **[Researcher's note:** *"Indirect excommunication" referred to the practice of cutting Jews off from any dealings with the Christian community, by way of threatening the Christians with excommunication for any contact with a Jew thus boycotted.*]

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 251.* Researched by Dominik Jacobs 11/20/2019

202 6/20/1279

"Edict" issued by King Rudolph I [Present-day Germany, Switzerland]: "King Rudolph (Rudolf) I of Habsburg demands [...] 84 Marks Sterling - which he owes Bertgram and Gottschalk of Ahaus ('Berthrammi et Gotschalci de Ahusen') - to be paid by the entire community of the Jews of Dortmund, his chamber-servants ('universi judei Tremoniensis camdere sue servitores') [...] and to surrender the amount as a tax payment to the Mayor Dietrich ('Ditricus scultetus Tremoniensis') [...]. In return, the Jews are to be free of this tax starting the following Saint Martin's Day until the following Easter festival and from then on for another year. [...]"

Dortmund, StadtA, Urkunde Nr. 45, Orig. (Kriegsverlust), lat., Perg. ("Dortmund, City Archive, Certificate/Official Document, No. 45, Orig[inal], Latin, [on] Parchment Paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/9/2017

203 9/14/1279

Canons of the Council at Buda (Ofen) [Present-day Hungary]: "par. 125. Jews must wear a circle of red cloth on the left breast of their outer garments to avoid possible dangers to Christians. – par. 126. Jews may not hold public office or be entrusted with the collection of tolls, etc."

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 250.* Researched by Dominik Jacobs 11/20/2019

- 204 5/29/1280
"Esslinger City Law" issued by the City of Esslingen [Swabian Imperial Cities of Esslingen; Present-day Germany]: "[...] Jews may only accept pledges during the day but never at night ('nimmer by der nacht') [...] Jews are prohibited to accept broken chalices and bloody garments [...] When a stolen item is seized outside of the Jew's home, the rightful owner may take and keep it and the Jew loses the item and any claim on the [potential] damage.] [...] When a Christian citizen sues a Jew and an oath is required of him (Jew), the Jew has six weeks to take the oath. If a guest/outside/foreigner ('gast') sues a Jew, the Jew must take the oath immediately. [...] The meat of animals, which have been slaughtered by Jews, must hang in front of the huts ('sol vor den hutten hangen') so-long the mayor/city lord ('Stadtherr') and the citizens permit this. [...] Excluded is the sale of meat that has been tainted with the eggs of tapeworms and the meat of nanny and billy goats. [...]"
Stuttgart, HStA, A 4, Bü 41, Abschr. (1535), dt., Perg. ("Main State Archiv of Stuttgart, A 4, Bü 41, Copy (1535), German, [on] parchment paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 3/3/2018
- 205 2/10/1281
"Permission Granted" by King Rudolf I [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]: "We Rudolf, King of the Holy Roman Empire by the grace of God, [...] grant the Mayor (Schultheißen) [...] - for his loyalty and service - permission to charge every Jew who is currently residing in Frankfurt or who will find residence there in the future, 1 Mark until this permission is withdrawn. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *This document was issued and signed in Vienna.*]
UB Frankfurt 1, Nr. 442, S. 213 f.; Codex Diplomaticus Moenofrancofurtanus, S. 202. ("Certificate Book of Frankfurt 1, No, 442, p. 213 f.; Diplomatic Codex Moenofrancofurtanus"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 3/26/2017
- 206 7/4/1281
Edict, issued by Rudolf I, King of Germany, for the City and Diocese of Regensburg [Present-day Germany]: "Let it be known that the Jews of the City and Diocese of Regensburg shall not disobey the Honorable Bishop Heinrich of Regensburg in any way, nor resist his command, namely, 'that Jews shall stay inside their homes during Eastertime, keep their doors and windows shut, and refrain from appearing in the lanes and streets in mockery of the Christian faith' – and that they shall furthermore, in this regard, obey reverently all commands of the Bishop and his successors."
Fürst, Julius. *Urkunden zur Geschichte der Juden [Documents on the History of the Jews]*. Hunger: Leipzig, 1844. Page 40. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 1/23/2020
- 207 10/21/1281
Papal bull from Martin IV to the archbishops and bishops of France [Present-day France]: "From our beloved sons, the Inquisitors of the depraved heretics, it has been brought to our attention that some of these depraved heretics – guilty, suspected, or accused – had converted from Judaism to the Catholic faith, later apostatized, and sought refuge in churches, not to find salvation, but to escape the hands of the Inquisitors, and to avoid punishment for their crime; above which they implored the Apostolic See for protection. We therefore, to extirpate these enemies of the orthodox faith – these weeds so noxious and so pestiferous that they must be plucked out by the root from the garden of the Lord – give these Inquisitors our written mandate, that they execute their duties freely against such converted Jews, who later became apostates from the faith, whether they seek refuge in churches, or in lesser places. I command your brotherhood that you shall not impede the Inquisitors, but give them every possible aid, as the opportunity arises."

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 151. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 10/24/2019

- 208 8/15/1283
"City Law of Eisenbach" confirmed* by Landgrave Albrecht von Thuringia [Present-day Germany]: "[...] 34) Also, if a stolen item was pledged/pawned off or sold to a Jew, he (Jew) is to swear that he did not know anything about the theft and take back the money without interests and return the pledge/pawn. 35) Also, in the event of a dispute over the loan amount or the repayment period, the Jew may keep his money, unless the Christian debtor can convict him with a Christian and Jewish witness. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *These laws were given to the city by Albrecht's uncle Heinrich but were officially confirmed by Albrecht. *Regarding the date: The articles of law (34-36) which refer to Jews may have been added after August 15, 1283; though it is unclear when.*]
Eisenbach, StadtA, 21.1, fol. 1-14, zu Juden 5v und 12v-13, Abschr. 16 Jh., lat., und 17./18. Jh., dt. [A], dt.und lat.; ("Eisenbach City Archive, 21.1, fol. 1-14, about Jews 5v and 12v-13, Copy 16th Century, Latin, and 17th/18th Century, German [A], German and Latin"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/16/2018
- 209 10/13/1283
Expulsion of Jews from Windsor, Calendar of the Close Rolls from the reign of Edward I [England]: "To Geoffrey de Picheford, constable of Windsor castle. Order to cause to be removed from that town certain Jews who have entered it and who inhabit it, without doing injury to their bodies or goods, as, according to the custom of the king's Jewry, his Jews ought not to dwell in other cities, boroughs or towns than in those wherein there is a chest of the chirographers of the Jews and wherein they were wont from old time to dwell, and certain Jews have entered that town, wherein there is no chest of chirographers and no Jew was wont to dwell therein of old time."
Calendar of the Close Rolls: Edward I, A.D. 1279-1288, archive.gov, page 241
- 210 3/17/1284
"Statutes from the Saint Pöltener Diocese Synod/Council" compiled under the authority of Bishop Gottfried of Passau [Prince-Bishopric of Passau; Present-day Germany]: "[...] Excommunication Of Christians Serving Jews: Since the Jews have long been prohibited to keep Christians servants ('mancipia')*, the ministers and other church leaders shall announce [give warning of] excommunicating [wet-]nurses and other servants of Jews on Sundays in places where Jews have settled. Also, a warning is to be given to Christians who invest their money with Jews or receive/accept usury/interests from them - like the Jews who lend their money for [the purpose of] of usury/interests. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** **The broad meaning of 'mancipia' used here in the Latin text can imply a status of 'bondage or slavery;' however, in the present context, it is clearly used to mean 'staff and servants.'*]
Lilienfeld, Stiftsarchiv, Cod. 118, fol. 132v-138r, Abschr. (13. Jh.), lat.; ("Lilienfeld Stift Archive, Cod. 118, fol. 132v-138r, Copy (13th Cent.), Latin"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/2/2018
- 211 4/16/1284
"Diocesan Synod of 1284" [Present-day Austria]: "Also, since Christian rights are forbidden and prohibited to the Jews, we determine and warn that the parish priests and other ecclesiastical leaders command that all those of the Catholic faith, Jewish nurses and servants be excommunicated whenever they are found in Jewish homes on the day of the Lord. Furthermore, they should denounce all other Christians who profitably place their money with the Jews or receive loans from the Jews, or like the Jews lend their own money."
sunt haec apud S. Hippolytum anno Domini millesimo ducesimo octuagesimo quarto XVI. kal. Aprilis., Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 10/21/2015, Translated by Joan Paez 11/12/2015

212 9/17/1285

Constitutional provision issued by Pope Honorius IV for the Kingdom of Sicily [Present-day Italy]: "Article 16. That the Jews, who are vassals of the church, shall not be entrusted with public office, but neither shall they be made to suffer oppressive burdens of the curtailment of their rights."

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 155. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 9/15/2019

213 4/22/1286

"Order" issued by King Rudolf I [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]: "We Rudolf, King of the Holy Roman Empire by the grace of God, [...] pledge 20 Mark Cologne Pennies (Kölner Pfennige) to Duke Adolf von Nassau and his legitimate heirs to be paid by the Jews who are currently residing in Frankfurt [...]. The[se] taxes are to be paid annually by the Jews to the count and his heir on Christmas until the sum of 200 Marks has been fully made [...]. [...] with the payment of this sum, Adolf is to purchase goods which will then serve as eternal loans to Kalsmunt [...]."

Pommersfelden, Gräflich Schönbornsche Bibliothek, Orig., lat., Perg. ("Pommersfelden, "Gräflich Schönbornsche Bibliothek" ([Special] Library near Bamberg); Original, Latin, [on] Parchment Paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 3/28/2017

214 11/30/1286

Papal letter from Pope Honorius IV to the Archbishop of Canterbury and his suffragans [Present-day United Kingdom]: "Too freely has the damnable Jewish distortion of faith loosened its reins in English lands—as we have heard—by outrageous actions and horrible works insulting to our Creator and detrimental to the Catholic faith. Jews are said to possess a certain book, composed with malicious deceit, which they commonly refer to as Talmud, and which contains abominations, falsifications, faithless and abusive matter of all sorts. They study this book constantly, devoting themselves with depraved solicitude to this nefarious document, and they condemn their own sons, from a tender age, to this death-dealing study. They stuff them with this poisonous diet, never fearing to inform and instruct them that the contents of this book are more to be believed than that which is set forth in the Law of Moses, in order that their sons might turn their backs on the Son of God, fleeing him through the byways of faithlessness and never approaching the path of truth. Moreover, the Jews try to attract to their sect not only faithful Christians, but by means of inducements, they even approach those who have become converts to Christianity. Indeed, they dwell with them obscenely and publicly in the very parishes where they have been baptized, thus scandalizing the faithful and bringing contumely on the Christian faith. These people are then sent to other places, where they are unknown, and there they openly revert to Judaism. The Jews also criminally invite the orthodox to worship with them on Sabbaths and holidays in the synagogues. There, these Christians show reverence to the parchment scrolls of the Jews; and thus, many of them Judaize no less than the Jews themselves. The Jews employ Christian domestics, upon whom they impose on Sundays and holidays the very servile labors from which they should abstain on those days. The Jews also employ Christians in their homes as nurses and governesses for their children, and as a result, opportunities arise for sexual intermingling. There are also Christians and Jews who frequent one another's homes, eating and drinking together, thus preparing the soil for error. In their daily prayers, the Jews curse Christians and commit other evils which are an offense to God and result in injury to Christian souls. Although the English clergy had frequently been urged to take steps to remedy these matters it had not done so. A dangerous sickness like this, however, must not be neglected, for it will only grow worse. The use of spiritual and temporal penalties to bring a halt to these excesses is

ordered, as well as other methods, including fit and proper verbal exhortations. How successful you are in this endeavor, you will intimate to us fully, by way of letters."

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 157. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 9/15/2019

- 215 12/6/1286
"Order" issued by King Rudolf I [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt and Wetterau]: "We Rudolf, king of the Romans by the grace of God, [...] confirm Our comprehensive claim over the Jews who are to be considered as servants of the royal chamber and of the Princes and Lords [of the Empire] who have received the former from Us as fiefs – especially the fugitives. We transfer the unrestricted authority over the legacy/estates (Hinterlassenschaft) of the Jews who have fled [the cities of] Speyer, Worms, Oppenheim, Mainz and Wettertau, to the Our most dear and venerable Archbishop H[enry] II of Mainz and Duke E[berhart] I of Katzenelnbogen. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *This document was issued and signed in the city of Speyer, Rhineland-Palatinate.*]
Würzburg, StA, Mainzer Urkunden 3441, Orig., lat., Perg. (Würzburg, City Archive, Official Records of Mainz 3441, Original, Latin, [on] Parchment Paper); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/28/2017
- 216 12/6/1286
"Taxation Order for Jews" issued by King Rudolf I [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt and Wetterau]: "We Rudolf, king of the Romans by the grace of God, [...] assign the Jews of Gelnhausen to pay 100 Mark [...] to Ulrich von Hanau for the services he has provided to the kingdom/Empire (Reich) until he has received the aforementioned sum in its entirety. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *This document was issued and signed in the city of Speyer, Rhineland-Palatinate.*]
Marburg, StA, Hanau Passivlehen 1286 Dezember 6., Orig., Perg. ("Marburg, City Archive, Hamau Passivlehen 1286 December 6, Original, [on] Parchment Paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/30/2017
- 217 12/6/1286
"Order" of King Rudolf I addressed to the City of Mainz, Archbishop Henry [Heinrich] and Duke Eberhard von Katzenelnbogen [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Mainz]: "[...] to confiscate the properties and belongings of the Jews from Speier, Worms, Mainz, and Oppenheim and surrounding cities who have fled across the ocean [...]. The neighboring Jews are to assist the Archbishop and the Duke with this [endeavor]. [...]"
Prince Lichnowsky: *Geschichte König Rudolfs des Ersten und seiner Ahnen*; (Wien, 1836); (*History of King Rudolf the First and his Heirs*); (Vienna; 1836); p. 348; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/5/2017
- 218 12/8/1286
"Order" of King Rudolf of Habsburg [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Mainz/Electorate of Mainz]: "[W[e] Rudolf, king of the Romans by the grace of God, inform the Jews that they are Our chamber-servants and belong to us or to the princes to whom we have loaned them to [...]. Therefore, it is only fair and reasonable, that We or the aforementioned lords, should procure the possessions of those Jews who have left Our and their dominions without permission [...]. In order to punish these Jews for violating the law, We shall take and utilize – with [Our] confidence in the prudence and loyalty of the Archbishop of Mainz and the Count of Katzenbogen – all the possession of such Jews from Speyer, Worms, Oppenheim, Mainz, and Wettertau [...]. The Jews of Mainz are hereby ordered to obey the Archbishop and the Count in this matter, and to support them if they do not want to be subject to our indignation and fall out of Our grace. [...]"

Würzburg, StA, Mainzer Urkunden 1049, Orig., lat., Perg. ("Würzburg, State Archive, Official Documents of Mainz 1049, Orig[inal], Latin, [on] Parchment Paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/15/2017

219 4/16/1287

Canons issued by the Synod of Exeter [Present-day United Kingdom]: "XLIX. Christian women are not to serve in the homes of Jews: Consorting with evil corrupts the good. Jews are to hold no public office, build no new synagogues, share no food in common with Christians, provide them with no medicines, nor are they to appear in public at Eastertime. They are furthermore to wear two woolen tablets of another color (than that of their clothing) sewn on their breasts, which are minimally to be two digits wide and four long. Jews are also to pay the tithes on their homes, which Christian owners would otherwise be paying."

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 257. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 11/20/2019

220 5/5/1287

Writ issued by Rudolf I [Present-day Germany]: "Rudolf promises Gerlach von Limburg 300 Mark silver as Burgmann* of Kalsmunt and pledges the Jews of Limburg to him until [this sum] is paid off." [**Researcher's note:** *A Burgmann (literally: man-of-the-castle) was a title of nobility. The above a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text both of which can be found in the cited source.]

Ficker, Julius (Prof.): *Die Überreste des Deutschen Reichs-Archivs zu Pisa*. (Wien; 1855); (The remains of the German imperial archive in Pisa.); (Vienna; 1855); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/29/2020

221 5/9/1287

"Royal Announcement" issued by Emperor Rudolf I [Present-day Germany]: "[... we transfer] all the Jewry – our chamber servants - in Thuringia, the Margrave of/and Meissen ('universos judeos, nostre camere servos in partibus Thuringie, Marchie et misnensis') [to be] under the protection and rule of the Archbishop Henry III, so that you (Jews) and everyone should serve and obey the Archbishop [...]. any rebel found among you [...] let them know that they are arousing royal disapproval [...] [in which case] the Archbishop may restrict such obstinacy with all the power of the kingdom [...] and] all decisions and punishments over the rebels shall have the same [legal] power as if they had come from us. [...]"

Würzburg, StA, Mainz Domkapital, Urkunde 1287 Mai 9, Orig., lat. ("Würzburg State Archive, Document of Mainz Cathedral Chapter 1287 May 9, Orig[inal], Latin"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/16/2018

222 5/15/1287

"Pawning off of Jews" order issued by King Rudolf I [of Habsburg] [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, Slovenia, Switzerland]: "We, King Rudolf [...] transfer regiment of the Jews of Thüringen to Archbishop Henry [Heinrich] of Mainz."

Prince Lichnowsky: *Geschichte König Rudolfs des Ersten und seiner Ahnen*; (Wien, 1836); (History of King Rudolf the First and his Heirs); (Vienna, 1836); p. CXVI; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/6/2017

223 5/7/1288

Decretal to the Papal Inquisitors, issued by Pope Nicholas IV [Present-day France, Italy and Germany]: "One must proceed against Christians who adopt or revert to the rites of the Jews, even if they were originally baptized as infants or under fear of death—although they were not absolutely or precisely compelled to baptism—as one would proceed against heretics who had confessed or been convicted on the testimony of Christians or Jews. One should proceed against abettors, receivers, and defenders of these people as one proceeds against abettors, receivers, and defenders of heretics."

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 165. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 9/15/2019

224 9/5/1288

Papal Bull "Turbato Corde" issued by Nicolas IV [Present-day Italy]: "With troubled heart we hear and bring to mind that many of those converted from the error of Jewish blindness to the light of Christian faith, have fallen back into their former falsehood. Also many Christians have denied the Catholic faith and exchanged it for the Jewish rite, which must be condemned...proceed with emphasis against all who make themselves guilty of this crime, against the heretics and their promoters, protectors and defenders. As far as the Jews are concerned, who have occasioned Christians of both sexes to their revolting rite or draw them over, they must be punished as they deserve." [*Editor's note: Author dates this law in footnotes taking place on September 5th, 1288*]

"Chapter Forty-Two Popes, Church Fathers and Saints Combat and Condemn the Jews." No Author. Page 659. Online paper, Accessed online 8/1/2011

225 3/7/1289

Papal bull "Cum Olim Inter," issued by Nicholas IV to the Archbishop of Braga and the Bishops of Portugal [Present-day Portugal]: "[T]he King, when dealing with Jews, shall not prefer them to Christians in public office, save for what was established in the General Council; as far as badges are concerned which distinguish Jews from Christians, as well as tithes paid by the Jews, he will permit both to be compelled, and [the Jews] shall promise him their perpetual servitude." [*Researcher's Note: The Pope here simultaneously confirms and codifies an understanding that had been reached between the King of Portugal and the Church.*]

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 172. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 10/29/2019

226 12/8/1289

Edict of Expulsion by Charles II [France]: "Since it is our responsibility to purge the territories subjected to us of evil men we...have consulted about these matters with the reverend father the bishop and with many clerics...Indeed it pleases our majesty, we believe with the assent of God, that we should provide for our aforesaid counties and for those living within the confines of those counties by an expulsion of the aforesaid Jews and of their descendants. Although we enjoy much temporal profit from the aforesaid Jews, we prefer to provide for the peace of our subjects rather than to fill our coffers with the mammon of iniquity...we have, for the honor of God and the peace of the aforesaid areas, expelled and ordered expelled from our aforesaid counties of Anjou and Maine all Jews, male and female, adults and young people, children and infants, of whatever sex or condition they might have been born and raised. We have expelled them from all areas of these counties not only for the present but for all times, both for our time as well as that of our successors upon whom the said counties may happen to devolve."

"Church, State, and Jew in the Middle Ages." Robert Chazan. 1980, Page 315. Online book, Accessed online 10/17/2011

227 2/20/1290

Papal bull "Ad Augmentum," issued by Nicholas IV to the Franciscans who serve as inquisitors in Arles, Aix and Embrun [Present-day France]: "It has come to our ear that in some places under your jurisdiction, there are men and women who, though they were reborn through baptism, have since fallen into evil ways; whenever they are visited by some misfortune, they hold lighted lamps and candles in the synagogue and make offerings there, and hold vigils especially on the Sabbath, that the sick may regain their health, that the shipwrecked may reach a safe port, that women may survive childbirth without danger, and that the sterile be blessed with

children. For these and other matters, they implore aid by means of the said rites, showing wicked devotion and every sign of reverence to the Scroll, as though serving an idol. All this is highly injurious to the Faith and insulting to the Creator. As this type of evil must be extirpated, we request that you look into the entire matter most carefully. If you shall find Christians of the sort described, and others, whether they be Jews or Christians, who mislead them, you are to disregard any papal privileges or indulgences these people may claim and proceed against them as idolators and heretics, denying them any right of appeal, and omitting no canonical punishment, so that the guilty may feel the severity of justice."

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 179. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 10/31/2019

228 7/11/1290

"Order" issued by King Rudolf I [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt and Wetterau]: "[...] We Rudolf, king of the Romans by the grace of God, [...] pledge to the noble Ulrich von Hanau and his wife Elisabeth and their heirs taxes to be paid by the Jews who reside in Frankfurt and Gelnhausen (Geilenhusen) [...] the amount of the debt is 500 Pound Heller (Pfund Heller). [...]" **[Researcher's note: This document was issued and signed by the king in Erfurt, Thuringia.]**

Marburg, StA, O I q Hanau, Passivlehen, Orig., lat., Perg. ["Marburg, City Archive, O I q Hanau, Passivlehen, Original, Latin, [on] Parchment Paper"]; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/31/2017

229 7/18/1290

Expulsion of the Jews from England, decree issued by King Edward I of England [England]: "To the sheriff of Gloucester. Whereas the king has prefixed to all the Jews of his realm a certain time to pass out of the realm, and he wills that they shall not be treated by his ministers or others otherwise than has been customary [sic], he orders the sheriff to cause proclamation to be made throughout his bailiwick prohibiting any one from injuring or wronging the Jews within the said time. He is ordered to cause the Jews to have safe-conduct at their cost when they, with their chattels, which the king has granted to them, direct their steps towards London in order to cross the sea, provided that before they leave they restore the pledges of Christians in their possession to those to whom they belong. The like to the sheriffs of Essex, York, Northampton, and Lincoln. Also to the sheriff of Hereford and Southampton."

Calendar of the Close Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office London : H. M. Stationery Office, 1904, Vol. III (1288-1296), p. 95. Accessed online; Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/1/2016

230 9/18/1290

Writ of King Rudolf [Present-day Germany]: "King Rudolf permits the previous Schultheiss* of Frankfurt Heinrich and his heirs, and bestows grace upon the Burgmann* of Rödelheim that they may settle [and keep] six Jews near the castle of Rödelshheim, however, [these 6 Jews] they must not be taken/solicited from the other royal cities; any profits/gains to be realized from these Jews are to be used for the construction/expansion of the castle [In all other aspects, Jews are to have the same rights a those in Frankfurt.]" **[Researcher's note: The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text both of which can be found in the cited source. *Burgmann (literally: 'man-of-the-castle' was a title of nobility.)**

Codex diplomaticus mœnfrancfurtanus. Urkundenbuch der Reichsstadt Frankfurt. Herausgegeben von Johann Friedrich Boehmer. Erster Band. 794-1314. Edited by Friedrich Lau. (Book of writs of the Imperial City of Frankfurt. Published by Johann Friedrich Boehmer. Frist volume 794-1314. Edited by Friedrich Lau.); (Frankfurt am Main; 1901); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/1/2020

231 10/30/1290

"Royal Document/Letter" issued by Emperor Rudolf I [Present-day Germany]: "We, Rudolf, Roman Emperor by the grace of God, relieve all the

citizens* of Nordhausen of their taxes and levies for two subsequent years starting from the upcoming Saint Martin's Feast. [...] the services that are to be rendered to us by the Jews who reside in the city ('judie in civitate ipsorumresidentes') shall be appropriately/peacefully decided by the citizens. [...] [**Researcher's note:** **Wbile Rudolf exempts the [Christian] citizens of Nordhausen from all taxes and levies for two years, he does not relieve the Jews from such levies but leaves it up to the citizens to make that decision.*]

Nordhausen, StadtA, 1.2. II Na 17, Das Rauhe Buch, fol. 4r/v, Abschr. (nach 1350), lat., Perg. ("Nordhausen City Archive, 1.2. II Na 17, The Rough Book, fol. 4r/v, Copy (after 1350), Latin, [on] parchment paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/17/2018

232 11/5/1290

Disposition of Debts Due to Jews after Their Expulsion, decreed by King Edward I of England [England]: "Edward etc. to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, greeting. Whereas formerly in our Parliament at Wesminster on the quinzaine of St. Michael in the third year of our reign, to the honour of God and the profit of the people of our realm, we ordained and decreed that no Jew thenceforth should lend anything at usury to any Christian on lands, rents or other things, but that they should live by their commerce and labour; and the same Jews, afterwards maliciously deliberating among themselves, contriving a worse sort of usury which they called courtesy (curialitatem), have depressed our people aforesaid on all sides under colour thereof, the last offence doubling the first; whereby, for their crimes and to the honour of the Crucified, we have caused those Jews to go forth from our realm as traitors: We, wishing to swerve not from our former choice, but rather to follow it, do make totally null and void all manner of penalties and usuries and every sort thereof, which could be demanded by actions by reason of the Jewry from any Christians of our realm for any times whatsoever; wishing that nothing be in any wise demanded from the Christians aforesaid by reason of the debts aforesaid, save only the principal sums which they received from the Jews aforesaid; the amount of which debts we will that the Christians aforesaid verify before you by the oath of three good and lawful men by whom the truth of the matter may the better be known, and thereafter pay the same to us at terms convenient to them to be fixed by you. And therefore we command you that you cause our said grace so piously granted to be read in the aforesaid Exchequer, and to be enrolled on the rolls of the same Exchequer, and to be straitly kept, according to the form above noted. Witness myself at King's Clipstone on the 5th day of November in the eighteenth year of our reign."

English Economic History: Select Documents, Edited by Alfred Edward Bland, Richard Henry Tawney. Macmillan: New York, 1919. p. 50, Accessed online; Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/2/2016

233 3/18/1291

"Official Letter/Document" issued by Archbishop Gerhard of Mainz [Present-day Germany; Archbishopric of Mainz]: "We, G[erhard], holy Archbishop of Mainz by the grace of God and Arch-Chancellor of Germany [...] after these 11 years, the four [administrative positions] and the Jews of Erfurt are to be returned to us and the church of Mainz and this present document regarding the Jews shall have no longer any legal validity. [...] [**Researcher's note:** *In this long document, Archbishop Gerhard pawns off four major administrative offices in Erfurt and Brühl together with the Jews to Heinrich von Gotha and Walter Kerlinger for 1,000 Mark starting on Saint Martin's Day for the duration of 11 years. It is noteworthy that Gerhard pawns off the same four administrative offices and the Jews to Rudolf von Nordhausen and Gottschalk von Schmidtstedt and the city of Erfurt for another 300 Mark less than four years later to take affect after the expiration of the aforementioned 11 years.*]

Würzburg, StA, Erzstift Mainz, MU 3469, Orig., lat. ("Würzburg State Archive, Archbishopric of Mainz, MU 3469, Orig[inal], Latin"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/18/2018

- 234 6/24/1291
"Writ issued by Rudolf I [Present-day Germany]: "Rudolf ('Rudolph') I transfers the levies of the local Jews, which they owe to the empire, to the Burgmann* of Landau." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text which can be found in the cited source. *A Burgmann (literally: 'man-of-the-castle' was a title of nobility.)*]
 Remling, Franz Xaver: *Urkundenbuch zur Geschichte der Bischöfe von Speyer. (Book of writs of the Bishops of Speyer); (Mainz; 1852);* Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/30/2020
- 235 12/13/1291
Papal bull from Nicholas IV to Margaret of Provence, Queen of France [Present-day France]: "As you have exposed before us, you have acquired certain sums from Jews of your country, but have no knowledge to whom these [usurious] monies should be restored, and your conscience has provided a supplication to the Apostolic See. We therefore, yielding to your righteous petition, as well as to your devotion, consider these aforesaid funds to be restored, as long as you donate a third of them to the support of the Holy Land." [**Researcher's note:** *This bull is in response to a letter from the Queen, who claimed that her conscience was burdened by the wealth she confiscated from "her" Jews; the papal response ignores the fact that meticulous "Jew registers" were kept in order to facilitate these special "Jew taxes;" thus, the Pope goes along with Margaret's bold claim that direct restitution appears impossible, and he orders "representational restitution" in the form of support for the Crusades, completely cutting off the entire Jewish community from any reparations – in addition to letting Marguerite keep two thirds of the money. However, it should also be noted that Margaret was the only woman who had ever led a crusade, and there can be little doubt that the Vatican was truly in awe of her religious devotion.]*]
 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 189.* Researched by Dominik Jacobs 11/4/2019
- 236 1/18/1292
"Official Document" issued by the Abby of Essen [Present-day Germany; Imperial Abby of the Holy Roman Empire]: "[...] deaconess and the chapter of the Abby of Essen transfer the Vogtei* of the Abby of Essen to Count Eberhard [II. von der Mark] as long as he lives. [...] The rights over the court, the money, and the Jews of Essen are reserved without prejudice to the Abbess. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *A "Vogtei" is the territory of the Vogt. (regimine et tutela advocatie ecclesie nostre')*]
 Duisburg, LA, Essen, Stift, Urkunden, Nr. 126, Orig., lat., Perg. (Duisburg, LA [Land-Archive], Essen, Abby, Certificates/Official Document, No. 126, Orig[inal], Latin, [on] Parchment Paper); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/10/2017
- 237 7/28/1292
"Official Decree" issued by King Adolf [Present-day Germany; Free City of Mainz/Electorate of Mainz]: "We, King Adolf [...] promise Our consanguine Archbishop and Arch-Chancellor Gerhard [II] [...] his successors and the church of Mainz, with this document, among other things, the ability to restore ownership of the Jews of the city [of Mainz] who [have been bestowd upon him] from Us and the empire [...] and to restore jurisdiction and authority over them. Thus, they (Jews) should afford the Archbishop and the church the same 'services' such as levies/fees, taxes, [...] and other various ways, as all the other Jews who linger/live in the cities and villages of the Archbishopric [...]."
 Würzburg, StA, Erzstift Mainz Urkunden Weltlicher Schrank L3/12, Orig. (A 1), lat., Perg.; Würzburg, StA, Domkapitel Mainz Urkunden 1292 Juli 28 / I (weitere Ausfertigung, A 2); ebda., Mainzer Urkunden 3590a (Vidimus der Mainzer Stuhlrichter vom 20. Februar 1309) (B); ebda., Mainzer Bücher verschiedenen Inhalts 20, fol. 100v-101v und 102r/v (Abschr., 14JH.) (C, D). ("Würzburg, State Archive, Archdiocese Mainz Documents Secular Cabinet L3/12, Orig[inal] (A 1), Latin, [on] Parchment Paper; Würzburg, State Archive, Cathedral Chapter Mainz Documents 1292 July 28 / I (further copy, A 2); ibid, Mainz Documents 3590a (Vidimus of the Mainz magistrate of February 20, 1309) (B); ibid, Mainz Books

of Various Contents 20, fol. 100v-101v and 102r/v (Copy, 14th Cent.) (C, D)"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/16/2017

- 238 9/14/1292
Law issued by the Synod at Aschaffenburg [Germany]: "Law issued by the Synod of Aschaffenburg [Germany]: [...] Jews of both sexes have to wear a sign or clothing publicly which distinguishes them from the Christians. They may not show themselves publicly during the Holy Week, but must remain in their homes with the doors and windows closed, so that the Christians who commemorate the Holy Passion with suffering will not be mocked by the Jewish people [...] After a lengthy consultation and consent of the councilors, it is irrevocably decided that Jews in cities, castles and other settlements of the (arch-) diocese and church of the city of Mainz have to be visibly distinguished from Christians. Within two months after publication of this provision they must choose and communicate a sign and a clothing of their choice, with which they can be distinguished without any doubt."
Corpus of the Sources on the History of the Jews in the late Middle Ages (Corpus der Quellen zur Geschichte der Juden im spätmittelalterlichen Reich), ed. by Alfred Haverkamp and Jörg R. Müller, Trier, Mainz 2011, SK01, Nr. 5, Medieval-ashkenaz.org; Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 2/2/2017
- 239 11/3/1292
"Order" of King Adolf [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]: "[...We ...] pledge to our [relative] (consanguineo) Gottfried IV von Eppstein a reward of 25 Mark for his faithful service to be submitted annually by the Frankfurter Jews [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *This document was issued and signed in Oppenheim, Rhineland-Palatinate.*]
Frankfurt, ISG, Juden Urkunden 31, Orig., lat., Perg. ("Frankfurt, ISG, Official Records of the Jews 31, Original, Latin, [on] Parchment Paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/3/2017
- 240 12/13/1292
"King's Pledge" issued by King Adolf von Nassau [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]: "[*King Adolf of Nassau accepts Gottfried von Merenburg as a soldier in his royal castle (Reichsburgmannen) in Kalsmunt and promises him 200 Mark Cologne Coins (Kölnische Dinare) as payment for his services ...*] However, since we do not currently have this money ready we authorize the payment of 20 Mark income annually [to be submitted] by the Jews of Frankfurt [...] to be paid each Christmas. [...]"
UB zur Geschichte der Juden in Frankfurt, Nr. 17, S. 6; (Certificate Book on the History of the Jews in Frankfurt, Nr. 17, p. 6"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/5/2017
- 241 1/23/1293
"Decree" of King Adolf [of Nassau] [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Oppenheim]: "We, King Adolf, [...] have decided to increase the income of Our faithful [...] Burgmann in Oppenheim [...] of 4 Mark [silver] by an additional 2 Mark [...] so that he and his heirs shall receive 6 Mark annually from Our Jews in Oppenheim on the feast of St. Martin's Day [November 11] without objection. [...]"
Darmstadt, StA, (Kriegsverlust), Orig., lat., Perg. ("Darmstadt, City Archive, (Loss of War), Orig[inal], Latin, [on] Parchment Paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/16/2017
- 242 4/20/1293
"Jurisdiction of Jews" ordered by King Adolf [Germany]: "Notice is hereby given that today here at the castle in the court knight Henry von Hammerstein, who had appeared as the representative of Archbishop Gerhard von Mainz, had enforced his rights against the following Mainz citizens [...] and Jews [...]: 1. The citizens illegally threaten the Archbishop's possession of the Jews of Mainz and other possessions [...], resulting in a loss of 10000 marks in silver to the Archbishop; 2. The 6000 marks in silver, which were awarded to Gerhard's predecessor, Archbishop Heinrich, by King Rudolf [...] must be paid to the Archbishop by the Jews mentioned, together with a compensation of 4000 marks to be paid for the withholding of this sum; [...]"

Regesta of the Empire Online (Regesta Imperii Online), RI VI,2 n. 230, regesta-imperii.de; Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 2/2/2017

243 4/23/1293

Writ of Adolf von Nassau [Present-day Germany]: "Adolf of Nassau grants Gotfrid von Eppstein, his relative, annually 25 Mark as imperial loan for his services from the revenues generated by the levies ('Bede') placed on the Jews of Frankfurt." [*Researcher's note: The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text both of which can be found in the cited source.*]

Codex diplomaticus mœnofrancfurtanus. Urkundenbuch der Reichsstadt Frankfurt. Herausgegeben von Johann Friedrich Boehmer. Erster Band. 794-1314. Edited by Friedrich Lau. (Book of writs of the Imperial City of Frankfurt. Published by Johann Friedrich Boehmer. First volume 794-1314. Edited by Friedrich Lau.); (Frankfurt am Main; 1901); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/30/2020

244 7/9/1293

"Agreement between King Adolph and Archbishop Gerhard of Mainz" [Germany]: "[...]: 1. Any profit that the Archbishop will make from his case against the citizens and Jews of Mainz [...] will be split, and then equally divided between Adolf and Gerhard for two years. After that the Jews will belong entirely to the Archbishop."

Regesta of the Empire Online (Regesta Imperii Online), RI VI,2 n. 277, Regesta-imperii.de; Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 2/7/2017

245 2/3/1294

"Mandate" issued by King Adolf [of Nassau] [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Mainz]: "Adolf, King of the Romans [by the grace of God], [...] orders the citizens of Mainz to make a one-time payment of 5,500 Mark of Cologne Pennies (each 3 Heller) to Archbishop Gerhard – to be paid in three installments. The Jews of Mainz, [however], owe him 200 Mark of Cologne Pennies annually and are required to submit this amount each year on St. Martin's Day [November 11] as long as he is alive. [...] Jews [...] who live/are present in any other place in the Archbishop's dominion must contribute their share to the aforementioned sum. [...]"

Würzburg, StA, Mainzer Urkunden 1085, Orig. (A), lat., Perg.; Würzburger, StA, Mainzer Bücher verschiedenen Inhalts 20, fol. 105v-106r (Abschr., 14 Jh.,) (B). ("Würzburg, State Archive, Mainz Documents 1085, Orig[inal] (A), Latin, [on] Parchment Paper; Würzburg, State Archive, Books of Mainz of Various Content 20, fol. 105v-106r (Copy, 14th Century) (B)"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/16/2017

246 4/30/1294

"Limited Concession" granted to Jews by the butcher's guild of Frankfurt (Oder) [Present-day Germany; Margraviate of Brandenburg]: "[10 named Jews] are permitted to slaughter two livestock/cattle on Sunday, one on Tuesdays, and two on Fridays.." [*Researcher's note: Jews were generally prohibited by the local guilds to slaughter livestock which posed a problem as the meat slaughtered by the Christian butchers were not kosher. This caused conflict among the Christians and Jews which the City Council of Frankfurt attempted to settle between the butcher's guild and the Jewry by negotiating the granting a limited concession to Jews by the guilds.*]

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). Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/21/2019

247 7/28/1294

Edict Against Jewish Homeownership, given by King Adolf von Nassau for the City of Worms, State of Hesse [Present-day Germany]: "We, Adolf, Roman King by the grace of God, exalted throughout the universe, faithful to the Holy Roman Empire, present these letters by its grace, and all that is good. For the honorable men, the dean and the chapter of the church of St. Martin in the City of Worms, in whose parish a certain site has been made known to us as being purchased by Anshelm

Oppenheim, a Jew, their prayers have been received favorably, as they have been bestowed with our support and edict, that no Jew shall purchase any estate, farm or house in said parish of St. Martin. Those who do so presumptuously, shall pay twenty silver marks to our treasury, twenty marks to the church of St. Martin, and another twenty to the people of Worms, to suffer punishment, in the presence of written evidence. Given at Frankfurt in the seventh indiction of the Augustine calendar, in the year of our Lord 1294, the third year of our reign."

BOOS, Heinrich, *Quellen zur Geschichte der Stadt Worms*. Herausgegeben von H. Boos. Volume TH. 1, (Berlin: 1886-93). Researched and Translated by Dominik Jacobs 7/08/2019

248 8/2/1294

"Order" order issued by King Adolf von Nassau [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]: "[... We ...] accept Werner von Falkenstein-Münzenberg as Our knight (Burgmann) of Rödelheim. [...] We grant him an income in the amount of 100 Mark of Cologne Pennies (Kölner Pfennige) [...] and pledge to him the Jews of Königstein in return for this. [...]"

Würzburg, Sta, Falkensteiner Kopialbuch, fol. 9r, Abschr., lat., Pap. ("Würzburg, City Archive, Copy Book of Falkenstein, fol. 9r, Copy, Latin, [on] Parchment Paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/5/2017

249 10/16/1294

"Official Letter/Document" issued by Archbishop Gerhard of Mainz [Archbishopric of Mainz; Present-day Germany]: "We, G[erhard], holy Archbishop of Mainz by the grace of God and Arch-Chancellor of Germany [...] transfer with the power of this letter/document, the [office of] the coin/treasury, [...] the [office of] 'Marktmeisteramt' and [...] both offices of the bailiff in the city of Erfurt [...] as well as the profits due to us and our heirs by our Jews to Rudolf von Nordhausen, Gottschalk von Schmidtstedt, Council-Meister, and the loyal [citizens] of the city of Erfurt. [...] as a special mercy to our Jews of Erfurt, [we command that] they need not to bear a Jewish – or any other – badge on their shoulder [...] during those three years - as it is required in our Statutes – and exempt our Jews from the Jewish statutes of the Aschaffenburg Councils/Synods. [...]" **[Researcher's note:** *These stipulations were to go back into effect after the expiration of the conditions outlined in the document dated March 18, 1291, titled "Official Letter/Document" issued by Archbishop Gerhard of Mainz. (emolumento, quod de iudicis nostris ibidem nobis et successoribus nostris derivari debere)*]

Universitätsbibliothek Erfurt 1, Nr. 436, S. 297 f. ("University Library of Erfurt 1, No. 436, p. 297 ff."); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/26/2018

250 10/18/1294

"Official Document/Letter" issued by Archbishop Gerhard of Mainz [Archbishopric of Mainz; Present-day Germany]: "We, G[erhard], holy Archbishop of Mainz by the grace of God and Arch-Chancellor of Germany [reiteration of Archbishop's documents dated March 18, 1291, and October 16, 1294] [...] after the named 11 years and the three years that follow, the [four administrative offices] and the Jews of Erfurt return rightfully back to us and the church of Mainz and the previously given letters/documents shall no longer be valid. [...]"

Universitätsbibliothek Erfurter Stifter und Klöster 1, Nr. 711, S. 406 f. ("University Library Erfurter Stifts and Convents 1, Nr. 711, p. 406 f."); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/18/2018

251 1/9/1295

Writ of Adolf von Nassau [Present-day Germany]: "Adolf of Nassau gives Albert von Barbi for his services 300 Mark and pledges to him the Jews (settled) in his domain until this [sum] is paid off." **[Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the Latin text. The original text can be found in Schöttgen and Kreyßig's *Diplomataria et Scriptores Historiae Germanicae*.]*

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[ei]r Wiener, PhD. First Part.); (Hannover; 1862); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/30/2020

252 4/23/1295

"Official Land Registration Book of Cologne" [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Cologne]: "[...] The masters/heads of the Jews of Cologne (magistri iudei Colonie) have transferred ownership of the front-half of the house 'Nichol' [...] to Franco of Cornu and his wife Richmudis [...] under the condition that the Jews are to be responsible to pay the estate tax on the entire house. If they (the Jews) fail to make the payment to the aforementioned Franco or his heirs and they suffer damages because of this, the damages are to be settled by all the Jews who live in Cologne and their goods. [...]"

Köln, HAStadt, Best. 101, Nr. 103, fol. 18r, Orig., lat., Perg. ("Cologne, Main Archive of the City, Best. 101, No. 103, fol. 18r, Orig[inal, Latin, [on] Parchment Paper."); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 5/13/2017

253 6/18/1295

"Ordinance" of Archbishop of Gerhard of Mainz [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Mainz]: Gerhard, Archbishop by the grace of God [...] and Arch-Chancellor of Germany [...] declares [...] that because of the merits of the warden of the princely reservoir-chamber and treasury Eberhard, and the churchwarden Henry, and the judges, councilmen, and citizens of Mainz, the goods and properties that these now own or will gain in the future in the jurisdiction of Mainz, are exempt from any tax or levy except for the customary interests. [...] All Jews of Mainz (individuals, heirs, and their successors), however, may be taxed as desired [...] while the Archbishopric (Erzstift) shall require no more than 112 Mark of Aachener Pennies annually on St. Martin's Day from the Jews. [...] * **[Researcher's note: This Ordinance was confirmed by King Albrecht I on May 19, 1301. *Also, this passage from old German text has been paraphrased in an effort to make the translation of the long Act brief and comprehensible.]**

Mainz, StadtA, U / 1295 Juni 18 / I, Orig. (A), lat., Perg.; Darmstadt, StA, A 2, Nr. 168/247 (Transsumpt des Mainzer Erzbischofs Heinrich von Virneburg vom 4. April 1329 (B); Würzburg, StA, Mainzer Bücher verschiedenen Inhalts 23, S. 89-91 (Abschr., 15. Jh.) (C), mit dt. Übers. S. 91-93; ebda., Mainzer Bücher verschiedenen Inhalts 75, fol. 18r-19r (Abschr., 15. Jh.?) (D), mit dt. Übers. fol. 19r-20r. (Mainz, City Archive, U/1295 June 18/I, Orig[inal] (A), Latin, [on] Parchment Paper; Darmstadt, State Archive, A 2, No. 168/247 (Insert of the Archbishop of Mainz, Henry of Virneburg, April 4, 1329 (B), Würzburg, City Archive, Mainz Book of Various Content 23, p. 89-91 (Copy, 15th Cent.) (C) with German translations p. 91-93, ibid, Mainz Books of Various Contents 75, fol. 18r-19r (Copy, 15th Cent.?) (D) with German translations fol. 19r-20r.); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/17/2017

254 8/31/1295

Papal bull, from Boniface VIII to Magister Paulinus von Aspalt, Canon of St. Paul of Treves [Present-day Trier, Germany]: "The heads of the Convent of the Holy Virgin Mary in Aldenburg, of the Premonstratensian Order, have complained to us that the Jewish inhabitants of Wetzlar, of the Diocese of Treves, had erected a new synagogue within the parish of the convent, despite the fact that this is prejudicial to the interests of the Prior and the convent, and a burden, and contrary to canon law. If this is so, the said Jews must be compelled, on pain of boycott by the Faithful, to make amends for this injury, without option of appeal."

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 199. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 10/22/2019

255 10/28/1295

"Order" issued by the Councilmen of the City to Clothmakers [Margraviate of Brandenburg; Present-day Germany]: "[...] Also, we forbid, anyone from purchasing their yarn/thread from the Jews. [...]"

City Book of Berlin ("Berliner Stadtbuch"), S. 68ff; UB zur Berlinischer Chronik ("Chronicle of Berlin"), No. 32, S. 11; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/23/2017

256 2/12/1296

Decree by King Albert I, Duke of Austria and Styria, for the City of Vienna [Present-day Austria]: "[...] 5. Whereas we wish to remain true to the Christian principality [of Austria], so it is that we exile the Jews from the enjoyment of any official functions in the city of Vienna, so that they may not oppress the Christians, under the cloak of either their business or their civil service, since righteous authority has, in the olden times, bestowed them for their sins with the punishment of eternal servitude."

Brugger, Eveline & Wiedl, Birgit. *Regesten zur Geschichte der Juden in Österreich im Mittelalter. Band 1: Von den Anfängen bis 1338 (Regests on the History of the Jews in Austria during the Middle Ages. Volume 1: From the Beginnings to 1338)*. Studienverlag: Innsbruck, Austria, 2005. Page 93. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 9/9/2019

257 10/20/1296

"Order" issued by Frederick II at the parliament[-meeting] of Piazza [Present-day Italy; Kingdom of Sicily/Holy Roman Empire]: "[...] Jews are forbidden from becoming judges and doctors [...] their testimony in court against Christians is useless/void [...] the testimony of a Christian against a Jew, however, is valid. If a sick Christian [...] seeks treatment from a Jewish doctor, the patient is to receive a three month prison sentence on just bread and water and the doctor twelve months [...] and the wearing of a Jewish sign is required ...]"

Zur Geschichte und Literatur. Von Dr. Zunz. Erster Band. (Regarding History and Literature. By Dr. Zunz. First Volume.); (Berlin; 1845); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjjaani 3/31/2020

258 1/15/1297

Writ of King Adolf [King of Germany, Count of Nassau [Present-day Germany]: "King Adolf ('Adolfus') loans/grants ('verleiht') ten Mark to Speyer citizen Ebelin (Evelino ante Monasterium) from the annual revenues, which are to be raised from the Jews of Speyer." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text both of which can be found in the cited source. The original can be found in the City-Archive of Speyer.*]

Urkunden zur Geschichte der Stadt Speyer. Mit Historischen Verein der Pfalz zu Speyer gewidmet von Heinrich Hilgard-Villard. Gesammelt und herausgegeben von Alfred Hilgard. (Strassburg; 1885); (Official documents regarding the history of the city Speyer. With the Historical Society of the Palatine of Speyer, dedicated by Heinrich Hilgard-Willard. Collected and published by Alfred Hilgard. (Strasbourg; 1885); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjjaani 7/7/2020

259 3/17/1297

Letter from Brother Arnold Déjean, Inquisitor, to the Jews of Pamiers [Present-day France]: "In view of the fact that the Catholic Church, hopeful and confident that God will remove the veil from your hearts, supports your presence and tolerates your rites, therefore, we, following in the footsteps of our predecessors, grant the following to your collectivity: You may live and conduct yourself acceptably in manner and custom, just as the Jews of Narbonne are permitted to live and conduct themselves. We, for our part, have no intention of imposing upon you any serious or unusual innovations. We grant you this by these letters, and we affix our seal in witness of the above."

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 21. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 10/24/2019

260 7/7/1297

"Additional Taxation" order of King Adolf [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]: "We Adolf, King of the Romans by the grace of God, [...] promise to give Archbishop Gerhard von Eppenstein of Mainz, as compensation for the expenses he suffered in Our service and in that of the Reich (Empire) [...] 500 Marks annually of which 200 are to come from the (regular) taxes and 300 from the Jews of Frankfurt. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *These taxes were to be paid in addition to the 5000 Mark they were required to pay.*]

UB Frankfurt 1, Nr. 712, S. 355 f. ("Certificate Book [of] Frankfurt 1, No. 712, p. 355 f."); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 4/10/2017

261 9/3/1297

Papal bull from Boniface VIII to Marguerite, widow of King Charles of Sicily [Present-day Italy]: "In favor of your request, we grant you permission to choose a confessor who will absolve you from the sin of having extorted money from Jews of your territory [...], provided that under the advice and guidance of this confessor, you will use the money for sustaining the feeble and the poor. We further absolve you from any decree of excommunication imposed upon you by the late bishop of Le Mans, or by any other ecclesiastical judge." [*Researcher's note: This bull is Boniface's reply to a supplication from Marguerite, who felt her conscience weighing heavy on her, on account of her extortionist activities. Despite the detailed "Jew Rolls" of the time, which facilitated such heavy "Jew taxes," the Pope decides that the money is better put to Christian uses than to return it to the Jews, and in a two-for-one deal of sorts, he even un-excommunicates Marguerite for her troubles.*]

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 201. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 11/4/2019

262 3/11/1298

Writ of Adolf von Nassau [Present-day Germany]: "Adolf of Nassau vows to owe Count Eberhard von Katzenelnbogen 3500 Mark and pledges to him and his heir 300 Mark annually from the revenues of the imperial taxes of Oppenheim, then the Jews, and then their levies ('Ungeld')." [*Researcher's note: *Ungeld was akin to a consumption tax placed on goods and services. The above is a translation of a German summary of a Latin text. The original text can be found in Wenck's Urkundenbuch für Hessische Landesgeschichte.*]

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

263 6/22/1298

Writ of Adolph von Nassau [Present-day Germany]: "King Adolf pledges the [imperial] revenues of the local Jews to the city of Speyer as compensation for the damages his people caused during his move [to Alsace] until all the claims-for-damages set by the magistrate are paid back in full." [*Researcher's note: The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text both of which can be found in the cited source. The original can be located at the City-Archive of Speyer.*]

Urkunden zur Geschichte der Stadt Speyer. Mit Historischen Verein der Pfalz zu Speyer gewidmet von Heinrich Hilgard-Villard. Gesammelt und herausgegeben von Alfred Hilgard. (Strasbourg; 1885); (Official documents regarding the history of the city Speyer. With the Historical Society of the Palatine of Speyer, dedicated by Heinrich Hilgard-Willard. Collected and published by Alfred Hilgard. (Strasbourg; 1885); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/7/2020

264 8/28/1298

"Official Document" issued by King Albrecht I of Habsburg [Present-day Austria, Germany, Slovenia, Switzerland]: "[...] King Albrecht I of Habsburg transfers the city of Sanzig along with the court and the revenues, the office of the bailiff, and the Jews of the town, the courts of Westhofen, Elmenhorst and Brackel [...] to Archbishop Wikbold of Cologne as a thank for his support during his election [...]."

Köln, HAStadt, Best. 210, U 3/601, Orig., lat., Perg. ("Cologne, Historical Archive of the City, Record 210, U 3/601, Orig[inal], Latin, [on] Parchment Paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/10/2017

265 1/6/1299

Writ of Albert I [Present-day Germany]: "Albert I certifies his previous verdict [which stipulated] that the debt-claims of his killed Jews who do not have an heir, belong rightfully [to] Archbishop Gerhard of Mainz." [*Researcher's note: The above is*

a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text which can be found in Guden's Codex Diplomaticus (Volume I).]

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 7/2/2020

266 10/3/1299

"Special Taxation of Jews" order issued by King Albrecht [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]: "We King Albrecht [...] accept to have the Jews of Frankfurt pay 500 Pounds Heller ('libras hallensium') per year to the Archbishop [Gerhard II] as compensation for the tithes and incidences which he, in his function of Archbishop and Arch-Chancellor ('ratione cancellarie') was to receive from the Jews of the kingdom." [**Researcher's note:** *The Archbishop was to receive this money in addition to the income in the amount of 200 Cologne Coins (Kölner Denare) he was granted previously by King Aldolf. King Albrecht promised the Jews of Frankfurt that he will raise no more taxes from them because of this.*"]

UB Frankfurt 1, Nr. 750, S. 375 f.; MGH [Monumenta Germaniae Historiae] Const. [Constitutiones] Bd. 4, 1, Nr. 98, S. 73; (Certificate Book [of] Frankfurt 1, No. 750, p. 375 f.; Monuments of German Historical Constitutions Vol. 4, 1, No. 98, p. 73); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/11/2017

267 10/18/1299

"Ordinance" of King Albrecht I of Habsburg [Present-day Austria, Germany, Slovenia, Switzerland]: "We, King Albrecht [I] of Habsburg [...] order the Jews of Dortmund – Our chamber-servants – to obey the Archbishop Wikhold of Cologne in his place of authority [...] as we have decided by the common consensus of the princes ('de communi consensus principum nostrorum') to give Wikbold the entire city of Dortmund with all the equipment/accessories that are inside and outside of the city, including the Jews. [...]"

Köln, HAStad, Best. 210, U 1/646, Orig., lat., Perg. ("Cologne, Historical Archive of the City, Record 210, U 1/646, Orig[inal], Latin, [on] Parchment Paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/12/2017

268 10/20/1299

Writ of Albert I [Present-day Germany]: "Albert I transfers to the nobleman Johann von Limburg ('Limpurch') the office/right of the Burgmann* for the castle of Kalsmunt and pledges the Jews in Limburg for 300 Mark to him, as did King Rudolf [...] for his father Gerlach." [**Researcher's note:** **A Burgmann (literally: man-of-the-castle) was - a title of nobility. The above is a translation of a German summary of the original text; a copy of it can be found at the Roncioni Archive in Pisa.*]

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 7/2/2020

269 12/1/1299

"Mandate" of King Albrecht I of Habsburg to the Jews of Dortmund [Present-day Austria, Germany, Slovenia, Switzerland]: "[...] the Jewish magistrates and the Jews of Dortmund have not obeyed Our order [of October 18, 1299] [...] and as it has been reported to Us, have made payments [...] so large and grave, that some have moved their residency to other places. [...] Some people have [even] used violence to extort such payments. [...] Not only have you been affected by these disadvantages and large losses, but the kingdom and the Archbishop as well. [...] no one [except the Archbishop] shall claim for himself the rights on the goods of the Jews and the Jews themselves [...]. If the Jews do not obey Our mandate, We shall regard them as hostile and contemptuous [...] and punish them accordingly. [...]"

Köln, HAStad, Best. 210, U 1/653, Orig., lat., Perg. ("Cologne, Historical Archive of the City, Record 210, U 1/653, Orig[inal], Latin, [on] Parchment Paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/13/2017

270 12/10/1299

"Royal Deed" of King Albrecht I [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Mainz]: "We, King Albrecht [...] extend our favor/benevolence to all of the Jews – Our chamber-servants - in the Roman Kingdom/Empire [...]. For the sake of justice and Our grace, no Jew – individually and collectively – shall demand interests – for any reason whatsoever – from Our beloved prince and godfather Archbishop Gerhard of Eppstein for any amount [of money] he owes [to them], but to be content with the repayment of only the borrowed sum/amount. In case the Jews do not obey this order, they should know that they shall find no audience (be heard) by either the judges in Our kingdom or Ourselves in this matter. [...]"

Wiesbaden, HStA, Abt. 22 U 385, Orig., lat., Perg. ("Wiesbaden, Main State Archive, Dept. 22 U 385, Orig[inal], Latin, [on] Parchment Paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/18/2017

271 3/10/1300

"Royal Order" of King Albrecht I of Habsburg [Present-day Austria and Germany; Dukedom of Austria and Styria and Kingdom of Germany]: "[...] all Jews [...] including Ananias as well as other Jews in Our kingdom [...] shall not be paid (receive) any interests on the principal of loans [...] from the Eberbach Abby or the Cistercian order. [...] All such [existing] guarantees, certificates/IOUs, and contracts are to be deemed void. [...]" [*Researcher's note: A similar order was reissued by the king on June 29, 1300.*]

Wiesbaden, HStA, Abt. 22 U 436, fol. 12r, Nr. 76, Abschr. (um 1300), lat., Perg. ("Wiesbaden, Main State Archive, Dept. 22 U 436, fol. 12r, No. 76, Copy (ca. 1300), Latin, [on] Parchment Paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/21/2017

272 5/28/1300

"Official Agreement" of Bishop Ludolf of Minden and Count Johann von Wunstorf [Present-day Germany; Bishopric of Minden]: "We, Ludolfus and bishop of the church of Minden, and Johannes [...] von Wunstorf have - through the mediation of the noble Count Otto of Wölpe – have set aside our severe hostility over the castle and the town of Wunstorf [...]. In the future, as before, we agree to co-own the castle, so long it is not destroyed – and the city and the mill near the ditch, the fishery, the coin/money, the toll-payments, the Jews, and the jurisdiction and rights over them all and to divide all revenues gained from them equally between us. [...]"

Münster, LA, Fürstentum und Domkapitel Minden, Urkunden, Nr. 68, Orig., lat., Perg. ("Münster, LA, [Land-Archive], Principality and Cathedral Chapter Minden, [Official] Documents, No. 68, Orig[inal], Latin, [on] Parchment Paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/14/2017

273 2/8/1301

"Official Decree" of King Albrecht I of Habsburg [Present-day Austria, Germany, Slovenia, Switzerland]: "[...] to the Councilmen and citizens of Dortmund, and the local Jews as well as all Jews who reside in Westfalen, and belong to Our kingdom [...] we place the Jews under the trusted jurisdiction of Count Eberhard [II. von der Mark] [...]"

Münster, LA, Grafschaft Mark, Urkunden, Nr. 26, Orig., lat., Perg. (Münster, LA [Land-Archive], County Mark, [Official] Documents, No. 26, Orig[inal], Latin, [on] Parchment Paper); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/14/2017

274 2/9/1301

Writ of Albert I [Present-day Germany]: "Albert I promises the Abby Henry ('Heinrich') of Fuld 500 Mark of Cologne Pounds ('köln'er Pfund') and pledges the Jews of Fuld to him as security." [*Researcher's note: The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text, which can be found in Schannat's Historia Fuldensis.*]

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[ei]r Wiener, PhD. First Part.); (Hannover; 1862); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/2/2020

- 275 3/23/1301
"Regulation" entered into the guild books of the "wool weavers" of Stendal [Present-day Germany; Margraviate of Brandenburg]: "No one is to purchase wool from Jews or out of town [of Stendal] [...]. Those who defy this order and violate the ordinance, are to pay 10 Schillings to the town and the guilds [...]."
Stendal, State Archive (StadtA), L.069c, fol. 19r, Transcript (1458); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/24/2017
- 276 5/2/1301
Writ of Albert I [Present-day Germany]: "Albert I permits Waldgrave ('Wildgrafen') Conrad to keep three Jews in Dhaun until this privilege is redeemed with 150 Mark by the empire." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the old original text, which can be found in Lünig's Reichsarchiv.*]
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 7/2/2020
- 277 5/6/1301
"Official Announcement" of King Albrecht I [Present-day Austria and Germany]: "[...] for his devotional service, King Albrecht grants Wildgrave Conrad ('Conradum comitem Sylvestrem') [...] the privilege to settle three Jews in Dhaun (Dunen), until either he or one of successors in the empire wants to redeem them for 150 Marks of Cologne Pennies [...]. After that, the wild grave/count ('Wildgraf') is to escort them [the Jews] back to the region from which they came from. [...]"
Darmstadt, StA, C1 A, Nr. 135, fol. 43r, Abschr. (1760), lat., Papier. (Darmstadt, City Archiv, C1 A, No. 135, fol. 43r, Copy (1760), Latin, [on] Paper); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/15/2017
- 278 3/21/1302
"Peace Agreement" issued by King Albrecht [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt and Wetterau]: "[...] He [Archbishop Gerhard] should rightfully get to keep the income/taxes earned from the customs (Zoll) and the Jews of Frankfurt [...]."
[**Researcher's note:** *This binding agreement was made between King Albrecht and Archbishop Gerhard with the help of the Markgrave Otto von Brandenburg in hopes of establishing peace between the two.*]
MGH [Monumenta Germaniae Historia], Const. [Constitutiones] 4, 2, Nr. 141, S. 113-116; Codex Diplomaticus Brandenburgensis 2, 1, Nr. 311, S. 240-242. ("Monuments of German Historical Constitutions 4, 2, No. 141, p. 113-116; Diplomatic Codex of Brandenburg 2, 1, No. 311, p. 240-242."); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/13/2017
- 279 6/6/1302
"Diocesan Synod of Würzburg" [Present-day Germany]: "We prohibit any cleric to entrust chalices, books, crosses, and the priestly robes to the Jews so that they may not carry out a wicked deed with them."
Conclilia Germaniae v. 4, 95-6., Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 10/28/2015, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 1/14/2016
- 280 6/6/1302
"Diocesan Synod of Mainz/Mayence" held under Archbishop Gerhard II v. Eppstein [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Mainz/Mayence]: "[...] 4) In addition, it is strictly prohibited for any clergymen to pawn off chalices, [holy] books, crosses, and priestly robes to Jews so that these cannot commit sacrilege on them."
Medieval Ashkenaz: Corpus der Quellen zur Geschichte der Juden im Spätmittelalterlichen Reich; Synoden und Konzilien 1, Nr. 7 (Corpus of the Sources on the History of Jews in the Late Middle Ages; Synods and Councils 1, No. 7). Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/19/2017
- 281 12/20/1302
Letter of Protection, issued by Wiebold, Archbishop of Cologne, to the Jews of Cologne [Present-day Germany]: "We, Wiebold, Archbishop of Cologne by the

grace of God, hereby declare, that Our Jews in Our Cologne, who presently reside here, have been received by Us into Our protection and guard, thereby assuring them freedom from all injury, violence and harassment. In exchange, Our Jews shall pay sixty marks in Cologne currency, split into semi-annual payments of thirty marks, to be made each Easter Sunday and St. Remigius [October 1]."

Weyden, Ernst. *Geschichte der Juden in Köln am Rhein von den Römerzeiten bis auf die Gegenwart nebst Noten und Urkunden* [History of the Jews in Cologne on Rhine from Roman Times to the Present, accompanied by Notes and Documents]. DuMont-Schauberg: Cologne, 1867. Page 359. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/16/2020

282 12/29/1302

"Papal bull" issued by Archbishop Wigbold von Holte [Present-day Germany; Bishopric of Cologne]: "We, Wigbold ("Wicboldus") Archbishop by the grace of God, grant Our Jews of Cologne, who reside here, protection, and rights in courts, and exemption from tariffs for nine years beginning with the Feast of St. Remingius [...]. In return, the Jews are bound to pay an additional 60 Marks* annually of which half is due on Easter and the other half on St. Reminius Day. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *The 60 Marks mentioned here are in addition to the 1,200 Mark which the Jews were obliged to pay annually.*]

Köln, HAStadt, Best. 210, U 2/715, Orig., lat., Perg. (Cologne, Main Archive of the City, Best. 210, U 2/715, Original), Latin, [on] Parchment Paper); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/20/2018

283 2/5/1303

"Official Agreement" issued by Archbishop Wigbold [von Holte] [Present-day Germany; Bishopric of Cologne]: "We, Wigbold ("Wicboldus"), Archbishop by the grace of God, transfer the Jews of Cologne to the discreet man Constantine of Lysolfkyregen for a sum [of 6,000 Brabantian Mark] [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *Due to large incisions and missing pieces, this document is only partially legible.*]

Köln, HAStadt, Best. 210, U 2/720, Orig., lat., Perg. ("Cologne, Main Archive of the City, Best. 210, U 2/720, Orig[inal], Latin, [on] Parchment Paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/17/2017

284 5/2/1303

"Imperial Permission" issued by King Albrecht [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt and Wetterau]: "King Albrecht give permission to Ulrich von Hanau to transfer his ownership (Pfandschaft) of the Jews of Assenheim, Nidda and Münzenberg to Philipp von Falkenstein Jr. and Philipp von Falkenstein Sr. [...]. Ulrich von Hanau holds this pledge over the Jews temporarily from King Rudolf. [...]. The kingdom is at any time entitled to redeeming the Jews by returning the deposit. [...]"

UB zur Geschichte der Herren von Hanau 2, Nr. 27, S. 23, Königsurkunden Assenheim, Nr. 4, S. 582 f. ("Certificate Book on the History of the Lords of Hanau, No. 27, p. 23, Royal Documents [of] Assenheim, No. 4, p. 582 f."); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/15/2017

285 5/4/1303

"Ownership of Jews Reversed" [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt and Wetterau]: "Philipp and Phillip von Falkenstein [of] Münzenberg declare that they have issued a return of the Jews of Assenheim, Münzenberg and Nidda back to Ulrich von Hanau. The Jews were pledged to them by Ulrich von Hanau previously, who had received them from King Adolf and Albrecht. Philipp and Philipp von Falkenstein [of] Münzenberg leave the Jews of Nidda to Ulrich von Hanau."

UB zur Geschichte der Herren von Hanau 2, Nr. 28, S. 24 ("Certificate Book on the History of the Lords of Hanau 2, No. 28, p. 24"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/16/2017

286 5/4/1303

Writ of Albert I [Present-day Germany]: "Albert I promises Count Rudolph of Wertheim [for] his services 100 Mark silver and sells/pledges to him all current and future Jews in Wertheim until [the sum] is paid off."

[**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text which can be found in Aschbach's Geschichte der Grafen von Wertheim (History of the Counts of Wertheim; Volume 2).*]

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 7/7/2020

287 10/16/1303

"Order" issued by Archbishop Gerhard of Mainz [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt and Wetterau]: "[...] all the Jews in our beloved Frankfurt are to pay [Our relative] Siegfried von Eppenstein annually 100 Mark of Cologne Coins (Kölner Denare) starting Christmas of next year [1304] [...]. This payment is to continue until he or his successors have been reimbursed for the 1000 Mark of Cologne Denare which is owed to him [...]. The Jews of Frankfurt will be informed of the dissolution of the debt by Our letter. [...]. [**Researcher's note:** *This document was signed and issued in Aschaffenburg, Bavaria*]

UB Frankfurt 1, Nr. 831, S. 419 f. (Certificate Book [of] Frankfurt 1, No. 831, p. 419 f.); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/17/2017

288 8/29/1304

Capitation Tax at Segovia issued by King Ferdinand [Spain]: "We, Ferdinand, by the grace of God, king of Castile etc., etc. To the Jewry of Segovia, and all other Jewries of the towns and places within the said diocese [...]. Know ye, that the bishop and dean have complained to me, and say, that you will not pay nor account with them, nor to their order, the thirty deniers each of you have to give in memorial of the death of our Lord Jesus Christ, when the Jews crucified him [...]. You are bound to pay the same in gold and I consider it just that you pay the amount in the correct coin. [...]"

Diego de Colmenares, Historia de la insigne Ciudad de Segovia. Accessed online; Researched by Franziska Wagener 4/14/2016

289 1/2/1306

Papal bull from Clement V to an unnamed landowner in the Holy Roman Empire [Present-day Austria, Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Andorra, Monaco, Vatican, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Luxembourg]: "We are inclined towards your supplication, and we grant you that, since you have unjustly taken goods and amounts of money from the Jews who live on your lands, the same amounts and goods shall be considered as having been restituted, as long as you set them aside for the needs of the poor." [**Researcher's note:** *This bull is in response to a letter from a noble landowner who asked permission to keep money and property he had unjustly taken from the Jews living on his land. Even though his tenants would have been clearly known to this nobleman, the Holy See grants his request with only the vague condition that the money and property be "set aside" for the needs of the (presumably Christian) poor. Had the extorted been Christians, such a papal response would have been unthinkable, and actual restitution certainly been ordered.*]

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 212. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 11/4/2019

290 1/3/1306

Papal bull from Clement V to Mary, Queen of France [Present-day France]: "As you have explained to us, your conscience is burdened because you have exacted certain sums from some Jews of your country for the benefit of your own budget. We

are inclined towards your petition to keep these exacted sums, provided that you assign a portion of these funds to the support of the Apostolic See."

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 213. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 10/22/2019

291 6/8/1306

"Diocesan Synod of Verden" held under Bishop Friedrich von Boitzenburg of Verden [Present-day Germany; Prince-Bishopric of Verden]: "[...] we have decide that all Jews living/lingering in our capital, villages, towns and communities and such places are to be stopped and asked (bound) to pay a tenth [of their wealth] to our Diocese per year by the assessment of a competent parish priest [...]. In case of incomppliance, they are immediately to be forced to do so with a threat of ecclesiastical punishment. [...]"

Medieval Ashkenaz: *Corpus der Quellen zur Geschichte der Juden im Spätmittelalterlichen Reich; Synoden und Konzilien 1, Nr. 7a (Corpus of the Sources on the History of Jews in the Late Middle Ages; Synods and Councils 1, No. 7a)*. Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/19/2017

292 8/18/1306

Decree of Confiscation issued by King Philip IV addressed to the Bailiff [France]: "We command you and each of you to have all lands, houses, vineyards and other possessions, which the Jews of the said bailiwick held as their own at the time of their arrest, sold at public auction for a just price on our behalf. This should be done as quickly as possible [...]. You should cause all this to be announced throughout the entire bailiwick without delay."

Global Jewish Advocacy: *Anti-Semitism: An Assault on Human Rights*, Accessed online; Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/3/2016

293 3/5/1308

Writ of Albert I [Present-day Germany]: "Albert I consents to (affirms) Archbishop Peter of Mainz pledging 100 Mark of the annual [tax] revenues of Jews in Frankfurt to the nobleman [Duke] Siegfried ('Sifrid') von Eppstein." [*Researcher's note: The above is a translation of a summary of the original Latin text which can be found in Boehmer's Codex Diplomaticus Moenofrancofurtanus (Volume I)*]

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 7/7/2020

294 4/5/1308

Decree by Frederick the Fair, Duke of Austria and Styria, for the town of St. Veit [Present-day Austria]: "[...] the Jews shall take only four pfennings per gold mark in weekly interest, two pfennings per silver mark."

Brugger, Eveline & Wiedl, Birgit. *Regesten zur Geschichte der Juden in Österreich im Mittelalter. Band 1: Von den Anfängen bis 1338 (Regests on the History of the Jews in Austria during the Middle Ages. Volume 1: From the Beginnings to 1338)*. Studienverlag: Innsbruck, Austria, 2005. Page 162. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 9/15/2019

295 5/11/1308

"Order [of Special Taxation of Jews]" issued by Archbishop Peter of Mainz [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]: "[...] The annual payment of 100 Marks of Cologne Denars (Colonesium denarium) to Our beloved Si[frido] of Eppenstein and his successors is to be accepted by the Jews of Frankfurt. [...]"

UB [Urkundenbuch] Frankfurt 1, Nr. 902, S. 467 f.; *Codex Diplomaticus Moenofrancofurtanus*, S. 380; ("Certificate Book [of] Frankfort 1, No. 902, p. 467 f.; *Diplomatic Codex of Moenofrancofurtanus*, p. 380); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/24/2017

296 8/11/1308

Papal bull "Exurgat Deus," from Clement V to the Order of Saint John [Present-day Greece]: "Jews are to be compelled by the secular authorities to remit the interest they have already extorted [from Crusaders], and until they do so, they shall be denied any kind of intercourse with the Christian faithful, under penalty of excommunication [of the Christians], in the marketplace or otherwise."

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 214. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 11/5/2019

297 9/20/1308

Writ of Henry VII of Luxemburg [Present-day Germany]: "Henry VII of Luxemburg promises [...] that in case that he is elected Roman King, he will [grant/give] Archbishop Henry II of Cologne - among other things, the Jews of Dortmund as well as ownership of all escort [fees] from the Jews in the entire diocese." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a summary of the original Latin text which can be found in Lacomblet's Urkundenbuch für die Geschichte des Niederrheins (Book-of-writs regarding the history of the Lower-Rhine; Volume III).*]

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 7/7/2020

298 11/28/1308

"Order" of Holy Roman Emperor Heinrich VII [Present-day Germany; Free City of Frankfurt a. Main]: "[...] We, Heinrich [VII] [...], elected King of the Romans [...] declare all Jews of both sexes [...] who are currently living or will live in the future in the cities of Rheinau and Molsheim of the Diocese of Strasbourg and Rufach and Sulz in the Diocese of Basel to be the eternal possessions of the Church of Strasbourg, so that they serve [the Church] and belong to them rightfully [...] as a consolation of the great losses [the Church has] suffered in the service of the Kingdom (Reich) and as an incentive for all future assistance of the prelates of the Church of Strasbourg [...] with the consent of the [Kur-]princes [...]."

Strasbourg, AD Bas-Rhin, G 1115, Abschriften aus der Straßburger Bischofskanzlei (16. Jh.) von Transsumpten Kg. Friedrichs des Schönen und Kg. Karls IV. vom 24. März 1315 resp. 25. Oktober 1354 ("Strasbourg, Archive Department [of] Bas-Rhin, G 1115, Trascripts from the Bishop's office in Strasbourg (16th Century) from an Insert [of] King Fredrick the Fair and King Carl IV from March 24, 1315 [to] October 25, 1354"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/2/2017

299 1/24/1309

"Writ" of Holy Roman Emperor Henry VII addressed to his brother, Archbishop Baldwin of Trier [Present-day Germany]: "King Henry ('Heinrich') instructs his highly-beloved prince and brother, Archbishop Baldwin of Trier to pass on and collect expenses in the amount of 394 Mark Cologne currency, which he accrued for his coronation, from the royal Jews in Boppard. Should they, however, be unable to produce the entire sum [on their own], the royal Jews in Oberwesel are to give the remainder [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text.*]

Regesta Imperii. Herausgegeben von der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften. VI. Die Regenten des Kaiserreichs unter Rudolf, Adolf, Albrecht, Heinrich VII. 1273-1313. Vierte Abteilung: Heinrich VII. 1288/1303-1313. (Wien/Weimar/Köln; 2006); (Regesta of the empire. Published by the Austrian Academy of Sciences. VI. The regesta of the empire under Rudolf, Adolf, Albert, Henry VII. 1273-1313. Fourth section. Henry VII. 1288/1303-1313. (Vienna/Weimar/Cologne; 2006); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/12/2020

300 3/6/1309

"Legal Declaration" of Holy Roman Emperor Heinrich VII [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial Town Speyer/Spire]: "[... We the] King of the Romans declare that we wish to reward Our beloved and faithful Count Theobald, in return for his [...] service to Our kingdom, [...] by giving him [as a present] the money which he

had extorted and collected from the Jews during the short vacancy of Our Throne [regency]."

Genealogia diplomatica gentis Habsburgicae 2, 2, Nr. 701, S. 591. ("National Genealogy of Habsburg 2, 2, No. 701, p. 591); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/3/2017

301 6/8/1309

Writ of Henry VII of Luxemburg [Present-day Germany]: "Henry VII declares that he has come to an agreement with the Archbishop Peter of Mainz in that instead of paying him annually the tithe from the Jews in Germany which he's entitled to as Arch-Chancellor, he's instead to be given 600 Pfund Heller [...] as long as it pleases [the two of] them." [*Researcher's note: The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text which can be found in Guden's Codex Diplomaticus (Volume III).*]

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 7/7/2020

302 7/19/1309

Writ of Henry VII of Luxemburg [Present-day Germany]: "Henry VII permits the nobleman Friedrich von Schleiden, his blood-relative, to admit and keep Jews in his castle Schleiden to improve his imperial-loans/domains." [*Researcher's note: The above is a translation of a German summary of the old original text, which can be found in Lünig's Deutsche Reichsarchiv (Volume 22). This, in effect, permitted von Schleiden to admit Jews into his domain and to tax them and place special levies on them in order to increase cash-flow in his territory.*]

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 7/7/2020

303 8/1/1309

Writ of Henry VII of Luxemburg [Present-day Germany]: "Henry VII loans/pledges the local Jews [in Eichstätt] to the Bishop of Eichstätt ('Eichstädt'), and [orders that] Jews are to serve him and no longer the empire." [*Researcher's note: The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text which can be found in Monumenta Boica (Volume V).*]

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 7/7/2020

304 12/3/1309

Writ of King Henry [Present-day Germany]: "King Henry permits Hofmeister Johann [II.] of Braunschorn and Beilstein [along with the permission to build a fortress in the valley under the castle ...] to settle/keep ten Jews there as well and to use/take advantage of their services until the king has paid him 200 Mark [...]" [*Researcher's note: The above is a translation of a German summary of the original text.*]

Böhmer, Johann Friedrich: Die Regesten des Kaiserreichs unter Rudolf, Adolf, Albrecht, und Heinrich VII. 1273-1313. Vierte Abteilung: Heinrich VII. 1288/1308-1313. (Regesta of the Empire under Rudolph, Adolph, Albert, Henry VII 1273-1313. Fourth section: Henry VI. 1288/1308-1313.) Mainz; 2014; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/3/2020

305 3/11/1310

Edict, issued by Emperor Henry VII, King of Germany, for the City of Nuremberg [Present-day Germany]: "Any animals slaughtered by the Jews at Nuremberg shall not be sold at the meat counters of Christians, but in separate and distinct butcher shops or stalls. The aforementioned [i.e., Nuremberger] Jews shall not charge more weekly interest than two hellers per pound heller to a regular citizen of Nuremberg, and not more than three hellers per pound heller to an outsider. On Christian fast days, these [Nuremberger] Jews shall not buy any fish before noon."

Wüfel, A. Historische Nachrichten von der Juden-Gemeinde, welche ehehin in der Reichsstadt Nürnberg angerichtet gewesen, aber anno 1499 ausgeschaffet worden [Historical News of the Jewish Community that was once established in the Imperial City of Nuremberg but was exiled in the year 1499]. Monath: Nuremberg, 1755. Page 126. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 1/23/2020.

306 3/17/1310

"Diocesan Synod of Strasbourg" held under Bishop Johann I [Present-day France; Free Imperial City of Strasbourg]: "We remind and admonish the spiritual dignitaries and alienators of church properties [...]: Furthermore, because chalices are sometimes pawned off to Jews, it has been said, that a certain rudeness of the worst kind has been committed by the enemies of (the cross of) Christ to disgrace the Christian belief. Therefore, in order to avoid such detrimental hazards, we command that none of our subordinates shall from now on arrogate themselves to pawn off any inaugurated chalices to Jews* or to agree to pawn them off or allow them to be pawned off under the punishment of excommunication. Furthermore, we want those offenders, as (we have) put forward in this letter, to be automatically subjected to the punishment of excommunication, and we decide that any such deposits are deemed ineffective." [*Additional Comment from the source: "In the present copy of the 14th century, the word "Judeis" is missing, while in the equated provisions of the 1341 and 1345 of the same Handwritten manuscript, it is included."*]

Medieval Ashkenaz: **Corpus der Quellen zur Geschichte der Juden im**

Spätmittelalterlichen Reich; Synoden und Konzilien 1, Nr. 8 ("Corpus of the Sources on the History of Jews in the Late Middle Ages; Synods and Councils 1, No. 8"). Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/18/2017

307 3/25/1310

"Writ" of Lord Remund von Lichtenburg [Present-day Czech

Republic]: "Redmund von Lichtenburg, Lord of half of the City of Havlickuv Brod* and his nephews Václav, Smil, and [Cenek] permit the citizens of Havlickuv Brod – because they have received 200 Mark from them – to fortify/secure the city; furthermore, they exempt the citizens of all taxes and liens as well as all tolls in Habern for 10 years; however, during this time, they are to [only] submit the annual taxes from the Jews." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text. *Until 1945, the city was known as [Nemecký] Brod which is the name used in the original text.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchives des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 1577 bis 1620. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 1577 to 1620.) (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/4/2018

308 5/1/1310

Writ of King Henry [Present-day Germany]: "King Henry [Heinrich] orders that because he has sent his prince, Bishop Philipp [von Rathsamhausen] from Eichstätt to Italy for certain matters regarding the king and the empire ('imperii negociis') and that he wishes to be rather useful to the church of Eichstätt than harmful [...] and that Philipp's debt with all Jews in the empire ('in imperio constitutis') starting with the last Easer-fest (April 19, 1310) until his return to Eichstätt should not accrue any interests or fees, and frees the Bishop and his church and his citizens [of such increases] with royal authority as per the writ."

[**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text.*]

Böhmer, Johann Friedrich: Die Regesten des Kaiserreichs unter Rudolf, Adolf, Albrecht, und Heinrich VII. 1273-1313. Vierte Abteilung: Heinrich VII. 1288/1308-1313. (Regesta of the Empire under Rudolph, Adolph, Albert, Henry VII 1273-1313. Fourth section: Henry VI. 1288/1308-1313.); (Mainz; 2014); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/3/2020

309 5/11/1310

"Diocesan Synod of 1310" [Present-day Germany]: "Likewise as when it was once instituted with the utmost sacristy in the holy council, that under the pretext of maintaining the nourishment of their children, Jews are not permitted to have Christian (servants/wet nurses) in their home, neither for service nor for any other reason whatsoever. Accordingly, those Christians will be excommunicated who dare to live with them (Jews), since they (Jews) are able to turn the minds of simple Christians towards their own superstitions, faithlessness, and accursed greediness on account of their continuous association and persistent acquaintance... we conclude that within two months of the publication of this statute that all Christians in our province, who house Jews in their homes under whatever pretext, leave, never to thereafter return." [Researcher's note: Date 5/11-13/1310]

Concilia Germaniae, Vol. 1, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 10/25/2015, Translated by Joan Paez 11/9/2015

310 9/2/1310

"Order" of King Henry ("Heinrich") VII [Present-day Germany; Luxembourg]: "King Henry VII of Luxembourg authorizes Archbishop Henry ('Heinrich') of Cologne, to release/repurchase the city of Dortmund along with the empire's office of the mayor and the Jews as well as the empire's courts ('Reichshöfe') Westhofen and Elmenhorst, which were previously leased out [...] by Duke Eberhard von der Mark, from him ('his hands') and to utilize these feif's of the empire for his own benefit."

Köln, HASTadt, Best. 210, U 1/830, Orig., lat. Perg. ("Cologne, Main City Archive, Best. 210, U 1/830, Original], Latin, [on] Parchment Paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani, 9/17/2017

311 9/5/1310

"Order" of King Heinrich VII [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt and Wetterau]: "[...] all Jews who reside in Our municipalities are to be pledged to Ulrich von Hanau for his service [...] against King John of Bohemia [...] until he or his successor have been paid six hundred Pounds Heller in full." [...] [Researcher's note: Document was issued and signed in Speyer, Rhineland-Palatinate.]

UB zur Geschichte der Juden in HSTA [Hessisches Staatsarchiv] Marburg 1, Nr. 16, S. 96; ("Certificate Book on the History of the Jews in the Hesse State Archive [of] Marburg 1, No. 16, p. 96"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/18/2017

312 9/6/1310

Writ of Henry VII of Luxemburg [Present-day Germany]: "Henry VII gifts the Abby Henry ('Heinrich') von Fuld, his prince and secret council, and his (Henry's) successors and the church of Fuld all Jews present in Fuld as well as in the other castles/domains ('Burgen') of this church." [Researcher's note: The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text, which can be found in Schannal's *Historia Fuldensis*.]

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 7/7/2020

313 6/21/1311

Canons issued by the Council of Ravenna [Present-day Italy]: "XXIII. Jewish men are to wear a round saffron badge on the breasts of their garments; women, the same, on their head [covering], and thus be distinguishable from Christians."

Du Pin, Louis E. A new Ecclesiastical History, Containing an Account of the Controversies in Religion; the Lives and Writings of Ecclesiastical Authors; an Abridgment of their Works, and a Judgment on their Style and Doctrine: also A Compendious History of the Councils and All Affairs Transacted in the Church. Swalle & Child: London, 1699. Vol. XII, Page 97. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 11/21/2019

- 314 8/27/1311
"Moratorium" issued by King Henry VII (Heinrich VII) [Swabian Imperial Cities of Esslingen; Present-day Germany]: "[We, ...] grant the municipal chief as well as the city councils and citizens of Esslingen a moratorium/deferment of payment on all debts owed to Jews, who reside in Esslingen or in any other location of our empire [...] for two years [starting] from the date hereof, no interests will also need to be paid on any debt owed to Jews. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *Henry VII justifies this moratorium by referring to the costs and efforts ("labores et expensas gravissimas") the Christian community of Esslingen had to endure in the war against Count Eberhard I of Württemberg whom he calls the enemy ("inimico"). By freeing them of these debts, the citizens of Esslingen are to lead the war that much more vigorously in the future ("viriliter et constanter").*]
Stuttgart, HStA, H 51, U 224, Orig., lat., Perg. ("Main State Archiv of Stuttgart, H 51, U 224, Orig[inal], Latin, [on] parchment paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/3/2018
- 315 10/11/1311
Papal bull "Conquesti Sunt," from Clement V to the Dean of the Church of Zeitz, Diocese of Naumburg [Present-day Germany]: "We are concerned by the complaint of the abbot and chapter of the Benedictine monastery of Paulinzelle, that Brendeke, Abraham, Scauedei and Matheus, brothers of Querfurt and Jews of the Diocese of Halberstadt, have extorted great sums from them by way of usury, and therefore, we order you by Apostolic letter that, if this is so, you are to compel said Jews and their lot to make full restitution to the complainants, under threat of removing them form all intercourse with the faithful, without option of appeal."
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 220. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 11/9/2019
- 316 3/14/1312
"Papal Order" of Pope Clemens V. [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt and Wetterau]: "The Head of the Stift of St. Mariengreden at Mainz is ordered to stop all Jews and Jewesses living within the parishes of the Frankfurter Bartholomew stift for the purpose of giving the Rector of the Frankfurter church, Siegfried, the tithes that he is owed for the properties and houses that are within his parish which previously belong to the Christians. [...] In the case of non-payment, the Jews are to leave the houses, vineyard and possessions to the stift [of the prince-bishopric]. After the initial warning, the Frankfurter Jews are to be forced to comply by withdrawing their ability to be in direct contact with the faithful. [...]"
UB zur Geschichte der Juden in Frankfurt, Nr. 37, S. 11; Regeesten zur Geschichte der Juden in Deutschland, Nr. 149, S. 24. (Certificate Book on the History of the Jews in Frankfurt, No. 37, p. 11; Registers on the History of the Jews in Germany, No. 149, p. 24); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/20/2017
- 317 3/20/1312
Writ of Henry VII of Luxemburg [Present-day Germany]: "Henry VII absolves the nobleman Conrad von Weinsberg of all his debt [owed] to Jews so that he can [be in a better position] to act/negotiate ('handeln') against Count Eberhard von Württemberg ('Württemberg')." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text which can be found in Stålin's Württembergische Geschichte (History of Württemberg; Volume III).*]
Regeesten 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 7/7/2020
- 318 3/31/1312
Writ of Henry VII of Luxemburg [Present-day Germany]: "Henry VII orders [...] also the Jews of Frankfurt to give 200 Pounds as aid-money for the war against Count Eberhard of Württemberg ('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 8/3/2020

- 319 7/23/1312
"Decree" of King Friedrich II [Present-day Italy; Kingdom of Sicily/Crown of Aragon]: "[...] the Jews of Palermo are henceforth to live outside of the city-walls separate from the [local] Christians. [...]"
Zur Geschichte und Literatur. Von Dr. Zunz. Erster Band. (Regarding History and Literature. B Dr. Zunz. First Volume.); Berlin; 1845; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/20/2019
- 320 7/25/1312
Jew-Ordinance, issued by the City Council of Weissenburg [Present-day Germany]: "If a Jew is given a horse as collateral, whatever happens to it between the disbursement and the repayment of the loan shall be the Jew's risk and responsibility, even if it dies or it is stolen, and the ties that bound the contract shall be undone, just as the reins that bound the horse. No Jew shall take any wet garments as collateral, nor bloody garments, nor chalices or any items belonging to the church; any contravening Jew shall be treated in court as if he had accepted proceeds of theft or robbery."
Stern, Moritz. Die israelitische Bevölkerung der deutschen Städte [The Israelite Population of the German Cities]. H. Fiencke: Kiel, 1896. Page 213. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 1/24/2020
- 321 12/29/1312
Papal bull "Consuevit Interdum," from Clement V to Mary, Queen of France [Present-day France]: "With regard to the sum of ten thousand pounds which you acquired from the Jews of your country before their recent expulsion, we grant you the right to retain one half of this sum, as long as you will use the other half for the support of the Holy Land. You shall not be compelled to make any further restitution, since you cannot identify the Jews who owned the money, or those from whom they had usuriously taken it." [**Researcher's note:** *Pope Clement V had issued a similar bull to Mary in 1306, when she had claimed a 'troubled conscience' on account of money taken from 'her' Jews; less than seven years later, the Queen curiously finds herself in the same predicament, and once again, the Vatican is ready to strike a deal, ordering a 50/50 split between the Crusades and the royal coffers. The fact that possible restitution is specifically treated in this bull, betrays the fact that such reparations were actually feasible, counter to the insinuations in the Queen's supplication, and that a readmission of the Jews into France was already considered likely at the time of Clement's reply.*]
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 229. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 11/11/2019
- 322 5/4/1313
Writ of the Imperial Landvogt* [Present-day Germany]: "[...] regarding the admission of the Jew Jeckeling on Schlettstadt into the city of Speyer and the payment of 1500 Pound ('Pfund') Heller of the local Jewry to the [named] city."
[**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original text both of which can be found in the cited source.*]
Urkunden zur Geschichte der Stadt Speyer. Mit Historischen Verein der Pfalz zu Speyer gewidmet von Heinrich Hilgard-Villard. Gesammelt und herausgegeben von Alfred Hilgard. (Strassburg; 1885); (Official documents regarding the history of the city Speyer. With the Historical Society of the Palatine of Speyer, dedicated by Heinrich Hilgard-Willard. Collected and published by Alfred Hilgard. (Strasbourg; 1885); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/7/2020
- 323 10/27/1313
"Special Taxation of Jews" ordered by Lord Johannes Hannemann [Present-day France; Lordship of Lichtenberg; House of Hanau]: "[...] that We take up the citizens of Hagenau and the city itself, both Christians and Jews, and everything that belongs to the city [...] and that the payment of 50 Mark Silver annually by the

Jews is to serve as an emergency fund which is modest [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *In the same document, Christian citizens of Hagenau are assured that they will not be required to provide any financial assistance to the Lordship of Lichtenberg whatsoever.*"]

Heidelberg, UB, Heidelberger Urk. 199, Orig., dt., Perg. ("Heidelberg, University Library, Document/Certificate of Heidelberg 199, Original, German. [On] parchment paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/4/2017

324 3/12/1314

"Writ" confirmed by the Mayor and the Aldermen ('Geschworene') of the City Eger [Present-day Hungary]: "[...] The neighbor who has purchased the land next to the church must commit/be obliged to neither admit loud businessmen to his home who could disturb the prayer [ceremonies], nor to allow any Jews to settle around there ('dort herum')*" [**Researcher's note:** **'Dort herum' is somewhat vague; it could mean either anywhere nearby or merely adjacent to the church.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchives des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 1577 bis 1620. (Prag; 1906); ("Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 1577 to 1620.) (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/5/2018

325 11/17/1314

"Privileges for the City of Duderstadt" issued by Duke Henry (Heinrich) II [Present-day Germany]: "We, Duke [...] by the grace of God, [...] announce that no castle is to be built within a mile of the walking-path [...] citizens are exempt from customs/tariff and escort payments. [...] Jews who live in the city of Duderstadt with our consent* are to enjoy all civil rights [...]" [**Researcher's note:** **Jews could not settle in Duderstadt without the explicit consent of the Duke.*]

Duderstadt, StadtA, Rep. 1 – Urkunden, Nr. 5, Orig., dt. ("Duderstadt City Archive, Rep. 1 – Documents, No. 5, Orig[inal], German"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/29/2018

326 12/20/1314

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "Louis, the Bavarian ('Ludwig der Baier') confirms and inserts ('trassumirt')* the writ by which King Adolf pawns off the [merchandise-] tax and the Jews of Frankfurt to Archbishop Gerhard of Mainz on July 7, 1297." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text which can be found in Würdtwein's Diplomataria Maguntina (Volume II). *Transsumieren/Transsumierung is the insertion of a writ - word by word - into a new official document as a form of confirming and reissuing the previous document.*]

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[ei]r Wiener, PhD. First Part.); (Hannover; 1862); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/10/2020

327 12/24/1314

"Order" of King Louis IV (the Bavarian) [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Oppenheim]: "King Louis (Ludwig) [the Bavarian] announces that Peter von Bechtolsheim, the son of the Knight Johann von Bertolsheim ('Petrum, filium Iohannis de Bertholdsheim militis'), is named by him [...] as Burgher of Oppenheim for his faithful service [...] that he has rendered and will render to him (the king) and the kingdom. For this reason, he allocates to him an annual income of five Mark of Cologne Pennies annually [...] to be paid to him by all of his Jews of Oppenheim on Saint Martin's Day [November 11] which they are strictly commanded to do so with this document. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *This passage from old German text has been paraphrased in an effort to make the translation of the long Act brief and comprehensible.*]

Darmstadt, StA, Orig. (Kriegsverlust), lat., Perg. ("Darmstadt, City Archive, Orig[inal], Latin, [on] Parchment Paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/22/2017

328 1/9/1315

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis (the Bavarian) IV [Present-day Germany]: "We, Louis ('Ludowig'), Roman King by the grace of God [...] announce to all who see, hear, or read this letter [that we permit ...] the citizens of Worms to take/raise 300 Pound ('Pfund') Heller annually from the Jews as long as we live as compensation for the expenses they have accrued from the empire [...]"

Moritz, Johann Friedrich: *Historisch-Diplomatische Abhandlung (Iber) Freie Reichs-Stadt Worms. (Historical-Diplomatic Treatise ([of] the Free Imperial City of Worms.); (Frankfurt/Leipzig; 1756); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/10/2020*

329 1/13/1315

"Special Taxation of Jews" issued by Holy Roman Emperor and King of the Roman-German Empire, Louis IV (Ludwig der Bayer/the Bavarian) [Present-day Germany, etc.; Holy Roman Empire; House of Wittelsbach]: "[...] in consideration of the fruitful services that have been rendered to Our Empire (Reich), or will be rendered in the future, We wish to order that Our beloved Prince, and Bishop of Emicho and his successors are paid wages in the amount of 1,300 pounds by the citizens of Hagenau. Any amount missing from this total is to be complemented through the taxation of the Jews."

UB zur Geschichte der Bischöfe zu Speyer 1, Nr. 503, S. 473. (University Library of the History of the Bishops of Speyer 1, No. 503, p. 473); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/6/2017

330 1/13/1315

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "Louis, the Bavarian ('Ludwig der Baier') pledges the taxes of the citizens of Hagenau to Bishop Emich of Speyer for 1300 Pfd [Pound] Heller, and should these not suffice, the Jewish-interests/taxes ('Judenzins') [...]" **[Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text, which can be found in Remling's Urkundenbuch zur Geschichte der Bischöfe in Speyer (Book-of-writs regarding the history of the Bishops in Speyer (Volume I).]*

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 7/10/2020

331 1/13/1315

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "Louis, the Bavarian ('Ludwig der Baier') pledges all levies/taxes ('Abgaben') of Jews in the Hochstift* of Speyer to Bishop Emich of Speyer and his successors for 1333 Mark silver and a Pound ('Pfund') Heller until this amount is paid off." **[Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text, which can be found in Remling's Urkundenbuch zur Geschichte der Bischöfe in Speyer (Book-of-writs regarding the history of the Bishops in Speyer (Volume I). *A Hochstift was a territory ruled by a bishop as a prince.]*

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332 3/7/1315

"Mandate" of King Louis IV (Ludwig) [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt and Wetterau]: "We mandate the Council (Rat) and the citizens of the city of Frankfurt to order the Jews of Frankfurt, Our chamber-servants, to pay Archbishop Peter of Mainz and his successors 300 Pound Heller (Pfund Heller) annually. [...]"

UB Frankfurt 2, Nr. 13, S. 9 f.; MGH, Const. 5, Nr. 220, S. 194.; Codex Diplomaticus Moenofrancofurtanus, S. 413; ("Certificate Book [of] Frankfurt 2, No. 13, p. 0 f.; Monuments of German Historical Constitutions 5, No. 220, p. 194; Diplomatic Codex of Moenofrancofurtanus, p. 413"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/21/2017

333 6/29/1315

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "Louis, the Bavarian ('Ludwig der Baier') authorizes the Schultheiss*, the councilmen, and the citizens/community of Nuremberg to tear down the built-on-awnings ('Kellerhalse'**), booths, and arbors which the local Jews use to block off their houses from public streets [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original old text which can be found in Würfel's Historische Nachrichten der Juden-Gemeinde in der Reichsstadt Nürnberg (Historical tidings regarding the Jewish community in the Imperial City of Nuremberg). *A Schultheiss/Schultbeiß was the head of the municipality in medieval Germany. **Kellerhalse (pl.) were built-out awnings or protruding roofs that were built over the stairs of a cellar and often used to sell small items.*]

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334 7/15/1315

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "Louis, the Bavarian ('Ludwig der Baier') informs the Jews of Worms, his chamber-servants, that he has confirmed the knight Wipfelin from Rosengarten the ten Mark silver, which emperor Henry had done so for his services, which are to be paid by the Jews of Worms to the empire. He also orders Jews [in Worms] to submit the arrears from last year." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original old text which is located in the City-Archives of Worms.*]

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 7/10/2020

335 7/18/1315

"Ordinance" ('Ordonnanz') of Louis X [Present-day France; Kingdom of France]: "[...] To all faithfuls and subordinates/subjects of the Kingdom of France, Greetings. [...] Firstly. Jews may be permitted to return and remain in our Kingdom for the next 12 years in cities and places where they lived before [they were expelled] ... 2) Also, they are to work with their hands (pursue craftsmanship) or trade [...] 3) Also, they are to wear a visible sign [...] which is to be as wide as a white-silver tournois [currency] and a different color than the rope/overcoat [...] and the more apparent the better [...] 4) Jews may collect debts owed to them [...] and keep a third of it* [while the other two-thirds are to go to the kingdom ...]" [**Researcher's note:** *Two-thirds of the debts collected are to go to the kingdom. The above ordinance contains 20 paragraphs and has been abbreviate to fit the allocated space. A number of them offer Jews limited protection, albeit for only a limited time. The full French text can be found in the cited source.*]

Ordonnance pour le rappel des Juifs, pendant douze années, Auteur Louis X, King of France; Relmin, Le Statut Légal Des Minorités Religieuses Dans L'espace Euro-Méditerranéen (Ordinance for the recall of Jews for 12 years. The legal status of religious minorities in the Euro-Mediterranean Area); www.cn-telma.fr; Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/30/2020

336 7/25/1315

"Ordinance" issued by Margrave Johann V of Brandenburg [Present-day Germany; Margraviate of Brandenburg]: "[...] no guests, foreigners or those who have moved in[to the city] among the Jews are to be permitted to slaughter [animals] unless they have first become citizens and have received their civil rights. Only then are Jews permitted to slaughter [animals] for their own use. During the summers, when

[salt] curing is not possible and the meat cannot be consumed in accordance to their sacred rites, they are not permitted to sell [the the meat] in smaller pieces than in quarters. [...] The slaughter of billy-goats and nanny-goats and young bulls ('Varren teutonic appellatur') and clean/heifer calves [...] are prohibited to Jews all together if they do not wish to consume those themselves."

Quellen zur Geschichte der Juden in den Archiven der neuen Bundesländer 5, Nr. 4223, S. 329; Regesten der Markgrafen von Brandenburg, Nr. 2416, S. 674; Zum Codex diplomaticus, S. 22 (Sources Regarding the History of the Jews in the Archives of the New Federal States 5, No. 4223, p. 329; The Rulers of the Margraves of Brandenburg, No. 2416, p. 674, to the Codex Diplomaticus, p. 22). Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/25/2017

337 7/28/1315

Charter issued by King Louis X [France]: "We make known that our dear lord and father...had, while yet alive, with the counsel and the advice of the great men of council, driven out and expelled the Jews from his kingdom...For these reasons we have ordained, established, and ordered as follows: 1. First, that the Jews may return and live in our kingdom...but not in those places where they were earlier prohibited. ... 3. Likewise, they must wear the badge where they were accustomed to wearing it. ... 7. Likewise, their synagogues and cemeteries shall be returned to them, upon payment of the price for which they were sold to those who bought them, unless there are very large buildings there or other reasons why one may not take them away... 9. Likewise, the books of their law which are still held by us, which were not sold, shall be returned to them, except for the condemned Talmud... 10. Likewise, when the aforesaid twelve years have passed, we may not drive them out of our kingdom without giving them suitable time, i.e., a year... 12. Likewise, since the Jews must work and labor with their hands or must trade, as had already been said, it is not our wish that they be permitted to lend at interest, and we forbid it expressly. If it should happen that perchance they do lend, they may take no more than two pennies per pound per week. ...17. Likewise, they may not, under pain of committing a crime, dispute matters of faith with anyone, poor or rich, overtly or covertly...Given at Paris, July 28, 1315 A.D."

"Church, State, and Jew in the Middle Ages." Robert Chazan. 1980, Page 81-83. Online book, Accessed on 10/17/2011

338 8/3/1315

"Order" issued by King Louis IV (Ludwig der Bayer) [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt and Wetterau]: "[...] for the augmentation of his fief, we assign the taxes of the Jews of Wetzlar to Our Burgmann* to Kalsmunt, Dietrich von Runkel [...]. We also permit Runkel to allow four Jews to settle in his city and that any taxes or exactions required of the aforementioned Jews to be handed over to him in the name of the empire/kingdom (Reich) [...]." [***Researcher's note:** *A "burgmann" was a member of the aristocracy in the Holy Roman Empire during the Middle Ages who guarded and defended castles.*]

UB Wetzler 1, Nr. 874, S. 364 f. ("Certificate Book [of] Wetzler 1, No. 874, p. 364 f."); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/21/2017

339 10/27/1315

"Royal Announcement" issued by King Louis IV (Ludwig, the Bavarian) [Swabian Imperial Cities of Esslingen; Present-day Germany]: "[We ... announce] to the mayor, municipal chief ('Schultheiß'), council and the citizens of Esslingen for their unbroken love and steadfastness ('unzerbrochen liebe und stetikeit') which they have bestowed upon us and the empire, and for the damage, which our enemies have inflicted upon you and your property/goods [... and] free all poor and rich citizens [...] from all interest payments on debts due to Jews – may they be in Esslingen or in any other place in our domain [...] for two years starting this Saint Martin's Day [November 11, 1315, to November 11, 1317]. [...]"

Stuttgart, HStA, H 51, U 248, Orig., dt., Perg. ("Main State Archiv of Stuttgart, H 51, U 248, Orig[inal], German, [on] parchment paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/4/2018

340 11/24/1315

"Order" of King Louis IV (Ludwig, the Bavarian) [Swabian Imperial Cities of Esslingen; Present-day Germany]: "[We, ...] exonerate/free the council and citizens of Esslingen as well as all those who have vouched for them [...] from all of their obligations to the Jews* [...] and] prohibit [the recipients of this documents] to fulfill their obligations to the Jews [...] or to do anything that could harm the citizens of Esslingen [...]. Anyone who ignores/dismisses this commandment/order loses the royal grace and forfeits his body and goods [...]" [*Researcher's note: Louis/Ludwig justifies this order by alleging that the Jews – who rightfully belong to his chamber – obeyed his enemy, Duke of Austria, instead of him.*]

Stuttgart, HStA, H 51, U 249, Orig., dt. Perg. ("Main State Archiv of Stuttgart, H 51, U 249, Orig[inal], German, [on] parchment paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/4/2018

341 11/25/1315

"Royal Announcement" issued by King Louis IV (Ludwig, the Bavarian) [Swabian Imperial City of Esslingen; Present-day Germany]: "We, Louis/Ludwig, [...] announce to the council and the citizens of Esslingen, as well as all who have vouched for the Jews of Überlingen or elsewhere, that [...] we free them from their obligations to the Jews of Überlingen and elsewhere [...] over the next two years [...] during which no interest is to be paid on such debt ('kein wucher of die selben schult'). [...] no payments may be made to Jews [...] that could result in any damages to the citizens of Esslingen as they are in no way obligated to the Jews in any way for the next two years. [...]"

Stuttgart, HStA, H 51, U 250, Orig., dt., Perg. ("Main State Archiv of Stuttgart, H 51, U 250, Orig[inal], German, [on] parchment paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/11/2018

342 12/8/1315

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "Louis, the Bavarian ('Ludwig der Baier') bestows grace upon the nobleman Conrad von Schlüsselberg [declaring] that no Jews in Waisenfeld ('Weischenfeld') is to be involved/be employed as a royal officer ('Amtsman')." [*Researcher's note: The above is a translation of a German summary of the original old text which can be found in Oesterreicher's Neue Beiträge (New contributions; Volume 3).*]

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343 1/31/1316

"Royal Announcement" issued by King Louis IV (Ludwig, the Bavarian) [Swabian Imperial City of Esslingen; Present-day Germany]: "We, Louis/Ludwig, [...] exonerate the municipal chief ('Schultheiß'), council and citizens of Esslingen along with Johannes von Bernhausen, his brother Wolfram and Walther von Urbach and all their heirs, [...] for the great damage which they have suffered at the hands of our enemies while in our service, of all debts, which they currently owe to Jews, who have not submitted to our rule but those of our enemies. [The aforementioned] are also exonerated of any payment obligations to the Jews [...] and] may not settle any of the debts with the Jews or do otherwise anything that could hurt the [aforementioned folks]. [...] the citizens are free of all vows, promises, and guarantees [made] to Jews which are no longer valid [...] and for which] they cannot be held liable by any court or judge. [...]"

Stuttgart, HStA, H 51, U 251, Orig., dt., Perg. ("Main State Archiv of Stuttgart, H 51, U 251, Orig[inal], German, [on] parchment paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/12/2018

344 3/9/1316

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "Louis, the Bavarian ('Ludwig der Baier') gives the [city] council and the community of citizens in Worms another one hundred Pound ('Pfund') Heller annually in addition to the 300 Pound ('Pfund') Heller from the local Jews [...] for their (citizen's) services/aid they have rendered to the empire and for the damage they have suffered because of it until he or his successors redeem these 400 Pound with ten times the amount."

[**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the old original text both of which can be found in the cited source. The original writ is located in the City-Archive of Speyer.*]

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 7/7/202

345 3/9/1316

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "We, Louis ('Ludowich'), Roman Emperor by the grace of God, king of various domains, want and determine by our royal power that the letters/writs by which we granted our dear prince, Emich ('Emchen'), Bishop of Speyer, 700 Pound silver Heller from the Jews of Speyer [...] is not to affect/detract from the rights of the citizens of Speyer [...]"

[**Researcher's note:** *The original writ is located in the City-Archive of Speyer.*]

Urkunden zur Geschichte der Stadt Speyer. Mit Historischen Verein der Pfalz zu Speyer gewidmet von Heinrich Hilgard-Villard. Gesammelt und herausgegeben von Alfred Hilgard. (Strassburg; 1885); (Official documents regarding the history of the city Speyer. With the Historical Society of the Palatine of Speyer, dedicated by Heinrich Hilgard-Villard. Collected and published by Alfred Hilgard. (Strasbourg; 1885); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/7/2020

346 3/9/1316

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "Louis, the Bavarian ('Ludwig der Baier') bestows upon the city Heilbronn grace by loaning them the Jews for six years in order that they repay/reduce their many debts so that they can raise/draw 4000 Pfd [Pound] Heller from them in the meantime and [declares] that he absolves the citizens of any advance-money they have received from Jews so far."

[**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text which can be found in Lünig's Teutsche Reichs-Archiv (German Imperial-Archive; Volume XIII).*]

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 7/10/2020

347 4/23/1316

"Order" of Frederick the Handsome/Fair ("Friedrich, der Schöne") [Duchy of Austria/House of Habsburg; Present-day Austria]: "[...] Jews of Neustadt [near Vienna] are prohibited to work as tailors or be faced with confiscation [of the items] by the princely chamber ('landesfürstliche Kammer') and forfeiture of the dresses to the same [authority].[...]"

Berliener, Abraham: Aus dem Leben der deutschen Juden im Mittelalter: zugleich als Beitrag für deutsche Culturgeschichte. Nach gedruckten und ungedruckten Quellen ("From the Lives of the German Jews in the Middle Ages: at the same time as Contributions to German Cultural History. According to printed and unprinted Sources") (Berlin; 1900); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/19/2018; Date Researched by Dominik Jacobs 1/23/2020

348 9/29/1316

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "Louis, the Bavarian ('Ludwig der Baier') confirms via a writ to the citizens of [Schwäbisch-]Hall that they only need to pay homage to him on [St.] Martin's Day of the following year and frees [...] them of any taxes and services for two years and grants/transfers to them the use of the local Jews for one year [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a*

translation of a German summary of the original old text which can be found in Stuttgart's Stadlarchiv.}]

Weller, Karl: Hohenlohisches Urkundenbuch. Im Auftrag des Gesammthaus der Fürsten zu Hohenlohe. Band II. 1311-1350. ('Book-of-writs for Hohenlohe. Published on behalf of the entire house/line of the princes of Hohenlohe. Volume II. 1311-1350. '); (Stuttgart; 1901); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/10/2020

349 10/13/1316

"Official Announcement" of the Head of the Community, Knights, and Council Elders [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt and Wetterau]: "The head of the community, knights, and the Council Elders of the city of Frankfurt announce that the Jewish community has transferred the interests [...] due on their synagogue, schoolyard, the cemetery and all the homes associated with these to Wingand and Kuntzela Kohnhusen. The Jewish community – in great sorrow – sees no other way out than the sale of the above mentioned interests because of their large debt. The interest is to be paid annually on St. Michael's Day (September 29) or the following week. [...] Should the Jewish community not be able to pay the interest on time, Wigand Kolnhusen shall close the synagogue, the schoolyard, the cemetery, and the associated houses, and keep them closed until the Jews have made the payment. For each week the Jew are late, they are to pay four Marks of Cologne as penalty. Should the Jewish community let ten years pass before repurchasing all or at least half of the interests, the unpaid portion of interest can never be reclaimed/repurchased. [...]"

UB zur Geschichte der Juden in Frankfurt, Nr. 43, S. 13; ("Certificate Book on the History of the Jews in Frankfurt, No. 43, p. 113"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/22/2017

350 3/12/1317

"Special Taxation of Jews" issued by Duke Friedrich III (the fair) of Austria [Present-day Austria, Germany, ...; House of Habsburg]: "[...] in light of the many services rendered to Us by the noble Lord Otto von Ochsenstein [...] We guarantee him and his heirs the payment of 300 Mark of pure silver of which they are to receive 100 Mark immediately from Our chamber servants, the Jews [...], who reside in Colmar [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *The Document was issued in the former "Free Imperial City of Offenburg, Germany."*]

Darmstadt, StA, B 2, Nr. 115, Orig., lat., Perg. ("Darmstadt, City Archive, B 2, No. 115, Original, Latin, [on] Parchment Paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/6/2017

351 5/22/1317

"Order of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV ("Ludwig der Bayer") [Present-day Germany]: "King Louis transfers the bailiwick of the empire's abbey of Werden and the bailiwick/jurisdiction of the Jews of Dortmund [...] to Count Dietrich [VII] of Kleve. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *Since most rulers in the Middle Ages considered Jews to be part of their personal possessions, Jews were often sold and pawned off at will and for monetary gain.*]

Duisburg, LA, Kleve-Mark, Urkunden, Nr. 146, Orig., lat., Perg. ("Duisburg, Provincial Archive, Kleve-Mark, Official Documents, Nr. 146, Orig[inal], Latin, [on] Parchment Paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani, 9/17/2017

352 11/19/1317

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "Louis, the Bavarian ('Ludwig der Baier') orders his chamber-servants, the Jews of Speyer to pay/submit their tith ('Zehnten')* to the Archbishop Peter of Mainz." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text which can be found in Guden's Codex Diplomaticus (Volume III). *Zehnt was approximately a 10% mandatory tax due to the church, or a king, or local ruler.*]

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by M[eir] Wiener, PhD. First Part.); (Hannover; 1862); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/10/2020

353 3/30/1318

"City Law of Strasbourg" issued by the Magistrate of the City [Present-day France; Free Imperial City of Strasbourg]: "1) If a Jew demands money from a letter of debt (IOU) [he owns] that is more than ten years old, and if the alleged debtor swears by the Holy Saints that he owes nothing to the Jew, these letters are to be deemed invalid and returned to the debtors. 2) A Jew or his heir, who present letters of debt to the heirs of Christian survivors and testators, must prove that the debts have not existed for more than ten years. The heirs can deny this by swearing to the Holy Saints, whereupon the Jews must return the letters of debt (IOUs) to them. [...]"

UB Straßburg 4, 2, S. 40 f. (Abschnitt 68). "University Library of Strasbourg 4, 2, p. 40 f. (Segment 68)"; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/8/2017

354 6/5/1318

Papal bull "Exigit Tuorum," from John XXII to Mary, widow of Philip III and Queen Dowager of France [Present-day France]: "We have received your petition which stated that, after the general expulsion of the Jews from France, you had come into a large sum, amounting to ten thousand pounds, from the Jews of your territories which had been given to you as your marriage portion or as gifts. Since you do not know from whom the money had been exacted – the original owners may have died or cannot be found – we are granting you our permission to retain the sum, under the condition that part of the money be given to Philip, King of France [i.e., Philip V, coronated in 1317], in support of his planned voyage to bring aid to the Holy Land." **[Researcher's note:** *While a similar letter had been issued to Mary by Clement V in 1306, when she was still Queen, Louis X, after his coronation in 1315, allowed the Jews to return to France, also allowing them to reclaim their communal property and their debts, provided two thirds of the latter were turned over to the treasury. Mary apparently tried to ensure, via papal decree, that she would not be bound to return property confiscated or debts collected before the return of the Jews.*]

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 306.* Researched by Dominik Jacobs 11/16/2019

355 3/27/1319

"Order" of Pope Johannes/John XXII addressed to the Deacon of Strasbourg [Present-day France; Free Imperial City of Strasbourg]: "[...] it has come to Our attention [...] that many Jews have extorted and still try to extort a lot of money through the evil act of usury [...] which are based on oaths and public records/documents and guarantees of citizens and other collateral handed over to them [by monks] [...]; if this is so, you [the Deacon of Strasbourg] are to force the Jews to rescind the oath, [and] to free the guarantors from their guarantees, and content themselves with the [lent] capital and to return the already collected usury interests which they have extorted to the Abbot and the convent [...]." **[Researcher's note:** *The document is officially notarized with a seal on 7/17/1319 in Strasbourg.*]

Stuttgart, HStA, A 502, U 63, Abschr. (besiegeltes Vidimus des Straßburger Offizials vom 17. Juli 1319), lat., Perg. ("Stuttgart, Main State Archive, A 502, U 63, Transcr. (sealed Vidimus ("We saw") of the Strasbourg Officials from July 17, 1319, Latin, [on] Parchment [Paper]"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/9/2017

356 9/30/1319

"Order" of Duke Rudolf I [Present-day Germany; Duchy of Saxony]: "[...] Furthermore, Jews are not permitted to take/charge unwarranted (excessive) usury."

Urkundenbestand des Stadtarchivs Berlin (masch.), Nr. 26, S. 97; Regesten der Markgrafen von Brandenburg, Nr. 2765, S. 816 f. ("Stock of Dokuments of the Archive of Berlin; No. 26, p. 97: Registers of the Margrave of Brandenburg, No. 2765, p. 813 f.") Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/18/2017

357 9/4/1320

Papal bull "Dudum Felicis Recordationis," from John XXII to the Archbishop of Bourges and His Suffragans [Present-day France]: "You shall make the Jews who live in the said [French] provinces and dioceses assign to you whole the said law, or book, which they call Talmutz, and all their other books with their additions and commentaries, compelling them to do this by whatever canonical punishments may seem to you expedient. After having subjected the Talmutz and books to careful examination [...], you shall burn by fire those of the books which you shall find contain the said blasphemies, errors, falsehoods and curses, calling in the secular arm, if necessary, for this purpose."

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 316. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 11/17/2019

358 9/4/1320

Writ of Pope John XII [Present-day Italy, Switzerland, Germany, France, Spain]: "Pope John XII protects the Jews from persecution, however, he also renews the ordinances of his predecessors Clemens IV and Honorius IV, which strictly punished any insult/slander [of Jews] against the Redeemer ('Heilandess') and his virgin mother as well as the temptation of any Christian to sin (stray away from the Christian faith) [...]" [*Researcher's note: The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text, which can be found in Kopp's Urkunden zur Geschichte der eidgenössischen Bünde (Official-writs regarding the history of the oath-fellowships).*]

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 8/17/2020

359 12/24/1320

Papal bull "Significarunt Nobis," from John XXII to the Rector of the March of Ancona [Present-day Italy]: "The community of Macerata, which is subject to the Roman Church, and some individuals of the city complained that [...] they have become heavily burdened by debts to Jews living there and in the neighborhood. [...] Since these Jews do not consider themselves bound up with the edicts against usury issued by Pope Clement V and others among our predecessors, they try to collect from the said community and individuals sums beyond the principal, subjecting them to annoyance and expense. We order that the Jews, satisfied with the principal, shall abstain from the exaction of usury, and you must make the canonical statute apply to them."

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 320. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 11/17/2019

360 9/12/1321

"Order" of the Administrators of the Archdiocese of Mainz [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Mainz/Electorate of Mainz]: "We, the administrators ('provisores') of the Archdiocese of Mainz, assign the knight Tillman of Rüdesheim as compensation for his imprisonment and for what he has suffered in the service of the late Archbishop Gerhard [II] or rather the church of Mainz, [...] all the Jews in Mainz [...] to move to the City of Bingen or the village of Rüdesheim. The Jews [...] are pledged (pawned off) to Tillmann for 50 Mark of Cologne Pennies [...] until the administrators ('provisores') or the future Archbishop or the church of Mainz have released them (purchased them back) for the remainder of the outstanding balance. [...]"

Wiesbaden, HStA, Abt. 3003, Nr. 2, fol. 10r, Abschr. (17 Jh.), lat., Papier (Wiesbaden, Main State Archive [of Hesse], Dept. 3003, No. 2, fol. 10r, Copy (17th Cent.), Latin, [on] Paper); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/22/2017

361 1/26/1322

"Jews to Function as Liability" for the Parishes of Lodengereut and Petelngeruet [Present-day Germany; Prince-Bishopric of Bamberg]: "Freidrich Zollner, [...] chief nurse of the hospital of St. Katharina, as well as Otte Potschmann, head of the hospital/hospital ward (Spitalmeister) of Lodengereut (Lodengereut) and Petelngerewt (Patelngerereut) are to pay an annual interest of 15 Bamberger Pennies for hospital goods on St. Martin's Day. If the hospital is unable to make the assigned interest payment on time, St. Jakob of Bamberg is to take the interest/money from the Jews."

State Archive of Bamberg; HV Rep. 2, No. 284, fol. 16v, Copy (15th century); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/20/2017

362 2/27/1322

"Special Taxation of the Jews" [Present-day Germany; Margraviate of Brandenburg]: "The principals of the local Jewish community* of Brandenburg-Neustadt (New City) oblige/commit themselves to pay taxes in the amount of 30 Brandenburger Schillings to the local Christian pastor – payable in two instances – half for Christmas and half for Easter. [**Researcher's note:** *The original text does not specify who made this ruling. However, it lists the witnesses: "The pastors Nikolaus Ruschen and Johann von Zebdenich (Cedenik), as well as the Deacon Friedrich Belzig (Belzyż) and many others." It also states: "Notarial note of the notary Ludolf [...] clergyman of the Diocese of Hildesheim. *While the Latin text uses the term "universitas sive synagoga Iudeorum" (university or Jewish synagogue) in the text, it refers to the Jewish community. This points to the fact that both terms were used interchangeably to refer to the local Jewish community.*]

Brandenburg a. H., Domstiftarchiv (Prince-Bishopric Archive), BDK 1508/1441 (Kopialbuch/Copialbook), fol. 71b, Abschr. (Copy) (14th century), Latin; Brandenburg, Domstiftarchiv (Prince-Bishopric Archive), BDK 1509/1442 (Kopialbuch II/Copial-book II), p. 89 (16th century). Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/25/2017

363 8/9/1322

"Writ" issued by King John of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, Poland; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "King John of Bohemia grants Bishop of Olomouc, Konrad I, permission to keep only one Jew (who is free of all Jewish and other obligations and taxes as well as free of any foreign subjugation and only subject to the Bishop) in each of his cities, Svitavy, Zwittau, Müglitztal, [Kremsier], and [Wischau]." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin, which can be found in the Codex diplomaticus et epistolaris Moraviae. While this writ appears to be pro-Jewish at first glance, effectively, it limited the number of Jews who could settle in a specific region.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchives des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/21/2019

364 8/13/1322

"Coin Regulation" ("Münzordnung") issued by the Councilmen of the cities 'Neustadt' (New City) by the river Havel and 'Altstadt' (Old City) by the river Havel [Present-day Germany; Margraviate of Brandenburg]: "[...] Jews are not [permitted] to purchase silver [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *Jews were not permitted to purchase silver; however, they were permitted to pursue "lending and borrowing operations" (Kreditgeschäfte) for the purpose of making a living, and they were permitted to function as co-signers and guarantors on loans.*]

Potsdam, LHA, Urkundenabteilung Kurmärkische Stände (Official Document Department Kurmarkt Scores), U I/23, Orig., dt. (German), Parchment.; Potsdam, LHA, Rep. 16 E, Nachlass Seidel (Seidel

Estate), Nr. 2, Bl. 55 (Angabe nach Regesten der Urkunden 'Kurmärkische Stände' (According to the records of the documents 'Kurmark Scores'), S. 43). Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/25/2017

- 365 8/23/1322
Papal bull "Inter Ecclesiasticos Ordines," from John XXII to the Archbishops, Bishops and other Prelates in the Kingdom of Germany [Present-day Germany]: "The master and the brothers of the Order of Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem have complained that certain Jews of Germany usuriously extort sums of money from persons, houses and other places belonging to their Order. We order your fraternity to aid in recovering the money extorted as usury. You are not to aid the Jews, since such aid prevents the Order from obtaining justice."
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 327.* Researched by Dominik Jacobs 11/17/2019
- 366 10/18/1322
Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "Louis, the Bavarian ('Ludwig der Baier') pawns off the Jews of Regensburg, along with other pledges/loan, to the three Dukes of Lower Bavaria for 20,000 Mark silver."
[**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text which can be found in Lang's Regesta Boica (Volume VI).*]
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 7/10/2020
- 367 11/27/1322
Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day France]: "Louis, the Bavarian ('Ludwig der Baier') pledges the named Jews in Buschwiller and Neuwiller ('Puschwiler und in Nuwiler') to the knight Fritschmann von Westhausen for 100 Pound ('Pfund') Heller." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text which can be found in Oefele's Rerum Boicarum Scriptores (Volume I).*]
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 7/10/2020
- 368 12/26/1322
Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day France]: "Louis, the Bavarian ('Ludwig der Baier') transfers/gives/pledges 200 Mark silver from the Jews in Colmar to Strasbourg knight Hugo, called Schaup." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text which can be found in Oefele's Rerum Boicarum Scriptores (Volume I).*]
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 7/10/2020
- 369 3/10/1323
"Order" issued by King Louis IV (Ludwig, the Bavarian), 3/10/1323* [Present-day Germany]: "[...] the Jews of Rothenburg, are permitted pay only 200 Pounds Heller in taxes* after the upcoming Saint Martin's Day [...] and then [after that] according to the [newest] order. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** **According to experts, this order could have been issued as early as February 24, but no later than March 10. 200 Pounds Heller was, in fact, half of what Jews were normally required to submit in taxes each year. However, this amount could be (and was) changed according to the whims of the King.*]

München, BHStA, Kurbayern Äußeres Archiv 1155/1, fol. 101r, Notiz (zeitgleich), lat., Papier (Bavarian Main State Archive, Munich, Electorate of Bavaria Outer Archive 1155/1, fol. 101r, Note (contemporaneous), Latin, [on] Paper) Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/27/2018

370 3/21/1323

"Order" of Emperor Louis IV ("Ludwig der Bayer) [Present-day Germany]: "[...] in addition, we order and command that you [the citizens] view/consider the Jews as our chamber-servants [...] in order that they are kept according to law and obey Duke Henry of Bavaria [...]."

Marburg, StA, Urkunde 85, Nr. 10415, Orig., lat., Perg. ("Marburg, City Archive, Official Document 85, No. 10415, Orig[inal], [on] Parchment Paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani, 9/18/2017

371 4/29/1323

"Order" of King Louis IV (Ludwig) [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt and Wetterau]: "[...] the judgments against the Jews [...] are unassailable and should be obeyed. This legal decision is not to be retried in front of secular judges [...] and the abbot and the monastery are relieved of their obligations to pay the Jews back [...]. The monastery is exempt from all legal actions brought forth against them by the Jews. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *This order was signed by the king in Nuremberg, Bavaria.*]

MGH Const. 5, Nr. 737, S. 574 (" Monuments of German Historical Constitutions 5, No. 737, p. 574"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/22/2017

372 5/31/1323

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "Louis, the Bavarian ('Ludwig der Baier') permits as per the request/plea of the councilmen of the Altstadt Brandenburg and its citizens, to keep two or three Jews [in that city]."
[**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text which can be found in Riedel's Codex diplomaticus Brandenburgensis (Part I, Volume 9.)*]

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 7/10/202

373 7/25/1323

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "Louis, the Bavarian ('Ludwig der Baier') commands the Jews of Regensburg, who have been pledged to the Dukes Henry, Otto, and Henry of Bavaria, to abide/be useful to them as they were before to the empire." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original old text which can be found in Lang's Regesta Boica (Volume VI).*]

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 8/3/2020

374 8/9/1323

"Royal Announcement" issued by Emperor Louis IV (Ludwig, the Bavarian) [Present-day Germany]: "We, Louis/Ludwig, Roman Emperor by the grace of God, [...] especially reserve the Jews of the same city [of Nordhause] as our chamber servants [to ourselves] [...]"

Nordhausen, StadtA, 1.1 Urkunden, I A Nr. 11, Orig., lat. ("Nordhausen, City Archive, 1.1 Documents, I A No. 11, Orig[inal], Latin"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/31/2018

375 1/16/1324

"Privilege"* mentioned in the first Oath Book of the Council of the City of Cologne [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Cologne]: "[...] The Council of the city of Cologne, shall do everything in its power to ensure that the Jews of Cologne receive a letter of protection from the chapter of the Stift ('Domkapital'),

by which the corresponding letters/decisions of the Council and Archbishop Henry [II. von Virneburg] regarding the Jews are confirmed. On receipt of such letter/document, the Jews are obliged – in friendship and in love – and for the efforts of the Council, to pay 300 Marks of Cologne Pagaments** to the Council and the city. [...] **[Researcher's note: *Privilege were basically special laws. **Pagaments were a form of Gulden, which were basically gold coins.]**

Quellen zur Geschichte der Stadt Köln 4, Nr. 123, S. 107 f.; Zwei Cölner Eidbücher, S. 64-66. (Sources on the History of the City of Cologne 4, No. 123, p. 107 f.; Two Oath Books of Cologne, p. 64-66); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/22/2017

376 1/30/1324

"Privilege" in the First Oath Book of the City Council of Cologne [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Cologne]: "[...] Judges, 'scabini*', councilmen, and other citizens of Cologne announce [...] that all the Jews living in or outside of Cologne are permitted to purchase or rent a house in the Jewish quarter, so long they pay a quarter of the purchase price to the city of Cologne. [...]" **[Researcher's note: *'"Scabini"' were honorary laity, who, together with judges, assessed the actions of defendants in criminal courts and established the measure of the sentence.]**

Quellen zur Geschichte der Stadt Köln 4, Nr. 124, S. 109 (Teiledition); Zwei Cölner Eidbücher, S. 66 f. ("Sources on the History of the City of Cologne 4, No. 124, p. 109 (Partial Edition); Two Oath Books of Cologne, p. 66 f."); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/23/2017

377 6/27/1324

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "We, Louis ('Ludowich'), Roman king by the grace of God [...] announce to all who see or hear [or] read this letter that we have bestowed grace upon the noblemen Johann and Gotfrieden, brother-dukes of Fürstenberg, our dear faithful, for the services/aids they have rendered to us, the use of our Jews in Villingen-[Schwenningen] ('Vylinge'), who are currently residing there and those who will come [there] in the future [...] until we or our heirs revoke this permission ... for 50 Mark silver ..."

Fürstenbergisches Urkundenbuch. II. Band. Quellen zur Geschichte der Grafen von Fürstenburg vom Jahre 1300-1399. Bearbeitet von Dr. Sigmund Riezler, Fürstl. Archivrath. (Fürstenburger book-of-writs. II. Volume. Sources regarding the history of the Dukes of Fürstenburg from 1300-1399. Edited by Sigmund Riezler, princely archiv-council.); (Tübingen; 1877); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/20/202

378 10/12/1324

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "Louis, the Bavarian, pledges to the Burgrave Frederick of Nuremberg ('Friedrich [IV] von Nürnberg') and Count Rudolf ('Rudolph') of Wertheim the Jewish-taxes in Würzburg for 1,400 Pound ('Pfund') Heller starting with the next [Saint] Martini[s] Day for four years." **[Researcher's note: The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text which can be found in Oefele's Rerum Boicarum Scriptores (Volume I).]**

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 8/3/2020

379 11/10/1324

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "Louis, the Bavarian, admits to owing the Counts Ludwig [VI] and Frederick ('Friedrich') von Oettingen 1000 Pound ('Pfund') Heller and pledges to them the Jewish-taxes of Ulm and Nördlingen for it." **[Researcher's note: The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text which can be found in Oefele's Rerum Boicarum Scriptores (Volume I).]**

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 Shadjani
8/3/2020

380 1/28/1325

"Regal Mandate" issued by Louis IV (Ludwig der Bayer) [Electorate of the Palatinate; Present-day Germany]: "[...] the Jews of Hagenau in our Kingdom are to serve Heinrich von Finstingen (Heinrico de Vinsting), until a payment of 300 Strasbourg Pounds have been satisfactorily made."

München, BHStA, Kurbayern Äußeres Archiv 1155/1, fol. 113r, 1. Eintrag, Notiz (zeitgleich), lat., Papier. ("Munich, Bavarian Main State Archiv, Electorate of Bavaria External Archiv 1155/1, Fol. 113r, 1. Entry, Note (contemporaneous), Latin, [on] Paper."); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 3/11/2017

381 3/5/1325

"Papal Order" issued by Pope John XXII and addressed to Archbishop Henry of Cologne [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Cologne]: "[...] Since none of our Jews is permitted to demand severe and excessive interests from the Christians, you [Archbishop Henry of Cologne] are to apply to the Jews of your diocese and all other places of your secular rule the Constitutions of the Holy and Apostolic Councils which contains stipulation against reprehensible usury [...]. Jews who refuse to return money to Christians that is rightfully theirs should be prohibited from communicating/interacting with the faithful [Christians]. [...]" [*Researcher's note: This document is issued and signed in Avignon.*]

Urkunden und Regesten zur Geschichte der Rheinlande 1, Nr. 740, S. 349 f. ("Certificates and Directories on the History of the Rhineland 1, No. 740, p. 349 f."); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 5/24/2017

382 11/10/1325

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "Louis, the Bavarian, replies to Henry ('Heinrich dem Röten') [...], a citizen of Ulm, the [local] Jewish taxes for as long as it takes for him to pay off Henry ('Heinrich dem Staufer') for the goods/properties in Pachenheim." [*Researcher's note: The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text which can be found in Oefele's Rerum Boicarum Scriptores (Volume II).*]

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 Shadjani 8/3/2020

383 8/1/1326

Papal bull "Cum Sicut Accepimus," from John XXII to the Archbishop of Treves/Triers [Present-day Germany]: "Since – so we have been informed – some Jews of your parts dare to exact and extort heavy and immoderate usury from Christians, we, desiring to give those Christians opportune aid, grant Your Fraternity by these presents the power to enforce against the Jews in your diocese, or in whatever other places you exercise temporal power in other provinces and dioceses, all the legal enactments against usurers adopted by the sacred councils and by the Apostolic See, until justice is done the Christians by the Jews in these matters; and to compel the Jews by removing from them all contact with Christians, as well as all other opponents and rebels against this, by ecclesiastical punishment without appeal."

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 332. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 11/17/2019

384 10/28/1326

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "Emperor Louis confirms the taxes for the Jews of Augsburg which are to be due on the upcoming St. Martin's Day and promises to raise no further taxes from them within the same year." [*Researcher's note: The above is a summary of the original Latin text, which can be found in Oefele's Rerum Boicarum Scriptores (Volume I).*]

Urkundenbuch der Stadt Augsburg. Herausgegeben von Dr. Christian Meyer, Archivar der Stadt Augsburg. Erster Band. Die Urkunden von Jahre 1104-1346. (Book-of-writs of the city of Augsburg. Edited/published by Christian Meyer, PhD, Archiver of the City of Augsburg. First volume. Writs/official documents from 1104-1346.); (Augsburg; 1874); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/17/2020

- 385 12/1/1326
"Annulment of Debt to Jews" mandate issued by **King Louis IV (Ludwig der Bayer)** [Present-day Germany; Duchy of Bavaria]: "[...] with the full heft of Our power, We release the Dukes of Kaysersberg [...] as well as the Kings of Türkheim [...] of their debt to the Jews of Alsace as well as the[ir] repayment of all principals and interests [...]."
- München, BHStA, Kurbayern Äußeres Archiv 1155/1, fol. 120r, 2. Eintrag, Notiz (zeitgleich), lat., Papier. ("Munich, Bavarian Main State Archive, Electorate of Bavaria External Archive 1155/1, fol. 120r, 2. Entry, Note (contemporaneous), Latin, [on] Paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/12/2017
- 386 12/17/1326
Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "Louis, the Bavarian ('Ludwig der Baier') permits Gerwich and his brother, named Guzen, to keep Jews in their territory Leipheim ('Markt Leypheim') until he revokes [the permission]." [Researcher's note: *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text which can be found in Oefele's Rerum Boicarum Scriptores (Volume I).*]
- 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 7/20/2020
- 387 1/13/1327
"Official Announcement" of the mayor, council, and municipal chief of **Esslingen [Swabian Imperial City of Esslingen; Present-day Germany]**: "[...] the Jews of Esslingen may not purchase and expand the size of their cemetery [...], its current size is to remain the three 'morgen' acres*, which we have made available to them [...]" [Researcher's note: *A "morgen" was a unit of measurement in Germany, the Netherlands, Poland, and the Dutch colonies, and varied anywhere from 1/2 to 2 1/2 acres, or approx. 0.2 – 1 hectare. ('die drie morgen ackers, die wir in gefriet haben')*]
- Karlsruhe, GLA, Liber obligationum 1, fol. 79v, dt. ("Karlsruhe, G[eneral] L[and] A[rchive], Book of Obligations 1, fol. 79v, German"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/12/2018
- 388 11/25/1328
Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day France]: "We, Louis, Roman Emperor by the grace of God [...] announce to all who see or hear [or] read this letter that we pledge to Ulrich, the Landgrave of Alsace, our dear loyal [subject for his aid in Lombardy and on German lands ...] and his heirs/successors the Jews in Sélestat ('Schletztstatt') and their taxes with all of their use and rights [...] for 1000 Mark silver [...] until we or one of our successors redeems them (Jews) back for the [same] aforementioned 1000 Mark silver [...]"
- Jo. Dan. Schoepflini Alsatia Periodi Regum et Imperatum Habsburgicae, Lucelburgicae, Austriacae Tantemque Gallicae Diplomatic. (Mannheim; MDCCCLXXV); (Jean Daniel Schoepflini's study of documents/writs of the period of the kings and emperors of Habsburg, Lutzelbourg, Austria [and] finally Galicia.); (Mannheim; 1775); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/20/2020
- 389 1/27/1329
"Official Announcement" of **Archbishop Baldwin ("Balduin") [of Luxembourg] [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Oppenheim]**: "We, holder of the holy seat and defender of the church of Mainz, [...] owe the Squire Tillmann of Saulheim ('strenuous vir Tylmannus de Sawelnh[eim]) for his past and future services 95 Pounds Heller [...] and assign the Jews of Oppenheim to pay him an annual income of nine and a half Pounds Heller on Saint Martin's Day [November 11] [...]"

Darmstadt, StA, A 2 Nr. 197/60, Orig., lat., Perg. ("Darmstadt, City Archive, A 2 No. 197/60, Orig[inal], Latin, [on] Parchment Paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/23/2017

390 3/21/1329

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "We, Louis ('Ludovig'), Roman Emperor by the grace of God [...] procure ('verschaffen') the taxes from the Jews of Augsburg for the noblemen [and] Counts 'Ludovig' and 'Friedrich' of Oettingen, our dear loyal [...] until it pleases us and [our] revocation [...]"

Wegelin, Jo. Reinhardi: *Thesaurus Rerum Suevicarum seu Dissertationum selectarum. Volumen Quantum. (Treasure of things [pertaining to the German people] of Swabia or selected dissertations/discussions. Volume four.); (Lindau; 1760);* Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/3/2020

391 5/17/1329

"Diocesan Synod of Mainz/Mayence" held under Bishop of Wolfgang von Grumbach [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Mainz/Mayence]: "In all the cities, towns, and provinces of the diocese of Mainz, and the camp of the nation of the Jews, and the towns of the city, both men and women, are to distinguish themselves clearly through their attire from those of the Christian folk within the next two months after signing and publishing of the statute, [...] they [Jews] are to refrain from being in any public positions in which they might have authority over Christians [...] or to have Christian servants (slaves) where the latter may have to obey [the Jewish] children which will prevent them from having the same status as the Jews and be compelled to observe their miserable rites and be deprived of the communion of the faithful [...] that no Christian man is permitted to allege ignorance of this statute, known to all the rectors of the churches of the city from now on and in the provinces where the Jews reside, under the authority of the said penalty of excommunication by the council, [...] and [the rectors are] to publicly announce in their own parishes each Sunday of all four seasons, immediately following mass, the aforementioned statute [...]."

Medieval Ashkenaz: **Corpus der Quellen zur Geschichte der Juden im**

Spätmittelalterlichen Reich; Synoden und Konzilien 1, Nr. 12 ("Corpus of the Sources on the History of Jews in the Late Middle Ages; Synods and Councils 1, No. 12"). Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/18/2017

392 6/14/1329

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "Emperor Louis, the Bavarian, authorizes his chancellor, Hermann von Lichtenberg, to collect/demand all backdated taxes and past-due levies from all Jews in Germany in his name, and to keep a record and to establish new contracts (agreements to pay new taxes) with the Jews as he deems proper." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text both of which can be found in the cited source.*]

Schaab, C[arl]. A[nton]: *Diplomatische Geschichte der Juden zu Mainz. (Diplomatic history of Jew in Mainz.); (Mainz; 1855);* Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/17/2020

393 6/20/1329

"Order" issued by Emperor Louis IV (Ludwig der Bayer) [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt and Wetterau]: "[...] We authorize the city and the citizens of Frankfurt to take possession of all the nearby belongings/possessions of the kingdom, whether they may be custom fees (Zolle), weights/scales, Jews, taxes, or the Bornheim courts. Until their redemption by Us or Our successor, the city is to own and utilize the aforementioned for their own benefit. [...]"

UB Frankfurt 2, Nr. 350, S. 260 f.; Codex Diplomaticus Moenofrancofurtanus, S. 498; UB zur Geschichte der Herren von Hanau 2, Nr. 337, S. 315 f.; MGH, Const. 6, 1, Nr. 593, S. 495; ("Certificate Book 2, No. 350, p. 260 f.; Diplomatic Codex of Moenofrancofurtanus, p. 498; Certificate Book on the History of the Lords of Hanau 2, No. 337, p. 315 f.; Monuments of Germanic History, Constitution 6, 1, No. 593, p. 495"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/23/2017

394 6/23/1329

"Official Document" issued by Emperor Louis IV addressed to Henry/Heinrich Bishop of Naumburg [Present-day Germany]: "We, Louis/Ludwig, Roman Emperor by the grace of God, [...] inform you (Bishop Henry/Heinrich) that we have entrusted our son-in-law Fredrick/Friedrich, Margrave of Meissen, with the task of collecting and submitting the arrears from the Jews [...] from the cities of Naumburg and Zeitz since the time of our coronation. We ask/demand/request that you do not hinder the margrave, but support him, so that the arrears are received. [...]"

Dresden, HStA, 1001 Ältere Urkunden, Nr. 2484, Orig. (Kriegsverlust), ebd. (Foto), lat. ("Dresden, Main State Archive, 1001 Older Documents, No. 2484, Orig[inal], (lost in war), ibid (Photo), Latin"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/1/2018

395 7/27/1329

"Official Announcement" issued by Archbishop Henry [Heinrich] of Cologne [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Cologne]: "We, Henry (Heinrich), Archbishop by the grace of God, [...] and Arch-Chancellor of Cologne and the Roman Empire [...] have come to an agreement with the judges, 'scheffenen'* and the Council of the municipality of Cologne [...]. [...] as security, we pledge [among many other things] the rights over our Jews to the city of Cologne [...]." [**Researcher's note:** *Scheffen, (like "scabini" in Latin) were honorary laity judges who accessed the actions of defendants and determined the measure of the sentence.]

Quellen zur Geschichte der Stadt Köln 4, Nr. 155, S. 159-169 ("Sources on the History of the City of Cologne 4, No. 155, p. 159-169"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/25/2017

396 8/9/1329

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "Louis, the Bavarian, pledges the 200 Pound ('Pfund') annual taxes of the Jews of Regensburg and the Jewish court to the Dukes of Lower-Bavaria [in exchange] for 6,400 Mark [or according to the Regensburger documents, for 46000 Fl. Silver]." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original text which can be found in the Archive of the city of Regensburg.*]

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 8/3/2020

397 11/11/1329

"Special Taxation of Jews" issued by Dutchess Anges of Braunschweig/Brunswick [Present-day Germany; Hanseatic League Braunschweig/Brunswick]: "[...] to all of Our Jews in [the town of] Stendal, we – Lady of the Altmark (Antique Marchie Domina) - require that they (Jews) contribute 20 Mark (viginti marcas) to Us for the next six years on St. Martin's Day in the form of the Brandenburger silver currency. [...] Those Jews who hold special letters or privileges with Us will continue to fulfill their previous obligations, and will then contribute to the obligations of the community so far as it is possible."

Stendal, StadtA (City Archive), I. 60 (62), Original in Latin, Parchment; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/26/2017

398 1/29/1330

"Visa" ('Visum')* of the Episcopal Court of Speyer [Present-day Germany]: "[...] power-of-attorney of Emperor Louis ('Ludewicus') given to his

Chancellor Hermann von Lichtenstein ('Hermann de Lichtenberg') for the taxation of the Jews in the empire." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original text both of which can be found in the cited source. The original writ is located in the City-Archive of Speyer. *In the Middle Ages, a Visa/Visum (from the Latin: videre = to see) was an official document often issued by a ruler that gave an officer of his court the order and power of attorney to "go see" a particular community in order to impose/collect the requested taxes.*]

Urkunden zur Geschichte der Stadt Speyer. Mit Historischen Verein der Pfalz zu Speyer gewidmet von Heinrich Hilgard-Villard. Gesammelt und herausgegeben von Alfred Hilgard. (Strassburg; 1885); (Official documents regarding the history of the city Speyer. With the Historical Society of the Palatine of Speyer, dedicated by Heinrich Hilgard-Willard. Collected and published by Alfred Hilgard. (Strasbourg; 1885); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/7/2020

399 3/20/1330

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "Louis, the Bavarian ('Ludwig der Baier') confirms [in writing] that he has owed his brothers-in-law, Duke Henry, Otto, and Henry [of Bavaria] 20,000 Mark silver, for which he had prescribed them Weissenburg, Neumark, and the Jews of Regensburg; now, however, after he has lost Neumark [...] he pledges to them Weissenburg and the Jews of Regensburg for 12,000 Mark and [the Jews of] Launigen for 8000 Mark."

[**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the old original text which can be found in Oefele's *Rerum Boicarum Scriptores (Volume II).*]*

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 7/20/2020

400 4/1/1330

"Order" issued by Emperor Louis IV (Ludwig, the Bavarian) [Swabian Imperial City of Esslingen; Present-day Germany]: "We, Louis/Ludwig, Roman Emperor by the grace of God, [...] free the municipal chief, the council, and the citizens of Esslingen for their service [to us] from the taxes they are due to us and the empire for the next five years starting from the following Saint Martin's Day. [In these five years, ...] you shall use and enjoy ('nutzen und niezzen sullen') the taxes of the Jews of Esslingen [...] in order to expand and change the wall of the so-called suburb 'Upper Esslingen' ('obern Eszelingen nempt'). The officers, bailiffs, and reeves are to obey this order [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *While Louis exempts all [Christian] citizens of Esslingen from the annual taxes by the power of this order, the Jews are required to continue to submit their taxes – not to him, but to the city for the purpose of its rebuilding efforts.*]

Stuttgart, HStA, H51, U 301, Orig., dt., Perg. (Main State Archive of Stuttgart, H51, U 301, Original], German, [on] parchment paper); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/13/2018

401 4/12/1330

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "Louis, the Bavarian ('Ludwig der Baier') announces to the city-councils in Erfurt, Mühlhausen, and Nordhausen that he is letting the Margrave Frederick of Meissen have the Jews in this Margrave's lands/domains and in the aforementioned cities for the duration of his life-time so that he (the Margrave) can tax them and rule over them as an emperor would [...] and orders the cities to be helpful to the Margrave in that matter."

[**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original old text which can be found in Rudolph's *Gotha Diplomatica (Volume V).*]*

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 7/20/2020

402 5/24/1330

Writ of Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "Emperor Louis confirms [to give] the citizens Hanemann of Worms [...] 58 Pound ('Pfund') Heller from the

revenues of the Jews in Speyer." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original text both of which can be found in the cited source. The original writ is located in the City-Archive of Speyer.*]

Urkunden zur Geschichte der Stadt Speyer. Mit Historischen Verein der Pfalz zu Speyer gewidmet von Heinrich Hilgard-Villard. Gesammelt und herausgegeben von Alfred Hilgard. (Strassburg; 1885); (Official documents regarding the history of the city Speyer. With the Historical Society of the Palatine of Speyer, dedicated by Heinrich Hilgard-Willard. Collected and published by Alfred Hilgard.) (Strasbourg; 1885); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 7/20/2020

403 6/8/1330

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "Louis, the Bavarian pawns/transfers ('versezet') the Jews of Augsburg to Peter Hoheneck for 300 Mark silver [... and orders] that they are to give him annually sixty* Pound Augsburg pennies ('Pfund Ausbuger Pfennige') [... and Louis gives Hoheneck another] one hundred Mark silver, for which the Jews are to give [another] 20 Pound [Ausburger] pennies ('Pfund Ausbuger Pfennige') [annually...]" [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the old original text which can be found in Oefele's Rerum Boicarum Scriptores (Volume I).* *According to Oefele, Jews were ordered to pay 'eighty' Pound of Augsburg pennies per year, while Wiener's and Böhmer's texts both read 'sixty' pounds.]

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 Shadjani 7/20/2020

404 7/26/1330

"Official Announcement" of Emperor Louis IV (the Bavarian) [Present-day Germany; Holy Roman Empire]: "We, Louis ('Ludowig'), Roman Emperor by the grace of God, [...] announce to all who see, hear or read this letter, that we are lending 24 Jews along with all their uses (benefits), rights and services to the nobleman Count William of Katzenlnbogen ('Wilhalme graven von Chatzenellenbogen') our dear faithful and his heir to keep in their cities, [...] or anywhere [they please] within their domain [...]. The above we certify with this letter and Our Imperial seal. [...]"

Marburg, StA, Urk. 54, Nr. 217, Orig. (A), dt., Perg., Darmstadt, StA, A 14, Nr. 476 (Fotokopie); ("Marburg, City Archive, [Official] Document 54, No. 217, Orig[inal] (A), German, [on] Parchment Paper; Darmstadt, City Archive, A 14, No. 476 (Photo-Copy)"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 6/23/2017

405 7/26/1330

"Official Announcement" of Emperor Louis IV [the Bavarian] [Present-day Germany]: "We, Louis ('Ludowig'), Roman Emperor by the grace of God, [...] announce to all who see, hear, or read this letter, that we lend the nobleman Wildgrave/Count Johann of Dhaun ('wilde greve Iohans der wilde greve') and his heirs, for the services they have bestowed upon us in the past and will [do so] in the future, 15 Jews to have and to keep in his domain [...] and to use, and tax them until We retract [this order]. [...]"

Anholt, Fürstlich Salm-Salm'sches Archiv, Best. Dhaun, P 450, 3, Orig. (A), dt., Perg.; ("Anholt, Princely Salm-Salm's Archives, Dhaun, 450, 3, Orig[inal] A, German, [on] Parchment Paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 6/24/2017

406 7/28/1330

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "Louis, the Bavarian gives Bishop Gerlach of Worms and the knight Hartmund von Cronberg and his heirs 1200 Pound ('Pfund') Heller and pledges to him 80 Pound ('Pfund') Heller [annually] from the Jews of the empire in Ladenburg [...] to be collected until he or his successors redeem them (Jews) [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the old original text which can be found in Oefele's Rerum Boicarum Scriptores (Volume I).*]

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 7/20/2020

407 7/29/1330

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "We, Louis, Roman Emperor by the grace of God [...] announce publicly to those who see or hear [or] read this letter and that we give the nobleman Waldgrave John (Johnnß der Wildgraff) and his heirs, the Duke to Salm, for the services/aid they have bestowed upon the empire [...] permission to have/keep fifteen Jews in their domain or fortress, or wherever they wish [to use to their advantage ...] until we revoke [this permission ...]"

Lünig, Johann Christian: *Spicilegii Secularis des Teutschen Reichs-Archivs. Anderer Theil. (Gleaning of secular [writs] in the German Imperial-Archive. [The] Other part. [Vol 23]);* (Leipzig; 1720); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/20/2020

408 8/6/1330

"Writ" of Martinus of the Order of Friars Minor Conventual ('Minoritenordens') [Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, Poland]:

"Martinus, the acting head ('Verweser') of the Order of Friars Minor Conventual of Bohemia and Poland gifts to the convent of St. Clara in Znojmo part of the gardens, which reaches all the way to where it faces the wall that leads to the Jewish-square ('Ringplatz') and orders that the door in this wall, which was intended for Jews, be closed and that another one be created next to the tower instead."

[*Researcher's note: This is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text. The original can be found in Volume VI of the "Codex diplomaticus et epistolaris Moraviae." The Latin document was written and signed in Znojmo.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchives des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 1577 bis 1620. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 1577 to 1620.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/24/2019

409 8/6/1330

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "Louis, the Bavarian procures Eberhard, Count of Nellenburg, 1000 Pound ('Pfund') Heller from the Jews of Konstanz ('Constanz') from their common tax for three years."

[*Researcher's note: The above is a translation of a German summary of the old original text which can be found in Reistratura Antiqua Ludovici Bavarii in Munich.*]

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 7/20/2020

410 8/6/1330

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "Louis, the Bavarian admits to having come to owe Frederick [VIII], Count of Zollern, 1200 Pound ('Pfund') Heller and procures/wangles these from the Jews of Überlingen."

[*Researcher's note: The above is a translation of a German summary of the old original text which can be found in Oefele's Rerum Boicarum Scriptores (Volume I).*]

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 7/20/2020

411 8/6/1330

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Switzerland]: "We, Louis ('Ludwig'), Roman Emperor by the grace of God [...] announce with this public letter

that we give our dear uncle ('Oheim)*, Dukes Albert and Otto of Austria and Steyr, for the aids which they have rendered to the empire [...] and will do so [...] 20,000 Mark silver and pledge [to them in exchange] the cities Zurich, Schaffhausen, St. Gallen, and Rheinfelden with all its people and uses - including the Jewish-taxes [...] that they should use and enjoy them until we or one of our successors redeem these again [...]" [**Researcher's note:** **Oheim* was a title mostly used to refer to the brother of someone's mother.]

Kopp, J. E.: *Geschichtsblätter aus der Schweiz. Erster Band. (History leaflets from Switzerland. First volume.)*; (Lucerne; 1854); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/3/2020

412 8/8/1330

"Declaration" of the Emperor Louis IV (Ludwig der Bayer) [Present-day Luxemburg; Dukedom of Luxembourg*]: "[...] we pledge to Our beloved brother-in-law and Prince ('fürsten') Johannes ('Iohannsen') of Böhmen ('Beheim') ['John the Blind'] and his heirs, for his service during the decisive battle against the Duke (king) Friedrich of Austria, 7,200 Silver Mark [...] and the castle and city of Kaysersberg (Cheisersperch), the Blicksburg (Blikspersch) and the city of Türkheim (Durenkeim) and Münster (Monster), the city with the valley, including all pertinence - which include the Jews - until a compensation [has been made]. [...]" [***Researcher's note:** *John of Bohemia ("John the Blind") became King of Bohemia when he married Elisabeth, the daughter of Wenceslaus; although the Kingdom of Bohemia was not established until 1348.*]

Bonn, UB, Best. 15, Nr. 1159, S. 1-3, Abschr. (15. Jh.), dt., Papier. ("Bonn, Univeristy Library, Best. 15, No. 1159, p. 103, Trascript (15th Centruy), German, [on] Paper."); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/13/2017

413 8/19/1330

"Order" issued by Emperor Louis IV (Kaiser Ludwig der Bayer) [Present-day France; Territorial Estate of the Holy Roman Empire]: "[...] We graciously release the citizens of Our kingdom [and] city of Colmar, because of the harm they have suffered for Our sake and the kingdom (Reich), from paying Jews - now or in the future - any interests for their debts which they have incurred in two years. The bailiff (Landvogt) of Alsace is to assist them in the enforcement of this order."

Regesten Kaiser Ludwigs des Bayern 4, Nr. 64, S. 38; Additamenta quaedam, Nr. 4, S. 97. (Regesta of Emperor/Kaiser Louis IV of Bavaria 4, No. 64, p. 38; Some Additions, No. 4, p. 97); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/15/2017

414 12/28/1330

Privilege, issued by Henry II, Archbishop of Cologne [Present-day Germany]: "We, Henry, Archbishop of the Church in Cologne by God's grace, have received the Jews of Cologne in Our protection and custody, for ten years. We shall defend these fellow burghers against all violence, beginning on Candlemas [February 2, 1331]. We recognize and confirm that for this letter, which also bears the seal of Our cathedral chapter, and was delivered to said Jews, they have paid for the sum of eight thousand marks in Cologne currency."

Günther, Carl Friedrich. *Bilder aus der Hessischen Vorzeit (Images from Ancient Hessian History)*. Jonghans: Darmstadt, 1853. Page 74. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/20/2020

415 12/29/1330

"Official Announcement" of Archbishop Henry [Heinrich] of Cologne [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Cologne]: "[...] Jews who move into the city at a later date must negotiate an annual annuity ('annua persona') with the Archbishop or his officials [which are] to be paid to the Archbishop. [...]"

Medieval Ashkenaz: *Corpus der Quellen zur Geschichte der Juden im Spätmittelalterlichen Reich; Quellen zur Geschichte der Juden in der Stadt Köln Nr. 135 ("Corpus of the Sources on the History of Jews in the Late Middles Ages; Sources on the History of the Jews in the City of Cologne, No. 135")*; Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/26/2017

416 1/17/1331

"Legislation" listed in the Oath Book of the City Council of Cologne [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Cologne]: "[...] Jews who choose to leave or want to leave Cologne without paying the municipal tax, should be arrested by the issuing entity and forced to submit payment. [...]"

Zwei Cölnner Eidbücher, S. 136-141, Weyden: Geschichte (1867), Anhang, Nr. 18, S. 365-368 (Two Oath Books of Cologne, p. 136-141, Weyden: History (1867), Attachment, No 18, p. 365-368); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/26/2017

417 2/2/1331

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "We, Louis ('Ludewig'), Roman Emperor by the grace of God [...] announce publicly with his letter that we give [...] Ruprecht, the Inn-keeper of Schweinsberg ('Schenken von Schvveinsperg'), our loyal and fine heir for the service which he has bestowed upon the empire and will in the future, permission to keep four Jews in the city of Schweinsberg with all the [inherent] rights and uses until we or one of our successors rescind [this privilege ...]"

Kuchenbecker, Joh. Phil.: Analecta Hassiaca. Collectio I. (Marburg; MDCCXXVIII); (Annals of Hesse. Volume I.) (Marburg; 1728); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/3/2020

418 2/9/1331

"Official Document" issued and signed by Emperor Louis IV (Ludwig, the Bavarian) [Present-day Germany]: "We, Louis/Ludwig, [...] bequeath the house of the Jews in the Judengasse of Ulm to [...] Duke Berthold von Graisbach and Marstetten [...]"

München, BHStA, Pfalz-Neuburg, Alte Gerichte 8, Orig., dt., Perg. (Bavarian Main State Archive, Munich, Palatinate-Neuburg, Old Courts 8, Orig[inal], German, [on] parchment paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/13/2018

419 2/15/1331

"Pledging of Jews" ("Juden Versatzung") issued by Emperor Louis IV (Kaiser Ludwig der Bayer) [Present-day France; Territorial Estate of the Holy Roman Empire]: "[...] We pledge the Jews of the Upper and Lower [part of] Rappoltsweiler (Ober- und Nieder-Rappoltsweiler) with all the related rights, for 400 Silver Mark to the noble[man] Johansen von Rappoldstein [...], as a thank you, for his previous and future faithful service to the kingdom (des Reiches), until the above said sum has been repaid to him or his heirs." [**Researcher's note:** Document is issued and signed in Nuremberg. On the same day, Louis IV also pawns off the Jews of Colmar to Johansen von Rappoldstein for a significantly higher sum. A later order (issued on 3/26/1331) repeats this order and - in addition - request that the officials and bailiffs ("Amtleute, Landvögten, Vögent) and those faithful to the kingdom/empire are not to hinder Johann von Rappoldstein in the exercise of this right conferred upon him, but to rather assist him if necessary.]

München, BHStA, Rappoltssteiner Urk. 17, Orig. (A), dt., Perg.; Colmar, AD, E 500 (zwei Abschr., ausgeh. 15. oder frühes 16. Jh. [B, C]; ebda. sieben frz. Übers. aus dem 18. Jh.); Colmar, AD, 19 J 16/30 (beglaubigte frz. Übers. vom 15. März 1703); Colmar, AD, E 1624/1 (frz. Übers., 18. Jh.); ("Munich, Bavarian Main State Archive, Rappoltsstein (Ribeauville) Document/Certificate 17, Original (A), German, [on] Parchment Paper; Colmar, AD, E 500 (two Transcripts, following 15th or early 16th Cent. [B, C]; ibid seven French translation from the 18th Cent.); Colmar, AD, 19th C 16/30 (certified French translation from March 15, 1703), Colmar, AD, E 1624/1 (French translation, 18th Cent.); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/16/2017

420 2/16/1331

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day France]: "Louis, the Bavarian prescribes to [Johann III von Rappoltsstein] ('Rappoldstein') sixty Mark silver from the Jews of Colmar annually and 300 Pound ('Pfund') Heller from the Ungeld* of these in exchange for 1100 Mark silver." [**Researcher's note:** The above is a translation of a German summary of the old original text which can be found in Luck's Annalen von Rappoltsstein. *Ungeld was akin to a consumption tax placed on goods and services.]

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421 2/16/1331

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day France]: "We, Louis ('Ludewig'), Roman Emperor by the Grace of God [...] announce publicly to those who see, or hear [or] read this letter, that we pawn/transfer the Jews of our empire in the upper and lower city at Ribeaupillé ('Rappolzwilr') for 400 Mark silver to Johannsen von Reppoldstein [for his past and future services to the empire ...] and that he and his heirs shall own and use them ('innehaben und niezzen') [...] until we or our successor completely redeem them from him or his heirs for the aforementioned 400 Mark silver [...]"

Jo. Dan. Schoepflini *Alsatia Periodi Regum et Imperatum Habsburgicae, Lucelburgicae, Austriacae Tantomque Gallicae Diplomatic.* (Mannhemii; MDCCCLXXV); (Jean Daniel Schoepflini's study of documents/writs of the period of the kings and emperors of Habsburg, Lutzelbourg, Austria [and] finally Galicia.); (Mannheim; 1775); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/20/2020

422 4/3/1331

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "Louis, the Bavarian absolves the Jews of Nuremberg of any taxes, levies, burdens, and imprisonment for the services they have provided from now on and starting with Walpurgis Day for the next three years for which they (Jews) are to accommodate/serve him with 400 Pound ('Pfund') Heller." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of the German summary of the original Latin text. The document is dated "faria ante (the week before) Quasimodogeniti (the 1st Sunday after Easter)."*]

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423 4/26/1331

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "Louis, the Bavarian confirms to the Vogt* of Gera, the old, and his heirs [that they are entitled to] all of their fortresses, Jews, tolls, coins, and escorts/protectations [fees]." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text which can be found in Oefele's *Rerum Boicarum Scriptores (Volume I)*. *A Vogt, an advocatus, was an office-holder/lay lords in the Holy Roman Empire. The Vogts of Gera were an important nobility in the Middle Ages.*]

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424 4/29/1331

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day France]: "We, Louis ('Ludewig'), Roman Emperor by the Grace of God [...] announce publicly to those who see or hear [or] read this letter, that we have pawned/transferred ('versetzen') the Jews in the lower and upper cities in Ribeaupillé ('Rapoltzwilre') [...] to our dear loyal [...] nobleman Johannes of Rappoltstein ('Johannes von Rapoltzstain') for 400 Mark silver [...] and that he shall have/possess, use, and enjoy these Jews [...] until We or our successors redeem them for the aforementioned 400 Mark silver [...] and order all our Landvogts, Vogts, officers, as well as loyal [subjects] - or whatever they may be called - not to hinder/obstruct the aforementioned Johannes and his heirs [to own and use the Jews ...]"

Jo. Dan. Schoepflini *Alsatia Periodi Regum et Imperatum Habsburgicae, Lucelburgicae, Austriacae Tantomque Gallicae Diplomatic.* (Mannhemii; MDCCCLXXV); (Jean Daniel Schoepflini's study of

Official Anti-Jewish Acts Throughout History

documents/writs of the period of the kings and emperors of Habsburg, Lutzelbourg, Austria [and finally Galicia.); (Mannheim; 1775); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/20/2020

- 425 5/20/1331
"Order" issued by Emperor Louis IV (Ludwig) [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt and Wetterau]: "[...] We command Our dear chamber-servants [Jews] to pay Our beloved brother-in-law, Duke Gerlach von Nassau 20 Mark Brabanter (Brabanter) [...] on the Monday after the holy Christian day of the Pentecost (Pfingsten) [...] which we certify with this document. [...]"
Wiesbaden, HStA, Abt. 150, Urk. 460, Original, dt., Perg. (Wiesbaden, Main State Archive, Department 150, Certificate/Document 460, Original, German, [on] Parchment Paper); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/23/201
- 426 5/25/1331
Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "Louis, the Bavarian bestows his grace upon Friedrich von Brumbach and his heirs and permits them to keep six Jews on their fortresses ('Vesten') or where ever they like."
[*Researcher's note: The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text which can be found in Oefele's Rerum Boicarum Scriptores (Volume I).*]
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 7/20/2020
- 427 5/30/1331
Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "We, Louis ('Ludowig'), Roman Emperor by the grace of God [...] announce publicly with this public letter that we have bestowed upon our dear loyal nobleman Ludwig [XI], the old Duke of Oettingen mighty grace [...] in that he should have/own] all Jews who are currently there or will settle [there] in the future, [and] that he should use and enjoy ('niezzen') them will all the rights [inherently given for this purpose...] until this [permission] is revoked by Us via a mandate [...]"
Neue historische Abhandlungen der Bairischen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Erster Band. (München; 1779); (New historical treatise of the Bavarian Academic of Sciences. First Volume; (Munich; 1779.); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/20/2020
- 428 7/21/1331
"Mandate" of Emperor Louis IV (Ludwig der Bayer) [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt and Wetterau]: "[...] We announce that We have come to an agreement with the Jews, our dear chamber-servants. [...] We command the head of the community ('Schultheizzen'), the Council and the citizens of Frankfurt to shield and protect them [the Jews] so long they make payments as agreed upon. [...] That is why we have chosen to have mercy upon them [...] and require that nobody is to urge or force them in Our name in any way or hurt them [...] starting on St. Jacob's Day and for the next ten years as long as they make annual payment [...]"
[*Researcher's note: This document was signed in Nuremberg, Bavaria.*]
UB Frankfurt 2, Nr. 415, S. 310; MGH, Const. 6, 2, Nr. 130, S. 78; ("Certificate Book [of] Frankfurt 2, No. 415, p. 310; Monuments of Germanic History, Constitutions 6, 2, No. 130, p. 78"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/23/2017
- 429 8/20/1331
"Order" issued by Emperor Louis IV (Ludwig der Bayer/Louis the Bavarian) [Present-day Germany; Holy Roman Empire]: "[...] We give/leave our beloved brothers Dukes Louis and Fredrick of Oettingen ("Ludowigen und Friderichen von Ottingen), as a 'thank you' for their faithful service 700 Silver Mark [in the form of] taxes on the land purchased by them in the Landgraviate of Alsace. This sum is to be raised/procured through the annual taxation of the Jews of the kingdom (Reiches) to Strasbourg in the amount of at least 60 Silver mark per year. If the Jews pay more, the

debt of 700 Mark is reduced accordingly. [...] "**Researcher's note:** *This document is issued and signed in Nuremberg with the seal of the Emperor.*"

MGH [Monumenta Germaniae Historia] Const.[itutiones] 6, 2, Nr. 146, S. 90 (aus A). (Monuments of German History-Constitutions 6, 2, No. 146, p. 90 (from A).); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/20/2017

430 8/21/1331

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "King Louis ('Ludwig') sends Sibodo, named Pape, in order that he raise/collect ('erheben') the taxes from the Jews in Dortmund." "**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text both of which can be found in the cited source.*"

Fahne, Anton: Urkundenbuch der freien Reichsstadt Dortmund. 1. Abtheilung. (Köln/Bonn; 1855); (Book-of-writs of the free imperial city of Dortmund. 1. Section.) Cologne/Bonn; 1855; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/3/2020

431 1/27/1332

"Official Announcement" of Emperor Louis IV [the Bavarian] [Present-day Germany]: "We, Louis ('Ludowig'), Roman Emperor by the grace of God, [...] announce with this letter, that We permit Our faithful Schenk* Ruprecht of Schweinsberg ('Rupprechten dem schenken von Sweinsperch') and his heirs, for his past and future services which he has bestowed upon Us, to have 4 Jews with all of their 'use/profits' ('nutzen') and rights until We or one of our progeny retracts this [permit]." "**Researcher's note:** **A Schenk or Mundschenk was an court official ('a cupbearer') in charge of drinks in the princely courts.*"

Marburg, StA, Urk. 134, Nr. 4, Orig. (A), dt., Perg.; ("Marburg, City Archive, [Official] Document 134, No. 4, Orig[inal] (A), German, [on] Parchment Paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/24/2017

432 8/1/1332

"Declaration" issued by Archbishop Baldwin of Trier [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Trier]: "We, Baldwin ('Bald[ewin]'), Archbishop of Trier by the grace of God, declare and promise [...] with this letter from us and our successor(s) [...] that Walram, Count Simon of Sponheim son, ('Walramen, greven Symons son von Spanheym') our nephew, servant and man, [...] can buy back the town of Kirchberg and all that belongs to it, including the Jews - [...] as well as the 50 Maltern* oats and two meadows of Wytzelstrut for 2,000 Pounds Heller as he did on the day of the sale. [...]" "**Researcher's note:** **Maltern was an old unit of measurements used for potatoes and grain.*"

München, BHStA, Sponheim Urkunden 245, Orig., dt., Perg. ("Munich, Bavarian Main State Archive, [Official] Documents of Sponheim 245, Orig[inal], German, [on] Parchment Paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/25/2017

433 9/14/1332

"Writ" of King John of Bohemia [Kingdom of Bohemia; Present-day Czech Republic, Germany; Poland]: "King John of Bohemia and Poland confirms the crusaders with the red star [...] in Prague the right to establish a toll on the bridge of Prague, and furthermore, orders that each time a corpse of a Jew is brought into Prague, or whenever a Jewish family member crosses this bridge, they are to paid a toll of 72 Heller each time." "**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text.*"

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchives des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 1577 bis 1620. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 1577 to 1620.) (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/5/2018

434 12/11/1332

"Annulment of Debt Owed to Jews" declared by Kaiser Ludwig [Present-day Germany; Prince-Bishopric of Bamberg]: "[...] that the 'Domstift' (Prince-Bishopric) is exonerated and released of their debt to Jews [...] which they owed to Jews [...]; and moreover, that no Jew is allowed to bring suit against the Prince-Bishopric and its people/residents regarding this [...] and that [the debts] lose their validity henceforth. [...]."

State Archive of Bamberg; B 21, No. 1.1, 140r, Copy (14th century); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/20/2017

435 4/27/1333

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "We, Louis ('Ludewig'), Roman Emperor by the grace of God [...] announce publicly with this letter that we permit the noblemen, and brothers Louis and Frederick ('Ludowigen und Frider'), Counts of Oettingen [...] to take on and keep Jews in their cities and fortresses and villages [...] and to rule over the aforementioned Jews and to use and enjoy them [...] as they please [...] and as long as we wish and do not rescind [this privilege ...]"

Neue historische Abhandlung der Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Erster Band. (München; 1779); (New historical treatise of the Bavarian Academy of the Sciences. First Volume.) (Munich; 1779); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/3/2020

436 5/21/1333

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day France]: "Emperor Louis ('Ludowig') [the Bavarian], announces that he owes the Counts Ludwig ('Ludowigen') [VIII] and Friedrich ('Friderichen') [II.] of Oettingen ('Otingen') and their heirs for the service they have rendered and the harm they had to suffer 1,000 Mark silver and pawns off the empire's Jews in Strasbourg ('Strazburg') to them with all of the [inherent] rights and that they are to have and use them until they are redeemed by Louis or one of his heirs for the same amount. The officers of the empire as well as citizens, city council, and citizens of Strasbourg are ordered/instructed to assist the people of Oettingen, if necessary, so that the Jews obey the Counts and submit the required taxes [...] The emperor orders the Jews not to disobey and to submit to the Oettinger and their heirs/successors without hesitation and obstruction if they wish to retain his grace and that of the empire [...]"

Medieval Ashkenaz: Corpus der Quellen zur Geschichte der Juden im Spätmittelalterlichen Reich; Quellen zur Geschichte der Juden im Elsass (1273-1347); Elsass 1, Nr. 167. (Corpus of the Sources on the History of Jews in the Late Middle Ages; Sources regarding the history of the Jews in Alsace) (1273-1347); Alsace 1, No. 167); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/3/2020

437 5/21/1333

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "Louis, the Bavarian, authorizes the [City] Council of Regensburg to [en-]force the local Jews to pay the amount as per the arrangement reached* in Nuremberg." [*Researcher's note: This refers to Louis's writ from May 21, 1333, in this project.*]

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 8/3/2020

438 5/24/1333

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "Louis, the Bavarian, bestows grace upon his chamber-servants, the Jews of Regensburg [...] that because they have been pledged to his cousins, they (Jews) are no longer going to be taxed by him or by [his cousins] in addition to the [required] 200 Pound pennies ('Pfund Pfennigen'), except if their [financial] situation/possessions and properties have improved."

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
8/3/2020

- 439 9/21/1333
"Order" of King John of Bohemia [Kingdom of Bohemia; Present-day Czech Republic, Germany; Poland]: "[...] orders [...] Jews to contribute to the maintenance of the City of Brno's protective walls and trenches." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text.*]
Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchives des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 1577 bis 1620. (Prag; 1906); ("Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 1577 to 1620.) (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/6/2018
- 440 3/20/1334
"Order" issued by Emperor Louis IV (Ludwig, the Bavarian) [Present-day Germany]: "We, Ludwig [...] announce to all [...] – may they be citizens or other folks – that they have to vouch for the pennies which the Jews of Rothenburg are to submit to Us or anyone to whom We have pledged them [...] and that they (citizens or other folks) may take over the mobile or immobile goods of the Jews without penalty to make up for this obligation. If the Jews do not agree/want to release the guarantors of their guarantee, the latter (citizens and other folks) may assume/take away the goods/properties of the Jews in the amount of their guarantee to cancel out their obligation [...]."
Nürnberg, StA, Reichsstadt Rothenburg, MA U 183, Orig., dt., Perg. ("Nuremberg City Archive, Imperial City [of] Rothenburg, MA U 183, orig[inal], German, [on] Parchment Paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/28/2018
- 441 4/5/1334
Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "Louis (Ludwig), the Bavarian, promises/confirms to the Jews of Würzburg that he will not raise more than 400 Pound ('Pfund') Heller from them [...]"
Medieval Ashkenaz: Corpus der Quellen zur Geschichte der Juden im spätmittelalterlichen Reich; (Medieval Ashkenaz: Collection/body of sources on the history of Jews during the late medieval empire; Sources regarding the history of the Jews in the Bishopric of Würzburg; Bm Würzburg 1, Nr. 399. (www.medieval-ashkenaz.org); Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/17/2020
- 442 5/9/1334
"Abdication of Ownership of Jew" issued by the Lords of Münzenberg [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt and Wetterau]: "The Lords of Münzenberg abdicate their entire ownership of the Jews of Münzenberg, Assenheim and Nidda to Ulrich von Hanau."
Bonn, UniBib, 25 Nr. 1, fol. 1r, dt. Papier; ("University Library [of] Bonn, 25 No. 1, following 1r, German, [on] Paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/23/2017
- 443 8/20/1334
"Order" of Emperor Louis IV (Kaiser Ludwig der Bayer) [Present-day France; Territorial Estate of the Holy Roman Empire]: "[...] We, Louis (Ludwig), by the grace of God the Roman Emperor/Kaiser [...] are letting the tax-collector (Schultheißen), the mayor (Bürgermeister), and the City Council (Rat) know, that we have ordered Our deputy bailiff (Underlandvogt) [...] to collect all taxes and receivables that the Jews owe (Us) throughout the year for Our sake and the sake of the kingdom (Reichs). He (the bailiff Johann von Rappoltstein) has the authority [...] to negotiate with the Jews and to come to an agreement with them. We ask the citizens of Colmar to assist the bailiff in this task in order to come to an agreement with the Jews. [...]"

Regesten Kaiser Ludwigs des Bayern, 4, Nr. 107, S. 63; Addimenta quaedam, Nr. 7, S. 98. (Regesta [of] Emperor Louis IV of Bavaria, 4, No. 107, p. 63; Some Additions, No. 7, p. 98"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/16/201

444 10/26/1334

"Official Document of Strasbourg" ("Straßburger Offizial") issued by the Curia of Strasbourg [Present-day France; Free Imperial City of Strasbourg]: "[...] the Jewish community of Strasbourg and their heirs and successors have committed themselves [...] to comply with the following provisions of this document to the masters (Meister), city councils and citizens of (the city of) Strasbourg: 1) that they will never attack the city of Strasbourg, its citizens or their possessions for the purpose of collecting a debt or a promissory note which they [the Jews] have received any citizen - before they have made their claims - successfully and without cunning - in the courts (of Strasbourg) [...]. The Jews may not - either alone or in partnership with others - offer any loans to citizens of either sex so long they have not complied with the above mentioned provisions [...]. Moreover, if any Jew or Jewess arrives in Strasbourg who is not a citizen of the city, and one who wants to loan money to a citizen of Strasbourg, the latter agrees to report him/her to one of the three city masters ([Stett-Meister]) on the same day of their arrival. They are also not permitted to provide him/her with any help to lend money to any citizen of Strasbourg in any way, until he/she has agreed to comply with all of the above [provisions]. Anyone who finds out that someone prefers to enter into such a loan contract nevertheless must report him [to the authorities] on the same day. All Jews [...] have agreed to comply with the prescribed obligations and articles through an oath sworn on the Torah. [...]"

Strasbourg, AM, CH 968, Orig., lat. und dt., Perg. ("Strasbourg, AM, CH 968, Original, Latin and German, [on] Parchment Paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/16/2017

445 11/1/1334

Writ of Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "Emperor Louis (Ludowig) confirms to the citizen of Speyer, Heinrich von Köln (Hainrichen von Kolle) [via this writ] the 60 Mark annual revenues from the Jews of Speyer which were [previously] granted to him by Emperor Henry." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the old original text both of which can be found in the cited source. The original writ is located in the City-Archive of Speyer.*]

Urkunden zur Geschichte der Stadt Speyer. Mit Historischen Verein der Pfalz zu Speyer gewidmet von Heinrich Hilgard-Villard. Gesammelt und herausgegeben von Alfred Hilgard. (Strassburg; 1885); (Official documents regarding the history of the city Speyer. With the Historical Society of the Palatine of Speyer, dedicated by Heinrich Hilgard-Villard. Collected and published by Alfred Hilgard.) (Strasbourg; 1885); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/20/2020

446 1/5/1335

"Slaughter Regulations" issued by Margrave Ludwig (the Elder) [Present-day Germany; Margraviate Brandenburg]: "We wish to order that the Jews in the town of Prizwalk obey the same regulations for the purpose of slaughtering [animals] as the town of Seehausen. [...] The Jews are not to slaughter and sell meat in such a way that they outmaneuver the Christians butchers similar to Seehausen and elsewhere. [...]"

Quellen zur Geschichte der Juden in den Archiven der neuen Bundesländer 5, Nr. 4217, S. 329. ("Sources Regarding the History of the Jews in the Archives of the New Federal States 5, No. 4217, p. 329"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/26/2017

447 3/1/1335

Writ of Pope Benedict XII [Present-day Italy, Switzerland, Germany, France, Spain]: "Pope Benedict orders the Israeli believers [...] to forfeit their usurious debts which they hold against Bishop Otto of Würzburg lest they be expelled." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text both of which can be found in the cited source.*]

Denkwürdigkeiten der teutschen, besonders fränkischen Geschichte. Von Andreas Sebastian Stumpf, hochfürstl. Würzburgischem Hof- Und Regierungsrate und Archivar. Erstes Heft. (Memorabilia of the German, especially, Frankish history. By Andreas Sebastian Stumpf, Government Council and Archivist in the high-princely royal court of Würzburg. First issue); (Erfurt; 1802); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/17/202

- 448 4/8/1335
"Order" of Archbishop Henry of Mainz (Heinrich III.) [Present-day Germany; Bishopric of Mainz]: "[...] it has come to our attention [it is rumored], that the chamberlains, the secular judges, the mayors [Bürgermeister], the city councils (Ratsherren), and all the citizens of his city of Mainz, who have accepted Us on the behest of deceased Pope John (Johannes XXII.) as their Archbishop and shepherd, are forced to endure innumerable evils, including the burden of enormous debts, because of the worst kinds of usury placed on them by the Jews of the cities and Diocese of Strasbourg, Basel, Speyer and Worms. These Jews have collectively already extorted a great deal from Our citizens, and persist in continuing the practice of evil usury [...]. In this regard, We wish to provide an immediate remedy for the entire city [...] in the name of the Lord (Christ) and our office, so that they can use this document/official document to fend off any previously imposed/forced oaths of the enemies. [...]"

Mainz, StadtA, U / 1335 April 8, Orig. (A), lat., Perg.; Würzburg, Mainzer Bücher verschiedenen Inhalts 75, S. 84 f. (mit dt. Übersetzung S. 85 f., 15. Jh.) (B). ("Mainz, State Archiv, U/ 1335 April 8, Original (A), Latin, [on] Parchment Paper; Würzburg, Mainzer books of various content 75, p. 84 f. (with German translation p. 85 f., 15th Cent.) (B.)"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/17/2017

- 449 4/22/1335
"Establishment of a Guild for Butchers and Regulations" issued by the Councilmen of the City of Stendal [Present-day Germany; Margraviate of Brandenburg]: "[...] we establish a guild for our beloved citizens and butchers [...]. No Jew is permitted to slaughter [an animal] unless he first obtains a license from us, and those who violate this order, shall be sentences according to the laws of the city [...]. The flesh (the cattle to be dissembled) Jews are to purchase from Christian butchers. In case of a contravention, the Christian butchers are authorized to give the meat away to the sick at the Holy Spirit Hospital to the detriment/disadvantage of the Jews. Also, Jews are not to slaughter [an animal] in their homes, except when they have raised the calf in their homes; that [animal] they are allowed to slaughter at/near the bridge. Violators [of this ordinance] are to be sentenced to a fine of 21 Shillings of which two-thirds will be paid to the Council and one-third to the Christian butchers. [...]"

Stendal, StadtA (City Archive), I. 061, Orig. Latin; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/27/2017

- 450 8/5/1335
Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "We, Louis (Lodevig), Roman Emperor by the grace of God [...] announce with this public letter, that we have bestowed special grace upon the nobleman Gottfriden von Eppenstein, our dear and loyal [...] that he may keep in his city and on the burg/castle of Steinheim ten [settled] Jews and in the valley or burg/castle of Homburg (Hoenberg) also ten, and in the valley and burg/castle to Eppstein ('Eppenstein') also ten [...] and to have and enjoy them as it is common until [this privilege] is revoked by us [...] and we wish that no one may hinder them in this if they wish to remain in our grace [...]"

Senckenberg von, Heinrich Christian: Selecta Iuris et historiarum tum anecdote, tum jam edita, sed Rariora. Quorum Tomus I. Francofurti ad Moenum; MDCCXXXIV. (Selection of laws and of already but rarely issued stories and anecdotes. Volume I); (Frankfurt a. M.; 1734); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/3/2020

- 451 8/10/1335
Writ of Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "Emperor Louis orders that Palatine Count Rupert is to be given 5200 Pound ('Pfund') Heller for the services he is

to render, and ascribes to him all otherwise unassigned imperial revenues from the Jews of Speyer, Worms, and Ladenburg until the amount in paid off." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original text both of which can be found in the cited source. The original writ is located in the City-Archive of Speyer.*]

Urkunden zur Geschichte der Stadt Speyer. Mit Historischen Verein der Pfalz zu Speyer gewidmet von Heinrich Hilgard-Willard. Gesammelt und herausgegeben von Alfred Hilgard. (Strassburg; 1885); (Official documents regarding the history of the city Speyer. With the Historical Society of the Palatine of Speyer, dedicated by Heinrich Hilgard-Willard. Collected and published by Alfred Hilgard.) (Strasbourg; 1885); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 7/20/2020

452 10/17/1335

"Regarding Civil Right of Jews" issued by the [City] Council of Zurich [Present-day Switzerland]: "[...] the City Council and the citizens have reached a unanimous decision regarding Jews who want to move to our city [...] namely] that every Jew is to go before the [City] Council and swear an oath and then be received as a citizen** like the other Jews [...] and he's to pay X* Mark [to the city ... yet] should the same ever leave, he's to bequeath the X* Mark to the city." [**Researcher's note:** **X refers here to the Roman numeral 10. **According to the source, it goes without saying that being received as a citizen meant in no way that Jews were allowed to join the local guilds or become members of the City Council]*

Die Zürcher Stadtbücher des XIV. und XV. Jahrhunderts. Auf Veranlassung der Antiquarischen Gesellschaft in Zürich. Herausgegeben mit Geschichtlichen Anmerkungen von H. Zeller-Wermüller. 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-Wermüller. Volume I.) Leipzig; 1899; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 6/18/2020

453 5/14/1336

"Official Announcement" of Emperor Louis IV ("Ludwig the Bavarian") [Present-day Germany]: "We, Louis, Roman Emperor by the grace of God, [...] announce/declare that We permit Count John [II.] (Johann) of Sponheim[-Starkenburg] for his faithful services to settle 60 Jewish households [...] including men, women, children, servants, and their possessions, [...] in Kreuznah or anywhere else in his domain [...] and that these [Jews] together with their estates and movable goods are to serve no one else but John and his heirs [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *According to experts, it cannot be exactly determined whether the date line in the original document reads eritags (Tuesday) or fritags (Friday); in case of the latter, this document would have to be dated 5/17/1336.*]

Würzburg, StA, Domkapitel Mainz Urkunden [nach 1339 April 22], Abschr. (unter dem Siegel des Kreuznacher Plebans, nach 1339 April 22, zu Mai 17) (B), dt., Perg. ("Würzburg, City Archive, Cathedral Chapter Mainz Certificates [after 1339 April 22], Copy (under the seal of Plebian of Kreuznach, after 1339 April, 22 to May 17) (B), German, [on] Parchment Paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 6/26/2017

454 5/16/1336

"Official Announcement" of Emperor Louis IV (Ludwig the Bavarian) [Present-day Germany]: "We, Louis, Roman Emperor by the grace of God, announce/declare that We allow Count Philipp of Sponheim[-Bolanden-Dannefels] ('Philips grafen ze Spanheim') as a special favor, to have 12 additional Jewish households, [in addition to the 12 he already has] including wives, children, and servants and to settle them anywhere in his domain as he sees fit. Philip and his heirs may use ('niezzen') them forever, and the Jews are to remain free [of claim] from Us or from anyone else. [...]"

Heidelberg, UniBib, Heid. Hs. 431, Nr. 340, Abschr. (19. Jh.) (B), dt., Papier; Heidelberg, UniBib, Heid. Hs. 494, fol. 114r (Abschr., 19. Jh.) (C). ("Heidelberg, University Library, Hs. 431, No. 340, Copy (19th Cent.) (B), German, [on] Paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 6/27/2017

455 5/30/1336

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany, Austria]: "Louis, the Bavarian, prescribes/gives the to the noblemen Gottfried, Counts of Sayn ('Sain'),

Gerlach von Isenburg, Wilhelm von Braunsberg, and Johann, the Burgrave of Rinegg half of the Jews in Limburg in exchange for the 6000 Pound ('Pfund'), which he owes to them for the services they have rendered to him." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original old text, which is located in the City Archiv of Idstein, Germany.*]

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 8/17/202

456 7/19/1336

"Order [nullifying due payment to the Jews]" issued by Emperor Louis IV [Kaiser Ludwig der Bayer] [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]: "[...] and We order all Our dear Jews living in Frankfurt, to dismiss and nullify the 1,000 Pounds Heller which Our beloved nobleman Ulrich von Hanau owes to them, completely and entirely [...] and to be reminded that they [the Jews] are dependent on Our kindness and grace [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *This order is signed and sealed by the Emperor.*]

UB zur Geschichte der Herren von Hanau 2, Nr. 471, S. 440 f.; UB Frankfurt 2, Nr. 578, S. 443 ("Certificate Book on the History of the Lords of Hanau 2, No. 471, p. 440f.; Certificate Book [of Frankfurt 2, No. 578, p. 443"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/25/2017

457 10/28/1336

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "Louis (Ludwig), the Bavarian, commands that no one [settled] in [Bad] Mergentheim is to be approached nor receive any claim (restitution) for their wrongdoings against his chamber-servants, the Jews, [and reserves himself the right to make final decisions on the matter ...]" [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original old text, which is located in the City Archiv of Stuttgart, Germany.*]

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 8/17/2020

458 11/10/1336

"Official Announcement" of Emperor Louis IV (Ludwig, the Bavarian) [Present-day Germany]: "We, Ludwig [...] transfer the jurisdiction of Our Jews of Nuremberg, and of Rothenburg, and all those who are settled in-between, to the Burgrave Johann of Nuremberg. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *This meant that the Jews could be subjected to any number of taxes and regulations according to the needs of the burgrave and his dominion.*]

Bamberg, StA, Brandenburg-Bayreuth, U 187, Orig. ("Bamberg City Archive, Brandenburg-Bayreuth, U 187, Orig[inal]"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/28/201

459 12/21/1336

"Official Announcement" of Raugrave* Henry (Heinrich) and his son Philip [Present-day Germany]: "We, Raugrave Henry, lord of New-Bamberg, and Phillip (Phylips), our son [...] announce publicly with this letter, that we have sold our castle and the adjacent village Imsweiler to the nobleman Count John of Sponheim[-Starkenbourg] [...] and we also agree that we should not permit more than four Jewish households to settle in Imsweiler, [...] except with the mutual consent of both parties. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *The Raugraves were an influential German noble family in the Middle Ages.*]

Regesten des Archivs der Grafen von Sponheim 1, Nr. 656, S. 403. ("Regesta of the Archives of the Counts of Sponheim 1, Nr. 656, p. 403"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/27/2017

460 1/10/1337

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "We, Louis (Ludowig), Roman Emperor by the grace of God, [...] announce to all who see, hear, or read this letter that the Jews in Augsburg have [agreed to] relinquish and release the

city and citizens of their letters/IOUs, which they had given as consolation [...] and vow not to free/release [a number of named Jews ...] until these have done the same." [Researcher's note: Experts seem to disagree as to the exact date of this writ. Geiger dates it January 7; while Wiener dates it January 8.]

Urkundenbuch der Stadt Augsburg. Herausgegeben von Dr. Christian Meyer, Archivar der Stadt Augsburg. Erster Band. Die Urkunden von Jahre 1104-1346. (Book-of-writs of the city of Augsburg. Edited/published by Christian Meyer, PhD, Archiver of the City of Augsburg. First volume. Writs/official documents from 1104-1346.) Augsburg; 1874; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/17/2020

461 3/26/1337

"Edict" of Emperor Louis IV [Ludwig the Bavarian] [Present-day Germany]: "We, Louis ('Ludowig'), Roman Emperor by the grace of God, [...] make public with this letter, that we have bestowed a special grace upon Our nobleman, Count Walram of Sponheim ('Walramen graven ze Spanheim'), Our dear faithful [...] that he shall have/keep 30 Jews in his shire/domain ('graftschafft') anywhere he wants, and to enjoy and use them [as he pleases] as one should with Jews, until We revoke this [edict]. And in that regard, We issue a certificate (official document) with this letter and with Our imperial seal [...]."

München, BHStA, Sponheim Urkunden 268, Orig. (A), dt., Perg.; ("Munich, Bavarian Main-State-Archive, Sponheim Certificates/Official Dokuments 268, Orig[inal], German, [on] Parchment Paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/29/2017

462 5/30/1337

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "Louis ('Ludwig'), the Bavarian, bestows grace upon the noblemen Johann Siegmund und Ludwig, brothers in Liechtenberg, in that they may impose taxes, levies, and make claims on the empire's Jews, who live in their cities and castles until his (emperor's) rescission or that of one of his successors." [Researcher's note: The above is a translation of a German summary of the old text. The original can be located in the City Archive of Darmstadt, Germany.]

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 8/17/2020

463 6/2/1337

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "We, Louis, ('Ludwig'), Roman Emperor by the grace of God [...] announce publicly with this letter that we have bestowed special grace upon the nobleman Gerhard ('Gerharten'), elected and confirmed Bishop of Speyer, [...] in order that he may pay off his debts and those of the Stift faster [...] to settle and have six Jews who are either currently settled there or will do so in the future [...] that means that he shall own them and enjoy them ('nyessen') with all [inherent] uses, rights [...] and to make them useful to the Stift as he wishes [...] until Our rescission or that of one of Our successors [...]"

Remling, Franz Xaver: Urkundenbuch zur Geschichte der Bischöfe von Speyer. (Book of writs of the Bishops of Speyer); (Mainz; 1852); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/17/2020

464 7/8/1337

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "Emperor Louis ('Ludwig'), the Bavarian, announces to the Council and City of Münster ('ze Muenstern'), that he has pawned off the empire's Jews in the city and Bishopric of Münster to Count Heinrich von Waldeck [...] and that he is transferring all revenues from Jews [to him] so that the Count can/may collect all interests, taxes, and services from them (Jews) in the future and that Jews are to be of services to him in other matters too. The emperor orders the city to stop and ensure that Jews keep their obligations to Count Henry."

Medieval Ashkenaz: Corpus der Quellen zur Geschichte der Juden in Spätmittelalterlichen Reich; (Body of sources on the history of the Jews in the Late Middle Ages; Sources regarding the history of the Jews

in *Westphalia*, 1, Nr. 158); (www.medieval-ashkenaz.org); Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/17/2020

465 10/24/1337

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "We, Louis, (Ludowig'), Roman Emperor by the grace of God [...] announce publicly with this letter/writ [...] to the wise-men [...] the [City] Council, and the citizens in the community of Nordhausen ('Northusen'), our dear loyal [...] and that we and all our heirs free and absolve them of any claims which the Jews in Nordhausen may hold against them [...]."

Förstemann, Ernst Günther: *Geschichte der Stadt Nordhausen. Erste Lieferung, bis zum Jahre 1250.* (History of the city Nordhausen. First issue, until the year 1250.); (Nordhause; 1827); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/17/2020

466 3/13/1338

"Order" of Emperor Louis IV (Kaiser Ludwig der Bayer) [Present-day France; Territorial Estate of the Holy Roman Empire]: "We, Ludowig, Roman Emperor by the grace of God, [...] turn over the Jews, their property, their claims on any debts and the pledges they hold in the city, to the Head of the community (Schultheißen), the City Council and the citizens of Colmar until the Day of [Saint] George (April 23) 1340, for two whole years, for the goods the aforementioned Jews have [...] assured to Us [...]. We also want Our aforementioned citizens who collect the goods/demands from these same Jews, to turn them over and give to Us and not err/make any mistakes in this regard [in any way]. And in order that they give us an official report, we seal this letter/document with an imperial insignia which has been issued in Colmar, [...]."

Regesten Kaiser Ludwigs des Bayern 4, Nr. 146, S. 81 f.; Moser, Kanzleipersonal (1985), S. 112 (Erwähnung); *Addimenta quaedam*, Nr. 9, S. 98. ("Regesta [of] Emperor Louis IV of Bavaria 4, No. 146, p. 81 f.; Moser, Office of the Chancellor (1985), p. 112 (Mentioning), Some Additional, No. 9, p. 98"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/17/2017

467 3/15/1338

"Order" of Emperor Louis IV (Kaiser Ludwig der Bayer) [Present-day France; Territorial Estate of the Holy Roman Empire]: "We, Ludowig, Roman Emperor by the grace of God, [...] declare that [...] the Masters (Meister), Head of community (Schultheiß), City Council (Rat) and citizens, are exempt from any present or future demands due to the damage and death Jews have suffered in the city of Mülhausen (Mulhausen) as soon as they have paid [Us] 1,000 Pounds of old Basel [Pennies]. As compensation, we allow the citizens to keep all and any goods they have found or will find, whether they may be houses, farms, pledges, or any other good that belong to the killed or fallen Jews without repercussion [...]. As soon as this payment has been received, all citizens who reside in Mülhausen – whether rich or poor, aristocratic or not, shall be exempt of all demands due to the slain Jews. [...] We prohibit any resident of Mülhausen [...] who was present during the time the Jews found their demise, to leave the city without being taxed by the mayor, City Council or guards, [...] according to what he owes, until the 1,000 Pound have been paid off. All landlords (Landvögte) and city officials are advised to assist the citizens in their request and to protect them. [...]."

Regesten Kaiser Ludwigs des Bayern 4, Nr. 147, S. 82 f.; *Urkundenregesten zur Tätigkeit des deutschen Königsggerichts* 5, Nr. 307, S. 186; Moser, Kanzleipersonal (1985), S. 28 (Erwähnung); *Verzeichnis und Inhaltsangabe der Bestände des Stadtarchivs von Mülhausen*, Nr. 80, S. 8; *Addimenta quaedam*, Nr. 10, S. 99. ("Regesta [of] Emperor Louis of Bavaria 4, No. 147, p. 82 f. Regesta of Documents for the Activities of the German King's Court 5, No. 397, p. 186; Moser, Office Staff of the Chancellor (1985), p. 28 (Mentioning), Directory and Content Specification of the Holdings of the State Archives of Mulhouse, No. 80, p. 8, Some Additions, No. 10, p. 99"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/18/2017

468 5/1/1338

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor, Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "Louis, the Bavarian, confirms [by this writ] that he has come to an agreement with the Jews of

Worms regarding their (breaking of their) agreement and debt, and for the advancement/support of his journey to France in that they are to pay him 2,000 Gulden [by a given deadline ... and] authorizes the City Council and citizens [of the aforementioned city ...] to collect the money from the Jews by force if necessary."
[**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the old text. The original is located at the City Archive of Worms.*]

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 8/17/2020

469 5/31/1338

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "Louis, the Bavarian ('Ludwig der Baier') informs the council of Worms that the Jews of that city were bound by the agreement to pay the sum of 2,000 Gulden toward the king's contemplated expedition against France, and that, if necessary, force might be employed in collecting this sum."

Jewish Encyclopedia. Worms. (www.jewishencyclopedia.com); Accessed online; Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 8/3/202

470 6/20/1338

"Usury Law" issued by Albert II and Otto the Merry, Dukes of Austria, Styria and Carinthia [Present-day Austria]: "Absolutely none of our Jews, not man nor woman, shall take from our citizens in Vienna (neither rich nor poor) any weekly interest in excess of three phennigs per pound penning, one pfennig [sic] per sixty phennigs, and a half-phennig per thirty phennigs."

Brugger, Eveline & Wiedl, Birgit. Regesten zur Geschichte der Juden in Österreich im Mittelalter. Band 1: Von den Anfängen bis 1338 [Regests on the History of the Jews in Austria during the Middle Ages. Volume 1: From the Beginnings to 1338]. Studienverlag: Innsbruck, Austria, 2005. Page 338. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 9/15/2019

471 8/22/1338

"Prohibitions" issued by Dean Friedrich with the Approval of Bishop Leupold II [Present-day Germany; Prince-Bishopric of Bamberg]: "[...] no Jew is to slaughter 'Jewish meat' (juden fleisch) among Christians whatsoever. And that if Jews purchase 'live meat' (lebendig fleisch), they are to take/drive it home to slaughter and sell it among themselves. No Christian butcher ('fleischman') is to sell meat to Jews nor to purchase any Jewish meat from Jews or to salt it (preserve it by salting it) or mix it in [with other meats] – either in secret or openly. Also, a guest or foreigner (outside burger) who brings Jewish meat into town is to sell the aforementioned only among Jews and nowhere else, and no butcher is to purchase it from him. Also, Jews shall not kill any cattle nor shed its blood in the streets. Those Christians or Jews who openly or secretly violate this law [...] are to pay our aforementioned Lord (herren), the Bishop, ten pounds Babb [Babenbrecher] pennies if it was done in town. If, however, it was done outside of the city, he's to pay the equal amount of penitent to his judge. And so that in order that this common-use law is observed always, we sign and attached our capital insignia to this document. [...]"

State Archive of Bamberg; BU 2309, Original; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/21/2017

472 9/9/1338

Borough charter, issued by Albrecht II, Bishop of Passau, to the town of St. Pölten [Present-day Austria]: "67. We also ordain that the Jews in our town of St. Pölten submit all contracts and collateral that they hold for their moneylending to our people in the town or around it, to a magistrate, and that they obtain from the judge a document [confirming] that they have done so. Whichever Jew does not do so, he shall have no claim against any Christian woman or man, if the Jew has not submitted the contract to the judge, and the Christian dies within the same year."

Brugger, Eveline & Wiedl, Birgit. Regesten zur Geschichte der Juden in Österreich im Mittelalter. Band 1: Von den Anfängen bis 1338 (Regests on the History of the Jews in Austria during the Middle Ages. Volume 1: From the Beginnings to 1338). Studienverlag: Innsbruck, Austria, 2005. Page 341. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 9/15/2019

473 9/16/1338

"Order" of Emperor Louis IV [Kaiser Ludwig der Bayer] [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]: "[... We have] decided and declare that [...] Our chamber-servants - the local Jews of Frankfurt - are not permitted to receive any interests from Our beloved Ulrich II. von Hanau, our dear faithful [servant] starting immediately and until St. Martin's Day and an entire year after that* [...] instead, the [Jews] are to content themselves with the repayment of the capital/amount which they have lent to him [...]. The Frankfurter Jews are also to refrain from turning to the guarantors [...]. Besides, We want that neither the Bailiff, nor the mayor/sheriff ("Schultheiß") or the captain [...] rule against this order, [...]. [Because] whoever does this, should know, that he does it against Our expressed will ("hult und gnad") [...]."
[*Researcher's note: *until November 11, 1339.*]

Marburg, StA, O I f Haunau, Finanzen und Zölle 1338 September 16, Orig., dt. Perg. ("City Archive of Marburg, O I f Haunau, Finances and Customs Tariffs 1338 September 16, Orig[inal], German, [on] Parchment Paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/27/2017

474 9/20/1338

"Order" of Emperor Louis IV [Kaiser Ludwig der Bayer] [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]: "[...] Our dear chamber-servants, the Jews of Frankfurt, in order to be truly and more likely to be protected, are to accept [no more than] one Pound to one and a half Pounds Heller weekly from the citizens of Frankfurt and two Pounds Heller weekly from those who live outside of the city starting immediately and until Christmas of 1338 and a full year after that [...] and if we find it appropriate to increase or lower this rate depending on the state of the citizens or the Jews, We will do so. [...]" [*Researcher's note: This fixing of maximum interest rates is to be understood in the historical context of the so-called "arm-leather-persecutions" ("Armederverfolgung") which occurred between 1336 and 1338.*]

Frankfurt, ISG, Privilegien 63, Orig., dt., Perg. ("Institute for City History, Privileges 63, Orig[inal], German, [on] Parchment Paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/27/2017

475 9/21/1338

"Official Agreement" between Raugrave Rupert and Count John of Sponheim [Present-day Germany]: "Raugrave Ruprecht ('Rupprecht der rugraffe') promises his uncle, John of Sponheim ('Johann von Spanheim'), lords of Kreuznach ('Crutzenmachen'), to quickly comply with a set of specified obligations, among which to build a town outside of the village Ebernburg ('Ebirburg') as well as a permanent house in the town and a castle above it on hutteberge which... if we come to an agreement, we will own together, [and] we shall keep Jews together in the city and also protect them, [and] they (the Jews) shall serve us together. [...]" [*Researcher's note: The above official agreement between Raugrave Rupert and Count John of Sponheim has been partially paraphrased in an effort to abbreviate the very long original text.*]

Regesten des Archivs der Grafen von Sponheim 1, Nr. 698, S. 427 f. [Original]; ("Regesta of the Archives of the Count of Sponheim 1, No. 698, p. 427 f."); Medieval Ashkenaz: Corpus der Quellen zur Geschichte der Juden in Spätmittelalterlichen Reich; Quellen zur Geschichte der Juden in Erzbistum Mainz (1273-1347); ("Corpus of the Sources on the History of the Jews in the Late Middle Ages; Sources on the History of Jews in Archbishopric of Mainz (1273-1347)"; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/30/2017

476 10/15/1338

Writ/letter of Duke Henry of Landshut given to the citizens of Deggendorf [Present-day Germany]: "We, Henry ('Heinrich'), Count-Palatine ('Pfalzgraf') of Rhine and Duke in Bavaria, announce publicly with this letter [...] to all who see and read this [...] that we bestow our grace on Conrad the Freiberger, our knight, the [city]

council, and the citizens [...] of our city Deggerndorf [and absolve them from any blame/liability ...] for having burnt and ruined our Jews in Deggendorf. Furthermore, we wish that everything that they have taken from these Jews or that which came into their possession - publicly or secretly - they are to keep. Any money which they owed to Jews or any IOU's of debt [...] is done/expired (and void) [...]. In these three matters, they are to remain unpaid [...] and [this matter is] to remain unaddressed and indisputable [and no complaint/lawsuit can be brought forth in this matter] against our officers/authorities ('Amtteuten') or our heir/successors. [...]"

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

477 12/8/1338

"Mandate" of Archbishop Henry (Heinrich) of Mainz [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Mainz/Electorate of Mainz]: "We, Heinrich (Henry), Archbishop of Mainz by the grace of God, and Arch-Chancellor of the Holy Roman Empire, announce to those who see or hear [or] read this letter, that we want to bestowed a special grace upon our citizens of Miltenberg, and that we do not want any Jew who live here or anywhere else in our domain to asks/requests/collect debt which he has previously given up/renounced while being beaten/hit. [...] This we certify with this letter, sealed with our seal, which is issued in Aschaffenburg [...]."

Amorbach, Fürstlich Leiningensches Archiv, Urk. 1338 Dezember 8, Orig., dt., Perg. ("Amorbach, Princely Leningen Archives, [Official] Document 1338 December 8, Orig[inal], German, [on] Parchment Paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/22/2017

478 3/15/1339

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor, Louis IV [Present-day Holland]: "Louis, the Bavarian, permits Duke Reinald von Gelcern to keep Jews in his castles, cities, and villages [...] and to collect from them the common levies." [*Researcher's note: The above is a translation of a German summary of the old Latin text, which can be found in Nijhoff's Gedenkwaardighede nit de Geschiedenis van Gelderland (Memories from the history of Gelderland); Volume 1.*]

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 8/17/2020

479 12/10/1339

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor, Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "Louis, the Bavarian, sells/pledges the Jews of Speyer to the Elector/Count Palatine Rupert [I.] ('Pfalzgraf Ruprecht') for his debt of 2,000 Pound ('Pfund') Heller - with the consent of Bishop Gerhard of Speyer, to whom they (the Jews of Speyer) were pledged before for the same amount."

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 8/17/2020

480 1/24/1340

"Official Announcement" made by the Knight and Mayor of Frankfurt Rudolf of Sachsenhausen and his wife Christine [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]: "Rudolf of Sachsenhausen, knight and Mayor of Frankfurt and his wife Christine announce that they have purchased the royal pledge set on the Jews of Frankfort for an annual payment of 25 Mark from Gottfried of Eppenstein. [...] Gottfried and his heirs can buy back this pledge for 450 Pounds Heller at any time. [...]"

Wiesbaden, HStA, 3002 XIII, 2.1, fol. 162v, Abschr., dt. Papier. ("Main City Archive of Wiesbaden, 3002 XIII, 2.1, fol. 162v, Copy, German, [on] Paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/29/2017

481 5/23/1340

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor, Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "Emperor Louis transfers all rights (and jurisdiction) over Jews in Ingolstadt, his dear chamber-servants, to the judge, [city] council, and [citizens-] community of Ingolstadt [...] and orders that [the aforementioned Jews] may not take more than two pennies per pound of pennies from citizens and [no more than] 3 pennies from outsiders/foreigners."

[**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original text which can be found in Mederer's Geschichte von Ingolstadt (History of Ingolstadt).*]

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 8/17/202

482 6/4/1340

Writ announced by the Notary Heinrich on behalf of Duke Albert II of Austria [Present-day Austria; Duchy of Austria]: "[...] Albrecht II, Duke of Austria, Steyr, and Carinthia, due to the great harm and related disputes that often arise from the wickedness of Jews for forging seals and documents [...] and after following the advice of his nobility to eradicate this evil [...] he has found a solution in the interest of his Christian and Jewish subjects by employing two public notaries, namely Heinrich himself and Eckhard, to help write down all [current] IOUs in the possession of Jews in a book created for them and to have such [deeds] registered in the future as well."

Brugger, Eveline and Brigit Wiedl: Regesten zur Geschichte der Juden in Österreich im Mittelalter. Band 2: 1339-1365. (Innsbruck/Wien/Bozen; 2010); (Regesta pertaining to the history of Jews in Austria during the Middle Ages. Volume 2: 1339-1365); (Innsbruck/Vienna/Bolzano; 2010); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/27/2020

483 7/25/1340

"Mandate" issued by the Imperial City of Rothenburg [Present-day Germany]: "[...] 64) it is also right/lawful and done (determined) that should a Jew allow his claim for a debt in court lapse more than two years, during which [two years] he does not submit a new written claim, he should lose his claim over the main debt and interests, and one is to no longer owe him anything. [...]"

Rothenburg o. d. T., StadtA, B 9a, fol. 5r, Orig., dt., Pap. ("Rothenburg over the Tauber City Archive, B 9a, fol. 5r, Orig[inal], German, [on] Paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/1/2018

484 9/11/1340

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor, Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "We, Louis (Ludewig), Roman Emperor by the grace of God, announce publicly with this letter/writ, that the nobleman Gottfried von Eppstein ('Gottfrid von Eppinstein'), our dear loyal [subject] has sold the 25 Mark of Cologne Pfennige [currency] which have been placed on [taxed from] the Jews in Frankfurt, who have been given by Us and Our empire as loan for 250 Mark Cologne Pennies and three ('dritthalb* hundert Marche kolnscher Pennige, dry) Heller to Rudolph von Sachsenhusen ('Rudolfffen von Sassenhuffen'), our dear Schultheissen** in Frankfurt [...] and that the aforementioned Gottfrid von Eppstein or his heirs can repurchase these for the same 25 Mark of good currency whenever they wish [...]" [**Researcher's note:** **Dritthalb [old: dritthalb] refers to 2.5 and is an old unit of measurement in which full units plus their half could be understood. **A Schultheiss/Schultheiß was the head of the municipality in medieval Germany.*]

Senckenberg von, Heinrich Christian: Selecta Iuris et historiarum tum anecdote, tum jam edita, sed Rariora. Quorum Tomus I. Francofurti ad Moenum; MDCCXXXIV. (Selection of laws and of already but rarely issued stories and anecdotes. Volume I); (Frankfurt a. M.; 1734); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/17/2020

485 10/23/1340

"Order" of Count Walram of Sponheim-Kreuznach [Present-day Germany; House of Sponheim]: "[...] 5) Count [Sponheim-Keuznach] orders the Jews - who belong to him - to be led out of Kirchberg at night, while Jews ('Er Juden'), who have settled there under the protection of Archbishop Balduins and all other Jews who live

there, to be killed. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *This deplorable massacre was ordered by Count Sponheim with the intention of wiping out the debt he owed to Jews and in order to appropriate their entire property. It is said that Count Sponheim's servant went from door to door to lay claim to the belonging of the Jews of Sponheim. Also, this passage - originally written in old German - has been paraphrased in an effort to abbreviate the very long original text.*]

Koblenz, LHA, 1 A 5042, Orig., dt., Perg. [Original Text]; Medieval Ashkenaz: Corpus der Quellen zur Geschichte der Juden in Spätmittelalterlichen Reich; Quellen zur Geschichte der Juden in Erzbistum Mainz (1273-1347); ("Corpus of the Sources on the History of the Jews in the Late Middle Ages; Sources on the History of Jews in Archbishopric of Mainz (1273-1347) [Summary of Text]"; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/1/2017

486 4/3/1341

"Official Announcement" issued by the Bailiff Gottfried von Eppenstein and his Wife Lorette [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt and Wetterau]: "[The Bailiff] Gottfried V. von Eppenstein and his wife Lorette announce the transfer of the Jews of Frankfurt worth 108 Pounds Heller to Count Engelbrecht von Zeigenhain Jr. [among other things] to settle their debt to him and their daughter. [...]"

Wiesbaden, HStA, Abt. 331 Nr. 54, Abschr., dt. Papier ("Main City Archive of Wiesbaden, Department 331 No. 54, Copy, German, [on] Paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/7/2017

487 4/18/1341

"Writ" of John of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, Poland; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "King John permits the citizens/townsmen of the city of [Budweis] to accept two Jews in their city who are to pay a tribute/tax for the maintenance and building of the city walls. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *While this writ may appear pro-Jewish in nature, it did in fact limit the number of Jews that could settle in [Budweis]. In a second royal letter, King John permits the city to allow two more Jews to settle in the same city.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchives des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 1577 bis 1620. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 1577 to 1620.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/24/2019

488 5/3/1341

"Writ" issued by King John of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, Poland; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "[As] John, by the grace of God, King of Bohemia, [...We give] the Abby and Convent to the Cloister in Waldsassen salvation with an abundance of good [will]! Since you have fallen into great poverty due to the interests charged by the Eger Jews, and have become very poor under such pressure, [...] We wish to graciously pardon you and place favor on you, so that you [...] may and shall legally sue each one of those Jews for all interests which they have received from you or the cloister [...and assure you] that by doing so, you're not violating that which is Ours. We also promise you and the lords not to stand in your way when you take them [interests] back, but to rather assist you [...]. That is why we deign to place our seal on this letter as witness. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *The letter was drafted and signed in Prague.*]

Geschichte des Egerlandes (bis 1437) von Heinrich Gradl. Mit Unterstützung der Gesellschaft zur Förderung deutscher Wissenschaft, Kunst und Literatur in Böhmen. (Prag;1893); (History of Egerland* (until 1437) by Heinrich Gradl. With the support the Society for the Promotion of German Science, Art and Literature in Bohemia.); (Prague; 1893); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/21/2019

489 10/16/1341

"Writ" of King John of Bohemia [Kingdom of Bohemia; Present-day Germany]: "King John of Bohemia gifts the citizens of Neumark in Silesia an annual revenue of 5 mark Prague groschen for 10 years which they may raise from the local

Jews in order to fortify/secure the city with a proper wall." [*Researcher's note: The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchives des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 1577 bis 1620. (Prag; 1906); ("Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 1577 to 1620.) (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/6/2018

490 2/2/1342

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor, Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "[Emperor Louis confirms via this writ] that - in good council - We have come to an agreement with the Jewry in the empire in that each Jew and Jewess, who is a widow, and above the age of twelve, and holds assets worth more than twenty Gulden, is to give annually one Gulden as a body-tax ('Zinß Von iren Leib') [... and orders the city of Rotenburg to dutifully help him with the (worth-) estimation of the local Jews ...]"

Historische Untersuchungen über die ehemalige Reichsstadt Rotenburg oder die Geschichte der deutschen Gemeinde aus urkundlichen Quellen bearbeitet von Dr. Heinrich Wilhelm Bensen. (Nürnberg; 1837); (Historical examination regarding the Imperial City of Rotenburg or the history of the German community from official sources/writs compiled/edited by Heinrich Wilhelm Bensen, PhD.) (Nuremberg; 1837); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/17/2020

491 2/3/1342

Order issued by Ludwig the Bavarian [Germany]: "[...] we came to an agreement with the Jews in the kingdom, that every Jew and every Jewish woman, who is a widow, those who are of the age 12 and older and also have twenty florins, have to give us a florin every year [...]. Muenchen 1342"

Bensen, Heinrich, *Historische Untersuchungen über die ehemalige Reichsstadt Rotenburg, Nürnberg 1837*, page 179f. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 3/1/2016

492 2/3/1342

"Royal Announcement" issued by Emperor Louis IV (Ludwig, der Bayer) [Present-day Germany]: "We, Louis ("Ludwig"), Roman emperor by the grace of God, [...] announce to the princes, lords, counts, [...] and all officers, [in the] cities and markets, who live and are settled in the empire, that we have come to an agreement in good council with all the Jewry in the empire, that each Jew and each Jewess who is a widow and who are [older then] 12 [years] and who have assets worth more than 12 Gulden/guilder are to give us each one gulden [...] which are to benefit the empire and its expenses and that we will protect you [in return]. [...] If you should fail to do so, we will have to make you responsible for any damage that may befall us or the empire [...]"

Rothenburg o. d. T., StadtA, B 1, fol. 82r/v, Abschr. (16 Jh.), dt., Pap. ("Rothenburg over the Tauber City Archive, B 1, fol. 82r/v, Copy (16th Century), German, [on] Paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/1/2018

493 6/20/1342

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "Emperor Louis, the Bavarian, orders the following [...] in order that the Jews and Christians in the Imperial City of Nördlingen can live in peace together [...] 1) The Jews who live in Nördlingen are to have two or three of their own meat-banks [...] called Jewish-banks ('Juden bench') [...]. Jews may only sell the meat butchered in their meat-banks among themselves but not to Christians. No one may sell any meat Jews have butchered to the meat-banks of Christians, neither publicly nor secretly. Anyone who violates this order is to pay for each cattle one Pound ('Pfund') Heller and for each calf 60 Heller [and for each] sheep or goat the same as fine to the Christian community [...]."

[*Researcher's note: The above writ has been abbreviated to fit the allocated space and also*

contains some rescission of earlier restriction. For instance, Louis permits Jews to purchase cattle in the city at any time of the day. The original writ is located in the City Archive of Nördlingen.]

Medieval Ashkenaz: Corpus der Quellen zur Geschichte der Juden im Spätmittelalterlichen Reich (Corpus of the Sources on the History of Jews in the Late Middle Ages); (Sources regarding the history of the Jews in the Swabian imperial towns Esslingen - Ulm - Nördlingen. 1, Nr. 47.); www.medieval-ashkenaz.org; Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/17/2020

494 12/10/1342

"Privilege" issued by Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV and addressed to the city of Hall [Present-day Germany]: "We, Louis, Roman Emperor by the grace of God [...] announce publicly and order that we have bestowed great grace upon the people, the Schultheiß*, and the [City] Council together in that we wish that the Jews of Hall, who are already there or who may come there in the future, are to loan the Pound ('Pfund) Heller for two Heller per week, and that they are not to request or pressure anyone to give more [...] this We command from these [aforementioned] Jews, Our chamber-servants [...]" **[Researcher's note: *A Schultbeiss/Schultheiß was the head of the municipality in medieval Germany.]**

Lünig, Johann Christian: Das Deutschen Reichs-Archiv. Band 13. (Leipzig; 1714); (The German Imperial Archive. Volume 13.) (Leipzig; 1714); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/17/2020

495 2/5/1343

Order issued by Ludwig the Bavarian [Germany]: "[...]We confide with this letter that we relieve Johann Burggraf and his heirs from all his debts. [...] For the above-mentioned Jews, as well as other Jews, belong to us and the kingdom. And we can do with their lives and property what we want and whatever we wish."

Spieß, Philipp, *Archivische Nebearbeiten und Nachrichten vermischten Inhalts mit Urkunden 1, 1783*, page 118f, Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 3/2/2016

496 2/5/1343

"Writ" of Emperor Louis (Ludwig) [Burgraviate of Nuremberg; Present-day Germany]: "[Emperor Louis frees the Viscount John of Nuremberg(-Zollern) of all debt he owes to Jews, including various Jews named] because you [Jews] belong to us and the empire – body and possessions – and we may do, make, or trade with it whatever we want and whatever is good for us [...]"

Das Rechtsverhältnis der Juden zum deutschen König (9. -14. Jahrhundert). A europäischer Vergleich von Alexander Patschovsky ("The legal status of Jews during German kings (9th – 14th Century by Alexander Patschovsky."); (1993); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/9/2018

497 4/7/1343

"Regulation" of the Councilmen of the ancient city of Berlin (new and old) [Present-day Germany; Margraviate of Brandenburg]: "[...] Jews of Berlin are not permitted to move in across/next door to Christian cattle traders or at the markets [...] they are only to purchase healthy and young – but no too young – cattle at the markets in return for an annual fee. [...] Jews are not permitted to sell the meat in pieces smaller than a quarter of the animal. Buyers of the meat are only permitted to purchase such meat for their own use." **[Researcher's note: The City of Berlin permitted Jews to slaughter and sell cattle meat publically in return for an annual interest (to be paid to the city). However, to ensure that this permission did not damage the business of the Christian bone-bewers (who were protected by their guilds) this new regulation was issued.]**

Regesten der Urkunden zur Geschichte von Berlin/Cölln ("Registry of the Documents/Certificates Regarding the History of Berlin/Cologne"), Nr./No. 42, S./p. 69 f.; Urkundenbestand des Stadtarchivs Berlin (Certificate Stock of the City Archive of Berlin), Nr./No. 54, S./p. 103; Zum Codex diplomaticus, S./p. 22; Fidicin, *Chronik* (1868), Sp./Column 80. Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/1/2017

498 5/19/1343

"Special Taxation of Jews" issued by Markgrave Ludwig/Louis I (the Elder) of Brandenburg [Present-day Germany; Margraviate of Brandenburg]: "[We] Ludowicus/Ludwig/Louis, by the Grace of God, [...] to all Jews of the City of

Printzlaw and Pozewalk [...] you are bound to give us a contribution of ten silver Marks on the day of the feast of St. Martin's [...]."

Wien, HHStA (Vienna, HH City Archive), Handschriften Blau (Handwritten documents blue) 126, fol. ad 16, Nr./No. 62, Abschr. (Registereintrag/Register entry), Latin. Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/1/2017

499 5/19/1343

"Order" of the Archbishop Heinrich III of Mainz [Present-day Germany; Vizedom Aschaffenburg]: "[...] We allot Duke Henry of Braunschweig and his wife Hedwig 270 Mark [...] annually. 100 Marks are to come from the coins/coinage of Erfurt and from the 'Schlagschatz' ('selgeschatze')*, and an additional 50 Mark are to come from the City of Heiligenstadt, 40 Marks from the annual property [tax] (Güte) of Salza, 50 Marks from Duderstadt, and 30 Marks from the properties located in Duderstadt, Einbeck, etc. which the Duke sold to the Archbishop. The property taxes of Frankfurt and the local Jews are required to make up for any of the missing revenues. [...]" [**Researcher's note:****Schlagschatz/selgeschatze were the difference between the real value and the nominal value of coins.*]

Würzburg, StA, Mainzner Urkunden 891, Orig., dt., Perg.; ("Würzburg, City Archive, Documents of Mainz 891, Orig[inal], German, [on] Parchment Paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/1/2017

500 12/29/1343

"Writ" of Margrave Charles ('Wenceslaus') of Moravia [Present-day Czech Republic; Margraviate of Moravia]: "Margrave Charles ('Wenceslaus') of Moravia gifts the annual tax, which the local Jews who live there pay, to the city of [Hradisch/Magyarhradis] so that they can [re]build the city walls [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *This is a translation of a German summary of the Latin text. The original can be found in Volume VII of the "Codex diplomaticus et epistolaris Moraviae." The Latin document was written and signed in Brno. Margrave Charles became King of Bohemia in 1347; King of the Romans in 1346; and was finally crowned Holy Roman Empire and King of Italy in 1355.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels - und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchives des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 1577 bis 1620. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 1577 to 1620.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/25/2019

501 7/20/1344

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "Emperor Louis, the Bavarian, ensures/appeases the [City] Council of Nuremberg, that in the future, neither He nor His [heirs/family] will aid in any way to see the house of a Christian falls into the hands of a Jew [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a summary of the original old text both of which can be found in the cited source.*]

Würfel, Andreas: Historische Nachrichten von der Juden-Gemeinde, welche ehehin in der Reichsstadt Nürnberg angericht gewesen, aber anno 1499 ausgeschaffet worden. (Nürnberg; 1755); (Historical News of the Jewish Community that was once established in the Imperial City of Nuremberg but was abolished in the year 1499.); (Nuremberg; 1755); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/17/2020

502 4/12/1345

"Writ" of Duke Wenceslaus and Louis I of Legnica [Present-day Poland; Duchy of Legnica]: "[...] the Dukes of Legnica [...] permit the citizens of Legnica to take stones/bricks from the Jewish cemetery for the building of a city wall [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *This is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text. The full Latin text can be found in Urkundensammlung zur Geschichte des Ursprungs der Städte und der Einführung und Verbreitung Deutscher Kolonisten und Rechte in Schlesien und der Ober-Lausitz; von Gustav Adolf Tzschoppe [...] and Gustav Adolf Stenzel (Collection of historical documents regarding the historical beginnings of cities and for the introduction and dissemination of German*

colonists and Laws in Silesia and Upper-Lausitz (Reichenbach/Oberlausitz) by Gustav Adolf Tschoppe [...] and Gustav Adolf Stenzel!); (Hamburg; 1832)]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels - und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchives des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 4/22/2019

503 7/19/1345

"Diocesan Synod of Strasbourg" held under Bishop Berthold II v. Buchegg [Present-day France; Free Imperial City of Strasbourg]: "[...] In addition, all prelates are prohibited from taking on debts with interest from Jews without the consent of their chapter or religious convention, and that religious communities cannot be obliged to pay back the loans that have been borrowed by their leaders. No one who has vouched for such debts ought to have legal or binding recourse against the religious communities (monasteries) or their superiors/prelates. Any obligation and penalties incurrent under any powers are declared null and void. All judges are prohibited to proceed against such guarantees at the request and insistence of the Jews. Notaries and seal carriers are strictly prohibited from drafting and sealing such contracts under the threat of loss of their office position. [...]" **[Researcher's note: The orders of the Synod of Strasbourg from 1310 (that chalices are not to be pawned off to Jews) are repeated here again.]**

Medieval Ashkenaz: Corpus der Quellen zur Geschichte der Juden im Spätmittelalterlichen Reich; Synoden und Konzilien 1, Nr. 14 ("Corpus of the Sources on the History of Jews in the Late Middle Ages; Synods and Councils 1, No. 14"). Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 2/18/2017

504 8/17/1345

"Official Announcement" of Archbishop Heinrich III of Mainz [Present-day Germany; Bishopric of Mainz]: "[...We] purchase from the brothers Johann and Friedrich, [...] with the consent of the schoolmaster Kuno of Falkenstein, the cantor Reinhard, and the entire chapter at Mainz, their shares of the castle and town of Salza and the village of Merxleben. [...] And they are to take [as payment] 3500 Marks [...] silver [...] 80 Marks of which are to come from the annual taxes ('Gülten') and from the Jews. [...]"

Würzburg, StA, Mainzer Ingrossaturbuch 3, fol. 172r-173v, Abschr., dt., Papier; ("Würzburg, City Archive, Ingrossatur-book of Mainz 3, fol. 172r-173v; Copy, German, [on] Paper; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 5/1/2017

505 8/25/1345

"Writ" of Margrave Charles ('Wenceslaus') of Moravia to the City of Jihlava [Present-day Czech Republic; Margraviate of Moravia]: "[...] However, [if the citizens of Jihlava] decide openly or secretly to cause/prompt the Jews to move back to the places from which they came, or wherever the citizens of Jihlava deem to be the most appropriate/suitable for them, they will not fall out of favor [with the king...]" **[Researcher's note: While Margrave Charles's writ starts off pro-Jewish and ends on that note, it also contains anti-Jewish sentiments as seen in the above excerpt. The original can be found in Volume VII of the "Codex diplomaticus et epistolaris Moraviae."]**

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels - und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchives des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 1577 bis 1620. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 1577 to 1620.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 4/25/2019

506 9/27/1345

"Writ" of King John of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, Poland; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "King John of Bohemia permits the City Council of Wroclaw to remove and reuse any stones found in the Jewish cemetery, may they be found laying on the ground or buried in/under the soil in order to the restore the city wall. [**Researcher's note:** *This is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text which was signed in Prag. The full Latin text can be found in Archiv für Kunde österreichischer Geschichts-Quellen. Herausgegeben von der zur Pflege vaterländischer Geschichte aufgestellten Commission der kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Einunddreissigster Band. (Wien; 1864); (Archive for the lore of Austrian historical sources. Published by the Commission for the Imperial Academy of Sciences, established for the care/maintenance of patriotic history. Thirty-first volume. (Vienna; 1864)).*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels - und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchives des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/22/2019

507 6/22/1346

"Concessions" of King Johan of Bohemia, Earl of Luxemburg [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Cologne]: "We, Johan, King of Bohemia and Earl of Luxemburg by the grace of God [...] 7) [...] transform ownership of the Jews in the city of Cologne and in the Archbishopric of Cologne ('Erzstift') and the nearby regions ('Umkreis') which the Archbishopric has on loan from the empire ('riche/Reich') [permanently] to the Archbishop of Cologne which he should hold and keep. [...]"

MGH Const. 8, Nr. 55, S. 78-83; UB zur Geschichte des Niederrheins 3, Nr. 433, S. 348-350; ("Monuments of Germanic History Const[ituitions] 8, No. 55, p. 78-83; Certificate Book on the History of the Lower-Rhine 3, No. 433, p. 348-350"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/1/2017

508 11/3/1346

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Germany]: "We, Louis ('Ludowich'), Roman Emperor by the grace of God [...] announce publicly with this letter that we have pledged all Jews of Speyer and Worms - our chamber-servants, who live there right now and those who will in the future - along with all of their rights, services, and use [...] which are rightfully ours and that of the empire [...] to the high-born/noble Palatine-Count Rupert ('Ruprecht'), the old [...] Duke of Bavaria and our brother-in-law and prince for 2000 Mark silver so that they should have and use these Jews [...]"

Urkunden zur Geschichte der Stadt Speyer. Mit Historischen Verein der Pfalz zu Speyer gewidmet von Heinrich Hilgard-Villard. Gesammelt und herausgegeben von Alfred Hilgard. (Strassburg; 1885); (Official documents regarding the history of the city Speyer. With the Historical Society of the Palatine of Speyer, dedicated by Heinrich Hilgard-Willard. Collected and published by Alfred Hilgard. (Strasbourg; 1885); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/7/2020

509 11/29/1346

"Order" of Emperor Louis IV [Ludwig der Bayer] [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial Cities of Wetterau]: "[...] Ulrich II von Hanau, bailiff ('Landvogt') of Wetterau and the cities of Wetterau – Frankfurt, Friedberg, Gelnhausen, and Wetzlar - is ordered hereby to stop and require the Jews living there to pay the golden penny. [...]"

Braunfels, Fürstlich Solms-Braunfels'sches Archiv, Kopialbuch Hungener Urkunden 2, 4, Nr. 4, Abschr., dt., Papier ("Braunfels, Princly Solms-Braunfels Archive, Copy Book Hungener documents/certificates 2, 4, No. 4, Copy, German, Paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/9/2017

510 11/29/1346

"Order" of Emperor Louis IV (Ludwig der Bayer) [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt and Wetterau]: "[...] the Jews living in Frankfurt,

Friedberg, Gelnhausen, and Wetzlar are obliged to give the golden penny ('guldin pfennig') annually from their holdings ('von ihrem Leib*'). [***Researcher's note:** *The text reads "von irem leib" which technically refers to someone's body/flesh/womb but most likely refers here to their property/belongings.*]

Braunfels, Fürstlich Solms-Braunfels'sches Archiv, Kopialbuch Hungener Urkunden 2, 3, Nr. 3, Abschr., dt., Papier ("Braunfels, Princly Solms-Braunfels Archive, Copy Book Hungener documents/certificates 2, 3, No. 3, Copy, German, Paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/19/2018

511 4/10/1347

"Official Announcement" of the City Council of Cologne [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Cologne]: "[...] few points* contained in the [previous] privileges granted to the Jews, which according to the teaching of 'good' clergymen, has now become evident, to be incompatible with God and the salvation of our souls. Therefore, [we] Councilors/Councilmen have decided to revoke these points with the next extension of these privileges [...]. Disputes that involve money/monetary payments ('Geldzahlungen') and food-related issues shall no longer be brought forth and negotiated in a synagogue and in front of the head of the Jewish community as it has been done in the past. [...] The gates that stand at the end of the Jewish alley ('Judengasse') shall not be structurally modified in the next thirteen years. [...]" [***Researcher's note:** *Upon further examination, it is clear that there were not a "few" points that needed to be modified but technically just one; however, one of extraordinary importance.*"]

Köln, HAStadt, Best. 30, V2, fol. 5r/v; Abschr. (zeitnah), dt. Perg. ("Cologne" City H[istory]A[rchive], Stock 30, V2, fol. 5r/v; Copy (contemporary), German, [on] Parchment Paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/2/2017

512 7/19/1347

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Louis IV [Present-day Switzerland]: "Emperor Louis, the Bavarian, confirms the Jewry of Zurich, his chamber-servants, payment of 50 Florentine Gulden, which they have been submitting to Count Eberhard von Nelleburg [his Landvogt*] as per his order for two years as tax-payments [...]" [***Researcher's note:** **A Vogt or Landvogt was akin to bailiffs in certain German-speaking territories during the Holy Roman Empire.*]

Regesta Imperii. Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur Mainz. (Academy of Sciences and Literature of Mainz. [RI VII] Ludwig der Bayer (Louis, the Bavarian); 1314-1347 - [RI VII] H. 6); www.regesta-imperii.de; Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/17/2020

513 8/14/1347

"Order [of Pawning of Jews]" by Emperor Louis IV [Ludwig der Bayer] [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Gelnhausen]: "[...] we pledge Our and the empire's Jews living in Gelnhausen ('Geilnhusen') [to Heinrich of Isenburg] with all the accompanying rights. [...]" [***Researcher's note:** *This document was issued and signed in Speyer, Rhineland-Palatinate.*]

UB [Urkundenbuch] zur Geschichte der Herren von Hanau 2, Nr. 729, S. 714 f. ("Certificate Book for the History of the Lords of Hanau 2, No. 729, p. 714 f."); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/10/2017

514 9/8/1347

"Writ" issued by King Charles IV of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, Poland; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "King Charles IV transfers the Wrocław Jews – his chamber servants – to the [City] Council of Wrocław for their protection and permits the city to increase levies/taxes on Jews as much as they see fit." [***Researcher's note:** *This is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text, both of which can be found in the source cited.*]

Breslauer Urkundenbuch bearbeitet von Georg Korn. Erster Teil. (Breslau; 1870); (Historical Documents of Wrocław edited by Georg Korn. First part.) (Wrocław; 1870); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/22/2019

- 515 10/4/1347
"Order" of Roman Emperor Charles IV [Kingdom of Bohemia; Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, Poland]: "King Carl IV orders all judges, lay judges of the cities and markets of the kingdom of Bohemia to stop and require the Jews in their cities to submit the interests/taxes to the royal chamber-servant Jew [named Trostlin] in Prague." [*Researcher's note: The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text both of which can be found in the cited source.*]
Codex diplomaticus et epistolaris Moraviae. Urkunden-Sammlung zur Geschichte Mährens, im Auftrage des mährischen Landes-Ausschusses, herausgegeben von P. Ritter v. Chlumecky, und redigirt von Joseph Chytil. Siebenten Bandes (1334-1349). II Abteilung (bog. 56-88); (Brünn, 1860); (Codex of Documents and Letters from Moravia: Collection of official documents regarding the history of Moravia, commissioned by the Moravian land-committee, edited by P. Knight Chlumecky, and reedited by Joseph Chytil. Seventh Volume (1334-1349); II Division (papers] 56-88)); Brno; 1860; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/10/2018
- 516 10/16/1347
"Official Document" issued by King IV ("Karl") IV [Swabian Imperial City of Ulm; Present-day Germany]: "We, Carl/Karl [...] pledge to our faithful Albrecht von Rechberg and his heirs the Office of the 'Community President'/Mayor ('Ammanamt'), the taxes, the Jews, the taxes on goods, tariffs, and the domain of Ulm ('das rich ze Ulme') [...] for 1000 Mark silver. [...]"
Ludwigsburg, StA, B 207, U 2, Insert, dt., Perg. ("Ludwigsburg, State Archive, B 207, U 2, Insert, German, [on] parchment paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/14/201
- 517 10/17/1347
"Additional Taxation of Jews" issued by King Charles (Karl IV) [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "We, Karl, Roman King by the grace of God, [...] announce to those who read or hear this letter/document, that We owe our beloved and loyal servant Burkhard von Eptingen (Purkharten von Eptingen) [...] two hundred mark of Colmar weight (currency) for his service, which he has absolved and showed to Us. And in order to guarantee him this debt, we assure him and his heirs twenty mark the of annual taxes of the Jews of Colmar as payment for this debt [...] which they are indebted to Us and the kingdom [...]. These twenty marks are not to be deducted from the main sum which they have committed to Us and our successors* in the past [...]." [*Researcher's note: *The debt of the King was a levy placed on Jews in addition to the taxation the Jews faced every year.*]
Colmar, AM, AA 172/5, Orig., dt., Perg. (mit einem Waagerechten Schnitt rechts in der Mitte); ("Colmar, AM, A[rchive for] A[nthropology] 172/5, Orig[inal], German, [on] Parchment Paper."); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/9/2017
- 518 10/31/1347
"Order" issued by Roman Emperor Karl IV (Charles IV) [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Nuremberg]: "[...] the Earls (Burggrafen) Johann and Abrecht, their heirs, and their independent debtors and citizens are exonerated of all debts owed to any and all of Our Jews who live in our Kingdom/domain whether permanently or temporarily, or who reside under someone else(s jurisdiction) [...] and especially [debts owed to] those Jews whose life and property belong to Our chamber and who are under Our power and jurisdiction. [...]"
Bamberg, State Archive, BBU 251, Original; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/22/2017
- 519 11/3/1347
"Royal Announcement" issued by King Carl IV ("Karl") [Present-day Germany]: "We, [...] give the duke Fredrick von Teck ('Friedrich von Tecken') for his proven [past] and future service (the use of) the [office of the] bailiff ('Landvogtei') of

Our empire and the land of Frankonia with all its rights, taxes, and Jews and everything that is part of it/belongs to it ('und allem dem, das darczu gehort') [...]"

Nürnberg, StA, Reichsstadt Rothenburg, MA U 300, Orig., dt., Perg. ("Nuremberg City Archive, Imperial City of Rothenburg, MA U 300, Orig[inal], German, [on] parchment paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/2/2018

520 11/4/1347

"Royal Grant" issued by Holy Roman Emperor Charles IV [Archbishopric of Mainz; Present-day Germany]: "[...We...] grant Abby John Hersfeld ('Iohanni... abbati... Hersfeldensi') for his devotion [...] the right to have and keep Jews ('ius habendi et retinendi iudeos') in his city of Hersfeld in the [Arch-]Diocese of Mainz [...]. He may use and keep the Jews he [chooses to] settle [there] for his own good and in the service of the Abby and the monastery as a fief [from Us] ('in feodum') in addition to the fiefs already granted to him. We order the master-consuls, councilmembers and the entire community of Hersfeld ('magistris consulum, consulibus totique universitati Hersfeldensi') – in order to keep Our favor/goodwill - to permit the Abby and the monastery to use and enjoy their fief unhindered if they wish to escape the severest of punishments. [...]"

Marburg, StA, Urk. 56, Nr. 377, Orig. (A), lat. Perg.; ("Marburg City Archive, Document 56, No. 377, Orig[inal] (A), Latin, [on] parchment paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/24/2018

521 11/25/1347

"Official Announcement" issued by Knight Johann vom Steine ("Iohan vom Steine") [Archbishopric of Mainz; Present-day Germany]: "I, Iohan vom Steine, knight, agree and announce to all people [...] that the honorable [...] Henry [III], Archbishop of Mainz ('Heinrich, ertzbischof zu Mentz') and his [Arch-] Stift (prince-archbishopric) owe us 1000 small Gulden/Guilder* [...] which the Kawertschen** and Jews of Bingen are to pay off each winter [by submitting] 100 Pounds ('100 Pfund') on Saint Martin's Day [...]." **[Researcher's note:** *Gulden is a German and Dutch term for gold coins equivalent to the English term guilder. **The term Kawertschen referred to money-lenders.*]

Würzburg, StA, Mainzer Urkunden 4076 und 4077, Orig., dt. Perg. ("Würzburg City Archive, Documents/Certificates of Mainz 4076 and 4077, Orig[inal], German, [on] Parchment Paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/27/2018

522 11/25/1347

"Official Royal Announcement" issued by King Carl IV ("Karl") [Present-day Germany]: "We, Carl ('Karl/'), Roman King by the grace of God [...] publicly announce/vow with this letter/document that we give the high-born Rudolf, duke of Saxony, our dear uncle and prince, for his loyal service and love, which he has continuously bestowed upon us, our and the empire's golden penny ('guldin pfennig') which the Jews zu Rothenburg, our chamber servants, are to give us annually, [...]; and when the aforementioned Jews have given the aforesaid golden penny to the named uncle, we say/announce and relieve them [...] of this penny this year with this official letter/document. [...]"

Nürnberg, StA, Reichsstadt Rothenburg, MA U 308, Orig., dt. Perg. ("Nuremberg City Archive, Imperial City of Rothenburg, MA U 308, Orig[inal], German, [on] parchment paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/2/2018

523 1/4/1348

Writ "Gifting of Jews" to the city of Worms issued by Charles IV [Present-day Germany]: "Charles gifts/transfers the Jews of Worms to the local city government." **[Researcher's note:** *The above is a summary of the original text, which can be found in the City Archive of Worms, Dept. 1 A II - 0153a-b.*]

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; Volume XII. (New York/London); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 8/3/2020

524 2/8/1348

Alcala Ordinance by Alfonso XI. Title IX, Law II. Regarding Christians not having to pay their debts to Jews after a period of six years [Present-day Spain]: "(...) And therefore we order and establish that (...) if seven years have not passed that the demands of the day that period in which the debt made in compliance with the term had to be paid; and after the plaintiff is not heard; and the debts and the demands that the Jews would have for reasons of contracts made by the Christians, which cannot be sued, nor delivered after six years of the term they were to be paid."

"The ordinances of Laws that D. Alfonso XI made in the Courts of Alcala de Henares in the year One Thousand Three Hundred and Forty Eight. Published with notes and speech about the state of Jews in Spain," (El ordenamiento de leyes que D. Alfonso XI hizo en las Cortes de Alcalá de Henares el año de mil trescientos y quarenta y ocho), by doctors. Dr. Ignacio Jordan de Asso Y Del Rio, and Dr. Miguel de Manuel y Rodriguez. Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Cristina Penland 7/28/2019

525 3/8/1348

"Jewish Privilege" issued by Carl IV [Present-day Czech Republic]: "[...] Jews are permitted to settle in Neustadt [...] however, only those from 'Altstadt' and the 'Judengasse' (Jewish-Quarters) [...] they can also enjoy the 12-year tax-exemption, if they build 'solid' houses/buildings (houses built out of stone) [...]"

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 2/1/2018

526 3/28/1348

"Writ" of King Charles IV of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, Poland, etc.; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "Charles IV, King of Bohemia, permits the citizens of Brno to collect* the tributes of 100 Schock [pennies] which the Jews of Brno submit to the royal chamber annually and are given to the King Louis of Hungary and Heinrich von Lichtenburg in his name, and from any new Jew who settles in the city, so long as they understand that this does not free them of the payments that are due to the King of Hungary and the Lord of Lichtenburg."

[**Researcher's note:** This is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text. The Latin text can be found in Volume VII of the "Codex diplomaticus et epistolaris Moraviae." The original document was written and signed in Prague. This permission to "collect" the levies placed on Jews, ultimately, gave the city permission to raise taxes on them as they saw fit.]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels - und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchives des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 1577 bis 1620. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 1577 to 1620.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/27/2019

527 4/12/1348

"Extract of the Privilege of Holy Roman King Charles IV ('Caroli IV') for the Jews in Worms" [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Worms/Holy Roman Empire]: "We, Charles ('Carl'), Roman King by the grace of God [...] have given the Jews and the Jewry of Worms, together with their belongings and their use and right [over them] ... which belong to Us and Our ancestors of the empire [...] to the citizens of Worms [...] they may do with the Jews and Jewry of Worms as they please [...]. And we vow not to pledge or sell the Jews and Jewry whom we have gifted and given to the citizens of Worms to anyone in the future [...]."

Des Reichs-Stättischen Hand-Buchs. Zweyter Theil. (Hand-book of the Imperial Cities. Second part.); (Tübingen; 1733); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/10/2020

528 11/24/1348

"Writ" of King Charles IV of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, Poland; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "Charles IV, King of Bohemia, transfers the

revenues brought in by his chamber-servants, the Jews from Wroclaw and [Neumarkt], to the councilmen and citizens of Wroclaw in compensation for the 500 Mark pennies which they have collected for the purpose of repurchasing the city of [Frankenstein]." [Researcher's note: This is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text. The Latin text can be found in Volume VII of the "Codex diplomaticus et epistolaris Moraviae."]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchives des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 1577 bis 1620. (Prag; 1906); ("Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 1577 to 1620.) (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/28/2019

529 3/2/1349

"Extract of the Donation-Letter of the Holy Roman Emperor Charles IV ('Caroli IV')." [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Worms/Holy Roman Empire]: "We, Charles ('Carol'), Roman King by the grace of God [...] with the power of this letter [...] gift the Jewish houses, court/farm-yards, land, (wooden)-stages/platforms/decks ('Bühnen') and everything that belong to Jews individually or as a community in and around the city of Worms - whatever the name of the goods may be [...] to use by the city [...] and do with these possessions what they will [without objection from anyone ...]."

Des Reichs-Stättischen Hand-Buchs. Zweyter Theil. (Hand-book of the Imperial Cities. Second part.); (Tübingen; 1733); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/10/2020

530 3/29/1349

Writ of Holy Roman Emperor Charles IV [Present-day Germany]: "Charles gives all goods and properties of the Jewry in Speyer to the local citizens [for the services they have provided to him in the past and will in the future and for all the damages they have suffered ...] and declares that all Jews who will settle [in Speyer] in the future belong to the city as well." [Researcher's note: The above is a translation of a German summary of the old original text both of which can be found in the cited source. The original can be found in the City-Archive of Speyer.]

Urkunden zur Geschichte der Stadt Speyer. Mit Historischen Vereinen der Pfalz zu Speyer gewidmet von Heinrich Hilgard-Willard. Gesammelt und herausgegeben von Alfred Hilgard. (Strasbourg; 1885); (Official documents regarding the history of the city Speyer. With the Historical Society of the Palatine of Speyer, dedicated by Heinrich Hilgard-Willard. Collected and published by Alfred Hilgard. (Strasbourg; 1885); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/7/2020

531 4/1/1349

Mandate, issued by Emperor Carl IV, to the Jewish moneylenders in Strasbourg and elsewhere in the empire [Present-day France, Germany]: "We, Charles, by God's grace King of the Romans etc., herewith openly state and proclaim that the noblemen Eberhard and Ulrich of Württemberg, as well as their guarantors, by Our royal grace and the Lord's power, are released from all debts owed to the Jews, Our chamber servants ['Kammerknechte,' i.e., the property of the Emperor], wherever they may have resided or reside now, and namely in the City of Strasbourg, and that all claims to these debts are completely null and void." [Researcher's note: for an explanation of Jewish "chamber servitude" in the Middle Ages, see "KAMMERKNECHTSCHAFT" at www.jewisbencyclopedia.com.]

Landesarchiv Baden-Württemberg [Archives of the German State of Baden-Württemberg]. Facsimile of original document: König Karl IV. erläßt den Grafen Eberhard II. und Ulrich IV. alle Schulden bei Juden und löst ihre Bürgen (King Charles IV releases Landgraves Eberhard II and Ulrich IV from all debts to Jews and also releases their loan guarantors). Digital Resources (www.landearchiv.de), Call Number WR 6413. Article online. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/21/2020

532 5/2/1349

"Official Document" issued by Margrave Fredrick/Friedrich addressed to the [City] Council of Nordhausen [Present-day Germany]: "[... we have commanded] the Jews to be burned ('burnen') in all of our lands for the great evil that they have committed against the Christians by poisoning the wells [...] the people of Nordhausen may now do the same. [...]"

Neue Mittheilungen aus dem Gebiet historisch-antiquarischer Forschung. Herausgegeben von dem Thüringisch-Sächsischen Verein für die Erforschung des vaterländischen Altertums und Erhaltung seiner Denkmale. Elfter Band. ("New Announcements from the Field of Historical-Antiquarian Research. Published by the Thuringian-Saxonian Association for the Study of Patriotic Antiquity and the Preservation of its Monuments. Eleventh Volume.");(Halle, 1865); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/28/2018

533 6/25/1349

"Writ" of Emperor Charles IV [Present-day Germany, Holy Roman Empire]: "Emperor Charles ('Karl') IV pledges all Jews who have survived the second Jewish-slaughter (1346) - including their use and service - to the City Council of Frankfurt and the city for 15,200 Pound/Pfund Heller [...] along with all of their property in case they were killed or died in the meantime." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the Latin text. The original can be found in Senckenberg's Selecta Juris et Historiarum.*]

Kurzer Abriss. Geschichte der Israeliten. Frankfurt a. Main. (Short outline. History of the Israelis. Frankfurt a. Main); (www.achive.org); Accessed Online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/12/2020

534 3/4/1350

"Writ" of King Charles IV of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, Poland; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "Charles IV, King of Bohemia confirms to the son of Mathias of Eger, Peter, the Judge of Saaz and his wife Agnes the judicial office/bench in the city of Saaz [...] and exert the jurisdiction over the Jews [in the city to them as well]." [**Researcher's note:** *This is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text. The Latin text can be found in Volume II of the "Codex Juris municipalis regni Bohemiae."*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels - und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchives des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 1577 bis 1620. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 1577 to 1620.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/29/2019

535 5/18/1350

"Writ" issued by King Charles IV of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, Poland; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "King Charles of Bohemia declares that – even though the common people in Eger have shown malice in destroying the possessions of the local Jews – he is willing to forgive these misguided sinners and the people of the community of Eger, because the noble/distinguished citizens have made amends to him." [**Researcher's note:** *This is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text which can be found in "Privilegia Regalium Civitatum Provincialium Regni Bohemiae; Anorum 1225-1419."*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels - und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchives des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/23/2019

536 7/22/1350

Writ issued by Emperor Charles ('Karl') IV [Present-day Germany]: "We, Charles ('Karl'), Roman Emperor by the grace of God [...] announce and make public with this letter/writ to all who see, hear, or read it [...] that we have bestowed our special royal grace upon the nobleman Heinrich Grauen von Hoenstein, and the lords of Sundershusen, our dear loyal, and give all goods/possessions ('daz Gut') of the ruined/killed ('verderbten') Jews, our chamber-servants [...] in Nordhausen [...] to the city and the citizens [...] Therefore, all communal and private goods/properties of Jews are to be those of the aforementioned citizens [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *The above writ was given after a number of Jews were either chased away or killed in Nordhausen.*]

Förstemann, Ernst Günther: *Geschichte der Stadt Nordhausen. Erste Lieferung, bis zum Jahre 1250.* ('History of the city Nordhausen. First issue, until the year 1250.'). (Nordhausen; 1827); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/17/2020

537 12/8/1350

Writ of Rudolf Otto of Liechtenstein[-Murau] [Present-day Liechtenstein]: "[...] If the Jews want to leave the domain [...] they are to apply for permission, however, the people of Liechtenstein promise to give them protection and not to hinder them from departing [...] For these rights/privileges, Jews are to pay eight Mark silver annually on St. Jacob's Day (July 25) as long as they remain in the area of Liechtenstein. Should the Liechtensteiner decide to remove the Jews from their domain, Jews have the right to remain in Murau for one more year while retaining the same rights/privileges." [**Researcher's note:** *The above privilege of Rudolf offers a number of protections for Jews as well.*]

Brugger, Eveline and Brigit Wiedl: *Regesten zur Geschichte der Juden in Österreich im Mittelalter. Band 2: 1339-1365.* (Innsbruck/Wien/Bozen; 2010); (Regesta pertaining to the history of Jews in Austria during the Middle Ages. Volume 2: 1339-1365); (Innsbruck/Vienna/Bolzano; 2010); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/27/2020

538 10/6/1355

"Majesty Carolina" ('Maiestas Carolina') of King Charles IV of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, Poland, etc.; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "[...] 1) Jews are to pay the[ir] taxes to the Royal Chamber (directly) [...] 2) Should a Jew inherit an estate as part of a debt [payment], he may not sell it without the explicit permission of the king. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *This is a translation of the German summary of the original Latin text; both can be found in the source cited. The complete Latin text can also be found in Volume II of Jireček's Codex Juris Bohemici.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels - und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchives des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 1577 bis 1620. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 1577 to 1620.). (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/1/2019

539 11/28/1355

"Writ" of King Charles IV of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, Poland, etc.; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "King Charles IV absolves the monks of the cloister of Waldsassen of any debt they owed to Jews – his chamber servants -- who were formerly killed and came to demise in Nuremberg, Eger, or any other place by the fate/doom of God." [**Researcher's note:** *This writ is particularly noteworthy, because the King had absolved the cloister in Waldsassen 10 years earlier of all of their debt owed to Jews. This is translation of a German summary of the original Latin.*]

Geschichte des Egerlandes (bis 1437) von Heinrich Gradl. Mit Unterstützung der Gesellschaft zur Förderung deutscher Wissenschaft, Kunst und Literatur in Böhmen. (Prag; 1893); (History of Eger [and] until 1437) by Heinrich Gradl. With support of the society for the advancement of German science, art, and literature in Bohemia.); (Prague; 1893); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/2/2019

540 9/2/1356

"Writ" of Emperor Charles IV of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, Poland, etc.; Kingdom of Bohemia/Holy Roman Empire]: "Emperor Charles IV (graciously) declares that all IOUs the citizens or community owe to Jews in the old-town of Prague that are not presented according to current law by St. Giles day (St. Aegidius) become invalid." [*Researcher's note: This is a translation of the German summary of the original Latin text which can be found in Volume I of Codex Juris municipalis regni Bohemiae. The original Latin was written and signed in Prague and bears the date September 2-4, 1356.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels - und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchives des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 1577 bis 1620. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 1577 to 1620.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/5/2019

541 12/25/1356

Order issued by Charles IV, "Golden Bull" [Germany]: "Chapter IX.- Mines of Gold, Silver, and Other Metals - We decree, by this present law, that our successors, the kings of Bohemia, and all the electoral princes, ecclesiastical and secular, shall hold and possess with full rights, all mines of gold, silver, tin, copper iron, lead, or other metals, and all salt works, both those already discovered and those which shall be discovered in the future, situated within their lands, domains, and dependencies. They shall also have authority to tax Jews, the right to collect tolls already in force and all other rights which they or their predecessors have possessed to the present day." [*Researcher's note: Charles IV/Karel IV was Holy Roman Emperor, and although the territory included Germany, it also included a bunch of other countries, like Luxembourg, the Czech Republic (Charles himself was a Czech), Switzerland, Austria, etc.*]

"The Golden Bull of Charles IV 1356." Paul Halsall, Fordham University. 1996. Online, Accessed on 9/26/2013

542 12/13/1360

"Writ" of Duke Rudolf IV of Austria [House of Habsburg/Archduchy of Austria; Present-day Austria]: "We, Rudolf, by the grace of God Duke of Austria, to Styria and Corinthia [...] vow and profess publicly with this letter to all who see, hear, or read it, that we vow [...] – for us and our brother and all of our heir/successors, Archdukes of Austria, to Styria and Corinthia [...] – that we will and shall not receive, accept/take in, protect or keep [...] Jews who come in from their lands, principalities, domains, and cities wherever they may be located or may be called [...] except [when on order of...] our lord/ruler, the emperor and once king of Bohemia and Margrave of Moravia [...]."

Korunni Archiv Cesky. Sbirka Statnich Listin Koruny Ceske Z Doby Od R. 1306 Do R. 1378). Podporou "Ceske Akademie Ciscare Frantiska vydal Dr. Hermenegild Jirecek. (Praze; 1896); (Chief Czech Archive. Collection of National Documents of Czech Crowns/Kings from 1306 to 1378. With the Support of the Czech Academy Ciscare Frantiska Josefa, published by Dr. Hermenegild Jirecek.); (Prague; 1896); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/17/2018

543 12/10/1361

Mandate, issued by Emperor Carl IV, to the Jewish moneylenders in Strasbourg and elsewhere in the empire [Present-day France, Germany]: "We, Charles, by God's grace King of the Romans etc., herewith release, by Imperial grace and the perfection of Imperial power, and with righteous awareness, the noblemen Eberhard and Ulrich, landgraves of Württemberg, and all of their heirs, their dominion, their servants, their cities, the poor among their subjects and their guarantors, from all debt incurred in the year 1349 and afterwards, that are owed to the Jews, Our chamber servants ['Kammerknechte,' i.e., the property of the Emperor], wherever they may have resided or reside now, as well as from any claims and damages stemming from

these debts." [**Researcher's note:** for an explanation of Jewish "chamber servitude" in the Middle Ages, see "KAMMERKNECHTSCHAFT" at www.jewishencyclopedia.com.]

Württembergische Kammer der Abgeordneten [Württemberg Chamber of Representatives] (govt. body). Verhandlungen der Württembergischen Kammer der Abgeordneten in den Jahren 1862 bis 64 (Proceedings of the Württemberg Chamber of Representatives in the Years 1862 to 1864). First Volume of Appendices, Second Part. Metzler: Stuttgart, 1863-1864. Page 1168. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/17/2020

544 4/30/1365

"Order" of Holy Roman Emperor Charles IV addressed to the [City] Council of Basel [Present-day Switzerland; Prince-Bishopric of Basel]: "[Charles IV transfer jurisdiction of Jews in Basel to the city itself and orders them ...] to obediently shield/protect Jews - Our chamber-servants, who are presently in Basel or who will be moving there in the future and to tax and to enjoy them/their taxes ('niessen') [...] and that these Jews shan't be beholden to anyone [but to them ...] until We retract [this given privilege...]"

Basler Zeitschrift für Geschichte und Altertumskunde. Herausgegeben von der Historischen und antiquarischen Gesellschaft zu Basel. Siebenter Band. (Basel magazine/journal for history and antiquity. Published by the Historical and Antiquarian Society of Basel. Seventh volume.); (Basel; 1908); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 6/12/2020

545 1/6/1366

"Writ" issued and signed by Field-Judge ('Feldrichter') Ruprecht Geresdorfer [Present-day Austria]: "[A lease agreement between various people named and the cloister regarding land to be leased for the purpose of growing grapes/wine and the manner in which payments are to be made and when. The lessees are allowed to sell or transfer their shares] how-ever and to whomever they want, [...] except to Jews - such letter/contract transferred/sold to Jews shall have no legal weight/be invalid. [...]"

Brugger, Eveline; Birgit Wiede: Regesten zur Geschichte der Juden in Österreich im Mittelalter. Band 3: 1366-1386. Herausgegeben vom Institut für jüdische Geschichte Österreichs. (Regesta regarding the history of Jews in Austria in the Middle Ages. Volume 3: 1366-1386. Published by the Institute for Jewish history in Austria.); (Innsbruck; 2015); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 4/18/2020

546 10/12/1366

"Order" issued to a friar ('Minoriten') by the City [Council] of Gastrogiovanni [Present-day Italy]: "[...] to ensure that the synagogues that are being built [by Jews] are unadorned (simply) and appropriately small according to regulations [...]"

Zur Geschichte und Literatur. Von Dr. Zunz. Erster Band. (Regarding History and Literature. By Dr. Zunz. First Volume.); (Berlin; 1845); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 3/31/2020

547 11/2/1366

"Writ" of Ruprecht I [Present-day Germany]: "[Ruprecht] gives [the Jews Weinheim, Godelieb, Moysse, Nurnberg, and Symelyn ...] legal authority to punish Jews for any immodesty on this side of the Rhine and according to the assessment of the local authorities [...]." [**Researcher's note:** The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text.]

Regesten der Pfalzgrafen am Rhein 1214 – 1508. Herausgegeben von dem Badischen Historischen Commission. Erster Band. 1214-1400. (Regesta of the Counts of Palatine on the Rhine. 1214-1508. Published by the Historical Commission of Baden [Germany]. First Volume. 1214-1400.); (Innsbruck; 1894); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 1/3/2020

548 11/11/1366

"Writ" of Ruprecht I [Present-day Germany]: "[Ruprecht orders ...] the Jews of Heidelberg are to give 100 Gulden annually for six years [...] however, but they are to remain free of any other taxes/levies (except a Jew named Gottlieb who is to maintain his current freedoms.) [...]." [**Researcher's note:** The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text.]

Regesten der Pfalzgrafen am Rhein 1214 – 1508. Herausgegeben von dem Badischen Historischen Commission. Erster Band. 1214-1400. ("Regesta of the Counts of Palatine on the Rhine. 1214-

1508. Published by the Historical Commission of Baden [Germany]. First Volume. 1214-1400.") Innsbruck; 1894; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/3/2020

- 549 11/19/1366
"Mandate" of Emperor Charles IV addressed to the Mayor/Magistrate ('Schultheiß') [Present-day Germany, Holy Roman Empire]: "[...] Jews may neither be permitted to establish laws among themselves nor set up [legal] courts. [...]." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a summary of the original text both of which can be found in the cited source.*]
Reichs-Städtisches Hand Buch. Erster Theil. Von Johann Jacob Moser, herzoglich Württembergischen Regierungs-Rath und Professor Juris zu Tübingen. (Hand book of Imperial-Settlement. First part. Von Johann Jacob Moser, Governmental Council of the Duchy of Württemberg and Professor of Law in Tübingen); (Tübingen; 1732); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/12/2020
- 550 2/6/1367
"Decree of Expulsion" issued by Charles V [Present-day France; Kingdom of France]: "Charles V orders the expulsion of Jews and an inventory of their property."
Wittmayer Baron, Salo: *A Social and Religious History of the Jews. Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged. Late Middle Ages and Era of European Expansion 1200-1650. Volume X. (New York/London; 1965); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/12/2020*
- 551 11/1/1367
"Letter/Writ of Protection" ('Schutzbrief') issued by Rupert I, Elector Palatine (Heidelberg) (Pfalzgraf Ruprecht I, der Rote) [Elector Palatine; Present-day Germany]: "Ruprecht I takes all non-resident ('feltsiechen') Jews under his protection and grants them the same rights as the resident Jews ('truwenhelder') [...] except, Jews are not to have any contact with the people of the Palatine ('wandelunge und zusprachunge'). [...] The first non-resident Jew who settles [in the Palatine] is to give 200 Gulden annually for the next three years and each Jew who settles there after him pay 25 Gulden. Each Jews must guarantee the proper payment his entire life. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a summary of the original. The quotes in the parentheses are from the original text.*]
Regesten der Pfalzgrafen am Rhein 1214 – 1508. Herausgegeben von dem Badischen Historischen Commission. Erster Band. 1214-1400. (Regesta of the Counts of Palatine on the Rhine. 1214-1508. Published by the Historical Commission of Baden [Germany]. First Volume. 1214-1400.) Innsbruck; 1894; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/2/2018
- 552 3/12/1368
Decree, issued by Albert III, Duke of Austria [Present-day Austria]: "We also hold, specifically, that no Jew shall make any purchases for resale or on commission, neither with gold nor with silver, nor with any coin or bill of exchange; the sole exception to this is that they may sell their small items, and those received as collateral, to the best of their ability, as has been the custom since days of old."
von Wertheimer, Joseph. *Die Juden in Österreich (The Jews in Austria).* Mayer & Wigand: Leipzig, 1842. Volume I. Page 149. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 2/3/2020
- 553 9/20/1372
Writ of Count Engelbert III of the Mark [Present-day Germany]: "We, Engelbert ('Engelbrecht'), Count of Mark announce to all Jews publicly, who are in Dortmund or will come to the city in the future [that we vow to protect them and allow them to enter and pass through the County of Dortmund or to settle there...] for which each married couple is to give 4 Marks [to Us and] each unwedded [person] is to give 2 Marks in so far as he pursues usury on his own...".
Hübner, Rudolf. *Der Immobilienprozess der Fränkischen Zeit. (Breslau; 1893); (The real estate process of the Franconian period.) (Wroclaw; 1893); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/3/2020*
- 554 12/29/1373
Jew Ordinance, issued by the City Council of Cologne [Present-day Germany]: "It is ordered that neither Jews nor Jewesses shall loan any money against

wet or bloody garments, nor against any small items that appear to belong to a church."

Weyden, Ernst. *Geschichte der Juden in Köln am Rhein von den Römerzeiten bis auf die Gegenwart* (History of the Jews in Cologne, from Roman Times Until the Present). DuMont: Cologne, 1867. Page 386. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 7/20/2020

555 5/23/1376

Writ of Count Engelbert III of the Mark [Present-day Germany]: "The protection-fees of Jews in the city of Dortmund are transferred/pledged by Count Engelbert and his brother Dietrich to the city of Dortmund until the amount of 360 Mark and 6 Schillings, a debt which Johann Wickede paid off for the Counts, is settled."

Jüdische Zeitschrift für Wissenschaft und Leben. Herausgegeben von Dr. Abraham Geiger, Rabbiner der israelischen Gemeinde zu Frankfurt a. M. Fünfter Jahrgang. (Breslau; 1867); (*Jewish Journal for science and life*. Edited/published by Abraham Geiger, PhD, Rabbi of the Israeli community in Frankfurt a. M. Fifth annual issue.) (Wroclaw; 1867); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/3/2020

556 3/3/1377

"Writ" of Emperor Charles IV of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, Poland, etc.; Kingdom of Bohemia/Holy Roman Empire]: "Emperor Karl IV permits the mayor ('Bürgermeister') and the City Council and the citizens of the city of Eger, to place a tax on the city, the land, and on the Jews of Eger* and to make adjustments in the years to come, during which they are to be free of any taxes to the royal chamber [...]." [**Researcher's note:** *Given that Jews were considered the proper possessions of kings and emperors, it's noteworthy here that Jews were ultimately taxed like property unlike the other citizens of Eger.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerkekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchives des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 1577 bis 1620. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 1577 to 1620.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/7/2019

557 5/31/1377

"Privilege" issued to eighteen Swabian imperial cities by Wenceslaus [Present-day Germany, Switzerland; Holy Roman Empire / Free Imperial Cities of the Swabian Leagues of Cities]: "We, Wenceslaus ('Wenczlaw'), Roman king by the grace of God, [...] announce herewith and let it be known with this letter [that we renew the privileges given to ...] the cities: Ulm, Konstanz, Esslingen, Reutlingen, Rottweil, Überlingen, Memmingen, Biberach [an der Riss], Ravensburg, Lindau, St. Gallen, Kempten, Kaufbeuren, Leutkirch and Isny [im Allgäu], Buchhorn [and confirm their independence/freedom and promise not to move/exchange, sell, or let it expire ... and transfer all common taxes, including those due from Jews to these cities ...]. [**Researcher's note:** *Transferring jurisdiction over Jews to the individual cities meant that these could then tax Jew as they saw fit.*]

Deutsche Reichstagsacten unter König Wenzel. Erster Band. Erste Abteilung. 1376-1387. Herausgegeben von Julius Weizsäcker. (München; 1867); (German Parliamentary Files/Documents of King Wenceslaus. First Volume. First section. 1376-1387); Munich; 1867; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/14/2020

558 3/28/1379

Order of the Queen Dona Juana, wife to Henry II of Castilla, to confiscate a synagogue and give it to the Catholic Church, Valladolid, Castilla [Present-day Spain]: "I know that I was told to me and I knew for certain, that the Jews of the Ajama of this town had a small house of prayer. And then they made it much greater and nobler and more precious than it was first, and of much greater value than the parish where it is located, even though they were not allowed to do so. (...) And as

this is against the law and in great service of God and prejudice of said parish, therefore I want to continue and guard according to the rights that are established in this case, in which it is said that the Jews cannot build new synagogues or make old ones better than they were before, and if they do so, the Jews should lose the building to the church. (...) Because I order you that after seeing my ordinance, (...) that you give possession of this synagogue located in the city of Valencia, to Don Gutierre for that same grace Bishop of Oviedo."

"Apuntes sobre los judíos coyantinos y sus sinagogas (siglos XIV y XV)," (Notes on the Coyantino Jews and their synagogues (fourteenth and fifteenth centuries)); by Miguel Angel Millán Abad. Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Cristina Penland 7/28/2019

559 11/26/1380

"Written Order" issued by Duke Albrecht III [Duchy of Austria; Present-day Austria]: "[...] We order, with grace, our Jews from Newnburg [...] and our other Jews from Vienna [...] that this wall is to be - and to remain - sealed off [...] and it is not to be used now or at a later time as a passage [...] and that the gate is not to be entrusted to the above mentioned Jews." [**Researcher's note:** *Albrecht ordered to have a wall erected that would seal off the gate that permitted Jews access to their Jewish Quarters.*]

Quellen und Forschungen zur Geschichte der Juden in Deutsch-Österreich (Band II); (1909) (Sources and Researches to the History of the Jews in German[y]/Austria (Volume II)); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/10/2016

560 4/4/1383

Jew-Ordinance, issued by the City Council of Nuremberg [Present-day Germany]: "3. What the Jews' own council agree on by majority, the others shall not contradict, lest they pay a penalty of ten guilders to the City. 4. Nobody shall board a foreign Jew longer than one week, except a student who is here to learn; and whoever keeps a Jew any longer, shall pay a penalty of one guilder per day, as well as the foreign Jew. 8. Also, none of our Jews shall lend any money to a foreign Jew; any Jew proven to have lent money to a foreign Jew shall pay a quarter of the sum to the City. 9. No foreign Jew may lend any money in the City, whether with or without interest. 10. The citizens of the Council also ordain that none of our Jews and Jewesses, here already or yet to arrive, shall pledge allegiance to any other lord or realm, nor become their citizens, unless they have renounced their [Nuremberg] privileges before the Council. Any proven contravention shall incur a fine of one thousand guilders, and the estate of the Jew, all of his property, wealth, and loan claims shall fall to the City."

Stern, Moritz. Die israelitische Bevölkerung der deutschen Städte [The Israelite Population of the German Cities]. H. Fiencke: Kiel, 1896. Page 229. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 1/26/2020

561 5/10/1383

"Jewish-school (Synagogue)" issued the Mayor and [City] Council of Zurich [Present-day Switzerland]: "All Jews in our city are to attend the same school [...] and henceforth, they are not to separate themselves [into smaller special groups ...]. No Jew is to make things difficult for another - at school or on their way to school - or to commit a heinous act, whether in words or in deeds. The [City] Council is to punish those, who do this, harshly."

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

562 2/24/1385

"Writ" of King Wenceslaus IV of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, Poland, etc.; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "King Wenceslaus IV of Bohemia orders all judges to secretly and silently arrest and hold all Jews in their jurisdiction this next Friday after the day of Reminiscers Sunday [March 3] at 2 am and to make sure that none of them escape. After closing off their homes and locking away their

belongings, they are to watch over the Jews and their possessions as long as this order is valid." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text which can be found in its entirety in Franz Palachy's Ueber Formelbücher, zunächst in Bezug auf böhmische Geschichte. Nebst Beilagen.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels - und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchives des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 1577 bis 1620. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 1577 to 1620.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/8/2019

563 5/21/1385

Ordinance, issued by the Swabian League of Cities [Present-day Germany]: "Those who owe any debts to Jews, be the debtor rich or poor, shall settle their debts until August 24 of this year, but have the right to deduct one quarter from the total amount owed, as well as from the interest due. However, those who have borrowed from Jews in the current year, shall be relieved of any interest payments by the grace of His Majesty the King. In the future, Jews may only charge a maximum interest of one guilder for every ten guilders, every two years."

Schreiber, Heinrich. *Geschichte der Stadt und Universität Freiburg im Breisgau (History of the City and University of Freiburg im Breisgau)*. Vol. III. Wangler: Freiburg, 1857. Page 39. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/3/2020

564 6/10/1385

"Agreement on the Legal Residence of Jews," enacted by the Swabian League of Cities [Present-day Germany]: "We, the united cities, which maintain the League in Swabia, having convened in Ulm, recognizing the matters before us, which have caused ill will and dispute among men [in our cities], have decided in our Council, that as of one year from today's date, no city in our league shall admit any Jew as a citizen who is not [already] a resident citizen of one of our cities, nor shall they admit him otherwise." [**Researcher's note:** *The Swabian League of Cities (German: Schwäbischer Städtebund) was an alliance between free imperial cities in and around the area now defined as south-western Germany. Its objective was the maintenance of the privileges, rights, and freedoms of its members, and it therefore also opposed the territorial ambitions of surrounding states within the Holy Roman Empire, such as Bavaria, Württemberg, and Austria.*]

Historical Commission of the Royal Academy of Sciences (Ed.). *Die Chroniken der fränkischen Städte. Nürnberg (Volume 1) [The Chronicles of the Frankish Cities. Nuremberg (Volume 1)]*. Hirzel: Leipzig, 1862. Page 114. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 1/29/2020

565 6/12/1385

"On the Repayment of Jew-Debts," enacted by the Swabian League of Cities [Present-day Germany]: "1. If someone borrows money from the Jews within a year of this agreement with our king, the borrower shall pay back the capital only, and all interest shall be waived. 2. If the money was borrowed before this agreement, capital and interest shall be added, and the borrower shall pay back only three quarters of the resulting sum." [**Researcher's note:** *The Swabian League of Cities (German: Schwäbischer Städtebund) was an alliance between free imperial cities in and around the area now defined as south-western Germany. Its objective was the maintenance of the privileges, rights, and freedoms of its members, and it therefore also opposed the territorial ambitions of surrounding states within the Holy Roman Empire, such as Bavaria, Württemberg, and Austria.*]

Historical Commission of the Royal Academy of Sciences (Ed.). *Deutsche Reichstagakten (Erster Band) [Documents of the German Imperial Diet (Volume 1)]*. Cotta: Munich, 1867. Page 492. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 1/29/2020

566 2/6/1386

"Order/Exhortation" of Wenceslaus IV (Wenzel) of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]: "Wenczlaw' by the grace of God, Roman Emperor of all time [...] and King of Bohemia. Dear faithful ones, we have learnt that the Jews – our chamber-servants – who live in these and other parts of our empire, and [do all sorts of unlawful things] to the detriment/shame of Christians and the Christian faith. It is therefore, our opinion/decision, that they shall go [out] and present themselves in that way, namely in boots and Jewish hats ('stivallen und in judenhuten'), as was done in old times [...] so that one can distinguish a Jew among Christians [...]. This we earnestly command you [...] with this letter [...]."

Urkundenbuch der Stadt Strassburg. Sechster Band. Politische Urkunden von 1381-1400 bearbeitet von Johannes Fritz. (Strassburg; 1899); ("Official Documents of the City of Strasbourg. Sixth volume. Political documents from 1381-1400 edited by Johann Fritz. (Strasbourg; 1899); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/15/2013

567 5/18/1387

"Order/Exhortation" of Wenceslaus IV (Wenzel), of Bohemia [Present-day France]: "We, Wenczlaw, Roman King by the grace of God, [...] have previously demanded a sum of money from the Jews – our chamber-servants – in the cities Colmar, Selestat ('Sletzstat'), and Haguenau ('Hagenow') [...] and assumed that they would report their numbers [and pay accordingly] as the Jews in the Imperial cities of Swabia do. However, the Jews have refused to comply with our demands and orders [...] and have not wanted to obey us [... therefore we] have ordered the aforementioned bailiffs ('Landvogten') Dietrichen and Luczen that they shall announce and enforce these [demands...]" [**Researcher's note:** *The original document can be found in the State Archives of Strasbourg – Str. St. A. AA 107 n. 37. Or. Ch. Lit. cl.*]

Urkundenbuch der Stadt Strassburg. Sechster Band. Politische Urkunden von 1381-1400 bearbeitet von Johannes Fritz. (Strassburg; 1899); ("Official Documents of the City of Strasbourg. Sixth volume. Political documents from 1381-1400 edited by Johann Fritz. (Strasbourg; 1899); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/15/2013

568 8/25/1387

Act, passed by the Swabian League of Cities [Present-day Germany]: "[3] From now on, no businessman shall sign a promissory note with a Jew, nor shall he accept any silver or gold from him, whether it is located in German or foreign lands; and no one shall take any gold or silver from these German lands to a Jew in foreign lands, nor promise such a thing to a Jew." [**Researcher's note:** *The Swabian League of Cities (German: Schwäbischer Städtebund) was an alliance between free imperial cities in and around the area now defined as south-western Germany. Its objective was the maintenance of the privileges, rights, and freedoms of its members, and it therefore also opposed the territorial ambitions of increasingly assertive surrounding states within the Holy Roman Empire such as Bavaria, Württemberg, and Austria.*]

Historical Commission of the Royal Academy of Sciences (Ed.). Deutsche Reichstagsakten (Erster Band) (Documents of the German Imperial Diet (Volume 1)). Cotta: Munich, 1867. Page 567. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 2/3/2020

569 9/1/1387

"Law" ('Abschied') of the Rhenish City Parliament of Speyer [Present-day Germany]: "[...] 1) Also, one has come to an agreement with the Swabian cities [...] that Jews are to be prohibited to take on any Christian [wet] nurses or maids [...] and any Jew or Jewess [found to disobey this order ...] is to give a fine of hundred guildens to the city in which they live [...] and the nurse or maid is to be banned for a year from the city [...]. 2) Also, one is to make sure that they appear/walk according to Jewish-customs and fashion [...] 3) Also, Christian servants and [wet] nurses and maids [who serve Jews] are to be branded with a mark under their eyes [...]."

Deutsche Reichstagsakten unter König Wenzel. Erster Band. Erste Abteilung. 1376-1387. Herausgegeben von Julius Weiszsäcker. (München; 1867); (German Parliamentary Files/Documents of King Wenceslaus.

570 9/8/1387

"Resolution" of the Swabian and Rhenish Federal Cities [Present-day Germany]: "It should be known, that the Swabian cities and Rhenish cities have come to an agreement, that Jews in all of their cities shall be prohibited to have Christian wet-nurses or Christian wenches ('cristen ammen noch cristen maget zu haben') [and that] a Jew or Jewess ('jude oder judynnen') who violates this [order...] shall give the city in which they lived [...] and the wet-nurse or the wench who lived and served the Jew in the city be banned for one year. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *This resolution is dated: 1387 September 8-14.*]

Urkundenbuch der Stadt Strassburg. Sechster Band. Politische Urkunden von 1381-1400 bearbeitet von Johannes Fritz. (Strassburg; 1899); ("Official Documents of the City of Strasbourg. Sixth volume. Political documents from 1381-1400 edited by Johann Fritz. (Strasbourg; 1899); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/14/2013

571 9/16/1388

"Order" of Sigmund Huller, Administrator of the Lower Chambers ('Landesunterkämmerer') in the Kingdom of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, Poland, etc.; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "Sigmund Huller, Administrator of the Lower Chambers ('Landesunterkämmerer') of the Kingdom of Bohemia, commands on behalf of the explicit order of the King, that all cities in Bohemia are to collect and safe-keep all interests and other cash which they are to collect from each Jews using a copy of this order [...] in order to turn them (the assets) over to each official City Office, until further notice/order. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text. The full Latin text can be found in Franz Palachy's Ueber Formelbücher, zunächst in Bezug auf böhmische Geschichte. Nebst Beilagen.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels - und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchives des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 1577 bis 1620. (Prag; 1906); ("Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 1577 to 1620.) (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/9/2019

572 4/19/1389

"Order" of Sigmund Huller, Administrator of the Lower Chambers ('Landesunterkämmerer') in the Kingdom of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, Poland, etc.; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "Sigmund Huller, Administrator of the Lower Chambers ('Landesunterkämmerer') orders on the explicit command of the King all mayors, judges, councilmen, jurors/aldermen in all the cities in Bohemia, that they should immediately arrest all Jews in their cities and keep them and their movable and immovable possessions locked away in safe custody [until further notice] [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text. The original text can be found in Franz Palachy's Ueber Formelbücher, zunächst in Bezug auf böhmische Geschichte. Nebst Beilagen.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels - und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchives des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 1577 bis 1620. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 1577 to 1620.) (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/10/2019

573 4/30/1389

"Order" issued by Duke Johann [Present-day Germany; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "[...] Henceforth, no Jew shall be permitted to settle or live in our land and our city of Görlitz. [...]"

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. 897; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/10/2017

574 9/15/1389

"Writ" of King Wenceslaus IV of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, Poland, etc.; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "Wenceslaus IV, King of Bohemia, orders all burghraves, castellans, mayors, judges, councilmen, judges/aldermen, communities in the cities of Bohemia [... furthermore] to collect – if necessary through the use of their own means – and to prompt Jews who live in those cities and towns to exact an appropriate amount from each in order to submit the sum of money to him (the King) without delay."

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels - und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchives des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 1577 bis 1620. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 1577 to 1620.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/11/2019

575 9/16/1390

Decree, issued by Wenceslaus IV of Bohemia, King of Germany, for the cities of Nuremberg, Rothenburg, Schweinfurt, Windsheim and Weissenburg [Present-day Germany]: "We have considered the significant and manifold damage wrought upon our subjects, noblemen and commoners alike, by the Jews and their immoderate practices, and therefore decree and order herewith, that all citizens of Nuremberg, Rothenburg, Schweinfurt, Windsheim and Weissenburg shall be free of, and unencumbered by, any loans and similar contracts with Jews in those cities, but also with any Jews in other cities or foreign places; and any disputes regarding such debts, whether brought by the Jews themselves, their representatives, or their heirs, shall be dismissed by the magistrates, the debts declared null and void, and any collateral be restored to the borrower, without compensation [to the Jew]."

Historical Commission of the Royal Academy of Sciences (Ed.). *Die Chroniken der fränkischen Städte. Nürnberg (Volume 1) (The Chronicles of the Frankish Cities. Nuremberg (Volume 1))*. Hirzel: Leipzig, 1862. Page 125. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 2/3/2020

576 1/17/1391

"Writ" of King Wenceslaus IV of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, Poland, etc.; Kingdom of Bohemia]: King Wenceslaus IV, establishes Jews in this writ to be part of his 'chamber-servants' ('servi cameræ regis')."
[*Researcher's note: Chamber-Servants (or servants of the royal chamber) was the status given to Jews in Christian Europe of the Middle Ages. It gave the king/ ruler the right to tax them at will and to trade and/ or sell Jews off temporarily to collect additional revenues for the royal treasury.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels - und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchives des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 1577 bis 1620. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 1577 to 1620.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/12/2019

577 2/20/1391

Decree of Cortes of Evora, 1391, by King John I [Present-day Portugal; Kingdom of Portugal]: "That all Jews...shall wear a red star having six points, the size

of my royal seal on the breast of the outer garment at the pit of the stomach in such a manner as to be visible."

Pearlson, **Twelve Centuries of Jewish Persecution** (1898): 251, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 2/24/2016; Date and Region by Ziba Shadjaani 2/17/2020

578 3/9/1391

Writ issued by Emperor Wenceslaus IV [Present-day Germany]: "We, Wenceslaus [IV] ("Wenezlaw"), Roman Emperor by the grace of God [...] announce with this public letter to all who see, or hear [it] read [...] that we have bestowed special grace upon the mayor, council, and citizens of the city of Nordhausen [...] in that we completely and irrevocably free and absolve all citizens, co-habitants, [...] and subjects of all capital on loans which they have come to owe or have borrowed from the Jews in Nordhausen or from those [Jews] who are settled elsewhere in the empire [...] or any other exchange which they may have entered into with Jews [...] and no one may sue them or hinder them from this [and Jews are to return any pledges or IOUs they hold against such debt to the borrower ...]" [**Researcher's note:** *The above has been abbreviated to fit the allocated space. The entire text can be found in the cited source.*]

Förstemann, Ernst Günther: *Geschichte der Stadt Nordhausen. Erste Lieferung, bis zum Jahre 1250. (History of the city Nordhausen. First issue, until the year 1250.); (Nordhause; 1827);* Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/17/2020

579 5/24/1392

Decree, issued by Leopold IV, Duke of Austria, for the City of Freiburg im Breisgau [Present-day Germany]: "The City shall not have anything to do with the Jews, who shall obey only the chief of police, and one third of their taxes shall be given to the chief of police, while the other two thirds shall go to Us. In addition, any fines incurred by the Jews, on account of crimes and misdemeanors, shall lawfully be Ours, and these fines shall be collected by the chief of police, and no one else."

Lewin, Adolf. *Juden in Freiburg im Breisgau (Jews in Freiburg im Breisgau).* Maas & Co.: Trier, 1890. Page 62. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/5/2020

580 9/14/1394

Jew-Ordinance, issued by Leopold IV, Duke of Austria, for the City of Freiburg im Breisgau [Present-day Germany]: "The attire of the Jews shall henceforth consist of coats and hats of the same color, except red or green. During Holy Week, they shall remain in their homes from Wednesday evening until the morning of Easter Monday, while keeping all windows and doors closed that are facing any Christian homes. Shall they encounter a priest on his way to bring the Holy Eucharist to a dying person, they shall immediately get out of the street. They are not allowed to charge any arbitrary interest on loans; at most, two pfennings per pound per week. They shall not take any suits of armor nor wet garments as collateral."

Schreiber, Heinrich. *Geschichte der Stadt und Universität Freiburg im Breisgau (History of the City and University of Freiburg im Breisgau).* Vol. III. Wangler: Freiburg, 1857. Page 41. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/3/2020

581 9/17/1394

Order issued by King Charles VI [France]: "Order issued by King Charles VI [France]: [...] We have been informed repeatedly for a long time by people of faith and prosecutors and officers about several major complaints and outcries they received every day on their excesses and pleasures that they do in front of the Christians. [...] From now on no Jew or Jewish woman shall live, remain or stay in this our kingdom [...]."

Ordonnances des roys de France de la troisième race, volume VII, page 675, Translated by Franziska Wagener 4/2016

582 12/23/1398

"Letter* of Protection to Jews ('Judenschutzbrief')" issued to Duke Heinrich of Slesia [Present-day Germany and Poland; Duchy of Silesia-Wroclaw]: "We, Henry [Heinrich] Duke of Silesia by the grace of God, [...] announce publicly to everyone who sees, hears or reads this letter [...] that the Jews shall pay us every year - for six [consecutive] years - three Mark (of interest), half of which is to be due on Walpurgis Night (April 30) and the other half on St. Michael's Day [...]."

[**Researcher's note:** *The Duke's helm seal (Helmetsiegel) hangs on a strip of parchment paper in dark wax of the original document. *Many of the ordinances and laws in the Early Middle-Ages were issued in the form of "letters."*]

Bondy, Gottlieb and Franz Dworsky: *Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien; II 1577-1620 (History of Jews in Bohemia, Machren, and Slesia; Vol. II 1577-1620); (Prague; 1906);* Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/9/2017

583 10/26/1400

"Order" of King Ruprecht to (all) Electors, Princes, Custom Officials, and Servants [Present-day Germany; Wittelsbach Dynasty]: "We, Ruprecht [...] command with this official letter [...] and until this order is revoked, that all the Jews of the empire [...] pay a tax called the golden penny ('gulden pfennig') due on St. Jacob's Day [...]."

König Rupercht von der Pfalz in seinen Beziehungen zu den Juden – Ungedruckte Königsurkunden nebst ergänzenden Aktenstücken; Gesammelt und mitgeteilt von Moritz Stern; (Kiel, 1898); p. 1; (King Ruprecht of the Rhineland-Palatinate in his Relations with the Jews - Unpublished Royal Documents along with supplementary files; collected and shared by Moritz Stern); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/5/2017

584 1/6/1401

"Order" of King Ruprecht to the City of Nuremberg [Present-day Germany; Wittelsbach Dynasty]: "We, Ruprecht, Roman Emperor by the grace of God, [...] command with this official letter to all who see or hear of this, [...] 3) Thus should each Jew or Jewess who has come of age, and who lives in the city of Nuremberg or moves into the city, pay a gold coin ("Gulden") into our Royal chambers once a year [...]. 5) And Jews who want to move out of the city and want to sell their inheritance or property are only to do so to the citizens of Nuremberg and to no one else. [...]"

König Rupercht von der Pfalz in seinen Beziehungen zu den Juden – Ungedruckte Königsurkunden nebst ergänzenden Aktenstücken; Gesammelt und mitgeteilt von Moritz Stern; (Kiel, 1898); p. 3; (King Ruprecht of the Rhineland-Palatinate in his Relations with the Jews - Unpublished Royal Documents along with supplementary files; collected and shared by Moritz Stern"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/5/2017

585 1/6/1401

Confirmation/Writ of King Rupert ('Ruprecht') addressed to the cities Nuremberg, Rothenburg, Schweinfurt, Wimsheim, Weissenburg/Wissembourg ('Weissemburg')* [Present-day Germany]: "[King Rupert confirms a letter/writ of Wenceslaus IV of Bohemia from September 16, 1390, and absolves the cities Nuremberg, Rothenburg, Schweinfurt, Wimsheim, Weissenburg/Wissembourg ('Weissemburg')* of all Jewish-debts [...] and expands on it, namely [...] that all IOUs, which are held [back] by Jews, are dead and void [...] and anyone who tries to help Jews to collect on their debts, [that] is to be considered theft/robbery." [**Researcher's note:** *It is likely that Rupert was referring to Weissenburg in Bavaria and not Wissembourg in France, though it is not clear from the 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 6/17/2020

586 1/9/1401

Decree, issued by Rupert, King of Germany, for the City of Mainz [Present-day Germany]: "[...] Every Jew who is at least thirteen years old shall pay Us, every year on Christmas Day, a righteous tribute of one guilder, and We shall not allow anyone

near that money except those whom We deputize to collect it, and it shall not go anywhere but into Our imperial tax chamber."

Schaab, Carl Anton. *Diplomatische Geschichte der Juden zu Mainz und dessen Umgebung, mit Berücksichtigung ihres Rechtszustandes in den verschiedenen Epochen (Diplomatic History of the Jews in Mainz and its surroundings, under consideration of their legal situation across the various epochs)*. Zabern: Mainz, 1855. Page 108. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/5/2020

587 1/24/1401

"Order" of King Ruprecht [Present-day Germany; Wittelsbach Dynasty]: "We, Rupert, king of the Romans by the grace of God, order the Jews and [Our] chamber-servants of Frankfurt to give 550 gold coins ("Gulden") to Heinrich Melbecher, the Chancellor to the County Canton of Alzey ('Landschreiber zu Alzey'). [...]"

König Ruprecht von der Pfalz in seinen Beziehungen zu den Juden – Ungedruckte Königsurkunden nebst ergänzenden Aktenstücken; Gesammelt und mitgeteilt von Moritz Stern; (Kiel, 1898); p. 3; ("King Ruprecht of the Rhineland-Palatinate in his Relations with the Jews - Unpublished Royal Documents along with supplementary files; collected and shared by Moritz Stern"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/6/2017

588 2/5/1401

Writ of King Rupert [Present-day Germany]: "King Rupert ('Ruprecht') pawns off to Count Johann von Wertheim von Wertheim the castles in Neuenburg on the Härtsfeld ('Nuwburg uff dem Hartemfelde') and the escort[-fees], [customs-]tolls, coins, and the Jews."

[**Researcher's note:** *A copy of the original hand-written document can be found in the Austrian online database www.archivinformationssystem.at*]

Regesta Imperii. Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur Mainz. (Academy of Sciences and Literature of Mainz). [Regg. Pfalzgrafen 2] Ruprecht (Rupert) I. (1400-1410); (www.regesta-imperii.de); Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/17/2020

589 7/4/1401

"Order" of King Ruprecht [Present-day Germany; Wittelsbach Dynasty]: "We, Ruprecht, [...] order with this letter officially, that the Jews of Cologne [...] give Our beloved and faithful Wilhelm Freschin -- provost to the apostles to Cologne -- and Schilling of Flig -- Hofmeister to the venerable Archbishop Friedrich of Cologne and Our beloved nephew -- [...] a golden penny ('guldin pfennig') annually for their magnificent service which they have afforded to Us in the past and will do so in the future [...] this order goes into effect with this letter [...] until it is revoked by Us or Our successor [...]."

König Ruprecht von der Pfalz in seinen Beziehungen zu den Juden – Ungedruckte Königsurkunden nebst ergänzenden Aktenstücken; Gesammelt und mitgeteilt von Moritz Stern; (Kiel, 1898); p. 4; (King Ruprecht of the Rhineland-Palatinate in his Relations with the Jews - Unpublished Royal Documents along with supplementary files; collected and shared by Moritz Stern); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/6/2017

590 7/4/1401

Decree, issued by the City Council of Freiburg im Breisgau [Present-day Germany]: "It is hereby ordered, that no Jew may set foot in Freiburg ever again."

Albert, Peter P. *Achthundert Jahre Freiburg im Breisgau, 1120-1920 (Eight Hundred Years Freiburg im Breisgau, 1120 – 1920)*. Herder: Freiburg im Breisgau, 1920. Page 26. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/4/2020

591 8/1/1401

"Official Announcement" by Ludwig (Ludewig) and Hans, Dukes of Palatine ("Pfalzgrafen") [Present-day Germany; Rhineland-Palatinate]: "We, Ludewig and Hans, brothers -- and by the grace of God -- Earls of the Palatinate of Rhinepalz near the Rhine and Dukes of Bavaria, vow [...] to the [...] Roman King, [...] Ruprecht] and Our father, not to permit any Jews and Jewesses to settle in any of the castles and the lands of the Palatinate ("Pfalz") and in the Dukedom [...] and especially not to

permit Our heirs [...] to allow Jews or Jewesses to settle or live in any of Our castles [...]."

König Rupercht von der Pfalz in seinen Beziehungen zu den Juden – Ungedruckte Königsurkunden nebst ergänzenden Aktenstücken; Gesammelt und mitgeteilt von Moritz Stern; (Kiel, 1898); p. 4; ("King Rupercht of the Rhineland-Palatinate in his Relations with the Jews - Unpublished Royal Documents along with supplementary files; Collected and shared by Moritz Stern"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/5/2017

592 8/15/1401

Writ of King Rupert I [Present-day Germany]: "King Rupert grants the city of Nördlingen a Freibrief (letter of freedom)* [...] and permits them to keep Jews (settled there) for another 10 years, stipulated that half of the revenues collected from them as well as the golden Opferfennig** from each Jew above the age of 12 [is submitted to him and his chamber ...]" [**Researcher's note:** *A Freibrief was a letter which granted a city or a person a number of privileges, including often to function semi-autonomously. **The Sacrifice-Penny ('Opferfennig') was a special tax placed on Jews.]

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 8/17/2020

593 8/16/1401

"Writ" of King Rupert ('Ruprecht') of Germany [Free Imperial City of Augsburg; Present-day Germany]: "[... permits the Council and citizens of Augsburg to accept, allow, and to keep Jews for 10 years [...] and until the permission is revoked]; however, [only if] half of the usage/benefits that [...] are reaped from such Jews are submitted to the King and his empire's chamber [and that] each Jew and Jewess who are older than twelve, must give one Gulden Sacrifice-Penny* every Christmas as it is proper ('von iglichen Juden vnd Jüdingen, die über zwölff Jahre alt sin, ein Gulden 'Opfferpfennig' jerlich off Wyhennachten als das gewöhlich ist)."

[**Researcher's note:** *The Sacrifice-Penny ('Opferpfennig') was a special tax placed on Jews.]

Codex Juris Municipalis Germaniae Medii Aevi. Regesten und Urkunden zur Verfassungs-und Rechtsgeschichte der deutschen Städte im Mittelalter. Gesammelt und herausgegeben von Dr. Heinrich Gottfried Gengler, Professor der Rechte zu Erlangen. Erster Band. ("Codex of Municipal Laws in Germany. Regests and official documents of the constitutional and legal history of German cities in the Middle Ages. Collected and edited by Heinrich Gottfried Gengler, PhD., Professor of Laws of Erlangen. First Volume."); (Erlangen; 1863); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/17/2018

594 8/20/1401

Writ of King Rupert I [Present-day Germany]: "King Rupert loans to Ulrich, Lord of Hanau, his fief, among which are the Jews of Babenhausen, Hanau, Wonnegau, Mintzberg, Friedberg, Assenheim, and Nidda."

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 8/17/2020

595 8/31/1401

Writ of King Rupert I [Present-day Germany]: "King Rupert commands the cities Nuremberg, Rotenburg, Wimsbeim, and Weißenberg to submit half of the Jewish-taxes and the golden Opferfennig*, which the Jews owe to give to him, to Berthold Pfinzing on Saint Michael's Day." [**Researcher's note:** *The Sacrifice-Penny ('Opferpfennig') was a special tax placed on Jews.]

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 8/17/2020

596 9/4/1401

"Edict" of King Ruprecht [Present-day Germany; Wittelsbach Dynasty]: "[...] the Jews [...], are always [to be seen] to be the collateral/fief ('Pfand') of our cousin Duke of Bavaria. [...]"

König Ruprecht von der Pfalz in seinen Beziehungen zu den Juden – Ungedruckte Königsurkunden nebst ergänzenden Aktenstücken; Gesammelt und mitgeteilt von Moritz Stern; (Kiel, 1898); p. 5; ("King Ruprecht of the Rhineland-Palatinate in his Relations with the Jews - Unpublished Royal Documents along with supplementary files; collected and shared by Moritz Stern"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/6/2017

597 10/30/1401

"Privileg" issued by King Rupert [Ruprecht] of Germany [Present-day Germany; Electorate of the Palatinate]: "[... each Jew and each Jewess] who have reached the age of 12 are to be taxed - that is after the age of eleven [...]"

König Ruprecht von der Pfalz in seinen Beziehungen zu den Juden. Ungedruckte Königsurkunden nebst ergänzenden Aktenstücken. Gesammelt und mitgeteilt von Moritz Stern. ("King Rupert of Palatinate in his relations to Jews. Unprinted royal documents together with supplemental documents. Collected and shared with Moritz Stern"); (Keil; 1898); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/29/2019

598 12/19/1401

"Writ" of Count Palatine Ludwig on half of his father [Present-day Germany; Electorate of the Palatinate]: "We, Louis ('Ludwig') [...] announce with this letter of his royal majesty and order that you are to give half of the Jewish-taxes as well as the Gulden oblation/offering/sacrifice-penny ('Opperphenning')* which the Jews who live among you are annually obliged to pay to us, or to the state - if so ordered - immediately, which is why we are sending Johannes Kircheim, the royal-scriber of our dear lord and father [...] along with this letter ..." [**Researcher's note:** *The Opferpfenning was a pol tax that was initially introduced by Emperor Louis IV of Bavaria which required Jews past the age of 12 to pay a gulden as a "protection fee/tax." The above has been abbreviated to fit the allocated space. The legal text in its entirety can be found in the cited source.*]

Deutsche Reichsakten unter König Ruprecht. Zweite Abtheilung 1401-1405. Herausgegeben von Julius Weizsäcker. Auf Veranlassung seiner Majestät des Königs von Bayern. Herausgegeben durch die Historische Commission bei der Königlichen Academie der Wissenschaften. ("German imperial documents under King Ruprecht. Second division 1401-1405. Edited by Julius Weizsäcker. Published by the Historical Commission at the Royal Academy of Sciences"); (Gotha; 1885); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/31/2019

599 8/17/1402

"Edict" of King Ruprecht [Present-day Germany; Wittelsbach Dynasty]: "We Ruprecht [...] publicly announce to all electoral princes, princes, dukes, lords, knights, servants, the communities in the cities and everyone else in our holy empire who is a subject and faithful 1) that we have ordered Elya of Winheim and Isaack of Oppenheim – our chamber-servants – with the power of this letter, to collect Our golden penny ('gulden pfennig') for us from all of Our and the empire's Jews whether they belong to the electoral princes, or other princes, dukes, lords, cities, knights or servants, in cities, markets, or villages [...] 2) We have also ordered and authorized the aforementioned Jews Elyan* and Isac* to require and collect fines on crimes committed by Jews or by Christians against Jews** [...] in Our name until this order is revoked. 3) And We order each and every Jew living in our holy empire [...] who receives this letter, that they are to pay [...] Our chamber-servants Elya and Isack* for Our sake [...] annually the golden penny [...] as mentioned above and that they obey their demands as if We were making these demands ourselves. 4) [...] if any Jew or Jewess, one or many, fails to pay the golden penny, and chooses to defy [this order], all the other Jews [...] are to stop having any relations with them [...]; and whoever does not, falls out of Our and the kingdom's favor. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** **The names are actually spelled differently in the original text. **Since Jews were considered to be the property of the king, it was required that he be compensated for any "damage" they suffered.*]

König Ruprecht von der Pfalz in seinen Beziehungen zu den Juden – Ungedruckte Königsurkunden nebst ergänzenden Aktenstücken; Gesammelt und mitgeteilt von Moritz Stern; (Kiel, 1898); p. 7 f; ("King

Ruprecht of the Rhineland-Palatinate in his Relations with the Jews - Unpublished Royal Documents along with supplementary files; collected and shared by Moritz Stern"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/11/2017

600 1/25/1403

"Writ" of King Ruprecht [Present-day Germany]: "[...] King Ruprecht orders his chamber-servants, the Jews Elias von Weinheim [...] and Isaak von Oppenheim to collect and deliver [to him] the Guldenpfenning* and half of the Jewish taxes from the Jews of the Palatinate and the empire and to report fraud and heinous deeds/sin among Jews themselves and among Jews and Christians. Should a Jew refuse to give the Guldenpfenning*, all others, who live with him [in the same protective] district ('frythof') are to avoid him and not to interact with him. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *The Opferpfenning was a pol tax that was initially introduced by Emperor Louis IV of Bavaria which required Jews past the age of 12 to pay a gulden as a "protection fee."*]

Zeitschrift für die Geschichte des Oberrheins. Herausgegeben von dem Landesarchiv zu Karlsruhe, durch den Direktor desselben L. J. Mone. Neunter Band. (Periodical of the history of the Upper-Rhine. Edited by the state archive of Karlsruhe by the Director of the same L. J. Mone. Ninth volume); (Karlsruhe; 1858); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/2/2020

601 2/5/1403

"Writ" of King Ruprecht addressed to the Dukes Bernhard and Heinrich [Present-day Germany]: "[...] King Ruprecht confirms the dukes's privileges and agrees to a toll [...] as well as half of the annual taxes and the golden sacrifice-penny ('Opferpfenning') from the Jews of Saxony [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *The Opferpfenning was a pol tax that was initially introduced by Emperor Louis IV of Bavaria which required Jews past the age of 12 to pay a gulden as a "protection fee/tax. The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text.*]

Deutsche Reichsakten unter König Ruprecht. Zweite Abtheilung 1401-1405. Herausgeben von Julius Weizsäcker. Auf Veranlassung seiner Majestät des Königs von Bayern. Herausgegeben durch die Historische Commission bei der Königlichen Academie der Wissenschaften. (German imperial documents under King Ruprecht. Second division 1401-1405. Edited by Julius Weizsäcker. Published by the Historical Commission at the Royal Academy of Sciences); (Gotha; 1885); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/1/2020

602 5/18/1403

"Writ" of King Rupert ('Ruprecht'), King of Germany addressed to the Schultheiß* and [City] Council of Oppenheim [Present-day Germany]: "We, Rupert [...] announce herewith [...] and permit the city of Oppenheim [...] with the power of this letter that the Schultheiss and city council may accept/admit as many Jews [as necessary] but not more [...] to settle [there] so that the local Burgmannen** can make their annual burg-payments [...]" [**Researcher's note:** **A Schultbeiß in medieval Germany was the head of a municipality, similar to a mayor. **Burgmann sg./Burgmannen pl. were part of the nobility.*]

König Ruprecht von der Pfalz in seinen Beziehungen zu den Juden. Ungedruckte Königsurkunden nebst ergänzenden Aktenstücken. Gesammelt und mitgeteilt von Moritz Stern. (King Rupert of Palatinate in his relations to Jews. Unprinted royal documents together with supplemental documents. Collected and shared with Moritz Stern); (Keil; 1898); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/15/2020

603 6/19/1403

"Writ" of Archbishop Johann of Mainz [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Mainz]: "We, Johann, Archbishop of Mainz of the Holy Roman Empire by the grace of God and Arch-Chancellor of the German lands/territories announce and make known with the power of this letter [...] 6) that each Jew and Jewess, who are over the age of twelve, owe our aforementioned lord and Roman King Rupert a gulden 'oblation/offering/sacrifice-penny' ('Opferpfenning')* annually..." [**Researcher's note:** *The Opferpfenning was a pol tax that was initially introduced by Emperor Louis IV of Bavaria which required Jews past the age of 12 to pay a gulden as a "protection fee."*]

Deutsche Reichsakten unter König Ruprecht. Zweite Abtheilung 1401-1405. Herausgeben von Julius Weizsäcker. Auf Veranlassung seiner Majestät des Königs von Bayern. Herausgegeben durch die Historische Commission bei der Königlichen Academie der Wissenschaften. ("German imperial

documents under King Ruprecht. Second division 1401-1405. Edited by Julius Weizsäcker. Published by the Historical Commission at the Royal Academy of Sciences"; (Gotha; 1885); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/30/2019

604 8/11/1403

"Writ" of the heads/governors ('Vorsteher') of Wetterau [Present-day Germany]: "[...] also ('item') of each Jew or Jewess, who are twelve years old or older, one 'alden tornosse'* [...]. [**Researcher's note:** *Alden tornosse appears to have been a local currency in the Middle Ages.*]

Deutsche Reichsakten unter König Ruprecht. Zweite Abtheilung 1401-1405. Herausgeben von Julius Weizsäcker. Auf Veranlassung seiner Majestät des Königs von Bayern. Herausgegeben durch die Historische Commission bei der Königlichen Academie der Wissenschaften. (German imperial documents under King Ruprecht. Second division 1401-1405. Edited by Julius Weizsäcker. Published by the Historical Commission at the Royal Academy of Sciences); (Gotha; 1885); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/1/2020

605 11/10/1403

Ordinance, issued by the Mayor and the City Council of Worms [Present-day Germany]: "The Jewry of this city shall be permitted to bury foreign Jews, who have died elsewhere, here in our Jewish churchyard, for three full years. After these three years are over, this assembly will no longer allow it, and permission will be denied."

Schaab, Carl Anton. *Diplomatische Geschichte der Juden zu Mainz und dessen Umgebung, mit Berücksichtigung ihres Rechtszustandes in den verschiedenen Epochen (Diplomatic History of the Jews in Mainz and its surroundings, under consideration of their legal situation across the various epochs)*. Zabern: Mainz, 1855. Page 127. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/6/2020 (Full Date Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 8/17/2020)

606 7/4/1404

"Regarding Jews" ('Umb Juden') issued by the Mayor and [City] Council of Zurich [Present-day Switzerland]: "We, the Mayor and the [City] Council have come to a unanimous decision regarding an eternal law [namely] that no Jew, man or woman, shall bear witness against a Christian-person ('Kristenmentschen') before the [City] Council or in court [...]"

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

607 7/18/1404

"Ordinance" of the [City] Council of Cologne [Present-day Germany; Free City of Cologne]: "[...] Jews and Jewesses, young or old, who live in Cologne or enter as foreigners, shall wear [such] clothing that they can be recognized as Jews [...] They shall wear sleeves on their wraps/throws and coats, however, not wider than half an Ell. The collars on [their] coats and hoods/hats may not be wider than a finger. There may be no inlay of pelt seen on their clothing, [...] They may not wear laced clothing on top with laces and straps/belts ('Schnüren und Riemen') except on their arms or when covered up. [...] They may not wear wraps/throws or capes* ('Kapuzen*') that entirely close on the sides [...]; they are to wear long wraps/throws that stop at least one width of a hand above the ground. [...] They may not wear gray shoes - may they be gray inside or outside. They may not shave above their upper-lip, unless, they shaved their hair/beard altogether. [...] New Jewish girls may not wear a headdress(/headgear/head-jewelry) ('Kopfschmuck')* that is worth more than 6 Gulden; [...] Jewesses may not wear any rings on weekdays that exceeds in weight three Gold-Gulden [...]. [**Researcher's note:** *The Jewish Ordinance starts with 'Item die Jueden ind Juedynnen, jungk ind alt beyde, die bynnen Coelen woynent, ind auch die vremde ber koment, soelent alsulge kleydonge dragen, also dat man sy underscheydelichen vor Juden bekennen möge as mit namen [...] and contains 24 regulations for Jews in Cologne.*]

Aus der Geschichte der jüdischen Gemeinden im deutschen Sprachraum; Köln/Rhein (Nordrhein-Westfalen); (From the History of Jewish Communities in German Speaking regions; Cologne/Rhine

(Nord-Rhine Westphalia); (www.juedische-gemeinde.de); Accessed Online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/27/2019

608 10/17/1404

Writ of King Rupert I [Present-day Germany]: "King Rupert loans among other things, the Jews of Hanau, Wonnegau, Friedberg, Babenhausen Assenheim, Mintzberg, and Nidda to the nobleman Reinhard, Lord of Hanau."

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 8/17/202

609 12/17/1404

"Order" issued by King Ruprecht [Present-day Germany; Wittelsbach Dynasty]: "[...] We, Ruprecht, [...] order Meyer von Cronberg to collect half of the Jewish taxes, the annual interests, and the golden penny from all and every Jew and Jewess, man and woman, widow and widower, boy and girl, who are 13 years of age or older and command [the Jews] to meet the aforementioned Meyer's demands until this order is revoked. [...]"

König Rupercht von der Pfalz in seinen Beziehungen zu den Juden – Ungedruckte Königsurkunden nebst ergänzenden Aktenstücken; Gesammelt und mitgeteilt von Moritz Stern; (Kiel, 1898); p. 17; ("King Ruprecht of the Rhineland-Palatinate in his Relations with the Jews - Unpublished Royal Documents along with supplementary files; collected and shared by Moritz Stern"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/7/2017

610 11/27/1405

"Writ" of Archbishop John II of Mainz (Johann II von Mainz) [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Mainz]: "Those who belong to us (our subjects), shall settle all debts with our Jews, capital and interests, and our citizens and poor shall be forgiven one-fifth of the debt. The remaining 4 parts shall remain valid over the next year and shall be repaid in the following manner: one-part on Saint Jacob[s] Day] after the harvest (July 25), the second part on the following Saint Andrea's Day (November 30), and the remaining two-parts [are to be paid] by the following Christmas [...]"
[**Researcher's note:** *It is noteworthy that clergymen and nobles were exempt of this quitance.*]

Das Nahethal. Historisch und topographisch dargestellt durch Hofrat A. J. Weidenbach. Fünfter Band. (Coblentz; 1871); (Nahetal[-Waldau]. Historically and topographically presented by Royal Council A. J. Weidenbach. Firth Volume.) Koblenz; 1871; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/19/2019

611 12/1/1405

Edict, issued by John II, Archbishop of Mainz [Present-day Germany]: "With regard to those of our citizens who borrowed money from our Jews and still owe an amount to them today, these citizens shall have one fifth of their debt voided. The other four parts shall be paid as follows: one part by St. Jacob's Day [July 25], one by St. Andrew's Day [November 30], and the other two by Christmas Day of next year. The local authorities shall assist the Jews in obtaining any payments still outstanding after next Christmas, as long as no interest on the remaining debt is claimed."

Schaab, Carl Anton. Diplomatische Geschichte der Juden zu Mainz und dessen Umgebung, mit Berücksichtigung ihres Rechtszustandes in den verschiedenen Epochen (Diplomatic History of the Jews in Mainz and its surroundings, under consideration of their legal situation across the various epochs). Zabern: Mainz, 1855. Page 110. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/6/2020

612 8/31/1406

Ordinance, passed by the City Council of Nuremberg [Present-day Germany]: "It is hereby ordained by the City Council, that there shall be no Jewish school in Nuremberg, and any Jews who disobey this ordinance shall pay ten guilders for each week of the contravention. Jews who are citizens here may school their children at home, as is their tradition, and may send for their rabbi to assist them with this endeavor."

Müller, Johannes (Ed.). Vor- und frühreformatorische Schulordnungen und Schulverträge in deutscher und niederländischer Sprache (German and Dutch School Ordinances and Charters Before and During

Early Reformation). Raschke: Zschopau (Germany), 1885. Page 270. Researched by Dominik Jacobs
2/3/202

613 1/11/1410

Writ of King Rupert ('Ruprecht') addressed to Bishop Rhaban of Speyer [Present-day Germany]: "[King Rupert gives Bishop Raban of Helmstatt ('Rhaban von Speyer'), his Chancellor and all his [Chancellor's] successors the Jews of Landau with all of their uses and to tax them] how and whenever they want in the same manner as we or our progeny would do [except the golden Opferpfennig*...]"
[Researcher's note: *The [golden-]Opferpfennig, or "the golden sacrificial-penny" was a specific tax collected from Jews in the Middle Ages].

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 6/17/2020

614 12/24/1411

"Valladolid Laws" issued by King Juan [John] II of Castile and Leon [Kingdom of Castile and Leon, Present-day Spain, France]: "[...] Jews [are] to differentiate themselves from the Christian by their modest mode of dress; [...] to let their hair and beards grow long; [...] not to be called by Christian names or addressed by the courtesy title of Don. [...] Jews [...] are] not to be permitted to engage in tax-farming or to hold posts in the government or at the royal or princely court. 3. Jewish physicians are not allowed to treat Christian patients. Jew[ish] pharmacists and merchants are forbidden to sell drugs or food items to Christians. Jew[ish] blacksmiths, tailors, shoemakers ... are not to serve Christian costumers. Furthermore, Jews are forbidden to act as brokers and money changers on behalf of Christians [...] Jews are not allowed to have their estates cultivated by Christian tenant-farmers or farm laborers. [...] Jewish doctors are forbidden to treat and operate on non-Jewish patients. [...] Jews] forbidden to travel abroad or to move from royal to baronial estates, [...] Violation of any of these provisions [...] is punishable by confiscation of property and slaves."

Baer, Yelzhak: **A History of the Jews in Christian Spain**, Vol. 2; (Philadelphia; 1961); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/26/2016

615 1/12/1412

Laws of King John (Juan) II of Castile, circa 1412 [Kingdom of Castile and Leon; Present-day Spain, France]: "1. That all Jews of my kingdoms and dominions reside and live apart from Christians, in an enclosure in a part of the city, town or village, where they are resident; and the streets around it shall be closed with gates in such a manner, that all the gates lead to the enclosure [...] 2. Furthermore, I ordain and command, that no Jews or Jewesses shall be spice dealers, apothecaries, surgeons, or physicians, or sell bread, wine, flour, oil, butter, or other eatables to Jews or Christians, or keep warehouses, shops, or tables for selling, either publicly or secretly, except for the disposal of grapes, live stock (that they have a license for), as well as fruit and vegetables, the produce of their own or hired gardens...Any Jews or Jewesses whomsoever who act contrary hereto, shall incur the penalty of 500 maravedis for each offence, besides the corporal punishment my pleasure may choose to inflict, that they may learn to perform my order [...]. 4. I likewise ordain and command, that the Jews and Jewesses are not to eat with Christians, nor Christians among Jews and Jewesses [...]. 7. Furthermore I ordain and order, that no Jews or Jewesses shall be brokers or bankers, or carry swords, daggers, or similar arms, in the cities, towns, and places of my kingdoms; but they may carry knives to cut food. Any Jew or Jewess who acts contrary hereto, or to any part hereof, shall be fined for each time offending 500 maravedis. 11. Furthermore I ordain and command, that no Jew or Jewess shall be styled, either in writing or verbally, don or donna: if by consent they are so called, for each time they are to pay a fine of 500 maravedis, but otherwise they incur no penalty."

13. Furthermore I ordain and command, that all Jews in my kingdoms shall wear over their clothes coats with skirts, and shall not wear cloaks; and in the cities, towns, and places where they reside, they shall wear the customary red sign or badge; but it is my pleasure, that in traveling, as well on the road as in the places they go to, they may wear the clothes they now have, to avoid the dangers they might otherwise encounter.

15. Furthermore I ordain and command, that none of the Jews of my kingdoms and dominions shall shave, or have their beards shaved with razors; but they may cut them with scissors [...]. 19. Furthermore I ordain and command, that no Jew is to be a tailor, or make dresses for any Christian woman, of whatever rank or condition she may be [...]. [**Researcher's note:** *The exact date of this law is unknown.]

Lindo, E. H.: *The History of the Jews of Spain and Portugal, from the Earliest Times to Their Final Expulsion from Those Kingdoms and Their Subsequent Dispersion*; (London); Researched by Ziba Shajdaani 11/28/2016

616 11/27/1413

Prohibition issued to Jews by the City Council of Freiburg [Present-day Switzerland]: "Prohibition [for Jews] to use Hebrew [when communicating] among themselves [...] and to allow Rabbis to hold court [...]."

Freiburger Geschichtsblätter herausgegeben vom deutschen geschichtsforschenden Verein des Kantons Freiburg. 1. Jahrgang. (Freiburg; 1894); (Historical documents published by the German Research Society of the Canton of Fribourg. First annual edition. (Fribourg; 1894); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/21/2020

617 5/11/1415

Papal Bull "Etsi doctoris gentium" issued by Antipope Benedict XIII [Present-day Spain]: "[...] prohibit all persons without distinction, publically or privately, to hear, read, or teach the doctrines of the Talmud [...] that within one month there is to be collected in the cathedral of every diocese all copies that can be found of the Talmud [...] and every other writing that has directly or indirectly any relation to such doctrine; and all the diocese and inquisitors are to watch over the observance of this decree, visiting Jews personally or by others, within their jurisdiction every two years, and punishing severely every delinquent [...] 2) [...] that no Jew may make, repair, or under any pretense have in his possession any crucifix, chalices, or sacred vessels nor bind Christian books in which the name of Jesus Christ or the most Holy Virgin Mary is written. Christians who give any of these articles to Jews [...] are to be excommunicated. 4) No Jew may exercise the office of judge, even in causes that may occur among his people. 5) All synagogues recently built or repaired are to be closed. Where there is one, it may remain, provided it is not sumptuous [...] but should it proven that any one of the said synagogues has at any time been a church, it is immediately to be closed. 6) No Jew may be a physician, surgeon, or apothecary, shopkeeper, provision's dealer, or marriage maker, or hold any other office, whereby he has to interfere in a Christian's affairs; nor may Jewesses be midwives, or have Christian nurses, nor may Jews have Christians to serve them, or sell to, or buy provisions of them, or join them at any banquet, or bathe in the same bath, or be stewards or agents to Christians, or learn any science, art, or trade in their schools. 7) [...] in every city, town, or village, where there are Jews, barriers shall be appointed for the residence apart from Christians. 8) [...] all Jews and Jewesses shall wear on their clothes a certain red and yellow sign [...] men on their breasts of the outward garment, and women in front. 9) [...] no Jew may trade, or make any contract; thus to avoid the frauds they practice, and the usuries they charge to Christians. 10) [...] all Jews and Jewess converted to the Catholic faith [...] may inherit from their unconverted parents and relatives; [we] declare null any testament, codicil, last-will or donation inter vivo they may make to prevent any of their property to devolve to Christians. 11) [...] in all cities, towns, and villages, where they may be a number of Jews, the diocese may deem sufficient, three public sermons are to be preached annually, one on the second Sunday of Advent; one on the festival of the Resurrection and the other on the Sunday

when the Gospel 'And Jesus approached Jerusalem' is chanted. All Jews above 12 years of age shall be compelled to attend to hear these sermons. ... And at the end of these sermons this bull is to be read, that the Jews may not be ignorant of any of these decrees. [...]"

AJC – Global Jewish Advocacy: Anti-Semitism: An Assault on Human Rights; AJC.org; Accessed online 2/19/2018; Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 2/18/2018

618 5/28/1415

Papal Bull by Pope Benedict XIII, circa 1415 [Present-day Spain]: "2. Jews are to be punished and convicted of blasphemy for reading or listening to slanderous works written about Jesus Christ, the Virgin Mary... 3. Jews will be punished who speak ill of our Lord Jesus Christ, his mother the Virgin Mary, any of the saints, any of our sacraments... 5. It is prohibited to Jews to build new synagogues or repair old ones... 6. Jews of either sex are not permitted to be practicing doctors, surgeons, apothecary, merchant... 7. In order to prevent communion between Jews and Christians, we order that our loyal princes...designate areas for Jews to inhabit..."

De Los Rios, *Historia Social, Política, y Religiosa de los Judios de Espana y Portugal*, v. 2, 1876: 627-653, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 2/12/2016

619 6/6/1415

Privilege, issued by Sigismund, Holy Roman Emperor and King of Germany [Present-day Germany]: "Art. 13 – For the mercies and the freedoms that We have bestowed on the Jews, they shall be indebted to Us and to Our successors; therefore We have resolved, in the completeness of Roman, royal power, that any and all Jews and Jewesses who have their own business, shall give to Us and pay, annually, a tenth of the worth of their goods, with the exception of their personal and household items, to be paid in two installments, on the days of St. Walpurga [May 1] and Michaelmas [September 29]."

Altmann, Wilhelm & Bernheim, Ernst. *Ausgewählte Urkunden zur Erläuterung der Verfassungsgeschichte Deutschlands im Mittelalter (Selected Documents to Illustrate the Constitutional History of Germany During the Middle Ages)*. Gaertner: Berlin, 1895. Page 164. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/18/2020

620 5/18/1418

"Decree of Forli" issued by the Police [Italy]: "in order also to humble our hearts, to walk modestly before our God, and not to show off in the presence of the gentiles [...] no male or female Jew of the above-recorded Jewish communities, towns, or villages shall be so arrogant as to wear a fur-lined jacket, unless, of course, it is black. Also the sleeves must not be open, nor be lined with silk, for that would be arrogant. However, fur-lined jackets other than black still be worn, provided that the sleeves and the garments themselves are closed at the sides and the back. Thus the expensive lining will not be seen and not excite envy."

Rader Marcus, Jacob and Marc Saperstein: *The Jews in Christian Europe*. (2015); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/11/201

621 11/18/1418

Order issued by the Provincial Synod of Salzburg under Archbishop Everard [Present-day Austria]: "We command that [Jewish] women and girls, when they are in public, wear a ringing bell on some part of the body."

Kurz, Franz. *Oesterreich unter Herzog Albrecht IV. nebst einer Übersicht des Zustandes Oesterreichs während des 14. Jahrhunderts*. Linz, Austria: Joseph Fink, 1830. Page 204. Researched and Translated by Dominik Jacobs 7/29/2019

622 11/13/1419

"Official Document or Writ" of Gerhard von der Mark zu Hamm [County of Mark (Grafschaft Mark)*; Present-day Germany]: "We, Gerhard ('Gerart van Cleve und van der Marke') do announce [...] that no Jews shall live in Hamm, and we

do not wish to give them any freedom [to do so...]" [**Researcher's note:** *Mark was an independent (and one of the most powerful) county/ state of the Holy Roman Empire. ('bynnen dem Hamme neyne [=keine] joden wonen, und den en sole wij dar neyne vryheit en bynnen geven.)]

Veröffentlichungen der historischen Kommission für Westfalen. Rechtsquellen. Westfälische Stadtrechte. Abteilung I. Die Stadtrechte der Grafschaft Mark. Heft 2. Hamm, bearbeitet von Dr. A. Overmann, Stadtarchivar in Erfurt. Mit Unterstützung der Stadt Hamm. ("Publications of the historical Commission for Westphalia. Legal Sources. City Right of Westphalia. Division I. The City Rights of the County of Mark. Issue 2. Hamm, edited by A. Overmann, Phd., city archivist in Erfurt. With the support of the City of Hamm."); (Münster; 1903); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/24/201

623 12/30/1419

"Decree" issued by Otto von Ziegenhain, Archbishop and Prince-Elector of Tier [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Trier]: "[...] Bishop Otto commands [...] that all Jews leave the entire dioceses [of Trier]."

Pastor Bonus. Zeitschrift für kirchliche Wissenschaft und Praxis herausgegeben von Dr. P. Einig und Dr. A. Müller, Professoren am Bischöflichen Priesterseminar in Trier. 2. Jahrgang 1890. (Pastor Bonus. Periodicals regarding church science and practices edited by P. Einig, PhD and A. Müller, professors at the Episcopal Seminary in Trier. 2. (Annual) issue 1890.); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/7/2020

624 5/24/1420

"Order" of Duke Albrecht V [Present-day Austria]: "[...] all Jews living in the Duchy [of Austria] are to be thrown into prison as of today [...]" [**Researcher's note:** Albrecht also petitioned the Roman Emperor to exterminate all Jews of the empire by burning.]

Engelmann, Wilhelm: Das Judentum in Österreich und die böhmischen Unruhen. ("The Jewry in Austria and the bohemian Unrest"); (Leibzig; 1845); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani, 9/19/2017

625 3/3/1421

Decree of Duke Albrecht [Duchy of Austria; Present-day Austria]: "[...] all Jews that are currently present in the land are to be sentenced to death [...]" [**Researcher's note:** The execution of all remaining Jews of Vienna – 92 men and 120 women - were performed on the very same day in Erdberg.]

"von Hornau, Philipp: Wien ist anders - ist Wien anders?" (Vienna is different - is Vienna different?); (2012); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/7/2016

626 3/12/1421

"Wiener Gesera" decree issued by Albrecht V and announced to the citizens by the Town Hall/City Council ('Rathaus') of Vienna [Present-day Austria]: "[...] because of their [Jews] actions, which they have unfortunately committed against the holy sacrament [be]for* many years as well as in Enns [...], the aforementioned our gracious sir/ruler ('Herr') [...] has ordered all Jewry [living with]in his land/holdings ('lanndt') to be removed through death by fire [as of] today.** [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *Even though the old German text uses "vor" in the original decree which technically translates to "before" in modern German, it is very likely that in this context it was to mean "for" many years. **The execution of the remaining Jews of Vienna (92 men and 120 women) occurred in Erdberg on the same day.]

Pertz, Georg Heinrich: Monumenta Germaniae Historica; ("Historical Monuments of Germany; (Hannover; 1851); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani, 9/20/2017

627 3/18/1421

"Official Announcement" issued by King Sigmund [Present-day Czech Republic; Royal City of Znojmo]: "We, Sigmund, Roman King by the grace of God, and furthermore [...] of Hungary, Bohemia, Dalmatia, Croatia [...] acknowledge and announce to all who see or hear or read this letter, [...] that we remain in debt to the mayor, the [City] Council, and the citizens of the city of Znojmo, our dear faithful followers, and that we shall pay them 905 Hungarian Gulden which they have lent to us. And in order that We satisfy our debt, we have decided to take/require this money

from Our Jews, our chamber-servants, living in the cities of Znojmo, Olomouc, Brunn and the entire land of Maehren [...]. That is why We order the Jew[ish] money exchanger[s] who live in Brunn, Olomouc, and Znojmo and all the other Jews in Our lands of Maehren, [...] in seriousness and firmly with this letter, that they pay the aforementioned 905 Gulden [...] without any objection if retaining Our grace is of importance to them. If they [Jews] don't do this, we [...] order with this letter the mayors, [City] Councils, and citizens of Brunn, Olomouc, and Znojmo that they should stop and force the Jews who reside in their cities [...] to pay the 905 Gulden. [...]"

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. 912-913; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/11/2017

628 7/6/1421

Decree, issued by Duke Leopold of Austria [Present-day Austria]: "[...]"

Furthermore, no Jew shall be involved in any purchase on commission, except for items he receives as collateral."

Chmel, Joseph (Ed.). *Der österreichische Geschichtsforscher (The Austrian Historical Researcher)*. Beck: Vienna, 1838. Vol. I. Page 476. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 2/3/202

629 10/2/1421

"Writ" of King Sigismund ('Sigmund') to the citizens of [Budweis] [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "Sigismund ('Sigmund'), Roman King by the grace of God, [...] Dear Loyalist! Since you have pleaded with us, that we shall free you of the debts which you owe to the Jews – our chamber servants – We let you know herewith, that We have decided to move to Bohemia, [...] and to fulfill your wishes ...]" *[Researcher's note: Sigismund continues to say that he will accede to all of their other wishes regarding the Jews and that he will look for other ways to reward them for their loyalty. This document is signed in Bratislava, or what was known as Pozsony/Pressburg up until 1919. The original can be found in the Archives of the City of [Budweis].]*

Urkundliche Beiträge zur Geschichte des Hussitenkreises vom Jahre 1419 an. Gesammelt und herausgegeben von Franz Palacky. I Band. Von den Jahren 1419-1428. (Prag; 1873); ([Legally] documented contributions to the history of the Hussites starting from 1419 and on. Collected and published by Franz Palacky. Volume I. From 1419-1428.); (Prague; 1873); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/26/2019

630 4/25/1422

"Treaty" signed by Bishop of Würzburg, Johann von Brunn, Bishop of Bamberg, Albrecht von Wertheim, Margraves Friedrich VI von Brandenburg and Johann II von Brandenburg [Present-day Germany]: "[...] and henceforth, we want and shall not allow the Jewry to live in our castles, cities, markets, and villages [...] and we do not wish to permit them to live and settle in our land here in Franconia. [...]" *[Researcher's note: Some historians (Heffner; Fichtl; Müller) believe that part of the agreement was to capture all Jews within their territories, to rob them of their promissory notes and pledges, and to release them only after a (60,000 Gulden) ransom had been paid.]*

Juden in Bamberg: Ein Kurzer historischer Abriss der Geschichte jüdischen Lebens in Fürstbistum Bamberg ("Jews in Bamberg: A Brief Historical Outline of the History of Jewish Life in the Principality/Bishopric of Bamberg"); Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/6/2018

631 9/11/1422

"Order" issued by Holy Roman Emperor Sigismund and addressed to Margrave of Baden [Holy Roman Empire; Present-day Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, France, Switzerland]: "[...] for the purpose of eradicating heresy in Bohemia [Sigismund orders the Margrave of Baden to require] all Jews in the Roman Empire, especially in Swabia, and by Lake Constance, within the confederacy ('unter den Eidgenossen)*, in Alsace and on both sides of the Rhine [river] all the way up to Cologne, to collect a third [penny] from all of their goods/possessions."

[*Researcher's note: Eidgenossenschaft – which literally means "oath fellowship" -- appears to have referred to the territory composed of the Old Swiss Confederacy.*]

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 12/16/2018

632 2/13/1424

Banning of Jews from Freiburg issued by King Sigismund [Present-day Germany]: "The mayor and the Council to Freiburg have told us, what they have for troubles with the Jews in the town and how the residents have to suffer [...]. So we decided, that by the virtue of this letter, the Jews, who live there, have to leave the city of Freiburg and that no Jews are allowed to be accommodated in the city from now on [...]."

Urkundenbuch der Stadt Freiburg in Breisgau, ed. by H. Schreiber, 1828, vol. II, page 358f. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 5/2/2016

633 7/25/1424

"Jewish Settlement/Establishment of Frankfurt" ('Frankfurter Judenstätigkeit') issued by the City Council of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]: "[...] 1) Council grants Jews settlement [privileges] for 5 years, until July 25, 1429 [...] they] are to pay the agreed-upon annual levy due in March of each year. [...] 3) Their children and servants must apply for their own 'Stättigkeit permits' if they own property or engage in any kind of money trade [...] 4) They may not borrow foreign money or money from non-established Jews [...] 6) They may not ask for more than one Heller for each Gulden in interests from (local) citizens. [...] 7) Jews may not loan money to non-locals [...]. 8) They are prohibited to make loans against church or bloody garments; or raw, unprocessed cloth or dyed wool if they belong to other citizens. 9) They may not loan against armor unless it is proven that it does not belong to any locals. 10) They may only sell armor which they have purchased outside of Frankfurt, to citizens only. [...]"

AG Deutsch-Jüdische Geschichte im Verband der Geschichtslehrer Deutschlands - Die Frankfurter Judengasse. Einführung. Dokumente. 1. Erste Stättigkeit der Juden in Frankfurt, 1424. ("AG German-Jewish History from the Society of History-Teachers of Germany - The Jewish-Alley/Gasse of Frankfurt. Introduction. Documents. 1. First Settlement/Establishment of Jews in Frankfurt, 1424."); www.juedischegeschichte.de; Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/19/2020

634 6/3/1425

"Sedes apostolica" (papal bull) issued by Pope Martin V [Papal States; Present-day Vatican City, Italy, France]: "[...] 3) Jews in Caffa and Canna, as well as others in overseas lands of the Orient, who sell Greek baptized Christians as slaves to the unfaithful/unbelievers – the so-called Saracens – are to face confiscation of their entire assets/wealth in order to buy out the prisoners and possibly for the maintenance of churches and hospitals and for the defense of the Catholic faith. [...]"

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

635 1/25/1426

"Mandate" issued by Pope Martin to Bishop von Gerace [Papal States; Present-day Vatican City, Italy, France]: "[... give you ('Bishop von Gerace') the authority to legally proceed] against all Jews who engage [publicly] in usury, [...] do not wear a Jewish sign [...] and disobey the orders of the church in any [other] way [...]"
[*Researcher's note: Bishop von Gerace was Pope Martin's commissioner to whom he gave full authority with this mandate to prosecute Jews who were believed to be in violation of church law. It is noteworthy that - even with these mandates issued - Pope Martin was thought of as a 'friend of the Jews' up until the 18th century.*]

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 6/1/2018

636 3/31/1429

"Legal instruction" issued by the Free-Counts ('Freigrafen') of Westphalia [Present-day Germany; Duchy of Westphalia]: "[...] Jews may not be called before the secret court of the empire because they are not Christians and are not born with a claim to the laws of the Holy Empire and because they do not know/understand the secret laws of the empire [...]."

Die Frei- und heimlichen Gerichte Westfalens. Beitrag zu deren Geschichte nach Urkunden aus dem Archiv der freien Stadt Frankfurt. Von Dr. F. Ph. Usener, Senator. (The free- and secret courts of Westphalia. Contribution to their history according to official documents from the archive of the Free City of Frankfurt. By F. Ph. Usener, PhD., Senator.); (Frankfurt am Main; 1832); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/2/2020

637 6/17/1430

Decree, issued by Amadeus VIII, Duke of Savoy [Present-day Italy]: "1. Jews may make repairs to their synagogues, but they are prohibited from enlarging or embellishing them, let alone erect new ones. 2. Prayer in the synagogue shall be conducted without undue volume. 3. The Jews are to reside only in their own quarter and may not leave from there between sunset and sunrise, as well as during Passion Week and between 9 a.m. on Thursday until 10 a.m. on the Sabbath, during which time their doors and windows are to remain shut. 4. All Jews and Jewesses must wear a yellow rag on their clothing, easily seen. 5. Jewish children may not have any Christian wet-nurses. 6. If a Jew should insult any articles of Christian worship, he shall be pilloried for three hours and then whipped; a second offense is punishable by a whole day in the pillory, with the Jew being pierced through his tongue with a needle for three hours."

Cara, Pietro (ed.). *Decreta Sabaudie ducalia (Ducal Decrees of Savoy)*. Jean Fabre: Langres (France), 1477. Page 12. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/3/2020

638 10/5/1430

"Writ" of Holy Roman Emperor Sigismund [Present-day Hungary]: "We, Sigmund [...] since it was brought to our attention [by the citizens of Eger] that the Jewry [...] is graciously endowed with freedoms* [and] that they do not suffer in the same way as the [other Christian] citizens of our aforementioned city [...] and neither partake in keeping watch or digging [trenches] or other such work [...] and because [the citizens] wish that none of these Jews remain in the city of Eger nor live here [...] And so, we give power [to the citizens] to expel the aforementioned Jewry [...] and while they] may the take all of their [movable] possessions, pledges, and goods [...] but not] their houses, court-yards/farms ('Hof), the synagogue, and the Jewish cemetery which shall remain with our faithful, those of Eger, so that they make good use of it [...] and [turn] a [part of] the synagogue into a chapel and gift it in honor and praise of God and Our dear mother/women* ('Gott und Unsere lieben Frauen* zu Lob stiften sollen')." [*Researcher's note: It's unclear just from the text itself whether Sigismund refers to God and Mary or whether he's referring to other women.*]

Geschichte des Egerlandes (bis 1437) von Heinrich Gradl. Mit Unterstützung der Gesellschaft zur Förderung deutscher Wissenschaft, Kunst und Literatur in Böhmen. (Prag; 1893); (History of Eger [land] (until 1437) by Heinrich Gradl. With support of the society for the advancement of German science, art, and literature in Bohemia.); (Prague; 1893); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/12/2018

639 5/2/1432

"Decree of Valladolid" issued by the Jewish Castilian Assembly [Spain]: "No Jewish male aged fifteen or more shall wear any cloak of gold-thread, olive-colored material or silk, or any cloak trimmed with gold or olive-colored material or silk, nor a cloak with rich trimmings nor with trimmings of olive-colored or gold cloth. [...]"

[**Researcher's note:** *This ordinance, originally in Castilian, is an abstract from a legislation enacted on May 2, 1432, by the national Jewish Castilian Assembly at Valladolid.*]

Rader Marcus, Jacob and Marc Saperstein: **The Jews in Christian Europe.** (2015); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani
11/12/2016

640 9/7/1434

Decree issued by the Council of Basel [Switzerland]: "... renewing the sacred canons, we command both diocesan bishops and secular powers to prohibit in every way Jews and other infidels from having Christians, male or female, in their households and service, or as nurses of their children; and Christians from joining with them in festivities, marriages, banquets or baths, or in much conversation, and from taking them as doctors or agents of marriages or officially appointed mediators of other contracts. They should not be given other public offices, or admitted to any academic degrees, or allowed to have on lease lands or other ecclesiastical rents. They are to be forbidden to buy ecclesiastical books, chalices, crosses and other ornaments of churches under pain of the loss of the object, or to accept them in pledge under pain of the loss of the money that they lent. They are to be compelled, under severe penalties, to wear some garment whereby they can be clearly distinguished from Christians. In order to prevent too much intercourse, they should be made to dwell in areas, in the cities and towns, which are apart from the dwellings of Christians and as far distant as possible from churches. On Sundays and other solemn festivals they should not dare to have their shops open or to work in public... Converts should be forbidden, under pain of severe penalties, to bury the dead according to the Jewish custom or to observe in any way the Sabbath and other solemnities and rites of their old sect... If converts fail to correct themselves after a canonical warning, and as Judaizers are found to have returned to their vomit, let proceedings be taken against them as against perfidious heretics in conformity with the enactments of the sacred canons."

"Council of Basel 1431-45 A. D." Norma P. Tanner, Accessed online 10/1/2011

641 9/23/1434

Jew-Ordinance, issued by the City Council of Augsburg [Present-day Germany]: "The Jews of Augsburg shall wear a yellow [cloth] ring, which is to measure a span in width, and a thumb in breadth, on their coat or jacket, where it shall not be covered. Foreign Jews who come to the City shall do the same. Contraventions shall be fined with three guilders, as well one month of exile from the City."

Wiener, Morris (Ed.). *Regesten zur Geschichte der Juden in Deutschland während des Mittelalters* [Regests on the History of the Jews in Germany During the Middle Ages]. Hahn: Hannover, 1862. Page 193. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 2/3/2020

642 5/5/1435

Decree of expulsion issued by King Sigismund [Germany]: "The council is compelled to banish the Jews; but it has no designs upon their lives or their property: it only revokes their rights of citizenship and of settlement. Until Nov. 11 they are at liberty to go whither they please with all their property, and in the meantime they may make final disposition of their business affairs."

"Speyer; Final Expulsion." No author, Accessed online article 9/1/2011

643 11/2/1435

"Decree" issued by the Government of Sicily [Present-day Italy; Kingdom of Sicily/Crown of Aragon]: "[...] [Jewish] meat-sellers* ('Fleischscharren') in Palermo are to visibly display/post a red cloth/rag on their booths in order to distinguish themselves as Jews from the others. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *'[Fleisch]Scharren were booths/stands in the Middle Ages - often inside of markets and or cities - that sold bread, meat, fish etc.]

Zur Geschichte und Literatur. Von Dr. Zunz. Erster Band. (Regarding History and Literature. B Dr. Zunz. First Volume.) Berlin; 1845; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/20/2019

644 6/2/1436

"Order/Announcement" of Landgrave Frederick of Thüringen and addressed to the cities Erfurt, Mühlhausen, and Nordhausen [Present-day Germany]: "[...announces that he has expelled all Jews from his domain because...] they bring considerable harm/detriment and plagues/nuisances of many kinds to the land [...] which is why he and his Counselors have decided to expel the Jews from the land forever [...] to praise God, almighty and his holy Christian belief [...] and he will no longer permit any Jews to pass through his land or be given escort. He rescinds all still-valid protection- and escort-letters. The aforementioned cities are to announce this to their Jews.]"

Lämmerhirt: Maik: Juden in den wettindischen Herrschaftsgebieten. Recht, Verwaltung und Wirtschaft im Spätmittelalter. Veröffentlichungen der Historischen Kommission für Thüringen. Kleine Reihe Band 21. (Köln/Weimar/Wien; 2007); (Jews in the Wettinian territoriales. [Pertaining to] Law, administration, and economy in the Late Middle Ages. Publications of the Historical Commission of Thüringen. Small series. Volume 21.); (Cologne/Weimar/Vienna; 2007); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/28/2020

645 7/20/1436

"Writ" of Holy Roman Emperor Sigismund [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia/Holy Roman Empire]: "In an imperial letter, Emperor Sigismund vows to preserve the freedoms of the lords of the city of Prague, the knights, and the nobility [...] regarding the collection of debt owed to Jews, and orders that all interests are to fall away and that only the capital without any interests are to be due/paid." [**Researcher's note:** *This is a translation of a German summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels - und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchives des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 1577 bis 1620. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 1577 to 1620.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/12/2019

646 12/20/1436

Provincial Statute, issued by Archbishop Aslak Bolt for Iceland [Present-day Iceland]: "We forbid with the same punishment mentioned above that anyone shall keep the Sabbath in the Jewish way." [**Researcher's note:** *The punishment referred to was a fine of two silver solidi.*]

Adams, J. & Hess, C. The Medieval Roots of Antisemitism: Continuities and Discontinuities from the Middle Ages to the Present Day. Routledge: London, 2018. Page 111. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 4/23/2020

647 7/7/1438

"Decision/Order" ('Beschluss') of the City Council of Augsburg [Present-day Germany; Free City of Augsburg]: "[...] one is no longer to allow Jews to enter this city [Augsburg] starting today and for two years."

Israelische Kulturgemeinde Schwaben-Augsburg; Juden in Augsburg; Jüdischen Gemeinde (Israeli cultural community of Swabia-Augsburg; Jews in Augsburg; Jewish community); (<http://m.juden.de>); Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/27/2020

648 2/21/1441

"Writ" of Wenceslaus IV of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, Luxembourg, Poland; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "[...] Wenzel declares to all (sovereign) Lords/rulers that all debts owed to Jews that are more than 10 years old are void." [**Researcher's note:** *This order comes on the heels of a writ issued by the Bishop*

Conrad of Olomouc who declared decade-old debts owed to Jews invalid in the Bishopric of Olomouc and publicly requested that the king and other sovereign Lords do the same.]

Jurende's Vaterländischer Pilger im Kaiserstaate Österreichs. Geschäfts- und Unterhaltungsbuch für alle Provinzen des österreichischen Gesamtreiches. 1830. (Brünn; 1830); (Jurende's patriotic pilgrim in the imperial state of Austria. Business and conversation/entertainment book for all provinces in the Austrian Empire. 1830.) Brno; 1830; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 4/26/2019

649 6/5/1442

"Dundum ad nostram audientiam" (Papal Bull) issued by Pope Eugene IV [Papal States; Present-day Vatican City, Italy, France]: "[...] Jews, who do not obey the [current] regulations [meant/issued for them] regarding associating with Christians and the building of synagogues will be punished with the loss and deprivation of their property [... which will be] put to use according to the discretion of the local Bishops for the factories and cathedrals, churches, and religious endowments. [...] Jews found to be guilty will be banned indefinitely from all Christian cities [...]."

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 Shadjani 5/31/2018

650 6/20/1442

"Regulations" issued by Emperor Louis IV (Ludwig, the Bavarian) [Swabian Imperial City of Nördlingen; Present-day Germany]: "[...] the Jews are to have two or three meat-banks [...] they may slaughter livestock either in their houses or at these meat-banks [...] they may sell the meat of slaughtered animals only in their meat-banks, but not at the meat-banks of the Christians. [...] No one may sell meat, which the Jews have slaughtered at Christian meat-banks to Christians, either publicly or secretly. [...] Anyone who does so, must pay one pound Haller for each cow [...] 60 Haller for each calf and 60 Haller for each sheep or goat [...] plus a fine of 60 Haller to the Christian township. A butcher, who purchases meat from livestock slaughtered by Jews, cures (salt) it or combines it with other meat and sells it publicly or secretly to Christians and who is found out and convicted by two, three, or four masters, must pay the aforementioned fine and will additionally be expelled from the city for one year. If a foreigner ('gast') introduces/brings in meat to the city from livestock that Jews have slaughtered, he may only sell these at the Jewish meat-banks. Anyone who violates against these provisions must pay the prescribed fine/penalty. [...]"

Nördlingen, StadtA, U 2953, Orig., dt., Perg. ("Nördlingen City Archive, U 2953, Orig[inal], German, [on] parchment paper"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 3/14/2018

651 8/8/1442

Papal bull "Dudum ad Nostram." Issued by Pope Eugenius IV [Present-day Italy]: "We decree and order that from now on, and for all time, Christians shall not eat or drink with Jews; nor admit them to feasts, nor cohabit with them, nor bathe with them. Christians shall not allow Jews to hold civil honors over Christians, or to exercise public offices in the State. Jews cannot be merchants, Tax Collectors, or agents in the buying and selling of the produce and goods of Christians, nor their Procurators, Computers or Lawyers in matrimonial matters, nor Obstetricians; nor can they have association or partnership with Christians. No Christian can leave or bequeath anything in his last Will and Testament to Jews or their congregations. Jews are prohibited from erecting new synagogues. They are obliged to pay annually a tenth part of their goods and holdings. Against them Christians can testify, but the testimony of Jews against Christians in no case is of any value. All and every single Jew, of whatever sex and age, must everywhere wear the distinct dress and known marks by which they can be evidently distinguished from Christians. They cannot live among

Christians, but in a certain street, separated and segregated from Christians, and outside which they cannot under any pretext have houses."

"The Talmud Unmasked: The Secret Rabbinical Teachings Concerning Christians." I.B. Pranaitis. July 30, 2006, Page 89. Online book, Accessed on 10/5/2011

652 4/25/1444

"Jewish Freedom/Privilege" ('Juden Freyheit') issued by Bishop Gottfried IV [Bishopric of Würzburg; Present-day Germany]: "We, Gottfried ('Gotfried'), Bishop of Würzburg ('Wirtzburg') by the grace of God, vow and announce with this letter [...*]. However, they (Jews) shall lend one Gulden in exchange for [no more than] 3 Heller a week and one Heller in exchange for [no more than] one Pound of Würzburg currency from native citizen ('ingesessen burger vnd burgerin vnd sunst geystlichen und werntlichen zu Wirtzburg') [...] and to outsiders/foreigners they may lend [only] after they have come to an agreement with each other; [...] if anyone (Jew) takes more (higher) ('mere') interests and is found out and convicted by two reputable Christian and two reputable Jewish witnesses – who may not be [his] enemy - he's to give it back [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *While Bishop Gottfried IV takes the Jewry under his protection and affords them various privileges with this decree, he also limits the amount of interests Jews may charge locals on loans and/or pledges.*]

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 Shadjajani 3/9/2018

653 11/21/1444

"Charter" ('Freibrief') of Johann II, Bishop of Würzburg [Bishopric of Würzburg; Present-day Germany]: "We, Johann [...] announce to all, [...] that we have graciously granted the Jewry who [already] live in our land or will settle [here ...] and who come or will come to an agreement with us and our successors these freedoms, which will be valid for the next eight years [...] and are confirmed with the seal of our chapter: So, we vow with this letter [...] that any Jew or Jewess [...] who is [already] in our Stift [a territory in the Holy Roman Empire that enjoyed the status of a free imperial state] or moves [here ...] that they may be exempt from any levies, except [they must] pay the so-called Jewish tax [every 6 months]. [...] We shall and will not hold back the aforementioned Jewry – Jews and Jewesses – who do not or will not come to an agreement with us [from moving away ...] nor will we allow them to live [here] and to enjoy our grace and freedoms [...] the aforementioned Jewry must pay and submit to us and our successors their annual levies and taxes ('gulte vun zinsse') during the aforesaid eight years starting this Saint Margaret's Day [...]"

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 Shadjajani 3/5/2018

654 9/24/1446

Order, issued by the City Council of Nuremberg [Present-day Germany]: "On [Christian] fast days, Jews are permitted to buy fish two hours before midday [i.e., 10 a.m.], but no earlier, whether in the market or elsewhere."

Stern, Moritz. Die isrealitische Bevölkerung der deutschen Städte [The Israelite Population of the German Cities]. H. Fiencke: Kiel, 1896. Page 293. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 1/26/2020

655 6/5/1447

"Official Document or Writ" of Duke Johann I [County of Mark ('Grafschaft Mark'); Present-day Germany]: "We, Johan [...] announce to all Jews [...] and to

our heirs and successors [...] via this public letter [...] that no Jews shall live within the City of Hamm [...]." **[Researcher's note: *Mark was an independent (and one of the most powerful) counties/states of the Holy Roman Empire. According to the cited source, the original document can be found in the City Archive of Hamm, No. 26. ('und dat bynnen der stad ton Hamm nyne joden wonen sullen nummermer')]**

Veröffentlichungen der historischen Kommission für Westfalen. Rechtsquellen. Westfälische Stadtrechte. Abteilung I. Die Stadtrechte der Grafschaft Mark. Heft 2. Hamm, bearbeitet von Dr. A. Overmann, Stadtarchivar in Erfurt. Mit Unterstützung der Stadt Hamm. ("Publications of the historical Commission for Westphalia. Legal Sources. City Right of Westphalia. Division I. The City Rights of the County of Mark. Issue 2. Hamm, edited by A. Overmann, Phd., city archivist in Erfurt. With the support of the City of Hamm."); (Münster; 1903); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/26/2013

656 6/23/1447

"Prohibition" issued by Pope Nicholas V [Papal States; Present-day Vatican City, Italy, France]: "[...] Jews are forbidden to loan money against interested [...] Christians are prohibited from paying Jews any [accumulated and] outstanding interest. [...]" **[Researcher's note: Many historians believe that this prohibition issued by the pope can be traced back to Johann Capistrano, who was an anti-Semite and a rabble-rouser, and the influence of the Spanish royal court on the Papacy.]**

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 6/1/2018

657 4/2/1448

"Forced Declaration" from Jews held captive by the Magistrate of Constance [Prince-Bishopric of Constance; Present-day Germany]: "Jews held captive since 1443 by the Magistrate of Constance declare [via this document] not to seek any compensation/restitutions whatsoever after their release." **[Researcher's note: The text also mentions that all Jews present vouch for an absent ill Jen. The above is translation of a summary of the original document. It can be found in its entirety at the Generallandesarchiv ('Main[State]Archive') Karlsruhe 5 No. 7701.]**

Landesarchiv Baden-Württemberg – Generallandesarchiv Karlsruhe Nr. 5 7701; ("State Archives Baden-Württemberg – Generallandarchive Karlsruhe No. 7701"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/1/2018

658 1/27/1449

Ordinance issued by the City Council of Toledo [Spain]: "We, Pedro Sarmiento, head repostero...of our lord the king...citizens and common people of the said city of Toledo, proclaim and declare that, in as much as it is well known through civil and canon law that conversos... of Jewish lineage, being suspect in the faith of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, frequently belittle it by judaizing, they shall not be allowed to hold office or benefices public or private through which they might cause harm, aggravation, or bad treatment to good old Christians... nor shall they be able to act as witnesses against them....Therefore we find that we ought to declare and do declare that all the said conversos descended from the perverse line of the Jews, in whatever situation they may be... be held as incapable and unworthy to hold public or private office in the said city of Toledo and in its lands, by means of which they would be able to hold lordship over Old Christians believing in the holy Catholic faith of Our Lord Jesus Christ and cause damage, injury, and to be incapable and unworthy of giving testimony and faith as public notaries or as witnesses...."

"Sentencia-Estatuto de Toledo, 1449." Kenneth Baxter Wolf. 2008, Accessed online article 5/10/2012

659 3/20/1451

Official Document of a Papal Legal Representative [Present-day Germany]: "[...] just as it had been ruled in previous years*, we want to free the Christians of the blasphemous Jews [...] and wish to eliminate all the Jews from these [our] domains [...]" **[Researcher's note: This appropriation of the papal legal representative**

was addressed to the various monasteries, churches, and chapels and *referred to the 1442 expulsion order of Duke Albrecht III.]

Zaunmüller, Karl-Heinz: Nikolaus von Cues und die Juden. Zur Stellung der Juden in der christlichen Gesellschaft um die Mitte des 15. Jahrhunderts in den deutschen Landen. ("Nicholas of Cues/Nicolaus Cusanus and the Jews. Regarding the Position of Jews in Christian Society Around the Middle of the 15th Century in German Lands."); (Trier; 2005); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/30/2018

660 4/30/1451

"Ordinance" issued by Cardinal Nicholas Cusa/Cusanus at the Council of Bamberg [Present-day Germany]: "[...] and hence [we] order the following: Starting on August 1, all those adhering to the Israeli faith, who live and belong to/are part of the aforementioned diocese [Bamberg] are to attach a ring/circle on the left breast of their outer garments or on their coats. This ring/circle must be about as wide as a finger and must be made of saffron-yellow [-colored] threads. Jewesses are obliged to wear two clearly visible blue stripes on their veil/headdress. [...] Christians shall not borrow money from Jews on interest or face excommunication [...]"

Nicholas of Cusa – A Medieval Thinker for the Modern Age; edited by Kazuhiko Yamaki; (London/New York; 2002); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/10/2018

661 12/3/1452

"Order" issued by Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa/Cusanus and addressed to the [City] Council of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany]: "When we spear-headed the Provincial Council of Mainz, the statutes of Jews – the enemies [...] of Christ - were renewed [...] and it was ordered to ensure that a sign would be adopted [...] that would] distinguish [the Jews] from others – [...] failure/refusal to do so, will result in [...] excommunication. We determine that this sign shall be a ring/circle, movable and hanging from saffron-colored thread having a diameter that is not smaller than an average size finger of a man, to be worn on men's breast, so that it catches the eye of everyone he meets; and for women, two blue stripes ('duae rigae blavei coloris') on their veil, so that they can be distinguishable from Christians."

von Heister, Carl: Die Juden. Aufgebürdete Verbrechen.Erlittene Verfolgung. Angethane Schmach. Drei Kapitel aus Geschichtliche Untersuchungen über Israel ("The Jews. Attributed/Insinuated Crimes. Suffered Persecution. Inflicted Humiliation. Three Chapters from the Historical Investigations on Israel."); (Naumburg; 1863); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/10/2018

662 6/26/1453

"Writ" of King Ladislaus (the Posthumous) [Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Poland etc.]: "King Ladislaus announces to all princes, knights, official agencies, and citizens of Silesia that he has given his three emissaries Sigmund Pottemprunner, Sigmund Vorschouer, and Oswald Reicholf the order and mandate to arrest all Jews, young and old, female and child, who have been guilty of desecrating/damaging the evening meal ('Hostienschädigung') in all of the land and to confiscate all of their worldly belongings, and requires that they all aid his three plenipotentiary, when necessary." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a modern German summary of the original, old-German text both of which can be found in the cited source.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels - und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchives des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 1577 bis 1620. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[r]mer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[r]mer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 1577 to 1620.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/13/2019

663 7/22/1454

"Writ" of King Ladislaus (the Posthumous) [Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Poland]: "In response to the complaints brought forth by the citizens and community of Olomouc, King Ladislaus orders the Jews who live in the

city, young and old, to leave with their movable possessions by Saint Martin's Day. He gifts the homes, the synagogue, and the cemetery of the Jews to the citizens of Olomouc for which they are to pay the king and his heirs/successors, the Margraves of Moravia the same 40 Schock Groschen [currency] annually which the Jews had paid to the king up until then." **[Researcher's note: The above is a translation of a modern German summary of the original, long, Early New High German text, both of which can be found in the cited source.]**

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/14/2019

664 7/25/1454

"Order of Expulsion for Jews (Znojmo)" issued by King Ladislaus the Posthumous [Kingdom of Bohemia; Present-day Czech Republic]: "We, Ladislaus ('Laßlaw'), by God's grace, King of Hungary, Bohemia, Dalmatia, Croatia, Duke of Austria and Margrave of Moravia, admit that We have actually noticed, the depravity and burden which Our dear loyal citizens and community of Znojmo ('Znoym') [...] have suffered from the hands of the Jews who also live in Znojmo, and that they (the citizens) have experienced immense poverty and ruin and might experience even worse poverty and ruin in the future [...] which could lead to mischief/crime ('unfug') before long. In order to remedy this, we have deliberated and have accepted advice [on this matter... and have decided] with the power of this letter, of Royal, Bohemian authority in this matter, that all Jews [and] Jewesses, young and old, with no exception, shall move away [...] from Znojmo between now and Saint Martin's Day, the latest, without delay. [...]" **[Researcher's note: In this order, King Ladislaus also gifts the houses, synagogues etc. of the Jews to the Christian citizens of Znojmo, and tells them to do with those as they see fit so long they pay the taxes that the Jews of Znojmo were required to submit to him.]**

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); Europas-mitte.de; Accessed online 2/4/2018; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/13/2018

665 7/27/1454

"Order of Expulsion for Jews (Brünn)" issued by King Ladislaus the Posthumous [Kingdom of Bohemia; Present-day Czech Republic]: "[...] In order to remedy the ruin and burden our dear and faithful Christians, the citizens and community of Brünn, [...] in order that they should not be befallen by great poverty and harm, we have deliberated and accepted council [...] and have graciously decided [...] as King of Bavaria and Margrave of Moravia [...] to completely unload/discharge [...] the Jews of Brünn [...] with the power of this letter and by Bohemian, Royal authority in such matters, that all Jews and Jewesses, young and old, with no exception, shall move away from Brünn with their possessions between now and the upcoming Saint Martin's Day without delay. [...] The Christens shall repay any debts they owe to [...] Jews [...] so that we are free of any monetary debt we owe to them. We have bestowed upon our citizens of Brünn further grace. Namely, we have turned over all Jewish houses, their synagogue, and cemetery completely over to them to be occupied by Christians and to not allow Jews to return to them, and they should trade or do with these houses according to their and the cities needs [...] however, in such a way that these our citizens of Brünn should pay us and our heirs the same interests and rents which the [...] Jews of our chamber have given us annually, which is sixty Schock Groschen (currency) of familiar and common coins in our land Moravia [...]."

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"); <http://www.europas-mitte.de/jiM-web.htm#Toleranzpatent>; Accessed online 2/4/2018); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/4/2018

- 666 1/30/1455
"Writ" of King Ladislaus (the Posthumous) [Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Poland etc.]: "We, Ladislaus ('Lasslw'), [...] vow and announce with this letter, to all who see and hear it [...] that] because the disloyal Jews and Jewesses have again desecrated the holy sacrament of our beloved lord Jesus Christ in the city of Wroclaw [...] no Jew shall ever be allowed to settle or reside in Wroclaw in the future [...]."

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/14/2019

- 667 3/22/1455
"Writ" of King Ladislaus (the Posthumous) [Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Poland]: "We, Ladislaus, King of Hungary, Bohemia, Dalmatia, Croatia, by the grace of God, [...] Duke of Austria and Margrave of Moravia, vow and announce herewith, [...] that we have freed the citizens and residents of the city of Brno – who have fallen into deep debt because of the Jews and have often pleaded with us -- of any debt which they may still owe to the aforementioned Jews [...] and grant them the power [...] with this letter to not only withhold the money they borrowed, but also any interests [they may owe...]."

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/15/2019

- 668 5/2/1455
Order issued by King Ladislaus (the Posthumous) [Present-day Poland, Germany, Czech Republic]: "[...] all Jewish children under the age of 7 are to be take away from their parents and baptized and be brought up by Christians [...] Jews, who have committed the crime of dishonoring the sacramental meal/host ('Hostien-Schädigung') are to be burned and the rest is to be expelled from the land forever."

Die früheren und gegenwärtigen Verhältnisse der Juden in den sämtlichen Landesstellen des Preussischen Staats; eine Darstellung und Revision der gesetzlichen Bestimmungen über ihre staats- und privatrechtlichen Zustände. Mit Benutzung der Archive der Ministerien des Innern und der Justiz. Von Ludwig von Rönne, Kammer-Gerichts-Rath und Heinrich Simon, Ober-Landes-Gerichts-Assessor; (Breslau; 1843); (The past and present circumstances of Jews in all parts of the Prussian state; a representation and revision of legal provision regarding their conditions in terms of state and private law. With the use of the archives of the Ministries of the Interior and Justice. By Ludwig von Rönne, Legal Council of the Chamber and Heinrich Simon Upper-State-Court-Assessor) (Wroclaw; 1843); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/1/2020

- 669 10/22/1456
Order, issued by the City Council of Nuremberg [Present-day Germany]: "Jews are hereby told, that they shall let their foreign servants depart from here, unless they pay a weekly fee, as ordered by the City Bailiff."

Stern, Moritz. Die israelitische Bevölkerung der deutschen Städte [The Israelite Population of the German Cities]. H. Fiencke: Kiel, 1896. Page 296. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 1/26/2020

- 670 12/7/1456
Order, issued by the City Council of Nuremberg [Present-day Germany]: "Any Jew who is a citizen here, and who gives overnight shelter to a foreign Jew without the proper authorization, shall pay a fine of one Rhenish guilder for each night."
Stern, Moritz. *Die israelitische Bevölkerung der deutschen Städte [The Israelite Population of the German Cities]*. H. Fiencke: Kiel, 1896. Page 296. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 1/27/2020
- 671 3/16/1457
Edict, issued by Theodor Schenk von Erbach, Archbishop of Mainz, for the City of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany]: "Whereas the Jews, whose own guilt has condemned them to eternal servitude, enjoy a benevolent tolerance by rulers and Christians, yet, like evil specters, reward this benevolence with ingratitude, just like they are strangers to the faith, they shall also be different in their appearance, and therefore, the men shall be distinguishable from Christians by rings of cloth on their coats, and the women by bands of cloth on their garments."
Schaab, Carl Anton. *Diplomatische Geschichte der Juden zu Mainz und dessen Umgebung, mit Berücksichtigung ihres Rechtszustandes in den verschiedenen Epochen (Diplomatic History of the Jews in Mainz and its surroundings, under consideration of their legal situation across the various epochs)*. Zabern: Mainz, 1855. Page 120. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/6/2020
- 672 9/12/1458
Order, issued by the City Council of Nuremberg [Present-day Germany]: "The Jewish Council of Elders are [hereby] notified, that they, as well as any Jews yet to arrive here, shall wear neither a biretta nor a hat, but a kippah, as is appropriate for them, or that they wear rings, so that they may be distinguished [from Christians]."
[**Researcher's note:** Here, to "wear rings" refers to palm-sized rings made of yellow cloth, which were to be sewn onto the breast of Jews' outer garments.]
Stern, Moritz. *Die israelitische Bevölkerung der deutschen Städte [The Israelite Population of the German Cities]*. H. Fiencke: Kiel, 1896. Page 298. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 1/27/2020
- 673 11/21/1461
"Writ" issued by the Judge of Pilsen [Present-day Czech Republic]: "[...] The Jews are to submit to the judge [...] 'from each table'* a fattened goose on St. Martin's Day, and a pound of pepper for Christmas, and a Gulden and a pound of pepper for Easter." [**Researcher's note:** *From each table probably refers to each household. The original document can be found in the Museum of Pilsen.]
Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmen. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/15/2019
- 674 7/1/1462
"Writ" of King George of (Podebrady) [Kingdom of Bohemia; Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, Poland]: "[...] Also, Jews have the obligation to register their pledges with the judge ('rychta'). Whoever sells a pledge that a Jew had not registered, shall lose the item or that for which he sold it for, but always [in a manner] that does not damage our royal laws because it was reported to us by credible people, that this benefit* has always belonged to and were due to the judges ('rychta'). [...]"
[**Researcher's note:** The above is a translation of an authoritative German translation of the passage with a few words from the original Czech text. *This appears to refer to fees that Jews had to pay in order to have their pledges registered.]
History of Jews in Pilsen. Bearbeitet von Rb. Prof. Dr. Max Hoch Pilsen. ("History of Jews in Pilsen. Edited by Rb. Professor Max Hoch, PhD. Of Pilsen"); www.hugogold.com; Accessed online, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/31/201

- 675 7/12/1462
"Ordinance" issued the Venetian Senate [Present-day Italy etc.; Republic of Venice]: "Jews may not engage in trade without permission from the Senate [...] in the countryside, this permission must be granted by the local authority (first)."
 Hebraeische Bibliographie. Blätter für neuere und ältere Literatur des Judenthums. Unter Mitwirkung von J. Benjakob, N. H. v. Biema, A. Geiger [...] herausgegeben von M. Steinschneider. Band VI. (Hebrew bibliography. Papers regarding modern and ancient literature of Judaism. With the participation of J. Benjakob [...]), edited by M. Steinschneider. Volume VI.); (Berlin; 1863); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/15/2020
- 676 8/14/1462
"Confirmation of Privileges for the City of Hamm" issued by Duke Johann I [County of Mark ('Grafschaft Mark)*; Present-day Germany]: "We, Johan, by the grace of God Duke of Cleve and Duke of Mark announce to all people: that this our city [of Hamm] is not required to take on Jews if they do not wish to do so [...]"
[Researcher's note: According to the cited source, the original can be found in the City Archive of Hamm, Nr. 32.]
 Veröffentlichungen der historischen Kommission für Westfalen. Rechtsquellen. Westfälische Stadtrechte. Abteilung I. Die Stadtrechte der Grafschaft Mark. Heft 2. Hamm, bearbeitet von Dr. A. Overmann, Stadtarchivar in Erfurt. Mit Unterstützung der Stadt Hamm. ("Publishings of the historical Commission for Westphalia. Legal Sources. City Right of Westphalia. Division I. The City Rights of the County of Mark. Issue 2. Hamm, edited by A. Overmann, Phd., city archivist in Erfurt. With the support of the City of Hamm."); (Münster; 1903); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/25/2013
- 677 10/7/1462
"Papal Permission" issued by Pope Pius II to the City of Frankfurt at Main [Free Imperial City of Frankfurt; Present-day Germany]: "[We.] Bishop Pius, servant of God, chosen son and captain of [...] the citizens and [...] diocese of the [free] imperial city of Frankfurt [...] give permission to the city of Frankfurt to relocate the apartments/housings and the synagogue of the Jews [to a remote location ...] since their current location – near [Saint] Bartholomew church – is an insult to the Christian faith. [...]"
 Stern, Moritz: Urkundliche Beiträge über die Stellung der Päpste zu den Juden. Mit Benutzung des Päpstlichen Geheimarchivs zu Rom ("Officially Documented Contributions on the Positions of the Popes to the Jews. With the Utilization of the Pontifical Secret Archives in Rome"); (Kiel; 1893); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/11/2018
- 678 3/27/1463
"Writ" of King George of Bohemia [Present-day Hungary; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "We, George ('Jorg'), King of Bohemia by the grace of God, Margrave of Moravia, [...] transfer the Jews over to our beloved, loyal mayor (and the city of Eger) [...] the Jews, our chamber-servants, [...] are to serve the citizens of Eger in the same manner as they have served us as they belong to (and can be sold/given away by) the royal crown. We announce this and place a seal on this letter [...] signed in Prague [...]"
 Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmen. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/16/2019
- 679 3/29/1463
"City Ledger of Eger" issued by the City Council of Eger [Present-day Hungary]: "A number of Jews are permitted to settle back in Eger for 6 years in exchange for an annual payment of 150 fl. Rhenish Guilder." *[Researcher's note: The full, original text in Early New High German can be found in the cited source. And while this writ of the City of Eger appears to be pro-Jewish, it is in fact a reminder that Jews were not allowed to*

settle in certain regions without the explicit permission of the local authorities; and often only in exchange for paying exorbitant levies [taxes.]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.) (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/16/2019

680 9/2/1463

Order, issued by the City Council of Nuremberg [Present-day Germany]: "The Jewish Council of Elders are [hereby] charged by the City Council, and notified, that they shall no longer bring any dead Jews here, and they are urged to let this be known among the other Jews outside of the city, as the penalty [for contraventions] is one hundred guilders."

Stern, Moritz. Die isrealitische Bevölkerung der deutschen Städte [The Israelite Population of the German Cities]. H. Fiencke: Kiel, 1896. Page 299. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 1/27/2020

681 12/13/1463

Decree, issued by Frederick III, Holy Roman Emperor and Archduke of Austria [Present-day Austria]: "Whereas our gracious lord, King Albrecht, in his commendable wisdom, exiled the Jews from the land, with good cause and noblest intentions, they shall never again be allowed to settle down in Austria, nor have any business in this country whatsoever."

Chmel, Joseph. Auszug aus den im k.k. geheimen Haus-, Hof- und Staats-Archive zu Wien sich befindenden Reichsregistraturbüchern vom Jahre 1440 – 1493 (Excerpts from the Imperial Legal Registers from the years 1440 through 1493, located in the Imperial-Royal Court and State Archive at Vienna). Carl Gerold's Sohn: Vienna, 1859. Page 160. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 7/16/2020

682 6/20/1464

"Writ" of King George [Present-day Czech Republic]: "King Georg prohibits Jews to settle in or within a mile of [the city of] Most for which the city is to pay [him] annually [...] a tax of 6 Schock of Prague groschen [currency]." [*Researcher's note: The above is a translation of a German summary of the Latin text both of which can be found in the cited source. In 1482, King Vladislavs II freed the city of the tax.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.) (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/17/2019

683 7/20/1465

Order, issued by Holy Roman Emperor Frederick III to Ulrich V, Count of Württemberg [Present-day Germany]: "Since the Jews often burden our subjects inappropriately and unbearably with usury, you are hereby ordered to ensure that in response to their transgressions, and following a complaint, you will, in Our stead and in Our name, and after a timely interrogation, authorize a punishment sufficient to effect that their offense is not repeated, be it by way of trial, or by your own decree. You are likewise mandated to not only ensure the punishment of such Jews and Jewesses, but also to report their names, as well as your findings and actions, to Our imperial court of law."

Chmel, Joseph. Auszug aus den im k.k. geheimen Haus-, Hof- und Staats-Archive zu Wien sich befindenden Reichsregistraturbüchern vom Jahre 1440 – 1493 (Excerpts from the Imperial Legal Registers from the years 1440 through 1493, located in the Imperial-Royal Court and State Archive at Vienna). Carl Gerold's Sohn: Vienna, 1859. Page 436. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 7/16/2020

684 11/7/1466

Mandate, issued by Frederick III, Holy Roman Emperor, Archduke of Austria and King of Germany [Present-day Austria, Germany]: "We, in response to many a complaint, about the Jews in Our Holy Empire burdening Our dear subjects with their unbearable usury, have tasked Our brother-in law Ulrich, Count of Württemberg, with putting an end to this by acting on Our behalf and in Our name, pronouncing judgments in these cases. Whereas we have received credible information that the Jews remain insubordinate, refusing to comply with Our order and claiming that they are the burdened ones, we therefore now mandate all Jews to obey the Count of Württemberg, under penalty of 40 marks in gold, as well as the loss of all privileges."

Chmel, Joseph. *Auszug aus den im k.k. geheimen Haus-, Hof- und Staats-Archive zu Wien sich befindenden Reichsregistraturbüchern vom Jahre 1440 – 1493* (Excerpts from the Imperial Legal Registers from the years 1440 through 1493, located in the Imperial-Royal Court and State Archive at Vienna). Carl Gerold's Sohn: Vienna, 1859. Page 484. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 7/16/2020

685 10/9/1467

Edict, issued by Adolf II, Archbishop of Mainz [Present-day Germany]: "We hereby declare that Our Jews in the City of Mainz may use the Jewish graveyard outside the city for three years, beginning this Christmas Day. To that end, any Jew who dies before the age of thirteen years shall pay one guilder, whereas a dead Jew over the age of thirteen shall pay two guilders, with the exception of those Jews who had subsisted on alms. In addition, the Jewish elders of Mainz shall pay twenty Rhenish guilders to Our tax chamber for each of the aforementioned three years."

Schaab, Carl Anton. *Diplomatische Geschichte der Juden zu Mainz und dessen Umgebung, mit Berücksichtigung ihres Rechtszustandes in den verschiedenen Epochen* [Diplomatic History of the Jews in Mainz and its surroundings, under consideration of their legal situation across the various epochs]. Zabern: Mainz, 1855. Page 124. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/6/2020

686 11/26/1469

"Writ" of Archbishop Adolph II of Nassau [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Mainz]: "We Adolph ('Adolf), announce, that our Jews of Mainz [...] are to pay us twenty Rhine Gulden annually on the holy-day of the first day of the year in addition to the levy they owe us to a different time of the year [...] given in the city of Mainz on Sunday, Saint Elizabeth's Day [...] 1469." [*Researcher's note: This writ came after the Jews of Mainz had already submitted 50 Rhine Gulden to the Archbishop.*]

Diplomatische Geschichte der Juden zu Mainz und dessen Umgebung, mit Berücksichtigung ihres Rechtszustandes in den verschiedenen Epochen. Aus größtenteils ungedruckten Urkunden bearbeitet von K. A. Schaab, b. R. Dr., Vicepräsident des vormaligen Großh. Kreisgerichts zu Mainz, Ritter des Großh. Hessen Ludwigsordens 1r Klasse. (Mainz; 1855); (Diplomatic History of Jew in Mainz and its surroundings, taking into account their legal standing in the various eras. From mostly unpublished documents edited by K. A. Schaab. [...] PhD, Vice President of the former Grandd[uchy]'s district court of Mainz, Knight of the Grand Duchy of Hesse's Ludwig Order of the first class.) Mainz; 1855; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/14/2019

687 8/12/1470

"Writ" of Archbishop Adolph II of Nassau [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Mainz]: "[...] gives a number of named Jews permission to stay until Saint Michael's Day [...] however, in that year, the aforementioned Jews may not lend money on interest [...] nor pursue any trade and must leave the city of Mainz before the stated deadline [...]"

Diplomatische Geschichte der Juden zu Mainz und dessen Umgebung, mit Berücksichtigung ihres Rechtszustandes in den verschiedenen Epochen. Aus größtenteils ungedruckten Urkunden bearbeitet von K. A. Schaab, b. R. Dr., Vicepräsident des vormaligen Großh. Kreisgerichts zu Mainz, Ritter des Großh. Hessen Ludwigsordens 1r Klasse. (Mainz; 1855); (Diplomatic History of Jew in Mainz and its surroundings, taking into account their legal standing in the various eras. From mostly unpublished documents edited by K. A. Schaab. [...] PhD, Vice President of the former Grandd[uchy]'s district court of Mainz, Knight of the Grand Duchy of Hesse's Ludwig Order of the first class.) Mainz; 1855; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/15/2019

688 9/5/1470

"Writ" of Archbishop Adolph II of Nassau [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Mainz]: "We, Adolph ('Adolf) have decided [...] to revoke our good-will and protection/escort ('Trostunge und Gleyde uff- und abgesagt haben') from our Jewish citizens, their children, and their servants, that means that starting with Saint Micheal's Day [September 29] no Jew may live, cross, or be present in any of our cities, castles, towns, villages, lands or territories."

Diplomatische Geschichte der Juden zu Mainz und dessen Umgebung, mit Berücksichtigung ihres Rechtszustandes in den verschiedenen Epochen. Aus größtenteils ungedruckten Urkunden bearbeitet von K. A. Schaab, b. R. Dr., Vicepräsident des vormaligen Großh. Kreisgerichts zu Mainz, Ritter des Großh. Hessen Ludwigsordens 1r Klasse. (Mainz; 1855); (Diplomatic History of Jew in Mainz and its surroundings, taking into account their legal standing in the various eras. From mostly unpublished documents edited by K. A. Schaab. [...] PhD, Vice President of the former Grandduchy's district court of Mainz, Knight of the Grand Duchy of Hesse's Ludwig Order of the first class.) Mainz; 1855; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/14/2019

689 10/12/1473

"Writ" of Archbishop Adolph II of Nassau [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Mainz]: "[...] orders the conversion of the synagogue in Mainz into a Christian church [...] and announces that he has finally managed to bring the city of Mainz which has so rebelled against his church under his command, and that he wishes to emulate Popes Boniface who had inaugurated the Pantheon of Rome, which was built for the heathen Gods of the Romans, in honor of all saints, that is why he wishes to inaugurate the school/synagogue of the Jews in Mainz, in which the perfidious Jews ('perfidii Judei') had performed their ceremonies, in honor of all saints, and to ensure that these are forever secured for this purpose, he establishes a spiritual beneficium and substantiates it with the two adjacent chapels and the houses that are built against [Saint] Quintins-church and the nearby gardens with exception of the [little] house which contained the hospital and the butchery of the Jews [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text.*]

Diplomatische Geschichte der Juden zu Mainz und dessen Umgebung, mit Berücksichtigung ihres Rechtszustandes in den verschiedenen Epochen. Aus größtenteils ungedruckten Urkunden bearbeitet von K. A. Schaab, b. R. Dr., Vicepräsident des vormaligen Großh. Kreisgerichts zu Mainz, Ritter des Großh. Hessen Ludwigsordens 1r Klasse. (Mainz; 1855); (Diplomatic History of Jew in Mainz and its surroundings, taking into account their legal standing in the various eras. From mostly unpublished documents edited by K. A. Schaab. [...] PhD, Vice President of the former Grandduchy's district court of Mainz, Knight of the Grand Duchy of Hesse's Ludwig Order of the first class.) Mainz; 1855; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/16/2019

690 4/9/1475

"Parliamentary Decision" of the Assembly/Parliament of Marburg ('Landtag') [Present-day Germany; Landgraviate of Hesse/Kassel]: "[...] The Jewry ('Jüdischayt') of the three-lands* shall submit taxes [of 4000 fl. [Gulden] as imposed by imperial order. [**Researcher's note:** **The term three-lands ('drei Lande') most likely refers to Silesia, Moravia, and Bohemia.*]

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 conditions of Jews in German-Austrian territories. With an introduction on the principles of Jewish legislation in Europe during the Middle Ages.); (Leipzig; 1901); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/19/2019

691 1/29/1482

Papal Bull "Numquam dubitavimus" ("Never Doubt") issued and addressed to King Ferdinand II of Aragon and Sicily by Pope Sixtus IV [Papal States; Present-day Italy, Spain]: "Never doubt that [...] the assignments of the Inquisitors against heresy has helped us in other kingdoms such as Castile and Leon, [...] and that the work of those who have professed their faith in Christ and have no fear of the Jews' religion of superstition [...] keep the precepts of the law, and introduce the way of the truth [...] and with the deputation of such an edict, we order that the same campaign to be done through edicts in your name [...] and we urge that you allow the Inquisitors to carryout such ordinaries to safeguard the Catholic faith, as it is seeming

for a king, [...] and with the support of the priests, to attain the merits of God and be recommended. Singed in Rome, at Saint Peter's under the ring of the Fisherman on 29, January 1482, Pontificate, Our 11th year."

Boletín de la Real Academia de la Historia – Real Academia de la Historia (Spain), ("Bulletin of the Royal Academy of History") Volume XV; Letters 1-3; (Madrid; 1889); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/18/2017

692 8/2/1483

Papal Bull "Ad Perpetuam Rei memoriam" ("For Perpetual Memory") issued by Pope Sixtus IV [Papal States; Present-day Italy, France, Spain]: "[...] above all, the decrees of the laws of the Church are to be observed [...] [and] the unbelief of the Jews in such matters which has increased followers to various errors against the Catholic faith [...] are to be put an end to [...] and the followers of the superstitious religion of the Jews [...] [are a] stain of heretical wickedness considered unclean by the investigators [Inquisitioners] of apostolic authority [...] and any brethren [of the Cardinal] who started the process without [this] jurisdiction of power – which is valid and proper – must join them in the continuation of prosecution of heresy against all such persons, according to this command [...] and the execution of all and each of such institutions which belong to those heretical depravities [...] in whatever way [necessary] [...] and there shall be expedient penalties - including with any other decree we have ordained."

Biblioteca Virtual - Miguel de Cervantes: Nuevas fuentes para escribir la historia de los judíos españoles. ("New Sources to Write the History of the Spanish Jews."); Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/20/2017

693 5/31/1484

Papal Bull of Sixtus IV [Papal States; Present-day Italy, France, Spain]: "[...] the followers of heretical wickedness and rites of the Jews and the Jewish religion are not to return to observe the precepts of the fields of dogma and superstition and of unbelief and to turn [recede] from the true faith of orthodoxy [or else] face censures and penalties; [...] up to now, they [Jews] have not been afraid, [...] and continue in their blindness – but not only they, but also those who are born of them – [and] their treachery infects others with the same ideas [...]. This is why we did supplicate humbly to eradicate the roots of such pernicious sect [...] for the salvation of the souls of the faithful who live among them."

Biblioteca Virtual - Miguel de Cervantes: Nuevas fuentes para escribir la historia de los judíos españoles. ("New Sources to Write the History of the Spanish Jews."); Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/13/2017

694 10/1/1487

"Writ" issued by the Bohemian Government [Present-day Czech Republic]: "[...] Jews are to be levied with a considerable tax; furthermore, all Christians who give (lend) Jews money in order to engage with them in usury, shall be reported to the king for punishment." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the old Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/17/2019

695 5/19/1491

"Synod" issued by Bishop of Bamberg Henry/Heinrich III [Prince-Bishopric of Bamberg; Present-day Germany]: "[...] Jews are not to have/let go of their

Christians servants [...] Christians maids and wet nurses are to face excommunication [from the church] if they are found to be working for Jews* [...] Jews are prohibited from being seen on the street or peeking through doors and windows on Good Friday or [they'll] be fined 1 Mark silver. [...] When the sacrament passes by the houses of Jews, they are to step away from all doors and windows and close them. [...] Jews may not discuss the Catholic faith with the common man [...] or to [mis]lead anyone to the Jewish faith [...] or perform circumcisions on a non-Jews. [...] Jewish women and children who are inclined towards the Christians faith may not be prevented from converting. [...] They (Jews) are not to visit Christians who are ill or to administer any medication. [...] "**Researcher's note:** *In 1422, it was decided that Christians who ran away from their position as servants to Jews could not legally lose their wages which they had earned up to that point.]

Regenten zur Geschichte der Juden in Deutschland während des Mittelalters. Bearbeitet von Dr. M. Wiener. Erster Teil. ('Regesta of the History of the Jews in Germany during the Middle Ages. Edited by Dr. M. Wiener. Volume I.'). (Hannover; 1862); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/16/2018

696 3/31/1492

"Edict of the Expulsion of the Jews" (also known as the "Alhambra Decree") issued by King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella [Spain]: "(1) King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella, by the grace of God...dioceses of our kingdom and lordships...and to all Jews and to all individual Jews of those places...(3) Notwithstanding that we were informed of the great part of this [interaction between Jews and Christians] before now and we knew that the true remedy for all these injuries and inconveniences was to prohibit all interaction between the said Jews and Christians and banish them from all our kingdoms, ...(4) ...resolve to order the said Jews and Jewesses of our kingdoms to depart and never to return or come back to them or to any of them. ...that by the end of the month of July next of the present year, they depart from all of these our said realms ...under pain of losing all their possessions, vassals, fortified places, and beyond this of losing whatever financial grants they hold from us by our Chamber of Finance...(7) Given in our city of Granada, the XXXI day of the month of March, the year of the birth of our lord Jesus Christ one thousand four hundred and ninety-two years. I, the King, I the Queen, I, Juan de Coloma, secretary of the king and queen our lords, have caused this to be written at their command..."

"The Edict of Expulsion of the Jews (1492)." Edward Peters, Accessed online 7/12/2011

697 9/3/1493

"Ordinance" issued by the Administration of Pilsen ('Schöffen') and Community Elders ("Gemeindeältesten") [Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, Poland]: "[...] all local and foreign Jews, in order that they are recognizable among others, shall wear Jewish caps and their wives shall wear veils with yellow borders; in case of non-observance/violation [of this order], a fine of 5 pennies ('Groschen') is to be paid. [...]"

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 8/13/2017

698 12/2/1493

"Order" issued by Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian I addressed to his General-Treasurer [Present-day Austria and Slovenia]: "Maximilian orders his general-treasurer ('Generalschatzmeister') to confiscate all the properties/goods of Jews in Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola for their crimes." [**Researcher's note:** According to Jörg Müller, his order may have never been fully actually executed.]

Müller, Jörg: Maximilian I. und die Juden - Schlaglichter. (Maximilian I. and the Jews. Highlights.); www.medieval-ashkenaz.org; Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/12/2020

699 2/24/1494

"Writ" issued by the Bohemian Government [Present-day Czech Republic]: "[...] if someone finds a stolen item in the Jewish city/quarters on a Jew, the latter is to return the item without arguing or requiring payment [...] Jews are only to lend money on pledges, not on documents or registries because otherwise some confusions may arise. If a Jew lends money on a stolen item and the person who is robbed suffers harm/damages because of it, the Jew is to replace such without a dispute or to point out the thief to the victim. If the Jew does not do this, the one robbed can place a claim on his belongings and life." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the old Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/18/2019

700 5/7/1494

Writ/Letter issued by John III (of Schönburg), Bishop of Naumburg [Present-day Germany; Bishopric of Naumburg]: "[Bishop John (Johannes III.) vows to fulfill his princely duties and to be useful and to protect his subjects ...]. The Council, councils, craftsmen, and treasurer ('Kassenmeister') had complained against the Jews many times - the enemies of the Cross of Christ, blasphemers of his worthy mother, ridiculers of the Christian belief. Considering the[ir] stark increase and the damage they have done to the inhabitants, Bishop wants/agrees to vacate ('vrlauben') the Jews from all of the domains and jurisdictions [...] which the Cathedral senior administration have agreed to as well and committed not to admit or tolerate any Jews willingly or unwillingly - nor to permit their heirs - for eternity [...]. No Israeli is to be permitted to enter Naumburg or its suburbs or in the open [fields/countryside] in order to do business [...]. If a subject enters into such dealings [with a Jew], he's to be denied legal assistance." [**Researcher's note:** *This writ is dated: Monday after Vocem jucunditatis 1494. The above is a translation of a German summary of the original old text.*]

Anzeiger Für Kunde der Deutschen Vorzeit. Neue Folge. Organ des Germanischen Museums. Dreizehnter Band. Jahrgang 1866. (Nürnberg; 1866); (Journal regarding the science/knowledge of Germany's past. New edition. [Vital] Part of the Germanic Museums. Thirteenth volume. Annual issue 1866.); (Nuremberg; 1866); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/3/2020

701 5/28/1495

Decretal by Alexander VI to Bishop of Catanzaro [Present-day Italy]: "The suppression of the Jewish synagogue of Catanzaro (must be completed), with the erection of a church in your parish..." [**Researcher's note:** *This mandate refers to the conversion of a Jewish synagogue in Catanzaro into a Christian church and its incorporation into the parish of the city's bishop, Stephen Goffredi.*]

Shlomo Simonsohn, **The Apostolic See and the Jews**, 1991:13, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 2/12/2016

702 9/7/1495

"Order" issued by the Commissioners of the Territorial Estates ('Landstände') of Styria [Present-day Austria]: "The commissioners of the territorial estates ('Landstände') of Styria, Abby Wolfgang von Rein, Otto von Stubenberg, Jakob Windischgrätzer, Christoph von Radmannsdorf, and Lienhard Harracher order in the name of the territorial-estates and his royal majesty a tax-patent for all priestly and worldly estates [who own land and property in the land] to come up with 38,000 Pounds Pennies ('Pfund Pfennigen') as compensation for his royal majesty for the expulsion of Jews [from the land] and to pay service-members for the war with

Hungary. The people of Styria ('steiermärkische Landschaft') have agreed during the last parliamentary meeting in Graz with the permission of his royal majesty to expel all Jews forever from Styria, (Viennese) Neustadt, and Neunkirchen for their misdeeds by the next Day of Epiphany [...]."

Regesta Imperii. Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur Mainz; (Regesta of the Empire. Academy of the Sciences and Literature Mainz); RI XIV Maximilian I. (1486/1493-1519) - RI XIV,1 (www.regesta-imperii.de); Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/11/202

703 10/5/1495

"Privilege" of Emperor Charles ('Caroli') IV [Present-day Germany; Holy Roman Empire]: "[...] The City of Reutlingen may vacate the currently residing Jews and Jewesses from the city and force them to move out and not [owe to] admit any (Jews) as citizen or resident for the next 10 years." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text.*]

Haupt-Register über das Teutsche Reichs-Archiv auch dessen constinuationes und Spicilegia, in welchem alles darinnen befindliche Materien mit leichter Mühe nachgeschlagen und aufgesucht Weden können. Vier und Zwanzig Voluminibus. By Johann Christian Lünig. Leipzig; 1722); (Main register of the archive of the German Empire and its continuation and specification in which all contained materials can be looked up and easily found. Twenty-fourth volume. By Johann Christian Lünig. (Leipzig; 1722); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/23/2020

704 11/11/1495

"National Ordinance" ('Landesordnung') issued by Duke Eberhard I of Württemberg [Duchy of Württemberg; Present-day Germany]: "[...] Similarly, no Jew shall be permitted to charge interests or [engage in] usury [...] and also, no one [Christians] may lend/give or sell ('Verschreibung oder Versetzung') his immobile goods ('liegenden güter') to the Jews [if one wishes] to avoid corporal punishment and fines ('by vermydung Straff an leyb und gutt.')."

Verhandlungen der Württembergischen Kammer der Abgeordneten in den Jahren 1862 bis 64. Amtlich Herausgegeben. Erster Beilagen-Band. Zweite Abtheilung. ("Hearing/Trials of the Chamber of Delegates/Deputies of Württemberg during the years 1862-42. Officially published. First Supplemental Volume. Second section."); (Stuttgart; 1863); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/10/2018

705 3/9/1496

"Writ" issued by Maximilian I for the Jews in Carinthia [Present-day Austria]: "His Royal Majesty promised the territorial estates ('Landstände') in Carinthia to expel the Jews within the next 6 months from the land for their crimes against the sacrament, against Christian children and the various frauds/scams they are involved in, and to punish them for any such crime [...] furthermore, he promises to never allow Jews into the domain again [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original text.*]

Regesta Imperii. Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur Mainz; (Regesta of the Empire. Academy of the Sciences and Literature Mainz); RI XIV Maximilian I. (1486/1493-1519) - RI XIV,2 (www.regesta-imperii.de); Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/11/2020

706 3/18/1496

"Expulsion Decree" issued by Maximilian I for the Jews in Styria [Present-day Austria]: "His Royal Majesty promises the territorial estates ('Landstände') of the Duchy of Styria to [expel] all Jews for their crimes against the sacrament, and against Christian children, and for their various scams from Styria, Viennese Neustadt and Neunkirchen for eternity and to no longer permit any Jew to return/settle in this region. The citizens ('Landschaft') are to make up for the resulting loss of Jewish-taxes with a one-time payment of 38,000 fRh ['local currency']" [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original text.*]

Regesta Imperii. Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur Mainz; (Regesta of the Empire. Academy of the Sciences and Literature Mainz); RI XIV Maximilian I. (1486/1493-1519) - RI XIV,2 (www.regesta-imperii.de); Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/11/2020

707 12/5/1496

Expulsion decree, issued by King Manuel I of Portugal [Present-day Portugal]: "That the Jews of these regions neither dwell, nor be in them. We determine and order to be published as our law, that through the month of October of the year of Our Lord one thousand four hundred and ninety-seven, all Jews and Jewesses in our realms shall leave them, under penalty of death, and lose their farms to those who accuse them. By this same decree, anyone who during said time has hidden any Jew, shall also lose his farm to his accuser."

[Kingdom of] Portugal. *Ordenações De El-Rey D. Manuel (Ordinances of King Dom Manuel)*. Valentim Fernandes: Lisbon, 1513. Second Book, Title 48, fol.43v. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/28/2019

708 12/11/1496

"Order" issued by Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian I [Present-day Austria]: "[...] Jews who have been expelled from Styria and Carinthia are to live in Marchegg. [...] Christians are to permit them to live in their houses for quite ('ziemlich') an interest/fee. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *This law was issued by Maximilian on the urging of the Prelates, who had paid 38000 Pf. pennies for the expulsion.*]

Hebräische Bibliographien, III. Jahrgang. Redigiert von Dr. M. Steinschneider ("Hebrew Biographies, Volume III. Edited by M. Steinschneider (Ph.D.)"); Volume 3, Issues 13-18; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/19/201

709 9/27/1497

Order, issued by the City Council of Nuremberg [Present-day Germany]: "A Jew who has inherited a house in the city and sold it, shall be subjected to an additional tax assessment of ten percent."

Stern, Moritz. *Die isrealitische Bevölkerung der deutschen Städte [The Israelite Population of the German Cities]*. H. Fiencke: Kiel, 1896. Page 312. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 1/27/2020

710 6/14/1498

"Governmental-Ordinance" issued by the Councils, Prelates, Knights [...] as per Eberhard I, Duke of Württemberg's will [Present-day Germany; Duchy of Württemberg]: "[...] the accepting of usury by Jews [...] does not only spur and displeases God by nature but also the Christian order, and basically destroys the poor-men and [Our] subjects [...] that is why we wish in honor of God [...] that Jews shall not be kept/tolerated in Württemberg [...] and that subjects shall not borrow money from Jews on any immovable property..." [**Researcher's note:** *The above governmental ordinance was issued according to Eberhard I's will after his death.*]

Geschichte der Juden in Württemberg in ihrem Verhältniß zum Staat, bis 1806. von Johannes Fallati. (History of Jews in Württemberg in their relationship to the state, until 1806.) (Tübingen; 1852); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/5/2020

711 7/12/1498

"Expulsion of Jews from Nuremberg ordered by King Maximilian I. [Germany]: "After being told that the number of Jews allowed to live in Nuremberg according to privileges was clearly exceeded, and many of the citizens of Nuremberg were ruined by the loans and usury of the Jews, which, above all, caused damage to craftsmanship in Nuremberg, King Maximilian orders to expel all Jews from the city. While they are allowed to take their movable goods with them, their houses, synagogues and lying estates are to be confiscated in the name of King Maximilian. [...]"

Regesta of the Empire Online (Regesta Imperii Online), RI XIV,2 n. 6459, Regesta-imperii.de, Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 2/17/2017

712 7/21/1498

Decree, issued by Emperor Maximilian I, King of Germany, for the City of Nuremberg [Present-day Germany]: "We order the mayor, the council and the community of the City of Nuremberg, seriously and irrevocably, that you shall drive any and all Jews and Jewesses out of Nuremberg, even those who obey your

commandments, so that they will, within a deadline to be determined by you, remove themselves from that same City of Nuremberg, with all of their movable goods and possessions; and their homes, their synagogue and any other real estate, including their graveyard, shall be relinquished and turned over to Our imperial bailiffs, without any objections. Neither you nor your descendants shall allow any Jew or Jewess to enter Nuremberg and its surroundings, let alone live there, for time eternal."

Neumann, Max. *Geschichte des Wuchers in Deutschland bis zur Begründung der heutigen Zinsgesetze (History of usury in Germany until the establishment of current laws on interest)*. Buchhandlung des Waisenhauses: Halle, 1865. Page 400. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/5/2020

713 11/17/1499

"Writ" of King Vladislaus II of Hungary and Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]: "King Vladislaus prohibits Jews at the threat of a fine of 100 Schock Bohemian Groschen (currency) to seek the protection of other lords, and orders that they are to remain the sole subject of the king and the authorities/officers he appoints." [**Researcher's note:** *This is a translation of a German summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/27/2019

714 5/3/1500

"Ordinance" issued by the Moravian government [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia/Moravia]: "[...] if [a] Jew wishes to lend someone money, this may not take place without the knowledge (and consent) of the bailiff or the aldermen of the community to which the lender belongs to; [...] Jews may not have business-dwellings/stores in villages, but only in cities markets; [... a] Jew may only take 2 Gulden from each 10 Gulden in interests. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/28/2019

715 5/3/1500

"Legal Decision" of the Parliament [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "[...] the Jews in Bohemia shall be tolerated [... for which] they are to submit 500 Schock of Prague groschen [currency] annually to the royal chamber [...] and be free of any other tax [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/29/2019

716 7/2/1500

"Jewish Levy in the Regiment Regulation of 1500" Issued by Maximilian I [Present-day Italy / Holy Roman Empire]: "All Jews, young and old, are each to pay a Gulden per year; rich Jews are to assist poor Jews with this when necessary."

Zeumner, Karl: *Quellensammlung zur Geschichte der Deutschen Reichsverfassung im Mittelalter und Neuzeit*. Toronto; 1913; p. 175 pp, Researched and Translated by Ziba

717 10/16/1500

"Writ" of John Corvinus, Prince/Duke John of Troppau [Present-day Czech Republic; Duchy of Troppau]: "John Corvinus, Prince of Troppau, grants the jurisdiction of the Jews of the city of Troppau, over whom he holds sole reign, to the aforementioned city [...]" [*Researcher's note: The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/28/2019

718 5/28/1501

"Jewish Ordinance" for the City of Pilsen issued by the Principles and Community Eldest of the City of Pilsen [Royal City of Pilsen; Present-day Czech Republic]: "[... in this ordinance, the following subject matters are regulated for Jews] interest [on loans]; lending of clothing items; prohibition to make loans on yarns and bedding/sheets; prohibition to sell certain clothing items; loans that are past due; stolen items; that Jews shall not bathe in Christian baths; that they shall not purchase holy (church) items; they shall not invite/take on foreign Jews without the prior consent of the mayor [...] foreign Jews may remain in the city no longer than three days [...] they may not burn coins. Interests are determined: two Denar for each Schock a week; one Denar for half a Schock; and 20 Groschen [... for] a Heller. [...]" [*Researcher's note: The Jewish ordinance of Pilsen contains 19 articles. The above is a translation of a German summary of the text. An abbreviated version of the original Czech text can be found in Gottlieb Bondy's "Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620" ("Regarding the History of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 until 1620."); the original document itself can be found in the Pilsner Museum No. 39; page 54 according to the same source.*]

History of Jews in Pilsen. Bearbeitet von Rb. Prof. Dr. Max Hoch Pilsen. ("History of Jews in Pilsen. Edited by Rb. Professor Max Hoch, PhD. Of Pilsen"); www.hugogold.com; Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/9/2018

719 3/23/1502

"Writ" of King Vladislaus [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia/Hungary]: "King Vladislaus informs/complains to the under treasurer Albrech von Leskovec, that the Jews of Ceske Budejovice [Budweis] sue the other citizens [of the city] for the smallest infractions taking their cases directly to the Burggrave of Prague; instead, [King Vladislaus] orders [Albrech von Leskovec] that Jews shall [henceforth] present their case to the mayor and the aldermen first and to make this officially known." [*Researcher's note: This writ was signed in Buda which is now part of Budapest. The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to

1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/29/201

720 8/29/1502

"Ordinance" of the Citizens/Community of New-Town Prague [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "[...] Jews, because they are not residents, are to stay away from New Town Prague, because they are no longer tolerated there under any circumstances." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.) (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/30/2019

721 4/20/1503

"Legal Decision" of the Citizens/Community of New-Town Prague [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "[...] Jews may not lend anyone [money] except on pledges [...]; they may not charge higher interests than those ordered by the king [... Jews] may not participate at Christian markets [... they may not] peddle with clothing items [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *These legal requirements directed at Jews were issued in response to an admonition from the king. The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/30/2019

722 9/2/1503

"Ordinance" issued the Council and the Eldest of Pilsen [Present-day Czech Republic]: "[...] all Jews, local as well as foreign, shall wear Jewish coats ('kukle zidovske') so that they can be distinguished from the Christians [... Jewish wives/women] shall wear veils in public that have wide yellow edges [...] or pay 5 Gr. [Groschen] each time they're encountered [...] Jews may not make veils [or pursue other trades reserved for Christians ...]"

History of Jews in Pilsen. Bearbeitet von Rb. Prof. Dr. Max Hoch Pilsen. ("History of Jews in Pilsen. Edited by Rb. Professor Max Hoch, PhD. Of Pilsen"); www.hugogold.com; Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/31/2018

723 11/1/1504

"Writ" of King Vladislaus II of Hungary to the City of Pilsen [Present-day Czech Republic]: "[...] and we bestow upon you – the citizens [...] the mercy that no Jew may be admitted to the city now or by any other future King of Bohemia [...] because the Jews were given to the city to be used [to their advantage] by our ancestors/predecessors, [...] that is why we give the citizens of this city [Pilsen] through the power of our Royal authority in Bohemia [the right] to expel the Jews from the city whenever they see fit/appropriate and deem good [...] this is to occur without any objection/hindrance from us or any future kings of Bohemia and that they (city/citizens) may enjoy the mercy/grace bestowed upon them [via this document]."

History of Jews in Pilsen. Bearbeitet von Rb. Prof. Dr. Max Hoch Pilsen. ("History of Jews in Pilsen. Edited by Rb. Professor Max Hoch, PhD. Of Pilsen"); www.hugogold.com; Accessed Online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/1/2018

724 1/8/1505

Order issued by Dukes Albert I ('Albrecht') and Charles I ('Karl') [Present-day Poland; Duchy of Oels]: "[...]Jews] the enemies of the Christian religion are to be expelled from all of the cities and villages in the domain for their usury and fraud/scams [...]"

Die früheren und gegenwärtigen Verhältnisse der Juden in den sämtlichen Landesstellen des Preußischen Staats; eine Darstellung und Revision der gesetzlichen Bestimmungen über ihre staats- und privatrechtlichen Zustände. Mit Benutzung der Archive der Ministerien des Innern und der Justiz. Von Ludwig von Rönne, Kammer-Gerichts-Rath und Heinrich Simon, Ober-Landes-Gerichts-Assessor; (Breslau; 1843); (The past and present circumstances of Jews in all parts of the Prussian state; a representation and revision of legal provision regarding their conditions in terms of state and private law. With the use of the archives of the Ministries of the Interior and Justice. By Ludwig von Rönne, Legal Council of the Chamber and Heinrich Simon Upper-State-Court-Assessor) (Wroclaw; 1843); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/1/2020

725 2/11/1507

"Order" of John of Seinberg and Kost, High Chamberlain of the Kingdom of Bohemia for Mladá Boleslav (Jungbunzlau) [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "[...] Jews may not lend money to others without the permission of the lords/local authorities [and] all loans must be entered in the [local] registry [...] no Jew may charge more than three groschen for each Schock groschen in interest per week [...] Jews] may not house/lodge a foreign Jew without the permission of the lords/local authorities nor pursue a trade or a craft in any other way than which has been permitted to them. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/31/2019

726 5/31/1507

"Writ" of the Citizens/Community of Old-Town Prague [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "[...] as per the permission of the King, the Jews must now only leave the city in a year's time; however, no one may speak in favor of them or face expulsion himself/herself [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *The document was signed in Buda, today known as Budapest. The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/31/2019

727 6/3/1507

Mandate, issued by Jacob of Liebenstein, Archbishop of Mainz [Present-day Germany]: "All officers shall order the Jews to leave from here and take themselves and their families to another place. We hereby order that all Jews, male or female, shall wear their sign, so that they can be recognized by others; those who fail to do so shall be arrested and brought to the bailiff in Mainz, to receive their just punishment for disobeying our order. We also order that none of the Jews shall do any business

whatsoever with any of our subjects, be it a sale, trade, purchase or loan contract. In the future, no more than two Jews traveling through Mainz shall walk together in any public street, and these travelers may only stay at the Cold Bath Inn, nowhere else."

Schaab, Carl Anton. *Diplomatische Geschichte der Juden zu Mainz und dessen Umgebung, mit Berücksichtigung ihres Rechtszustandes in den verschiedenen Epochen (Diplomatic History of the Jews in Mainz and its surroundings, under consideration of their legal situation across the various epochs)*. Zabern: Mainz, 1855. Page 144. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/6/2020

728 7/4/1507

"Writ" of the King Vladislaus II [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "King Vladislaus announces to the citizens of Old-Town Prague that he has bestowed upon them the grace that he will not oppose the fact that the Jews of Prague shall stay no more than a year in Prague; however, they are to stop and require Jews to turn over a certain sum of money to Colonel County Scriptor ('Oberlandschreiber') Nikolaus von Hofic on behalf of the king which he had prescribed to the Jews many years ago." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/1/2019

729 5/21/1508

"Writ" of the King Vladislaus II [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "King Vladislaus announces that he has transferred jurisdiction over the Jews of Prague to Colonel-Burggrave Zdenek Lew von Rozmital and Blat [...] and the Burggrave of Prague Heinrich Tunkl von Brnicko in such a manner that if Jews leave Prague without a royal permission, they have the authority to require them to return within two months; however, if this demand/summons is not complied with, their homes in Prague and all of their possessions shall be aware to Zdenek Lew von Rozmital and Heinrich Tunkl von Brnicko. Furthermore, all fines of the Jews of Prague, which the King was entitled to as per the Jewish aldermen of Prague, shall be divided up among the two aforementioned [...] and Colonel-Chancellor of the Bohemian kingdom, Albrecht Kolowrat of Graupen and Libstein." [**Researcher's note:** *The document was signed in Buda, today known as Budapest. The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/2/2019

730 5/22/1508

"Writ" of the King Vladislaus II [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "King Vladislaus declares that the citizens of Ceske Budejovice [Budweis], which he had bequeathed the houses and properties of the Jews who had paid for their crimes with their lives or possessions, are being tormented by the relatives of those Jews and summoned to the Office of the Burggrave in Prague. He orders that such harassment of the citizens of Ceske Budejovice [Budweis] are no longer to be tolerated, since he gifted those possessions at his discretion – to which he was legally entitled to." [**Researcher's note:** *This document was signed in Buda, today known as*

Budapest. The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source.]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/3/2019

731 3/4/1509

Imperial rescript, issued by Emperor Maximilian I, Archduke of Austria [Present-day Austria]: "[...] we decree and submit that from now on, no Jew be present in our Archduchy of Austria, except in our towns of Güns, Eysenstadt and Marchekh, as well as the Jew Hiersl of Zissterstorff who may reside there; moreover, that all foreign and domestic Jews may no longer lend against real estate or deed but solely against movable objects, and wherever they, as before, lend against real estate or deed, they may not derive any right or interest from it, and our Chief of Police and his regiments at Salzburg shall use all available means to make the necessary arrangements for immediate compliance."

Zeibig, H.J. (ed.). Der Ausschuss-Landtag der gesammten österreichischen Erblande zu Innsbruck 1518 : (Aus dem XIII. Bde des Archivs der kais. Acad. der Wiss. für Kunde österr. Geschichtsquellen.) [The Committee-Congress of the Complete Austrian Hereditary Lands at Innsbruck 1518 : (From Vol. XIII of the Archive of the Imperial Academy of Sciences for Austrian Historical Sources.)] Kaiserlich-königliche Hof- und Staatsdruckerei zu Wien: Vienna, 1854. Pp.129f. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 9/12/2019

732 1/22/1510

"Privilege to no longer tolerate Jews" issued by Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian I and given to the city of Colmar [Present-day France]: "Maximilian grants the City of Colmar the privilege to expel Jews for the pernicious damage they cause ...]"

Vor Halbtausend Jahren. Festschrift zur Erinnerung an den Besuch des Kaisers Maximilian in St. Wendel. (Half a millennium ago. Commemorative piece to commemorate Emperor Maximilian's visit to St. Wendel); www.medieval-ashkenaz.org; Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/10/2020

733 4/29/1510

"Mandate" of Emperor Maximilian I and addressed to the Jews of the County ('Grafschaft') of Oettingen [Present-day Germany; County of Oettingen; Holy Roman Empire]: "We, Maximilian, by the grace of God, elected Roman Emperor [...] let it be known to the Jewish community with this imperial letter [...] that no Jew shall be admitted [permitted to settle] within two miles of Nördlingen in the County of Oettingen [...] or be fined twenty Mark of soldered gold to be paid to Our imperial chamber [...] and that you move out with your possessions from the County of Oettingen by St. Michael's Day [...] and to no longer be seen there anymore [...] if you wish to remain in our grace/mercy [...]"

Des Reichs-Stättischen Hand-Buchs. Zweyter Theil. (Hand-book of the Imperial Cities. Second part.); (Tübingen; 1733); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/8/2020

734 4/29/1510

"Mandate" issued Emperor Maximilian I and addressed to the Counts ('Grafen') of Oettingen [Present-day Germany; County of Oettingen/Holy Roman Empire]: "We, Maximilian, by the grace of God, elected Roman Emperor order [...] that the Jewry in the city of Nördlingen be expelled, and that you shall never again have Jews in Your County, nor permit others to do so [...] and We suggest to you, with imperial power, and in all earnestness with this letter and wish that You remove/resettle all Jews in Your county two miles away from the city of Nördlingen by St. Michael's Day [...] and to no longer admit Jews into your county. [...]"

Des Reichs-Stättischen Hand-Buchs. Zweyter Theil. (Hand-book of the Imperial Cities. Second part.); (Tübingen; 1733); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/8/2020

735 11/2/1510

Edict of Expulsion of the Jews from the Kingdom of Naples November 2, 1510

[Italy]: "Considering the harms that affect the most Christian city of Naples and all the Kingdom by the cohabitation with Jews, infidels and enemies of the holy Catholic religion, and particularly by the contact between Jews and those recently converted, for the peril to the latter that derives from it, as has been demonstrated by the happy experience of the Kingdom of Spain, recently purged of every heresy with the expulsion of the Jews: We, Ferdinand, out of the deep love we harbor for all the Kingdom of Naples, and for the well being and good Christian name of said Kingdom, deem necessary the perpetual expulsion of all the Jews who live there. As a consequence we order all Jews, male and female, with their children, servants and familiars of whatever age to abandon the Kingdom within the month of March of the coming year 1511. To transgressors will be applied the death penalty and confiscation of goods, without formal trial or conviction. We warn all the inhabitants of said Kingdom against receiving Jews into their lands or houses after that date, at the penalty of confiscation to the Treasury of their movable and immovable goods. And so that the Jews may be able to sell in the best way possible their goods and businesses by the stated term, we assure them of our royal protection against whoever might hazard to molest them, with threat to the transgressors of the expected penalty for such cases. This is so that they might come and go freely to order their possessions in the best way possible. Power is also given to said Jews to export freely by sea and land all their goods, save for valuables in silver, gold and coins."

Mario Stock, *La rassegna mensile di Israel* (The Monthly Review of Israel); "L'editto di espulsione degli ebrei dal Regno di Napoli (1510) e la loro breve riammissione nel Settecento" ("The edict of expulsion of the Jews from the Kingdom of Naples (1510) and their brief readmission in the sixteenth century"); Jstor.org; Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Michael De Sapio 7/5/2018

736 6/24/1513

"Parliament Decision" issued the General Assembly/Parliament of Olomouc

[Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "[...] all Jews may not take more than one gulden per 10 loaned gulden in interest [...] which] are to be submitted semi-annually. [...] If a Jew makes a loan on a pledged item, it must be first reported to and registered with the bailiff or the aldermen. If a Jew accepts a pledge, he must return it or compensate its [truthful] owner without argument. Jews may not live in villages but only in towns and cities." **[Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/4/2019

737 8/15/1513

"Decree" issued by Vladislaus II*/Maximilian I [Present-day Czech

Republic]: "[Prohibits the desecration of the Jewish cemetery in Prague and the dead]. In return, Jew are required to submit their levies for the cemetery which have been ascribed to them in the past [...]. Furthermore, it shall only be permitted to them to bury their dead at night, which, however, may never be on a Sunday. Furthermore, no one may walk ahead of a procession (corpse on a gurney) with a burning black candle as it is their custom, or with the head-cover of the dead or a book. Last but not least, if there are several dead to be buried, they must be carried and buried at the same time and not carried [to the cemetery] separately."

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/5/2019

738 2/18/1514

"Writ" issued by King Vladislaus [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "King Vladislaus permits the mayor, the aldermen, and the entire community of the city of Uherské Hradiš [Hradisch] to expel the Jews [...]"

[**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/5/2019

739 4/10/1515

Mandate, issued by Ulrich, Duke of Württemberg [Present-day Germany]: "No one shall indenture himself to the Jews, or give them any real estate as collateral, under punishment by Our courts, and no judgment shall be awarded to any Jew for their interest and fees."

Württembergische Kammer der Abgeordneten [Württemberg Chamber of Representatives] (govt. body). Verhandlungen der Württembergischen Kammer der Abgeordneten in den Jahren 1862 bis 64 (Proceedings of the Württemberg Chamber of Representatives in the Years 1862 to 1864). First Volume of Appendices, Second Part. Metzler: Stuttgart, 1863-1864. Page 1170. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/17/2020

740 4/20/1515

"Governmental/State/Land-Ordinance" ('Landesordnung') issued in the Duchy of Württemberg [Present-day Germany; Duchy of Württemberg]: "[...] furthermore, no one shall place himself or his immovable properties in debt with Jews or face punishment [...] and no Jew is to be given legal intercession in cases of usury in court [...]"

Geschichte der Juden in Württemberg in ihrem Verhältniß zum Staat, bis 1806. von Johannes Fallati. (History of Jews in Württemberg in their relationship to the state, until 1806.); (Tübingen; 1852); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/6/2020

741 8/16/1515

"Regarding the [trade]activities/handling ('Handthierung') of Jews" issued by the City Council/Senate of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]: "[... the Jewry ...] may not trade with old money or enter into a business venture with foreigners ('mit keinem fremden theil or gemein ... haben') [...] nor lend money to minors [...]"

Der Juden zu Frankfurt Stättigkeit und Ordnung. (1613); (The Settlement/Establishment of Jews of Frankfurt and Ordinance/Order. (1613)); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/22/2020

742 8/20/1515

"Ordinance" issued in the County of Nassau* [County of Nassau; Present-day Germany]: "No one [is] to have contact or trade with Jews or face large fines; furthermore, no Jew [is] to settle outside of the territory of the earl ('Grafschaft') and enter the city with that intention and receive [automatically] escort/protection ('Geleite

haben')." [**Researcher's note:** *The above translation is of a German summary of the original text. *The County of Nassau was an independent state within the Holy Roman Empire.*]

Weisthum der Gesetze, Ordnungen und Vorschriften welche in die Nassauische Teutsche Länder, Ottoischer Linie, von den ältesten Zeiten bis hierhin ergangen sind. Ausgestellt nach der Zeit und Buchstabenfolge. Zweiter Teil. ("Collection of laws, ordinances, and regulations which were issued in Nassauian-German Lands in the lineage of Otto from times past up until now.") (Hadamar; 1803); Seal of the Law Library of Munich; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/18/2013

743 10/30/1515

"Writ" of the City Council of Old-Town Prague [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "[...] no Jew may have a lord other than the king [...] if he serves another lord, he shall ask for his release [of the bond] or leave the city within four weeks. Jews shall make loans only on pledges, as it has been customary [...], in exchange for IOUs; however, for no more than 100 Schock-Meissen [currency]. If someone wants to borrow a larger sum, the Jew may only do so with the explicit permission of the mayor or the [city] council. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *This long writ also contains regulations and prohibitions regarding trade with certain goods and dress codes. The entire writ in Czech can be found in the cited source.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); ("Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.) (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/6/2019

744 3/29/1516

Decree enacted by the Council of Ten (Consejo de i Diexe) of the Republic of Venice [Present-day Italy]: "The Jews must all live together in the Corte de Case, which is in [the island of] Geto, near San Hironimo; and in order to prevent their roaming at night, let there be built two gates on the side of Geto Vecchio, where there is a little bridge and likewise on the other side of the bridge [...], which gates shall be opened in the morning at the sound of the Marangona [the bell of St. Mark's Cathedral] and shall be closed at midnight by four Christian guards appointed and paid by the Jews at the rate deemed suitable by Our Cabinet."

Sanuto, Marino. I diarii di Marino Sanuto (MCCCCXCVI-MDXXXIII) (The "Diaries" of Marino Sanuto (1496-1533)), Vol. 22. Venice, Italy: Fratelli Visentini, 1888. Cols.85ff. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 10/21/2019

745 3/29/1516

"Edict Restricting Jews to Ghettos" proposed by the Senate and approved by the Doge [Venice]: "The Jews must all live together in Corte de Case, which is in the Ghetto near San Girolamo's; and in order to prevent their roaming about at night: Let there be built two Gates on the side of the Old Ghetto where there is a little Bridge, and likewise on the other side of the Bridge, that is one for each of said two places, which Gates shall be opened in the morning at the sound of the Marangona, and shall be closed at midnight by four Christian guards appointed and paid by the Jews at the rate deemed suitable by our Cabinet."

Augias: Corrado: **The Secrets of Italy; People, Places & Hidden History;** (New York; 2014), Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 2/10/2018

746 10/22/1516

"Privilege" of Emperor Charles ('Caroli') IV [Present-day Germany; Holy Roman Empire]: "[... the City of Reutlingen does not owe to permit ...] Jews and

Jewesses who arrive in Reutlingen to settle or to live there." [*Researcher's note: The above is a translation of a German summary/excerpt of the original Latin text.*]

Haupt-Register über das Teutsche Reichs-Archiv auch dessen constinuationes und Spicilegia, in welchem alles darinnen befindliche Materien mit leichter Mühe nachgeschlagen und aufgesuchet Weden können. Vier und Zwanzig Voluminibus. By Johann Christian Lünig. Leipzig; 1722); (Main register of the archive of the German Empire and its continuation and specification in which all contained materials can be looked up and easily found. Twenty-fourth volume. By Johann Christian Lünig. (Leipzig; 1722); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/23/2020

747 11/14/1516

Decretal by Leo X addressed to the governor of Reggio [Present-day Italy]: "...we order that...Jews...open their banks on Christian holidays and that money is not lent with interest..."

Shlomo Simonsohn, *The Apostolic See and the Jews*, 1991:16, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 2/12/2016

748 4/22/1517

"Writ" of the Lords of Sebastian and Peter of Veitmile/Weitmühl* [Present-day Czech Republic]: "We, Sebastian and Peter, Lords of Weitmühle* and Chomutov announce with this our public letter for us and all of our heirs/successors, heireses and progeny, lords of Chomutov [...] who hear or read this [on the urging of honorable and wise mayor and [city] council and the entire community in the city of Chomutov ... who have tolerated the Jews for so long and have so greatly suffered at their hands ...] that no Jew shall now or forever settle in the city and live among them; nor shall they pursue any trade, a business or a craft in or near the city [...]"
[*Researcher's note: The Veimile/Weitmühle were nobility ruling certain legally leased land which they had been obtained from King Vladislaus II.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); ("Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.) (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/6/2019

749 5/14/1518

"Expulsion of Jews" issued by Maximilian I [Present-day Austria]: "[...]"
However, His R[oyal] M[ajesty] is of the opinion that Jews are not to be permitted to stay or settle in Vienna or in the country."

Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Erster Band.* (Wien) 1918. p. 7, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/21/2016

750 7/25/1518

"Decision/Ordinance" of the Parliament of Brno [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "[...] Jews shall take [no more than] one gulden in interest per 10 gulden per year [...]"

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); ("Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.) (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/7/2019

- 751 1/6/1520
"Decision/Ordinance" of the Parliament of Olomouc [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "[...] Jews may not take more than 2 gulden per 10 gulden in interest per per year [...] only Jews who do not practice usury may live in the villages, all others are to live and trade in towns and cities [...] the general bailiff is to be notified regarding loans on pledges [...]." [*Researcher's note: The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source.*]
Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/7/2019
- 752 6/25/1521
"Mandate" issued by Emperor Charles V ('Karl'), Duke of Württemberg [Present-day Germany; Duchy of Württemberg]: "Since the Jewry in Our Württemberg ('Wirtemberg') have loaned Our citizens and subjects money against immovable goods for large interest and usury which have caused our folks and our princely local authorities [...] considerable damage [...] which is why we wish that henceforth no Jew or Jewess may loan money against interest or usury - publicly or in secret - to our authorities ('Landstellen') or our subjects in the Duchy of Württemberg, and those who violate this order shall have their goods, interest, and money confiscated and no court shall side with them under any circumstances. [...]"
Geschichte der Juden in Württemberg in ihrem Verhältniß zum Staat, bis 1806. von Johannes Fallati. (History of Jews in Württemberg in their relationship to the state, until 1806.); (Tübingen; 1852); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/6/2020
- 753 6/27/1521
Imperial Mandate, issued by Holy Roman Emperor Charles V, King of Germany, for the Duchy of Württemberg [Present-day Germany]: "Moved by good cause, We hereby issue a declaration, law and ordinance, that from now on until forever, no Jew or Jewess, regardless of their association, shall be allowed to lend anything to Our residents and Our subjects in Our Duchy of Württemberg, be it with or without usury, in secret or in public. Those in contravention shall not have any claim to payments of interest. All officers and officials of the state shall make Our declaration, law and ordinance known to residents and subjects, commoners and gentry, Jews and Jewesses, not to borrow anything from Jews, nor to allow them to lend anything to anyone. In addition, the same officers and officials shall ensure that serious punishment is inflicted upon any scofflaws."
Riecke, Christian H. Sammlung der württembergischen Gesetze (Collection of the Laws of Württemberg). Cotta: Stuttgart, 1831. Vol. 4. Page 51. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 7/19/2020
- 754 8/20/1521
"Governmental/State/Land-Ordinance" ('Landesordnung') issued in the Duchy of Württemberg [Present-day Germany; Duchy of Württemberg]: "[...] The Jews are not be kept/tolerated in the land [of Württemberg], nor are they be permitted to pass through [and trade] ('wandeln') [...]"
Geschichte der Juden in Württemberg in ihrem Verhältniß zum Staat, bis 1806. von Johannes Fallati. ("History of Jews in Württemberg in their relationship to the state, until 1806."); (Tübingen; 1852); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/6/2020
- 755 3/6/1523
"Royal Decree" issued by Sigismund I for Posen [Present-day Poland]: "[...] Jews are not permitted to sell silk items/fabric and gold fabric by the ell but only as a

whole; [Jews may only sell] silk by the pound and not by the lot* [...] other items, such as cotton [and] cotton-fabric ('Kattun, Zwillich') [...] as whole pieces, not by the ell [...] pepper only by the pound [...] comestibles, especially during Lent, per wholesale, namely by the sack or in smaller containers [...] only 2 Cologne canvases at a time, those of lower quality only one at a time, but each may not cost more than one and a half Mark [...]. They may sell] common canvases, namely Russian and those produced on their own by the ell [...] silver and gold yarn only 2 ounces at a time. Jews may sell fabric of any kind only as a whole and not by the ell. If [a Jew] is in possession of a whole piece of crimson-red/purple fabric ('Purpur-Tuch'), he's to report this to the mayor who is free to purchase it for a reasonable price, but if he (the mayor) chooses not to, the Jew is to be permitted to sell it by the ell. The Jew may not purchase more than 8 ox-hides, ten calf-, five wolf-, and four Mustelidae-hides at once, lamb-hides not under 1 1/2 stone [...] they may only purchase items that have not been sold at the market ... they may not ruin a trade a Christian is involved in; only when a Christian passes on the item, may the Jew consider it ... Jews may not establish a shop on the market of Posen, nor store wool or hides in the houses near the market ... violators are to be fined one Schock Groschen [currency] and should a Jew deny that he has transgressed against any of the above guidelines, he's to be brought to court ...]" [**Researcher's note:** *A lot is an old unit of measurements of about 16 grams. The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text.]

Historisch-Statistisches Bild der Stadt Posen, wie sie ehemals d. H. vom Jahre 968-1793 beschaffen war, von Joseph Lukaszewicz. Aus dem Polnischen übersetzt von L. Königl. Im Jahre 1846, revidiert und berichtigt von Prof. Dr. Tiesler. (Historical-Statistical picture of the city of Posen, as it used to be [structured], namely between 968-1793 by Joseph Lukaszewicz. Translated from Polish by L. roy. in 1846, revised and corrected by Prof. Tiesler, PhD.); (Posen; 1878); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/16/2020

756 2/15/1524

"Decision" of the Municipal Assembly of Prague [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "The Municipal Assembly of Prague decides to no longer tolerate Jews in the city." [**Researcher's note:** The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source.]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.) (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/7/2019

757 7/30/1526

"Order" of the foreman ('Schöffmeister') and the aldermen of the city of Kutná Hora [Kuttenberg] [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "The foreman and the aldermen of the city of Kutná Hora [Kuttenberg] prohibit Jews to store the pledges they have received from the Christians with the citizens [of the city] or to accept and keep such pledges themselves. Jews may not stay/be present in Kutná Hora [Kuttenberg] except on market days or when they must appear in court. Disobedience of this order is to be fined with 5 Schock groschen [currency]." [**Researcher's note:** The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source.]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.) (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/8/2019

- 758 9/23/1526
"Decision" of the Parliament of Moravia to Brno [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "[...] each lord is to require of his Jews to turn in a fourth of the usury as tax [...]" [*Researcher's note: The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source.*]
Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/8/2019
- 759 9/20/1527
"Writ" of Holy Roman Emperor Ferdinand I [Present-day Czech Republic]: "King Ferdinand orders the Bohemian chamber to stop and require Jews in the kingdom of Bohemia to submit 2000 Schock grosch[en] instead of the agreed upon 2000 Schock." [*Researcher's note: A 'Schock' was basically 5 dozen = 60. The original document was signed in Buda, which is today part of Budapest.*]
Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/9/2019
- 760 5/22/1528
"Jewish Regulation" for Vienna [Habsburg Empire; Present-day Austria]: "[...] And when a Jew is here on business, he is to wear a Jewish sign in the front (of his clothing) - uncovered and undisguised - so that he can be recognized by Christians [...] and so that a separation is maintained."
Wertheimer, von Ritter, Joseph: *Die Juden in Österreich: vom Standpunkte der Geschichte, des Rechts und des Staatsvertheils* (1842) p. 61, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/9/2016
- 761 5/22/1528
"Jew Ordinance," issued by Ferdinand I, Holy Roman Emperor, for the City of Vienna [Present-day Austria]: "Whereas any Jew, who resides in these Lower Austrian principalities and lands, thus being chattel of His Royal Majesty's chambers, who travels here and wishes to stay in the City of Vienna, or just outside of it, longer than over night, having business or legal affairs to conduct with His Royal Majesty's government, the County Marshall, or the Bursar, that the very same Jew, upon his arrival and wishing to stay longer than the night, intending to conduct his affairs, declare before the authorities presently in charge the exact nature of his legal affairs or business, if not within the hour, then, in a timely fashion, during the following morning. The same authority, depending on the nature of the affairs, shall give him a written document, indicating approximately, how long the same Jew may remain here. Thus, the same Jew may then conduct his affairs within the time frame given by the document, while not remaining here any longer than indicated by the same authority, whether in public or in secret. And thus, while a Jew is present here, conducting his affairs and his business, he shall, at all times, wear the Jewish sign, uncovered and unconcealed, on the front of his overgarment, so that he may be recognized by Christians, and the appropriate differences upheld."
Mayer & Wigand [eds.]. *Die Juden in Oesterreich. Vom Standpunkte der Geschichte, des Rechts und des Staatsvortheils* [The Jews in Austria. From the Perspective of History, Law, and the Advantage of the State], Volume 1. Mayer & Wigand: Leipzig, 1842. Pages 110/1. Researched and Translated by Dominik Jacobs 7/15/2019.

762 7/13/1529

Mandate, issued by Ferdinand I, Holy Roman Emperor, King of Germany and Duke of Württemberg [Present-day Germany]: "Whereas for several years, the Constitution of the Duchy of Württemberg has contained an article which, for the purpose of preventing the exploitation of the common man that would leave him destitute, prohibits the settling of any Jews in the duchy, nor any wandering through it by the same. To this provision, We now add that any of Our subjects who trade or negotiate with Jews shall be punished, as well."

Walcher, Gustav. *Geschichte der Juden in Württemberg in ihrem Verhältnis zum Staat, bis 1806 (History of the Jews in Württemberg in their Relationship to the State, until 1806)*. Kienzler: Stuttgart, 1852. Page 28. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 7/17/2020

763 7/30/1529

"Jewish Mandate" issued by Emperor Ferdinand I [Present-day Germany; Duchy of Württemberg/Holy Roman Empire]: "[...] Württemberg shall remain entirely prohibited to Jews, and any Christian who engages in trade with a Jew is also to be expelled from the land. [...]"

Schubert, Anselm: *Täuferturn und Kabbalah. Augustin Bader und die Grenzen der Radikalen Reformation. (Anabaptism and Kabbalah. Augustin Bader and the limitations of the radical reformation.)*; (Heidelberg; 2008); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/7/2020

764 12/28/1529

"Mandate" issued by Emperor Ferdinand I [Present-day Germany; Duchy of Württemberg/Holy Roman Empire]: "[...] Jews may not be present in Württemberg [...]"

Schubert, Anselm: *Täuferturn und Kabbalah. Augustin Bader und die Grenzen der Radikalen Reformation. (Anabaptism and Kabbalah. Augustin Bader and the limitations of the radical reformation.)*; (Heidelberg; 2008); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/7/2020

765 2/24/1530

"Ordinance" of the aldermen/presiding jurors, Lords, and community elders of Kutná Hora/Kutna Hora ('Kuttenberg') [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "The aldermen/presiding jurors, Lords, and community elders of Kutná Hora/Kutna Hora ('Kuttenberg') decide that Jews may be present in their city only during market (days) and court days, and that they must go home immediately after court is adjourned. They may not store anything with any of the denizens and they may not spend the night in the city. If a Jew loans money to a wife without the knowledge and consent of her husband or to an orphaned child without a lordly approval [...] he may lose the sum. Jews who violate this ordinance must stay away/avoid the city forever and will not be pardoned with any intercession."

[**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/12/2019

766 3/15/1530

"Ordinance" issued by the City of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]: Jews are prohibited to trade with new shoes except those that were pawned off to them. [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a summary of the text. The original can be found in A. A. Lersner's Chronik von Frankfurt.*]

Kurzer Abriss. Geschichte der Israeliten. Frankfurt a. Main. ("Short outline. History of the Israelites. Frankfurt a. Main"); www.achive.org; Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/12/2020

- 767 3/29/1530
"Edict" issued by King Ferdinand I [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "[...] Jews may take only 2 pennies per [each] Schock [currency] on loans made on pledges and [...] all Jews, who are subjects to other lords, are to leave the city [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *King Ferdinand had issued this edict in an attempt to appease the unrest and general intolerance against Jews that was growing among the locals.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/17/2019

- 768 4/4/1530
"Writ" of King Ferdinand I [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "King Ferdinand [...] authorizes the aforementioned [city of Vodnan ('Wodnian')] to expel the Jew Jacob and to no longer tolerate other Jews [as well]." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/12/2019

- 769 4/6/1530
"Writ" of King Ferdinand I [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "King Ferdinand permits the city of Žatec/Zatec ('Saaz') to expel the Jews that do not belong there and outlines a number of rules regarding the loaning of money for those Jews who are royal subjects and who have been accepted by the community." [**Researcher's note:** *This document was signed in Prague Castle. The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/13/2019

- 770 8/6/1530
Law "Against the Freedom of the Jews" issued by the Roman Emperor Karl V. [Germany]: "We Karl the Fifth, Roman Emperor by the Grace of God, command, that from now on any Jewess or Jew won't be allowed to lend any money or take any goods as a pledge from the citizens of the city of Kaufbeuren and its tax district. If this should happen anyway, we command that such transactions shall be invalid and void."

R. Ledermann, History of the Jews in the City of Kaufbeuren (Geschichte der Juden in der Reichsstadt Kaufbeuren), published in: Monatsschrift fuer Geschichte und Wissenschaft des Judentums 48, issue 11/12 (November/ December 1904), page 723. Translation by Franziska Wagnener 4/25/2017

- 771 10/15/1530

Edict, issued by Holy Roman Emperor Charles V, King of Germany, for the Duchy of Württemberg [Present-day Germany]: "No Jews shall reside within the Duchy of Württemberg, nor wander therein without special permission by the Duke, and if they are apprehended within the Duchy, they shall suffer severe punishment."

Riecke, Christian H. *Sammlung der württembergischen Gesetze (Collection of the Laws of Württemberg)*. L.F. Fues: Tübingen, 1831. Vol. 1. Page 60. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 7/18/2020

772 11/19/1530

"The Imperial Police Regulation of 1530" Issued by Holy Roman Emperor Charles V [Present-day Italy / Holy Roman Empire]: "1) All Jews are to wear a yellow ring on their skirt or skull cap to make them easier to be recognized. 2) They are to wear appropriate clothing and all public officials are required to charge violators a fine in the amount of twice the worth of their clothing. Those officials who have been found to be tardy and stubborn in the enforcement of this law will be held accountable. 3) Jews who have been found using dubious and unfair usury practices will not be tolerated in the holy realm and should not expect protection from the courts. [Signed by:] Karl V: Romischer Kryserlicher Maiestat Ordnung un[d] Reformation guter Pollicei im heyligen römischen Reich Anno M. D. xxx. zu Ausgburg [H]offgericht. (Charles V: Roman Emperor Regulation and Reformation of good Policing in the holy Roman Empire Anno M. D. xxx for the Royal Courts of Augsburg)"

"R. K. Maj. Ordnung und Reformation guter Pollicei in H. Röm. Reich: anno 1530," Original scan; Accessed online; Translated and Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 10/20/2015

773 8/1/1531

"Dress Code for Jews" decree issued by Emperor Ferdinand I [Austria]: "[...] Hence, we order that there be observed a distinction between Christians and Jews in clothing and costume and, as is done in numerous countries, the Jews be marked and recognized by a certain sign [...]. Thus we decree and order [...] that all Jews, settled in our hereditary principalities and lands or now and then sojourning in them on business, shall begin within one month from the publication of this our general decree to use and wear publicly an uncovered sign, by which they are to be distinguished and recognizable from Christians: namely on the outer coat or dress over the left breast a yellow ring, circumference and diameter of the circle as herein prescribed and not narrower nor smaller, made of yellow cloth (notwithstanding any previous enactments or exemptions which are hereby revoked)."

Global Jewish Advocacy: Anti-Semitism: An Assault on Human Rights, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/30/2016

774 5/8/1536

"Jewish Regulation" [Habsburg Empire; Present-day Austria]: "[...] hungarian and bohemian Royal M[ajesty ...] Archduke of Austria [...] our all gracious Lord given order as to how the Jews of Vienna are to act. [It is] ordered that from now on, just like the domestic and settled Jews that are part of [His Royal Majesty's] 'chamber goods' (Camerquet)* now also foreign and unknown Jews and such, who come to Vienna, are to be stopped in order to prevent complaints and burdens that are of disadvantage to the city of Vienna and the common man who are hurt by the dealings, tradings and usury of the Jews and their secretive workings and practices. [...] Furthermore, Jews who live or are settled in this Lower-Austrian Dukedom [...] and are [His Royal Majesty's] 'chamber goods'* who comes here and want to stay in or near the city of Vienna more than over night have to report to the Royal M[ajesty's] government [...] of their dealings and possessions and what they're intending to do [...] as soon as they arrive [...]; the before mentioned authorities [...] are to issue them a certificate on a piece of paper that outlines their dealings and things [...] and how long that (particular) Jew is allowed to remain here. [...] he's not to remain longer in

the country – secretly or publicly - than what the authorities have authorized. And so long a Jew is here for trade or business, he is to wear the Jewish sign uncovered and openly on his clothing, so that he can be recognized [...] by the Christians [...]; also, no Jew is allowed to trade, handle or exchange [...] or lest face severe punishment [...] they are also prohibited to have any accommodations, except two unmarked houses; those Jews who are found to be in violation of the before mentioned [law], and found [by chance] or tracked down are to be punished severely."

Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847*. Erster Band. (Wien) 1918. p. 2, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/26/2016

775 2/19/1537

"Announcement" of Sigismund I for Posen [Present-day Poland]: "1) Jews, who possess houses and places in the district that is within the jurisdiction of the city [which have not been given with the approval of the local authorities ...] are to sell these to Christians who belong to that jurisdiction within a year or have these confiscated by the local Fiscus/royal treasurer [...]. 2) In the future, no Jew is to be permitted to purchase a house [with permission from] the royal/court-judge ('Schloßrichter'), only from the mayor. [...] 6) Jews may not purchase houses which are under the city's jurisdiction without the permission of the mayor [lest they be confiscated to the advantage of the royal treasury ...]. 8) On Fridays, Jews are not to roam around in droves, but rather to stay quiet before their homes and the synagogue [because otherwise, they could agitate the common folk resulting in street riots ...]"

[**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text.*]

Historisch-Statistisches Bild der Stadt Posen, wie sie ehemals d. H. Vom Jahre 968-1793 beschaffen war, von Joseph Lukaszewicz. Aus dem Polnischen übersetzt von L. Königl. Im Jahre 1846, revidiert und berichtet von Prof. Dr. Tiesler. (Historical-Statistical picture of the city of Posen, as it used to be [structured], namely between 968-1793 by Joseph Lukaszewicz. Translated from Polish ... in 1846, revised and corrected by Prof. Tiesler, PhD.); (Posen; 1878); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/25/2020

776 3/30/1537

"Order" of Emperor Ferdinand [Present-day Germany]: "[...] no Jew or Jewess shall settle or live or stay in Schweinfurt without the patronage, knowledge, and permission of the city. [...]"

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 3/23/2018

777 7/15/1537

"Edict" of the Archbishop Francis ('Frank') I of Waldeck [Prince-Bishopric of Münster; Present-day Germany]: "Also, a Jew pays for this protection four Taler* or 5 Ma[ark]* 10 s[hillings]* [...] to the chancellery of the prince-bishop[ric] (Item ein Judde vor ein geleide gegeben 4 Joachimsdaler, facit 5 ma[ark]* 10 s[hillinge]*)." [Researcher's note: *Taler, Mark, and Schilling were historic currencies in that region.]

Westfalia Judaica III. Quellen und Regesten zur Geschichte der Juden in der Stadt Münster 1530-1650/1662. Herausgegeben von Diethard Aschoff. Institutum Judaicum Delitzschianum der Westfälischen Wilhelms-Universität Münster. Band 3.1. ("Jewish Westfalia III. Sources and Regests Regarding the History of Jews in the City of Münster 1530-1650/1662. Edited by Diethard Aschoff. Institutum Judaicum Delitzschianum at the Wilhelms-Universität Münster, Westphalia."); (Münster; 2000); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/17/201

778 10/6/1537

"Mandate" issued by Prince-Bishop Conrad [Prince-Bishopric of Würzburg; Present-day Germany]: "[...] Jews who pursue the prohibited practice of usury are

to be expelled immediately from the domain/land. [...] if any of the subjects borrowed money from Jews – either on guarantees or on pledges – and in case they were found to be engaged in such a trade, all officers and subordinates are to see to it emphatically, that the Jews receive (be paid back) only the principle amount (capital) and nothing more than that. [...]"

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 Franconia. 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 3/22/2018

779 2/13/1538

"Ordinance" issued by the City of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]: "Jews may take no more than 1/2 a Heller in interest per week for each Gulden from citizens."

Kurzer Abriss. Geschichte der Israeliten. Frankfurt a Main. (Short outline. History of the Israelis. Frankfurt a. Main); (www.achive.org); Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/13/2020

780 4/28/1539

"Decision of the Members of the territorial estates" issued by the Royal Bohemian Parliament [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "[...] Furthermore, Jews, who are in this kingdom, shall not insert themselves into proceedings of the members of the various territorial estates ('Landtagsverhandlungen')*, and any Jew, who is found to be present in the palace during a parliamentary assembly, shall be placed in the Tallaborka**." [**Researcher's note:** *'Landtagsverhandlungen' which in modern times refers to parliamentary proceedings, here refers the members of the various territorial estates in the Holy Roman Empire. **It is unclear what 'Tallaborka' refers to as it seems to only appear in this document.]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.) (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/13/2019

781 1/30/1540

"Writ" of King Ferdinand I [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "In response to an appeal made by the City Council of Litomerice ('Leitmeritz'), King Ferdinand repeals an earlier Patent in which he allowed Jews to freely trade with wine on the grounds that such permission would go against the liberties of the aforementioned city." [**Researcher's note:** *The document was signed in Prague Castle and refers to an earlier writ issued on May 24, 1539, in which by Ferdinand I permits Jews to purchase and sell wine in the city.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/13/2019

782 1/31/1540

"Order" issued by King Ferdinand I [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "King Ferdinand authorizes Wilhelm Klenowsky von Klenowe to collect

the fine from the Jews of Bor u Tachova ('Haid') for the unauthorized/illegal money lending and orders all, especially the City Council of Klatovy ('Klattau'), to assist him in this regard." [**Researcher's note:** *The document was signed in Prague Castle. The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/14/2019

783 4/11/1540

"Announcement" issued by the Town-Hall of Kitzingen [Present-day Germany]: "[...] no citizens shall have anything to do with any Jew who lives nearby and under a different domain, nor shall he (citizens) purchase, sell, loan, or accidentally trade with them (Jews), because one does not wish to help one party/side attain his right legally or peacefully against another, but those citizens who violate this order (law), shall be punished severely [...]"

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 3/23/2018

784 4/30/1540

"Order" of King Ferdinand I addressed to the Bohemian Chamber [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "Strong/hardworking, earnest, and dear loyal subjects. After the estates in our royal realm in Bohemia have recently obediently agreed to a communal tax, we deem it appropriate, that the Jewry in Prague shall have a tax imposed on them as well [...]. So, it is our order, that you shall negotiate and require from the eldest among them (Jews) [...] to obediently submit 2000 Gulden for the building/creation of a garden [for Prague Castle.] [...]"

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/23/2019

785 6/18/1540

"Order" of King Ferdinand I addressed to the Bohemian Chamber [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "Strong/hardworking, earnest, and dear loyal subjects. As it has been reported to us, that our Jewish community in Prague [...] have not agreed to pay more than one thousand Gulden [...] we order with all seriousness [herewith] that you shall press the eldest of the Jewry in all seriousness and negotiate with them on our behalf so that they give to the already approved 1000 Gulden another 1000 Gulden [...] Should they refuse to do this, we will be forced to take further action against them [...]"

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National

786 5/3/1541

Edict, issued by Holy Roman Emperor Charles V, King of Germany, for the Duchy of Württemberg [Present-day Germany]: "That no Jew shall reside in the Duchy of Württemberg, nor wander about the land without a letter of safe passage from the Duke; and that no Jew, nor Jewess, no matter their origin, may lend anything to the residents and subjects of the Duchy of Württemberg; and that any demands or actions by Jews for payment of debts shall be declared null and void, and those debts excused; this, We herewith confirm with Imperial power as valid and in force, and all officials, officers and subjects of the empire are ordered to assist and support Duke Ulrich of Württemberg in enforcing these prohibitions, and to refrain from complaining about them, applying for an exemption, or allowing any kind of contravention, under penalty of twenty marks in gold, half of which is payable to Our Imperial Accounting Office, the other half to Duke Ulrich of Württemberg."

Riecke, Christian H. *Sammlung der württembergischen Gesetze* [Collection of the Laws of Württemberg]. Cotta: Stuttgart, 1831. Vol. 4. Page 73. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 7/20/2020

787 7/23/1541

"Order" of Emperor Karl V addressed to Delegate/Parliament Member ('Abgeordnete') of Constance Konrad Zwick [Prince-Bishopric of Constance; Present-day Germany]: "Henceforth, no Jew or Jewess may lend to the citizens of Constance, heirs ('Hinterlassen'), subjects, members of the courts and the administration* ('Gerichts- und Schirmangehörige') or their wives or children, may the loans be on immobile or specifically named items/goods – regardless of with or without usury – or [they are to] lose the main capital ('Hauptgut') and the loan. In cases where Constanicians got involved with Jews ('mit Juden einlassen') before such [order], they are to set up a legal contract and pay it off."

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 10/2/201

788 9/12/1541

"Writ" of King Ferdinand I addressed to the Bohemian Chamber [Present-day Austria; Habsburg Monarchy]: "King Ferdinand gives the royal emissary whom he sent to the assembly of the members of the estates in Prague Castle the instructions to negotiate with the estates in his royal realm [...]*, that if these aforementioned estates in the realm decide to expel all Jews from the Kingdom of Bohemia who do not agree to be baptized to determine a deadline within which they (Jews) can bring all of their affairs in order and collect any outstanding debt in order to leave with all of their possessions, their wives and children from the Kingdom of Bohemia and all other lands." [**Researcher's note:** *The document was signed in Lincz. The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source. *This order was issued by the king in response to the many complaints be received against the Jews who were said to be serving as spies for the Turks.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/15/2019

789 1/11/1542

"Decree" issued by the Austrian government [Present-day Austria; House of Habsburg/Holy Roman Empire]: "[...] Jews, who reside here ('heuslich gessen'), shall give three Gulden per house, which the empire/state shall give to the poor. Jews, whether male or female, who do not reside here ('nit heuslich, gessen') and who are over the age of twelve, shall pay one Pound of Pennies ('Phund phening'). Those who are under the age of twelve shall give half a Florin. Jews who are businessmen (pursue trade), shall be especially taxed according to their dealings by the local authorities under whose jurisdiction they reside. [...]"

Beiträge zur Kunde steiermärkischer Geschichtsquellen herausgegeben von historischen Vereine für Steiermark. 15. Jahrgang. (Graz; 1878); (Contributions to the science/lore of historical Styrian sources published by the Historical Associations of Styria. 15th edition. (Graz, 1878)); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/18/2019

790 4/20/1542

"Decision" of the Cathedral Chapter ('Domkapital') [Present-day Germany]: "[...] to expel Jews entirely from the Stift* and where that is not possible, to make them wear a ring or sign on their clothes. [...]" [*Researcher's note: *A Stift was an independent territory in the Holy Roman Empire.*]

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 3/24/2018

791 5/4/1542

"Decision" issued by the members of the various estates and the King [Ferdinand I] [Present-day Czech Republic etc.; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "During an assembly of the various estates ('Landtag') in Prague which took place in the presence of the king, the territorial estates ('Stände')* decided to insist on continuing with the earlier decision, [which said] that no member of [the realm of] the territorial estates ('Stände')* may accept or tolerate a Jew in the Kingdom of Bohemia. Should a Jew be found to be present anywhere [there] nevertheless, he shall be given the death penalty. Excluded from this are those Jews who received an extension to their toleration-permit from the king until Saint George's Day. These (Jews) shall be noted and made public, so that they can collect any outstanding debt and pay off their own. They are also obliged to present a list of all of their claims to the court-master ('Obersthofmeister') by Saint John's Eve." [*Researcher's note: "Landstände (singular Landstand) were the various territorial estates or diets in the Holy Roman Empire in the Middle Ages and the modern early period" (Wikipedia). The above is a translation of the German summary of the Czech text.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/16/2019

792 5/30/1542

"Taxation for Assistance with the Turks" issued Prince-Bishop Francis ('Franz') von Waldeck [Prince-Bishopric of Münster; Present-day Germany]: "[...] Each Jewish person ('joddenpersoin'), may they be young or old, shall [...] give one Gulden, and the rich Jews are to come to the aid of the poor in regards to this tax. Those [Jews] who have assets exceeding 100 Gulden shall owe one gulden per year [...] given/signed in Bad Iburg ('Iborch'), Tuesday during the holy Pentacost ('dinstages in den hiligen Pinxteren* anno domini) [...]" [*Researcher's*

*note: A similar order was re-issued on September 5, 1544. *Pinxteren appears to refer to the Christian holy-day of the Pentecost.]*

Westfalia Judaica III. Quellen und Regesten zur Geschichte der Juden in der Stadt Münster 1530-1650/1662. Herausgegeben von Diethard Aschoff. Institutum Judaicum Delitzschianum der Westfälischen Wilhelms-Universität Münster. Band 3.1. (Jewish Westfalia III. Sources and Regests Regarding the History of Jews in the City of Münster 1530-1650/1662. Edited by Diethard Aschoff. Institutum Judaicum Delitzschianum at the Wilhelms-Universität Münster, Westphalia.); Münster; 2000; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/25/2018

793 8/11/1542

"Order" issued by Bishop Conrad III [Prince-Bishopric of Würzburg; Present-day Germany]: "[...] no outside/foreign Jew or Jewess, young or old, shall walk in or through the city of Würzburg or its suburbs, except if such person pays the mayor/bailiff ('Schultheißen') a tariff of one Würzburg-Schilling. [...] an outside/foreign Jew or Jewess may also no longer stay overnight [in the city] except if he pays a Schilling for each night [...] A fine of 10 Gulden is to be applied to each Jewish violator and equally to those who harbor/house [such Jews. ...]"

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 Franconia. 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 3/24/2018

794 8/24/1542

"Order" of King Ferdinand I [Present-day Czech Republic, Poland etc.; Kingdom of Bohemia/Hungary]: "King Ferdinand [I] orders the Bishop of Wroclaw to negotiate with the territorial estates ('Stände')* in Opole ('Oppeln') and Raciborz ('Ratibor') as to the amount of money they wish to pay annually to the royal Bohemian chamber for the requested expulsion of the Jews." [*Researcher's note: The above is a translation of a summary of the original text both of which can be found in the cited source.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/23/2019

795 5/6/1543

Decree issued by John Frederick I, Electoral Prince of Saxony [Present-day Germany]: "Whereas, in the thirty-sixth year [of this century], we had issued a mandate that no Jew, along with his kin, shall be suffered and tolerated in our lands and principalities, [and] that they shall not be granted any trade license in or pass through our lands, we nevertheless, upon a multitude of requests and pleadings, often from the Jewdom itself, used our mandate and, by way of several missives, allowed them a measure of admittance, notwithstanding our right to reserve cancelation of said privileges at any time. Now that we have attained credible information that the Jews not merely used their permission to pass through our lands, but abused it by way of overnight stays, trading and practicing medicine [...], we feel compelled to revoke all passes and furthermore renew our previous mandate, that no Jew nor Jewess shall reside in our lands, nor trade, wander, weave or pass through, but instead stay away from our country entirely."

Burckhardt, D. Die Judenverfolgungen im Kurfürstentum Sachsen von 1536 an (The Persecution of the Jews in the Principality of Saxony). In: Theologische Studien und Kritiken: Beitr. zur Theologie u. Religionswissenschaft (Theological Studies and Critiques: Contributions to Theology and Religious Sciences). University of Tübingen Press: Leipzig, 1828, Pp. 593-598. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 9/12/2019

796 6/15/1543

"Writ/Royal Pardon" issued by King Ferdinand [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "King Ferdinand returns honor to/pardons the City of Žatec/Zatec ('Saaz') for the violent riots against the Jews. [Singed in the] Prague Castle [...]" **[Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the Czech text both of which can be founded in the cited source. According to Dr. Sejfert in his book *Geschichte der Stadt Saaz* ("History of the City of Žatec/Zatec ('Saaz')"), a general unrest and intolerance against the Jews had been festering for many years, before finally, a small mob of citizens, craftsmen, and journeymen entered the homes of the Jews on November 13, 1541, and killed a number of Jews and caused a lot of damage. The king sent a royal judge to preside over this case and ultimately two of the worst offenders were beheaded. However, with this writ, the king pardons the city and everyone else who was involved in the pogrom.]*

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/17/2019

797 7/28/1543

"Enactment/decreed" issued by the (City) Council of Wroclaw [Present-day Poland]: "[...] Henceforth, no Jew [...] is to be tolerated inside or outside of the annual market in Wroclaw [...] and anyone who accommodates one publicly or secretly is to receive serious punishment."

Acta Publica. Verhandlungen und Correspondenzen der schlesischen Fürsten und Stände. Namens des Vereins für Geschichte und Alterthum Schlesiens herausgegeben von Dr. Julius Krebs, ord. Lehrer des Roalgymnasiums am Zwinger. VI Band: Die Jahre 1626-1627. (Breslau; 1885); (Official/public Acts. Negotiations and correspondence between the Silesian princes and the estates [of the realm]. Name of the Association for History and Antiquity of Silesia edited by Julius Krebs, PhD., proper/full-time teacher at Roalgymnasium at Zwinger. VI volume. The years 1626-1627.) (Wroclaw; 1885); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/17/2020

798 11/17/1543

General Mandate of Ferdinand I [Habsburg Empire; Present-day Austria]: "We Ferdinand [...] since it has come to our attention that Jews roam in and out [of the country] occasionally and dare to do business in the annual and weekly markets [...] We are issuing a general mandate that, if Jews who arrive without a passport issued by Our Lower-Austrian government, are to be taken in immediately and questioned vigorously [...] as to what they are intending to do in Our country [...]. We suggest this to you with all seriousness and wish that you follow this mandate obediently [...] and absolutely prohibit Jews from doing business on annual and weekly markets [...] so that other citizens do not have to face any hardship. This is Our earnest will and opinion. [...]"

Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847.* Erster Band. (Wien) 1918. p. 5-6; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/27/2016

799 1/31/1544

"Deportation of Jews," order issued by Emperor Ferdinand I, Archduke of Austria [Present-day Austria]: "Whereas [...] we [...] mercifully consider that the poor, common man is being cornered and burdened by the visits and usurious contracts of the Jews, and that less-than-scrupulous persons are given much cause by this to commit thievery, embezzlement and similarly disadvantageous acts [...], it is therefore not our feeling, will and opinion to let the Jews remain in our lands at this time. Thus, we order you and everyone [...] that from this hour forward, in the face of this letter [...], you will remove them from these lands, and [...] not let them settle down, nor allow them to stay in any other way."

von Guarint, Frantz Anton (ed.). Codex Austriacus: Zu Gemeinsamen Nutzen mit besondern Fleiß zusammen getragen Und das Erstemahl in Druck gelassen, Volume 1. Voigt & Koll: Vienna, 1704. P.559. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/12/2019

800 4/3/1544

"Jewish Privilege" issued by Holy Roman Emperor Carl V [Holy Roman Empire; Present-day Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, France, Spain etc.]: "[...] Jews] may neither have immobile goods (real estate), nor pursue or have any other stately jobs, positions, and doings with the Christians." [**Researcher's note:** *While Carl's edict renews the privileges given to Jews and afford them various rights and protection via this privilege, the above excerpt reaffirms certain restrictions according to this source.*]

Wolgast, Eike: Aufsätze zur Reformations- und Reichsgeschichte. (Essays on the History of the Reformation and the Empire); (Tübingen; 2016); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/14/2018

801 4/30/1544

"Order" issued by City Council of Prague [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "[...] Jews who do not have letters of protection/escort ('Geleitbrief')* shall leave Prague within 14 days as of April 30." [**Researcher's note:** **A 'Geleitbrief' was a letter that allowed the holder to live and move freely in the territory in which it was issued.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/18/2019

802 9/5/1544

"Taxation of Jews to help with the Turks" (City) Council of Münster [Prince-Bishopric of Münster; Present-day Germany]: "Also Jews shall be required to help with the Turks ('turckenhulp'), so that each Jewish person, may he be young or old, gives one Gulden tax and the rich Jews [shall] help the poor in their community with this tax/levy ('anslage'). From now on, each Jew who has assets exceeding 100 Gulden shall owe one Gulden per year." [**Researcher's note:** *A similar order was issued on May 30, 1542.*]

Westfalia Judaica III. Quellen und Regesten zur Geschichte der Juden in der Stadt Münster 1530-1650/1662. Herausgegeben von Diethard Aschoff. Institutum Judaicum Delitzschianum der Westfälischen Wilhelms-Universität Münster. Band 3.1. (Jewish Westfalia III. Sources and Regests Regarding the History of Jews in the City of Münster 1530-1650/1662. Edited by Diethard Aschoff. Institutum Judaicum Delitzschianum at the Wilhelms-Universität Münster, Westphalia.); Münster; 2000; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/25/2018

803 12/25/1544

"Land-Mandate" ('Landmandat') issued by Bishop Melchior of Zobel [Present-day Germany]: "[...] all [practices of] usury by Jews is to be put an end to immediately, because many [Jews] have snuck into the Hochstift in recent years [...] and the usurious Jews are not to receive any protection [...] or any legal assistance to collect the usurious debt [...] Jews of all ages must wear in public a visible yellow ring on their hats, caps, veils, coats or skirts [...]"

Die Juden in Franken. Ein unpartheiischer 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 Franconia. 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 3/25/2018

804 3/5/1545

"Writ" issued by the City of Aachen [Present-day Germany]: "Mayors (Bürgermeister), lay-judges (Schöffen)* [City] Council and common citizens of the royal seat [...announce and] certify with the power of this [...] that the common Jewry in the Holy Roman Empire of the German nation [...] the Jews [named] with their wives, children and servants along with all of their possessions are given protection in the City of Aachen for ten years starting on April 1, 1545 [...] however, each family must pay 15 Joachimsthaler (currency) annually to the city; furthermore, they are to wear a sign outside of their clothing, as it is common elsewhere. The city [on the other hand] agrees and commits to not raise any further taxes from the Jews, except those imposed by the empire [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *A Schöffe was a title of an honorary judge in German speaking territories during the Middle Ages and later.]

Aus Aachen Vorzeit. Mitteilungen des Vereins für Kunde der Aachener Vorzeit. Im Auftrage des Vorstandes herausgegeben von Heinrich Schnock. Nr. 13. Siebzehnter Jahrgang. 1904. (Of [Pre-]Historic Aachen. Communications/Notifications of the society for the lore/knowledge/science of Aachen's past (pre-history). Commissioned by the (executive) board and edited by Heinrich Schnock. No. 13. Seventeenth issue. 1904.); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/6/2019

805 9/30/1545

"Writ" of King Ferdinand I [Present-day Austria; Czech Republic, etc.; Kingdom of Bohemia/Habsburg Monarchy]: "King Ferdinand extends the letter of protection/escort (Geleitbrief) to a few Jews and Jewish families, 62 persons in all, for another 3 years starting with Saint George's Feast and rules that the first seven Jews listed (in the document) are to be seen as the eldest (of the Jewish community), whose function, however, is to only last until the upcoming Saint George's [Day], at which point, the Bohemian Chamber will renew/determine the office of the eldest." [**Researcher's note:** The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source. *A 'Geleitbrief' was a letter that allowed the holder of it to live and move freely in the territory for which it was issued. This document was drafted and signed in Prague.]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/24/2019

806 10/5/1545

"Order" issued by King Ferdinand I and addressed to the City Council of Old-Town Prague [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "[...] all Jews with the exception of those who hold a letter of protection/escort (Geleitbrief)* are to be expelled in three weeks." [**Researcher's note:** The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source. *A 'Geleitbrief' was a letter that allowed the holder to live and move freely in the territory in which it was issued.]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/18/2019

807 5/5/1546

"Order" issued by King Ferdinand I and addressed to the (members of the) Bohemian Chamber-Councils ('Kammerräte') [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "[...] Jews, who do not have a letter of protection/escort (Geleitbrief)* are to be expelled from Prague." [**Researcher's note:** The above is a

*translation of a German summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source. The document was drafted and signed in Wrocław. *A 'Geleitbrief' was a letter that allowed the holder to move freely in the territory in which it was issued.]*

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/18/2019

808 6/25/1546

"Order" of the City Council of Prague and addressed to the Jewish elders/leaders [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "[...] all Jews, who do not have a letter of protection/escort ('Geleitbrief')* are to leave Prague." [*Researcher's note: The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source. *A 'Geleitbrief' was a letter that allowed the holder to move freely in the territory for which it was issued.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); ("Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.) (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/19/2019

809 7/9/1546

"Order" issued by King Ferdinand I and addressed to the (members of the) Bohemian Chamber-Councils ('Kammerräte') [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "[...] all Jews, who do not have a letter of protection/escort ('Geleitbrief')* are to be expelled from Prague." [*Researcher's note: The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source. *A 'Geleitbrief' was a letter that allowed the holder to move freely in the territory for which it was issued.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/19/2019

810 8/14/1546

"Writ" of King Ferdinand I addressed to the city of Litomerice ('Leitmeritz') [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "King Ferdinand grants the city of Litomerice ('Leitmeritz'), in response to their request, permission [so that] no Jew may settle and live in the aforementioned city, its suburbs, and surroundings [...]." [*Researcher's note: The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source. The document was drafted and signed in Prague Castle.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/20/2019

811 3/15/1547

"Order" issued by King Ferdinand I Bohemian Chamber ('böhemischen Kammer') [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "King Ferdinand orders the Bohemian Chamber to prohibit all Jews of Prague the exporting of silver." [*Researcher's note: The above is a translation of a German summary of the Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source. The original document was drafted and signed in Dresden.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/20/2019

812 7/23/1547

"Blood Purity Statute" passed by the Archbishopric of Toledo [Present-day Spain]: "We enact and ordain that from now on and forever, all individuals who in our blessed, holy church come to be incumbents and have entry to it, such as dignitaries, canons, like rationers, chaplains and clerics, are illustrious or noble persons, or sons thereof, or learned, or graduates from a renowned university, along with all of the above-said being Old Christians, and that none of the above-mentioned descend from Jewish lineage [...]."

Martínez, Andrés (Ed.) Catedral Primada de Toledo. Papeles referentes al Estatuto de limpieza de sangre de la Iglesia de Toledo, hecho siendo Arzobispo D. Juan Martínez Siliceo. Casa de Misericordia: La Coruña (Spain), (Primate Cathedral of Toledo. Papers referring to the Blood Purity Law of the Church of Toledo, produced by Archbishop Don Juan Martínez Siliceo) 1895. Page 4. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/25/2019

813 8/3/1547

"Writ" of Count John III of Pernstein [Present-day Poland; County of Klasko]: "John of Perstein confirms the privileges and freedoms of the city of Trezebicz ('Trebitsch'), including the assurance that no Jews may [ever] settle there." [*Researcher's note: The above is a translation of a German summary of the Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source. The original document was drafted and signed in Pardubice.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/21/2019

814 1/3/1548

"Enactment/decree" issued by the [City] Council of Wroclaw [Present-day Poland]: "[The decree of 1543 is to be modified in such that ...] Jews shall be free to visit the local markets and to collect debts [owed to them]. However, outside of these markets, they may not come to the city [but only send representatives to collect on the debt ...]."

Acta Publica. Verhandlungen und Correspondenzen der schlesischen Fürsten und Stände. Namens des Vereins für Geschichte und Alterthum Schlesiens herausgegeben von Dr. Julius Krebs, ord. Lehrer des Roalgymnasiums am Zwinger. VI Band: Die Jahre 1626-1627. (Breslau; 1885); (Official/public Acts. Negotiations and correspondence between the Silesian princes and the estates [of the realm]. Name of the Association for History and Antiquity of Silesia edited by Julius Krebs, PhD., proper/full-time teacher at Roalgymnasium at Zwinger. VI volume. The years 1626-1627.) (Wroclaw; 1885); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/17/2020

815 1/6/1550

"Patent" issued the government of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel [Present-day Germany; Duchy of Brunswick-Lüneburg / Principality of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel]: "[...] Jews are no longer to be tolerated in the land/territory."

Friedrich Adolph Wolterecks Kurzer Begriff Braunschweig-Wolfenbüttelscher Landes-Ordnungen und Gesetze, welche seit den ältesten Zeiten bis im Monath December des 1750sten Jahres ergangen; (Braunschweig; 1771); (Friedrich Adolph Woltereck's short-term local ordinances and laws of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, which have been passed since the earliest times until the month of December of 1750) Brunswick; 1771; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/26/2019

816 3/14/1550

"Official Letter" of the City of Münster to Prince-Bishop 'Franz' von Waldeck [Prince-Bishopric of Münster; Present-day Germany]: "[...] we wish to tolerate this just once and to extend [... to the aforementioned] Jew Salmon's protection permit ('gleyde') to match (the expiration date) of the other Jews [...] so long as he behaves according to his permit [...] properly/obediently [...however,] we wish to ask you – his princely grace [Bishop Waldeck] – to no longer bother and burden us with any further protection permits for Jews. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *While the city of Münster gives in to Bishop Waldeck's request to extend Salmon's residency/protection, it asks/demands that Waldeck not bother them with such requests for protection permits for Jews in the future.*]

Westfalia Judaica III. Quellen und Regesten zur Geschichte der Juden in der Stadt Münster 1530-1650/1662. Herausgegeben von Diethard Aschoff. Institutum Judaicum Delitzschianum der Westfälischen Wilhelms-Universität Münster. Band 3.1. ("Jewish Westfalia III. Sources and Regests Regarding the History of Jews in the City of Münster 1530-1650/1662. Edited by Diethard Aschoff. Institutum Judaicum Delitzschianum at the Wilhelms-Universität Münster, Westphalia."); (Münster; 2000); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/17/2018

817 7/18/1550

"Writ" of Erhart Dehlin* [Present-day Germany]: "[...] the previously given freedom ('Freyheit')** to Jews [via the order of July 21, 1548 ...] refers only to the Jew himself and not to his male heirs and their heirs as well [...] and those [heirs] who attempt to illegally attain such [permits] in our domain in the future [are to be turned down completely ...]." [**Researcher's note:** **Dehlin/Döblin von Frickenhausen was a nobility based in Swabia. **Freyheit refers here to special permits given to Jews to settle and/or to pursue certain trades within a domain.*]

Johann Jacob Mosers Königlich-Dänischen Statsraths, Zusätze in seinem neuen Teutschen Staatsrecht; drinn, nebst vilen ungedruckten, zum Theil sehr wichtigen, Urkunden und Nachrichten, von allen neusten bekannten Deutschen (allgemeinen und besonderen,) Staatsangelegenheiten hinlänglicher Bericht ertheilet wird. Dritter und letzter Band. (Frankfurt und Leipzig; 1782); (Johann Jacob Moser's Royal-Danish City Council, addition to his new German constitutional law; includes along with numerous unpublished documents and news, a sufficient report of the latest known German (general and special) state affairs. Third and last volume.) (Frankfurt und Leipzig; 1782); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/26/2020

818 12/6/1550

"Writ" of Archduke Ferdinand [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "Archduke Ferdinand prohibits the Jews of Prague to lend anyone horses [that presents a] disadvantage/detriment to the community." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source. The original document was drafted and signed in Prague Castle.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/21/2019

819 7/28/1551

"Writ" of King Ferdinand addressed to his son Archduke Ferdinand [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic etc.; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "Ferdinand [...] highborn, friendly, dear son and prince! We are sending over to you dear, herewith, a copy of our mandate which requires the Jewry to wear a sign in all Upper and Lower

Austrian principalities and lands that distinguishes them from the Christians [...] And since not a small number, but rather the majority of Jews live in our Kingdom of Bohemia and its incorporated lands, we have found it necessary to have [you issue] a similar mandate in our Kingdom of Bohemia which orders Jews to wear such sign and markings." [*Researcher's note: This document was drafted and signed in Vienna.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/22/2019

820 8/1/1551

"Yellow Stain" (Gelber Fleck) issued by Ferdinand I [Holy Roman Empire; Present-day Austria, Hungary, Czech Republic, Croatia]: "We, Ferdinand of God's grace [...] have ruled that from now on all Jews are to wear a Jewish sign [...] made out of yellow fabric [...] on the left side of their chest or skirts or dresses [...] openly and undisguised [...]. Those who violate this law after this month is over are to be taken to court by the authorities for the first two times. Those found to be violating this order for a third time, are to be expelled along with their wives and children from Our Austrian Princedom. [...] Jews who are passing through are not to be punished for not wearing such signs. However, they are to start wearing them, as soon as they reach their destinations. [...] And so, I command that all Jews who step into Our Princedom and country without a before mentioned sign are to be severely punished [...] and that Our ruling is upheld. [...]"

Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Erster Band.* (Wien) 1918. p. 10 ff., Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/20/2016

821 9/4/1551

"Writ" of King Ferdinand I addressed to Archduke Ferdinand [Present-day Austria; Czech Republic, etc.; Kingdom of Bohemia/Habsburg Monarchy]: "Ferdinand [...] highborn, friendly, dear son and prince! You are herewith reminded that we have sent you a copy of a mandate which we have issued for all the hereditary principalities and lands requiring Jews to wear a yellow ring which distinguishes them from the Christians and have desired/required [...] from you that you discuss with the officers and the bohemian Chamber-Councils whether such a mandate needs to also be issued in the Kingdom of Bohemia and its hereditary lands [...] which you have neglected to do so far. [Therefore], it is our [...] gracious wish that you are not to delay such deliberations any further and instead further our wish and decision [...]."
[Researcher's note: This writ of King Ferdinand addressed to his son, the Archduke, was probably not merely a request but a direct order to issue such a law. He does this again with another order, which the King issues on September 28, 1551.]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/25/2019

822 1/2/1552

State Constitution, issued by Christoph, Duke of Württemberg [Present-day Germany]: "None of Our subjects shall borrow from the Jews, do business with them, or agree to any usurious contract with them, under penalty of corporal

punishment and confiscation of property, in addition to being exiled from Our principality."

Württembergische Kammer der Abgeordneten [Württemberg Chamber of Representatives] (govt. body). Verhandlungen der Württembergischen Kammer der Abgeordneten in den Jahren 1862 bis 64 (Proceedings of the Württemberg Chamber of Representatives in the Years 1862 to 1864). First Volume of Appendices, Second Part. Metzler: Stuttgart, 1863-1864. Page 1174. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/18/2020

823 1/11/1553

Expulsion Decree, issued by Erich the Younger, Duke of Luneburg and Brunswick [Present-day Germany]: "We, Erich, by God's Grace Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg, herewith proclaim that, because we have learned that the Jews and their relatives, by way of their forbidden handling of gold and silver coins and exchange thereof, have violated the common laws of the holy empire, [...] the Jews, with their wives, children and all of their possessions, may they be in cities, townships, markets, villages or any other place, are hereby banned from our duchy and exiled therefrom."

Braunschweig. [Collection of Decrees from Braunschweig] : [Containing Four Decrees against the Jews]. (1529-1604): Offen Decree Collection AR 25245; Leo Baeck Institute. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 01/02/2020

824 5/13/1553

"State-Regulation/Ordinance" ('Landesordnung') issued on behalf of Albrecht V, Duke of Bavaria [Present-day Austria, Germany; Italy, Slovenia; Duchy of Bavaria]: "[...] henceforth, no Jew or Jewess may come into Our principality any longer to settle down or to pursue a trade or do [other] business, nor are they to be tolerated or admitted by anyone [...]"

Bauer, Richard; Michael Brenner: Jüdisches München. Vom Mittelalter bis zur Gegenwart. (München; 2006); (Jewish Munich. From the Middle Ages until the present.); (Munich; 2006); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/18/2020

825 5/29/1553

"Order" of Archduke Ferdinand addressed to (Lord) 'Wenzel von Schwamberg' [Present-day Czech Republic; Further Austria/Habsburg Monarchy]: "Archduke Ferdinand orders Wenzel von Schwamberg to send all of his Jews to Prague so that they can discuss/compare/reach a settlement regarding a tax quota with the Jewish elders of Prague." [**Researcher's note:** *This is a translation of a German summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source. The document was drafted and signed in Prague Castle.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/26/2019

826 11/6/1553

"Writ" of Ferdinand I [Present-day Austria; Czech Republic, etc.; Kingdom of Bohemia/Habsburg Monarchy]: "[...] permits Flor[rian] Griesbeck of Griesbach to place a tax/levy of 395 Schock of b[ohemian] Gr[oschen] on the Jewish payment/currency/coins ('Pagament')* forged in Kutná Hora/Kutna Hora ('Kuttenberg')." [**Researcher's note:** **The term 'Pagament' normally refers to a payment of some kind; here, however, it appears to be referring to either forged coins or paper money made of parchment paper. This is a translation of a German summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens.

I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/26/2019

827 1/2/1554

"Mandate" issued by Ferdinand I [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic, Italy]: "[...] all Jews are to leave without further ado the Austrian lands and Gorizia along with their wives, children, servants, possessions, and goods by the next Saint John's Day (Johannestag) [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *Ferdinand extended the deadline on April 3, 1554, by one year. On March 31, 1555, he extended the deadline by another year. This ordinance was repeated in 1567, 1572, 1614 and 1625.*]

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, 9/22/2017

828 2/15/1554

"Decision" of the [City] Council of Münster [Prince-Bishopric of Münster; Present-day Germany]: "[...] It is to be announced to the Jews by the messenger-meisters ('Bottmeistere'), that they are to finalize all of their doings and businesses dealings [...] and bring them to an end by the following Monday [...] and to never be seen in the city again [...]"

Westfalia Judaica III. Quellen und Regesten zur Geschichte der Juden in der Stadt Münster 1530-1650/1662. Herausgegeben von Diethard Aschoff. Institutum Judaicum Delitzschianum der Westfälischen Wilhelms-Universität Münster. Band 3.1. ("Jewish Westfalia III. Sources and Regests Regarding the History of Jews in the City of Münster 1530-1650/1662. Edited by Diethard Aschoff. Institutum Judaicum Delitzschianum at the Wilhelms-Universität Münster, Westphalia."); (Münster; 2000); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/18/2018

829 5/29/1554

Papal bull "Cum Sicut Nuper" issued by Pope Julius III [Present-day Italy]: "'That the Talmud, mentioning Jesus Christ ignominiously be damned and burned' Julius III, Cum sicut nuper (1554)... [under pain of punishment] they [Talmud] must be destroyed and removed from the Jews, under pain of punishment or pecuniary, if their obstinacy or quality of the offense requires, bodily." [**Editor's note:** *Original webpage is in French, Google translate was used on 6/26/2012 to change text to English.*]

"Les Papes et le Talmud." No author. April 1, 2011. Accessed online article 8/30/2011

830 3/31/1555

"Expulsion" decree issued by Ferdinand I [Austria]: "[...] After a period of one year, all Jews are to leave the country."

Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847*. Erster Band. (Wien) 1918. p. 20, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/4/2016

831 7/14/1555

Papal bull "Cum Nimis Absurdum" issued by Pope Paul IV [Present-day Italy]: "(1)...We ordain that for the rest of time...all Jews are to live in one...they should reside entirely side by side in designated streets and be thoroughly separate from the residences of Christians...(2)...they will have only one synagogue...and they will construct no other new ones, nor can they own buildings...they must sell to Christians within a period of time...(3) ...Men must wear a hat, women, indeed, some other evident sign, yellow in color, that must not be concealed or covered by any means, and must be tightly affixed...(4) Also, they may not have nurses or maids or any other Christian domestic or service by Christian women in wet-nursing or feeding their children. (5) They may not work or have work done on Sundays or on other public feast days declared by the Church.(6) Nor may they incriminate Christians in any way, or promulgate false or forged agreements. (7) And they may not presume in

any way to play, eat or fraternize with Christians. (8) And they cannot use other than Latin or Italian words in short-term account books... (9) ...they cannot trade in grain, barley or any other commodity essential to human welfare. (10) And those among them, who are physicians, even if summoned and inquired after, cannot attend or take part in the care of Christians. (11) And they are not to be addressed as superiors [even] by poor Christians. (14) And, should they, in any manner whatsoever, be deficient in the foregoing, it would be treated as a crime."

"**Bull Cum Nimis Absurdum.**" Ami Isseroff. March, 2009. Accessed online article 7/25/2011

832 8/8/1555

"Papal Bull" issued by Pope Paul IV [Papal States; Present-day Italy]: "Since it is absurd and improper that Jews - whose own guilt has consigned them to perpetual servitude - under the pretext that Christian piety receives them and tolerates their presence, should be ingrates to Christians, so that they attempt to exchange the servitude they owe to Christians for domination over them." [...] "It has lately come to our notice that these Jews, in our dear City and in some other cities, lands, and places of the Holy Roman Church, have erupted into insolence: they presume not only to dwell side by side with Christians and near the churches, with no distinct habit to separate them, but even to erect homes in the more noble sections and streets of the cities, lands, and places where they dwell, and to buy and possess fixed property, where they dwell, and to have nurses, housemaids, and other hired Christian servants and to perpetrate many other things in ignominy and contempt of the Christian name We sanction ... that all Jews should live solely in one and the same location."

[**Researchers' note:** *These "locations" would come to be known as ghettos.*]

Catholic-Jewish Relations throughout History; Biblical Times; Accessed online; Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 2/1/2017

833 7/7/1556

"Gold-Tax" issued by Ferdinand I addressed to the Lower-Austrian Chamber [Present-day Austria; Archduchy of Austria]: "The Jews, who trade in Lower-Austria and are [therefore] obliged to deliver 5 pounds of spun-gold annually, have failed to submit this fee in the past 3 years. Therefore, the Lower-Austrian chamber is to order that the outstanding payment is collected and turned over to Burggrave Leopold Heyperger [...] concurrently, the part that is annually due to the royal daughters in Innsbruck is to be submitted as well."

Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847 (1849). Herausgegeben und eingeleitet von A. F. Pribram. Erster Band. (Wien und Leipzig; 1918); (Official documents and files regarding the history of Jews in Vienna. First section, General part 1526-1847 (1849). Published and introduced by A. F. Pribram. First volume.); (Vienna and Leipzig; 1918); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/23/2020

834 11/2/1556

"Order" of King Ferdinand I [Present-day Austria; Czech Republic, etc.; Kingdom of Bohemia/Habsburg Monarchy]: "King Ferdinand [...] prohibits Jews to melt down and try* ('probieren') [...] all gold, [and] silver, which have been mined/forged ('gewonnen') in the lands of the Kingdom of Bohemia, [...which] shall be sold [only] to the royal mints in Prague, Kutná Hora/Kutna Hora('Kuttenberg'), and Jáchymov/Jachymov ('St. Joachimsthal')."

[**Researcher's note:** *This is a translation of a German summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source. *Probieren normally refers to "trying" something; here, however, it appears to be referring to the act of modifying or diluting precious metals. The original document was drafted and signed in Vienna.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[r]mer President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in

Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/26/2019

835 4/30/1557

Decree canceling all protection of the Jews living in Braunschweig and its surrounding area and revoking their right of residence [Germany]: "By the grace of God, I Henry the Younger, Duke of Braunschweig [Brunswick] and Luneberg and Fuegen hereby address publicly and to each and every Jew living in our principality or otherwise are situated outside of the same in other areas or regions, who have previously attained and still have our letter of escort, protection and shield. Accordingly it has become apparent and has come to light that in the last few weeks someone, through help and assistance of a good portion of the Jews, entirely for the basest benefit, has engaged in the forbidden, highly punishable vice of the fabrication and use of forged and illegal coins, which is the highest deceit, damage and tribulation. Also, it has been believably said and written that due to our true Christian belief, our close traditional enemy, the Turk, who with the Jews is outside of Christianity, obtains his opportunity solely through this same situation. Because of this and other persuasive reasons, we will no longer tolerate, suffer, or give in to Jews or Jewesses living, staying, or having a commercial and social life in our principality and that they should even less so be able to enjoy and utilize our escort, protection and shield. And as per the foregoing we advise you Jews, each and all, with no exceptions, who until now had and still have your domicile in our principality, and also those living in other regions, to first vacate your domicile and then to completely and certainly give up and relinquish our escort, protection, shield, and securities. And we herewith, and in the power of our general commission, advise you everywhere, and particularly in our principality, that all of you pay that which [you owe], and to each person that it is owed, between now and the impending Whitsun. And in this time with wife and children, possessions and goods leave the same [our principality]. And that after this appointed time you not find yourselves, individually or collectively, within it [our principality,] also including and together with those residing in other and areas and regions, and that you completely and totally do not use our letter of protection and shield. With this warning, if after the above time, one or more [Jews] are found entering the exit of our principality or otherwise propose our letter of protection therein [in our principality] or in other places, and are found to conduct their commerce, usury, that the same should danger that is evident and expected from all of us. We mean this completely and finally. With proclamation to Wolfenbuettel under our confidential seal stamped below on the 30th of April 1557."

Translated by Leo Baeck Institute Archive, New York

836 8/27/1557

"Writ" of King Ferdinand I [Present-day Austria; Czech Republic, etc.; Kingdom of Bohemia/Habsburg Monarchy]: "King Ferdinand announces to all Jews in the Kingdom of Bohemia, that he has revoked/nullified their letters of protection/escort ("Geleitbrief")* which he had issued to them and orders them to move out of the lands of the Bohemian crown within a year." [*Researcher's note: The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source. *A "Geleitbrief" was a letter that allowed the holder of it to live and move freely in the territory for which it was issued. This document was drafted and signed in Vienna.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/27/201

837 9/8/1557

"Writ" of King Ferdinand I [Present-day Austria; Czech Republic, etc.; Kingdom of Bohemia/Habsburg Monarchy]: "King Ferdinand orders a number of civil servants ('Landesbeamten') of the Margravate of Moravia to report (to him) as to why the Moravian [members of the] territorial estates ('Stände')* were tolerating the Jews among themselves, because the expulsion (of the Jews) from all the lands of the Bohemian crown would maintain/guarantee the equality among the [other] subjects." [*Researcher's note: This is a translation of a German summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source. *"Landstände or Stände were the various territorial estates or diets in the Holy Roman Empire in the Middle Ages and the Modern Early Period"* (Wikipedia).]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/28/2019

838 11/4/1557

"Writ" of King Ferdinand I [Present-day Austria; Czech Republic, etc.; Kingdom of Bohemia/Habsburg Monarchy]: "King Ferdinand orders Archduke Ferdinand to discuss/consult with the highest-ranking civil officers as to how to utilize the Jewish houses and squares in Prague for the settlement of craftsmen* and for the establishment of an artillery-park." [*Researcher's note: This is a translation of a German summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source. It was drafted and signed in Vienna. *Craftsmen meant almost always exclusively Christians.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/29/2019

839 5/20/1558

Mandate, issued by Emperor Ferdinand I, King of Germany, for the Archbishopric of Mainz [Present-day Germany]: "Henceforth, no Jew or Jewess in the Archbishopric of Mainz may lend anything to Our subjects and residents without the permission of the Archbishop of Mainz, be it against a collateral of small items, clothes, or any other movable or immovable goods, in any kind of usurious manner; any claims to such debts that were incurred without such permission shall be null and void, and no court shall accept to hear any case in such a matter. Notwithstanding any additional penalties, contraventions of this order shall incur a fine of twenty marks in gold, half of which is payable to Our imperial tax chamber, with the other half payable to the Archbishop of Mainz."

Schaab, Carl Anton. Diplomatische Geschichte der Juden zu Mainz und dessen Umgebung, mit Berücksichtigung ihres Rechtszustandes in den verschiedenen Epochen (Diplomatic History of the Jews in Mainz and its surroundings, under consideration of their legal situation across the various epochs). Zabern: Mainz, 1855. Page 177. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/6/2020

840 5/24/1558

"Order" of Emperor Ferdinand I [Present-day Austria; Czech Republic, etc.; Kingdom of Bohemia/Habsburg Monarchy/Holy Roman Empire]: "King Ferdinand issues an order to Archduke Ferdinand that he does not approve of an extension to the expulsion of Jews; however, they (Jews) are to be assisted in all that is [rightfully] theirs." [*Researcher's note: This is a translation of a German summary of the*

original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source. It was drafted and signed in Vienna.]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/29/2019

841 6/20/1558

"Writ" of King Ferdinand I [Present-day Austria; Czech Republic, etc.; Kingdom of Bohemia/Habsburg Monarchy/Holy Roman Empire]: "King Ferdinand informs Archduke Ferdinand that he accedes to his (Archduke's) and the civil servants' proposed extension of the expulsion of the Jews; however, one is to make it very clear to them, that they are to actually and finally leave after the determined time." [**Researcher's note:** *This is a translation of a German summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source. It was drafted and signed in Vienna.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/30/2019

842 9/20/1558

Decree, issued by Daniel Brendel von Homburg, Archbishop of Mainz [Present-day Germany]: "All Jews living within the Archbishopric of Mainz are hereby ordered to refrain from entering into any purchase contracts, as well as any loan contracts or similarly usurious agreements, under mandatory punishment for any contravention."

Schaab, Carl Anton. Diplomatische Geschichte der Juden zu Mainz und dessen Umgebung, mit Berücksichtigung ihres Rechtszustandes in den verschiedenen Epochen [Diplomatic History of the Jews in Mainz and its surroundings, under consideration of their legal situation across the various epochs]. Zabern: Mainz, 1855. Page 182. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/6/2020

843 2/18/1559

"Writ" of Ferdinand I addressed to the Archduke Ferdinand [Present-day Austria; Czech Republic, etc.; Kingdom of Bohemia/Habsburg Monarchy/Holy Roman Empire]: "[Emperor Ferdinand] permits the Jewry to leave behind eight or ten procurators after their departure [...] so that these (procurators) can collect any outstanding debt, sell their houses, and properly settle any other trade [agreement] for them, but [that they are not] to be found present in the lands of the Bohemian crown after the specified time." [**Researcher's note:** *This is a translation of a German summary of the original long, old German text both of which can be found in the cited source. It was drafted and signed in Augsburg.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/1/2019

844 3/21/1559

"Writ" of Emperor Ferdinand I addressed to Archduke Ferdinand [Present-day Austria; Czech Republic, etc.; Kingdom of Bohemia/Habsburg

Monarchy/Holy Roman Empire]: "Emperor Ferdinand informs Archduke Ferdinand that the deadline regarding the expulsion of Jews is to remain valid/unchanged, except those elected persons who are to collect their debt on their behalf, grossly pregnant women, and sick people [...] and people] who are unable to leave, may be graciously allowed to stay until they have given birth and received postpartum care or have regained health [...]."

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/2/2019

845 4/14/1559

"Mandate" issued by Ferdinand I, King of Bohemia, Duke of Silesia [Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, Poland; Duchies of Silesia/Kingdom of Bohemia/Bohemian crown lands]: "[...] since the Jewry is not to be tolerated in Bohemia and its incorporated lands, that is also why one is not to admit them into Silesia or to permit them to pass through [...]"

D. Anthon Balthasar Walthers königl. Preußischen Kriegs- und Domainen-Raths Silesia Diplomatica, Oder Verzeichnis derer gedruckten Schlesischen Diplomatum, Privilegiorum, Landes-Gesetze, Statuten, Päpstlichen Bullen, Ober-Amtlichen Patenten, Gerichtlichen Bescheide, Beschlüsse, Gutachten, Rächlichen Ausführungen, Beschwernüsse, Vergleiche, Friedens-Schlüsse, und andere zur Schlesischen Historie und Rechtsgelahrnsamkeit gehörigen Uhrkunden und Nachrichten. Nebst einem Verzeichnis der Autorum worinnen dieselben zum Theil befindlich und einem Register über die vornehmsten Sachen. Zweyter Tomus. Enthält die zum weltlichen Zustande Schlesiens gehörige Uhrkunden. (Breslau; 1742); (D. Anthon Balthasar Walther's royal, reproduction of the Prussian war- & domain-council [laws] of Silesia; Or directory/register of printed Silesian official documents, privileges, state laws, statutes, papal bulls, official patents, court announcements, decisions, expert opinions, legal declarations, complaints, comparisons/settlements, peace agreements, and other legal documents and news pertaining to the History of Silesia and its legal scholarship. In addition to a list of authors some of which are included, and a register of the most noble matters. Second volume. Contains documents belonging to the worldly state of Silesia.) (Wroclaw; 1742); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/15/2020

846 5/9/1559

"Writ" of Emperor and King Ferdinand [Present-day Austria; Czech Republic, etc.; Kingdom of Bohemia/Habsburg Monarchy/Holy Roman Empire]: "Emperor and King Ferdinand permits a number of named Jews to stay for another year in Bohemia so that they can settle their debt and to sell their houses."
[**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source. It was drafted and signed in Augsburg. This permission to stay longer was only extended to those Jews named in this writ.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.) (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/2/2019

847 5/10/1559

"Extract of the Privilege of Emperor Ferdinand I [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Ravensburg/Holy Roman Empire]: "We, Ferdinand, elected Roman Emperor by the grace of God [bestow upon the mayor and City Council of Ravensburg and its citizens the liberty ...] namely to no longer permit a Jew or Jewess to make loans - may they be usurious or not - to anyone in the City of Ravensburg without the prior knowledge and permission fo the City Council ... or to enter any other kind of contract ... Violators are to lose any claims on debts owed to them and

pay 10 Mark soldered gold ... And any legal aid/argument they may bring forth to insist on their right is revoked and made void by the power of this letter of the Roman Emperor..."

Des Reichs-Stättischen Hand-Buchs. Zweyter Theil. (Hand-book of the Imperial Cities. Second part.); (Tübingen; 1733); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/9/2020

848 5/29/1559

"Extract of the Privilege" of Emperor Ferdinand I [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Lindau/Holy Roman Empire]: "We, Ferdinand, by the grace of God, elected Roman Emperor [... have bestowed upon the mayor and City Council of Lindau and its citizens the freedom ...] to no longer permit Jews or Jewesses [to enter into usurious contracts of any kind with locals ...] and Jews or Jewesses who act in defiance [against this order] after it has been made public, are to pay Us and Our successors 10 Mark of soldered gold [...] and lose both their capital and any usurious interests [...]"

Des Reichs-Stättischen Hand-Buchs. Zweyter Theil. (Hand-book of the Imperial Cities. Second part.); (Tübingen; 1733); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/8/2020

849 5/31/1559

"Writ" of Emperor/King Ferdinand I [Present-day Czech Republic; Holy Roman Empire/House of Habsburg]: "Ferdinand I informs Archduke Ferdinand that he has extended the deadline for a few more Jews to stay in the Kingdom of Bohemia in response to the Archduke's intercession." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source. It was drafted and signed in Augsburg. The permission to stay longer was only extended to individual Jews and only temporarily. All other Jews were required to leave the land.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.; (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/17/2019

850 7/11/1559

"Extract of the Privilege of Emperor Ferdinand I for the city Leutkirch against Jews and their usurious contracts" [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Leutkirch/Holy Roman Empire]: "We, Ferdinand, by the grace of God, elected Roman Emperor [... have graciously bestowed upon the mayor and the City Council of Leutkirch as the governing head ... in response to their complaints and urgent pleas liberty ...], to no longer to [be required to] permit Jews or Jewesses to make loans on pawns/pledges, jewels ('Cleinoder'), cloths, [...] or movable or immovable goods/properties in this city without the prior knowledge and permission of the mayor and the [City] council [...] nor to enter in any other kind of contractual agreements [...]. [Violators are to lose their capital and all interests ...]"

Des Reichs-Stättischen Hand-Buchs. Zweyter Theil. (Hand-book of the Imperial Cities. Second part.); (Tübingen; 1733); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/10/2020

851 9/14/1559

"Edict" issued by Emperor Ferdinand I [Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, Poland; Bohemian crown lands]: "All Jews, [may they be] male or female, are banned from Bohemia and from its incorporated lands. After St. George's Day, none of them shall be found in any of the districts/domains lest they be fined or receive corporal punishment."

Acta Publica. Verhandlungen und Correspondenzen der schlesischen Fürsten und Stände. Namens des Vereins für Geschichte und Alterthum Schlesiens herausgegeben von Dr. Julius Krebs, ord. Lehrer des Realgymnasiums am Zwinger. VI Band: Die Jahre 1626-1627. (Breslau; 1885); (Official/public Acts. Negotiations and correspondence between the Silesian princes and the estates [of the realm]. Name of

the Association for History and Antiquity of Silesia edited by Julius Krebs, PhD., proper/full-time teacher at Roalgynasium at Zwinger. VI volume. The years 1626-1627.) (Wroclaw; 1885); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/17/2020

852 10/13/1559

"Writ" of Emperor/King Ferdinand I [Present-day Czech Republic etc.; Holy Roman Empire/House of Habsburg]: "Ferdinand I informs Archduke Ferdinand that he has extended the deadline for a number of Jews to stay in Bohemia in response to the Archduke's intercession." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source. It was drafted and signed in Augsburg. The permission to stay longer was only extended to individual Jews and only temporarily. All other Jews were expelled.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/19/2019

853 1/4/1560

"Writ" of Archduke Ferdinand I [Present-day Czech Republic; Holy Roman Empire/House of Habsburg]: "Archduke Ferdinand orders the Jewish eldest of Prague to report those Jews who do not possess letters of protection/escort ('Geleitbriefe') so that they leave the Kingdom of Bohemia within three days." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/18/2019

854 2/28/1560

"Order" of Prince-Bishop Bernhard von Raesfeld [Prince-Bishopric of Münster; Present-day Germany]: "[...] Dear faithful! After we've come to realize ('befunden') that Jews living, conversing, and dealing among us amounts to nothing less than blasphemy and abuse of our Lord Jesus Christ [...] we have decided once and for all, to no longer tolerate them in our territories [...] and that they shall not be seen after Palm-Sunday (April 7) in this our Stift [...] or face a proper/severe punishment [...]"

Westfalia Judaica III. Quellen und Regesten zur Geschichte der Juden in der Stadt Münster 1530-1650/1662. Herausgegeben von Diethard Aschoff. Institutum Judaicum Delitzschianum der Westfälischen Wilhelms-Universität Münster. Band 3.1. ("Jewish Westfalia III. Sources and Regests Regarding the History of Jews in the City of Münster 1530-1650/1662. Edited by Diethard Aschoff. Institutum Judaicum Delitzschianum at the Wilhelms-Universität Münster, Westphalia."); (Münster; 2000); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/18/2018

855 3/13/1560

"Writ" of Emperor Ferdinand addressed to his son, Archduke Ferdinand [Present-day Austria; Czech Republic, etc.; Kingdom of Bohemia/Habsburg Monarchy/Holy Roman Empire]: "Emperor Ferdinand writes to his son Ferdinand, that he has extended the stay of those Jews who still remaining in the lands of the Bohemian crown for one more year due to King Maximilian's and his wife's intercession and that of Archduke Charles [...] provided that Ferdinand demands/collects their books [...] and has these examined by experts for any blasphemy against the Christian faith and corrected (if necessary). Furthermore,

Ferdinand is to order Jews at the threat of the loss of their lives and made public in the synagogues, that anyone (Jew) who wishes to attend a Christian sermon is to do so unhindered and that if a Jew wishes to convert to the [Christian] religion, should remain free and safe of persecution." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source. The document was drafted and signed in Vienna.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/3/2019

856 5/20/1560

"Ordinance" issued by the City of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]: "The heads of Jewish communities ('Baumeister') may only decide over small sin/petty crimes ('kleine Frevel')* [...] they and Rabbis may settle small matters. Fines are to be divided between the Jewish community fond ('Judengemeinde-Kasse') and the state's treasury ('stätsichen Aerar')** [...]"

[**Researcher's note:** **Frevel originally referred to sacrilege in some way; however, it could also refer to petty skirmishes between people.* ***Aerar (Latin: Aerarium) is an old term referring to the liquid and hard assets of a state.*]

Kurzer Abriss. Geschichte der Israeliten. Frankfurt a Main. (Short outline. History of the Israelis. Frankfurt a. Main); www.achive.org; Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/13/2020

857 7/2/1560

"Decision" of the City Council of Kutna Hora (Kuttenberg) [Present-day Czech Republic]: "[...] the Jews of Kolín/Kolin may not trade except on market days and may not stay overnight in the city." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/5/2019

858 2/23/1561

"Writ" of Emperor Ferdinand addressed to Archduke Ferdinand [Present-day Austria; Czech Republic, etc.; Kingdom of Bohemia/Habsburg Monarchy/Holy Roman Empire]: "[...] We have taken your intercession and request to allow the Jews to remain in Bohemia a bit longer or to [at least] graciously extend the set deadline [...] into fatherly consideration but have decided to insist that they (Jews) should leave the lands of the Bohemian Crown on [March 18] of this year and that they are not to be tolerated [...] and furthermore, adhere to our general order [...] and don't step into Bohemia, not even for the purpose of collecting any outstanding debt or to sell their homes. [...]"

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/5/2019

859 3/24/1561

"Writ" of Emperor Ferdinand addressed to Archduke Ferdinand [Present-day Austria; Czech Republic, etc.; Kingdom of Bohemia/Habsburg Monarchy/Holy Roman Empire]: "Emperor Ferdinand informs Archduke Ferdinand that the deadline regarding the emigration/expulsion of Jews remains unchanged and that only those willing to convert to Christianity will be permitted to stay in the lands of the Bohemian crown for a specific time." [*Researcher's note: The above is a translation of a summary of the original long, old German text both of which can be found in the cited source.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/6/2019

860 4/25/1561

"Extract of the Privilege" issued by Emperor Ferdinand I [Present-day Germany; Holy Roman Empire]: "We, Ferdinand, elected Roman Emperor by the grace of God [bestow upon the mayor and City Council of Reutlingen and its citizens the liberty to no longer to allow ...] a Jew or Jewess to make (usurious) loans on any immovable or movable property [to anyone in Reutlingen ...] without the prior knowledge and permission [of the authorities ... Violators are to lose their capital and interests ... and should Jews attempt to legally make demands on their loans, the courts are to rule against their claims ... And any legal aid/argument Jews may bring forth to insist on their right is revoked and made void by the power of this letter of the Roman Emperor...]."

Des Reichs-Stättischen Hand-Buchs. Zweyter Theil. (Hand-book of the Imperial Cities. Second part.); (Tübingen; 1733); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/9/2020

861 1/10/1562

"Writ" of Royal Chancellery ('königliche Kanzlei') [Present-day Austria; Czech Republic, etc.; Kingdom of Bohemia/Habsburg Monarchy/Holy Roman Empire]: "[...] all Jews, who do not possess any letters of protection/escort, are to leave the land within 14 days." [*Researcher's note: The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source. This order was issued in preparation for the expulsion of Jews and was drafted and signed in Prague Castle.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/6/2019

862 5/11/1562

"Writ" of Emperor Ferdinand I [Present-day Austria; Czech Republic, etc.; Kingdom of Bohemia/Habsburg Monarchy/Holy Roman Empire]: "In response to the plea/intercession of the city-community of Novy Jicin ('Neutitschein'), emperor Ferdinand expels the Jews from the dominions of Novy Jicin ('Neutitschein') and Štramberk/Stramberk('Stramberg')." [*Researcher's note: The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source. This order was issued in preparation for the expulsion of Jews and was drafted and signed in Prague Castle.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe

vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/7/2019

863 6/13/1562

"Writ" of Emperor Ferdinand I addressed to the Jewish-elders of Prague [Present-day Austria; Czech Republic, etc.; Kingdom of Bohemia/Habsburg Monarchy/Holy Roman Empire]: "[...] those Jews, who have returned to Prague and have brought others along with them, are to depart (leave the country) immediately and without delay." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/7/2019

864 9/29/1562

[Land/State]-Ordinance for the Principality of Opole and Raciborz ('Ratibor'); 54. Regarding the Jews [Present-day Poland; Principality of Opole and Raciborz]: "1) No Lord, or prelate, or knightly man may occupy/settle Jews in [their] villages or cities or accept them without the gracious permission of his royal majesty. 2) Jews may not loan money to any Lord, prelate, or knightly men, or other subjects for the purpose of usury without the explicit permission of the Landlord* ('Grundherrn'). 3) However, should a Jew loan a subject money without the permission of his Lord, he shall lose the entire sum of the loan, and the peasant/farmer or the subject shall forfeit the sum which he received from a Jew to his Lord. 4) And the Jew shall not take more than two small Heller [currency] per week for each Mark; should he, however, charge/take more [in interest], he shall lose the principal entirely and the peasant shall also forfeit everything he's gotten from the Jew to his Lord. 5) Jews may not purchase anything stolen; however, should another seek and find something in the possession of a Jew that belongs to him (which he has lost), that Jew shall report and name the seller from whom he received the item, but nonetheless [he must] turn in the stolen item to the authorities. However, if the seller is not made public by name [to the authorities], he, who recognizes something that belongs to him in the possession of a Jew, and can prove it, shall be given the item back without restitution." [**Researcher's note:** **Landlord is used here in its original sense, meaning lord over a piece of land.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/8/2019

865 10/2/1562

"Writ" of Emperor Ferdinand I [Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, Poland; Kingdom of Bohemia/Holy Roman Empire]: "Emperor Ferdinand graciously grants the already expelled Jews, [a few of whom] are however still [permitted to be] present in the land as per a letter of protection/escort ('Geleitbrief')* to participate** in the coronation of king Maximilian and extends their letter of protection/escort ('Geleitbrief')* starting from the day of this writ until the following

Saint George's Day and so that they can collect ('issue reminders') upon their debts."
[**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source. The original was drafted and signed in Prague Castle.*A 'Geleitbrief' was a letter that allowed the holder to move freely in the territory in which it was issued. **'To participate' in the coronation of the next king usually meant contributing financially.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/14/2019

866 3/30/1563

"**Mandate**" issued by Bishop Velt von Würzburg [Prince-Bishopric of Bamberg; Present-day Germany]: "[...all] Jews and Jewesses, whether they are near or within our Dom-Cathedral ('Thumbkapital'), are herewith requested to leave our Stift, territory, and [field of] authority ('Obrigkeit') with all of their servants and household and [are] not to return without our or our successor's knowledge and permission for their transgression on tradition/decency and the Statutes of the Stift [...] and for their ungodly, unseemly, [...] Jewish usury attempts and actions, which increase every day and burden the common man immensely [...]."

Schirnaidel – Bis auf die Gegenwart; zugleich ein Rückblick auf das Hochstift Bamberg von Michael Pfister, Domkapitular. ('Schirnaidel* – Until the Present; at the same time a review of the Hochstift Bamberg by Michael Pfister, Head or the Cathedral-Chapter); (Bamberg; 1891); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/9/2018

867 4/7/1563

"**Writ**" of Emperor Ferdinand I addressed to his Son King Maximilian [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia/Holy Roman Empire]: "In response to his son, King Maximilian and his wife, Emperor Ferdinand I extends the deadline which was set for St. George's Day [April 23/24] and given to the Prague Jews to move away until Trinity Sunday* [first Sunday after Pentecost] ..."

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/14/2019

868 5/24/1563

"[Temporary] Extension to the Expulsion Order for Jews" issued by Ferdinand I [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia/House of Habsburg]: "The letter of protection/escort ('Geleitbrief')* of the Prague Jews is extended to August 24, 1563. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *This was merely a temporary extension of a previously mandated expulsion order(s). *A 'Geleitbrief' was a document that allowed the holder to move freely in the territory in which it was issued.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 1577 bis 1620. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 1577 to 1620.) (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/22/2019

869 8/27/1563

"Writ" of Emperor Ferdinand I [Present-day Poland; Lordship of Opperstorf/Oppersdorffowie/Oppersdorfove]: "In response to an appeal from the Lord of Opperstorf, Emperor Ferdinand expels the Jews from the city of Glogowek (Ober-Glogau[German])." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source. Oppersdoft [German]; Oppersdorffowie [Polish]; Oppersdorfove [Czech].*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/9/2019

870 8/27/1563

"[Temporary] Extension to the Expulsion Order" issued by Ferdinand I [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia/House of Habsburg]: "The letter of protection/escort ('Geleitbrief')* of the Prague Jews is extended to April 23, 1564. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *This was merely yet another temporary extension to the previously ordered expulsion order(s). *A 'Geleitbrief' was a document that allowed the holder to move freely in the territory in which it was issued.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 1577 bis 1620. (Prag; 1906); ("Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 1577 to 1620.) (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/19/2019

871 9/16/1563

"Order" of Emperor Ferdinand I [Present-day Poland]: "Emperor Ferdinand I orders in response to an appeal from the city community of Kozole ('Cosel') that Jews shall neither be tolerated in the city nor in its suburbs." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/9/2019

872 11/8/1563

"Privilege" issued by Emperor Ferdinand I for the City of Opole [Present-day Poland]: "We, Ferdinand, Roman Emperor by the grace of God, [...] order with this letter and grant Our city of Opole and its subjects, who have suffered [at the hand] of the present local Jews [...] that no Jew may settle, live, or arrive in this city or its suburbs in the future and for all time [...] and that all Jews who are currently present in the city itself and its suburbs are to leave [...] within a year of issuance of [this] Our imperial letter during which they are to collect any outstanding debt, sell their houses, and settle any debt they may owe a Christian [...] so that no Jew may be present in named city and its suburbs in the future [...]"

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National

873 4/16/1564

"Writ" of Emperor Ferdinand I [Present-day Czech Republic etc.]: "Emperor Ferdinand I temporarily extends the letters of protection/escort ('Geleitbrief')* for a number of Prague Jews and other (Jews) from April 23 to November 11, 1564." [Researcher's note: *A 'Geleitbrief' was a letter that allowed the holder to move freely in the territory in which it was issued. This writ was merely a temporary extension to a previously issued expulsion order.]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/10/2019

874 4/18/1564

"Imperial Ordinance" ('kaiserliche Verordnung') issued by Emperor Ferdinand I [Present-day Poland]: "Via an imperial ordinance, Jews are ordered to sell their houses to Christians and to move away." [Researcher's note: The above is a translation of a summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source.]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/10/2019

875 4/28/1564

"Decision" of the Council of the Free/Independent St. Mauritz Chapter [Prince-Bishopric of Münster; Present-day Germany]: "[...] Furthermore, it has been decided that Jewish children without protection permits from the council shall be stopped and punished. [...] The Lords/gentlemen of S[aint] Mauritz* have been instructed to not permit or tolerate Jews to live in (and around) places and houses where other priests ('geistlichen plätzen und heußern) reside [...]" [Researcher's note: *Sankt/ St. Mauritz was a free and independent cathedral chapter in the Prince-Bishopric of Münster.]

Westfalia Judaica III. Quellen und Regesten zur Geschichte der Juden in der Stadt Münster 1530-1650/1662. Herausgegeben von Diethard Aschoff. Institutum Judaicum Delitzschianum der Westfälischen Wilhelms-Universität Münster. Band 3.1. ("Jewish Westfalia III. Sources and Regests Regarding the History of Jews in the City of Münster 1530-1650/1662. Edited by Diethard Aschoff. Institutum Judaicum Delitzschianum at the Wilhelms-Universität Münster, Westphalia."); (Münster; 2000); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/19/2018

876 5/8/1564

"Order" of Emperor Ferdinand I [Present-day Czech Republic]: "Emperor Ferdinand I orders that Jews who have no IOUs* shall leave in 8 days; in order to collect any outstanding debt, the deadline [to move away] is extended by 14 days." [Researcher's note: The above is a translation of a summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source. The original was drafted and signed in Prague Castle. *It is unclear from the text whether Jews who owed money to Christians or those who held IOUs from Christians were asked to leave the city within 8 days.]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens.

I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/11/2019

- 877 5/14/1564
"Writ" of Count Kaspar Schlick addressed to the Bohemian Chamber [Present-day Czech Republic]: "First [and foremost], my friendly and well-meaning service. High-born, honorable, dear Lords and friends! I have received your letter and have read its contents. Regarding the Jews, I will not withhold from the Sirs/Lords that I do not stand to have/allow these (Jews) on my lands/territories: since the Lords in the Bohemian crown and chamber do not tolerate Jews any more than I do, few, if none, are to be found with me/on my lands. [...]"

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/11/2019

- 878 8/23/1564
"Imperial Order" of Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian II [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "As per imperial order, all Jews shall leave/move out of the Moravian Ceske Budejovice ('Budweis') and Mrs. Anne Krajir is to assist them with the collection of debts owed to them and the selling of their homes."
[**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source. The original was drafted and signed in Vienna.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/12/2019

- 879 11/6/1564
"Order" of Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian II [Present-day Poland]: "Emperor Maximilian orders that the Jews are to leave the city of Prusice [in Poland] within a year's time and to no longer to live/settle there." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source. The original was drafted and signed in Vienna.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/12/2019

- 880 11/6/1564
"Imperial Order" issued by the Bohemian Chancellery [Present-day Poland]: "Via an imperial writ from the Bohemian Chancellory it is announced to the cities Opole and Glogow ('Grossglogau') that the letters of escort for Jews living there will no longer be extended in the future." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source. The original was drafted and signed in Vienna.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe

vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/12/2019

881 3/2/1565

"General Mandate" issued by Maximilian II [Present-day Austria; Grand-Duchy of Austria]: "We, Maximilian, the other [...] order all and every prelate, count, lord, knight [...] in Our Lower-Austrian domains [...] with the power of this letter ... that Jews [(who do not have a permit-letter ('Freybrief') from us)] ... shall move out of all Lower-Austrian domains [...] within three months ('Quottember')* of the publication of Our general-letter ('Generalbriefs') with their wives, children, servants, and belongings [...] after submitting the regular tax and toll-fees [...]."
[**Researcher's note:** **Quottember originally refers to 'quattuor tempora,' meaning 'quarterly/quarter-annually.'* The original writ can be found in the City/State Archives of Vienna Pat.-S. 94/1500-1599 as per the cited source.]

Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847 (1849). Herausgegeben und eingeleitet von A. F. Pribram. Erster Band. (Wien und Leipzig; 1918); (Official documents and files regarding the history of Jews in Vienna. First section, General part 1526-1847 (1849). Published and introduced by A. F. Pribram. First volume.); (Vienna and Leipzig; 1918); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/22/2020

882 4/17/1565

"Imperial Writ" issued by the Bohemian Chancellery [Present-day Poland]: "As per imperial writ [...] the deadline for Jews to emigrate out of Opole ('Oppeln') and Glogow ('Grossglogau') is extended until June 10, 1565."
[**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source. The original was drafted and signed in Vienna. It is entirely unclear why this additional writ was needed as a previous "imperial order" issued on November 6, 1564 had granted Jews a full year to take the necessary precautions to leave. This writ in fact appears to be rather shortening the deadline.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/12/2019

883 8/18/1565

"Imperial Order" issued by Maximilian II [Present-day Poland]: "[...] Jews of Prucise are to move out/leave the city."
[**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/12/2019

884 8/18/1565

"Imperial Order" issued by the Bohemian Chancellery [Present-day Poland]: "It is announced via an imperial writ issued by the Bohemian Chancellery ('böhmisches Kanzlei') that the pre-determined deadline of September 28 by which all Jews are required to leave the city of Opole ('Oppeln') and Glogow ('Grossglogau') will not be extended and that all local offices/authorities are to aid them in the collection

of any outstanding debt [owed to them] and the sale of their homes." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source. The original was drafted and signed in Vienna.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/13/2019

885 9/4/1565

"Imperial Writ" issued by the Bohemian Chancellery in Vienna [Present-day Poland]: "[...] As per the plea/intercession of the Jews from Opole ('Oppeln') and Glogow ('Grossglogau') it is permitted that two Jews remain behind in each of these cities in order to collect on any outstanding debt [to any Jew] until St. George's Day." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source. The original was drafted and signed in Vienna.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchivs des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 906 bis 1576. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 906 to 1576.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/13/2019

886 3/4/1566

"Order" of Kaiser Maximilian II addressed to Cardinal Mark Sittich, Bishop of Constance ('Konstanz') [Prince-Bishopric of Constance; Present-day Germany]: "Emperor Maximilian II orders Mark Cardinal Sittich, Bishop of Constance, that no Jew or Jewess is to have any contact with any members of the Hochstift* Constance whatsoever without the prior knowledge of the Bishop or be fined 40 Marks of Lötigen-Gold." [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a summary of the original text. This document was issued in Augsburg; the original can be found at the Generallandesarchiv Karlsruhe 5 Nr. 133 – Archivalieneinheit ("Main-State-Archive Karlsruhe 5 Nr. 133 – Archive-Unit").*]

Landesarchiv Baden-Württemberg; Generallandesarchiv Karlsruhe ("State Archive of Baden-Württemberg; Main-State-Archive Karlsruhe." No/Nr. 5 - 133; (www.landesarchiv-bw.de); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/3/2018

887 4/19/1566

Papal bull "Romanus Pontifex" issued by Pope Pius V [Present-day Italy]: "...In order to mane an end to all doubt concerning the colour of the cap and the sign of the women...we declare that the colour must be yellow...All worldly princes, lords and judges do we echort, and implore for the mercy of Jesus Christ's sake and utter to them for this forgiveness of their sins, to support in all the foregoing the patriarchs, primates, archbishops and bishops and to further them, and the transgressors with worldly punishments and judgements." [**Editor's note:** *Author's footnote dates this law in April 19, 1566*]

"Chapter Forty-Two Popes, Church Fathers and Saints Combat and Condemn the Jews." No Author. Page 646.; Accessed online 8/1/2011

888 1/19/1567

Papal bull "Cum Nos Nuper" issued by Pope Pius V [Present-day Italy]: "With full understanding and in exercising of the apostolic powers, we withdraw from the Jews and their rule (and recognize nsheo right or claim) all properties, which the Jews have in their possession in this city Rome or other places of our domain of rule."

[*Editor's note: Original webpage is in French, Google translate was used on 9/13/2011 to change text to English.*]

"Les Papes et le Talmud." No author. 4/1/2011; Accessed online 8/30/2011

889 4/11/1567

"Order" issued by Emperor Maximilian II and addressed to the Bohemian Chamber ('böhmische Kammer') [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia/House of Habsburg/Holy Roman Empire]: "[...] Finally, in matters regarding the living conditions/upkeep ('Unterhaltung') of baptized Jews, it is our gracious order that you should submit your obedient report, council, and opinion as to whether he (they) has turned to studying or whether to expect anything terrible of him (them). And so it shall be as per our gracious will and opinion. Given in Our royal Prague Castle on April 14 [...]."

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchives des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 1577 bis 1620. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 1577 to 1620.) (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/22/2019

890 7/14/1567

"Constitution of Koenigsberg" issued by Duke Albrecht I [Prussia / Present-day Poland]: "Jews are no longer to be tolerated in the Princedom of Koenigsberg and are to leave the country within 4 weeks [of issuance of this edict]; those who are still found to be present in the country are to be considered a price and no letter or seal will be considered to serve as a protection."

Stern, Selma: *Der Preussische Staat und die Juden, Vol. 1.* (1962) (*The Prussian State and the Jews*) p. 148, Berliner Staats Archiv R7 - 106 I., Online book. Accessed 11/30/2015, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/30/2015

891 10/31/1567

"Patent" of Archduke Ferdinand II [Present-day Austria]: "[...] all [persons] who have jurisdiction over Jews, who reside in their district, are ordered to prohibit these Jews from taking excessive and usurious interests from the[ir] subjects' lands, goods/possessions and harvest [...] those [Jews] in violation of this proscription are to face confiscation of the [amount they have] loaned [...] physical punishment and [finally] expulsion."

Beyträge zur Politischen Gesetzeskunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate. Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrenreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band. (Wien; 1821) (Contributions to the Political Jurisprudence in the Austrian Imperial State. Volume I; Edited/Published by Johann Ludwig Ehrenreich (Count of Barth-Barthenheim); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani, 10/1/2017

892 3/28/1568

"Royal Order" of Maximilian II and addressed to the Bohemian Chamber ('böhmische Kammer') [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia/House of Habsburg/Holy Roman Empire]: "[...] Since the nearby residing Jews in and around Kutna Hora ('Kuttenperg') have so ruined the poor mining folks and craftsmen with their Jewish (com-)petitions/offers ('Gesuech'), which could potentially cause the devaluation [...] of ore and partially silver [...]. We no longer wish to see this happen, that is why we order that you should prohibit all Jews to be [present] in a mining town right away, and if one or the other enters [the town] past this prohibition, they shall be seized and prosecuted. [...]."

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchives des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 1577 bis 1620. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and

Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 1577 to 1620.) (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/22/2019

- 893 6/12/1568
"General Mandate" issued by Maximilian II [Present-day Austria; Grand-Duchy of Austria]: "We, Maximilian, the other, by the grace of God, Roman emperor [...] order all and every prelate, count, lord, knight [...] in Our Lower-Austrian domains [...] not to permit Jews to take excessive [...] and] usurious interests on loans from Our (Christian) subjects [...] but to rather put an end [to such dealings ...]. [Henceforth] Jews in the domain are to be completely and strictly prohibited to make usurious money loans, and only engage in modest trade with [actual] merchandize [...]. Those who act in violation of this order are to receive a fine or corporal punishment in accordance with their transgression. [...]"
Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847 (1849). Herausgegeben und eingeleitet von A. F. Pribram. Erster Band. (Wien und Leipzig; 1918); (Official documents and files regarding the history of Jews in Vienna. First section, General part 1526-1847 (1849). Published and introduced by A. F. Pribram. First volume.); (Vienna and Leipzig; 1918); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/22/2020
- 894 8/6/1568
Peddling Prohibition for Jews in Mining-Towns ("Bergstädten") issued by Emperor Maximilian II [Present-day Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary]: "[...] Jews are prohibited from entering mining-towns and from trading and doing business in them, [...] Jews, who dwell in mining-town of the Kingdom of Bohemia and its domains, are to be removed without further ado within a month, and those who have been found to have violated this decree and entered the mines after the [above] allocated time period, or even found to be present there, are to be arrested immediately and punished in seriousness - physically and materially (an Leib und Gut'). [...]" [*Researcher's note: Similar decrees were re-issued on Nov. 22, 1796, June 18, 1802* and May 10, 1815. *In the mandate of 1802, it is determined that if a Jew is found to violate the ban on peddling, he is to – aside of being imprisoned – be fined 5 Gulden the first time; 10 fl. the second time and 20 Reichsthaler with his 3rd offence. It is also determined that should the mining officials and magistrate in charge of this mandate fail to oversee and implement this mandate, they shall be fined 10 Reichsthaler – on a case by case basis – payable to the Institute of the Poor ('Armeninstitute').*]
Systematische Darstellung aller über den Hausir-Handel bestehenden kaiserl. Königl. österreichischen Gesetze und Verordnungen verfaßt von Friedrich Selner ("Systematic Representation of all Imperial Royal Austrian Laws and Ordinances regarding Peddling written/compiled by Friedrich Selner"; (1847); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/4/2017
- 895 8/12/1568
"Order/Instruction/Commission" of the Bohemian Chamber Councils ('böhmischen Kammerräte) addressed to the City Council of Kolin [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia/House of Habsburg/Holy Roman Empire]: "[...] to publicly post the royal mandate which prohibits Jews to trade in Kutna Hora ('Kuttenperg') and other mining towns at the town-hall so that everyone can read it and no Jew can use ignorance as an excuse." [*Researcher's note: This order was signed at Prague Castle.*]
Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchives des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 1577 bis 1620. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 1577 to 1620.) (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/23/2019
- 896 12/12/1568

"Ordinance" of Rudolf II [Present-day Czech Republic and Austria; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "[...] as far as the Jews are concerned, who live in Petschau, Elbogen and other places near the city of Perg and its surroundings and whose numbers are increasing with each day [...], We no longer deem to tolerate this [...] which is why they are to be banned from Perg henceforth [...]. [...] and We [...] order Schlicken* the pledge-holder ("Pfand-Inhaber) of the dominion of Petschau as well as Elbogen to abolish the Jews [from these places] henceforth. [...]" [*Researcher's note: *The text reads "Schlicken" though the text may be referring to the Count Schlick.*]

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 6/18/2017

897 2/9/1569

"Order/Instruction/Commission" of Emperor Maximilian II addressed to the Bohemian Chamber ('böhmische Kammer') [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia/House of Habsburg/Holy Roman Empire]: "[Wec] Maximilian [...] Roman Emperor [...] wish to maintain [the implemented] prohibition of Jews (and their trading) in the mining towns in our kingdom of Bohemia in all earnestness [...] and that David Leo's wish to pass and do business in Krásno ('Schönfeld')/Synfelt) and Horní Slavkov/Horní Slavkov ('Schlaggenwald) [...] should be rejected and that he should be prohibited [to enter these mining towns] just like all other Jews [...]."

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchives des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 1577 bis 1620. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 1577 to 1620.) (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/23/2019

898 2/26/1569

Papal bull "Hebraeorum Gens" issued by Pope Pius V [Present-day Italy]: "... Besides usury, through which Jews everywhere have sucked dry the property of impoverished Christians, they are accomplices of thieves and robbers; and the most damaging aspect of the matter is that they allure the unsuspecting through magical incantations, superstition, and witchcraft to the Synagogue of Satan and boast of being able to predict the future. We have carefully investigated how this revolting sect abuses the name of Christ and how harmful they are to those whose life is threatened by their deceit. On account of these and other serious matters, and because of the gravity of their crimes which increase day to day more and more, We order that, within 90 days, all Jews in our entire earthly realm of justice -- in all towns, districts, and places -- must depart these regions."

"List of Papal Bulls on Jewish Question." No Author, Accessed online article 8/25/2011

899 4/9/1570

"Order" of Bishop John ('Johann von Hoya') [Prince-Bishopric of Münster; Present-day Germany]: "To all officers of the Stift* of Münster. John ('Johann') by the Grace of God [...] Since we have been asked by the parliament of Münster [...] to get rid of the Jews [...] who are occasionally found to be present ('erhalten teten') in our Stift, and to no longer to tolerate them [...] it is therefore our order that all Jews in Your jurisdiction (in Euweren befolhenem ambt') whether they have received the aforementioned permit or any other [...] are expelled with all earnestness within the next 14 days and [...] to no longer permit them [to settle...] which we rely/depend on you to enforce." [*Researcher's note: Stifts were independent territories within the Holy Roman Empire.*]

Westfalia Judaica III. Quellen und Regesten zur Geschichte der Juden in der Stadt Münster 1530-1650/1662. Herausgegeben von Diethard Aschoff. Institutum Judaicum Delitzschianum der Westfälischen Wilhelms-Universität Münster. Band 3.1. ("Jewish Westfalia III. Sources and Regests Regarding the History of Jews in the City of Münster 1530-1650/1662. Edited by Diethard Aschoff. Institutum Judaicum Delitzschianum at the Wilhelms-Universität Münster, Westphalia."); (Münster; 2000); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/19/2018

- 900 12/6/1570
"Jewish-Ordinance" issued in Worms [Free Imperial City of Worms; Present-day Germany]: "[... Jews may not] sell or transfer their debts* (the debts they hold) to a foreign Jew or Christian ('ire Schulden keinem außlendischen Juden oder Christen ver- kaufen oder ufftragen'). [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *The term "ire Schulden" [= their debts] most like refers to the IOUs they hold and not to debts they owe themselves.*]
Regional Geschichte (www.regionalgeschichte.net) Bibliothek. III. 2 Erwerbsmöglichkeiten der Mainzer Juden in 16. und 17. Jahrhundert. ("Regional History. Library. III. 2. Work opportunities of the Jews of Mainz during the 16th and 17th century."); Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/20/2018
- 901 2/25/1571
"Writ" of Wilhelm Prusinovsky, Bishop of Olomouc [Present-day Czech Republic; Bishopric of Olomouc]: "Vilém Prusinovský z Víckova (Wilhelm Prusinovsky), Bishop of Olomouc reprieves the Jews of ('Kremsier') from the obligation of having to lend him or his successors any horses for four years."
[**Researcher's note:** *This writ was signed in the Moravian town of Kromeriz ('Kremsier'). The above is a translation of a German summary of the Czech text, both of which can be found in the cited source.*]
Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchives des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 1577 bis 1620. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 1577 to 1620.) (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/23/2019
- 902 6/5/1571
"Royal Order" issued by Emperor Maximilian II [Present-day Austria]: "[...] Jews are to be permitted to live in the city and shall wear a (little) yellow hood ('gelbes Häube') instead of a yellow patch. In order to protect them from ambushes, they shall live in one house (in the current 'Himmelfortgasse', which is to have only one entrance, [...] the windows and the doors shall be well protected, so that during the night ('nächtlicher Weil') nobody can leave or enter the home from a secret passage. There shall be a keeper/watcher ('Zuseher') in the house, who shall keep an eye on things day and night as to what the Jews are doing. [...] Foreign Jews who come to Vienna must report to the authorities immediately as to where they come from and who they will live with and these persons who make these reports shall be reliable/trustworthy."
Wolf, Gerson: Geschichte der Juden in Wien (1156-1876); (Wien, 1876); ("Wolf, Gerson: History of the Jews in Vienna (1156-1876); (Vienna, 1876)"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/25/2017
- 903 8/16/1571
"Order" of Emperor Maximilian II [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia/House of Habsburg/Holy Roman Empire]: "Highborn, [...], honorable, dear, faithfuls. We have heard and taken into consideration your obedient report and council regarding the Jews of Kolin [...] and since a previously issued mandate prohibits all Jews to be [present] in mining-towns their plea [to be allowed] the city of Kolin to collect on their debt [...] is not granted and the previous

prohibition is herewith upheld [...] and that you are graciously ordered to remind Jews again that they are strictly prohibited to be [present] in mining towns and that any violator will be duly punished [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *This order was in response to a written plea of the Bohemian Chamber addressed to the Emperor in which they ask him to turn down requests of Jews to be allowed to enter Kolin to settle any outstanding debt owed to them — which the emperor concedes to with this writ.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchives des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 1577 bis 1620. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 1577 to 1620.) (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/24/2019

904 1/22/1572

"Mandate" issued by Maximilian II addressed to the city of Vienna [Present-day Austria]: "[...] the citizens [of Vienna] are ordered to allocate a different house to the Jews to live in, where they can live among [themselves and] the different Jewish families/parties, with wives and children and [their] relatives ('gütlin'). In this house, there shall also live an honest burgher ('Bürgermann') and a Christian Lord/estate owner ('Hofherr') with his own [family]. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *The term "house" in this mandate might have referred to an estate with several adjoining small houses facing a court-yard.*]

Wolf, Gerson: *Geschichte der Juden in Wien (1156-1876)*; (Wien, 1876); ("Wolf, Gerson: *History of the Jews in Vienna (1156-1876)*; (Vienna, 1876)"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/25/2017

905 1/31/1572

"Order" of Emperor Maximilian II addressed to the Old-Town Prague [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia/House of Habsburg/Holy Roman Empire]: "[Emperor Maximilian commands Old-Town Prague ('Altstadt Prag') to order Jews to submit the thirtieth penny (1/30) of each sold good as per the parliamentary decision ('Landtagsbeschlusse'); the imperial judges are to collect any fines for non-payment of such taxes as determined by the parliament ('Landtag'). [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *Document was signed in Vienna. The above is a translation of a German summary of the Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchives des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 1577 bis 1620. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 1577 to 1620.) (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/24/2019

906 5/20/1572

"Order" issued by the Bohemian Chamber ('böhmische Kammer') [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "[...] all Jews in the Kingdom of Bohemia must submit those taxes which were approved by the parliament ('Landtag') to the Jewish elders [for collection] [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *This writ was signed in Prague Castle. The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchives des Königreiches Böhmens. I. 1577 bis 1620. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 1577 to 1620.) (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/25/2019

907 11/3/1572

"Imperial Mandate" ('De Mandato per imperatorem') on behalf of Emperor Maximilian II addressed to the Lower-Austrian government and chamber [Present-day Austria; Grand-Duchy of Austria]: "[...] His royal majesty, our all-gracious lord, wishes to remind the Lower-Austrian government and chamber [...] that he intends to expel all local, city-dwelling and free Jews from the city [...]"

Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847 (1849). Herausgegeben und eingeleitet von A. F. Pribram. Erster Band. (Wien und Leipzig; 1918); (Official documents and files regarding the history of Jews in Vienna. First section, General part 1526-1847 (1849). Published and introduced by A. F. Pribram. First volume.); (Vienna and Leipzig; 1918); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 2/24/2020

908 12/1/1572

"Imperial Order" of Emperor Maximilian II [Present-day Austria]: "[...] all Jews shall have left the land by Palm Sunday of 1573. [...] Those who have abstained from their erroneous Jewish beliefs [and] have turned to Christianity and have converted to the true Christian faith and want to continue to remain Christians [...] those shall receive Royal grace and shall have Christian love bestowed upon them. [...]"

[**Researcher's note:** *The Jews were able to get several extension for the expulsion order; however, on December 22, 1575, all Jews were ordered to leave the land for good. Before they could leave, they were asked to pay the "Urbar-Tax" in full; and the Jew Chaim was asked to pay the debts of all Jews who were deceased.*"]

Wolf, Gerson: Geschichte der Juden in Wien (1156-1876); (Wien, 1876); (Wolf, Gerson: History of the Jews in Vienna (1156-1876); (Vienna, 1876); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 8/26/2017

909 2/10/1573

"Decree" issued by the [City] Council/Senate of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]: "Since it has come to the Council's attention that numerous foreign and local Jews hire rotten/corrupt boys ('verdorbene Buben') and instruct them to borrow cloth/fabric and all sorts of merchandise from the [local] businessmen and then turn them over to Jews for little money and then take off and disappear [...] that is why the Council has decided to strictly order the local Jewry [...] to completely refrain from all scams/fraud [...] or receive corporal punishment [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *This original document is dated February 10 and August 25.*]

Der Juden zu Frankfurt Stättigkeit und Ordnung. (1613); (The Settlement/Establishment of Jews of Frankfurt and Ordinance/Order. (1613)); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 1/22/2020

910 8/20/1573

"Extract of the Privilege of Emperor Maximilian II" [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Nuremberg/Holy Roman Empire]: "We, Maximilian, the other, elected Roman Emperor by the grace of God [...] expand and extend to the city of Nuremberg [...] and all its citizens [...] with the announcement of this [given] liberty, not to permit a Jew or Jewess, or one of their kind, to make loans [to anyone in Nuremberg ...] without the prior knowledge and permission of the mayor and the [City] Council [...] or to engage in barter or exchanges or such loans and other contracts, whatever they may be called, named or unnamed, [...] and Jews who contravene are to lose their capital and all interests ... If Jews are found with stolen items, they are to return them to the rightful owner without compensation [...]"

[**Researcher's note:** *The above privilege of Maximilian II is several pages long and has been abbreviated to fit the allocated space. The full extract with the pertinent passages relating to Jews can be found in the cited source.*]

Des Reichs-Stättischen Hand-Buchs. Zweyter Theil. (Hand-book of the Imperial Cities. Second part); (Tübingen; 1733); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 5/10/2020

911 10/23/1576

"Jewish Ordinance" issued by the City Council of Frankfurt [Free Imperial City of Frankfurt; Present-day Germany]: "[...] Jews can sell a pound of beef –

which did not turn out kosher – for no more than 7 pennies; [...] there must not be more than 6 Jewish butchers in Frankfurt [...] who must appear in front of the council annually to ask/apply for this perk/privilege [...] Between [St.] Gall's and [St.] Martin's [Day], Jew may not slaughter more than two oxen and one cow. [...] outside of this time] Jews may slaughter two cows and one oxen if both pieces turn out not to be kosher ('es ware denn, dass beide Stücke nicht kosher ausfallen') they may slaughter one more [...]. [...] In addition to a calf, Jews may not slaughter more than two of the following: mutton, sheep, goats, and buck. [...] During the time of the markets, each is allowed to slaughter either no more than three cows or one oxen and one cow – and if either turned out to be non-kosher, they may slaughter one in its place [...]."

[**Researcher's note:** *This is an extension to the "Fleischordnung" (Meat-Ordinance) for Jews issued in 1433.*]

Chronik vom ehrbaren Metzgergewerk. Nach den Rechtsquellen und historischen Ueberlieferungen des deutschen Mittelalters bearbeitet und in den Druck gegeben von Herman Alexander von Berlepsch; ("Chronicle of the Respectable butcher's trade. According to Legal Sources and Historical Customs of the Middle Ages in Germany edited and given to print by Herman Alexander von Berlepsch"); (St. Gallen); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/14/2013

912 11/9/1576

"Announcement" of the [City] Council of Münster [Prince-Bishopric of Münster; Present-day Germany]: "[...] the desires/wishes/pleas of Jews to receive protection in the Stift has been turned down by the government; they are only permitted to enter during the time of the free markets."

Westfalia Judaica III. Quellen und Regesten zur Geschichte der Juden in der Stadt Münster 1530-1650/1662. Herausgegeben von Diethard Aschoff. Institutum Judaicum Delitzschianum der Westfälischen Wilhelms-Universität Münster. Band 3.1. ("Jewish Westfalia III. Sources and Regests Regarding the History of Jews in the City of Münster 1530-1650/1662. Edited by Diethard Aschoff. Institutum Judaicum Delitzschianum at the Wilhelms-Universität Münster, Westphalia."); (Münster; 2000); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/20/2018

913 9/1/1577

Papal bull "Vices Ejus Nos," issued by Pope Gregory XIII [Present-day Italy]: "[...] all patriarchs, archbishops, bishops and other prelates of the church shall ensure that in their areas, lands and towns, where there are a sufficient number of Jews to found a synagogue, they shall call them to assemble at a predetermined place, on the sabbath or any other specific day of each week, but not on hallowed ground or at a place where mass is usually celebrated. There, a Master of Theology or another suitable man, who should be paid by the Hebrews, or in any other way agreeable to him, shall preach or lecture to them. Therewith, the scriptures of the Old Testament shall be explained to them, namely Moses and the prophets."

Franco, Sebastian & Dalmazzo, Henrico (eds.). Bullarum: diplomatum et privilegiorum sanctorum romanorum pontificum taurinensis [Diplomatic Bulls and Privileges of the Holy Roman Pontiffs -- Torino Edition], Volume 8. Turin, Italy, 1863. Pp.188ff. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 9/1/19.

914 11/9/1577

Imperial Police Ordinance, issued by Emperor Rudolf II, King of Germany [Present-day Germany]: "Title XX. Of Jews and their usury. – Whereas many towns in the German nation contain Jews who not only lend against high promissory notes, but also against stolen and robbed goods, it can be assumed that they will burden the poor and needy populace and suck it dry, causing it to commit many evil deeds. Therefore, we hereby order that henceforth, nobody is required to take in any Jews, except for those whom We have given special privileges. [...] And so that all fraud in their loans may be prevented, the Jews shall write their loan contracts not in the Jewish language, but in German, indicating both the loan amount and a description of the collateral. In addition, no Christian shall buy a claim against a Christian from a Jew, nor may a Jew transfer such a debt to another Christian in any other way, as this shall make the contract null and void. [...] However, so that the Jews may make a living, they shall be allowed to charge no more than five percent in usury. [...]"

Weber, Matthias. Die Reichspolizeiordnungen von 1530, 1548 und 1577 (The Imperial Police Ordinances of 1530, 1548 and 1577). Klostermann: Frankfurt, 2002. Page 247. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/5/2020

915 2/9/1579

"Jewish Taxation" issued by the General Assembly/Parliament ('Generallandtag') [Present-day Czech Republic etc.; Kingdom of Bohemia/House of Habsburg/Holy Roman Empire]: "The Jews who live in Prague or other cities and markets [...] villages, or on the country-side in the kingdom [...] shall each give 2 Ducats or 1 1/2 Schock Bohemian Gr. [currency] at two different times [...] if they are 20 years or older or married [...]. Those younger than 20 and older than 10 shall each give one-half on the determined days [...]. The Jewish eldest are to keep a list of every Jew who is between the age of 10 and 20 (by name) [...] to collect these taxes properly at the mandated dates [...] to turn over [the sums to] the tax collectors at the Prague Castle along with the list [...] If the Jewish elders do not obey this ordinance [...] they are to be jailed [...] and legally persecuted [...]." [**Researcher's note:** *This assembly met on February 9, 1579, and concluded on April 14 of the same year.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchives des Königreiches Böhmens. II. 1577 bis 1620. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 1577 to 1620.) (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/2/2019

916 5/25/1579

Decree, issued by Daniel Brendel von Homburg, Archbishop of Mainz, for the County of Rheingau [Present-day Germany]: "Whereas it is not a hidden fact that the Jews are a burden to public welfare, pushing the poor into depths of despair with their shameful, cunning interest and usury, in an affront to God, honor and justice; thus, henceforth, no Jew shall be allowed to reside or to settle down in our County of Rheingau, nor shall they be allowed any activity as traders or merchants; and those who fail to comply shall be punished severely and without mercy. In addition, we also forbid our subjects, if they want to avoid mandatory punishment, to borrow anything from the Jews, to socialize with them, or to enter into any usurious contract with them."

Schaab, Carl Anton. Diplomatische Geschichte der Juden zu Mainz und dessen Umgebung, mit Berücksichtigung ihres Rechtszustandes in den verschiedenen Epochen (Diplomatic History of the Jews in Mainz and its surroundings, under consideration of their legal situation across the various epochs). Zabern: Mainz, 1855. Page 188. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/6/2020

917 7/2/1579

"Ordinance" issued in the City of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]: "Jews may not build in their alley ('Gasse') without permission [...] outside [of this alley] they are prohibited from building all together." [**Researcher's note:** *The 'Frankfurter Judengasse' was one of the first Jewish ghettos established in Germany and lasted until 1811.*]

Kurzer Abriss. Geschichte der Israeliten. Frankfurt a. Main. (Short outline. History of the Israelites. Frankfurt a. Main); (www.achive.org); Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/13/2020

918 9/16/1579

Decree, issued by Phillip Ludwig, Duke of Bavaria [Present-day Germany]: "We hereby order all of our subjects to refrain from any business with Jews, be it usurious dealings or any other kind. Any contraventions of this decree shall incur a fine or corporal punishment, both for the subject and the Jew; the latter shall also lose all of the money or goods involved."

Lamm, Louis. Zur Geschichte der Juden im bayerischen Schwaben (On the History of the Jews in Bavarian Swabia). Louis Lamm: Berlin, 1915. Page 43. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/16/2020

919 9/25/1579

"Order" of Vratislav von Pernstein (Wratislav von Pernstein/Vratislav z Pernštejna) addressed to his officers [Present-day Czech Republic]: "Vratislav ('Wratislaw') [...] orders this officer of Litomyšl/Liyomysl ('Leitomischl'), Wenzel Hubryk, to prohibit Jews from settling/inhabiting Christian houses." [**Researcher's note:** *The Pernstein family (Pernštejn) was one of the seven (and most important of the) Moravian dynasties. The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Czech text both of which can be found in the cited source.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchives des Königreiches Böhmens. II. 1577 bis 1620. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. I. 1577 to 1620.) (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/2/2019

920 6/1/1581

Papal bull of Gregory XIII, "Antiqua Judaeorum improbitas" (Ancient Jewish Dishonesty) [Present-day Italy]: "1. Regarding the Jews...we decree and declare that Inquisitors are freely permitted to proceed against the following: 3. If they should call upon and receive messages from demons... 4. If they should be accustomed to speaking blasphemies against the Christian faith... 9. If they should possess heretical books or the Talmud or other condemned Jewish literature..."

Bullarium (Cherubini vol 2 ff 361-490): 450-1, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 2/12/2016

921 3/26/1582

"Order" issued by Rudolph II [Present-day Czech Republic; Germany; Poland; Duchies of Silesia/Kingdom of Bohemia/Bohemian crown lands]: "[...] the Jewry is to leave/clear out of Silesia as per the decision of the Silesian princes and the estates of the realm ('Stände')* or lose all of their property and belongings [...]; however, they may be permitted to continue to do business on public annual markets as in the past [...]" [**Researcher's note:** **The estates of the realm ('Stände') were a broad social hierarchy during the medieval and early modern period in Europe.*]

D. Anthon Balthasar Walther's königl. Preußischen Kriegs- und Domainen-Raths Silesia Diplomatica, Oder Verzeichnis derer gedruckten Schlesischen Diplomatum, Privilegiorum, Landes-Gesetze, Statuten, Päpstlichen Bullen, Ober-Amtlichen Patenten, Gerichtlichen Bescheide, Beschlüsse, Gutachten, Rechtlichen Ausführungen, Beschwerwnüsse, Vergleiche, Friedens-Schlüsse, und andere zur Schlesischen Historie und Rechtsgelahrtheit gehörigen Uhrkunden und Nachrichten. Nebst einem Verzeichnis der Autorum worinnen dieselben zum Theil befindlich und einem Register über die vornehmsten Sachen. Zweyter Tomus. Enthält die zum weltlichen Zustande Schlesiens gehörige Uhrkunden. (Breslau; 1742); (D. Anthon Balthasar Walther's royal, reproduction of the Prussian war- & domain-council [laws] of Silesia; Or directory/register of printed Silesian official documents, privileges, state laws, statutes, papal bulls, official patents, court announcements, decisions, expert opinions, legal declarations, complaints, comparisons/settlements, peace agreements, and other legal documents and news pertaining to the History of Silesia and its legal scholarship. In addition to a list of authors some of which are included, and a register of the most noble matters. Second volume. Contains documents belonging to the worldly state of Silesia.) (Wroclaw; 1742); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/15/2020

922 4/7/1582

"Order" issued by Emperor Rudolph II [Present-day Germany, Czech Republic]: "[...] all Jews together with their wives and children are to be completely banned from Silesia [...]"

Die früheren und gegenwärtigen Verhältnisse der Juden in den sämtlichen Landesstellen des Preußischen Staats; eine Darstellung und Revision der gesetzlichen Bestimmungen über ihre staats- und privatrechtlichen Zustände. Mit Benutzung der Archive der Ministerien des Innern und der Justiz. Von Ludwig von Rönne, Kammer-Gerichts-Rath und Heinrich Simon, Ober-Landes-Gerichts-Assessor; (Breslau; 1843); (The past and present circumstances of Jews in all parts of the Prussian state; a

representation and revision of legal provision regarding their conditions in terms of state and private law. With the use of the archives of the Ministries of the Interior and Justice. By Ludwig von Rönne, Legal Council of the Chamber and Heinrich Simon Upper-State-Court-Assessor (Wroclaw; 1843); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/1/2020

923 9/20/1583

Rescript, issued by Wolfgang von Dalberg, Archbishop of Mainz [Present-day Germany]: "To all of our officers, public servants, customs officials, bailiffs and inspectors, as well as city governments and township councils, we hereby give our most earnest order that you shall do everything in your power to enforce our will and not allow any of our subjects to enter into installment purchases, loans, or any other such usurious contracts with Jews, while contraventions shall result in a complete loss of the Jew's claim, in addition to merciless punishment for both offenders. You shall enforce this order strictly among all of our subjects, so that you will not suffer any punishment yourselves."

Schaab, Carl Anton. *Diplomatische Geschichte der Juden zu Mainz und dessen Umgebung, mit Berücksichtigung ihres Rechtszustandes in den verschiedenen Epochen (Diplomatic History of the Jews in Mainz and its surroundings, under consideration of their legal situation across the various epochs)*. Zabern: Mainz, 1855. Page 189. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/6/2020

924 12/12/1583

"Mandate" issued by Rudolf II and addressed to Duke Sebastian Schlick [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic; Holy Roman Empire/House of Habsburg]: "[...] Since it has been brought to Our attention by the local communities and [we have] received numerous complaints about the many Jews living in the city of [Petschau] and around the mines, and considering that more and more (Jews) turn up and set roots [each day], to whom many of the mining folks and locals [...] run to in order to borrow money [...] and are sucked dry by the Jews via excessive usury to the point that they lose their worldly goods so that they fall further into ruin [...] and bring harm and disadvantage to Our royal possessions ('Kammergut')* [...] that is why we order you herewith graciously, to drive out [all] Jews who live in and around [Petschau] so that they not only avoid the mining town itself, but also leave from everywhere nearby within a month, which we are announcing to you via this mandate [...] which is to be publicly announced and displayed [...]" [*Researcher's note: *A 'Kammergut' was the legal possessions of kings, emperors and princes.*]

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchives des Königreiches Böhmens. II. 1577 bis 1620. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. II. 1577 to 1620.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/20/2019

925 9/1/1584

Papal bull "Sancta Mater Ecclesia" issued by Gregory XIII [Present-day Italy]: "We command all the patriarchs, archbishops, bishops, and other prelates of the church...that there be sermons and lectures in which Jews may be exposed to our ancient scripture...in which the virtue of the Christian faith, the visit and embodiment of the son of God, his birth, life, miracles, suffering, death, burial, descent to hell, resurrection, ascension to heaven are explained to them..."

Bullarium Romanum, v.8: 487-8, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 2/14/2016

926 1/1/1585

Jew-Ordinance, issued by George I, Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt [Present-day Germany]: "First, the Jews shall swear in the presence of Our officers and the local priest, that they will neither blaspheme Our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ, the son of God and the Virgin Mary, nor his godly name, nor Our Christian religion, nor to burden the poor, simple-minded Jews with laws and teachings made up by men."

Second, they shall not build any new synagogues, but quietly use the old ones. [...] Fourth, while any [Christian] sermons are in progress, whether on workdays or on Sunday and holidays, they shall remain indoors and refrain from working. [...] Ninth, any Jew who rapes a Christian woman or virgin, or sleeps with her, shall be arrested by Our officers, and, with Our knowledge beforehand, suffer the death penalty. [...] Twelfth, the Jews pay Us, annually, the appropriate protection tax, to Our local tax collector."

Günther, Carl Friedrich. *Bilder aus der Hessischen Vorzeit (Images from Ancient Hessian History)*. Jonghans: Darmstadt, 1853. Page 82. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/20/2020

927 3/15/1585

"Writ" of Emperor Rudolf II addressed the Jewry of Prague [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic; Holy Roman Empire/House of Habsburg]: "We, Rudolf, [...] announce [...] publicly with this letter [...] that the Jewry of Prague [...] is to obediently pay Us and Our successors/heirs an annual ordinary chamber-tax ('Kammerzins') of one thousand Thaler or Schock indefinitely [...] in two installments due on Saint George's Day [April 23] and Saint Gall's day [October 16] as well as an annual tax of four hundred Thaler to [contribute to] our well-being until ordered otherwise. [...]"

Zur Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien von 906 bis 1620. Herausgegeben von Gottlieb Bondy, em. Präsidenten der Handels - und Gewerbekammer in Prag. Zur Herausgabe vorbereitet und ergänzt von Franz Dworsky, em. Director des Landesarchives des Königreiches Böhmens. II. 1577 bis 1620. (Prag; 1906); (Regarding the history of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia from 906 to 1620. Published by Gottlieb Bondy, fo[rmer] President of the Trade and Commerce and Industry in Prague. Prepared for publication and supplemented by Franz Dworsky, fo[rmer] Director of the National Archives of the Kingdom of Bohemia. II. 1577 to 1620.); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/19/2019

928 6/7/1585

"Mandate" issued by Bishop Ernst von Mengersdorf [Prince-Bishopric of Bamberg; Present-day Germany]: "[Requires 'Jews and Jewesses' who have 'snuck in to the Prince-Bishopric Bamberg' to leave 'within 4 months' ...] primarily because you (Jews) have purchased stolen and looted foreign goods from robbers, murderers, thieves and such harmful rabble and indicated to them by rewarding them that you are further willing to trade with such goods and have therefore promoted and given way to murder, robbery and thievery and have encouraged uncertainly, incitement and cause. [...]"

Schirmaidel – Bis auf die Gegenwart; zugleich ein Rückblick auf das Hochstift Bamberg von Michael Pfister, Domkapitular. ('Schirmaidel* – Until the Present; at the same time a review of the Hochstift Bamberg by Michael Pfister, Head or the Cathedral-Chapter; (Bamberg; 1891); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/10/2018

929 8/4/1586

"Ordinance" of Emperor Rudolf II [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "[...] the Jewry of Kuttenplane [...] are advised in all seriousness that while the most gracious Emperor's order permits them to trade and do business ('Handel and Wandel') on the annual markets, the most gracious [Emperor], however, completely prohibits them with this order to trade and do business outside of the public annual markets. [...]"

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

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