

Part 2

2,763 Official Anti-Jewish Acts

Part 2 – Acts #930 to #1,844 (6/22/1587 to 12/28/1790)

- 930 6/22/1587
"Fee for [Jewish] Settlement/Establishment" ('Stättigkeit') issued by the [City] Council/Senate of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]: "[...] from now on, whenever a foreign Jew or Jewess gets married to a Jewish doctor or his son and is admitted to the establishment ('Stättigkeit'), one is (the authorities are) required to take 12 gold-Gulden from each foreign Jew or Jewess [...]"
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
- 931 7/20/1587
"Ordinance" issued in the City of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]: Jews are prohibited from peddling with small [food] items ('Hockerei')* and they may not loan money on comestibles ('Viktualien').
*[Researcher's note: *Hockerei is an outdated term that refers to peddling - usually with small food items.]*
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 1/14/2020
- 932 7/28/1587
"Ordinance" issued in the City of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]: "Jews are not to visit the markets before 7am during the summer, and 8am during winter, except when purchasing herbs/cabbage ('Kraut'), turnip[-like vegetables] ('Rüben'), garlic, fruit [...] they are not to impede on the trading of Christians and not touch anything."
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 1/14/2020
- 933 9/19/1587
"Ordinance" issued in the City of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]: "Jews may purchase meat and poultry outside of the city; but they may not send/deliver ('schicken') meat to the country-side."
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 1/14/2020
- 934 5/4/1588
"Writ/Circular" of the City Council [Present-day Germany; Duchy of Lüneburg-Brunswick]: "[...] no one (no Christian) shall trade with Jews."
[Researcher's note: Shortly after this order was published, Jews were forced to leave the Duchy.]
Hannoversche Geschichtsblätter. Herausgegeben von Dr. O. Jürgens. 5. Jahrgang. 1902. (Historical documents/sheets of Hannover. Published by O. Jürgen, PhD. 5th annual issue. 1902.); (Hannover; 1902); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/24/2019
- 935 11/23/1589
"Royal Circular" issued by Duke Henry Julius of Brunswick-Lüneburg [Present-day Germany; Duchy of Brunswick-Lüneburg]: "[...] Our gracious prince ('Landesfürst') and lord will shortly (in a few days) terminate protection[-

permits] for all and every single Jew [...] and to expel them into other lands/territories [...] [**Researcher's note:** *The citizens are also ordered to settle all debts with Jews to aid in their departure.*]

Hannoversche Geschichtsblätter. Herausgegeben von Dr. O. Jürgens. 5. Jahrgang. 1902. (Historical documents/sheets of Hannover. Published by O. Jürgen, PhD. 5th annual issue. 1902.); (Hannover; 1902); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/24/2019

936 7/7/1590

"Ordinance" issued in the City of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]: "In matter pertaining to debt, Jews may not use local citizens as guarantees for subjects from Mainz or Hanau."

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 1/15/2020

937 1/26/1591

"Ordinance" issued in the City of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]: "Jews may not hold/have mortgages; whatever may be acknowledged in court to be rightfully their property, they must sell to Christian citizens immediately and with [current] local taxation."

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 1/15/2020

938 6/28/1591

Expulsion of Jews from Braunschweig [Germany]: "So due to the particular event, we have many types of Christian and highly motivating reasons, and have decided with good, mature advice, to urgently request that henceforth in our loyal region no Jews, whether they have presented letters of protection or not, are not to be tolerated, protected or sheltered in our principalities and lands after Michaelmas of this current ninety-first year. And keeping with this, we, without exception, clearly terminate and retract our protection and shelter herewith at the above mentioned time. And we earnestly order all [Jews] now remaining or otherwise residing in our principalities and lands to move away. That he or she not let themselves be seen in our principality, counties or lands, in no place, be it where it may, after the specified departure time of Michaelmas. Rather, that they [the Jews] leave and abstain from our land entirely and not move about and through this land. But, if they [Jews] are found in our lands and territories, they may be attacked. ... "

Proclamation signed by Duke Heinrich Julius, Bishop of Halberstadt, revoking all rights of residence for Jews in Braunschweig; Wolfenbuettel, June 28, 1591; Translation received from the Leo Baeck Institute Archive, New York, 6/10/2015

939 2/28/1592

Papal bull "Cum Saepe Accidere" issued by Pope Clement VIII [Present-day France]: "The Jews of Avignon must not dare to sell or trade new goods, but only used ones, this they are expressly prohibited from doing..."

Les Juifs dans les Etats Francais du Saint-Siege, 1886:186-7, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 2/14/2016

940 7/30/1592

"Jewish Ordinance" of Kur-Cologne issued by (Kur) Prince-Elector Archbishop Ernest ('Ernst') of Cologne* [Present-day Germany; Archbishopric of Cologne]: "By the grace of God, elected and confirmed Archbishop of Cologne ('Cölln) of the Holy Roman Empire [...] we announce [and let you know] herewith [...] that no Jew or Jewess is to settle or be found/seen in our archbishopric without our seal [or those of the lower-lords in the archbishopric ('unnderherligkheitt der unnderherrn)...] and have agreed to pay the annual tributes. In order that the Jews and Jewesses are not attacked or harmed within our domain by anyone, they shall wear

a public sign attached to the front of their clothing, in the form of a clearly visible yellow so that they are also recognizable and distinguishable from the Christians [...]."
[**Researcher's note:** *This ordinance also requires that the homes of Jews and Christians be kept separate; that Jews may make loans, except on houses, farms, vineyards, fields, grass-land, land, bushes, pensions etc. and prohibits the purchase any of these; it also prohibits Jews from taking wine or fruits as payment from Christians etc.*]

Flöcken, Norbert: **Von der Ausgrenzung our Integration: Judenordnungen im Rheinland;** ("From exclusion/marginalization to integration: Jewish Ordinance in the Rhineland") (2017), Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/11/2018

941 2/25/1593

Papal bull by Clement VIII, "Caeca et Obdurata" ("The Blind and Obdurate") [Present-day Italy]: "2. Jews are...perpetually banished from all ecclesiastical cities, lands, and locations, with the exemption of Rome and Ancona..."

Bullarium Romanum, v. 3: 26, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 2/14/2016

942 2/28/1593

Papal bull "Cum Haebraeorum Malitia" issued by Clement VIII [Present-day Italy]: "(6) Jews, but also printers and merchants, who...print, read, destribute, sell or give these writings as an example, run the risk of corporal punishment of excommunication and confiscation of property. (7) Those who give advice or offer help to the Jews so that they carry, read, write or print such books, incur the same risks. (8) The Pope orders the inquisitors to find these books, in person or by people they send, strictly in areas inhabited by Jews in synagogues and public places but also in private homes and workshops in libraries or Christian, and to proceed against those who have been convicted by the above or other (as serious) measures in their opinion. (11) states that the Pope will ban for everyone to hit these prohibitions, exceptions and cancellations or conduct contrary to their content. If anyone dared to do, he will incur the indignation of the omnipotent God and the apostles Peter and Paul."

"**Les Papes et le Talmud.**" No author. April 1, 2011, Accessed online 8/30/2011

943 1/24/1594

"Ordinance" issued in the City of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]: "[Jews] may not build in their alley (Judengasse) buildings/homes that are taller than 3 stories high."

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 1/16/2020

944 8/16/1594

"Ordinance" issued in the City of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]: "All Jewish bride and grooms must pay a levy of 4 gold-Gulden when getting married."

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 1/16/2020

945 8/3/1595

"Mandate" issued by Bishop Julius [Bishopric of Würzburg; Present-day Germany]: "[... because] the Jews mislead and deceive our subjects with the sale and lending of lame/damaged horses ('Schadhaften') [...] the officers are to inquire about such debts [...] and not to dispense justice to the Jews, but instead to arrest [them] without exception, to confiscate and to deem [all contracts] to be expired [...] and not to allow the subjects to give the Jews anything. [...]"

Die Juden in Franken. Ein unpartheiischer Beitrag zur Sitten- und Rechtsgeschichte Frankens von Dr. Ludwig Heffner, praktischer Arzt zu Würzburg, Konservater 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,**

Official Anti-Jewish Acts Throughout History

Conservator of the Historical Association there (of the same city). With 29 [Official] Documents Attached.); (Nuremberg; 1855); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/19/2018

- 946 3/29/1598
"Ordinance" issued in the City of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]: "Jews may not collect on their debt in the countryside on Sundays and holidays."
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 1/16/2020
- 947 4/8/1598
"Ordinance" issued in the City of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]: "Jews shall not be permitted to have Christians arrested on the Jewish Sabbath."
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 1/16/2020
- 948 1/18/1599
"Ordinance" issued in the City of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]: "Jews are prohibited to purchase church items [...and they] may sell weapons only to local sword-makers."
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 1/15/2020
- 949 12/14/1599
"Decree" issued by Archduke Mattias addressed to the Vidame* and Kriegszahlmeister [Present-day Austria; Grand-Duchy of Austria]:** "The annual poll/head/capitation tax ('Kopfsteuer') of 1 fl. [per head] offered by the Viennese Jews is too little. They must pay 15,000 fl. or at least 10,000 fl., otherwise they will all be expelled from Vienna." [*Researcher's note:* **Vidame is an old title of nobility.* ***Kriegszahlmeister was the heads of the military treasury.*]
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 2/24/2020
- 950 2/5/1600
"Expulsion of Jews" decree issued by Archduke Matthias to the Court Chancellors [Holy Roman Empire; Present-day Austria; Croatia, Hungary, Czech Republic]: "[...] after We had give the order to the commissioners to permit Jews to remain in the country during the hardships of the war [in hopes] that they would give at least some kind of assistance [to the state]. Instead, however, they have gone against the Christians whose work they have managed to take away from them under the protection of the city and have brought damage and destruction to all Christians without making any contributions whatsoever. [...] and no matter how many times we have asked them to change their ways, nothing was achieved, because they have proven to be rather stubborn and spiteful. That is why Your Highly Regarded Y. P. H. (Your Princely Highness) has graciously decided and ordered that all Jews - including young and old, male and female, without exception - are to leave not only the city, but also be removed from the Archduchy of Austria. They are to be ordered to either leave the country or face punishment, if they have not done so within 14 days, which is what the highly chosen Court Chancellors are to regulate and oversee. This [order] reflects the very eminently chosen Y. P. H. (Your Princely Highness)'s gracious decision. [signed] Per serenissimum archducem = As per the most sincere Archduke)."

Braumüller, Wilhelm: **Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Erster Band.** (Wien) 1918. p. 39, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/14/2016

951 5/30/1602

"Ordinance" issued in the City of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]: "Jews may not cut and sell cloth/fabric ("Tuch") by the Ell [...] and to trade with new clothes [...] they may not sell spices ("Spezerein") in smaller quantities than 1/4 of a Zentner* [...] Jews may not sell] silk in quantities less than one pound [...] and they may not sell] gold, silver, pearls [...] in their homes. [...]"
[Researcher's note: *A Zentner is a unit of mass - equal to 100 German-pounds or 50kg.*]

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 1/15/2020

952 9/30/1611

Expulsion of un-liberated Jews ordered by Matthias II of Austria [Austria / Holy Roman Empire; Present-day Austria, Hungary, Czech Republic, Croatia]: "We, Matthias of Ander, etc. [...]: Like Our beloved Lord and brother, his Royal Majesty, we had graciously allowed numerous Jews to live well, stay, and do business so long there are no complains or damages to Our citizens, ... and trades people. However, we have found through serious daily complaints from citizens, ... and trades people that since this permission was granted, numerous Jews from everywhere have come to the city of Vienna without permission or authorization, and are not only passing through without permission, but are also setting up their own businesses (Gewelder)* and other such things and weaken Our citizens and are even sending some of them into the ruin. However, since Our office was appointed to us by a Christian King [...] we are no longer going to allow that Our loyal Christian citizens are driven into poverty and ruin by the Jews, but [...] order finally and with all seriousness that all Jews who do not have a special 'free letter' (Freybief) – are to leave the city of Vienna and Burckfrid with their wives, children, 'themselves' and their possessions within 3 months of issuance of this general edict, and that after the three months are over, no one (Jew) is allowed to be return back in or to do business."
[Researcher's note:**Could not find any definition as to what *"Gewelder" were, possibly a modification of the word "Gewerbe" which means "businesses" - Christian traders where afraid of Jews opening up their own "free" businesses.*]

Braumüller, Wilhelm: **Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Erster Band.** (Wien) 1918. p. 44; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/17/2016

953 4/3/1612

"Order" issued by Grand-Bailiff ('Großvogt') of Calenberg Lucas Langemantel [Present-day Germany; Principality of Calenberg]: "[...] Grand-Bailiff ('Großvogt') of Calenberg Lucas Langemantel has the Jewish temple just before Hannover [...] and the newly built Jewish homes/houses destroyed as per the order of the prince ('auf Fürstl. Befehl') [...]"

Hannoversche Geschichtsblätter. Herausgegeben von Dr. O. Jürgens. 5. Jahrgang. 1902. (Historical documents/sheets of Hannover. Published by O. Jürgen, PhD. 5th annual issue. 1902.); (Hannover; 1902); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/25/2019

954 5/2/1612

"Resolution Regarding Appropriate Behavior for the Jews" issued by the Magistrates of Amsterdam, 5/2/1612* [Present-day Holland]: "[...] It has been found that some among them [Jews] exercise very great and unchecked license to visit and converse with the women and daughters of these lands: this not only causes great vexation in the City and its environs, but also produces other harmful results. There is no longer any intention of tolerating this, but to punish appropriately the offenses that

have been committed. [...] they [Jews] will be admonished not to speak or to write, and to ensure that nothing be spoken or written, which could in any way serve to harm our Christian faith; nor to entice any Christian person away from our Christian faith or to circumcise such a person, not to have sexual intercourse with any Christian women or daughters in or out of wedlock, even if they are of ill repute. [...] It is the intention of the Magistrate of the Court to proceed severely against offenders and violators of the Christian Religion [...]. The excuse of ignorance will not be accepted. [*Researcher's note: Initial document has been lost. The resolution was reissued in November of 1616.*]

Rader Marcus, Jacob and Marc Saperstein: **The Jews in Christian Europe.** (2015); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/19/2016

955 10/23/1613

Order/Prohibition issued by the [City] Council of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]: "The [City] Council [of Frankfurt] prohibits Jews to purchase meat and to go for a public [leisurely] walk ('spazierengehen')."

Kasper-Holtkotte, Cilli: Die jüdische Gemeinde von Frankfurt/Main in der frühen Neuzeit. Familien, Netzwerke und Konflikte eines jüdischen Zentrums. (The Jewish community of Frankfurt/Main in the Early Modern Period. Families, networks, and conflicts of a Jewish center/hub.); (Göttingen; 2010); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/17/2020

956 10/28/1613

Order/Prohibition issued by the [City] Council of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]: "The [City] Council [of Frankfurt] prohibits non-Jews to work for Jews on the Sabbath and holidays."

Kasper-Holtkotte, Cilli: Die jüdische Gemeinde von Frankfurt/Main in der frühen Neuzeit. Familien, Netzwerke und Konflikte eines jüdischen Zentrums. (The Jewish community of Frankfurt/Main in the Early Modern Period. Families, networks, and conflicts of a Jewish center/hub.); (Göttingen; 2010); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/17/2020

957 11/7/1613

"Decree" issued by the Sanctum Officium* [Papal States; Present-day Italy]: "[...] Jewish traders are forbidden to trade with Christian artifacts or [they] are to face a fine of 200 Scudi and punishment [to work] on galleys** [...] The Christian buyer is to be fined the equal amount [of money] [...]. [*Researcher's note: *The "Sanctum Officium" ("Holy Office") is one of the highest offices of the Catholic church and responsible for defending the Catholic doctrine. **It was not uncommon to sentence people to hard labor, because no one wanted to be responsible for the 'upkeep' of prisoners who were behind bars, so all able-bodied convicts were usually put to work – for instance – on galleys as rowers or as stone lifters during big construction projects. This decree was reissued on May 28, 1614.*]

Vogelstein, Hermann and Paul Rieger: **Geschichte Der Juden in Rom. Zweiter Band; 1420-1870 (History of the Jews in Rome. Volume II. 1420-1870);** (Berlin; 1895); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/22/2018

958 12/9/1613

Order/Prohibition issued by the [City] Council of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]: "The [City] Council [of Frankfurt] prohibits Jews to sell wood in the Jewish-alley/ghetto ('Judengasse') lest they be fined 2 fl [Reichstahler]."

Kasper-Holtkotte, Cilli: Die jüdische Gemeinde von Frankfurt/Main in der frühen Neuzeit. Familien, Netzwerke und Konflikte eines jüdischen Zentrums. (The Jewish community of Frankfurt/Main in the Early Modern Period. Families, networks, and conflicts of a Jewish center/hub.); (Göttingen; 2010); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/17/2020

959 12/17/1613

Decree, issued by the City Senate of Worms [Present-day Germany]: "Jews may not charge more than five percent interest."

Worms (City). Kurtzer bewehrter Ausszuch [et]c. Der letzten Wormbser Judenordnung, wie sie Anno 1594. an etlichen orten Corrigiert vnd gebessert, im Newlich eröffneten Buchstaben geschrieben

befunden (Brief Excerpt of the Most Recent Jew-Ordinance of Worms, Issued 1594, then Corrected and Improved, with New Letters). Vallo Francko, 1614. Page 96. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/16/2020

960 1/7/1614

"Ordinance" issued by the City Council of Chomutov Regarding Craftsmen and Jews [Present-day Czech Republic; Part of the Teutonic Order]: "[...] it is prohibited for master tanners and furriers to purchase hides and fur from Jews in their homes [...] and to do business with them in violation of the ordinances ('privileges') of the [City] Council, as the purchasing of leather from them shall be completely abolished and ceased henceforth. In case, however, a craftsman is found to have violated this [ordinance] and has been found to have purchased from Jews in their homes [...] these criminals and transgressors are to lose their license [to practice their craft] for one whole year."

Bondy, Gottlieb and Franz Dworsky: *Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien; II 1577-1620* ("History of Jews in Bohemia, Machren, and Silesia; Vol. II 1577-1620); (Prague; 1906); p. 835; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/7/2017

961 7/28/1614

"Intimation" on behalf of Emperor Matthias and Archduke Ferdinand addressed to the magistrate of Vienna [Present-day Austria; Archduchy of Austria]: "[...] His Royal Majesty, our gracious lord [...] and Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria [...] have resolved and permitted [...] that the country-Jews ('Landleuth Juden')* may remain in the country(-side) and be allowed to apply to stay there (but not in Vienna) [...] because they hold numerous pledges of Christians, which they cannot set right/settle before the prescribed 6 weeks [by which they are to leave...] however, none of them (remaining Jews) may enter into a [new] negotiation or trade, [but may only use this time to settle old contracts ...] which one wishes to remind them herewith [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *This appears to be referring to Jews who lived on the countryside. The original writ can be found in the City/State Archives of Vienna 16/1614.]

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 2/21/2020

962 4/23/1615

Edict of Expulsion issued by King Louis XIII [Present-day France]: "[...] We have said, ordered, desired and declared: That these Jews, who live in our kingdom, will be required - on pain of death and the confiscation of all their property - to depart and withdraw from the same all together within a month after publication[...]"

François-André et al. Isambert (éd.), *Recueil général des anciennes lois françaises, depuis 1420 jusqu'à la révolution de 1789, Paris 1821*, page 77. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 4/2016

963 5/14/1615

"Decree" issued by the Sanctum Officium* [Papal States; Present-day Vatican City, Italy, France]: "[...] Jewish doctors are prohibited from preparing medicine for Christians [...] or to cure them even in consultation with a Christian doctor [...] or [they are to] face a fine of 25 Scudi [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *The "Sanctum Officium" ('Holy Office') is one of the highest offices of the Catholic church and responsible for defending the Catholic doctrine.]

Vogelstein, Hermann and Paul Rieger: *Geschichte Der Juden in Rom. Zweiter Band; 1420-1870* (History of the Jews in Rome. Volume II. 1420-1870); (Berlin; 1895); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/23/2018

964 7/8/1615

"Prohibition" issued by the Sanctum Officium* [Papal States; Present-day Vatican City, Italy, France]: "[...] Jews are prohibited from having their meat ritually slaughtered in Christian butcheries or from selling this (kosher meat) to

Christians [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *The "*Sanctum Officium*" ('Holy Office') is one of the highest offices of the Catholic church and responsible for defending the Catholic doctrine.]

Vogelstein, Hermann and Paul Rieger: *Geschichte Der Juden in Rom. Zweiter Band; 1420-1870 (History of the Jews in Rome. Volume II. 1420-1870); (Berlin; 1895);* Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/27/12018

965 10/20/1615

"Prohibition" issued by the City Council [Present-day Czech Republic; House of Habsburg]: "[...] The Jews of [the City of] Liben are no longer permitted to deliver/import meat to Prague. [...]"

Bondy, Gottlieb and Franz Dworsky: *Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien; II 1577-1620 ("History of Jews in Bohemia, Maehren, and Silesia; Vol. II 1577-1620); (Prague; 1906); p. 857;* Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/10/2017

966 1/12/1616

"Mandate" issued by Bishop Johann Gottfried v. Aschhausen [Prince-Bishopric of Bamberg; Present-day Germany]: "[...] 12) And so that one can distinguish Jews from Christians, each Jew shall wear a yellow ring on the right side of his coat, skirt, or sleeve [...] publicly and easily noticeable when ever they wish to come into our city of Bamberg, or any of our other cities, markets, and places. The Jewish women, however, are to wear a yellow veil [...] so that as soon as our mandate is published [...] they [Jew] are to be fined ten gulden each time one or the other steps into our city and domain in the future without such signs, [...] in areas where they (Jews) pay their customs/tolls, this is to be paid especial attention to. [...]"

Eckstein, Adolf (District Rabbi): *Geschichte der Juden im ehemaligen Fürstbistum Bamberg, bearbeitet auf Grund von Archivalien, nebst urkundlichen Beilagen, (History of the Jews in the Former Prince-Bishopric of Bamberg, edited on the basis of archiving, together with documented supplements); (Bamberg; 1898);* Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/15/2018

967 3/8/1616

"Jewish Settlement/Establishment Ordinance" ('Juden Stättigkeit-Ordnung zue Frankfurth" issued as per Royal Mandate [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt/Holy Roman Empire]: "We, Johann Schweickarth, [...] Arch-Bishop of the Holy Roman Empire and Arch-Chancellor and Elector of German-lands ('Germanien') [...] and We, Ludwig, Landgrave of Hesse, [...] announce and order herewith [...] 1) All Jews and Jewesses who wish to be admitted to the Jewish-establishment/settlement of Frankfurt [...] to swear an oath [manner of oath is outlined in detail over several pages ... and] to be only loyal/subject to the city council and no one else [...] Jews are not to lodge foreign Jews, whom they are not related to by third degree, more than 14 days. Schulklöpper* and the butcher ('Schächter') are not required to pay any settlement-fees; however, they are exempt from pursuing any other work. [...] Jews may house foreign Jews during the market-times, however, not outside of regular market-times without special permission [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *The Settlement/Establishment-Ordinance of Frankfurt is several pages long and contains 118 paragraphs. It has been heavily abbreviated here to fit the allocated space but can be found in its entirety in the cited source. It was drafted between February 28 - March 8, 1616. *A Schulklopfer is one who calls the Jewish community to prayer.*]

Sammlung der Verordnungen der Reichsstadt Frankfurt von Johnn Conradin Beyerbach. Sechster Theil. (Collection of ordinance of the Imperial City of Frankfurt. Part six.); (Frankfurt am Main; 1799); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/24/2020

968 6/25/1616

"Decree" issued by Holy Roman Emperor Matthias [Present-day Czech Republic]: "[...] Jewish butchers/meat traders/meat dealers ('Fleischhändler') are prohibited to sell meat on Sundays and on Christian holidays. [...] Christians butchers/meat traders/meat dealers may confiscate/take away ('wegzunehmen') such Jewish meat according to common practice and to distribute/apply ('anzuwenden') it to schools, hospitals and prisons. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *This ordinance was withdrawn*

on July 15, 1657, when Jews plead with the Emperor that their ability to make a living and pay their contribution to the royal treasure would be diminished by such order. Although their appeal was granted at first, a prohibition to trade on Sundays and holidays was reissued and then confirmed on Aug. 26, 1672.]

Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Juden in the Cechoslov. Republik; I Jahrgang. Herausgegeben von Prof. Dr. Samuel Steinherz; (Prag; 1929); (Society for History of the Jews in the Czech Republic; Year's Issue 1929; Published by Prof. Dr. Samuel Steinherz); (Prague; 1929); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/21/2017

969 9/2/1616

"Order" the [City] Council of Münster [Prince-Bishopric of Münster; Present-day Germany]: "It has been decided/decreed that because a lot of Jews [...] come in [to the city/bishopric], henceforth, Jews are to be required ('angewiesen werden sollen') to get a permission slip ('zettul') from me [or my secretary] each time, which they must show/deliver ('liefern sollen') to the porter/gatekeeper ('pfortner') when they come in and leave [...] in order to also see whether they have stayed past the time given to them in the permit."

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 10/23/2018

970 9/26/1616

"Toll/Customs Ordinance for Seefeld" ("Zollordnung") ("Mautordnung") [Present-day Austria]: "[...] Jews shall pay ('richtigmachen')* a double-toll on all items they wish to import [into the land...]" [**Researcher's note:** **sollen die jueden alle von ihren wahren, sie führen, was sie wollen, doppelte maut richtigmachen.* 'Even though, the text uses 'richtigmachen,' – which normally refers to [re]doing something properly – it most likely refers here to submitting and/or making a proper payment.]

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

971 1/13/1617

Jew Ordinance, issued by Holy Roman Emperor Matthias, King of Germany, for the City of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany]: "At night, on Sundays, and on Christian holy days, Jews shall remain in the Jew-Alley ['Judengasse,' a street designated to be the Jewish quarter], and they shall not be found within the city; to that end, the great gates at the beginning and end of the Jew-Alley shall be locked; and the Jews shall neither buy nor sell anything on Sundays and holidays. The Jews shall not be allowed to operate, without special dispensation, any market stalls or retail stores within the city, although they may sell merchandise while walking the city streets, carrying their wares. If a foreign Jew or Jewess should marry the son or daughter of a Frankfurt Jew, and is subsequently granted residence in the city, the fee for this grant is now increased from twelve guilders to twenty-five guilders in gold. Moreover, in the future, the number of Jewish households shall not exceed five hundred. Moreover, among the Jews born in the city, no more than twelve couples shall be allowed to marry in any given year."

Herzig, Arno. Jüdisches Leben in Deutschland [Jewish Life in Germany]. Center for Political Education: Bonn, 2010. Page 26. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 7/30/2020

972 4/3/1617

"Conditions on Jewish Residency," issued by the Duke's Chancellory at Hohenems [Present-day Austria]: "[...] 2. [The Jews] may lend money, but only at 5 per cent annually. 3. All usury shall be forbidden to Jews. [...] 7. They shall also

behave modestly with regard to their religion, as not to seduce any subject or cause anger, nor undertake anything contrary to the Christian religion."

Kaltenbaeck, Johann Paul (ed.). *Oesterreichische Zeitschrift für Geschichts-und Staatskunde (Austrian Journal for History and Political Science)*. Vol. 100 (Vienna, 1836), p.398. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 9/14/2019

973 4/3/1617

Decree, issued by Casper, Earl of Hohenems [Present-day Austria]: "2. Jews may charge interest on loans, as long as the total interest charged does not exceed five guilders per annum. 3. Jews may buy and sell in public market stalls, except sweaty garments, wet hides, unground cereal, church items such as chalices, and any items known to be stolen. 7. In matters of religion, Jews shall act modestly and quietly outside of their homes, such that no subject will be led astray or bothered. 8. Every Jew settling down in the County of Hohenems shall pay an annual protection tax of ten guilders to His Lordship, in addition to delivering two fattened geese."

Scherer, J.R. *Die Rechtsverhältnisse der Juden in den deutsch-österreichischen Ländern (The Legal Situation of the Jews in Germany and Austria)*. Duncker & Humblot: Leipzig, 1901. Page 669. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 7/21/2020

974 6/27/1617

"Decision/Judgment" ("Urteil") issued by Emperor Matthias [Present-day Germany; Holy Roman Empire]: "[...] Jews shall not be entitled to more than 5% in interests [...]"

Der frühere und jetzige Zustand der Israeliten zu Frankfurt am Main. Von Dr. Johann Heinrich Bender, Advokaten daselbst. (Past and present conditions of Israelis of Frankfurt. By Johann Heinrich Bender, JD.); (Frankfurt am Main; 1833); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 2/5/2020

975 8/9/1617

"Prohibition" issued by the Sanctum Officium* [Papal States; Present-day Vatican City, Italy, France]: "Jews are prohibited from keeping/employing Christian servants [...]." [*Researcher's note: *The "Sanctum Officium" ("Holy Office") is one of the highest offices of the Catholic church and responsible for defending the Catholic doctrine.*]

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 Shadjani 5/24/2018

976 6/4/1618

"Writ" of Duke Johann Christian von Brieg addressed to the City Council of Wroclaw [Present-day Poland]: "[...] the prince and the estates of the realm] have decided to diligently stop Jews in the cities and, especially, at the regular annual markets and to detain them until all past-due pensions (taxes) are properly paid at the general-tax-office. The [city] council is to proceed in the same manner against Jews who will be visiting the upcoming market in Wroclaw."

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 Shadjani 4/17/2020

977 7/23/1619

"Ordinance" of the Parliament which began on July 23 and closed on August 31 [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "[...] the house-tax of the Jew is to be 2 Schock and the capitation/head tax 4 and 2 Schock* [...]." [*Researcher's note: *Schock was a money unit common in the Kingdom of Saxony, Bohemia, and Silesia.*]

Bondy, Gottlieb and Franz Dworsky: *Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien; II 1577-1620* ("History of Jews in Bohemia, Maehren, and Slesia; Vol. II 1577-1620); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/9/2017

978 10/21/1619

Archduke Leopold's decree to the Commissioners who have been tasked with the collection of the Jewish contributions [Present-day Austria]: "The Jews are to pay 3000 Gulden to the 'war payment office' (Kriegszahlamt) immediately or one is to proceed against them with the full force of the law."

Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847*. Erster Band. (Wien) 1918. p. 53; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/29/2016

979 11/21/1619

"Jewish Persecution" ordered by Shah Abbasi [Sufi Dynasty, Persia; Present-day Iran]: "1. Jews are not permitted to dress like Muslims. 2. A Jew must exhibit a yellow or red 'badge of dishonor' on his chest. 3. Jews are not permitted to ride on a horse. [...] 10. Upon disclosure of a disagreement between a Jew and Muslim, the Jew's argument has no merit. 11. In Muslim cities, the Jew is forbidden to build a synagogue. 12. A Jew is not entitled to have his house built higher than a Muslim's."

Outcaste, *Jewish Life in Southern Iran*, by Laurence D. Loeb, New York 1977, page 292, Researched by Franziska Wagener 2/2017

980 6/26/1620

Directive of the Lower-Austrian Government and Chamber to the Contribution Commissioners [Present-day Austria]: "In response to a report issued by the hired Commissioners, in which We are notified that Jews are refusing to pay the required contributions, an order is issued that they are to be threatened with having their synagogues and businesses closed, if they [continue to] refuse [to oblige]."

Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847*. Erster Band. (Wien) 1918. p. 54, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/29/2016

981 7/2/1620

Directive of the Lower-Austrian government and chamber to the Contribution Commissioner Hurlacher [Present-day Austria]: "[...] that if the Jews are refusing to pay the required contributions, the commissioners are to proceed with the 'execution in all seriousness.'" [*Researcher's note: An earlier decree required Jews to pay 17,000 Gulden to the "war payment office." A similar directive was sent to Commissioner Blum on July 4, 1620*]

Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847*. Erster Band. (Wien) 1918. p. 54; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/29/2016

982 9/7/1620

"Ordinance" of the [City] Council of Münster [Prince-Bishopric of Münster; Present-day Germany]: "Since it has been noticed that many Jews sneak in [...] under the guise of their made-up legal dealings but instead engage in usury and loan money on pledges/pawns [...] it has been decided that henceforth each Jew who wishes to apply for protection shall be referred to me or my secretary in order that his name and length of protection can be recorded. [...] those who do not stay overnight shall pay a fee of 2 s[hillings], of which 18 d[enars] are to be submitted to the treasury ('siegelkaste')*, 6 d[enars] to me [...] the secretary. Those who stay one or more nights, shall pay 3 s[hillings] for each night of their stay, of which 2 s[hillings] shall go to the treasury ('siegelkaste') and 1 s[hiling] to me, secretary for each entry/annotation/permit." [*Researcher's note: The Council later reduces the fee to one schilling per day and per night in response to various pleas from Jews.*]

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

983 2/13/1621

"Protection Edict During the Time of the Carnival" issued by Pope Gregory XV [Papal States; Present-day Vatican City, Italy, France]: "[...] Jews are prohibited from dancing during [the time of the] carnival [...]" [**Researcher's**

note: *This prohibition was initially issued by the Holy Office in 1616.*]

Vogelstein, Hermann and Paul Rieger: *Geschichte Der Juden in Rom. Zweiter Band; 1420-1870 (History of the Jews in Rome. Volume II. 1420-1870); (Berlin; 1895); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/27/12018*

984 7/8/1621

"Prohibition to export coins" [Habsburg Empire; Present-day Austria]: "The Lower-Austrian Chamber is prohibiting the Jews of Vienna the exporting and hijacking of coins."

Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Erster Band.* (Wien) 1918. p. 62, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/21/2016

985 7/19/1621

"From a Court Finance Registry" [Holy Roman Empire; Present-day Austria, Czech Republic, Hungary]: "The Lower-Austrian chamber is to stop the Jews – under the threat of punishment – and to make them print smaller coin types; at the same time, it is to be reported back as to why they had failed to do so until now."

Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Erster Band.* (Wien) 1918. p. 62, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/18/2016

986 4/29/1622

"Jewish-Ordinance of Münster" ('Münsterische Judenordnung') issued by Prince-Bishop Christoph Bernhard von Galen [Present-day Germany; Bishopric of Münster]: "By the grace of God, we Christoph Bernard, Bishop of Münster of the Holy Roman Empire [...] publicly announce herewith [...] that we have found that a great number of unprotected foreign Jews enter into our stift* not only as they please, but also without our given permission [...] and roam around in our cities, villages and places to the detriment of our domain ('hohe regalien') and our subjects [...] we wish [...] to have the aforementioned (Jews) chased out of our domain with all seriousness and to confiscate their goods to set an example [...] or to proceed against them with other ways of punishments, and so we wish to warn all foreign unprotected Jews who sneak into our domain in order to obviate them from damages/punishment in all seriousness with this our public edict and patent [...]" [**Researcher's note:** **A Stift was an independent territory in the Holy Roman Empire.*]

Universität Münster. *Münsterische Judenordnung (University of Münster. Jewish Ordinance of Münster); www.uni-muenster.de; Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/23/2019*

987 7/8/1622

Order concerning Jews entering the City of Kaufbeuren [Germany]: "It is decided that from now on Jews will not be allowed to spend more than three hours in the city on market day. And for each hour they have to pay 12 Kreuzer to their assigned guardian. [...]"

Text collections of the City Archive of Kaufbeuren (*Literalien des Staedtischen Archivs*) B4 1614-1628, page 154. Many thanks to the City Archive of Kaufbeuren for providing the source. Translation by Franziska Wagener 4/25/2017

- 988 1/8/1623
"Ordinance" issued by the Swabian Government [Present-day Germany]: "[... Jews] are henceforth to be permitted to enter the city [of Öttingen] only during the time of the annual markets/fairs ('Jahrmärkte') [...] but otherwise be limited to help themselves (to purchase food items) before [they enter through] the gates ('vor den Thoren'). [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *This ordinance was issued in response to complaints brought forth by citizens that Jews from Steinhard and Trendel were purchasing food items and increasing prices.*]
Historischer Verein für Schwaben: Zeitschriften des Historischen Vereins für Schwaben, Band 24-31 ("Historical Society for Swabia: Journals of the Historical Society, Volume 24-31"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/16/2018
- 989 2/11/1623
Order of Archduke of Austria addressed to the City Council of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany, Austria]: "It is Archduke of Austria's request that Jews pay him the 100,000 Rthr [Reichsthaler], which they had promised to Count von Mansfeld."
Kasper-Holtkotte, Cilli: Die jüdische Gemeinde von Frankfurt/Main in der frühen Neuzeit. Familien, Netzwerke und Konflikte eines jüdischen Zentrums. (The Jewish community of Frankfurt/Main in the Early Modern Period. Families, networks, and conflicts of a Jewish center/hub.); (Göttingen; 2010); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/17/2020
- 990 4/21/1623
"Wine Tax" command issued by the Secret Council [Holy Roman Empire; Present-day Austria, Hungary, Czech Republic, Croatia]: "Because it has come to the Kaiser's attention that the Jews have started to do a lot of business with wine in this last year, 'Handgrafs'* Kayser and [...] Blum are asked to conduct house searches of all Jews in Vienna and to request a 6 Schilling surcharge for every bucket [of wine] they find and to deliver [the money] to the 'War Payment Office.'** [**Researcher's note:** **I could not find a reference as to what kind of title "Handgraf" was, but I'm assuming something along the lines of an "Earl." ** The "War Payment Office" (Kriegszahlamt) was the office that collected money for the ongoing wars.*]
Braumüller, Wilhelm: Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Erster Band. (Wien) 1918. p. 78-79, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/15/2016
- 991 8/28/1623
"Circular" issued by Bishop Johann Georg II [Prince-Bishopric of Bamberg; Present-day Germany]: "[...] 72) if the Jews do not honor or revere the holy sacrament or the priest, they are to be turned over to the secular authorities [...] 77) Christians and Jews are not to consort with each other [...] or go drinking/pubbing together ('kneipen')*. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** **The German word "kneipen" is used here as a verb and refers to drinking at a pub or going drinking from pub to pub.*]
Eckstein, Adolf (District Rabbi): Geschichte der Juden im ehemaligen Fürstbistum Bamberg, bearbeitet auf Grund von Archivalien, nebst urkundlichen Beilagen, (History of the Jews in the Former Prince-Bishopric of Bamberg, edited on the basis of archiving, together with documented supplements); (Bamberg; 1898); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/18/2018
- 992 12/22/1623
Special Decree issued by Ferdinand II [Holy Roman Empire; Present-day Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary]: "The Jews of Vienna are to refrain from purchasing, melting and exporting of silver or 'Pagament'* as per the highest Jewish ban or [...] to lose their privileges and to face corporal punishment and confiscation." [**Researcher's note:** **"Pagament" may be a variation on the current German word "Pergament" as in "Pergamentpapier" which refers to parchment paper and was probably rather valuable back then.*]

Official Anti-Jewish Acts Throughout History

Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Erster Band.* (Wien) 1918. p. 82, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/20/2016

- 993 2/24/1624
"Jewish Coronation Tax" issued by Emperor Ferdinand II [Holy Roman Empire; Present-day Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Poland]: Emperor Ferdinand orders all Jews of the Empire to submit a coronation-tax of one Gold-Gulden sacrifice-penny* each year around Christmas to his royal chamber and threatens severe punishment if such payments are not made to his representative Dr. [...] Reinhard Walmerode [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a translation of a German summary of the original text.*]
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 10/22/2018
- 994 5/13/1624
"Order of the Council" issued by the [City] Council of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]: "Jews are to lose all interests and capital on debts they hold against the common folk which remained un-dunned for 2 years." [**Researcher's note:** *The above decision was reissued on November 8, 1630, mitigated by an imperial decree.*]
Kurzer Abriss. Geschichte der Israeliten. Frankfurt a Main. ("Short outline. History of the Israeliten. Frankfurt a. Main"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/24/2020
- 995 5/29/1624
"Decree" issued by Prince-Bishop Karl von Liechtenstein [Present-day Czech Republic]: "[...] it has come to Our attention, that on Sundays and holidays and other days that the holy church has decreed to be annual festivals and commemoration days, not only the Jews themselves engage regularly in business and trading practices in the Jewish ally ('Judengasse') in the old-town of Prague, but also a few individuals who call themselves Christians, who give themselves permission, to sell various items and reap benefit from it in the aforementioned ally. [...] on Sundays and holidays, neither Jews nor Christians shall engage in any trade and business practices in the Jewish quarters [...] Jews are [also] strictly prohibited to leave their city (Jewish quarters) during those days. [...]"
Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Juden in the Cechoslov. Republik; I Jahrgang. Herausgegeben von Prof. Dr. Samuel Steinherz; (Prag; 1929); (Society for History of the Jews in the Czech Republic; Year's Issue 1929; Published by Prof. Dr. Samuel Steinherz); (Prague; 1929); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/22/2017
- 996 1/24/1625
"Official Document/Letter" of Prince-Elector Ferdinand of Cologne to the [City] Council of Münster [Present-day Germany]: "To our worthy and honorable [...] chancellor and council of Münster [... we] Ferdinand, by the grace of God Archbishop to Cologne ('ertzbischoff zu Coln') and Prince-Elector and Bishop of Paderborn, Luttig and Münster [...] have attached the patents and commissions/regulations which the Holy Roman Emperors have issued/have asked to be issued [...] for the protected Jews/Jewry in terms of the coronation-tax and the tenth penny ('zehenden pfennings halber [...] ('erteilen laßen') [...] and since we wish to collect the same fee, we graciously order herewith [...] that you should find out from the chancellor or such if these [taxes] have been collected and when [...] and that such taxes (including those due in the past) are submitted obediently and continue to be submitted in the future." [**Researcher's note:** *This document is noteworthy because*

Ferdinand bases his demands for additional payments from the Jewry on Kaiser Ferdinand's decree -- effectively making the same demands from the Jewry in his own territory.]

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 10/21/2018

997 3/21/1625

"Decree" issued by Holy Roman Emperor Ferdinand II [Present-day Czech Republic]: "[...] Jew are prohibited to engage or part-take in [the celebration of] carnival ('Fasching') or such pastimes during the present days of fasting and penance. [...]"

Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Juden in the Cechoslov. Republik; I Jahrgang. Herausgegeben von Prof. Dr. Samuel Steinerz; (Prag; 1929); (Society for History of the Jews in the Czech Republic; Year's Issue 1929; Published by Prof. Dr. Samuel Steinerz); (Prague; 1929); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/18/2017

998 7/16/1625

"Instructions for Residency" ordinance issued on behalf of the Kaisers to the "Court War President" (Hofkriegspräsidenten) Duke Collalto [Habsburg Empire; Present-day Austria]: "From His Royal Majesty, [...] also to Hungary and Bohemia and Archduke of Austria [...] to Duke of Collalto, [...] that he is to be told that His Royal Majesty have decided to separate the Jews from the Christian folk and that a place outside of the city is to be designated to which they can be relocated [...] it is His Royal Majesty's will and order that 'Mr. Duke' is to remove all Jews who live in the cities and in the land [...] with all seriousness, and that no Jew is to remain overnight in any city [...]"

Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Erster Band.* (Wien) 1918. p. 97, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/24/2016

999 4/24/1626

"Order" issued by Ferdinand II and addressed to the Silesian Chamber [Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, Poland]: "[The Silesian Chamber ...] is to impose a certain tax/levy and require an investment from the Jews in Silesia [...] and [they are] to send these collected payments to [Our] court [...]"

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

1000 3/1/1627

"Jewish Toll Agents," decree issued by Ferdinand II, Holy Roman Emperor and Archduke of Austria [Present-day Austria]: "We have been afforded credible knowledge, by way of complaints directed to us, that righteous citizens are willing to pay a high toll to those Jews, yet the latter, in the interest of multiple profit, subsequently raise those tolls in an un-Christian and unjustifiable way. [...] Accordingly, to those of you who have hitherto tolerated Jews in their lands, be it with their own houses or as tenants, it is our most merciful and serious order and will, that you shall deport the same, for the benefit of the whole nation, from your lands, that they shall no longer be tolerated, even as guests or boarders, and that you shall no longer [...] use the same as toll agents or in any other official function [...]"

Official Anti-Jewish Acts Throughout History

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.564. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/13/2019.

- 1001 4/8/1627
"Imperial Privilege" ("Kaiserliches Privileg") Kaiser Ferdiand II [Present -day Czech Republic]: "[...] Jews can only sell, give, or prescribe the houses, which they have acquired after Our victory to Christians or face severe punishment. [...]"
[*Researcher's note: This was an attempt to reverse ownership of the so-called "Leichtensteinhäuser" back into the hands of solely Christians.*]
Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Juden in the Cechoslov. Republik; I Jahrgang. Herausgegeben von Prof. Dr. Samuel Steinherz; (Prag; 1929); ("Society for History of the Jews in the Czech Republic; Year's Issue 1929; Published by Prof. Dr. Samuel Steinherz); (Prague; 1929); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/18/2017
- 1002 5/20/1627
"Writ" of the City Council of [Bad] Wimpfen [Present-day Germany; Imperial City of Wimpfen/Holy Roman Empire]: "[...] Jews are granted protection under the condition that they conduct themselves according to the common order/regulations [... and that they] provide a good riding horse for the honorable [city] council and keep it at the [... main/city] barn/stall for their disposal."
Körner, Th: Die Geschichte der Stadt Wimpfen. (History of the City of Wimpfen); (Heilbronn; 1846); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/14/2020
- 1003 9/24/1627
"Businesses" (Gewölber) ordinance issued on behalf of Kaiser via the Lower-Austrian government to the municipal authorities (Magistrat) of Vienna [Habsburg Empire; Present-day Austria]: "[...] His Royal Majesty permits Jews to pursue the kinds of trades they were allowed to pursue while they lived in the city, before they were moved out of the cities to Woerth; they are, however, prohibited from building/starting anything new."
Braumüller, Wilhelm: Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Erster Band. (Wien) 1918. p. 105, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/22/2016
- 1004 11/2/1627
Writ/Legal Contract signed between Isabella Clara Eugenia, sovereign of the Spanish Netherlands in the Low Countries and Frederick III, Duke of Holstein-Gottorp [Present-day Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg, Germany, France, Spain]: "[...] 3) All Portuguese Jews are to be excluded from trading [with Spain...]"
Jürgens, Adolf: Zur schleswig-holsteinischen Handelsgeschichte des 16. Und 17. Jahrhunderts. (Regarding the history of trade in Schleswig-Holstein during the 16th and 17th Century); (Bremen; 2012); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/10/2020
- 1005 4/14/1628
"Order" of the Bohemian Chamber* ("Böhmische Kammer") [Present-day Czech Republic]: "[...] all Jewish schools** ('Judenschulen') shall be immediately sealed closed [...] and they (Jews) shall not be given access to them in any way as long as they have not paid the bail of 80,000 Rhenish Taler to the Border-Customs-Office ('Grenzzollamt') for the dilapidated/expired contraband ('verfallene Kontrabande') [...]" [Researcher's note: *The "Bohemian Chamber" ("Böhmische Kammer") was the main authority for the administration of the royal finances in the Kingdom of Bohemia. **The term "Judenschule" (Jewish schools) and "Synagoge" (synagogue) were used interchangeably in the Middle Ages.]
Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Juden in the Cechoslov. Republik; I Jahrgang. Herausgegeben von Prof. Dr. Samuel Steinherz; (Prag; 1929); (Society for History of the Jews in the Czech Republic; Year's Issue 1929; Published by Prof. Dr. Samuel Steinherz); (Prague; 1929); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/19/2017

1006 6/30/1628

"Jewish Privilege for Bohemia and Silesia" issued by Ferdinand II [Present-day Czech Republic; Germany; Poland etc.; Duchies of Silesia/Kingdom of Bohemia/Bohemian Crown lands]: "[Jews may be permitted to practice their learned craft, but because this has caused intense disputes between them and the Christians craftsmen, which has lasted for years ...] We are still resolved to allow Jews to practice their craft, however, with the following restrictions and limitations [...] they may not hire Christian apprentices, Störer*, or Pfuscher*, nor permit these to engage in fraud. They may not carry around [to sell] their crafted items on alleys nor in homes [unless they have been called into a home specifically in an emergency], instead, they are to sell these at their trade-market or have a proper shop in the Jewish-city/quarter [...]. [Violators are to have their items confiscated and receive appropriate punishment ...]. The pursuit of crafts such as gunsmith, sword-maker, and armor-maker, and other such crafts related to the military, however, shall be inhibited and stopped and remain entirely inhibited to Jews." [**Researcher's note:** *Störer and *Pfuscher were craftsmen who were not members of the guild and who often moved around and worked irregularly and mostly illegally. The word 'Pfuscher' in German still refers to someone who bungles a task for lack of skill and craftsmanship.]

Systema Jurisprudentiae Opificariae. Joannis Henrici Meyeri. (System of laws regarding the treasury); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/13/2020

1007 1/11/1629

"Ordinance" issued by the Office of Inquisition [Papal States; Present-day Vatican City, Italy, France]: "[...] Bathers and barbers are strictly prohibited from bathing or shaving Jews both inside or outside of their shops or face severe punishment. [...]"

Vogelstein, Hermann and Paul Rieger: Geschichte Der Juden in Rom. Zweiter Band; 1420-1870 (History of the Jews in Rome. Volume II. 1420-1870); (Berlin; 1895); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/25/12018

1008 2/20/1629

Jew-Ordinance, issued by George II, Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt [Present-day Germany]: "First, upon receiving Our royal letter of protection, the Jews shall promise by way of their Jewish oath, that they will not blaspheme Our savior, Jesus Christ, or face a thorough inquisition. Second, they shall solemnly swear that they will not erect any new synagogues, but quietly use only the old, existing ones. Third, they shall promise to refrain from religious discussions, especially with simple-minded laymen. Fourth, they shall not antagonize, insult, or pursue any Jew who has converted to the Christian faith, nor cause him to relapse, but let him remain unconfused in his Christian faith. Fifth, they shall not prevent any Christian from preaching, nor attempt to lead Our subjects astray from their Christian faith; should the latter have a mere inkling of such intentions, the Jew in question shall be punished severely and without mercy. [...] Thirteenth, they shall not admit any Christian to their circumcision ritual or allow a Christian to observe the ritual. Fourteenth, on Sundays and all Christian feast days, they shall remain quiet and in their homes. Fifteenth, any Jew who rapes a Christian woman or virgin, or sleeps with her, shall be arrested by Our officers, and, after We have been notified of this, suffer the death penalty."

Günther, Carl Friedrich. Bilder aus der Hessischen Vorzeit (Images from Ancient Hessian History). Jonghans: Darmstadt, 1853. Page 85. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/20/2020

1009 5/28/1629

General Rescript, issued by Louis Frederick, Duke of Württemberg [Present-day Germany]: "In cities and villages, officers of the state shall, by way of reading this rescript in public, make it known to all that they are forbidden from entering into any contracts with Jews, be it for loans, trades or any other business involving money or the value thereof."

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 1176. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/18/2020

1010 6/21/1629

"Decree" issued by Office of Inquisition [Papal States; Present-day Vatican City, Italy, France]: "[...] Jews may not conceal their yellow barrettes and hats [they are required to wear when in public] or [they are to] face a fine of 50 Scudi and lashings [...] The two side-strips of the barrette or at least the rims of the hats are to be lined with the same [colored] fabric. [...] Jews are not to wear black veils or wraps/shawls but only yellow ones. Jewesses must wear their [identification] sign that is visible and [they are] not to conceal it with a small cloth/fabric/scarf. [...]"
[*Researcher's note: This decree was modified in 1636.*]

Vogelstein, Hermann and Paul Rieger: Geschichte Der Juden in Rom. Zweiter Band; 1420-1870 (History of the Jews in Rome. Volume II. 1420-1870); (Berlin; 1895); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/26/2018

1011 8/18/1630

"Ordinance" of Holy Roman Emperor Ferdinand II [Kingdom of Bohemia; Present-day Czech Republic]: "[...] all Jews in the capital of Prague shall (be present to) listen to a German, Catholic sermon in the church of Our Dear Lady at Locke every Saturday evening ("Sonnabend") at which at least 200 people are to be present or be fined one Reichsthaler per head [...] double in the case of a repeated offense [...] the fines are to establish a fond for the converted. [...]"

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 1/13/2018

1012 9/9/1630

Decree for "the Halting of the Jews" issued on behalf of the Kaiser by the Lower-Austrian government to [...] the Councils of Lower-Austria [Habsburg Empire; Present-day Austria]: "Everyone, who keeps Jews in his territories, has to identify themselves and prove that he holds such a Privilege; if he's not able to do so, the Jews are to be gotten rid of and he's to be punished."

Braumüller, Wilhelm: Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Erster Band. (Wien) 1918. p. 112, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/22/2016

1013 9/19/1630

Order to the remaining Secret Councils [and] to the Director of the "Society of Jesus" [Holy Roman Empire / Present-day Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary]: "According to the attached copy whether Jews can be stopped and forced to listen to Catholic sermons, His very serious Royal Majesty has graciously resolved to allow this. [...]" [Researcher's note: This law was passed in response to a document written by Kaiser Ferdinand II on September 4, 1630.]

Braumüller, Wilhelm: Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Erster Band. (Wien) 1918. p. 158, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/5/2016

1014 3/3/1633

"Papal Decision" issued by the Pope Urban [Papal States; Present-day Vatican City, Italy, France]: "[...] The [unlawful] baptism of Jewish children remains valid. [...]" [Researcher's note: While previous popes had condemned and prohibited forced baptism of Jewish children and considered them to be often void, Pope Urban legally validated all baptism to be final — even those performed with force; however, he forbade involuntary baptism on children younger than 7.]

Vogelstein, Hermann and Paul Rieger: *Geschichte Der Juden in Rom. Zweiter Band; 1420-1870 (History of the Jews in Rome. Volume II. 1420-1870); (Berlin; 1895);* Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/30/12018

1015 10/30/1633

"Writ" of Duke Albrecht von Wallenstein* and addressed to the Acting Head of State ('Landes-Verweser') [Present-day Poland; Principality of Glogow ('Glogua')]: "[...] are in no way inclined to give in to [the Jews] plea [...] and have already expelled the Jews and have furthermore decided not to tolerate Jews in Glogow out of concern [...]" [**Researcher's note:** **Albrecht Wenzel Eusebius von Wallenstein was a Bohemian military leader and a statesman who was gifted the principality of Glogau. This writ was in response to the plea of the Jewry to offer them protection in response to the city council's attempt to expel them.*]

Geschichte der Juden in Gross-Glogau bearbeitet von Berndt, Bürgermeister. (Glogau; 1873); (History of Jews in Greater Glogow edited by Berndt, Mayor.); (Glogow; 1873); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/7/2019

1016 12/5/1633

General Mandate, issued by Ferdinand II, Holy Roman Emperor and Archduke of Austria [Present-day Austria]: "[...] from now on, any Jew who handles Christians' money in such a manner [...] as to charge interest higher than six percent annually on loans, or as to use it for any other immoral mischief, shall be flogged publicly and mercilessly with switches [...]"

von Guarint, Frantz Anton (ed.). *Codex Austriacus: Zu Gemeinsamen Nutzen mit besondern Fleiß zusammen getragen Und das Erstemahl in Druck gelassen. Volume 2. Voigt & Koll: Vienna, 1704. P.357.* Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/15/2019

1017 6/15/1635

"Decree" issued by the Sanctum Officium* [Papal States; Present-day Vatican City, Italy, France]: "[...] Jews are forbidden to make angel-hair pasta and from baking bread or face a fine of no fewer than 50 Scudi and lashes [...]" [**Researcher's note:** **The "Sanctum Officium" (Holy Office) is one of the highest offices of the Catholic church and responsible for defending the Catholic doctrine.*]

Vogelstein, Hermann and Paul Rieger: *Geschichte Der Juden in Rom. Zweiter Band; 1420-1870 (History of the Jews in Rome. Volume II. 1420-1870); (Berlin; 1895);* Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/28/12018

1018 7/1/1635

"Papal Order" issued by Pope Urban VIII [Papal States; Present-day Vatican City, Italy, France]: "[...] the conversion of the head of the family includes the conversion of his family. Therefore, the wife, children, and relatives are to accompany the head of the family to catechumen and to go through the 40 days of probation/trial period also. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *This effectively required the wives and children of Jews who wished to convert to Christianity to become Christians as well.*]

Vogelstein, Hermann and Paul Rieger: *Geschichte Der Juden in Rom. Zweiter Band; 1420-1870 (History of the Jews in Rome. Volume II. 1420-1870); (Berlin; 1895);* Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/30/12018

1019 2/18/1636

"Order" of Heinrich Höcker* issued in Münster [Prince-Bishopric of Münster; Present-day Germany]: "[...] Henrich Höcker, riding servant, orders ('reytender diener, befellicht') Isaak von Dulman and all other Jews who are still here and present on permits given to them by the h[onorable] council, to report to the authorities ('anzumelden'), and to leave this city within the next 14 days as of which [date] their permits as well as those of their wives and children will be terminated." [**Researcher's note:** *It is unclear who Heinrich Höcker was exactly. He appears to have been an authorized delegate of either the prince-electoral or the emperor himself. On November 24, 1639, the Council of Münster issues a new ordinance allowing Jews to return to the city.*]

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 10/23/2018

1020 8/26/1636

"Expulsion of Jews" [Bavaria]: "All Jews must leave the city until the next St. Martin's Festival. Until then, they still have to pay 7.5 Taler weekly and pay off their debts. And they may not undertake any money transactions with other citizens, except when these are done with cash."

Council Minutes of 26 August 1636 (Ratsprotokoll vom 26. August 1636), in: Hoermann, Stadtchronik, (B4/1736-1743). Many thanks to the City Archive of Kaufbeuren for providing the source, February 2017. Translated by Franziska Wagener

1021 9/4/1637

"Jewish Ordinance" issued in Hebrew by the Jewish Council of Lithuania [Lithuania]: "With respect to banquets: Inasmuch as people are spending too much money unnecessarily on festive meals (at marriages, circumcision, etc.), every Jewish community and settlement that has a rabbi is expected to assemble its officers and rabbi and to consider the number of guests suitable for the occasion. No one is permitted to come to a banquet unless he has been invited by the beadle. In a settlement where there is no rabbi the nearest Jewish court will enact such an ordinance for them." [Researcher's note: *This ordinance was issued by the autonomous "Jewish Council of Lithuania" which existed between 1623-1764.*]

Rader Marcus, Jacob and Marc Saperstein: **The Jews in Christian Europe. (2015)**; Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/14/2016

1022 12/4/1637

Ordinance of the City Council of [Bad] Wimpfen [Present-day Germany; Imperial City of Wimpfen / Holy Roman Empire]: "The local Jews may not harbor any foreign Jews or offer a place for them to keep their horses, or be fined 10 Rthlr [Reichsthaler;] rather, they are to be sent/referred to the [local] inn."

Wimpfen am Neckar. Geschichtlich und topographisch nach historischen Mitteilungen und archäologischen Studien dargestellt von Dr. A. von Lorent, Ritter des Großherzoglichen Badischen Zähringer Löwenordens mit Eichenlaub und dem königlich Württembergischen Kronen- und Friedrichs-Orden ([Bad] Wimpfen by Neckar. Presented historically and topographically based on historical reports and archeological studies by A. Von Lorent, PhD, Knight of the Order of the Zähringer-Lion* of the Grand-Duchy of Baden with an oak-leaf-cluster and the Royal Württemberg crown and Friedrich Order*); (Stuttgart; 1870); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/11/2020

1023 6/2/1638

Decree of "Jurisdiction regarding 'Business doings'" (Handlungsgewölbe)* issued on behalf of the Kaiser by the Lower-Austrian government to the municipal authorities (Magistrat) of Vienna [Habsburg Empire; Present-day Austria]: "[...] His Royal Majesty, [...] also to Hungary and Bohemia and Archduke of Austria [...] has ordered that all Jews - without exception – are to surrender to local authorities (Magistratum) [...] and that no Jew is to own more than two "Gewölber"* for the keeping of those goods the Christians have pawned off to them; otherwise, they are to be kept away from the city by all means, and no one (Jew) is to be allowed back in, and they are not to be tolerated in the court or the castle; instead, all access is to be denied to them altogether. This order is valid for Vienna and in other parts of the land." [Researcher's note: **Translator believes this word might mean some kind of place that allowed Jews to store the items the Christians would pawn off to them, or it could be related to the word 'Gewerbe,' which refers to 'businesses' in general.*]

Braumüller, Wilhelm: **Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Erster Band.** (Wien) 1918. p. 125, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/25/2016

1024 3/21/1639

"Ordinance Regarding the Admission of Jews into the City," issued by the City Senate of Strasbourg [Present-day France]: "When a Jew requests to enter the city, he shall be examined and interrogated, at the city gate, about his business in the city, the nature of goods he is carrying, and with whom he has dealings; should he carry metals or other useful wares, he shall be escorted to his transactions within the city by a gate-clerk or other city official, who are to watch over the Jew and all of his actions, without allowing him to roam around freely, and to escort him back out of the city before the bell has rung the gate shut that day. Any other Jews shall be denied admission and sent away. The gate-watchmen are ordered to enforce this ordinance strictly, and any dereliction of this duty will result in their dismissal, while the contravening Jew shall be subjected to a substantial fine."

Lemann, Joseph. (ed.). *Eintritt der Israeliten in die bürgerliche Gesellschaft der christlichen Staaten (Entrance of the Israelites into the Civil Society of the Christian States)*. Sutter: Rixheim (France), 1888. Page 77. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/30/2020

1025 7/18/1639

"Sunday Rest" decree of the Lower-Austrian government to all Civil Servants [Present-day Austria]: "[...] Mr. City Judge (Stattrichter) has been commanded as of this date, that he is to prohibit the Jewish community from purchasing anything in the city (of Vienna) on Sundays and holidays – no matter whether it's a (life or death) emergency – [...] and that they [Jews] are not to be found anywhere in the city, let alone trading or doing business or having open stores until the evening prayers are over. Furthermore, [...] no food items [...] are to be sold before 9 in the morning at the markets and that not only stores (like butchers, wine shops and other such stores) are to remain closed during church services, but also inns and taverns (that serve food and meat). That is why the government orders its civil servants that when they do find someone [a Jew] in violation of this decree, they are to report him to the government."

Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847*. Erster Band. (Wien) 1918. p. 135 ff., Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/2/2016

1026 1/11/1641

"Decision" of the [City] Council of Münster [Prince-Bishopric of Münster; Present-day Germany]: "It has been decided, that Jews shall have no permission to reside here in the future (die Juden hinfurter alhie kein gleide haben sollen) [instead] they [are to] pay for each day they are here one Reichsortsthaler ('reichsorttaler')* and they shall receive a permit [to stay] for no more than 3 days, after [these] three days, if it becomes necessary for them to stay longer, they are to apply and receive a new permit from the mayor ('herrn burgermeister') and in any case shall be stopped and required to give one Ortsthaler* ('orttalers') henceforth." [*Researcher's note: *The Reichsortsthaler and the Ortsthaler refer to local currencies and seem to have been used interchangeably here.*]

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 10/24/2018

1027 8/1/1641

Decree, issued by Christian IV, King of Denmark and Norway, for the Jews in the Duchy of Holstein [Present-day Germany]: "5. In view of their usury, Jews may [only] charge one pfening of interest per week against each mark. 11. They may not allow any foreign Jew to stay with them without the prior knowledge of our officers." [*Researcher's note: 100 pennings constituted one mark, which made the highest allowable weekly interest rate 1%.*]

Cohen, A.D. De Mosaïske troesbekjenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidsløb af naesten 200 aar, tilligemed alle lovsteder og offentlige foranstaltninger dem angaaende, som ere udkomne fra 1651 til 1836. (The position of the Mosaic believers in Denmark, before and now: historically produced over a period of nearly 200 years, as well as all laws and public measures relating to the same which were published from 1651 to 1836) Forfatterens: Odense, 1837. Page 8. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/1/2020

- 1028 8/12/1641
"Decree" issued by the Vicegerent(s)/Governor(s) ('Statthalter') of Elbogner [Present-day Czech Republic]: "[...] permission is granted so that the properly authorized deportation of Jews is not prevented by the commanders* or anyone else – under any pretext whatsoever. [*Researcher's note: *The Jews who had previously been able to enter the city of Elbogner with the support of military commanders were legally forced out of the city with this ordinance.*]
- Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Juden in the Cechoslov. Republik; I Jahrgang. Herausgegeben von Prof. Dr. Samuel Steinerherz; (Prag; 1929); (Society for History of the Jews in the Czech Republic; Year's Issue 1929; Published by Prof. Dr. Samuel Steinerherz); (Prague; 1929); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaaani 8/20/2017
- 1029 1/2/1642
"Rescript" issued by Wladyslaw IV (Vasa, King of Poland) in Warsaw [Present-day Poland; Crown of the Kingdom of Poland]: "[Wladyslaw] instructs the magistrate of Posen to prohibit Jews to trade with silk items in small quantities/retail ('Detailhandel'), however, to permit them to sell these in large quantities/wholesale ('en gros')." [*Researcher's note: The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text.*]
- Perles, J.: Geschichte der Juden in Posen. (Breslau; 1865); (History of Jews in Posen.) (Wroclaw; 1865); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaaani 5/1/2020
- 1030 5/12/1642
"Rescript" issued by Holy Roman Emperor Ferdinand III [Archduchy of Austria; Present-day Austria]: "[...] Jews are not permitted to take/charge more than six percent in interests [...] any expired/lapsed securities/pledged ('verfallene Pfänder') shall be turned over to the authorities. [...]"
- 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 Shadjaaani 1/14/2018
- 1031 9/9/1642
"Decree" issued by Wladyslaw IV (Vasa, King of Poland) in Warsaw [Present-day Poland; Crown of the Kingdom of Poland]: "[Wladyslaw] permits Jews to peddle with merchandise; however, they may only use/hire Jewish carriers." [*Researcher's note: The above is a translation of a German summary of the original Latin text.*]
- Perles, J.: Geschichte der Juden in Posen. (Breslau; 1865); (History of Jews in Posen.) (Wroclaw; 1865); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaaani 5/1/2020
- 1032 12/30/1642
Decree, issued by George II, Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt [Present-day Germany]: "(3) On Sundays, Jews shall continue to stay inside their homes, unless they are in need of beer, wine, bread, water, or similar items. However, while any [Christian] sermon is in progress, they may not leave their homes under any circumstances. (4) While it is permissible for Jews to slaughter animals in their own homes, or, if so agreed, in the home of a Christian butcher, and sell the meat to Christians, both the Jew and the butcher must indicate the origin of the meat, so that those who find meat disgusting and repulsive, if it has been slaughtered by Jews, will not be defrauded. For each contravention of this mandate, both the Jew and the butcher shall be fined ten guilders."
- Günther, Carl Friedrich. Bilder aus der Hessischen Vorzeit (Images from Ancient Hessian History). Jonghans: Darmstadt, 1853. Page 90. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/20/2020

1033 1/22/1643

"Penal-Patent" issued by Ferdinand III [Archduchy of Austria; Present-day Austria]: "We, Ferdinand III order [...] that in order to prevent and cease such conspiracy, We wish that from now on, especially the Jews, who purchase goods in the city and then sell it in the Jewish-City ('Judenstadt'), owe [and are to pay] without any objection a tax ('Mauth') on all such goods, or have their shops locked/blocked off in the Jewish-City. Whoever violates this, or sells his goods and products in the suburbs, or in the Jewish-City before paying [the necessary] tax – or even if he does not sell [these goods but] just displays them in one or the other place without having registered any with the tax-authorities [first] – is to have his goods deemed as contraband and confiscated whatever they may be. That is why all hosts and citizens in suburbs are ordered not to allow such business/establishment. And forth, no Christian shall transport/carry across or tax any Jewish goods or products under his own name as a cover, because Jews, who are not specially privileged and exempt to carry such [items] owe more [in taxes] compared to the Christians [...]"

Sammlung Oesterreichischer Gesetze und Ordnungen, wie solche von Zeit zu Zeit ergangen und publiciret worden. Gesammelt und in diese Ordnung gebracht von Sebastian G. Herrenleben ("Collection of Austrian Laws and Ordinances as they have been issued and published from time to time. Collected and brought into this particular order by Sebastian G. Herrenleben."); (Leipzig; 1748); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/27/2018

1034 2/26/1646

"Order" of [City] Council of Münster [Prince-Bishopric of Münster; Present-day Germany]: "Since little money is coming in from the permit [fees] of the Jews, even though many Jews are sneaking in by fraud [...] the elders and meisters' ('alder – und m[eiste]rleute') suggestion has been approved and [it has been] decided that Jacob Storck, porter/gatekeeper, [...] shall be ordered, instructed [...] and entrusted to pay close attention to the permits of the Jews so that each pays one Ortsthaler ('orttaler') when they enter and that they do not stay here more than three days or receive a prison penalty ('ad poenam carceris'). Also, it shall be ordered that Jews shall not be permitted to enter through any other gate [...] except the gate of [the aforementioned] porter/gatekeeper Storck [...]"

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 10/24/2018

1035 3/4/1646

"Decree"* issued in the Region of Nassau/Germany [Present-day Germany]: "Jews -- may they be settled here or not -- shall neither have parties on Sundays ('sollen keine Parthierung treiben'), nor collect on debts, or pay a fine of 1 Rthlr [Reichsthaler] – half of it to the church and the other half to the dominion/ruler ('Herrschaft')." [*Researcher's note: There is an H. after the date in this document which could refer to "Hof" = the Royal Court [Decree].*]

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 11/20/2018

1036 4/2/1647

"Decree"* issued in the Region of Nassau/Germany [Present-day Germany]: "[Jews] shall not purchase taken horses or other effects from warriors (warring parties)." [*Researcher's note: ('den Kriegern, keine genommene Pferde, oder andere Effecten abkaufen')* There is an H. after the date in this document which could refer to "Hof" = the Royal Court [Decree].]

Westthum 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 11/20/2013

- 1037 7/24/1647
"Order" of [City] Council of Münster addressed Porter Storck [Prince-Bishopric of Münster; Present-day Germany]: "[...] the monitor ('emonto') Stork is ordered to pay close attention to the passports and the permits ('päß oder commissiones') [of Jews] and to make sure that they obey the past order/decision and stay no longer than 3 days [...]"
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 10/26/2018
- 1038 8/16/1648
"Citizen's Decision" ('Bürgerbeschluß')* issued by the assembly of the Senate and the citizens ('Conventus Senatus et civicum') [Free Imperial City of Hamburg; Present-day Germany]: "[...] The high-German ('hochdeutsche') Jews are to be terminated* ('aufgekündigt') and expelled [from the city] by Eastern 1649."
[**Researcher's note:** *It is more likely that "terminated" refers here to contracts and/ or residency permits Jews may have had with the city and/ or citizens of Hamburg.]
Monatsschrift für Geschichte und Wissenschaft des Judentums. Begründet von Dr. Z. Frankel, fortgesetzt von Professor Dr. Graetz. Dreiundvierzigster Jahrgang. ("Monthly Journal of History and Science of Judaism. Founded by Z. Frankel, PhD., continued by Professor Graetz, PhD. Forth-third edition."); (Berlin; 1899); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/28/2018
- 1039 11/8/1648
"Decisions" issued by the City of Hamburg [Free Imperial City of Hamburg; Present-day Germany]: "[...] Each time they (Jews) come to the city, they are to give one escort-Gulden* ('Geleitgulden')*. [**Researcher's note:** A *Geleitgulden* was a "permit" fee that allowed Jews to enter the city of Hamburg during the day in order to do business.]
Monatsschrift für Geschichte und Wissenschaft des Judentums. Begründet von Dr. Z. Frankel, fortgesetzt von Professor Dr. Graetz. Dreiundvierzigster Jahrgang. ("Monthly Journal of History and Science of Judaism. Founded by Z. Frankel, PhD., continued by Professor Graetz, PhD. Forth-third edition."); (Berlin; 1899); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/28/2018
- 1040 5/20/1649
"Regulation" ('Bestimmung') issued by the [City] Council of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]: "[...] only a small number of Jewish butchers are to receive permission to slaughter [cattle] in a ritual manner*." [**Researcher's note:** At the time, Jews were only permitted to sell meat by the pound as per a Council decision in 1631. Up until then, Jews were not permitted to sell meat in small quantities at all. *Refers to kosher laws.]
Kurzer Abriss. Geschichte der Israeliten. Frankfurt a Main. ("Short outline. History of the Israelis. Frankfurt a. Main"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/24/202
- 1041 8/20/1650
"Jewish-Privilege" issued by Frederick William, Margrave of Brandenburg [Present-day Germany; Margraviate of Brandenburg]: "We, Frederick William ('Friedrich Wilhelm'), by the grace of God, Margrave of Brandenburg, [...] document herewith publicly for every one [that Jews be permitted to stay 7 additional years in accordance with Our predecessors ... and so that Our subjects may have it easier to collect any debt they hold against Jews ...]: That is why we have permit Jews to remain 7 consecutive years in Our principality - starting with the approaching Saint Bartholomew's Day [...] and to move about freely and to do business [...]; however,

they may not settle down permanently, or pursue illegal pre-sales, or become merchants, and that they do not acquire general-items, clothes, silver or golden dishes, or small items/knick-knacks [...] or engage in usury against Ours (subjects). [...]. [In exchange for the aforementioned seven years, Jews are to pay one hundred Reichstaler per year, and in addition to the 4 ton of feathers they have given each year so far, they are also to give a fit horse, and if it does not please Us, 50 Reichstaler instead and then another 50 Reichstlr., which means, 200 Rtlr as tribute on St. Bartholomew's day beginning with the upcoming year 1651 ...]"

Stern, Selma: *Der Preußische Staat und die Juden. Erster Teil/Die Zeit des Großen Kurfürsten und Friedrichs I. Zweite Abteilung: Akten.* (The Prussian state and the Jews. First Part / The time of the Grand Prince-Elector and Friedrich I. Second division: Files/Documents.); (Tübingen; 1962); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 5/7/2020

1042 2/6/1651

Mandate, issued by Frederick III, King of Denmark [Present-day Denmark]: "Prohibition by His Royal Majesty, that no Jew may enter into Denmark without a letter of protection, nor be found here. – In order to achieve the most merciful procedure to abolish the Jews, who, in contravention of the well-established customs of this benevolent kingdom, have stolen into Denmark and have dared to traffic with jewels and the like, we will no longer leave their audacity unpunished, nor let such abuses continue. We have therefore most mercifully found it good, to forbid all Jews from entering our empire of Denmark without our special letter of protection, or being found here. Thus, all Jews who are here already are commanded to remove themselves from here, within fourteen days of the proclamation of this mandate, under a penalty of 1,000 imperial thalers per person encountered without our letter of protection. In order to prevent any circumvention, it is our wish that he who reports a Jew to one of our officers, shall receive a reward of 50 imperial thalers."

Cohen, A.D. *De Mosaiske troesbekjenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidsløb af naesten 200 aar, tilligemed alle lovsteder og offentlige foranstaltninger dem angaaende, som ere udkomne fra 1651 til 1836.* (The position of the Mosaic believers in Denmark, before and now: historically produced over a period of nearly 200 years, as well as all laws and public measures relating to the same which were published from 1651 to 1836). Forfatterens: Odense, 1837. Page 4. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 4/29/2020

1043 2/26/1651

Order by Luis XIV to the Marquis of Tilladet introducing the decree of expulsion of the Jews from Alsace. [Alsace-France]: "Not wishing to suffer because of the Jews living in Brizac, nor in the other places of my kingdom, now that this city is united with my crown, I will give you this letter to order you. . . that you must make exit from Brizac those who are currently there."

"Documents Inédits Concernant l'Histoire de France: Et Particulièrement l'Alsace et Son Gouvernement Sous le Regne de Louis XIV." ("Unpublished Documents Concerning the History of France: And Particularly Alsace and His Government Under the Rule of Louis XIV.") By C. Vanhuffel. Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Cristina Penland 8/11/2019

1044 4/9/1652

"Patent" issued by the Government of Austria [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic]: "[...] Even though His Imperial Majesty ('kaiserliche Majestät') has had a public patent published recently, [that required] that all Jews who live in the land leave [...] by the appointed date, His Imperial Majesty have gracefully decided - due to certain and considerable reasons – that the aforementioned Jews – may be tolerated here [...] in their current numbers because they are to give their Imperial Majesty who is their Lord and Sovereign a certain annual tribute of 4000 Gulden, and that they be stopped to make the proper payment [...] of the aforementioned sum. [...]"

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 Shadjani, 9/23/2017

1045 4/23/1652

"Restriction on Jewish Trade" issued by Duke Fredrick William I to the Neumärkische Government and the Official Chamber to Küstrin" [Prussia / Present-day Germany and Poland]: "Due to complaints received from several cities (Landsberg, Warthe, Küstrin, Woldenberg etc.) that the Polish Jews are also trading outside of the limits of the free annual markets, a Prince-Elector order has been issued that Jews are no longer permitted to trade outside of the annual fairs or to sell from door-to-door."

Stern, Selma: *Der Preussische Staat und die Juden: Vol 1. (The Prussian State and the Jews)* p. 3-4, Accessed 12/06/2015, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/06/2015

1046 1/25/1653

Ordinance of the City Council of [Bad] Wimpfen [Present-day Germany; Imperial City of Wimpfen / Holy Roman Empire]: "Jews must apply/pay for [an] escort[-permit] ('müssen das Geleit lösen)*, when they walk through the valley." [Researcher's note: *Geleit lösen refers to the custom in which traveling business and tradesmen were required to apply and be given "protection" to travel through certain domains; Jews were almost always required to apply and receive an "escort/protection permit; not just when traveling, but also when they wished to settle down.]

Wimpfen am Neckar. Geschichtlich und topographisch nach historischen Mittheilungen und archäologischen Studien dargestellt von Dr. A. von Lorent, Ritter des Großherzoglichen Badischen Zähringer Löwenordens mit Eichenlaub und dem königlich Württembergischen Kronen- und Friedrichs-Orden ([Bad] Wimpfen by Neckar. Presented historically and topographically based on historical reports and archeological studies by A. Von Lorent, PhD, Knight of the Order of the Zähringer-Lion* of the Grand-Duchy of Baden with oak-leaf-cluster and the Royal Württemberg crown and Friedrich Order*); (Stuttgart; 1870); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/12/2020

1047 7/26/1653

"Act of Parliament" issued by the Prussian Parliament [Present-day Lithuania, Poland, Russia; Duchy of Prussia]: "We have had a particular contract signed with the Jewry, according to which all trade and exchange is to be abstained from ('interdisiret') in our Electorate domains except during publicly traded festivals ('publicis et solemnibus nundinis)* for which they have to report to the local magistrates [...]. Furthermore, we do not wish to give them permanent homes ('fixa domicilia') in our lands nor permit them to have synagogues. Should any of them be found to have improper merchandize ('untüchtige Waaren') or be involved in any illegal usury, we do not wish to shy away from having those punished in all earnestness. [...]" [Researcher's note: *This refers most likely to public markets.]

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 2/10/2020

1048 12/15/1654

"Rescript Requiring that Jews Pay a 'Wandergeld'" issued by Duke Fredrick William of Prussia [Prussia / Present-day Germany and Poland]: "We command that foreign Jews are to request a certain sign from the Council [of the City] in Our City Minden, and that they are to pay before each night that they remain in the country a certain 'wander' and lodging fee half of which is to be paid into Our fiscal [year] and the other half is to be keep for the poor and faithful [citizens of the city]."

Stern, Selma: *Der Preussische Staat und die Juden*, Vol. 1. (*The Prussian State and the Jews*) (1962) p. 75, Berliner Staats Archiv R 34 64 g2, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/20/2015

1049 8/28/1655

Ordinance, issued by the Director and Council of New Netherland for the City of Amsterdam [Present-day New York City, NY, USA]: "The Captains and

Officers of the Burghers of this City inquiring of the Director General and Council whether the Jewish Nation resident in this City, should be enrolled and march under their Burgher colors, which being duly weighed and thereupon considered, First, the disgust and dislike of the mass of Citizens to be Fellow soldiers of the aforesaid Nation, and to watch in the same guardhouse, and on the other hand, that the aforesaid Nation is not admitted or included in the famous emporium of Amsterdam, or, to our knowledge in any city of [New] Netherland, among the citizens in the Trainbands or general Burgher guard, but that the aforesaid nation contributes a reasonable sum for their freedom in that regard; It is resolved by the Director General and Council, in order to prevent further mischief, that agreeably to the custom of the laudable government of the renowned commercial city of Amsterdam, the aforesaid nation shall be exempt from general expeditions and watches, on condition that each male person between the ages of 16 and 60 years shall for the aforesaid exemption, contribute to the support of the general Burgher charges, sixty-five stivers every month, and the Burgher court-martial is hereby authorized and commanded the same to obey until our further order, and, pursuant to the tenor hereof, the aforesaid contribution to collect once a month, and, if refused, to levy execution. Thus done in Council in Fort Amsterdam, 28 August, 1655." [**Researcher's note:** *The Council of Nine Men was a citizens' board and a form of representational democracy in New Netherland; it removed the colony from the control of the Dutch West India Company, and it became the basis for the municipal government when the city of New Amsterdam (now Lower Manhattan) received its charter in 1653.*]

O'Callaghan, E.B. *Laws and Ordinances of New Netherland, 1638-1674*. Weed, Parsons & Co.: Albany, 1868. Page 191. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 4/15/2020

1050 10/5/1655

"Decree"* issued in the Region of Nassau/Germany [Present-day Germany]: "No foreign, unknown Jews shall be given any lodge/shelter ('beherberget') due to the dangerous illnesses but shall be expelled with alms from the Jews as soon as possible." [**Researcher's note:** *There is an H. after the date in this document which could refer to "Hof" = the Royal Court [Decree].*]

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 11/19/2013

1051 12/10/1655

"Decree"* issued in the Region of Nassau/Germany [Present-day Germany]: "Jews shall abstain themselves from selling wax and butter and bringing these across the border (exporting them) [...] and whatever such things they purchase -- especially hides/skins -- only on the weekly markets." [**Researcher's note:** *There is an H. after the date in this document which could refer to "Hof" = the Royal Court [Decree].*]

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 11/19/2013

1052 6/20/1656

"Special Taxation of Jews" issued by the Viennese Magistrate [Present-day Austria]: "[...] the Jewry -- for their houses and [land] properties, in the so-called lower Wörth ('unterer Wörth') [...] shall pay for the modification of the ten-year warranty ('Gewährsveränderung') 100 fl. [Gulden] and 400 fl. [Gulden] for their basic prerogative to use/enjoy these houses for their own good [...]."

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

- 1053 7/7/1656
"Expulsion of Jews Across the Borders" issued by Duke Fredrick William of Prussia [Present-day Lithuania / East Prussia]: "Because we are concerned about the loyalty and treachery of the Jews, we order that all Jews - whether under the protection of the nobility or the Roman feudal lords - and no matter under what circumstances - are to made to understand without doubt that they are to get out of our domain [region] and borders to Somogitia."
Stern, Selma: *Der Preussische Staat und die Juden*, Vol. 1. (*The Prussian State and the Jews*), (1962) p. 149-150 Berliner Staats Archiv R7 - 106 I., Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/30/2015
- 1054 9/30/1656
Edict, issued jointly by the feudal lords of Holland [Present-day Netherlands]: "In the regular marketplaces, all Jewish vendors shall be publicly identified by the town crier, on three days of every week."
Koch, Christian Friedrich. *Die Juden im Preussischen Staate (The Jews in the State of Prussia)*. Baumann: Marienwerder (Prussia), 1833. Page 152. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 4/1/2020
- 1055 3/1/1657
Decree of Admittance for the Jews Salomon, Lazarus et al., issued by Duke Carl Frederick of Hohenems [Present-day Austria]: "[...] Every Jew shall pay an annual protection tax of ten imperial thalers and two fattened geese."
Kaltenbaeck, Johann Paul (ed.). *Oesterreichische Zeitschrift für Geschichts-und Staatskunde (Austrian Journal for History and Political Science)*. Vol. 100 (Vienna, 1836), p.399. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 9/14/2019
- 1056 10/10/1657
"Order" issued by the [City] Council of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]: "[...] no Jewish doctor is to be admitted into the [Jewish] settlement ('Stättigkeit') without the permission of the [City] Council."
[**Researcher's note:** *Although Jewish doctors were very much in demand, it was argued that the Italian universities were too imprudent in issuing a "doctor's cap" (MD license) to Jews.*]
Kurzer Abriss. *Geschichte der Israeliten. Frankfurt a Main. (Short outline. History of the Israelis. Frankfurt a. Main)*; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/24/2020
- 1057 3/26/1658
"Regulation" issued in the City Council of Lübeck [Present-day Germany; Free City of Lübeck]: "[...] all Jews who are present and run around here must leave the city."
Baasch: Ernest: *Die Juden und der Handel in Lübeck. (Jew and trading in Lübeck)*; (1922); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/23/2020
- 1058 5/25/1658
"Rescript" issued by Frederich William ('Friedrich Wilhelm'), Elector of Prussia and addressed to the Halberstädter Regierung [Present-day Lithuania, Poland, Prussia etc.; Duchy of Prussia]: "The Prince-Elector is willing to permit the Jews of Halberstadt to pay only 200 Rtlr. (Reichsthaler) as fortification-contributions ('als Fortificationsgelder') [...]"
Der Preussische Staat und die Juden, Erster Teil / Die Zeit des Großen Kurfürsten und Friedrichs I. Zweite Abteilung: Akten von Selma Stern. ("The Prussian State and the Jews, First Part / The time of the Great Prince-Elector and Fredrick's I. Second devision: Documents/Writs by Selma Stern"); (Tübingen; 1962); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/24/2019
- 1059 7/26/1658

- "Rescript" issued by Frederick William ('Friedrich Wilhelm'), Elector of Prussia and addressed to the Chamber-Council ('Amtskammerrat') Hermann von Elverich [Present-day Lithuania, Poland, Prussia etc.; Duchy of Prussia]:** "The Jews of Kleve-Mark cannot be completely exempt for the levy since the other Jews of Halberstadt, Minden and Ravensburg have already made their contribution. The government, however, will be satisfied with an immediate payment of 1,500 Rhtrn (Reichsthaler). [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *On August 31, the Jewry is permitted to pay half of the required payment — 1,000 Reichsthaler.*]
- Der Preussische Staat und die Juden, Erster Teil / Die Zeit des Großen Kurfürsten und Friedrichs I. Zweite Abteilung: Akten von Selma Stern. ("The Prussian State and the Jews, First Part / The time of the Great Prince-Elector and Fredrick's I. Second deivision: Documents/Writs by Selma Stern"); (Tübingen; 1962); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/24/2019
- 1060 8/23/1659
"Rescript Addressed to the Keeper of the City Kleve" issued by Duke Fredrick William of Prussia [Prussia / Present-day Germany and Poland and Lithuania]: "The Mayor and the Council of the city Lippstadt have complained about the issuance of a 'residency permit' [Vergleitung] to the Jew Heimann Gumperts. Since the city had been free of Jews as long as anyone can remember, it would be a new thing, if Jews were allowed into city again; and that even though, the granting of 'residency permits' is left up to the Duke's discretion, the 'residency permit of Heinmann Grumperts is henceforth repealed."
- Stern, Selma: **Der Preussische Staat und die Juden**, Vol. 1. (*The Prussian State and the Jews*) (1962) p. 62 Berliner Staats Archiv R 34 n 64 g2, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/16/2015
- 1061 2/26/1661
"Royal [Court] Rescript" ('Hofreskript') issued by the Austrian Royal Court [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic]: "His Majesty confirm the privileges of the Moravian Jewry, that the Jews are to be permitted to attend the annual and weekly markets in the royal cities ('leideutliche')* recognition. [...] However, if the Jewry behaves badly/causes mischief ('exzediren'), the culprits/trouble-makers shall be punished if the royal cities files a complaint [...] or lose permission to enter the annual markets altogether."
- Sammlung der seit dem Jahre 1600 bis zum Jahre 1740 ergangenen allerhöchsten Gesetze. In chronologischer Ordnung. Gesammelt und herausgegeben von Franz Xaver Wekebrod, erstem Magistrats-Rath und Syndikus in Römerstadt. (Brünn; 1810); (Collection of [all] supreme laws issued from 1600 until 1740. In chronological order. Collected and published by Franz Xaver Wekebrod, lead syndic of the magistrate and council of the Roman city.) Brno; 1810; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/29/2019
- 1062 11/1/1663
"Order" of Frederick William ('Friedrich Wilhelm'), Elector of Brandenburg [Present-day Germany, Poland etc.; Province of Pomerania/Brandenburg/Prussia]: "[Prince-Elector Fredrick Wilhelm permits Polish Jews [...] to engage freely in trade in Farther Pomerania ...] In return, each Jew who engages in trade is to pay a Rosenobel* in cash annually. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *A *Rosenobel was the equivalent of 4 Reichsthaler.*]
- Der Preussische Staat und die Juden, Erster Teil / Die Zeit des Großen Kurfürsten und Friedrichs I. Zweite Abteilung: Akten von Selma Stern. ("The Prussian State and the Jews, First Part / The time of the Great Prince-Elector and Fredrick's I. Second deivision: Documents/Writs by Selma Stern"); (Tübingen; 1962); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/26/2019
- 1063 10/8/1664
"Ordinance Regarding the Hiring of a Christian Watchman" issued by Duke Fredrick William of Prussia [Prussia / Present-day Germany and Poland]: "The Jewish community is ordered to either pay the sum it would cost to hire a watchman or to hire a Christian watchman themselves instead."

Stern, Selma: **Der Preussische Staat und die Juden**, Vol. 1. (*The Prussian State and the Jews*) (1962) p. 104, Magdeburger Staats Archiv Rep. A. 13. Nr. 605, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/20/2015

- 1064 4/11/1665
"Edict" issued by the Government of Brandenburg [Present-day Germany; Margraviate of Brandenburg]: "[...] Jews are not to peddle or trade on the countryside without special concession [...]."
Oeconomische Encyclopadie, oder allgemeines System der Staats- Stadt- Haus- und Landwirtschaft in alphabetischer Ordnung von D. Johann Georg Krünitz. Zwey und zwanzigster Theil, von Gang bis Gel. (Economical Encyclopedia, or general system of state, city house and agriculture in alphabetic order by D. Johann Krünitz. Twenty-second part, from hang to hel.); (Berlin; 1781); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/4/2020
- 1065 4/5/1666
"Jewish House Ordinance, which all arriving Jews are to adhere to and obey" issued by the [City] Council of Riga [Present-day Latvia, Estonia, Sweden; Swedish Livonia/Swedish Empire]: "1. As per old custom, no Jew may enter and seek accommodation in any unloading berth/distribution port ('Lastadie') other than the house which he was assigned to so that he can report his merchandise properly, and so that all fraud can be prevented. 2) Jews, like all arriving Russians, shall have their brandy, which they carry in on their sleds or wagons during the summer and winter [...] brought nowhere but into that house first [to pay the necessary taxes and levies] and not be allowed to leave the premises without a paper/permit from the inn-keeper which shows that the necessary levies ('Accisszettuls') have been submitted. [...] 3) When a Jew remains in the city overnight, the inn-keeper is to report this immediately to the acting mayor. [...]" [*Researcher's note: A similar ordinance was re-issued on November 18, 1724.*]
Buchholz, Anton: **Geschichte der Juden in Riga bis zur Begründung der Rigischen Hebräergemeinde im J. 1842.** Herausgegeben von der Gesellschaft für Geschichte und Altertumskunde der Ostseeprovinzen Russlands. (History of the Jews in Riga until the foundation of the Hebrew community of Riga in the year 1842. Published by the Society for History and Antiquity of the Baltic-See provinces of Russia); (Riga; 1899); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/28/2020
- 1066 11/17/1666
"General-Rescript" issued by Duke Eberhard Ludwig of Württemberg [Present-day Germany; Duchy of Württemberg]: "By the grace of God, Eberhard Ludwig, Duke of Württemberg and Teck [...] Dear faithfuls! [In reference to Our State-Ordinance ...] regarding the Jews [...] as to how the aforementioned are to conduct themselves [...] and that the subjects are to refrain from trading and doing business with them except during annual and public markets [...] or face high fines and confiscation - and even corporal punishment and life-long imprisonment, [...] we have noticed with displeasure that Our attempted preventions have shown little effect and that all sorts of trading and business continues with the same (Jews), which we no longer wish to tolerate. [...]"
Sammlung der württembergischen Gerichts-Gesetze. Von Chr. H. Ricke, Rechts-Consulent in Stuttgart. Dritter Theil. Enthaltend bis dritte Riehe der Gerichts-Gesetze vom Jahr 1654 bis zum Jahr 1805. (Collection of court/legal laws of Württemberg. By Chr. H. Ricke, Legal-Consultant in Stuttgart. Third part. Contains all first three rows of the court/legal laws starting 1654 until 1805.); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/5/2020
- 1067 11/27/1667
"[Special] Taxation" decree issued by Leopold VI [Holy Roman Empire / Present-day Austria]: "The 1000 Gulden which the Jews owe the to the Highest Supply Office (Oberstproviantamt) are to be paid within 6 days or they (Jews) will be locked out of the city."
Braumüller, Wilhelm: **Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien.** Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Erster Band. (Wien) 1918. p. 195, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/6/2016
- 1068 7/31/1668

- "Rescript" of Frederick William ('Friedrich Wilhelm'), Elector of Brandenburg addressed to the Government of Halberstadt [Present-day Germany; Margraviate of Brandenburg]:** "[...] Married children who live in their own houses must give 8 Rtlr (Reichsthaler) annually as protection-money ('Schutzgeld') [... it further allows Jews to repair the approved building/synagogue ...], however, only the Jews of Halberstadt are to be permitted inside." [**Researcher's note:** *This rescript contains a number of protection for Jews; however, it determines the contributions each Jew is to make in return; and contains one other restriction as translated above.*]
Der Preussische Staat und die Juden, Erster Teil / Die Zeit des Großen Kurfürsten und Friedrichs I. Zweite Abteilung: Akten von Selma Stern. ("The Prussian State and the Jews, First Part / The time of the Great Prince-Elector and Frederick's I. Second division: Documents/Writs by Selma Stern"); (Tübingen; 1962); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/25/2019
- 1069 10/23/1668
"Restrictions on Jews" issued by the Grand Jury of Barbados [British Occupied Barbados; Barbados]: "[...] and that none of the Jewish nation be suffered* to retail any goods, as they are nowhere else allowed the privilege, which is considered extremely pre-judicial to the poor of our own nation, who might be comfortably supported thereby." [**Researcher's note:** **"Suffered" in this context means "permitted."*]
Her Majesty's [Great Britain] Public Office: American Jewish Historical Quarterly, Volume 5; Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, America and West Indies, 1661-1668; (London, 1880); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 1/13/2017
- 1070 4/5/1669
"Rescript Prohibiting Jews from Purchasing Gold and Silver" issued by Duke Fredrick William of Prussia [Prussia / Present-day Germany and Poland]: "We are concerned about entirely prohibiting the presence of all Jews which started 5 years ago. On the other hand, it's been reported to us, that Jewish trade and exchange is causing a lot of damage. Therefore, Jews are prohibited from purchasing gold or silver entirely or face sever punishment. That which they have already purchased is to be ceased at customs."
Stern, Selma: **Der Preussische Staat und die Juden**, Vol. 1. (*The Prussian State and the Jews*) (1962) p. 129, Stettinischer Staats Archiv Pars II Tit. II 99. Nr. 154, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/21/2015
- 1071 6/19/1669
"Decision for the Expulsion [of Jews]" Royal resolution [Upper Austria / Present-day Austria]: "[...] that the settlement of Jews and their stay was never allowed (invito principe terrae) [...] that is why Jews living in Austria below Enns, are to be removed not only from the city before the feast of Corpus Christi but also from all other Austrian provinces [...]."
Braumüller, Wilhelm: **Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Erster Band. (Wien)** 1918; p. 222, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/13/2016
- 1072 6/26/1669
"Order" of the Inquisition-Commission [Present-day Austria]: "[...] they (Jews) are required as a whole community as well as each person individually to specify how much capital and interest they owe Christian creditors and since when [...] they are to report how many of them live in Vienna and the amount of taxes/investments ('Anlage') they pay [...] they are to refrain from any form of impropriety aimed at Christians. [...] All Jews shall be liable for any theft committed by any [individual] Jew and their assets shall solely be used for it. [...] The burgher Georg Winkler (who is to be paid for it) shall be present at all meetings of the Jews [...] and only German may be spoken during these meetings. [...]"

Wolf, Gerson: Die Juden in the Leopoldstadt ("unterer Werd" im 17. Jahrhundert in Wien; (Wien; 1864) (The Jews in Leopoldstadt ("lower Werd") in the 17th Century in Vienna); (Vienna; 1864); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani, 9/29/2017

1073 7/20/1669

"Order" of the Emperor Leopold I [Present-day Austria]: "[...] Because a number of Jews are taken up to move away from Vienna, their active and passive debt shall, therefore, be taken up and processed in a manner of equity [...]" [**Researcher's note:** ("*...und der Billigkeit gemäß verfahren werden*") *The Imperial Court had decided not to expel all Jews at once but in stages.*]

Wolf, Gerson: Die Juden in the Leopoldstadt (unterer Werd) im 17. Jahrhundert in Wien; (Wien; 1864); (The Jews in Leopoldstadt (lower Werd) in the 17th Century in Vienna.); (Vienna; 1864); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani, 9/30/2017

1074 8/2/1669

"Royal Patent" issued by Leopold I [Present-day Austria]: "[...] the local Jews are to leave all Royal territories by April 14, 1670 [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *The deadline for Jews to leave the territories was later extended to July 26, 1670. Jews living in the "Lower Austrian" (Niederösterreich) countryside were required to leave by Easter of 1671.*]

Engelmann, 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 1/11/2018

1075 8/5/1669

"Passports for the expelled Jews" ordinance of the Kaiser to the Lower-Austrian government [Lower-Austria / Present-day Austria]: "From His Royal Majesty [...] [an] order [is issued] that the government is to print and issue all departing Jews a passport [...] that mentions in it that Jews are not only being 'not tolerated' in the Archdukedom Austria because of their previous wrongdoings, but also because of His Royal Majesty's own choosing. [I ask now that] the government does justice to this [order] and issues such passport to departing [Jews] upon their registration."

Braumüller, Wilhelm: Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Erster Band. (Wien) 1918. p. 227 ff., Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/7/2016

1076 12/5/1669

"Debt Payment" decree on behalf of the Kaiser addressed to the Jewry of Vienna [Lower-Austria / Present-day Austria]: "From his Royal Majesty [...] it is ordered that all Jews are to report in writing – in German or Hebrew – the names and amounts [of debt] they hold of Christians to the Royal commissioner [...] within 24 hours of publication of this decree. The claims of Jews who fail to report the 'active debts' of the Christians within the given 24 hours or manage to keep certain ones concealed, are to be considered invalid as per His Royal Majesty and that no excuse is to be accepted. This is what everyone has to obey in order to protect themselves from [further] damages."

Braumüller, Wilhelm: Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Erster Band. (Wien) 1918; p. 228, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/13/2016

1077 2/28/1670

"Expulsion Decree," issued by Leopold I, Archduke of Austria [Austria]: "His Royal Majesty, after careful consideration and due to most pressing causes, hereby proclaim, to be conveyed to the Jewdom of Vienna: that the Jews (without exception) are to be removed from here and from the whole country of Austria, and that none of them may remain here after the Feast of Corpus Christi [translator's note: i.e., June 5, 1670], lest they be punished corporally or by death. Christians shall face severe punishment for letting any harm come to the physical integrity or property of Jews; likewise, Jews are to be punished collectively, corporally or by death, even outside the

country, should they let any harm come to Christians. Within 8 days from today, the magistrates shall submit suggestions to the Commission on Jews, regarding the settling of all outstanding taxes and levies. In the meantime and until further notice, all debts of Christians to Jews shall remain unenforceable, lest they be voided altogether. Likewise, no Jew may sell his house without prior permission from the Commission, and also may not leave from here without having settled all his debts to creditors and to the city, lest he face corporal punishment or death."

Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien (1526-1847), Vol. I. A.F. Pribram. Vienna, 1918. p. 235. Accessed online; Translated by Dominik Jacobs 3/20/2016

1078 4/4/1670

"Edict" issued by Leopold I [Present-day Austria]: "[...] 1) [...] no one is permitted to settle in the Jewish quarters/city ('Judenstadt') without the permission of the magistrate [...] 3) [...] the church that is to be erected out of the new synagogue is to be occupied with the consent of the order ('Ordinarius') by secular/worldly priests ('weltliche Priester') and should be left to the magistrate, the secular bailiwick, and the right of patrons ('Patronatsrecht') [...]" **[Researcher's note:** *This expulsion edict was made public with the sound of trumpets, and affected approximately 1400 Jews. On July 24, 1670, Emperor Leopold renamed this part of the city "Leopoldstadt" and approved on August 18, 1670, the building of a new church on this confiscated piece of land.*

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 Shadjani 1/12/2018

1079 4/14/1670

"Selling of Jewish houses" decree issued on behalf of the Kaiser addressing the citizens of Vienna [Lower-Austria; Present-day Austria]: "From his Royal Majesty, also to Hungary and Bohemia [...] and Archduke to Austria [...] have graciously decided that Jews are to be removed from the land and that their houses are to be cleared out by the approaching feast of 'Corpus Christy;' however, these [houses] are not to be sold to any other person except to true and legitimate citizens of Vienna, or those who acquire this right [...] it is announced to those who wish to have such a house in the Jewish quarters ('Judenstadt'), that they are to make this know to the Court Commissioners in writing within 14 days [...] which house they wish to purchase [...]"

Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien*. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Erster Band. (Wien) 1918. p. 239 ff., Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 3/8/2016

1080 5/3/1670

"Decision/Conclusion" ('Conclusum') of the Senate of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt/Holy Roman Empire]: "Since our citizens, trades-people, kramer, and occasionally craftsmen in the Holy Roman City of Frankfurt have brought forth various complaints again the local Jews [...] I. [...] all local Jews are to be completely prohibited henceforth, [...] to carry merchandize from house to house (to peddle) or face a fine of 12 Gulden [per offense ...*] II. [...] In the future, Jews may not, even if asked, enter into inns or approach foreigners with their merchandize or clothes (for sale) or face a fine of 6 Gulden [...*]. III. [...] Jews are not to have more than six [sale-]stalls ('Kräme') all-together, and only in such a manner that they cannot be accessed (seen) from the streets [...] or a fine of 24 Gulden is to be imposed [...]" **[Researcher's note:** **Exceptions are made. The above text has been abbreviate to fit the allocated space. It can be found in its entirety in the cited source.*

Sammlung der Verordnungen der Reichsstadt Frankfurt von Johnn Conradin Beyerbach. Vierter Theil. Commerciengesetze (Collection of ordinance of the Imperial City of Frankfurt. Part four. Commercial Laws); (Frankfurt am Main; 1798); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 3/23/2020

1081 8/27/1670

"Dress Code Ordinance" issued by Bohemian Chamber [Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, Poland]: "[...] Jews and Jewesses are prohibited to wear clothing that is interwoven with gold or silver [...] also, they are prohibited to wear gold or pearl necklaces around their necks or any other clothing that exhibits grandeur/sumptuousness [...]. When Jews [are permitted to] dress in such clothing, and shed the [required] collar, they are indistinguishable from Christians and can sneak in and mingle with them and commit evil deeds ('übles practizieren'). [...] Violators are to be fined 50 Reichsthaler [...] those who fail to pay this fine are to be arrested [and imprisoned] for 8 days. [...]" **[Researcher's note:** *This ordinance was renewed and reconfirmed on July 6, 1701, by a circular sent by Ferdinand's Judges Cloet von Grün and Sturmthal.*]

Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Juden in the Cechoslov. Republik; I Jahrgang. Herausgegeben von Prof. Dr. Samuel Steinerz; (Prag; 1929); ("Society for History of the Jews in the Czech Republic; Year's Issue 1929; Published by Prof. Dr. Samuel Steinerz); (Prague; 1929); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 8/15/2017

1082 11/24/1670

"Rescript Regarding the Prohibition [for Jews] to Trade with Yarn and Silk" issued by Duke Fredrick William of Prussia [Duchy of Prussia / Present-day Germany and Poland]: "After the Mayor and Council of Bielefeld have complained to us that Jews are selling (both publicly and in secret) yarn, linen, silk and junk items - in no less to the detriment of the local citizens who lose wages in this way - we are ordering that this is to be investigated immediately and that except for the Jews Marcus Spanier and Solomon Reinbach (...) no other Jews is to be tolerated in the city claiming to be under special protection. Those still found in the land without legitimate reasons are to refrain from actions that would be in violation of the law or should expect to have their merchandise confiscated."

Stern, Selma: **Der Preussische Staat und die Juden, Vol. 1.** (*The Prussian State and the Jews*) (1962) p. 69, Berliner Staats Archiv R64 n 178 a., Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 12/02/2015

1083 5/21/1671

Edict Number 12 issued by Duke Fredrick William [Prussia / Present-day ...]: "We, Friedrich Wilhelm by the grace of God, ... take 50 Jewish families under special protection and do so under the following conditions. [...] 2) Jews are allowed to settle and trade anywhere in the country ... but should there be any criminal activities amount them, then those are to be reported to us immediately by the cities magistrate. 6) They are not allowed to have a Synagogue, but they are welcomed to get together in their homes and follow their prayers and ceremonies; however, without causing the Christians any offense. They are to remain from gossiping and blasphemy lest face severe punishment... 7) They are to behave honorably and maintain peace, but mostly, they are to make sure that none of the good coins are not taken out of the country and bad coins are brought back in; furthermore, they are not to take gold or silver payment methods (Pagamenten) to other territories ... and that those who try are to be stopped immediately and [the coins are to be] confiscated."

Stern, Selma: **Der Preussische Staat und die Juden, (The Prussian State and the Jews) Erster Teil;** Zweite Abteilung: Akten (1962) p. 13 ff, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 1/24/2016

1084 9/6/1671

"Rescript" addressed to the Secret Council of Cologne by the [river] Spree [Present-day Germany]: "For the time being, only two Jews may settle in Berlin. [...] Even though, We recall that We have graciously ordered that protection letters be granted to 10 Jews to settle in Our resident-cities Berlin and Cologne [...] We now want to limit these to only two Jews for the time being for certain reasons [...]" **[Researcher's note:** *Even though this writ is not signed, it was very likely issued by Maximilian Henry of Bavaria.*]

Official Anti-Jewish Acts Throughout History

Stern, Selma: *Der Preußische Staat und die Juden. Erster Teil/Die Zeit des Großen Kurfürsten und Friedrichs I. Zweite Abteilung: Akten.* (The Prussian state and the Jews. First Part / The time of the Grand Prince-Elector and Friedrich I. Second division: Files/Documents.); (Tübingen; 1962); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/7/2020

- 1085 11/12/1671
"Rescript" issued by Prince-Elector ('Kurfürst') Johann Philipp von Schönborn [Electorate of Mainz; Present-day Germany]: "Since we [...] cannot help but notice and perceive that the accursed [co]habitation of Jews among Christians is occasionally annoying ('hin und wieder sehr ärgerlich ist'), and that it causes inconveniences and in-opportunities ('ungelegenheiten') [and since] this is not permitted in any other place where Jews live among Christians [...] and so too, we wish to order and instruct our authorities to prevent such ruinous harms and disadvantages and to discontinue/stop ('abstellen') this annoying and damaging living-arrangements of Jews among Christians [...]." [*Researcher's note: This Rescript also known as "Ordinance of Hadamar" ('Hadmar'sche Verordnung') contains 17 sections and is several pages long; it has been abbreviated to fit the allocated space. The entire original text can be found in the cited source.*]
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., Vicepräsidenten des vormaligen Großh. Kreisgerichts zu Mainz, Ritter des Großh. Hess. Ludewigsordens 1r Klasse, ("Diplomatic History of Jews in Mainz and its Surroundings with special attention to their legal status in the various eras. From mostly unprinted/unpublished official documents edited by K[arl] A[nton] Schaab, b R. PhD., Vice-President of the former Grand Ducal District Court of Mainz, Knight of the Grand Ducal Hessian Order of Louis, 1st class."); (Mainz; 1855); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/23/2013
- 1086 1/11/1673
"Royal Decision" ("Hofbescheid") issued by the Royal Court [Present-day Czech Republic]: "[...] the 'fiscus' (royal treasury) is to inquire diligently [...] and to remove/expel Jews according to the parliament resolution ('Landtagsschlusse') of 1650. [...]"
Scari, von Hieronymus: *Systematische Darstellung der in Betreff der Juden in Mähren und in k. k. Antheile Schlesiens Erlassene Gesetze und Verordnungen;* (Brünn; 1835); ("Systematic Representation in Regards to the Jews of Moravia and the Laws and Ordinances Issued in the Imperial and Royal[ly Owned] Parts of Silesia"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/25/2018
- 1087 2/23/1673
"Decree" by the Cathedral Dom-Provost [Present-day Germany; Prince-Bishopric of Würzburg]: "We, Cathedral provost ('Dombprobst') [...] of the great Cathedral chapter ('Dombstifts') of Würzburg [...] order all and every senior official and lower official in Our Stift* herewith in all earnestness [...] that the protection[-permits] given to all Jews and Jewess in our Stift [...] are void and that they (Jews) are to leave [the domain] within a year and to find accommodation (a place to stay) elsewhere [...]" [*Researcher's note: *A Stiftj was an independent territories within the Holy Roman Empire.*]
Thesavrvs Ivris Franconic, Oder Sammlung theils gedruckter theils ungedruckter Abhandlungen, Dissertationen, Programmen, Gutachten, Gesätze, Urkunden, usw. welches das Fränkische und besonders hochfürstliche Wirzburgische Geistliche, Weltliche, Bürgerliche, Peinliche, Polizey- und Kammerrecht erläutern usw. Des Zweyten Abschnittes eilttes Heft. (Wirzburg; 1789); (Thesaurus/Catalogue of Franconia. Or collection of partly printed, partly unprinted treatises, dissertations, programs, expert reports, laws, and legal documents, etc. which explain church-, secular-, civil-, penal-, police-, and chamber-laws in Franconia, and especially in the Prince-Bishopric of Würzburg. The second part of the eighteenth booklet.); (Würzburg; 1789); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/5/2020
- 1088 6/28/1673
"Patent" of Leopold I [Present-day Austria]: "[...] 1) Jews coming to/attending the annual markets ('Jahrmärkte') may not stay longer than the duration (start to end) of these [annual markets]; 2) A Jew is to be responsible for the action/doings of another [Jew] and the reprisals may be used against these [Jews] without distinction

[...] 3) No Jew who does not hold a special permit/privilege, may be allowed to sell [anything] by length or weight ('nach Ellen und Gewicht'), but only items [per piece] ('Stückweise') as a whole 'in grosso' (wholesale)."

Beiträge 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, 10/2/2017

1089 7/6/1674

"Decree Regarding Liability for Recently Picked-Up Jews" issued Duke Fredrick William of Prussia [Prussia / Present-day Germany and Poland]: "No new Jews is to be accepted or 'offered protected' in the land, except with the attestation of all Jews already living in the country; however, in case a Jew who was vouched for by the community turned out to be dishonest or found to be involved in mischief, all Jews [in the community] who had vouched for them are to be held accountable as well."

Stern, Selma: *Der Preussische Staat und die Juden, Vol. 1. (The Prussian State and the Jews)* (1962) p. 40, Berliner Staats Archive R 21- 207 b 2 a, Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/4/2015

1090 1/29/1676

"Order" issued by Archbishop and Elector Damian Hartard [von der Layen-Hohengeroldseck] [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Mainz]: "[...] Jews are to be required, when exporting/moving endowments/dowries ('Dotibus') outside of the [domain of the] Electorate/Arch-Stift to properly submit the 10th penny [a tenth in the form of taxes ...]"

Friedrich Johann Bodmann's inneres Territorialverhältnis des Abzugs- und Nachsteuerrechts in Deutschland überhaupt, und im Erzstifte Mainz insbesondere. (Friedrich Johann Bodmann's inter-territorial relationship regarding the departure- and resettlement-tax laws in Germany, and especially in the Arch-Stift of Mainz); (Mainz; 1791); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/4/2020

1091 4/30/1676

"Decree" issued by John III [Sobieski] for Posen [Present-day Poland]: "[...] Jews are to pay together 5000 Gulden once, plus each person is to pay one Gulden; children under the age of ten are exempt."

Perles, J.: *Geschichte der Juden in Posen. (Breslau; 1865); (History of Jews in Posen.)* (Wroclaw; 1865); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/25/2020

1092 10/26/1676

"Order of John George II, Elector of Saxony, to examine the escort papers of Jews whether they have kept to the designated roads" [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Saxony]: "[We] John George, the other, [Prince-]Elector of Saxony by the grace of God [...] have noticed that Jews, who are arriving in Leipzig from Bohemia, Austria, Moravia, Poland, Silesia [...] are straying from the common (country) roads which they are required to remain on according to old contracts/mandates and [that they] deviate to smaller roads and secret paths in order to circumvent the common escort[-fee] [...] That is why We order you herewith, that you check the escort-papers [of Jews] at the Leipziger fairs to ensure that they have kept to the common roads and have paid the proper escort-fees [violators are to be required to pay the required fees and given a warning ...] and a register of these criminals is to be sent to Us each time [...]"

Lünig; Johann Christian: *Des Codicis Augustei, oder Neuvermehrten Corporis Juris Saxonici. Anderer Band. (Codex of Augustus, or newly augmented legal code of Saxony. The other volume.)*; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/16/2020

1093 10/12/1677

"Order" issued by Archbishop and Elector Damian Hartard [von der Layen-Hohengeroldseck] [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Mainz]: "[...] Jews, who

refuse to submit the after/export-tax ('Nachsteuer')* on endowments/dowries ('Dotibus') are to be advised that they are to lose their protection[-permits] ipso facto [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *A *Nachsteuer* was a form of taxation placed on assets/wealth which were taken out of the domain.]

Friedrich Johann Bodmann's inneres Territorialverhältnis des Abzugs- und Nachsteuerrechts in Deutschland überhaupt, und im Erzstifte Mainz insbesondere. (Friedrich Johann Bodmann's inter-territorial relationship regarding the departure- and resettlement-tax laws in Germany, and especially in the Arch-Stift of Mainz); (Mainz; 1791); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/4/2020

1094 5/6/1678

"Expulsion of all Jews from Eastern Pomerania" issued by Duke Fredrick William of Prussia [Prussia / Present-day Germany and Poland]: "... all Jews both in the cities and on the country side are ordered to leave Eastern Pomerania within 14 days of issuance of this ordinance or avoid expulsion; they are no longer to be tolerated in any part of the Duchy."

Stern, Selma: **Der Preussische Staat und die Juden**, Vol. 1. (*The Prussian State and the Jews*) (1962) p. 135, Ausfertigung Stettinischer Staats Archiv P. 1. Tit. 99. Nr. 154 und Conc. Berliner Staats Archiv R 30-212, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/22/2015

1095 7/26/1678

"Ordinance" issued by the Archbishop Elector Maximilian Henry of Bavaria [Present-day Germany; Archbishopric of Cologne]: "[...] Jews are prohibited to trade with iron."

Die Provinzial- und statutarischen Rechte in der preußischen Monarchie. Dargestellt vom wirklichen Geheimen Rath von Kamptz. Zweiter Theil. Die Provinzen: Pommern und Westphalen. (The provincial and legal statutes of the Prussian monarchy. Presented by the true secret council von Kamptz. Second Volume. The provinces: Pomerania and Westphalia.); (Berlin; 1827); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/22/2019

1096 8/27/1678

"Declaration" of Archbishop and Elector Damian Hartard [von der Layen-Hohengeroldseck] [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Mainz]: "[...] the previous Generale [common law] is only to be applied to endowments/dowries after the Jewish after/export-tax was made public and not to those [that were exported/moved outside of the domain] before the aforementioned Generale was issued."

Friedrich Johann Bodmann's inneres Territorialverhältnis des Abzugs- und Nachsteuerrechts in Deutschland überhaupt, und im Erzstifte Mainz insbesondere. (Friedrich Johann Bodmann's inter-territorial relationship regarding the departure- and resettlement-tax laws in Germany, and especially in the Arch-Stift of Mainz); (Mainz; 1791); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/4/2020

1097 9/17/1679

"Ordinance Against Jews Who Do Not Pay Their Annual Protection Money" issued by Duke Fredrick William of Prussia [Duchy of Prussia / Present-day Germany and Poland]: "Jews who are neglecting to make the annual payment for 'protection' [Schutzgelder] on the very first day of the issuance of an edict lose their privileges immediately and will no longer be tolerated in the country."

Stern, Selma: **Der Preussische Staat und die Juden**, Vol. 1. (*The Prussian State and the Jews*) (1962) p. 48, Berliner Staats Archiv R21-203, Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/2/2015

1098 12/10/1679

Announcement of the City Council of [Bad] Wimpfen [Present-day Germany; Imperial City of Wimpfen/Holy Roman Empire]: "[...] because [the Jews] harbored fugitives during the 30-year war, and now that peace has returned, they shall leave the city after Christmas and find accommodations somewhere else."

Körner, Th: **Die Geschichte der Stadt Wimpfen. (History of the City of Wimpfen)**; (Heilbronn; 1846); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/15/2020

- 1099 12/20/1679
Tax Ordinance, issued by Eberhard Louis, Duke of Württemberg [Present-day Germany]: "Whereas the Jews, time and again, in the country but also near the border, carry on their trade in gold and silver, as well as their usury, any such Jew shall pay thirty kreuzers for each day he trades in a given town, and an additional four kreuzers for each guilder he takes in; to that end, the town's officer, to whom the Jew is required to report his presence, shall notify the tax collector, as well as assign someone to the Jew, at the Jew's expense, to verify the total amount of the sales."
Mayer, F.F. (ed.). *Sammlung der württembergischen Gesetze in Betreff der Israeliten (Collection of Württembergian Laws Regarding the Israelites)*. Fues: Tübingen, 1847. Page 2. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/20/2020
- 1100 2/21/1680
"Rescript to the Bailiff of Lonicerus" issued by Duke Frederick I of Prussia [Duchy of Prussia / Present-day Germany, Poland, Czech Republic]: "Lonicerus is prohibited from allowing Jews to trade with their foreign counterparts as long as the plague sweeps through Bohemia and other countries. No Jew is allowed to travel to any area under suspicion. Jews who reside in Berlin from infected places are to report [to the authorities] immediately. Those who refuse are to lose their privileges and to be removed from the country. Unprotected Jews are to leave the city and country within two days [of the edict]."
Stern, Selma: *Der Preussische Staat und die Juden, Vol. 1. (The Prussian State and the Jews)* (1962) p. 49-50, Berliner Staats Archiv R 21-207 a 2 b, Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 12/3/2015
- 1101 5/18/1680
"Recopilacion de las Indias" (Compilation of the Indies) issued by King Carlos II [Spanish East Indies; Present-day Philippines, Mariana Island, Caroline Islands]: "Jewish converts are not to enter the Indies without the expressed permission of the King."
Louisiana Law Review; Volume 56, Number 2; Palmer, Vernon Valentine: *The Origins of Authors of the Code Noir*; Researched by Ziba Shadjani 1/10/2017
- 1102 8/3/1680
"Rescript Addressed to the Bailiff and Civil Servants of Sparenberg" issued by Duke Fredrick William of Prussia [Prussia / Present-day Germany and Poland]: "In response to a complain filed by the mayor and council of Herford, it is commanded that Jews are no longer allowed to reside in Herford without special permission. Jews are not allowed to work as butchers and are only allowed to sell cuts of meats which they are not allowed to consume according to their own [religious] laws."
Stern, Selma: *Der Preussische Staat und die Juden, Vol. 1. (The Prussian State and the Jews)* (1962) p. 71, Berliner Staats Archiv R 34 p. 98 f., Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 12/16/2015
- 1103 4/16/1681
Decree, issued by Christian V, King of Denmark and Norway [Present-day Denmark, Norway]: "Henceforth, no Jew without Our Letter of Safe Conduct shall dare to enter Our realms, and those who may already be here shall no longer stay, but leave before two weeks after the publication of this regulation, under penalty of one thousand imperial thalers."
Cohen, Asser Daniel. *De Mosaiske troesbekjenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidløb af naesten 200 aar, tilligemed alle lovsteder og offentlige foranstaltninger dem angaaende, som ere udkomne fra 1651 til 1836. (The position of the Mosaic believers in Denmark, before and now: historically produced over a period of nearly 200 years, as well as all laws and public measures relating to the same which were published from 1651 to 1836)*. Forfatterens: Odense (Denmark), 1837. Page 26. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/17/2020
- 1104 8/26/1681

- "Order" issued by Prince-Bishop Peter Philipp von Dernbach [Present-day Germany; Prince-Bishopric of Würzburg]:** "[...] beef and other kinds of meat which are sold and cut by Jews are to be inspected first to see if it's good [...] in adverse cases, where such [meat] is found to be unclean/impure, it (the meat) is to be taken and thrown away."
- Würzburgische Chronik derer lezteren Zeiten von P. Ignacio Gropp. (Würzburg; 1750); (Chronicle of Würzburg's past by P. Ignacio Gropp.); (Würzburg; 1750); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/20/2020
- 1105 12/1/1681
"Command" ('Anordnung') issued by the [City] Council of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]: "[... the Council gives all mayors full legal right to investigate any claim of excess/opulence [among Jews] and to punish them [...] and to 'inhibit' all disguises, fancy dresses, and opulence ('Mummerei, Verkleidung und Üppigkeit') in the Jewish alley/ghetto ('Judengasse') [...]"
- Kasper-Holtkotte, Cilli: Die jüdische Gemeinde von Frankfurt/Main in der frühen Neuzeit. Familien, Netzwerke und Konflikte eines jüdischen Zentrums. (The Jewish community of Frankfurt/Main in the Early Modern Period. Families, networks, and conflicts of a Jewish center/hub.); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/25/2020
- 1106 2/18/1682
"Notice to the Deputies of all Immediatstadt, Eastern Pomerania, and Kammins" issued by the Government of Pomerania [Province of Pomerania; Present-day Germany, Poland]: "... Jews are strictly prohibited from importing [easily] contaminated ("poison catching") items like fur, wool, cloths [, fabric] and old clothes; violators of this law are to be punished with the death penalty."
- Stern, Selma: *Der Preussische Staat und die Juden, Vol. 1. (The Prussian State and the Jews)* (1962) p. 141, Online book, Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/30/2015
- 1107 10/2/1682
"Jewish Ordinance of Leipzig" ('Leipziger Judenordnung') issued by Elector John George III ('Johann Georg III') [Present-day Germany; Poland; Electorate of Saxony]: "By the grace of god, We, John George the third ('Johann Georg der Dritte'), Duke of Saxony, [...] announce herewith [...] 1) No Jew may pursue trade in Leipzig without an attest/certificate given by his local authority that he's an honest businessman. 2) Except horse-Jews ('Pferdejuden')*, no one (Jews) shall lodge in the suburbs. 3) A Jew arriving at the [city] gate is to receive an indication-form ('Angabezettel') from the toll-officer [...] 5) Report within 24 hours to the local city court and pay his protection-fee ('Schutzgeld') 6) [Jews must] carry the indication-form, protection and toll-permits as well as the little yellow patch ('gelbe Flecklein') on them at all times and present them to council-aids or state servant [when asked ...]"
- [Researcher's note:** *This refers most likely to wealthier Jews who could afford to travel by horse. The above Jewish ordinance contains 23 paragraphs and has been abbreviated to fit the allocated space. The entire text can be found in the cited source.]
- Allgemeiner Contorist welcher von allen und jeden Gegenständen der Handlung aller in und außer Europa gelegenen Handelsplätze die neusten und zuverlässigsten Nachrichten ertheilet; theils nach bewährten Quellen, theils auch, und insonderheit, nach eigener Erfahrung und Korrespondenz entworfen und in alphabetische Ordnung gebracht von Johann Christian Herrmann Kaufmann in Leipzig. Dritter Theil. (General [business] clerk who provides the latest and most reliable news of all occurrences in trade centers within and outside of Europe, partly based on reliable sources, and partly - and uniquely - based on personal experience and correspondence and broken down in alphabetic order by Johann Christian Herrmann, merchant in Leipzig. Part three.); (Leipzig; 1790); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/6/2020
- 1108 10/10/1682
"Autumn-Instruction" on behalf of the Prince-Bishopric of Würzburg* [Present-day Germany; Prince-Bishopric of Würzburg]: "Since the harvesting of the lovely growing wine/grapes is about to take place [...] And in order that Jews do not get the ripest/most timely grapes and the best must, so that His Princely-grace

[...] is forced to accept the worst and most inferior drink as payment [as levies/taxes...] that is why the autumn-administrator ("Herbst-Verwalter"), as well as [all] officers are to keep a close eye on this, and not to permit individual Jews to make kosher [wine], except those who have been graciously authorized to do so by the higher authority. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *Peter Philipp von Dernbach.]

Thesavrus Ivris Franconic, Oder Sammlung theils gedruckter theils ungedruckter Abhandlungen, Dissertationen, Programmen, Gutachten, Gesätze, Urkunden, usw. welches das Fränkische und besonders hochfürstliche Wirzburgische Geistliche, Weltliche, Bürgerliche, Peinliche, Polizey- und Kammerrecht erläutern usw. Des Zweyten Abschnittes eiftes Heft. (Würzburg; 1789); (Thesaurus/Catalogue of Franconia. Or a collection of partly printed, partly unprinted treatises, dissertations, programs, expert reports, laws, and legal documents, etc. which explain church-, secular-, civil-, penal-, police-, and chamber-laws in Franconia, and especially in the Prince-Bishopric of Würzburg. The second part of the eighteenth booklet.); (Würzburg; 1789); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/5/2020

1109 3/9/1683

Article Letter, issued by Christian V, King of Denmark and Norway [Present-day Denmark, Norway]: "Art. 168. Whenever [soldiers] are allowed [to have] sutlers and vivandiers in the camp or garrison, Jews, however, may not be used for that purpose." [**Researcher's note:** "Article letters," from the 15th to the 18th century, were documents that spelled out the collective rights and obligations of soldiers.]

Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidsløb af næsten 200 aar, tilligemed alle lovsteder og offentlige foranstaltninger dem angaaende, som ere udkomne fra 1651 til 1836. (The position of the Mosaic believers in Denmark, before and now: historically produced over a period of nearly 200 years, as well as all laws and public measures relating to the same which were published from 1651 to 1836). Forfatterens: Odense (Denmark), 1837. Page 68. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/30/2020

1110 4/15/1683

Ordinance, issued by the Danish Chancellery [Present-day Denmark]: "1. No Jew is allowed to enter into the kingdom, or allow himself to be found, without the King's special Letter of Safe Conduct, under penalty of one thousand imperial thalers for every person encountered without the prescribed letter. 2. Any informer who reports such a Jew to the King's officers, shall receive, each time, half a hundred imperial thalers."

Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidsløb af næsten 200 aar, tilligemed alle lovsteder og offentlige foranstaltninger dem angaaende, som ere udkomne fra 1651 til 1836. (The position of the Mosaic believers in Denmark, before and now: historically produced over a period of nearly 200 years, as well as all laws and public measures relating to the same which were published from 1651 to 1836). Forfatterens: Odense (Denmark), 1837. Page 26. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/17/2020

1111 5/4/1683

"Order of John George ('Johann Georgens') III, Elector of Saxony that Jews who travel to Leipzig from Bohemia, Austria, Moravia in order to trade are to take the common (country) roads ('Landstraße')" [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Saxony]: "[Since We] Johann Georg the third, by the grace of God, Duke of Saxony [... have received complaints that Jews who are coming from Bohemia, Austria, and Moravia to Leipzig in order to trade, stray/deviate from the common (country) roads ... which have been strictly prohibited to them under threat [...] and yet, Jews appear to take no heed [to past orders} and depart from the designated roads [...] which we are not inclined to allow to happen anymore. That is why We remind/warn all Jews who are coming to Leipzig from Bohemia, Austria, and Moravia in order to trade - once and for all herewith [...] to remain on the above-mentioned [...] street [...] and should one or the other contravene [...] and take another road through Our domain, he is to lose all possessions that he has on him and anticipate our [further] punishment. [That is why we] Order Our officers, customs- and escort-people/officers as well as City Councils and all court-officers herewith in all seriousness to pay close attention to Bohemian, Austrian, and Moravian Jews [...] and

Official Anti-Jewish Acts Throughout History

- not to permit any of them to stray from the above-mentioned street, but rather to stop/intercept them and whatever they carry and to report this [to Us...]"
Lünig: Johann Christian: *Des Codicis Augustei, oder Neuvermehrten Corporis Juris Saxonici. Anderer Band. (Codex of Augustus, or newly augmented legal code of Saxony. The other volume.);* Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/11/2020
- 1112 6/5/1683
"Edikt" issued by the [City] Council of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]: [The Council prohibits] "the highly-annoying ('höchst ärgerliche') entering of Jews into barbershops ('Barbierhäuser') [...]"
Kracauer, Isidor: *Die Geschichte der Juden in Frankfurt am Main (History of the Jews in Frankfurt am Main);* (Frankfurt am Main; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/25/2020
- 1113 9/24/1683
"Expulsion of Jews" ordered by King Louis XIV [French Territories; Martinique]: "[...] Jews are to quit all French Islands of America. [...]"
Frank, Ben: *A Travel Guide to the Jewish Caribbean & South America;* (Grenta; 2005); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 1/12/2017
- 1114 9/2/1684
"Prince-Elector Ordinance Regarding the Jews in Berlin" issued by Duke Frederick I [Duchy of Prussia / Present-day Germany, Poland, Czech Republic]: "... because it has come to our attention that due to the existence of two Synagogues and other kind of offenses by Jews - such as hiding and dealing with stolen merchandize, we order that such offenses are to be stop immediately and that 1) Jews are only allowed one Synagogue and one school and all others are to ceased operation immediately; 2) all Jews are to honor the oath they have taken and report all offenses to the authorities immediately or face loss of their property and banishment from the country. 3) head of the Jewish communities are required to report stolen items immediately to the Bailiff of Cologne. 4) Jews are prohibited from operating open stalls and booths. They are to clear and cease those immediately. 5) Jews whose children get married outside of the country, are to pay a 'out-tax' and Jewish courts are to report how they handle punishments and sentencing. This [ordinance] is to be obeyed by the Jewish community or [they are to] face sever punishment."
Stern, Selma: *Der Preussische Staat und die Juden, Vol. 1. (The Prussian State and the Jews)* (1962) p. 53-54, Berliner Staats Archive R 21- 207 b 2; Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/3/2015
- 1115 12/16/1684
Rescript, issued by the Danish Chancellery to the Police Chief of Copenhagen [Present-day Denmark]: "Those of the Jewish nation who, with royal permission, reside in the aforementioned 20 houses, may worship there together, with morning and evening prayers and hymns, though only in closed chambers and without any sermon, so as not to cause any offense." [**Researcher's note:** *Copenhagen's first synagogue was not inaugurated until 1833.*]
Cohen, Asser Daniel. *De Mosaiske troesbekjenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidsløb af naesten 200 aar, tilligemed alle lovsteder og offentlige foranstaltninger dem angaaende, som ere udkomme fra 1651 til 1836. (The position of the Mosaic believers in Denmark, before and now: historically produced over a period of nearly 200 years, as well as all laws and public measures relating to the same which were published from 1651 to 1836). Forfatterens: Odense (Denmark), 1837; Page 171. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 6/12/2020*
- 1116 1/1/1685
"Code Noir" order of King Louis XIV [French West Indies; Present-day Guadeloupe, Martinique, Saint Martin, Saint Barthelemy]: "[...] Jewish converts are not to enter the Indies without the expressed permission of the King."
Louisiana Law Review; Volume 56, Number 2; Palmer, Vernon Valentine: *The Origins of Authors of the Code Noir;* Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 1/22/2017

1117 8/21/1685

Decree, issued by Ernest Louis, Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt [Present-day Germany]: "Protected Jews in Our lands, if they are lacking a synagogue at their place of residence, are permitted to worship in their private homes, as long as they can gather ten adult men, refrain from loud calling and yelling, and adhere to the following conditions. (1) They shall not use any house where a Christian lives, but only one inhabited by a Jew, and which is located far away from any church, school, manse or city hall. (2) They shall only pray quietly and behind closed doors. [...] (4) Except for weddings, no more than fifteen persons shall congregate. (5) They shall not perform any ceremonies in the streets or out of their windows. (6) They shall not blow the horn [shofar] in the street, out of the window, or elsewhere in public. (7) They may not use anything in their gatherings but the scriptures of Moses and the prophets, and refrain from using Jewish writings and prayers which mention Christ in a defamatory manner."

Günther, Carl Friedrich. *Bilder aus der Hessischen Vorzeit (Images from Ancient Hessian History)*. Joghans: Darmstadt, 1853. Page 92. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/20/2020

1118 9/8/1685

"Rescript Addressed to the Superior Courts" issued by Duke Fredrick William of Prussia [Prussia / Present-day Germany and Poland]: "It is not unknown to Us that there are a lot of Jews found in Our cities that have swindled Christians out of thousands of Reichstaler and that they [Christians] never received repayment or any other kind of satisfaction for those acts; and since they do not have any means of payment and are otherwise difficult to be held accountable, we command that all Jews in the country are to provide a deposit (bail) of 1000 Reichstaler in order to prevent this kind of behavior in the future. Those who pay the bail/deposit are allowed to remain in the country while those who refuse are to leave the country within 6 weeks of this ordinance to avoid serious punishment."

Stern, Selma: *Der Preussische Staat und die Juden, Vol. 1. (The Prussian State and the Jews)* (1962) p. 57, Berliner Staats Archiv R 21-207 b 2 a, Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 12/6/2015

1119 10/18/1686

"Ordinance regarding the stay of imprisoned Jews in Vienna" issued on behalf of the Kaiser via the Lower-Austrian government to District Marshal [Lower-Austria; Present-day Austria]: "From the R[oyal] M[majesty], also to Hungary and Bohemia [...] Archduke to Austria [...] it is ordered that Mr. City Colonel is to gather all Jews – men and women – who were brought here from the city of Ofen* in a specific house outside of the city and to keep them there until further order from H. R. M. or the laudable Court Martial Council [...]. That is why the City (Quarter) Colonel (Stadtquadiobristen) is reminded that such Jews also reside partially in houses that are under his jurisdiction [...] and his very highly serious H. R. M. is graciously ordering that an ordinance is issued in certain areas that if Jews are staying in any houses under the jurisdiction of the Mr. City (Quarter) Colonel are to be deported immediately [...]." [*Researcher's note: *"Ofen" was the German name for the city of Buda – before it merged with the city of Pest to become today's Budapest.*]

Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Erster Band. (Wien)* 1918; p. 265, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 3/14/2016

1120 2/7/1687

"Edict ('Edictum') issued by Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg Ernest Augustus"* [Present-day Germany; Duchy of Brunswick-Lüneburg]: "We, Ernst Augustus, by the grace of God Bishop of Osnabrück. Duke of Brunswick and Lüneburg [...] It has been reported to us that some of our officers, as well as court-men/judges ('Gerichts-Herren') and other authorities in small cities have accepted various Jews [into their cities] and have permitted them to pursue trade and exchange without

having received a protection and escort letter ('Schutz- und Geleit-Briefen') from us. However, since the issuance of a Jewish-escort [letter] is reserved to the supreme princely-authorities, which means to Us in Our principalities [...] We order herewith all and every one of Our officers as well as all courts and authorities in these cities [...] to report all those Jews who cannot show to have a letter of protection ('Schutzbrief') or any other escort-permit from Us and to expel them and their families from our lands/domains within a month, or to apply and receive such a permit from us within the same period. [...] those who enter Our lands after that months has passed, are to be arrested and We or Our secret-councils are to be informed immediately. We wish with all earnestness to have all places/towns ('Orte') where this order is ignored to be seriously disciplined and punished. Issued in Our city of residency, Hannover, February 7, 1687. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *Ernest Augustus also ruled over the Principality of Calenberg and Prince-Bishop of the Prince-Bishopric of Osnabrück.]

Chur-Braunschweig-Lüneburgische Landes-Ordnung und Gesetze, und zwar Capvt Tertivm worinn enthalten bis das Militar - Wesen angehende Verordnungen. Zum Gebrauch der Fürstenthümer, Graf- und Herrschaften Calenbergischen Theils. (Local/land ordinances and laws of the [Elector]-Principality of Brunswick-Lüneburg, namely the third part, which contain the ordinances that pertain to the military. For the use of the principalities, counties and lordships of Calenberg.); (Göttingen; 1740); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/8/2019

1121 2/14/1687

"Rescript" addressed to Johann Victor König, Royal Council and Mayor (head of the municipality) of Halle [Present-day Germany; Duchy of Prussia]: "[...] since we have serious reservations to protect/escort such people (Jews) [...] and because it's better without them, [...] that is why you have to reject/turn back such Jews if they continue to announce themselves/arrive. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *This decree in effect prohibited Jews from settling in Halle, Germany.*]

Stern, Selma: Der Preußische Staat und die Juden. Erster Teil/Die Zeit des Großen Kurfürsten und Friedrichs I. Zweite Abteilung: Akten. ("The Prussian state and the Jews. First Part / The time of the Grand Principality and Friedrich I. Second division: Files/Documents."); (Tübingen; 1962); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/3/2019

1122 3/7/1687

Leipzig: Decree – No Jew is allowed to trade in the streets or to open their business entirely or partly [Germany]: "Us, the majors and council of the city Leipzig command: The Jews have abused the benefits given to them in different remittals by living against common laws. They carry on trade at times, in which it is forbidden to sell wares. They disregard the prohibition to trade on Sundays and Feast days. They sell a big amount of wares at times in which it is forbidden to do so at common places. Christian trade people and the normal citizens suffer therefore from disadvantages. Therefore, we want to repeat the laws and penalties for these actions and point them out for the Jews, who are under special occupation at the moment. We decree, that no Jew is allowed no, matter what kind of wares he is trading, (except from Feder-Jews, who are allowed to trade on special days because of their profession) to trade in the streets or to open their business entirely or partly. They may only trade their wares, as in former times, in their own parlors and ventriculars. Nevertheless, they have to pay attention to Sundays and Feast days – as their names command to do so – and are forbidden to sell any kind of wares. If they fail to do so they will have to pay a penalty about 100 'Reichsthaler' and may even receive a higher penalty. Documental we have printed the emblem of our city on this decree, Leipzig, March 7, 1687"

Decrees Collection, AR 379, Leo Baeck Institute Archive, New York. Researched/Received/Translated by Leo Baeck Institute 1/7/2015

1123 4/15/1687

"Norwegian Code," issued, by King Christian V, for Norway [Present-day Norway]: "Book 3, Chapter 22: Article 1 – No Jew may enter [Norway], or let himself

be found, without the King's special passport, under penalty of one thousand imperial thalers for every person who is found without such passport. Article 2 – Whoever reports a Jew and points him out to an officer of the King, shall therefore receive fifty imperial thalers."

Paulsen, P.I., Thomle, J.E. & Thomle, C.S. (ed.). *Almindelig Norsk Lovsamling [Common Norwegian Law Collection]*. Aschehoug & Co.: Kristiania [Oslo], 1905. Volume I, Page 186. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 4/22/2020

1124 5/6/1687

"Policy Regarding the Island of French America" issued by King Louis XIV [Saint Dominigue; Present-day Dominican Republic and Haiti]: "1) [...] we enjoin all of our officers to chase from our islands all the Jews who have established residence there. As with all declared enemies of Christianity, we command them to be gone within three months of the day of issuance of the present [order], at the risk of confiscation of their persons and their goods. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *This edict was written in March of 1685 by King Louis XIV, but was read, posted and recorded at the "Sovereign Council of Saint Domingue" on 6 May 1687.*]

Roy Rosenzweig Center for History and Media: The Code Noir (The Black Code); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 12/13/2016

1125 6/28/1687

"Edict" issued by Frederick William ("Friedrich Wilhelm") to the Farther/Eastern Pomeranian Government [Present-day Germany; Swedish Pomerania/Swedish Empire]: "[...] when we realized that the Jews have partly pre-paid for their passes/passports in advanced and that they would be wronged if they were to be expelled nonetheless: That is why we [have decided to] permit them graciously herewith, that they will be tolerated for one more year. After that, however, if We issue no other order, they are to clear the land/leave the land. [...]"

Stern, Selma: *Der Preussische Staat und die Juden; Erster Teil/Die Zeit des Großen Kurfürsten und Friedrichs I; Zweite Abteilung: Akten ("The Prussian State and the Jews; First Part/The Time of the [Prince]Electors and Fredrick I; Second Division: Files")*; (Tübingen; 1962); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/26/2017

1126 7/11/1687

"Expulsion Decree" issued by Countess Maria Maximiliana of Sinzendorf [Present-day Austria and Germany; County of Sinzendorf]: "[...] 7) [...] that they (her successors/heirs) shall never permit any Jews, either as subjects or under any other pretext to live or stay in this dominion of ours for eternity. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *The countess even pleads in her testament on 7/12/1687 to her husband to prohibit Jews from settling in her domain in honor and his love to her and to ensure that none of her heirs do either.*]

Bondy, Gottlieb and Franz Dworsky: *Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien; II 1577-1620 (History of Jews in Bohemia, Machren, and Silesia; Vol. II 1577-1620)*; (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/19/2017

1127 12/31/1687

"General-Ordinance" issued by Frederick Charles ('Fridrich Carl'), Duke of Württemberg-[Winnental] [Present-day Germany; Duchy of Württemberg]: "By the grace of God, Fridrich Carl, Duke of Württemberg and Teckh [...] First Our greeting, noble, dear faithfuls: [...] 7) No peasant/farmer ('Bauer') may be permitted to sell stallions to Jews or take loans against them [from Jews] without the knowledge of the officer ('Amtsmanns') or mayor ('Burgermeister') [...]; and so that the aforementioned Jews will not be able to export the most beautiful mares [...]; that it why it shall be prohibited to sell and export any bearing mare up to the age of three or four or those of good breeders until it is deemed legal [...]"

Sammlung der württembergischen Regierungs-Gesetze von Dr. G. Zeller, Oberamtspfleger in Nürtingen. Zweiter Theil, enthaltend die Regierungs-Gesetze vom Jahre 1638 bis zum Jahre 1726. (Collection of Governmental-Laws of Württemberg by Dr. G. Zeller, Chief-Officer in Nürtingen. Second part, from 1638 to 1726.); (Tübingen; 1842); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/8/2020

- 1128 4/14/1688
"Order of the Sovereign Prince" issued by Prince-Bishop Johann Gottfried II von Gutenberg [Present-day Germany; Prince-Bishopric of Würzburg]: "[...] the noble and adjacent collegiate-Stifts*(Collegiat-Neben-Stiftern), cloisters, universities, [...] hospitals, and such [...] and villages and courts that are part of the mediata** advocatus lordships ('mediaten Vogtey-Herrschaften') [...] are not to give Jews protection and to admit them (into their domain/jurisdiction) [...] rather, Jews are solely to receive their protection[-permits] from the sovereign-prince ('Landes-Fürsten) or from the highest territorial lord ('Ober-Territorial-Herrn') to whom they must submit the protection-fee." [*Researcher's note: *A Stift was an independent territory within the Holy Roman Empire. **A 'Mediat(-Stadt)' was a city that was subordinate to the nobility or the administration of the ruling power. A similar order was reissued on February 20, 1691.*]

Wirzburgische Chronik derer lezteren Zeiten von P. Ignacio Gropp. (Wirzburg; 1750); (Chronicle of Würzburg's past by P. Ignacio Gropp.); (Würzburg; 1750); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 4/21/2020

- 1129 8/4/1688
Rescript, issued by Christian V, King of Denmark and Norway, to the Copenhagen Chief of Police [Present-day Denmark, Norway]: "Regarding the German Jews who are tobacco-spinners, and settled in the royal lands, they must become [legal] residents and continue their registered trade [only] in their own houses and yards, in the places where they live and trade, which shall be made public by the magistrate in the other market towns where such Jews reside." [*Researcher's note: In 17th-century Denmark, Ashkenazi Jews were known as "German Jews," while Sephardi Jews were referred to as "Portuguese Jews." For information on the differences between the two, see "Ashkenazi and Sephardic Jews," chabad.org, by Menachem Posner.*]

Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidløb af naesten 200 aar, tilligemed alle lovsteder og offentligte foranstaltninger dem angaande, som ere udkomne fra 1651 til 1836. (The position of the Mosaic believers in Denmark, before and now: historically produced over a period of nearly 200 years, as well as all laws and public measures relating to the same which were published from 1651 to 1836). Forfatterens: Odense (Denmark), 1837. Page 19. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/15/2020

- 1130 8/8/1688
"An Act for the Governing of Negroes," passed by the Council and Assembly of Barbados [Present-day Barbados]: "XVII. – [...] Be it therefore enacted . . . that no person of the Hebrew nation residing in any Sea-port Town of [sic] Island, shall keep or employ any Negro or other Slave, be he Man or Boy, for any use or service whatsoever, more than one Negro or other Slave, Man or Boy, to be allowed to each of the persons of the said Nation, excepting such as are denized by His Majesty's Letter Patent, and not otherwise, who are to keep no more than for their own use, as shall be approved of by the Lieutenant Governor, Council and Assembly: And if any Negro, Man or Boy, more than is before allowed by this Act, shall be found three months after the publication hereof, in the custody, possession or use of any of the persons aforesaid, then every such person or persons shall forfeit such Negro or other Slave; one moiety of the value thereof, to whomsoever shall inform, and the other moiety to his Majesty to the use in this act appointed."

Friedenwald, Herbert. Material for the History of the Jews in the British West Indies. Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society, No. 5 (1897), pp. 45-101. Page 97. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/14/2020

- 1131 9/17/1688
"Decree" issued by the Royal Court Chamber ('Hofkammer') of Innsbruck [Archduchy of Austria; Present-day Austria]: "[...] the Jewry currently present in the domains of Arlberg [...] except the three aforementioned families* are to

completely leave their home/quarters and the territory of Arlberg with their attachments/household (families/servants) and their entire possessions ('mit ihrem anhang und völligen haushaben') by the end of this year [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *The three Jewish families that were exempt from this expulsion order were Salmons, Abrahams, and Wolfens. As anti-Jewish as this ordinance is, it is noteworthy, that it also went against the wishes of the citizens who had rallied their government repeatedly to have all Jews expelled from the regions and who believed that the greatest threat they faced came from exactly those kinds of rich Jews. Jews forced to relocate yet again, petitioned Duke Franz Karl who had expelled them 12 years before for protection. Because of the abysmal financial situation of the Royal Court of Hohenems, he agreed to allow 10 Jewish families to settle there for a payment of 24 Gulden per family.]

Studien zur Geschichte und Gesellschaft Vorarlbergs. Regionalstudie zur Geschichte einer Weltanschauung [-] Antisemitismus in Vorarlberg. Herausgegeben von Werner Dreier in Zusammenarbeit mit der Johann-August-Malin-Gesellschaft. Gedruckt mit Unterstützung des Bundesministeriums für Wissenschaft und Forschung in Wien, des Landes Vorarlberg, der Landeshauptstadt Bregenz sowie der Stadt Hohenems. ("Studies Regarding the History and Society of Vorarlberg. A Regional study Regarding the History of a Weltanschauung [-] Anti-Semitism in Vorarlberg. Published by Werner Dreier in Cooperation with the Johann-August-Malin-Society. Printed with the support of the Federal Ministry for Science and Research in Vienna, the State of Vorarlberg, State Capital of Bregenz and the City of Hohenems."); (Bregenz; 1988); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/6/2018

1132 2/20/1691

"Order of the Sovereign Prince" issued by Prince-Bishop Johann Gottfried II von Gutenberg [Present-day Germany; Prince-Bishopric of Würzburg]: "The noble and collegiat-Stifts*(Collegiat-Stiffter), cloisters, universities, hospitals, and such mediat-advocatus-lordships (mediate Vogtey-Herrschaften) are not to admit Jews into their villages, courts, [and] hamlets [...] and to collect their protection fee [for the sovereign-prince...] Also, Jews are to receive their protection and protection-letters solely from the highest princely authority [...] otherwise, no Jew is to be tolerated or allowed to pass [through] the domains and the Hoch-Stift.**" [**Researcher's note:** *A Stift was an independent territory within the Holy Roman Empire. **A Hochstift was a territory that was ruled by a prince/bishop. A similar order was issued on April 18, 1688.]

Wirzburgische Chronik derer letzteren Zeiten von P. Ignacio Gropp. (Würzburg; 1750); (Chronicle of Würzburg's past by P. Ignacio Gropp.); (Würzburg; 1750); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/21/2020

1133 6/10/1691

"Ordinance" issued by the government of Western-Pomerania [Present-day Germany, Sweden; Swedish-Pomerania / Swedish Empire]: "[...] It is therefore ordered and commanded herewith in all seriousness that no Jew be allowed to enter the domain without a passport and a special concession and permission from the royal government, much less be tolerated there, and least of all [be allowed] to trade and engage in exchange [...] and to partake in pre-sales as they please [...]. The commanding officers, [and] the royal tax and customs officers are to keep a watchful eye on this [...] and should Jews be caught engaged in trade or pre-sales without a passport [...] they should be met with a befitting punishment, their merchandise confiscated and this edict is to be adhered to in all seriousness everywhere in the province [...]."

Sammlung gemeiner und besonderer Pommerscher und Rügischer Landes-Urkunden, Gesetze, Privilegien, Verträge, Constitutionen und Ordnungen. Zur Kenntnis der alten und neueren Landes-Verfassungen insonderheit des königlich-Schwedischen Landes-Theils herausgegeben von Johann Carl Dähnert. Dritter und letzter Band. (Collection of common and special state writs/documents, laws, privileges, contracts, constitutions, and ordinances of Pomerania and Rügen. To bring into awareness the old and newer state constitutions, and especially those of the royal Swedish domains edited by Johann Carl Dähnert. Third and last volume. (Stralsund; 1769); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/9/2020

1134 7/10/1691

Patent, issued by the government of Sweden for Swedish Pomerania [Present-day Germany, Poland]: "Ordered: that no Jew, unless he has received a special

dispensation from the royal government, shall be given a passport into the land, let alone be tolerated therein, and least of all be allowed to trade in Swedish Pomerania, to walk about, or to engage in any wholesale transactions."

Koch, Christian Friedrich. *Die Juden im Preussischen Staate (The Jews in the State of Prussia)*.
Baumann: Marienwerder (Prussia), 1833. Page 301. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 4/16/2020

- 1135 12/29/1691
"Decree" issued by Emperor Leopold I [Present-day Czech Republic]: "[...] all Jews are required/obliged to wear a kind of [stiff neck] ruffles (eine Sorte von Krösen) as a distinguishing sign in Bohemia [...] those who violate this ordinance are to be punished severely. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *This ordinance placed Jews in severe danger on the countryside, because while they did not need to worry about being ambushed and robbed in the cities, they did so on the countryside. This (special) collar was easily made out from afar and attracted vagrants and riffraff, and Jews were often assaulted, mugged and mistreated – not rarely at the hands of soldiers. *This ordinance signed by Leopold I on December 29, 1691, and was received by the city authorities of Prague on January 3, 1692, and was published on January 4, 1692.]*
- Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Juden in the Cechoslov. Republik; I Jahrgang. Herausgegeben von Prof. Dr. Samuel Steinherz; (Prag; 1929); ("Society for History of the Jews in the Czech Republic; Year's Issue 1929; Published by Prof. Dr. Samuel Steinherz); (Prague; 1929); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjajani 9/14/2017
- 1136 12/29/1691
"Order" issued by the government of the Prince-Bishopric of Würzburg [Present-day Germany; Prince-Bishopric of Würzburg]: "[...] Jews are strictly prohibited to peddle or practice usury or to do business or trade with Christians on Sunday and holy-days or have their merchandize confiscated [or receive other] random punishments."
- Würzburgische Chronik derer lezteren Zeiten von P. Ignacio Gropp. (Wirzburg; 1750); (Chronicle of Würzburg's past by P. Ignacio Gropp.); (Würzburg; 1750); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjajani 4/20/2020
- 1137 2/6/1692
"Prohibition for Jews to engage in money-exchange" issued by the City Council of Basel [Present-day Switzerland]: "Jews are prohibited at the threat of confiscation to change and exchange/muddle up ('verwechseln) [money] here [...] of which they are to be informed by the highest-servant ('Obristen Knecht') [...]"
- Rechtsquellen von Basel Stadt und Land. Erster Theil. (Legal Documents/Sources of Basel - City and land. Part one.); (Basel; 1856); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjajani 6/25/2020
- 1138 3/28/1692
Wuerzburg: Jews are to be judged legally (not to let normal citizens penalize the offences of the Jews) Johann Gottfrid, bishop of Wuerzburg and earl of Franken [Germany]: "Wuerzburg 1692 - Johann Gottfrid, bishop of Wuerzburg and earl of Franken, chosen by god's grace, commands the following: The Jews living in Wuerzburg have complained about the fact that citizens of Wuerzburg are punishing them violently since the decree of September 26, 1691, has been released. This edict stated that Jews are not allowed to trade in public on Sundays and Feast days. Citizens of Wuerzburg now complained that the Jews are not sticking to that rule mainly because most fairs take place on that day. Citizens, who find Jews impinging against this law, often throw stones at the Jews. We therefore determine, that peddling is forbidden on Sundays and Feast days, as is commercial trading of wares on these days. Carrying on a trade on those days is only allowed during the time of the holy mess in ones own houses. Therefore I command every trader, administrator, lord protector, major and the court to punish the Jews for abusing the law of September 26, 1691, but not to let normal citizens penalize the offences of the Jews, whether they are guilty or not. Jews are to be judged legally. Signed in our royal capital, Wuerzburg, March 28, 1692."

- 1139 8/17/1692
"Edict" issued by Eberhard von Danckelmann on behalf of the Prince-Elector* of Brandenburg [-Bayreuth] [Present-day Germany; Margraviate of Brandenburg-Bayreuth]: "Since complaints have reached his Highness, the Prince-Elector of Brandenburg [...] our gracious Lord [...] that the highly damaging and already prohibited peddling of Jews on the country-side and in the cities remains unheeded - despite all issued prohibitions/inhibitions [...] and that Jews themselves as well as their servants often drive around on the country-side with their merchandize - which drastically reduces commerce between the cities and villages and even destroys it altogether [...]. [That is why, as per His Highest Prince-Elector's [order...]] such peddling shall not be permitted under any circumstances, but rather, that as per the issued gracious ordinance, [such peddling] be entirely abolished in the future or [violators shall] be subject to the loss of [their] horses, wagons, and merchandize, as well as [subject to] other earnest punishments. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *Prince-Elector George William/Georg Wilhelm. Eberhard von Danckelmann was the Prime Minister of Brandenburg-Prussia from 1692-97.*]
Der Preussische Staat und die Juden, Erster Teil / Die Zeit des Großen Kurfürsten und Friedrichs I. Zweite Abteilung: Akten von Selma Stern. ("The Prussian State and the Jews, First Part / The time of the Great Prince-Elector and Fredrick's I. Second devision: Documents/Writs by Selma Stern"); (Tübingen; 1962); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/27/201
- 1140 12/5/1692
General Rescript, issued by Magdalena Sibylla, Duchess of Württemberg, to the local government offices and police authorities of Württemberg [Present-day Germany]: "Art. 12 – In some places, it has come to pass that the people borrowed money from the Jews against fruit; whereas you, in accordance with our constitution, have to completely forbid your subordinate officers any commercial intercourse with Jews."
Reyscher, August Ludwig (ed.). Vollständige, historisch und kritisch bearbeitete Sammlung der württembergischen Gesetze (Complete, Historically and Critically Edited Collection of Wurttemberg Laws). Vol. 6. Fues: Tübingen, 1835. Page 177. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/18/2020
- 1141 3/21/1693
"Order" of the City Administration of Halle [Present-day Germany]: "Foreign Jews are not to be tolerated."
Kisch, Guido: Rechts- und Sozialgeschichte der Juden in Halle 1686-1730. (Legal and social history of Jews in Halle from 1686-1730); (Berlin; 1970); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/4/2019
- 1142 9/20/1693
Order of [Prince-]Elector John George IV and addressed to the City Council of Leipzig [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Saxony]: "[...] Since we are no longer inclined to permit these annoying beings and the idolatry of Jew to be brought in [to Leipzig] as well as into other areas of our land/domain [...] we desire herewith that you should prohibit arriving Jews to attend Sukkot and their false worship in all seriousness and [at a threat of] certain punishment." [**Researcher's note:** *The City Council/Senate obliges and issues a rescript for Leipzig three days later.*]
Lehmann, Emil: Der polnische Resident Berend Lehmann, der Stammvater der israelitischen Religionsgemeinde zu Dresden. Von seinem Ur- Ur- Urenkel. (E. Pierson) Dresden 1885. Abgedruckt in: Emil Lehmann, Gesammelte Schriften. (The Polish resident Berend Lehmann, the progenitor of the Israeli religious community in Dresden. From his great-great-great-grandson. (E. Pierson); (Dresden; 1885). Printed in Emil Ehemann, Collected Writings); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/12/2020

1143 9/23/1693

"Rescript" issued by the Senate of Leipzig [Present-day Germany]: "Jews who visit the fair in Leipzig may neither be permitted to attend/celebrate Sukkot or the Sabbath and everything that goes with that, nor other such infuriating things and idol-worship. [...]" **[Researcher's note:** *Sukkot, also commonly known as Feast of the Tabernacles or Festival of In-gatherings is an important Jewish holiday.*]

D. Joh. Gottfr. Schaumburgs Einleitung zum Sächsischen Rechte, Zweyter Theil, worinnen besonders die Jura Majestatica des Churfürsten zu Sachsen, in Ansehung seiner Unterthanen, vorgetragen werden. (D. Joh. Gottfr. Schaumburg's introduction to Saxon law, part two, in which - especially, royal/imperial laws of the Electorate of Saxony are presented with regards to its subjects.); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/19/2020

1144 10/6/1693

"Ordinance" issued by the Friedrich I of Prussia addressed to the magistrate of Salzwedel [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Brandenburg]: "[...] by the grace of God, Fredrick [...] Margrave to Brandenburg, [...] we graciously order you herewith with all seriousness to remove the Jews and their families [from Salzwedel] by presenting them with this [...]"

Des Corporis Constitutionum Marchicarum, Fünffter Theil. Von Polizey-Hochzeit-Kindtauffen-Begräbniß und Trauer- Kleider- auch Feuer-Gassen und anderen zur Polizei gehörigen Ordnungen, deren Städte Anbau, Manufacturen- Commerciën- Woll- und Handwercks-Sachen, Dorff- und Acker-Bauer- Schäffer- Hirten- Gesinde-Ordnungen, und andren das Land-Wesen und Acker-Bau betreffenden Materien, item von Medicinal-Ordnungen, Chirurgis, Apothekern, Pest-Anstalten, Vieh-Sterben. Scharfrichtern, Abdeckern, Schweinschneidern, Landstreichern, Zigeunern, Juden, Wirths-Häusern, und dergleichen. In Fünff Abtheilungen. ("Regarding the constitution of margraviate. Fifth part. Pertaining to police, marriage, baptism, funeral, mourning, clothing as well as fire-alley and other police ordinances, of city planning/building, manufacturing, commerce, wool, and other craftsmanships, village, farm and famers and shepherds, herdsmen, servant ordinances, and other matters pertaining to land-ownership and farming, as well as medical ordinances, surgery, apothecary, plague-institutions, and dying of cattle. Executioners/slaughters. skimmers, pork-cutters, tramps, gypsies, Jews, Inns/Taverns and the like. In five divisions."); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/28/2019

1145 12/26/1693

"An Act for, and towards the Defence of this Island," passed by the House of Assembly of Jamaica [Present-day Jamaica]: "[...] Enacted and Ordained [...] that the Nation and People of the Jews Residing within this Island, Pay or cause to be Paid, towards the Raising of the said Sum of Mony before mentioned, and expressed to be Raised on the Inhabitants of this Island, over and above and besides the Tax as aforesaid Assessed, the full Sum of Seven Hundred and Fifty Pounds [...]. And in Case of failure in the Compliance of the said Payment, Be it further Enacted [...] that the Sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds more, besides the said Seven Hundred and Fifty Pounds above appointed to be Assessed on the Nation and People of the Jews abovesaid: That then it shall and may be Lawful for the Treasurer or Treasurers hereafter to be appointed by Warrant or Distress, under his or their Hands and Seals, Directed to the Constable or Constables for the respective Parishes where such Jew or Jews reside, to Levy or singly cause to be Levied at Discretion upon the several Jews, Inhabitants of this Island, such proportional Sum or Sums as shall make up the Sum of One Thousand Pounds as aforesaid. That then [...] it shall and may be Lawful for the Governor or Commander in Chief by Warrant under his Hand and Seal [...] to Levy or cause to be Levied on all and every Person or Persons so Offending, One Hundred Pound currant Mony of this Island, or the value thereof upon his or their Monies, Slaves, Goods or Chattels, and sell the same by Publick Outcry, returning the Overplus, if any be, to the Owner; and in Case no Mony, Slaves or Goods are to be found as aforesaid, that then he take into Custody the Body of the Person or Persons so offending, and him or them in safe Custody keep, until he or they Pay the said Sum of One Hundred Pound for the said Offence [...]."

Friedenwald, Herbert. Material for the History of the Jews in the British West Indies. Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society, No. 5 (1897), pp. 45-101. Page 87. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/15/2020

1146 3/6/1694

"Edict" issued by Elector/Duke Fredrick I [Present-day Lithuania, Poland, Russia, etc.; Duchy of Prussia]: "[...] Jews shall not acquire houses/homes."

[**Researcher's note:** *A similar edict was on 1694 and December 18, 1696, and then again on September 7, 1697.*]

Die Provinzial- und statistischen Rechte in der preußischen Monarchie. Dargestellt vom wirklichen Geheimen Rath von Kamptz. Erster Theil. Die Provinzen: Brandenburg, Ost- und West-Preussen, Sachsen und Schlesien. (The provincial and legal statutes of the Prussian Monarchie. Presented by the true secret council von Kamptz. First Volume. The provinces: Brandenburg, East and West-Prussia, Saxony and Silesia.); (Berlin; 1826); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/23/2019

1147 11/10/1694

"Edict" issued by the Farther-Pomeranian government [Present-day Poland etc.; Province of Pomerania]: "1) There shall live no more than 2 escorted Jewish-landlords (Juden-Haus-Wirthe') - who own either their own home or have more than 500 Rthlr [Reichsthaler] in assets - in large Immediat-cities (Immediat-Städten)* in Pomerania. [...] only one [Jewish] landlord shall be [tolerated] in a small Mediat-city (Mediat-Stadt)** that has an enceinte; however, in villages and on the countryside (offenen Flecken) no Jew shall be tolerated. 2) A Jew who does not have children must not have more than one unmarried servant or maid [...] and have his children who get married move out of the domain. 3) Transient foreign Jews are not to be taken in more than 3 to 4 nights, and they must use the right country-road and have their merchandize sealed. [...] 6) No Jewish family may slaughter more than 2-3 cattle, 4-8 sheep, and as many calves [...] Unescorted Jews are to be brought before the government." [**Researcher's note:** **In Prussia, an "Immediat-Stadt" was a city that was under the direct subordination of the local territorial lord ("Landesherren'). **A 'Mediat-Stadt' was a city that was subordinate to the nobility or the administration of that ruling power.*]

David Friedrich Quickmannen, Justiz-Burgemeisters zu Treptow an der Rega - Ordnung oder Sammlung derer in dem königlichen preußischen Herzogtum Pommern und Fürstentum Camin, bis zu Ende des 1747sten Jahres, publicirten Edicten, Mandaten und Rescripten, in Justiz-Policey- Militair- Lehn- Forst- Post- Zoll- Accise, Steuer- Manufactur- und Oeconomie-Sachen etc. (Frankfurt an der Oder; 1750); (David Friedrich Quickmannen, judiciary mayor of Trzebiatów - Listing or collection of all edicts, mandates, and rescripts pertaining to matters related to law, police, military, loan, forestry, post, customs, tolls, taxes, manufacturing and economy issued in the royal Prussian Duchy in Pomerania and Principality/Bishopric of Cammin until the end of the year 1747.) (Frankfurt (Oder); 1750); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/26/2020

1148 1/25/1695

Imperial Jew-Ordinance, issued by Princess-Abbess Bernadine Sophia, for the City of Essen [Present-day Germany]: "1. No Jew or Jewess shall take up residence in our lands without our signed and sealed letter of protection, under penalty of severe corporal punishment. 3. Those Jews here with our permission shall not be seen or heard on Christian holidays, nor have any Christian wet-nurses or servants, nor live with any Christians under one roof. 5. The Jews shall not loan any money to a man without [the knowledge of] his wife, nor to a woman behind her husband, nor to children, sons, daughters, servants or students."

Samuel, Salomon. Geschichte der Juden in Stadt und Stift Essen bis zur Säkularisation des Stifts von 1291 - 1802 (History of the Jews in City and Abbey Essen until the Secularization of the Abbey, from 1291 - 1802). Fredebeul & Koenen: Essen, 1905. Page 104. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 1/13/2020

1149 8/12/1695

Patent, issued by the government of Sweden for Swedish Pomerania [Present-day Germany, Poland]: "With regard to the special dispensations referred to in the patent dated July 10, 1691 – to enable Jews to obtain a passport to and trade in Swedish Pomerania, when either would normally be prohibited – it is hereby ordered that from now on, no Jew shall be issued any such special permission."

Koch, Christian Friedrich. Die Juden im Preussischen Staate (The Jews in the State of Prussia). Baumann: Marienwerder (Prussia), 1833. Page 301. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 4/16/2020

1150 11/27/1695

Edict issued by Friedrich III, Duke of Prussia [Present-day Germany]: "[...] When a Jew lends money to a Christian, a distinction should be made, as to whether the loan period is only a few days or a month, and thus, since a Jew often makes a living from this, the same should be allowed twelve thalers interest out of a principal of one hundred, or at the most four and twenty, in proportion to an annual interest rate; when, however, the loan period is a whole year, no Jew shall take more than twelve per hundred."

Mylius, Christian Otto (ed.). *Corpus Constitutionum Marchicarum, Oder Königl. Preußis. und Churfürstl. Brandenburgische in der Chur- und Marck Brandenburg, auch incorporirten Landen publicirte und ergangene Ordnungen, Edicta, Mandata, Rescripta etc.* (Collected Laws of the Mark, or Royal Prussian and Prince-Electoral Brandenburgian Ordinances, Edicts, Mandates, Rescripts etc., Published and Ordained in the Electorate and Mark Brandenburg, as well as Incorporated Lands). Buchladen des Waysenhauses: Berlin, 1737. Vol. 2, Col. 205. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 9/25/2019

1151 12/14/1695

"Edict" issued by Eberhard von Danckelmann* on behalf of Fredrick III [Present-day Germany; Margraviate of Brandenburg]: "We, Fredrick the III, Margrave of Brandenburg by grace of God [...] have noticed to our displeasure that a lot of Jews settle in our cities without our gracious permission and pursue trade and business [...] we have deigned to order that [...] unprotected Jews who are found in any of our cities are stopped using any means necessary to pay the common protection-fee, and then expelled from the land. That is why we prohibit all of our officers and magistrates in all of our cities herewith to accept or to tolerate any Jew without our special concession, but to rather remove such Jews immediately. If a protected Jew wishes to host another, he may do so for no more than 3 days under any circumstances. The host, the foreigner or even if necessary, the entire Jewry in a particular community shall be required to pay one Ducats for each 24 hours they overstay this limit. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *Eberhard von Danckelmann served as Prime Minister of Brandenburg-Prussia from 1692-97.*]

Des Corporis Constitutionum Marchicarum, Fünffter Theil. Von Polizey-Hochzeit-Kindtauffen-Begräbniß und Trauer- Kleider- auch Feuer-Gassen und anderen zur Polizei gehörigen Ordnungen, deren Städte Anbau, Manufacturen- Commerciën- Woll- und Handwercks-Sachen, Dorff- und Acker-Bauer- Schäffer- Hirten- Gesinde-Ordnungen, und andren das Land-Wesen und Acker-Bau betreffenden Materien, item von Medicinal-Ordnungen, Chirurgis, Apotheckern, Pest-Anstalten, Vieh-Sterben. Scharfrichtern, Abdeckern, Schweinschneidern, Landstreichern, Zigeunern, Juden, Wirths-Häusern, und dergleichen. In Fünff Abtheilungen. ("Regarding the constitution of margraviate. Fifth part. Pertaining to police, marriage, baptism, funeral, mourning, clothing as well as fire-alley and other police ordinances, of city planning/building, manufacturing, commerce, wool, and other craftsmanships, village, farm and famers and shepherds, herdsmen, servant ordinances, and other matters pertaining to land-ownership and farming, as well as medical ordinances, surgery, apothecary, plague-institutions, and dying of cattle. Executioners/slaughterers. skimmers, pork-cutters, tramps, gypsies, Jews, Inns/Taverns and the like. In five divisions."); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/28/2019

1152 12/26/1695

Act for raising money for and towards the defense of this island, passed by the House of Assembly of Jamaica [Jamaica]: "And be it further Enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, that the Nation and People of the Jews, residing within this island, pay or cause to be paid [...] over and above and besides the tax [the tax on all inhabitants], the sum of Seven Hundred and Fifty Pounds, to be raised, rated, assessed, taxed, collected and paid by [names of 12 Jews follow] or any five of them [...] within a month."

The Portuguese Jews of Jamaica. Mordechai Arbell. Canoe Press, 2000; Jamaica. Page 44. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/2017

1153 6/16/1696

"Prohibition pertaining to the pre-acquisition and purchase of Yarns*" issued by Elector Frederick Augustus ('Friedrich Augustus') [Present-day Germany; Poland; Electorate of Saxony]: "By the grace of god, We, Frederick Augustus

('Friedrich Augustus'), Duke of Saxony, [... prohibit the detrimental pre-acquisition and purchase of yarn in the country (on the country-side) and its export into foreign cities and provinces ...]. This prohibition should be understood to certainly be applicable to Jews. And we order Our prelates, dukes, lords, those of the knighthood, mayors, officers, judges [various authorities named] to pay close attention to them (Jews) during annual and weekly markets [...] and to avoid such purchases if necessary with confiscation [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *This refers to the acquisition and export of yarn and similar products. While the prohibition appears to be addressed to all subjects, the above except is addressed solely to Jews in which local authorities are asked to pay close attention to any transgressions specifically committed by Jews.]

Codex Augusteus, Oder Neuvermehrtes Corpus Juris Saxonici, Worinnen die in dem Churfürstenthum Sachsen und dazu gehörigen Landen, auch denen Marggraffthümern Ober- und Nieder-Lausitz, publicirte und ergangene Constitutiones, Decisiones, Mandata und Verordnungen erhaltenen, nebst einem Elencho, dienlichen Summarien und vollkommenen Registern, mit Ihrer königlichen Majestät in Polen, als Churfürstens zu Sachsen, allergnädigster Bewilligung ans Licht gegeben und in richtige Ordnung gebracht von Johann Christian Lünig. (Codex Augustus, or newly augmented legal body/laws of Saxony, those of the Electorate of Saxony and its associated territories, as well as the margraviates of Upper and Lower Lusatia - issued and published constitutions, decisions, mandates, and received ordinances, along with an elenchus, useful summaries and complete indexes, with the most gracious permission of His Royal Majesty in Poland as Elector of Saxony, given light and brought into proper order by Johann Christian Lünig; (Leipzig; 1724); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/6/2020

1154 7/25/1696

"Ordinance of the [Prince-]Elector of Brandenburg" issued by Duke Frederick I of Prussia [Present-day Germany, Poland, Russia; Duchy of

Brandenburg/Prussia]: "[...] the 'lower-authorities' ('Unterobrigkeit')* shall not accept/take in Jews who do not have the [prince-]elector's protection ('Vergleitung') [...]. [...] the right to accept Jews into the land, to tolerate, to remove/expel them – according to the circumstances – is part of the territorial sovereignty, [a right] that exist in our German empire, [...] only princes ('Fürsten') and estates of the realm ('Stände') are entitled to dispense their consent, privilege, or concession [while] no city or vassal may exercise this right. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *"Unterobrigkeit" were "secondary" authority figures like mayors, bailiffs etc.]

Policy- und Cameral-Magazin in welchem nach alphabetischer Ordnung die vornehmsten und wichtigsten bey dem Policy- und Cameralwesen vorkommende Materien nah richtigen und vernünftigen Grundsätzen praktisch abgehandelt und durch landesherliche Gesetze und hin und wieder wirklich gemachte Einrichtungen erläutert werden. Fünfter Band welcher J und R enthält herausgegeben von Johann Heinrich Ludwig Bergius; (Frankfurt am Mayn; 1770); (Police and State-Economy Repository/Journal in which principal and most important materials of Police and State Economy have been dealt with [and listed] in alphabetical order and in proper and rational manner and explained through territorial laws and occasionally made real by establishments. Fifth Volume which contains J to R and published by Johann Heinrich Ludwig Bergius; (Frankfurt am/near Main; 1770); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani, 9/15/2017

1155 10/16/1696

"Patent regarding stores and stalls/kiosks of Jews in the various localities" by Eberhard von Danckelmann* on behalf of Fredrick III [Present-day Germany; Margraviate of Brandenburg]: "After His Serene Highness, the Prince-Elector of Brandenburg and [...] Our gracious lord, have received a number of humble [complaints] from [the various guilds ...] that the ordinances of 1693 regarding Jewish-stores and stalls/kiosks [...] are no longer regarded very much, so that not only those stores that were closed in the past are now open again, but the number of stalls/kiosks have increased in such a manner, that it is now nearly impossible to walk through any street in Berlin without encountering Jewish-stores/businesses ('Juden-Gewölbe') that sell all sorts of knick-knacks to the detriment of the local businesses [...] this is why His Serene Highness orders with the power of this: 1) [...] local protected Jews who have established a store or a stall/kiosk after the year 1690 are to close these down and not to reestablish them in the future, even if that is noted in their letters of protection [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *Eberhard von Danckelmann served as Prime Minister of Brandenburg-Prussia from 1692-97.]

Des Corporis Constitutionum Marchicarum, Fünffter Theil. Von Polizey-Hochzeit-Kindtauffen-Begräbniß und Trauer- Kleider- auch Feuer-Gassen und anderen zur Polizei gehörigen Ordnungen, deren Städte Anbau, Manufacturen- Commerciën- Woll- und Handwercks-Sachen, Dorf- und Acker-Bauer- Schäffer- Hirten- Gesinde-Ordnungen, und andren das Land-Wesen und Acker-Bau betreffenden Materien, item von Medicinal-Ordnungen, Chirurgis, Apothekern, Pest-Anstalten, Vieh-Sterben. Scharfrichtern, Abdeckern, Schweinschneidern, Landstreichern, Zigeunern, Juden, Wirths-Häusern, und dergleichen. In Fünff Abtheilungen. ("Regarding the constitution of margravate. Fifth part. Pertaining to police, marriage, baptism, funeral, mourning, clothing as well as fire-alley and other police ordinances, of city planning/building, manufacturing, commerce, wool, and other craftsmanships, village, farm and famers and shepherds, herdsmen, servant ordinances, and other matters pertaining to land-ownership and farming, as well as medical ordinances, surgery, apothecary, plague-institutions, and dying of cattle. Executioners/slaughterers. skimmers, pork-cutters, tramps, gypsies, Jews, Inns/Taverns and the like. In five divisions."); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/29/2019

1156 10/20/1696

"Order" issued by the City Council of (Bad) Wimpfen [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Wimpfen]: "Jews shall neither peddle in the city nor in the valley ('Thal') [...]" [*Researcher's note: *Orders of merit.*]

Wimpfen am Neckar. Geschichtlich und topographisch nach historischen Mittheilungen und archäologischen Studien dargestellt von Dr. A. von Lorent, Ritter des Großherzoglichen Badischen Zähringer Löwenordens mit Eichenlaub und dem königlich Württembergischen Kronen- und Friedrichs-Orden [Bad] Wimpfen by Neckar. Presented historically and topographically based on historical reports and archeological studies by A. Von Lorent, PhD, Knight of the Order of the Zähringer-Lion* of the Grand-Duchy of Baden with oak-leaf-cluster and the Royal Württemberg crown and Friedrich Order*); (Stuttgart; 1870); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/27/2020

1157 11/12/1696

"Frankfurter Settlement/Establishment" issued in the City of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]: "[...] Jews shall upkeep and maintain the homes in which they live and their roofs in good conditions, however, they are not to demolish/take down any part or make any additions except when such (changes) have been reported and inspected. [Furthermore,] they are not to build any overhangs [...]"

Versuch einer Einleitung in die Staatsverfassung er Reichsstadt Frankfurt. Zweyter Theil. (Abschnitt 4); von Johann Anton von Moritz. ("Introductory attempt of the State Constitution of the Imperial City of Frankfurt. Part two. By Johann Anton von Moritz. (Section 4)"); (Frankfurt a. Main; 1786); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/20/2020

1158 11/20/1696

Ordinance of the City Council of (Bad) Wimpfen [Present-day Germany; Imperial City of Wimpfen / Holy Roman Empire]: "[...] Jews shall not peddle in the city [of Wimpfen] or in the valley or in Hohenstadt* or face a fine of 20 fl. [Reichsthaler]." [*Researcher's note: *Hohenstadt is a city in the state of Baden-Württemberg, Germany.*]

Körner, Th: Die Geschichte der Stadt Wimpfen. (History of the City of Wimpfen); (Heilbronn; 1846); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/14/2020

1159 11/22/1696

Order to S. Oppenheimer and Simon Wertheimer [Archdukedom of Austria / Present-day Austria]: "[...] Jews are not to be offered any shelter. Jews, who 'walk around' [in the country] without a license, are to be arrested."

Braunüller, Wilhelm: Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Erster Band. (Wien) 1918; p. 266. Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/21/2016

1160 12/18/1696

"Edict" issued by Elector/Duke Fredrick I [Present-day Lithuania, Poland, Russia, etc.; Duchy of Prussia]: "[...] Jews are not to purchases houses/homes." [*Researcher's note: A similar edict was issued on March 6, 1694, and September 9, 1697.*]

Die Provinzial- und statutarischen Rechte in der preußischen Monarchie. Dargestellt vom wirklichen Geheimen Rath von Kamptz. Erster Theil. Die Provinzen: Brandenburg, Ost- und West-Preussen, Sachsen und Schlesien. (The provincial and legal statutes of the Prussian Monarchie. Presented by the

true secret council von Kamptz. First Volume. The provinces: Brandenburg, East and West-Prussia, Saxony and Silesia.); (Berlin; 1826); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/23/2019

- 1161 1/21/1697
"Decision/Conclusion" ('Conclusum') of the Senate of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt/Holy Roman Empire]: "[...] all Jews who have shops/stalls outside of their alley/ghetto ('Gasse') in the city [of Frankfurt], are to close these - without exception [...] within 14 days of publication of this edict [...] Inn-keepers, hostel-owners, and such are no longer permitted to rent rooms to [foreign] Jews for this purpose [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *The above decision of the Senate was made public on January 27, 1697.*]
Sammlung der Verordnungen der Reichsstadt Frankfurt von Johnn Conradin Beyerbach. Vierter Theil. Commercien-gesetze (Collection of ordinance of the Imperial City of Frankfurt. Part four. Commercial Laws); (Frankfurt am Main; 1798); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/22/2020
- 1162 2/16/1697
"Writ" of the City Council of Halle [Present-day Germany; Duchy of Magdeburg]: "[...]Assur Marx* may retain the garden [house] under the condition [...] that he may not rent/lease/offer ('elocieren')* it to anyone except to honest and unsuspecting Christians, and never to vagabonding/roaming ('umschweifende') and unprotected Jews [...]" [**Researcher's note:** **The purchasing of this garden was initially granted by the community to Assur Marx in exchange for two Thaler in interest as well as other considerable contributions.*]
Kisch, Guido: Rechts- und Sozialgeschichte der Juden in Halle 1686-1730. (Legal and social history of Jews in Halle from 1686-1730); (Berlin; 1970); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/26/2019
- 1163 2/16/1697
"Electoral Rescript" ('Churfürstl. Rescriptum') issued by Frederick I of Prussia and addressed to the Farther-Pomeranian government [Present-day Germany, Lithuania, Poland; Duchy of Prussia]: "His Highness, the [Prince-]Elector, have graciously decided to leave the regulation ('Reglement') from March 21, 1692, in effect [which curtails] that no more than 2 Jewish families are to be [escorted] in a large city and only one in a small one [...]. If, however, any of the cities wish to accept [more than these predetermined number of Jews ...] they must refer them to the royal court with their certificates because escort-letters are to be issued by the Chancellery of the present Electorate only. The others (Jews), however, if the cities do not wish to admit more than the predetermined number, must leave the land/domain after they have recovered their protection-fees [...] which they have paid to the government [...]."
David Friedrich Quickmannen, Justiz-Burgemeisters zu Treptow an der Rega - Ordnung oder Samlung derer in dem königlichen preußischen Herzogtum Pommern und Fürstentum Camin, bis zu Ende des 1747sten Jahres, publicierten Edicten, Mandaten und Rescripten, in Justiz-Policey- Militär- Lehn- Forst- Post- Zoll- Accise, Steuer- Manufactur- und Oeconomie-Sachen etc. (Frankfurt an der Oder; 1750); (David Friedrich Quickmannen, judiciary mayor of Trzebieatów - Listing or collection of all edicts, mandates, and rescripts pertaining to matters related to law, police, military, loan, forestry, post, customs, tolls, taxes, manufacturing and economy issued in the royal Prussian Duchy in Pomerania and Principality/Bishopric of Cammin until the end of the year 1747.); (Frankfurt (Oder); 1750); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/26/2020
- 1164 6/21/1697
"Order" issued by the government [Present-day Germany, Sweden; Swedish-Pomerania / Swedish Empire]: "[...] all Jews are required to leave Swedish-Pomerania. Those with concession are to return them and leave the land within four weeks."
Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung. Landesbüro Mecklenburg-Vorpommern. Wolfgang Wilhelmus. Juden in Vorpommern. Reihe. Beiträge zur Geschichte Mecklenburg-Vorpommern. Nr. 8. (Friedrich-Ebert-Endowment. State office Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania. Series. Contributions to the history of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, No. 8); (Schwerin; 2007); www.fes.de; Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/9/2020

- 1165 9/7/1697
"Edict" issued by Elector/Duke Frederick I [Present-day Lithuania, Poland, Russia, etc.; Duchy of Prussia]: "[...] that the Jews shall not purchase any homes."
[Researcher's note: *A similar edict was issued on March 6, 1694, and December 18, 1696.]*
 Die Provinzial- und statutarischen Rechte in der preußischen Monarchie. Dargestellt vom wirklichen Geheimen Rath von Kamptz. Erster Theil. Die Provinzen: Brandenburg, Ost- und West-Preussen, Sachsen und Schlesien. (The provincial and legal statutes of the Prussian Monarchie. Presented by the true secret council of Kamptz. First Volume. The provinces: Brandenburg, East and West-Prussia, Saxony and Silesia.); (Berlin; 1826); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjajani 12/23/2019
- 1166 9/24/1697
"Ordinance" issued by Schardius* [...] of behalf of Fredrick I of Prussia [Present-day Germany; Duchy of Prussia]: "[...] henceforth, Jews are no longer permitted to acquire real-estate [...] and those that are owned by Jews who do not have a blood-heir, shall be turned over to the highest-bidding Christian upon their death. [...]" **[Researcher's note:** *Though the text itself is vague, this decree was most likely written by Levin Schardius; the name Schardius points to a number of state servants - possibly from the same family tree.]*
 Anhang des Corporis Constitutionum Marchicarum Fünfften Theils. Zweyten Abtheilung. Cap. X. hält in sich Die General-Privilegia und Gulde-Briefe derer in the Chur und Mark Brandenburg bis- und jenes der Oder und Elbe befindlichen Zünfte und Handwerke, wie schon nach dem 16. August 1731 emanirten und in der Chur und Mark Brandenburg unsre dem 6. August 1732. publicirten Reichs-Constitution, mit Aufhebung derer alten Innungs-Briefe neu abgestattet und nach Ordnung der Zeit, wie sie publiciret sind, hier zusammen gedruckt worden. Kaiserliche Kurfürstliche Hofbibliothek. ("Supplement to the Constitution of the Margraviate. Fifth part. Twentieth section. Chapter X. contains the general-privileges and the letters/orders of the guilds in the electorate and margraviate of Brandenburg covering all [local craftsman] guilds [located] all the way to the Oder and Elbe as it was issued as per August 16, 1731, in the Electorate and Margraviate of Brandenburg and published along with the state constitution of August 6, 1732, they are listed and printed here in chronological order as they were published after the abolishment of the old guild letters/orders. [From the] Imperial-Electoral Court Library."); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjajani 9/2/2019
- 1167 1/20/1698
"Ordinance" issued by the Fürst*/Bishop Johann Hugo von Orsbeck [Present-day Germany; Prince-Bishopric of Speyer]: "It is prohibited to lease or sell houses to Jews which are located near a church or church ground. And Jews who have already purchased such a home are to vacate these, or to exchange or sell them."
[Researcher's note: *Fürst relates to the word "first" and was a title of nobility given to princes or (Arch-)Bishops in charge of a Stift.]*
 Remling, Franz Xaver: Geschichte der Bischöfe zu Speyer. Zweiter Band; (History of the Bishops of Speyer. Second volume.); (Mainz; 1854); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjajani 4/27/2020
- 1168 7/3/1698
"Regarding the Accis"* of Jews issued by Johann Gottfried, Bishop of Würzburg [Present-day Germany; Prince-Bishopric of Würzburg]: "[...] His most-esteemed Prince and Lord, Lord Johann Gottfried, Bishop of Würzburg and Duke of Franconia [waves the various common taxes and levies for most subjects ...] Jews [on the other hand] are to keep only the first two front quarters of each cattle accis/tax-free, for home consumption; the rest of the meat, however, is to be taxed 1 penny per pound of meat [...]" **[Researcher's note:** **Accis (latin) was an indirect form of taxation.]*
 Thesavrvs Ivris Franconic, Oder Sammlung theils gedruckter theils ungedruckter Abhandlungen, Dissertationen, Programmen, Gutachten, Gesätze, Urkunden, usw. welches das Fränkische und besonders hochfürstliche Wirzburgische Geistliche, Weltliche, Bürgerliche, Peinliche, Polizey- und Kammerrecht erläutern usw. Des Zweyten Abschnittes eilftes Heft. (Würzburg; 1789); (Thesaurus/Catalogue of Franconia. Or a collection of partly printed, partly unprinted treatises, dissertations, programs, expert reports, laws, and legal documents, etc. which explain church-, secular-, civil-, penal-, police-, and chamber-laws in Franconia, and especially in the Prince-Bishopric of Würzburg. The second part of the eighteenth booklet."); (Würzburg; 1789); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjajani 4/6/2020

1169 8/2/1698

"Renewal of Conclusion"* of the Senate of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt/Holy Roman Empire]: "I. [...] Jews are prohibited to peddle or face a fine of 12 Gulden [per offense ...*] II. [...] Jews are not to approach/bother foreigners with their merchandise and clothes (for sale) or face a fine of 6 Gulden [...*]. III. [...] Jews are not to have more than six sale/stalls, and they cannot be accessed (seen) from the streets/open to the street [...] or a fine of 24 is to be imposed....]. Jews may no longer trade with gold, silver, except ones that are deemed real [as per old Roman standard ...] nor export such [...]." **[Researcher's note: *Exceptions are made. The above text has been summarized and abbreviated to fit the allocated space. It can be found in its entirety in the cited source.]**

Sammlung der Verordnungen der Reichsstadt Frankfurt von Johann Conradin Beyerbach. Vierter Theil. Commerciengesetze (Collection of ordinance of the Imperial City of Frankfurt. Part four. Commercial Laws); (Frankfurt am Main; 1798); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/1/2020

1170 2/13/1699

"General Ordinance" issued by Friedrich Wilhelm Karl von Schmettau and addressed to all governmental agencies in the Electorate of Brandenburg [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Brandenburg]: "Friedrich the third, Margrave of Brandenburg by the grace of God [...] do no longer wish to permit Jews to acquire houses and real-estate in our lands in whatever manner it may be without our explicit permission [...] and order you herewith graciously and earnestly [...] that our wish is heeded obediently [...]" **[Researcher's note: Friedrich Wilhelm Karl von Schmettau was a Prussian Lieutenant General.]**

Anhang des Corporis Constitutionum Marchicarum Fünfften Theils. Zweyten Abtheilung. Cap. X. hält in sich Die General-Privilegia und Gulde-Briefe derer in der Chur und Mark Brandenburg bis- und jenes der Oder und Elbe befindlichen Zünfte und Handwerke, wie schon nach dem 16. August 1731 emanirten und in der Chur und Mark Brandenburg unsre dem 6. August 1732. publicirten Reichs-Constitution, mit Aufhebung derer alten Innungs-Briefe neu abgestattet und nach Ordnung der Zeit, wie sie publiciret sind, hier zusammen gedruckt worden. Kaiserliche Kurfürstliche Hofbibliothek. (Supplement to the Constitution of the Margraviate. Fifth part. Twentieth section. Chapter X. contains the general-privileges and the letters/orders of the guilds in the Electorate and Margraviate of Brandenburg covering all [local craftsmen] guilds [located] all the way to the Oder and Elbe as it was issued as per August 16, 1731, in the electorate and margrave of Brandenburg and published along with the state constitution of August 6, 1732, they are listed and printed here in chronological order as they were published after the abolishment of the old guild letters/orders. [From the] Imperial-Electoral Court Library.); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/3/2019

1171 2/20/1699

"Ordinance" issued by the Farther-Pomeranian government [Present-day Poland; Province of Pomerania]: "As per the rescript issued on the 13th of this month, Jews shall not acquire homes and property in His Highness, the [Prince-]Elector's domains without His special permission/concession, which They do not intend to grant, except under very significant circumstances/cases [...]" **[Researcher's note: The document is signed by 'von Ramel' and 'Schröder.' Von Ramel was a Pomeranian nobility.]**

David Friedrich Quickmannen, Justiz-Burgemeisters zu Treptow an der Rega - Ordnung oder Samlung derer in dem königlichen preußischen Herzogtum Pommern und Fürstentum Camin, bis zu Ende des 1747sten Jahres, publicirten Edicten, Mandaten und Rescripten, in Justiz-Policey- Militär- Lehn- Forst- Post- Zoll- Accise, Steuer- Manufactur- und Oeconomie-Sachen etc. (Frankfurt an der Oder; 1750); (David Friedrich Quickmannen, judiciary mayor of Trzebiatów - Listing or collection of all edicts, mandates, and rescripts pertaining to matters related to law, police, military, loan, forestry, post, customs, tolls, taxes, manufacturing and economy issued in the royal Prussian Duchy in Pomerania and Principality/Bishopric of Cammin until the end of the year 1747.): (Frankfurt (Oder); 1750); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/26/2020

1172 6/6/1699

"Order of the Sovereign-Prince" issued by Prince-Bishop Johann Philipp von Greifenclau zu Vollraths [Present-day Germany; Prince-Bishopric of Würzburg]: "[...] foreign Jews are prohibited to peddle with lemons and bitter

oranges and such items whether it may be during or outside of the fairs and annual markets [...] and they may only have proper shops/stalls in a particular area."

Wirzburgische Chronik derer letzteren Zeiten von P. Ignacio Gropp. (Wirzburg; 1750); (Chronicle of Würzburg's past by P. Ignacio Gropp.); (Würzburg; 1750); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/21/2020

1173 7/18/1699

Sales Tax Ordinance, issued by Eberhard Louis, Duke of Württemberg

[**Present-day Germany**]: "Art. II -- Jews who trade in jewelry, gold and silver, shall make daily payments of 45 kreutzers for each gulder received, in addition to a flat minimum tax of 2 kreutzers per day." [**Researcher's note**: *Non-Jewish merchants, according to the same ordinance, only paid 4 kreutzers per gulder for the same types of merchandise, and no minimum tax.*]

Reyscher, August Ludwig (ed.). Vollständige, historisch und kritisch bearbeitete Sammlung der württembergischen Gesetze (Complete, Historically and Critically Edited Collection of Wurttemberg Laws). Vol. 17. Fues: Tübingen, 1839. Page 312. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/4/2020

1174 7/29/1699

"Cooking/Fermentation Kitchens' and unlawful presence of Jews in Vienna" decree issued on behalf of the Kaiser to the Lower-Austrian government

[**Lower-Austria; Present-day Austria**]: "From His R. M., also to Hungary and Bohemia [...] and Archduke of Austria [...] it is said to occur that Jews have 'cooking/fermentation' kitchens (Garkuchel) – one in Ofenloch* and some outside of the city and that they are present here without the gracious consent [...] that is why H. R. M. orders the government that the 'cooking/fermentation' kitchens are to be ceased and that Jews without a Passport are to be expelled and those who return receive corporal punishment." [**Researcher's note**: "*Ofenloch*" (sometimes also known as "*Ofenlucke*") is today's famous "*Kleeblattgasse*" in the heart of Vienna.]

Braumüller, Wilhelm: Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Erster Band. (Wien) 1918; p. 266, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/15/2016

1175 8/22/1699

"Jews at Ofen," edict issued by Emperor Leopold I, Archduke of Austria

[**Present-day Austria**]: "His Imperial Majesty hereby most mercifully resolves with the afore-mentioned, righteous motives, regarding public law as well as faith, but also based on precedence, and damages inflicted upon the citizens of Ofen, [...] that the Jewry of Ofen shall no longer be allowed residence there, nor stabiliment."

von Guarint, Frantz Anton (ed.). Codex Austriacus: Zu Gemeinsamen Nutzen mit besonderm Fleiß zusammen getragen Und das Erstemahl in Druck gelassen, Volume 1. Voigt & Koll: Vienna, 1704. P.564. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/14/2019

1176 9/11/1699

"Official Mandate" of the Highest Court Marshal ("Obersthofmarschall")

[**Present-day Austria**]: "[...] the Jews Oppenheimer and Wertheimer are given permission to retain/employ ('bey sich halten') those Jews whom they need for their factories as per the privilege ('Privilegiums') granted [to them] by his most-gracious [majesty], however, they are to name/list them (their names) precisely, and in order to avoid repeated inquiry/checking, [they are] to turn in these directories to the court immediately, so that others (Jews) who often sneak in, do not use them as an excuse, but can be removed according to the existing ordinance. [...]"

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, 10/3/2017

- 1177 10/18/1699
"Regarding the Contracts of Jews" issued on behalf of Prince-Bishop Johann Philipp (von Greifenclau zu Vollraths) [Present-day Germany; Prince-Bishopric of Würzburg]: "By the grace of God, Johann Philipp, Bishop of Würzburg, Duke of Franconia [...] Our greetings first, dear loyal [subjects]! [Since it has come to our attention that] numerous Jews are entering into unlawful and usurious contracts which are to their advantage and cause a lot of harm and ruin [...] and since we wish to remedy this situation, that is why we graciously order herewith, that you examine the contracts of each and every one of our subjects who owe our local as well as foreign Jews [and the terms ...] especially in regards to loans made on wine, grains, and cattle [...] and to submit a written report to us [...] within 14 days [...] and to arrest those Jews [who have drafted/entered such usurious contracts...]" [**Researcher's note:** *The order is signed by J. L. Adelmann, Chancellor, Tobias Reibelt, Georg Andr. Schaeffner.* Thesavrvs Ivriv Franconic, Oder Sammlung theils gedruckter theils ungedruckter Abhandlungen, Dissertationen, Programmen, Gutachten, Gesätze, Urkunden, usw. welches das Fränkische und besonders hochfürstliche Wirzburgische Geistliche, Weltliche, Bürgerliche, Peinliche, Polizey- und Kammerrecht erläutern usw. Des Zwayten Abschnittes eilftes Heft. (Würzburg; 1789); (Thesaurus/Catalogue of Franconia. Or a collection of partly printed, partly unprinted treatises, dissertations, programs, expert reports, laws, and legal documents, etc. which explain church-, secular-, civil-, penal-, police-, and chamber-laws in Franconia, and especially in the Prince-Bishopric of Würzburg. The second part of the eighteenth booklet.); (Würzburg; 1789); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/6/2020
- 1178 11/20/1699
Writ of the High-Consistory [Present-day Germany]: "[...] The blasphemous religious practice of Jews cannot be tolerated in good conscience by the local Christian authorities. The Jews practice hideous idolatry and blasphemy, and if one allows them to do this, God's great wrath and punishment may be on us. They bring great harm by taking advantage of the people, through excessive usury, and with bad trade and business [practices]. [...] Any authority/government, who permits/admits Jews will stand in judgment before Christ [one day] and must help bear the guilt. Religious services of Jews cause turmoil in Christians who are exposed to it/attend it. That is why the Jews should not be allowed to practice their religious services publicly or secretly."
Lehmann, Emil: Der polnische Resident Berend Lehmann, der Stammvater der israelitischen Religionsgemeinde zu Dresden. Von seinem Ur- Ur- Urenkel. (E. Pierson) Dresden 1885. Abgedruckt in: Emil Lehmann, Gesammelte Schriften. (The Polish resident Berend Lehmann, the progenitor of the Israeli religious community in Dresden. From his great-great-great-grandson. (E. Pierson); (Dresden; 1885). Printed in Emil Ehemann, Collected Writings); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/14/2020
- 1179 12/30/1699
"Prohibition" issued by Prince-Bishop Johann Philipp von Greifenclau zu Vollraths [Present-day Germany; Prince-Bishopric of Würzburg]: "[...] Furthermore, Jews are prohibited to come to the city [of Würzburg], and its markets or villages in the countryside [...] or to stay overnight in these [...] or to appear in alleys and streets during a public procession."
Wirzburgische Chronik derer letzteren Zeiten von P. Ignacio Gropp. (Wirzburg; 1750); (Chronicle of Würzburg's past by P. Ignacio Gropp.) (Würzburg; 1750); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/22/2020
- 1180 1/24/1700
"Ordinance regarding the Jews in the territories ('Residentzien') covering a number of points" issued by Johann Kasimir Kolbe von Wartenberg on behalf of Frederick I of Prussia [Present-day Lithuania, Poland, Russia; Duchy of Prussia]: "[...] Since previous ordinances have gone unheeded, it would be within our right to fine the entire Jewry with a hefty fee and then to expel them entirely from all of our territories ('Residentzien') [...] however, in order not to give them the least cause to complain, we will show mercy and spare them the expulsion from our

principalities [...] but order herewith that each of the protected [Jewish] families are to pay twice the protection-fee ('Schutzgeld') [...] the unprotected families are to pay twice the protection-fee and still be removed from the land if they do not have a protection-permit. [...]" **[Researcher's note: The above ordinance contains several points and can be found in its entirety in the cited source. Johann Kasimir Kolbe von Wartenberg was Minister-President/Prime Minister of Prussia.]**

Des Corporis Constitutionum Marchicarum, Fünffter Theil. Von Polizey-Hochzeit-Kindtauffen-Begräbniß und Trauer- Kleider- auch Feuer-Gassen und anderen zur Polizei gehörigen Ordnungen, deren Städte Anbau, Manufacturen- Commerciën- Woll- und Handwercks-Sachen, Dorff- und Acker-Bauer- Schäffer- Hirten- Gesinde-Ordnungen, und andren das Land-Wesen und Acker-Bau betreffenden Materien, item von Medicinal-Ordnungen, Chirurgis, Apothekern, Pest-Anstalten, Vieh-Sterben. Scharfrichtern, Abdeckern, Schweinschneidern, Landstreichern, Zigeunern, Juden, Wirths-Häusern, und dergleichen. In Fünff Abtheilungen. ("Regarding the constitution of margraviate. Fifth part. Pertaining to police, marriage, baptism, funeral, mourning, clothing as well as fire-alley and other police ordinances, of city planning/building, manufacturing, commerce, wool, and other craftsmanships, village, farm and famers and shepherds, herdsman, servant ordinances, and other matters pertaining to land-ownership and farming, as well as medical ordinances, surgery, apothecary, plague-institutions, and dying of cattle. Executioners/slaughters. skinners, pork-cutters, tramps, gypsies, Jews, Inns/Taverns and the like. In five divisions.") ; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/4/2019

1181 5/8/1700

"Ordinance" issued by the Prince-Bishopric [Prince-Bishopric of Bamberg; Present-day Germany]: "[...] Jews are prohibited from trading with fat cattle ('Fettvieh'). [...]" **[Researcher's note: This prohibition was issued and revoked several times throughout history in the Prince-Bishopric of Bamberg. It was repeated on October 11 and 31, 1712. The cattle trade was permitted on June 8, 1713, prohibited on October 24, 1748 and September 15, 1771; permitted on October 10, 1771, prohibited on May 19, 1795 and then again on March 15, 1796.]**

Eckstein, Adolf (District Rabbi): Geschichte der Juden im ehemaligen Fürstbistum Bamberg, bearbeitet auf Grund von Archivalien, nebst urkundlichen Beilagen, (History of the Jews in the Former Prince-Bishopric of Bamberg, edited on the basis of archiving, together with documented supplement); (Bamberg; 1898); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/2018

1182 6/28/1700

"Jewish Ordinance of the Electorate of Cologne" ('kurcöllnische Judenordnung') issued by Joseph Clements, Archbishop of Cologne [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Cologne]: "We, Joseph Clements, by the grace of God, Archbishop of Cologne and Arch-Chancellor of the Holy Roman Empire [...] announce and let it be known that [...] foremost, no Jew or Jewess may settle down or stay in Our Arch-Stift* without an escort-permit if they want to avoid serious corporal punishment or losing their possessions. Escort[-permit]s shall be issued only by Us and Our Court-Chamber and have Our seal [...] No Jew is to be given an escort[-permit] to settle in Our cities if they do not have at least one thousand Thaler in assets, and six hundred Cologne Thaler [if they want] to settle in villages, which they must be able to prove [...]" **[Researcher's note: A *Stift was an independent territory within the Holy Roman Empire. The above Jewish-ordinance is several pages long and has been abbreviated to fit the allocated space. It can be found in its entirety in the cited source.]**

Von der Ausgrenzung zur Integration. Judenordnungen in Rheinland. Bearbeitet von Norbert Flörken. (From exclusion to integration. Jewish-ordinances in the Rhineland. Edited by Norbert Flörken.); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/20/2020

1183 12/7/1700

Edict issued by Friedrich III, Duke of Prussia [Present-day Germany]: "[...] Whereas a 1696 patent already gave the Jews permission to have general stores and bodegas, this permission is upheld inasmuch as no Jew shall have any general stores or bodegas except for those he already had in 1690, or any for which special permission has been given; however, those Jews who trade in used and pawned clothing, shall divest themselves completely of these wares within four weeks from today, and, under penalty of confiscation, shall refrain from any further buying or selling thereof."

Mylius, Christian Otto (ed.). *Corpus Constitutionum Marchicarum, Oder Königl. Preußis. und Churfürstl. Brandenburgische in der Chur- und Marck Brandenburg, auch incorporirten Landen publicirte und ergangene Ordnungen, Edicta, Mandata, Rescripta etc.* (Collected Laws of the Mark, or Royal Prussian and Prince-Electoral Brandenburgian Ordinances, Edicts, Mandates, Rescripts etc., Published and Ordained in the Electorate and Mark Brandenburg, as well as Incorporated Lands). *Buchladen des Waysenhauses: Berlin, 1737. Vol. 2, Col. 135.* Researched by Dominik Jacobs 9/25/2019

- 1184 12/7/1700
Regulation, issued by the City and County of Berlin [Present-day Germany]: "None of the members of the Council of Jewish Elders shall be close relatives of one another; in addition, they should have as few connections as possible in everyday life."
Koch, Christian Friedrich. *Die Juden im Preussischen Staate (The Jews in the State of Prussia)*. Baumann: Marienwerder (Prussia), 1833. Page 128. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 4/1/2020
- 1185 5/23/1701
"Rescript to the Privy Council of Schmettau" issued by King of Prussia [Prussia / Present-day Germany, Poland, Czech Republic]: "Every Jew is to pay 10th of each of one hundred of his wealth [to the kingdom]."
Stern, Selma: *Der Preussische Staat und die Juden: Vol 1. (The Prussian State and the Jews)* (1962) p. 232, Ausf. gez. Wartenberg; Berliner Staats Archiv R 21-203. Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/17/2016
- 1186 6/10/1701
"Writ" of the City Administration of Halle [Present-day Germany]: "The prohibition for Jews to purchase property/land in Halle remains effective."
Kisch, Guido: *Rechts- und Sozialgeschichte der Juden in Halle 1686-1730. (Legal and social history of Jews in Halle from 1686-1730); (Berlin; 1970);* Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/7/2019
- 1187 6/14/1701
"Rescript" issued by the Magistrate of Magdeburg [Present-day Germany]: "[...] the government is determined not to protect (issue protection permits to) Jews in places where there weren't any before, much less in the city of Magdeburg, because it contravenes the privileges of the city and legal guilds and other constitutions."
Stern, Selma: *Der Preussische Staat und die Juden; Erster Teil/Die Zeit des Großen Kurfürsten und Friedrichs I; Zweite Abteilung: Akten (The Prussian State and the Jews. Part One/The Period of the Great Prince-Elector and Frederick I); (Tübingen; 1962);* Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/8/2019
- 1188 10/31/1701
"Edict ('Edictum') issued by the local authorities of Brunswick-Lüneburg" [Present-day Germany; Duchy of Brunswick-Lüneburg]: "[...] Jews are not to be permitted to go peddling in cities with cloth and fabrics outside of the annual markets or on the country-side [entirely]."
Chur-Braunschweig-Lüneburgische Landes-Ordnung und Gesetze, und zwar Capvt Tertivm worinn enthalten bis das Militär - Wesen angehende Verordnungen. Zum Gebrauch der Fürstenthümer, Graf- und Herrschaften Calenbergischen Theils. (Local/land ordinances and laws of the [Elector]-Principality of Brunswick-Lüneburg, namely the third part, which contain the ordinances that pertain to the military. For the use of the principalities, counties and lordships of Calenberg.) (Göttingen; 1740); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/9/2019
- 1189 2/24/1702
"Court Decree" issued by the Imperial Court of Holy Roman Emperor Leopold I [Present-day Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany; Holy Roman Empire]: "[...] The Jews who live in cities, [...], have to identify themselves through certificates to the authorities ('Obrigkeit') [...] those who live in the countryside to the county office ('Kreisamt') [...] the Hungarian [Jews] to the county offices ('Komitate') and the Galician [Jews] to the authorities ('Obrigkeit') also [...] [to show] that they are proper merchants who have been logged in."

Dr. John Luksche's, weiland kaiserl. mähr. schles. Appellationsrathes, Besondere Rechte der Personen Mährens Dr. Joh. Luksche's, weiland kaiserl. mähr. schles. Appellationsrathes, Besondere Rechte der Personen Mährens und Schlesiens, vorzüglich in politischer Hinsicht. Zweiter Band; (Brünn, 1844); (Dr. Joh. Lutsche's Weiland Imper[ial], Moravia[n], Silesia[n] Council of Appellations, Special Rights of Persons of Moravia and Silesia, especially in political terms. Vol. II); (Brünn; 1844); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/25/2017

1190 3/6/1702

"Prince-Electoral Clarification regarding Edict of October 31, 1701" issued by King George [Present-day Germany, England, Ireland; Duchy of Brunswick-Lüneburg (Hanover)]: "By the grace of God, We, George ('Georg Ludwig'), Duke of Brunswick and Lüneburg, Prince-Elector ('Churfürst') of the Holy Roman Empire [...] let is be know herewith [...] that the edict of October 31, 1701[...] applies to foreign, non-local Kramers and Jews, but also to local Jews who have not received protection from us [...]. Magistrates and officers of each place are to pay close attention so that no fraud is committed and that foreign tradesmen or Jews, who are not entitled to trade and to do business in the land do not sneak in and do the aforementioned and trade and do business through peddling on the country-side, specifically, with cloths and fabrics [...]"

XCIII. Chur-und Fürstl. Braunschweig-Lünebürgische Landes Constitutiones und Verordnungen welche in denen vorigen beiden Vouminibus nicht enthalten. (XCIII. State Constitution and ordinances of the Prince-Electorate of Brunswick-Lüneburg which are not contained in the first two volumes); (Hannover; 1711); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/19/2019

1191 5/24/1702

"Order" issued by Fredrick I and addressed to the government of Magdeburg [Present-day Germany]: "We have received and have been briefed about protected Jews who loan other citizens large sums of money against their homes [...] that is why we no longer wish to permit for the aforementioned Jews to enter into such fraudulent contractual agreements ('contracte in frauds legis') with Christians [...] and you are to make this prohibition public with all seriousness and punish those who act against it appropriately. [...]"

Die Juden in Preussischen Staate. Die geschichtliche Darstellung der politischen, bürgerlichen und privatrechtlichen Verhältnisse der Juden in Preußen, nach den verschiedenen Landestheilen, von C. F. Koch, königl. Preuß. Oberlandes-Gerichts-Assessor und Director des Land- und Stadterichts zu Culm. (Jews in the Prussian State. The historical presentation/account of the political, civil, and private legal circumstances/standings of Jews in Prussia according to various part of the country, [compiled] by C. F. Koch, royal, Prussian superior court assessor and director of the city and state court of Culm.) Marienwerber; 1833; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/10/2019

1192 12/11/1702

"Rescript" issued Fredrick I and addressed to the Government of Magdeburg [Present-day Germany]: "[...] We graciously remind you as well as the city magistrate of Halle of the [previously] issued ordinances that no Jew may be permitted to own [property] though inheritance [...]."

Stern, Selma: Der Preussische Staat und die Juden; Erster Teil/Die Zeit des Großen Kurfürsten und Friedrichs I; Zweite Abteilung: Akten (The Prussian State and the Jews. Part One/The Period of the Great Prince-Elector and Frederick I); (Tübingen; 1962); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/8/2019

1193 3/1/1703

"An Act to encourage the Importation of White Men," passed by the House of Assembly of Jamaica [Present-day Jamaica]: "And be it further enacted . . . that all Jews that are or shall be hereafter Masters or owners of Slaves within this Island, shall supply their Deficiencies by their own Nation, or by hired white Christian Men, and not by indented Christian Servants, under the Penalty of Five Hundred Pounds current money of this Island." **[Researcher's note: "Deficiencies" here refers to an unfavorably low number of white men, compared to the number of non-whites, as defined by existing ordinances that aimed to maintain a majority of whites on the island, for fear of slave revolts.]**

Friedenwald, Herbert. Material for the History of the Jews in the British West Indies. Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society, No. 5 (1897), pp. 45-101. Page 89. Researched by Dominik Jacobs
5/14/2020

1194 8/28/1703

Frederick the Great decree that Jews are forbidden to say the Aleinu prayer [Prussia / Present-day Germany, Cologne]: "By God's grace, we, Frederick, King in Prussia, ... Because with this the honor of our God, Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ, must be protected and elevated and acknowledged before all peoples. And to the praise of the majesty of our God must be more secure, that this is so suspicious and was declared as blasphemy, it must simply be eliminated, rather than to tolerate the danger for the entire land and people any longer. So we herewith want to set and order in the power of this that in our land from now until eternity, under threat of expulsion therefrom, no Jewish man or woman, young or old, neither in the synagogue nor in his home use, pray or speak the quoted words of the prayer: ... Alenu leschabbeach: Schehem coreim umistachawim lahevel varik, umitpalleim le lo joshia, and with this spit out and jump away. They should also not teach this to the children. From this time forth the ... Alenu prayer, which otherwise is prayed silently by everyone in the synagogue and recited loudly and clearly by one person and repeated by the remainder [of the people]. And because we want assure this all the more, we wish to appoint overseers who, because of this, will visit the synagogues from time to time. ... And further, the violators of the above, according to the findings thereof, may expect that they will unavoidably be penalized with life and limb."

Leo Baeck Institute Archive, New York. Researched/Received Translation from Leo Baeck Institute
7/30/2015

1195 11/21/1703

"Edict" issued by the Prussian Government [Present-day Germany, Lithuania, Poland etc.; Kingdom of Prussia]: "[...] Jews are not to receive any protection* to live on the countryside or any other particularity. [...]" [*Researcher's note: "Protection" has a double meaning here; it both means "protection" in the traditional sense of the meaning as well as "permission" which is how the Prussian government categorized Jews – those who were legally permitted to stay in a certain area and those who were not.*]

Policy- und Cameral-Magazin in welchem nach alphabetischer Ordnung die vornehmsten und wichtigsten bey dem Policy- und Cameralwesen vorkommende Materien nah richtigen und vernünftigen Grundsätzen praktisch abgehandelt und durch landesherliche Gesetze and hin und wieder wirklich gemachte Einrichtungen erläutert werden. Fünfter Band welcher J und R enthält herausgegeben von Johann Heinrich Ludwig Bergius; (Frankfurt am Mayn; 1770); (Police and State-Economy Repository/Journal in which principal and most important materials of Police and State Economy have been dealt with [and listed] in alphabetical order and in proper and rational manner and explained through territorial laws and occasionally made real by establishments. Fifth Volume which contains J to R and published by Johann Heinrich Ludwig Bergius; (Frankfurt am/near Main; 1770); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/8/2017

1196 12/14/1703

"Order" of Augustus II, the Strong [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Saxony]: "The celebration of superstition by Jews during the time of the fairs is to cease completely."

Lehmann, Emil: Der polnische Resident Berend Lehmann, der Stammvater der israelitischen Religionsgemeinde zu Dresden. Von seinem Ur- Ur- Urenkel. (E. Pierson) Dresden 1885. Abgedruckt in: Emil Lehmann, Gesammelte Schriften. (The Polish resident Berend Lehmann, the progenitor of the Israeli religious community in Dresden. From his great-great-grandson. (E. Pierson); (Dresden; 1885). Printed in Emil Ehemann, Collected Writings); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani
5/12/202

1197 1/4/1704

"Patent" issued by Augustus III of Poland* [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Saxony]: "Since His most-sophisticated, mightiest King of Poland and Elector of Saxony [...] our most-gracious lord would like to see the religious-service of Jews, which they have usurped to practice during market-time, stopped, that is why They are

ordering herewith [...] all mayors and the Council of Leipzig to prohibit this to all arriving Jews in all earnestness and to be on guard so that they no longer do this in the future either [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *Augustus III was also sometimes referred to as Frederick Augustus II (German: Friedrich August II).]

Leipzigerisches Geschicht-Buch, Oder Annales, Das ist: Jahr- und Tage-Bücher Der Weltberühmten Königl. und Churfürstl. Sächsischen Kauff- und Handels-Stadt Leipzig : In welchen die meisten merkwürdigsten Geschichte und geschehene Veränderungen, die in und bey belobter Stadt und Gegend, beydes in Geistl. als Weltlichen Sachen, sowohl in Friedens- als Krieges-Zeiten, von Anno 661. nach Christi Geburt an, bis auf die neuesten Zeiten, von Tage zu Tage sich begeben haben, enthalten sind. (History book of Leipzig, or annals, that is: Year- & day-books/journals of the world-famous royal and electorate, commercial & business city of Leipzig in Saxony: which contains the most remarkable history and changes that took place each day in and around the praised city and the region, both in terms of spiritual as well as secular matters, during peace as well as war-times, starting in the year of 661 after Christ's birth until the most recent times.); Johann Jacob Vogel. (Leipzig; 1756); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/28/2020

1198 4/2/1704

"Ordinance" issued by the Pomeranian government* [Present-day Germany, Lithuania, Poland; Kingdom of Prussia]: "Jews shall not travel on Sundays and [Christian] holy-days or otherwise lose their right-for-escort ('Geleit-Recht'), and they must refrain from doing any business or trade [on those days], just like Christians. Furthermore, Jews shall not use any Christian servants, and it shall be prohibited to Christians at the threat of a prison-sentence to wait on them during their superstitious religious-service, to blow out candles, to light a fire, or to perform such service [for them]." [**Researcher's note:** *Signed in Stargard by von Wedel and von Schröder.]

David Friedrich Quickmannen, Justiz-Burgemeisters zu Treptow an der Rega - Ordnung oder Sammlung derer in dem königlichen preußischen Herzogtum Pommern und Fürstentum Cammin, bis zu Ende des 1747sten Jahres, publicirten Edicten, Mandaten und Rescripten, in Justiz-Policey- Militair- Lehn- Forst- Post- Zoll- Accise, Steuer- Manufactur- und Oeconomie-Sachen etc. (Frankfurt an der Oder; 1750); (David Friedrich Quickmannen, judiciary mayor of Trzebiatów - Listing or collection of all edicts, mandates, and rescripts pertaining to matters related to law, police, military, loan, forestry, post, customs, tolls, taxes, manufacturing and economy issued in the royal Prussian Duchy in Pomerania and Principality/Bishopric of Cammin until the end of the year 1747.); (Frankfurt (Oder); 1750); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/27/2020

1199 4/9/1704

"Jewish Contributions," directive from the Court Chamber of the Archduke of Austria to the Court Chancellery [Austria]: "Jews subject to the Oppenheimer Privilege are to disburse forced loans [to the archduke] with a 6% interest rate. Repayment terms and collateral shall be determined on a case-by-case basis. Those in non-compliance shall be threatened with high penalties, including deportation." [**Researcher's note:** the Oppenheimer Privilege refers to Samuel Oppenheimer's special permission to settle in the heart of Vienna, which was subsequently expanded to include some of the capital's wealthiest Jews.]

Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien (1526-1847), Vol. I. A.F. Pribram. Vienna, 1918. p. 272. Accessed online; Translated by Dominik Jacobs 3/20/2016

1200 5/19/1704

Decretal issued by Friedrich I, King of Prussia to the citizenry of Friedrichstadt [Present-day Germany]: "His Royal Majesty in Prussia, our most merciful Lord, hereby resolves, that since the Jew Joseph Jacob will not replace the house sold to the supplicant by buying another, he shall be permitted, on account of thus not increasing the number of Jew-houses, to re-sell the house to the Jew Hem Ephraim."

Mylius, Christian Otto (ed.). Corpus Constitutionum Marchicarum, Oder Königl. Preußis. und Churfürstl. Brandenburgische in der Chur- und Marck Brandenburg, auch incorporirten Landen publicirte und ergangene Ordnungen, Edicta, Mandata, Rescripta etc. (Collected Laws of the Mark, or Royal Prussian and Prince-Electoral Brandenburgian Ordinances, Edicts, Mandates, Rescripts etc., Published and Ordained in the Electorate and Mark Brandenburg, as well as Incorporated Lands) Buchladen des Waysenhauses: Berlin, 1737. Vol. 2, Col. 145. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 9/25/2019

1201 8/26/1704

"Ordinance" issued by the Pomeranian government* [Present-day Germany, Lithuania, Poland; Kingdom of Prussia]: "The ordinance from April 2 [of this year] is limited/modified [in that] Jews are [still] not permitted to engage in any business or trade on Sunday and [Christian] holy-days, however, they may travel on such days [...]. Furthermore, it is no longer prohibited for them to have Christian servants wait on/aid them on the Sabbath as long as they do not require these Christians to work on Sundays and holy-days, which must be observed by Christians." [**Researcher's note:** *Signed in Stargard by von Braunschweig and von Corswant.]

David Friedrich Quickmannen, Justiz-Burgemeisters zu Treptow an der Rega - Ordnung oder Samlung derer in dem königlichen preußischen Herzogtum Pommern und Fürstentum Camin, bis zu Ende des 1747sten Jahres, publicirten Edicten, Mandaten und Rescripten, in Justiz-Policey- Militair- Lehn- Forst- Post- Zoll- Accise, Steuer- Manufactur- und Oeconomie-Sachen etc. (Frankfurt an der Oder; 1750); (David Friedrich Quickmannen, judiciary mayor of Trzebiatów - Listing or collection of all edicts, mandates, and rescripts pertaining to matters related to law, police, military, loan, forestry, post, customs, tolls, taxes, manufacturing and economy issued in the royal Prussian Duchy in Pomerania and Principality/Bishopric of Cammin until the end of the year 1747.); (Frankfurt (Oder); 1750); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 2/27/2020

1202 12/24/1704

"Constitution ('Constitutio') regarding foreign Jews who arrive from Poland" issued by King George [Present-day Germany, England, Ireland; Duchy of Brunswick-Lüneburg (Hanover)]: "By the grace of God, We, George ('Georg Ludwig'), Duke of Brunswick and Lüneburg, Prince-Elector ('Churfürst') of the Holy Roman Empire [...] declare due to the fear of infections that travelers from places such as Poland pose shall not be permitted to enter without at least being noted [...]. Especially, Jews - may they be male or female - including any items or clothing they may carry with them, shall be turned away and not permitted to pass through any part of Our territories [...] and if necessary, they shall be threatened with severe corporal punishment in case they come back [...]."

XCIII. Chur-und Fürstl. Braunschweig-Lünebürgische Landes Constitutiones und Verordnungen welche in denen vorigen beiden Vouminibus nicht enthalten. (XCIII. State Constitution and ordinances of the Prince-Electorate of Brunswick-Lüneburg which are not contained in the first two volumes); (Hannover; 1711); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 11/20/2019

1203 5/16/1705

"Patent regarding a body-tax for Jews" issued by Count von Wartenberg on behalf of Frederick I of Prussia [Present-day Germany, Lithuania, Poland, Russia; Kingdom of Prussia]: "[...] all Jews are to present their passports and letters/patents of protection (residency permits) at all local toll-crossings and even if they are not protected, they are to pay the body-tax; [...] and in places where the mail-office and toll-office are the same, the Jews are to show their passports and letters/patents of protection ('Schutz-Patente') to the post-master [...who is] to collect the body-toll from the unprotected [Jews]. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *Johann Kasimir Kolbe von Wartenberg was a count and Minister-President/Prime Minister of Prussia.*]

Des Corporis Constitivtionvm Marchicarvm. Vierdter Theil. Von Zoll- Jagd- Holz- Forst- Wald- Post- Vorspann- Müntz- Salz- Salpeter- und Bergwercks- auch Domänen Pacht- und anderen Aemter- Damm- und Teich-Sachen, Accis-Wesen, Bier- und Mahl-Ziese oder Scheffelsteuer, Kriegs- und Mahl-Metze, auch Mühlen- und Brau-Sachen, Marinen- oder Chargen- und Recrüten-Caffe, Stempel-Papier, gestempelten carten u. In fünf Abtheilungen. Kaiserlich königliche Hofbibliothek. ("The constitution of the margravate. Fourth division. Regarding domains pertaining to tolls/customs, hunting, wood, forest, post, leasing, mint, salt, salpeter, and mining and other offices such as dam and pond matters, as well as milling and brewing, marine, charging and recruiting cafes, stamp-paper, and stamped cards etc. In five divisions. Royal Imperial Court Library."); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 9/5/2019

1204 6/5/1705

"Patent" of Holy Roman Emperor Joseph I [Present-day Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Italy; Holy Roman Empire]: "[...] 17) Starting with the day this Patent is made public until the end of 1805, no Jew shall be permitted to trade (purchase and sell) with grain; those Jews, however, who are blessed

with grain reserves, are to report these according to the manner described in this Patent, and to sell these by the end of August the latest or face the stipulated punishments. Should a Jew dare to act against this prohibition, he is to face the confiscation of [his] grain[-reserves], and should that no longer be available, its value in cash according to the directions outlines in §11 and §12; Christians, on the other hand, who dare to allow a Jew to trade with grain under the disguise of their name, shall be fined its equivalent in cash or receive corporal punishment or jail time in alignment with the [severity of the] crime. [...]"

Fortsetzung der von Johann Roth verfassten Sammlung in dem Königreiche Böhmen kundgemachten Gesetze und Verordnungen in alphabetischer Ordnung gereiht. Die Gesetze und Verordnungen vom Jahre 1802 bis Ende des Jahres 1818 in sich fassend. Neu aufgelegt, verbessert und vermehrt durch Johann Kanka, J. U. D. und beeideten Landesadvokaten im Königreiche Böhmen. Dreizehnter Teil. Von Gef to Gew.; (Prag; 1823); (Continuation of the collection of published laws and regulations in the Kingdom of Bohemia compiled by Johan Roth in alphabetic order. Laws and ordinances from 1802 to 1818 inclusive. Reissued, improved, and augmented by Johann Kanka, J. [U.] D. and sworn state advocate in the Kingdom of Bohemia. Thirteenth part. From Gef to Gew.); (Prague; 1823); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/18/2019

1205 8/5/1705

An act for raising several sums of money, and applying the same to several uses, passed by the House of Assembly of Jamaica [Jamaica]: "Resolved - That it is the opinion of the Committee that a tax be laid on the nation of the Jews. Resolved: That it is the opinion of this Committee that £1000 current money be laid on the nation of the Jews, to which the House concurred." [*Researcher's note: This was among other items for additional taxation in consequence of the war.*]

The Jews' Tribute in Jamaica. Extracted from the Journals of the House of Assembly of Jamaica. George Fortunatus Judah. Source: Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society, No. 18 (1909), p. 152. Published by: The Johns Hopkins University Press *** Accessed online, Researched by Dominik Jacobs 2/3/2017

1206 8/22/1705

"Royal Resolution" issued by King Fredrick William I of Prussia [Present-day Germany; Duchy of Magdeburg/Kingdom of Prussia]: "[...] no Jew shall be protected (given permission to settle) in the city of Magdeburg. [...]"

Ausführliche topographischen Beschreibung des Herzogthums Magdeburg und der Grafschaft Mansfeld, Magdeburgischen Antheils. (Detailed topographical description of the Duchy of Magdeburg and the County of Mansfeld that belongs to Madgeburg.); (Berlin; 1785); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/16/2019

1207 12/7/1705

Jew-Regulation, issued by Joseph I, Holy Roman Emperor, King in Germany, for the City of Frankfurt am Main [Present-day Germany]: "No Jew shall give shelter to a foreign Jew for more than fourteen days without prior notification of the Lord Mayor, unless he should be related by blood, in the third degree or closer, i.e., father, son or daughter, under penalty of ten guilders. In order to distinguish Christians from Jews, all Jews and Jewesses shall wear a yellow ring on their garment, under penalty of 12 shillings. On Sundays, feast days and high holy days, the Jews shall not be found anywhere in the city, except in their own streets, and they shall refrain from any trade on those days. In the public markets, Jews and Jewesses shall not interfere in any purchase made by a Christian, under penalty of 8 shillings, and they may not touch anything with their hands, be it herbs, bread, fruit or other wares; that which they do touch, they must pay for, and not put down again. In addition, Jews are strictly prohibited from lending any money to a secular judge."

"Decree regarding Jewish citizenship in the city of Frankfurt am Main (1705)," 12/7/1705; Hesse Decrees Collection; AR 25198; Box 1; Folder 5; Leo Baeck Institute. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 1/9/2020

1208 8/16/1706

"Conclusion/Decision" ('Conclusum') issued in the Duchies of Silesia [Present-day Czech Republic, Germany; Poland; Duchies of Silesia]: "All Jews,

who are older than 15 years old, may they be male or female, are to pay 30 kr. [Kreuzer] per month. This is not only to apply to Jews who live in the domain but also to foreign, Polish, Bohemian, Moravian and other Jews, who come to the domain/land and pursue a trade, however, as far as the latter (foreigners) are concerned, the month is to begin on the day they arrive in the domain [...] but they are to be excluded from [having to pay] the monthly Accis*-tax [...] the [blood] poor Jews, who seek to find their bread by begging as well as those who serve other Jews as servants, may give only 15 kr. [Kreuzer] every quarter. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *Accis (Latin) was an indirect form of taxation. The text goes on to outline exactly the amount each Jew in the various categories are to pay.]

Continuation derer käyser- und königlichen Privilegien, Statuen und Sanctionum Pragmaticarum des Landes Schlesien. Mit allergnädigsterh Käyser- und königl. Bewilligung dem gemeinen Wesen zum Besten zusammen getragen. Dritter Theil. (Breslau; 1728); (Continuation of imperial and royal privileges, statutes, and sanctions of [the land] Silesia. With the most gracious imperial and royal permission assembled to the best of ability for the common good. Third part.) (Wroclaw; 1728); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/12/2020

1209 10/16/1706

"Rescript" issued by Fredrick I of Prussia [Present-day Germany, Lithuania, Poland, Russia; Kingdom of Prussia]: "Fredrick, King of Prussia [...] since it has come to our attention that a number of Jews are present/live in the villages of Virz and Fürstenwalde, We graciously order you herewith not to tolerate them there, but to expel them, and in case they are protected, they are to be moved to one of the cities in Neumarkt. You are to ensure that no Jew is to live in a village and that those who do are arrested [...]" [**Researcher's note:** This writ was signed in Charlottenburg.]

Des Corporis Constitutionum Marchicarum, Fünffter Theil. Von Polizey-Hochzeit-Kindtauffen-Begräbniß und Trauer- Kleider- auch Feuer-Gassen und anderen zur Polizei gehörigen Ordnungen, deren Städte Anbau, Manufacturen- Commerciën- Woll- und Handwercks-Sachen, Dorff- und Acker-Bauer- Schäffer- Hirten- Gesinde-Ordnungen, und andren das Land-Wesen und Acker-Bau betreffendene Materien, item von Medicinal-Ordnungen, Chirurgis, Apotheckern, Pest-Anstalten, Vieh-Sterben. Scharfrichtern, Abdeckern, Schweinschneidern, Landstreichern, Zigeunern, Juden, Wirths-Häusern, und dergleichen. In Fünff Abtheilungen. ("Regarding the constitution of margraviate. Fifth part. Pertaining to police, marriage, baptism, funeral, mourning, clothing as well as fire-alley and other police ordinances, of city planning/building, manufacturing, commerce, wool, and other craftsmanships, village, farm and famers and shepherds, herdsmen, servant ordinances, and other matters pertaining to land-ownership and farming, as well as medical ordinances, surgery, apothecary, plague-institutions, and dying of cattle. Executioners/slaughterers. skimmers, pork-cutters, tramps, gypsies, Jews, Inns/Taverns and the like. In five divisions."); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/9/2019

1210 11/2/1706

General Rescript, issued by Eberhard Louis, Duke of Württemberg [Present-day Germany]: "Since for quite some time now, we have perceived a general lack of living up to the letter and spirit of several regulations, given, among others, in the years 1530, 1532, 1541, 1548, 1550 and 1551, and containing a complete prohibition for Jews to enter into any contracts with Christians, it appears now as if these laws, by custom to the contrary, have almost been, in fact, abolished, to the point where Our subjects, as well as the Jews, may think it proper to engage in unbridled trade with one another. However, such an abrogation or abolition of existing law has never been Our intention, and thus, We find it necessary to raise the content of these statutes back up to their proper validity and force. We hereby renew and proclaim, that from now on, none of Our subjects shall be allowed to borrow anything from Jews, to work with them, or to enter into any contract with them, be it usurious or not, except for what transpires in the public markets, and that all of the prescribed punishments shall be inflicted on contravening offenders without mercy."

Riecke, Christian H. Sammlung der württembergischen Gesetze (Collection of the Laws of Württemberg). L.F. Fues: Tübingen, 1835. Vol. 6. Page 229. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 7/19/2020

- 1211 11/3/1706
"Patent" issued by Kaiser Leopold VI [Present-day Austria]: "[...] only Jews who are in possession of a Royal permit ('kaiserlichen Hofpass') [...] - and only for the duration at which these permits are valid - are to be allowed to remain in Vienna [...] and only Jews and Jewess who hold valid privileges ('Hoffreiheyten') and permits/passports ('Pässe'), along with those persons who are truly essential to them, are to be tolerated in Vienna and on the countryside, [while] all others are to be removed immediately, so that those who sneak into Vienna and its suburbs without a valid permission/passport, can be punished immediately with expulsion as soon as they arrive [...]."
- Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrereich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim): Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrereich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/04/2017
- 1212 12/16/1706
"Royal Edict" issued by Fredrick I [Present-day Germany, Lithuania, Poland, Russia; Kingdom of Prussia]: "[...] Jews shall not be permitted to reside in villages. [...]"
- Policey- und Cameral-Magazin in welchem nach alphabetischer Ordnung die vornehmsten und wichtigsten bey dem Policy- und Cameralwesen vorkommende Materien nah richtigen und vernünftigen Grundsätzen praktisch abgehandelt und durch landesherrliche Gesetze und hin und wieder wirklich gemachte Einrichtungen erläutert werden. Fünfter Band welcher J und R enthält herausgegeben von Johann Heinrich Ludwig Bergius; (Frankfurt am Mayn; 1770); (Police and State-Economy Repository/Journal in which principal and most important materials of Police and State Economy have been dealt with [and listed] in alphabetical order and in proper and rational manner and explained through territorial laws and occasionally made real by establishments. Fifth Volume which contains J to R and published by Johann Heinrich Ludwig Bergius); (Frankfurt am/near Main; 1770); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/28/2017
- 1213 4/4/1707
"Rescript" issued by the government of Halle [Present-day Germany]: "[...] the Jews of Halle may not take more than 12% in usury for [loans made] for less than a year and only 8% for [loans lasting] over a year [...]."
- Die Stadt Halle, nach amtlichen Quellen historisch-topographisch-statistisch dargestellt von C. H. Freiherrn vom Hagen, Stadtrath. Zweiter Band. (The city Halle, according to official sources historically-topographically-statistically presented by C. H. Freiherrn vom Hagen, City-Council. Second Volume.) Halle; 1867; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/9/2019
- 1214 6/21/1707
"Rescript" issued by King Fredrick William I [Present-day Germany; Duchy of Magdeburg/Brandenburg-Prussia]: "[...] the University of Halle is not to receive/accept/admit ('recipieren') Jews henceforth [...]"
- Johann Heinrich Ludewig Bergius kameralisten-Bibliothek, oder vollständiges Verzeichnis derjenigen Bücher, Schriften und Abhandlungen, welche von dem Oeconomie- Polizey- Finanz- und Cameralwesen und verschiedenen anderen damit verbundenen Wissenschaften, auch von der dahin einschlagenden Rechtsgelehrsamkeit handeln. (Nürnberg; 1762); (Johann Heinrich Ludewig Bergius Trade Library or list of books, writings, and treatises which deal with economic, police, finance, and trade laws and are connected to other sciences, and influence other laws); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/16/2019
- 1215 7/16/1707
Penal Code, issued by Joseph I, Holy Roman Emperor, for the Kingdom of Bohemia, the Margraviate of Moravia, and the Duchy of Silesia [Present-day Czech Republic, Poland, Germany]: "Art. XIX, Section 20 – For anyone who engages in carnal relations with a Jew, or a Jewess, the minimum penalty, given the offensive nature of the act, shall be birching,* followed by permanent banishment from the land." [*Researcher's note: *Whippings administered with bundled birch branches and saplings*] (McMee, Christopher. *Sober Men and True – Sailor Lives in the Royal Navy*. Harvard University Press: Cambridge, 2002. Page 41.)]

Joseph I. Neue Peinliche Halsgerichts-Ordnung Vor das Königreich Böhem / Marggraffthumb Mähren / und Hertzogthumb Schlesien (New Penal Code for the Kingdom of Bohemia, the Margraviate of Moravia, and the Duchy of Silesia). Parcus: Freiburg, 1711. Page 85. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 7/31/2020

1216 8/20/1707

"Order" of King Fredrick William I [Present-day Germany; Duchy of Magdeburg/Brandenburg-Prussia]: "Regarding the Jews who are studying/enrolled at the University of Halle or otherwise live/stay near the university [...] Since it is Our intension not to tolerate any Jew in Our lands/domains who has not been given a letter of protection and escort by Us, so it is also with those Jews who live/stay near the local university either in order to study or because of the printing shop, that is why we order them all to come/turn to Us immediately to ask for such letters of protection."

Kisch, Guido: Rechts- und Sozialgeschichte der Juden in Halle 1686-1730; (Legal and social history of Jews in Halle [from] 1686-1730.); (Berlin; 1970); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/17/2019

1217 8/30/1708

"Royal [Court] Rescript" issued by the Austrian Royal Court [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic; Holy Roman Empire]: "[...] 1) The prohibition for the Jewry regarding the import and distribution of spices in the royal cities is not to be simple and absolute ('absolut et simpliciter') but shall be restricted to tree-oil and saffron. 2) Jews are to pay their sales stands/stalls fees ('Standgeld zahlen'). 3) The Jewry may be allowed to enter the city during the annual markets which only last 24 hours anyway, and they must have their goods put out for sale by 12 o'clock noon, and watch over them by day as well as night. 4) In cities where two or more weekly markets take place per week, two days shall be designated during which Jews may attend as well; however, if such a day falls on a Friday, they (Jews) shall not be allowed to attend/enter. 5) A Jew who violates this privilege (law) [...] shall be punished accordingly."

Sammlung der seit dem Jahre 1600 bis zum Jahre 1740 ergangenen allerhöchsten Gesetze. In chronologischer Ordnung. Gesammelt und herausgegeben von Franz Xaver Wekebrod, erstem Magistrats-Rath und Syndikus in Römerstadt. (Brünn; 1810); (Collection of [all] supreme laws issued from 1600 until 1740. In chronological order. Collected and published by Franz Xaver Wekebrod, lead syndic of the magistrate and council of the Roman city.); (Brno; 1810); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/28/2019

1218 8/30/1708

"Royal Decree" issued by the Austrian Royal Court [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic; Holy Roman Empire]: "[...] A contract celebrated (signed) between a Christian and a Jew is not valid unless with the explicit knowledge/permission of the Christian and his [local] authority ('des Christen seiner Obrigkeit')."

Sammlung der seit dem Jahre 1600 bis zum Jahre 1740 ergangenen allerhöchsten Gesetze. In chronologischer Ordnung. Gesammelt und herausgegeben von Franz Xaver Wekebrod, erstem Magistrats-Rath und Syndikus in Römerstadt. (Brünn; 1810); (Collection of [all] supreme laws issued from 1600 until 1740. In chronological order. Collected and published by Franz Xaver Wekebrod, lead syndic of the magistrate and council of the Roman city.) Brno; 1810; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/29/2019

1219 11/29/1708

"Patent of the [Silesian] Higher-Authorities/Administration ['Ober-Amtliches Patent']" [Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, Poland; Duchies of Silesia / Kingdom of Bohemia / Bohemian crown lands]: "[...] Jews shall be expelled and chased away from places/areas/jurisdictions ('Orten') in which they are not permitted to be."

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, Rechtlichen Ausführungen, Beschwerenüsse, Vergleiche, Friedens-Schlüsse, und andere zur Schlesischen

Historie und Rechtsgelahrtheit gehörigen Urkunden 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 Urkunden. (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 Shadjani 4/15/2020

1220 4/9/1709

"Order" of Lothar Franz [von Schönborn], Archbishop-Elector of Mainz, Bamberg, and Arch-Chancellor of the Holy Roman Empire [Present-day Germany]: "[...] since the Jews bequeath their daughters a considerable dowry/endorowment according to their faith [...] and secretly take out [their wealth from the domain] and let their children take care of them, by which a timely prince/[domain]lord is cheated out of the after-tax ('Nachsteuer') [... that is why ...] Jews are, henceforth, to be required to obediently report the size of the dowry [they are to give/export] to be taken out of the Electorate, and to properly submit the tenth [penny] of it without exception or face confiscation [...]"

Friedrich Johann Bodmann's inneres Territorialverhältnis des Abzugs- und Nachsteuerrechts in Deutschland überhaupt, und im Erzstifte Mainz insbesondere. (Friedrich Johann Bodmann's inter-territorial relationship regarding the departure- and resettlement-tax laws in Germany, and especially in the Arch-Stift of Mainz); (Mainz; 1791); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 4/7/2020

1221 5/13/1709

"Royal Court Decision" ('Hofentschließung') for Moravia [Kingdom of Bohemia; Present-day Czech Republic]: "[...] 1) Jews are prohibited to trade with medical items ('Arzneisachen').[...]"

Lexicon der K. K. Medizinalgesetze bearbeitet von Johann Dionis John. Fünfter Theil. Erste Fortsetzung. Mit allerhöster k. k. Hofbewilligung; (Prag; 1796); ("Lexicon of the R[oyal] I[mperial] Medical Laws. Edited by (John Dionis John). 5th Volume; 1st Continuation. With the Supreme Permission of the R[oyal] I[mperial] Court.); (Prague; 1796); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 11/11/2018

1222 8/12/1709

"Coin-Edict" issued by George I ('Georg Ludewig') [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Brunswick-Lüneburg]: "We, Georg Ludewig, Duke of Brunswick and Lüneburg by the grace of God, [...declare herewith ...] that all local and foreign Jews are reminded and warned in all seriousness to completely and refrain from exchanging Our good coins ('Unsere Müntz-Sorten') against foreign, lower-quality coins and to no longer engage in this kind of harmful exchange in the future [...] those who violate this order are not only to have their coins confiscated [...] not only to be fined, but depending on the circumstances, they are to be given prison-time, a beating, and expelled from the land. [...]"

Continuatio Verwichenen 1716ten Jahrs im Druck herausgekommen zu den hiesigen Kantzley- und Policy-Ordnung gehörigen Supplementi, (Constitution of this past year 1716 which were published regarding the current chancellery and police ordinances and all supplemented laws relating to these.) Celle; 1719; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 10/29/2019

1223 9/5/1709

"Edict" issued by George I ('Georg Ludewig') [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Brunswick-Lüneburg]: "[...] all local, un-escorted Jews, are to leave the land within 10 days of publication of this [...] and those arriving from suspicious places [including beggar-Jews, especially from Poland] are not to be permitted to enter [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *The above edict has been abbreviated to fit the allocated space. It can be found in its entirety in the cited source.*]

Chur-Braunschweig-Lüneburgische Landes-Ordnung und Gesetze, dritter Theil, worin enthalten Caput Quartum, von Polizei-Sachen. Erster Band. Mit den zwölf ersten Sectionen desselbigen. Zum Gebrauch des Fürstenthums Lüneburg, auch angehörige Graf- und Herrschaften Zellischen Theils. (Local/land

ordinances and laws of the [Elector]-Principality of Brunswick-Lüneburg, third part, which contains chapter four, pertaining to police-matters. Volume I. Containing the first twelve sections of the same. For the use of the principality of Lüneburg, as well as the Duchies and Lordships associated in the territories of Celle.; (Lüneburg; 1743); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/31/2019

1224 10/16/1709

"Coin-Edict" issued by George I ('Georg Ludewig') [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Brunswick-Lüneburg]: "We, Georg Ludewig, Duke of Brunswick and Lüneburg by the grace of God, [...announce to everyone ...] that we have noticed with great disapproval that Our seriously issued ordinances are not obeyed in the least, but rather [...] that protected Jews or even the Jews who enter (foreign Jews) act against Our edicts and continue to further bring forbidden and smaller (less valuable) kinds [of coins] into the land, which they keep and trade and exchange with, [...these Jews] shall not only have their [coins] confiscated, but also be fined proportionate to the confiscated sum [...]."

Continuatio Verwichenen 1716ten Jahrs im Druck herausgekommen zu den hiesigen Kantzley- und Policy-Ordnung gehörigen Supplementi, (Constitution of this past year 1716 which were published regarding the current chancellery and police ordinances and all supplemented laws relating to these.) Celle; 1719; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/29/2019

1225 1/7/1710

"Edict" issued by George I ('Georg Ludewig') [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Brunswick-Lüneburg]: "[...] no Jew shall be impudent enough to bring/import old clothes, incense/smoking items ('Rauchwerk') and similar items from infected places into the land or face severe punishment. [...]"

Chur-Braunschweig-Lüneburgische Landes-Ordnung und Gesetze, dritter Theil, worin enthalten Caput Quartum, von Polizei-Sachen. Erster Band. Mit den zwölf ersten Sectionen desselbigen. Zum Gebrauch des Fürstenthums Lüneburg, auch angehörige Graf- und Herrschaften Zellischen Theils. (Local/land ordinances and laws of the [Elector]-Principality of Brunswick-Lüneburg, third part, which contains chapter four, pertaining to police-matters. Volume I. Containing the first twelve sections of the same. For the use of the principality of Lüneburg, as well as the Duchies and Lordships associated in the territories of Celle.); (Lüneburg; 1743); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/31/2019

1226 2/10/1710

Patent, issued by the government of Sweden for Swedish Pomerania [Present-day Germany, Poland]: "Ordered: that each and every Jew who is still in Pomerania shall leave the land before March 12, 1710, or expect to be taken to the border, where, at the hands of the executioner, the Jew shall be flogged and branded."

Koch, Christian Friedrich. Die Juden im Preussischen Staate (The Jews in the State of Prussia). Baumann: Marienwerder (Prussia), 1833. Page 301. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 4/16/2020

1227 3/3/1710

"Ordinance" issued by the Pomeranian government* [Present-day Germany, Lithuania, Poland]: "As per the royal rescript from February 3, [of this year], those Jews who are not able to pay their protection-fees ('Schutz-Geld') shall be removed/expelled. Similarly, poor Jews on the countryside, who are nothing but a burden anyway, shall have their protections canceled as soon as they are not able to pay the expected [dues]." [*Researcher's note: *Signed in Stargard by von Somnitz and Schaper.*]

David Friedrich Quickmannen, Justiz-Burgemeisters zu Treptow an der Rega - Ordnung oder Samlung derer in dem königlichen preubischen Herzogtum Pommern und Fürstentum Camin, bis zu Ende des 1747sten Jahres, publicirten Edicten, Mandaten und Rescripten, in Justiz-Policey- Militair- Lehn- Forst- Post- Zoll- Accise, Steuer- Manufactur- und Oeconomie-Sachen etc. (Frankfurt an der Oder; 1750); (David Friedrich Quickmannen, judiciary mayor of Trzebiatów - Listing or collection of all edicts, mandates, and rescripts pertaining to matters related to law, police, military, loan, forestry, post, customs, tolls, taxes, manufacturing and economy issued in the royal Prussian Duchy in Pomerania and Principality/Bishopric of Cammin until the end of the year 1747. (Frankfurt (Oder); 1750); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/28/2020

1228 3/10/1710

"Edict XXIV, that Jews who sell stolen items [...] shall be punished as thieves" issued by King Frederick of Prussia [Present-day Germany, Poland; Kingdom of Prussia]: "We, Fredrick ('Friderich') king of Prussia by the grace of God, Margrave of Brandenburg and [...] Holy Roman Emperor [...] have deigned to issue this edict with all earnestness [...] and order herewith that Jews who sell items and plaques in the future that have been removed from posts* [...] or even have the tiniest inkling/knowledge [that the items have been stolen] without reporting it to the authorities, shall be regarded as thieves and punished as such [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *Fredrick continues to require that this edict be made public, especially in the schools/synagogues of Jews so that Jews would not be able to feign ignorance of the order. *Posts most likely refers to "stands" on which traders/peddlers would 'post' their items to sell.*]

Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin; Preußischer Kulturbesitz (State Archive of Berlin; Prussian Cultural Property/Heritage) Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/27/2019

1229 6/26/1710

"Serene Resolution" ('Sereniffimi Resolutio') issued for the Kramer-Guilds in Brunswick [Present-day Germany; Duchy of Brunswick-Lüneburg / Principality of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel]: "[...] except the protected Jews who have been admitted (allowed to settle) here, none (no Jew) shall be tolerated in-between markets/fairs/expos ('Messen') much less be permitted to pursue trade under any pretext [...]. As far as Jews are concerned who are traveling through [our domain], they are to be escorted from one [city] gate to the other [as per issued ordinances ...]"

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 10/25/2019

1230 7/23/1710

"Expulsion of foreign* Jews because of the spreading of the pest" [Archdukedom of Austria / Present-day Austria]: "We Joseph [...] order all Our chosen magistrates/authorities, clergymen, (world) citizens [...] remove all unknown Jews from Our capital and place of residency [...] and Archdukedom of Austria within 3 days in Our attempt to manage this disaster [...] since we suspect that it is because of the doing and dealing of Jews and their often unclean way of living that illnesses as pest could be bred and brought into Our precious fatherland [...] and prohibit all Jews without a courtly pass to sneak back under any circumstance or face the punishment of 'Ausstreichens'** immediately and with full force of the law. It is therefore His R. [Majesty's] gracious resolution that the before mentioned authorities, especially the guilds [...] keep an eye on all Jews and don't allow them – whether they are coming from foreign countries or from part of Our inherited kingdoms – and that they are not to be allowed to enter the Dukedom of Austria under Enns [...] and that they are to receive a flogging ("Ausstreichen") when they are found which is now made know through this edict; something that each and everyone should use as a guideline in order to prevent punishment." [**Researcher's note:** **Even though, the heading of his decree reads "foreign" Jews, Joseph I applied it to all "unknown" Jews – even those coming from other areas under his own reign (Hungary, Bohemia, ...). ** I'm not sure what kind of punishment "Ausstreichen" was, but the word today means to "strike out" or "cross out" something (mostly like text or words). It could refer to getting flogged, maybe.*]

Braumüller, Wilhelm: Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Erster Band. (Wien) 1918; p. 281, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/18/2016

1231 8/12/1710

"General Edict regarding foreign and un-escorted Jews" issued by George I ('Georg Ludewig') [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Brunswick-Lüneburg]: "We, Georg Ludewig, Duke of Brunswick and Lüneburg by the grace of God, [... declare ...] As far as Jews are concerned [...] and in order that no contagious pests are carried in, we repeated and order not only the expulsion of all unprotected Jews [as per previous ordinances] and that they should no longer be tolerated, but we also order with all earnestness that no foreign or beggar-Jews shall be permitted to pass through [except those with permits]"

Continuatio Verwichenen 1716ten Jahrs im Druck herausgekommen zu den hiesigen Kantzley- und Policy-Ordnung gehörigen Supplementi, (Constitution of this past year 1716 which were published regarding the current chancellery and police ordinances and all supplemented laws relating to these.) Celle; 1719; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/26/2019

1232 8/26/1710

Ordinance, issued by the government of France [Present-day France]: "Jews are no longer permitted to use Hebrew letters in their ledgers, under penalty of losing any court claim to everything mentioned in those ledgers, as well as a fine of 2,000 livres."

Koch, Christian Friedrich. *Die Juden im Preussischen Staate (The Jews in the State of Prussia)*. Baumann: Marienwerder (Prussia), 1833. Page 88. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/30/2020

1233 10/30/1710

"Rescript" Johann Moritz v. Blaspihl/Blaspiel on behalf of Frederick I of Prussia and addressed to the magistrate [Present-day Germany, Lithuania, Poland, Russia; Kingdom of Prussia]: "Frederick ('Friderich'), King of Prussia by the grace of God [...] our greeting first, dear faithful! [...] Since the risk of a contagion [...] has unfortunately rather increased than improved [...] we see it necessary to double our efforts and take the necessary precautions [...] which is why we wish to order herewith that all foreign and local Jews without any exception whatsoever, are to be rejected and to be kept away from our territories ('Residenzien') until further notice from us [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *Johann Moritz von Blaspihl/Blaspiel was a Prussian Minister.*]

Staatsbibliothek Berlin - Preußischer Kulturbesitz ("State-Library/Archive to Berlin - Prussian Cultural Heritage/property); <https://staatsbibliothek-berlin.de>; Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/31/2019

1234 12/24/1710

"Patent" issued by Marquard Ludwig von Printzen on behalf of Fredrick I of Prussia [Present-day Germany; Kingdom of Prussia]: "[...] Even though His Royal Majesty in Prussia [...] have already prohibited Jews from peddling and roaming around on the country-side, His Majesty have found it fit — due to the present risky times because of the contagion [and since our experience shows that the Jews schlepp this illness from one place to another due to their eagerness for profits ...] to not only repeat such prohibition but to also prohibit Jews from trading on the country-side altogether, which is why all Jews are required at the [threat] of severe corporal punishment to remain in their places of residency ('Ort ihres Auffenthalts') and not to travel on the country-side under any circumstances or move from one city to another in pursuit of their trade [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *Marquard Ludwig von Printzen was a Chief-Hofmarschall in Prussia.*]

Staatsbibliothek Berlin - Preußischer Kulturbesitz ("State-Library/Archive to Berlin - Prussian Cultural Heritage/property); <https://staatsbibliothek-berlin.de>; Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/1/2019

1235 12/27/1710

Patent, issued by Frederick I, King of Prussia [Present-day Germany]: "Our greetings preceding, dear loyal servants; Whereas We find it necessary to prohibit Jews from trading in the countryside, on account of the currently dangerous times of

contagious disease; you are to make this prohibition known to them, and enforce it strictly; And you shall have Our favor."

"Von Gottes Gnaden Friderich, König in Preussen, Marggraf zu Brandenburg... [By God's Mercy Frederick, King in Prussia, Markgrave of Brandenburg...]" 12/27/1710; Decrees Collection; AR 379; Box 1; Folder 110.; Leo Baeck Institute. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 12/16/2019

1236 4/24/1711

"Act of Parliament" ('Landtagsabschied') issued by the Parliament of Prussia [Present-day Germany, Poland etc.; Kingdom of Prussia]: "[... furthermore, we do not wish to permit Jews to publicly perform/pursue their rather arrogated worship/[cult]service ('cultum') of which we have been [recently] informed [...]"

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 2/10/2020

1237 4/25/1711

"Rescript" issued by Augustus II, the Strong [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Saxony]: "[...] it has never been our intention to allow them (Jews) to pursue their Jewish religious services publicly and with the usual shouting, and wish to much less allow them to establish a proper synagogue [...]. [However, the resident (Lehmann) has shown us great service in the past, which is why it is Our desire ...] that you allow the aforementioned resident Lehmann and his proxy Jonas Meyer to carry out their religious service in a house in Dresden but quietly and without any shouting [...]"

Lehmann, Emil: Der polnische Resident Berend Lehmann, der Stammvater der israelitischen Religionsgemeinde zu Dresden. Von seinem Ur- Ur- Urenkel. (E. Pierson) Dresden 1885. Abgedruckt in: Emil Lehmann, Gesammelte Schriften. (The Polish resident Berend Lehmann, the progenitor of the Israeli religious community in Dresden. From his great-great-grandson. (E. Pierson); (Dresden; 1885). Printed in Emil Ehemann, Collected Writings); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/12/2020

1238 6/8/1711

Ordinance, issued by Frederick IV, King of Denmark and Norway [Present-day Denmark, Norway]: "Jews may not be used as sutlers for the army." [*Researcher's note: a sutler was a civilian provisioner to an army post, often with a shop on the post.*]

Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidsløb af naesten 200 aar, tilligemed alle lovsteder og offentlige foranstaltninger dem angaaende, som ere udkomne fra 1651 til 1836. (The position of the Mosaic believers in Denmark, before and now: historically produced over a period of nearly 200 years, as well as all laws and public measures relating to the same which were published from 1651 to 1836). Forfatterens: Odense (Denmark), 1837. Page 68. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/19/2020

1239 8/27/1711

"Ordinance" issued by the Cathedral-Chapter [Prince-Bishopric of Bamberg; Present-day Germany]: "[...] however, the trade with food items and drinks – especially green and dehydrated fruit [...] agricultural products [...] and perishable food items are to remain off-limits (prohibited) to the Jewry. [...]" [*Researcher's note: While Jews had various restrictions placed on them when it came to trading with food items, non-Jewish subjects of the Prince-Bishopric were permitted to sell grain, dehydrated fruit and/or other agricultural products that they could not sell themselves through Jewish middlemen. According to Hofmann, the original ordinance can be found at the State Archive of Bamberg B26c 33a, fol. 21v022r.*]

Hofmann, Jochen Alexander: Obstlandschaften 1500-1800: Historische Geographie des Konsums, Anbaus und Handels von Obst in der Frühen Neuzeit ('Fruit Landscapes 1500-1800: Historical Geography of Consumption, Cultivation and Trade of Fruit in the Early Modern Period'); (Bamberg; 2014); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/21/2018

1240 8/27/1711
"General Circular/Announcement" ('allgemeines Ausschreiben') issued by the Secret Council of the Electorate of Brunswick-Lüneburg [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Brunswick-Lüneburg]: "One has noticed [...] contrary to the variously issued - and at times further tightened laws in the past - numerous wonton riff-raff and vagabonds [...] that beggar-Jews sneak in and often fearlessly appear in public [...] all beggar-Jews are to be removed/rejected immediately with the warning that if they continue to enter [into the domain], they will not only be met with the dust-broom ('Staubbesen'), but also be branded so that they can be recognized easily in the future [...]"

Continuatio Verwichenen 1716ten Jahrs im Druck herausgekommen zu den hiesigen Kantzley- und Policy-Ordnung gehörigen Supplementi, (Constitution of this past year 1716 which were published regarding the current chancellery and police ordinances and all supplemented laws relating to these.)
Celle; 1719; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/28/2019

1241 11/13/1711
"Royal [Court] Rescript" ('Hofreskript') issued by the Austrian Royal Court [Present-day Austria; Czech Republic etc.; Holy Roman Empire]: "The local Jewry shall not [be permitted to] own toll[-booths] ('Mauten')* or mills or other realty (except brandy houses ('Brandweinhäuser'**) via their own (separate) contract, and the royal fiscus*** is to keep an eye on this." [**Researcher's note:** *Mauten (sigular Maut) were toll-booth like crossings, usually at bridge crossings, where a certain tax/levy was required. **Brandweinhäuser were inns/taverns where brandy was dispensed. ***A fiscus was basically the treasurer of the emperor.]

Sammlung der seit dem Jahre 1600 bis zum Jahre 1740 ergangenen allerhöchsten Gesetze. In chronologischer Ordnung. Gesammelt und herausgegeben von Franz Xaver Wekebrod, erstem Magistrats-Rath und Syndikus in Römerstadt. (Brünn; 1810); (Collection of [all] supreme laws issued from 1600 until 1740. In chronological order. Collected and published by Franz Xaver Wekebrod, lead syndic of the magistrate and council of the Roman city.); (Brno; 1810); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/29/2019

1242 3/29/1712
Decretal order (regarding Samuel Bendix, protected Jew in Berlin, supplicant), issued by Friedrich I, King of Prussia [Present-day Germany]: "Whereas His Royal Majesty in Prussia etc., our most merciful Lord, does not wish that the Jews irrevocably bring into their possession the homes of Christians; therefore, the supplicant cannot be permitted the purchase of the house in question."

Mylius, Christian Otto (ed.). Corpus Constitutionum Marchicarum, Oder Königl. Preußis, und Churfürstl. Brandenburgische in der Chur- und Mark Brandenburg, auch incorporirten Landen publicirte und ergangene Ordnungen, Edicta, Mandata, Rescripta etc. [Collected Laws of the Mark, or Royal Prussian and Prince-Electoral Brandenburgian Ordinances, Edicts, Mandates, Rescripts etc., Published and Ordained in the Electorate and Mark Brandenburg, as well as Incorporated Lands].
Buchladen des Waysenhauses: Berlin, 1737. Vol. 2, Col. 151. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 9/26/2019

1243 8/11/1712
"Edict" issued by the Government of Brunswick-Lüneburg [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Hanover]: "[...] no Beggar-Jew may be housed/given shelter, but rather, [they] shall be arrested and punished, as per the ordinance of October 28, 1718, [issued] against vagabonds and foreign beggars, as well as the renewal [...] of September 13, 1719."

Chur-Braunschweig-Lüneburgische Landes-Ordnung und Gesetze, dritter Theil, worin enthalten Caput Quartum, von Polizei-Sachen. Erster Band. Mit den zwölf ersten Sectionen desselbigen. Zum Gebrauch des Fürstenthums Lüneburg, auch angehörige Graf- und Herrschaften Zellischen Theils. (Local/land ordinances and laws of the [Elector]-Principality of Brunswick-Lüneburg, third part, which contains chapter four, pertaining to police-matters. Volume I. Containing the first twelve sections of the same. For the use of the principality of Lüneburg, as well as the Duchies and Lordships associated in the territories of Celle.); (Lüneburg; 1743); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/3/2019

1244 8/31/1712

Ordinance, issued by Anthon Ulrich, Duke of Braunschweig and Lüneburg [Present-day Germany]: "1. After eight days following the publication of this edict, no beggar-Jew shall be found in Our lands any longer. 2. Our border agents and magistrates are to refuse entry to all beggar-Jews, and warn them of mandatory corporal punishment, should they enter these lands. 3. Those who surreptitiously still sneak in, shall not be lodged by anyone, and innkeepers shall denounce them to their town official, as well as enlist other townspeople and ensure that the Jew is brought to court. No prosecution shall occur against those who use brute force against such Jews in order to secure them for justice. Should the town and court officials not be able to obtain sufficient information from such a Jewish prisoner, they may use torture to ascertain where the Jew entered the country and where he has stayed thus far, so that the Jew-enablers, too, may be prosecuted and fined."

"Verordnung den Eintritt fremder Betteljuden betreffend [Ordinance regarding the admission of foreign beggar-Jews]," 8/31/1712; Decrees Collection; AR 379; Box 1; Folder 49; Leo Baeck Institute. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 12/2/2019

1245 10/11/1712

"Ordinance" issued by the Prince-Bishopric [Prince-Bishopric of Bamberg; Present-day Germany]: "[...] Jews are prohibited from trading with fat cattle ('Fettvich'). [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *This prohibition was issued and revoked several times throughout history. Initially, this prohibition was issued on May 8, 1700, and was again reissued on October 31, 1712. The cattle trade was permitted on June 8, 1713; prohibited on October 24, 1748 and September 15, 1771; permitted on October 10, 1771; prohibited on May 19, 1795 and March 15, 1796.*]

Eckstein, Adolf (District Rabbi): Geschichte der Juden im ehemaligen Fürstbistum Bamberg, bearbeitet auf Grund von Archivalien, nebst urkundlichen Beilagen, ('History of the Jews in the Former Prince-Bishopric of Bamberg, edited on the basis of archiving, together with documented supplements'); (Bamberg; 1898); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/2018

1246 10/17/1712

"Edict" issued by the Prussian Government [Present-day Germany, Poland, Russia; Duchy of Brandenburg/Prussia]: "[...] Jews who are not protected ('vergleitet') and who [are] beggars, are not to be tolerated. [...]"

Stern, Selma: Der Preussische Staat und die Juden; Erster Teil/Die Zeit des Großen Kurfürsten und Friedrichs I; ("The Prussian State and the Jews; Part One/The Period of the Great Prince-Elector and Frederick I"); (Tübingen; 1962); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/15/2017

1247 4/7/1713

"Ordinance" issued by the Prince-Bishopric [Prince-Bishopric of Bamberg; Present-day Germany]: "[...] foreign Jews are prohibited from trading (engaging in any kind of trade) inside of the Stift* [...] and no citizen may trade prohibited goods with a local Jew under the table in order to make a profit. [...] Jews are not permitted to peddle on Sundays and holy-days [...] or] place their stand next to that of a Christian at fairs." [**Researcher's note:** **A Stift was an independent territory in the Holy Roman Empire.*]

Eckstein, Adolf (District Rabbi): Geschichte der Juden im ehemaligen Fürstbistum Bamberg, bearbeitet auf Grund von Archivalien, nebst urkundlichen Beilagen, (History of the Jews in the Former Prince-Bishopric of Bamberg, edited on the basis of archiving, together with documented supplements); (Bamberg; 1898); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/11/2018

1248 5/8/1713

"Royal High-Administrative Patent ('königl. Ober-Amtliche Patent') regarding the payment of toleration[-permit]-fees for Jews" issued by Francis Louis* [Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, Poland; Duchies of Silesia]: "[...] We, Franz Ludwig [...] order [...] that not only the number of Jews and

their families in the land are to be researched, but also how a dependable collection [of their taxes] is to be established [... and Jews are to contribute annual toleration-fees in the following manner]: 1) Among settled ('possessionirten') Jews, a man [is to give] 1 flr. [Gulden] and 30 kr. [Kreuzer]. 2) Settled Jewish wives/women, 45 kr. [Kreuzer]. 3) Among unsettled Jews, a man [is to give] 3 flr. [Gulden] 4) Their unsettled wives [are to give] 1 flr. [and] 30 kr. [Kreuzer]. 5) Regardless of whether they are settled or unsettled, parents [are to pay] 15 kr. [Kreuzer] for each child. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *The text goes on to differentiate between the various classes/categories of Jews and how much each is to pay in accordance to his wealth. *Francis Louis ('Franz Ludwig') of Palatinate-Neuburg was bishop and archbishop of numerous dioceses and prince-electoral on the Holy Roman Empire, and Hochmeister/grand-master of the Teutonic Order.*]

Continuation derer käyser- und königlichen Privilegien, Statuen und Sanctionum Pragmaticuarum des Landes Schlesien. Mit allergnädigsterh Käyser- und königl. Bewilligung dem gemeinen Wesen zum Besten zusammen getragen. Dritter Theil. (Breslau; 1728); (Continuation of imperial and royal privileges, statutes, and sanctions of [the land] Silesia. With the most gracious imperial and royal permission assembled to the best of ability for the common good. Third part.) (Wroclaw; 1728); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/12/2020

1249 6/8/1713

"Decree" issued by the Prince-Bishopric [Prince-Bishopric of Bamberg; Present-day Germany]: "[...] 1) [Jews] are permitted to trade and peddle on Sundays and holy-days after 11 a.m.; 3) [they may also trade] with fat & lean cattle, so-long the [local] butchers have the right of way [to make the purchase first/pre-sale] the same goes for tallow [...] 4) [...] this is equally true for dehydrated fruit and hops; however, the local citizens and trading people have the right of way; 5) The trade with wool is permitted to Jews; however, the fabric-weavers have the right of way to make the purchase first. 6) The trade with barley is permitted to Jews, however, the coopers have half a day to pre-purchase [the items first]. 7) [...] whatever the Christians cannot or do not wish to keep in stock or to trade with, especially on the country-side, that shall be allowed to Jews. [...]"

Eckstein, Adolf (District Rabbi): Geschichte der Juden im ehemaligen Fürstbistum Bamberg, bearbeitet auf Grund von Archivalien, nebst urkundlichen Beilagen, ('History of the Jews in the Former Prince-Bishopric of Bamberg, edited on the basis of archiving, together with documented supplements'); (Bamberg; 1898); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/12/2018

1250 6/13/1713

"Regulation" issued by the Cathedral-Chapter [Archbishopric of Bamberg; Present-day Germany]: "[...] Jews may trade with dehydrated fruit and hops [...] however, at the time of purchase, they are to give the local/native citizens and traders the right of way [to purchase these items first...]"

StadtA Bamberg B4 Nr. 48. Codex Decretorum I. Band 1598-1753, fol. 189; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/27/2018

1251 7/3/1713

"Royal High-Administrative Ordinance" ('königl. Ober-Amtliche Verordnung') issued by Francis Louis* [Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, Poland; Duchies of Silesia]: "[...] We, Franz Ludwig [...] order that it shall be free to anyone to denounce/report ('denunciren') Jews without toleration[-permits], who are in the country against current patents (in violation of current laws) [...] and that the denouncer is not to be kept a secret, but is to be rewarded with half of the [collected] fine [...] This we wish to order you [...] herewith [and to make public and to enforce ...]" [**Researcher's note:** **Francis Louis ('Franz Ludwig') of Palatinate-Neuburg was bishop and archbishop of numerous dioceses and prince-electoral on the Holy Roman Empire, and Hochmeister/grand-master of the Teutonic Order.*]

Continuation derer käyser- und königlichen Privilegien, Statuen und Sanctionum Pragmaticuarum des Landes Schlesien. Mit allergnädigsterh Käyser- und königl. Bewilligung dem gemeinen Wesen zum Besten zusammen getragen. Dritter Theil. (Breslau; 1728); (Continuation of imperial and royal privileges, statutes, and sanctions of [the land] Silesia. With the most gracious imperial and royal permission

assembled to the best of ability for the common good. Third part.) (Wroclaw; 1728); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/12/2020

1252 3/26/1714

"Classification and Taxation of Jews" issued by the Bancalitäts-Institute*

[Present-day Austria]: "[...] 1) [In the first classification are] all married Jews who live in Vienna, as well as those who are merchants of the Royal Court ('Hoffactoren')*, suppliers and businessmen ('Regocianten') and engaged in the exchange trade ('Wechselgeschäfte machen'), if they want to be tolerated and continue to engage in the exchange trade, are to make annual payments of 300 fl. [Gulden]. 2) [...] [the second classifications encompasses] those Jews who are engaged in the exchange trade of the Royal Court ('Hofnegocien') but live outside of the city of Vienna [...] are to pay 100 fl. [Gulden]. 3) [...] [in the third classifications are] Jews, who represent Jewish services that differ from those of the Royal Court Chamber or National-Chamber ('Hof- oder Landeskammer') [are required to pay] annually 30 fl. [Gulden]. 4) [...] [in the fourth classification are] Jews, who are yet aspiring to [providing] these services or wish to enjoy other positions available to them in the Bancal-Benefactions ('Bancal-Wohlthaten'), [and are required to pay] annually 6 fl. [Gulden]. [...]" **[Researcher's note:** *"Hoffactoren" were merchants who were responsible for all money and finance matters of the Royal Courts. *This classification was created and issued by the "Bancalitäts-Institute" which was established by the Royal Court, and Jews who wished to remain in the country and to be protected, were required to make these payments according to their classifications. It was also ordered that Jews who did not make these compulsory contributions, not be allowed to do business or be appointed to any of these royal positions, much less remain in Vienna.*]

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrerreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim): Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrerreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/05/2017

1253 5/20/1714

Law issued by King Friedrich Wilhelm I of Prussia [Present-day

Germany]: "[...] 3. Even though an edict, published on November 26, 1700, regulated what and how much the Jewdom may take from their lent monies by way of interest; so we nevertheless grant them herewith, that following the example of the Jews at Halberstadt, they may take two goslars weekly per thaler, but not more, under avoidance of our penalty, much less add the compound and profit to the principal, nor seek any other advantage from it. [...] 11. Furthermore, we have similarly decreed: that when a protected Jew wishes to keep and settle more than one of his children here, this should be granted, although the other child should own at least one thousand thalers, but the third, at least two thousand thalers, and that the second child shall submit fifty thalers, and the second child one hundred thalers, for their concession and freedom, and moreover, that such a child, in addition to the above, shall submit an attestation by the elders of their community, as to the net worth and righteous way of life of the child, so that the Jewdom in these lands shall not be dragged into poverty by the poverty of another, nor be burdened."

Mylius, Christian Otto. Corpus Constitutionum Marchicarum, Oder Königl. Preußis. und Churfürstl. Brandenburgische in der Chur- und Marck Brandenburg, auch incorporirten Landen publicirte und ergangene Ordnungen, Edicta, Mandata, Rescripta etc. (Collected Laws of the Mark, or Royal Prussian and Prince-Electoral Brandenburgian Ordinances, Edicts, Mandates, Rescripts etc., Published and Ordained in the Electorate and Mark Brandenburg, as well as Incorporated Lands). Buchladen des Waysenhauses: Berlin, 1740. Cols. 157-166. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 9/14/2019

1254 8/14/1714

"Ordinance" issued by the Government of Prince-Elector of Brunswick-Lüneburg [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Brunswick-Lüneburg/Holy

Roman Empire]: "[...] All idlers ('Müssiggänger'), deliberate beggars, as well as other vagabonds and beggar-Jews who are currently present in our lands at the publication

[of this ordinance], are warned that they should no longer found to be present here. [...] violators are to be jailed with nothing but bread and water for 8 days and then removed from the land as quickly as possible. Children are to be placed in local poor-houses to be raised [...] 5) [...] Beggar-Jews, however, shall be severely punished with a hard prison sentence of 10 -14 days [...] and thrown into the worst dog-holes* ('Hudelöcher') and flogged [and given nothing but] bread and water, and otherwise treated badly so that they will no longer feel the desire in the future to be seen in our lands [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *Hundeloch* (*Hundelöcher* pl.) - literally a dog-hole - or sometimes called *Betz-kämmerchen* were historical (and regional) jail-like correctional institutions.]

Des Königreichs Hannover Landes-Gesetz und Verordnungen, insbesondere der Fürstenthümer Calenberg, Göttingen und Grubenhagen. In einem Auszug nach alphabetischer Ordnung gebracht von Friedrich Christoph Willich, Doctor der Rechte und königliche Großbritannisch Honnoverschen Rath. Erster Band. A - G. Zweyte Auflage. ("State Laws and Ordinances of the Kingdom of Hannover, especially the principalities of Calenberg, Göttingen and Grubenberg. As abstracts in alphabetical order prepared by Friedrich Christoph Willich, JD, and Royal British Council of Hannover. First Volume, A - G. Second issue."); (Göttingen; 1825); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/24/2019

1255 11/6/1714

"Rescript No. XXXII" issued by King Frederick William I of Prussia [Prussia / Present-day Poland, Belgium, Denmark, Czech Republic]: "Rescript regulating that Jews are no longer to charge more than 10 percent in interest or to accept pawns from Christian subjects."

Mylius, Christian Otto: **Des Corporis Constitutionum Marchicarum;** Oder Königl. Preußis. Und Churfürstl. Brandenburgische in der Chur- und Mark Brandenburg, auch incorporirten Landen publicirte und ergangene Ordnungen, Edicta, Mandata, Rescripta etc: Von Zeiten Friedrichs I. Churfürstens zu Brandenburg, etc. Biß izetzo unter der Regierung Friderich Wilhelms Königs in Preussen etc. Ad annum 1736. Inclusive. Repertorium Corporis Constitutionum Marchicarum, I. Chronologicum. II. Reale. oder Zweyfaches Register über die Königl. Preuß. und Churfürstl. Brandenburgischen in der Chur- und Mark Brandenburg auch incorporirten Landen ... Ordnungen, Edicten etc. von 1298. bis 1750, Fünfter Theil. (Berlin 1740), p. 168-169, vid. P. II. Se. I. No. CXXXVI p. 555, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/9/2016

1256 12/14/1714

Ordinance, issued by Charles VI, Holy Roman Emperor, King of Germany, Spain, Hungary, Bohemia, Dalmatia, Croatia, Slavonia, Duke of Austria, Earl of Hapsburg and Flanders [Present-day Germany, Spain, Hungary, Czech Republic, Croatia, Austria and Belgium]: "If any Jews under Our royal protection wish to enjoy the privileges and benefits of operating a financial institution, they are to pay the fee indicated on the attached list; if any financial activity is engaged in by those who do not pay this fee, they shall not receive such privileges in the future."

[**Researcher's note:** *The attached "Juden-Lista" (a list of fees for Jews) set the fee for married Jews at 300 guilders, while the highest fee for non-Jews was 200 guilders.*]

"Wir Karl der Sechste, von Gottes Gnaden, Erwählter Römischer Kayser, zu allen Zeiten Mehrer deß Reichs... [We Carl the Sixth, Holy Roman Emperor by Divine Grace, at all Times Multiplier of the Empire...];" 12/14/1714; Decrees Collection; AR 379; Box 1; Folder 59; Leo Baeck Institute. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 12/5/2019

1257 2/25/1715

"Patent" issued by the Farther-Pomeranian government [Present-day Poland]: "Jews from the Margraviate ('Märckische Juden'), who do not have escort-letters for Pomerania as well as Jews on the countryside who cannot pay their protection-fee on time shall not be permitted to pass, but rather, when they are encountered to be peddling around in cities and villages [...] stopped and reported to the government. Also, the magistrate in Farther-Pomerania and in the Principality of Cammin ('Caminschen Landen') must require protected-Jews to take an oath as per the common formula that they are not to employ more than one servant and one boy and not to allow anyone to engage in trade using their permit [...]."

David Friedrich Quickmannen, **Justiz-Burgemeisters zu Treptow an der Rega - Ordnung oder Sammlung derer in dem königlichen preußischen Herzogtum Pommern und Fürstentum Camin, bis zu Ende des 1747sten Jahres, publicirten Edicten, Mandaten und Rescripten, in Justiz-Policey- Militair- Lehn- Forst- Post- Zoll- Accise, Steuer- Manufactur- und Oeconomie-Sachen etc.** (Frankfurt an der Oder; 1750);

(David Friedrich Quickmannen, judiciary mayor of Trzebiatów - Listing or collection of all edicts, mandates, and rescripts pertaining to matters related to law, police, military, loan, forestry, post, customs, tolls, taxes, manufacturing and economy issued in the royal Prussian Duchy in Pomerania and Principality/Bishopric of Cammin until the end of the year 1747. (Frankfurt (Oder); 1750); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/28/2020

1258 3/20/1715

"Resolution" ('Resolutio') issued by Johann Moritz v. Blaspiel on behalf of Fredrick William I of Prussia [Present-day Germany, Lithuania, Poland, Russia; Kingdom of Prussia]: "[...] 2) The previously permitted private schools [...] are to be completely abolished and except the newly built synagogue, no other Jewish school may be permitted, but rather, all local Jews are to attend one and the same synagogue and to worship together, and those who dare to hold private ceremonies or gather in a house of 10 or more people, shall face confiscation of all of their possessions [...]" [*Researcher's note: Johann Moritz von Blaspiel/ Blaspiel was a Prussian Minister.*]

Des Corporis Constitutionum Marchicarum, Fünffter Theil. Von Polizey-Hochzeit-Kindtauffen-Begräbniß und Trauer- Kleider- auch Feuer-Gassen und anderen zur Polizei gehörigen Ordnungen, deren Städte Anbau, Manufacturen- Commerciën- Woll- und Handwercks-Sachen, Dorff- und Acker-Bauer- Schäffer- Hirten- Gesinde-Ordnungen, und andren das Land-Wesen und Acker-Bau betreffenden Materien, item von Medicinal-Ordnungen, Chirurgis, Apotheckern, Pest-Anstalten, Vieh-Sterben. Scharfrichtern, Abdeckern, Schweinschneidern, Landstreichern, Zigeunern, Juden, Wirths-Häusern, und dergleichen. In Fünff Abtheilungen. ("Regarding the constitution of margravate. Fifth part. Pertaining to police, marriage, baptism, funeral, mourning, clothing as well as fire-alley and other police ordinances, of city planning/building, manufacturing, commerce, wool, and other craftsmanships, village, farm and famers and shepherds, herdsmen, servant ordinances, and other matters pertaining to land-ownership and farming, as well as medical ordinances, surgery, apothecary, plague-institutions, and dying of cattle. Executioners/slaughters. skimmers, pork-cutters, tramps, gypsies, Jews, Inns/Taverns and the like. In five divisions."); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/10/2019

1259 6/3/1715

"Ordinance" of Prince-Elector Maximilian II of Bavaria [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Bavaria]: "Jews shall take only 9 percent in interests; and regarding sums that are less than 30 Thaler, [they shall take] weekly no more than one penny per Thaler [...] Jews may not publicly trade on Sundays and holy-days [...] They may not live together with Christians [...] they may not purchase houses or issue any receipts in Hebrew [...] Jews may not hire Christian wet-nurses [...] they may not live close to any churches [...] and they must live according to the constitution."

Die Provinzial- und statutarischen Rechte in der preußischen Monarchie. Dargestellt vom wirklichen Geheimen Rath von Kamptz. Zweiter Theil. Die Provinzen: Pommern und Westphalen. (The provincial and legal statutes of the Prussian monarchy. Presented by the true secret council von Kamptz. Second Volume. The provinces: Pomerania and Westphalia.); (Berlin; 1827); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/24/2019

1260 7/12/1715

"Rescript" Prussian government [Present-day Germany, Poland, Lithuania; Kingdom of Prussia]: "[...] that the land/country is to be spared with the admittance of (more) Jews: of those Jewish kids who were born here, only one of them is to be tolerated here, the others are to be expelled (removed out of the country) [...] each household is to pay 'protection money/fee' ('Schutzgeld'), the beggar-Jews are to receive the alms at the [outside] gates, and during weddings, circumcisions, deaths, the Jews are to pay the clerics the same 'Jura stolae' (fee) as the Christians do. [...]"

Johann Heinrich Ludewig Bergius kameralisten-Bibliothek, oder vollständiges Verzeichnis derjenigen Bücher, Schriften und Abhandlungen, welche von dem Oeconomie- Polizey- Finaz- und Cameralwesen und verschiedenen anderen damit verbundenen Wissenschaften, auch von der dahin einschlagenden Rechtsgelehrsamkeit handeln. (Nürnberg; 1762); (Johann Heinrich Ludewig Bergius Trade Library or list of books, writings, and treatises which deal with economic, police, finance, and trade laws and are connected to other sciences, and influence other laws.); (Nuremberg; 1762); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/22/2019

1261 8/2/1715

"Ordinance" issued by Bohemian government [Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, etc.; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "Jews are prohibited to go peddling during [the outbreak of] a contagious illness ('tempore contagionis') [...]"

Scari, von Hieronymus: Systematische Darstellung der in Betreff der Juden in Mähren und in k. k. Antheile Schlesiens Erlassene Gesetze und Verordnungen. (Brünn; 1835); Systematic Representation in Regards to the Jews of Moravia and the Laws and Ordinances Issued in the Imperial and Royal[ly Owned] Parts of Silesia.) Brno; 1835; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/8/2020

1262 8/10/1715

"Ejusdem Order" issued [Frederick] Augustus III of Poland [Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, Poland etc.; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "We, Fredrick Augustus ('Friedrich Augustus'), King of Polen, [...] Duke of Saxony, [...] have decided, due to the perceived increase of the contagion-evil [outlines the manner in which people and merchandize that come across the borders are to be dealt with]. Jews and beggars are especially to be turned away, even if they have the necessary passports/permits [...]" **[Researcher's note:** *The above mandate is mainly addressed to foreigners in general, especially, those coming from areas suspected to affected by the contagion; except the translated parts, which pertain to only Jews.*]

Codex Augusteus, Oder Neuvermehrtes Corpus Juris Saxonici, Worinnen die in dem Churfürstenthum Sachsen und dazu gehörigen Landen, auch denen Marggraffthümern Ober- und Nieder-Lausitz, publicirte und ergangene Constitutiones, Decisiones, Mandata und Verordnungen erhaltenen, nebst einem Elencho, dienlichen Summarien und vollkommenen Registern, mit Ihrer königlichen Majestät in Polen, als Churfürstens zu Sachsen, allergnädigster Bewilligung ans Licht gegeben und in richtige Ordnung gebracht von Johann Christian Lünig. (Codex Augustus, or newly augmented legal body/laws of Saxony, those of the Electorate of Saxony and its associated territories, as well as the margraviates of Upper and Lower Lusatia - issued and published constitutions, decisions, mandates, and received ordinances, along with an elenchus, useful summaries and complete indexes, with the most gracious permission of His Royal Majesty in Poland as Elector of Saxony, given light and brought into proper order by Johann Christian Lünig.); (Leipzig; 1724); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/11/2020

1263 11/7/1715

Curfew for Jews, issued by Charles IV, Archduke of Austria [Austria]: "Jews are not to leave their house before 10 a.m. on any Christian holidays or on Sundays, and violators shall be arrested and subjected to further punishment."

Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien (1526-1847), Vol. I. A.F. Pribram. Vienna, 1918. p. 292. Accessed online; Translated by Dominik Jacobs 3/17/2016

1264 12/4/1715

"Order" issued by Augustus II, the Strong [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Saxony]: "[...] Aside from the resident Lehmann and the court-agent Meyer along with their relatives and domestic aids, no other Jew is to be permitted to remain in Our domain."

Lehmann, Emil: Der polnische Resident Berend Lehmann, der Stammvater der israelitischen Religionsgemeinde zu Dresden. Von seinem Ur- Ur- Urenkel. (E. Pierson) Dresden 1885. Abgedruckt in: Emil Lehmann, Gesammelte Schriften. (The Polish resident Berend Lehmann, the progenitor of the Israeli religious community in Dresden. From his great-great-great-grandson. (E. Pierson); (Dresden; 1885). Printed in Emil Ehemann, Collected Writings); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/12/2020

1265 1/15/1716

"Renewal of Edict from August 28, 1703, regarding Jewish prayer" [Present-day Germany, Poland; Kingdom of Prussia]: "[...] His Royal Majesty of Prussia [...] Our all-gracious Lord [...] wishes that the previously issued edict regarding the Jewish prayer Aleinu leshabei'ach ('Alenu laschabbeach') is strictly adhered to [see Frederick's decree from August 28, 1703, which prohibits Jews from saying the 'Alenu leschabbeach: Schehem coreim umistachawim lahevel varik, umitpallelim le lo joshia' prayer loudly, while/and splitting and jumping [up and down ...]. This renewed edict is to be made public in German and Hebrew and given out as well as posted where Jews live [...] and transgressors are to be chased out of the country or receive corporal punishment and a fine, depending on the circumstances ...]."

Des Corporis Constitutionum Marchicarum Sechster Theil. Von Miscellaneis, und Supplementis derer vorhergehenden Fünf Theile bis 1736. (Corpus of the constitution of the margraviate. Sixth part. Containing miscellaneous and supplemental [documents] in the previous five parts until 1736); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/28/2020

1266 1/28/1716

"Announcement" issued by the [City] Council of Dresden [Present-day Germany]: "[...] locals are neither to accommodate the relatives of Lehmann or Meyer nor any other Jews, much less take them into their homes in exchange for rent, unless they have a permit-paper to show."

Lehmann, Emil: Der polnische Resident Berend Lehmann, der Stammvater der israelitischen Religionsgemeinde zu Dresden. Von seinem Ur- Ur- Urenkel. (E. Pierson) Dresden 1885. Abgedruckt in: Emil Lehmann, Gesammelte Schriften. (The Polish resident Berend Lehmann, the progenitor of the Israeli religious community in Dresden. From his great-great-great-grandson. (E. Pierson); (Dresden; 1885). Printed in Emil Ehemann, Collected Writings); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/12/2020

1267 3/23/1716

"Rescript" issued by Augustus II, the Strong [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Saxony]: "Dear faithful! [Orders the City Council of Dresden again to allow his resident Lehmann and Meyer and their relatives to remain in Dresden ...] but other than these, no other Jews is to be tolerated in Our residency-city [...]"

Lehmann, Emil: Der polnische Resident Berend Lehmann, der Stammvater der israelitischen Religionsgemeinde zu Dresden. Von seinem Ur- Ur- Urenkel. (E. Pierson) Dresden 1885. Abgedruckt in: Emil Lehmann, Gesammelte Schriften. (The Polish resident Berend Lehmann, the progenitor of the Israeli religious community in Dresden. From his great-great-great-grandson. (E. Pierson); (Dresden; 1885). Printed in Emil Ehemann, Collected Writings); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/13/2020

1268 5/15/1716

"Order" of Augustus II, the Strong [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Saxony]: "[...] No other Jew except Lehmann and Meyer is to be permitted to settle in Saxony [...] they shall [however] be able to still travel here to pursue business against the common custom-fees and [...] taxes."

Lehmann, Emil: Der polnische Resident Berend Lehmann, der Stammvater der israelitischen Religionsgemeinde zu Dresden. Von seinem Ur- Ur- Urenkel. (E. Pierson) Dresden 1885. Abgedruckt in: Emil Lehmann, Gesammelte Schriften. (The Polish resident Berend Lehmann, the progenitor of the Israeli religious community in Dresden. From his great-great-great-grandson. (E. Pierson); (Dresden; 1885). Printed in Emil Ehemann, Collected Writings); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/13/2020

1269 6/3/1716

"Decree" Johann Moritz v. Blaspiil on behalf of Fredrick William I of Prussia [Present-day Germany, Lithuania, Poland, Russia; Kingdom of Prussia]: "Since His Royal Majesty of Prussia [...] has noticed with displeasure that a number of Jews have failed to pay the obligatory protection-fees in the past years [...] and yet have enjoyed the protection and freedoms [provided by the state], His Royal Majesty no longer wishes to permit such tardiness, but requires that the outstanding amount be submitted and that in the future this is done one time. This is why [His Majesty] order all local officers, city-magistrates under whose jurisdiction the local Jewish families may be [...] to make it clear to them in all earnestness that they are to submit any outstanding payment within 14 days of this order to Vogt Loniceri, or have their schools closed, the slaughtering of cattle prohibited, and if necessary, have a number of [Jewish] men placed under house arrest by soldiers/the military ('Soldatesque') until they have paid the outstanding protection-money [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *Johann Moritz von Blaspiil/ Blaspiel was a Prussian Minister.*]

Des Corporis Constitutionum Marchicarum, Fünffter Theil. Von Polizey-Hochzeit-Kindtauffen-Begräbniß und Trauer- Kleider- auch Feuer-Gassen und anderen zur Polizei gehörigen Ordnungen, deren Städte Anbau, Manufacturen- Commerciën- Woll- und Handwercks-Sachen, Dorff- und Acker-Bauer- Schäffer- Hirten- Gesinde-Ordnungen, und andren das Land-Wesen und Acker-Bau betreffenden Materien, item von Medicinal-Ordnungen, Chirurgis, Apothekern, Pest-Anstalten, Vieh-Sterben.

Scharfrichtern, Abdeckern, Schweinschneidern, Landstreichern, Zigeunern, Juden, Wirths-Häusern, und dergleichen. In Fünff Abtheilungen. ("Regarding the constitution of margraviate. Fifth part. Pertaining to police, marriage, baptism, funeral, mourning, clothing as well as fire-alley and other police ordinances, of city planning/building, manufacturing, commerce, wool, and other craftsmanships, village, farm and farmers and shepherds, herdsmen, servant ordinances, and other matters pertaining to land-ownership and farming, as well as medical ordinances, surgery, apothecary, plague-institutions, and dying of cattle. Executioners/slaughterers. skimmers, pork-cutters, tramps, gypsies, Jews, Inns/Taverns and the like. In five divisions."); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/11/2019

1270 7/11/1716

"Writ" of the State government (Chancellor and City Council) [Present-day Germany]: "A home-purchased by Jews as loan-carrier/borrower is against the state constitution, because even in the cases where a loan-carrier/borrower is legally permitted - such as for officers and women - they do not constitute ownership."

Lehmann, Emil: Der polnische Resident Berend Lehmann, der Stammvater der israelitischen Religionsgemeinde zu Dresden. Von seinem Ur- Ur- Urenkel. (E. Pierson) Dresden 1885. Abgedruckt in: Emil Lehmann, Gesammelte Schriften. (The Polish resident Berend Lehmann, the progenitor of the Israeli religious community in Dresden. From his great-great-grandson. (E. Pierson); (Dresden; 1885). Printed in Emil Ehemann, Collected Writings); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/13/2020

1271 8/30/1716

"Inserted/Advertised Rescript" of Augustus II, the Strong [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Saxony]: "The old constitutions are to remain in effect [...] and while the Jews Lehmann and Meyer may stay and pursue trade [...] no Jew is to own property or land [the aforementioned Jews have agreed to content with renting their accommodations...]"

Lehmann, Emil: Der polnische Resident Berend Lehmann, der Stammvater der israelitischen Religionsgemeinde zu Dresden. Von seinem Ur- Ur- Urenkel. (E. Pierson) Dresden 1885. Abgedruckt in: Emil Lehmann, Gesammelte Schriften. (The Polish resident Berend Lehmann, the progenitor of the Israeli religious community in Dresden. From his great-great-grandson. (E. Pierson); (Dresden; 1885). Printed in Emil Ehemann, Collected Writings); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/12/2020

1272 11/3/1716

"Order" of Frederick William ('Friedrich Wilhelm') [Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, Poland, Russia, etc.; Kingdom of Prussia]: "By the grace of God, [We] Friedrich Wilhelm [...] Since We have personally already graciously ordered [...] that all Jews, who do not have a protection-patent (permit to settle) are no longer to be tolerated in Kaliningrad or in any of the other places in Our Kingdom of Prussia, but that they are to be expelled from our domains/lands immediately and no new escort[permit] is to be granted, [...] and those who have received protection-letters are neither permitted to peddle in the cities nor on the countryside [... the merchandize of violators is to be confiscated ...]." [*Researcher's note: Local tradespeople are asked to settle debts with "unprotected Jews" so that "any pretext they may have to extend their stay is eliminated." The above order is abbreviated to fit the allocated space and can be found in its entirety in the cited source.*]

Geschichte der Juden in Königsberg i. Pr. Ein Beitrag zu Sittengeschichte des preussischen Staates. Nach urkundlichen Quellen bearbeitet von Dr. H. Jolowicz. (History of Jews in Königsberg/Kaliningrad i[n] Pr[ussia]. A contribution to the history of customs in Prussian states. According to official sources edited by H[einmann] Jolowicz); (Posen; 1867); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/13/2020

1273 1/19/1717

Ordinance, issued by the High Council of Alsace [Present-day France]: "Loans issued by Jews may only be transacted in front of a notary public, and the notary must certify, directly on the loan contract, that the funds have been disbursed, in cash and in his presence."

Koch, Christian Friedrich. Die Juden im Preussischen Staate (The Jews in the State of Prussia). Baumann: Marienwerder (Prussia), 1833. Page 71. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/27/202

1274 2/18/1717

"Ordinance" issued by Adolphus Fredrick ('Adolf Friedrich') III [Archduchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; Present-day Germany]: "All [state] officers/administrators, [...] in all cities [...] including all citizens, shall henceforth permit no other and foreign Jew to be tolerated during and outside of the annual markets in the cities and on the country-side -- except those [Jews who have been] privileged by His Majesty as well as their servants (who must carry [legally issued] permits that must be renewed every 2 months [...] and who otherwise should not be allowed to pass through) [...] much less those who engage in trade [...] but should arrest such [Jews] along with everything they have on them at any place [they are encountered] and to report this immediately [...] If, however, Jews wish to pass through this land without wanting to sell anything or even [wanting] to stay, they are to be permitted to do so; however, each Jew, who passes through a toll-city, [...] must pay each time for himself 12 fl.* escort-money ("Geleitged") as well as the common taxes for the goods he is carrying - as it is customary in all other towns/places."
*[Researcher's note: *fl. was a common abbreviation for the Schilling.]*

Repertorium der in den Herzogthum Mecklenburg-Strelitz geltenden Verordnungen. Herausgegeben von Kanzley-Rath von Kamptz zu Neustrelitz. ("Repertory of the valid/issued ordinances in the Duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Edited by Legal Council of Kamptz of Neustrelitz."); (Neubrandenburg; 1794); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/9/2018

1275 5/15/1717

"Rescript" issued by Augustus II, the Strong [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Saxony]: "[...] no Jew, except Lehmann and Meyer and theirs (relatives/ members of their household) are to be permitted to rent homes."

Lehmann, Emil: *Der polnische Resident Berend Lehmann, der Stammvater der israelitischen Religionsgemeinde zu Dresden. Von seinem Ur- Ur- Urenkel. (E. Pierson) Dresden 1885. Abgedruckt in: Emil Lehmann, Gesammelte Schriften. (The Polish resident Berend Lehmann, the progenitor of the Israeli religious community in Dresden. From his great-great-great-grandson. (E. Pierson); (Dresden; 1885). Printed in Emil Ehemann, Collected Writings); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/13/2020*

1276 7/9/1717

"Ordinance" issued by King Fredrick II of Prussia [Present-day Germany]: "His royal Majesty of Prussia [...] Our gracious lord, order [...] the Jews of Frankfurt herewith that they shall not take any of their acquired/purchased pelts/[animal] fur/hides to any other place but to Frankfurt first in order to sell them or risk losing their merchandise or [...] be fine/punished [...] and to refrain from engaging in any kind of fraud [...]."

State Archive of Berlin. *Preußische Rechtsquellen Digital/Corpus Constitutionum Marchicarum ("Prussian Legal Sources); www.staatsbibliothek-berlin.de; Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/4/2020*

1277 8/23/1717

Royal Resolution [Austria]: "All Jews – without exception, including those who do not possess their own 'Privilege' but are listed on someone else's – are to be gathered rigorously, and [...] they are to be reported to the Court Commissioners who in turn are to apprehend them [Jews] prudently and without exception."

Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Erster Band. (Wien) 1918; p. 273, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/16/2016*

1278 10/30/1717

Royal Letter of Protection, issued by Friedrich Wilhelm I, King of Prussia [Present-day Germany]: "[...] Also, in those towns where there is only one Christian, or none, involved in the trade of [raw] materials, a Jew living there shall be permitted to spices; on the other hand, in those localities where two or more Christians trade in materials or spices, the Jews must refrain from any spice trading [...]. Every Jew who lends money against collateral has a duty to keep a correct pawn-

book, into which those who give him collateral must enter what they pawned and how much money they received for it, and on which date, and in which year, this took place. [T]hose Jews who negotiate with our Christian subjects, may not take more than 10 per cent in annual interest, under penalty of loss of the whole sum of the loan. [The Jews] shall not be allowed to export any uncoined silver, be it molten or unmolten; instead, they shall sell it to the royal mint [...]."

Mylius, Christian Otto (ed.). *Corpus Constitutionum Marchicarum, Oder Königl. Preußis. und Churfürstl. Brandenburgische in der Chur- und Marck Brandenburg, auch incorporirten Landen publicirte und ergangene Ordnungen, Edicta, Mandata, Rescripta etc.* (Collected Laws of the Mark, or Royal Prussian and Prince-Electoral Brandenburgian Ordinances, Edicts, Mandates, Rescripts etc., Published and Ordained in the Electorate and Mark Brandenburg, as well as Incorporated Lands. Buchladen des Waysenhauses: Berlin, 1737. Vol. 2, Col. 171.); Researched by Dominik Jacobs 9/27/2019

1279 1/5/1718

"Edict ('Edictum') issued by the local authorities of Brunswick-Lüneburg" [Present-day Germany; Duchy of Brunswick-Lüneburg]: "[...] no Jew shall be permitted to purchase property/real estate ('immobilia') or to lend considerable sums of money against them [...]."

Chur-Braunschweig-Lüneburgische Landes-Ordnung und Gesetze, und zwar Capvt Tertivm worinn enthalten bis das Militar - Wesen angehende Verordnungen. Zum Gebrauch der Fürstenthümer, Graf- und Herrschaften Calenbergischen Theils. (Local/land ordinances and laws of the [Elector]-Principality of Brunswick-Lüneburg, namely the third part, which contain the ordinances that pertain to the military. For the use of the principalities, counties and lordships of Calenberg.); (Göttingen; 1740); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/9/2019

1280 3/10/1718

"Music and Dance Prohibition" decree issued by the Lower-Austrian Magistrate of Vienna [Lower-Austria / Austria]: "From the Lower-Austrian government [...] it is come to be known that there are wooden huts on the 'New Market' and other places [...] and that this is not only in violation of the civil code, but poses a fire hazard [...] and that often loud music after 10 p.m. is heard [...] so the lordly generals are to uphold the laws and to prohibit Jews [to play and listen to] their own music and to dance on feasts and weddings, where even some Christians have been seen; which is prohibited and very punishable on its own: That is why it is ordered that 1) the large, wooden huts on the New Market and other places in the city are to be taken down 2) to inquire about the nightly music, and 3) to [ask] Jews to cease music and dancing in all seriousness."

Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Erster Band. (Wien)* 1918; p. 295, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/18/2016

1281 5/5/1718

"Resolution" issued by Elector of Saxony Augustus, the Strong (Frederick Augustus I) [Electorate of Saxony; Present-day Germany]: "[...] Jews are neither to be permitted to hold public prayer services ('öffentlicher Cultus') nor to purchase real estate [...]."

Landtags-Acten von den Jahren 1836-1837. Beilagen zu den Protocollen der ersten Kammer. Erste Sammlung (Parliamentary Files of the Years 1836-1837. Supplements for the Protocols of the First Chamber, First Collection/Volume I); (Dresden); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/20/2018

1282 5/25/1718

"Renewed Prohibition" ("Renovatio") issued by George I ('Georg Ludewig') [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Brunswick-Lüneburg]: "[...] since it is primarily the Jews, however, who violate this law, and who stand in solidarity with other foreign Jews [...] and send them around in the land as their servants under [the disguise of] their own protection-permits [...] and reduce the sustenance of the load-bearing citizens [...] that is why We wish to order and remind all Kramer and Jews that they should not be peddling with their goods without the special permission of the Secret Council, and to especially warn Jews of this abuse, and to legally proceed

against those who have found to have peddled without a special-concessions according to current law and to report [these incidences] to us. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *Even though this laws addresses "tablet-Kramer, Italians, and Jews, the above excerpts are directed at "especially the Jews."*]

Continuatio Verwichenen 1716ten Jahrs im Druck herausgekommen zu den hiesigen Kantzley- und Policy-Ordnung gehörigen Supplementi, (Constitution of this past year 1716 which were published regarding the current chancellery and police ordinances and all supplemented laws relating to these.) Celle; 1719; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/30/2019

1283 7/12/1718

"Patent" issued by the Government of Brunswick-Lüneburg [Present-day Germany]: "Since numerous complaints have come forth, that the increasing number of Jews is causing great harm and disadvantage to the ability of Christians to make a living, that is why the landlord has graciously declared that further letters of protections should no longer be issued to Jews; even if the letters of protections have been issued for multiple years, they are now null and the noted date has come to and end [...]"

Churfürstliche Braunschweig-Lüneburgische Landes-Gesetz und Verordnung Calenbergischen und Grubenhagenschen Theils in einem Auszug nach alphabetischer Ordnung gebracht von Friedrich Christoph Willich, der Rechte Doctor, und Actuarius der Georg-August Universität. Zweiter Band H-O. (State Laws and Ordinances of the Prince-Electorate of Brunswick-Lüneburg pertaining to Calenberg and Grubenhagen in one draft and in alphabetical order compiled by Friedrich Christoph Willich, PhD in Law and Actuarius of Georg-August University. Second Volume. H - O.); (Göttingen/Dessau; 1782); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/29/2019

1284 10/1/1718

"Patent regarding melting of gold and silver into local coins" issued by Fredrick William I of Prussia [Present-day Germany, Lithuania, Poland, Russia; Kingdom of Prussia]: "[...] 10) The melting of gold and silver in their own or private homes under any pretext is to be entirely prohibited to Jews [...]"

[**Researcher's note:** *While most of the text addresses both Christians and Jews, the above paragraph is solely directed at Jews.*]

Des Corporis Constitivionvm Marchicarvm. Vierdter Theil. Von Zoll- Jagd- Holz- Forst- Wald- Post- Vorspann- Müntz- Salz- Salpeter- und Bergwercks- auch Domänen Pacht- und anderen Aemter- Damm- und Teich-Sachen, Accis-Wesen, Bier- und Mahl-Ziese oder Scheffelsteuer, Kriegs- und Mahl-Metze, auch Mühlen- und Brau-Sachen, Marinen- oder Chargen- und Recrüten-Caffe, Stempel-Papier, gestempelten carten u. In fünf Abtheilungen. Kaiserlich königliche Hofbibliothek. ("The constitution of the margraviate. Fourth division. Regarding domains pertaining to tolls/customs, hunting, wood, forest, post, leasing, mint, salt, salpeter, and mining and other offices such as dam and pond matters, as well as milling and brewing, marine, charging and recruiting cafes, stamp-paper, and stamped cards etc. In five divisions. Royal Imperial Court Library."); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/8/2019

1285 10/1/1718

"Patent regarding the melting of gold and silver" by Fredrick William I of Prussia [Present-day Germany, Lithuania, Poland, Russia; Kingdom of Prussia]: "[...] especially the Jews are not to melt gold or silver for their own use and work [...] whatever kind they may be, but rather they are to be required to bring this to the royal mint to have it done by a sworn-in mint-meister [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *While this patent is addressed to all citizens equally, the above excerpt is addressed solely to the local Jews.*]

Sammlung Preußischer Gesetze und Verordnungen welche auf die allgemeine Deposital-, Hypotheken, Gerichts-, Criminal- und Städte-Ordnung, und das allgemeine Landrecht, auf den Anhang zum allgemeinen Landrechte und zur allgemeinen Gerichtsordnung, and die landschaftlichen Credit-Reglements und auf Provinzial- und Statutar-Rechte Bezug haben, nach der Zeitfolge geordnet von Carl Ludwig Heinrich Rabe, Domänen-Cammer-Director Sr. königlichen Hoheit des Prinzen August von Preußen des St. Johanniter-Ordens der ehemaligen Ballet Brandenburg Regierungs-Rath, Erb- und Gerichtsherr auf Carmzow, Stahmehl, Hedwigsdorff und Friedeberg. Dreizehnter Band. Enthaltend die Jahre 1587 bis 1812. ("Collection of Prussian laws and ordinances which pertain to the general depository, mortgage, legal, criminal, and city regulations, and general land laws, (all the way) to the appendix to the common local/land laws and general court ordinances, and the credit regulations regarding farmers/agriculture as well as provincial and statutes, listed chronologically by Carl Ludwig Heinrich Rabe, Director of Domain Chamber of His royal majesty, Prince August of Prussia of the St. Johanniter-Order of the Ballot of Brandenburg, governmental council, Heritage/Heir Court-Judge for Carmzow,

Strahmehl, Hedwigshoff und Friedeberg. Thirteenth Volume. Includes the years 1587 to 1812."); (Halle; 1825); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/23/2019

1286 12/15/1718

Decree, passed by the City Council of Augsburg [Present-day Germany]: "1. All neighboring and foreign, young and old Jews and Jewesses, except those with special escorts on account of highly important matters, shall, from now on, be excluded from this city and kept away from it, and all citizens and residents are instructed, under threat of mandatory and serious punishment, to refrain from allowing any such Jews under their roof, nor any of their wares. 2. All Jews and Jewesses without special authorization are, from now on, prohibited to have any dealings or contracts with the citizens and residents of this city, be it in public or private, the only exception being open trade in the annual markets."

"Es hat zwar ein Hoch-Edler und hochweiser Rath dieser deß Heil. Reichs Stadt Augspurg... [Although a Highly Noble and Highly Wise Council of this City of Augsburg, of the Holy Empire, hath...]," 12/15/1718; Decrees Collection; AR 379; Box 1; Folder 66; Leo Baeck Institute. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 12/9/2019

1287 1/26/1719

Augsburg: Rules for limiting the amount of Jews allowed into Augsburg [Present-day Germany]: (*Translation paraphrase*) *Extract from resolution of the Senate in Augsburg, January 26, 1719:* "Rules for limiting the amount of Jews allowed into Augsburg. All Jews have to visit the major of Augsburg during a four week time. They have to bring their letter of protection. All Jews will be questioned by citizens of Augsburg. They must answer their questions truthfully. Jews who have a contract of commerce with citizens of Augsburg will receive the status of a "nit-Burger". They are therefore allowed in the city but will not be represented from the major. 'This decree shall be published for everyone. Decretum in Senatam, January 26, 1719'"

Decrees Collection, AR 379, Leo Baeck Institute Archive, New York. Researched/Translated Leo Baeck Institute Nov/Dec 2014

1288 2/10/1719

"Rescript No. XXXVII" issued by King Frederick William I of Prussia [Prussia / Present-day Germany, Poland, Belgium, Denmark, Czech Republic]: "Rescript excluding protected Jews from accessing 'Bau-Freiheits-Gelder' [state mortgages/loans] for the purpose of either repairs of old houses or the building of new houses. They are prohibited from being able to buy houses, but are required to live in rental properties only henceforth. All local authorities are called to implement this law."

Mylius, Christian Otto: *Des Corporis Constitutionum Marchicarum, Fünfter Theil.* (Berlin 1740), p. 179-180, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/14/2015

1289 2/22/1719

"Ordinance" issued by the Pomeranian Commissariat [Present-day Germany, Lithuania, Germany]: "According to the royal rescript ('Rescripto') from the 10th of this month, protected-Jews shall no longer [be permitted to] purchase homes, rather, they are to only rent homes [henceforth]." [*Researcher's note: The ordinance is signed by von Grumbkow; Röhne; v. Schapet; Richter.*]

David Friedrich Quickmannen, Justiz-Burgemeisters zu Treptow an der Rega - Ordnung oder Samlung derer in dem königlichen preußischen Herzogtum Pommern und Fürstentum Camin, bis zu Ende des 1747sten Jahres, publicirten Edicten, Mandaten und Rescripten, in Justiz-Policey- Militair- Lehn- Forst- Post- Zoll- Accise, Steuer- Manufactur- und Oeconomic-Sachen etc. (Frankfurt an der Oder; 1750); (David Friedrich Quickmannen, judiciary mayor of Trzebiatów - Listing or collection of all edicts, mandates, and rescripts pertaining to matters related to law, police, military, loan, forestry, post, customs, tolls, taxes, manufacturing and economy issued in the royal Prussian Duchy in Pomerania and Principality/Bishopric of Cammin until the end of the year 1747. (Frankfurt (Oder); 1750); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/28/2020

- 1290 2/24/1719
"Ordinance" issued by the Prussian government [Present-day Denmark, Germany, Lithuania, Poland, Russia; Kingdom of Prussia]: "[...] Jews shall not acquire houses in the cities."
Die Provinzial- und statutarischen Rechte in der preußischen Monarchie. Dargestellt vom wirklichen Geheimen Rath von Kamptz. Dritter Theil. Die Herzogthümer: Cleve, Jülich und Berg, das Großherzogthum Niederrhein, die Markgraffthümer Lausitz und das Großherzogthum Posen. (The provincial and legal statutes of the Prussian Monarchie. Presented by the true secret council von Kamptz. Third Volume. The duchies: Cleve, Jülich and Berg, the grand-duchy of Lower-Rhine, the Margraviates of Lausitz and the grand-duchy of Posen); (Berlin; 1828); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/11/2019
- 1291 2/25/1719
"Patent" issued by the Pomeranian Commissariat [Present-day Germany; Lithuania, Poland]: "[...] Jews shall not purchase raw cattle-, horse-, or cow-hides, much less export them [because] this kind of trade is only reserved for tanners and cobblers in Pomeranian as well as other cities. Such items purchased in violation of this prohibition are to be intercepted/stopped and reported to the Commissariat; Jews may purchase sheep, mutton, and lamb hides, but they may not export these, but [they must] rather carry [and sell] them only in Further/Eastern Pomeranian ('Hinterpommern') cities." [*Researcher's note: Signed in Stargard, Poland.*]
David Friedrich Quickmannen, Justiz-Burgemeisters zu Treptow an der Rega - Ordnung oder Samlung derer in dem königlichen preußischen Herzogtum Pommern und Fürstentum Cammin, bis zu Ende des 1747sten Jahres, publicirten Edicten, Mandaten und Rescripten, in Justiz-Policey- Militair- Lehn- Forst- Post- Zoll- Accise, Steuer- Manufactur- und Oeconomie-Sachen etc. (Frankfurt an der Oder; 1750); (David Friedrich Quickmannen, judiciary mayor of Trzebiatów - Listing of all edicts, mandates, and rescripts pertaining to matters related to law, police, military, loan, forestry, post, customs, tolls, taxes, manufacturing and economy issued in the royal Prussian Duchy in Pomerania and Principality/Bishopric of Cammin until the end of the year 1747. (Frankfurt (Oder); 1750); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/25/2020
- 1292 5/10/1719
Limitations on the Purchase of Fish, issued by the government of Lower Austria [Austria]: "In recognition of the excesses of the Viennese Jewdom, who purchase the best and most prized fish early in the morning, ahead of Christians, Ambassadors and ministers, it is hereby ordered that the Magistrate of Vienna forbid Jews to buy any fish before nine o'clock in the morning and punish violators with appropriate severity."
Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien (1526-1847), Vol. I. A.F. Pribram. Vienna, 1918. p. 295. Accessed online; Translated by Dominik Jacobs 3/17/2016
- 1293 7/10/1719
"Mandate" issued by August II, the Strong [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Saxony]: "[...] but also, Jews are to be completely excluded from peddling and carrying around all sorts of local and foreign merchandise [except during the Naumburger and Leipziger fairs ...] where trade and exchange remain in effect according to current regulations." [*Researcher's note: The above mandate is addressed to Jews, Italians, and tablet-carriers, in general; except the excerpts translated above which are addressed to only Jews.*]
Lehmann, Emil: Der polnische Resident Berend Lehmann, der Stammvater der israelitischen Religionsgemeinde zu Dresden. Von seinem Ur- Ur- Urenkel. (E. Pierson) Dresden 1885. Abgedruckt in: Emil Lehmann, Gesammelte Schriften. (The Polish resident Berend Lehmann, the progenitor of the Israeli religious community in Dresden. From his great-great-grandson. (E. Pierson); (Dresden; 1885). Printed in Emil Ehemann, Collected Writings); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/14/2020
- 1294 7/13/1719

"Rescript LXXV" issued by King Frederick William I of Prussia [Prussia / Present-day Germany, Poland, Belgium, Denmark, Czech Republic]: "Regulation prohibiting Jews from purchasing raw fur in the countryside."

Mylius, Christian Otto: *Des Corporis Constitutionum Marchicarum; Oder Königl. Preußis. Und Churfürstl. Brandenburgische in der Chur- und Marck Brandenburg, auch incorporirten Landen publicirte und ergangene Ordnungen, Edicta, Mandata, Rescripta etc. Von Zeiten Friedrichs I. Churfürstens zu Brandenburg, etc. Biß izetzo unter der Regierung Friderich Wilhelms Königs in Preussen etc. Ad annum 1736. Inclusive. Repertorium Corporis Constitutionum Marchicarum, I. Chronologicum. II. Reale. oder Zweyfaches Register über die Königl. Preuß. und Churfürstl. Brandenburgischen in der Chur- und Marck Brandenburg auch incorporirten Landen ... Ordnungen, Edicten etc. von 1298. bis 1750, Fünfter Theil.* (Berlin 1740), p. 179-180 vid. P. V. Sec. II. Cap. 2 No. LXXV. p. 159, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/26/201

1295 11/13/1719

"Edict, regarding the prohibition to admit beggar-Jews" issued by Fredrick William I of Prussia [Present-day Germany, Lithuania, Poland, Russia; Kingdom of Prussia]: "We, Fredrick William, King of Prussia by the grace of God [...] announce herewith to [...] all of our prelates, dukes, lords, those of the knighthood, [...] the magistrate in the cities [...] all of our subjects in the Electorate of Brandenburg [...] that we] have noticed with displeasure that even though we had prohibited foreign beggar-Jews to enter our lands via the edicts of October 17, 1712, and November 14, 1714, that all sorts of poor Jews of both sexes still roam around in our lands [that is why we order herewith again] 1) that no Jew, may they arrive by foot or in a wagon, be young or old, man or female, be allowed to enter or pass through our cities or villages, but instead be turned away [...]."

Anhang des Corporis Constitutionum Marchicarum Fünfften Theils. Zweyten Abtheilung. Cap. X. hält in sich Die General-Privilegia und Gulde-Briefe derer in the Chur und Mark Brandenburg bis- und jenes der Oder und Elbe befindlichen Zünfte und Handwerke, wie schon nach dem 16. August 1731 emanirten und in der Chur und Mark Brandenburg unsre dem 6. August 1732. publicirten Reichs-Constitution, mit Aufhebung derer alten Innungs-Briefe neu abgestattet und nach Ordnung der Zeit, wie sie publiciret sind, hier zusammen gedruckt worden. Kaiserliche Kurfürstliche Hofbibliothek. ("Supplement to the Constitution of the Margraviate. Fifth part. Twentieth section. Chapter X. contains the general-privileges and the letters/orders of the guilds in the electorate and margraviate of Brandenburg covering all [local craftsmen] guilds [located] all the way to the Oder and Elbe as it was issued as per August 16, 1731, in the Electorate and Margraviate of Brandenburg and published along with the state constitution of August 6, 1732, they are listed and printed here in chronological order as they were published after the abolishment of the old guild letters/orders. [From the] Imperial-Electoral Court Library."); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/26/2019

1296 7/21/1720

"Patent" issued by Duke Eberhard Ludwig of Württemberg [Present-day Germany; Duchy of Württemberg]: "By the grace of God, Eberhard Ludwig, Duke of Württemberg and Teck [...] Dear faithfuls! You may recall that even though we have issued numerous mandates and general (ordinances) in the Duchy of Württemberg and its territories which have strictly prohibited foreign horse-traders, and specifically Jews (Jewish horse-traders) to purchase and export horses, we have noticed that such (orders) remain unheeded and a large number of horses are purchased and sold [...] under all sorts of pretexts by such people, which we not longer wish to see [happen] any longer. Which is why we have found it necessary to issue yet another stricter ordinance [...] and order therewith that you shall post this Patent publicly [...] so that no one can find opportunity to claim ignorance [of this order...]."

Bayerische StaatsBibliothek digital; (Bavarian State Library; digital library) Patent of Duke Eberhard Ludwig of Württemberg; www.reader.digitale-sammlungen.de; Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/7/2020

1297 9/19/1720

"Ordinance" of the Pomerania government* [Present-day Germany, Poland]: "Jews, who hold protection-permits/patents ('Schutz-Patente') must pay their protection fees according to the current constitution, regardless of whether they are engaged in trade or not, because Jews who do not pay their protection-fees are no

longer to be protected or tolerated [...] and it is no longer up to Jews to decide whether they wish to trade [or not] and to get a permit [only] for that [...]."

[**Researcher's note:** *The ordinance is signed in Stargrad by von Somnitz and von Borcke.]

David Friedrich Quickmannen, Justiz-Burgemeisters zu Treptow an der Rega - Ordnung oder Sammlung derer in dem königlichen preußischen Herzogtum Pommern und Fürstentum Camin, bis zu Ende des 1747sten Jahres, publicirten Edicten, Mandaten und Rescripten, in Justiz-Policey- Militair- Lehn- Forst- Post- Zoll- Accise, Steuer- Manufactur- und Oeconomie-Sachen etc. (Frankfurt an der Oder; 1750); (David Friedrich Quickmannen, judiciary mayor of Trzebiatów - Listing or collection of all edicts, mandates, and rescripts pertaining to matters related to law, police, military, loan, forestry, post, customs, tolls, taxes, manufacturing and economy issued in the royal Prussian Duchy in Pomerania and Principality/Bishopric of Cammin until the end of the year 1747.) (Frankfurt (Oder); 1750); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/2/202

1298 9/6/1721

"Ordinance" issued by the Pomeranian government* [Present-day Germany, Poland]: "The magistrate shall not tolerate any Jew in their jurisdiction who does not have an escort-letter from His Royal Majesty himself or be fined 100 Ducats [...] and they may not permit Jews to keep more than one servant and a boy. Furthermore, no escorted-Jew - of which there may not be more than 2 in Immediat-cities ('Immediat-Städten')** and only one in Mediat-cities ('Mediat-Städten')*** - may permit his servant or boy or any other person to peddle in his name or he's to lose this privilege and all of his belongings. Where the magistrate or local authorities encounter unescorted-Jews, they are to have them taken to the [local] prison ('Stockhaus')." [**Researcher's note:** *The ordinance is signed in Stargrad by von Grumbkow and von Borcke. **In Prussia, an 'Immediat-Stadt' was a city that was under the direct subordination of the local territorial lord ('Landesherrn'). ***A 'Mediat-Stadt' was a city that was subordinate to the nobility or the administration of that ruling power.]

David Friedrich Quickmannen, Justiz-Burgemeisters zu Treptow an der Rega - Ordnung oder Sammlung derer in dem königlichen preußischen Herzogtum Pommern und Fürstentum Camin, bis zu Ende des 1747sten Jahres, publicirten Edicten, Mandaten und Rescripten, in Justiz-Policey- Militair- Lehn- Forst- Post- Zoll- Accise, Steuer- Manufactur- und Oeconomie-Sachen etc. (Frankfurt an der Oder; 1750); (David Friedrich Quickmannen, judiciary mayor of Trzebiatów - Listing or collection of all edicts, mandates, and rescripts pertaining to matters related to law, police, military, loan, forestry, post, customs, tolls, taxes, manufacturing and economy issued in the royal Prussian Duchy in Pomerania and Principality/Bishopric of Cammin until the end of the year 1747.) (Frankfurt (Oder); 1750); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/2/2020

1299 10/10/1721

"Ejusdem Amendment Mandate" issued (Frederick) Augustus III of Poland [Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, Poland etc.; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "Regarding the contagion that is spreading more and more in the Kingdom of France and the given order to put a stop to it. [...] We, Frederick Augustus ('Friedrich Augustus'), by the grace of God, King of Poland, Grand-Duke of Lithuania, Reussen, Prussia [...] have graciously come to the decision [...] to not only reissue the mandate of January 10, 1714, but to tighten it [...] We also wish to maintain the manner in which foreign and non-local Jews are dealt with as per Our [past] mandate [...] and that Jews who arrive from Strasbourg, Metz, and from anywhere in France are no longer to be allowed to enter but are to be turned away immediately at the border-crossings [...] except capitalist and exchange*-Jews ('Capitalisten und Wechsel-Juden'), but under no circumstances the so-called beggar-Jews [are to be allowed to enter the domain...]" [**Researcher's note:** *The above comprehensive mandate addresses foreigners in general for the most part, particularly, those coming from areas that were suspected to have been especially effected by the contagious disease; except the parts translated here which pertain to only Jews. *A 'Wechsel' ('exchange') was a written contract, similar to an IOU, in which one party agreed to pay the other party a certain amount of money by a certain date (or have the debt paid off by a third person). They were often referred to as 'Wechselbriefe' ('letters-of-exchange'), because they could be folded up and sent. 'Wechsel-Jews' were those involved in this particular line of business.*]

Codex Augusteus, Oder Neuvermehrtes Corpus Juris Saxonici, Worinnen die in dem Churfürstenthum Sachsen und dazu gehörigen Landen, auch denen Marggraffthümern Ober- und Nieder-Lausitz, publicirte und ergangene Constitutiones, Decisiones, Mandata und Verordnungen erhaltenen, nebst einem Elencho, dienlichen Summarien und vollkommenen Registern, mit Ihrer königlichen Majestät in Polen, als Churfürstens zu Sachsen, allergnädigster Bewilligung ans Licht gegeben und in richtige Ordnung gebracht von Johann Christian Lünig. (Codex Augustus, or newly augmented legal body/laws of Saxony, those of the Electorate of Saxony and its associated territories, as well as the margravates of Upper and Lower Lusatia - issued and published constitutions, decisions, mandates, and received ordinances, along with an elenchus, useful summaries and complete indexes, with the most gracious permission of His Royal Majesty in Poland as Elector of Saxony, given light and brought into proper order by Johann Christian Lünig.); (Leipzig; 1724); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 2/9/2020

1300 12/16/1721

"Jewish Ordinance" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day

Austria]: "[...] only the Jewish head [of the family] who has been granted a privilege ('Privilegium'), along with his wife and those of his children who are still dependent [‘on his bread’] and do not pursue their own trade as well as their servants who are absolutely essential to them may remain in Vienna. [...]"

Beiträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim): Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 10/06/2017

1301 3/6/1722

Royal order, issued by the Danish Chancellery [Present-day

Denmark]: "Granting that the German Jewish nation in Copenhagen may in some cases use their light ban: His Majesty, after reviewing their most submissive application and request, has most graciously granted and permitted the enlightened German Jewish nation, having established itself in Copenhagen, to use the light, or mild and gentle ban, which in the Hebrew language is known by the name of 'herem issur', but by no means the two sharp bans, namely the middle and the large, though the aforementioned Jews must only utilize the above-mentioned mild and gentle ban in cases regarding the adequacy of their congregations, the usual practice of their ceremonies and religions, the wages and maintenance of their schools and cemeteries, as well as the wages of the servants, as well as the collection of alms."

Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidsløb af næsten 200 aar, tilligemed alle lovsteder og offentlige foranstaltninger dem angaaende, som ere udkomne fra 1651 til 1836. [The position of the Mosaic believers in Denmark, before and now: historically produced over a period of nearly 200 years, as well as all laws and public measures relating to the same which were published from 1651 to 1836]. Forfatterens: Odense (Denmark), 1837. Page 245. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 6/17/2020

1302 4/27/1722

Travel Regulations, issued by the City of Frankfurt [Present-day

Germany]: "XVI. Traveling Jews, however, shall obtain a signature on their passports at each and every waypoint on their journeys, so that they may be able to show, upon their return, that they did not travel to a suspect place, nor had any intercourse with suspicious persons."

Ordnung und Reglement was bey noch fuehrwehrender Gefahr der leydigen Contagion... (Ordinance and Regulation, regarding the ongoing Danger of the Plague...). Hesse Decrees Collection; Folder 1; Leo Baeck Institute. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 01/02/2020

1303 5/4/1722

"Ordinance of the Sovereign-Prince" issued by Prince-Bishop Johann Philipp Franz von Schönborn [Present-day Germany; Prince-Bishopric of

Würzburg]: "[...] The wives of Jews, who are in debt and [her/their] possessions/assets can be asked to account [for the (husband's) debt...]."

Wirzburgische Chronik derer letzteren Zeiten von P. Ignacio Gropp. (Wirzburg; 1750); (Chronicle of Würzburg's past by P. Ignacio Gropp.); (Würzburg; 1750); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 4/21/2020

- 1304 8/1/1722
"Edict" issued for the City of Kaliningrad ('Königsberg') [Present-day Russia; Kingdom of Prussia]: "[...] in the future, Polish and German Jews are no longer to be permitted to enter the city [Kaliningrad] and the kingdom and to import [distilled] spirits ('Branntwein') and other merchandize. All Jews in the land/domain who hold such items are to be removed/expelled by the 20th of this month [...] Such Jewish items and merchandize, if encountered or found to have been imported by them, shall be confiscated [...]."
 Monatsschrift für Geschichte und Wissenschaft des Judentums. Achter Jahrgang (Monthly periodical regarding the history and science of Judaism. Eighth annual edition.); (Leipzig; 1859)); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/20/2020
- 1305 8/18/1722
"General Ordinance No. VLIII" issued by King Frederick William I of Prussia [Prussia / Present-day Germany, Poland, Belgium, Denmark, Czech Republic]: "Ordinance requiring Jews who want to copulate or to get married to get a special permission from the Recruiting-Register first in order to limit the number of Jewish citizen in the country. All Jews, whether male or female, old or young who want to copulate or get married are required to appear in front of the Recruiting-Resister and declare their age in a believable way and to attain a marriage license. Those are found to disobey this new ordinance either willingly or negligibly, or by secretly copulating or getting married abroad, are not only to be punished but also to lose their 'Jewish Previligi' [permission to stay in the country]. Rabbis who have been found to have disregarded this ordinance are to pay a fine of \$100) Thaler. All agencies and districts are required to uphold the law."
 Mylius, Christian Otto: *Des Corporis Constitutionum Marchicarum, Fünfter Theil.* (Berlin 1740), p. 185-186, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/14/2015
- 1306 9/7/1722
"Circular" of the Royal Government [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Hanover]: "[...] no local or foreign Jew shall be permitted to go peddling with junk items/stuff ('Kram-Waaren') without a written permission/concession from the government [...]"
 Chur-Braunschweig-Lüneburgische Landes-Ordnung und Gesetze, dritter Theil, worin enthalten Caput Quartum, von Polizei-Sachen. Erster Band. Mit den zwölf ersten Sectionen desselbigem. Zum Gebrauch des Fürstenthums Lüneburg, auch angehörige Graf- und Herrschaften Zellischen Theils. (Local/land ordinances and laws of the [Elector]-Principality of Brunswick-Lüneburg, third part, which contains chapter four, pertaining to police-matters. Volume I. Containing the first twelve sections of the same. For the use of the principality of Lüneburg, as well as the Duchies and Lordships associated in the territories of Celle.); (Lüneburg; 1743); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/24/2019
- 1307 11/23/1722
"Order" issued by King [Frederick William] of Prussia [Present-day Germany; Poland, Russia; Kingdom of Prussia]: "[...] Jews may not stay more than four weeks, except in special cases* [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *According to the cited source, the king has added a hand-written note in the margin of this writ which reads: 'Whether they have the most important reasons/ circumstances or not, they should not be tolerated in My domain a single hour longer than the four weeks [...].']
 Monatsschrift für Geschichte und Wissenschaft des Judentums. Achter Jahrgang (Monthly periodical regarding the history and science of Judaism. Eighth annual edition.); (Leipzig; 1859); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/20/2020
- 1308 11/29/1722
"Ordinance" of the Pomeranian War and Domain-Chamber ('Pommerschen Kriegs- und Domainen-Cammer') [Present-day Germany; Lithuania, Poland]: "His royal Majesty have graciously resolved [as per the order issued] on Nov. 13 to allow Jews to purchase cow- & horse-hides on the countryside, but only for the

purpose of supplying these to tanners and cobblers who live in Pomeranian cities; but shall remain prohibited [to them] otherwise."

David Friedrich Quickmannen, Justiz-Burgemeisters zu Treptow an der Rega - Ordnung oder Samlung derer in dem königlichen preußischen Herzogtum Pommern und Fürstentum Camin, bis zu Ende des 1747sten Jahres, publicirten Edicten, Mandaten und Rescripten, in Justiz-Policey- Militair- Lehn- Forst- Post- Zoll- Accise, Steuer- Manufactur- und Oeconomie-Sachen etc. (Frankfurt an der Oder; 1750); (David Friedrich Quickmannen, judiciary mayor of Trzebiatów - Listing or collection of all edicts, mandates, and rescripts pertaining to matters related to law, police, military, loan, forestry, post, customs, tolls, taxes, manufacturing and economy issued in the royal Prussian Duchy in Pomerania and Principality/Bishopric of Cammin until the end of the year 1747. (Frankfurt (Oder); 1750); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/25/2020

1309 2/11/1723

"Royal Mandate" issued by George I of Great Britain [Present-day England and Germany; Electorate of Hannover]: "We, George, by the grace of God King of Great Britain [...] declare herewith [...] after having received reports from Our Justice-Department ('Justiz-Collegia') that on important investigations regarding robbery and theft, Jews, especially foreign Jews who secretly sneak into Our lands and stay with Our protected Jews and find in them a safeguard to pursue all sorts of evil intentions [have been implicated...] which is why We wish to order herewith and with the power of this [writ] that 1) as far as beggar-Jews are concerned [...] they are not to be admitted into Our German lands at all, but instead, when they are caught, they are to be persecuted in all rigorousness and severity [...] border-officers who knowingly allow such [beggar-Jews] to pass or do not do enough to stop them, are to be fine 50 Thlr. [Thaler] as well as any inn-keeper, host or landlord [who harbor them] whoever they may be shall be fined 10 Thlr. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *The above mandate contains III long paragraphs. It has been abbreviated to fit the allocated space, but can be found in its entirety in the cited source. The document was signed in Hannover along with Andreas Gottlieb von Bernstorff] who was prime minister of the Electorate of Hanover and German Chancery in London.*]

Chur-Braunschweig-Lüneburgische Landes-Ordnung und Gesetze, dritter Theil, worin enthalten Caput Quartum, von Polizei-Sachen. Erster Band. Mit den zwölf ersten Sectionen desselbigen. Zum Gebrauch des Fürstenthums Lüneburg, auch angehörige Graf- und Herrschaften Zellischen Theils. (Local/land ordinances and laws of the [Elector]-Principality of Brunswick-Lüneburg, third part, which contains chapter four, pertaining to police-matters. Volume I. Containing the first twelve sections of the same. For the use of the principality of Lüneburg, as well as the Duchies and Lordships associated in the territories of Celle.); (Lüneburg; 1743); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/10/2019

1310 2/15/1723

"Ordinance" issued "as per His Majesty's most gracious special order"* by von Görne; von Viereck; von Happe, and von Boden [Present-day Germany; Lithuania; Poland]: "The cobblers and tanners in Neu-Mark and in Pomerania can purchase cattle- & horse-hides in any of these provinces; Jews, however, are prohibited to purchase such hides."

David Friedrich Quickmannen, Justiz-Burgemeisters zu Treptow an der Rega - Ordnung oder Samlung derer in dem königlichen preußischen Herzogtum Pommern und Fürstentum Camin, bis zu Ende des 1747sten Jahres, publicirten Edicten, Mandaten und Rescripten, in Justiz-Policey- Militair- Lehn- Forst- Post- Zoll- Accise, Steuer- Manufactur- und Oeconomie-Sachen etc. (Frankfurt an der Oder; 1750); (David Friedrich Quickmannen, judiciary mayor of Trzebiatów - Listing or collection of all edicts, mandates, and rescripts pertaining to matters related to law, police, military, loan, forestry, post, customs, tolls, taxes, manufacturing and economy issued in the royal Prussian Duchy in Pomerania and Principality/Bishopric of Cammin until the end of the year 1747. (Frankfurt (Oder); 1750); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/25/2020

1311 5/3/1723

"Ordinance" issued by the Pomeranian Commissariat* [Present-day Germany, Poland]: "As per Royal Rescript of March 31, Jews are prohibited to purchase old copper and brass or face confiscation of the items." [**Researcher's note:** **Signed in Stargrad by von Waldow and von Letton.*]

David Friedrich Quickmannen, Justiz-Burgemeisters zu Treptow an der Rega - Ordnung oder Samlung derer in dem königlichen preußischen Herzogtum Pommern und Fürstentum Camin, bis zu Ende des

1747sten Jahres, publicirten Edicten, Mandaten und Rescripten, in Justiz-Policy- Militär- Lehn- Forst- Post- Zoll- Accise, Steuer- Manufactur- und Oeconomie-Sachen etc. (Frankfurt an der Oder; 1750); (David Friedrich Quickmannen, judiciary mayor of Trzebiatów - Listing or collection of all edicts, mandates, and rescripts pertaining to matters related to law, police, military, loan, forestry, post, customs, tolls, taxes, manufacturing and economy issued in the royal Prussian Duchy in Pomerania and Principality/Bishopric of Cammin until the end of the year 1747. (Frankfurt (Oder); 1750); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/3/2020

1312 5/8/1723

"Edict" issued Prussian Government [Present-day Germany, Poland, Russia etc.; Kingdom of Prussia]: "[...] edict from August 1, [1772 ...] according which Jews are completely excluded [...] from importing foreign [distilled] spirits ('Branntwein') [is renewed and further explained ...] Polish wholesalers and factory owners who work with people in Wityny or arrive in the domain with raw items from Poland, Russia, Turkey or Ukraine or other foreign domains, can only stay up to four weeks, those who are simply buyers shall only be tolerated up to 14 days. [...] Any extension request is to be appealed to [and granted by] the king. [...]"

Monatsschrift für Geschichte und Wissenschaft des Judentums. Achter Jahrgang (Monthly periodical regarding the history and science of Judaism. Eighth annual edition.); (Leipzig; 1859); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/20/2020

1313 5/8/1723

"Ordinance" issued by the Pomeranian government* [Present-day Germany, Poland]: "In the ordinance issued on August 18, 1722, regarding marriage-licenses which Jews are to submit, His Royal Majesty have outlined and graciously declared that henceforth, they are to pay 10 Rthlr [Reichsthaler]; however, the required gold-gulden is to completely fall away from now on." [*Researcher's note: *Signed in Stargrad by von Schaper and von Below.*]

David Friedrich Quickmannen, Justiz-Burgemeisters zu Treptow an der Rega - Ordnung oder Samlung derer in dem königlichen preußischen Herzogtum Pommern und Fürstentum Cammin, bis zu Ende des 1747sten Jahres, publicirten Edicten, Mandaten und Rescripten, in Justiz-Policy- Militär- Lehn- Forst- Post- Zoll- Accise, Steuer- Manufactur- und Oeconomie-Sachen etc. (Frankfurt an der Oder; 1750); (David Friedrich Quickmannen, judiciary mayor of Trzebiatów - Listing or collection of all edicts, mandates, and rescripts pertaining to matters related to law, police, military, loan, forestry, post, customs, tolls, taxes, manufacturing and economy issued in the royal Prussian Duchy in Pomerania and Principality/Bishopric of Cammin until the end of the year 1747. (Frankfurt (Oder); 1750); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/3/2020

1314 5/10/1723

"Writ" of Franz Ludwig, Archbishop and Prince-Elector [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Trier]: "[...] Chapter I. Regarding the [escort]permits and tolls of Jews. 1) No Jew or Jewess shall be present or settle in Our principality of Trier or risk the sure loss of all of his/her assets/property and in order to avoid corporal punishment. 2) We wish to permit no more than 160 [Jewish] families in our Upper and Lower Arch-Stift [...] 4) We wish that no Jew is to be issued a permit in our Arch-Shift, who does not have proof of at least five-hundred Rthlr [Reichsthaler] in assets [...] Chapter II. Regarding the clothing, exchange, and apartments/living quarters. Jews who have received our escort (protection) [...] their wives and children are to refrain from wearing expensive velvet and silk dresses, or lace and gold or silver straps or buttons on their dresses or coats [...], 3) Jews are not to live with Christians under the same roof [...]" [*Researcher's note: A Stift was an independent territory within the Holy Roman Empire. The above regulation of Archbishop Franz Ludwig consists of XIII "chapters" each consisting of several paragraphs. It has been abbreviated here to fit the allocated space.*]

Sammlung der Gesetze und Verordnungen, welche in dem vormaligen Churfürstenthum Trier über Gegenstände der Landeshoheit, Verfassung, Verwaltung und Rechtspflege ergangen sind, vom Jahre 1310 bis zur Reichs-Deputations-Schluß-mäßigen Auflösung des Churstaates Trier am Ende des Jahres 1802. Im Auftrage des königlich preußischen hohen Staats-Ministeriums zusammengetragen und herausgegeben von J. J. Scotti, königlich preußischer Regierungs-Sekretär. Zweiter Theil, vom Jahre 1701 bis zum Jahre 1768, und von Nr. 300 bis Nr. 658. ("Collection of laws and ordinances, which were previously issued in the Electorate of Trier in terms of national sovereignty, the constitution, administration of justice from 1310 until the Reichs-Deputation-Final-Disbandment of the Electorate of

Trier at the end of 1802. By the order of the royal Prussian Supreme State Ministry and compiled and published by J. J. Scotti, Royal Prussian Government Secretary. Part Two, from 1701 to 1768, and No. 300 to No. 658."); (Düsseldorf; 1832); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/29/2019

1315 5/30/1723

"Supreme/Royal Decision" ('Allerhöchste EntschlieÙung') issued by Charles IV ('Karl VI') [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia/House of Habsburg/Holy Roman Empire]: "[...] His Majesty have issued a number of privileges to the Moravian Jewry [...] and order [herewith...] 1) the previous[ly valid] 12000 fl (Gulden) Jewish-toleration-levies (Judentoleranzgelder) (which were contained in the old pardons/regulations of Ferdinand) are to be reduced — except those the Jewry is to contribute generally/minimally ('per Pausch') — to 8000 fl [Gulden] annually; this reduction, however, is not to be perpetual ('in perpetuum'), but only as long as His Majesty is graciously inclined to do so; and Jews shall give — in addition to their toleration-levies — chimney and flattened wire ('Kaminen und Lahnen)* — and continue to contribute to the royal/imperial treasury ('kaiserliche Ärariums') [...] no less than what they have been contributing to their local authorities [...] in the past [...]. 2) No bigger tax or other levies/fees that are different from those of Christians shall be required from Jews (other than the body-tax ('Leibmaut') which (the fee) is to remain the same) [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *Lahnen appears to be referring to a flattened wire made of gold, silver or copper. While the majority of this contains regulations protecting Jews, the above is the exception.*]

Sammlung der seit dem Jahre 1600 bis zum Jahre 1740 ergangenen allerhöchsten Gesetze. In chronologischer Ordnung. Gesammelt und herausgegeben von Franz Xaver Wekebrod, erstem Magistrats- Rath und Syndikus in Römerstadt. (Brünn; 1810); (Collection of [all] supreme laws issued from 1600 until 1740. In chronological order. Collected and published by Franz Xaver Wekebrod, lead syndic of the magistrate and council of the Roman city.); (Brno; 1810); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/26/2019

1316 8/16/1723

"Edict regarding the unprotected Jews" issued by King Georg of Great Britain [Present-day England and Germany; Electorate of Hannover]: "[We] Georg, King of Great Britain [...] by the grace of God, since it has come to our disapproving attention [...] that court authorities ('Gerichts-Herren') [...] (dare to) take it upon themselves, to issue Jews escort-permits so that they can settle in their jurisdiction, and who ultimately enjoy the same legal standing [...] as Our protected Jews [...] even though the privilege to issue such protection and escort permits is exclusively reserved to the Lord of the land [...] that is why we wish to renew the ordinance from February 7, 1687, herewith, and order that any violation (of this law) is to be avoided entirely and that everyone whom this concerns, obeys it or face serious penalties and punishments. [...]"

Chur-Braunschweig-Lüneburgische Landes-Ordnung und Gesetze, dritter Theil, worin enthalten Caput Quartum, von Polizei-Sachen. Erster Band. Mit den zwölf ersten Sectionen desselbigem. Zum Gebrauch des Fürstenthums Lüneburg, auch angehörige Graf- und Herrschaften Zellischen Theils. (Local/land ordinances and laws of the [Elector]-Principality of Brunswick-Lüneburg, third part, which contains chapter four, pertaining to police-matters. Volume I. Containing the first twelve sections of the same. For the use of the principality of Lüneburg, as well as the Duchies and Lordships associated in the territories of Celle.); (Lüneburg; 1743); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/13/2019

1317 8/16/1723

"Announcement/Circular" ('Ausschreiben') issued by the Government of Brunswick-Lüneburg [Present-day Germany]: "The expulsion of Jews who are not protected/escorted by the landlord is to occur via the authorities within 8 days [of this announcement/circular ...]."

Churfürstliche Braunschweig-Lüneburgische Landes-Gesetz und Verordnung Calenbergischen und Grubenhagenschen Theils in einem Auszug nach alphabetischer Ordnung gebracht von Friedrich Christoph Willich, der Rechte Doctor, und Actuarius der Georg-August Universität. Zweiter Band H.-O. (State Laws and Ordinances of the Prince-Electorate of Brunswick-Lüneburg pertaining to Calenberg and Grubenhagen in one draft and in alphabetical order compiled by Friedrich Christoph Willich, PhD

in Law and Acturius of Georg-August University. Second Volume. H - O.); (Göttingen/Dessau; 1782)); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/29/2019

1318 8/30/1723

"Edict" issued "as per His Majesty's most gracious special order"* by von Görne; von Viereck; von Happe, and von Boden [Present-day Germany; Lithuania, Poland]: "The acquisition of ox-, cattle-, cow-, and horse-hides is completely prohibited to the Jews; all tanners and cobblers,** however, can acquire them in the Margraviate [of Brandenburg] and Pommern." [*Researcher's note: *Friedrich v. Görne, von Viereck, von Happe, and von Boden were ministers under Frederick William I of Prussia. **Tanners and cobblers were craftsmen who were required to be a member of a guild which could only be joined by Christians (with very few exceptions).*]

David Friedrich Quickmannen, Justiz-Burgemeisters zu Treptow an der Rega - Ordnung oder Sammlung derer in dem königlichen preußischen Herzogtum Pommern und Fürstentum Camin, bis zu Ende des 1747sten Jahres, publicirten Edicten, Mandaten und Rescripten, in Justiz-Policey- Militair- Lehn- Forst- Post- Zoll- Accise, Steuer- Manufactur- und Oeconomie-Sachen etc. (Frankfurt an der Oder; 1750); (David Friedrich Quickmannen, judiciary mayor of Trzebiatów - Listing or collection of all edicts, mandates, and rescripts pertaining to matters related to law, police, military, loan, forestry, post, customs, tolls, taxes, manufacturing and economy issued in the royal Prussian Duchy in Pomerania and Principality/Bishopric of Cammin until the end of the year 1747.); (Frankfurt (Oder); 1750); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/25/2020

1319 9/3/1723

"Patent" issued by the City Council of Dresden [Present-day Germany]: "It appears that Jews sneak in and buy up silver and jewels and import all sorts of merchandise, and they even appear to have a gold-cutter amongst themselves. [That is why] all Jews are prohibited to be present outside of the times of the annual markets at the threat of 20 Rthl. [Reichsthaler] fine [...] Lehmann's and Meyer's aids/servants are prohibited to engage in any kind of trade."

Lehmann, Emil: Der polnische Resident Berend Lehmann, der Stammvater der israelitischen Religionsgemeinde zu Dresden. Von seinem Ur- Ur- Urenkel. (E. Pierson) Dresden 1885. Abgedruckt in: Emil Lehmann, Gesammelte Schriften. (The Polish resident Berend Lehmann, the progenitor of the Israeli religious community in Dresden. From his great-great-great-grandson. (E. Pierson); (Dresden; 1885). Printed in Emil Ehemann, Collected Writings); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/14/202

1320 9/20/1723

"Edict" issued by Georg I of Great Britain [Present-day England and Germany; Electorate of Hannover]: "[...] IV) [...] if the Jewish Easter/Easter of Jews ('Juden Ostern') falls on the same day per the improved calendar [as the Christian], like for example as in 1778 or 1798, and no other/proper time can to be found by consulting the commonly used Rudolphian Table ('Tabulae Rudolphinae')[...] and approved by the Evangeline church ('corpore Evangelicorum'), the[ir] Easter-fest is to be postponed by 8 days [...] in order to maintain the intentions of the Council of Nicaea ('Concilii Nicaeni') [...]"

Die Rechtsverhältnisse der Juden in ehemaligen Königreiche und der jetzigen Provinz Hannover. Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung der Doktorwürde der hohen juristischen Fakultät der Georg Augustus-Universität zu Göttingen vorgelegt von Abraham Löb (The legal status of Jews in the former kingdom and the current province of Hanover. Inaugural dissertation to obtain a doctorate of the esteemed law faculty of Georg Augustus University in Göttingen presented by Abraham Löb.); (Frankfurt a. M.; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/11/2019

1321 10/16/1723

Royal Decree [Archdukedom of Austria / Present-day Austria]: "Order and Ordinance, by which Jews are to act in the city of Vienna until their Privileges expire: 1) No Jew, unless he's received a special 'privilege' is allowed to keep married children or friends, much less, married accountants, cashiers or other married servants, whose wife and children are away, [...] and they are to get rid of them within four weeks of this publication. 2) No Jew is allowed to keep servants or housemate, unless given specific permission by the court; nor is anyone allowed to shelter a Jew overnight

under any circumstance, except with the permission of the court. 3) Jews are not to have Christian servants except as a coachman, who is to change every year [...] and if they are in need of Christian scribes, they are not to have them over for 'bread and food' and much less overnight. 4) the head of the family is to deal with exchange (of money and Jewels); however, not with other things, especially with trade items, under the treat of loss of their privileges. 5) Should it be known that besides the 'house father' his children and servants are doing even the smallest kind of business who are not privileged to do so, are to be made known and fined, but also the father is to lose his Privileges. 6) Jews are to follow their religious ceremonies quietly and without offending the Christians in any way, nor are they to leave the house before 10 a.m. much less find negotiating or doing any kind of business, [...] and should a Jew find himself in a alley where a body of an ill person is being carried through, he's to hide in the nearest house and wait until the procession is over [...] and stay away from a window, so that he's not only seen, or sees the alley."

Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Erster Band. (Wien) 1918*; p. 310 ff., Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 3/20/2016

1322 10/29/1723

"Jewish Ordinance" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]: "[...] Except one Christian coachman, [Jews] may not keep any other Christian servants [...] they may keep one (or the other) Christian scribe in their scriptorium*, however, without [being permitted to offer/supply them with any] food or an apartment; [...] Jew are to conduct their ceremonies quietly/in silence and without irritating any Christians [...] on Sundays and [religious] holidays, [they] may not leave their homes before 10 am much less do business before that time. [...] Jews who find themselves on the road/in an alley ('Gasse') on which the sanctissimum** ('Venerabile') of an sick person or such is being carried, they are to enter/go to the nearest house and wait there until the procession is over; [...] when a holy sanctissimum/procession passes an alley, a Jew may not stand too close, but must stay away from a window so that he may not be seen or observe the event. [...]"
[**Researcher's note:** *A scriptorium refers to a writing den. **A sanctissimum was/is a holy processions that took/takes place in honor or the ill and the dead.]

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrereich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim): *Erster Band; (Wien; 1821)*; (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrereich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 10/07/2017

1323 11/4/1723

"Ordinance" issued by the Pomeranian government* [Present-day Germany, Poland]: "Unprotected Jews are to be fined 100 Rthlr. [Reichsthaler...] and immediately removed from the city." [**Researcher's note:** *Signed in Stargrad by von Grumbkow and von Schaper.]

David Friedrich Quickmannen, Justiz-Burgemeisters zu Treptow an der Rega - Ordnung oder Samlung derer in dem königlichen preußischen Herzogtum Pommern und Fürstentum Camin, bis zu Ende des 1747sten Jahres, publicirten Edicten, Mandaten und Rescripten, in Justiz-Policey- Militair- Lehn- Forst- Post- Zoll- Accise, Steuer- Manufactur- und Oeconomie-Sachen etc. (Frankfurt an der Oder; 1750); (David Friedrich Quickmannen, judiciary mayor of Trzebiatów - Listing or collection of all edicts, mandates, and rescripts pertaining to matters related to law, police, military, loan, forestry, post, customs, tolls, taxes, manufacturing and economy issued in the royal Prussian Duchy in Pomerania and Principality/Bishopric of Cammin until the end of the year 1747. (Frankfurt (Oder); 1750); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 3/3/2020

1324 1/10/1724

"General Edict" issued the Government of Prussia [Present-day Germany, Lithuania, Poland, Russia; Kingdom of Prussia]: "Since His Royal Majesty of Prussia [...] our gracious lord, have heard with great displeasure that a large number of unprotected Jews are present in the Electorate of Mark and Duchy of Magdeburg [...]"

who pursue trade - which is prohibited to the Jewry - to the detriment of the Christian citizens [...] and even engage in purchasing and trading with stolen items [...] His Royal Majesty wishes that all such unprotected Jews are immediately expelled from the land, which is what we order via this general edict [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *The edict contains 11 additional points and has been abbreviated to fit the allocated space. The full text can be found in the cited source.*]

Des Corporis Constitutionum Marchicarum, Fünffter Theil. Von Polizey-Hochzeit-Kindtauffen-Begräbniß und Trauer- Kleider- auch Feuer-Gassen und anderen zur Polizei gehörigen Ordnungen, deren Städte Anbau, Manufacturen- Commerciën- Woll- und Handwercks-Sachen, Dorff- und Acker-Bauer- Schäffer- Hirten- Gesinde-Ordnungen, und andren das Land-Wesen und Acker-Bau betreffenden Materien, item von Medicinal-Ordnungen, Chirurgis, Apotheckern, Pest-Anstalten, Vieh-Sterben. Scharfrichtern, Abdeckern, Schweinschneidern, Landstreichern, Zigeunern, Juden, Wirths-Häusern, und dergleichen. In Fünff Abtheilungen. ("Regarding the constitution of margraviate. Fifth part. Pertaining to police, marriage, baptism, funeral, mourning, clothing as well as fire-alley and other police ordinances, of city planning/building, manufacturing, commerce, wool, and other craftsmanships, village, farm and famers and shepherds, herdsman, servant ordinances, and other matters pertaining to land-ownership and farming, as well as medical ordinances, surgery, apothecary, plague-institutions, and dying of cattle. Executioners/slaughters. skimmers, pork-cutters, tramps, gypsies, Jews, Inns/Taverns and the like. In five divisions."); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/27/2019

1325 1/14/1724

"**Ordinance**" issued by the Royal Court [**Present-day Austria**]: "[...] Christians may not admit/accept one or several Jews into their homes/houses or rooms or to even keep him/them over night or be fined 100 Reichstahler." [**Researcher's note:** *Jews were only permitted to stay in apartments that had been assigned to them. This prohibition was announced from door-to-door and made known to each homeowner at the expense of the Jewry on March 24, 1724.*]

Beiträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrereich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim): Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrereich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/07/2017

1326 2/19/1724

"**Order**" issued by Fredrick Wilhelm of Prussia and addressed to the General Fiscal Duhram [**Present-day Germany; Margraviate of Brandenburg**]: "[...] that the Jews have to get rid of ('loßschlagen')* their houses and give it to Christians ('überlassen'); in houses adjacent to Christians homes in which a bunch of Jews live without any Christians, the general-fiscal is to order the (property) owners to either refuse their rent entirely (evict them) or if they wish to keep Jews in their houses, at least one Christian family must live in the house as well. [**Researcher's note:** *Order is issued in Potsdam.*]

Des Corporis Constitutionum Marchicarum, Fünffter Theil. Von Polizey-Hochzeit-Kindtauffen-Begräbniß und Trauer- Kleider- auch Feuer-Gassen und anderen zur Polizei gehörigen Ordnungen, deren Städte Anbau, Manufacturen- Commerciën- Woll- und Handwercks-Sachen, Dorff- und Acker-Bauer- Schäffer- Hirten- Gesinde-Ordnungen, und andren das Land-Wesen und Acker-Bau betreffenden Materien, item von Medicinal-Ordnungen, Chirurgis, Apotheckern, Pest-Anstalten, Vieh-Sterben. Scharfrichtern, Abdeckern, Schweinschneidern, Landstreichern, Zigeunern, Juden, Wirths-Häusern, und dergleichen. In Fünff Abtheilungen. ("Regarding the constitution of margraviate. Fifth part. Pertaining to police, marriage, baptism, funeral, mourning, clothing as well as fire-alley and other police ordinances, of city planning/building, manufacturing, commerce, wool, and other craftsmanships, village, farm and famers and shepherds, herdsman, servant ordinances, and other matters pertaining to land-ownership and farming, as well as medical ordinances, surgery, apothecary, plague-institutions, and dying of cattle. Executioners/slaughters. skimmers, pork-cutters, tramps, gypsies, Jews, Inns/Taverns and the like. In five divisions."); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/6/2019

1327 6/27/1724

Hannover: Jews are forbidden to peddle goods [**Present-day Germany**]: "Jews are forbidden to peddle goods because it damages commerce and trade. Every person who is going to act against this decree will be punished." [**Translator's note:** *Translation paraphrase. Extract from resolution of Hannover, June 27, 1724*]

Decrees Collection, AR 379, Leo Baeck Institute Archive, New York. Researched/Translated by Leo Baeck Institute Nov/Dec 2014

1328 7/12/1724

Order of Augustus II, the Strong [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Saxony]: "The prohibition remains in effect [...] The already existing merchandise in the warehouse [of Jews] can be sold, however, no further/new merchandise may be acquired [by them anymore]."

Lehmann, Emil: Der polnische Resident Berend Lehmann, der Stammvater der israelitischen Religionsgemeinde zu Dresden. Von seinem Ur- Ur- Urenkel. (E. Pierson) Dresden 1885. Abgedruckt in: Emil Lehmann, Gesammelte Schriften. (The Polish resident Berend Lehmann, the progenitor of the Israeli religious community in Dresden. From his great-great-grandson. (E. Pierson); (Dresden; 1885). Printed in Emil Ehemann, Collected Writings); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/13/2020

1329 8/8/1724

"Order" issued by Archbishop Damian Hugo of Speyer [Present-day Germany; Prince-Bishopric of Speyer]: "We, Damian Hugo, by the grace of God [...] order with the power of this letter [...] that Jews and Christians are not to co-habitate under the same roof or face a fine of 50 Rthlr. [Reichsthaler...]"

Sammlung der Bischöflich Speierischen Hirtenbriefe und Diocesan-Verordnungen von dem Jahre 1720 bis 1786. Nebst einem Anhang vom frommen Stiftungen in Hochstifte Speier. (Collection of pastoral letters of the Bishopric of Speyer and diocese ordinances from 1720 until 1786. Along with an appendix from the pious foundations in the Hochstift of Speyer.); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/27/2020

1330 8/31/1724

"Royal Rescript" issued by King [Frederick William] of Prussia [Present-day Germany; Poland, Russia; Kingdom of Prussia]: "[...] the Jews in Berlin and in all other provinces shall [be allowed to] die out and no new protection-letter/permit (Schutzbrief) shall be issued [to them] henceforth [...]"

Kisch, Guido: Rechts- und Sozialgeschichte der Juden in Halle 1686-1730. ("Legal and social history of Jews in Halle from 1686-1730"); (Berlin; 1970); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/19/2020

1331 11/18/1724

"Ordinance regarding taxes for the Jewish-hostel/house in Riga" protocol of the state courts*; confirmed by the [City] Council of Riga [Present-day Latvia, Estonia, Russia; Governorate of Livonia/Russian Empire]: "[...] 1) As per old custom, no Jew may arrive and find accommodation anywhere but on the unloading berth/distribution port/house ('Lastadie') which he was assigned to so that he can report his merchandise properly and so that fraud may be prevented. 2) Jews, like all arriving foreigners from Lithuania, Russia, Courland, Polish Livonia shall have their brandy, which they carry in on their sleds or wagons during the summer and winter [...] brought nowhere but into that house first [so that the appropriate officers/authorities can take inventory and all necessary taxes and levies are paid ...] and the inn-keeper is not to permit any brandy to leave the premises until then, and he is permitted to take for each [small] vessel of brandy [...] 1/8 Rthl. [Reichsthaler] Alb. [Albus] and for each large one 1/4 Rthl. Alb. 3) When a Jew remains in the city overnight, the inn-keeper must report this immediately to the acting mayor. [...]"
[**Researcher's note:** *The Protocol of the state court bears the date November 14, 1724. A similar ordinance was issued April 5, 1666.]

Buchholz, Anton: Geschichte der Juden in Riga bis zur Begründung der Rigischen Hebräergemeinde im J. 1842. Herausgegeben von der Gesellschaft für Geschichte und Altertumskunde der Ostseeprovinzen Russlands. (History of the Jews in Riga until the foundation of the Hebrew community of Riga in the year 1842. Published by the Society for History and Antiquity of the Baltic-See provinces of Russia.); (Riga; 1899); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/28/2020

1332 12/4/1724

"Patent" issued in Silesia [Present-day Germany]: "[...] 12) The Jews of Silesia are prohibited to peddle. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** The prohibition was confirmed via a patent issued on January 3, 1726 and by the Silesian Tolerant-Patent of April 17, 1752.]

Scari, von Hieronymus: Systematische Darstellung der in Betreff der Juden in Mähren und in k. k. Antheile Schlesiens Erlassene Gesetze und Verordnungen; (Brünn; 1835); ("Systematic Representation in Regards to the Jews of Moravia and the Laws and Ordinances Issued in the Imperial and Royal[ly Owned] Parts of Silesia"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 7/19/2017

1333 1/6/1725

Rescript, issued by the Danish Chancellery to the Magistrate at Copenhagen [Present-day Denmark]: "Jews may not employ Christian servants."

Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidløb af naesten 200 aar, tilligemed alle lovsteder og offentlige foranstaltninger dem angaaende, som ere udkomne fra 1651 til 1836. (The position of the Mosaic believers in Denmark, before and now: historically produced over a period of nearly 200 years, as well as all laws and public measures relating to the same which were published from 1651 to 1836). Forfatterens: Odense (Denmark), 1837. Page 111. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 6/2/2020

1334 3/12/1725

"Royal Rescript" ('Rescriptum') issued by Frederick William ('Fr. Wilhelm') and addressed to the Pomeranian War- & Domain-Chamber [Present-day Germany, Lithuania, Poland; Kingdom of Prussia]: "[...] Peddling on the countryside [however] is to remain prohibited to Jews [from Neu-Mark* as well as Pomerania] at the threat of confiscation [of the items]."

David Friedrich Quickmannen, Justiz-Burgemeisters zu Treptow an der Rega - Ordnung oder Sammlung derer in dem königlichen preussischen Herzogtum Pommern und Fürstentum Camin, bis zu Ende des 1747sten Jahres, publicirten Edicten, Mandaten und Rescripten, in Justiz-Policey- Militair- Lehn- Forst- Post- Zoll- Accise, Steuer- Manufactur- und Oeconomic-Sachen etc. (Frankfurt an der Oder; 1750); (David Friedrich Quickmannen, judiciary mayor of Trzebiatów - Listing or collection of all edicts, mandates, and rescripts pertaining to matters related to law, police, military, loan, forestry, post, customs, tolls, taxes, manufacturing and economy issued in the royal Prussian Duchy in Pomerania and Principality/Bishopric of Cammin until the end of the year 1747.); (Frankfurt (Oder); 1750); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 3/4/202

1335 3/23/1725

Rescript, issued by the Danish Chancellery to the Magistrate at Copenhagen and the Bishop of Zealand [Present-day Denmark]: "They of the Jewish nation shall hereafter be permitted to keep Christians in their service; however, those of the female sex must be more than 50 years old, and those of the male sex 30 years, before they may be hired by the Jews, effective this coming St. Michael's Day."

Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidløb af naesten 200 aar, tilligemed alle lovsteder og offentlige foranstaltninger dem angaaende, som ere udkomne fra 1651 til 1836. (The position of the Mosaic believers in Denmark, before and now: historically produced over a period of nearly 200 years, as well as all laws and public measures relating to the same which were published from 1651 to 1836). Forfatterens: Odense (Denmark), 1837. Page 111. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 6/2/2020

1336 5/12/1725

"Prohibition Order" of Henry III ("Heinrich der Erlauchte") [Margrave of Meissen; Present-day Germany]: "[...] it is prohibited to house/harbor a Jew [in Dresden], who is not one of the Jewish servant-staff of the court* ('Hof) so long as he does not have (is not provided with) a stamped permit slip from the governor [...]." [Researcher's note: *Court refers here to the seat of administration of a prince and/or a ruler in which he lived and from which he managed his domain.]

Levy, Alphonse: Geschichte der Juden in Sachsen ("History of the Jews in Saxony"); (Berlin; 1900); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 2/19/2018

1337 7/31/1725

"Royal Court Edict" ('Hofreskript') issued by Holy Roman Emperor Charles VI [Karl VI] [Archduchy of Austria; Present-day Austria]: "[...] it is prohibited to accept/admit Jews into places where they have not been (settled) so far [...] or face a fine of 1000 Ducats. The number of admissible ('systemisiereten') [Jewish] families is set at 5106. [...]"

Österreichisches Staatswörterbuch. Handbuch des gesamten österreichischen öffentlichen Rechtes herausgegeben unter Mitwirkung zahlreicher Fachmänner von Dr. Ernst Mischler and Dr. Joseph

Ulbrich; Zweiter Band; F-J; (Wien; 1906); (Austrian State Dictionary. Handbook of the Entire Austrian Public Law, published - with the participation of numerous specialists - by Dr. Ernst Mischler and Joseph Ulbrich; Volume II; F-J); (Vienna; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/18/2018

- 1338 8/25/1725
"Re-Issuing of mandate of county princes ('Landesfürste') of 1650" [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "[... no Jew is to be permitted to settle anywhere where there were no Jews present before January 1, 1618 without the explicit permission of his [territorial/county] prince ...] any one who violates the aforementioned law is to be fined 1000 Ducats. [...]"
Politischer Codex, oder wesentliche Darstellung sämmtlicher, die k. K. Staaten betreffenden Gesetze und Anordnungen im politischen Fache. Praktisch bearbeitet von Ignaz de Luca, k. k. Rath und Professor. Dritter Band. (Wien; 1789); (Political codex or essential listing of all relevant laws and ordinances within the [royal] [imperial] states/territories in the political field. Effectively edited by Ignaz de Luca, [royal] [imperial] counsel and professor. Third Volume.); (Vienna; 1789); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/31/2019
- 1339 10/8/1725
"Ordinance" issued by the Holy Roman Emperor Charles VI [Karl VI] [Present-day Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary]: "[...] Jews are prohibited to trade with soap with Christians. [...]"
Dr. Joh. Luksche's, weiland kaiserl. mähr. schles. Appellationsrathes, Besondere Rechte der Personen Mährens und Schlesiens, vorzüglich in politischer Hinsicht. Zweiter Band; (Brünn, 1844); (Dr. Joh. Lutsche's Weiland Imper[ial], Moravia[n], Silesia[n] Council of Appellations, Special Rights of Persons of Moravia and Silesia, especially in political terms. Vol. II); (Brünn; 1844); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/21/2017
- 1340 12/24/1725
"General Edict" issued by King Friedrich Wilhelm I [Prussia; Present-day Germany, Poland, Belgium]: "[...] if a Jew knowingly buys stolen items, he is to return them without payment, and he is to be flogged and branded [...] and Jews everywhere are prohibited from taking more than 12 percent interest or risk losing their capital."
Kreutzberger, Mark: Leo Baeck Institute New York Bibliothek und Archiv. Katalog, Vol. 1; (Tübingen; 1970); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/1/2016
- 1341 1/4/1726
Prohibition issued by Augustus II, the Strong [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Saxony]: "Jews are henceforth prohibited to trade with merchandise; only that which has already been purchased may be sold."
Lehmann, Emil: Der polnische Resident Berend Lehmann, der Stammvater der israelitischen Religionsgemeinde zu Dresden. Von seinem Ur- Ur- Urenkel. (E. Pierson) Dresden 1885. Abgedruckt in: Emil Lehmann, Gesammelte Schriften. (The Polish resident Berend Lehmann, the progenitor of the Israeli religious community in Dresden. From his great-great-great-grandson. (E. Pierson); (Dresden; 1885). Printed in Emil Ehemann, Collected Writings); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/14/2020
- 1342 1/15/1726
"Prohibition [to engage in] Usury for Jews" issued by the Mayor and City Council of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]: "We, Mayor and Council of the Holy Imperial City of Frankfurt (am Mayn) announce and make known to everyone wherewith: [...] that all kramers, inn-keepers, craftsmen, and other common folk shall appear in front of Our mayor and report all contracts [between them and Jews...] which shall be entered into a special book [...] all IOUs which have been issued after March 1 [...] not in the aforementioned manner shall neither be recognized/honored by Our mayor [...] nor by the honorary-Judge—Council ('Schöff'en-Rath') but be deemed void and invalid [...] the Jewry is to abide by this order to avoid loss. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *The above has been abbreviated to fit the allocated space. The full text can be found in the cited source.*]

Sammlung der Verordnungen der Reichsstadt Frankfurt von Joh. Conr. Beyerbach. Erster Theil. (Collection of ordinance of the Imperial City of Frankfurt by Joh. Conr. Beyerbach. First part.); (Frankfurt am Main; 1798); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/11/2020

1343 3/12/1726

"Rescript" issued by the Government of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, Poland; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "Since it has been detected that foreign, especially non-catholic tradesmen, particularly and often Jews, unlawfully peddle in the cities and on the country-side outside of the annual markets and bring ruin (through deception) to the local tradespeople, all foreign and business and tradesmen are permitted to visit annual markets only."

Zeitschrift des deutschen Vereins für die Geschichte Mährens und Schlesiens. Redigieret von Dr. Karl Schober. Siebter Jahrgang. Heft 1-4. (Brünn; 1903); ("Journal of the German society regarding the history of Moravia and Silesia. Edited by Karl Schober, PhD. 7th annual printing. Issues 1-4. (Brno; 1903)"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/28/2019

1344 3/30/1726

Decree, issued by the Danish Chancellery [Present-day Denmark]: "Those of the Jewish nation which have legally acquired their citizenship in Fredericia, and who have been settled for 6 years, as well as those who have given birth to children, may go to the market towns of northern Jutland and Funen and sell, to everyone in the public marketplaces, silk cloth, all kinds of woolen cloth, cotton, canvases and tablecloths, tea, coffee, and chocolate, as long as the appropriate municipal fee has been paid; but also on their journeys to and from the annual markets, and in the country, they may sell their wares."

Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidsløb af naesten 200 aar, tilligemed alle lovsteder og offentlige foranstaltninger dem angaaende, som ere udkomne fra 1651 til 1836. (The position of the Mosaic believers in Denmark, before and now: historically produced over a period of nearly 200 years, as well as all laws and public measures relating to the same which were published from 1651 to 1836). Forfatterens: Odense (Denmark), 1837. Page 95. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 6/1/2020

1345 4/8/1726

Berlin: Edict concerning Jews betraying their customers [Present-day Germany]: "Jews are only allowed to [take] cash to their customers. They are forbidden to exchange their ware against another ware. ... He bases his edict on the knowledge about Jews abusing the exchange law by taking advantage of the poor and naïve. More precisely, Jews not only anticipate higher costs but also attempt to increase the change by using various strategies, such as intrigues. ... If Jews are giving Christs anything else than money as change or force them to pay a higher tax than they had to pay at first, the debt will go to houses for the poor. The Jew will be chased from the land with strokes. ... We therefore command that Jews are only allowed to take money as exchange. Jews are forced to do so by law. If the customer can not afford to pay in money, Jews are forbidden to conduct the exchange. ... Documental with our signature and with the seal of the king, Berlin, April 8, 1726 Friedrich Wilhelm"

Decrees Collection, AR 379, Leo Baeck Institute Archive, New York. Researched/Rcvd Translation from Leo Baeck Institute 1/7/2015

1346 8/5/1726

Rescript, issued by the Danish Chancellery to the Magistrate at Fredericia [Present-day Denmark]: "How women and Jews who have carnal relations out of wedlock are to be punished: the Jew should be sentenced to hard labor in irons for one year, in Fredericia, and then be removed from the King's empire and lands, and women, as of the third commission of the act, be ironed at the neck, and then banished from the city."

Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidsløb af naesten 200 aar, tilligemed alle lovsteder og offentlige foranstaltninger dem angaaende, som

ere udkomne fra 1651 til 1836. (The position of the Mosaic believers in Denmark, before and now: historically produced over a period of nearly 200 years, as well as all laws and public measures relating to the same which were published from 1651 to 1836). Forfatterens: Odense (Denmark), 1837. Page 113. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 6/2/2020

1347 9/2/1726

Rescript, issued by Frederick IV, King of Denmark and Norway, to the Magistrate of Copenhagen [Present-day Denmark]: "Whereas the King has approved the magistrate's proposal, henceforth, no Jew will be allowed to settle in Copenhagen, unless he himself owns 1000 imperial thalers and, before some deadline to be determined, [and only] at certain places in Copenhagen, by his own means, builds some kind of trading house, or sets up and maintains a manufacture of coffins, casks, chalong, stockings, or flannel and all kinds of woolen goods; and the Jews who intend to seek long-term privilege, to settle down for good in Copenhagen, shall be obliged for either of the above five items to deposit with the magistrate a security bond, lest they will have to wait to receive and enjoy such a general privilege." [**Researcher's note:** *Chalong is a type of fabric, used to line the inside of a garment.*]

Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidsløb af naesten 200 aar, tilligemed alle lovsteder og offentlige foranstaltninger dem angaaende, som ere udkomne fra 1651 til 1836. (The position of the Mosaic believers in Denmark, before and now: historically produced over a period of nearly 200 years, as well as all laws and public measures relating to the same which were published from 1651 to 1836). Forfatterens: Odense (Denmark), 1837. Page 19. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/15/2020

1348 9/9/1726

Order, issued by the Magistrate of Copenhagen [Present-day Denmark]: "All Jews living in Copenhagen who have a royal Letter of Freedom to do so, but who have not yet taken the oath of allegiance and acquired citizenship, 14 days after the publication of this bill, should appear at the Town Hall to take such oath, if they intend to enjoy the freedom obtained, and not be regarded and punished as violators of royal mandate; but the Jews who live here without privileges and are not already citizens of the city, must either within five weeks from that date see themselves provided with the freedom to settle, or leave the city, under the penalty provided by the law."

Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidsløb af naesten 200 aar, tilligemed alle lovsteder og offentlige foranstaltninger dem angaaende, som ere udkomne fra 1651 til 1836. (The position of the Mosaic believers in Denmark, before and now: historically produced over a period of nearly 200 years, as well as all laws and public measures relating to the same which were published from 1651 to 1836). Forfatterens: Odense (Denmark), 1837. Page 20. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/15/2020

1349 9/19/1726

"Tightened Patent regarding the export of gold and silver" issued by Fredrick William I of Prussia [Present-day Germany, Lithuania, Poland, Russia; Kingdom of Prussia]: "[...] we graciously declare that Our protected Jews ('vergleiteten Juden') should be free to purchase foreign white and blick-silver which are no longer of any use to our mint-office [...] however, these [purchased silver alloys] are not to be delivered to manufacturing before they have been stamped in the local coins [...]" [**Researcher's note:** **Blick-silver is a silver-rich alloy. While most of the text addresses both Christians and Jews, the above paragraph is directed solely at Jews]*

Des Corporis Constitvtionvm Marchicarvm. Vierdter Theil. Von Zoll- Jagd- Holz- Forst- Wald- Post- Vorspann- Müntz- Salz- Salpeter- und Bergwercks- auch Domänen Pacht- und anderen Aemter- Damm- und Teich-Sachen, Accis-Wesen, Bier- und Mahl-Ziese oder Scheffelsteuer, Kriegs- und Mahl-Metze, auch Mühlen- und Brau-Sachen, Marinen- oder Chargen- und Recrüten-Caffe, Stempel-Papier, gestempelten carten u. In fünff Abtheilungen. Kaiserlich königliche Hofbibliothek. ("The constitution of the margraviate. Forth division. Regarding domains pertaining to tolls/customs, hunting, wood, forest, post, leasing, mint, salt, salpeter, and mining and other offices such as dam and pond matters, as well as milling and brewing, marine, charging and recruiting cafes, stamp-paper, and stamped cards etc. In five divisions. Royal Imperial Court Library."); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadijani 9/30/2019

1350 10/21/1726

"Ordinance" issued by the Bohemian Government [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia/House of Habsburg]: "[...] from the day of the publication of this law: 1) all married or widower Jews who have children are to be considered the head of the household, [a spot] which is to be reserved to just one person/inhabitant (pro Incola) and only this person is permitted to get married, 2) all other sons are instructed to settle outside of the country; 3) this order/ordinance applied also to those sons whose fathers have died. 4) Families which consist of just daughters are to be considered extinct. 5) Jews who violate this law are to be expelled from the country. Authorities who permit more than one son [per family] to marry are to be fined 1000 Ducats. [...]"

Politischer Codex, oder wesentliche Darstellung sämmtlicher, die k. k. Staaten betreffenden Gesetze und Anordnungen im politischen Fache. Praktisch bearbeitet von Ignaz de Luca, k. k. Rath und Professor. Dritter Band. (Wien; 1789); (Political codex or essential listing of all relevant laws and ordinances within the [royal] [imperial] states/territories in the political field. Effectively edited by Ignaz de Luca, [royal] [imperial] counsel and professor. Third Volume.); (Vienna; 1789); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/3/2019

1351 11/1/1726

Rescript, issued by the Danish Chancellery [Present-day Denmark]: "As far as the Jews are concerned, they shall be allowed to have their gold and silver melted by a designated smelter, since the Jews would otherwise take advantage of the profit they could make with gold-plated silver. These designated smelters, by melting and separating, are able to see the parts of gold and the parts of silver; however, if they should find any of the gold or silver of the Jews suspicious, then the Jew in question shall be arrested, and taken to the appropriate place."

Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidløb af naesten 200 aar, tilligemed alle lovsteder og offentlige foranstaltninger dem angaaende, som ere udkomne fra 1651 til 1836. (The position of the Mosaic believers in Denmark, before and now: historically produced over a period of nearly 200 years, as well as all laws and public measures relating to the same which were published from 1651 to 1836). Forfatterens: Odense (Denmark), 1837. Page 102. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 6/2/2020

1352 11/5/1726

Ordinance, issued by the City of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany]: "Christians are prohibited from lodging any foreign Jews, whether during our trade fairs or outside of them. Resident Jews under our protection shall not give shelter to any non-resident Jew, either. Violators may be stripped of their rights as burghers, or of their Letter of Protection, respectively."

"Fremden Juden ist keine Wohnung oder Aufenthalt zu geben [Lodging or residence shall not be granted to foreign Jews]," 11/5/1726; Decrees Collection; AR 379; Box 1; Folder 24; Leo Baeck Institute. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 12/1/2019.

1353 1/3/1727

"Amendment to Ordinance of October 21, 1726" issued by the Bohemian Government [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia/House of Habsburg]: "[...] the aforementioned exclusion [see Ordinance of October 21, 1727] also includes Jewish widowers who have a brother who is already married. [...]"

Politischer Codex, oder wesentliche Darstellung sämmtlicher, die k. k. Staaten betreffenden Gesetze und Anordnungen im politischen Fache. Praktisch bearbeitet von Ignaz de Luca, k. k. Rath und Professor. Dritter Band. (Wien; 1789); (Political codex or essential listing of all relevant laws and ordinances within the [royal] [imperial] states/territories in the political field. Effectively edited by Ignaz de Luca, [royal] [imperial] counsel and professor. Third Volume.); (Vienna; 1789); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/3/2019

1354 1/17/1727

"Edict" issued by the Imperial Court of Holy Roman Emperor Charles VI [Present-day Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary]: "[...] a [Jewish] widow may not enter into a second marriage without [the] permission [of the local authorities]."

Dr. Johann Luksche's, weiland kaiserl. mähr. schles. Appellationsrathes, Besondere Rechte der Personen Mährens Dr. Joh. Luksche's, weiland kaiserl. mähr. schles. Appellationsrathes, Besondere Rechte der Personen Mährens und Schlesiens, vorzüglich in politischer Hinsicht. Zweiter Band; (Brünn, 1844); (Dr. Joh. Luksche's Weiland Imper[ial], Moravia[n], Silesia[n] Council of Appellations, Special Rights of Persons of Moravia and Silesia, especially in political terms. Vol. II); (Brünn; 1844); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/31/2017

- 1355 3/17/1727
"Prohibition Against the Sale of Gunpowder and Potassium Nitrate," patent issued by Charles VI, Archduke of Austria [Austria]: "For especially pressing and significant reasons, only those Christian traders licensed for the sale of gunpowder and potassium nitrate are allowed to do so; it follows that all Jews are excluded from it, under penalty of corporal punishment or death." [*Researcher's note: potassium nitrate is the main ingredient of gunpowder.*]
Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien (1526-1847), Vol. I. A.F. Pribram. Vienna, 1918. p. 320. Accessed online; Translated by Dominik Jacobs 3/20/201
- 1356 4/19/1727
"Edict LXXXVII" issued by King Frederick William I of Prussia [Prussia / Present-day Germany, Poland, Belgium, Denmark, Czech Republic]: "Jews are strictly prohibited from purchasing wool."
Mylus, Christian Otto: **Des Corporis Constitutionum Marchicarum;** Oder Königl. Preußis. Und Churfürstl. Brandenburgische in der Chur- und Mark Brandenburg, auch incorporirten Landen publicirte und ergangene Ordnungen, Edicta, Mandata, Rescripta etc: Von Zeiten Friedrichs I. Churfürstens zu Brandenburg, etc. Biß izetzo unter der Regierung Friderich Wilhelms Königs in Preussen etc. Ad annum 1736. Inclusive. Repertorium Corporis Constitutionum Marchicarum, I. Chronologicum. II. Reale. oder Zweyfaches Register über die Königl. Preuß. und Churfürstl. Brandenburgischen in der Chur- und Mark Brandenburg auch incorporirten Landen ... Ordnungen, Edicten etc. von 1298. bis 1750, Fünfter Theil. (Berlin 1740), p. 189-190 vid. P. V. Sec. II. Cap. 4, No. LXXXVII. p. 366, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/23/2015
- 1357 5/7/1727
Expulsion, 1727 [Russia and Ukraine]: "All Jews found to be residing in the Ukraine and in Russian towns shall be immediately expelled beyond the frontier and not be allowed under any circumstances to enter Russia."
Davitt, Michael. **Within the Pale: The True Story of Anti-Semitic Persecutions in Russia** (1903): 8, Researched and Translated by Joan Paez 2/24/2016
- 1358 6/30/1727
"Patent" issued by the Holy Roman Emperor Charles VI [Karl VI] [Present-day Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary]: "[...] The Jews are to remain in their houses during Christian funeral or public devotionals and processions and to block/close all openings. [...] On Sundays and public holidays Jews are to close their (junk) shops ('Kramladen') and vaults/businesses and to refrain from doing trading [or doing any business] [...] and they shall not dispense/give brandy during church services. [...]"
Dr. Johann Luksche's, weiland kaiserl. mähr. schles. Appellationsrathes, Besondere Rechte der Personen Mährens Dr. Joh. Luksche's, weiland kaiserl. mähr. schles. Appellationsrathes, Besondere Rechte der Personen Mährens und Schlesiens, vorzüglich in politischer Hinsicht. Zweiter Band; (Brünn, 1844); (Dr. Joh. Luksche's Weiland Imper[ial], Moravia[n], Silesia[n] Council of Appellations, Special Rights of Persons of Moravia and Silesia, especially in political terms. Vol. II); (Brünn; 1844); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/29/2017
- 1359 8/5/1727
"Ordinance" of Emperor Karl II [Present-day Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic; Germany, Hungary, etc.; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "[...] 2) By the order of the highest authorities in the ordinances from August 5, 1727, March 27, 1736, and September ('Herbstmonat') 1, 1740, Jews are prohibited from engaging in any kind of salt-trade [...]. However, since these ordinance were publicized a long time ago and may no longer be remembered by the authorities, they are re-publicized hereby [and distributed] to the royal regional authorities so that they are prevented from suffering any [potential] harm. Ordinance from April 26, 1787."

Blasek, Johann: Auszug aller im Königreiche Böhmen bestehenden Verordnungen und Gesetze nach Johann Roths; (Excerpts of all Existing Ordinances and Laws in the Kingdom of Bohemia According to Jahann Roth); (Vol. 5); (Prague; 1817); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/3/2017

1360 8/21/1727

"Jewish-Ordinance" for the Upper and Lower Swabian Jewry issued by Charles III William, Margrave of Baden-Durlach [Present-day Germany; Margraviate of Baden-Durlach]: "[...] 7) Since it has occurred, that some Jews turn to games of dice, cards, and bowling after work and find ruin because of it, that is why We wish to strictly prohibit all Jews such gambling at a fine of 1 fl. [Reichsthaler] 30 kr. [Rhenish guilder] half of which is to be paid to Us and half to the Jewish charity [...]"

Sammlung sämmtlicher Gesetze, Verordnungen, Verfügungen und Anordnungen welche in den Markgrafschaften und in dem Großherzogthum Baden über Gegenstände der Orts-Polizei seit dem Jahre 1712 bis 1832 erschienen sind, und nach den Bestimmungen des vierten Capitels der Gemeinde-Ordnung durch die Bürgermeister vollzogen werden. Herausgegeben von Bernhard Dollmätisch, Großherzoglich Badischem Kammerrath, Oberrevisor des Ministeriums des Innern und Ritter des Zähringer Löwen-Ordens. Zweiter Band. (Carlsruhe und Baden; 1837); (Collection of all laws, ordinances, decrees, and orders which have been published in the Counties of Mark and the Grand-Duchy of Baden pertaining to local police-ordinances from 1712 until 1832, which have been enforced by the mayor in accordance with the provisions outlined in the fourth chapter of the municipal order. Edited by Bernhard Dollmätisch, Chamber-Council of the Grand-Duchy of Baden, chief-editor/revisor of the Ministry of Interior and knight of the Order of the Zähringer Lion. Second Volume.); (Karlsruhe and Baden; 1837); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/16/2020

1361 9/10/1727

"Edict" issued by Fredrick William of Prussia [Present-day Germany, Lithuania, Poland, Russia; Kingdom of Prussia]: "[...] no Jew shall dare to purchase spun wool for the purpose of reselling it [...]"

Des Corporis Constitutionum Marchicarum, Fünffter Theil. Von Polizey-Hochzeit-Kindtauffen-Begräbniß und Trauer- Kleider- auch Feuer-Gassen und anderen zur Polizei gehörigen Ordnungen, deren Städte Anbau, Manufacturen- Commerciën- Woll- und Handwercks-Sachen, Dorff- und Acker-Bauer- Schäffer- Hirten- Gesinde-Ordnungen, und andren das Land-Wesen und Acker-Bau betreffenden Materien, item von Medicinal-Ordnungen, Chirurgis, Apothekern, Pest-Anstalten, Vieh-Sterben. Scharfrichtern, Abdeckern, Schweinschneidern, Landstreichern, Zigeunern, Juden, Wirths-Häusern, und dergleichen. In Fünff Abtheilungen. ("Regarding the constitution of margraviate. Fifth part. Pertaining to police, marriage, baptism, funeral, mourning, clothing as well as fire-alley and other police ordinances, of city planning/building, manufacturing, commerce, wool, and other craftsmanships, village, farm and famers and shepherds, herdsman, servant ordinances, and other matters pertaining to land-ownership and farming, as well as medical ordinances, surgery, apothecary, plague-institutions, and dying of cattle. Executioners/slaughterers. skimmers, pork-cutters, tramps, gypsies, Jews, Inns/Taverns and the like. In five divisions."); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/20/2019

1362 12/2/1727

"Edict against the peddling of Jews on the countryside" issued by Frederick William I ('Friedrich Wilhelm') [Present-day Germany, Lithuania, Poland, etc.; Kingdom of Prussia]: "1) Jewish-boys are not to have a stand at fairs or annual markets or lose their merchandize. 2) Such boys are not to pass through villages at all. As soon as one encounters these (Jewish-boys) or protected-Jews at peddling, they are to be taken into custody along with their merchandize and [...] reported to the War- and Domain Chamber ('Kriegs- und Domainen Cammer') who will then issue a sentence of hard-labor or other kinds of punishments, depending on the gravity of the offense. 3) Protected Jews who allow these boys to have a stand [...] or send them out to peddle in cities or villages shall lose their privilege ('Privilegiu') [...] foreign Jews shall be sentence to a considerable fine or corporal punishment [...]; No Jew is therefore to peddle or lose his protection-permit." [*Researcher's note: Edict was issued in Berlin.*]

David Friedrich Quickmannen, Justiz-Burgemeisters zu Treptow an der Rega - Ordnung oder Sammlung derer in dem königlichen preußischen Herzogtum Pommern und Fürstentum Camin, bis zu Ende des 1747sten Jahres, publicirten Edicten, Mandaten und Rescripten, in Justiz-Policy- Militair- Lehn- Forst- Post- Zoll- Accise, Steuer- Manufactur- und Oeconomie-Sachen etc. (Frankfurt an der Oder; 1750); (David Friedrich Quickmannen, judiciary mayor of Trzebiatów - Listing or collection of all edicts, mandates, and rescripts pertaining to matters related to law, police, military, loan, forestry, post, customs, tolls, taxes, manufacturing and economy issued in the royal Prussian Duchy in Pomerania and

Principality/Bishopric of Cammin until the end of the year 1747.); (Frankfurt (Oder); 1750); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/1/2016

- 1363 4/8/1728
"Rescript" issued by the government of Dresden [Present-day Germany]: "It is entirely prohibited to Jews to engage in trade without inquiry/permission."
[**Researcher's note:** *A notation on the document reads: "[I] Can be reported to the localities/authorities." This rescript was issued in response to a complaint brought forth in the form of a preliminary document of the parliament drafted by the estates of the realm ('Stände').*]
Lehmann, Emil: Der polnische Resident Berend Lehmann, der Stammvater der israelitischen Religionsgemeinde zu Dresden. Von seinem Ur- Ur- Urenkel. (E. Pierson) Dresden 1885. Abgedruckt in: Emil Lehmann, Gesammelte Schriften. (The Polish resident Berend Lehmann, the progenitor of the Israeli religious community in Dresden. From his great-great-great-grandson. (E. Pierson); (Dresden; 1885). Printed in Emil Ehemann, Collected Writings); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/15/2020

- 1364 4/12/1728
"Order" issued by the government of Dresden [Present-day Germany]: "Berend Lehmann is given three months to sell his merchandise and to clear his warehouse [after which, Jews are prohibited to engage in trade in Dresden without permission from the localities.]" [**Researcher's note:** *See Rescript of April 8, 1728.*]
Lehmann, Emil: Der polnische Resident Berend Lehmann, der Stammvater der israelitischen Religionsgemeinde zu Dresden. Von seinem Ur- Ur- Urenkel. (E. Pierson) Dresden 1885. Abgedruckt in: Emil Lehmann, Gesammelte Schriften. (The Polish resident Berend Lehmann, the progenitor of the Israeli religious community in Dresden. From his great-great-great-grandson. (E. Pierson); (Dresden; 1885). Printed in Emil Ehemann, Collected Writings); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/15/2020

- 1365 7/21/1728
"Patent" of Prince-Bishop Christoph Franz von Hutten [Present-day Germany; Prince-Bishopric of Würzburg]: "Jews are permitted to lead their cattle from and to the markets on Sundays and holy-days (but only in the afternoons) [...]; however, they may not enter any closed-off places and cities ('Orten und Land-Stadten') even in order to feed their cattle in an emergency."
Wirzburgische Chronik derer letzteren Zeiten von P. Ignacio Gropp. (Wirzburg; 1750); (Chronicle of Würzburg's past by P. Ignacio Gropp.); (Würzburg; 1750); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/22/2020

- 1366 8/20/1728
"Royal Rescript" ('Rescriptum') issued by Frederick William and addressed to the Pomeranian War- & Domain-Chamber [Present-day Germany, Poland; Kingdom of Prussia]: "There shall be 65 escorted [...] Jewish families tolerated in the Duchy of Farther-Pomerania and in Lauenburg and Bütow Land, which shall include married 1st and 2nd children as well as widows [...] who shall now give 12 Rthlr. instead, as well as 16 Gr. [Groschen] and 3 Pf. [Pfennig] annually per family in recruitment-fees ('Recruten-Gelder') to the Recruitment-treasury/office ('Recruten-Casse') [...] And because protected Jews in each of the provinces are all liable for each others protection- & recruitment-fees [... they are to assume these payments collectively] when there are not 65 Jewish-families present or if that number has been reduced by His Majesty."
David Friedrich Quickmannen, Justiz-Burgemeisters zu Treptow an der Rega - Ordnung oder Samlung derer in dem königlichen preußischen Herzogtum Pommern und Fürstentum Camin, bis zu Ende des 1747sten Jahres, publicierten Edicten, Mandaten und Rescripten, in Justiz-Policey- Militair- Lehn- Forst- Post- Zoll- Accise, Steuer- Manufactur- und Oeconomie-Sachen etc. (Frankfurt an der Oder; 1750); (David Friedrich Quickmannen, judiciary mayor of Trzebiatów - Listing or collection of all edicts, mandates, and rescripts pertaining to matters related to law, police, military, loan, forestry, post, customs, tolls, taxes, manufacturing and economy issued in the royal Prussian Duchy in Pomerania and Principality/Bishopric of Cammin until the end of the year 1747. (Frankfurt (Oder); 1750); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/4/2020

- 1367 8/31/1728

"Declaration" issued by the Government of Prussia [Present-day Germany, Lithuania, Poland, Russia; Kingdom of Prussia]: "His Royal Majesty of Prussia, [...] our gracious lord [...] have declared that [as] the Jews in Berlin and all other provinces die out, no new letters of protection shall be issued [to Jews]. All Jewish commissions, domain-chambers, magistrates and authorities under which the Jews lie, are to enforce this [...]"

Des Corporis Constitutionum Marchicarum, Fünffter Theil. Von Polizey-Hochzeit-Kindtauffen-Begräbniß und Trauer- Kleider- auch Feuer-Gassen und anderen zur Polizei gehörigen Ordnungen, deren Städte Anbau, Manufacturen- Commerciën- Woll- und Handwercks-Sachen, Dorff- und Acker-Bauer- Schäffer- Hirten- Gesinde-Ordnungen, und andren das Land-Wesen und Acker-Bau betreffenden Materien, item von Medicinal-Ordnungen, Chirurgis, Apothekern, Pest-Anstalten, Vieh-Sterben. Scharfrichtern, Abdeckern, Schweinschneidern, Landstreichern, Zigeunern, Juden, Wirths-Häusern, und dergleichen. In Fünff Abtheilungen. ("Regarding the constitution of margraviate. Fifth part. Pertaining to police, marriage, baptism, funeral, mourning, clothing as well as fire-alley and other police ordinances, of city planning/building, manufacturing, commerce, wool, and other craftsmanships, village, farm and famers and shepherds, herdsman, servant ordinances, and other matters pertaining to land-ownership and farming, as well as medical ordinances, surgery, apothecary, plague-institutions, and dying of cattle. Executioners/slaughterers. skinnners, pork-cutters, tramps, gypsies, Jews, Inns/Taverns and the like. In five divisions."); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/27/2019

1368 11/30/1728

"Rescript" issued by Fredrick William I of Prussia [Present-day Germany, Lithuania, Poland, Russia; Kingdom of Prussia]: "We, Fredrick William, King of Prussia by the grace of God [...] order that the local Jewry shall not elect a Jew who has gone bankrupt or is otherwise suspicious as their [Jewish] elders [...]"

Anhang des Corporis Constitutionum Marchicarum Fünfften Theils. Zweyten Abtheilung. Cap. X. hält in sich Die General-Privilegia und Gulde-Briefe derer in der Chur und Mark Brandenburg bis- und jenes der Oder und Elbe befindlichen Zünfte und Handwerke, wie schon nach dem 16. August 1731 emanirten und in der Chur und Mark Brandenburg unsre dem 6. August 1732. publicirten Reichs-Constitution, mit Aufhebung derer alten Innungs-Briefe neu abgestattet und nach Ordnung der Zeit, wie sie publiciret sind, hier zusammen gedruckt worden. Kaiserliche Kurfürstliche Hofbibliothek. (Supplement to the Constitution of the Margraviate. Fifth part. Twentieth section. Chapter X. contains the general-privileges and the letters/orders of the guilds in the electorate and margraviate of Brandenburg covering all [local craftsmen] guilds [located] all the way to the Oder and Elbe as it was issued as per August 16, 1731, in the Electorate and Margraviate of Brandenburg and published along with the state constitution of August 6, 1732, they are listed and printed here in chronological order as they were published after the abolishment of the old guild letters/orders. [From the] Imperial-Electoral Court Library.); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/26/2019

1369 12/7/1728

"Ordinance" issued by the Pomeranian government* [Present-day Germany, Poland]: "[...] in matters pertaining to civil and criminal law, Jews are under the jurisdiction of the government, however, the collection of payments from Jews and their escort [permits/fees] appertain to the royal War- & Domain-Chamber ("königl. Kriegs- und Domainen Cammer")."

[*Researcher's note: *Signed in Stattin by von Grumbkow and von Lettow.*]

David Friedrich Quickmannen, Justiz-Burgemeisters zu Treptow an der Rega - Ordnung oder Sammlung derer in dem königlichen preußischen Herzogtum Pommern und Fürstentum Camin, bis zu Ende des 1747sten Jahres, publicirten Edicten, Mandaten und Rescripten, in Justiz-Policy- Militär- Lehn- Forst- Post- Zoll- Accise, Steuer- Manufactur- und Oeconomie-Sachen etc. (Frankfurt an der Oder; 1750); (David Friedrich Quickmannen, judiciary mayor of Trzebiatów - Listing or collection of all edicts, mandates, and rescripts pertaining to matters related to law, police, military, loan, forestry, post, customs, tolls, taxes, manufacturing and economy issued in the royal Prussian Duchy in Pomerania and Principality/Bishopric of Cammin until the end of the year 1747.); (Frankfurt (Oder); 1750); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/4/2020

1370 3/21/1729

Papal bull "Alias Emanarunt," issued by Pope Benedict XIII [Present-day France]: "[...] Jews are to be limited to the trade of rag-picking, or 'cencinariae' (as it is said in the vernacular), and they cannot trade in grain, barley or any other commodity essential to human welfare. And those among them who are physicians, even if summoned and inquired after, cannot attend or take part in the care of Christians, and they are not to be addressed as superiors [even] by poor Christians."

Giraldi, Ubaldo. *Expositio juris pontificii: juxta recentiore ecclesiae disciplinam in duas partes distribute* (Exposition of Pontifical Law, According to Recent Church Doctrine, Published in Two Parts), Part 1. Apud Dominicum Ercole: Rome, 1829. Pp.619ff. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 9/1/2019

1371 5/24/1729

"Writ" issued by Duke Eberhard Ludwig of Württemberg [Present-day Germany; Duchy of Württemberg]: "By the grace of God, Eberhard Ludwig, Duke of Württemberg and Teck [...] Dear faithfuls! Even though We have ordered in all earnestness with our General-Ordinance of November 2, 1706, regarding the trade and business dealings of Our subjects with the Jews [...] and that there shall be no business and trade dealings between Christians and Jews, except during the public markets, We have noticed with displeasure that the formerly issued constitutions are being disregarded [...] and that dealings and trade between Jews and Christians occur even on holy Sundays [...] that is why we order herewith again that none of our subjects may borrow anything from Jews, or to deal/trade with them [...] in any shape or form - [...] (except during public market days ...) and never during Sundays and Holy-days. [...]" **[Researcher's note:** *The above text has been abbreviated to fit the allocated space. The full text can be found in the cited source.*]

Sammlung der württembergischen Gerichts-Gesetze. Von Chr. H. Ricke, Rechts-Consulent in Stuttgart. Dritter Theil. Enthaltend bis dritte Riehe der Gerichts-Gesetze vom Jahr 1654 bis zum Jahr 1805. (Collection of court/legal laws of Württemberg. By Chr. H. Ricke, Legal-Consultant in Stuttgart. Third part. Contains all first three rows of the court/legal laws starting 1654 until 1805.); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 1/4/2020

1372 5/25/1729

General Rescript, issued by Eberhard Louis, Duke of Württemberg [Present-day Germany]: "We hereby prohibit all trading and other dealings of Christians with Jews, except in public markets but without the evil of usury; from now on, none of Our subjects shall be allowed to borrow anything from Jews, to work with them, or to agree to any deal or trade with them, be it usurious or not, and the appropriate punishments and confiscations shall be applied without mercy to those in contravention of this order."

Ricke, Christian H. *Sammlung der württembergischen Gesetze* (Collection of the Laws of Württemberg). L.F. Fues: Tübingen, 1835. Vol. 6. Page 352. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 7/18/2020

1373 10/7/1729

"Rescript" issued by the Prussian government [Present-day Germany, Poland, Lithuania; Kingdom of Prussia]: "[...] when foreign Jews copulate ('copuliret') or die in the lands of the princely-electorate ('hochfürstl. Landen'), they are to properly submit the 'jura stolae' (legal tax/dues)."

Johann Heinrich Ludewig Bergius kameralisten-Bibliothek, oder vollständiges Verzeichniss derjenigen Bücher, Schriften und Abhandlungen, welche von dem Oeconomic- Polizey- Finaz- und Cameralwesen und verschiedenen anderen damit verbundenen Wissenschaften, auch von der dahin einschlagenden Rechtsgelehrsamkeit handeln. (Nürnberg; 1762); (Johann Heinrich Ludewig Bergius Trade Library or list of books, writings, and treatises which deal with economic, police, finance, and trade laws and are connected to other sciences, and influence other laws.); (Nuremberg; 1762); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 10/21/2019

1374 1/22/1730

"Ordinance" Friedrich Wilhelm I of Prussia [Present-day Germany, Lithuania, Poland, Russia; Kingdom of Prussia]: "[...] it is not permitted for Jews to purchase homes or to fraudulently loan money on a house to such an extent that no Christian would be in a position to purchase it so that it must be turned over to the Jew as a 'creditori in perpetuum' [...]"

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 9/23/2019

1375 4/3/1730

Tax Ordinance, issued by Eberhard Louis, Duke of Württemberg [Present-day Germany]: "Title I, Art. 25. – Concessions for retail stores incur an annual tax of one, or two to three gold-guilders, depending on the type of merchandise. Jewish retailers shall pay an additional two to three gold-guilders annually. However, if they are accorded the status of court Jew, they shall also pay a one-time tax of four to six gold-guilders." [**Researcher's note:** "Court Jews" were important to absolutist European rulers as (often exclusive) purveyors of goods and money (loans), and as financial managers; in exchange, they enjoyed greater freedoms, comparable to those of Christians. For example, they were usually allowed to travel, move and settle down without restrictions.]

Reyscher, August Ludwig (ed.). Vollständige, historisch und kritisch bearbeitete Sammlung der württembergischen Gesetze (Complete, Historically and Critically Edited Collection of Württemberg Laws). Vol. 17. Fues: Tübingen, 1839. Page 425. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/21/2020

1376 9/29/1730

"General-Privilege" ("Generalprivileg") issued by Frederick William I ("Friedrich Wilhelm I") [Present-day Germany, Poland, Russia; Kingdom of Prussia/Duchy Brandenburg]: "[...] the Jews are strictly prohibited to export raw bovine and horse skin. [...]"

Stern, Selma: Der Preussische Staat und die Juden; Zweiter Teil/Die Zeit Friedrich Wilhelm I; ("The Prussian State and the Jews; Part Two/The Period of Frederick Wilhelm I"); (Tübingen; 1962); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani, 9/16/2017

1377 11/18/1730

"Resolution" issued by the government of Brunswick-Lüneburg [Present-day Germany; Duchy of Brunswick-Lüneburg]: "[...] the Jews who live in Neu-Stadt (new-city) of Hannover [...] shall give the local clergy/church ('Geistlichkeit') [...] annually 3 Thaler [currency] and a married Jewish home-dweller [shall give] one Thaler [...]."

Chur-Braunschweig-Lüneburgische Landes-Ordnung und Gesetze, Capvt Quintvm, von Kammer- und Amts-Sachen, Dienst-Höffen, Erben- Zinß-Meher- und anderen dergleichen Sachen. Zum Gebrauch der Fürstenthümer, Graf- und Herrschaften Calenbergischen Theils. (Local/land ordinances and laws of the [Elector]-Principality of Brunswick-Lüneburg, chapter five, of chamber and official matters, service-courts, inheritance, interests-Meher and other similar matters. For the use of the principalities, counties and lordships of Calenberg); (Göttingen; 1740); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/11/2019

1378 12/24/1730

"Declaration of the General-Privilege and Reglement/Regulation for Jews" issued by Frederick William ("Friderich Wilhelm") [Present-day Germany, Lithuania, Poland etc.; Kingdom of Prussia]: "[...] if a dignified/honorable/good protected-Jews has no sons, but has always paid his protection-, recruiting- and other fees annually, as well as all other contribution required by the Jewry [...] he shall be free to add one or two of his daughters to his protection-letter and to [even] allow them to get married; however, the first [daughter] must have at least 1000 Rthlr. [Reichsthaler] and the second [daughter] 2000 Rthlr. in assets or at least the Jews whom they are marrying, which they must prove to the War- & Domain-Chamber beforehand. [...] If a Jew with debt dies [...] his parents or heirs may burry him, however, they (parents and heirs) shall be required to settle any outstanding debt which the Jew, who died, owed to His Royal Majesty or other Christians [...]."

David Friedrich Quickmannen, Justiz-Burgemeisters zu Treptow an der Rega - Ordnung oder Samlung derer in dem königlichen preußischen Herzogtum Pommern und Fürstentum Camin, bis zu Ende des 1747sten Jahres, publicierten Edicten, Mandaten und Rescripthen, in Justiz-Pölicey- Militair- Lehn- Forst- Post- Zoll- Accise, Steuer- Manufactur- und Oeconomia-Sachen etc. (Frankfurt an der Oder; 1750); (David Friedrich Quickmannen, judiciary mayor of Trzebiatów - Listing or collection of all edicts, mandates, and rescripts pertaining to matters related to law, police, military, loan, forestry, post, customs, tolls, taxes, manufacturing and economy issued in the royal Prussian Duchy in Pomerania and

Principality/Bishopric of Cammin until the end of the year 1747.); (Frankfurt (Oder); 1750); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/5/2020

1379 2/20/1731

Judgment of the King's Council of State signed Phelypeaux and Boucher, steward of the generality of Bordeaux, and Dupin des Lezes in the name of King Louis XV. [France]: "(...) It is allowed for some Jewish merchants, established in Bordeaux, to trade, sell and negotiate for one month each season in all cities, towns and places this parliament and forbids Jews to trade, sell and debit goods in no cities and places of the Kingdom, other than those where they are domiciled."

"Inventaire de la Collection Bruyard concernant le Bureau (de la Balance) du Commerce et l'Inspection des Manufactures sous l'Ancien Régime (1571-1831)" by Sandra Bos, Jan Lucassen, Roger de Peuter. (Nederlandsch Economisch-Historisch Archief Archives Néerlandaises D'histoire Économique Inventarisatie Bijzondere Collecties 6 Amsterdam 1996); Researched and Translated by Cristina Penland 5/16/2019

1380 5/4/1731

Patent, issued by Charles II, King of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]: "His Majesty, with regard to the restrictions on Jewish weddings, is letting stand the law made on September 25, 1726, but nevertheless reserves the right, should there be good cause and His Majesty were to be presented with such in a particular case, to grant, after contemplation of the same, a wedding permit, by way of dispensation, to the petitioner and any other Jewish son otherwise unauthorized to marry; at the same time, His Majesty wishes that those Jews who marry abroad shall pay the appropriate export tax on that which they plan to take out [of the country], and also that not any more Jews shall be accepted into Prague than are leaving therefrom on account of getting married."

Jaksch, Peter Karl (Ed.). *Gesetzeslexikon im Geistlichen, Religions- und Toleranzfache, wie auch in Güter- Stiftungs- Studien- und Zensursachen für das Königreich Böhmen von 1601 bis Ende 1800. Zweiter Band von E – H (Encyclopedia of Spiritual, Religious and Tolerance Laws, as well as Matters of Goods, Foundations, Education and Censorship, for the Kingdom of Bohemia, from 1601 until the End of 1800. Volume II from E – H). Government Printing Office; (Prague; 1828); Page 71.* Researched by Dominik Jacobs 2/24/2020

1381 8/18/1731

"Edict" issued by the Government of Brunswick-Lüneburg [Present-day Germany]: "[...] Jews shall not be permitted to acquire property/realities ('Immobilia') in any manner, and henceforth, such properties shall not be admitted to be licensed (certified by the state) to such person or his representatives, nor other lands, gardens, or other grasslands ('Wiesen') [...] nor shall there be made any loans on these [from Jews ...]."

Churfürstliche Braunschweig-Lüneburgische Landes-Gesetz und Verordnung Calenbergischen und Grubenhagenschen Theils in einem Auszug nach alphabetischer Ordnung gebracht von Friedrich Christoph Willich, der Rechte Doctor, und Actuarus der Georg-August Universität. Zweiter Band H-O. (State Laws and Ordinances of the Prince-Electorate of Brunswick-Lüneburg pertaining to Calenberg and Grubenhagen in one draft and in alphabetical order compiled by Friedrich Christoph Willich, PhD in Law and Actuarus of Georg-August University. Second Volume. H - O.); (Göttingen/Dessau; 1782)); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/28/2019

1382 9/18/1731

"Decision/Conclusion" ('Conclusum') of the Senate of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt/Holy Roman Empire]: "[...] the magistrates of the Holy Empire's Free City of Frankfurt Holy are apprised herewith [...] that in order to better handle the beggar-Jews, who sneak through the city gates under the pretext of being trade-Jews and then leave because they do not want to pay the common night-fee which generates a lot of mischief and fraud [...] we ask that the Jewish heads-of-communities ('Juden-Baumeister') leave their alms at the city gates [...] and that] Beggar-Jews who still sneak into the city [...] are subjected to 8 to 14 days of trench-digging-work ('Schanzen-Arbeit'). [...]"

Sammlung der Verordnungen der Reichsstadt Frankfurt von John Conradin Beyerbach. Sechster Theil. (Collection of ordinance of the Imperial City of Frankfurt. Part six.); (Frankfurt am Main; 1799); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/25/2020

1383 9/19/1731

"Ordinance" issued the Government [Free Imperial City of Nuremberg; Present-day Germany]: "[...] 9) The 'advertised/exhibited' exchange [rates] at cattle-markets by Jews in the Hebrew language are invalid. [...]"

Sammlung der im Gebiete der inneren Staats-Verwaltung des Königreichs Bayern bestehenden Verordnungen aus amtlichen Quellen geschöpft und systematisch geordnet von G. Döllinger, König. bayer. geheimen Hausarchivar und wirklichen Rath. Sechste Band; (München; 1838); (Collection of Regulations/Ordinances Existing in the Territories of the Internal State Administration of the Kingdom of Bavaria from official sources and systematically arranged by G. Döllinger, Royal Bavarian Secret House-Archivist and True Advisor, Volume VI), (Munich; 1838); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/13/2018

1384 10/1/1731

Jew-Ordinance, issued by Wilhelmine von Grävenitz, Imperial Countess of Württemberg, for the City of Freudenthal [Present-day Germany]: "7. On the Sabbath and on feast days, the Jews shall not be disturbed in their peace by any court orders or subpoenas; in exchange, on Christian holidays, they shall follow the tradition of the land and conduct themselves quietly and indoors. 15. For loans between 50 and 100 guilders, our Jews may take 6 percent, between 30 and 50 guilders 12 percent, but under 30 guilders one Württemberg pfenning per week, or what else they are being given voluntarily and outside of such contracts. However, no Christian houses or other real estate shall be used as collateral without authorization and documentation by the court, and any loan of 50 guilders given for half a year or longer must be certified by the court in order to be valid. 23. In exchange for his concession, our Court Jew* shall pay one thousand guilders in cash, which has been done today and is hereby acknowledged." [**Researcher's note:** *A court Jew, or court factor (German: Hofjude, Hoffaktor), was a Jewish banker who handled the finances of, or lent money to, European, mainly German, royalty and nobility.]

Tänzer, P. Die Rechtsgeschichte der Juden in Württemberg 1806-1828 (Legal History of the Jews in Württemberg.) Kohlhammer: Berlin, 1922. Page 83. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 1/12/2020

1385 10/22/1731

"Decree" issued by Bishop Friedrich Karl von Schönborn [Prince-Bishopric of Bamberg; Present-day Germany]: "[...] The streets are to be freely accessible to Jews, as long as they pursue their obligations and don't pursue the now prohibited cattle trade [...]"

Eckstein, Adolf (District Rabbi): Geschichte der Juden im ehemaligen Fürstbistum Bamberg, bearbeitet auf Grund von Archivalien, nebst urkundlichen Beilagen, ('History of the Jews in the Former Prince-Bishopric of Bamberg, edited on the basis of archiving, together with documented supplements'); (Bamberg; 1898); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/13/2018

1386 10/25/1731

"Patent regarding the illegal export of gold and silver" issued by Fredrick William I of Prussia [Present-day Germany, Lithuania, Poland, Russia; Kingdom of Prussia]: "[...] Jews are free to purchase foreign white or blick-silver* which are of no use to the mint office, however, they are not to deliver (sell) them to manufacturers until they are first stamped into the local coins. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *Blick-silver is a silver-rich alloy. While most of the text addresses both Christians and Jews, the above paragraph is solely directed at Jews.]

Des Corporis Constitutionvm Marchicarvm. Vierdter Theil. Von Zoll- Jagd- Holz- Forst- Wald- Post- Vorspann- Müntz- Salz- Salpeter- und Bergwercks- auch Domänen Pacht- und anderen Aemter- Damm- und Teich-Sachen, Accis-Wesen, Bier- und Mahl-Ziese oder Scheffelsteuer, Kriegs und Mahl-Metze, auch Mühlen- und Brau-Sachen, Marinen- oder Chargen- und Recrüten-Caffe, Stempel-Papier, gestempelten carten u. In fünf Abtheilungen. Kaiserlich königliche Hofbibliothek. ("The constitution of the margraviate. Fourth division. Regarding domains pertaining to tolls/customs, hunting, wood, forest, post, leasing, mint, salt, salpeter, and mining and other offices such as dam and pond matters, as well as

milling and brewing, marine, charging and recruiting cafes, stamp-paper, and stamped cards etc. In five divisions. Royal Imperial Court Library."); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/8/2019

1387 2/27/1732

"Updated Jew Ordinance," issued by Princess Charlotta Amalia, Regent of Nassau-Dillenburg [Present-day Germany]: "I. Jews under our protection shall not blaspheme our Savior, Jesus Christ, nor the Virgin Mary [...] and not have any books counter to the Christian faith. II. They shall not erect any synagogues or schools, except those we permit. III. They shall not discuss religion with laymen. IV. They shall not insult, persecute or otherwise antagonize Jews who have found the Christian faith, nor try to induce him to apostasy. V. They shall not hinder Christian sermons, nor try to steer our subjects away from their Christian faith, under penalty of severe punishment without mercy. VI. They shall not sell goods in markets where there are [Christian] trade groups, nor charge more than Christians. VII. They shall, in markets, have the last pick, not the first. VIII. They shall not lend usuriously, i.e., take more than six per cent in annual interest. IX. No Jew shall receive any collateral from our subjects, except in the presence of a government inspectors, who can vet the transaction. X. Debts to Jews exceeding 20 florins shall be signed by a magistrate, and written in German. XI. If a Jew has not claimed any debts within two years, the loan contract shall become void. XII. They shall swear, by way of their Jewish oath, not to bribe any of our officials or servants. XIII. They shall not allow Christians to witness a circumcision. XIV. On Sundays and Christian feast days, they shall not bother Christians with worldly business, but stay at home. XV. Any Jew who violates a Christian wife or virgin, or lies with her, shall be put to death, although with our prior knowledge. XVI. They shall not shelter any Jew who has committed theft, whore-mongering, adultery, manslaughter etc., nor punish him secretly amongst themselves, but take him to a Christian magistrate. XVII. Jews shall refrain from buying stolen goods. XVIII. The Jews shall pay their annual protection tax, and no Jew shall be protected, who cannot bring at least 300 florins into our lands, which he must prove. XIX. We prohibit Jews from slaughtering any meat in our butcheries or any Christian houses. Jews may butcher at home, but sell to Christians only animal quarters, no smaller parts. XX. This ordinance does not imply that the Jews may stay any longer than stated in their letters of protection."

Leo Baeck Institute, Center for Jewish History, New York NY. AR 379: Decrees Collection, 1614-1846. Box 1, Folder 6. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 11/27/2019

1388 4/8/1732

Decree, passed by the City Council of Augsburg [Present-day Germany]: "Entry to the City [of Augsburg] shall be prohibited to neighboring Jews as well as foreign Jews, young and old, as well as Jewesses; this prohibition shall extend to the territory surrounding the City, as well, not just the area within the city walls. Any Jews found outside the city gates shall be expelled by the City Guards, and any citizens found to be in communication, negotiation or business with said Jews shall be arrested, on account of their contempt of this decree."

"Nachdeme Ein Hoch-Edler und Hoch-weiser Rath zu vevrnehmen gehabt / welcher gestalten sich die benachbarten Juden... [Since a Highly Noble and Highly Wise Council Hath Proclaimed, According to Which the Neighboring Jews...], 4/8/1732; Decrees Collection; AR 379; Box 1; Folder 65; Leo Baeck Institute. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 12/9/2019

1389 4/18/1732

"Edict" issued by the Government of Brunswick-Lüneburg [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Brunswick-Lüneburg]: "Local and foreign Jews are prohibited to peddle with goods outside of the regular annual markets."

Löb, Abraham: Die Rechtsverhältnisse der Juden in ehemaligen Königreiche und der jetzigen Provinz Hannover. (The legal circumstances of Jews in the former kingdom and now Province of Hannover.); (Frankfurt a. M.; 1908); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/2/2019

1390 9/9/1732

"Trade Patent" issued for Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]: "[...] 5 and 6) Jews in the countrysides, cities, markets, villages, and patches ('Flecken') are prohibited to peddle outside of the area ('Ort') where they live and reside [...] with exception of the permitted annual and weekly markets of the specific place [...] and shall face confiscation of any entered goods [if found in contempt of this patent]. [...]"

Systematische Darstellung aller über den Hausier-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 7/18/2017

1391 10/4/1732

"Order" of the Senate/City Council of Dresden [Present-day Germany]: "[...] all innkeepers where Jews live [are to relay to these that ...] Jews are no longer allowed to practice their religious services and [...] Sukkot in their homes and that in the future [random] visitations will be conducted and if one finds that Jews are engaged in religious service, they are to not only have the equipment/gadgets they use [for it] taken away but also to be fined [20 Rthl. [Reichsthaler] [...]"

Lehmann, Emil: Der polnische Resident Berend Lehmann, der Stammvater der israelitischen Religionsgemeinde zu Dresden. Von seinem Ur- Ur- Urenkel. (E. Pierson) Dresden 1885. Abgedruckt in: Emil Lehmann, Gesammelte Schriften. (The Polish resident Berend Lehmann, the progenitor of the Israeli religious community in Dresden. From his great-great-great-grandson. (E. Pierson); (Dresden; 1885). Printed in Emil Ehemann, Collected Writings); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/15/2020

1392 2/7/1733

"Royal Circular" issued in the Margraviate of Brandenburg-Bayreuth [Present-day Germany; Kingdom of Prussia]: "[...] no Jew may be permitted to get married before the age of 25, and no Jewess before the age of 20 [...]."

Johann Heinrich Ludewig Bergius kameralisten-Bibliothek, oder vollständiges Verzeichnis derjenigen Bücher, Schriften und Abhandlungen, welche von dem Oeconomic- Polizey- Finaz- und Cameralwesen und verschiedenen anderen damit verbundenen Wissenschaften, auch von der dahin einschlagenden Rechtsgelehrsamkeit handeln. (Nürnberg; 1762); (Johann Heinrich Ludewig Bergius Trade Library or list of books, writings, and treatises which deal with economic, police, finance, and trade laws and are connected to other sciences, and influence other laws.); (Nuremberg; 1762); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/22/2019

1393 4/4/1733

"General Order" issued in the Electorate of Saxony [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Saxony]: "All Jews, except those privileged (with special permits), who pass/travel through, as well as their wives and servants must pay the regular body-toll."

D. Johann Nicolaus Schwarzens, Rechtskonsulentens zu Dresden, Wörterbuch, über die Chursächsischen, auch Ober- und Nieder-Lausitzischen Gesetze, bus zum Jahre 1792. Erster Theil. Von A bis D. ("D. Johann Nicolaus Schwarzens's legal-counsel to Dresden, Dictionary regarding the laws of the Electorate of Saxony as well as Upper and Lower-Lusatia until the year 1792. First Section."); (Dresden; 1792); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/11/2019

1394 6/9/1733

"Ordinance regarding the stay/presence of Jews and their actions/trade in the land" issued by C. L. v. Hardenberg* on behalf of King George II of Great Britain [Present-day England and Germany; Electorate of Hannover]: "We, Georg, the other, ('Georg der Andere'), by the grace of King of Great Britain, France and Ireland by the grace of God, protector of the faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lüneburg, Arch-Treasurer and Prince-Elector [...] order, since it has occurred to Our great displeasure, that our previously issued ordinances against the number of unprotected [...] Jews, who run around in the cities, places, and on the country-side [...] to the detriment of Our subjects, and especially our trade and business people, and unashamedly trade outside of the public annual markets and sell all sorts of goods and peddle with them, and that beggar-Jews are not only given shelter by the

protected-Jews, but also by Christians, We order with all earnestness, that our ordinances are to be obeyed flawlessly, which is why we repeat the following with all seriousness [...]: 1) that according to the current ordinances, no Jew or Jewess is to be permitted to settle down in our cities, districts and other places of the principality and on the country-side, except those who were issued a written concession ('Concession') and their kids [...] as long as they (the kids) do not get married and live with their parents and only those who are truly in the service and payroll of a protected-Jew or Jewess [...] 2) All magistrates, officers and authorities who live in the [district] trusted upon them, are to require the locally living Jews to show them a valid letter of protection of special concession letter after the publication of this edict [...] and those whose letters of protection have expired, as well as married Jews and Jewish-widows, are to leave our German lands along with their families within 6 weeks, while unmarried Jews are to leave within 3 weeks after the publication of this order, and no excuse whatsoever is to be accepted for those who stay past this date [...]"

[**Researcher's note:** *The original ordinance is several pages and contains XIII long paragraphs which have been limited here to fit the allocated space. The ordinance in its entirety can be found in the cited source. *Christian Ludwig von Hardenberg was the geographical licensed commissioner ('Landschaftlicher Licentcommissar') in Hanover.*]

Chur-Braunschweig-Lüneburgische Landes-Ordnung und Gesetze, dritter Theil, worin enthalten Caput Quartum, von Polizei-Sachen. Erster Band. Mit den zwölf ersten Sectionen desselbigen. Zum Gebrauch des Fürstenthums Lüneburg, auch angehörige Graf- und Herrschaften Zellischen Theils. (Local/land ordinances and laws of the [Elector]-Principality of Brunswick-Lüneburg, third part, which contains chapter four, pertaining to police-matters. Volume I. Containing the first twelve sections of the same. For the use of the principality of Lüneburg, as well as the Duchies and Lordships associated in the territories of Celle.); (Lüneburg; 1743); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/12/2019

1395 1/29/1734

Rescript, issued by the Danish Chancellery [Present-day Denmark]: "Jews living in Fredericia, as well as others living in the parish, shall pay priest-money to the parish priest." [**Researcher's note:** *No law is known that would have required the non-Jews of Fredericia to pay money to the rabbi of the Fredericia Synagogue (built in 1719).*]

Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidsløb af naesten 200 aar, tilligemed alle lovsteder og offentlige foranstaltninger dem angaaende, som ere udkomne fra 1651 til 1836. (The position of the Mosaic believers in Denmark, before and now: historically produced over a period of nearly 200 years, as well as all laws and public measures relating to the same which were published from 1651 to 1836). Forfatterens: Odense (Denmark), 1837. Page 88. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/31/2020

1396 8/6/1734

Rescript, issued by the Danish Chancellery to the Magistrate at Copenhagen [Present-day Denmark]: "If any Jew, either chasing after a Christian woman or actually lying with her, shall be discovered, the guilty Jew shall be punished, as required by law; however, the King himself reserves the right to issue a punishment befitting the particulars of the case."

Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidsløb af naesten 200 aar, tilligemed alle lovsteder og offentlige foranstaltninger dem angaaende, som ere udkomne fra 1651 til 1836. (The position of the Mosaic believers in Denmark, before and now: historically produced over a period of nearly 200 years, as well as all laws and public measures relating to the same which were published from 1651 to 1836). Forfatterens: Odense (Denmark), 1837. Page 113. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 6/2/2020

1397 8/16/1734

Order, issued by the Danish Chancellery to the Town Councils of Denmark and Norway [Present-day Denmark, Norway]: "Concerning the prohibition of March 23, 1725, against Christian women under 50 years being servants to Jews: this prohibition is abolished; however, the Jews, under harshest punishment, must not persuade any Christians in their service of their Jewish beliefs, nor keep them from going to church, nor compel Christian servants to do any other work on sabbaths and feast days than on the other days, nor serve in their [Jewish] ceremonies; moreover, on

their Day of Atonement, and when they keep Passover, they shall give a food allowance to their Christian servants, so that they should neither fast nor be kept from sour bread and beer. As this order is strict and must be fulfilled in every way, all the Christian servants who are now or hereafter in the service of any Jews must be properly rostered. To that end, the elders of the Jewish nation shall report, every Michaelmas and Easter, to the magistrate, the chief of police, and the priest in whose parish the Jew lives, the number of Christian servants among the Jews, as well as their names, and whom they serve." [*Researcher's note: In Western Christianity, Michaelmas falls on September 29.*]

Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidsløb af naesten 200 aar, tilligemed alle lovsteder og offentlige foranstaltninger dem angaaende, som ere udkomne fra 1651 til 1836. (The position of the Mosaic believers in Denmark, before and now: historically produced over a period of nearly 200 years, as well as all laws and public measures relating to the same which were published from 1651 to 1836). Forfatterens: Odense (Denmark), 1837. Page 112. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 6/9/2020

1398 8/19/1734

"Resolution" of the Government of the Electorate of Saxony [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Saxony]: "[... Jews} shall not desecrate the Sunday,* nor shall he (they) move/inspire others to do so. [...]" [*Researcher's note: "Desecrating Sundays" often referred to disrespecting local mores by working or pursuing certain prohibited activities during Sundays and Holy-days.*]

D. Johann Nicolaus Schwarzens, Rechtskonsulentens zu Dresden, Wörterbuch, über die Chursächsischen, auch Ober- und Nieder-Lausitzischen Gesetze, bus zum Jahre 1792. Erster Theil. Von A bis D. ("D. Johann Nicolaus Schwarzens's legal-counsel to Dresden, Dictionary regarding the laws of the Electorate of Saxony as well as Upper and Lower-Lusatia until the year 1792. First Section."); (Dresden; 1792); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/19/2019

1399 8/30/1735

"Chamber-Ordinance regarding the prevention of toll-fraud committed by Jews" issued by the Royal Prussian War and Dominion Chamber of Kurmark [Present-day Germany etc.; Margraviate of Brandenburg]: "[...]" since it has been noticed by the toll-offices that some passing Jews pretend to be aids and servants of the sons of protected Jews [...] we have deemed it necessary to order that all Jews are henceforth to take (apply and receive) a permit from their respective local authorities and provide this to the toll-authorities as proof that his son, servant and aid are exempt from the body-toll [...] but otherwise, they are to pay a body-toll [...]"

Des Corporis Constitivtionvm Marchicarvm. Vierdter Theil. Von Zoll- Jagd- Holz- Forst- Wald- Post- Vorspann- Müntz- Salz- Salpeter- und Bergwercks- auch Domänen Pacht- und anderen Aemter- Damm- und Teich-Sachen, Accis-Wesen, Bier- und Mahl-Ziese oder Scheffelsteuer, Kriegs- und Mahl-Metze, auch Mühlen- und Brau-Sachen, Marinen- oder Chargen- und Recrüten-Caffe, Stempel-Papier, gestempelten carten u. In fünf Abtheilungen. Kaiserlich königliche Hofbibliothek. ("The constitution of the margraviate. Fourth division. Regarding domains pertaining to tolls/customs, hunting, wood, forest, post, leasing, mint, salt, salpeter, and mining and other offices such as dam and pond matters, as well as milling and brewing, marine, charging and recruiting cafes, stamp-paper, and stamped cards etc. In five divisions. Royal Imperial Court Library."); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/6/2019

1400 11/24/1735

"Ordinance" issued by the Pomeranian government* [Present-day Germany, Poland]: "The magistrates must see to it that those Jewish-children, whose parent's privilege does not cover them, are not permitted to get married." [*Researcher's note: *Signed in Stattin by von Dreger and von Laurens.*]

David Friedrich Quickmannen, Justiz-Burgemeisters zu Treptow an der Rega - Ordnung oder Samlung derer in dem königlichen preußischen Herzogtum Pommern und Fürstentum Cammin, bis zu Ende des 1747sten Jahres, publicirten Edicten, Mandaten und Rescripten, in Justiz-Policy- Militär- Lehn- Forst- Post- Zoll- Accise, Steuer- Manufaktur- und Oeconomic-Sachen etc. (Frankfurt an der Oder; 1750); (David Friedrich Quickmannen, judiciary mayor of Trzebiatów - Listing or collection of all edicts, mandates, and rescripts pertaining to matters related to law, police, military, loan, forestry, post, customs, tolls, taxes, manufacturing and economy issued in the royal Prussian Duchy in Pomerania and Principality/Bishopric of Cammin until the end of the year 1747.); (Frankfurt (Oder); 1750); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/5/202

1401 2/25/1736

"Ordinance" issued by Reinhardt Dieckhoff Thile Neuendorff on half of Fredrick William I of Prussia [Present-day Germany, Lithuania, Poland, Russia; Kingdom of Prussia; Kingdom of Prussia]: "[...] It has already been ordered on August 30 that all protected-Jews in the cities [...] are to carry with them a certificate/proof from their local authorities when they are traveling to prove that they are protected-Jews or children or servants [of a protected Jew ...]; however, since it has come to our attention that this is not heeded, which is why we wish that it'd be made known to protected-Jews [...] that should they henceforth not be able to produce a certificate/proof [at the toll-crossing] that they are to be regarded as foreigners and required to pay a body-tax." [*Researcher's note: This document was signed in Berlin.*]

Des Corporis Constitutionum Marchicarum, Fünffter Theil. Von Polizey-Hochzeit-Kindtauffen-Begräbniß und Trauer- Kleider- auch Feuer-Gassen und anderen zur Polizei gehörigen Ordnungen, deren Städte Anbau, Manufacturen- Commerciën- Woll- und Handwercks-Sachen, Dorff- und Acker-Bauer- Schäffer- Hirten- Gesinde-Ordnungen, und andren das Land-Wesen und Acker-Bau betreffendn Materien, item von Medicinal-Ordnungen, Chirurgis, Apotheckern, Pest-Anstalten, Vieh-Sterben. Scharfrichtern, Abdeckern, Schweinschneidern, Landstreichern, Zigeunern, Juden, Wirths-Häusern, und dergleichen. In Fünff Abtheilungen. ("Regarding the constitution of margraviate. Fifth part. Pertaining to police, marriage, baptism, funeral, mourning, clothing as well as fire-alley and other police ordinances, of city planning/building, manufacturing, commerce, wool, and other craftsmanships, village, farm and famers and shepherds, herdsmen, servant ordinances, and other matters pertaining to land-ownership and farming, as well as medical ordinances, surgery, apothecary, plague-institutions, and dying of cattle. Executioners/slaughters. skimmers, pork-cutters, tramps, gypsies, Jews, Inns/Taverns and the like. In five divisions."); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/21/2019

1402 3/5/1736

"Order" issued by the government of the Prince-Bishopric and addressed to the officers [Present-day Germany; Prince-Bishopric of Würzburg]: "[...] It shall not be permitted for Christians to live together with Jews in the same house."

Würzburgische Chronik derer letzteren Zeiten von P. Ignacio Gropp. (Würzburg; 1750); (Chronicle of Würzburg's past by P. Ignacio Gropp.); (Würzburg; 1750); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/22/2020

1403 6/21/1736

Rescript, issued by Charles Alexander, Duke of Württemberg [Present-day Germany]: "Whereas We have decided with God, in fatherly care of the land, to establish a jail- and work-house in Our City of Ludwigsburg, for the necessary nourishment of the truly and pious poor, but for the punishment of intentional and godless beggars, [...] We have resolved that to this end, the following taxes should be assessed: [...] 2. When a man is admitted as a burgher, he shall pay 1 guilder; a new burgheress, 30 kreuzers. 3. Any Jews who travel through the land after paying their protection tax, shall pay, in addition to the protection tax, another two kreuzers per person; those Jews tolerated within the country, namely the privileged Jews in Ludwigsburg, Gochsheim and Freudenthal, shall make an annual payment of two guilders to their local official, in support of this jail-house."

Reyscher, August Ludwig (ed.). Vollständige, historisch und kritisch bearbeitete Sammlung der württembergischen Gesetze (Complete, Historically and Critically Edited Collection of Württemberg Laws). Vol. 17. Fues: Tübingen, 1839. Page 458. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/20/2020

1404 8/10/1736

"Upper/Higher-Post-Office-Ordinance" ('Oberpostamtsverordnung') issued by the Highest Postal-Office [Present-day Germany]: "[...] Jews are not to be permitted to pass through a [guard-]post without a sufficient certificate/receipt that shows that the common custom[-tolls] have been submitted."

Chronologisches Register über den ganzen Augustäischen Coder und dessen Fortsetzung. (Chronological register of the entire Augustian Codex and its continuation); (Leipzig; 1778); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/24/2020

1405 8/17/1736

Rescript, issued by Christian VI, King of Denmark and Norway, for the Magistrate and Police Chief of Copenhagen [Present-day Denmark]: "It is ordered that henceforth, every Jew who arrives and is about to settle down in Copenhagen shall be liable, unless he is there on orders to live as a rabbi, to pay 100 imperial thalers to the police department."

Cohen, Asser Daniel. *De Mosaiske troesbekjenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidsløb af naesten 200 aar, tilligemed alle lovsteder og offentlige foranstaltninger dem angaaende, som ere udkomne fra 1651 til 1836.* (The position of the Mosaic believers in Denmark, before and now: historically produced over a period of nearly 200 years, as well as all laws and public measures relating to the same which were published from 1651 to 1836) Forfatterens: Odense, 1837. Page 21. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/4/2020

1406 1/3/1737

"Renewed Edict regarding the stopping/turning away of foreign beggar-Jews" issued by Fredrick William I of Prussia [Present-day Germany, Lithuania, Poland, Russia; Kingdom of Prussia]: "[...] We, Fredrick William, King of Prussia by the grace of God, Margrave of Brandenburg, [...] announce herewith [...] to all of our relatives, dukes, lords, those of the knighthood, [...] the magistrate in the cities [...] all of our subjects in the Electorate of Brandenburg that even though a number of pervious edicts — including the most recent one from November 13, 1719 — which strictly and with emphasis prohibited foreign beggar-Jews from entering into our lands [...] all sorts of foreign Jewish folk of both sexes still roam around in our lands [...]. And since it is our intention to keep such unprotected Jews from our lands, that is why we wish to reissue our previous edicts, especially that of November 13, 1719 [...]. Furthermore, we have deemed it necessary to order that henceforth, no foreign Jew with a passport or local Jew or their servants may travel from one place to another on foot and use side-streets or [otherwise] receive the common punishment. They are to keep to the regular mail routes and where there is no mail-route, they are to use a wagon or a horse — no matter whether their destination may be far or near. [...] Local Jews who wish to travel for the purpose of conducting business are to report to the local authorities the day of their departure, the duration, and the purpose of their travel [...]"

Center for Jewish History; Decree Collection; www.cjh.org; Accessed Online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 9/12/2019

1407 3/29/1737

"Renewed Coin Edict regarding the infamous/recalled [kinds of] currencies and their exchange from March 29 - April 6, 1737" [Present-day Germany, Great-Britain etc.; Electorate of Hanover]: "We, Georg, the other, King of Great Britain by the grace of God, announce herewith to be known to everyone [...] 8) And that the Jews shall refrain altogether from exchanging and hauling away ('Ausschleppung') of good money/coins for the purpose of [making] a despicable profit: therefore, they (Jews) are reminded that they are not to exchange or split our good coins/money if they care to keep their escort-letters which they have received from Us. Those who disobey this order are not only themselves guilty, but their wives, children are to lose their protection[-permit] immediately as well and leave the land [...] within 14 days from the time they were found to have engaged in such unlawful exchange [...]" **[Researcher's note:** *This long edict is a general edict that is addressed to all locals. The above text pertains specifically to Jews.*]

Corpus Privilegiorum et constitutionum Terrae Hadeleriae oder Sammlung der für das Land Hadeln erteilten und ergangenen Privilegien, Verordnungen und Anschreiben. Herausgegeben von Ernst Spangenberg, Dr. beider Rechte und königl. Großbritannienisch-Hannoverschem Hof- und Canzley-Rathe in der Justiz-Canzley zu Zelle. (Hannover, 1823); (Collection of Privileges and constitution of the Territory of Hadeln" [Latin] or Collection of Privileges, ordinances, and addressed letters/writs issued for the territory of Hadeln. (Compiled and) issued by Ernest Spangenberg, PhD. in both laws pertaining

to the royal Great-British-Hanoverian [Royal Court and Counsel in the Justice-Chancellery of Zelle.); (Hanover, 1823); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/5/2019

- 1408 4/2/1737
"Royal Rescript" ('königl. Rescriptum') issued by Frederick William I and addressed to the Pomeranian War- and Domain-Chamber [Present-day Germany, Poland; Kingdom of Prussia]: "In cities, in which there are Christian butchers, no Jews may be permitted to slaughter [animals], but rather, they must obediently adhere to the General-Jewish-Privilege ('General-Juden-Privilegio'); Christian-butchers, however, shall permit Jews, as often as they request it, to have the cut* done by the Jewish-butcher and to come to an agreement with them before the purchase." [*Researcher's note: *This refers to a Jewish kosher ritual, where the slaughter of an animal must be carried out with a single cut to the throat.*]
- David Friedrich Quickmannen, Justiz-Burgemeisters zu Treptow an der Rega - Ordnung oder Samlung derer in dem königlichen preußischen Herzogtum Pommern und Fürstentum Camin, bis zu Ende des 1747sten Jahres, publicirten Edicten, Mandaten und Rescripten, in Justiz-Policey- Militair- Lehn- Forst- Post- Zoll- Accise, Steuer- Manufactur- und Oeconomic-Sachen etc. (Frankfurt an der Oder; 1750); (David Friedrich Quickmannen, judiciary mayor of Trzebiatów - Listing or collection of all edicts, mandates, and rescripts pertaining to matters related to law, police, military, loan, forestry, post, customs, tolls, taxes, manufacturing and economy issued in the royal Prussian Duchy in Pomerania and Principality/Bishopric of Cammin until the end of the year 1747.);(Frankfurt (Oder); 1750); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/6/2020
- 1409 4/24/1737
Berlin: Friedrich Wilhelm – Edict to prohibit Jews from manufacturing woolen goods/ commodities in Berlin and forbid them to trade with wool [Germany]: "... numerous German and French manufacturers of the local area politely complained that despite their tireless effort and all amounts they had expended in order to make the domestic wool manufactories the of best of the nation as they sold their goods with great success inside and outside the country – thus providing for thousands of people – the wool manufacturers had to endure spoilage and industrial ruin for some time because Jews had started to interfere in their business by producing woolen goods, luring weavers and employed workers away by using vicious means and tricking them into cheap labor in a highly dubious manner. ... More precisely, Jews should be prohibited from trading in any kind of wool at all times and more importantly they should be prohibited from producing goods. ... Berlin, April 24, 1737 Friedrich Wilhelm"
- Decrees Collection, AR 379, Leo Baeck Institute Archive, New York. Researched/Rcvd Translation from Leo Baeck Institute 1/7/2015
- 1410 5/17/1737
"General Ordinance" of the Pomeranian Chamber [Present-day Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Lithuania, Poland, Russia, Switzerland; Kingdom of Prussia]: "[...] all Jews are prohibited from engaging in any kind of wool production [...] and shall be punished with three years of hard-labor ('Festungsarbeit')* and expulsion from the land with wife and child. [...]" [*Researcher's note: A similar ordinance was issued earlier on April 24, 1737, affecting the Jews of Berlin while this ordinance's prohibition was expanded to encompass all Jews in Prussia.*]
- Zeitschrift des königlich preussischen statistischen Landesamts, Vol. 3; (Berlin, 1863); (Journal/Newspaper of the Royal Prussian Statistical State Office; Vol. 3); (Berlin; 1863); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/5/2017
- 1411 5/24/1737
Rescript, issued by the Danish Chancellery to the Copenhagen Chief of Police [Present-day Denmark]: "Regarding the Jews, who shall not build any synagogue in Copenhagen, except in the distant future, and who have hitherto been at liberty to hold their worship in all silence in certain rooms furnished in a different, ordinary building inhabited by themselves or others: for their presumptuous self-righteousness, they shall pay to the Church of Our Savior 800 imperial thalers -- since they did,

without permission, start to build a synagogue in Copenhagen." [*Researcher's note: The first actual synagogue in Copenhagen would not be inaugurated until 1833.*]

Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidsløb af naesten 200 aar, tilligemed alle lovsteder og offentlige foranstaltninger dem angaaende, som ere udkomne fra 1651 til 1836. (The position of the Mosaic believers in Denmark, before and now: historically produced over a period of nearly 200 years, as well as all laws and public measures relating to the same which were published from 1651 to 1836). Forfatterens: Odense (Denmark), 1837. Page 171. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 6/13/202

1412 7/4/1737

"Patent" issued by Holy Roman Emperor Charles IV [Present-day Austria]: "[...] Jews are strictly prohibited from peddling in (Upper and Lower Austria, including during the time of the annual markets. [...]"

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 7/3/2017

1413 7/19/1737

"Resolution, Regarding the Permission for Jews in Elmshorn to Peddle in the Duchy of Rantzau and Dominion of Pinneberg" issued by King Christian VI [Present-day Germany, Denmark]: "[...] We [...] have decided under these [...] circumstances, and according to our kingly grace, that suppliers with provisions and the production of the necessary certificates – [showing] that they are indeed protected Jews who reside in Elmshorn, are permitted to peddle and partially sell their items there as well as on the countryside and in Our Duchy Ranzau and Our Dominion (Herrschaft!) Pinneberg; however, not outside of these areas [mentioned here]. [...]"

Kirschninck: Harald: Die Geschichte der Juden in Elmshorn 1685-1918; Band 1; (Elmshorn; 2005); ("Kirschninck, Harald: The History of Jews in Elmshorn 1685-1918, Vol. 1"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/10/2017

1414 7/27/1737

Edict, issued by Charles I, Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel [Present-day Germany]: "1. When a Jew arrives at a city gate to attend one of the local fairs, he shall present the gate-clerk with a written attestation of his unblemished conduct, and pay four thalers for his entry-note. 2. If the Jew is a seller of goods, he shall take his goods to the royal freight house and correctly state the value of his wares. 3. A Jew carrying goods of at least four hundred thalers may bring with him one servant, whereas goods of at least eight hundred thalers will qualify the Jew to a second servant, with an entry fee of two thalers due for each servant. 4. Any other Jew, who is neither seller nor buyer, shall also have to pay an entry fee of four thalers."

"Fürstliches Edict, was die auf die hiesigen zween grosse Kayserl. freye Jahr-Märckte oder Messen, handelnde Juden, entrichten...[Royal Edict, regarding payments to be made by Jews trading at the two major Imperial markets or fairs...]" 7/27/1737 Decrees Collection; AR 379; Box 1; Folder 88; Leo Baeck Institute. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 12/16/2019

1415 12/20/1737

Rescript, issued by the Danish Chancellery to the Copenhagen Chief of Police [Present-day Denmark]: "In consideration of the fact that the rescript of May 24, 1737, on the religious services of the Jews, remains in force and must be followed, you are to see to it that they do not erect any building other than an ordinary citizen's house, which must not have the slightest appearance or reputation of a public building."

Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidsløb af naesten 200 aar, tilligemed alle lovsteder og offentlige foranstaltninger dem angaaende, som ere udkomne fra 1651 til 1836. (The position of the Mosaic believers in Denmark, before and now: historically produced over a period of nearly 200 years, as well as all laws and public measures relating to the same which were published from 1651 to 1836). Forfatterens: Odense (Denmark), 1837. Page 171. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 6/13/2020

1416 4/30/1738

"Ordinance" issued Prince-Bishopric [Prince-Bishopric of Bamberg; Present-day Germany]: "The wives of Jews, who live on the country-side, are equally liable for their husband's debts in case of a bankruptcy, and [they] cannot demand their dowry before all debts (of the husband) are paid off/satisfied. Before copulation, the Rabbi has to issue a document containing the amount of the dowry, and the bride has to swear an oath in front of the authorities that she will be fully liable for the debts of her husband. The same is true for [already] married couples, who came (moved) into the protection of Bamberg. Failure to agree does not free one from the consequences. [...]"

Eckstein, Adolf (District Rabbi): Geschichte der Juden im ehemaligen Fürstbistum Bamberg, bearbeitet auf Grund von Archivalien, nebst urkundlichen Beilagen, ('History of the Jews in the Former Prince-Bishopric of Bamberg, edited on the basis of archiving, together with documented supplements'); (Bamberg; 1898); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/14/2018

1417 8/16/1738

Patent, issued by George II of Great Britain, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg [Present-day Germany]: "1. In Our German lands, beggar-Jews shall not only be excluded from staying, but even from mere transit, regardless of the kind of passport they carry, and shall be turned away at the border. 2. Should a mendicant Jew be caught inside the country, he shall be imprisoned at once, any old clothes and rags he might carry be taken from him and burned, and the Jew be kept incarcerated for 14 days and given only bread and water. Repeat offenders shall be marked as criminals with a branding iron, and upon a third offense, a Jew shall be brought from life towards death, by way of the rope. 3. All magistrates and other officials are hereby admonished to enforce Section 2 stringently, lest they incur a penalty of 50 imperial thalers. 4. If a beggar-Jew is found inland, an investigation shall determine which official or officials let the Jew pass, so that the appropriate punishment can be inflicted on said official or officials. 5. If a farmer in the country should see a mendicant Jew, he shall report this at once to the local authorities, under penalty of imprisonment."

"Wir Georg der Andere, von Gottes Gnaden König von Groß-Britannien, Franckreich und Irland, Beschützer des Glaubens, Hertzog zu Braunsch. und Lüneb. etc. ... [We, George the Other, by God's Mercy King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Protector of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lüneburg etc. ...], " 8/16/1738; Decrees Collection; AR 379; Box 1; Folder 102; Leo Baeck Institute. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 12/16/2019

1418 9/9/1738

"Edict" issued by Fredrick William I of Prussia [Present-day Germany, Lithuania, Poland, Russia; Kingdom of Prussia]: "[...] 1) [...] absolutely no beggar-Jew of any sex is to be allowed to enter any of the royal lands, but rather they are to be turned away immediately at the border whether they have permits or not [...] 2) Should any beggar-Jew be found in the land, they are to be jailed for 14 days and given nothing but water and bread [...] any old clothes found on them are to be confiscated and burned [...] 5) If a peasant-man ('Bauers-Mann') encounters a beggar-Jew on a street in a villages, he is required to report this to the local authorities or receive jail time [...]" *[Researcher's note: This edict contains a number of restriction and has been abbreviated to fit the allocated space. The full text can be found in the cited source.]*

Des Corporis Constitutionum Marchicarum, Fünffter Theil. Von Polizey-Hochzeit-Kindtauffen-Begräbniß und Trauer- Kleider- auch Feuer-Gassen und anderen zur Polizei gehörigen Ordnungen, deren Städte Anbau, Manufacturen- Commerciën- Woll- und Handwercks-Sachen, Dorff- und Acker-Bauer- Schäffer- Hirten- Gesinde-Ordnungen, und andren das Land-Wesen und Acker-Bau betreffenden Materien, item von Medicinal-Ordnungen, Chirurgis, Apotheckern, Pest-Anstalten, Vieh-Sterben. Scharffrichtern, Abdeckern, Schweinschneidern, Landstreichern, Zigeunern, Juden, Wirths-Häusern, und dergleichen. In Fünff Abtheilungen. ("Regarding the constitution of margraviate. Fifth part. Pertaining to police, marriage, baptism, funeral, mourning, clothing as well as fire-alley and other police ordinances, of city planning/building, manufacturing, commerce, wool, and other craftsmanships, village, farm and famers and shepherds, herdsman, servant ordinances, and other matters pertaining to land-ownership and farming, as well as medical ordinances, surgery, apothecary, plague-institutions, and

dying of cattle. Executioners/slaughteers. skimmers, pork-cutters, tramps, gypsies, Jews, Inns/Taverns and the like. In five divisions."); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/21/2019

1419 9/16/1738

Ordinance of the City Council of [Bad] Wimpfen [Present-day Germany; Imperial City of Wimpfen/Holy Roman Empire]: "[...] No Jew shall appear in public (on the streets) on Sundays and on holy-days mornings (before noon) except if they are on the way to their school* or [they are to] face punishment." [*Researcher's note: The word for school and synagogue was often used interchangeably and could refer to either or both.*]

Körner, Th: Die Geschichte der Stadt Wimpfen. (History of the City of Wimpfen); (Heilbronn; 1846); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/15/2020

1420 9/20/1738

Jew-Regulation, issued by Wilhelm, Landgrave of Hesse, for the City of Hanau [Present-day Germany]: "5. Jews shall remain in their streets during Our high holy days, feast days and Sundays, under penalty of one thaler. 6. Jews may not talk about religion with simple men, under penalty of ten thalers. 8. Jews and Jewesses alike shall wear a yellow ring on the shoulder of their garment. 10. Jews are not allowed to get divorced, except in the case of adultery."

Hanausche Juden-Capitulation, De Anno MDCCXXXVIII (Jew-Regulation for Hanau, of the year 1738). Hanau, 1738. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 01/02/2020

1421 10/16/1738

Frankfurt: Jews are only allowed to conduct business in the "Jewish Street," i.e. in the ghetto [Germany]: "The senate of Frankfurt has decreed by this law that: Traders complained that Jews are selling their products in areas that are provided to Christians. The Christians therefore lack their income and food. They become poor. This is seen as injustice and shall be avoided. Referring to the imperial resolution of June 1, 1728, Jews are from now on forbidden to trade or sell wares in areas that are provided to Christians. Jews are only allowed to conduct business in the 'Jewish Street.' Everyone who acts against this resolution can be punished hard." [*Translator's note: Translation paraphrase. Extract from resolution of the Frankfurter Senate, October 16, 1738*]

Decrees Collection, AR 379, Leo Baeck Institute Archive, New York. Researched and Translated by Leo Baeck Institute 12/1/2014

1422 10/18/1738

Decree, issued by William VIII, Landgrave of Hesse [Present-day Germany]: "V. So that mendicant Jews, with their peddling of used garments, shall not introduce this ruinous epidemic into our lands, they shall not be admitted to our lands, regardless of what kind of pass or permit they may carry. VI. Should, however, a beggar-Jew be caught in our lands, he shall be arrested and imprisoned for fourteen days, after all garments and cloths he carries are burned. Repeat offenders shall be branded as criminals, and for the third offense, the penalty is death by hanging." [*Researcher's note: The preamble to this decree explains that it is issued in response to an unnamed, contagious disease that is spreading through Europe.*]

"Von Gottes Gnaden Wir Wilhelm, Landgraf zu Hessen, Fürst zu Herfeld..." [We, Wilhelm, by God's Mercy Landgrave of Hesse, Prince of Hersfeld...], 10/18/1738; Decrees Collection; AR 379; Box 1; Folder 74; Leo Baeck Institute. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 12/10/2019

1423 12/6/1738

Edict, issued by Charles I, Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel [Present-day Germany]: "Regarding the merchant-Jews, as well as their women and servants (as long as they are residents of Germany or Holland, since all others shall be turned away at the border), they must carry perfectly good passports and health certificates, without which they will be treated as personae non gratae, just like the beggar-Jews."

"Von Gottes Gnaden Carl, Herzog zu Braunschweig und Lüneburg etc. ... [By God's Mercy Carl, Duke of Brunswick and Lüneburg etc. ...]," 12/6/1738; Decrees Collection; AR 379; Box 1; Folder 116; Leo Baeck Institute. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 12/16/2019

1424 4/28/1739

"Ordinance" issued in the Electorate of Hanover [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Hanover]: "[...] Jews are not to be permitted to lay out their merchandise or set up public boutiques/stores during the annual markets [...]"

Sammlung der Verordnungen und Ausschreiben welche für sämtliche Provinzen des Hannoverschen Staats, jedoch was den Calenbergischen, Lüneburgischen, und Bremen- und Verdenschen Theil betrifft, seit dem Schlusse in denselben vorhandenen Gesetzessammlungen bis zur Zeit der feindlichen Usurpation ergangen sind. Mit Genehmigung des Königl. Cabinets-Ministerii herausgegeben von Ernst Spangenberg, Dr. beider Rechte und königl. Großbritannisch, hannoverschem Hof- und Canzley-Rathe in der Justiz-Canzley zu Zelle. Zweyter Theil, bis Jahre 1760 bis 1779 enthaltend. (Collection of ordinances and decrees that apply to all provinces of the state of Hannover, however, as far as Calenberg, Lüneburg, Bremen, and Verden are concerned, it contains a collection of laws until the conclusion of the aforementioned [places] by the hostile usurpation. Published by Ernst Spangenberg, PhD. of both laws and royal, British Hanoverian Court and Legal Council in the Justice Office in Zelle, with the permission of the royal Cabinet-Ministers. Second Volume until [from] 1760 until 1779 inclusive.; (Hannover; 1820); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/6/2019

1425 5/12/1739

"Ordinance" issued by Johann Adolf von Metsch* on behalf of Charles VII [Present-day Germany; Holy Roman Empire]: "[...] no craftsman, whose annual worth is less than two thousand Gulden shall enter into a debenture/IOU with a Jew except in court [...] Jews are not to take/charge more interest than legally permitted [...] and citizens are ordered to report [any such violation] according to their oath of citizenship [to the authorities...]" [**Researcher's note:** *Johann Adolf von Metsch was the Imperial-Vice-Chancellor of the Holy Roman Empire.*]

Sammlung der Verordnungen der Reichsstadt Frankfurt von Joh. Conr. Beyerbach. Erster Theil. (Collection of ordinance of the Imperial City of Frankfurt by Joh. Conr. Beyerbach. First part.); (Frankfurt am Main; 1798); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/11/2020

1426 7/1/1739

Customs Ordinance, issued by Carl VI, Holy Roman Emperor, for the Duchy of Silesia [Present-day Poland, Germany, Czech Republic]: "27. Since Jews always gain large profits from Christian merchants, and it is thus only just to make an appropriate difference between the two; therefore, of all the customs fees and duties that are the same for residents and foreigners, the Jews shall pay one-and-a-half times as much, although they shall be exempted from the additional one-half, if the goods have been imported by another Jew, who therefore already paid twice the regular import tax."

Prussia (country) [no author]. Sammlung aller in dem souverainen Herzogthum Schlesien und der demselben incorporirten Grafschaft Glatz in Finanz-, Polizey-Sachen etc. ergangenen und publicirten Ordnungen, Edicte, Mandate, Rescripte etc. (Collection of all ordinances, edicts, mandates rescripts etc. issued and published in the sovereign duchy of Silesia and its incorporated earldom of Glatz, in matters of finance, policing etc.). Korn: Breslau, 1788. Page 455. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 4/16/2020

1427 3/22/1740

"Jewish Ornament and Garment Ordinance" issued by Bishop Claude de Saint Simon [France]: "[...] adults and young (Jewish) men are not permitted to wear a wig with curls. Those, however, who return from a journey, are allowed to go through the ghetto wearing the wig with curls, which they used on their trip. However, when they come home they must change it; if they have no other in the house they are given three days to get another."* [**Researcher's note:** *On trips Jews often dressed like gentiles to avoid being harassed. The ordinance was aimed at the Jewish population and was originally issued in Hebrew.*]

Rader Marcus, Jacob and Marc Saperstein: **The Jews in Christian Europe.** (2015); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/18/2016

1428 4/4/1740

Edict, issued by George II of Great Britain, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg [Present-day Germany]: "1. No unprotected Jew in Brunswick or Lüneburg may sell anything at the annual markets, nor door to door. 2. Outside of the annual markets, no Jew may trade in the cities of which he not a resident. 3. A transiting Jew may not stay in any town longer than 24 hours, while refraining from all trade. 4. A Jew who violates this edict shall be subjected to hard imprisonment with only bread and water; for the second offense, he shall be sentenced to hard labor in a quarry."

"Ihrer Königl. Majestät von Groß-Britannien, und Churfürstliche Durchl. zu Braunschweig und Lüneburg, etc. etc. ... [His Royal Highness of Great Britain, and Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, etc. etc. ...];" 4/4/1740; Decrees Collection; AR 379; Box 1; Folder 103; Leo Baeck Institute. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 12/16/2019

1429 7/11/1740

"Ordinance" issued by the Pomeranian government* [Present-day Germany, Lithuania, Poland etc.]: "His Royal Majesty have graciously resolved a) to leave it at the pre-determined number of 40 Jewish-families in the domains of Farther-Pomerania and Cammin, however, as per regulation from September 13, 1735, and November 7, 1737, those Jewish-children, who are covered by their parent's privilege ('Privilegia') and are therefore given concessions/permits [...] must be engaged in the same trade, since otherwise, the number of [the permitted] 40 families would be exceeded [...]." [*Researcher's note: Signed in Stettin by von Rapin and Dircks.*]

David Friedrich Quickmannen, Justiz-Burgemeisters zu Treptow an der Rega - Ordnung oder Sammlung derer in dem königlichen preußischen Herzogtum Pommern und Fürstentum Cammin, bis zu Ende des 1747sten Jahres, publicierten Edicten, Mandaten und Rescripten, in Justiz-Policy- Militair- Lehn- Forst- Post- Zoll- Accise, Steuer- Manufactur- und Oeconomie-Sachen etc. (Frankfurt an der Oder; 1750); (David Friedrich Quickmannen, judiciary mayor of Trzebiatów - Listing or collection of all edicts, mandates, and rescripts pertaining to matters related to law, police, military, loan, forestry, post, customs, tolls, taxes, manufacturing and economy issued in the royal Prussian Duchy in Pomerania and Principality/Bishopric of Cammin until the end of the year 1747.) (Frankfurt (Oder); 1750); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/6/2020

1430 3/7/1741

"Order" issued by Prince-Bishop Friedrich Karl von Schönborn [Present-day Germany; Prince-Bishopric of Würzburg]: "Beggar and other poor-Jews ('Bettel- und andere Schnurr-Juden*') are not to be permitted to enter the cities of the Hoch-Stift** and lordships." [*Researcher's note: *Schnurr-Juden was another term used to refer to poor/beggar-Jews. **A Hochstift was an independent territory within the Holy Roman Empire.*]

Würzburgische Chronik derer lezteren Zeiten von P. Ignacio Gropp. (Würzburg; 1750); (Chronicle of Würzburg's past by P. Ignacio Gropp.); (Würzburg; 1750); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/22/2020

1431 3/11/1741

"Ordinance" issued by Prince-Bishop Clemens [Present-day Germany; Prince-Bishopric of Paderborn]: "[...] the lease of immobile goods/real estate ('liegende Güter') to Jews shall only happen through/in court. [...] Jewish servants are prohibited to do business/trade on their own."

Die Provinzial- und statutarischen Rechte in der preußischen Monarchie. Dargestellt vom wirklichen Geheimen Rath von Kamptz. Zweiter Theil. Die Provinzen: Pommern und Westphalen. (The provincial and legal statutes of the Prussian monarchy. Presented by the true secret council von Kamptz. Second Volume. The provinces: Pomerania and Westphalia.); (Berlin; 1827); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/22/2019

1432 9/16/1741

"Edict" issued by Prince-Bishop Clemens [Present-day Germany; Prince-Bishopric of Paderborn]: "Jews are prohibited to trade with grain of all kinds." [*Researcher's note: The original document can be found in the State Archive of North Rhine-Westphalia, Department Westphalia Fürstentum Paderborn, Edicts; Volume I.*]

Schriftenreihe des Evangelischen Forums Westfalen und der Evangelischen Stadtakademie Bochum. Jüdische Vielfalt zwischen Ruhr und Weser. Band 7. Herausgegeben von Manfred Keller und Jens Murken; (Series of written Evangelical forums of Westphalia and the Evangelical City Academy,

1433 11/24/1741

"Royal Resolution in response to the Pomeranian War- & Domain-Chamber's...report from August 10 regarding Jewish-elders in Pomerania...on behalf of His Royal Majesty's most-gracious special order"* [Present-day Germany, Lithuania, Poland etc.; Kingdom of Prussia]: "1) That it's cause for concern/disconcerting to permit the oldest son of a Jew, who is to eventually receive his father's privilege, to engage in trading alongside his father in another house, since Jewish-trade would multiply to the detriment of Christian businessmen. 2) That the other Jewish-children, who are not to be included in their parent's protection-letters as per the General-Jewish-Privilege ('General-Juden-Privilegio'), shall remain unwedded until they find an opportunity to get married to an [already] escorted/privileged Jew or attain their own permits. 3) That the application and/or concessions/permits shall be addressed to the royal court whenever a Jew wishes to purchase his own home. 4) The prohibition to peddle on the countryside remains in effect [...] 6) Jews must have their cattle [...] slaughtered by a Christian butcher [...] and if the cut goes wrong, concede all of the meat to the Christian-butchers. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *Signed in Berlin by v. Görne, v. Viereck, v. Happe, v. Boden - all of who were ministers under *Frederick William I of Prussia.]

David Friedrich Quickmannen, Justiz-Burgemeisters zu Treptow an der Rega - Ordnung oder Samlung derer in dem königlichen preußischen Herzogtum Pommern und Fürstentum Camin, bis zu Ende des 1747sten Jahres, publicirten Edicten, Mandaten und Rescripten, in Justiz-Policey- Militair- Lehn- Forst- Post- Zoll- Accise, Steuer- Manufactur- und Oeconomie-Sachen etc. (Frankfurt an der Oder; 1750); (David Friedrich Quickmannen, judiciary mayor of Trzebiatów - Listing or collection of all edicts, mandates, and rescripts pertaining to matters related to law, police, military, loan, forestry, post, customs, tolls, taxes, manufacturing and economy issued in the royal Prussian Duchy in Pomerania and Principality/Bishopric of Cammin until the end of the year 1747.) (Frankfurt (Oder); 1750); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/6/2020

1434 1/18/1742

Edict, issued by the City Council of Frankfurt/Main [Present-day Germany]: "Whereas the Most Honorable, Most Noble Men of the Holy Roman Empire present on Election Day, the Royal Princes, have indicated to this Council that they have resolved to elect a new Roman King and future Emperor, on the nearest Wednesday, the 24th of January; This Council orders all non-residents to leave this city by sundown on this Tuesday, the 23rd, and that no citizen shall give shelter to such strangers. The protected Jews of this city shall not be found on the street during this time of a royal election, but shall remain quietly in their homes, so that this Council will have no occasion to punish any offenders."

"Demnach der Hochwürdigsten Durchlauchtigsten des Heil Röm. Reichs bey gegenwärtigem Wahl-Tag anwesender hoher Herren Churfürsten etc. ... [Whereas the Most Honorable, Most Noble Men of the Holy Roman Empire present on Election Day, the Royal Princes etc. ...]," 1/18/1742; Decrees Collection; AR 379; Box 1; Folder 118; Leo Baeck Institute. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 12/16/2019

1435 4/26/1742

"Ordinance" issued by the government of the Prince-Bishopric [Present-day Germany; Prince-Bishopric of Würzburg]: "[It is outlined in detail in what way various contracts between Christians and Jews are to be protocoled and that contracts of cattle are to be properly reported and registered with the local authorities ...], however, and specifically, all trade between Christians and Jews that involve half a cattle is strictly prohibited, and all existing contracts are to be modified within one year and one day, or be deemed null and void otherwise and not-binding, and not to be tolerated and punishable to both."

Blätter für Rechtsanwendung zunächst in Bayern, gegründet von Johann Adam Seyffert und Christian Carl Glück. Neue Folge XVII Band. (Papers regarding the application of law first for Bavaria, compiled by Johann Adam Seyffert und Christian Carl Glück. New edition XVII Volume.); (Erlangen; 1872); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/24/2020

1436 8/10/1742

"Royal Rescript" ('königl. Rescriptum') issued "on behalf of his all-gracious Majesty" and addressed to the Pomeranian War- & Domain-Chamber ('Kriegs- und Domainen-Cammer')* [Present-day Germany, Lithuania, Poland; Kingdom of Prussia]: "We [Frederick, King of Prussia ...] announce/order you herewith in response to your [...] recent report from July 7, regarding the petition of the protected Jew Bernd Philipp of Slawno to [be permitted to] cut [and sell] items made of wool on the annual markets the following: [...] because this would go against the privileges of the Christian businessmen and garment-tailors, the Jew* [...] is to be content with cutting and selling domestic items made of wool in Slawno ('Schlawe') only." [**Researcher's note:** Signed in Berlin by v. Görne, v. Viereck, v. Happe, v. Boden who were all ministers under *Frederick William I of Prussia. *This rescript pertains to Bernd Philipp as well as to Jews in general.]

David Friedrich Quickmannen, Justiz-Burgemeisters zu Treptow an der Rega - Ordnung oder Sammlung derer in dem königlichen preußischen Herzogtum Pommern und Fürstentum Cammin, bis zu Ende des 1747sten Jahres, publicierten Edicten, Mandaten und Rescripten, in Justiz-Policey- Militär- Lehn- Forst- Post- Zoll- Accise, Steuer- Manufactur- und Oeconomie-Sachen etc. (Frankfurt an der Oder; 1750); (David Friedrich Quickmannen, judiciary mayor of Trzebiatów - Listing or collection of all edicts, mandates, and rescripts pertaining to matters related to law, police, military, loan, forestry, post, customs, tolls, taxes, manufacturing and economy issued in the royal Prussian Duchy in Pomerania and Principality/Bishopric of Cammin until the end of the year 1747); (Frankfurt (Oder); 1750); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/7/2020

1437 10/3/1742

Cabinets-Order to the Director General issued by King Fredrick II of Prussia [Prussia / Present-day Germany, Poland, Lithuania]: "Regal ordinance commanding that the law which prohibits Jews to trade from door-to-door is to be implemented. [It is commanded that proper] actions are to be taken against foreign Jews who sneak in[to the country]."

Stern, Selma: **Der Preussische Staat und die Juden, (The Prussian State and the Jews)** Dritter Teil, 2. Akten, 1. Halbband (1971) p. 5, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/27/2015

1438 11/23/1742

Rescript, issued by Christian VI, King of Denmark and Norway, to the Diocesan Commander of Lolland [Present-day Denmark]: "The elders of the Jewish families in Nakskov shall be instructed to report not only all foreign and impoverished Jews, but also those who are accepted into the service of another Jew, upon arrival and in writing, to the mayor there [...] and, when they depart again, to sign their passports, all under penalty of 4 lots of silver, each time this is neglected, to be paid by the elders; since those who house or hide such Jewish foreigners [...] must be punished by the law (Section 562, Art. 21), the same as those who shelter outlaws." [**Researcher's note:** 1. Lolland is the fourth-largest island of Denmark. 2. A "lot" is an obsolete unit of weight, equivalent to ca. 15 grams, or slightly more than a half-ounce.]

Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidløb af naesten 200 aar, tilligemed alle lovsteder og offentlige foranstaltninger dem angaaende, som ere udkomne fra 1651 til 1836. (The position of the Mosaic believers in Denmark, before and now: historically produced over a period of nearly 200 years, as well as all laws and public measures relating to the same which were published from 1651 to 1836). Forfatterens: Odense (Denmark), 1837. Page 28. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/17/2020

1439 11/27/1742

Administrative Ordinance, issued by the City Council of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany]: "3. Especially the Jews shall be kept under close watch, to prevent them from surreptitiously smuggle any cattle, horses, or sheep into areas where there is an outbreak of disease among these animals. 5. At those times [of disease], animal sales are only permitted by persons above suspicion, whereas Jews, in particular, are forbidden to enter any stalls. 17. During such epidemics among horned animals, sheep

and swine, nobody shall allow the Jews to slaughter an animal, unless the animal has been offered food, accepted it, and has been inspected by specially trained inspectors."

"General-Instruction an alle Schultheisen und Beambte [General Instructions to all city executives and officials]," 11/27/1742; Decrees Collection; AR 379; Box 1; Folder 22; Leo Baeck Institute. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 12/1/2019

1440 12/2/1742

"Ukase*" ("an imperial Russian Decree") of Czarina Elisabeth [Russian Empire; Present-day Russia, Finland, Poland, Estonia]: "[...] Jews are forbidden to live anywhere in our realm; now it has been made know to us, that these Jews still find themselves in our realm and, under various pretexts, especially in Little Russia, they prolong their stay, which is in no way beneficial, but as we must expect only great injuries to our loyal subjects from such haters of the name of our Savior Jesus Christ, [...] we order: all Jews, male and female along with their entire possession, to be sent without delay from our realm, over the border, unless it should be that one of them should confess [to] our Greek-Christian religion. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *Ukase is an imperial Russian decree.*]

Solzhenitsyn, Aleksandr: 200 Years Together – Russo-Jewish History, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 2/10/2018

1441 2/7/1743

"Royal Rescript" ('königl. Rescriptum') issued "on behalf of His Royal all-gracious Majesty"* and addressed to the Pomeranian War- and Domain-Chamber [Present-day Germany, Lithuania, Poland; Kingdom of Prussia]: "Since more than 120 Jews have acquired houses in Neu-Mark in violation of the previously issued regulations, [...] His Royal Majesty have all-graciously ordered that henceforth, no Jew is [to be permitted] to purchase a house without the explicit permission of His Majesty - even for the purpose of reselling it [...] it must be reported how many houses are already being owned by Jews in the aforementioned city [...] and] any Christian-buyer who announces interest shall have the opportunity to acquire such homes after paying the purchase-price [and all necessary [state] levies and taxes ...] and the Jew is to concede these [homes to the Christian] without delay [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *Signed in Berlin by v. Görne, v. Viereck, v. Happe, v. Boden who were all ministers under *Frederick William I of Prussia.*]

David Friedrich Quickmannen, Justiz-Burgemeisters zu Treptow an der Rega - Ordnung oder Sammlung derer in dem königlichen preußischen Herzogtum Pommern und Fürstentum Camin, bis zu Ende des 1747sten Jahres, publicirten Edicten, Mandaten und Rescripten, in Justiz-Policey- Militair- Lehn- Forst- Post- Zoll- Accise, Steuer- Manufactur- und Oeconomie-Sachen etc. (Frankfurt an der Oder; 1750); (David Friedrich Quickmannen, judiciary mayor of Trzebiatów - Listing or collection of all edicts, mandates, and rescripts pertaining to matters related to law, police, military, loan, forestry, post, customs, tolls, taxes, manufacturing and economy issued in the royal Prussian Duchy in Pomerania and Principality/Bishopric of Cammin until the end of the year 1747.); (Frankfurt (Oder); 1750); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/7/2020

1442 5/8/1743

"Rescript to the Chamber of Kurmarkt [Brandenburg]" issued by King Fredrick II of Prussia [Prussia / Present-day Germany, Poland, Lithuania]: "No new Jewish families are to be allowed to settle in any of the cities, except if their admittance [papers] are signed by the King himself."

Stern, Selma: **Der Preussische Staat und die Juden**, Dritter Teil, 2. Akten, 1. Halbband (*The Prussian State and the Jews*) (1971) p. 60, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/28/2015

1443 11/6/1743

"Unauthorized trade and presence of Jews outside of the annual market period" decree issued by Maria Theresa to the administration offices of Lower-Austria [Lower Austria; Present-day Austria]: "We, Maria Theresa [...] ask the most esteemed Generals to not allow Jews to remain in the country, nor to do any kind of business or trade outside of the annual markets [...] and [We] want to see this

ordinance followed, so we order you, city, market, village, and main authorities, and district courts and judges and communities to make sure that Jews do not import any merchandise (into the country) except [to sell on] public markets or [they are to] be found responsible [...the above mentioned authorities are] to keep an eye out and to stop anyone who enters (the country unlawfully) and to report them to the Lower-Austrian government [...]."

Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Erster Band. (Wien)* 1918; p. 328 ff., Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/2/2016

1444 3/17/1744

"Royal Rescript" ('königl. Rescriptum') issued "on behalf of His Royal all-gracious Majesty's special order"* and addressed to the Pomeranian War- and Domain-Chamber [Present-day Germany, Poland; Kingdom of Prussia]: "As per the royal ordinance issued in 1728, all Jews who live in the royal domains, must send deputies from each province along with 3 Rabbis every 5 years so that they come together and set up a new partition as to how the protection-, recruitment-, Montis pietatis (mountain pity) and calendar-fees are to be distributed [among themselves ...]." [*Researcher's note: Signed in Berlin by v. Görne, v. Viereck, v. Happe, v. Boden who were all ministers under *Frederick William I of Prussia. Since the Jewish community was often required to make monetary contributions to the state as a whole, this meant that if single Jews were unable to make contribution of their own, others in their community had to make up for it.*]

David Friedrich Quickmannen, Justiz-Burgemeisters zu Treptow an der Rega - Ordnung oder Sammlung derer in dem königlichen preußischen Herzogtum Pommern und Fürstentum Cammin, bis zu Ende des 1747sten Jahres, publicirten Edicten, Mandaten und Rescripten, in Justiz-Policy- Militär- Lehn- Forst- Post- Zoll- Accise, Steuer- Manufactur- und Oeconomie-Sachen etc. (Frankfurt an der Oder; 1750); (David Friedrich Quickmannen, judiciary mayor of Trzebiatów - Listing or collection of all edicts, mandates, and rescripts pertaining to matters related to law, police, military, loan, forestry, post, customs, tolls, taxes, manufacturing and economy issued in the royal Prussian Duchy in Pomerania and Principality/Bishopric of Cammin until the end of the year 1747.); (Frankfurt (Oder); 1750); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/7/2020

1445 5/6/1744

"Official Declaration" issued for Breslau [Present-day Poland]: "[...] in the capital of Wrocław, all useless (non-productive) Jews are to leave the city within two weeks of the publication of this [ordinance], a few well-known and useful families who are essential to the coinage system, however, are to be tolerated [...] the latter are to be permitted to trade with a few specific goods [...] however, under no circumstances in open/public shops. [...]"

Policey- und Cameral-Magazin in welchem nach alphabetischer Ordnung die vornehmsten und wichtigsten bey dem Policey- und Cameralwesen vorkommende Materien nah richtigen und vernünftigen Grundsätzen praktisch abgehandelt und durch landesherliche Gesetze und hin und wieder wirklich gemachte Einrichtungen erläutert werden. Fünfter Band welcher J und R enthält herausgegeben von Johann Heinrich Ludwig Bergius; (Frankfurt am Mayn; 1770); (Police and State-Economy Repository/Journal in which principal and most important materials of Police and State Economy have been dealt with [and listed] in alphabetical order and in proper and rational manner and explained through territorial laws and occasionally made real by establishments. Fifth Volume which contains J to R and published by Johann Heinrich Ludwig Bergius); (Frankfurt am/near Main; 1770); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/8/2017

1446 7/3/1744

"Decree Addressed to the Director General" issued by King Fredrick II of Prussia [Prussia / Present-day Germany, Poland, Lithuania]: "In reference to the Director Generals' suggestion that all Jews who reside within the Royal territories are to pay the Royal Majesty, We would like to change the so-called 'suggestion' to a command. Henceforth, wealthy Jews are to pay six and everyone else four Mark of each 12 Taler each year. Plus, the purchasing of silver is to be reserved for the local [Christian] goldsmiths."

Stern, Selma: *Der Preussische Staat und die Juden*, Dritter Teil, 2. Akten, 1. Halbband (*The Prussian State and the Jews*) (1971) p. 145, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/29/2015

1447 7/17/1744

"Paradise-Apple* Tax" issued by Maria Theresa [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic]: "[...] although We wish to leave it up to the Jews to purchase paradise apples* where and how they please/wish [...] the Jews [...] are to submit for this graciously permitted (purchasing) freedom 4,000 fl. [florin/guilder] annually to the royal treasury (Aerarialcasse) of Vienna. [...] this prescribed amount is to be submitted at once, or otherwise/failing to do so, the Jewry will be forced to purchase their paradise apples* according to fixed prices and [...] the directives of the government starting January 1, 1745. [...] The Jewry of Bohemia is to submit 7/12 of this amount, the Moravian [Jews] 4/12 and the Silesian [Jews] 1/12 of this prescribed amount. [...]" **[Researcher's note: *This special taxation of Jews was established for the "etrog" – a specific kind of citron – used by Jews during the week-long holiday of Sukkot. A businessman by the name of David Heinrich Lehmann had originally suggested this tax to Charles "Karl" VI in 1739; and although Lehmann's proposal was initially ignored, it was later picked up by Maria Theresa. The Jewry prepared a comprehensive appeal as to why it was impossible for them to submit such a large amount, which they submitted to the Royal Office in Brünn on April 9, 1745. This appeal received a quick and brief response: "One is unable to reconsider your appeal and this due/quota is to be submitted as soon as possible."**

Müller, Willibald: *Urkundliche Beiträge zur Geschichte der mähr. Judenschaft im 17. Und 18. Jahrhundert*; ("[Legally] Documented Contributions of the History of the Moravian Jewry in the 17th and 18th Century"); (Olmütz; 1903); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/2/2018

1448 9/17/1744

Decree, issued by William VIII, Landgrave of Hesse [Present-day Germany]: "Whereas We have noticed with dismay that many of the Jew-sons in Our lands marry too early [...], We hereby order that said sons of Jews are no longer permitted to enter into marriage before having reached the age of twenty-five years, unless they have received Our most merciful dispensation beforehand."

"Von Gottes Gnaden Wir Wilhelm, Landgraf zu Hessen, Fürst zu Herfeld... [We, Wilhelm, by God's Mercy Landgrave of Hesse, Prince of Herfeld...]," 9/17/1744; Decrees Collection; AR 379; Box 1; Folder 75; Leo Baeck Institute. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 12/12/2019

1449 11/4/1744

Judgment of the Council of State, signed by King Louis XV, delivered at the request of merchants of Blois carrying trade rules of the foreigners and Jews, in confirmation of previous letters and judgments. [France]: "(...) It pleases his Majesty with regard to Jews to reinforce the prohibitions to sell and debit any goods in the cities and places of the kingdom, other than those where they are domiciled, (...)"

Conseil du roi. Arrêts en commandement, règne de Louis XV (1715-1720) Inventaire analytique (E//1957, E//1977, E//1980, E//1983-E//2157, E//2061) Par M. Antoine et B. Schmauch. Archives nationales (France). Pierrefitte-sur-Seine 1968 (Council of the King. Orders in command, reign of Louis XV (1715-1720) Analytical Inventory (E//1957, E//1977, E//1980, E//1983-E//2157, E//2061) By Mr. Antoine and B. Schmauch. National Archives (France). (Pierrefitte-sur-Seine; 1968); Researched and Translated by Cristina Penlad 5/24/19

1450 12/18/1744

Edict Expelling Jews, issued by Empress Maria Theresa [Present-day Czech Republic]: "Resulting from several most significant causes that have moved us, we have decided that in the future, no Jew shall be tolerated within our hereditary kingdom of Bohemia. (1) On the last day of January 1745, no Jew shall be present any longer within the cities of Prague, and those in violation of this order shall be expelled with military force. (2) Those who cannot dispose of their property and effects by the end of January shall be allowed to remain until the end of June 1744, in order to facilitate the settling of their affairs. (3) After the passage of those 6 months, the entire Jewdom is to vacate the kingdom of Bohemia, never to be seen again within its borders. (4) This shall apply not only to the Jews of Prague, but to the complete Jewdom of the land, so that on the last day of June 1745, no Jew shall be present

within the kingdom anymore." [**Note:** *The above edict was made public on December 22, 1744. Ziba Shadjaani*]

Jahrbuch für die Geschichte der Juden und des Judenthums, Vol. IV; O. Leiner (publisher), Leipzig, Germany, 1869. p.152. Accessed online; Translated by Dominik Jacobs 3/16/2016

1451 1/2/1745

"Supreme Rescript" ("allerh. Reskript") issued by the Moravian Government [Moravia; Present-day Czech Republic]: "[...] all Jews are to emigrate/leave Moravia by the end of June of this same year, [...] those who disobey/act in defiance are to be removed by military force. [...]"

Scari, von Hieronymus: Systematische Darstellung der in Betreff der Juden in Mähren und in k. k. Antheile Schlesiens Erlassene Gesetze und Verordnungen; (Brünn; 1835); ("Systematic Representation in Regards to the Jews of Moravia and the Laws and Ordinances Issued in the Imperial and Royal[ly Owned] Parts of Silesia"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/18/2018

1452 1/7/1745

Edict, issued by Frederick II, King of Prussia [Present-day Germany]: "We have been moved with cause to most graciously find, that the edict of April 8, 1726 – prohibiting Jews, under penalty of flogging, from accepting promissory notes, or any other non-cash instruments, in exchange for goods delivered – shall only apply to those Jews who are needy, simple-minded, not of the age of majority, or inept at managing their affairs; however, in cases where no fraud is apparent, those of some intellect, as well as those who employ servants, shall not be covered by said edict."

Mylius, Christian Otto (ed.). Corporis Constitutionum Marchicarum Continuatio III. Derer in der Chur und Marck Brandenburg, auch incorporirten Landen, ergangenen Edicten, Mandaten, Rescripten &c. von 1745 bis 1747, inclusive. Mit Königl. Preußischen Privilegio (Third Continuation of the Body of Edicts, Mandates, Rescripts etc. Issued in the Electorate and March of Brandenburg, as well as Incorporated Lands, from 1745 through 1747. With Royal-Prussian Privileges). Buchladen des Waysenhauses: Berlin, 1748. Cols. 1f. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 7/19/2020

1453 1/15/1745

Rescript, issued by the Danish Chancellery to the Bishop of Zealand and the Court Preacher [Present-day Denmark]: "Jews who want to be instructed in the Christian religion, must declare to the priest what craft they will learn, or in what factory they will work. Any priests who have come across such a Jew, who is beginning to be taught to convert to the Christian faith must, in order to prevent such people from wandering around the country to pray, declare which profession or craft that individual will learn, or in which of the manufactures here he plans to work, in order to earn his living."

Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidsløb af naesten 200 aar, tilligemed alle lovtsteder og offentlige foranstaltninger dem angaaende, som ere udkomne fra 1651 til 1836. (The position of the Mosaic believers in Denmark, before and now: historically produced over a period of nearly 200 years, as well as all laws and public measures relating to the same which were published from 1651 to 1836). Forfatterens: Odense (Denmark), 1837. Page 444. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 7/4/2020

1454 3/13/1745

Decree, issued by William VIII, Landgrave of Hesse [Present-day Germany]: "1. We order that henceforth, the manufacturers of woolen fabrics at Hanau shall have the first right of refusal regarding all purchases of wool in Our lands between May 1 and July 1 of every year, according to the following rules. 2. During said period, no Jew in Our lands shall dare to purchase any wool, or advance any money against it to Our subjects. 3. In case one Jew or another shall act in violation of this decree, his wool shall be confiscated, in addition to other punishments, depending on the case. 4. The Jews of Hanau may buy any leftover domestic wool as of July 1, and trade it within Our lands and without."

"Von Gottes Gnaden Wir Wilhelm, Landgraf zu Hessen, Fürst zu Herbfeld... [We, Wilhelm, by God's Mercy Landgrave of Hesse, Prince of Hersfeld...], " 3/13/1745; Decrees Collection; AR 379; Box 1; Folder 76; Leo Baeck Institute. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 12/16/2019

- 1455 7/6/1745
"Ordinance" issued Prince-Bishop Clemens [Present-day Germany; Prince-Bishopric of Paderborn]: "[...] Jews are only permitted to keep one servant with whom they are not to share their profits." [*Researcher's note: It is unclear from the text why Clemens forbade Jews to share their profits with their servants.*]
Die Provinzial- und statutarischen Rechte in der preußischen Monarchie. Dargestellt vom wirklichen Geheimen Rath von Kamptz. Zweiter Theil. Die Provinzen: Pommern und Westphalen. (The provincial and legal statutes of the Prussian monarchy. Presented by the true secret council von Kamptz. Second Volume. The provinces: Pomerania and Westphalia.); (Berlin; 1827); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/23/2019
- 1456 6/3/1746
Rescript, issued by Christian VI, King of Denmark and Norway, for the Magistrate of Copenhagen [Present-day Denmark]: "It is ordered that henceforth, no Jew shall be allowed to settle down in Copenhagen, unless he dutifully complies with one of the two requirements of the September 2, 1726 rescript, viz., either to build a new home, or to set up a new manufacture."
Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidsløb af naesten 200 aar, tilligemed alle lovsteder og offentlige foranstaltninger dem angaaende, som ere udkomne fra 1651 til 1836. (The position of the Mosaic believers in Denmark, before and now: historically produced over a period of nearly 200 years, as well as all laws and public measures relating to the same which were published from 1651 to 1836) Forfatterens: Odense, 1837. Page 21. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/5/202
- 1457 8/16/1746
"Mandate, for restricting the number of Jews and their trade" issued by Frederick August ('Friedrich August') [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Saxony]: "We, Frederick August, King of Poland by the grace of God, Grand-Duke of Lithuania, Reußen, Prussia [...], Duke of Saxony [...] command all and every one of our prelates, dukes, lords, those of the knighthood, [various authorities named ...] that we have decided to not only restrict the Jewish-trade entirely but especially their presence in Our resident-city Dresden so that the current inconveniences (to the other locals) are put an end to [...]. We determine, order, and wish, therefore, I) that henceforth, no Jew is to be tolerated except those who have received Our personal or Our Chambers's explicit permission [... all other Jews and their families are to be expelled ...]. II) Jews who pass/travel through Our Electorate, must keep to the common roads and adhere to the order of 1683 [...] and avoid secret roads [or face punishment and confiscation of their merchandise ...] and to receive legitimate permits from the local authorities or not to be permitted to pass through [...]"
[*Researcher's note: The above mandate contains 11 long paragraphs and sub-points and has been abbreviated to fit the allocated space. It can be found in its entirety in the cited source.*]
Codex Augusteus, Oder Neuvermehrtes Corpus Juris Saxonici, Worinnen die in dem Churfürstenthum Sachsen und dazu gehörigen Landen, auch denen Marggrathümern Ober- und Nieder-Lausitz, publicirte und ergangene Constitutiones, Decisiones, Mandata und Verordnungen erhaltenen, nebst einem Elencho, dienlichen Summarien und vollkommenen Registern, mit Ihrer königlichen Majestät in Polen, als Churfürstens zu Sachsen, allergnädigster Bewilligung ans Licht getreten. Leipzig, Verlegtes Johann Samuel Heinsius. (Leipzig; 1772); (Codex Augustus, or newly augmented legal body/laws of Saxony, and those of the Electorate of Saxony and its associated territories, as well as the Margraviates of Upper and Lower Lusatia - and constitutions, decisions, mandates, and received ordinances, along with an elenchus, useful summaries and complete indexes which have appeared, with the most gracious permission of His Royal Majesty in Poland as Elector of Saxony. Published in Leipzig by John Samuel Heinsius; (Leipzig; 1772); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/10/2020
- 1458 9/18/1746
Expulsion of the Jews from the Kingdom of Sicily by King Charles Bourbon September 18, 1746 [Italy]: "... Those few Jews who came here without money, without capital, without credit, and not with any other quality, or talent for business other than their accustomed greed in enriching themselves by way of extraordinary instances of usury, and other illegitimate means, succeeded in becoming a strong obstacle to the growth of commerce, and an inconvenience, a burden and a scandal to

our People. The experience of all this which we have had in the course of six years unbinds us from the obligation of every gracious promise... Their despicable behavior has always been the root of the instability of their fortune...a Nation that, too persistent in their superstitions, cannot long coexist without prejudice to human Society...A prudent council then requiring an apportioning of the provisions to the situation, in consideration of the notorious drawbacks derived from the pernicious residence of Jews to commerce, to the good order, to our most holy Religion, and to the peace and edification of the Citizens, we revoke and annul all the graces and privileges, immunities, and exemptions accorded to the Jewish Nation, ordering every and all Jews to leave our Kingdom in the space of nine months."

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 7/6/2018

1459 10/25/1746

"Rescript" issued by King Fredrick II of Prussia [Prussia / Present-day Germany, Poland, Lithuania]: "Rescript announcing the existing ordinance that apprentices [servants] must leave Berlin for at least three years in order to be permitted to marry the daughter of a Jew under protection in Berlin [to make sure that Jews do not start to compete with their 'master/teacher' in the same city]."

Stern, Selma: *Der Preussische Staat und die Juden*, Dritter Teil, 2. Akten, 1. Halbband (*The Prussian State and the Jews*) (1971) p. 181, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/30/2015

1460 11/11/1746

"Ordinance" issued by King Fredrick II of Prussia [Prussia / Present-day Germany, Poland, Lithuania]: "In response to the ordinance from March 28, it is decided that 1) only Jews who have a valid 'Privilege' are to be accepted as citizens. 2) after the death of the father, the 'Privilege' is to be transferred to the first child; however, the second child is allowed to remain in the country as a protected Jews. The title ('Privilege') can be transferred to nearest oldest children, should the older die. However, if the first two children die after the death of the father, the privilege cannot be transferred to any of the other siblings. 3) no additional children [other than the first two] are to be accepted/admitted [in the land]. 4) it's left up to the father to decide which of this two children are to inherit the 'Privilege.' 5) To ensure that the issue pertaining to the inheritance [of the 'Privilege'] are secured, the Advisors Manitius, v. Reinhardt and v. Ziegler are to meet with the Commission to go over the tables again to note any potential discrepancy or duplicates."

Stern, Selma: *Der Preussische Staat und die Juden*, Dritter Teil, 2. Akten, 1. Halbband (*The Prussian State and the Jews*) (1971) p. 182, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/30/2015

1461 1/14/1747

"Jews prohibited to stay in Christian homes" decree of the Lower-Austrian government to the general judges of the suburbs of Vienna [Archdukedom of Austria / Present-day Austria]: "[...] all home owners are ordered in all seriousness that henceforth, no Jew, is allowed to stay in a Christian home, no matter who he is, let alone stay over night without the specific authorization of the government, whether he has a 'passing permit' (Passierzettel) or not, much less to stay for a while or overnight [...] and they along with those home owners are to be reported to the judges and to be arrested [...] the judges are to] report them to the Councils and Commissionaires [if they fail to do this] both judges and home owners are to be held accountable."

Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Erster Band. (Wien)* 1918; p. 329 ff., Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/22/2016

1462 1/15/1747

Edict, issued by Frederick II, King of Prussia [Present-day Germany]: "As We have come to know, with great disdain, that more often than not, stolen goods are readily and cheaply purchased by Jews, who are frequently eager to resell this loot, thus further encouraging the thieves, it has become necessary to put an end to this mischief. If in the future, one Jew or another should dare to buy stolen goods for himself or for resale, the same shall, upon discovery of the act, lose not only his own privileges given by his letter of protection; rather, his whole family, covered under the letter, shall lose their privileges, the letter itself shall be revoked and confiscated, and the contravening Jew shall be removed from the country, along with his family. In addition, the Jewish offender shall be made to pay full restitution to the lawful owner of the stolen goods. Should he be unable to pay these damages, then the officials of the town in which the Jew resides shall compel the other local Jews to pay the value of the stolen items in the offender's stead."

Mylius, Christian Otto (ed.). *Corporis Constitutionum Marchicarum Continuatio III. Derer in der Chur und Marck Brandenburg, auch incorporirten Landen, ergangenen Edicten, Mandaten, Rescripten &c. von 1745 bis 1747, inclusive. Mit Königl. Preußischen Privilegio (Third Continuation of the Body of Edicts, Mandates, Rescripts etc. Issued in the Electorate and March of Brandenburg, as well as Incorporated Lands, from 1745 through 1747. With Royal-Prussian Privileges).* Buchladen des Waysenhauses: Berlin, 1748. Cols. 137ff. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 7/19/2020

1463 2/9/1747

"Ordinance" issued by the City Council of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]: "[...] in the future, no more than 3 Jewish-doctors (Juden-Medicos) shall be permitted here [...] and that one is to order Jewish heads of community ('Baumeister') not to exceed this number or to hire more of them without the permission of the noble council [...] Furthermore, the consensus/counting and estimation office ('Recheney- und Schatzungsamt') shall see to it that no new person may be added [to the registry without proper research and permission of the authorities [...]]"

Versuch einer Einleitung in die Staatsverfassung er Reichsstadt Frankfurt. Zweyter Theil. (Abschnitt 4); von Johann Anton von Moritz. (Introductory attempt of the State Constitution of the Imperial City of Frankfurt. Part two. By Johann Anton von Moritz. (Section 4)); (Frankfurt a. Main; 1786); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/20/2020

1464 2/28/1747 AD

Order issued by Pope Benedict XIV [Present-day Italy]: "Should a Christian find a Jewish child in danger of death, he will certainly do something praiseworthy and most pleasurable to God by procuring eternal health for the child through baptismal water."

"The Popes Against the Jews; The Vatican's Role in the Rise of Modern Anti-Semitism." David I. Kertzer. Page 50

1465 5/26/1747

Ordinance, passed by the City Council of Helmstedt [Present-day Germany]: "For the duration of all annual markets and fairs, Jews shall not be allowed to enter the city; should they wish to travel through the city during such time, as opposed to going around, they shall be escorted by the gate-keepers from one city gate to the other. Any Jews who dare to circumvent this prohibition shall not only have their wares confiscated, but shall also be subjected to firm punishment."

"Wir Fürstlicher Braunschweig-Lüneburgische Gerichts-Schultheiß, und Bürgermeistere und Rath der Stadt Helmstädt, fügen hiemit zu wissen... [We, the Royal Court Clerk of Brunswick-Lüneburg, and the Mayor and Council of the City of Helmstädt, herewith make known...]," 5/26/1747; Decrees Collection; AR 379; Box 1; Folder 60; Leo Baeck Institute. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 12/9/2019

1466 7/20/1747

"Order" issued by the government of the Prince-Bishopric [Present-day Germany; Prince-Bishopric of Würzburg]: "Jews are prohibited to do business on Sundays and holy-days or to stay overnight in the city of Würzburg."

Wirzburgische Chronik derer letzteren Zeiten von P. Ignacio Gropp. (Wirzburg; 1750); (Chronicle of Würzburg's past by P. Ignacio Gropp.); (Würzburg; 1750); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/22/2020

1467 8/5/1747

"Order" issued Frederick Augustus, King of Poland, Elector of Saxony, Duke of Lithuania and addressed to all Commissions ('Commißarien') [Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary]: "Dear faithful. Since we have noticed that various Jews, who stay a few days in the cities of Our Electorate of Saxony, are not submitting the capitation-tax [...] which is why we wish to order you herewith that the Accis*-administrators ('Accis-Thorschreiber') in the cities entrusted to you examine closely whether the Jews, who stay a few days [in such cities] pay the head-tax, and not to permit such Jews to pass through (enter these cities) if they cannot produce a receipt [...] until they have paid the capitation-tax [...]" [*Researcher's note: *Accis (Latin) was an indirect form of taxation.*]

Codex Augusteus, Oder Neuvermehrtes Corpus Juris Saxonici, Worinnen die in dem Churfürstenthum Sachsen und dazu gehörigen Landen, auch denen Marggraffthümern Ober- und Nieder-Lausitz, publicirte und ergangene Constitutiones, Decisiones, Mandata und Verordnungen erhaltenen, nebst einem Elencho, dienlichen Summarien und vollkommenen Registern, mit Ihrer königlichen Majestät in Polen, als Churfürstens zu Sachsen, allergnädigster Bewilligung ans Licht getreten. Leipzig, Verlegtes Johann Samuel Heinsius. (Leipzig; 1772); (Codex Augustus, or newly augmented legal body/laws of Saxony, and those of the Electorate of Saxony and its associated territories, as well as the Margravates of Upper and Lower Lusatia - and constitutions, decisions, mandates, and received ordinances, along with an elenchus, useful summaries and complete indexes which have appeared, with the most gracious permission of His Royal Majesty in Poland as Elector of Saxony. Published in Leipzig by Johnn Samuel Heinsius; (Leipzig; 1772); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/10/202

1468 8/30/1747

"Order" of Bishop Philipp Johann Anton von Frankensteil [Present-day Germany; Prince-Bishopric of Bamberg]: "[...] no Jew shall be granted [a] protection [permit] if he is not able to prove to possess 4000 fl Rh [Gulden Reichsthaler] in [the city of] Bamberg and 1000 [Reichsthaler] on the countryside [...]."

Geschichte der Juden im ehemaligen Fürstbistum Bamberg, bearbeitet auf Grund von Archivalien, nebst urkundlichen Beilagen, von Dr. A. Eckenstein. Districtsrabbiner. ('History of the Jews in the Former Prince-Bishopric of Bamberg, edited by A[dolf] Eckenstein, PhD, District-Rabbi'); (Bamberg); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/28/2019

1469 10/26/1747

"Ordinance" issued by King Fredrick II of Prussia [Prussia / Germany, Poland, Lithuania]: "Even though, His Royal Majesty ... have signed the Admittance [Papers] for the Jew Abraham zu Fürstenwalde and his Son in response to the General Director's suggestion that one time ... ; however, it goes too far, to ask that two children be placed on the Privilege ['Schutbrief' = protection papers] as this would defeat the whole purpose of our attempt to reduce the number of Jewish families [in Our territories]... ; this is why His Royal Majesty orders that from now on, no more than one child is to be placed on the father's 'Privilege' (Schutz- Brief) which is already more than enough."

Stern, Selma: **Der Preussische Staat und die Juden**, Dritter Teil, 2. Akten, 1. Halbband (*The Prussian State and the Jews*) (1971) p. 195 ff., Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/2/2016

1470 12/25/1747

"Jewish Ordinance" issued by King Friedrich Wilhelm I [Prussia; Present-day Germany, Poland, Belgium]: "[...] that in the future, 'protected Jews' (Schutzjuden) who go bankrupt and are unable to repay their debts to their creditors are to lose their protection and that their 'letter of protection' (Schutz-Brief) is to be annulled [...]"

Kreutzberger, Mark: **Leo Baeck Institute New York Bibliothek und Archiv. Katalog, Vol. 1;** (Tübingen; 1970); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/3/2016

1471 3/27/1748

"Tribunal Decree" issued by the Courts and addressed to the Local Authorities ("Kreishauptleute") [Present-day Czech Republic, Germany]: "[...] the [Jewish] eldest (heads of communities) are to be taken by the head and [remain] arrested ('arrestlich aufbewahren') [until they have submitted the required payment. ...]"

[*Researcher's note: This order was issued after the Jewish community had fallen behind with their payment of the required tax for the import and sale of the "paradise-apple."*]

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

1472 5/11/1748

Decree, issued by Countess Palatine Francisca Christina of Sulzbach, for the City of Essen [Present-day Germany]: "Henceforth, none of our protected Jews may charge more than six out of a hundred for any advance given by him to one or another of our subjects, regardless whether said advance is large or small, nor whether the debt is based on borrowed meat or other merchandise, and each contravention shall carry a mandatory fine of 10 guilders in gold."

Samuel, Salomon. Geschichte der Juden in Stadt und Stift Essen bis zur Säkularisation des Stifts von 1291 - 1802 (History of the Jews in City and Abbey Essen until the Secularization of the Abbey, from 1291 - 1802). Fredebeul & Koenen: Essen, 1905. Page 111. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 1/13/2020

1473 5/25/1748

"Taxation [of Jews] based on the usage of wine" decree issued on behalf of Maria Theresa via the Lower-Austrian government addressing the Magistrate of Vienna [Lower-Austria; Present-day Austria]: "[...] a special tax isn't only to be taken from every ball, gathering, [...] wedding, if it was used like cash or as a way of payment; though [it is] not [to be charged], if it (the wine) was given in friendship [...] but also from all Jews who sell or distribute or give away wine as cash."

Braumüller, Wilhelm: Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Erster Band. (Wien) 1918; p. 330, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/4/2016

1474 7/28/1748

"Rescript to all Governments" issued by King Fredrick II of Prussia [Prussia / Germany, Poland, Lithuania]: "In order not to be mistaken as thieves, Jews are not to shave their beards completely."

Stern, Selma: Der Preussische Staat und die Juden, Dritter Teil, 2. Akten, 1. Halbband (*The Prussian State and the Jews*) (1971) p. 206 ff., Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/5/2016

1475 10/4/1748

"Ordinance" issued by the Prince-Bishopric [Prince-Bishopric of Bamberg; Present-day Germany]: "[...] Jews are prohibited from trading with fat cattle ('Fettvieh'). [...]" [*Researcher's note: This prohibition was issued and revoked several times throughout history in the Prince-Bishopric of Bamberg. It was initially issued on May 8, 1700, then repeated on October 11 and 31, 1712. The cattle trade was permitted on June 8, 1713; prohibited on September 15, 1771; permitted on October 10, 1771; prohibited on May 19, 1795 and March 15, 1796.*]

Eckstein, Adolf (District Rabbi): Geschichte der Juden im ehemaligen Fürstbistum Bamberg, bearbeitet auf Grund von Archivalien, nebst urkundlichen Beilagen, ('History of the Jews in the Former Prince-Bishopric of Bamberg, edited on the basis of archiving, together with documented supplements'); (Bamberg; 1898); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/2018

1476 11/29/1748

General Rescript, issued by Charles Eugene, Duke of Württemberg [Present-day Germany]: "On various occasions, we have learned, begrudgingly, that the 1551 regulation, regarding Jews who make demands for payment against Christians, has mostly been ignored in Our duchy and Our lands. Whereas We wish that the

regulation – making it illegal to cede to Jews any payment that is demanded by the Jew from a Christian, be it in or out of court – shall be strictly obeyed, We hereby command all officials and officers of the state to ensure that it is followed punctiliously, by way of confiscating any such payments and transferring them to Our Ducal Accounting Office."

Riecke, Christian H. Sammlung der württembergischen Gesetze [Collection of the Laws of Württemberg]. L.F. Fues: Tübingen, 1835. Vol. 6. Page 490. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 7/19/2020

1477 12/10/1748

"Silesian Ordinance" issued by the Silesian Government [Present-day Germany; Duchy of Silesia]: "[...] domestic Jews are not permitted to purchase wool except on annual wool markets [...]. however,] in such a way that factory owners and Christians are to be given preference [and] that Jews are only to be able to purchase that which was not sold and was left over, [...] to that end, they are not to be permitted in any way to enter into the markets in the morning, but only in the afternoons – during the summer wool markets after 4 p.m. and during the winter wool markets after 2 p.m. – or face a fine. [...] Jews are only to be permitted to sell their purchased wool to factory owners in the land, or they will have their wool confiscated or face a substantial fine. [...]"

Police- und Cameral-Magazin in welchem nach alphabetischer Ordnung die vornehmsten und wichtigsten bey dem Police- und Cameralwesen vorkommende Materien nah richtigen und vernünftigen Grundsätzen praktisch abgehandelt und durch landesherrliche Gesetze und hin und wieder wirklich gemachte Einrichtungen erläutert werden. Fünfter Band welcher J und R enthält herausgegeben von Johann Heinrich Ludwig Bergius; (Frankfurt am Mayn; 1770); (Police and State-Economy Repository/Journal in which principal and most important materials of Police and State Economy have been dealt with [and listed] in alphabetical order and in proper and rational manner and explained through territorial laws and occasionally made real by establishments. Fifth Volume which contains J to R and published by Johann Heinrich Ludwig Bergius); (Frankfurt am/near Main; 1770); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/13/2017

1478 12/13/1748

Rescript, issued by Frederick V, King of Denmark and Norway, to the Magistrate of Copenhagen [Present-day Denmark]: "... 3. Every Jew must reside in the place given in his Letter of Protection, where he has his citizenship, and he shall not be allowed to settle down or live in any other town without a new Letter of Protection." [*Researcher's note: Zealand is the largest island in Denmark proper; its most prominent city is Copenhagen, the Danish capital.*]

Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidløb af naesten 200 aar, tilligemed alle lovsteder og offentlige foranstaltninger dem angaaende, som ere udkomne fra 1651 til 1836. (The position of the Mosaic believers in Denmark, before and now: historically produced over a period of nearly 200 years, as well as all laws and public measures relating to the same which were published from 1651 to 1836). Forfatterens: Odense (Denmark), 1837. Page 29. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/18/2020

1479 1/8/1749

"Jewish Body-tax/toll" ("CCCLXXXIX") issued by Count A. F. G. von Seinsheim* [Present-day Germany; Prince-Electorate of Mainz]: "The body-tax/toll against the Jews of Churmayz/Chur-Mainz ('Churmaynzische Juden') is to remain intact/valid [...]. A Jew who enters any of the jurisdiction of the prince-electorate of Würzburg, shall pay 10 [Rhenish guilder] ('rhein. kr.') for each 24 hours (that is to say each day) [he's present] if he's a grown man [...], a youth, however, is to only pay 5 [Rhenish guilder] ('rhein. kr.') or if they are simply a servant or maid [...]."
[*Researcher's note: Adam Friedrich Graf von Seinsheim was the Prince-Elector of Würzburg, and later Bamberg as well.*]

[...] Sammlung theils gedruckter theils ungedruckter Abhandlungen, Dissertationen, Programmen, Gutachten, Gesetze, Urkunden [...] welche das Fränkische und besonders hochfürstlich-Würzburgische Gestliche, Weltliche, Bürgerliche, Peinliche, Leben Polizey und Kameralrecht erläutern [...] Des zweyten Abschnittes zwölftes Heft. (Würzburg; 1789); (Collection of partly printed and partly unprinted treatise, dissertations, programs, appraisals, laws, [official] documents/writs which explain clerical, secular, common, penal, police laws of the Franconian, and especially the highly [regarded] prince-electorate of

1480 1/21/1749
"Jew Ordinance," decreed by Frederick V, King of Sweden and Landgrave of Hesse-Kassel, for the Landgraviate of Hesse-Kassel [Present-day Germany]: "I. No Jew-person shall be tolerated in Our lands, unless they have obtained the appropriate Letter of Protection. II. No Jew shall be admitted to any township where no Jew has lived previously. III. Any new Letter of Protection shall only be issued to a Jew who is the eldest son of a protected Jew already living here, brings at least 500 thalers into the country, is vouched for by at least 4 Head-Jews, and pays the appropriate fee to His Lordship. IV. City Jews may have two male servants, but country Jews only one; there is no limit on female employees. V. Every May 1, all mayors, city councils etc. shall send a Jew-roster to Our chancelleries and Our Chamber of Pensions. VI. Neither Our Christian subjects nor the protected Jews shall give shelter to any beggar-Jews. VII. All protected Jews must pay their protection tax timely; once their payment is four weeks late, the amount owed is automatically doubled. VIII. No Jew under 25 years of age may marry, and no Jewess under 20 years. They must leave the country within four weeks after their wedding, unless they can obtain and produce a Letter of Protection. IX. No Jew under Our protection shall live in a Christian house, nor have any Christian servants. X. Jews shall not demean Our Christian religion, neither in public nor in private, and not build any synagogues without Our permission. XI. Jews are to conduct their religious services quietly and in private. XII. All Jewish persons shall remain quiet and indoors during Sundays, feast, prayer and fasting days."

"Neu-ingerichtete Juden-Ordnung [Newly established Jew Ordinance]," 1/21/1749; Decrees Collection; AR 379; Box 1; Folder 21; Leo Baeck Institute. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 11/30/2019

1481 12/19/1749
"Ordinance" issued by the Bohemian Government [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "[...] in case a Jew in Bohemia allows himself to be baptized, he has — as a Neophyte — the freedom to pursue the craft he has learned as a Jew freely/deliberately without having to join a guild and to even keep/employ trainees/journeymen. [...]" [*Researcher's note: The privilege to pursue a craft was normally limited to Christians and baptized Jews.*]

Politischer Codex, oder wesentliche Darstellung sämmtlicher, die k. K. Staaten betreffenden Gesetze und Anordnungen im politischen Fache. Praktisch bearbeitet von Ignaz de Luca, k. k. Rath und Professor. Dritter Band. (Wien; 1789); (Political codex or essential listing of all relevant laws and ordinances within the [royal] [imperial] states/territories in the political field. Effectively edited by Ignaz de Luca, [royal] [imperial] counsel and professor. Third Volume.); (Vienna; 1789), p. 310; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/31/2019

1482 4/10/1750
Resolution, issued by the Copenhagen City Council [Present-day Denmark]: "Resolved: That those Jews who get married in Copenhagen, are exempted from building or establishing factories, in exchange for a payment of 100 imperial thalers to the police department."

Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidsløb af naesten 200 aar, tilligemed alle lovsteder og offentlige foranstaltninger dem angaaende, som ere udkomne fra 1651 til 1836. (The position of the Mosaic believers in Denmark, before and now: historically produced over a period of nearly 200 years, as well as all laws and public measures relating to the same which were published from 1651 to 1836). Forfatterens: Odense (Denmark), 1837. Page 21. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/15/2020

1483 4/17/1750
"General Jew Ordinance," issued by King Frederick II [Present-day Germany]: "Whenever a Jew in possession of a [letter of] privilege dies, then according to this most merciful order of ours, the privilege is bestowed upon his oldest child, whose brothers and sisters, however, cannot enjoy any further protection of

their trading, similar to children other than the oldest who, during the lifetime of the father, get married and have to leave, and not remain with their father, and at the very least cannot engage in trading. Nevertheless, regarding the second and third children of rich Jews, if they get together 1000 Imperial Thalers, they cannot profit from their father's privilege after his passing, but they should make themselves know[n] as soon as possible and request a special privilege. [...] Foreign Jews shall not be permitted to settle anywhere in our lands; however, if such a Jew should truly have a net worth of 10,000 Imperial Thalers and brought this into the country, while also reliably declaring this, an inquiry should be lodged with us, regarding what part thereof ought to be paid to the crown."

von Coccejus, Samuel (Ed.). *Novum Corpus Constitutionum Prussico-Brandenburgensium Praecipue Marchicarum, Oder Neue Sammlung Königl. Preußl. und Churfürstl. Brandenburgischer, sonderlich in der Chur- und Marck-Brandenburg, Wie auch andern Provinzti, publicirten und ergangenen Ordnungen, Edicten, Mandaten, Rescripten ... Vom Anfang des Jahrs 1751 und folgenden Zeiten ... Zu Berlin und auswärtigen Orten zu bekommen, bey den Factoren der Königl. Preußischen Academie der Wissenschaften, 1753-1822* (New Collection of Royal Prussian and Electoral-Brandenburgish, particularly Ordinances, Edicts, Mandates and Rescripts published and issued in the Mark Brandenburg, As Well As Other Provinces... From the Beginning of the Year 1751 and Subsequent Times ... Available in Berlin and Foreign Townships, at the Factories of the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences, 1753-1822). Volume 2 (1756-1760). Berlin, 1761. Cols.115ff. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 9/1/2019

1484 4/17/1750

"General-Privilege and Regulations" issued by the Government [Present-day Germany, Poland etc.; Kingdom of Prussia/(Prince)Elector of Brandenburg/Duchies and Principalities of Magdeburg, Cleve, and Further/Eastern Pomerania]: "In Accordance with police regulations, institutions, and the Tolerance element ("Toleranzwesen"), the Jews are to be separated into three classes for now. To the first class, the proper protected Jews are to be counted, or those who are within the established number of Jews, and who were accepted and are to be tolerated in the cities, and who alone have permission to establish/have a child and the right to marry them off. This permission is primarily what separates them from the other Jews. In the second class are those exceptional protected Jews, who are to be tolerated as long as they live, but who are not permitted to settle a child or [...] to marry them off. To this [class] belong those who have married a widow of a properly protected Jews, or those who have otherwise received a concession, as well as widows and other children of a family of a properly protected Jews after one child has already been settled. No less those public servants of the Jewish community, such as Rabbi, morticians, [religious] singers etc. [are to be grouped in this class]. The third class encompasses [all] foreign Jews who travel and enter the land occasionally. According to these three different classes the Jews are to be treated from now on. [...]"

Policey- und Cameral-Magazin in welchem nach alphabetischer Ordnung die vornehmsten und wichtigsten bey dem Policey- und Cameralwesen vorkommende Materien nah richtigen und vernünftigen Grundsätzen praktisch abgehandelt und durch landesherrliche Gesetze und hin und wieder wirklich gemachte Einrichtungen erläutert werden. Fünfter Band welcher J und R enthält herausgegeben von Johann Heinrich Ludwig Bergius; (Frankfurt am Mayn; 1770); (Police and State-Economy Repository/Journal in which principal and most important materials of Police and State Economy have been dealt with [and listed] in alphabetical order and in proper and rational manner and explained through territorial laws and occasionally made real by establishments. Fifth Volume which contains J to R and published by Johann Heinrich Ludwig Bergius; (Frankfurt am/near Main; 1770); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/7/2017

1485 5/22/1750

"Ordinance" issued by Holy Roman Empress Maria Theresa [Present-day Czech Republic]: "[...] starting July 1, 1750, all unwed Jewish boys are to wear – as a distinguishing sign from the Christians – on the right arm where the cuff ends – a yellow piece of cloth that is two fingers in width and an eighth Ell in length [...] and the women and girls shall wear a similar piece of yellow cloth sewn to their headbands. [...] The Prague elders are to announce this order in the synagogues properly and to

monitor that it is followed exactly. [...] [**Researcher's note:** *Married men were not required to wear any distinguishing signs since they were thought to be already easily recognizable by their long beards.*]

Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Juden in the Cechoslov. Republik; I Jahrgang. Herausgegeben von Prof. Dr. Samuel Steinerherz; (Prag; 1929); (Society for History of the Jews in the Czech Republic; Year's Issue 1929; Published by Prof. Dr. Samuel Steinerherz); (Prague; 1929); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/16/2017

1486 5/25/1750

Cabinet Regulation addressed to the General Directorate [Prussia / Present-day Germany, Poland, Czech Republic]: "1) Reiterates the 'General Privilege' (Generalprivileg) and applies it now to all the provinces (except in Silesia). 2) Orders and reemphasizes that the proliferation of Jews [in the land] is to be prevented. 3) Eliminates the Jewish Commission (Judenkommission) and turns their businesses over to the Magistrates, Judicial Colleagues, and Chambers and the General Directorate (Magistraten, Justizkollegien, Kammern und Generaldirektorium). 4) Tightens the law that requires monthly and annual reports to be sent to the General Directorate about the local Jews, their numbers and their 'conditions/nature.' "

Stern, Selma: **Der Preussische Staat und die Juden**, Dritter Teil, 2. Akten, 1. Halbband (*The Prussian State and the Jews*) (1971) p. 249, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/14/2016

1487 5/30/1750

"Decree" signed by Emperor Maria Theresa ('Maria Theresia') [Archduchy of Austria; Present-day Austria]: "[...] it is Our highest wish that the Jewry [...] in our territories of Vorarlberg remain expelled and eradicated for all times [...] and that all [their] trade and exchange, much less that of peddling [...] is prohibited in Our domain of Vorarlberg (vorarlbergischen Herrschaft) [...] at the threat of severe punishment. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *As compensation for expelling Jews from those territories, Maria Theresa orders the towns of Rankweil und Sulz to pay a total of 600 Gulden for the years 1747, 1748, and 1749 to mitigate any loss of revenue normally submitted by Jews ('Schutzgelder'); the cities refused and suggested that the 600 Gulden should come from the Jews, which was turned down. Realizing their mistake soon thereafter, the people of Sulz set up a new contracts with Jews allowing them to do business in Sulz again for an annual 'contribution' of 500 Gulden.*]

Die Geschichte der Juden in Tirol und Vorarlberg. Teil 1 und 2: Die Geschichte in Hohenems und im übrigen Vorarlberg. Von Phil A. Tänzer, Rabbiner. ("The History of Jews in Tyrol and Vorarlberg. Part 1 and 2. The History in Hohenems and Other Parts of Vorarlberg. By Phil A. Tänzer; Rabbi.") (Meran; 1905); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/12/2018

1488 6/1/1750

"Order" issued by the Hochstift* of Würzburg [Bishopric of Würzburg; Present-day Germany]: "Jews must sell the realties which they've acquired for the purpose of reselling them, within one year and one day." [**Researcher's note:** **A Hochstift was an independent territory within the Holy Roman Empire. ('Juden müssen die zum Wiederverkaufe an sich gebrachten Immobilien in einem Jahr und Tag wieder verkaufen') The term "an sich bringen" has a negative connotation in German. This quote of the original order was found in the Aschaffener Zeitung of Tuesday 11 December 1849 in the State Archives of Bavaria.]*

Aschaffener Zeitung. Amtliches Organ der NSDAP und der Staats und Gemeindebehörden. (Newspaper of Aschaffenburg. Official organ of the NSDAP and the state and municipal authorities.); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/22/2013

1489 6/2/1750

"Ordinance" issued Prince-Bishop Clemens [Present-day Germany; Prince-Bishopric of Paderborn]: "[...] Christians can retract/seize/take back any immovable goods that have been pledged to Jews or are owned [by Jews]."

Die Provinzial- und statutarischen Rechte in der preußischen Monarchie. Dargestellt vom wirklichen Geheimen Rath von Kamptz. Zweiter Theil. Die Provinzen: Pommern und Westphalen. (The provincial and legal statutes of the Prussian monarchy. Presented by the true secret council of Kamptz. Second

1490 7/18/1750

"Ordinance regarding trading door-to-door, especially with silk items" issued by King Fredrick II of Prussia [Kingdom of Prussia / Present-day Germany, Poland, Czech Republic]: "Since it has come to Our attention that Jews are publically trading door-to-door with silk and other items in Berlin – hence, disregarding edicts that were officially published; they are therefore, not only harming the silk fabric owners greatly with their actions, but also the Christian merchants, because the Jews have somehow managed to take over the entire silk trade. That is why we command that the General Director joins efforts with the Finance Advisor [Faesch] and the Police Director [Kircheisen] to ensure that an end is set to the harmful door-to-door trading of the Jews in Berlin once and for all. Jews are also to be obliged to 'prefer' silk that was made in a Berlin factory over those made out of the country, or to sell the first (silk made in Prussia) along with the latter when trading outside of the country."

Stern, Selma: *Der Preussische Staat und die Juden*, Dritter Teil, 2. Akten, 1. Halbband (*The Prussian State and the Jews*) (1971) p. 254 ff., Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/11/2016

1491 7/20/1750

"Order" issued by Frederick Augustus, King of Poland, Elector of Saxony, Duke of Lithuania [Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary]: "[...] The Bohemian, Prager, and Moravian Jews, who wish to frequent the fairs in Leipzig, must stay on the proper country- and army-roads [...]. The Bohemian, Moravian, and Hungarian Jews, who wish to visit the fairs in Leipzig in order to merely make purchases, can take any path they choose to get there [...] however, they [all] must properly submit the necessary body-tax ('Leibzoll') and other common levies [...]"

Codex Augusteus, Oder Neuvermehrtes Corpus Juris Saxonici, Worinnen die in dem Churfürstenthum Sachsen und dazu gehörigen Landen, auch denen Marggraffthümern Ober- und Nieder-Lausitz, publicirte und ergangene Constitutiones, Decisiones, Mandata und Verordnungen erhaltenen, nebst einem Elencho, dienlichen Summarien und vollkommenen Registern, mit Ihrer königlichen Majestät in Polen, als Churfürstens zu Sachsen, allergnädigster Bewilligung ans Licht getreten. Leipzig, Verlegtes Johann Samuel Heinsius. (Leipzig; 1772); (Codex Augustus, or newly augmented legal body/laws of Saxony, and those of the Electorate of Saxony and its associated territories, as well as the Margraviates of Upper and Lower Lusatia - and constitutions, decisions, mandates, and received ordinances, along with an elenchus, useful summaries and complete indexes which have appeared, with the most gracious permission of His Royal Majesty in Poland as Elector of Saxony. Published in Leipzig by John Samuel Heinsius); (Leipzig; 1772); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/8/2020

1492 9/11/1750

"Ordinance" issued by the Bohemian Government [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia/House of Habsburg]: "Jews are permitted to learn a craft and pursue this work and employ trainees/journeymen - except Christians [...] Exempt are the craft of gunsmiths ('Büchsenmacherey'), sword-makers/blacksmith ('Schwertfeger'), and maker or plate armor ('Plättnerey')* and other military [related] crafts. [...]" [*Researcher's note: *Plättner/Plattner were blacksmiths in the Middle Ages who were specialized in making body armor.*]

Politischer Codex, oder wesentliche Darstellung sämtlicher, die k. k. Staaten betreffenden Gesetze und Anordnungen im politischen Fache. Praktisch bearbeitet von Ignaz de Luca, k. k. Rath und Professor. Dritter Band. (Wien; 1789); (Political codex or essential listing of all relevant laws and ordinances within the [royal] [imperial] states/territories in the political field. Effectively edited by Ignaz de Luca, [royal] [imperial] counsel and professor. Third Volume.); (Vienna; 1789); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/4/2019

1493 10/2/1750

Ordinance Issued by the Royal Prussian Police Director of the Kingdom of Prussia [Prussia / Present-day Germany, Poland, Czech Republic]: "Newly issued prohibition against Jews who trade door-to-door with silk, wool and other items. Specifically certified orders are permitted."

Stern, Selma: **Der Preussische Staat und die Juden**, Dritter Teil, 2. Akten, 1. Halbband (*The Prussian State and the Jews*) (1971) p. 259, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/13/2016

- 1494 12/3/1750
Edict, issued by Charles I, Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel [Present-day Germany]: "Whereas Jews have been known to conduct a secret cattle trade in Our lands, to keep out horned cattle disease, which becomes epidemic every now and then, all officers and magistrates are hereby ordered to turn back any foreign Jews who arrive on foot, regardless of their papers, and deny them entry, for the duration of any such outbreak."
- "Von Gottes Gnaden Carl, Herzog zu Braunschweig und Lüneburg etc. ... [By God's Mercy Carl, Duke of Brunswick and Lüneburg etc. ...]," 12/3/1750; Decrees Collection; AR 379; Box 1; Folder 90; Leo Baeck Institute. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 12/16/2019
- 1495 1/13/1751
"Restriction on Immigration of Jews" issued by King Fredrick II of Prussia [Prussia / Present-day Germany, Poland]: "Jews are no longer permitted to be issued a [Jewish] 'Privilege' [=citizenship; Juden Privilegien], except if they are intending to set up a factory [in the country]; otherwise, the number of Jewish families are to always remain the same." [*Researcher's note: This basically mean that no new Jews were allowed to settle in the land, except those who had received a Jewish Privilege and/or wealthy.*]
- Stern, Selma: **Der Preussische Staat und die Juden**, Dritter Teil, 2. Akten, 1. Halbband (*The Prussian State and the Jews*) (1971) p. 261, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/9/2016
- 1496 2/5/1751
Rescript, issued by the Danish Chancellery to the Diocesan Commander of Lolland [Present-day Denmark]: "As far as the Jews in Nakskov are allowed under the trade privilege of May 5, 1749, to enter into business, the said privilege shall remain in force; however, the number of Jews in Nakskov should be reduced to four, as they eventually pass away through death, such that no one should enjoy the privilege of settling down there, as long as there are still four of those privileged Jews."
- Cohen, Asser Daniel. *De Mosaiske troesbekjenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidløb af naesten 200 aar, tilligemed alle lovsteder og offentlige foranstaltninger dem angaaende, som ere udkomne fra 1651 til 1836.* (The position of the Mosaic believers in Denmark, before and now: historically produced over a period of nearly 200 years, as well as all laws and public measures relating to the same which were published from 1651 to 1836). Forfatterens: Odense (Denmark), 1837. Page 102. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 6/1/2020
- 1497 2/20/1751
"Royal Court Decree" ("Hofdekret") issued by the Bohemian Government [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, etc.; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "[...] Jews may not gather in private homes where the permission to exhibit the Torah has been denied [...] they may also not teach in those. [...]"
- Dr. Johann Luksche's, weiland kaiserl. mähr. schles. Appellationsrathes, Besondere Rechte der Personen Mährens Dr. Joh. Luksche's, weiland kaiserl. mähr. schles. Appellationsrathes, Besondere Rechte der Personen Mährens und Schlesiens, vorzüglich in politischer Hinsicht. Zweiter Band; (Brünn, 1844); (Dr. Joh. Lutsche's Weiland Imper[ial], Moravia[n], Silesia[n] Council of Appellations, Special Rights of Persons of Moravia and Silesia, especially in political terms. Vol. II); (Brünn; 1844); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/11/2017
- 1498 5/7/1751
"Rescript addressed to the Chamber of Kurmarkt" issued by King Fredrick II of Prussia [Prussia / Present-day Germany, Poland, Czech Republic]: "Those (Jews) who have been allowed to settle [in the land] by a Duke, Baron or another noble authority but have not been otherwise legitimized, are not 'protected,' (have citizenships); because the permissions to grant [permission to settle] is a sovereign privilege which neither the nobility nor the lower authorities are to presume to have, and therefore no Jews are to be tolerated anywhere. Henceforth - such Jews - were they to remain in the country, have to apply for a 'Concession,' if they have not done

so already; and they have to move to a city. Since the first settled children cannot be technically considered as settled so long the father is still alive; the second child cannot do anything as long as the father is still alive either, since otherwise, the first settled children would be in a disadvantage compared the second ones."

Stern, Selma: **Der Preussische Staat und die Juden**, Dritter Teil, 2. Akten, 1. Halbband (*The Prussian State and the Jews*) (1971) p. 266, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/14/2016

1499 6/14/1751

Papal encyclical "A Quo Primum" issued by Pope Benedict XIV [Present-day Italy]: "In regard to the matter of the Jews We must express our concern...The Jews have so replaced the Christians that some parishes are about to lose their ministers because their revenue has dwindled so drastically...Therefore the tyrannical orders of the Jews have to be carried out...It is now even commonplace for Christians and Jews to intermingle anywhere...by means of their particular practice of commerce, they amass a great store of money and then by an exorbitant rate of interest utterly destroy the wealth and inheritance of Christians...But if it is asked what matters the Apostolic See forbids to Jews living in the same cities as Christians, We will say that all those activities which are now allowed in Poland are forbidden; these We recounted above...You will recall the statutes and prescripts of the synods of your predecessors; they always entered in their constitutions every measure concerning the Jews which was sanctioned and ordained by the Roman Pontiffs...The essence of the difficulty, however, is that either the sanctions of the synods are forgotten or they are not put into effect. To you then, Venerable Brothers, passes the task of renewing those sanctions...You will be able to give these orders and commands easily and confidently, in that neither your property nor your privileges are hired to Jews; furthermore you do no business with them and you neither lend them money nor borrow from them. Thus, you will be free from and unaffected by all dealings with them...At the same time We promise you that when the situation arises, We will cooperate energetically and effectively with those whose combined authority and power are appropriate to remove this stain of shame from Poland."

"On Jews and Christians Living in the Same Place A Quo Primum Encyclical of Pope Benedict XIV promulgated on June 14, 1751." No author, Accessed online 8/24/2011

1500 6/25/1751

"Royal Rescript" issued by Frederick V [of Denmark] [Present-day Germany etc; Duchy of Schleswig-Holstein]: "We, Fredrick V, have learned from your report [that Jews are abusing loans made against pledges and are engaging in irresponsible usury which harms no less the craftsmen and day-laborer in Altona* and forces them into poverty ...] which is why we have decided in all seriousness and order you graciously herewith that you are to inform all Jews with a public patent and at the threat of loss of the money lend against pledges [...] that they are not to accept (and make loans against) any pledges in the future that are not written on permits made of stamp-paper, and where the loan-amount is not exactly specified with numbers and letters (exactly) [...] and to refrain from charging any interests. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *Altona is an old district in the city of Hamburg, Germany.]

Chronologische Sammlung der in den Jahren 1748 bis 1751 ergangenen königlichen und Verfügungen für die Herzogthümer Schleswig und Holstein, die Herrschaft Pinneberg, Grafschaft Ranzau und Stadt Altona. ("Chronological collection of royal orders issued in the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, the Lordship of Pinneberg, County of Ranzau and the city of Altona."); (Kiel; 1826); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/11/2020

1501 7/26/1751

Princely Jewish Ordinance of Fulda ('Fürstlich-Fuldische Juden-Ordnung') issued by the Prince-Abbot Amand von Buseck [Bishopric of Fulda/Stift Fulda; Present-day Germany]: "[...] 1) Each Jew, who wishes to be taken under protection (receive a legal residency-permit) must present a certificate of his past [...] and wealth.

[The size of] his assets is/are to be validated/notarized by the current head of the Jewish community ('Judenvorsteher') [...] 6) Jews are only permitted to take care of housework behind closed doors during Christian holidays. The cattle in barns may only be taken out once [...] 11) Based on old customs, the Christian priest receives annually half a Gulden from each Jewish household on New Years. 16) [...] Jews may make a living by trading with cattle or goods, so long as the freedoms of the Christian subjects are not restricted. They (Jews) are not to compete with Christian traders by lowering prices on any goods. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *This 'Jewish Ordinance' contains 46 paragraphs and has been abbreviated to fit the allocated state.*]

Aus der Geschichte der jüdischen Gemeinden in deutschem Sprachraum (Fulda; Hessen) (From the History of the Jewish Communities in German Speaking Territories (Fulda; [State of] Hesse) www.jüdische-gemeinden.de; Accessed online; Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 6/9/2018

1502 8/21/1751

Edict, issued by Charles I, Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel [Present-day Germany]: "Regarding the payment of entry fees by Jews, during times of trade fairs, We herewith order that in the future, every master or servant, wife or hired woman, son or daughter, cook or teacher, young or old, shall pay four thalers for admission to the city."

"Serenissimi gnädigste Declaration... [Most Serenely, Most Merciful Declaration...]," 8/21/1751; Decrees Collection; AR 379; Box 1; Folder 91; Leo Baeck Institute. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 12/16/2019

1503 10/12/1751

Decree, issued by William VIII, Landgrave of Hesse [Present-day Germany]: "We hereby resolve that in the future, Jew-widows shall be permitted to marry the second son of a Jew, as long as those second sons have a net worth of at least one thousand thalers – twice the regular threshold for first sons of Jews – not counting anything brought into the marriage by the Jewess."

"Von Gottes Gnaden Wir Wilhelm der Achte, Landgraf zu Hessen, Fürst zu Herbfeld... [By God's Mercy We, Wilhelm VIII, Landgrave of Hesse, Prince of Hersfeld ...]," 10/12/1751; Decrees Collection; AR 379; Box 1; Folder 78; Leo Baeck Institute. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 12/16/2019

1504 10/28/1751

Ordinance, issued by Carl I, Duke of Braunschweig and Lüneburg [Present-day Germany]: "We hereby decree that the Jews who come to the fairs at Wolfenbüttel and bring wares with them, shall pay four reichthalers for this, whereas those who arrive without any goods on them, whether they are master or servant, shall pay one ducat species." [**Researcher's note:** *In Braunschweig, 4 reichthalers was equivalent to 1.5 ducats species.*]

"Verordnung betreffend die auf die Jahrmärkte nach Wolfenbüttel kommende Juden [Ordinance regarding the Jews coming to the fairs in Wolfenbüttel]," 10/28/1751; Decrees Collection; AR 379; Box 1; Folder 51; Leo Baeck Institute. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 12/4/2019

1505 1/10/1752

"Edict" issued by the Prussian Government [Prussia / Present-day Germany, Poland, Belgium, Denmark, Czech Republic]: "[...] The factories as well as the public have suffered greatly at times because of the usury practices of the Jews and the resulting increases in prices of wool and its products [...] and they have] purchased bad yarn and deceived wool workers [...]. [Therefore, Jews] are completely prohibited to rent and to have wool [spinning] mills and to purchase domestic wool as well as yarn. [...]"

Zeitschrift des Königlichen Preussischen Statistischen Bureaus; Redigi[er]t von Dessen Director[s] Dr. Ernst Engel; Dritter Jahrgang; (Berlin, 1863); ("Newspaper of the Royal Prussian Statistics Bureau; Edited by its Director Dr. Ernst Engel; 3rd Year's Issue; (Berlin, 1863); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/13/2017

1506 1/27/1752

"General-Rescript regarding the dealing with Jews" issued by Charles Eugene ('Carl'), Duke of Württemberg [Present-day Germany; Duchy of Württemberg]: "[W]e Carl [...] have had to notice with displeasure that our subjects, despite the many existing ordinances, continue to enter into business dealings with Jews, by which they open the gate to usury [...] that is why we order that you shall warn all of your local authorities ('Amts-Untergebene') to refrain from entering into such contracts with all earnestness [...] and to strictly heed the [...] land-ordinance [...]"

Sammlung der württembergischen Gerichts-Gesetze. Von Chr. H. Ricke, Rechts-Consulent in Stuttgart. Dritter Theil. Enthaltend bis dritte Riehe der Gerichts-Gesetze vom Jahr 1654 bis zum Jahr 1805. (Collection of court/legal laws of Württemberg. By Chr. H. Ricke, Legal-Consultant in Stuttgart. Third part. Contains all first three rows of the court/legal laws starting 1654 until 1805.); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/5/2020

1507 1/29/1752

"Rescript" issued by the Chamber of Neumark and Pomerania on behalf of Frederick, King of Prussia [Present-day Germany, Poland; Kingdom of Prussia]: "Rescript addressed to the Chambers of Neumark and Pomerania regarding the turning away/rejections of beggar-Jews from Poland [... we] Frederick, King of Prussia [...] order you to take the necessary precautions [...] so that beggar-Jews who often come from Polen cannot walk into Our lands/domains quite so freely and carelessly, but rather, that when they do show up or are encountered, they are expelled across the border [...]" [*Researcher's note: This document was issued in Berlin.*]

Novum Corpus Constitutionum Prussico-Brandenburgensium Praecipue Marchicarum, Oder Neue Sammlung Königl. Preußl. und Churfürstl. Brandenburgischer, sonderlich in der Chur- und Mark Brandenburg, Wie auch andern Provinztien, publicirten und ergangenen Ordnungen, Edicten, Mandaten, Rescripten ... Vom Anfang des Jahrs 1751 und folgenden Zeiten ... Zu Berlin und auswärtigen Orten zu bekommen, bey den Factoren der Königl. Preußischen Academie der Wissenschaften. (New Collection of Royal Prussian laws in the Electorate of Brandenburg, particularly Ordinances, Edicts, Mandates and Rescripts published and issued in the Electorate and Margraviate of Brandenburg, As Well As Other Provinces... From the Beginning of the Year 1751 and Subsequent Times ... Available in Berlin and Foreign Townships, at the Factories of the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences. *Berlin; 1753); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/18/2019

1508 4/17/1752

"Patent" issued for Silesia by Fredrick the Great [Present-day Germany]: "[...]

a) [...] only one son of a Jewish family can wed and be given residency ('pro incola') and only with the permission of the County Office ('Landstelle') and after the payment of the proper taxes. b) [...] those who wed outside of the country shall forever be considered foreigners. c) A family with only daughters will be considered extinct after the death of the father. d) Jews who violate this law shall be expelled from the country forever [...] the authorities that permit such things shall be fined 1000 Ducats. e) [...] A marriage does not bestow an automatic permission to stay permanently [in the land]. f) When several sons in a family want to marry, the dispensation of the County Offices ('Landesstelle') must be obtained. [...]"

Dr. Johann Luksche's, weiland kaiserl. mähr. schles. Appellationsrathes, Besondere Rechte der Personen Mährens Dr. Joh. Luksche's, weiland kaiserl. mähr. schles. Appellationsrathes, Besondere Rechte der Personen Mährens und Schlesiens, vorzüglich in politischer Hinsicht. Zweiter Band; (Brünn, 1844); (Dr. Joh. Lutsche's Weiland Imper[ial], Moravia[n], Silesia[n] Council of Appellations, Special Rights of Persons of Moravia and Silesia, especially in political terms. Vol. II); (Brünn; 1844); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/31/2017

1509 6/29/1752

"Rescript" Issued by Frederick II (the Great), King of Prussia addressed to the Neumark- and Pomeranian Chamber [Present-day Germany, Poland; Kingdom of Prussia]: "Frederick, King of Prussia [...] since it has come to our attention that during a burglary in the district of Upper-Barmen ('Ober-Barmischen Creises') a total sum of 2424 Thlr [Thaler] 21 Gr [Groschen] and 6 Pf [Pfennige] were taken/stolen, and while the perpetrators have not been found yet, it is Jews that are mostly

implicated in the break-in and theft [...] and that a rather extraordinary number of all kinds of foreign beggar- and transient Jews have been seen to be passing through our suburbs and cities for a while from whom nothing but mischief and such theft can be expected [...] that is why We graciously order you herewith [to take the necessary precautions ...] so that beggar-Jews, who come frequently from Poland, can no longer enter/pass through so freely and unobstructed through Our land, but to rather turn them back at the borders [...]"

Novum Corpus Constitutionum Prussico-Brandenburgensium Praecipue Marchicarum, Oder Neue Sammlung Königl. Preußl. und Churfürstl. Brandenburgischer, sonderlich in der Chur- und Marck Brandenburg, Wie auch andern Provintzien, publicirten und ergangenen Ordnungen, Edicten, Mandaten, Rescripten ... Vom Anfang des Jahrs 1751 und folgenden Zeiten ... Zu Berlin und auswärtigen Orten zu bekommen, bey den Factoren der Königl. Preußischen Academie der Wissenschaften. (New Collection of Royal Prussian laws in the Electorate of Brandenburg, particularly Ordinances, Edicts, Mandates, and Rescripts published and issued in the Electorate and Margraviate of Brandenburg, As Well As Other Provinces... From the beginning of the year 1751 and Subsequent Times ... Available in Berlin and Foreign Townships, at the Factories of the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences. *Berlin; 1753); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/22/2020

1510 8/2/1752

"Governmental Circular" issued by Prussian Government [Present-day Germany, Poland; Kingdom of Prussia]: "Circular regarding the roaming around/running around in order to sell items/goods and also regarding beggar-Jews. [...] because, especially, the number of Jews who sneak into the land and run around/roam around ('herumlaufen') with goods on the flat land (country-side) [...] has increased, and because this is of great disadvantage to the city and the country [...] because beggar-Jews commit theft and other mischief, We order in all seriousness all magistrates, officers, court-authorities, toll-officers [...] that they should not only keep an eye out for such peddling beggar-Jews, but also, when they are found to be present, to arrest them and to punish them according to the [current] edict [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *This document was issued in Minden. This edict partially addresses Christians as well. The excerpts provided above are addressed to only so-called 'beggar-Jews' ('Bettel-Juden').*]

Novum Corpus Constitutionum Prussico-Brandenburgensium Praecipue Marchicarum, Oder Neue Sammlung Königl. Preußl. und Churfürstl. Brandenburgischer, sonderlich in der Chur- und Marck Brandenburg, Wie auch andern Provintzien, publicirten und ergangenen Ordnungen, Edicten, Mandaten, Rescripten ... Vom Anfang des Jahrs 1751 und folgenden Zeiten ... Zu Berlin und auswärtigen Orten zu bekommen, bey den Factoren der Königl. Preußischen Academie der Wissenschaften. (New Collection of Royal Prussian laws in the Electorate of Brandenburg, particularly Ordinances, Edicts, Mandates and Rescripts published and issued in the Electorate and Margraviate of Brandenburg, As Well As Other Provinces... From the Beginning of the Year 1751 and Subsequent Times ... Available in Berlin and Foreign Townships, at the Factories of the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences. *Berlin; 1753); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/19/2019

1511 8/8/1752

Order of the Court by the King Louis XV regarding Jewish merchants and peddlers in the city of Nantes. [Present-day France; Brittany]: "Jewish merchants and peddlers. – (...) - Order of August 8th, 1752, which enjoin all persons of Jewish nation not domiciled in this city and suburbs, and not employed in the role of capitation, to leave within twenty four hours, without returning, under threat of being extraordinarily persecuted, nevertheless those Jews, who by some particular privileges that they will be required to show, will be allowed to come and negotiate on fair days only."

Ville de Nantes (Département de la Loire-Inférieure) Inventaire sommaire des archives communales antérieures à 1790 série ff. Justice, présidial, prévôté; procédure, procès intentés ou soutenus par la Commune; siège royal de la police, audience de la police, boulangers, bouchers, lieux publics, foires, vagabonds.) (City of Nantes (department of Lower Loire) Inventory summary of communications archives previous to 1790 series ff. Justice, chairperson, previous; procedure, trials intended or supported by the commune; royal seat of the police, hearing of the police, bakers, butchers, public places, fairs, vagabonds); Researched and Translated by Cristina Penland 5/27/2019

1512 8/21/1752

"General-Order" ('General-Befehl') issued by Frederick Augustus, King of Poland, Elector of Saxony, Duke of Lithuania [Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary]: "Dear faithful. Since it has been reported to Us that various Jews, who have been given [...] passports/permits from Our Chamber, loan or give these [away] to other Jews for [their] use [which is why ...] We wish to take the necessary provisions [to safeguard Our interests in collecting taxes for these escort[-permit ...] and order that you make public that recipients of such Jewish-permits [...] are not to loan or give [away] their permits to another Jew or face a fine of 20 Thaler [currency], and they are to sign them [...]; moreover, no further permits ('Frey-Zettel') are to be issued to Jews [...]"

Codex Augusteus, Oder Neuvermehrtes Corpus Juris Saxonici, Worinnen die in dem Churfürstenthum Sachsen und dazu gehörigen Landen, auch denen Marggraffthümern Ober- und Nieder-Lausitz, publicirte und ergangene Constitutiones, Decisiones, Mandata und Verordnungen erhaltenen, nebst einem Elencho, dienlichen Summarien und vollkommenen Registern, mit Ihrer königlichen Majestät in Polen, als Churfürstens zu Sachsen, allergnädigster Bewilligung ans Licht getreten. Leipzig, Verlegtes Johann Samuel Heinsius. (Leipzig; 1772); (Codex Augustus, or newly augmented legal body/laws of Saxony, and those of the Electorate of Saxony and its associated territories, as well as the Margraviates of Upper and Lower Lusatia - and constitutions, decisions, mandates, and received ordinances, along with an elenchus, useful summaries and complete indexes which have appeared, with the most gracious permission of His Royal Majesty in Poland as Elector of Saxony. Published in Leipzig by Johann Samuel Heinsius; (Leipzig; 1772); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/10/2020

1513 10/5/1752

"Ordinance" issued by the Bohemian Government [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia/House of Habsburg]: "[...] Jews are prohibited to keep young women, whom they need as assistance on the day of the Sabbath, overnight in their homes. [...]"

Politischer Codex, oder wesentliche Darstellung sämmtlicher, die k. k. Staaten betreffenden Gesetze und Anordnungen im politischen Fache. Praktisch bearbeitet von Ingaz de Luca, k. k. Rath und Professor. Dritter Band. (Wien; 1789); (Political codex or essential listing of all relevant laws and ordinances within the [royal] i[mperial] states/territories in the political field. Effectively edited by Ignaz de Luca, [royal] i[mperial] counsel and professor. Third Volume.); (Vienna; 1789); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/4/2019

1514 11/15/1752

"Announcement/Circular" ('Ausschreiben') issued by the Government of Brunswick-Lüneburg [Present-day Germany]: "After numerous authorities have up until now issued foreign Jews who have newly arrived passports for the continuation of their travels with the excuse that these Jews have arrived with good/proper passports, that is why the issuance of such passports has been prohibited and simultaneously, it is ordered that such passports should be revoked from foreign Jews and sent to the government for further regulations. [...]"

Churfürstliche Braunschweig-Lüneburgische Landes-Gesetz und Verordnung Calenbergischen und Grubenhagenschen Theils in einem Auszug nach alphabetischer Ordnung gebracht von Friedrich Christoph Willich, der Rechte Doctor, und Actuarius der Georg-August Universität. Zweiter Band H-O. (State Laws and Ordinances of the Prince-Electorate of Brunswick-Lüneburg pertaining to Calenberg and Grubenhagen in one draft and in alphabetical order compiled by Friedrich Christoph Willich, PhD in Law and Actuarius of Georg-August University. Second Volume. H - O.); (Göttingen/Dessau; 1782); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/1/2019

1515 3/1/1753

"Rescript" issued by Frederick, King of Prussia and addressed "to the Chambers of Pomerania, Electoral March/Kurmark, Königsberg/Kaliningrad, Globino, Magdeburg, Halberstadt, Minden, Kleve, and East Frisia regarding the cohabitation of parents and their settled children among the Jewry" [Present-day Germany, Poland; Kingdom of Prussia]: "[We,] Frederick, King of Prussia [rescind a previous law requiring Jewish families to lodge together in one house ...however]; it goes without saying that this does not authorize them to pursue more than one trade. [...]"

Novum Corpus Constitutionum Prussico-Brandenburgensium Praecipue Marchicarum, Oder Neue Sammlung Königl. Preußl. und Churfürstl. Brandenburgischer, sonderlich in der Chur- und Marck

Brandenburg, Wie auch andern Provinzzen, publicirten und ergangenen Ordnungen, Edicten, Mandaten, Rescripten ... Vom Anfang des Jahrs 1751 und folgenden Zeiten ... Zu Berlin und auswärtigen Orten zu bekommen, bey den Factoren der Königl. Preußischen Academie der Wissenschaften. (New Collection of Royal Prussian laws in the Electorate of Brandenburg, particularly Ordinances, Edicts, Mandates and Rescripts published and issued in the Electorate and Margraviate of Brandenburg, As Well As Other Provinces... From the Beginning of the Year 1751 and Subsequent Times ... Available in Berlin and Foreign Townships, at the Factories of the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences. *Berlin; 1753); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/22/2020

1516 3/23/1753

"Decree" issued by the Imperial Palace of Holy Roman Empress Maria Theresa [Present-day Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany; Holy Roman Empire]: "[...] The selling of alum leather that Jews have fabricated themselves will only be permitted to Jews for the next three months, after which they are to face confiscation [if found in possession of these goods]. [...]"

Dr. Joh. Luksche's, weiland kaiserl. mähr. schles. Appellationsrathes, Besondere Rechte der Personen Mährens und Schlesiens, vorzüglich in politischer Hinsicht. Zweiter Band; (Brünn, 1844); (Dr. Joh. Lutsche's Weiland Imper[ial], Moravia[n], Silesia[n] Council of Appellations, Special Rights of Persons of Moravia and Silesia, especially in political terms. Vol. II); (Brünn; 1844); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/23/2017

1517 3/25/1753

"Rescript" issued by Friedrich, King of Prussia and addressed to all war & domain-chambers (Kriegs- und Domainen-Cammern) Present-day Germany, Lithuania, Poland etc.; Kingdom of Prussia: "Fredrick ('Friedrich'), King of Prussia [...] We have received the general list of Jewish families which you have sent to Us [...] You, on the other hand, are to use any means necessary so that the number of Jews ('Jewish-heads') does not increase [...] and that you can annually report accurately any decline in numbers that are due to a death or when a permit is revoked in case the owner/holder of the permit commits a crime [...]. You are also to instruct the local authorities/commissions to be vigilant so that no additional Jewish families sneak in and exceed the predetermined number set for them if they (authorities) wish to avoid serious punishment [...] and that when Jewish families move out or have their protection-permit revoked, they are reported and no new ones [allowed to replace them and] be tolerated. [...]"

Novum Corpus Constitutionum Prussico Brandenburgensium Praecipue Marchicarum, Oder Neue Sammlung königl. Preuße. und Churfürstl. Brandenburgischer, sonderlich in der Chur- und Marck-Brandenburg, wie auch andren Provinzzen, publicirten und ergangenen Ordnungen, EDICTen, MANDATen, RESCRIPten &c. &c. Vom Anfang des Jahren 1751 und folgenden Zeiten. Mit königlicher Allergnädigsten Bewilligung, und Dero Akademie der Wissenschaften, darüber ertheilten Privilegs, nebst einer Einleitung in die mannigfaltigen Gesetze eines Staates, und besonders in die königl. Preußl. und Chur-Brandenburgische Geistliche und Weltliche, Justitz- Militair- Cameral- Polizey- und übrige Landes-Gesetze. (A new constitution for Prussian Brandenburg, especially the Margraviate [of Brandenburg] or new collection of ordinances, edicts, mandates, rescripts etc. etc. published in the royal Prussian Electorate of Brandenburg, especially the Margraviate of Brandenburg and other provides. Starting with the year 1751 and the years following. With the royal, most gracious permission and that of the Akademie of Sciences, on whom the privilege was bestowed, along with an introduction/foreword to the varied laws of the state, especially the royal Prussian Electorate of Brandenburg clerical and secular laws that pertain to justice, military, chamber, police and other state laws.) (Berlin; 1753); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/5/201

1518 4/13/1753

"Decree" issued by the Imperial Palace of Holy Roman Empress Maria Theresa [Present-day Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany; Holy Roman Empire]: "The purchasing and selling of rawhides ('rohen Häuten') is prohibited to Jews [...]"

Dr. Joh. Luksche's, weiland kaiserl. mähr. schles. Appellationsrathes, Besondere Rechte der Personen Mährens und Schlesiens, vorzüglich in politischer Hinsicht. Zweiter Band; (Brünn, 1844); (Dr. Joh. Lutsche's Weiland Imper[ial], Moravia[n], Silesia[n] Council of Appellations, Special Rights of Persons of Moravia and Silesia, especially in political terms. Vol. II); (Brünn; 1844); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/23/2017

1519 5/8/1753

- Ordinance of the City Council of [Bad] Wimpfen [Present-day Germany; Imperial City of Wimpfen/Holy Roman Empire]:** "[...] No one is to engage in any kind of trade with the Jews in the city or in the valley or in Hochstadt* without the prior knowledge of the respective mayor ('Bürgermeister') [...] contracts entered in violation [of the above] are to be considered void."
- Körner, Th: *Die Geschichte der Stadt Wimpfen. (History of the City of Wimpfen); (Heilbronn; 1846);* Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/15/2020
- 1520 6/27/1753
"Instruction" of the Government of the Electorate of Saxony [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Saxony]: "At the time of entry, [all] Jews are to be examined thoroughly as well as [the content of] their suitcases and packages [...]"
D. Johann Nicolaus Schwarzens, Rechtskonsulentens zu Dresden, Wörterbuch, über die Chursächsischen, auch Ober- und Nieder-Lausitzischen Gesetze, bus zum Jahre 1792. Erster Theil. Von A bis D. ("D. Johann Nicolaus Schwarzen's legal-counsel to Dresden, Dictionary regarding the laws of the Electorate of Saxony as well as Upper and Lower-Lusatia until the year 1792. First Section."); (Dresden; 1792); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/13/2019
- 1521 8/9/1753
"General-Privilege and Regulations of the Jewish Community" issued by Fredrick II [Present-day Germany, Poland, Russia; Kingdom of Prussia]: "[...] to all Chambers of Königsberg, Pomerania, Neumarkt [...] regarding all Jewish families in small cities [...] 33) [...] the Jews shall be removed in all manner and by all means from small cities; especially from those [cities] that exist in the middle of the countryside and where Jews are entirely unnecessary and even harmful, [...] [they] shall only be left mainly in those small cities which exist near the Polish borders. [...]"
Policey- und Cameral-Magazin in welchem nach alphabetischer Ordnung die vornehmsten und wichtigsten bey dem Policey- und Cameralwesen vorkommende Materien nah richtigen und vernünftigen Grundsätzen praktisch abgehandelt und durch landesherrliche Gesetze und hin und wieder wirklich gemachte Einrichtungen erläutert werden. Fünfter Band welcher J und R enthält herausgegeben von Johann Heinrich Ludwig Bergius; (Frankfurt am Mayn; 1770); (Police and State-Economy Repository/Journal in which principal and most important materials of Police and State Economy have been dealt with [and listed] in alphabetical order and in proper and rational manner and explained through territorial laws and occasionally made real by establishments. Fifth Volume which contains J to R and published by Johann Heinrich Ludwig Bergius); (Frankfurt am/near Main; 1770); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/27/2017
- 1522 9/8/1753
"Royal Ordinance" [Austria]: "Jewish doctors, surgeons, apothecaries, bathers and midwives are prohibited to continue to pursue their professions even among Jews."
Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Erster Band. (Wien) 1918;* p. 348, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/29/2016
- 1523 9/22/1753
Jew Ordinance, issued by the House of Representatives of Lower Austria [Austria]: "(2) In order to limit the size of Jewish households, every Jew shall be assigned a maximum number of male and female employees. (8) Jewish heads of household may only deal in drafts, money and jewels, but not in any other items or merchandise. (12) Every Jewish father of the house is to report any staff changes to the Lower Austrian government, so that they may be used to update the register of domestic Jews. (16) Jews are to worship quietly; on Sundays and holidays, they may not leave their homes before 10 a.m., and during any Christian processions, are to stay away from their windows."
Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien (1526-1847), Vol. I. A.F. Pribram. Vienna, 1918. p. 341. Accessed online; Translated by Dominik Jacobs 3/16/2016
- 1524 9/24/1753
General Rescript, issued by Carl Eugen, Duke of Württemberg [Present-day Germany]: "Whereas previous ordinances, such as the general rescript of January 5,

1704, have given detailed instructions as to how to administer the collection of the Jews' protection tax, namely, that upon their entry into the land, they are to pay one shilling and two kreutzers for each the first and second mile of their travel route, but that for a journey of three miles or more, a flat tax of fourteen shillings shall be paid, and that when a Jew does not live up to this obligation, he shall be appropriately punished, and reported to Our ducal tax chamber; We nevertheless have gained knowledge of the fact that miscellaneous state officers enforce these ordinances so poorly, that they only charge transiting Jews on the per-mile basis, regardless of how near or far they may travel, thus creating a noticeable inequality in the land, as well as neglecting the interest of Our ducal tax chamber. As We are not inclined to overlook this harmful inconvenience, We hereby instruct all officers of the state to observe the aforementioned regulations most conscientiously, so that We are not forced to investigate any further omissions and to unmercifully discipline the offending public servants."

Reyscher, August Ludwig (ed.). *Vollständige, historisch und kritisch bearbeitete Sammlung der württembergischen Gesetze* (Complete, Historically and Critically Edited Collection of Wurttemberg Laws). Vol. 17. Fues: Tübingen, 1839. Page 582. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/4/2020

1525 2/20/1754

"Ordinance" of Prince-Abbot Casper von Böselager [Present-day Germany; Princely-Abbey of Corvey]: "When a subject borrows money or other items from a Jew, they both shall register the debt-demands (specifics of the contract) with the appropriate Royal Chamber, and if in the future no extractus protocollis is presented, no claim shall be excepted. [...] Each Jewish lender is to report annually all earned and outstanding interests. If such reports are omitted and the interests grow (too) large, he (the Jew) shall lose all claims to the interests. [...] He may not charge more than 6 percent [...] This law is to be valid in all courts [...]."

Jahrbücher für die Preußische Gesetzgebung, Rechtswissenschaft und Rechtsverwaltung. Im Auftrage des königl. Justiz-Ministeriums herausgegeben von Karl Albert von Kamptz, königl. preuß. Wirklichem Geheim-Rath und Director in den Ministerien der Justiz und des öffentlichen Unterrichts. Neun und zwanzigster Band. Sieben und funfzig und acht und funfzigstes Heft (Yearbook of Prussian Legislation, Jurisprudence, and legal administration. On behalf of the Royal Ministry of Justice edited by Karl Albert von Kamptz, true-secret royal Prussian council and director of the ministries of justice and public education. Twenty-ninth volume; issues 57 and 58.); (Berlin; 1827); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/24/2019

1526 2/23/1754

"[Royal] Instruction ('Instruction')" issued by Frederick ('Friderich'), A. O. v. Viereck, and A. F. v. Boden and addressed to the Police-Authorities [Present-day Germany, Lithuania, Poland etc.; Kingdom of Prussia]: "[...] 15) [...] 1) Beggar-Jews are to be stopped as per the edict of November 13, 1719, and delivered to the nearest court so that from there they can be taken to the nearest border [crossing], and close attention is to be paid to Jewish-elders who allow these beggars to slip through their fingers and those who harbor/house them, so that they can be appropriately punished. [...]" **[Researcher's note:** *The document was signed in Berlin and co-signed by Adam Otto von Viereck who was the Prussian Minister of State ('Staatsminister') and August Friedrich von Boden who was the Prussian Finance-Minister. The above instruction is several pages long and contains a number of general points. The parts translated here pertain to Jews.]*

Novum Corpus Constitutionum Prussico Brandenburgensium Praecipue Marchicarum, Oder Neue Sammlung königl. Preuße. und Churfürstl. Brandenburgischer, sonderlich in der Chur- und Marck-Brandenburg, wie auch andren Provinzien, publicirten und ergangenen Ordnungen, EDICTen, MANDATen, RESCRIPten &c. &c. Vom Anfang des Jahren 1751 und folgenden Zeiten. Mit königlicher Allergnädigsten Bewilligung, und Dero Akademie der Wissenschaften, darüber ertheilten Privileges, nebst einer Einleitung in die mannigfaltigen Gesetze eines Staates, und besonders in die königl. Preußl. und Chur-Brandenburgische Geistliche und Weltliche, Justitz- Militair- Cameral- Polizey- und übrige Landes-Gesetze. (A new constitution for Prussian Brandenburg, especially the Margraviate [of Brandenburg] or new collection of ordinances, edicts, mandates, rescripts etc. etc. published in the royal Prussian Electorate of Brandenburg, especially the Margraviate of Brandenburg and other provides. Starting with the year 1751 and the years following. With the royal, most gracious permission and that of the Akademie of Sciences, on whom the privilege was bestowed, along with an introduction/foreword to

the varied laws of the state, especially the royal Prussian Electorate of Brandenburg clerical and secular laws that pertain to justice, military, chamber, police and other state laws.) (Berlin; 1753); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/5/2019

1527 7/1/1754

"Resolution" issued by Adolphus Fredrick ('Adolf Friedrich') IV [Archduchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; Present-day Germany]: "Court-Jews* and their people (Hofjuden und dessen Leuten), among which are all those Jews who have paid a certain amount to be granted passports/permits to trade freely are to be aware (mit zu rechnen) that Jews are not permitted to peddle on the country-side; however, this does not [...] include those who arrive with their goods on the country-side (aufs Lande kommen) and [...] can produce a piece of paper that shows they have been granted proper permission." [**Researcher's note:** *Court-Jews were Jewish bankers often tasked with overseeing the finances of the nobility or with lending them money.]

Repertorium der in den Herzogthum Mecklenburg-Strelitz geltenden Verordnungen. Herausgegeben von Kanzley-Rath von Kamptz zu Neustrelitz. ("Repertory of the valid/issued ordinances in the Duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Edited by Legal Council of Kamptz of Neustrelitz."); (Neubrandenburg; 1794); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/13/2013

1528 7/16/1754

"Resolution" issued by Adolphus Fredrick ('Adolf Friedrich') IV [Archduchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; Present-day Germany]: "Except those Jews already accepted/received ('recipirten') in Alt-Strelitz* no additional Jews shall be accepted/received in any of the other cities in the association/circle of Stargard ('Stargardischer Kreis') ..." [**Researcher's note:** *The Association of Stargard (Stargardischer Kreis) was one of the three constitutive associations in the [Grand]Duchy of Mecklenburg.*]

Repertorium der in den Herzogthum Mecklenburg-Strelitz geltenden Verordnungen. Herausgegeben von Kanzley-Rath von Kamptz zu Neustrelitz. ("Repertory of the valid/issued ordinances in the Duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Edited by Legal Council of Kamptz of Neustrelitz."); (Neubrandenburg; 1794); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/9/2018

1529 10/10/1754

Ordinance, issued by William VIII, Landgrave of Hesse-Kassel, for the Graviate of Hanau [Present-day Germany]: "IV. Jews shall not lend any goods or money to children, minors, adults under their father's care and without their own household, employment or trade, servants who want to borrow on behalf of their masters, or the feeble-minded, without the consent of their respective parents, masters or guardians. V. Jews are prohibited to lend any money against Christian houses without the express permission by one of our courts. Any Jew who obtains such a permit shall not take more than five per hundred in interest. In cases of foreclosure, a Jewish creditor, his Jewish heirs and any other Jewish successors shall not be allowed to make any major alteration to the real estate thus obtained, but shall, within half a year after foreclosure, be obliged to sell the real property in question to the first Christian desiring to buy it, at the same price given in the foreclosure order."

William VIII (Landgrave of Hesse). "Gnädigste Verordnung [Most Merciful Ordinance]." Lehr: Hanau, Germany, 1754. Max Lehmann Collection, 1754-1910 (AR 3168); Folder 1, Item 1; Leo Baeck Institute. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 1/19/2020

1530 11/8/1754

Rescript, issued by Frederick V, King of Denmark and Norway, to all diocesan commanders, royal officers, and feudal lords in Zealand [Present-day Denmark]: "We insist on repeating the ordinances regarding foreign and circulating Jews, and that no Jew should be allowed to find himself off the highway, or staying overnight in the villages. All past ordinances and decrees regarding foreign and wandering Jews, are hereby given again, so that they must be strictly observed in every way; specifically commanding that no Jew, under severe punishment, be allowed to go off the road from one town to another, or stay overnight in the villages, and that no innkeeper or others in the country may offer any Jew a house for the night; and that,

in the case of contravention, it should be permissible for all and sundry, in order for just punishment to occur, to arrest and to deliver to the nearest law-enforcement officer all the Jews who were allowed to enter outside the proper ordinary country road from town to town, or to lodge at night; in a village or some country house; however, if they did not arrive before night, they could come to the town to which they intended, to a tavern on the road, or a village through which the road runs."

[**Researcher's note:** *Zealand is the largest island in Denmark proper; its most prominent city is Copenhagen, the Danish capital.*]

Cohen, Asser Daniel. *De Mosaiske troesbekjenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidsløb af næsten 200 aar, tilligemed alle lovsteder og offentlige foranstaltninger dem angaaende, som ere udkomne fra 1651 til 1836.* (The position of the Mosaic believers in Denmark, before and now: historically produced over a period of nearly 200 years, as well as all laws and public measures relating to the same which were published from 1651 to 1836). Forfatterens: Odense (Denmark), 1837. Page 33. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/18/2020

1531 1/13/1755

"Edict Regulating Interest Rates" issued by King Fredrick II of Prussia [Prussia / Present-day Germany, Poland]: "After it was pointed out to His Majesty the King, that local 'Protected Jews,' who were given permission in the Jewish-Privilege of 1750 to take 12-8 per 100 Reichstaler, are very much abusing this privilege - which in effect ruins local (civil) families and nobles; and especially, young people. That is why the highly esteemed Majesty the King has decided that a change to the present business practices is appropriate. 1) That is why from now on, Jews - if they lend money with interest and without a deposit - whether it maybe as exchange or out of an obligation - or whether it is more or less than 100 Reichstaler - or whether it is financed for one or multiple years - are no longer allowed to charge more than 7 out of every 100 [Reichstaler]. 2) However, if Jews loan money with a deposit, they have to be content with 6 per 100 Reichstaler; they are not to charge more [in interest] under any pretext and circumstances. There is also no reason why a Jew, who is given a deposit - hence a security [for his money] should require higher interests. 3) Also, up until now, Jews were permitted to take 1 Pfenning per Taler when they were loaning out small amounts (10 Reichstaler or less) on a deposits; however, these weekly interests were adding up to more than 18 Reichstaler per 100 annually, which resulted in more poverty and destitution. That is why, henceforth, Jews are no longer permitted to charge more than half a Pfenning per Taler."

Stern, Selma: *Der Preussische Staat und die Juden*, Dritter Teil, 2. Akten, 1. Halbband (*The Prussian State and the Jews*) (1971) p. 282 ff., Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/8/2016

1532 1/13/1755

"Edict" issued by the Prussian government* on behalf of Frederick II (the Great), King of Prussia [Present-day Germany, Poland; Kingdom of Prussia]: "[...] 1) Henceforth, Jews are not to charge more than 7 percent when they lend money for interest without a pawn/security [...] 2) If Jews lend money against a pawn (serving as security), they are to be satisfied with 6 percent and must not take more under any pretext [... In the future,] Jews are no longer permitted to take more than half a penny per Taler [...]" [**Researcher's note:** **The document is co-signed "v. Bismarck; v. Danckelmann."*]

Novum Corpus Constitutionum Prussico-Brandenburgensium Praecipue Marchicarum, Oder Neue Sammlung Königl. Preußl. und Churfürstl. Brandenburgischer, sonderlich in der Chur- und Marck Brandenburg, Wie auch andern Provinztien, publicirten und ergangenen Ordnungen, Edicten, Mandaten, Rescripten ... Vom Anfang des Jahrs 1751 und folgenden Zeiten ... Zu Berlin und auswärtigen Orten zu bekommen, bey den Factoren der Königl. Preußischen Academie der Wissenschaften. (New Collection of Royal Prussian laws in the Electorate of Brandenburg, particularly Ordinances, Edicts, Mandates and Rescripts published and issued in the Electorate and Margraviate of Brandenburg, As Well As Other Provinces... From the Beginning of the Year 1751 and Subsequent Times ... Available in Berlin and Foreign Townships, at the Factories of the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences. *Berlin; 1753); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/22/2020

1533 3/6/1755

- "Ordinance" of the Government of the Electorate of Saxony [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Saxony]:** "[...] Jews shall not purchase/trade with ('einhandeln') good currencies/money ('gute Geldsorten'), silver-ware, melted or otherwise ('ausgebrannt noch ander Silber), during or outside of the [local] fairs [...]"
D. Johann Nicolaus Schwarzens, Rechtskonsulentens zu Dresden, Wörterbuch, über die Chursächsischen, auch Ober- und Nieder-Lausitzischen Gesetze, bus zum Jahre 1792. Erster Theil. Von A bis D. ("D. Johann Nicolaus Schwarzens's legal-counsel to Dresden, Dictionary regarding the laws of the Electorate of Saxony as well as Upper and Lower-Lusatia until the year 1792. First Section."); (Dresden; 1792); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/16/2019
- 1534 4/22/1755
"Royal Chamber Order" issued in the Prince-Bishopric of Münster [Prince-Bishopric of Münster; Present-day Germany]: "[...] the delivery of ordered meat is not prohibited to protected Jews, but the peddling of meat has been confirmed by his most gracious [prince...] to remain prohibited [to them] under penalty [...*] by the power of this order." [*Researcher's note: A similar order was issued on October 24, 1768.*]
Universität Münster. Einführung in die Frühe Neuzeit. Quelle: Münsterische Hofkammer 1755 and Fürstbischof 1768 ("University of Münster. Introduction to Early Modern Period. Source: Royal Chamber 1755 and Prince-Bishop 1768."); www.uni-muenster.de; Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/30/2018
- 1535 7/16/1755
Order by Xavier Le Bret, Intendant and Commissioner [France]: "We, Cardin, Francis, Xavier Le Bret ... Intendant and commissioner by His Majesty for the execution of his orders in the province of Brittany, without regard to the exceptions of said Dalpuget and Petit, Jewish nation, which we rejected, we make very express defenses to settle and make their residence in the city of Saint-Malo [...] or in any other cities and places of this province and to traffic, sell and debit goods [...] except for during fairs only."
Intendance et États de Bretagne, commerce, correspondance générale (1677-1789) », C 1567. And Les Juifs En Bretagne, Claude Toczé, Annie Lambert. Chapitre 2. Négociants juifs en Bretagne au xviiiè siècle; Researched and Translated by Cristina Penland 4/30/2019
- 1536 9/5/1755
Declaration, issued by Carl I, Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg [Present-day Germany]: "1. No residents [of Brunswick], Christians as well as Jews, with the exception of the two major trade fairs, shall, without prior notification of the City Magistrate, shelter any Jew, under penalty of five thalers for every violation. 2. Innkeepers are permitted to take in visiting Jews, but not for more than 24 hours, except if the Jew is sick, in which case he may recuperate at the inn, but must not engage in any trading. 3. Those Jews who desire to stay a few days must give notice to the Magistrate and follow his orders regarding their stay. In any case, their trunks and luggage shall be kept at a city gate until their departure, and only the most necessary items for their stay shall be brought into the city by the Jews. 4. Any Jews arriving on the regular or postal coach must only get off the coach in front of the post office, under penalty of 5 thalers. 5. Since the City Magistrate must have a complete list of all Jews inside the city, Our protected Jews shall immediately report to him any changes in their domestic staff. 6. Jews attending Our trade fairs must not arrive before the Thursday preceding Fair Week, and these fair-Jews must leave by the Tuesday following Fair Week 7. In addition to every fine of 5 thalers, violators shall pay an additional 8 groschens to the City Magistrate."
"Serenissimi gnädigste Verordnung, die nach Braunschweig kommenden Juden betreffend [Most serene and merciful Ordinance, regarding the Jews coming to Brunswick], " 9/5/1755; Decrees Collection; AR 379; Box 1; Folder 124; Leo Baeck Institute. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 12/22/2019
- 1537 2/24/1756
"Edict" issued by the [City] Council/Senate of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]: "[...] Even though §24, 25 and 26 of

the local Jewish-Settlement/Establishment [ordinance] ('Juden-Stättigkeit') clearly orders how Jews are to behave on Sun[days] and Christian holy-days and that they are to remain in their alley/ghetto ('Gasse') and not to enter the alleys and streets of the city [itself] without an honest reason and without the permission of the mayors [...] the highly-noble and wise Council has noticed with displeasure that Jews do not seem to shy away from wantonly violating this ordinance, and that Jewish men and women - alone or in heaps - stroll through the streets of the city on Sun[days] and holy-days and go for a walk [...] which was only permitted to them in emergencies [...]. [This is why] the highly-noble Council of the city [sees it necessary to reissue the ordinance ... so that no one can claim ignorance ...] 1) That all Jews, big or small, man or woman - without exception - may not enter the streets of the city [...] all day between Good-Friday until after Easter [...] as well as after bed-hours ('Bet-Stunde') as well as on all holy-days before the end of church-service [...]" **[Researcher's note: Few exceptions are made, such as during emergencies, however, they are "not to abuse this concession" and must always take the shortest way. All Jews are also to completely refrain from going for a walk in the avenue [by the horse-market] ('Allee auf dem Raßmarkt') [...]. The above edict contains 8 long paragraphs and has been abbreviated to fit the allocated space. The entire edict can be found in the cited source.]**

Jeschurun. Ein Monatsblatt zur Förderung jüdischen Geistes und jüdischen Lebens in Haus, Gemeinde und Schule, herausgegeben von Samson Raphael Hirsch, Rabbiner der Israelischen Religionsgesellschaft in Frankfurt am Main. Sechster Jahrgang. (Jeschurun. A monthly magazine to promote Jewish spirit and Jewish life at home, in the community and at school, published by Samson Raphael Hirsch, Rabbi of the Israeli-Religious-Society in Frankfurt am Main. Sixth issue.) (Frankfurt a. M.; 1860); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/17/2020

1538 8/31/1756

"An Act for raising a sum of Money yearly to defray the Expenses of the Government," passed by the Council and Assembly of Barbados [Present-day Barbados]: "[...] And to the end that the Nation or People, called Jews, dwelling in this Island, may also bear a just proportion of this Tax: Be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Nation or People, shall some time between the first day of May, and the said first day of July, in every year during the continuance of this Act as aforesaid, pay to the said Treasurer, the sum of two hundred and ten pounds current money of this Island, that is to say, the Jews dwelling in Bridge Town, shall pay the sum of one hundred and ninety: and the Jews dwelling in Speightstown, the sum of twenty pounds, over and above their Levies on Negroes, Mills, Kilns and Houses; to be equally rated and adjusted by the respective Vestries of the said Towns wherein the said Jews dwell, in like manner, upon the like oath, and under the like penalty for all persons offending, as is hereinbefore appointed, upon the Assessment of all other the Inhabitants of the several towns of this Island." **[Researcher's note: This particular levy, payable by Jews only, was in addition to the general taxation of everyone (including Jews), as provided in the bill.]**

Friedenwald, Herbert. Material for the History of the Jews in the British West Indies. Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society, No. 5 (1897), pp. 45-101. Page 98. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/14/2020

1539 1/24/1757

Ordinance, issued by the government of the Kingdom of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]: "The Jews are hereby prohibited, under penalty of 5 thalers to be paid to the Christian taverners, from serving any coffee or other drink, in their coffee-houses, to Christians, on Sundays and holidays, as well as from employing Christians on Sabbath days for unpermitted labors, such as splitting logs, carrying water and goods, etc.; in case of a violation, the Jew as well as the Christian shall be subjected to mandatory arrest and severe punishment."

Jaksch, Peter Karl (Ed.). Gesetzeslexikon im Geistlichen, Religions- und Toleranzfache, wie auch in Güter- Stiftungs- Studien- und Zensursachen für das Königreich Böhmen von 1601 bis Ende 1800. Zweiter Band von E - H (Encyclopedia of Spiritual, Religious and Tolerance Laws, as well as Matters of Goods, Foundations, Education and Censorship, for the Kingdom of Bohemia, from 1601 until the End

of 1800. Volume II from E – H). Government Printing Office: Prague, 1828. Page 274. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 2/17/2020

1540 6/14/1757

"Edict" issued by the Mayor and [City] Council of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt/Holy Roman Empire]: "[...] 2) [...] none of the protected Jews is to co-own a business with a foreign Jew [...] 3) We order that no neighboring, foreign Jew is to be permitted to enter the city to do business outside of the regular market-days [...] 4) In order that a distinction can be made between the local and foreign Jews, the latter shall refrain from wearing a coat* when they enter the city or face punishment [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *This refers to wearing a *bekisbe* most likely.]

Sammlung der Verordnungen der Reichsstadt Frankfurt von Johann Conradin Beyerbach. Vierter Theil. Commerciengesetze (Collection of ordinance of the Imperial City of Frankfurt. Part four. Commercial Laws); (Frankfurt am Main; 1798); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/23/2020

1541 8/1/1757

Ordinance, issued by the government of the Kingdom of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]: "Jews are prohibited from frequenting, on Sundays and holidays, the Christian inns and taverns, where various dealings are made, and people kept from going to mass, with the addendum: that they will have to put up with it when, in the case of a violation, they are subjected to actual arrest."

Jaksch, Peter Karl (Ed.). Gesetzeslexikon im Geistlichen, Religions- und Toleranzfache, wie auch in Güter- Stiftungs- Studien- und Zensurssachen für das Königreich Böhmen von 1601 bis Ende 1800. Zweiter Band von E – H (Encyclopedia of Spiritual, Religious and Tolerance Laws, as well as Matters of Goods, Foundations, Education and Censorship, for the Kingdom of Bohemia, from 1601 until the End of 1800. Volume II from E – H). Government Printing Office: Prague, 1828. Page 274. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 2/17/2020

1542 10/24/1757

Order, issued by the Danish Chancellery to the Town Councils of Denmark and Norway [Present-day Denmark, Norway]: "Jews who live in houses and on farms that are inhabited solely by their own co-religionists must nevertheless be held to submit contributions to the priestly salaries, twice per year, payable to the [Lutheran] priest of their town."

Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidløb af naesten 200 aar, tilligemed alle lovsteder og offentlige foranstaltninger dem angaaende, som ere udkomne fra 1651 til 1836. [The position of the Mosaic believers in Denmark, before and now: historically produced over a period of nearly 200 years, as well as all laws and public measures relating to the same which were published from 1651 to 1836]. Forfatterens: Odense (Denmark), 1837. Page 88. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 6/25/2020

1543 3/17/1758

"Ad Mandatum ('the Mandate')" issued by v. Danckelmann* and addressed to the Government of Magdeburg [Present-day Germany; Margraviate of Brandenburg/Kingdom of Prussia]: "[...] 10) As far as gypsies are concerned, which are to be regarded as some of the most dangerous vagabonds — and similarly beggar-Jews — the strict edicts of November 13, 1719, and December 10, 1720, are to remain valid [...] and beggar-Jews are neither to be allowed to cross into border towns or pass through the land, but rather they are to be reported to the appropriate authorities. Those villages and towns/cities that do allow them to pass through knowingly, are to pay a fine without exception. [...] A beggar who steals something worth more than 10 Reichsthaler is to be punished with hard-labor ('Festungsarbeit') for the rest of his lives. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *D. v. Danckelmann appears to have been the Chief/Executive Director of Taxation in the government of Magdeburg. The above mandate is several pages long and contains 17 paragraphs. It has been abbreviated here to fit the allocated space, but can be found in its entirety in the cited source.]

Repertorium der königlich Preußischen Landes-Gesetze. Ein neues Hilfsbuch für sämtliche königliche Beamte, den Bürger und Landmann, enthaltend eine alphabetische Zusammenfassung aller

Gegenstände der Gesetzgebung mit den darauf bezüglichen noch gültigen Verordnungen und Erläuterungen. Von Optatus Wilhelm Leopold Richter, königlich Preußischem Criminalrathe. IV Band. (Repertory of the royal Prussian land/local laws. A new aid-book for all royal officials, citizens and countrymen, containing an alphabetical summary of all the articles of legislations of the relevant regulations that are still valid and their elucidation. By Optatus Wilhelm Leopold Richter, Royal Prussian Criminal Council. IV Volume.); (Leipzig; 1834); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/4/2019

1544 7/22/1758

"Proclamation No. XXXIV that foreign Jews are to be watched and unidentified Jews to be stopped" issued by Royal Prussian Pomeranian War and Domain Chamber [Prussia / Present-day Germany, Poland, Belgium, Denmark, Czech Republic]: "It has been noticed that a lot of Jews have been spotted in the country due to the various invasions by the Russian troops, and that those unknown Jews could turn out to be spies, or have other associations with the enemy and criminals. Hence, all court authorities are required to look out for foreign Jews and to stop all unidentified Jews and not allow them to enter into the country. Those foreign and unidentified Jews that are caught in the country are to be taken to the nearest fortress and placed under forced labor. This proclamation is to be posted in all villages, cities and gates."

Mylius, Christian Otto: *Des Corporis Constitutionum Marchicarum, Fünfter Theil.* (Berlin 1740), p. 305-306, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/23/2015

1545 8/2/1758

"Regulation regarding which trade branches Jews have access to and from which they have been banned" issued by the General Director of the Kurmarkt Government [Prussia / Present-day Germany, Poland, Czech Republic]: "In response to the local merchant communities' request [addressed to the General Director of Kurmarkt] that Jews should be prohibited from trading with (Russian) leathers, foreign tallow, or from working in the freight forwarding business ("Speditionshandel"), and prohibited to buy or sell any item that is made out of wool or tobacco, ... it is ultimately decided that even though Jews are allowed to trade with leather, tallow, and with items partially or entirely made out of wool that are fabricated in the county; the same is true for locally made tobacco products. However, it is decided that Jews are strictly banned from all freight forwarding businesses [Speditionshalden = In & Exporting] and from buying and selling butter."

Stern, Selma: *Der Preussische Staat und die Juden*, Dritter Teil, 2. Akten, 1. Halbband (*The Prussian State and the Jews*) (1971) p. 307 ff., Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/12/2016

1546 4/7/1759

"General [Order]" ('Generale') issued by Frederick Augustus, King of Poland, Elector of Saxony, Duke of Lithuania [Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary]: "[...] Since it has been reported to us that Jews in various areas/places in the country/domain exchange good gold- and silver-coins into inferior kinds of coins to the disadvantage of Our other subjects and engage in usurious trade [which we wish to curtail ...] that is why it is our desire that you keep a close eye on transient (traveling/passing through) Jews or those are presently in your districts and to not permit them to illegally peddle and such or [to engage in] illegal money-exchange [...]"

Codex Augusteus, Oder Neuvermehrtes Corpus Juris Saxonici, Worinnen die in dem Churfürstenthum Sachsen und dazu gehörigen Landen, auch denen Marggraffthümern Ober- und Nieder-Lausitz, publicirte und ergangene Constitutiones, Decisiones, Mandata und Verordnungen erhaltenen, nebst einem Elencho, dienlichen Summarien und vollkommenen Registern, mit Ihrer königlichen Majestät in Polen, als Churfürstens zu Sachsen, allergnädigster Bewilligung ans Licht getreten. Leipzig, Verlegtes Johann Samuel Heinsius. (Leipzig; 1772); (Codex Augustus, or newly augmented legal body/laws of Saxony, and those of the Electorate of Saxony and its associated territories, as well as the Margravates of Upper and Lower Lusatia - and constitutions, decisions, mandates, and received ordinances, along with an elenchus, useful summaries and complete indexes which have appeared, with the most gracious permission of His Royal Majesty in Poland as Elector of Saxony. Published in Leipzig by John Samuel Heinsius; (Leipzig; 1772); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani

1547 6/20/1759

"Prohibition Against Purchase of Relics by Jews at Auction," decree issued by the government of Lower Austria to the Magistrate of Vienna

[Austria]: "Crucifixes, likenesses, holy relics and similar items worthy of worship are likely to be dishonored after being sold to the Jewdom; therefore, they may not be sold to the Jewdom. However, if these items are adorned with precious stones or framed in precious metals, they may be sold to the highest-bidding Jew, if and only after the sacred portion of the item in question has been removed from their adornment or frame. Should it be impossible to remove the likeness or relic from its frame or adornment without violating the sacred item, it shall be forbidden to sell and transfer that item to a Jew."

Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien (1526-1847), Vol. I. A.F. Pribram. Vienna, 1918. p. 355. Accessed online; Translated by Dominik Jacobs 3/20/2016

1548 7/14/1759

Edict Number 191 issued by King Fredrick II [Prussia / Present-day ...]: "Jews are not allowed to establish private worship practices and those who violate paragraph 30 of the General [Jewish] Privilege are to be fined 10 Taler. Also, since the sight of worshippers assembled in a synagogue is offensive and objectionable, synagogues are not to be built without an explicit permission from His Royal Majesty. Finally, all rituals and ceremonies are to take place in back buildings [away from the public eye]."

Stern, Selma: *Der Preussische Staat und die Juden, Dritter Teil, 2.* Akten, 1. Halbband (*The Prussian State and the Jews*) (1971) p. 311 ff, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/19/2016

1549 9/14/1759

"Edict" for Prince-Bishopric of Paderborn [Prince-Bishopric of Paderborn; Present-day Germany]: "[...] The trade with low-quality coins/money is prohibited. [...] Anyone who catches a Jew who is trading with low-quality coins and reports him [to the authorities] is entitled to one-fourth of that Jew's wealth/assets." [**Researcher's note:** *This edict was hung up at all local synagogues to serve as a warning to all local and foreign Jews. Although the source does not specify who this prohibition was issued by, it could be surmised that it was decreed by Clemens August of Bavaria who was the Prince-Bishop of Paderborn between 1719-61.*]

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 10/2018

1550 1/30/1760

Rescript addressed to all Chambers in Berlin issued by King Fredrick II [Prussia / Present-day ...]: "All foreign coins are to be stopped when they enter the country and/or are in transit, and the export of any gold or silver coins or coins of other metals and materials are entirely prohibited. Forgers are to be punished with having their counterfeit [items] confiscated. If that person is a Protected Jew, he shall have his letter of protection revoked. And so it is decided."

Stern, Selma: *Der Preussische Staat und die Juden, Dritter Teil, 2.* Akten, 1. Halbband (*The Prussian State and the Jews*) (1971) p. 318 ff, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/19/2016

1551 1/30/1760

"Imperial Rescript" issued by Empress Maria Theresa [Present-day Czech Republic]: "[...] Jews who do not have beards shall wear a yellow cuff on their left sleeve/arm instead of the yellow patch - as it has been commonly required until now [...] to minimize any sinful interaction ('sündhafter Umgang') with the Christians. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *This ordinance was issued when it was realized that unwed Jews were trying to circumvent the requirement to wear a distinguishing sign. This ordinance was handed over to the Jewish elders on Feb. 11, 1760, who were told that this order was to go into effect on Monday, Feb. 25, 1760. The deadline was later extended by three days to Feb. 28, 1760.*]

Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Juden in der Cechoslov. Republik; I Jahrgang. Herausgegeben von Prof. Dr. Samuel Steiner; (Prag; 1929); (Society for History of the Jews in the Czech Republic; Year's Issue

1929; Published by Prof. Dr. Samuel Steinherz); (Prague; 1929); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani
8/17/2017

1552 2/11/1760

Ordinance, issued by the government of the Kingdom of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]: "When a Jew dares to use a Christian servant on Sundays or any prescribed [Christian] holidays, for the first occurrence he shall be punished by having to pay, if he can, 100 guilders to the poorhouse, but if he is unable to pay, by having to serve the community or the landlord for two months, and the Christian servants who let themselves be used on such days, by having to do the same for four months; upon the second violation, however, the Jew is to be deported, and the Christian servant shall be subjected to an even harsher punishment."

Jaksch, Peter Karl (Ed.). *Gesetzeslexikon im Geistlichen, Religions- und Toleranzfache, wie auch in Güter- Stiftungs- Studien- und Zensurrssachen für das Königreich Böhmen von 1601 bis Ende 1800. Erster Band von A – D* (Encyclopedia of Spiritual, Religious and Tolerance Laws, as well as Matters of Goods, Foundations, Education and Censorship, for the Kingdom of Bohemia, from 1601 until the End of 1800. Volume I from A – D). Government Printing Office: Prague, 1828. Page 502. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 2/17/2020

1553 3/12/1760

Rescript to all Chambers issued by King Fredrick II [Prussia / Present-day ...]: "Jewish children can become naturalized only if their father has a valid certificate that he does not owe any money to the Jewish [cash] registry."

Stern, Selma: *Der Preussische Staat und die Juden, Dritter Teil, 2. Akten, 1. Halbband (The Prussian State and the Jews)* (1971) p. 318 ff, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/19/2016

1554 3/27/1760

"Rescript to the Pomeranian Chamber" issued by King Fredrick II of Prussia [Prussia / Present-day Germany, Poland]: "The 'Coin Jews' (Münzjuden) are only permitted to collect gold and silver; they are, however, strictly prohibited from exchanging Prussian coins."

Stern, Selma: *Der Preussische Staat und die Juden, Dritter Teil, 2. Akten, 1. Halbband (The Prussian State and the Jews)* (1971) p. 322, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/7/2016

1555 3/31/1760

Ordinance, issued by the government of the Kingdom of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]: "Against those who have extramarital relations with Jews, in particular those female persons accused with probable cause, along with the identified Jews, criminal charges shall be brought and the pertinent laws, which in any case penalize such vice with public whipping and being exiled, applied without mercy."

Jaksch, Peter Karl (Ed.). *Gesetzeslexikon im Geistlichen, Religions- und Toleranzfache, wie auch in Güter- Stiftungs- Studien- und Zensurrssachen für das Königreich Böhmen von 1601 bis Ende 1800. Sechster Band von T – Z* (Encyclopedia of Spiritual, Religious and Tolerance Laws, as well as Matters of Goods, Foundations, Education and Censorship, for the Kingdom of Bohemia, from 1601 until the End of 1800. Volume VI, from T through Z). Government Printing Office: Prague, 1828. Page 230. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/2/2020

1556 8/14/1760

Rescript addressed to the General Directors of Koeppen issued by King Fredrick II [Prussia / Present-day ...]: "Jews are prohibited from selling door-to-door in order to preserve the 'good' coins. The changing of money in stores and in the homes of Jews are permitted so long Jews continue to adhere to the law from January 1, 1759, that strictly prohibits the melting of any coins."

Stern, Selma: *Der Preussische Staat und die Juden, Dritter Teil, 2. Akten, 1. Halbband (The Prussian State and the Jews)* (1971) p. 330 ff, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/19/2016

1557 9/5/1760

Rescript, issued by Frederick II, King of Prussia, to the Criminal Division of the Court of Appeals [Present-day Germany]: "The Jewry of Berlin shall be informed through their rabbi, that the habit of prohibiting another Jew from doing

something, by way of a so-called ban, or whatever the Jews may call it, is punishable under criminal law, that it can never be permitted, and that they shall counter this practice vigilantly."

Königlich-Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften [Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences] (Ed.). *Novum Corpus Constitutionum Prussico-Brandenburgensium Praecipue Marchicarum, Oder Neue Sammlung Königl. Preußl. und Churfürstl. Brandenburgischer, sonderlich in der Chur und Marck Brandenburg, Wie auch in anderen Provinzien, publicirten und ergangenen Ordnungen, Edicten, Mandaten, Rescripten, &c. &c. Von 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, und 1760. Zweyte Tomus (New Collection of Royal Prussian and Electoral-Brandenburgish Ordinances, Edicts, Mandates, Rescripts, etc., etc., Particularly Those Published and Issued in the Electorate and March of Brandenburg, from 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, and 1760. Volume 2). Court Printing Office: Berlin, 1761. Cols. 461ff. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 7/20/2020*

- 1558 12/17/1760
"Highest/Supreme Resolution"* by Maria Theresa/Francis I [Habsburg Monarchy/House of Habsburg; Present-day Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Italy, Netherland, Poland, Romania, Ukraine]: "[...] The widow [of a Jew], who wishes to resume the trade/business/actions of her [former] spouse must apply to have the amendment to the company registered and approved [by the proper authorities ...]." [Researcher's note: *It is unclear from the text whether this "Highest/Supreme Resolution" ('Allerhöchste Resolution') was signed by Maria Theresa or her husband Francis I. It was repeated in an ordinance issued by the Austrian government in January 1811.]

Handelsbuch der Handelsgesetze und des bei Anwendung derselben bei den Mercantil-Gerichten eintretenden Verfahrens, mit besonderer Rücksicht auf das Erzherzogthum Oesterreich unter der Enns. Von Christian Johann Paurneindt, wirklichen k. k. Rath und Referenten bei dem niederösterr. Mercantil- und Wechselgerichte; (Wien; 1836); (Trade book of commercial laws and its procedural application to the commercial/trade courts, with special consideration of the Archduchy of Austria under the Enns. By Christian Johann Paurneindt, real/true [oyal] [imperial] advisor and referent at the Lower Austrian commercial/trade and exchange court); (Vienna; 1836); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/19/2018

- 1559 2/23/1761
"Circular" addressed to the Chambers of the Electorate of Mark, New-Mark, Pomerania, Magdeburg and Halberstadt [Present-day Germany, Poland; Kingdom of Prussia]: "[...] the lust for profit and the highly harmful traffic/trade of Jews in the acquisition of flax/linen [...] which causes a shortage in linen/canvas...] is prohibited since the trade with such premium material as flax/linen was never [explicitly] permitted to Jews [...]"

Geschichte der Juden in Berlin. I. Als Festschrift zur zweiten Säkular-Feier. Im Auftrage des Vorstandes der Berliner Gemeinde bearbeitet von Ludwig Geiger. Nach den Alten des Geh. Staats-, des Ministerial-, des Stadt- und des Gemeinde-Archivs, nach gedruckten Quellen und den Materialien des Herrn L. Landshuth. (History of Jews in Berlin. I. As a commemorative issue for the second secular-celebration. Edited by Ludwig Geiger and on behalf of the board of the community of Berlin. According to old/historical secret state-, ministerial-, city- and community-archives and published sources and materials of Mister/Lord L. Landshuth.); (Berlin 1871); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/27/2020

- 1560 3/21/1761
Rescript, issued by the Danish Chancellery [Present-day Denmark]: "The Jews must not have smelting furnaces or crucibles. The chief of police shall investigate the Jews in Copenhagen, whether they are found to have a smelting furnace or crucible, and if so, not merely seal the same, but also to indict them, so that they may suffer punishment."

Cohen, Asser Daniel. *De Mosaiske troesbekjenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidsløb af naesten 200 aar, tilligemed alle lovsteder og offentlige foranstaltninger dem angaaende, som ere udkomne fra 1651 til 1836.* (The position of the Mosaic believers in Denmark, before and now: historically produced over a period of nearly 200 years, as well as all laws and public measures relating to the same which were published from 1651 to 1836). Forfatterens: Odense (Denmark), 1837. Page 103. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 6/2/2020

- 1561 4/8/1761

"Trading with Knick-Knacks" ("Trödeln") issued by the Austrian Government [Archduchy of Austria; Present-day Austria]: "Because it has become common knowledge that many and various people (Jews) are trading and dealing with knick-knacks which causes great damage to the (local) citizens (who engage in such trade) and to their ability to make a living, [...] the unlawful trading with knick-knacks and such business practices are to be ceased completely by the Jews [...] in and around the city [...] and [to remain] prohibited [...]."

Gesetze, Verordnungen und Vorschriften für die Polizei-Verwaltung im Kaiserthume Oesterreich. Erschienen in den Jahren 1740 bis Ende 1825, und in alphabetisch-chronologischer Ordnung zusammengestellt mit vorzüglicher Rücksicht auf Nieder-Oesterreich, von Chrysostomus Fauller, k. k. Polizei-Beamten. Viertes Band. (Wien; 1828); (Laws, Ordinances, and Regulations for the Police-Administration in the Austrian Empire. Published between the years 1740 – 1825 and Arranged in alphabetical-chronological order with special consideration to Lower Austria by Chrysostomus Fauller, r[oyal] i[mperial] Police Officials/Authorities/Officers. Fourth Volume.); (Vienna; 1828); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/19/2018

1562 5/14/1761

"Decision/Conclusion" ('Conclusum') of the Senate of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt/Holy Roman Empire]: "[...] especially foreign Jews, who live nearby, are to adhere to the publicized Council-Edict of June 14, 1757, as it pertains to their trade and business [activities ...]; the local protected-Jews are reminded herewith that they have been prohibited to peddle or to offer their merchandize unsolicited in inns or other homes in the domain [...].
[**Researcher's note:** *The above decision of the Senate of Frankfurt is addressed to the population in general, except the parts translated here, which pertain to the local Jews.*]

Sammlung der Verordnungen der Reichsstadt Frankfurt von Johann Conradin Beyerbach. Viertes Theil. Commenciengesetze (Collection of ordinance of the Imperial City of Frankfurt. Part four. Commercial Laws); (Frankfurt am Main; 1798); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/22/2020

1563 9/11/1761

Rescript, issued by Frederick II, King of Prussia, to the Court of Appeals [Present-day Germany]: "We hereby, for the benefit of your future guidance, most graciously make it known to you that nothing in the General Jew Ordinance [of 4/17/1750] shall be construed, under any circumstances, to allow the trading of wood by Jews; from now on, they shall therefore not be admitted as bidders to any auction of lumber."

Königlich-Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften [Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences] (Ed.). Novum Corpus Constitutionum Prussico-Brandenburgensium Praecipue Marchicarum, Oder Neue Sammlung Königl. Preußl. und Churfürstl. Brandenburgischer, sonderlich in der Chur- und Marck Brandenburg, publicirten und ergangenen Ordnungen, Edicten, Mandaten, Rescripten &c. &c. &c. Von 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, und 1765. Dritter Band (New Collection of Royal Prussian and Electoral-Brandenburgish Ordinances, Edicts, Mandates, Rescripts, etc., etc., etc., Particularly Those Published and Issued in the Electorate and March of Brandenburg, from 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, and 1765. Volume 3). Court Printing Office: Berlin, 1766. Cols. 71f. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 7/18/2020

1564 9/23/1761

Rescript addressed to all Chambers of the Kurmarkt* issued by v. Boden and v. Borck on behalf of Frederick II ('Friderich'), King of Prussia [Present-day Germany etc.; Kingdom of Prussia]:** "[...] Jews are not permitted to trade with wood [...]; henceforth, Jews are not to be issued licenses for this purpose [...]"
[**Researcher's note:** **Kurmark referred to the Imperial State held by the margraves of Brandenburg who had been awarded the 'electoral dignity' via the Golden Bull in 1356. ** von Boden and von Borck were Finance Ministers under Frederick II.*]

Novum Corpus Constitutionum Prussico-Brandenburgensium Praecipue Marchicarum, Oder Neue Sammlung Königl. Preußl. und Churfürstl. Brandenburgischer, sonderlich in der Chur- und Marck-Brandenburg, publicirten und ergangenen Ordnungen, Edicten, Mandaten, Rescripten, [...] in 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769 und 1770 als der vierte Band. (New constitution of Prussia-Brandenburg, especially that of the Electorate of Kurmark; or new collection of the ordinances, edicts, mandates, and rescripts [issued] in Royal Prussian Brandenburg, especially, in the Electorate of Kurmark in 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, and 1770 as the forth volume.); (Berlin; 1771); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/21/2020

1565 3/11/1762 AD

Verdict issued by Rhode Island Superior Court [United States]: "Inasmuch as the said Aaron Lopez hath declared himself by religion a Jew, this Assembly doth not admit himself nor any other of that religion to the full freedom of this Colony. So that the said Aaron Lopez nor any other of said religion is not liable to be chosen into any office in this colony nor allowed to give vote as a free man in choosing others..."

"Aaron Lopez's Struggle for Citizenship." No author, Accessed online article 10/23/2011

1566 7/30/1762

Jew-Regulation, issued by Carl I, Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg [Present-day Germany]: "1. Every local, protected Jew shall, each Easter and Michaelmas, under penalty of 10 thalers, give an accurate list of the number and sex of his children and all those living in his house. 2. All those Jews who have received Our most merciful blessing to build factories and manufactures, shall likewise, every half-year, submit a written accounting of their investments and debts, under penalty of twenty thalers. 3. Those who do not pay their protection tax timely, shall pay a daily late fee of half a guilder, or a whole guilder if found appropriate. 4. The Jews must, under threat of severe punishment, refrain from all business and public intercourse on Sundays and feast days. 5. Whenever the Jews are to have a wedding, circumcision or funeral, the magistrate has to be notified in advance."

"Serenissimi gnädigstes Reglement, die hiesigen Juden betreffend [Most serene, most merciful regulation, regarding the local Jews]," 7/30/1762; Decrees Collection; AR 379; Box 1; Folder 126; Leo Baeck Institute. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 12/29/2019

1567 3/8/1763

"Edict" issued by the Senate of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt/Holy Roman Empire]: "[...] no one, this includes inn-keepers, is to accommodate foreign Jews during or outside of the annual markets, without exception [...] protected Jews are never to accommodate/host any foreign Jews without the permission of the Schatzungsamt* [...]" [*Researcher's note: The above edict of the Senate is addressed to the population in general, except the parts translated here, which are addressed to specifically Jews. *Schatzungsamt was the office that handled taxes and oversaw a registry which controlled the number of foreigners in the domain.*]

Ausführliche Abhandlung von den berühmten [sic] zwoen Reichsmessen so in der Reichsstadt Frankfurt am Main jährlich gehalten werden. (Extensive treatise regarding the famous two Imperial-fairs which are held annually in the Imperial City of Frankfurt am Main); (1765); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/21/2020

1568 3/23/1763

"Order" issued by Frederick August, King of Poland and [Prince-]Electors of Saxony [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Saxony]: "[...] Foreign Jews, who were tolerated here because they were used by the royal imperial troops [...] as suppliers/deliverymen (Lieferanten) and other such things, but who cannot legitimize themselves with a concession[-permit] from Us or Our Chamber [...] are no longer to be permitted to remain here or to pursue a trade. That is why we wish that you are to no longer permit such foreign Jews to remain here under any pretext [...] and that they all move away from here immediately [and no later than 8 days] to avoid arrest [...] and confiscation of their items and other severe punishments as per the Mandate of August 16, 1746 [...]"

Fortgesetzter Codex Augusteus, Oder Neuvermehrtes Corpus Juris Saxonici, Worinnen die in dem Churfürstenthum Sachsen und dazu gehörigen Landen, auch denen Marggrathütern Ober- und Nieder-Lausitz, publicirte und ergangene Constitutiones, Decisiones, Mandata und Verordnungen erhaltenen, nebst einem Elencho, dienlichen Summarien und vollkommnen Registern, mit Ihrer königlichen Majestät in Polen, als Churfürstens zu Sachsen, allergnädigster Bewilligung ans Licht gegeben und in richtige Ordnung gebracht von Johann Christian Lünig. (Continuation of Codex Augustus, or newly augmented legal body/laws of Saxony, those of the Electorate of Saxony and its associated territories, as well as the margraviates of Upper and Lower Lusatia - issued and published constitutions, decisions, mandates, and received ordinances, along with an elenchus, useful summaries,

and complete indexes, with the most gracious permission of His Royal Majesty in Poland as Elector of Saxony, given light and brought into proper order by Johann Christian Lünig.); (Leipzig; 1722); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/20/2020

1569 7/4/1763

Decree, issued by Frederick II, King of Prussia [Present-day Germany]: "Any permission for Jews to buy houses, as given in their general Jew privilege of 1750, is not to be misunderstood as a right for them to purchase homes for themselves and own them; rather, they are merely authorized to act as brokers and resellers 'for other people,' as spelled out in the privilege. As there have been several Jews who nevertheless have interpreted the privilege to their advantage, but contrary to the intentions of His Majesty, any contraventions shall incur a fine of fifty ducats, to be issued by the Fiscal Office."

Königlich-Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften [Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences] (Ed.). *Novum Corpus Constitutionum Prussico-Brandenburgensium Praecipue Marchicarum, Oder Neue Sammlung Königl. Preuß. und Churfürstl. Brandenburgischer, sonderlich in der Chur und Marck Brandenburg, publicirten und ergangenen Ordnungen, Edicten, Mandaten, Rescripten &c. &c. &c. von 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, und 1765. Dritter Band (New Collection of Royal Prussian and Electoral-Brandenburgish Ordinances, Edicts, Mandates, Rescripts, etc., etc., Particularly Those Published and Issued in the Electorate and March of Brandenburg, from 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, and 1765. Volume 3).* Court Printing Office: Berlin, 1766. Cols. 239ff. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 7/20/2020

1570 7/30/1763

"Rescript" issued by the Emperor [Francis I] and addressed to the magistrate of Free Imperial City of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt/Holy Roman Empire]: "[Francis orders that Jews are to be permitted to store wine in private homes as per §48 and 78 of the [Jewish-] Settlement/Establishment-[Ordinance] in the future as well [...] however, anyone [Jew] who wishes to store such wines outside of the Jewish-alley/ghetto, must give the authorities ample notice of this, so that all mischief and fraud can be discerned and prevented [...]."

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 and Leipzig; 1782); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/26/2020*

1571 8/30/1763

Cabinet Order Number 272 addressed to the General Directory (Generaldirktorium) issued by King Fredrick II of Prussia [Prussia / Present-day...]: "His Royal Majesty... commands that Jews are prohibited from purchasing farms or farm land in villages; however, His Royal Majesty will permit them [Jews] to build houses in villages so long they are not used for cultivation or farming."

Stern, Selma: *Der Preussische Staat und die Juden, Dritter Teil, 2. Akten, 1. Halbband (The Prussian State and the Jews) (1971) p. 384, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/19/2016*

1572 11/11/1763

Circular against the settlement of the second child of "Protected Jews" (Schutzjuden) addressed to all War & Domain Chambers except in East Frisia issued by King Fredrick II of Prussia [Prussia / Present-day Germany, Poland, Czech Republic]: "[The Second Child] of Protected Jews are allowed to settle outside of Berlin, but not in any cities such as Stettin and Magdeburg that have a 'jus de non tolerates Judaeis' in place."

Stern, Selma: *Der Preussische Staat und die Juden, Dritter Teil, 2. Akten, 1. Halbband (The Prussian State and the Jews) (1971) p. 385, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani on 1/26/2016*

1573 11/17/1763

- "Edict" issued by Kaiser Friedrich II [Prussia; Present-day Germany, Poland, Belgium]:** "[...] Jews are strictly prohibited from exchanging money in the countryside."
Kreutzberger, Mark: *Leo Baeck Institute New York Bibliothek und Archiv. Katalog, Vol. 1*; (Tübingen; 1970) Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/4/2016
- 1574 11/30/1763
"Ordinance" issued by the government of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin [Present-day Germany; Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin]: "[...] Jews without a letter of protection and freedom (Schutz- und Freiheitsbrief) are not to be tolerated [...] 2) All protected Jews are to keep a traveling-passport and one for each of their servants [...]"
Repertorium der in das Gebiet der Fremdenpolizei einschlagenden, im Großherzogthum Mecklenburg-Schwerin geltenden gesetzlichen Vorschriften über Paßwesen, Verfahren gegen Landstreicher und Bettler, Staats- Und Ortsangehörigkeit, Auslieferung von Verbrechen, Auswanderung, Gewerbebetrieb im Umherziehen u.s.w. Für den Handgebrauch der Ortsbrigitten und Polizeibeamten bearbeitet von Carl August Ackermann. ("Repertory of applicable legal regulations in the area foreign-policing in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin regarding passports, procedures against tramp and beggars, state and local citizenship, extradition for crimes, emigration, business enterprise when moving etc. For the direct use of the local authorities and police-officers edited by Carl August Ackermann"); (Schwerin; 1857); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/28/2019
- 1575 12/6/1763
"General Order" of the Government of the Electorate of Saxony [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Saxony]: "Jews shall not lend or transfer/give away their chamber passports that were issued to them to another Jew under any circumstances or be fined 20 Thaler [...]"
D. Johann Nicolaus Schwarzens, Rechtskonsulentens zu Dresden, Wörterbuch, über die Chursächsischen, auch Ober- und Nieder-Lausitzischen Gesetze, bus zum Jahre 1792. Erster Theil. Von A bis D. ("D. Johann Nicolaus Schwarzen's legal-counsel to Dresden, Dictionary regarding the laws of the Electorate of Saxony as well as Upper and Lower-Lusatia until the year 1792. First Section."); (Dresden; 1792); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/18/2019
- 1576 12/9/1763
"Circular" issued by Frederick Christian ('Friedrich Christian'), Elector of Saxony [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Saxony]: "Frederick Christian, royal prince [...] and prince-electoral [...] After we have been notified as to how various Jews are abusing the permits given to them [to trade with silver...] which is why we demand from you herewith that you keep a close eye on the local Jews as well as those who are transient and to arrest them immediately [if they are engaged in such exchange ...] and to confiscate the coins/money found [...] and to punish them with 4 weeks in prison [...]"
Der Fortsetzung des Codicis Augustei. Zweyte Abtheilung. (Continuation of the codex of Augustus. Second Part.); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/18/2020
- 1577 1/3/1764
"Order" of City Council of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]: "Jews are required to report the wines they store [in cellars] outside of their [regular] alleys ('Gassen') to the pension office ('Rentenamt') within four weeks [...] and no cellars are to be rented to Jews without the permission/knowledge of the authorities ('Amts Vorwissen') [...] all are required to obey [this order] if they wish to prevent any loss or punishment. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *The above text has been abbreviated to fit the allocated space and can be found in its entirety in the cited source.*]
Sammlung der Verordnungen der Reichsstadt Frankfurt von Joh. Conr. Beyerbach. Erster Theil. (Collection of ordinance of the Imperial City of Frankfurt by Joh. Conr. Beyerbach. First part.); (Frankfurt am Main; 1798); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/10/202
- 1578 5/5/1764
Resolution (Patent) issued by August Duke of Auersperg [Lower-Austria; Present-day Austria]: "Jews are prohibited from purchasing a house in the city of

Vienna or in any of its suburbs or on the country side [...] or any other realty – no matter whether its done under their own name or that of a Christian."

Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Erster Band. (Wien)* 1918; p. 554, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 4/8/2016

1579 5/5/1764

"Patent" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]: "[...] 1) no Jew is permitted to establish a residency in Vienna or in any part of the Archduchy of Austria, including Enns and lower Enns except with the explicit receipt of the [general] Privilegium or with the permission of the highest authority of the area. 2) [...] submit a true list of assets, including the amount of cash, paper [money] and profits, [...] and non-falsified financial status to the imperial royal Lower Austrian Government [...] 3) [...] determine] what he plans on doing for the common good – like establishing a factory (for which only Christian workers are to be used) and 4) Determine clearly how much tolerance tax/money he plans on submitting annually [...] 5) [...] how long he is planning on staying in Vienna with his wife and his dependent children which [duration] is [to be] determined in his privilege ('Privilegio'). When however 6) the son or the daughter of such privileged Jewish head of the family ('Hausvaters') gets married, and begins to start a new family, he is no longer to enjoy the 'Privilegium' of the father, but to apply for a special privilege for his own new family or be required to leave Vienna. 7) [In such a case] the father is required to provisionally report this to the imperial royal Lower Austrian government or lose his 'Privilegium' himself. [...]"

Beiträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrereich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim): Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrereich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); Volume 1); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 10/08/2017

1580 5/9/1764

"Ordinance" issued by Adolphus Fredrick ('Adolf Friedrich') IV [Archduchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; Present-day Germany]: "[...] If a Jew arrives in a city [...] the host/innkeeper – with whom the Jew stays – is to inform the [legal] courts ('Gerichte') immediately or face a fine of 5 Rthlr. [Reichstahler] and to stop such (Jew) and require that he show the proper papers ('sich gebührend zu legitimiren'). If he possesses a letter of protection or concession from His Majesty and has a passport [...] that is not expired [...] the Jew or the servant of a protected Jew may stay [...] as long as his business requires it [...]. If it's a foreign Jew who is merely passing through and can show such proper attests, he may be granted a 24 hour stay [...] However, if he requires a longer stay for whatever reasons, (during which he must, however refrain, from all trade) he may be issued an extension [...] which must be from the courts in writing [...] and the host/innkeeper may not keep such (Jew) longer than indicated in his passport or [...] pay a fine of 5 Rthlr. [Reichsthaler] for each day he's late. Such a Jew who remains here longer than 24 hours, shall pay for each 24 hour [period] 24 Bl. [Schilling] to the fiscum iudicii in all cities, Altstrelitz, and Fürstenberg. If the Jew does not have a passport but other adequate papers (attests) of the places he's been staying and where he's headed [...] he is to be immediately shown to the nearest border crossing [...] and to be expelled from the city, except if it's too late in the day; in that case, he's to be given a place to stay over night and to be expelled early next morning. Should such a Jew be found here irrespectively, he's to be beaten as a punishment ('am Leibe zu bestrafen')." [**Researcher's note:** *The required amount was modified via the Rescript of Altstrelitz on July 11, 1764. This ordinance was confirmed and [re-]issued via a similar ordinance on April 2, 1772.*]

Repertorium der in den Herzogthum Mecklenburg-Strelitz geltenden Verordnungen. Herausgegeben von Kanzley-Rath von Kemptz zu Neustrelitz. ("Repertory of the valid/issued ordinances in the Duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Edited by Legal Council of Kemptz of Neustrelitz."); (Neubrandenburg; 1794); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 11/8/2018

- 1581 6/1/1764
"Gubernium* Decree" ('Gubernialdekret') issued by the Gubernium* and addressed to all local authorities ('Kreisämter') [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia/House of Habsburg]: "Jews are to stay away from all mining towns and avoid all trade in these [towns] in order to obviate the penalty contained in the Mandate of 1568. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *This writ was signed in Prague. *A Gubernium was the political administration of a provincial district in and around Austria, Germany, and what was once known as Bohemia etc.*]
Chronologisch-Systematische Sammlung der Berggesetze der österreichischen Monarchie. Bearbeitet von Franz Anton Schmidt, Doctor der sämmtlichen Rechte, wirkendem Mitglied des vaterländischen Museums, und wirklichem Mitglied der k. k. ökonomisch-patriotischen Gesellschaft im Königreiche Böhmen. (Wien; 1833) (Chronological-systematic collection of Mountain-Laws of the Austrian Monarchy. Edited by Franz Anton Schmidt, PhD in all laws, acting member of the patriotic Museum and a real member of the [royal] [imperial] Economic-Patriotic Society in the Kingdom of Bohemia.); (Vienna; 1833); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/6/2019
- 1582 8/24/1764
Royal Decree [Magdeburg, Landgraviate of Hessen-Kassel; Present-day Germany]: "[...] whether the poor Jews and Christians should be exempt from the debt tax, [...]. [We have decided] that this (the law) should be changed henceforth; [and that] only Jews, without exception, are to pay a debt tax and those who are not able to make the payment, the community shall be liable for them [...]."
Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Erster Band. (Wien) 1918; p. 384, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/3/2016*
- 1583 9/17/1764
"[Regarding] Beggar-Jews and other riff-raff" issued by the Government of Prince-Elector of Brunswick-Lüneburg [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Brunswick-Lüneburg/Holy Roman Empire]: "[...] 1) That no foreign Jew shall be admitted to the free annual markets [...] who is not under protection in any of the neighboring lands or cities [...] or one who truly is in the service of a protected Jew and can provide a valid proof/permit from the local authorities under whose jurisdiction he lies. [...] 2) Jews who arrive at the annual markets must show [proof] of their permit upon arrival [...] 3) Jews who do not have such permits are to be stopped/held/arrested [...] 4) Inn/tavern-keepers ('Wirth') may not provide foreign Jews without a permit shelter/housing [...] or be jailed for 8 days [...] 5) Locals are much less to shelter/house an unknown foreign Jew [...] and those who do] shall be punished even harder; either with a fine or corporal punishment. [...] 7) No foreign Jew [...] coming into our land shall be issued a passport by anyone no matter who they may be [...]"
Des Königreichs Hannover Landes-Gesetz und Verordnungen, insbesondere der Fürstenthümer Calenberg, Göttingen und Grubenhagen. In einem Auszug nach alphabetischer Ordnung gebracht von Friedrich Christoph Willich, Doctor der Rechte und königliche Großbritannisch Honnoverschen Rath. Erster Band. A - G. Zweyte Auflage. ("State Laws and Ordināres of the Kingdom of Hannover, especially the principalities of Calenberg, Göttingen and Grubenberg. As abstracts in alphabetical order prepared by Friedrich Christoph Willich, JD, and Royal British Council of Hannover. First Volume, A - G. Second issue."); (Göttingen; 1825); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/25/2019
- 1584 11/12/1764
Kabinetsorder issued by King Fredrick II of Prussia [Prussia / Present-day Germany, Poland, Czech Republic]: "Jews are prohibited from engaging in any 'cow leasing' (Kuhpachtung) or any other type of agricultural business."
Stern, Selma: *Der Preussische Staat und die Juden*, Dritter Teil, 2. Akten, 1. Halbband (*The Prussian State and the Jews*) (1971) p. 404, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/26/2016
- 1585 11/21/1764
"Order" of Prince Francis Xavier ('Franz Xavier') of Saxony [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Saxony]: "[...] Dear faithfuls. Since We have been notified

that various Jews are found to be present in Leipzig outside of the [regular] fairs/markets ('Messzeit') without a concession. This is why we desire herewith that you should see to it that this is quickly put an end to in accordance with the measures taken to reduce their numbers in the [previously issued] mandate of August 16, 1746, §VIII. [...] and the Jewish Ordinance of Leipzig of October 2, 1682 [...]"

Der Fortsetzung des Codicis Augustei. Zweyte Abtheilung. (Continuation of the codex of Augustus. **Second Part.**); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/18/2020

1586 12/31/1764

Decree issued by General Governor of Vidzeme George Browne [Estonia]: "As it has become known that various Jews are present here in the rural areas, and they are hired by some local manors as alcohol-distillers, tobacco-spinners and in all kinds of other handwork, although no permission or order is received for the reception and the hiring of this people. Therefore all and each Sirs owners, leaseholders and civil servants are charged by the higher authorities to admit or to take care of no Jews in the manors; at the contrary, everyone, that should already be present or would be wishing to arrive, must be deported across the border as soon as possible in order to avoid losses and responsibility."

"No Jews tolerated in Livland 1764." Bruno Martuzans. 2002, Accessed online article 9/21/2011

1587 1/15/1765

"Edict" issued by the City Council/Senate of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]: "[... Jews] shall not [...] go for a stroll/walk ('spazieren) in the city without having actual business (to attend to) [...] furthermore, they are not to walk (around) in groups larger than two, and not to enter the glacis at all, unless they have personal business there or have been subpoenaed [...] They are to completely refrain from going for walks in the avenues ('Alleen') [...]"

Versuch einer Einleitung in die Staatsverfassung der Reichsstadt Frankfurt. Erster Theil. (Abschnitt 1-3) von Johann Anton von Moritz. (Attempt at an introduction to the state constitution of the Imperial City of Frankfurt. Part one. (Section 1-3) by Johann Anton von Moritz); (Frankfurt a. Main; 1785); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/21/2020

1588 1/25/1765

Ordinance, issued by the government of the Kingdom of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]: "From now on, Jewish marriage certificates shall no longer be issued solely by the local scribes, but by the manager, mayor or magistrate of the town where the Jew enjoys protected status, or where the Jew plans to settle down; in addition to certifying that the local maximum number of Jews will not be exceeded by the marriage, the marriage certificate shall also list the following, truthfully and separately: What assets does the groom have? What does the bride bring into the marriage, either in own assets, or as a dowry? And in what way the same is making a living, or is planning to make a living in the future."

Jaksch, Peter Karl (Ed.). *Gesetzeslexikon im Geistlichen, Religions- und Toleranzfache, wie auch in Güter- Stiftungs- Studien- und Zensursachen für das Königreich Böhmen von 1601 bis Ende 1800.* Zweiter Band von E – H (Encyclopedia of Spiritual, Religious and Tolerance Laws, as well as Matters of Goods, Foundations, Education and Censorship, for the Kingdom of Bohemia, from 1601 until the End of 1800. Volume II from E – H). Government Printing Office: Prague, 1828. Page 63. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 2/29/2020

1589 2/5/1765

"Order" issued by Prince Francis Xavier of Saxony [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Saxony]: "Dear faithful. [...] We desire that you protect yourself against the Jews, who are present [in your districts] and who hold concession- or chamber-permits which allow them to exchange silver or engage in other kinds of trades [but] that are not made out to them personally (hold their name) [...] and not to permit them to pursue any trade, but rather to proceed against these according to the mandate from August 16, 1746 [...]"

Codex Augusteus, Oder Neuvermehrtes Corpus Juris Saxonici, Worinnen die in dem Churfürstenthum Sachsen und dazu gehörigen Landen, auch denen Marggrathütern Ober- und Nieder-Lausitz, publicirte und ergangene Constitutiones, Decisiones, Mandata und Verordnungen erhaltenen, nebst einem Elencho, dienlichen Summarien und vollkommenen Registern, mit Ihrer königlichen Majestät in Polen, als Churfürstens zu Sachsen, allergnädigster Bewilligung ans Licht getreten. Leipzig, Verlegtes Johann Samuel Heinsius. (Leipzig; 1772); (Codex Augustus, or newly augmented legal body/laws of Saxony, and those of the Electorate of Saxony and its associated territories, as well as the Margraviates of Upper and Lower Lusatia - and constitutions, decisions, mandates, and received ordinances, along with an elenchus, useful summaries and complete indexes which have appeared, with the most gracious permission of His Royal Majesty in Poland as Elector of Saxony. Published in Leipzig by John Samuel Heinsius; (Leipzig; 1772); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/8/2020)

1590 2/15/1765

"Royal Court Decision" issued by the Austrian Royal Court [Present-day Austria]: "[...] If a Jewish child, after having reached a legal age or emancipation, has with utter conviction chosen to receive baptism - even against the wishes of his/her parents - the Jewish parents or guardians are to be required to guarantee the child not only alimony [payments] but also the child's portion of any realty or [instead] a guarantee. [...]"

Politische Verfassung der Israeliten im Lande unter der Enns und insbesondere in der k. k. Haupt- und Residenzstadt Wien. J. L. E. Graf von Barth-Barthenheim. (Wien; 1821). (Political Constitution of the Israelis in the Country under/near Enns and especially in the R[oyal] I[mperial] Capital and Royal Seat of Vienna. J. L. E. Count von Barth-Barthenheim.); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/18/2018

1591 4/3/1765

"Order" issued by Prince Francis Xavier of Saxony and addressed to the Officers/Administrators in Barby [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Saxony]: "Dear faithful. [...] We wish to order you, on behalf of Our Lord [and] Cousin, Prince-Elector of Saxony [...] herewith, [that you should] immediately eliminate ('eliminiren') all and every single Jew who is present in Barby, without exception and to report to Us if this causes an uprising and to await Our further instructions/decisions [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *Barby is a city in Saxony-Anhalt, Germany.*]

Codex Augusteus, Oder Neuvermehrtes Corpus Juris Saxonici, Worinnen die in dem Churfürstenthum Sachsen und dazu gehörigen Landen, auch denen Marggrathütern Ober- und Nieder-Lausitz, publicirte und ergangene Constitutiones, Decisiones, Mandata und Verordnungen erhaltenen, nebst einem Elencho, dienlichen Summarien und vollkommenen Registern, mit Ihrer königlichen Majestät in Polen, als Churfürstens zu Sachsen, allergnädigster Bewilligung ans Licht getreten. Leipzig, Verlegtes Johann Samuel Heinsius. (Leipzig; 1772); (Codex Augustus, or newly augmented legal body/laws of Saxony, and those of the Electorate of Saxony and its associated territories, as well as the Margraviates of Upper and Lower Lusatia - and constitutions, decisions, mandates, and received ordinances, along with an elenchus, useful summaries and complete indexes which have appeared, with the most gracious permission of His Royal Majesty in Poland as Elector of Saxony. Published in Leipzig by John Samuel Heinsius; (Leipzig; 1772); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/9/2020)

1592 4/22/1765

"Standard Ordinance" ('Normalverordnung') issued by the Austrian Government [Lower Austria; Present-day Austria]: "... Jews are [...] prohibited to live on the flat land (countryside) in Lower Austria." [**Researcher's note:** *The prohibition for Jews to live on the countryside was repeated in the Patent of January 2, 1782; edicts of June 17, 1796, July 22, 1800, and October 4, 1800.*]

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrereich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim): Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrereich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/09/2017

1593 4/25/1765

"General-Order" issued by Prince Francis Xavier of Saxony and addressed to the Officers/Administrators in Barby [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Saxony]: "Dear faithful. [...] We have decided to revoke all silver-delivery-permits ('Silber-Lieferungspässe') issued to Jews [...] and to collect such permits/passports -

may they be made out to the person or not - and to send them back [to Us ...] and to no longer allow Jews with such silver-delivery-permits to pass-through [...]."

Codex Augusteus, Oder Neuvermehrtes Corpus Juris Saxonici, Worinnen die in dem Churfürstenthum Sachsen und dazu gehörigen Landen, auch denen Marggraffhütern Ober- und Nieder-Lausitz, publicirte und ergangene Constitutiones, Decisiones, Mandata und Verordnungen erhaltenen, nebst einem Elencho, dienlichen Summarien und vollkommenen Registern, mit Ihrer königlichen Majestät in Polen, als Churfürstens zu Sachsen, allergnädigster Bewilligung ans Licht getreten. Leipzig, Verlegtes Johann Samuel Heinsius. (Leipzig; 1772); (Codex Augustus, or newly augmented legal body/laws of Saxony, and those of the Electorate of Saxony and its associated territories, as well as the Margraviates of Upper and Lower Lusatia - and constitutions, decisions, mandates, and received ordinances, along with an elenchus, useful summaries and complete indexes which have appeared, with the most gracious permission of His Royal Majesty in Poland as Elector of Saxony. Published in Leipzig by John Samuel Heinsius; (Leipzig; 1772); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/9/2020)

1594 4/25/1765

"Publication" of the [City] Council of Riga [Present-day Latvia; Russia; Russian Empire]: "[... foreign] Jews may not trade with any kind of junk items ('Craam-Waaren') here and insult/harm and detract from the well-earned privileges of the local junk companies and to import such items from other places or to acquire them locally [in order to sell them here ... or face confiscation of the items and other random punishment ...]; since they are not prohibited to purchase such items in order to sell them in other places, and in order to prevent any fraud, they are not to be permitted to purchase and accept the items immediately or leave them with someone, but the local seller is to turn these over to the appropriate customs office ('Zoll Contoir') [where they will be sealed and kept until the appropriate taxes have been paid and turned over to Jews when they are leaving/crossing the border ...]. And in order to eliminate any means and opportunities for Jews to trade with such junk items in homes [and stolen items ...] while pretending to be selling and purchasing new and old clothes [this too is prohibited to them lest they wish to face confiscation of such clothing, or depending on the circumstances, other random punishments. [Jews are to report to the local Jewish-hostel and only stay there ...] or be picked up by the guards and taken to receive the well-deserved punishment for their disobedience [...]. And finally, arriving Jews are herewith reminded that [...] they may not to stay more than 6 weeks or receive serious punishment [...]"

Buchholz, Anton: Geschichte der Juden in Riga bis zur Begründung der Rigischen Hebräergemeinde im J. 1842. Herausgegeben von der Gesellschaft für Geschichte und Altertumskunde der Ostseeprovinzen Russlands. (History of the Jews in Riga until the foundation of the Hebrew community of Riga in the year 1842. Published by the Society for History and Antiquity of the Baltic-See provinces of Russia.); (Riga; 1899); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/29/2020

1595 5/18/1765

"Order" issued by Prince Francis Xavier of Saxony and addressed to the Officers/Administrators in Barby [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Saxony]: "[...] Jews of either sex, who cannot show that they are in the domain legitimately are to leave the capital[-city of Dresden] and the rest of the domain within 14 days and no more than 3 weeks [or face punishment according to the mandate of August 16, 1746 ...] the same goes for Jewish servants, who are not covered by the concessions of the remaining Jews [...]"

Codex Augusteus, Oder Neuvermehrtes Corpus Juris Saxonici, Worinnen die in dem Churfürstenthum Sachsen und dazu gehörigen Landen, auch denen Marggraffhütern Ober- und Nieder-Lausitz, publicirte und ergangene Constitutiones, Decisiones, Mandata und Verordnungen erhaltenen, nebst einem Elencho, dienlichen Summarien und vollkommenen Registern, mit Ihrer königlichen Majestät in Polen, als Churfürstens zu Sachsen, allergnädigster Bewilligung ans Licht getreten. Leipzig, Verlegtes Johann Samuel Heinsius. (Leipzig; 1772); (Codex Augustus, or newly augmented legal body/laws of Saxony, and those of the Electorate of Saxony and its associated territories, as well as the Margraviates of Upper and Lower Lusatia - and constitutions, decisions, mandates, and received ordinances, along with an elenchus, useful summaries and complete indexes which have appeared, with the most gracious permission of His Royal Majesty in Poland as Elector of Saxony. Published in Leipzig by John Samuel Heinsius; (Leipzig; 1772); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/9/2020)

1596 5/30/1765

Decree, issued by Frederick II, King of Prussia [Present-day Germany]: "Those protected Jews who appear on the regular Jew-rosters, and who have the right to have children, shall pay a fee of 50 thalers for the first child, and 100 thalers for the second child. [...] Those protected Jews who are granted permission to transfer their privileges from one place to another, shall pay the following for such a translocation: to a large city, 300 thalers; to a medium city, 150 thalers; to a small city, 100 thalers."

Sammlung aller in dem souverainen Herzogthum Schlesien und der demselben incorporirten Grafschaft Glatz in Finanz-, Polizey-Sachen etc. ergangenen und publicirten Ordnungen, Edicte, Mandate, Rescripte etc. (Collection of all decreed and published ordinances, edicts, mandates, rescripts etc. regarding financial and police matters, for the sovereign Archduchy of Silesia and the incorporated Duchy of Glatz), Volume 19. Korn Publishers: Breslau, 1788. Page 259. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 1/9/2020.

1597 6/3/1765

"Taxes for the Jewish-Hostel in Riga" issued by the City Council of Riga [Present-day Latvia, Russia; Russian Empire]: "How much a Jew is to pay in taxes at the Jewish-hostel to the innkeeper ordered by the authorities. For accommodation including a straw bed for a day and night - in the summer months - 4 Färd[ing currency], in the winter months - 6 Färd. For a bed/place to sleep, including hay, and since these require more room, one additional Färding, which means, during the summer months, 5 [Färding], and in the winter months 7 [Färding]. For a tidy room which contains a table and chairs, a table-cloth, and hand-towel, light [...] and a maid [...], during the summer months 14 [Fähring] per [one] day and night, in the winter months 20 [Fähring]. [Each additional person who stays in the room must pay an additional 2 Fähring each. Wood for cooking, tea and such, per day 4 Fähring. For a pre-made feather-bed per person per night 6 [Fähring]. For a place to put up a horse per [one] day and night 2 [Fähring]. [...]"

Buchholz, Anton: Geschichte der Juden in Riga bis zur Begründung der Rigischen Hebräergemeinde im J. 1842. Herausgegeben von der Gesellschaft für Geschichte und Altertumskunde der Ostseeprovinzen Russlands. (History of the Jews in Riga until the foundation of the Hebrew community of Riga in the year 1842. Published by the Society for History and Antiquity of the Baltic-Sea provinces of Russia.); (Riga; 1899); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/1/2020

1598 6/13/1765

"Order" issued by Prince Francis Xavier of Saxony and addressed to the Officers/Administrators in Barby [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Saxony]: "Dear faithful. [...] I) No other Jewish servant, other than those who are named/covered/included by the concession[-permits] of Jews who remain here [legally] and who can present the necessary government-permits, are to be allowed to stay [in the domain,] the others, however, [...] are to be removed/expelled; II) [...] Jews who hold [...] passports [...] and concessions that do not include their servants are to have the number of servants listed by name [...] as per this [order ...]"

Codex Augusteus, Oder Neuvermehrtes Corpus Juris Saxonici, Worinnen die in dem Churfürstenthum Sachsen und dazu gehörigen Landen, auch denen Marggraffthümern Ober- und Nieder-Lausitz, publicirte und ergangene Constitutiones, Decisiones, Mandata und Verordnungen erhaltenen, nebst einem Elencho, dienlichen Summarien und vollkommenen Registern, mit Ihrer königlichen Majestät in Polen, als Churfürstens zu Sachsen, allergnädigster Bewilligung ans Licht getreten. Leipzig, Verlegtes Johann Samuel Heinsius. (Leipzig; 1772); (Codex Augustus, or newly augmented legal body/laws of Saxony, and those of the Electorate of Saxony and its associated territories, as well as the Margraviates of Upper and Lower Lusatia - and constitutions, decisions, mandates, and received ordinances, along with an elenchus, useful summaries and complete indexes which have appeared, with the most gracious permission of His Royal Majesty in Poland as Elector of Saxony. Published in Leipzig by John Samuel Heinsius; (Leipzig; 1772); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/9/2020

1599 11/21/1765

Jew-Ordinance, issued by Karl Theodor, Elector of the Palatinate and Bavaria [Present-day Germany]: "— Neither the Jews, nor their wives, children or servants may buy from Christian servants, children, students and unmarried sons or daughters any clothing, real estate, household items, rings, silverware or similar items, under penalty of the loss of the money paid as well as having to return, without

compensation, any items so bought. – Jews may perform their ceremonies according to their custom, as long as they do so without any outward noise and fanfare, but inside and quietly. – The number of Jewish families in the city is limited to two hundred."

Karl Theodor, Elector of the Palatinate Bavaria. *Erlaeuterung Der Concession Fuer Die Judenschafft Der Stadt Mannheim* (Explanation of the Concessions for the Jewry of the City of Mannheim). Mannheim, 1765. Page b verso. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 01/02/2020

1600 12/7/1765

Rescript, issued by the Danish Chancellery to the Magistrate at Copenhagen [Present-day Denmark]: "The Jews may be allowed to proceed with the construction of a building that includes a designated assembly hall, but only under the terms that the basement as well as the lower floor are actually permanently vacant, and that only the hall will be reserved for the Jews and their intended use of it. With regard to the position of their servants, the Chief of Police must carefully investigate whether the Jews intend to let any synagogue officers, such as a rabbi or cantor, dwell in this house, under the excuse that they are only renting the rooms in the same; this shall not be allowed, since it could give the impression that the Jews have gained greater liberties than they have hitherto."

Cohen, Asser Daniel. *De Mosaiske troesbekjenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidsslob af naesten 200 aar, tilligemed alle lovsteder og offentlige foranstaltninger dem angaaende, som ere udkomne fra 1651 til 1836.* (The position of the Mosaic believers in Denmark, before and now: historically produced over a period of nearly 200 years, as well as all laws and public measures relating to the same which were published from 1651 to 1836). Forfatterens: Odense (Denmark), 1837. Page 172. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 6/13/2020

1601 1/23/1766

"Patent of the Livonian general-government ('Generalgouvernements') on behalf of Her Imperial Majesty, Catharina Alexiewna [Present-day Latvia, Estonia, Russia; Russian Empire]: "It has been ordered via various patents that no one in the land is to harbor/care for a Jew or to use/hire them in any capacity. However, one has noticed with displeasure that some owners ('Possessores'), keep/hire Jews for all sorts of business, especially, that of brewing brandy [which goes against the existing supreme order and brings ruin to the land, and especially, the brewers]. That is why it is ordered again in all seriousness, that all those who keep Jews [...] are to get rid of them within 4 weeks and that no one is to ever take [on] a Jew in the future or to hire them for any work, trade, or service. Transgressors will be fined with 100 golden Gulden for their first offense without exception, and [repeat] transgressors [...] are to be brought in [for questioning] by the acting authorities/officers. [...]"

Buchholz, Anton: *Geschichte der Juden in Riga bis zur Begründung der Rigischen Hebräergemeinde im J. 1842.* Herausgegeben von der Gesellschaft für Geschichte und Altertumskunde der Ostseeprovinzen Russlands. (History of the Jews in Riga until the foundation of the Hebrew community of Riga in the year 1842. Published by the Society for History and Antiquity of the Baltic-Sea provinces of Russia; (Riga; 1899); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/29/2020

1602 2/8/1766

"Ordinance, according which all arriving Jews are to behave/conduct themselves" issued by the [City] Council of Riga [Present-day Latvia]: "[...] 1) All Jews who come here for business shall be beholden to report to the innkeeper chosen by the authorities as soon as they arrive [...]. 2) As to how much each is to pay for their accommodations at the Jewish-hostel [...] was determined in a tax[-regulation] on June 3, 1765, and has been included [here] at the end, which all Jews, as well as the innkeeper, must adhere to. 4) No one is to offer a Jew accommodation or face a fine of 100 Reichsthaler [...]. 5) Jews may import and sell grains, seeds, hemp, flax, ash, wax, honey, tallow, leather, and all sorts of items made of wood [...] however, they may only sell these to local citizens [...]. 7) Jews may not peddle with

junk items [...]."**[Researcher's note: The above ordinance contains 14 points and has been abbreviated to fit the allocated space. It can be found in its entirety in the cited source.]**

Buchholz, Anton: *Geschichte der Juden in Riga bis zur Begründung der Rigischen Hebräergemeinde im J. 1842*. Herausgegeben von der Gesellschaft für Geschichte und Altertumskunde der Ostseeprovinzen Russlands. (History of the Jews in Riga until the foundation of the Hebrew community of Riga in the year 1842. Published by the Society for History and Antiquity of the Baltic-See provinces of Russia.); (Riga; 1899); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/4/2020

1603 2/14/1766

Ordinance of the City Council of (Bad) Wimpfen [Present-day Germany; Imperial City of Wimpfen/Holy Roman Empire]: "Jews may slaughter the cattle permitted to them only between fall and Saint Martin's Day." **[Researcher's note: St. Martin's day is held on November 11 in Germany.]**

Wimpfen am Neckar. Geschichtlich und topographisch nach historischen Mittheilungen und archäologischen Studien dargestellt von Dr. A. von Lorent, Ritter des Großherzoglichen Badischen Zähringer Löwenordens mit Eichenlaub und dem königlich Württembergischen Kronen- und Friedrichs-Orden ([Bad] Wimpfen by Neckar. Presented historically and topographically based on historical reports and archeological studies by A. Von Lorent, PhD, Knight of the Order of the Zähringer-Lion* of the Grand-Duchy of Baden with oak-leaf-cluster and the Royal Württemberg crown and Friedrich Order*); (Stuttgart; 1870); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/12/2020

1604 4/11/1766

"Decree of the Court Chambers to the Lower-Austrian government" [Lower-Austria; Austria]: "[...] No Jewish parties are allowed to wed without the permission of the authorities, nor are Jews to receive a consent to wed without having paid the necessary taxes, [...] and the 'class'* which the Jewish groom and bride have chosen is to be noted clearly [in their passports]; [...] furthermore, praying at home is not permitted for Jewish families and will be strongly punished when discovered." **[Researcher's note: *Jews were given the choice to pick one of three "classes" they "wanted" to associate with. The "wealthy" had to pay 200 Gulden; the "middle" had to pay 100 Gulden, and the "poor" class had to pay 25 Gulden.]**

Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Erster Band. (Wien)* 1918; p. 390, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/13/2016

1605 4/15/1766

"Ordinance" issued by the Bohemian Government [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia/House of Habsburg]: "[...] Jews are prohibited to get married without the [explicit] permission of the local authorities ('Landesstelle') [...]"

Politischer Codex, oder wesentliche Darstellung sämmtlicher, die k. k. Staaten betreffenden Gesetze und Anordnungen im politischen Fache. Praktisch bearbeitet von Ignaz de Luca, k. k. Rath und Professor. Dritter Band. (Wien; 1789); (Political codex or essential listing of all relevant laws and ordinances within the r[oyal] i[mperial] states/territories in the political field. Effectively edited by Ignaz de Luca, r[oyal] i[mperial] counsel and professor. Third Volume.); (Vienna; 1789); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/4/2019

1606 8/20/1766

"Instruction for the Interim Chief-Coin-and-Mining-Meister, namely that of the current, and Our dear, loyal, high & noble born Joseph, Duke of Pachta and (Fre) Lord of Reihofen/Reyhofen, Our Chamber's True Secret Council [...] our Gubernii* as well as the Chief-Court-Loan-Judge in the Kingdom of Bohemia issued by Maria Theresa [Present-day Czech Republic; Margrave of Moravia]: "We, Maria Theresa ('Maria Teresia') [instruct] the Interim Chief-Coin-and-Mining-Meister [...] Article Seven. [...] Number 22) Since the nearby Jews around Kutná Hora/Kutna Hora ('Kuttenburg') and other royal mining towns have been strictly prohibited of being present/linger in these mining towns by Our highly-honored ancestors, so we too want to have instructed/informed our Office of the Chief Coin and Mining Meister of these 'Generalien' (common law) so that he can pay close attention to any violators, as long as we have not deemed it necessary to amend

this (law) with another supreme order. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *This writ was signed in Vienna. *A Gubernium (Gubernii pl.) was the political administration of a provincial district in and around Austria, Germany, and what was once known as Bohemia etc.*]

Chronologisch-Systematische Sammlung der Berggesetze der österreichischen Monarchie. Bearbeitet von Franz Anton Schmidt, Doctor der sämmtlichen Rechte, wirkendem Mitglied des vaterländischen Museums, und wirklichem Mitglied der k. k. ökonomisch-patriotischen Gesellschaft im Königreiche Böhmen. (Wien; 1833) ("Chronological-systematic collection of Mountain-Laws of the Austrian Monarchy. Edited by Franz Anton Schmidt, PhD in all laws, acting member of the patriotic Museum and a real member of the [royal] [imperial] Economic-Patriotic Society in the Kingdom of Bohemia.); (Vienna; 1833); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/20/2019

1607 10/3/1766

Ordinance of the City Council of [Bad] Wimpfen [Present-day Germany; Imperial City of Wimpfen / Holy Roman Empire]: "Jews are entirely prohibited to slaughter [animals/cattle]; they must have it done by a butcher in exchange for a certain amount - half of which is to go to the register/slaughterer-house ('Rechenstube') and half to the butcher [...] also, [Jews] may not import any meat [...]."

Wimpfen am Neckar. Geschichtlich und topographisch nach historischen Mittheilungen und archäologischen Studien dargestellt von Dr. A. von Lorent, Ritter des Großherzoglichen Badischen Zähringer Löwenordens mit Eichenlaub und dem königlich Württembergischen Kronen- und Friedrichs-Orden ([Bad] Wimpfen by Neckar. Presented historically and topographically based on historical reports and archeological studies by A. Von Lorent, PhD, Knight of the Order of the Zähringer-Lion* of the Grand-Duchy of Baden with oak-leaf-cluster and the Royal Württemberg crown and Friedrich Order*); (Stuttgart; 1870); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/12/2020

1608 11/26/1766

"Edict" issued by Frederick II of Prussia [Present-day Germany, Poland etc.; Kingdom of Prussia]: "[...] Since the prohibition to trade with contraband remains undecided, We shall be allowed to resolve to expel all Jews from Our lands/domains [...]"

Schultze, Walther: Geschichte der Preussischen Regieverwaltung von 1766 bis 1786. (History of the Prussian government-administration from 1766 until 1786.); (Leipzig; 1888); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/27/2020

1609 12/15/1766

Ordinance, issued by the government of the Kingdom of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]: "Whereas, in view of the many evaluations submitted [to the state government] on behalf of Bohemian Jews, it is not without cause to surmise that, in contravention of the highest prohibition previously published, county offices and city magistrates issue the required attestations to these domestic, first-born Jews applying for a wedding license, also in those cases where the Jew in question remains alone in this country, while one or more brothers of the same are married but living abroad; thus, the chief county officers shall make it known: that, when sooner or later, such a domestic Jew married abroad is to return, the given magistrate or county officer, on account of the irregularly issued certificates, shall be subjected, without mercy, to the appropriate and most severe punishment." [**Researcher's note:** *Under the Bobemian system, Jews had to apply for wedding licenses through their county office, which was responsible for evaluating the truthfulness of the application, before forwarding it to the state office for approval.*]

Jaksch, Peter Karl (Ed.). Gesetzeslexikon im Geistlichen, Religions- und Toleranzfache, wie auch in Güter- Stiftungs- Studien- und Zensursachen für das Königreich Böhmen von 1601 bis Ende 1800. Zweiter Band von E - H (Encyclopedia of Spiritual, Religious and Tolerance Laws, as well as Matters of Goods, Foundations, Education and Censorship, for the Kingdom of Bohemia, from 1601 until the End of 1800. Volume II from E - H). Government Printing Office: Prague, 1828. Page 63. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/1/2020

1610 1/2/1767

"Ordinance" issued by the Bohemian Government [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia/House of Habsburg]: "[...] Jews are prohibited to melt gold or silver on their own or face confiscation of the same."

Politischer Codex, oder wesentliche Darstellung sämmtlicher, die k. k. Staaten betreffenden Gesetze und Anordnungen im politischen Fache. Praktisch bearbeitet von Ingaz de Luca, k. k. Rath und Professor.

Dritter Band. (Wien; 1789); (Political codex or essential listing of all relevant laws and ordinances within the r[oyal] i[imperial] states/territories in the political field. Effectively edited by Ignaz de Luca, r[oyal] i[imperial] counsel and professor. Third Volume.); (Vienna; 1789); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/4/2019

1611 2/17/1767

Rescript Number 661 addressed to the Mindener Chamber issued by King Fredrick II of Prussia [Prussia / Present-day...]: "The chamber is to prepare and submit lists of newly settled Jewish families every December and how much their protection money has increased."

Stern, Selma: *Der Preussische Staat und die Juden, Dritter Teil, 2. Akten, 1. Halbband (The Prussian State and the Jews)* (1971) p. 779 ff, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani, 2/19/2016

1612 4/6/1767

"Instruction for the Interim Chief-Coin-and-Mining-Meister-Office-Administrator in the Margrave of Moravia issued by Maria Theresa [Present-day Czech Republic; Margrave of Moravia]: "We, Maria Theresa ('Maria Theresia') [...] Article One. [...] instruct the Chief-Coin-and-Mining-Meister-Office-Administrator... regarding his duties [...] Article Five [...] Number 10) Since the presence of Jews in the royal Bohemian mining towns has already been prohibited by our highly honored/noble ancestors, so, We wish to direct Our Chief-Coin-and-Mining-Meister-Office-Administrator to this 'Generalien respectu' (law) of the mines in the Margrave of Moravia, so that the aforementioned can pay close attention to any violators. [...]"

Chronologisch-Systematische Sammlung der Berggesetze der österreichischen Monarchie. Bearbeitet von Franz Anton Schmidt, Doctor der sämtlichen Rechte, wirkendem Mitglied des vaterländischen Museums, und wirklichem Mitglied der k. k. ökonomisch-patriotischen Gesellschaft im Königreiche Böhmen. (Wien; 1833); (Chronological-systematic collection of Mountain-Laws of the Austrian Monarchy. Edited by Franz Anton Schmidt, PhD in all laws, acting member of the patriotic Museum and a real member of the r[oyal] i[imperial] Economic-Patriotic Society in the Kingdom of Bohemia); (Vienna; 1833); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/7/2019

1613 6/29/1767

"Instruction" of the Government of the Electorate of Saxony [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Saxony]: "[...] 37) Furthermore, Jews who travel by post [carriage] are prohibited to leave anything with another Jews or anyone else or face confiscation [of the items] before they have reported it to the authorities and established legality; those (Jews) traveling by foot are not to enter/walk into any houses [...]. 38) They must also at the time of their arrival show to possess an appropriate amount of money and deposit [...] which is to be entered into their gate-papers (entry-papers); otherwise they are to be stopped. [...]"

D. Johann Nicolaus Schwarzens, Rechtskonsulentens zu Dresden, Wörterbuch, über die Chursächsischen, auch Ober- und Nieder-Lausitzischen Gesetze, bus zum Jahre 1792. Erster Theil. Von A bis D. ("D. Johann Nicolaus Schwarzens's legal-counsel to Dresden, Dictionary regarding the laws of the Electorate of Saxony as well as Upper and Lower-Lusatia until the year 1792. First Section."); (Dresden; 1792); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/15/2019

1614 11/20/1767

Order, issued by the Danish Chancellery [Present-day Denmark, Norway]: "Ordered: that no apparent assemblies among the German Jews may be held in any place other than that which they have procured to hold their worship, unless this occurs within the scope of a special royal dispensation." [**Researcher's note:** In 17th- and 18th-century Denmark, Ashkenazi Jews were known as "German Jews," while Sephardi Jews were referred to as "Portuguese Jews." For information on the differences between the two, see "Ashkenazi and Sephardic Jews," chabad.org, by Menachem Posner.]

Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbeljenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstilling i et tidsløb af naesten 200 aar, tilligemed alle lovsteder og offentlige foranstaltninger dem angaaende, som ere udkomne fra 1651 til 1836. [The position of the Mosaic believers in Denmark, before and now: historically produced over a period of nearly 200 years, as well as all laws and public measures relating to

the same which were published from 1651 to 1836]. Forfatterens: Odense (Denmark), 1837. Page 172. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 6/13/2020

1615 4/8/1768

Ordinance, issued by the government of the Kingdom of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]: "Even though it has been ordered several times, most recently on December 15, 1766, that in the course of certifying the applications of Jewish supplicants for wedding licenses, greatest care must be exercised with respect to firstbornship, as well as regarding the maximum permitted number of Jewish families and the avoidance of exceeding the same; given the many evaluations of Jewish wedding license applications, it must nevertheless be suspected, not without good cause, that one or the other city magistrate and county officer is disregarding the above-mentioned, very highest ordinance, issuing these irregular attestations according to personal whim, or even following a conflicting, punishable self-interest. The chief royal county officers are hereby instructed to make known to everyone the applicable [ordinance], with the addendum that in the event of a contravention, the issuer of such an untrue attestation will be subjected to the most palpable punishment, in addition to the fact that officers and magistrates are liable for this with all of their assets and property, the penalty of which shall be made available to pay the customary third to the denouncer." [**Researcher's note:** The "denouncer's third" was a common practice since the middle ages for all kinds of punishable offenses; one third of the fine payable by the offender was to be diverted to the informant or denouncer, while the remainder was often split between the state and some restitutionary purpose, such as churches, schools, or poorhouses.]

Jaksch, Peter Karl (Ed.). Gesetzeslexikon im Geistlichen, Religions- und Toleranzfache, wie auch in Güter- Stiftungs- Studien- und Zensursachen für das Königreich Böhmen von 1601 bis Ende 1800. Zweiter Band von E – H (Encyclopedia of Spiritual, Religious and Tolerance Laws, as well as Matters of Goods, Foundations, Education and Censorship, for the Kingdom of Bohemia, from 1601 until the End of 1800. Volume II from E – H). Government Printing Office: Prague, 1828. Page 64. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/1/2020

1616 4/22/1768

"Ordinance" of Prince-Abbot Philipp [Present-day Germany; Princely-Abbey of Corvey]: "[...] Jews may only take one penny of interests for each Reichsthaler for sums that are smaller than 10 Reichsthaler and only when the debtor has (legally) agreed to do so."

Jahrbücher für die Preußische Gesetzgebung, Rechtswissenschaft und Rechtsverwaltung. Im Auftrage des königl. Justiz-Ministeriums herausgegeben von Karl Albert von Kamptz, königl. preuß. Wirklichem Geheim-Rath und Director in den Ministerien der Justiz und des öffentlichen Unterrichts. Neun und zwanzigster Band. Sieben und funfzig und acht und funfzigstes Heft (Yearbook of Prussian Legislation, Jurisprudence, and legal administration. On behalf of the Royal Ministry of Justice edited by Karl Albert von Kamptz, true-secret royal Prussian council and director of the ministries of justice and public education. Twenty-ninth volume; issues 57 and 58.); (Berlin; 1827); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/25/2019

1617 8/27/1768

"Ordinance" Archbishop-Elector Maximilian Friedrich von Königsegg-Rothenfels [Present-day Germany; Prince-Bishopric of Paderborn]: "[...] The trade with iron and copper shall be prohibited to Jews."

Die Provinzial- und statistischen Rechte in der preußischen Monarchie. Dargestellt vom wirklichen Geheimen Rath von Kamptz. Zweiter Theil. Die Provinzen: Pommern und Westphalen. (The provincial and legal statutes of the Prussian monarchy. Presented by the true secret council of Kamptz. Second Volume. The provinces: Pomerania and Westphalia.); (Berlin; 1827); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/23/2019

1618 10/21/1768

Ordinance, issued by the government of the Kingdom of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]: "During the inquisition of a Jew in high court, due to his prohibited wedding on account of his being a third-born son, he claimed ignorance of the patent of October 16, 1726. In order to prevent the Jews from using such lack of knowledge as an excuse, all county officials will ensure the proper proclamation of said

patent, since according to Section 6 of the patent, such officials and magistrates who allow the marriage of more than a single son, shall pay, without exception, a fine of 1,000 ducats from their personal monies, to be applied without exception."

Jaksch, Peter Karl (Ed.). *Gesetzeslexikon im Geistlichen, Religions- und Tolernanzfache, wie auch in Güter- Stiftungs- Studien- und Zensursachen für das Königreich Böhmen von 1601 bis Ende 1800. Zweiter Band von E – H (Encyclopedia of Spiritual, Religious and Tolerance Laws, as well as Matters of Goods, Foundations, Education and Censorship, for the Kingdom of Bohemia, from 1601 until the End of 1800. Volume II from E – H). Government Printing Office: Prague, 1828. Page 46.* Researched by Dominik Jacobs 2/17/2020

1619 10/24/1768

"Writ" of Prince-Bishop Maximilian Friedrich von Königsegg-Rothenfels [Prince-Bishopric of Münster; Present-day Germany]: "[...] the delivery of meat to the houses of those who ordered these from them (Jews), has been graciously permitted, the peddling of the same [meat], however, the [peddling] with meat that was not ordered -- or any other kind -- is prohibited at a fine of five Rthl [Reichsthaler] nor grinding*, and the aforementioned officers as well as the local judges are to pay attention to/enforce this." [**Researcher's note:** "[...] jedoch das haufsiren mit salbe, oder anderen nicht bestellten flesches bejj fünf Rthl strafe noch mahlen* verboten [...]" *The text also reads "nor grind" – suggesting that Jews were also prohibited to grind meat; though, those two words appear to be almost an afterthought in the original text. The original document can be found in: *Staatsarchiv Münster, Fürstentum Münster, Kabinettsregistratur 461 ("State Archive of Münster, Prince-Bishopric of Münster, Cabinet Registry 461.")*]

Universität Münster. Einführung in die Frühe Neuzeit. Quelle: Münsterische Hofkammer 1755 and Fürstbischof 1768 ("University of Münster. Introduction to Early Modern Period. Source: Royal Chamber 1755 and Prince-Bishop 1768."); www.uni-muenster.de; Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/30/2018

1620 12/1/1768

"Royal Court Decree" issued by the Austrian Royal Court [Present-day Austria]: "[...] The commercial-consensus (government agency) is to watch over and to stop the creation of secret and prohibited businesses ('Unterhandlungen')*, which means the businesses of Jews who are [currently] present in Vienna [...and] the commissioner who arrives [there] from time to time is to watch over this [...] and upon discovery [of a violation] to proceed with an investigation and confiscation of the goods [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *'Unterhandlungen' are usually business transactions that require a middleman or a negotiator.]

Politische Verfassung der Israeliten im Lande unter der Enns und insbesondere in der k. k. Haupt- und Residenzstadt Wien. J. L. E. Graf von Barth-Barthenheim. (Wien; 1821). (Political Constitution of the Israelis in the Country under/near Enns and especially in the R[oyal] I[mperial] Capital and Royal Seat of Vienna. J. L. E. Count von Barth-Barthenheim.); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/18/2018

1621 12/6/1768

"Writ" of King George III [Present-day England, Germany, Ireland, etc.; Electorate of Brunswick-Lüneburg (Hanover)]: "[...] We order herewith [...] and remind the protected Jews who live in Our German provinces to especially heed the ordinances from April, 2/13, 1723, and June 9, 1733, in regards to any items sold outside of the annual markets. 2) [...] on the other hand, however, all local and foreign beggar-Jews who arrive with few or no Thaler of goods/items (to sell) which will probably not be sufficient to earn them enough money to support them [...] shall be prohibited [to enter] at all times according to ordinance of September 17, 1764 [...]. 7) Local protected Jews, if they wish to leave their place of residency for a while together with their goods/commodities, and wish to visit local or foreign annual markets will have the same status as foreign Jews, and are to have their goods/items certified by the local authorities in exchange for 6 mgr (currency) in order to avoid a fine/punishment [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *The above general edict is several pages long and contains a number of paragraphs and addresses all citizens, except the parts that have been translated here.*]

Sammlung der Verordnungen und Ausschreiben welche für sämtliche Provinzen des Hannoverschen Staats, jedoch was den Calenbergischen, Lüneburgischen, und Bremen- und Verdenschen Theil betrifft, seit dem Schlusse in denselben vorhandenen Gesetzessammlungen bis zur Zeit der feindlichen Usurpation ergangen sind. Mit Genehmigung des Königl. Cabinets-Ministerii herausgegeben von Ernst Spangenberg, Dr. beider Rechte und köngl. Großbritannisch, honnoverschem Hof- und Canzley-Rathe in der Justiz-Canzley zu Zelle. Zweyter Theil, bis Jahre 1760 bis 1779 enthaltend. (Collection of ordinances and decrees that apply to all provinces of the state of Hannover, however, as far as Calenberg, Lüneburg, Bremen, and Verden are concerned, it contains a collection of laws until the conclusion of the aforementioned [places] by the hostile usurpation. Published by Ernst Spangenberg, PhD. of both laws and royal, British Hanoverian Court and Legal Council in the Justice Office in Zelle, with the permission of the royal Cabinet-Ministers. Second Volume until [from] 1760 until 1779 inclusive.); (Hannover; 1820); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/12/2019

1622 12/13/1768

Rescript, issued by Frederick II, King of Prussia [Present-day Germany]: "For Jews only, the age of majority shall begin upon completion of their twentieth life-year." [*Researcher's note: This meant that Jews lost the legal protections of being under the guardianship of their parents four years sooner than Prussian non-Jews, who stayed minors until age twenty-four.*]

Koch, Christian Friedrich. Die Juden im Preussischen Staate (The Jews in the State of Prussia). Baumann: Marienwerder (Prussia), 1833. Page 154. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 4/1/2020

1623 12/31/1768

Regulation regarding the trading of Jews on the countryside ('Landschaft') issued by Mayor Johannes Debary and the [city] Council of Basel [Present-day Switzerland; Prince-Bishopric of Basel]: "We, Johannes Debary, the mayor, as well as the [city] councils of the city of Basel order all and each of Our dear faithful members [...] that we have noticed with displeasure the growing number of Jewish traders who have snuck into Our countryside and given cause to many perils and scams [...] as well as damages and losses and even ruin, which is why we wish to order the following [...]: 1) Jews are to entirely refrain from trading with cattle [...] on the countryside, except during public markets or face severe fines [...] Jews who have been caught numerous times are to be reported to the higher authorities and face arrest. [...] Jews may continue to trade during public markets in the cities [...] however, only in exchange for cash. All current IOUs/loans are to be settled by January 1769 [...]" [*Researcher's note: The above regulation contains a number of paragraphs and has been abbreviated to fit the allocated space. It can be found in its entirety in the cited source.*]

Rechtsquellen von Basel Stadt und Land. Zweiter Theil. (Legal Documents/Sources of Basel - City and land. Part two.); (Basel; 1865); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/8/2020

1624 1/13/1769

Rescript, issued by the Danish Chancellery [Present-day Denmark]: "From now on, the Jewish nation in Copenhagen shall be strictly forbidden to have any smelting furnaces or crucibles in their homes, to which end, within 14 days, any furnaces and crucibles found will be removed from their homes, without any possibility of having them returned."

Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidsløb af naesten 200 aar, tilligemed alle lovsteder og offentlige foranstaltninger dem angaaende, som ere udkomne fra 1651 til 1836. (The position of the Mosaic believers in Denmark, before and now: historically produced over a period of nearly 200 years, as well as all laws and public measures relating to the same which were published from 1651 to 1836). Forfatterens: Odense (Denmark), 1837. Page 104. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 6/2/2020

1625 1/14/1769

Decree, issued by Count Palatine Charles Theodore, Elector of Bavaria [Present-day Germany]: "Now that the damages payable for the loss of monies due to the Jewish emigration has been determined, care shall be taken to ensure that no more Jews will be present in this land, 6 weeks hence."

Lamm, Louis. Zur Geschichte der Juden im bayerischen Schwaben (On the History of the Jews in Bavarian Swabia). Louis Lamm: Berlin, 1915. Page 37. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/16/2020

1626 2/13/1769

Ordinance, issued by the government of the Kingdom of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]: "With regard to Jewish weddings, the general patent of 1726 remains in effect without alteration; however, in order to meet the quota for Jewish contributions, the state offices are hereby authorized to issue a wedding dispensation, in addition to the first-born son, to two other sons of those Jews who pay an annual tax of 700 to 1000 guilders, in exchange for the appropriate court fee. For Jews who pay only 500 guilders annually, this shall apply to just one son other than the first-born."

Jaksch, Peter Karl (Ed.). *Gesetzeslexikon im Geistlichen, Religions- und Toleranzfache, wie auch in Güter- Stiftungs- Studien- und Zensursachen für das Königreich Böhmen von 1601 bis Ende 1800. Zweiter Band von E – H (Encyclopedia of Spiritual, Religious and Tolerance Laws, as well as Matters of Goods, Foundations, Education and Censorship, for the Kingdom of Bohemia, from 1601 until the End of 1800. Volume II from E – H)*. Government Printing Office: Prague, 1828. Page 47). Researched by Dominik Jacobs 2/20/2020

1627 3/21/1769

"Cabinet Order" issued by Fredrick II [Prussia; Present-day Germany, Poland, Belgium]: "[...] Jews who have received permission to acquire a house are to purchase a certain amount of porcelain, that is a Jew with a 'general privilege' (General Privilegium) is to purchase 500 Thaler worth of [porcelain] and a 'ordinary protected Jew' (ordinärer Schutzjude) is to purchase 300 Thaler worth of [porcelain] [...] and with the receipt of a concession or any other beneficence Jews are to purchase 300 Thaler worth of porcelain as well [...] or to lose their privileges [...]."

Kaelter, Robert: *Geschichte der jüdischen Gemeinde zu Potsdam* (History of Jews in Potsdam); (Potsdam; 1903); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/11/2016

1628 4/4/1769

"Circular" published in the Imperial Leaflet [Present-day Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary]: "[...] where the [permitted] number of [Jewish] family-spots ('Familienstellen') have not been exceeded, the second or the third-born can receive permission to wed, if he can show to have contributions of 500 – 700 Franks. [...] No one shall receive a family-spot who does not own assets worth 300 Franks [or more], and cannot show a proof of schooling. He should be able to read and write in German. [...]."

Dr. Johann Luksche's, weiland kaiserl. mähr. schles. Appellationsrathes, Besondere Rechte der Personen Mährens Dr. Joh. Luksche's, weiland kaiserl. mähr. schles. Appellationsrathes, Besondere Rechte der Personen Mährens und Schlesiens, vorzüglich in politischer Hinsicht. Zweiter Band; (Brünn, 1844); (Dr. Joh. Lutsche's Weiland Imper[ial], Moravia[n], Silesia[n] Council of Appellations, Special Rights of Persons of Moravia and Silesia, especially in political terms. Vol. II); (Brünn; 1844); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/4/2017

1629 4/10/1769

Rescript addressed to the General Director issued by King Fredrick II of Prussia [Prussia / Present-day Germany, Poland, Czech Republic]: "'Clergymen Inspectors' [geistliche Inspektoren] are instructed to make sure the motives of young Jews are convincing before they baptize them. In order that they should not become a burden to the Great Friedrichshospital, they are to be placed as soon as possible – even during school time – with masters."

Stern, Selma: *Der Preussische Staat und die Juden*, Dritter Teil, 2. Akten, 1. Halbband (*The Prussian State and the Jews*) (1971) p. 510, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/26/2016

1630 6/3/1769

Decree, issued by the Danish Chancellery [Present-day Denmark, Germany]: "For all authorities in the duchies, it is henceforth the rule that foreign Jews, as well as those Jews who live in the duchies, but who are neither endowed with a royal letter of protection, nor reside in their own houses, shall not be issued a passport to Denmark." [**Researcher's note:** "Duchies" here referred to the duchies of

Holstein and Schleswig, then the northernmost states of the Holy Roman Empire and under the control of the Danish king in his function as Duke of Holstein and Duke of Schleswig; both fiefdoms have since become part of the German state Schleswig-Holstein.]

Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidsløb af næsten 200 aar, tilligemed alle lovsteder og offentlige foranstaltninger dem angaaende, som ere udkomne fra 1651 til 1836. (The position of the Mosaic believers in Denmark, before and now: historically produced over a period of nearly 200 years, as well as all laws and public measures relating to the same which were published from 1651 to 1836). Forfatterens: Odense (Denmark), 1837. Page 51. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/30/202

1631 6/5/1769

"Publication/Order" issued by the [City] Council of Riga [Present-day Latvia]: "[...] all arriving Jews, except privileged ones (those with special permits) and those who have been required/obliged to remain on their rafts ('Flössen') and river-ships ('Strusen') are to find accommodation in the Jewish-hostel [...] plus, all departing Jews, who have already received passports from the Livonian general-government-chancellery ('Generalgouvernementskanzellei'), are not to stay more than two days in Riga." [**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.*]

Buchholz, Anton: Geschichte der Juden in Riga bis zur Begründung der Rigischen Hebräergemeinde im J. 1842. Herausgegeben von der Gesellschaft für Geschichte und Altertumskunde der Ostseeprovinzen Russlands. (History of the Jews in Riga until the foundation of the Hebrew community of Riga in the year 1842. Published by the Society for History and Antiquity of the Baltic-Sea provinces of Russia); (Riga; 1899); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/4/2020

1632 12/5/1769

Rescript addressed to all War & Domain Chambers issued by King Fredrick II of Prussia [Prussia / Present-day Germany, Poland, Czech Republic]: "When Jews have to take porcelains for special Benefactions ('Beneficien'), they are to take a third of each kind so that porcelain can be exported and its benefits can be known everywhere." [**Researcher's note:** *The same day, it was also ordered that "no Jew is to be given any further concessions, until he has provided a certificate from customs (at the border) that the porcelain which he got from the local porcelain manufacturer was in fact sent out of the country."*]

Stern, Selma: **Der Preussische Staat und die Juden**, Dritter Teil, 2. Akten, 1. Halbband (*The Prussian State and the Jews*) (1971) p. 517-518, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/26/2016

1633 2/21/1770

"General-Rescript" ('General-Rescript') issued by Charles Frederick ('Carl Friedrich'), Grand Duke of Baden; addressed to all Upper authorities and offices [Present-day Germany; Margraviate of Baden]: "[...] however, we wish to order you in all earnestness [...] to not allow Jews to sell a piece of cattle [...] to Our Christian subjects outside of the public markets [...] and that any such seller is brought to justice and punished. [...]"

Sammlung sämtlicher Gesetze, Verordnungen, Verfügungen und Anordnungen welche in den Markgrafschaften und in dem Großherzogthum Baden über Gegenstände der Orts-Polizei seit dem Jahre 1712 bis 1832 erschienen sind, und nach den Bestimmungen des vierten Capitels der Gemeinde-Ordnung durch die Bürgermeister vollzogen werden. Herausgegeben von Bernhard Dollmättsch, Großherzoglich Badischem Kammerrath, Oberrevisor des Ministeriums des Innern und Ritter des Zähringer Löwen-Ordens. Zweiter Band. (Carlsruhe und Baden; 1837); (Collection of all laws, ordinances, decrees, and orders which have been published in the Counties of Mark and the Grand-Duchy of Baden pertaining to local police-ordinances from 1712 until 1832, which have been enforced by the mayor in accordance with the provisions outlined in the fourth chapter of the municipal order. Edited by Bernhard Dollmättsch, Chamber-Council of the Grand-Duchy of Baden, chief-editor/revisor of the Ministry of Interior and knight of the Order of the Zähringer Lion. Second Volume. (Karlsruhe and Baden); (1837); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/14/2020

1634 3/19/1770

Decree, issued by the Imperial Court of Austria [Present-day Austria]: "Israelites may obtain letters of protection, and the privileges associated therewith, but [they] are precluded from having any citizenship rights, or those of a master tradesman."

Fauller, Chrysostomus. *Gesetze, Verordnungen und Vorschriften für die Polizei-Verwaltung im Kaiserthume Oesterreich: Erschienen in den Jahren 1740 bis Ende 1825, und in alphabetisch-chronologischer Ordnung zusammengestellt, mit vorzüglicher Rücksicht auf Nieder-Oesterreich, Zweiter Band (Laws, Ordinances and Regulations for the Administration of Police in the Austrian Empire: Published in the Years 1740 Until the End of 1825, and Compiled in Chronological Order, Under Excellent Consideration of Lower Austria, Volume Two)*. Geistering: Vienna, 1828. Page 322. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/12/2020

1635 5/28/1770

"Order" issued by the Prince-Bishopric [Prince-Bishopric of Bamberg; Present-day Germany]: "[...] Jews are prohibited from appearing on public streets, places, or at Christian's homes on Christian Sundays and holy-days or [they are to] face a fine of 5 fl [Gulden...]."

Eckstein, Adolf (District Rabbi): *Geschichte der Juden im ehemaligen Fürstbistum Bamberg, bearbeitet auf Grund von Archivalien, nebst urkundlichen Beilagen, ('History of the Jews in the Former Prince-Bishopric of Bamberg, edited on the basis of archiving, together with documented supplements')*; (Bamberg; 1898); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/13/2018

1636 6/29/1770

Mandate issued by Anna Amalia, Duchess of Saxony, for the Principality of Eisenach [Present-day Germany]: "I. Neither puppeteering Jews, nor traveling-show Jews, nor beggar-Jews are tolerated in our principality. II. Any Jews who have obtained special permission to enter the principality, shall refrain from selling stolen goods, as well as from carrying or selling any wares made of silk or cotton, except in the public, reoccurring markets; however, they shall not be seen anywhere in this principality on Sundays or feast days, under penalty of a fine of ten thalers. III. Any contract between a Jew and a Christian exceeding five thalers and to be paid later to the Jew, shall be documented and inspected by the local authorities. IV. In the case of installments to be made by a Christian to a Jew, only a court-approved document shall constitute a valid claim to such payments."

"Mandat, den Judenhandel in dem Fürstenthum Eisenach betreffend [Mandate regarding the Jewish Trade in the Principality of Eisenach]," 6/29/1770; Decrees Collection; AR 379; Box 1; Folder 39; Leo Baeck Institute. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 12/2/2019

1637 8/14/1770

"Peddling Ordinance" issued by the Electorate of Hanover [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Hanover]: "Escorted Jews (those with special permits) shall not go peddling outside of the annual markets [...]"

Sammlung der Verordnungen und Ausschreiben welche für sämtliche Provinzen des Hannoverschen Staats, jedoch was den Calenbergischen, Lüneburgischen, und Bremen- und Verdenschen Theil betrifft, seit dem Schlusse in denselben vorhandenen Gesetzessammlungen bis zur Zeit der feindlichen Usurpation ergangen sind. Mit Genehmigung des Königl. Cabinets-Ministerii herausgegeben von Ernst Spangenberg, Dr. beider Rechte und köngl. Großbritanisch, hannoverschem Hof- und Canzley-Rathe in der Justiz-Canzley zu Zelle. Zweyter Theil, bis Jahre 1760 bis 1779 enthaltend. (Collection of ordinances and decrees that apply to all provinces of the state of Hannover, however, as far as Calenberg, Lüneburg, Bremen, and Verden are concerned, it contains a collection of laws until the conclusion of the aforementioned [places] by the hostile usurpation. Published by Ernst Spangenberg, PhD. of both laws and royal, British Hanoverian Court and Legal Council in the Justice Office in Zelle, with the permission of the royal Cabinet-Ministers. Second Volume until [from] 1760 until 1779 inclusive.); (Hannover; 1820); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/10/2019

1638 9/14/1770

"Ordinance" issued by the Government of Prince-Elector of Brunswick-Lüneburg [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Brunswick-Lüneburg/Holy Roman Empire]: "[...] 1) that all Polish-Jews shall be earnestly forbidden to enter and to be present in these/our lands. [...] all local authorities are to watch over this in their districts [...] and have this posted again publicly on all warning-poles ('Warnungs-Pfählen'), [...] at border-crossings, and on secret paths and byways, as well as in taverns; 2) Should this current ordinance be defied again, and there be foreign beggar-Jews present again in our lands after 6 weeks [...] the protected Jewry* shall be liable for them. [...] therefore, it is to be announced in all non-local places and warned that

Polish-Jews as well as beggar-Jews are not to be allowed entry into our lands [...]"

[**Researcher's note:** *There were a number of Jews who were given special permissions to settle in the territories of Brunswick-Lüneburg.]

Des Königreichs Hannover Landes-Gesetz und Verordnungen, insbesondere der Fürstenthümer Calenberg, Göttingen und Grubenhagen. In einem Auszug nach alphabetischer Ordnung gebracht von Friedrich Christoph Willich, Doctor der Rechte und königliche Großbritannisch Honnoverschen Rath. Erster Band. A - G. Zweyte Auflage. ("State Laws and Ordinances of the Kingdom of Hannover, especially the principalities of Calenberg, Göttingen and Grubenberg. As abstracts in alphabetical order prepared by Friedrich Christoph Willich, JD, and Royal British Council of Hannover. First Volume, A - G. Second issue."); (Göttingen; 1825); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/23/2019

1639 10/4/1770

"Ordinance" issued by the [City] Council of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany; Free City of Frankfurt]: "[...] Jewish parents, whose children are getting married outside of the domain as well as the children themselves [...] are to report the size/amount of the assets/dowry they receive under oath [...] and leave a certain deposit/guarantee [so that the necessary and legal levies/taxes can be deducted [...] and those who do not obey this [order ...] are not to be given any leniency [...]"

Sammlung der Verordnungen der Reichsstadt Frankfurt von Johann Conradin Beyerbach. Zweyter Theil. (Collection of ordinance of the Imperial City of Frankfurt. Part two.); (Frankfurt am Main; 1798); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/3/2020

1640 11/16/1770

Rescript, issued by the Danish Chancellery to the Magistrate at Copenhagen [Present-day Denmark]: "The Jews, of both the Portuguese and the German nation, must have and share schoolmasters whose employment the magistrate, after deliberation with the elders and the rabbi, considers necessary; however, every time a schoolmaster changes, either on his departure or upon death, the elders shall be obliged to report this, and no foreigner allowed to enter or accept the position of schoolmaster without the knowledge and permission of the magistrate, subject to the circumstances, as well as the assent of the Police Department and the Department of Commerce; in addition, no Jewish schoolmaster should engage in even the slightest amount of trading, civilian business, or anything other than teaching the children of the Jews; and the Jewish schoolmasters who violate the same, shall be regarded the same as Jews staying in Copenhagen without royal letters of safe conduct."

[**Researcher's note:** In 17th- and 18th-century Denmark, *Ashkenazi* Jews were known as "German Jews," while *Sephardi* Jews were referred to as "Portuguese Jews." For information on the differences between the two, see "*Ashkenazi and Sephardic Jews*," *cbabad.org*, by Menachem Posner.]

Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troeskjenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidsløb af næsten 200 aar, tilligemed alle lovsteder og offentlige foranstaltninger dem angaaende, som ere udkomne fra 1651 til 1836. (The position of the Mosaic believers in Denmark, before and now: historically produced over a period of nearly 200 years, as well as all laws and public measures relating to the same which were published from 1651 to 1836). Forfatterens: Odense (Denmark), 1837. Page 293. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 6/29/2020

1641 12/20/1770

"Edict" issued by Fredrick the Great ("Friedrich") [Prussia; Present-day Germany]: "We, Fredrick, King of Prussia by the Grace of God, Markgrave of Brandenburg, Arch-Gentleman and [Prince] Elector (Erz-Cämmerer und Churfürst') of the Holy Roman Empire [...] 13) With respect to the Jews (regarding the Jews), the prohibition contained in the Cloth-Regulation ("Tuch-Reglement") Sect[ion] II, § 4 is to remain in effect, according to which those Jews – without exception – whether they may be tolerated in Upper or Lower Silesia – are prohibited to trade with Silesian wool ("schlesischer Land-Wolle") and to purchase such (wool) [with]in or outside of the wool markets. Should a Jew, however, regardless of whether he may be a local/native ("einheimischer") or a foreign Jew, dare to bring/take some wool across the border, and sooner or later be caught and convicted of this, if he is a local/native Jew who is tolerated in the land, he is not only [...] to lose his toleration [permit] and face the

above ordered punishment of confiscation and respectively the value of the wool [...], but also – depending on the circumstances – be punished with fortress-labor (hard-labor) ('Festungsarbeit'); however, if it is a foreign Jew, he is to have double the fine ('Geldstrafe') imposed on him and also be condemned to [...] ('zeitigen') fortress-labor (hard-labor), unless the Jew was explicitly granted a concession for wool-trade. [...]"

Edict worinnen das Verbot gegen die Ausfuhr der Schlesischen Wolle nach fremden Landen, und die zu deren Verhütung zunehmende Praecautiones erneuert und eingeschärft werden. ("Edict in Which the Prohibition and Increasing Precautions Against the Exports of Silesian Wool into Foreign Countries are Renewed and Inculcated"); (Berlin; 1770); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/10/2018

1642 3/5/1771

"Decree of the Lower-Austrian government to the Magistrate of Vienna"

[Austria]: "Maria Theresa has ordered Duke Wallis, who let the deadline pass, to tolerate the Jews until Saint Michael's Day in his territory*. After that, they are to be put up somewhere else. [...] those Jews who do not pay their taxes on time due to poverty, [...] are to be expelled immediately from Vienna [...] in all seriousness."

[Researcher's note: *The text reads that he has to tolerate them in his "house" (Haus), but in this case, it refers to his territory.]

Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Erster Band. (Wien) 1918*; p. 408, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/27/2016

1643 4/15/1771

"Prohibition to visit the annual markets of Vienna" [Austria]: "[...] Her Majesty, held in the highest esteem, has decided that Jew are prohibited to visit and sell [their merchandize] on the annual market of Vienna and that this [law] is to be part of the current Austrian constitution."

Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Erster Band. (Wien) 1918*; p. 419, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/27/2016

1644 6/14/1771

Ordinance, issued by the government of the Kingdom of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]: "As it has come to pass that a Jewish applicant for a wedding license, in order to fraudulently obtain the required permit, produced a falsified attestation of his and his bride's assets, and thus created the necessity to prevent any such illegal schemes in the future; thus all chief royal officers of the counties are to impress on the magistrates and county offices, that the same shall, in such attestations of assets for Jewish petitioners for a wedding permit, not use numerals for the sum of the combined assets, but letters, with penalties to be faced for any contraventions."

Jaksch, Peter Karl (Ed.). *Gesetzeslexikon im Geistlichen, Religions- und Toleranzfache, wie auch in Güter- Stiftungs- Studien- und Zensurrssachen für das Königreich Böhmen von 1601 bis Ende 1800. Zweiter Band von E – H (Encyclopedia of Spiritual, Religious and Tolerance Laws, as well as Matters of Goods, Foundations, Education and Censorship, for the Kingdom of Bohemia, from 1601 until the End of 1800. Volume II from E – H). Government Printing Office: Prague, 1828. Page 65.* Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/1/2020

1645 9/15/1771

"Ordinance" issued by the Prince-Bishopric [Prince-Bishopric of Bamberg; Present-day Germany]: "[...] Jews are prohibited from trading with fat cattle ('Fettvieh'). [...]" [Researcher's note: *This prohibition was issued and revoked several times throughout history in the Prince-Bishopric of Bamberg. It was initially issued on May 8, 1700, then repeated on October 11 and 31, 1712. The cattle trade was permitted on June 8, 1713; prohibited October 24, 1748; permitted on October 10, 1771; prohibited on May 19, 1795, and March 15, 1796.*]

Eckstein, Adolf (District Rabbi): *Geschichte der Juden im ehemaligen Fürstbistum Bamberg, bearbeitet auf Grund von Archivalien, nebst urkundlichen Beilagen, ('History of the Jews in the Former Prince-*

Bishopric of Bamberg, edited on the basis of archiving, together with documented supplements); (Bamberg; 1898); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/2018

1646 11/18/1771

Ordinance, issued by the Danish Chancellery [Present-day Denmark]: "Art. 4. No Jew who does not have a royal letter of safe passage may be put ashore anywhere in Denmark, regardless of what passport he may bring from foreign places, and those Jews who reside in the provinces must not be transferred to Zealand without carrying the appropriate passport and proof that he is traveling in the course of a lawful pursuit, as well as the date of his return home. Whoever houses or conceals a traveling Jew, without reporting it, shall, in addition to the mulct provided for in Article 1, be punished according to law, such as in a house of corrections, and the skipper or ferryman who transports any such Jew shall, under the ordinances of December 10, 1748, and October 7, 1750, be obliged, in addition to bringing back such Jews, to pay 10 imperial thalers for each Jew, or in the absence of payment, he shall suffer corporal punishment, in accordance with the ordinance of December 6, 1743." [*Researcher's note: Zealand is the largest island in Denmark proper; its most prominent city is Copenhagen, the Danish capital.*]

Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidsløb af næsten 200 aar, tilligemed alle lovsteder og offentlige foranstaltninger dem angaaende, som ere udkomne fra 1651 til 1836. (The position of the Mosaic believers in Denmark, before and now: historically produced over a period of nearly 200 years, as well as all laws and public measures relating to the same which were published from 1651 to 1836). Forfatterens: Odense (Denmark), 1837. Page 34. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/29/2020

1647 11/28/1771

"Ordinance" issued by the Government of Prince-Elector of Brunswick-Lüneburg [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Brunswick-Lüneburg/Holy Roman Empire]: "[The ordinance of September 14, 1770 is renewed and the local authorities are ordered to enforce this or to be subject to his majesty's disfavor] and to not issue any passports/permits to foreign vagabonding Jews under any circumstances [...] and any officer (person with authority) who acts in violation of this [order...] is to be personally punished and no excuse is to be accepted. 2) Rather, all beggar-Jews and such riff-raff shall be turned away as soon as they reach our borders [...]"

Des Königreichs Hannover Landes-Gesetz und Verordnungen, insbesondere der Fürstenthümer Calenberg, Göttingen und Grubenhagen. In einem Auszug nach alphabetischer Ordnung gebracht von Friedrich Christoph Willich, Doctor der Rechte und königliche Großbritanisch Honnoverschen Rath. Erster Band. A - G. Zweyte Auflage. ("State Laws and Ordinaries of the Kingdom of Hannover, especially the principalities of Calenberg, Göttingen and Grubenberg. As abstracts in alphabetical order prepared by Friedrich Christoph Willich, JD, and Royal British Council of Hannover. First Volume, A - G. Second issue."); (Göttingen; 1825); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/23/2019

1648 3/2/1772

"Renovator-Ordinance" ('Renovator-Verordnung') issued by Adolphus Fredrick ('Adolf Friedrich') IV [Archduchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; Present-day Germany]: [The Ordinance of May 9, 1774, is renewed and] "the Jews in this present country shall not take on/harbor ('aufnehmen') foreigen vagabonds."

Repertorium der in den Herzogthum Mecklenburg-Strelitz geltenden Verordnungen. Herausgegeben von Kanzley-Rath von Kamptz zu Neustrelitz. ("Repertory of the valid/issued ordinances in the Duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Edited by Legal Council of Kamptz of Neustrelitz."); (Neubrandenburg; 1794); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/7/2018

1649 3/30/1772

"Ordinance" issued by Adolphus Fredrick ('Adolf Friedrich') IV [Archduchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; Present-day Germany]: "[...] Jews holding the proper passports/permits and their servants can continue to pursue their actual way of earning a living – peddling – as in the past; however, under the expressed condition that they must not -- under any circumstances and under severe punishment – come in

(contact) with [any] jugs and houses where illness may rage ('daß sie bey schwerer Strafe nicht in diejenigen Krüge und Häuser einkehren, worin Krankheiten grassieren')."

Repertorium der in den Herzogthum Mecklenburg-Strelitz geltenden Verordnungen. Herausgegeben von Kanzley-Rath von Kamptz zu Neustrelitz. ("Repertory of the valid/issued ordinances in the Duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Edited by Legal Council of Kamptz of Neustrelitz."); (Neubrandenburg; 1794); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 11/7/2018

1650 4/2/1772

"Ordinance" issued by Duke Adolphus Frederick ('Adolf Friedrich') IV [Archduchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; Present-day Germany]: "[...] 4) Since there has been a sufficient regulation issued regarding foreign Jews being found with other Jews or in taverns, [a regulation] which the Jews living in Fürstenberg are required to obey [...] and since [it stipulates...] that a each Jew [living in Fürstenburg] is liable for any foreign Jew who is found with him/living with him/at his house ('bey ihm sich aufhandelnde fremde Jude einzustehen verbuden ist'); [...] it is ordered that if a foreign Jew is found in the city, the host/innkeeper ('Wirt'), at whose establishment in which the Jew lodges, must inform the courts immediately or face a fine of 5 Rthlr. [Reichstahler]. He is to stop Jews immediately and ask that they ID themselves. [If the Jew has the proper paperwork, he's not to be bothered further...] If it's a foreign Jew who is traveling through the country and can legitimize his presence with the necessary certificates/permits, he can be allowed a 24 hour stay ('Aufenthalt') [...] If he requires a longer stay for whatever reasons, it must be approved by the Government in writing and he may not stay past the time noted in his permit [...] or pay 5 Rthlr. [Reichstahler] for every day he overstays. A Jew staying longer than 24 hours shall pay the treasury ('Fiscum Judicii') 24 fl. per day. However, if the Jew does not have any passport or any other documents [...] and proper permission to be in the land [...] he's to be taken to the nearest border and expelled from the city [...] if it's too late in the day, he's to be given a place to stay overnight and expelled first thing in the morning. If such a Jew is found in the land, [...] he is to be emphatically and severely beaten/receive bodily punishment ("nachdrücklich, allenfalls am Leibe, zu bestrafen"). [...]" **[Researcher's note: A similar ordinance was issued on May 5, 1764.]**

Repertorium der in den Herzogthum Mecklenburg-Strelitz geltenden Verordnungen. Herausgegeben von Kanzley-Rath von Kamptz zu Neustrelitz. ("Repertory of the valid/issued ordinances in the Duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Edited by Legal Council of Kamptz of Neustrelitz."); (Neubrandenburg; 1794); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 11/10/2018

1651 4/7/1772

"Jewish Ordinance" of Landgrave Friedrich of Hesse [Present-day Germany; Landgraviate Hesse]: "By the grace of God, We, Friedrich, Landgrave of Hesse, Prince of Herzfeld, Earl of Catzenelnbogen, [...] in addition to bestowing [upon you] Our grace, we are also letting you know herewith: Even though, the parliament-law of 1731 and [...] 1739 and 1749, had attempted to curb/put an end -- not only to the immense disadvantage and ruin the increased/excessive arrival of the Jewry brings to Our other subjects [...] but also the excessive abuse in peddling and usury [...]. However, in an attempt to supplement these laws, these healthy ordinance were deviated from -- and not only by the ordinance of August 24, 1751, which permitted peddling in the country-side where it was to be tolerated the least [...] but also by the ordinance of October 12, 1751, which gave [hope] to the second Jewish son and the third and even the daughter for [possibly] being granted protection-letters which burdened the land with many additional Jewish families and opened the path for more to arrive day by day. [...] That is why we order the following herewith: §1) As per the Jewish Ordinance of 1749, according to which no foreign Jew may be accepted/received in Our land [...] and of the local Jews only the first son of the first marriage can be granted protection and only if they fulfill the requirements as per §3 of the aforementioned ordinance [...] §2) Article §19 [which says] that Jew are prohibited to peddle outside of the annual markets, and that instead they are permitted to

offer/sell their items in their inns/taverns or private houses ("Wirths- und Privat-Häuser) is to be valid once and for all. §3) Furthermore, in order so that Jews do not commit illegal usury with fruits, as they have done up to now, and bring about an increase in prices, it is Our order that in times when the harvest is not great, and fruits are worth more than they normally are, they may not be sold above price or [they will] be confiscated. [...] §4) They (Jews) may not keep any fruit hidden – may these be low or high in price – at the threat of the same punishment. [...]"

Center for Jewish History; legal document: **Fredrick, Landgraviate of Hesse, April 7, 1772**; www.cjh.org; Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/9/2018

1652 9/10/1772

Frankfurt: Reinforcing Edict of January 14, 1755 Forbidding Citizens and Jews to give any soldier anything else than is stated in the edict from January [Germany]: "It came to our attention that the citizens and Jews of this city impinge against the decree released on January 14, 1755. Citizens and Jews of this city are lending clothes, beverages, food and other wares against taxes to the here working soldiers. By this the soldiers are not only driven to chagrin, they also run into debts and are therefore tempted to desert. Therefore it became necessary to warn all citizens and especially the Jews one last time to reread the edict released in January. This edict forbids to give any, soldier no matter of which level of command he is, anything else than is stated in the edict from January. Metrics and weights are not to be overstepped. Citizens and Jews are also not allowed to lend them money or similar wares. All lenders shall be rejected from the department of war without being given their taxes. But they have to receive a penalty for acting against this law. *Conclusum in Senatum, Thursday, September 10, 1772.*"

Decrees Collection, **AR 379**, Leo Baeck Institute Archive, New York. Researched/Rcvd Translation from Leo Baeck Institute 1/7/2015

1653 9/15/1772

"Jewish Ordinance" ("Judenordnung") issued by Augustus II [Electorate of Saxony; Present-day Germany]: "[...] the Jews are neither to be permitted to build a synagogue nor to have a specific place for the public/communal performance of their Jewish ceremonies, but rather, each Jewish head of the household ('Hausvater') is to carry out such (prayer) with his own (family) as quietly as possible. [...] Jews who fail to submit the personal tax by the set date are to be expelled. [...]"

Landtags-Acten von den Jahren 1836-1837. Beilagen zu den Protocollen der ersten Kammer. Erste Sammlung ("Parliamentary Files of the Years 1836-1837. Supplements for the Protocols of the First Chamber, First Collection/Volume I"); (Dresden); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/20/2018

1654 12/11/1772

Order by the Municipal officers prohibiting Jews to trade in the city of Blois. [France]: "We Mayor, Aldermen and Council members forming the municipal body of the city of Blois, (...) make Jews prohibited to trade sell and debit goods and to make any commerce in this city, under punishment of confiscation and a fine of a thousand pounds."

Les métiers de Blois. Documents recueillis et publiés par Alfred Bourgeois "SOCIÉTÉ DES SCIENCES ET LETTRES DE LOIR-ET-CHER. Documents recueillis et publiés PAR Alfred Bourgeois Archiviste de Loir-et-Cher Vice- Président de la Société des Sciences et. Lettres Tome L. Grande Imprimerie De Blois 2, rue Haute. MD CCCLX XXXII (The trades of Blois. Documents collected and published by Alfred Bourgeois "SOCIETY OF SCIENCES AND LETTERS OF LOIR-ET-CHER" Documents collected and published by Alfred Bourgeois Archivist of Loir-et-Cher Vice-President of the Society of Sciences and Letters Tome I. Great Printing De Blois 2 High Street MD CCCLX XXXII); Researched and Translated by Cristina Penland 5/27/19

1655 3/6/1773

"Marriage Ordinance" issued by Joseph II/Maria Theresa [Present-day Austria]: "Because of the many untimely Jewish marriages, Jews are prohibited [henceforth] to get married without having registered [and received permission]. This

includes those who do not have the means to make a living; they shall leave from here." [**Researcher's note:** *Vom wegen dem unzeitig vielfältigen jüdischen Heurathen wird den Juden ohne sich zu melden alles heurathen verboten. Dabey auch diejenigen, so keine Mittel zu leben haben, sich von dannen hinweg begeben sollen.*]

Bulletin der Polnischen Historischen Mission. Institute für jüdische Geschichte Österreichs, St. Pölten. Galizische Judengemeinden unter Maria Theresia und Joseph II. ("Bulletin of the Polish Historical Mission. Institute for Jewish History of Austria, St. Pölten. Galician Jewish communities under Maria Theresa and Joseph II."); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/18/2013

1656 3/8/1773

Regulation on Marriage for Jews issued by the Government of Galicia [Present-day Poland and Ukraine]: "[...] It is prohibited to all Jews to get married, whether inside or outside the cordon, without prior obtaining permission from the government and having paid the imposed tax. In case of violation all assets will be confiscated or a corporal punishment will be imposed."

Edicta et Mandata Universalia Regnis Galiciae et Lodomeriae, Rozkazy yUstawy Powszechnie Krolestwom Galicyi y Lodomeryi Ogloszone. AB 1773-74 [Universal Edicts and Mandates of the Kingdoms of Galicia and Lodomeria 1773-1774], page 44, Researched and Translated by Franziska Wagener 10/2016

1657 7/5/1773

"Resale of Sheep's Wool," royal resolution issued by Joseph II, Holy Roman Emperor and Archduke of Austria [Austria]: "The purchase of sheep's wool by Jews with the intent of reselling, rampant across the land, is to cease completely and under penalty of confiscation."

Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien (1526-1847), Vol. I. A.F. Pribram. Vienna, 1918. p. 422. Accessed online; Translated by Dominik Jacobs 3/20/2016

1658 7/27/1773

"Prohibition for Jews to purchase 'property' [land] Royal Ordinance in response to a report by the highest judicial authority" [Archdukedom of Austria / Present-day Austria]: "All purchasing [of property] by Jews and non-Catholics, [...] are to be prevented with more accuracy. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *This ordinance was issued in response to a Jew purchasing a garden.*]

Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Erster Band. (Wien)* 1918; p. 422, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/21/2016

1659 8/7/1773

Rescript, issued by Emmerich Joseph von Breidbach zu Bürresheim, Archbishop of Mainz [Present-day Germany]: "Regarding the local Jewry and their walks on Sundays and holidays, it is hereby ordered that on those days, Jews shall be prohibited from frequently walking to and fro all across the city, as well as across the bridges and public walkways. However, those departing from the city, as well as those in need of a doctor, barber or pharmacy shall be allowed to come and go, as needed for that purpose."

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 402. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/6/2020

1660 10/15/1773

"Ordinance" issued by the Government of Marburg [Present-day Germany; Landgraviate of Hesse-Kassel]: "[...] 4) In order that debtor [...] are not required to pay excessive interests ('Douceurs') as it has been done by the Jews until now [...] We wish to set the rate of interest ('Mäckelgeld') at 2 per cent which we have decided and order herewith [...] anyone who has the audacity to take too much from a debtor is to return the overcharged amount to him and pay the same amount to the local orphanage. [...]"

Neue Sammlung der Landes-Ordnungen, Ausschreiben und anderen allgemeinen Verfügungen, welche bis zum Ende des Oktobers 1806 für die Gebietstheile Kurhessens ergangen sind. Vierter Band. Jahre 1785 bis 1806 einschliesslich. ("New collection of state/country ordinances, announcements, and other general regulations/decrees which have been issued for the territories of Kur-Hesse until the end of October 1806 inclusive."); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/4/2018

1661 3/24/1774

Rescript, issued by the Danish Chancellery, to the magistrates and the chief of police in Copenhagen [Present-day Denmark]: "Regarding the procedure for foreign and roaming Jews and Jewesses (to prevent such Jews from straying): The foreign, roaming Jews and Jewesses who cannot prove their official authorization to be in Denmark, shall be returned to their origin, at the expense of the Jewish nation. And, if the magistrate there considers it useful that the officer of the Jewish community, tasked with the search for foreign Jews, should not depend upon the elders alone; then the King ordains that this officer must neither be appointed nor dismissed without the consent of the chief of police, and used by the chief as a deputy from the Jewish nation, which is why he shall be paid by the police department, out of fines collected."

Cohen, Asser Daniel. *De Mosaiske troesbekjenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidløb af naesten 200 aar, tilligemed alle lovsteder og offentlige foranstaltninger dem angaaende, som ere udkomne fra 1651 til 1836.* (The position of the Mosaic believers in Denmark, before and now: historically produced over a period of nearly 200 years, as well as all laws and public measures relating to the same which were published from 1651 to 1836). Forfatterens: Odense (Denmark), 1837. Page 35. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/29/2020

1662 5/6/1774

Cabinet's order addressed to the General Director of the Justice Department [Prussia / Present-day Germany, Poland, Czech Republic]: "Jewish elders are to be held accountable for fraudulent bankruptcies too, if they failed to prevent them."

Stern, Selma: *Der Preussische Staat und die Juden*, Dritter Teil, 2. Akten, 1. Halbband (*The Prussian State and the Jews*) (1971) p. 570, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani on 1/26/2016

1663 5/28/1774

"Wholesale Privilege for Jews" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]: "[...] it is permitted that wholesale permits – for businesses that are in good standing – can not only be taken over by the widows but also by the descendants of the deceased; the latter, however, are to report to the authorities to obtain permission of the 'highest order' in each case [...]"

Beiträge 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 5/2/2018

1664 7/2/1774

"Decree" of the Senate of the Free Imperial City of Nuremberg [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Nuremberg/Holy Roman Empire]: "After the attempts of the highly-commendable [City] Council of the Holy Roman City Nurnberg [...] to mitigate the illegal usury and fraud of Jews on numerous occasions [...] have failed [...] we have found it necessary to issue a renewed ordinance regarding Jewish-usury [...] and do not permit any local citizen to accept an IOU from a Jew [...] and to only accept those from authorized businessmen and tradesmen [...] Jews are to especially refrain from loaning money to minor, seniors and those who are under the power of a guardianship or inexperienced citizens without the knowledge and permission of the local authorities [...] or to do this [...] among themselves outside of the cattle-markets that are permitted to them [...] any such contract entered into in the future shall be considered unlawful and void. [...]"

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 and Leipzig; 1782); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/26/2020

1665 7/20/1774

"Ad Mandatum ('the mandate')" issued by King Frederick of Prussia [Present-day Germany, Lithuania, Poland, Russia etc.; Kingdom of Prussia]: "Frederick, King of Prussia [...] since our experience has shown repeatedly that Jews who have converted to the Christian religion have done so not necessarily motivated by pure intentions and drive, but rather in order to achieve an end result, that is why We have deigned to command [the following]: that no Jew may be admitted to a class/lecture regarding the Christian religion until true proof/news of his irreproachable conversion has been established and credible written attests have been submitted. You will all be obediently paying attention to this [...] To all governments and spiritual/clerical colleagues. [...]" [*Researcher's note: This mandate was published in a circular.*]

Sammlung Preußischer Gesetze und Verordnungen welche auf die allgemeine Deposital-, Hypotheken, Gerichts-, Criminal- und Städte-Ordnung, und das allgemeine Landrecht, auf den Anhang zum allgemeinen Landrechte und zur allgemeinen Gerichtsordnung, and die landschaftlichen Credit-Reglements und auf Provinzial- und Statutar-Rechte Bezug haben, nach der Zeitfolge geordnet von Carl Ludwig Heinrich Rabe, Domainen-Cammer-Director Sr. königlichen Hoheit des Prinzen August von Preußen des St. Johanniter-Ordens der ehemaligen Ballet Brandenburg Regierungs-Rath, Erb- und Gerichtsherr auf Carmzow, Stahmehl, Hedwigsdorff und Friedeberg. Erster Band. Sechste Abtheilung. Enthaltend die Jahre 1774 bis 1781. (Collection of Prussian laws and ordinances which pertain to general depository, mortgage, legal, criminal, and city regulations, and general land laws, (all the way) to the appendix to the common local/land laws and general court ordinances, and the credit regulations regarding farmers/agriculture as well as provincial and statutes, listed chronologically by Carl Ludwig Heinrich Rabe, Director of Domain Chamber of His royal majesty, Prince August of Prussia of the St. Johanniter-Order of the Ballot of Brandenburg, governmental council, Heritage/Heir Court-Judge for Carmzow, Strahmehl, Hedwigshoff und Friedeberg. First Volume. Sixth Division. Includes the years 1774 to 1781."); (Halle; 1822); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/1/2019

1666 9/27/1774

"Ordinance" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria; Archduchy of Austria]: "The Jews are completely [to be] excluded from trading with saltpeter/niter and powder." [*Researcher's note: A similar prohibition was issued via the Patent of December 21, 1807. Jews were also strictly prohibited from extracting/producing saltpeter/niter via Patent of December 1, 1807.*]

Erzherzogthum Oesterreich unter der Enns. Von Christian Johann Paurneindt, wirklichen k. k. Rath und Referenten bei dem niederösterreich. Mercantil- und Wechselgerichte; (Wien; 1836); ("Trade book of commercial laws and its procedural application to the commercial/trade courts, with special consideration of the Archduchy of Austria under the Enns. By Christian Johann Paurneindt, real/true [royal] [imperial] advisor and referent at the Lower Austrian commercial/trade and exchange court); (Vienna; 1836); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/26/2018

1667 12/8/1774

Ordinance, issued by Carl I, Duke of Braunschweig and Lüneburg [Present-day Germany]: "Whereas beggar-Jews keep entering [Our lands], sometimes with whole families, by wagon, and are said to sometimes carry diseases that could lead to an epidemic, We hereby decree that from now on, nowhere shall any beggar-Jew be admitted to Our lands, and we order all civil servants in town and country, magistrates, and border agents, under severe penalty to be determined by Us, to enforce this exclusion strictly. If, however, any such riffraff should find opportunity to infiltrate, nobody is to give them shelter, but instead, all innkeepers and other subjects are to report them to the nearest official, who, with the help of the other residents, shall bring such Jews to court, where they will be sentenced to imprisonment or hard labor, depending on the circumstances of the case. This ordinance shall be published immediately in the regular places, as well as in all synagogues."

"Serenissimi gnädigste Verordnung, das Einführen fremder Bettel-Juden betreffend [Most Serenely Merciful Ordinance, Regarding the Introduction of Foreign Beggar-Jews]," 12/8/1774; Decrees Collection; AR 379; Box 1; Folder 56; Leo Baeck Institute. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 12/5/2019

1668 4/5/1775

Edict issued by Pope Pius VI [Present-day Italy]: "Among the pastoral solitudes that occupy the soul of the hiliness of our Lord [i.e., the Pope] at the outset of his Pontificate...the foremost priority is that which guards the Catholic religion from corruption among the Faithful. Considering, therefore, the need to protect the faithful from the danger of subversion that can result from excessive familiarity with the Jews, the exact observance of the measures taken by [the Pope's] glorious predecessors is absolutely necessary."

"The Popes Against the Jews; The Vatican's Role in the Rise of Modern Anti-Semitism." David I. Kertzer. Page 27

1669 5/2/1775

"Mandate" issued by the Government of Bayreuth [Principality of Bayreuth; Present-day Germany]: "All contracts of Jews with citizens, common craftsmen/artisans, and farmers – whether it involves one or repeated business worth more than 30 fl. Franconian currency or 37 fl. [or] 30 kr. Rhineland currency – require the registration and confirmation [of the appropriate authorities] sub poena nullitatis. [...]"

Sammlung der im Gebiete der inneren Staats-Verwaltung des Königreichs Bayern bestehenden Verordnungen aus amtlichen Quellen geschöpft und systematisch geordnet von G. Döllinger, König. bayer. geheimen Hausarchivar und wirklichen Rath. Sechste Band; (München; 1838); ('Collection of Regulations/Ordinances Existing in the Territories of the Internal State Administration of the Kingdom of Bavaria from official sources and systematically arranged by G. Döllinger, Royal Bavarian Secret House-Archivist and True Advisor; Volume VI'), (Munich; 1838); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/14/2018

1670 5/18/1775

"Governmental Communiqué" addressed to the Jewish Elders of Prague [Present-day Czech Republic]: "[...] it has come to [our] disapproving attention, that some young Jewish boys who do not have a beard [...] wear a small yellow patch that is attached instead of the yellow cuff that is sewn on [...] no less, the young married Jews shear and crop their beards in such a manner that only a small patch remained under their chins, or in the area around their chin and the cheeks where the beard is so thin that it cannot be noticed right away. And the same [Jews] are wearing their clothes in various colors like the Christians and the Jewish boys rove around in the pubs and cafés ('Schank- und Kaffeehäusern') and engaged in all sorts of debauchery, and are indistinguishable in their clothing in any way. [...] married Jews must grow their beard to be at least half an inch long ('wenigstens einen halben Zoll'). [...]" **[Researcher's note:** *It was required that this order be publicly announced in all synagogues and all public alleys/streets which was indeed done on June 5, 1775.*]

Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Juden in the Cechoslov. Republik; I Jahrgang. Herausgegeben von Prof. Dr. Samuel Steiner; (Prag; 1929); (Society for History of the Jews in the Czech Republic; Year's Issue 1929; Published by Prof. Dr. Samuel Steiner); (Prague; 1929); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/17/2017

1671 7/9/1775

Bamberg: The Bambergischen Landen forbids Jews and Christians to bring a different kind of money to Bamberg and use [Germany]: *Extract from resolution of the Bambergischen Landen, July 9, 1775:* "The Bambergischen Landen forbids Jews and Christians to bring a different kind of money to Bamberg and use. The so called "Eilser" and the "4. Groschen" are the only coins allowed. Every person who is going to act against this decree will be punished."

Decrees Collection, AR 379, Leo Baeck Institute Archive, New York. Researched/Translated Leo Baeck Institute Nov/Dec 2014

1672 7/10/1775

"[Royal] Court Resolution" of Maria Theresa [Present-day Czech Republic; Germany; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "[...] Secondly: According to the new General-

Coin-Ordinance of May 26, 1746, Jews are not to purchase, trade or sell any gold or silver [...] and the learning of the profession of goldsmith is to cease and be prohibited altogether [to them] in the future [...] especially, on the country-side, with the exception of goldsmiths in cities like Brno as long as they continue their profession until the end of their life-time and do not take on any new apprentices ...]. Thirdly: [...] local Jews, who wish to trade with gold or silver, must attain a certificate or passport from the Moravian land-accessor ('Landprobierer') and the representative of the Main-Mint-Office ('Hauptmünzamt-Repräsentanten') which cannot be valid for more than a year [...]. Without such certificate, all trade with gold and silver is to be completely prohibited to Jews and remain that way at the threat of punishments outlined by the [previously issued] patent." [**Researcher's note:** *This "Royal Resolution" was sent to the State-Mint-Accessor ('Landes-Münzprobierer') Depree and the Commerce-Commission ('Commerciens-Commission') to be made public. In response, a Royal Court Decree was issued and published on July 28, 1775, by these government representatives of Maria Theresa.*]

Schirek, Carl. Die Punzierung in Mähren. Gleichzeitig ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Goldschmidekunst. (Brünn; 1902); (Hallmarking in Moravia. At the same time, a contribution to the history of the art of goldsmithing.); (Brno; 1902); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/13/2020

1673 1/19/1776

"Royal Court Decree" issued by the Austrian Royal Court [Present-day Austria]: "[...] Jews are not to sell brandy on Sundays and [officially] commanded holydays before a church service or be faced with a serious fine/punishment/penalty ('Strafe'). [...]"

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrereich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrereich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/5/2018

1674 2/19/1776

Order to the Chamber of Kurmarkt issued by King Fredrick II of Prussia [Prussia / Present-day Germany, Poland, Czech Republic]: "The second children of Protected Jews are to be obliged [to dedicate their time] to exporting domestically manufactured goods."

Stern, Selma: **Der Preussische Staat und die Juden**, Dritter Teil, 2. Akten, 1. Halbband (*The Prussian State and the Jews*) (1971) p. 609, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/26/2016

1675 4/4/1776

"Circular" issued via a "Royal Order" by the Electoral Chambers ('Churmärkische Cammer') [Present-day Germany; Poland etc.; Kingdom of Prussia]: "[...] the peddling of leather on the countryside is strictly prohibited to the Jewry in all of the royal states/domains and this prohibition is to be heeded in all seriousness [...]." [**Researcher's note:** *This above circular was issued in response to a royal order that was sent to the Electoral Chambers ('Churmärkische Cammer') to be forwarded to the Tax-Councils to be published and overseen. *Camerallists were public [administrative] servants.*]

Practische Beyträge zur Cameralwissenschaft für die Cameralisten in den preußischen Staaten; und besonders diejenigen, welche churmärkische Cameralsachen bearbeiten. Von Gustav August Heinrich Baron von Lamotte, königlich preußischem Kriegs- und Domainenrathe. Dritter Theil. (Practical Contribution to the administrative-science of Cameralists* in the Prussian states, and especially, those that edit matters pertaining to cameralism in the Kurmark. By Gustav August Heinrich Baron von Lamotte, royal Prussian War- and Domain Council. Third part.); (Halle; 1785); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/14/2020

1676 7/16/1776

The Jews Regulation issued by Maria Theresa of Austria concerning the Jews of Galicia [Present-day Poland and Ukraine]: "[...] Jews have to pay a toleration tax from now on, which all communities have to pay to the public treasury once a year. Because it is proper, that those, who enjoy the protection of the Prince Regnant shall contribute the general costs. [...]"

Edicta et Mandata Universalia Regnis Galiciae et Lodomeriae, 1776 [Universal Edicts and Mandates of the Kingdoms of Galicia and Lodomeria 1776], page 101. Researched and Translated by Franziska Wagener

- 1677 2/13/1777
"Ordinance" issued by Adolphus Fredrick ('Adolf Friedrich') IV [Archduchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; Present-day Germany]: "All border authorities and state/land/country administrative officers ('Gränzobrigkeiten und Land- und Amtsreuter') shall make sure (keep a watchful eye) that foreign, unescorted* beggar-Jews and sick-Jews ('Bettel- und kranke Juden') are not allowed to come in across the border but that they are turned back."
Repertorium der in den Herzogthum Mecklenburg-Strelitz geltenden Verordnungen. Herausgegeben von Kanzley-Rath von Kamptz zu Neustrelitz. ("Repertory of the valid/issued ordinances in the Duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Edited by Legal Council of Kamptz of Neustrelitz."); (Neubrandenburg; 1794); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/6/2018
- 1678 6/14/1777
"Restrictions on the tolerance permissions" ordinance issued by Maria Theresa [signed personally] [Austria]: "[...] in the future, no Jew [...] is allowed to remain here without a written permission from me. I do not know of a more annoying pest [...] than this nation, who through fraud, usury, money contracts, bring people into the state of beggary, and does things that other honest men would despise; that is why one is to stop and avoid them from now on as much as possible; a report of how many Jews live here and how many are added to the number and how many leave is to be turned in to me every quarter."
Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Erster Band. (Wien)* 1918; p. 425 ff., Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/3/2016
- 1679 10/27/1777
Ordinance, issued by Frederick II, King of Prussia, for New Western Pomerania and Rügen [Present-day Germany]: "1. No Jewish families shall be protected or tolerated except for those who have received a signed, special concession from the governor and the royal government. 2. Jews are only allowed to have the following professions: exchange trading; manufacturing, if a special privilege has been granted; moneylending at a maximum of 6% interest; trade in jewels, gold and silver, clocks, horses and cattle, fragrances and soap, old clothes and household utensils. 10. Jews shall not purchase or own any houses."
Koch, Christian Friedrich. *Die Juden im Preussischen Staate (The Jews in the State of Prussia)*. Baumann: Marienwerder (Prussia), 1833. Page 295. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 4/16/202
- 1680 11/26/1777
Rescript, issued by the Danish Chancellery to the Magistrate at Copenhagen [Present-day Denmark]: "The Jews, hereafter, retain their present freedom to elect their elders; however, they shall ensure that only those men are elected to the office of elder who are known for both honesty and fairness, as well as good moral character."
Cohen, Asser Daniel. *De Mosaiske troesbekjenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidsløb af naesten 200 aar, tilligemed alle lovsteder og offentlige foranstaltninger dem angaaende, som ere udkomne fra 1651 til 1836. (The position of the Mosaic believers in Denmark, before and now: historically produced over a period of nearly 200 years, as well as all laws and public measures relating to the same which were published from 1651 to 1836). Forfatterens: Odense (Denmark), 1837. Page 235. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 6/16/2020*
- 1681 12/15/1777
"Consensus" decree of Maria Theresa [Archdukedom of Austria / Present-day Austria]: "We, Maria Theresa, [...] are letting all of Our offices, district governors, authorities, judges, communities, subjects, and citizens, [...] in Our Archdukedom of Austria know [...] that we have decided [...] to have now also all women and Jews be 'described' (counted) along with draft animals."

Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Erster Band. (Wien) 1918*; p. 428, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/19/2016

1682 8/21/1778

Court decree, issued by the government of the Kingdom of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]: "Although it has already been enshrined in law that any Bohemian Jews who enter into marriage without the requisite authorization shall be flogged and exiled from all hereditary lands; nevertheless, several cases have come to pass in which various Bohemian Jews, in contravention of said law, let themselves be married, without having received permission from the state government, some by domestic rabbis, others by foreign rabbis. Therefore, in order to put a stop to this criminal mischief, the afore-mentioned penalties of flogging and exile shall also be applied to the officiating, Jewish rabbis."

Jaksch, Peter Karl (Ed.). *Gesetzeslexikon im Geistlichen, Religions- und Toleranzfache, wie auch in Güter- Stiftungs- Studien- und Zensurrssachen für das Königreich Böhmen von 1601 bis Ende 1800. Sechster Band von T – Z (Encyclopedia of Spiritual, Religious and Tolerance Laws, as well as Matters of Goods, Foundations, Education and Censorship, for the Kingdom of Bohemia, from 1601 until the End of 1800. Volume VI, from T through Z). Government Printing Office: Prague, 1828. Page 155. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/2/2020*

1683 8/27/1778

"Rescript" issued by the Prussian government [Present-day Germany, Lithuania, Poland, Russia etc.; Kingdom of Prussia]: "[...] Jews, who wish to become Christians, must show proof of their good conduct/behavior ('Wohlverhaltens'), naturally these certificates must come from other authorities than Jewish ones who could be bias." [*Researcher's note: A similar mandate was issued on July 20, 1774.*]

Sammlung Preussischer Gesetze und Verordnungen welche auf die allgemeine Deposital-, Hypotheken, Gerichts-, Criminal- und Städte-Ordnung, und das allgemeine Landrecht, auf den Anhang zum allgemeinen Landrechte und zur allgemeinen Gerichtsordnung, and die landschaftlichen Credit-Reglements und auf Provinzial- und Statutar-Rechte Bezug haben, nach der Zeitfolge geordnet von Carl Ludwig Heinrich Rabe, Domainen-Cammer-Director Sr. königlichen Hoheit des Prinzen August von Preußen des St. Johanner-Ordens der ehemaligen Ballet Brandenburg Regierungs-Rath, Erb- und Gerichtsherr auf Carmzow, Stahmehl, Hedwigsdorff und Friedeberg. Erster Band. Sechste Abtheilung. Enthaltend die Jahre 1774 bis 1781. (Collection of Prussian laws and ordinances which pertain to the general depository, mortgage, legal, criminal, and city regulations, and general land laws, (all the way) to the appendix to the common local/land laws and general court ordinances, and the credit regulations regarding farmers/agriculture as well as provincial and statutes, listed chronologically by Carl Ludwig Heinrich Rabe, Director of Domain Chamber of His royal majesty, Prince August of Prussia of the St. Johanner-Order of the Ballot of Brandenburg, governmental council, Heritage/Heir Court-Judge for Carmzow, Strahmehl, Hedwigshoff und Friedeberg. First Volume. Sixth Division. Includes the years 1774 to 1781.); (Halle; 1822); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/1/2019

1684 1/21/1779

Edict issued by the Mayor and Council of the City of Frankfurt am Main [Present-day Germany]: "3) – Apprentices of merchants and tradesmen, butlers and footmen, as well as Jews under Letters of Protection, are completely prohibited from engaging in any games of chance, even if there is an element of skill involved, whether these are card, dice, or similar games, such that, whoever provides these individuals with cards or dice for gaming, shall be subject to a mandatory fine of fifty thalers for each occurrence; however, the players themselves -- apprentices of merchants and tradesmen, butlers and footmen – shall have to pay a meaningful fine, but Jews are to be subjected to a fine of 100 thalers in addition to both corporal punishment and imprisonment."

"Wir Burgermeistere und Rath dieser des Heiligen Reichs Stadt Frankfurt am Mayn... [We, the Mayor and Council of this City of the Holy Empire, Frankfurt am Mayn...]," 1/21/1779; Decrees Collection; AR 379; Box 1; Folder 28; Leo Baeck Institute. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 12/2/2019

1685 6/10/1779

"Ordinance" issued by the Government in Bohemia [Present-day Czech

Republic]: "Jews are prohibited to enter mines [mining towns] and such cities/towns and to conduct any trade in them. [...]"

Beiträge zur Politischen Gesetzkunde 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 5/8/2018

1686 6/17/1779

"Circular" issued by Joseph II to all districts ('Kreise') [Present-day Germany, Czech Republic etc.; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "[...] Jews who trade/exchange ('einlösenden') with gold and silver shall have their expired passports confiscated [...] their use nullified and reported [...] and new passports could be entrusted to them for the year [if they qualify...]."

Extractus deren vom einem höchlöbl. Kaiser. Königl. Landes-Gubernio im Königreiche Böhmen a 1sten Januar bis ultima Marti 1779 ergangenen Circularien, Generalien, und Patenten. (Excerpts/Extracts of the most praiseworthy imperial, royal, state-governmental circulars, general (edicts) and patens issued in the Kingdom of Bohemia from January 1st until the end of March 1779); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/9/2020

1687 6/25/1779

"Edict" of Landgrave Friedrich of Hesse [Present-day Germany; Landgraviate Hesse]: "By the grace of God, We, Friedrich, Landgrave of Hesse, Prince of Herzfeld, Ear of Catzenelnbogen, [...] in addition to bestowing [upon you] Our grace, we also announce the following: After finding it necessary [...] to further explain and modify parts of the Jewish Ordinance of anno 1749 and to further clarify what the Jews applying for protection must bring/offer and [...] must follow; therefore, We determine and order, that 4) In the future, no Jew is to be granted protection (given residency) or to apply for one if he's not the oldest son and is not able to fulfill the other requirements ('requisita') as states in the Jewish ordinance of 1749 §3 [...] only when the father is no longer alive and the household of the widow would collapse/go under [...] and when such circumstances have been verified/attested to by an officers, do We reserve the right to graciously dispense such request (permit) [...] Since we have 5) noticed that when documenting the assets [...] often fraud is committed; therefore, henceforth, each time a Jew is requesting protection – he and his father — if he's still alive – are to swear an oath: that they each have assets in excess of 500 Reichsthaler each – after all debts have been deducted – which they can invest into their respective business. [...] 6) In the future, no protection is to be granted to Jews in villages and towns ('Dorfschaften') where no Jew currently lives, [...] and their number is not to exceed those of anno 1744 [...] We had hoped that §19 of the Jewish Ordinance regarding the usurious contracts of the Jews and the 2nd § of the April 7, 1772, edict which already prohibited peddling to Jews, would receive more respect and would possibly discourage them (Jews), but since these (laws) are only partially heeded or not at all, [...] We therefore order herewith all of Our officers, administrators, state servants to investigate the peddling of Jews more diligently and to report such incidences to the authorities without exception [...]"

Goethe Universität, Frankfurt am Main; Freimann-Sammlung; Universitätsbibliothek UB, sammlungen.ub.uni-frankfurt.de/freimann; Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/8/201

1688 7/22/1779

Ordinance, issued by the state government of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]: "All Jews who are found wandering about the land without the appropriate passport shall, if they are domestic Jews, be sent back to their place of birth, as long as they are not guilty of any crime; whereas foreign Jews, so found, shall be removed from Bohemia altogether."

Engelmayr, Anton. Unterthans-Verfassung des Königreiches Böhmen. Erster Theil (Constitution for the Subjects of the Kingdom of Bohemia. Part One). Sollinger: Vienna, 1830. Page 353. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/16/2020

1689 8/10/1779

"Governmental Ordinance" issued by Adolphus Fredrick ('Adolf Friedrich') IV and addressed the collectors of the 'Recognition-tax' ('Recognition-Geldes') [Archduchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; Present-day Germany]: "Those Jews in Altstrelitz, who fall behind one half year with their 'Recognitions-Gelder*', shall [be required to] leave the country immediately." [*Researcher's note: *Recognition-Gelder seems to refer to dues/taxes that were required in parts of Europe.*]

Repertorium der in den Herzogthum Mecklenburg-Strelitz geltenden Verordnungen. Herausgegeben von Kanzley-Rath von Kamptz zu Neustrelitz. ("Repertory of the valid/issued ordinances in the Duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Edited by Legal Council of Kamptz of Neustrelitz."); (Neubrandenburg; 1794); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/6/2018

1690 1/8/1780

"Special Order" issued by Frederick, King of Prussia [Present-day Germany, Lithuania, Poland, Russia etc.; Kingdom of Prussia]: "[We] Frederick, King of Prussia by the grace of God, [...] have noticed] that horse traders, especially those among Jews, finance (as a loan) the payment that is due when they sell horses to [our] subjects in the Duchy of Magdeburg and the Principality of Halberstadt in return for considerable amount of grain and other products and verbally promise all sorts of debt reduction [...] so that with time, the owner's debts have increased to such an extent that he cannot repay the loan at all or only to the detriment of his circumstances or his complete ruin. So in order to control this evil [practice], it is ordered and determined herewith: 1) that in the future, any horse trade between Christians and Jews [...], if they are not paid off fully in cash, are to occur in front of the proper court-authorities who are not to take more than six Groschen [currency] as court-fees [...] however, if the seller refrains from doing this, [...] he shall not be entitled to any claims. 2) No promise of grain or other products beyond the loaned cash shall be valid. [...]"

Sammlung Preussischer Gesetze und Verordnungen welche auf die allgemeine Deposital-, Hypotheken, Gerichts-, Criminal- und Städte-Ordnung, und das allgemeine Landrecht, auf den Anhang zum allgemeinen Landrechte und zur allgemeinen Gerichtsordnung, and die landschaftlichen Credit-Reglements und auf Provinzial- und Statutar-Rechte Bezug haben, nach der Zeitfolge geordnet von Carl Ludwig Heinrich Rabe, Domainen-Cammer-Director Sr. königlichen Hoheit des Prinzen August von Preußen des St. Johanniter-Ordens der ehemaligen Ballet Brandenburg Regierungs-Rath, Erb- und Gerichtsherr auf Carmzow, Stahmehl, Hedwigsdorff und Friedeberg. Erster Band. Sechste Abtheilung. Enthaltend die Jahre 1774 bis 1781. (Collection of Prussian laws and ordinances which pertain to the general depository, mortgage, legal, criminal, and city regulations, and general land laws, (all the way) to the appendix to the common local/land laws and general court ordinances, and the credit regulations regarding farmers/agriculture as well as provincial and statutes, listed chronologically by Carl Ludwig Heinrich Rabe, Director of Domain Chamber of His royal majesty, Prince August of Prussia of the St. Johanniter-Order of the Ballot of Brandenburg, governmental council, Heritage/Heir Court-Judge for Carmzow, Strahmehl, Hedwigshoff und Friedeberg. First Volume. Sixth Division. Includes the years 1774 to 1781.); (Halle; 1822); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/3/2019

1691 2/1/1780

"Ordinance against usury of Jews" issued by the mayor and City Council of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]: "Mayor and Council [of Frankfurt] renew the publicly issued ordinances of June 9, 1584, June 6, 1616, and 1646 and expand on them [...] to prevent against 'usury and reckless borrowing, especially, those of the mercenary Jews, [...] 2) As far as pledges are concerned that are worth little, such as cattle, which is often given as security for loans to Jews as well, they are not to be valid unless they are done in front of the [appropriate] mayor/magistrate ('Schultheiß') and appropriate taxation [...] 5) [...] this is to be done to deprive the mercenary Jews from having any opportunity to manipulate/change ('Verstellung') a loan into a purchase or into any other kind of contract by which poor people, who end up with merchandize instead of money, are clearly defrauded [...]' which is why all trade/barter/lending is to be done with the

knowledge and involvement of the [local] mayor/magistrate ('Schultheiß') [...]"

[**Researcher's note:** *The above legal text has been condensed to fit the allocated and text be found in its entirety in the cited source.*]

Sammlung der Verordnungen der Reichsstadt Frankfurt von Joh. Conr. Beyerbach. Erster Theil. (Collection of ordinance of the Imperial City of Frankfurt by Joh. Conr. Beyerbach. First part.); (Frankfurt am Main; 1798); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/18/2020

1692 2/4/1780

Order by the Grand Chamber of the Parliament of Brittany [Present-day France; Brittany]: "Making right on the conclusions of the Attorney General of the King, enjoined and commanded Israel Créchange and all other Jews currently in Brittany to leave within a fortnight from the places of their establishment or in such other places fixed by the ordinances barely to be carried out extraordinarily against them, without, however, prejudicing the actions they may have against the individuals of the province. Ordered that at the behest of the Attorney General of the King the present judgment shall be printed, read, published and posted in the city of Brest and wherever necessary. Done in Parliament at Rennes on February 4th, 1780."

[**Researcher's note:** *The highest judicial authority in the province ordered the Second Enlargement of the Jews of Brittany in the Enlightenment since 1240 by this ordinance.*]

Les Juifs En Bretagne, Claude Toczé, Annie Lambert. Chapitre 2. Négociants juifs en Bretagne au xviiiè siècle; Researched and Translated by Cristina Penland 4/30/2019

1693 2/4/1780

Order of the Court by the King Louis XVI banishing Jews in the city of Nantes. [Present-day France; Brittany]: "(...) Who enjoins and commands all Jews being currently in this city in Brittany, to leave within two weeks the places of their establishment, or such other places fixed by the ordinances."

Ville de Nantes (département de la Loire-Inférieure) Inventaire sommaire des archives communales antérieures à 1790 série ff. Justice, présidial, prévôté; procédure, procès intentés ou soutenus par la Commune; siège royal de la police, audience de la police, boulangers, bouchers, lieux publics, foires, vagabonds.) (City of Nantes (department of Lower Loire) Inventory summary of communications archives previous to 1790 series ff. Justice, chairperson, previous; procedure, trials intended or supported by the commune; royal seat of the police, hearing of the police, bakers, butchers, public places, fairs, vagabonds); Researched and Translated by Cristina Penland 5/27/2019

1694 2/9/1780

"Rescript" issued Frederick Francis I, Duke of Mecklenburg and addressed to this government [Present-day Germany; Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin]: "Frederick Francis, Duke of Mecklenburg [...] a Jewish girl/wench (Juden-Dirne)* who is alleged to have been impregnated by a Jew outside of marriage and who has settled in our domain/jurisdiction, is to receive the usual punishment [...] however, the matter is to be handled/processed as quickly as possible. [...]"

[**Researcher's note:** **Dirne can refer to a young woman or a prostitute.*]

Sammlung aller für das Großherzogthum Mecklenburg-Schwerin gültigen Landes-Gesetze von den ältesten Zeiten bis zu Ende des Jahres 1834. Dritter Band. (Collection of all state laws issued in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin from the earliest times to the end of 1834. 3rd Volume.); (Wismar; 1835); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/19/2020

1695 2/29/1780

"Ordinance" issued by Prussian government [Present-day Germany, Lithuania, Poland, Russia etc.; Kingdom of Prussia]: "[...] Jews shall not be hired for economic and industry/commerce matters ('Oeconomie- und Wirtschafts-Angelegenheiten') [...]"

Die Provinzial- und statutarischen Rechte in der preußischen Monarchie. Dargestellt vom wirklichen Geheimen Rath von Kamptz. Erster Theil. Die Provinzen: Brandenburg, Ost- und West-Preussen, Sachsen und Schlesien. (The provincial and legal statutes of the Prussian Monarchie. Presented by the true secret council von Kamptz. First Volume. The provinces: Brandenburg, East and West-Prussia, Saxony and Silesia.); (Berlin; 1826); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/13/2019

1696 3/8/1780

Decree, issued by Frederick II, King of Prussia [Present-day Germany and Poland]: "1. No country estates, regardless of their name, shall be leased to or managed by Jews any longer. Any landlord in violation of this section shall pay a fine of 500 guilders; the Jew, on the other hand, who dares to enter in such a forbidden contract, shall no longer be tolerated and be deported immediately and without mercy, along with his family. 2. Any such contractual relationships already in existence shall be terminated by the end of May of the current year. 3. In addition, anyone who employs a Jewish middleman as his agent in trade, shall pay a fine of ten percent of the value of the goods thus traded, whereas the Jewish middleman shall be subjected to three years in prison, followed by deportation. He who informs the authorities of such a violation, shall receive 1/3 of the fine as a reward. 4. All tolerated Jews in our Silesian lands shall concern themselves solely with commerce, in particular with the buying and selling of goods produced by domestic factories."

"Verordnung, daß die von Adel auf ihren Güthern sich weiterhin keiner Juden bey ihren Oekonomien und Wirtschafts-Angelegenheiten bedienen; sondern die in Schlesien tolerirte Juden sich lediglich mit dem Commercio und Handlung beschäftigen sollen (Decree, that those of the nobility shall continue to refrain from hiring Jews for their domestic and financial affairs; and that the tolerated Jews of Silesia are to concern themselves solely with commerce and trade)," 3/8/1780; Decrees Collection; AR 379; Box 1; Folder 136; Leo Baeck Institute. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 12/30/2019

1697 3/28/1780

Jew-Ordinance, issued by Duke Eugen of Württemberg, for the City of Hochberg [Present-day Germany]: "8. Every protected Jew shall give 15 guilders annually for his protection, to be paid in quarterly installments. Those Jews who do not own a house, shall pay an additional 2 guilders per year. 11. No head of household is allowed to keep more than two Jewish servants, and they need to be one male and one female, each unmarried. House-fathers in violation will be fined 10 thalers. 14. If a protected Jew should move his household, or even just by himself, the protection for his family and servants shall become void. In case of death, however, the widow and her children and servants may stay in this city for another 3 months, after which they will no longer be tolerated, unless a son or son-in-law of the deceased is granted protection before the end of the 3 months, in which case he may take his mother and the other relatives into his own household. 15. No protected Jews may give overnight shelter to foreign Jews without prior official permission, or be guilty of a misdemeanor. 19. If the protected Jews want to have dancing and musicians at their weddings, circumcisions etc., they have to obtain prior permission, under penalty of 5 guilders for every participant in such dance. 21. If the manservant of a protected Jew is found guilty of a crime, he shall be removed immediately from the city, but his house-father, who is responsible for his servant, shall be punished, too."

Tänzer, P. *Die Rechtsgeschichte der Juden in Württemberg 1806-1828 [Legal History of the Jews in Württemberg]*. Kohlhammer: Berlin, 1922. Page 87. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 1/12/2020

1698 10/10/1780

Ordinance, issued by George III, King of Great Britain, King of Ireland, Prince-Elector of Brunswick-Lüneburg [Present-day Germany]: "All authorities and officials are hereby ordered to refrain from issuing passports, lodging permits and the like to foreign, vagabond Jews, lest they incur a severe punishment. Country roads shall be patrolled diligently, and any such riffraff, once in the custody of the authorities, shall be put in jail for one or more days, depending on the circumstances; and repeat offenders be put to hard labor in the quarry."

"Erneuerte Verordnung wider die Betteljuden [Updated Ordinance against Mendicant Jews]," 10/10/1780; Decrees Collection; AR 379; Box 1; Folder 107 f.; Leo Baeck Institute. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 12/16/2019

1699 10/17/1780

"Order" of Prince-Bishop Franz Ludwig von Erthal [Present-day Germany; Prince-Bishopric of Bamberg]: "[...] the wealth/assets of a protected Jew shall be

[no less than] 4000 fl. Rh. [Gulden Reichsthaler] in [the city of] Bamberg and 1,500 fl. Rh [on the countryside ...]."

Geschichte der Juden im ehemaligen Fürstbistum Bamberg, bearbeitet auf Grund von Archivalien, nebst urkundlichen Beilagen, von Dr. A. Eckenstein. Districtsrabbiner. ("History of the Jews in the Former Prince-Bishopric of Bamberg, edited by A[dolf] Eckenstein, PhD, District-Rabbi"); (Bamberg); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/29/2019

1700 12/12/1780

"Edict"* issued by King Frederick of Prussia [Present-day Germany, Lithuania, Poland, Russia etc.; Kingdom of Prussia]: "We, Frederick, King of Prussia by the grace of God, Margrave of Brandenburg, [...] announce herewith and make it known that despite our ordinances and edicts from November 13, 1719, December 10, 1720, January 21, 1725, September 30, 1733, January 3, 1737, September 9, 1738, and April 28, 1748, regarding the sneaking-in of beggar-Jews, we have noticed with disdain that this evil has increased in numbers and become out of control and that laws issued to combat this issue have been completely ignored [...] we extend [the perviously issues laws] with the power of this [new] command and order that: 1) No foreign Jew whatsoever, if they arrive by foot and not with one or another [...] wagon (gedungenden Fuhrwerk) or by post** or by horse, shall be admitted into Our lands henceforth, and they shall be taken across the border immediately [and expelled] regardless of any passport they may have received from a foreign authority. 2) Of the Jews who travel by foot, however, only those who wish to attend the expo in Frankfurt are to be admitted or only those who have more than 50 Thaler of cash on them [...]."
[**Researcher's note:** *The heading for this edict reads: "Renewed and inculcated edict regarding the rampant/ number of Jewish-beggars." **Jews were often required to take common routes, which were often used to deliver mail, when traveling. The above edict is several pages long and contains 11 points and a number of subcategories. The full text can be found in the cited source. It has been abbreviated here to fit the allocated space.*]

Sammlung Preussischer Gesetze und Verordnungen welche auf die allgemeine Deposital-, Hypotheken, Gerichts-, Criminal- und Städte-Ordnung, and das allgemeine Landrecht, auf den Anhang zum allgemeinen Landrechte und zur allgemeinen Gerichtsordnung, and die landschaftliche Credit-Reglements und auf Provinzial- und Statutar-Rechte Bezug haben, nach der Zeitfolge geordnet von Carl Ludwig Heinrich Rabe, Domainen-Cammer-Director Sr. königlichen Hoheit des Prinzen August von Preußen des St. Johanniter-Ordens der ehemaligen Ballet Brandenburg Regierungs-Rath, Erb- und Gerichtsherr auf Carmzow, Stahmehl, Hedwigsdorff und Friedeberg. Erster Band. Sechste Abtheilung. Enthaltend die Jahre 1774 bis 1781. (Collection of Prussian laws and ordinances which pertain to the general depository, mortgage, legal, criminal, and city regulations, and general land laws, (all the way) to the appendix to the common local/land laws and general court ordinances, and the credit regulations regarding farmers/agriculture as well as provincial and statutes, listed chronologically by Carl Ludwig Heinrich Rabe, Director of Domain Chamber of His royal majesty, Prince August of Prussia of the St. Johanniter-Order of the Ballot of Brandenburg, governmental council, Heritage/Heir Court-Judge for Carmzow, Strahmehl, Hedwigshoff und Friedeberg. First Volume. Sixth Division. Includes the years 1774 to 1781.); (Halle; 1822); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/2/2019

1701 3/8/1781

"Ordinance" issued by Adolphus Fredrick ('Adolf Friedrich') IV [Archduchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; Present-day Germany]: "[...] Between now and May first [of this same year] all Jews, who are not privileged,* or have been granted concession* or a passport, shall leave the Dukain lands/territories to avoid severe capital punishment, penitentiary/prison, or even [labor]camps ('Karrenstrafe') [...] However, the widows, the children of the aforementioned escort-Jews ('Gleitsjuden') [...] as well as the truly sick are exempt [from this ordinance]. [...] The eldest (representatives) and principles of the Jewry shall now and in the future report violators of this ordinance by name to the Dukian government or lose their own privilege* ('privilegii')."
[**Researcher's note:** **The term refers in one form or another to permits issued to Jews which allowed them to reside in a certain domain in Europe.*]

Repertorium der in den Herzogthum Mecklenburg-Strelitz geltenden Verordnungen. Herausgegeben von Kanzley-Rath von Kemptz zu Neustrelitz. ("Repertory of the valid/issued ordinances in the Duchy

of Meckenburg-Strelitz. Edited by Legal Council of Kamptz of Neustrelitz."); (Neubrandenburg; 1794); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/5/2018

1702 3/14/1781

Rescript, issued by the Danish Chancellery to the Magistrate at Copenhagen [Present-day Denmark]: "The Jewish families living in the parish of the [Church of the] Holy Spirit must be compelled by the magistrates to make semi-annual payments to the clergy of the church and its servants, so that those Jews who own a house or a farm pay the sum of 2 to 4 imperial thalers annually; and those who rent rooms for themselves, from 3 marks to 2 imperial thalers. This money is to be collected by the Jewish elders twice a year, one half every Easter, and the other half every St. Michael's Day, and then handed over to the bishop, to be shared between the priests and the church officers."

Cohen, Asser Daniel. *De Mosaiske troesbekjenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidsløb af naesten 200 aar, tilligemed alle lovsteder og offentlige foranstaltninger dem angaaende, som ere udkomne fra 1651 til 1836.* (The position of the Mosaic believers in Denmark, before and now: historically produced over a period of nearly 200 years, as well as all laws and public measures relating to the same which were published from 1651 to 1836). Forfatterens: Odense (Denmark), 1837. Page 88. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 6/1/2020

1703 4/25/1781

"Ordinance" issued by Adolphus Fredrick ('Adolf Friedrich') IV [Archduchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; Present-day Germany]: "The eldest (representatives) and principles of the Jewry shall henceforth sign their reports [they submit] to the Dukian government ('ihre Berichte an die herzogl. Regierung') altogether* or include the reason why this did not occur." [*Researcher's note: *It's altogether unclear what the word "altogether" means here.*]

Repertorium der in den Herzogthum Mecklenburg-Strelitz geltenden Verordnungen. Herausgegeben von Kanzley-Rath von Kamptz zu Neustrelitz. ("Repertory of the valid/issued ordinances in the Duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Edited by Legal Council of Kamptz of Neustrelitz."); (Neubrandenburg; 1794); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/4/2018

1704 5/13/1781

Ordinance, issued by Emperor Joseph II, Archduke of Austria [Present-day Austria]: "In order to make the many members of the Jewish nation in my hereditary lands more useful to the state, the first step shall be the relentless abolition of their national language, except for worship, and they shall be made to write all of their contracts, prescriptions, testaments, invoices, accounting books and certificates in the language used by the courts, under penalty of nullity and refusal of judicial assistance."

Wessely, Naphtali Herz. *Worte des Friedens und der Wahrheit (Words of Peace and Truth)*. Waxmann: New York, 2014. Page 671. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/31/2020

1705 5/16/1781

"Ordinance" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]: "[...] Jew must maintain their business and trade books in a language that is customary* in the nation ('langesüblich') or otherwise see them nullified. [...]" [*Researcher's note: *This basically meant that Jews were prohibited from maintaining their trades-books in Hebrew. A mandate issued in 1782 permitted business-owners to maintain their books in German as well as the local language – even French. A Royal Court decree issued on 1816 permitted the keeping of business books in English if found appropriate.*]

Beyträge zur Politischen Gesetzkunde 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 12/17/2017

1706 5/16/1781

"Ordinance" issued by the Austrian government [Present-day Austria]: "With this many [people] from the Jewry opening branches of industry/businesses

('Gewerbszweigen') and the resulting increase in the coming into contact/connections with Christians, requires that Hebrew and Hebrew mixed with German, the so-called Jewish language (Yiddish) and script, be abolished [in order] to maintain the community's trust. The use of these in all public, within or outside of any legal dealings, is therefore explicitly banned, and the language customary in the land is to be used instead of those."

Beiträge 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, 4/4/2018

1707 7/28/1781

Ordinance, issued by the state government of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]: "From now on, magistrates shall only issue those passports to Jews which bear the city seal as well as a marching route, and all administrators of Jew-Hospitals shall, under the most severe penalties, keep accurate rosters of their Jews and shall keep these rosters filed and ready for inspection."

Engelmayr, Anton. Unterthans-Verfassung des Königreiches Böhmen. Erster Theil (Constitution for the Subjects of the Kingdom of Bohemia. Part One). Sollinger: Vienna, 1830. Page 353. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/16/2020

1708 10/19/1781

"Decree" issued by Emperor Franz Joseph [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic, Hungary]: "[...] Jews are permitted to farm only where they are actually tolerated, but absolutely not everywhere they please [...] and only on leased land – especially on unused (virgin) and uncultivated land [...] but not on land that is under royal command [...] which [land] they cannot lease for more than 20 years [...]. [...] that all farming on these properties is to be done by Jewish hands [...]; however, should they become Christians, they can purchase the land in accordance with the law. [...]"

Kanka, Johann, editor. Vortsetzung der von Johann Roth verfaßten Sammlung aller in dem königreiche Böhmen kundgemachten Gesetze und Verordnungen in alphabetischer Ordnung gereiht. Die Gesetze und Verordnungen vom Jahre 1802 bis Ende des Jahres 1818 in sich fassend. (Prag, 1824); ("Continuation of the Collection of all laws and Ordinances made public in the kingdom of Bohemia in Alphabetical Order as collected by Johann Roth. Laws and Ordinances from 1802 until the end of 1818 inclusive."); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/20/2017

1709 10/19/1781

"Royal Court Ordinance" ("Hofverordnung") issued by the Austrian Royal Court [Present-day Austria]: "[...] Henceforth, Jews are strictly prohibited to acquire realties; [...]" [*Researcher's note: Similar ordinances were issued on May 16, 1786, August 3, 1797, and May 31, 1798. After it was brought to the attention of the Emperor that Jews were unlawfully acquiring realties, the re-publication of these laws was ordered.*]

Beiträge zur politischen Gesetzeskunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrereich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrereich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/28/2017

1710 10/29/1781

"Ordinance for Jewish compatriots" issued by Duke Fredrick Francis I ('Friedrich Franz') of Mecklenburg-Schwerin [Present-day Germany; Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin]: "'Only Jews who are settled [in Mecklenburg-Schwerin] with their families are to be granted citizens rights.' [...] Frederick Francis, Duke of Mecklenburg [...] Even though, we had graciously hoped that Our faithful cities were not granting foreign Jews or Kramer - who do not contribute in any way to Our cities - a sort of citizenship -rights against a small contribution [...] which allows them to pursue trade in the city and on the country-side [to the disadvantage and detriment of Our true subjects....] This is why we wish to issue an [...] earnest

warning herewith [...] that you should neither enter into a disadvantageous accord with foreign Jews against a payment, nor grant citizenship rights to anyone except if they have settled in one of Our cities with wife and child and [their own] fire [place] and a stove in order for you to avoid indiscriminate punishment [...]"

Sammlung aller für das Großherzogthum Mecklenburg-Schwerin gültigen Landes-Gesetze von den ältesten Zeiten bis zu Ende des Jahres 1834. Vierter Band. Kirchen- und Schulgesetze. (Collection of all state laws issued in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin from the earliest times to the end of 1834. 4th Volume. Church and school laws.); (Wismar; 1836); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/5/2020

1711 12/15/1781

"Royal [Court] Decision" issued by the Royal Court [Present-day

Austria]: "[...] The Jewish lads are, therefore, and without exception, to be considered equal to the Christian lads and to be admitted to the Latin school as soon as they are properly provided with a certificate from a normal or high school ('Normal- oder Hauptschule') [...]"

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, 4/13/2018

1712 12/31/1781

Order Number 518 addressed to the deputies of the Jewish communities Joseph Beschütz, Abraham Moses Schlesinger, Samuel Alexander issued by King Fredrick II of Prussia [Kingdom of Prussia; Present-day...]: "[We] Demand that all [Jews] who were expelled from Berlin at one point but have managed to sneak back into the city are punished with a three month prison sentence."

Stern, Selma: *Der Preussische Staat und die Juden, Dritter Teil, 2. Akten, 1. Halbband (The Prussian State and the Jews)* (1971) p. 645 ff, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/19/2016

1713 1/2/1782

"Edict of Toleration for the Jews of Lower Austria" issued by Joseph II

[Austria]: "(1) In the future also, the Jews in Vienna shall not constitute their own community, under their own direction...no public worship, no public synagogues, no press of their own for works in Hebrew...(2)...where no Jews have ever been domiciled, none shall be allowed to settle in the future. (3)...no Jew shall be free to come to Vienna from another Hereditary Land, to settle here permanently. (7) No Jew is permitted to settle in a rural district of Lower Austria, unless he proposes to introduce a manufacture or a useful trade... (8) We permit and command the tolerated Jews, in places where they have no German schools of their own, to send their children to the Christian upper elementary schools...and although they have no synagogue...we yet permit them to build for their children, at their own expense, a normally equipped school..."

"Joseph II's Edict of Toleration for the Jews of Lower Austria (January 2, 1782)." No author, Accessed online 8/25/2011

1714 1/5/1782

"Royal Decree" issued by Holy Roman Emperor Joseph II [Present-day Austria, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Ukraine; House of Habsburg/Habsburg Monarchy]: "[...] Jews are prohibited to dwell in mining-towns even at the time of the annual markets. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *In future edicts it is mandated that if a Jew is found in one of the mining-towns without written permission, he shall face imprisonment*, and fined 5 Gulden the first time, 10 fl, the second time, and 20 Reichsthaler the third time** [*decree of June 18, 1802; ** decree of May 10, 1815.]*

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 8/12/2017

1715 1/25/1782

"Ordinance" issued by Count Ferdinand Wilhelm Ernst of Solms-Braunfeld [Present-day Germany; Principality of Solms-Braunfeld/House of Solms]: "Jews may not charge/take more than 6 percent [in interests]."

Übersicht der Quellen der in den deutschen Bundesstaaten geltenden Land- und Lehnrechte, nebst Sammlungen derselben und Nachweisung der darüber vorhandenen Commentare und Schriften; von Dr. Karl Aug. Gründler, königl. Bayer. Hofrath und ordentl. Professor der Rechte auf der Friedrich-Alexander Universität zu Erlangen. (Overview of the source regarding land and feudal law in German states compiled along with the collection and proof of the commentaries and documents; from Karl Aug[ust] Gründler, royal Bavarian council and active professor of law at the Friedrich-Alexander University in Erlangen.); (Ilmenau; 1832)); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/26/2019

1716 2/2/1782

"Patent" issued by Emperor Francis [Present-day Austria]: "The permit-issuing authority can approve or deny – depending on the circumstances – permits to Jews to pursue a business, over which [permits] then the superior Court Office ('Hofstelle') has the last expertise (say), and things then take place in the same manner as they occur for Christians who seek this freedom (permit)."

Beiträge 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, 4/20/2018

1717 2/13/1782

"Jewish Patent" issued by Emperor Joseph II [Present-day Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary]: "[...] 1) The number of Jews shall remain restricted [...] 2) They (Jews) are not to establish new book printing [businesses] but shall have their prayer and other books taken to Prague and Brünn. 3) They are to create proper schools in the same manner as the normal schools which are under the supervision of the school overseer/superintendent ('Schulaufseher'). 6) [...] they are permitted to lease land for 20 or more years [...]; if they become Christians, they may purchase and own these lands. 12) They may be permitted to invest their capital and their lands, but they may not be permitted to register these lands in their names. 13) [...] they are prohibited to use common Jewish language in business and court dealings* [...]. 15) They may go out on Sundays before noon and visit public amusement places. 16) They are bound by common law and are to remain obedient. [...]" **[Researcher's note:** *Although this patent contains many passages that nullify previously issued prohibitions, the passages translated here focus only on the anti-Jewish sections. *Jews were given a period of two years to implement this requirement.*]

Dr. Johann Luksche's, weiland kaiserl. mähr. schles. Appellationsrathes, Besondere Rechte der Personen Mährens Dr. Joh. Luksche's, weiland kaiserl. mähr. schles. Appellationsrathes, Besondere Rechte der Personen Mährens und Schlesiens, vorzüglich in politischer Hinsicht. Zweiter Band; (Brünn, 1844); (Dr. Joh. Luksche's Weiland Imper[ial], Moravia[n], Silesia[n] Council of Appellations, Special Rights of Persons of Moravia and Silesia, especially in political terms. Vol. II); (Brünn; 1844); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/28/2017

1718 3/31/1782

Ordinance, issued by the government of Austria [Present-day Austria]: "No Israelite child shall be brought up in the Catholic faith, unless his or her religious awareness is beyond doubt."

Fauler, Chrysostomus. Gesetze, Verordnungen und Vorschriften für die Polizei-Verwaltung im Kaiserthume Oesterreich: Erschienen in den Jahren 1740 bis Ende 1825, und in alphabetisch-chronologischer Ordnung zusammengestellt, mit vorzüglicher Rücksicht auf Nieder-Oesterreich, Zweiter Band (Laws, Ordinances and Regulations for the Administration of Police in the Austrian Empire: Published in the Years 1740 Until the End of 1825, and Compiled in Chronological Order, Under

Excellent Consideration of Lower Austria, Volume Two). Geisting: Vienna, 1828. Page 331. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/16/2020

1719 5/27/1782

"Regulations for those of the Jewish Nation," issued by the Royal Commerce Department of the Kingdom of Sweden [Present-day Sweden]: "§1 – Any foreign Jew must promptly, and at the latest within eight days after arriving in the Kingdom, report to the King's local authority at the first place of arrival, and submit his passport and letter of recommendation by the Jewish elder of his home village, certified by the relevant Magistrate. If any Jew arrives in the Kingdom, either without a passport or proof of wealth, or if such proof is unreliable, the King's officers shall expel him from the Kingdom immediately. §2 – Whenever a Jew arrives in a privileged city [i.e., Stockholm, Gothenburg or Norrköping], he shall, within six weeks after arriving, inform the Magistrate whether he was going there or to another privileged city to settle down, or whether he will leave the kingdom again. §15 – Butchery, brewery, bread and sugar bakery may be performed by Jews only for the needs of other Jews, but not for anyone else's. If anyone violates this, the fine for the first contravention is ten, the second time 20 imperial thalers [Riksdaler], and the third time, the Jew loses his business and his Letter of Protection. §16 – Jews are also prohibited from dealing in any goods made of gold or silver. §20 – In the countryside, Jews are not allowed to travel around and trade, under penalty of fifty imperial thalers. §23 – The Jews may, in this Land, enter into marriages only with their co-religionists, but not with any others." [Researcher's note: In 1782, Jews in Sweden were only allowed to live in three "privileged cities" – Stockholm, Gothenburg, and Norrköping.]

Valentin, Hugo. *Judarnas historia i Sverige* (History of the Jews in Sweden) Bonnier: Stockholm, 1924. Page 18. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 4/30/2020

1720 6/13/1782

"Directive" as to which authorities are legally entitled to issue permits to foreign Jews to be present in Vienna ('Aufenthaltsbewilligung') issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]: "[...] Permits, which allow [foreign Jews] to be present are issued by 1. The Royal Imperial Chief Police Authority/Directive and 2. The Royal Imperial Lower Austrian Government. [...] 1) The authority to issue permits [to foreign Jews] in order to be present [in Vienna] for 14-day, and [the following] two extensions lies with the Royal Imperial Chief Police Authority/Directive a third extension, however, is outside of their sphere of authority. [...] 2) If [...] a foreign Jew wants to stay in Vienna longer than the initial 14 days and the additional 2 extensions of 14 days, he is to be required to apply and acquire permission from the Royal Imperial Lower Austrian Government. [...] Such extended permits, however, are to be differentiated from temporal tolerance [permits]. [...]"

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrereich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim): Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrereich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/30/2017

1721 7/12/1782

"Veil Taxation Decree" for married Jewish women issued by the Austrian Royal Court [Present-day Austria]: "[...] a tax of 25 or 100 or 300 fl. is taken from soon-to-be-married Jewesses for a veil which they are required to wear according to the Mosaic Law before their marriage and turned over to the Lower Austrian government – [the taxation amount] depends on the type of veil chosen, [...] which can either be [made out of] wool, or silk, or a fabric weaved with gold or silver. Since this taxation has no immediate connection with the toleration[-tax], the Jewish marriage-taxes are to remain as such. [...]"

Beyträge zur Politischen Gesetzkunde 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
12/10/2017

1722 8/16/1782

"Royal Resolution" issued by Joseph II [Austria]: "Since it is in no way My intention to allow the Jewish 'beggar-folk' (Bettelvolk) to multiply* [in the land], the punishment of expulsion is to be applied to all current and future Jews. The highest judicial authority is to notify the 'Gathering-Commission' (Compliationscommission)** so that they take this [royal order] into consideration when drawing up the new 'Hals' court rules." [**Researcher's note:** *The word that's used in the original reads "vermehrten" which can also mean "to breed" in German. **It appears that there was a separate commission created to gather and expulse Jews from Austria.]

Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Erster Band. (Wien)* 1918; p. 520, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani
4/5/2016

1723 8/16/1782

"Royal Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic; House of Habsburg-Lorraine]: "[...] The expulsion-fine ('Relegationsstrafe') for Jews where applicable by law, must take effect unimpeded by any [other] current toleration-laws ('Toleranzgesetzen')."

Auszug aller im Königreiche Böhmen bestehenden Verordnungen und Gesetze nach Johann Roths Advokaten und Justiziärs der k. k. Staatsherrschaften Kotieschau and Kladrau, unter buchstäblichen gereihten Aufschriften der Gegenstände nach der Zeitfolge verfassten Sammlung neu aufgelegt, verbessert und vermehrt durch Johann Blaseck, k. k. Rath, Unterhansadvokaten und Fiskaladjunkten im Königreiche Böhmen. Fünfter Theil. Von Gef bis kirsch; (Prag; 1817); (Abstracts of all existing regulations and laws in the Kingdom of Bohemia according to Johann Roth's, advocate/attorney and justice/council of the r[oyal] i[mperial] sovereignties [Chotieschau] and Kladruby, newly reissued collection in alphabetical and chronological order, improved and augmented by Johann Blaseck, r[oyal] i[mperial] council of subjects (prosecutor) and fiscal adjunct in the Kingdom of Bohemia. Fifth part. From Gef to kirsch); (Prague; 1817); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/9/2019

1724 9/15/1782

"Decision" issued by the Royal Court [Present-day Austria]: "[...] On the other hand, teachers in 'Gymnasien'* ('Gymnasial-Lehrer') must remind Jewish parents to ensure that their children always appear in school dressed decently and cleanly, and without any outer distinguishing signs, which could give the other boys opportunities for mockery. [...] Even though all kinds of buying, selling and bartering among the youth is prohibited in schools, the teachers are instructed to pay close attention to the Jewish boys in this matter, because otherwise it could give cause for disorder and disunity between the youths of both religions. [...]"

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
12/25/2017

1725 10/6/1782

"Governmental Decree" issued by the Austrian Government and addressed to the Galician Government [Present-day Austria, Poland and Ukraine]: "[...] no residency permits may be issued to Galician Jews for the sale of wine, horses, and books, as well as the pursuit of commercial trade, since such activities are only permitted to authorized trades-people and tolerated Jews, [...] and could potentially be detrimental to the negotiations/businesses of the Viennese businessmen and tolerated Jews [...]"

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrereich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrereich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/3/2017

1726 10/9/1782

- "Governmental Ordinance" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] The Viennese Magistrate is not to issue a Jew, who cannot prove to have [a] toleration [permit], permission to pour/dispense kosher wine or a tax form ('Taxbolleten'). [...]"
Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrereich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrereich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/3/2018
- 1727 10/11/1782
"Royal Court Decision" issued by the Austrian Royal Court [Present-day Austria]: "[...] [local] Jews - with the exception of foreign ones, who are legally only permitted to visit the main annual markets - are permitted to visit all annual markets on the country side with all of the permitted goods/merchandise [...] made only in hereditary [lands and wearing] clothing that is customary in the hereditary lands. [...]"
Beyträge zur Politischen Gesetzkunde 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 5/6/2018
- 1728 11/2/1782
"Royal Court Decree" issued by the Austrian Royal Court [Present-day Austria]: "[...] In order that the Jewry, who eagerly pick up silly things like devil exorcisms and such things, are at least not further fed in their errors by new books/writings and their education and enlightenment delayed or [worse] is made impossible altogether, the print of all books that contain such inconsistencies – whether they be written in the local or the Jewish-Hebrew language, are to be denied [...]"
Politische Verfassung der Israeliten im Lande unter der Enns und insbesondere in der k. k. Haupt- und Residenzstadt Wien. J. L. E. Graf von Barth-Barthenheim. (Wien; 1821). (Political Constitution of the Israelis in the Country under/near Enns and especially in the R[oyal] I[mperial] Capital and Royal Seat of Vienna. J. L. E. Count von Barth-Barthenheim.); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/16/2018
- 1729 11/4/1782
"Governmental Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]: "[...] no residency permits ('Aufenthaltspassierungs-Bolleten') are to be granted [to Jewish students] for the purpose of language-learning and studying, but such Jews are to be directed to the Royal Imperial Lower Austrian Government ('k. k. n. ö. Regierung') to seek their residency permits ('Aufenthalts-Erlaubnis') [...]"
Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrereich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrereich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/10/2017
- 1730 1/2/1783
"Decree" issued by the Royal Court Chancellery [Present-day Austria]: "[...] Jews (Jewry) who are [coming] from German and Bohemian hereditary lands ('Erbländer') as well as those from Galicia, are to be permitted to travel freely in and out of Hungary when they are able to present an extremely reliable certificate issued by their local authority ('Kreishauptleute') or the city's magistrate which must contain a description of the person; and the presently required entry tax/fee of 1 fl. shall only be required of foreign Jews and their children, who are traveling there for business or other reasons – no matter whether the children are of age or minors [...].
circumvention of this tax/fee shall be fined by tripling ('cum triplo') the fee on the first offense, and repeated violation (entry without payment) is to be punished with more severity. [...]"

Beiträge zur Politischen Gesetzkunde 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 12/19/2017

- 1731 1/12/1783
"Circular" issued by the Royal Prussian Kurmark[ian] Provincial Tax and Toll/Customs-Direction [Present-day Germany, Poland etc.; Kingdom of Prussia]: "[...] to all tax and toll/customs offices in Kurmark ('Accise- und Zoll-Aemter der Churmark') [...] that the porcelain - for which the Jews have received concession [to purchase] - must be taken/purchased from the royal porcelain factory and must be exported and not be reimported/returned back into the land/domain. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *The above is a summary of the full text both of which can be found in the cited source.*]
Verzeichniss derer in dem 1783sten Jahre ergangenen Edicte, Patente, Mandante, Rescripte, und Haupt-Verordnungen [...] Nach der folge der Zeit. (Register of edicts, patents, mandates, rescripts and main ordinances issued in the year 1783 [...] In chronological order.); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/17/2020
- 1732 1/28/1783
"Royal Court Decree" issued by Austrian Government for Moravia [Present-day Czech Republic]: "Jews are prohibited to trade or [even] sell small quantities of salt." [**Researcher's note:** *This reference to a prohibition was found in an authoritative source. It could be a translation and/or summary of the original text (the original may have been issued in Czech). According to this source, the same or similar prohibition was [re-]issued for Moravia on Feb. 8, 1798.*]
Österreichische politische Gesetzkunde, oder systematische Darstellung der politischen Verwaltung in den deutschen, böhmischen, und galizischen Provinzen des österreichischen Kaiserthums. Von W. Gustav Kopetz. Doctor der Rechte, k. k. ordentlichem und öffentlichem Professor der politischen Wissenschaften, und der österreichischen politischen Gesetzkunde an der Universität zu Prag, und wirklichem Mitglied der k. k. patriotisch-ökonomischen Gesellschaft im Königreich Böhmen. First Part. Second Volume. (Wien; 1819); (Austrian political law or systematic presentation of the political administration in the German, Bohemian, and Galician provinces of the Austrian Empire. By W. Gustav Kopetz. Ph.D. in Law, proper r[oyal] i[mperial] public professor of political sciences and Austrian political law at the University of Prague, and true member of the r[oyal] i[mperial] patriotic-economic society in the Kingdom of Bohemia. First part. Second volume.); (Vienna; 1819); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/10/2018
- 1733 2/4/1783
"Ordinance" issued by Count Friedrich Wilhelm Christian Karl of Solms-Braunfeld [Present-day Germany; Principality of Solms-Braunfeld/House of Solms]: "The wives of Jews cannot claim any preference (special position/exemption) during a bankruptcy."
Uebersicht der Quellen der in den deutschen Bundesstaaten geltenden Land- und Lehnrechte, nebst Sammlungen derselben und Nachweisung der darüber vorhandenen Commentare und Schriften; von Dr. Karl Aug. Gründer, königl. Bayer. Hofrath und ordentl. Professor der Rechte auf der Friedrich-Alexander Universität zu Erlangen. (Overview of the source regarding land and feudal law in German states compiled along with the collection and proof of the commentaries and documents; from Karl Aug[ust] Gründer, royal Bavarian council and active professor of law at the Friedrich-Alexander University in Erlangen.); (Ilmenau; 1832)); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/26/2019
- 1734 3/9/1783
"Governmental Decision/Notification" ('Regierungsbescheid') issued by the Austrian Government and addressed to the Galician Government [Present-day Austria, Poland and Ukraine]: "[...] no residency permit may be issued to any Jewish [Galician] professional [craftsman] [for the purpose] of searching for work [in Vienna]. [...]"
Beiträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrereich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrereich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/2/2017

1735 6/10/1783

"Court Decree" issued by Kaiser Joseph II [Lower Austria; Present-day Austria]: "[...] If a man or woman or whoever reports to any of the 'higher or local' municipalities (Ober- oder Kreisamt) and claims to be a Deist or an Israeli [...] he (she) is to receive 24 lashes with a leather whip without further inquiry and to be sent home after it. This is to be repeated every time he comes to register himself, [...]."

[Researcher's note: *The last part of the German text is somewhat vague as to who is to receive the 12 beatings with a stick – the one who reports a Deist/Israeli to the authorities or the one who is reported to be one.*]

Frank, Gustav: **Das Toleranz-Patent Kaiser Joseph II: Urkundliche Geschichte seiner Entstehung und seiner Folgen** (The Patent of Toleration of Kaiser Joseph II; Documented History of its Emergence and its Consequences); (Vienna; 1882); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/24/2017

1736 6/17/1783

"Governmental Notification" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]: "Permits to be present' ('Aufenthaltsbolleten') [for Jews] are to be granted once for the entire duration of the annual market, but not longer; however, after the markets end, only those who have other chores/businesses to attend to in Vienna and can produce [the necessary] permits can [stay longer] – but not those [who stay] in order to sell their surplus of goods which is not permitted. [...]"

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrereich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrereich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/5/2017

1737 7/3/1783

"Royal Court Announcement" issued by the Royal Court [Present-day Austria]: "Since the public university is public and must be open to anyone [who wishes to attend], therefore, those foreigners of those religions which are tolerated or were not expelled from the hereditary lands, cannot be turned back, that is why – if they come to the University of Vienna which is well-established and enjoys an excellent reputation across all borders for the study of medicine – to the point that they come even from Prussian states to Vienna - and [those who] are really committed to this course-study, which the Royal Imperial government can easily verify - they cannot be denied [admission], if they do not otherwise appear/act suspicious to the police, in which case they will be turned back or dealt with for being a dangerous foreigner and not for being Jews [...]"

Beyträge zur Politischen Gesetzkunde 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, 4/14/2018

1738 7/8/1783

"Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Archduchy of Austria; Present-day Austria]: "The family-lists must be turned in by tolerated Jews according to the Patent of January 2, 1782, [...] no later than the beginning of May or [they are to] be fined/punished [...]" **[Researcher's note:** *A similar law was issued about a decade later on July 2, 1793.*]

Gesetze, Verordnungen und Vorschriften für die Polizei-Verwaltung im Kaiserthume Oesterreich. Erschienen in den Jahren 1740 bis Ende 1825, und in alphabetisch-chronologischer Ordnung zusammengestellt mit vorzüglicher Rücksicht auf Nieder-Oesterreich, von Chrysostomus Fauller, k. k. Polizei-Beamten. Zweiter Band. (Wien; 1828); (Laws, Ordinances, and Regulations for the Police-Administration in the Austrian Empire. Published between the years 1740 – 1825 and Arranged in alphabetical-chronological order with special consideration to Lower Austria by Chrysostomus Fauller, r[oyal] i[mperial] Police Officials/Authorities/Officers. Second Volume.); (Vienna; 1828); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/13/2018

1739 7/29/1783

"Ordinance of Mainz" issued by the Electorate of Mainz* [Electorate of Mainz; Present-day Germany]: "[...] Jews are obliged at the threat of nullification, to prepare and maintain their trade-books, contracts, and certificates/official documents in the German language and to use German letters/alphabet to sign them. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** **The Ordinance of Mainz* (sometimes also known by its English name 'Mayence') was not only valid in the Archbishopric/Electorate of Mainz, but also in the Principality of Aschaffenburg when the latter became part of the Electorate of Mainz.]

Sammlung der im Gebiete der inneren Staats-Verwaltung des Königreichs Bayern bestehenden Verordnungen aus amtlichen Quellen geschöpft und systematisch geordnet von G. Döllinger, König. bayer. geheimen Hausarchivar und wirklichen Rath. Sechste Band; (München; 1838); ('Collection of Regulations/Ordinances Existing in the Territories of the Internal State Administration of the Kingdom of Bavaria from official sources and systematically arranged by G. Döllinger, Royal Bavarian Secret House-Archivist and True Advisor; Volume VI'), (Munich; 1838); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/13/2018

1740 9/19/1783

Rescript, issued by the Danish Chancellery to the Court of Appeals in Copenhagen [Present-day Denmark]: "Regarding oaths administered to the Portuguese Jews in court proceedings: The Portuguese Jews in Copenhagen may take oaths in their own private synagogue with the ceremonies required by regulation, when they themselves procure the necessary ten men and a learned Jew from their congregation in the place of the rabbi, whose pronunciation is the most understandable, thereby ensuring that the intent of the [9/15/1747] ordinance is fulfilled." [**Researcher's note:** *In 17th- and 18th-century Denmark, Ashkenazi Jews were known as "German Jews," while Sephardi Jews were referred to as "Portuguese Jews." For information on the differences between the two, see "Ashkenazi and Sephardic Jews," chabad.org, by Menachem Posner.*]

Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidløb af naesten 200 aar, tilligemed alle lovsteder og offentlige foranstaltninger dem angaaende, som ere udkomne fra 1651 til 1836. (The position of the Mosaic believers in Denmark, before and now: historically produced over a period of nearly 200 years, as well as all laws and public measures relating to the same which were published from 1651 to 1836). Forfatterens: Odense (Denmark), 1837. Page 160. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 6/12/2020

1741 9/20/1783

Circular, issued by the government of Prussia [Present-day Germany]: "If a Jew is to testify in court but cannot read German, and thus unable to speak the oath himself, a rabbi shall declare to him in court: 'We take your oath under Adonai, the god of Israel,' and the testifying Jew shall respond with 'Amen,' which completes his oath."

Koch, Christian Friedrich. Die Juden im Preussischen Staate (The Jews in the State of Prussia). Baumann: Marienwerder (Prussia), 1833. Page 96. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/31/2020

1742 9/24/1783

"Ordinance" of King George III and Prince-Elector of Brunswick-Lüneburg [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Brunswick-Lüneburg/Holy Roman Empire]: "[...] it was earnestly ordered numerous times that foreign vagabonding beggar-Jews are not be permitted entry into our German lands [...] and since the contagious epidemic/plague coming from the levant and the borders of Poland and Russia requires utmost prudence, [...] and to ensure that the vagabonding foreign beggar-Jews and such riff-raff coming from such areas — who also happen to bring along packs of old clothing, pelts and contaminated goods, [...] don't bring an epidemic contagion into our lands by accident [...] we are moved to [...] repeat what was mandated under [the ordinances of] September 14, 1770, and November 28, 1771, [...] and to earnestly prohibit the entry and presence of all foreign beggar-Jews and other vagabonds in Our German lands in order to avoid punishment/repercussions as outlined in the aforementioned ordinances [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *Document is signed in Hannover.*]

Sammlung der Verordnungen und Ausschreiben welche für sämmtliche Provinzen des Hannoverschen Staats, jedoch was den Calenbergischen, Lüneburgischen, und Bremen- und Verdenschen Theil betrifft, seit dem Schlusse in denselben vorhandenen Gesetzessammlungen bis zur Zeit der feindlichen Usurpation ergangen sind. Mit Genehmigung des Königl. Cabinets-Ministerii herausgegeben von Ernst Spangenberg, Dr. beider Rechte und köngl. Großbritanisch, honnoverschem Hof- und Canzley-Rathe in der Justiz-Canzley zu Zelle. Dritter Theil, bis Jahre 1780 bis 1799 enthaltend. ("Collection of ordinances and decrees that apply to all provinces of the state of Hannover, however, as far as Calenberg, Lüneburg, Bremen, and Verden are concerned, it contains a collection of laws until the conclusion of the aforementioned [places] by the hostile usurpation. Published by Ernst Spangenberg, PhD. of both laws and royal, British Hanoverian Court and Legal Council in the Justice Office in Zelle, with the permission of the royal Cabinet-Ministers. Third Volume until [from] 1780 until 1799 inclusive."); (Hannover; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/22/2019

1743 10/21/1783

Order of the State Council of the King [France]: "Every Jew will pay 2 f (florins) 6 d (deniers) and their pregnant wives the double ..." [**Researcher's note:** *Regarding "lend" fees and tolls to be paid by Jews and collected for the benefit of Marie-Antoinette Carrion Baroness Murviel, lordess of Montagnac by decision of the Parliament of Toulouse of February 4, 1600 and by order of Mr. Intendant of March 28, 1775 ... confirmed by judgment of the Council of State of the King of October 21, 1783, and published October 19, 1783.*]

"Archived Documents: Tarif de péage corporel" (Corporeal Tariff, Toulouse, Haute Garonne, France, January 26, 1783.) Accessed online. Researched and Translated by Cristina Penland 8/16/2019

1744 11/9/1783

Order, issued by Christian VII, King of Denmark and Norway, to all diocesan commanders, royal officers, and feudal lords in Denmark, as well as the Abbess of Valse [Present-day Denmark]: "In order to prevent foreign Jews from being tolerated or introduced, diocesan and royal officers shall immediately implement the most effective measures to apprehend these Jews, so that this disorder can be inhibited and stopped; likewise, at all ferry stations and to all skippers, it must be re-emphasized that they keep the king's measures in effect, in order to avoid bringing into the country such people, as it is quite forbidden for them to come here."

Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidsløb af naesten 200 aar, tilligemed alle lovsteder og offentlige foranstaltninger dem angaaende, som ere udkomne fra 1651 til 1836. (The position of the Mosaic believers in Denmark, before and now: historically produced over a period of nearly 200 years, as well as all laws and public measures relating to the same which were published from 1651 to 1836). Forfatterens: Odense (Denmark), 1837. Page 35. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/18/2020

1745 11/20/1783

"Instruction" issued by the Landvogt-Court and addressed to the Jewish in Riga [Present-day Latvia]: "[...]1) The Jewish-elders [...] shall be elected by the members of the community [...]; however, he may not take office until he has been confirmed by the noble Landvogt-Court. 2) A new election is to take place each year in May, however, the previous elder may be merely reconfirmed [...]. 15) Arriving Jews, who are poor and not just wonton beggars [...] can ask for a small handout from their co-religionists with the permission of the Jewish-elder [...]; however, he must see to it that such foreigners depart as soon as possible [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *The above instruction contains 19 points. It has been abbreviated to fit the allocated space but can be found in its entirety in the cited source.*]

Buchholz, Anton: Geschichte der Juden in Riga bis zur Begründung der Rigischen Hebräergemeinde im J. 1842. Herausgegeben von der Gesellschaft für Geschichte und Altertumskunde der Ostseeprovinzen Russlands. (History of the Jews in Riga until the foundation of the Hebrew community of Riga in the year 1842. Published by the Society for History and Antiquity of the Baltic-See provinces of Russia.); (Riga; 1899); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/5/2020

1746 11/26/1783

Order, issued by Christian VII, King of Denmark and Norway [Present-day Denmark, Norway]: "Regarding Jews who wander about without proper permission, reside in Copenhagen or in the countryside without proper passport and legitimization: foreign Jews and Jewesses who cannot prove that they came to Copenhagen legally,

must pay without delay and without appeal, to the Chief of Police, instead of the [previously established] punishment of 1,000 imperial thalers, a fine they can pay, as the case may be, and in the absence of any payment, work for some time, the men at the rasp house and the women at the nursery, and, soon after having paid the fine or worked off their punishment, are to be sent out of the country, either at their own expense or the nation's. The elders of the Jewish nation shall publicize this order twice a year, by way of reading and proclaiming it in their respective synagogues."

[**Researcher's note:** *A "rasp house" was a correctional facility formerly in use in Northern Europe, whose prisoners rasped wood to powder for dyeing.*]

Cohen, Asser Daniel. *De Mosaiske troesbekjenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidsløb af næsten 200 aar, tilligemed alle lovsteder og offentlige foranstaltninger dem angaaende, som ere udkomne fra 1651 til 1836.* (The position of the Mosaic believers in Denmark, before and now: historically produced over a period of nearly 200 years, as well as all laws and public measures relating to the same which were published from 1651 to 1836). Forfatterens: Odense (Denmark), 1837. Page 36. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/18/2020

1747 1/27/1784

"Order" of the Princely State Government ('fürstl. Landes-Regierung') [Holy Roman Empire; Present-day Germany; Princedom of Nassau-Diez, (Amt) Dillenburg]: "[... since] Jews from Leun and surrounding areas have dared to permit themselves to remain permanently in this land/country under the pretense of delivering soaps to chandlers/shopkeepers and to pursue all kinds of trade and to peddle; therefore, the princely office ('fürstl. Amt') is to have these investigated by the police authorities ('Polizei-Bediente'), and should they come across any illegal peddlers, to confiscate their items/commodities. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *This order was signed in Dillenburg, Germany, on January 27, 1784.*]

Dillenburgische Intelligenz-Nachrichten, des Jahres 1784. Mit gewöhnlichen Registern über die Verordnungen und einem Hauptregister über alle in den bisherigen 12 Jahrgängen enthaltene öconomische, sittliche, medizinische, historische, litterarische und andere dergleichen Artikel. ("Intelligence-News of Dillenburg of the year 1784. With usual records of regulations and a main register of all the economic, moral, medical, historical, literary and other such articles [from] the previous 12 year"); (Dillenburg; 1784); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/31/2018

1748 2/3/1784

"Rescript" issued via special order by von Blumenthal* [Present-day Germany, Poland etc.; Kingdom of Prussia]: "[...] on this side of the Weser, peddling Jews and other riff-raff shall only receive shelter/lodging in taverns ('Krügen')** but not on farms and other inns and [they may] not establish any depots. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** **Joachim Christian von Blumenthal was a minister in the Prussian Generaldirektorium which handled all matters pertaining to finance, war and all domains. **'Krügen' was another term for taverns/ inns where alcohol was dispensed. The above is a summary of the full text both of which can be found in the cited source.*]

Verzeichniss derer in dem 1783sten Jahre ergangenen Edicte, Patente, Mandante, Rescripte, und Haupt-Verordnungen [...] Nach der folge der Zeit. (Register of edicts, patents, mandates, rescripts and main ordinances issued in the year 1783 [...]. In chronological order.); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/17/2020

1749 4/27/1784

"Gracious Declaration-Edict, Regarding the Jewry in the Princely Oran[ange] Nassau Private Land. Given on the Day of 27 April 1784" issued by Prince Wilhelm d'Orange of Nassau [Holy Roman Empire; Present-day Germany; Principality of Orange-Nassau]: "By the Grace of God, Wilhelm, Prince (Prinz) of Oranian, Prince (Fürst) zu Passau, Count of Caltzenellenbogen [...] The Jewry of Our Princely land/domain Nassau has humbly complained how they have suffered and been restricted in their trade and business dealings as a result of our Jewish Ordinance of January 17, 1770, which they claim pushes them into poverty and makes it impossible for them to submit the [required] protection money* ('Schutzgelder') into our stately treasury ('herrschaftliche Kasse') [...]. Even though,

We have found the Jewry's complaint to be irrelevant, greatly exaggerated, and unfounded for the most part after further examination, and repeat/confirm the content of this Jewish Ordinance once again. However, we have found it necessary to clarify certain points with this Declaration-Edict: 3) Even though protected-Jews ('Schutzjuden')** were permitted trade with foreign fabric/cloths according to article 13 of the new ordinance [...] the fabric/cloth guilds have pointed out to Us old letters ('Kurbriefe') proving that only they are permitted to trade with cloth which is why the earlier permission is revoke herewith [...]. 4) Even though, the prohibition to trade with wool and fruit in article 14, number 1 remains effective, We have authorized Our state government to dispense [permission] in special cases where the exception will not have a negative effect on the community. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *This edict contains 17 articles and a number of subcategories; it has been abbreviated in order to fit the allocated space. This edict was published in its entirety on Saturday, June 19, 1748, in the Intelligence-Newspaper of Dillenburg. *Jews permitted to remain in certain domains were required to pay "protection-money" (Schutzgelder) – a tax/fee that allowed them to settle so long they made that payment. **These Jews were then considered "protected-Jews" ('Schutzjuden') in that domain.*]

Dillenburgische Intelligenz-Nachrichten, des Jahres 1784. Mit gewöhnlichen Registern über die Verordnungen und einem Hauptregister über alle in den bisherigen 12 Jahrgängen enthaltene ökonomische, sittliche, medizinische, historische, litterarische und andere dergleichen Artikel. ("Intelligence-News of Dillenburg of the year 1784. With usual records of regulations and a main register of all the economic, moral, medical, historical, literary and other such articles [from] the previous 12 year"); (Dillenburg; 1784); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/1/2018

1750 5/7/1784

"Sale of Domestic and Foreign Books," regulation issued by the government of Lower Austria [Austria]: "Books imported from the German Hereditary Lands into Vienna may be sold by Jews on the open markets under the general permission by the Censorship Office. However, Jews who bring books from foreign lands to market for sale, must seek the permission of the government e very time."

Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien (1526-1847), Vol. I. A.F. Pribram. Vienna, 1918. p. 526. Accessed online; Translated by Dominik Jacobs 3/20/2016

1751 6/4/1784

"Governmental Decree" [Lower-Austria; Present-day Austria]: "[...] Jews are no longer allowed to work as a 'seal graver' without showing the necessary permission from the (department of) mint (Münzamt)."

Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Erster Band. (Wien)* 1918; p. 528, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/6/2016

1752 6/4/1784

"Governmental Decision" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]: "[...] Jews who seek to obtain permission to trade with gallant-items (fashion accessories) are to be referred to the Royal Imperial Lower Austrian Government (k. k. n, ö. Regierung) each time. [...]"

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 5/4/2018

1753 7/10/1784

"Ordre Louis XVI" issued by Louis XVI [Present-day France]: "[...] the local authorities may no longer accept/admit Jews without the explicit permission of the king [...]"

Die Juden in Preussischen Staate. Die geschichtliche Darstellung der politischen, bürgerlichen und privatrechtlichen Verhältnisse der Juden in Preußen, nach den verschiedenen Landestheilen, von C. F. Koch, königl. Preuß. Oberlandes-Gerichts-Assessor und Director des Land- und Stadtgerichts zu Culm. (Jews in the Prussian State. The historical presentation/account of the political, civil, and private legal

circumstances/standings of Jews in Prussia according to various part of the country, [compiled] by C. F. Koch, royal, Prussian superior court assessor and director of the city and state court of Culm.); (Marienwerber; 1833); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/15/2020

- 1754 8/17/1784
"Performance Permits," decree issued by the government of Lower Austria to the Vienna Police Department [Austria]: "In the future, the Vienna Police Department is hereby prohibited from issuing any performance permits or residence permits to Jewish musicians, as this would be in conflict with the Charter of Tolerance."
Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien (1526-1847), Vol. I. A.F. Pribram. Vienna, 1918. p. 527. Accessed online; Translated by Dominik Jacobs 3/20/2016
- 1755 8/17/1784
"Music licenses" decree issued by the Lower-Austrian government to the "Highest Police Authority" [Austria]: "The 'Highest Police Authority' (Polizeioberdirektion) is strictly prohibited to issue music licenses to Jewish musician from now on or permission to stay [in the country] as this would be in violation of the tolerance patent."
Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Erster Band. (Wien) 1918;* p. 527, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/30/2016
- 1756 11/11/1784
"The building of a Jewish temple is denied" [...] decree issued by the Court Chancellery to the Lower-Austrian Government" [Lower Austria; Present-day Austria]: "[...] that the Jews of Vienna should not be permitted to build a new temple or to hire an actual Rabbi. [...]"
Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Erster Band. (Wien) 1918;* (*Documents and files on the history of Jews in Vienna*) p. 528, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/6/2016
- 1757 11/26/1784
"Publication/Order" issued by the [City] Council of Riga [Present-day Latvia]: "[It has come to the attention of the (City) Council that residents in the suburbs are offering accommodations to Jews against previously issued ordinances instead of referring them to the Jewish-hostel ...]. That is why the highly-noble Council orders all the residents in the suburbs herewith again in all earnestness not welcome any arriving and departing Jews in their homes or to offer them any accommodation under any circumstances, but to rather refer them to the Jewish-hostel [...] and those who violate this order of the authorities, and are caught, shall be fined 100 Rthlr [Reichsthaler] as per §4 of the Jewish-ordinance without exception [...]"
Buchholz, Anton: *Geschichte der Juden in Riga bis zur Begründung der Rigischen Hebräergemeinde im J. 1842. Herausgegeben von der Gesellschaft für Geschichte und Altertumskunde der Ostseeprovinzen Russlands. (History of the Jews in Riga until the foundation of the Hebrew community of Riga in the year 1842. Published by the Society for History and Antiquity of the Baltic-See provinces of Russia); (Riga; 1899);* Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/5/2020
- 1758 12/3/1784
"Governmental Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]: "[...] in regards to the synagogue and the Rabbi for the Viennese Jews, the previously issued constitution is to remain valid." [*Researcher's note: This decree was issued in response to requests of the Jewry to be permitted to create a prayer-house; however, since it was determined that there are no more than 65 Jewish families and a total of 504 Jewish individuals living in Vienna, this request was denied and the prohibition for Jews to build a synagogue was confirmed and reissued.*]
Politische Verfassung der Israeliten im Lande unter der Enns und insbesondere in der k. k. Haupt- und Residenzstadt Wien. J. L. E. Graf von Barth-Barthenheim. (Wien; 1821). (Political Constitution of the Israelites in the Country under/near Enns and especially in the R[oyal] I[mperial] Capital and Royal Seat

of Vienna, J. L. E. Count von Barth-Barthenheim.) (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/14/2018

1759 3/2/1785

"Decree" of the Royal Chancellery [Present-day Austria; House of Habsburg-Lorraine]: "In order that the Jews, who eagerly occupy themselves with silly devil-banishments and such things, are not further fed in their fallacies through new writings and [...] and so that] their education and elucidation/enlightenment isn't delayed or even completely prevented, that is why in the future, all books that may contain such inconsistencies ('Ungereimheiten') may they be in the local language or in Jewish or Hebrew [shall be prohibited...] and [future] printing [of these writings] are to be prohibited with 'Typum non meretur' (not deserving of print)."

Geschichte der Juden in Wien (1156-1876) von G. Wolf. (Wien, 1876); (History of Jews in Vienna by G. Wolf); (Vienna; 1876); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/5/2019

1760 3/17/1785

"Governmental Decree" issued by the Government of Prince-Elector of Brunswick-Lüneburg [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Brunswick-Lüneburg/Holy Roman Empire]: "It has been reported [to us] that various Jews roam/run around ('umherlaufen') and pose as servants of protected Jews ('Schutzjuden') who in turn charge these vagabonds a certain annual fee and obtain passports from the authorities for them under the pretense that they work for them. However, since such protected Jews are in no way permitted to send around their servants to do all sorts of unknown trades in their district, much less in the neighboring ones [...] that is why the local authorities are to keep a close eye on such Jews [...] and to have them arrested along with any goods they may have on them — regardless of any passports/permits they may have connived to get — and to report [such incidences]. At the same time, all protected Jews are to be forewarned that they should not get involved in such activities in the future or lose their own protection." [Researcher's note: *Schutzjude ('Schutzjuden pl.) were Jews who were given special permits to travel and/or settle in the land in which the permit was valid.]

Sammlung der Verordnungen und Ausschreiben welche für sämmtliche Provinzen des Hannoverschen Staats, jedoch was den Calenbergischen, Lüneburgischen, und Bremen- und Verdenschen Theil betrifft, seit dem Schlusse in denselben vorhandenen Gesetzessammlungen bis zur Zeit der feindlichen Usurpation ergangen sind. Mit Genehmigung des Königl. Cabinets-Ministerii herausgegeben von Ernst Spangenberg, Dr. beider Rechte und köngl. Großbritannisch, honnoverschem Hof- und Canzley-Rathe in der Justiz-Canzley zu Zelle. Dritter Theil, bis Jahre 1780 bis 1799 enthaltend. ("Collection of ordinances and decrees that apply to all provinces of the state of Hannover, however, as far as Calenberg, Lüneburg, Bremen, and Verden are concerned, it contains a collection of laws until the conclusion of the aforementioned [places] by the hostile usurpation. Published by Ernst Spangenberg, PhD. of both laws and royal, British Hanoverian Court and Legal Council in the Justice Office in Zelle, with the permission of the royal Cabinet-Ministers. Third Volume until [from] 1780 until 1799 inclusive."); (Hannover; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/21/2019

1761 5/23/1785

"Official Royal Court Announcement" ('Hofbescheid') issued by the Austrian Royal Court [Archduchy of Austria; Present-day Austria]: "The Chief-Police-Authority/Directive ('Polizeioberdirection') is to be notified immediately and every time a whole-sale license or any other permit is granted to Israelis [...]"

Gesetze, Verordnungen und Vorschriften für die Polizei-Verwaltung im Kaiserthume Oesterreich. Erschienen in den Jahren 1740 bis Ende 1825, und in alphabetisch-chronologischer Ordnung zusammengestellt mit vorzüglicher Rücksicht auf Nieder-Oesterreich, von Chrysostomus Fauller, k. k. Polizei-Beamten. Zweiter Band. (Wien; 1828); (Laws, Ordinances, and Regulations for the Police-Administration in the Austrian Empire. Published between the years 1740 – 1825 and Arranged in alphabetical-chronological order with special consideration to Lower Austria by Chrysostomus Fauller, r[oyal] i[mperial] Police Officials/Authorities/Officers. Second Volume.); (Vienna; 1828); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/17/2018

1762 5/28/1785

"Royal Court Decree" ('Hofdecret') issued by the Austrian Royal Court [Present-day Austria]: "[...] The jurisdiction of Jewish courts cannot [...]"

maintained/exist in any way, and therefore, all Jews are subject to local jurisdiction without further ado. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *This decree was issued on May 28 and made public on June 7, 1785, in Austria.*]

Beiträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim): Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/4/2017

1763 9/2/1785

Court Decree, issued by Holy Roman Emperor Joseph II, Archduke of Austria [Present-day Austria]: "Israelite books filled with exorcisms are to be prohibited from being printed."

Fauler, Chrysostomus. Gesetze, Verordnungen und Vorschriften für die Polizei-Verwaltung im Kaiserthume Oesterreich: Erschienen in den Jahren 1740 bis Ende 1825, und in alphabetisch-chronologischer Ordnung zusammengestellt, mit vorzüglicher Rücksicht auf Nieder-Oesterreich, Zweiter Band (Laws, Ordinances and Regulations for the Administration of Police: Published in the Years 1740 Until the End of 1825, and Compiled in Chronological Order, Under Excellent Consideration of Lower Austria, Volume Two). Geistinger: Vienna, 1828. Page 274. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/2/2020

1764 9/29/1785

Ordinance, issued by the government of the Kingdom of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]: "Even though in Bohemian and Austrian hereditary lands, Jews are generally excluded from the purchase of state-owned or other public buildings; nevertheless, His Majesty has allowed to make an exception to this rule, in places where Jews are already tolerated: when, in particular, a wealthy Jew wishes to utilize such a building for the operation of a necessary and useful factory and finds himself able to undertake such a business; whereas, at the same time, it is ordered that in every single occurrence of this kind, confirmation of the pending sale must be obtained from the highest authorities."

Jaksch, Peter Karl (Ed.). Gesetzeslexikon im Geistlichen, Religions- und Toleranzfache, wie auch in Güter- Stiftungs- Studien- und Zensursachen für das Königreich Böhmen von 1601 bis Ende 1800. Zweiter Band von E – H (Encyclopedia of Spiritual, Religious and Tolerance Laws, as well as Matters of Goods, Foundations, Education and Censorship, for the Kingdom of Bohemia, from 1601 until the End of 1800. Volume II from E – H). Government Printing Office: Prague, 1828. Page 382. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 2/24/2020

1765 10/16/1785

Order, "For the purpose of limiting the number of protected-Jews" issued by Frederick Francis I, Duke of Mecklenburg [Present-day Germany; Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin]: "Frederick Francis, Duke of Mecklenburg [...] The number of privileged-Jews in this and other cities has increased so drastically due to the willingness of landlords/territorial lords to admit these strangers ('Fremdlinge') [into their domains], so that they are now beginning to not only be hinder-some and a burden to each other in their ability to make a living, but also to their Christian co-inhabitants. In order that this does not lead to complaints and legal action, We have come to the firm decision not to issue any new letters of protection to Jews in the future, until a number of the current protected-Jews have died off and have made it possible (made room) for their co-religionists to settle down and to pursue a trade. This, Our opinion and will, we let be known publicly to be minded [...]"

Sammlung aller für das Großherzogthum Mecklenburg-Schwerin gültigen Landes-Gesetze von den ältesten Zeiten bis zu Ende des Jahres 1834. Vierter Band. Kirchen- und Schulgesetze. (Collection of all state laws issued in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin from the earliest times to the end of 1834. 4th Volume. Church and school laws.); (Wismar; 1836); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/17/2020

1766 11/2/1785

"Prohibition to print certain books" decree issued by the Court Chancellery to the Lower-Austrian Government [Lower-Austria; Present-day Austria]: "In order that Jews, who seem to concern themselves eagerly with silly 'devil banning'

(Teufelbaneryen) and other similar things, are not fed in their misconceptions, and so their enlightenment is not delayed or altogether stunned, the printing of all books, which contain such inconsistencies – no matter whether they are written in the national language, or in [...] Hebrew – is prohibited henceforth."

Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Erster Band. (Wien)* 1918; p. 554, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/8/2016

1767 1/16/1786

"Ordinance" issued by Austrian Royal Court [Present-day Austria]: "[...] Foreign as well as all other Jews are prohibited from peddling in Vienna and on the country-side altogether or face confiscation of goods/merchandize. [...]"

Politische Verfassung der Israeliten im Lande unter der Enns und insbesondere in der k. k. Haupt- und Residenzstadt Wien. J. L. E. Graf von Barth-Barthenheim. (Wien; 1821) (Political Constitution of the Israelis in the Country under/near Enns and especially in the R[oyal] I[mperial] Capital and Royal Seat of Vienna. J. L. E. Count von Barth-Barthenheim.); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/18/2018

1768 3/22/1786

"Royal Court Decree" issued by the Austrian Royal Court [Present-day Austria]: "[...] The tolerated Jews should gradually be introduced/initiated to the business-sectors ('Nahrungszweige') that have been extended to them, and [in doing] so, be made useful to the state, [...] especially, the morality of their character should be improved by means of a [proper] school instruction. [...]" **[Researcher's note:** *Reissued as a governmental decree on April 4, 1786.*]

Beiträge zur Politischen Gesetzkunde 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 12/21/2017

1769 4/10/1786

"Ordinances Regarding Jews" issued by the Austrian Royal Court [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic]: "1) Since [...] Jews tend to bury their dead while their bodies are still warm [and] in order to put and end to this violation [of a previous ordinance] it is generally ordered that before two times 24 hours (= 48 hours) have passed, no Jew nor Christian (except in special cases of extraordinary illness) shall be buried. The local authorities ('Kreisämter') are to oversee and enforce this and violators shall be required to pay an appropriate fine according to their wealth." **[Researcher's note:** *This Royal Court decree ('Hofdecret') was made public on the 19th in Moravia; in Bobemia on the 23rd; and in Galicia on May 2, 1786. While the text prohibits this practice to Jews and Christians, other similar regulations were also aimed specifically at Jewish customs.*]

Oesterreichs Staatsverfassung vereinbart mit den zusammengezogenen bestehenden Gesetzen, zum Gebrauche der Staatsbeamten, Advokaten, Dekonomen, Obrigkeiten, Magistrate, Geistliche, Bürger und Bauern, zum Unterricht, für angehende Geschäftsmänner von Joseph Kropatschek, k. k. wirk. Hofkonzipisten, und öffentlichen Lehrer der Gesetzkunde und Kreisamtspraxis bei der k. k. Arzieren Leibgarde galizischer Abteilung. Zweiter Band. (Wien); ("Austria's state constitution united and merged with existing laws, for use by civil servants, lawyers, clergymen, magistrates, local-authorities, citizens, and peasants, for class [purpose of teaching], for budding businessmen by Joseph Kropatschek, r[oyal] i[mperial] Conceptionist and public teacher of law and a praxis/office at the Kreisamt [state offices] in the department of the r[oyal] i[mperial] [...] Royal Guard of Galicia. Second Volume. (Vienna); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/11/2018

1770 4/15/1786

"The Attending of School as Requirement to Receive Permission to Marry" decree of the Court Chancellery on behalf of the Kaiser to all county authorities (Länderstellen) with the exception of Galicia [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic]: "His Majesty have decided that those Jew, who are not able to show proof of having attended regular classes (Normalunterricht)*, are not to receive permission

to get married. [...] since this [law] is now effective everywhere where Jews live, it is to be published in all the county offices and made especially known to Jewish leaders – including in all of the Bohemian and Austrian inherited lands. With this, you the Lower-Austrian government, have been notified that no Jew is to be granted permission to get married in the future, if they are not able to show proof that they attended regular school, and that henceforth, all Jews under the age of 16 are to attend [this kind of] school." [**Researcher's note:** *On August 8, 1786, Duke Kollowrat – the actual author of this decree – issues an amendment to the law in which he clarifies that this mandatory schooling is to be from the age of 6-12.*]

Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Erster Band. (Wien) 1918*; p. 577, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/12/2016

1771 4/28/1786

"Governmental Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic, Hungary]: "All Jews who are under the age of 16 are to be required to attend regular ('Normal') school. [...]"

Beyträge zur Politischen Gesetzkunde 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, 4/10/2018

1772 5/1/1786

Ordinance, issued by the government of the Kingdom of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]: "In the future, no Jew is to be awarded a wedding license, unless he can properly document the regular education received at a normal school; in addition, all Jews below the age of sixteen shall be directed toward this kind of school attendance."

Jaksch, Peter Karl (Ed.). *Gesetzeslexikon im Geistlichen, Religions- und Toleranzfache, wie auch in Güter- Stiftungs- Studien- und Zensursachen für das Königreich Böhmen von 1601 bis Ende 1800. Zweiter Band von E – H (Encyclopedia of Spiritual, Religious and Tolerance Laws, as well as Matters of Goods, Foundations, Education and Censorship, for the Kingdom of Bohemia, from 1601 until the End of 1800. Volume II from E – H). Government Printing Office: Prague, 1828. Page 56.* Researched by Dominik Jacobs 2/20/2020

1773 5/26/1786

"Ordinance" of the Austria Government [Present-day Austria]: "[...] 36) [...] all outside/foreign Jews – as well as all local Jews who apply for tolerance [permits] that exceed the pre-determined number [of tolerated Jews] are to be turned down. [...]"

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrereich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrereich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/15/2017

1774 5/26/1786

"Ordinance" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]: "Since it is in no way the intention of His Majesty to increase the number of Jews, but make those [Jews] who are already present useful, an inviolable guideline has been established [...] where there are no Jews [present] none shall be settled, where the number [of Jews] has been pre-set, [that number] is not to be exceeded [...] and only in those cases where a foreign Jew with respectable cash assets of at least 10,000 Gulden is tolerated [...] is an exception to be made if they want to make use of their assets/wealth [to set up] useful manufactories or factories."

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrereich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrereich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/16/2017

1775 5/26/1786

"General Civil Law Decision" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]: "[...] Because in order for any marriage between two Jews to be valid, the engaged couple must apply for the permission of the County Office in the district where their main community is located [...]"

Politische Verfassung der Israeliten im Lande unter der Enns und insbesondere in der k. k. Haupt- und Residenzstadt Wien. J. L. E. Graf von Barth-Barthenheim. (Wien; 1821). ('Political Constitution of the Israelis in the Country under/near Enns and especially in the R[oyal] I[mperial] Capital and Royal Seat of Vienna. J. L. E. Count von Barth-Barthenheim. (Vienna; 1821)'); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/17/2018

1776 6/21/1786

"Ordinance" issued by Adolphus Fredrick ('Adolf Friedrich') IV [Archduchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; Present-day Germany]: "No Jew in Altstrelitz is to rent to another or be punished; but each is to make an effort to find his own quarters in such a way that rents are not driven any higher."

Repertorium der in den Herzogthum Mecklenburg-Strelitz geltenden Verordnungen. Herausgegeben von Kanzley-Rath von Kamptz zu Neustrelitz. ("Repertory of the valid/issued ordinances in the Duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Edited by Legal Council of Kamptz of Neustrelitz."); (Neubrandenburg; 1794); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/3/2018

1777 7/3/1786

"Ordinance" issued in Bohemia [Kingdom of Bohemia; Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, Poland]: "Since one has discovered incomprehensible abuse among the Jewish Nation in terms of the preservation of human life, [by which] the dead were buried the same day – often only a few hours after death – a practice which is an evil interpretation of their laws and is only based on a certain kind of superstition – which could have harrowing consequences, [...] that is why no Jew can be buried before 48 hours have passed, and if an extra-ordinary case makes this necessary, an exact examination by the legal-chief-physician ('Kreisphysikus') must occur first. The local authorities ('Kreisämter') must not only inform all the authorities ('Obrigkeiten') but also oversee this prohibition so that it is observed at all times and that it's not violated under inconsequential pretexts."

Oesterreichs Staatsverfassung vereinbart mit den zusammengezogenen bestehenden Gesetzen, zum Gebrauche der Staatsbeamten, Advokaten, Dekonomen, Obrigkeiten, Magistrate Geistliche, Bürger und Bauern, zum Unterricht, für angehende Geschäftsmänner von Joseph Kropatschek, k. k. wirk. Hofkonzipisten, und öffentlichen Lehrer der Gesetzkunde und Kreisamtspraxis bei der k. k. Arzieren Leibgarde gallizischer Abteilung, Zweiter Band. (Wien); ('Austria's state constitution united and merged with existing laws, for use by civil servants, lawyers, clergymen, magistrates, local-authorities, citizens, and peasants, for class [purpose of teaching], for budding businessmen by Joseph Kropatschek, r[oyal] i[mperial] Conceptionist and public teacher of law and a praxis/office at the Kreisamt [state offices] in the department of the r[oyal] i[mperial] [...] Royal Guard of Galicia. Second Volume."); (Vienna); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/17/2013

1778 8/14/1786

"Gubernatorial Ordinance" ('Gubernialverordnung') for Bohemia [Kingdom of Bohemia; Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, Poland]: "Firstly: Since Jews live together in large families, and since a dead body lying there for 48 hours could start to rot and cause infections; and secondly, [because] they are prohibited to bury their dead on the Sabbath or other holy day, which would mean that the dead would remain unburied past the determined time [...] In order to avoid such cases, it is permitted that the deadline can be shortened to in certain places where [...] where the local-chief-physician ('Kreisphysikus'), or in his absence, the closest state-wound-doctor ('Landwundarzt') can be called (and consulted) [regarding on the cause of death etc.]. However, it goes without saying that all abuse is to be restricted and [this exception is] only to be applied, if there exist real danger and if the certificate of a wound-doctor ('Wundarztes') requiring a quick burial is presented to the authorities."

Oesterreichs Staatsverfassung vereinbart mit den zusammengezogenen bestehenden Gesetzen, zum Gebrauche der Staatsbeamten, Advokaten, Dekonomen, Obrigkeiten, Magistrate Geistliche, Bürger und Bauern, zum Unterricht, für angehende Geschäftsmänner von Joseph Kropatschek, k. k. wirk. Hofkonzipisten, und öffentlichen Lehrer der Gesetzkunde und Kreisamtspraxis bei der k. k. Arzieren

Leibgarde gallizischer Abteilung. Zweiter Band. (Wien); ("Austria's state constitution united and merged with existing laws, for use by civil servants, lawyers, clergymen, magistrates, local-authorities, citizens, and peasants, for class [purpose of teaching], for budding businessmen by Joseph Kropatschek, r[oyal] i[mperial] Conceptionist and public teacher of law and a praxis/office at the Kreisamt [state offices] in the department of the r[oyal] i[mperial] [...] Royal Guard of Galicia. Second Volume. (Vienna); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/17/2013

- 1779 9/21/1786
"Ordinance" issued by the Bohemian government [Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, etc.; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "Jewish tobacco-traffickers/traders ('Tabak-Trafikanten') are strictly prohibited to trade with any other items/merchandise [except tobacco] or face confiscation [of the items]."
Polizeyliche Gesetzkunde für das Königreich Böhmen; enthaltend sämtliche bis Ende 1828 für Böhmen ergangene Polizey- und sonstige hierauf Bezug nehmende Gesetze und Anordnungen, nach bestimmten Schlagwörtern alphabetisch geordnet. Von Vinzenz Schahay, k. k. Polizeybeamten. (Prag; 1830); (System of Policing laws for the Kingdom of Bohemia; contains all policing laws issued for Bohemia until the end of 1828, as well as other related laws and orders, arranged alphabetically and according to specific keywords. By Vinzenz Schahay, r[oyal] i[mperial] police officer.); (Prague; 1830); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/10/2020
- 1780 11/16/1786
Court-Decree, issued by Francis II, King of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]: "Special permission for Jews, to buy Christian houses, is not commonly granted, and in every case, the local government shall submit, after investigating all aspects of the proposed purchase, a report on these aspects, as well as a recommendation on whether the purchase should be granted or not."
Ebersberg, J.S. (ed.). Österreichischer Zuschauer. Jahrgang 1853. Zweiter Band (Austrian Spectator. 1853, Vol. 2). Ueberreuter: Vienna, 1853. Page 1466. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 2/12/2020
- 1781 12/11/1786
"Salt Trade" decree of the Court ("Hofdekret") [Present-day Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "The salt trade is prohibited to all Jews, [...]."
Kostentzky: Dominik: System der politischen Gesetze Böhmens zum bequemen Gebrauch für den Geschäfts- und Privatmann ("System of the Political Laws of Bohemia for the Business and Private Man"); (Prague; 1820); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/5/2017
- 1782 1/4/1787
Court Decree, issued by the government of Emperor Joseph II, for Galicia [Present-day Ukraine, Poland]: "The widows left behind by Jewish taverners have no claim to the liquor-dispensing license of the deceased."
Moesle, Johann Georg (pub.). Handbuch aller unter der Regierung des Kaisers Joseph des II. für die K.K. Erbländer ergangenen Verordnungen und Gesetze in einer Systematischer Verbindung: enthält die Verordnungen und Gesetze vom Jahre 1787. Vierzehnter Band (Handbook of all ordinances and laws issued under the government of Emperor Joseph II for the royal-imperial hereditary lands, in a systematic connection: contains the ordinances and laws of the year 1787. Volume 14.) Moesle: Vienna, 1789. Page 528. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/4/2020
- 1783 2/19/1787
"Royal Court Decree" issued by the Royal Court [House of Habsburg-Lorraine; Present-day Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Lichtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Ukraine]: "The current laws, which exclude the Jewry from all trade with salt, are to remain in effect." [*Researcher's note: This Royal Court Decree was made public on March 5, 1787. Excerpt from a book in the Austrian National Library.*]
Sammlung der Gesetze welche unter der glorreichsten Regierung Kaisers Franz des II in den sämtlichen k. k. Erblanden erschienen sind, in einer Chronologischer Ordnung vom Joseph Kropatschek k.k. wirkl. Hof-Secretär und auswärtig korrespondierenden Mitglieder der k. k. Oekonomisch patriotischen Gesellschaft im Königreich Böhmen. Treundzwanzigster Band enthält den Jahrgang 1807; (Wien); (Collection of law which were appeared under the most glorious reign of emperor Francis II in all the hereditary lands in chronological order by Joseph Kropatschek, true r[oyal] i[mperial] secretary and foreign corresponding member of the r[oyal] i[mperial] economic, patriotic society in the Kingdom of

Bohemia. Twenty-third volume contains the year 1807; (Vienna); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/12/2018

1784 4/10/1787

"Royal Court Decree" issued by the Royal Court [Royal Court [House of Habsburg-Lorraine; Present-day Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Lichtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Ukraine]: "Via the ordinance issued on the highest order of August 5, 1727, March 27, 1736, and 1st fall-month of 1740 [...] Jews have been prohibited to engage in any salt-trade [...]. However, since these ordinances which were published long ago may no longer be remembered by the authorities, these are announced to the local-authorities ('Kreisämter') for re-publication herewith to save the authorities of any harm/loss." [**Researcher's note:** *This prohibition was made public in Bohemia on April 26, 1787.*]

Handbuch aller unter der Regierung des Kaisers Joseph des II für die K. k. Erbländer ergangenen Verordnungen und Gesetze in einer Sistematischen Verbindung; enthält die Verordnungen und Gesetze vom Jahre 1787. Dreizehnter Band. (Wien; 1789); ("Handbook of all under the reign of Emperor Joseph II issued ordinances and laws in the r[oyal] i[mperial] hereditary lands in systematic order/connection; contains the regulations and laws of 1787. Thirteenth volume."); (Vienna; 1789); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/16/2013

1785 4/16/1787

Court decree, issued by Emperor Joseph II for Galicia [Present-day Ukraine, Poland]: "To prevent circumventions of the law that allows Jews to build only houses made from hard materials, Jews shall be prohibited from buying houses that are in Christian hands, if the same are not built from hard materials." [**Researcher's note:** *This decree was promulgated in Galicia on May 3, 1787.*]

Moesle, Johann Georg (pub.). Handbuch aller unter der Regierung des Kaisers Joseph des II. für die K.K. Erbländer ergangenen Verordnungen und Gesetze in einer Sistematischer Verbindung: enthält die Verordnungen und Gesetze vom Jahre 1787. Vierzehnter Band (Handbook of all ordinances and laws issued under the government of Emperor Joseph II for the royal-imperial hereditary lands, in a systematic connection: contains the ordinances and laws of the year 1787. Volume 14.) Moesle: Vienna, 1789. Page 533. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 4/16/2020

1786 4/17/1787

"Burial of the Dead," decree issued by the government of Lower Austria [Austria]: "Jews may bury their dead only after 48 hours have passed since the time of death; exceptions may be issued only in the case of highly contagious diseases. Violators are to be fined appropriately by the police."

Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien (1526-1847), Vol. I. A.F. Pribram. Vienna, 1918. p. 582. Accessed online; Translated by Dominik Jacobs 3/20/2016

1787 4/23/1787

Burial Ordinance, issued by the government of the Kingdom of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]: "The mischief, that the Jews use to bury their dead before the bodies are completely cold, shall generally be abolished, and the county offices shall make it known: that before two times 24 hours no Jew, except in the special case of a highly contagious disease, shall be buried; otherwise, any violators shall be subjected to an administrative fine that is appropriate to their greater or smaller wealth."

Jaksch, Peter Karl (Ed.). Gesetzeslexikon im Geistlichen, Religions- und Toleranzfache, wie auch in Güter- Stiftungs- Studien- und Zensurssachen für das Königreich Böhmen von 1601 bis Ende 1800. Erster Band von A – D (Encyclopedia of Spiritual, Religion and Tolerance Laws, as well as Matters of Goods, Foundations, Education and Censorship, for the Kingdom of Bohemia, from 1601 until the End of 1800. Volume I from A – D). Government Printing Office: Prague, 1828. Page 244. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 2/17/2020

1788 4/26/1787

Ordinance, issued by the Imperial Government of Upper Austria [Present-day Austria]: "Before two times 24 hours, no Jew, except in the case of highly contagious disease, shall be buried. Transgressors shall be fined according to their financial circumstances."

"Allerhöchste Verordnung [Top-Level Ordinance]," 4/26/1787; Decrees Collection; AR 379; Box 1; Folder 108 a.; Leo Baeck Institute. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 12/16/2019

1789 6/4/1787

"Patent of Peddling" issued by the Court Council ("Hofkanzlei") [Present-day Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany]: "[...] In regards to the sales of goods, which happen from house-to-house, or the so-called peddling, we find it necessary to establish the following: [...] 2) The Jew exclusively can only be permitted to peddle in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia. 11) However, this permission for Bohemian Jews cannot be transferred to Jews in Austria(n lands) who are still prohibited from peddling [...]."

Schriften des Vereins für Sozialpolitik; LXXXII; Untersuchungen über die Lage des Hausiergewerbes in Österreich; (Leibzig, 1899); ("Writings/Documents of the Association of Social Policy/Social Politics; Volume 82, Investigations in Regards to [...] Peddling in Austria"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/20/2017

1790 7/13/1787

"Ordinance" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]: "[...] The trading with knick-knacks ('Das Trödeln') is prohibited to Jews. [...]"

[**Researcher's note:** *'Trödeln' is mostly used as a verb in German and usually refer to the act of 'dawdling.' Here, however, the law seems to refer to the 'aimless wandering' and peddling of semi-useless household items one finds at a 'Trödelmarkt' which would be the equivalent of today's flea market.*]

Politische Verfassung der Israeliten im Lande unter der Enns und insbesondere in der k. k. Haupt- und Residenzstadt Wien. J. L. E. Graf von Barth-Barthenheim. (Wien; 1821). (Political Constitution of the Israelites in the Country under/near Enns and especially in the R[oyal] I[mperial] Capital and Royal Seat of Vienna. J. L. E. Count von Barth-Barthenheim.); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/25/2018

1791 7/23/1787

Patent on the Bearing of Certain Surnames by the Jewry, decreed by Emperor Joseph II, Archduke of Austria, King of Hungary & Croatia, King of Bohemia [Present-day Austria, Hungary and Croatia]: "In order to avoid any kind of disorder which usually occurs to some classes of people in political and judicial proceedings and in their private lives if families have no constant surname, and if particular persons have no known given name – the following law is instituted for all our hereditary lands.

§ 1. Jewry in all the provinces should be urged to do the following. Each host of household should adopt a constant surname for his family beginning with January 1st, 1788; ... Every particular person without exception should adopt a German surname and never change it in his or her lifetime. § 2. All surnames that have been used in the Jewish language so far – whether originating from a place where someone has always stayed or where he has only stayed for some time, e.g., Schulem Töplitz, Jochem Kollin etc., which were adopted in a common way – should be completely abandoned. § 3. By the end of November 1787, the father of each family and each particular person, by means of a note written in German, should inform the local municipality or the local authority of the place where they are permitted to live or stay of the name and surname adopted by them. ...

§ 7. In order to prevent any kind of guile and bring this law to a complete implementation, we institute the following penalties:

a/ The rabbi who, beginning with January 1st, 1788, will not write down births, weddings, and deaths in the German language and using a constant surname or who will not compose such books in German – will be penalized with a fine of 50 Rhine

Zloty for the first time. If he will violate this regulation second time, he will be dismissed from service and regarded unfit for it.

b/ Every person regardless of his or her sex who, after that day, will not use the name and the surname adopted forever, but will adopt another one will be punished with a fine of 59 Rhine Zloty – if he is well off. If he is poor, he will be expelled together with his family from all our countries. However, if he has any debts or obligations that can be proved, they will keep their validity against him.

c/ Everybody who will not deliver his certificate by the end of November 1787 as described above will be penalized with a fine of 10 Rhine Zloty - or with the penalty of 8 days' work for the common good if he is poor.

d/ Half of the sum of all these fines will be designated to the Jewish domestic fund in each of the countries. The other half will fall to the one who will discover such a deceit and denounce it."

Handbuch der Gesetze und Verordnungen welche für die Polizei-Verwaltung im österreichischen Kaiserstaate von 1740 – 1852 erschienen sind. [Handbook of Laws and Regulations published for the Administration of Law Enforcement in the Imperial State of Austria] Zalesky, A. Friedrich Manz, 1854: Vienna. Vol. 2, Accessed online; Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/2017

1792 8/13/1787

Ordinance #22739, issued by the government of the Kingdom of Bohemia

[Present-day Czech Republic]: "The vestries shall impress on all spiritual advisors: that they shall not baptize any Jew who requests to be baptized, before having reported the request to the state authority and having received the appropriate permission." [**Researcher's note:** Here, the term *vestry* means *committee for the local secular and ecclesiastical government for a parish.*]

Jaksch, Peter Karl (Ed.). *Gesetzeslexikon im Geistlichen, Religions- und Toleranzfache, wie auch in Güter- Stiftungs- Studien- und Zensurssachen für das Königreich Böhmen von 1601 bis Ende 1800. Fünfter Band von R – S (Encyclopedia of Spiritual, Religious and Tolerance Laws, as well as Matters of Goods, Foundations, Education and Censorship, for the Kingdom of Bohemia, from 1601 until the End of 1800. Volume V, from R through S).* Government Printing Office: Prague, 1828. Page 192. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/2/2020

1793 10/25/1787

Court Decree, issued by the government of Emperor Joseph II, for Bohemia

[Present-day Czech Republic]: "Since the taking of the name of the father or grandfather as a middle name is merely a Jewish custom, and only serves to keep the name of the father or grandfather alive, keeping a middle name, the result of a useless habit, cannot be permitted. If the offspring were allowed to keep the first names of their father or grandfather as a middle name, it could not be prevented that they maintained completely Hebrew, Jewish, or other names unknown in the German language, which would run counter to the purpose of existing law."

Moesle, Johann Georg (pub.). *Handbuch aller unter der Regierung des Kaisers Joseph des II. für die K.K. Erbländer ergangenen Verordnungen und Gesetze in einer Systematischer Verbindung: enthält die Verordnungen und Gesetze vom Jahre 1787. Vierzehnter Band (Handbook of all ordinances and laws issued under the government of Emperor Joseph II for the royal-imperial hereditary lands, in a systematic connection: contains the ordinances and laws of the year 1787. Volume 14.)*Moesle: Vienna, 1789. Page 539. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/4/2020

1794 11/1/1787

"Permission to get married" decree issued by the Lower-Austrian government

[Lower-Austria; Present-day Austria]: "Common requirements to receive consent to marry. Only those [Jews] are to receive permission to marry, who have agreed to do this in the presence of the Jewish Commissioner (Judenschaftcommissärs) after providing the consensus of their patron (Schutzherr) and after paying the customary taxes; however, after that (the wedding), the bride and the groom are to leave Vienna."

Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Erster Band. (Wien)* 1918; p. 580, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/16/2016

1795 11/10/1787

"Gubernatorial Ordinance" (for Galicia) issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria, Poland, and Ukraine]: "[Regarding]

Production/Manufacturing Potassium Nitrate. ('Salnitererzeugung'). In order to prevent fraud in terms of trading with powder and potassium nitrate, from which the Jews have been excluded via the Patent of April 13, 1786 [...] this can also be applied to cases where such (Jews) who have permits ('Kommission') to purchase powder for another party, [...] it is, [therefore], determined that such permits can never be transferred/granted to Jews and that no wholesaler ('Grossiern') and trafficker ('Trafikanten') may sell powder to a Jew under any circumstances. Except [...] if one or the other party who needs this powder cannot get it except through [the help of] a Jew. In that case, a written certificate is to be issued by that party [...] which the seller (Jew) is to keep on him at all times [...] and the powder [must be] keep safe and sealed with the label [of the person] for whom the Jew has bought it for and will deliver it to." [*Researcher's note: This Gubernatorial Ordinance stipulates that wholesalers and traffickers may not sell potassium nitrate to Jews, except in one specific case, and then only with extreme precaution.*]

Handbuch aller unter der Regierung des Kaisers Joseph des II für die K. k. Erbländer ergangenen Verordnungen und Gesetze in einer Sistematischen Verbindung; enthält die Verordnungen und Gesetze vom Jahre 1787. Dreizehnter Band. (Wien; 1789); ("Handbook of all under the reign of Emperor Joseph II issued ordinances and laws in the [royal] i[mperial] hereditary lands in systematic order/connection; contains the regulations and laws of 1787. Thirteenth volume." (Vienna; 1789); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 11/16/2013

1796 11/12/1787

"[Royal] Court Decree" issued by the Austrian Royal Court [Present-day

Austria, Czech Republic]: "[...] it appears that the registry drawn up by the Hebrew translator in Bohemia of the permitted first names for Jews is not written expediently, because it contains mainly those Hebrew first names, that cannot be turned/given in[to] German and are only understood by Jews. And since the Patent from July 23, 1787, explicitly orders, that no other first names may be used except German ones, [...] therefore, no first names can be chosen from the alphabetical registry except the German first names – male as well as female – that are printed in red in the announced example, all others (names) however, which are not printed in red, are to be considered prohibited first names and subject to current fines/punishments. [...] These first names permitted to be taken on are: *) [...]" [*Researcher's note: *An alphabetical list of names – first male then female – follows.*]

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 Shadjani, 4/6/2018

1797 11/17/1787

Patent, issued by Holy Roman Emperor Joseph II, Archduke of Austria, for

Moravia [Present-day Czech Republic]: "1. The number of Jewish families, which has been limited to 5106, shall be increased to 5400. 2. The Moravian state government shall distribute the additional families proportionally among the Jewish communities, and afterwards re-determine the [maximum] number of families for each community. 3. In the future, however, no Jew may obtain a numbered slot for his family until he can show that he has the necessary means to support a family. 4. Therefore, if after some time, the exact number of families in a given community should be found to have increased, without prior notice to the county government; then, if the local authority is shown to have permitted this increase in families, it shall be fined 100 guilders, while the guilty officer incurs a fine of 50 ducats, and the Jewish community, in which the surplus family is found, shall be fined 100 ducats without any leniency." [*Researcher's note: A ducat was a coin made of 3.51 grams of pure gold, with five*

guilders to one ducat. At the average gold price for the year 2019, that means that the above fines of 100 guilders, 50 ducats and 100 ducats are equivalent to US\$3,134.12, US\$7,835.30 and US\$15,670.60, respectively.]

Moesle, Johann Georg (pub.). Handbuch aller unter der Regierung des Kaisers Joseph des II. für die K.K. Erbländer ergangenen Verordnungen und Gesetze in einer Systematischer Verbindung: enthält die Verordnungen und Gesetze vom Jahre 1787. Vierzehnter Band (Handbook of all ordinances and laws issued under the government of Emperor Joseph II for the royal-imperial hereditary lands, in a systematic connection: contains the ordinances and laws of the year 1787. Volume 14.) Moesle: Vienna, 1789. Page 609. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 4/16/2020

1798 11/22/1787

"Ordinance" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic; House of Habsburg-Lorraine]: "In those areas/places ('Orten') where there is a Jewish community, all leaders of the Jewish community are to report the death of a Jewish person to the courts under their own liability. Considering that the Jews live scattered, the [royal] regional office ('Kreissamt') is to instruct the village judges ('Dorfrichter') and jurors ('Geschworene') in all earnestness to obey this [order], so that the aforementioned report each death of a Jew or Jewess to the Magistrate immediately or the Office of Economy ('Wirtschaftsamt'), to which they belong [...]"

Auszug aller im Königreiche Böhmen bestehenden Verordnungen und Gesetze nach Johann Roths Advokaten und Justiziärs der k. k. Staatsherrschaften Kotieschau und Kladrau, unter buchstäblichen gereihten Aufschriften der Gegenstände nach der Zeitfolge verfassten Sammlung neu aufgelegt, verbessert und vermehrt durch Johann Blaseck, k. k. Rath, Unterthansadvokaten und Fiskaladjunkten im Königreiche Böhmen. Fünfter Theil. Von Gef bis kirsch.; (Prag; 1817); (Abstracts of all existing regulations and laws in the Kingdom of Bohemia according to Johann Roth's, advocate/attorney and justice/council of the [royal] [imperial] sovereignties [Chotieschau] and Kladruby, newly reissued collection in alphabetical and chronological order, improved and augmented by Johann Blaseck, [royal] [imperial] council of subjects (prosecutor) and fiscal adjunct in the Kingdom of Bohemia. Fifth part. From Gef to kirsch); (Prague; 1817); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/16/2019

1799 12/7/1787

Circular Ordinance, issued by the government of Emperor Joseph II for Galicia [Present-day Ukraine, Poland]: "The prohibition against the leasing of mills to Jews is hereby renewed, and it shall also be known that, if any dominion shall elude this prohibition in one way or another, it will be subjected to a sizable fine, whereas the Jew shall be punished significantly."

Moesle, Johann Georg (pub.). Handbuch aller unter der Regierung des Kaisers Joseph des II. für die K.K. Erbländer ergangenen Verordnungen und Gesetze in einer Systematischer Verbindung: enthält die Verordnungen und Gesetze vom Jahre 1787. Vierzehnter Band (Handbook of all ordinances and laws issued under the government of Emperor Joseph II for the royal-imperial hereditary lands, in a systematic connection: contains the ordinances and laws of the year 1787. Volume 14.) Moesle: Vienna, 1789. Page 527. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 4/16/2020

1800 12/13/1787

List of Jew-Names, issued by Emperor Joseph II for Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]: "List of names, which according to the court decree of November 12, 1787, have been selected from previous name lists that were printed for the use by Jews and may be chosen as first names. [List of names follows] Jews may further choose the following names for men: [...]; and the following names for women: [...]. The deadline for registering the prescribed name lists is hereby extended until January 15, 1788." [**Researcher's note:** *This decree was promulgated in Bohemia on Dec. 21, 1787.*]

Moesle, Johann Georg (pub.). Handbuch aller unter der Regierung des Kaisers Joseph des II. für die K.K. Erbländer ergangenen Verordnungen und Gesetze in einer Systematischer Verbindung: enthält die Verordnungen und Gesetze vom Jahre 1787. Vierzehnter Band (Handbook of all ordinances and laws issued under the government of Emperor Joseph II for the royal-imperial hereditary lands, in a systematic connection: contains the ordinances and laws of the year 1787. Volume 14.) Moesle: Vienna, 1789. Page 602. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 4/16/2020

1801 1/2/1788

"Customs-Patent" ('Zollpatent') issued by the Austrian Customs Authorities [Archduchy of Austria; Present-day Austria]: "[...] 1) Only [non-Jewish]

businessmen in the cities and markets 2) Bohemian carters, and only in the customs/border cities ('Legstätten') of this kingdom [...] and 3) Jews, who have been granted special permission by the authorities [...] are allowed to trade with such items* [...] [Wholesale] permits to Jews must be issued in writing [...]."
[Researcher's note: *The restricted items were: cacao, coffee, animal feed, cloves, ginger, nutmeg-blossoms, nutmeg (nut), black and white pepper, ammonium sees ('Semen Amonii'), tea, vanilla ('Vaniglia'), cinnamon, sugar and sugar-syrup. While this 'patent' does not exclude Jews from trading with these items, it reestablishes the fact that Jews were required to apply for special permits to operate as a wholesaler in Austria.]

Handelsbuch der Handelsgesetze und des bei Anwendung derselben bei den Mercantil-Gerichten eintretenden Verfahrens, mit besonderer Rücksicht auf das Erzherzogthum Oesterreich unter der Enns. Von Christian Johann Paurneindt, wirklichen k. k. Rath und Referenten bei dem niederöstr. Mercantil- und Wechselgerichte; (Wien; 1836); (Trade book of commercial laws and its procedural application to the commercial/trade courts, with special consideration of the Archduchy of Austria under the Enns. By Christian Johann Paurneindt, real/true r[oyal] i[mperial] advisor and referent at the Lower Austrian commercial/trade and exchange court; (Vienna; 1836); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/13/2018

1802 1/23/1788

"Ordinance" published in the Imperial Leaflet [Present-day Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary]: "[...] Jews are prohibited to purchase common ash. [...] They are permitted to collect ash only with special permission. [...]"

Dr. Joh. Luksche's, weiland kaiserl. mähr. schles. Appellationsrathes, Besondere Rechte der Personen Mährens und Schlesiens, vorzüglich in politischer Hinsicht. Zweiter Band; (Brünn, 1844); (Dr. Joh. Lutsch's Weiland Imper[ial], Moravia[n], Silesia[n] Council of Appellations, Special Rights of Persons of Moravia and Silesia, especially in political terms. Vol. II); (Brünn; 1844); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/21/2017

1803 1/23/1788

Ordinance, issued by the government of the Kingdom of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]: "Whereas it is necessary, when issuing a wedding license, to know precisely the wealth of any Jewish petitioners; therefore, the Jewish elders of Prague, as well as the government deputies for Jewish matters, shall always include, in their reports on wedding licenses, the financial assessment of the petitioner, listing their assets in detail."

Jaksch, Peter Karl (Ed.). Gesetzeslexikon im Geistlichen, Religions- und Toleranzfache, wie auch in Güter- Stiftungs- Studien- und Zensursachen für das Königreich Böhmen von 1601 bis Ende 1800. Zweiter Band von E – H (Encyclopedia of Spiritual, Religious and Tolerance Laws, as well as Matters of Goods, Foundations, Education and Censorship, for the Kingdom of Bohemia, from 1601 until the End of 1800. Volume II from E – H). Government Printing Office: Prague, 1828. Page 57.) Researched by Dominik Jacobs 2/20/2020

1804 2/7/1788

"Instruction for the Higher Police-Authorities" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]: "8) Classification of Jews in Vienna. The Jewry of Vienna is classified into two categories ('Gattungen'): 1) into tolerated, or those who are subject to pay an annual fee/tax and are [therefore] protected, and (then) 2) into foreign Jews. The tolerated [Jews] may reside in Vienna with their wives and their unwedded children who are still dependent on them as well as their servants – either 1) for an undetermined amount of time or 2) for a predetermined amount of time/years. Therefore, there is a) a constant [toleration] and b) a limited toleration [for Jews]. [...]"

Beiträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrereich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrereich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/13/2017

1805 2/7/1788

"Instructions to the Police-Authorities" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]: "[...] b) Regarding the Expiration of the Toleration-Period."

All those Jews whose toleration period has expired without having received a second toleration [permit] are to be regarded as foreigners. [...] Continued payment of the tolerance-tax after the expiration of the toleration period does not constitute an extension of the toleration-period. C) "[...] death of the 'Tolerated' Toleration [permits] are based on the head of the family. With him (his death) the toleration [permit] extinguishes/comes to an end as well. [...]"

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrereich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrereich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume 1); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/22/2017

1806 5/19/1788

"Royal Court Decree" issued by the Austrian Royal Court [Present-day Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary]: "Even though the Jews were finally granted new permission to sell on the main annual markets in the Austrian hereditary lands through the ordinance of September 9, 1783, the special concession cannot be extended beyond its specific [current] content, which means that it cannot be extended to include peddling during the annual markets, but rather, the Patent of June 4, 1787 and the regulations of January 16, 1786 are to remain valid, by the power of which Jews are prohibited from peddling in the Austrian hereditary lands altogether; that is, including during the time of the annual markets. [...]"

Politische Verfassung der Israeliten im Lande unter der Enns und insbesondere in der k. k. Haupt- und Residenzstadt Wien. J. L. E. Graf von Barth-Barthenheim. (Wien; 1821). (Political Constitution of the Israelis in the Country under/near Enns and especially in the R[oyal] I[mperial] Capital and Royal Seat of Vienna. J. L. E. Count von Barth-Barthenheim.); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/19/2018

1807 6/19/1788

"Ordinance" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic; House of Habsburg-Lorraine]: "The numerus localis* of the Jews shall not be surpassed." [*Researcher's note: *Most localities had a pre-determined "number of spots" called "Familienstellen" which could be assigned to Jews. This number could not be surpassed, and if the sons of a Jew wanted to get married, they had to apply for their own 'spot.' This was done to limit the number of Jews in specific regions.*]

Auszug aller im Königreiche Böhmen bestehenden Verordnungen und Gesetze nach Johann Roths Advokaten und Justizrärs der k. k. Staatsherrschaften Kotieschau und Kladrau, unter buchstäblichen gereihten Aufschriften der Gegenstände nach der Zeitfolge verfassten Sammlung neu aufgelegt, verbessert und vermehrt durch Johann Blaseck, k. k. Rath, Unterthansadvokaten und Fiskaladjunkten im Königreiche Böhmen. Fünfter Theil. Von Gef bis kirsch.; (Prag; 1817); (Abstracts of all existing regulations and laws in the Kingdom of Bohemia according to Johann Roth's, advocate/attorney and justice/council of the r[oyal] i[mperial] sovereignties [Chotieschau] and Kladruby, newly reissued collection in alphabetical and chronological order, improved and augmented by Johann Blaseck, r[oyal] i[mperial] council of subjects (prosecutor) and fiscal adjunct in the Kingdom of Bohemia. Fifth part. From Gef to kirsch); (Prague; 1817); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/16/2019

1808 7/4/1788

"Ordinance" issued by the Austrian Government [Archduchy of Austria; Present-day Austria]: "Jews are prohibited from trading with knick-knacks. [...]"

Oesterreichische Gewerbs und Handelsgesetzkunde mit vorzüglicher Rücksicht auf das Erzherzogtum Oesterreich unter der Ens. Ein Versuch von Johann Ludwig Ehrenreich Grafen von Barth-Barthenheim. Fünfter Band. Fortsetzung der Polizeyschäftigungsrechte. (Wien; 1819) (Austrian trade and commercial laws with particular consideration to the Archduchy of Austria under the Ens. An attempt by Johann Ludwig Ehrenreich Count von Barth-Barthenheim. Fifth Volume. Continuation of Police Employment/Activity Rights.); (Vienna; 1819); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/18/2018

1809 7/5/1788

"Ordinance" issued by the city government of Riga [Present-day Latvia]: "On the order of Her Imperial Majesty, the sovereign ruler of all Russians addressed to the city government of Riga and the 6-member-city-council. [...] 1) Except Jewish/Hebrew families who have either received special permission of the highest order or a concession from the government [...] may be permitted to remain here, but

no one else from this nation is to be given permission [to be in Riga] under any pretenses [...]. According to the police authorities, only the following Jewish/Hebrew families are to be tolerated [a list of 15 families, each named, follows.] All other Jews/Hebrews, however, who are found to be here illegally [...] are to be informed that they, and their families, are to leave with all of their possessions no later than in 6 weeks [from the publication of this order, which the police authorities are to oversee/enforce. ...]" **[Researcher's note:** *The above ordinance contains 13 points and is several pages long and has been abbreviated to fit the allocated space. It can be found in its entirety in the cited source. The document is signed by W. v. Löwis, Secretary J. C. Lenz;*

Buchholz, Anton: Geschichte der Juden in Riga bis zur Begründung der Rigischen Hebräergemeinde im J. 1842. Herausgegeben von der Gesellschaft für Geschichte und Altertumskunde der Ostseeprovinzen Russlands. (History of the Jews in Riga until the foundation of the Hebrew community of Riga in the year 1842. Published by the Society for History and Antiquity of the Baltic-Sea provinces of Russia.); (Riga; 1899); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/5/2020

1810 7/16/1788

"Royal Court Decree" issued by the Austrian Royal Court [Present-day Austria]: "[...] The Jews in the State of Austria, are to be used in the military service – just like all the other subjects; however, not as armed [soldiers with rifles] ('zum Feurgewehr'), but only as cartage-servants ('Fuhrwesenknechte') [...]" **[Researcher's note:** *A decree was issued on March 9, 1789, which permitted Jews to serve in the military as soldiers who were "permitted to carry rifles" if they so choose.*

Beiträge 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 12/12/2017

1811 7/18/1788

"Jews shall attend universities only in the country." Ordinance. [Lower-Austria; Present-day Austria]: Jewish university students are to be denied passports to foreign countries, since they could (technically) also study here."

Braumüller, Wilhelm: Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Erster Band. (Wien) 1918; p. 592, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/14/2016

1812 8/11/1788

"Royal Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic; House of Habsburg-Lorraine]: "Jewish coats, which are usually made of lower grade/quality wool, are only to be categorized as such, if they are circulated in pieces that are 6 Ell or larger. However, the factory owner, who manufactures these, must not cut them up before their sale in order to circumvent the required stamp."

Auszug aller im Königreiche Böhmen bestehenden Verordnungen und Gesetze nach Johann Roths Advokaten und Justizärs der k. k. Staatsherrschaften Kotieschau and Kladrau, unter buchstäblichen gereihten Aufschriften der Gegenstände nach der Zeitfolge verfassten Sammlung neu aufgelegt, verbessert und vermehrt durch Johann Blaseck, k. k. Rath, Unterthansadvokaten und Fiskaladjunkten im Königreiche Böhmen. Fünfter Theil. Von Gef bis kirsch.; (Prag; 1817); (Abstracts of all existing regulations and laws in the Kingdom of Bohemia according to Johann Roth's, advocate/attorney and justice/council of the r[oyal] i[mperial] sovereignties [Chotieschau] and Kladruby, newly reissued collection in alphabetical and chronological order, improved and augmented by Johann Blaseck, r[oyal] i[mperial] council of subjects (prosecutor) and fiscal adjunct in the Kingdom of Bohemia. Fifth part. From Gef to kirsch); (Prague; 1817); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/16/2019

1813 9/24/1788

Decree, issued by Ludwig, Landgrave of Hesse [Present-day Germany]: "1. None of our officials shall permit a Jewish marriage, unless the proper marriage contract, written in German, has been confirmed in court. 2. No official shall allow a Jewish wedding, if the fiancée is a foreigner, without a written attestation by the court of her place of residence that the marriage contract has been confirmed there, as well."

Von Gottes Gnaden Wir Ludwig, Landgraf zu Hessen... (By God's Grace, We, Ludwig, Landgrave of Hesse...). Hesse Decrees Collection; Folder 4; Leo Baeck Institute. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 01/02/2020

1814 11/21/1788

"Ordinance" issued by the Austrian Government [Archduchy of Austria; Present-day Austria]: "Jews are prohibited from dawdling ("Trödeln")* [...]"
[**Researcher's note:** *Even though the word "Trödeln" by itself is mainly (and exclusively) associated in modern German with the act of dawdling and roaming around without an aim, in the past it was often associated with the act of roaming around with the intent of selling tchotchkes and knick-knacks, which is why there are still words like "Trödelhandel" (wandering around and trading with small items) and "Trödelmarkt" (similar to our modern flea-market) that exist in modern German.*]

Gesetze, Verordnungen und Vorschriften für die Polizei-Verwaltung im Kaiserthume Oesterreich. Erschienen in den Jahren 1740 bis Ende 1825, und in alphabetisch-chronologischer Ordnung zusammengestellt mit vorzüglicher Rücksicht auf Nieder-Oesterreich, von Chrysostomus Fauller, k. k. Polizei-Beamten. Zweiter Band. (Wien; 1828); (Laws, Ordinances, and Regulations for the Police-Administration in the Austrian Empire. Published between the years 1740 – 1825 and Arranged in alphabetical-chronological order with special consideration to Lower Austria by Chrysostomus Fauller, r[oyal] i[mperial] Police Officials/Authorities/Officers. Second Volume.); (Vienna; 1828); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/6/2018

1815 1/15/1789

Ordinance #600, issued by the government of the Kingdom of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]: "Any Jew who wishes to exhibit a Torah in his house shall pay a fixed, one-time amount of 50 guilders into the common purse of the Jewish community, which is to be used for the Jewish normal schools."

Jaksch, Peter Karl (Ed.). Gesetzeslexikon im Geistlichen, Religions- und Toleranzfache, wie auch in Güter- Stiftungs- Studien- und Zensurssachen für das Königreich Böhmen von 1601 bis Ende 1800. Sechster Band von T – Z (Encyclopedia of Spiritual, Religious and Tolerance Laws, as well as Matters of Goods, Foundations, Education and Censorship, for the Kingdom of Bohemia, from 1601 until the End of 1800. Volume VI, from T through Z). Government Printing Office: Prague, 1828. Page 144. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/2/2020

1816 1/16/1789

"Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Archduchy of Austria; Present-day Austria]: "[...] citizenship cannot be granted to foreigners who do not wish to settle in the hereditary lands just as they cannot be granted to Jews. [...]"

Politischer Coder. Dreizehnter Band. Josephinische Gesetze von 1789 bis 20 Febr. 1790. U. D. Politischer Coder, oder wesentliche Darstellung sämmtlicher, die k. k. Staaten betreffende Gesetze, und Verordnungen im politischen Fache. Practisch bearbeitet von Ignaz de Luca, k. k. Rath and Professor an der hiesigen Universität. Dreizehnter Band. Mit allerhöchster Genehmigung; (Wien; 1794); ('Political Coder. Thirteenth volume. Law of Joseph from 1789 to Feb. 20, 1790. U. D. Political coder, or essential representation of all r[oyal] i[mperial] laws and regulation in the political field. Edited for practicality by Ignaz de Luca, r[oyal] i[mperial] council and professor at the local University. Thirteenth volume. [Printed] with the royal permission); (Vienna; 1794); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/17/2018

1817 1/30/1789

"Royal Court Decree" ('Hofdekret') issued by the Bohemian Government [Present-day Austria; Czech Republic, Germany, etc.; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "Jews may hold services in their houses, in places where there is no synagogue. [...] if they, however, wish to exhibit the Torah, they are required to ask for this permission explicitly. [...]"

Dr. John Luksche's, weiland kaiserl. mähr. schles. Appellationsrathes, Besondere Rechte der Personen Mährens Dr. Joh. Luksche's, weiland kaiserl. mähr. schles. Appellationsrathes, Besondere Rechte der Personen Mährens und Schlesiens, vorzüglich in politischer Hinsicht. Zweiter Band; (Brünn, 1844); (Dr. Joh. Lutsche's Weiland Imper[ial], Moravia[n], Silesia[n] Council of Appellations, Special Rights of Persons of Moravia and Silesia, especially in political terms. Vol. II); (Brünn; 1844); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/11/2017

1818 4/3/1789

"Jewish Tax in Bohemia" issued by Holy Roman Emperor Joseph II [Present-day Austria]: "[...] 1) [...] The number of Jews, which were [limited to] 8541 until now, has been increased to 8600. 2) The government is to split the newly arriving Jewish families among the currently existing Jewish communities and to determine/fix the number of these families in such communities. 3) In the future, therefore, no Jew can receive a family-number before he has identified himself and shown to hold the necessary wealth/funds in order to maintain a family and has also fulfilled all other necessary requirements to get married. 4) If after some time the number of [Jewish] families increase in those communities without the knowledge of the local authorities ('Kreisamt'), and should it be proven that the authorities had pre-knowledge and have permitted such an [...] increase, they are to be fined 100 Gulden; the implicated officer 50 Gulden, and the Jewish community, where the additional families have been found, 10 Ducats (Dukaten'). [...]" **[Researcher's note:** *This regulation is several pages long and contains §37; it has been abbreviated here to fit the allocated space.*]

Politischer Coder. Dreizehnter Band. Josephinische Gesetze von 1789 bis 20 Febr. 1790. U. D. Politischer Coder, oder wesentliche Darstellung sämtlicher, die k. k. Staaten betreffende Gesetze, und Verordnungen im politischen Fache. Practisch bearbeitet von Ignaz de Luca, k. k. Rath und Professor an der hiesigen Universität. Dreizehnter Band. Mit allerhöchster Genehmigung; (Wien; 1794); (Political Coder. Thirteenth volume. Law of Joseph from 1789 to Feb. 20, 1790. U. D. Political coder, or essential representation of all r[oyal] i[mperial] laws and regulation in the political field. Edited for practicality by Ignaz de Luca, r[oyal] i[mperial] council and professor at the local University. Thirteenth volume. [Printed] with the royal permission); (Vienna; 1794); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/22/2018

1819 4/30/1789

"Ordinance" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic; House of Habsburg-Lorraine]: "[...] Jews are to be required to pay twice the school fees ('Schulgeldes') if they do not have a (tested and) certified home-teacher, and do not send their school aged children to their own or a Christian school [...]"

Auszug aller im Königreiche Böhmen bestehenden Verordnungen und Gesetze nach Johann Roths Advokaten und Justiziärs der k. k. Staatsherrschaften Kotieschau und Kladrau, unter buchstäblichen gereihten Aufschriften der Gegenstände nach der Zeitfolge verfassten Sammlung neu aufgelegt, verbessert und vermehrt durch Johann Blaseck, k. k. Rath, Unterthansadvokaten und Fiskaladjunkten im Königreiche Böhmen. Fünfter Theil. Von Gef bis kirsch.; (Prag; 1817); (Abstracts of all existing regulations and laws in the Kingdom of Bohemia according to Johann Roth's, advocate/attorney and justice/council of the r[oyal] i[mperial] sovereignties [Chotieschau] and Kladruba, newly reissued collection in alphabetical and chronological order, improved and augmented by Johann Blaseck, r[oyal] i[mperial] council of subjects (prosecutor) and fiscal adjunct in the Kingdom of Bohemia. Fifth part. From Gef to kirsch); (Prague; 1817); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/16/2019

1820 5/7/1789

"Patent for Galicia Regarding the Jewry" issued by Emperor Joseph II for Galicia [Present-day Poland and Ukraine]: "[...] 5) After 6 years, counting from the first election, which will take place as ordered by this patent, the knowledge* (attendance) of a German school will become an indispensable requirement. [...] 9) If a Jew wishes to receive permission to pray in the comfort of his own home by setting up a Torah, he is to pay a tax of 50 fl [Gulden] annually which is to be used for the Jewish regular schools. 10) For the permission to build a new synagogue or a cemetery, the necessary chamber taxes are to be paid. 11) In order to improve the education and mind/intellect and manners/morals of the Jewry and to make them more capable, [...] a German school according to the specification of the regular schools ('Normalschulen') is to be established for the Jewish youth – in so far as it is possible. [...] 12) And since according to the current legal constitution, knowledge of the German language is required in more than one way, no [Jewish] youth is to be admitted to Talmud class in any place where there is a German school if he cannot prove with a certificate of a German teacher that he's properly visiting a German school and has made good use of the lessons [taught there]. [...] The father of the youth, as well as the teacher who has accepted the youth without a certificate of a German school proving that he's attending school, are to receive each a 3-day prison sentence [...]. 13) Also, no Jew is to be wed if he cannot show proof according to §12

that he's received proper German language training either in a public school or at home [those turning 13 by the time this ordinance is issued are exempt]. [...]" **[Researcher's note: This Jewish Patent for Galicia contain 64 §§ with various sub-categories and has been abbreviated to fit the allocated space. Although this patent contains various improvements to the legal status of Galician Jews, it still contains a number of restrictions.]**

Vollständige Sammlung aller seit dem glorreichen Regierungsantritt Joseph des Zweiten für die k. k. Erbländer ergangenen höchsten Verordnungen und Gesetze durch privat Fleiß gesammelt, und in chronologischer Ordnung gebracht. Neunter Teil enthält die Verordnungen und Gesetze vom Jahre 1789. (Wien; 1971); (Complete collection of ordinances and laws issued in the hereditary lands since the glorious reign of Joseph the Second – privately and diligently collected and brought into chronological order. 9th volume contains the ordinances and laws of 1789); (Vienna; 1791); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/18/2018

1821 5/29/1789

Ordinance #15950, issued by the government of the Kingdom of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]: "Those Jews who seek permission to marry, shall at all times submit documented proof of their age as well as their having received regular schooling, as the permit will otherwise not be issued to them."

Jaksch, Peter Karl (Ed.). Gesetzeslexikon im Geistlichen, Religions- und Tolernanzfache, wie auch in Güter- Stiftungs- Studien- und Zensurrachen für das Königreich Böhmen von 1601 bis Ende 1800. Zweiter Band von E – H (Encyclopedia of Spiritual, Religious and Tolerance Laws, as well as Matters of Goods, Foundations, Education and Censorship, for the Kingdom of Bohemia, from 1601 until the End of 1800. Volume II from E – H). Government Printing Office: Prague, 1828. Page 57. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 2/28/2020

1822 10/2/1789

"Lower-Austrian circular to all county offices" [Lower Austria; Present-day Austria]: "[...] no Jewish property owner, however, is to be exempt from the compulsoriness of having to house all of his Jewish servants on his land and residences – no matter whether he maybe a local or a foreigner Jew. [...] Jews who purchase public properties are not allowed to establish businesses on them that could drive Christian businessmen away, except to establish factories according to the decree issued on January 2, 1782. [...]" **[Researcher's note: The circular was the public announcements of a decree issued by the Court Chancellery on September 24, 1789]**

Braumüller, Wilhelm: Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Erster Band. (Wien) 1918; p. 553-554, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/8/2016

1823 10/16/1789

"Governmental Ordinance" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria; Archduchy of Austria]: "The roaming around and trading ("Tändeln"* with clothing articles and other items/commodities in houses, vaults/business-stands ('Gewölben'), open alleys ('Gassen'), and streets is prohibited to the Jews with the real threat of an arrest and – depending on the circumstances – other corporal punishments. [...]" **[Researcher's note: The same or similar prohibitions were issued via ordinances of July 13, 1787; July 4, 1788; November 21, 1788; governmental circular of March 1, 1790; royal court ordinance of May 13, 1792; governmental ordinance of May 25, 1792.**

***"Tändeln" appears to be a word combining both "Handel" and "Trüdeln" into one and refers here to the act of roaming around in order to sell knick-knacks.]**

Erzherzogthum Oesterreich unter der Enns. Von Christian Johann Paurneindt, wirklichen k. k. Rath und Referenten bei dem niederösterr. Mercantil- und Wechselgerichte; (Wien; 1836); (Trade book of commercial laws and its procedural application to the commercial/trade courts, with special consideration of the Archduchy of Austria under the Enns. By Christian Johann Paurneindt, real/true r[oyal] i[mperial] advisor and referent at the Lower Austrian commercial/trade and exchange court); (Vienna; 1836); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/27/2018

1824 11/9/1789

Ordinance #34909, issued by the government of the Kingdom of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]: "No Jew-child shall be baptized before having reached the eighteenth year, unless a Jew-child of an age where the child is able to

distinguish good and evil, but hasn't reached the eighteenth year, on his or her own volition, should demand the baptism on the deathbed, in which case such a Jew-child may be baptized."

Jaksch, Peter Karl (Ed.). *Gesetzeslexikon im Geistlichen, Religions- und Toleranzfache, wie auch in Güter- Stiftungs- Studien- und Zensursachen für das Königreich Böhmen von 1601 bis Ende 1800. Fünfter Band von R – S* (Encyclopedia of Spiritual, Religious and Tolerance Laws, as well as Matters of Goods, Foundations, Education and Censorship, for the Kingdom of Bohemia, from 1601 until the End of 1800. Volume V, from R through S). Government Printing Office: Prague, 1828. Page 192. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/2/2020

1825 12/20/1789

"Ordinance" issued by Adolphus Fredrick ('Adolf Friedrich') IV [Archduchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; Present-day Germany]: "Each Jew having received concession* ('Ein jeder concessionierter Jude') shall be required to produce his letter of protection* ('Schutzbrief') or passport at any time while he's traveling or doing business [on the road]" [*Researcher's note: *Both of these terms referred to having received permission to settle in a particular territory. ('auf Reisen und Handeln und Wandeln')*]

Repertorium der in Herzogthum Mecklenburg-Strelitz geltenden Verordnungen. Herausgegeben von Kanzley-Rath von Kamptz zu Neustrelitz. ("Repertory of the valid/issued ordinances in the Duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Edited by Legal Council of Kamptz of Neustrelitz."); (Neubrandenburg; 1794); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/3/201

1826 3/1/1790

"Governmental Circular" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria; Archduchy of Austria]: "The roaming around and trading ("Tändeln")* with clothing articles and other items/commodities in houses, vaults/business-stands ('Gewölben'), open alleys ('Gassen'), and streets is prohibited to the Jews with the real threat of an arrest and – depending on the circumstances – other corporal punishments. [...]" [*Researcher's note: The same or similar prohibitions were issued via ordinances of July 13, 1787; July 4, 1788; November 21, 1788; October 16, 1789; royal court ordinance of May 13, 1792; governmental ordinance of May 25, 1792. *"Tändeln" appears to be a word combining both "Handel" and "Trüdeln" into one and refers here to the act of roaming around in order to sell knick-knacks.*]

Erzherzogthum Oesterreich unter der Enns. Von Christian Johann Paurneindt, wirklichen k. k. Rath und Referenten bei dem niederöstr. Mercantil- und Wechselgerichte; (Wien; 1836); (Trade book of commercial laws and its procedural application to the commercial/trade courts, with special consideration of the Archduchy of Austria under the Enns. By Christian Johann Paurneindt, real/true r[oyal] i[mperial] advisor and referent at the Lower Austrian commercial/trade and exchange court); (Vienna; 1836); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/28/2018

1827 3/5/1790

Court decree, issued by Leopold II, Archduke of Austria [Present-day Austria]: "Jewish apprentices shall not be granted a journeyman license, unless they can prove, by way of a certificate, that they have attended a German school, with progress, for at least two years."

Fauller, Chrysostomus. *Gesetze, Verordnungen und Vorschriften für die Polizei-Verwaltung im Kaiserthume Oesterreich: Erschienen in den Jahren 1740 bis Ende 1825, und in alphabetisch-chronologischer Ordnung zusammengestellt, mit vorzüglicher Rücksicht auf Nieder-Oesterreich, Zweiter Band (Laws, Ordinances and Regulations for the Administration of Police: Published in the Years 1740 Until the End of 1825, and Compiled in Chronological Order, Under Excellent Consideration of Lower Austria, Volume Two)*. Geistinger: Vienna, 1828. Page 309. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/7/2020

1828 3/20/1790

"Royal Court Decree" ('Hofdekret') issued by the Bohemian Government [Present-day Austria; Czech Republic, Germany, etc.; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "[...] to receive permission to exhibit the Torah, Jews are required to pay a tax of fifty Gulden, which are to be used by the Jewish schools. [...]"

Dr. John Luksche's, weiland kaiserl. mähr. schles. Appellationsrathes, Besondere Rechte der Personen Mährens Dr. Joh. Luksche's, weiland kaiserl. mähr. schles. Appellationsrathes, Besondere Rechte der Personen Mährens und Schlesiens, vorzüglich in politischer Hinsicht. Zweiter Band; (Brünn, 1844); (Dr.

Joh. Lutsche's Weiland Imper[ial], Moravia[n], Silesia[n] Council of Appellations, Special Rights of Persons of Moravia and Silesia, especially in political terms. Vol. II); (Brünn; 1844); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/12/2017

1829 5/21/1790

Jew-Code, issued by Frederick William II, King of Prussia, for the City of Breslau (East Prussia) [Present-day Wrocław, Poland]: "1. The Jewish community of Breslau shall have a cap of 160 patriarchs. The authorities shall determine these 160 out of the Jews already tolerated in Breslau, and each of the Jews thus protected shall pay between 50 and 200 thalers into the common purse, depending on their situation. 2. Each of these 160 Jews may let a son marry, and this son may apply for his father's number upon the father's death. A foreign Jewess may only be admitted for this purpose, if she brings a dowry of at least 3000 thalers. 7. Regarding those Jews who are already in Breslau, but are not members of the 160 families: they shall be tolerated, in exchange for a yearly payment. Their children, however, shall leave Breslau for good, at some point during their 16th year of age. 11. Every Jew tolerated in Breslau shall, within four weeks, choose a family name, and bestow this name unto his children, in the same manner as Christians. 12. All accounting books shall be kept in German writing; as of 1791, Hebrew will no longer be tolerated." [**Researcher's note:** *The city of Wrocław (Vratislavia) was officially named Breslau after it was ceded to Prussia in 1741; at the end of WWII, the city reverted to Poland, and its name to Wrocław.*]

"Vorschrift wie es mit dem Juden-Wesen in Breslau gehalten werden soll [Code Regarding the Jewdom in Breslau]," 5/21/1790; Decrees Collection; AR 379; Box 1; Folder 73; Leo Baeck Institute. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 12/10/2019

1830 6/7/1790

"Governmental Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]: "[...] Jewish boys are therefore to be admitted to Latin schools in the same manner as Christian boys without exception, as long as they have a legally proper school certificate/school report ('Zeugnis') from a regular school or a 'Hauptschule'* ('Normal- oder Hauptschule'). [However] Jewish children, who want to visit a Gymnasium*, must have - additionally - a written permission from the state government (Landesregierung). [...]" [**Researcher's note:** **Hauptschule and Gymnasium are types of schools in German speaking countries.*]

Beyträge zur Politischen Gesetzkunde 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 12/24/2017

1831 7/19/1790

"Royal Court Decree" issued by the Austrian Royal Court [Present-day Austria; Archduchy of Austria]: "The trade of rabbit-pelt/skins ('Hasenbälgen') by Jews is regulated according to what has been decided about their residency (permission to be present) in general. [...]"

Erzherzogthum Oesterreich unter der Enns. Von Christian Johann Paurneindt, wirklichen k. k. Rath und Referenten bei dem niederöstr. Mercantil- und Wechselgerichte; (Wien; 1836); (Trade book of commercial laws and its procedural application to the commercial/trade courts, with special consideration of the Archduchy of Austria under the Enns. By Christian Johann Paurneindt, real/true r[oyal] i[mperial] advisor and referent at the Lower Austrian commercial/trade and exchange court); (Vienna; 1836); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/27/2018

1832 7/19/1790

Ordinance #20291, issued by the government of the Kingdom of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]: "From now on, Jewish petitioners for a wedding license shall be referred directly to the state government office, i.e., without first applying through the county office, and they shall be instructed to attach their circumcision certificate to their applications." [**Researcher's note:** *This ordinance forced*

all Jewish grooms to travel to Prague to apply for a wedding permit, rather than to a nearby county office, thus burdening them with additional costs for travel, accommodations, and tolls.]

Jaksch, Peter Karl (Ed.). *Gesetzeslexikon im Geistlichen, Religions- und Toleranzfache, wie auch in Güter- Stiftungs- Studien- und Zensursachen für das Königreich Böhmen von 1601 bis Ende 1800. Zweiter Band von E – H (Encyclopedia of Spiritual, Religious and Tolerance Laws, as well as Matters of Goods, Foundations, Education and Censorship, for the Kingdom of Bohemia, from 1601 until the End of 1800. Volume II from E – H). Government Printing Office: Prague, 1828. Page 58.* Researched by Dominik Jacobs 2/29/2020

1833 8/12/1790

"Royal Court Announcement" ('Hofbescheid') issued by the Austrian Royal Court [Present-day Austria; Archduchy of Austria]: "Jews are prohibited to sell fur items outside of the regular market hours [...] peddling with [such items] is completely prohibited to them, which applies especially to the Polish Jews. [...]" **[Researcher's note:** *This prohibition was renewed/ reissued via the Royal Chamber Decree of August 7, 1806.]*

Handelsbuch der Handelsgesetze und des bei Anwendung derselben bei den Mercantil-Gerichten eintretenden Verfahrens, mit besonderer Rücksicht auf das Erzherzogthum Oesterreich unter der Enns. Von Christian Johann Paurneindt, wirklichen k. k. Rath und Referenten bei dem niederöstrerr. Mercantil- und Wechselgerichte; (Wien; 1836); (Trade book of commercial laws and its procedural application to the commercial/trade courts, with special consideration of the Archduchy of Austria under the Enns. By Christian Johann Paurneindt, real/true r[oyal] i[mperial] advisor and referent at the Lower Austrian commercial/trade and exchange court); (Vienna; 1836); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/29/2018

1834 8/15/1790

"Royal Ordinance" signed personally by Leopold [Lower-Austria; Present-day Austria]: "[...] Jew are never to be allowed to obtain a 'doctores iuris canonici' (Doctorate of Cannon Law), but they are allowed – if they presented the 'praestanda' (expected) [documents], to obtain a 'doctores iuris civilis' (Doctorate of Civil law) [...]"

Braumüller, Wilhelm: Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Zweiter Band. (Wien) 1918; p. 8, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/17/2016

1835 8/15/1790

"Royal Court Decree" issued by Leopold [Archduchy of Austria; Present-day Austria]: "Jews are prohibited from setting up/drawing up eruvs ('Sabbathschnüre'). [...]" **[Researcher's note:** *An erw is a ritual enclosure that symbolically extends the private domain of an Orthodox Jewish household into public areas permitting certain activities within it that would normally be forbidden on the Sabbath.]*

Gesetze, Verordnungen und Vorschriften für die Polizei-Verwaltung im Kaiserthume Oesterreich. Erschienen in den Jahren 1740 bis Ende 1825, und in alphabetisch-chronologischer Ordnung zusammengestellt mit vorzüglicher Rücksicht auf Nieder-Oesterreich, von Chrysostomus Fauller, k. k. Polizei-Beamten. Vierter Band. (Wien; 1828); (Laws, Ordinances, and Regulations for the Police-Administration in the Austrian Empire. Published between the years 1740 – 1825 and Arranged in alphabetical-chronological order with special consideration to Lower Austria by Chrysostomus Fauller, r[oyal] i[mperial] Police Officials/Authorities/Officers. Fourth Volume.); (Vienna; 1828); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/19/2018

1836 8/26/1790

"Royal Court Decision" issued by the Royal Court of Austria [Present-day Austria]: "Those Jews, who can demonstrate the cause of their presence in Vienna, may be given permission to stay longer [...] but under no circumstances [or pretext] past the time determined in their license [...] such Jews, who enter [the city] after the expiration of such written licenses – as well as the issuing entity – are subject to punishment according to the law. [...] Jewish heads of a family, who receive such license and are subjects of the heredity land are permitted to [...] keep their families and servants with them [in the land]; foreign Jews, however, must send off these [wives and servants] from Vienna with the expiration of the aforementioned time period, since only they, but not their wives, children, and servants are necessary for the care/provisions of their business."

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrereich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the political statutes in the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrereich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/13/2017

- 1837 8/26/1790
"Royal Court Decision" issued by Leopold VII [Present-day Austria]: "[...] No other Jewish meat-bank is to be [opened] in Vienna, except the one currently in existence, and [that one is to remain open] only so long as no official/serious ('gründlich') complaint has occurred against it. [...]"

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrereich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrereich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/7/2019

- 1838 8/26/1790
"Royal Court Announcement" issued by the Austrian Royal Court [Archduchy of Austria; Present-day Austria]: "Jews are permitted to purchase old and new clothes as well as other items. They are, however, prohibited to sell such items outside of the annual markets at the threat of confiscation of the items. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *This Royal Court Announcement was made public via a "Governmental Circular" issued on September 10, 1790.*]

Handelsbuch der Handelsgesetze und des bei Anwendung derselben bei den Mercantil-Gerichten eintretenden Verfahrens, mit besonderer Rücksicht auf das Erzherzogthum Oesterreich unter der Enns. Von Christian Johann Paurneindt, wirklichen k. k. Rath und Referenten bei dem niederösterreich. Mercantil- und Wechselgerichte; (Wien; 1836); (Trade book of commercial laws and its procedural application to the commercial/trade courts, with special consideration of the Archduchy of Austria under the Enns. By Christian Johann Paurneindt, real/true r[oyal] i[mperial] advisor and referent at the Lower Austrian commercial/trade and exchange court); (Vienna; 1836); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/15/2018

- 1839 9/4/1790
"Royal Court Chancellery Decree" issued by the Austrian Royal Chancellery [Present-day Austria]: "[...] Jews are not permitted to attain [the title and a decree of] 'Doctors of Canonical Law' ('Doctores Juris canonici'), however, [they may] become 'Doctors of Civil Law' ('Doctores juris civilis') and also attorneys at law ('Advocaten') and represent Jews and Christians in this capacity. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *This decree was reissued as a Governmental Decree on September 11, 1790.*]

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrereich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrereich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/28/2017

- 1840 9/10/1790
"Governmental Circular" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria; Archduchy of Austria]: "Jews are permitted to purchase old and new clothing items as well as other commodities. However, they are prohibited to [re]sell these outside of the regular market hours at the threat of confiscation [of the items]. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *A similar prohibition was contained in the Royal Court Decision of August 26, 1790.*]

Handelsbuch der Handelsgesetze und des bei Anwendung derselben bei den Mercantil-Gerichten eintretenden Verfahrens, mit besonderer Rücksicht auf das Erzherzogthum Oesterreich unter der Enns. Von Christian Johann Paurneindt, wirklichen k. k. Rath und Referenten bei dem niederösterreich. Mercantil- und Wechselgerichte; (Wien; 1836); (Trade book of commercial laws and its procedural application to the commercial/trade courts, with special consideration of the Archduchy of Austria under the Enns. By Christian Johann Paurneindt, real/true r[oyal] i[mperial] advisor and referent at the Lower Austrian commercial/trade and exchange court); (Vienna; 1836); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/29/2018

- 1841 9/13/1790
Decree, issued by the state government of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]: "Jews who come to Prague on business for some time shall never stay in

Christian houses, but always in the Jewish quarter, where the necessary inns are located; therefore, no Jew entering Prague from the countryside shall receive shelter in any Christian inns."

Engelmayr, Anton. *Unterthans-Verfassung des Königreiches Böhmen. Erster Theil (Constitution for the Subjects of the Kingdom of Bohemia. Part One)*. Sollinger: Vienna, 1830. Page 353. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/16/2020

1842 10/30/1790

"Governmental Circular" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]: "[...] [for tolerated Jews] to offer a foreign Jew without a residency-ticket/permit ('Aufenthaltsschein') shelter, [or] to put them up in their home, or to keep them past the appointed/specified time, or [worse yet] to pass them up as their servant [...] is prohibited to Jews with threat of loss of their toleration. [...] Christians who dare (are pertinent enough) to give shelter to Jews without a [valid] permit ('Passierzettel'), to put them up in their home, or to keep them (at home) past the appointed/specified time, are to be fined 24 Reichsthaler for each unlawful provision and an additional 6 Reichsthaler for each additional [unauthorized] day [...]."

[**Researcher's note:** *Those unable to pay the fine were subjected to corporal punishment fitting the crime.*]

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrereich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim): Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrereich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/1/2017

1843 10/30/1790

"Royal Chancellery Decree" ("Hofkanzleydecret") issued by the Austrian Royal Chancellery [Present-day Austria]: "[...] Even though the Jews are to be spared on their Sabbath and other holy-days of having to do public work, just as the Christians on theirs, (however), they are to be required to do house work on Sundays as well as on Christian holy-days – on which no public penal work takes place – and on the Sabbath and Jewish holy-days. Regarding the meals of Jewish prisoners/convicts ('Arrestanten') [prepared/delivered] by their co-religionists, His Majesty – after consideration – have decided that there is no reason/cause to decide [to hire] a Jewish food preparer/giver ('Kostgeber') for one or the other convict – especially as this may lead to costly fraud – and [His Majesty] has decided to keep things as they are [and that] Jewish convicts be treated the same in regards to food [matters]. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** *This meant that pious Jewish prisoners had no right to insist on kosher meals.*]

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrereich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim): Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrereich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/7/2017

1844 12/28/1790

"Ordinance" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic; House of Habsburg-Lorraine]: "Even though Jews are not permitted to do business in the land/district near the Enns according to current law except during main annual markets, a number of Bohemian Jews have been given passports which grant them unrestricted trade, that is why it is ordered herewith that Jews are not to be issued unrestricted passports henceforth."

Auszug aller im Königreiche Böhmen bestehenden Verordnungen und Gesetze nach Johann Roths Advokaten und Justizrärs der k. k. Staatsherrschaften Kotieschau und Kladrau, unter buchstäblichen gereihten Aufschriften der Gegenstände nach der Zeitfolge verfassten Sammlung neu aufgelegt, verbessert und vermehrt durch Johann Blaseck, k. k. Rath, Unterthansadvokaten und Fiskaladjunkten im Königreiche Böhmen. Fünfter Theil. Von Gef bis kirsch.; (Prag; 1817); (Abstracts of all existing regulations and laws in the Kingdom of Bohemia according to Johann Roth's, advocate/attorney and justice/council of the r[oyal] i[mperial] sovereignties [Chotieschau] and Kladruby, newly reissued collection in alphabetical and chronological order, improved and augmented by Johann Blaseck, r[oyal]

Official Anti-Jewish Acts Throughout History

i[mperial] council of subjects (prosecutor) and fiscal adjunct in the Kingdom of Bohemia. Fifth part. From Gef to kirsch); (Prague; 1817); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/9/2019

Part 1 [Click here](#)

Part 3 [Click here](#)