

## Part 3

### 2,763 Official Anti-Jewish Acts

#### Part 3 – Acts #1,845 to 2,763 (2/1/1791 to 10/31/1969)

1845 2/1/1791

"Decree" issued by the Senate of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]: "[...] However, since the aforementioned Jews are not to be permitted to appear as advocates (lawyers) or as assistants of the legal profession in local courts and to be used as litigators or attorneys or to take on the role of solicitors [...] that is why this is to be heeded in the future; [furthermore, they may only appear as a representative of one of their co-religionists, if they have received the proper verbal or written authorization ...] and all Jews who appear at the local offices as attorneys are to be informed that if they dare to encroach/exceed the power of attorney given to them, these will be retracted and they will be entirely prohibited to appear as attorneys for their co-religionist in the future altogether [...]"

Sammlung der Verordnungen der Reichsstadt Frankfurt von Johann Conradin Beyerbach. Neunter Theil. (Frankfurt am Main; 1799); (Collection of ordinances of the Imperial City of Frankfurt. Part nine.); (Frankfurt am Main; 1799); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/2/2020

1846 2/10/1791

"Granting of Tolerance (Certificates)" decree of the Lower-Austrian Government on behalf of the Court Chancellery to the 4 tolerates Jews [Lower-Austria; Present-day Austria]: "Through the court decision from January 24 [...] it is ordered that all Jews, who after being given Tolerance (certificates) are still residing elsewhere, that they are to be move and settle here with their entire family within 6 months, or to lose their tolerance (certificates) altogether."

Braumüller, Wilhelm: Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Zweiter Band. (Wien) 1918; p. 18, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/18/2016

1847 3/4/1791

"Court Rescript" ('Hofreskript') issued by Holy Roman Emperor Leopold II addressed to the Government of Tyrol [Present-day Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary]: "[...] all Jews who have a proper trade and business are prohibited to peddle - except to visits the markets – or to send their Jewish servants around to peddle in the countryside. [...]"

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 7/19/2017

1848 6/21/1791

Decree, issued by the Court Chancellery of Austria [Present-day Austria]: "Israelites shall not lease any pubs or taverns."

Fauller, Chrysostomus. Gesetze, Verordnungen und Vorschriften für die Polizei-Verwaltung im Kaiserthume Oesterreich: Erschienen in den Jahren 1740 bis Ende 1825, und in alphabethisch-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). Geistinger: Vienna, 1828. Page 361. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/9/2020

1849 7/22/1791

**"Ordinance" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic; House of Habsburg-Lorraine]:** "Jews are not to be permitted to manipulate (handle) the community funds without leaving a deposit, and those who disregard this caution will be required to replace any damages that result from disobeying this order [...]."

Auszug aller im Königreiche Böhmen bestehenden Verordnungen und Gesetze nach Johann Roth's Advokaten und Justiziärs der k. k. Staatsherrschaften Kotieschau und Kladrau, unter buchstäblichen gereichten 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 4/16/2019

1850 8/30/1791

**Decree, issued by the City Council of Frankfurt am Main [Present-day Germany]:** "We hereby order, by the power of this decree, that no local Jew or Jewess may get married without the prior permission of the local community warden and the rabbi, nor be united in matrimony by a foreign rabbi, under penalty of being fined or receiving corporal punishment, as well as mandatory removal of this city, without hope of re-admittance."

Decree regarding Jewish marriages in Frankfurt am Main (1791). Hesse Decrees Collection; AR 25198; Box 1; Folder 10; Leo Baeck Institute. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 1/9/2020

1851 9/16/1791

**Rescript, issued by Christian VII, King of Denmark and Norway, to the Magistrate of Copenhagen [Present-day Denmark]:** "All those of the Jewish nation must, when they demand it, worship inside their house, in exchange for paying 10 imperial thalers, and foreigners may also be allowed to use it, as long as they contribute up to 4 imperial thalers to the nation's expenditures for public mediation."

Cohen, Asser Daniel. *De Mosaiske troesbekjenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidslob af næsten 200 aar, tilliggemed 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 173. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/19/2020

1852 10/21/1791

**"Establishing the Age Limits for Baptism of Jews" decree of the Court Chancellery to the Lower-Austrian government [Lower-Austria; Present-day Austria]:** "His Majesty have [...] come to the decision that the regular ordinance of October 30, 1789 - that says that Jewish children cannot be baptized before the age of 18 – is now repealed and that all political regional authorities of each province are granted permission to baptize Jewish children who have reached the age of 14, when they (the authorities) deem it important; [...]."

Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Zweiter Band.* (Wien) 1918; p. 18, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/18/2016

1853 12/23/1791

**"Law on the Settlement and Migration of Jews in the Russian Empire" issued by Catherine the Great [Russia]:** "Article 4. In addition to the provinces and districts listed in the preceding section, a permanent residence is permitted to the Jews, with the following restrictions: ...Article 11. Jews who have gone abroad without a legal exit-permit are deprived of Russian citizenship and not permitted to return to

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Russia. Article 12. Within the general area of settlement and in every place where the Jews are permitted permanent residence, they are allowed not only to move from place to place and to settle in accordance with the general regulations, but also to acquire real estate of all kinds with the exception of inhabited estates, the ownership of which is strictly forbidden to Jews ... Article 23. Every Jew must be registered according to the law in one of the legal estates of the realm. Any Jew not complying with this regulation will be treated as a vagrant."

"Antisemitism in Imperial Russia; Creation of the Pale of Settlement (1791 and 1835)." No author, Accessed online article 9/29/2011

1854 1/3/1792

**Court Decree, issued by Emperor Leopold II, Duke of Austria [Present-day Austria]:** "Israelite girls may not enter into matrimony, as long they are unable to document that they have received [sufficient] instruction in a [regular] school."

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 310. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 2/9/2020

1855 1/5/1792

**"Royal Court Decree" ("Hofdecreet") issued by the Royal Imperial Court of Austria and addressed to the Galician Government [Present-day Austria, Poland and Ukraine]:** "[...] The Jews of Galicia may not send any plenipotentiary [person with authority/full power to take action on someone or a group's behalf] to Vienna without having received the permission of the Royal Court via the local authorities ('Landesstelle') [...]."

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim): Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/2/2017

1856 1/5/1792

**"Instruction of the Government of Marburg" issued by the Princely Government of Hesse-Kassel and addressed to all Officers in the Upper Principality [Present-day Germany; Landgraviate of Hesse-Kassel]:** "[...] regarding the trade of the Jews of Waldeck [Germany] in [our] local lands/domains. Since the local Jews (from this side) have to purchase an annual permission slip ('Erlaubnisschein') for four Thaler less three Marien-pennies ('Mariengroschen') in order to trade in Waldeck, it is only fair, that one applies the same jure retorsionis\* to the Jews of Waldeck; therefore, you are instructed to no longer permit any such Jew from Waldeck [...] to trade in (this side of) our Territorio without a similar permission slip/permit. [...]" **[Researcher's note:** \*jure retorsionis refers to an official reprisal or retaliation issued by a country to match the act of an offending state.]

Neue Sammlung der Landes-Ordnungen, Ausschreibungen und anderer allgemeinen Verfügungen, welche bis zum Ende des Oktobers 1806 für die Gebiettheile 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 9/2/2018

1857 2/24/1792

**"Royal Court Decree" issued by the Austrian Royal Court [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] The Polish Jews, who are pursuing a legitimate trade with goods, are also to register with the authorities and have them issue a permit that proves/shows that they are eligible and genuine trades people. [...] all Jews who have not been recognized by the authorities to be trading-Jews are prohibited to issue a 'dry'

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exchange. [...]"  
[**Researcher's note:** This decree was published as a circular on March 16, 1792. A 'dry' exchange most likely referred to an exchange that involved an IOU.]

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 6/17/2017

1858 3/1/1792

"Governmental Circular" issued by the Austrian Government [Archduchy of Austria; Present-day Austria]: "Jews are prohibited to peddle." [**Researcher's note:** This prohibition seems to have been so important to the Austrian authorities that it was issued in one form or another throughout the 18th and 19th centuries.]

Das Ganze der österreichischen politischen Administration, mit vorzüglicher Rücksicht auf das Erzherzogthum Österreich unter der Enns. In systematisch geordnetem Abhandlungen dargestellt von Joh. Ludwig Ehrenreich Grafen von Barth-Barthenheim. (Wien; 1843); (The entire Austrian, political administration, with particular attention to the Archduchy of Austria under the Enns. A systematically ordered treatise put together by Joh. Ludwig Ehrenreich Count von Barth-Barthenheim); (Vienna; 1842); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/30/2018

1859 3/10/1792

Decree, issued by Leopold II, Archduke of Austria [Present-day Austria]: "Polish Jews, who are trading regularly in goods, are required to report to the local authorities, and present documents showing that they are genuine traders, in order to be registered as such."

Upper Austria (Austria): Allerhöchste Verordnung (Highest Ordinance). Decrees Collection; AR 379; Box 1; Folder 108c; Leo Baeck Institute. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 1/9/2020

1860 3/29/1792

"Ordinance" issued by the Bohemian Government [Present-day Czech Republic]: "[...] no Jew from Bohemia may move away in order to settle in a different hereditary land without the receipt of a legitimate registration permit ('Meldezettel') for a specific period of time from the Jewish district tax collector ('Bezirkssteuer-Einnehmer') [...] and if he is inclined to stay away longer than what is determined in his registration permit, he is to report this immediately and to acquire a new registration permit [...]."

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzeskunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/27/2017

1861 4/12/1792

"Governmental Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]: "[...] Royal Imperial Chief Police Authority/Directive ('k. k. Polizey-Oberdirektion') is ordered to remove/expel those Jews, who are not a strictly necessary servant/employee to a Turkic Jew and do not have residency permits ('Aufenthaltsbolleten') or report them to the government. [...]"

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzeskunde 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 11/15/2017

1862 5/13/1792

"Royal Court Ordinance" issued by the Austrian Royal Court [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; governmental

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circular of March 1, 1790; governmental ordinance of May 25, 1792. \*"Tändeln" appears to be a word combining both "Handel" and "Trödeln" 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 Paurnfeindt, 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 Paurnfeindt, 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

1863 5/21/1792

**Decree, issued by William IX, Landgrave of Hesse [Present-day Germany]:** "Be it known that every one of Our Christian subjects shall have the right to retract the sale of a house to a Jew, within four years of the date of sale; upon such a retraction and the reimbursement of the purchase price to the Jew, the latter shall relinquish possession of the house within six months, and a clause to that effect shall be included in any purchase contract with a Jew."

"Von Gottes Gnaden Wir Wilhelm der Neunte, Landgraf zu Hessen, Fürst zu Herßfeld... [By God's Mercy We, Wilhelm the Ninth, Landgrave of Hesse, Prince of Hersfeld...]," 5/21/1792; Decrees Collection; AR 379; Box 1; Folder 84; Leo Baeck Institute. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 12/16/2019

1864 5/25/1792

**"Governmental Ordinance" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:** [Prohibits Jews and Christians from engaging in any sale of knick-knacks ("Tändeln") and dictates ... that violators] "are fined 2 Reichstahler for the first time/violation [...] 4 Reichstahler for the second violation, and 6 Reichstahler for the third violation along with a 24-hour arrest [...] Jews, who wander through apartments and houses\*\*, are to be fined/punished with a 24-hour arrest for the first violation, a 24-hour arrest and a 4 Reichstahler fine for the second violation, and the utter expulsion from Vienna without exception for the third violation [...]"

**[Researcher's note:** \*Even though, 'Tändeln' is usually used as a verb in modern German and refers to 'dilly-dallying,' in this text it is used as a noun and most likely refers to the sale of tchotchkas and knick-knacks - items that were considered to be somewhat useless. \*\* While the earlier part of the text refers to both local Christians and Jews, the second part of the ordinance refers to only Jews who were either thought to be foreigners or to be peddling items from home to home; nowhere in the text does it mention fines and/or punishment for other foreign [Christian or Muslim] peddlers.]

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 6/26/2018

1865 6/7/1792

**"Prohibition to sell from door-to-door" announcement of a decree of the Lower-Austrian government via the Magistrate of Vienna" [Lower-Austria; Present-day Austria]:** "[...] Jews that are [found trading] in apartments and houses, are to be arrested for 24 hours the first time, and for two times 24 hours and a fine of 4 Reichstaler the second time and they are to be abolished (from the country) completely without mercy when caught the third time [...]."

Braumüller, Wilhelm: Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Zweiter Band. (Wien) 1918; p. 21, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/19/2016

1866 6/8/1792

**"Royal Court Ordinance" ('Hofverordnung') issued by the Austrian Royal Court [Archduchy of Austria; Present-day Austria]:** "Jews are prohibited to peddle." **[Researcher's note:** This prohibition seems to have been so important to the Austrian authorities that it was issued in one form or another throughout the 18th and 19th centuries.]

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**Das Ganze der österreichischen politischen Administration, mit vorzüglicher Rücksicht auf das Erzherzogthum Österreich unter der Enns.** In systematisch geordnetem Abhandlungen dargestellt von Joh. Ludwig Ehrenreich Grafen von Barth-Barthenheim. (Wien; 1843); (The entire Austrian, political administration, with particular attention to the Archduchy of Austria under the Enns. A systematically ordered treatise put together by Joh. Ludwig Ehrenreich Count von Barth-Barthenheim); (Vienna; 1842); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/30/2018

- 1867 6/26/1792  
**"Ordinance" issued by Kaiser Friedrich Wilhelm II [Prussia; Present-day Germany, Poland, Belgium]:** "[...] and so we order that [...] Jews are not permitted to purchase any factory made merchandise, whether they may have been made locally or in a foreign country – and to sell them in shops, booths, or on tables or from door-to-door. They are only allowed to export the factory made merchandise out of the country. All merchandize that are found on those who violate this order, are to be confiscated and violators are to be expelled across the border. [...]."  
Novum Corpus Constitutionum Prussico-Brandenburgensium... Verordnungen, Edicten, Mandaten, Scripta (New Collection of Constitutions of Prussia and Brandenburg ... Ordinances, Edicts, Mandates, and Rescripts), Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/9/2016
- 1868 6/28/1792  
**Frankfurt: Foreign Jews found living unregistered in Frankfurt will be punished and kicked out of their homes [Germany]:** "Foreign Jews found living unregistered in Frankfurt will be punished and kicked out of their homes. Persons who give them shelter will be punished too. Furthermore Jews living in Frankfurt shall not leave their homes until the Roemische Kaiser is elected." [ *Translator's note: Translation paraphrase. Extract from resolution of the Frankfurter Rath, June 28, 1792*]  
Decrees Collection, AR 379, Leo Baeck Institute Archive, New York. Researched/Translated by Leo Baeck Institute Nov/Dec 2014
- 1869 7/13/1792  
**Order, issued by the City Council of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany]:** "All officers and citizens and their dependents are hereby ordered to pay tribute to the Emperor next Monday the 16th, and assemble in the central plaza in front of city hall, wearing respectable clothing but no weapons of any kind, and most dutifully pay homage. Jews, in particular, are to stay inside their homes, which they will obey, in avoidance of detriment."  
"Demnach der Allerdurchlauchtigste, Großmächtigste und Unüberwindlichste Fürst und Herr, Herr Franciscus der Andere, erwählter Römischer Kayser, zu allen Zeiten Mehrer des Reichs, König in Germanien, zu Jarusalem, Hungarn und Böhmen etc. etc. (Since the Most Noble, Most Powerful and Most Invincible Lord and Master, Sir Francis the Other, elected Roman Emperor, at all times Increaser of the Empire, King in Germania, at Jerusalem, Hungary and Bohemia etc. etc.)," 7/13/1792; Decrees Collection; AR 379; Box 1; Folder 141; Leo Baeck Institute. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 12/31/2019
- 1870 9/7/1792  
**"[Royal] Court Decree #29081" issued by the Austrian Royal Court [Present-day Austria; Arch-Duchy of Austria]:** "Only Jews who have formally received the right to citizenship may be permitted to vote [...]. The magistrates who grant citizenship are to ensure that the number of Jews does not affect/harm the Christian citizens and that at least no Jew [receives such permit] except those who own their homes or those who are meisters\* and pursue a proper trade. [...]" [ *Researcher's note: \*A meister is an honorary title bestowed on master craftsmen.*]  
Darstellung der gesetzlichen Verfassung der galizischen Judenschaft. Versuch von Michael Stöger. Erster Band. (Lemberg, Przemysl; Stanislawow und Tarnow; 1833); (Presentation of the legal constitution of the Galician Jewry. An attempt by Michael Stöger. First volume.); (Lviv, Przemysl; Stanislawow Voivodeship; Tarnów; 1833); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/23/2020
- 1871 11/2/1792  
**Ordinance #33548, issued by the government of the Kingdom of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]:** "Following the highest ordinance of April 15, 1786, no Jew shall be granted authorization to marry, unless he can provide evidence of

having received a normal course of schooling; in addition, all Jews under the age of 16 on the above date shall be made to undergo normal schooling. [...] Every Jewish petitioner shall be instructed to supply documentation from the school or county where the supplicants are to receive their education, or, alternatively, a certificate from the same authority showing that he was already able to enroll in school before the above-mentioned order took effect. In order to reliably ascertain the age of the petitioner, school teachers must be allowed to inspect the circumcision registers, so that the years of the petitioner's eligibility to attend school may be computed accurately."

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

1872 11/9/1792

"Decree" issued by the Austrian Royal Court [Archduchy of Austria; Present-day Austria]: "[...] Israelis are not to send a plenipotentiary [authorized representative] to Vienna without having first received the permission of the Royal Court via the state offices ['Landesstelle'] [...]"

Gesetze, Verordnungen und Vorschriften für die Polizei-Verwaltung im Kaiserthume Oesterreich. Erschienen in den Jahren 1740 bis Ende 1825, und in alphabetic-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 8/7/2018

1873 1/11/1793

"Ordinance" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic; House of Habsburg-Lorraine]: "The year 1725 has to serve as a guide in regards to the toleration of Jews, so that anywhere where no Jew existed at the time of that [bench] year, they shall also not be tolerated in the future. [...] the pre-set number of [Jewish] families which was determined in 1786, shall not be surpassed under any circumstances."

Auszug aller im Königreiche Böhmen bestehenden Verordnungen und Gesetze nach Johann Roth's Advokaten und Justiziärs der k. k. Staats herrschaften Kotieschau und Kladräu, 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

1874 3/16/1793

"Royal Court Decree" issued by Francis Joseph I ('Franz Joseph I') [Archduchy of Austria]: "[...] Such [Jewish] factories, however, are to receive their own specific [acceptance] permit ('Aufnahmeschein') in order to distinguish them from other dubious businessmen/middlemen/factory owners ('Unterhändler'). Any Jew, who illegally maintains a factory, is to be fined depending on the case [...] Jews, who started a factory without a permit from the local authorities ('ohne einen kreisamtlichen Aufnahmeschein') are to receive corporal punishment. [...]"

Gesetze, Verordnungen und Vorschriften für die Polizei-Verwaltung im Kaiserthume Oesterreich. Erschienen in den Jahren 1740 bis Ende 1825, und in alphabetic-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,

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r[oyal] i[mperial] Police Officials/Authorities/Officers. Second Volume.) (Vienna; 1828); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/11/2018

1875 3/22/1793

**"Trade Authorization" decree of the Court Chancellery to the Lower-Austrian government** [Lower-Austria; Present-day Austria]: "Jews who have only 'tolerance' (permits) for a limited time are not to be given trade authorizations, because trading is only reserved for the local Jews to a limited degree. In all cases that deal with the granting of new trading authorizations [...] the Magistrate is to be consulted."

Braumüller, Wilhelm: Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Zweiter Band. (Wien) 1918; p. 31, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/20/2016

1876 4/30/1793

**"Decision/Regulation" of the [City] Council of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt/Holy Roman Empire]**: "[...] No Christ, not even those who have guest-hostels/hotels shall accommodate a foreign Jews, except during fairs, local protected-Jews, however, are never to offer foreign Jews a place to stay [...] without having previously attained permission from the Schatzungsamt\*. [...]" **[Researcher's note:** While the above decision of the City Council regulates how foreigners are to be accommodated in general, the excerpt translated here is addressed to specifically Jews. \*Schatzungsamt was the office that handled taxes and oversaw a registry which controlled the number of foreigners in the domain.]

Sammlung der Verordnungen der Reichsstadt Frankfurt von Johann 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

1877 7/4/1793

**Ordinance, issued by Frederick VII, King of Denmark and Norway, for the Grand Duchy of Holstein, the Dominion of Pinneberg, and the City of Altona [Present-day Germany]**: "We, Christian the Seventh, herewith order to let it be known, that We have received first-hand information about the Jewish constitution allowing the making of contracts with clauses that refer to 'mesiras modaah,' or mental reservations, which at a later point in time might then be used in court to nullify the transaction on account of having agreed to it under duress. As such behavior cannot be reconciled with faithfulness and decency, while allowing sham oaths that are inadmissible under any circumstances, and whereas this makes any Jew-oaths, in court and elsewhere, highly unreliable; therefore, We find ourselves compelled to nullify everything that has been introduced in this way by Jewish law or its observance, and to order herewith that Jewish and Christian authorities and courts alike shall disregard the same; moreover, anyone who dares to include mental reservations in a contractual clause, from now on and including rabbis and elders, shall be regarded as unfaithful or perjurious and suffer arbitrary punishment. The head rabbi and the Jewish court of Altona, as well as everyone else concerned, is hereby instructed to appropriately follow this ordinance."

Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidslob 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 165. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 6/12/2020

1878 7/16/1793

**"Royal Court Decree" issued by the Austrian Royal Court [Present-day Austria]**: "[...] Furthermore, since the improvement of the morality of the Jewish nation depends – to a large [extent] – on the proper (good) education of the females, and that when this is neglected, such [improvement] can only be achieved with difficulty or not at all. [...] it is therefore decreed, that the sending of Jewish girls to

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public schools is to be seen to/ensured with zeal, and that the parents, guardians [and so on] are made to do this - in all earnestness – by an unrelenting imposition of the stipulated punishment. [...]"

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  
12/21/2017

1879 7/24/1793

### **"Royal Court Decree" issued by the Austrian Royal Court [Present-day Austria]**

**Austria:** "[...] in terms of school requirement ('Schulschicken') no difference is to be made between Jewish and Christian children [in the imposition of] a fine/punishment that is double that of the schooling-fee ('Schulgeldes'). The negligent school visit of the Jewish youth is to be punished that much more emphatically, because otherwise, the bad (evil) example of the Jewish parents or guardians would serve the Christians as a justification for their own negligence. If the particular punishment is not effective enough, then they (Jewish parents and guardians) must be punished with a severe fine and corporal punishment ('Geld- oder Leibesstrafe') when necessary. [...]"

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  
12/22/2017

1880 9/15/1793

### **"Patent" issued by Emperor Francis II (Franz Joseph II) [Present-day Czech Republic and Germany]:** "[...] Each Jewish family is required to pay an annual family tax of five Gulden or 25 Franks per month. These taxes are also do be paid by the supernumerary Jews who are tolerated in the community. [...]"

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 8/30/2017

1881 12/10/1793

### **"Decree" issued by the Royal Court Chancellery [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] Jews who are fit for [military] service [...] but who are without means and cannot afford the exemption amount ('Relutionssumme')\* of 140 fl.\*\* are to be required to serve (personally) as a recruit [in the military]. [...]" **[Researcher's note:** \*At that time, men (of a certain age) were either required to serve in the military or pay a fee that would absolve them of this duty. \*\*The exemption amount of 140 fl. required of Jews was in fact twice as high as the amount required of other males who were deemed fit to serve in the military.]

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  
12/13/2017

1882 12/27/1793

### **"Royal Court Decision" issued by the Royal Court [Present-day Austria]:** "The current ordinances are to be upheld in regards to the proper training and admission of Jewish boys and journeyman [placed] with Christian craftsman. [...]"

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, 4/19/2018

1883 12/30/1793

**Order, issued by Christian VII, King of Denmark and Norway [Present-day Denmark, Norway]:** "1. The foreign Jews and Jewesses who, without being able to prove any legal residence, [nevertheless] are in Copenhagen, shall be penalized for the first time by paying a mulct of 50 imperial thalers, and in the absence of assets, spend 14 days on bread and water; for the second time, with half a year's work in the improvement house; and each time, after the end of the imprisonment or the payment of the fine, be deported at their own expense, but if they have no assets, then at the expense of the Jewish nation. 2. The elders of the Jewish nation, should they neglect their duties with respect to the reporting of foreign Jews and Jewesses, shall pay a mulct of 100 imperial thalers for the first occurrence, and double that amount for each time thereafter. 3. Any police officer who, according to the rescript of March 24, 1774, is to search for foreign Jews, if he neglects to do so, shall be punished for the first time by paying a fine of 10 imperial thalers, to be garnished from the 80 imperial thalers he is paid; for the second time, by 14 days imprisonment on water and bread; and for the third time, by having his commission revoked."

Cohen, Asser Daniel. *De Mosaiske troesbekjendres stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidslob af næsten 200 år, tilligemed alle lovsæder 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 38. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/18/2020

1884 2/27/1794

**"Ordinance" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria; Archduchy of Austria]:** "[...] in cases where trade books are maintained in Hebrew or the Jewish language or letters [...] such [books] are not only invalid [...] but that if they need to be translated, the parties in question are to bear the cost of the translation. [...]"

Oesterreichische Gewebs- und Handelsgesetzkunde mit vorzüglicher Rücksicht auf das Erzherzogthum Oesterreich und der Ens. Von Joh. Ludwig Ehrenreich Grafen von Barth-Barthenheim. Neunter Band. (Wien; 1846); (Austrian Business and Commercial laws with exquisite/special consideration/emphasis on Archduchy of Austrian and the Ens. By Joh. Ludwig Ehrenreich Count von Barth-Barthenheim. Ninth volume.); (Vienna; 1846); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/23/2018

1885 3/1/1794

**"Royal Court Decree" issued by the Royal Court for Silesia [Habsburg Monarchy; House of Habsburg; Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, Poland]:** "[...] Jews may be allowed to reside (be present) in all areas of Silesia if the [local] authorities where such a Jew already is or will settle in the future, give their consent. [...]." **[Researcher's note:** This decree issued by the Austrian Royal court was reissued/made official by Governmental Decree #4219.]

Ritter v. Ostrow: Lexicon der politischen Gesetze des Kaiserthums Oesterreich. Erster Band; (Wien; 1857); (Lexicon of the political laws of the Austrian Empire. First Volume); (Vienna; 1857); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/23/2018

1886 4/10/1794

**"Regarding the execution of the office of the Rabbinate" issued by Duke Fredrick Francis I ('Friedrich Franz') of Mecklenburg-Schwerin [Present-day Germany; Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin]:** "Frederick Francis, Duke of Mecklenburg [...] the copulation/marriages performed by your [local Rabbi] co-religionists and the hiring of a school master, as well as Jewish ceremonies have caused disorder and disagreement [...] and in order to prevent such (discord) in the future, we wish to order herewith [the following] most graciously and seriously: 1) Even though, the schoolmaster, who is also to perform shechita, shall be appointed by the Jewry of each place, they shall not be (formally) hired before they have been tested, found competent, and certified [...]. Rabbi Nazarus is the only one to preside over marriages but can transfer his duties - in writing - to a schoolmaster in the aforementioned

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manner [...]. You and your co-religionists are to strictly obey this and the latter are to receive severe punishment from Us for any transgressions. [...]"

*Sammlung aller für das Großerzogthum 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  
2/3/2020

1887 4/18/1794

### "Governmental Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:

**Austria:** "[...] When a Jew is only stopped because he does not have a residency-permit ('Aufenthaltsbollette') he is to be turned over to the Royal Imperial Chief Police Authority/Directive ('k. k. Polizey-Oberdirektion') in order that he be treated according to the existing regulations. If however, aside from him violating the patent, he has committed another serious crime against [the existing regulations of] the magistrate, he is still to be stopped by the magistrate, but simultaneously, he is to be reported to the Royal Imperial Chief Police Authority/Directive ('k. k. Polizey-Oberdirektion') as to how long he has been in Vienna without a residency-permit ('Aufenthaltsbollette'). [...]"

*Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/1/2017*

1888 4/25/1794

### "Governmental Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:

**Austria:** "[...] The taxes for the issuance of the residency-permits ('Aufenthaltsbolleten') of foreign Jews coming to Vienna are – as per His Majesty's instructions – to be paid to the governmental tax office ('Regierungs-Camerl-Taxamt') and quarter[-annual]ly transferred from this office to the Royal Imperial treasury ('k. k. Universal-Camerl-Zahlamt') [...]"

*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 12/12/2017*

1889 4/27/1794

**"Prohibition to use Hebrew or the Jewish language for all public (legal) negotiations (documents)" [Lower-Austria; Present-day Austria]:** "Since the provisions of the Patent from January 2, 1782 regarding the ban on the use of Hebrew or the Jewish language (Yiddish) in all public documents and doings – in or outside of the courts - were not properly followed, they are repeated here again, and that from now on, all financial records and documents that are kept in Hebrew or in the Jewish language (Yiddish) are not only to be deemed invalid, but the party who is affected by this, has to pay for it, if they ever need to be translated." **[Researcher's note: This decree was issued to strengthen a previously issued law by Joseph II which was part of the "Jewish Ordinance" (Judenpatent). Unlike the provision issued in that ordinance, this law spells out the penalty for composing legal documents in Hebrew or Yiddish.]**

Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Zweiter Band.* (Wien) 1918; p. 33

1890 5/2/1794

**"Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] the time [as to] when a foreign [Jew] arrived in Vienna, and the day until which he is permitted to be present in Vienna, must be clearly stated [in his residency permit/form ('Aufenthaltsbollette')]. [...] The obtained residency permits/forms ('Aufenthaltsbolleten') are always to be returned by foreign Jews to the Royal Imperial

Chief Police Authority/Directive ('k. k. Polizei-Oberdirektion') – in the same registration room ('Meldezimmer') where they have received these permits/forms ('Bollete') - a day before their departure, and even more so, in case they believe that they can seek an extension of their residency permit based on well-founded reasons, because if they fail to return such permits ('Erlaubnisbolleten'), they will be considered to be unlawfully present in Vienna [and] punished, and treated according to the Patent; those who have departed without first turning in [their permits] shall not be granted a residency permit in the future. [...]"

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim)); Volume I; (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/23/2017

1891 5/2/1794

**"Governmental Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:**

"[...] Foreign Jews are not to exceed the deadline granted to them, which is always clearly stated in their residency-permits ('Aufenthaltsbollete'). [...] Those foreign Jews, without a valid permit, or those who remain in Vienna after a specified deadline [listed in their residency-permits] or go into hiding, will be sought/retrieved, imprisoned, and expelled from Vienna. [...]"

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim)); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/30/2017

1892 5/8/1794

**"Governmental Decree" ('Regierungsdecreet') of the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:**

"Dependent on the needs of the Viennese wholesalers and traders/businessmen, only an appropriate/adequate number of Polish brokers or Jewish merchants are [to be] granted a tolerance [permit], all others, however, are to be treated as illegals in Vienna. [...] the representatives of the tolerated Jews and the wholesalers are to submit to the government suggestions as to who they choose [to receive a tolerance permit]; however, such [persons] are only to receive tolerance [permits] for one year in exchange for an adequate protection-tax that is appropriate to the kind of trade they [will] pursue."

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim)); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/19/2017

1893 5/8/1794

**"Governmental Decree" ('Regierungsdecreet') issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:**

"[...] Three months before the tolerance-period comes to an end, such person (Jew) is required as per the highest authority's instructions, to apply for the renewal of the tolerance [permit] from the government. If the tolerated [Jew] fails to do this, he is to be regarded and treated as a foreigner after the expiration of his tolerance-period."

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim)); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/21/2017

1894 5/13/1794

**"Royal Court Decree" issued by the Austrian Royal Court [Present-day Austria; Archduchy of Austria]:**

"Jews are entirely prohibited to peddle in the Austrian hereditary lands, including during the time of the annual markets."

[*Researcher's note: The same (or similar) prohibitions were issued via the Patent of January 2, 1782; Royal Court Decree of May 19, 1788; and Governmental Ordinance of February 16, 1819.*]

## Official Anti-Jewish Acts Throughout History

Erzherzogthum Oesterreich unter der Enns. Von Christian Johann Paurnfeindt, wirklichen k. k. Rath und Referenten bei dem niederöster. 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 Paurnfeindt, 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 8/26/2018

- 1895 6/12/1794  
**"Ordinance" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic; House of Habsburg-Lorraine]:** "In order to bring uniformity to the Jewish birth registers, and maintain better record keeping ('keeping of evidence'), all midwives must report the birth of a male or female [child] to the mayor ('Ortsvorsteher') and judges immediately who are to report this to the Office of Economy ('Wirtschaftsamt'), as well as the date, name and sex of the child, along with whether the child was born in wedlock or in marriage, [...] and then the [last] name and first name of the father, and the mother and any other party listed [...] and these records are to be turned over quarterly to the regional rabbi ('Kreisrabbiner'), who are already required according to current law to keep record of Jewish weddings, circumcisions, and deaths [...] the double record-keeping of such birth registers is initiated to maintain better control and records ('keeping of evidence'). The r[oyal] regional office ('Kreisamt') is to oversee/implement compliance of this [order]."
- Auszug aller im Königreiche Böhmen bestehenden Verordnungen und Gesetze nach Johann Roth's Advoekaten und Justiziärs der k. k. Staatsherrenschafoten 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 Kladuby, newly reissued collection in alphabetical and chronological order, improved and augmented by Johann Blaseck, r[oyal] i[mpperial] 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 4/16/201
- 1896 6/28/1794  
**Rescript, issued by the Danish Chancellery to the Magistrate at Copenhagen [Present-day Denmark]:** "Since it is known to the Chancellery that in debt cases, the Supreme Court has assumed that a Jew, although he is legally incompetent under Danish law, should [nevertheless] be regarded as competent, because according to Jewish law he has reached the age of majority, so must the same rule be followed with respect to guardianship, until such time as it is expressly regulated otherwise."
- [Researcher's note:** Similar to the above example of debt-related lawsuits, the Danish crown, by deferring to Jewish law in a very limited scope, ensured that the interests of the non-Jewish community were protected, this time by relieving the government of Jewish wards of the state at a younger age (13 years for boys, 12 years for girls) than their non-Jewish counterparts.]
- Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjendres stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidsløb af næsten 200 år, tilliggemed alle lovstæder 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 79. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/31/2020
- 1897 7/3/1794  
**"Ordinance" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic; House of Habsburg-Lorraine]:** "All Jews are prohibited from changing their previously taken name or face a fine of 12 Ducats. They are also to be told that if they change their place of residency, they are to have a permission slip from the place they're leaving (and in which they are protected) ('Schutzort') as evidence to turn over to the (authorities in the) new place. The local authorities are also to be prohibited and fined 6 Ducats if they accept a Jew – may he be single or married – without such a permission slip."

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Auszug aller im Königreiche Böhmen bestehenden Verordnungen und Gesetze nach Johann Roth's Advokaten und Justiziärs der k. k. Staatsherrschaften Kotieschau und Kladrau, unter buchstäblichen gereihen 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 Kladuby, 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

1898 7/10/1794

**Order, issued by Louis XVI, King of France [Present-day France]:** "Art. 10 -- All documents written in Jewish letters shall be null and void."

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 3/31/2020

1899 7/31/1794

**"Ordinance" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic; House of Habsburg-Lorraine]:** "The superintendents must make the proper report for each death of a Jewish head of a family who does not have any sons, or who leaves behind married sons, who already have a family here or another place [...] or face severe punishment."

Auszug aller im Königreiche Böhmen bestehenden Verordnungen und Gesetze nach Johann Roth's Advokaten und Justiziärs der k. k. Staatsherrschaften Kotieschau und Kladrau, unter buchstäblichen gereihen 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 Kladuby, 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

1900 8/1/1794

**"Decision" of the Royal Court [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] Furthermore, if there are among the tolerated [Jews] in Vienna, marginally [acceptable/useful] Jews [...] who [themselves] or whose children are suitable [for military service] – which means that they are not dignitaries/notables ('Honoriatioren')\*, they are subject to recruitment [...]". *[Researcher's note: This meant that even though tolerated Jews were not considered true citizens (with full rights), they could be legally required to serve in the military by the magistrate.]*

\*Only Jewish wholesalers and those who had received the status of dignitaries – such as the very first accountants employed to maintain trade-books etc. - were exempt from having to serve in the military.]

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 12/14/2017

1901 8/8/1794

**"Governmental Ordinance" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] All tolerated [Jews] are strictly prohibited to list foreigners in their family-lists, except their wives and unwedded children, or to dare to give protection to a stranger/foreigner or [otherwise] face strict punishment. [...]"

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim)); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/12/2017

1902 8/21/1794

**"Ordinance" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] Those tolerated [Jews], who have [failed to pay their toleration-tax] twice, or have not eradicated any remainder [of the outstanding tax payment] within a year, are to lose

their toleration-permit immediately, without having any consideration be paid to [as to] how long they have been present in Vienna or any other circumstances, and to be treated like foreigners and Jews who no longer belong in Vienna. [...]"

Beyträge zur Politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrereich (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 Ehrereich (Count of Barth-Barthenheim)); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani  
12/8/2017

**1903 8/28/1794**

**Ordinance, issued by Emperor Francis II, Archduke of Austria [Present-day Austria]:** "Midwives are to report the birth of any Israelite children to the Jewry-Commission within 24 hours after the birth, under penalty of 24 Imperial thalers."

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). Geistinger: Vienna, 1828. Page 308. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 2/9/2020

**1904 9/4/1794**

**Ordinance, issued by the state government of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]:** "Only such Jews who possess letters of protection may be nominated to receive a license to trade in tobacco."

Engelmayr, Anton. Unterthans-Verfassung des Königreiches Böhmen. Erster Theil (Constitution for the Subjects of the Kingdom of Bohemia. Part One). Sollinger: Vienna, 1830. Page 352. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/16/2020

**1905 9/11/1794**

**"Governmental Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] this directory [of Jewish students studying in Vienna] is to be turned in every semester at the start of each course ('jedem Anfang eines halbjähriges Curses') – in such a way – that the courses /classes received [by Jewish students] and the diligent visit or in-attendance of those, who have already finished a course at the school or college, are noted for use by the Royal Imperial Chief Police Authority/Directive ('k. k. Polizey-Oberdirektion') [...]"

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 11/26/2017

**1906 10/2/1794**

**"Ordinance" issued by the Royal Court of Austria [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] all new Jews\* requesting a tolerance [permits] are to submit their application to the Royal Court [...] tolerance permits are never to be approved without the approval of the Royal Chancellery ('Hofkanzley')."  
**[Researcher's note:** \*This ordinance made no distinction between foreign and local Jews who applied for a toleration permit. This ordinance was reissued on May 9, 1807, and May 30, 1807.]

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

**1907 10/3/1794**

**"Decree" issued by the Royal Court of Austria [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] all those, who listed other Jews, who are not part of their families (do not belong to their families), as servants, are to [either] prove this [or] to be punished/fined hereafter. [...]"

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrereich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the

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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 11/16/2017

1908 3/5/1795

**"Ordinance" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] since, according to the highest 'Annual-Market-Regulation' of October 21, 1782, local Jews [...] are permitted to bring local pre-made goods and clothing to Vienna in order to sell them [...] they are, however – under no circumstances – permitted to have these pieces of clothing made in Vienna [in order to sell them ...]. Those found to be in violation of this law will not only have their goods confiscated but will also receive further punishment. [...]"

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 5/7/2018

1909 3/13/1795

**"Royal Decree" issued by the Austrian Royal Court [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] If a Jew receives [a] toleration [permit] for a specific period of time, s/he is – under no circumstances - to receive permission to engage in any trade that is restricted to the local business class or those that are only available [...] to those who reside in Vienna. [...]"

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 4/30/2018

1910 3/20/1795

**"Order" issued by the State Chancellery [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]:** "[It has already been reported ...] that local Jews purchase guns ('Schießgewehre') from soldiers [...] and trade with them [...] that is why] all and every local Jew is emphatically prohibited from acquiring guns from soldiers [...] and the authorities are] to confiscate them in such cases every time and to punish the violator with a considerable fine and punishment [...]"

Intelligenz-Blatt der freien Stadt Frankfurt (Intelligence-Paper of the free (imperial) City of Frankfurt); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/23/2020

1911 7/2/1795

**"Governmental Decree" of the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:** "Duty of Tolerated [Jews] for the Maintenance of a Family-list.' The tolerated Jews are obligated to turn in a registration form ('Meldezettel') (now family-lists), even if they do not have anyone else in their household to declare but themselves. [...]"

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzeskunde 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 11/11/2017

1912 8/30/1795

**"Ordinance" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic; House of Habsburg-Lorraine]:** "In regards to reports of deaths of Jewish heads of families, it must be also noted henceforth, whether the children he has left behind are male or female."

Auszug aller im Königreiche Böhmen bestehenden Verordnungen und Gesetze nach Johann Roths Advokaten und Justiziärs der k. k. Staatsbehörden Kotieschau und Kladrau, unter buchstäblichen gereihen Aufschriften der Gegenstände nach der Zeitfolge verfassten Sammlung neu aufgelegt, verbessert und vermehrt durch Johanna 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 Kladuby, newly reissued

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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

1913 9/12/1795

**Decree, issued by the Danish Chancellery [Present-day Denmark, Germany, Norway]:** "Jews from Altona and Frederikstad cannot be allowed to visit the Danish markets with goods for sale." [**Researcher's note:** *Altona, located in the Duchy of Holstein (then under Danish rule), is now a borough of Hamburg, Germany; Frederikstad is coastal town in Norway (which was also under Danish rule at the time).*]

Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidslob af næsten 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 51. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/30/2020

1914 10/2/1795

**"Royal Court Decision" issued by the Royal Court of Austria [Present-day Austria]:** "All newly issued [Jewish] 'tolerances' (permits) are to be limited to a specific period of years, and no 'tolerances' shall be issued forever; because the public state administration is placed in a position where they cannot easily make such families who have not behaved properly and usefully during the stay/toleration-period to leave Vienna without causing a stir, and without robbing them of a granted right; an advantage that cannot be had for those [Jews], who have received a 'tolerance' (tolerance permit) forever, and which can have unpleasant consequences. The duration of the tolerance [-permits] is to be set according to the businesses for which they were sought. Ibid."

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim)); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/14/2017

1915 10/23/1795

**"Royal Court Decision/Announcement" issued by the Austrian Royal Court [Present-day Austria]:** "Without having sought out a toleration [permit], no Jew shall be granted a (small) business or a large/whole sale business permit. [...]"

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 4/30/2018

1916 11/12/1795

**"Decree" issued by the Bohemian Government [Present-day Czech Republic]:** "[...] in case a Jew departs from Bohemia and travels to another heredity land without a registration permit ('Meldezettel'), which is legally required [of him], he shall pay 2 Gulden (fl.) penalty for each day he is absent. The fine will be converted to a prison sentence for those who do not have the [necessary] funds [...]."

[**Researcher's note:** *Jews, who were unable to pre-pay the required taxes while they were gone, or name a covenant who would pay the required taxes in their place – whether they lived in Prague or on the country-side – were not granted [departure] permits.*]

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim)); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/28/2017

1917 11/24/1795

**"Court Decree" issued by the Imperial Court of Holy Roman Emperor Francis II (Franz) [Present-day Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany; Holy**

**Roman Empire:** "[...] Each Jew is to live in the community in which he has his family-spot/registration ('Familienstelle') [...] which cannot be transferred into another community without the approval of the Land Office ('Landesstelle'). [...] Jews may lease and live in other places for the duration of a lease. However, when the lease expires, they have to move back to their [original] communities. [...] For the duration of the lease, they have to ensure the proper payment of their family-taxes in that community [...] if they own properties in other places, they are subject to the local jurisdiction. [...]"

Dr. Johann Luksche's, weiland kaiserl. mähr. schles. Appelationsrathes, Besondere Rechte der Personen Mährens Dr. Joh. Luksche's, weiland kaiserl. mähr. schles. Appelationsrathes, 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 8/5/2017

1918 12/12/1795

**Decree, issued by the Danish Chancellery to the County Governor of Funen [Present-day Denmark]:** "It is permissible for the Jews living in [the towns of] Nyborg, Assens, Odense and Faaborg, to buy a piece of land at Faaborg, although outside of town, to furnish a burial-ground for their dead."

Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjendres 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 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 425. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 7/3/2020

1919 1/19/1796

**"Governmental Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] The Viennese Magistrate is instructed to put an end to this intolerable nonsense\* in collaboration with the Royal Imperial Chief Police-Authorities/Directive ('k. k. Polizey-Oberdirektion') and to exclude the police-stations from [partaking in] this reward altogether in the future, and to let these be collected by other trustworthy individuals who have been chosen for this [task specifically], [...] and to properly educate all arrested Jews about the accusations he's asked to face [...] and depending on the magnitude of his (Jew's) offense, [to require him to pay] not only 17 kr. as it was commonplace until now, but to pay 34 kr. and up to one Gulden, depending on the best estimation of the acquirer [...] while on the other hand, to allow the innocent to leave without requiring any kind of payment. [...]" **[Researcher's note: This ordinance was issued after complaints had reached the Austrian Government that Jews were being stopped by the 'Police and other trusted individuals' and asked to pay a fine of 17 kr. for having engaged in 'unlawful trade' which often turned out to be untrue and a pretext to extort money from Jews. But while this decree attempts to put an end to these extortions, it also doubles the fine for Jews who are found to be violating the law.]**

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 6/30/2018

1920 2/9/1796

**"Governmental Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] All foreign Jews, who are found to be engaged in illegal trade, are to be expelled from Vienna immediately/without further ado. [...]"

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 6/28/2018

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1921	2/26/1796	<p><b>"Governmental Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:</b> "[...] The investigation of a foreign Jew, who has been accused of engaging in illegal trade must rule the aforementioned (Jew) guilty or not guilty. In the earlier case, the affective means (the aim) is to deter/scare off other Jews from engaging in such non-sense, [especially] if the perpetrator is expelled from Vienna immediately, after [his] residency-permit is revoked and [he is] deported past the border, and his name is reported with the Royal Imperial Chief Police-Authorities/Directive ('k. k. Polizey-Oberdirektion') so that they can make a note of it and deny any application for entry/residency in the future [...]"</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><small>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[mpperial] Capital and Royal Seat of Vienna. J. L. E. Count von Barth-Barthenheim. (Vienna; 1821)); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/29/2018</small></p>
1922	3/5/1796	<p><b>"Royal Court Decree" issued by the Austrian Royal Court [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic; House of Habsburg-Lorraine]:</b> "Considering that the mourning and prayer days observed by the dominant religion are not to be disturbed by other religious parties/members, the Jews are to be prohibited to dance and play music on Maundy Thursday, Good Friday during Purim with the addition that they are still free to gather outside ('Luftbarkeit') as it is customary during Purim. However, it goes without saying that in such a case, as well, the event is to be reported/announced to the local police authorities [beforehand]."</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><small>[Researcher's note: The word 'Luftbarkeit' is no longer in use in modern German. The word appears to be referring to an outside gathering, covered possibly by a protective awning of some kind for commencement.]</small></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><small>Auszug aller im Königreiche Böhmen bestehenden Verordnungen und Gesetze nach Johann Roth's Advokaten und Justiziärs der k. k. Staatsherrenschaf 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 Kladuby, newly reissued collection in alphabetical and chronological order, improved and augmented by Johann Blaseck, r[oyal] i[mpperial] 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</small></p>
1923	3/8/1796	<p><b>"Governmental Decree" of the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:</b> "[...] the Jewish representatives are required to distribute the family-list-forms as ascribed by the highest place (entity) to the tolerated heads-of-families in Vienna with the apposition [...] that the latter are to follow them exactly. [...]"</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><small>Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaat; 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 11/12/2017</small></p>
1924	3/8/1796	<p><b>"Governmental Ordinance" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:</b> "[...] The Action-Committees are instructed (and required) to watch carefully over the presence (stay) of foreign Jews [...] and their abuses (criminal activities) and to report such [...] immediately to the authorities. [...]"</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><small>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[mpperial] Capital and Royal Seat of Vienna. J. L. E. Count von Barth-Barthenheim.); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/27/2018</small></p>
1925	3/11/1796	

**"Governmental Decree" issued by the Austrian Government and addressed to all Jewish foreign students [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] all Jewish foreign students are to [report and] identify themselves to the Royal Imperial Chief Police Authority/Directive ('k. k. Polizey-Oberdirektion') with the [the] school reports/certificates ('Zeugnisse') issued by their professors all the more so, since they will otherwise not be regarded as students and expelled/removed from Vienna without further ado. [...]."

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/27/2017

- 1926 3/12/1796  
**Ordinance #8032, issued by the government of the Kingdom of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]:** "In view of the fact that this year, the Jewish Purim celebrations coincide with Maundy Thursday and Good Friday, it is ordered: that in consideration of the dominant religion, whose days of grief and prayer must not be disturbed by other religious groups, the Jews shall be prohibited from engaging in their usual frolicking, which cannot be viewed to be an exercise of religion, including all music and dancing. However, they shall be free to have their customary Purim frivolities after March 27, while it remains self-evident that they still have to announce the same to police headquarters." **[Researcher's note:** In 1796, Easter Sunday fell on March 27.]

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.*

Dritter Band von I – K (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 III, from I through K). Government Printing Office: Prague, 1828. Page 130. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/1/2020

- 1927 4/8/1796  
**"Governmental Decree" issued by the Austrian Government and addressed to the university faculties ("Studien-Confesse") [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] a complete directory of all Jews who study in Vienna is to be turned over to the Royal Imperial Lower Austrian government ('k. k. n. ö. Regierung'), [...] in the future [...] it is to be submitted within 8 weeks of begin of a school course [...]"

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/15/2018

- 1928 4/12/1796  
**"Governmental Ordinance" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:** "Those lads of Jews, who are [present] in Vienna without a permit, or especially, if they have been indicted for bad behavior, are always first to be reported (by name) to the Royal Imperial Lower Austrian government ('k. k. n. ö. Regierung') along with the citation of their specific crimes, where – if it has been found suitable [to warrant] a police investigation – the necessary [action] will be initiated. [...]"

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/2/2017

- 1929 5/5/1796  
**Decree, issued by the government of Austria [Present-day Austria]:** "All Jews with protracted, incurable, terminal, or mental diseases are unfit for hospital care and therefore excluded from the same; thus, their kin must care for them in some other way."

## Official Anti-Jewish Acts Throughout History

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). Geistinger: Vienna, 1828. Page 323. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/8/2020

1930 6/5/1796

**"Ordinance" issued by the Electorate of Hanover [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Hanover]:** "Escorted Jews (those with special permits) shall not harbor/house foreign [and] unknown Beggar-Jews under the penalty of law [...]"

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, 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

1931 6/16/1796

**Ordinance, issued by the state government of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]:** "Any Jew who changes his accommodations from the Jewish quarter in Prague to the Christian part of the city, without official pre-approval [by the government], shall be punished with a fine of twenty imperial thalers, and the homeowner who takes the Jew in shall incur a penalty of ten imperial thalers, to be substituted by jail time, if the fine cannot be paid."

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

1932 7/6/1796

**"Ordinance regarding the removal of begging and thieving riff-raff from the land and their punishments" issued by King George III and Prince-Elector of Brunswick-Lüneburg [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Brunswick-Lüneburg/Holy Roman Empire]:** "[...] It has come to Our reproving attention that even after the issuance of numerous ordinances, all sorts of foreign and suspect persons, particularly beggars and thieving riff-raff, sneak into our German lands and jeopardize public and private safety in a number of ways, [that is why] We wish to partly reconfirm previous orders and partly issue new ones [...] 2) [...] especially, no foreign Jews - may they hold permission [slips] or passports or not - shall be allowed into the land or allowed to pass through unless they can show to possess at least twenty-five Rthlr [Reichsthaler] of cash, [...] rather, such persons shall be turned back, [and told that] in case they are found to be present in the land, they are to be jailed for eight days and given nothing but bread and water [...] and in case it happens again, [they will be punished] with time in the penitentiary or with penal labor [...]"

**[Researcher's note:** The above ordinance of George III has a number of restrictions aimed at Jews. The full original text can be found in the cited source; it has been abbreviated here to fit the allocated space.]

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, hannoverschem 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

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aforementioned [places] by the hostile usurpation. Published by Ernst Spangenberg, PhD. of both laws and royal, Britisch 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 8/20/2019

1933 7/26/1796

**"Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] all Jews, who are coming to Vienna, are to be reminded - just as they enter - by the police-posts ('Polizeyposten') which have been established at [all] border-routes ('Linien') that they are now required to register with the Royal Imperial Chief Police Authority/Directive ('k. k. Polizey-Oberdirektion') even if they are only going to stay 24-hours, or face inevitable inconveniences and - depending on the circumstance – punishment. [...]"

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim): Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/29/2017

1934 7/28/1796

**Ordinance, issued by the government of Austria [Present-day Austria]:** "The imperial & royal county government offices are hereby ordered to deport to their homeland, under secure escort, those Jews who have for some time, in the open country and in contravention of the highest decrees, concerned themselves with door-to-door sales and similar dealings, regardless of whether they do or do not carry passports."

Herzog, Franz Tobias. *Vollständige Sammlung der Gesetze über das Schubwesen im Kaiserthume Oesterreich, 1724-1835* [Complete Collection of the Laws Regarding Deportation, Extradition and Similar Transfers in the Austrian Empire, 1724-1835]. Heubner: Vienna, 1835. Page 114. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 2/15/2020

1935 8/9/1796

**"Governmental Decree" ("Regierungsdecreet") issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:** "'Toleration [permits] do not extend/transfer to widows and the children of the tolerated.' Toleration [permits] are only granted to heads of families and their wives and children, who are only partakers of these [permits] as necessary companions [of the tolerated]. [...] therefore, as soon as a tolerated head of a family stops [to exist], the toleration [permit] extinguishes as well. 'Widows of tolerated [Jews] must apply for their own toleration [permit].' After the death of a tolerated head of a family, a widow who wishes to account for her own family, is required to apply for her own toleration [permit] within the first six weeks after the death of her husband [...] or otherwise face severe punishment. [...]"

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim): Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/23/2017

1936 8/16/1796

**"Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] the [well-]known and so-called [poor] swindler-Jews ('Winkeljuden') and beggar-Jews ('Betteljuden') are not to be permitted by the border-route authorities ('Linien') to enter [Austria] at all [...]."

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim): Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/28/2017

1937 8/16/1796

**"Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] those [Jewish] individuals, who come to Vienna under the pretext [of requiring medical attention] and do not immediately go to the Viennese Jewish hospital ('Judenspital')

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and pay the established boarding-fee, or cannot justify why it is necessary for them to be present in Vienna in any other way, shall be turned back when entering Vienna, and also – depending on circumstances – be punished. [...]"

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/5/2017

1938 8/16/1796

**"Governmental Decree" addressed to the Magistrate of Vienna [Present-day Austria]:** "[The magistrate of Vienna is ordered] to cleanse the Viennese suburbs of the unmarried Israeli lads who are present (are staying) in Vienna, who on the one hand do not have an occupation, and on the other hand, are unsuitable to receive residency-permits for Vienna as foreigners as well as all the idle and harmful servants, at least after collecting further information [...] and carrying out the necessary investigations [...] [and] to proceed with the existing regulations [...] to turn over those who are useful/able-bodied to the military [and] to send off the rest to their homeland. [...]"

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/17/2018

1939 8/16/1796

**"Governmental Ordinance" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] It is possible for Jews to engage in unlawful trade: 1) when[ever] the tolerated [Jews] overstep the trade laws for which they are tolerated (for which they have received a toleration permit) and 2) whenever foreigner Jews engage in trade, who do not have permission [to do so]. To 1) For the preservation of order, the tolerated [Jews] are to adhere exactly to the toleration permit granted [to them...]; [...] they (Jews) are neither to get involved in other people's business nor to mislead/tempt another to engage in something (activity) for which they do not have a permit [...] because [if found out] [...] violators will not only be punished severely, but will also have their toleration permit revoked and expelled from Vienna depending on the circumstances. [...]"

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 6/27/2018

1940 9/22/1796

**"Royal Court Decision" issued by the Austrian Royal Court [Present-day Austria]:** "Local Jews [...] are furthermore permitted to visit the annual markets on the country side/flat land with permitted goods/merchandise; however, it goes without saying that they are not permitted to visit any church inauguration festivals and such. [...]"

Beyträge zur Politischen Gesetzeskunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate. Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (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 Ehrreich (Count of Barth-Barthenheim)); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/6/2018

1941 10/11/1796

**"Governmental Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] when issuing 'forms/permits to be present' ('Aufenthaltsbolleten') to Jews, who show up for such permits/forms ('Bollete'), [his] circumstances and the necessity of his presence in Vienna are to be always taken into consideration – as much as possible – and in keeping with this, those Israeli, who come to Vienna from

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time to time to beg and to dawdle and not to pursue a proper trade, are to be turned down on the spot without further inquiry with the so-called blue form ('Bollete'). [...]"

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/31/2017

1942 10/23/1796

**"Royal Court Decision" issued by the Royal Court of Austria [Present-day Austria]:** "Regardless of the wholesale [permit which he may have received], an Israeli must still apply for a tolerance [permit] and pay the adequate fee according to his [financial] circumstances."

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/18/2017

1943 1/3/1797

**"Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Archduchy of Austria; Present-day Austria]:** "The Chief-Police-Authority/Directive ("Polizei-Ober-Direction") is to present every quarter a list to the government of how many residency permits have been issued to foreign Jews and for how long [...]"

Gesetze, Verordnungen und Vorschriften für die Polizei-Verwaltung im Kaiserthume Oesterreich. Erschienen in den Jahren 1740 bis Ende 1825, und in alphabeticisch-chronologischer Ordnung zusammengestellt mit vorzüglicher Rücksicht auf Nieder-Oesterreich, von Chrysostomus Fauller, k. k. Polizei-Baumten. 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 7/24/2018

1944 1/9/1797

**Order, "The Jewish-communities must send their lists to the Head-Rabbi of Schwerin every year" issued by Frederick Francis I, Duke of Mecklenburg [Present-day Germany; Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin]:** "Frederick Francis, Duke of Mecklenburg [...] it was already decreed that all Jewish-communities in Our domains/lands are to send a list of their births, marriages, and deaths - according to the required format - to the local Head-Rabbi annually. However, there's been noticeable lack and disorder, especially this past year, [...] and some Jewish-communities have completely fallen behind in this regard [...]. We order, therefore, the Jewish-community [...] once and for all, in all earnestness though graciously, to record their annual births, marriages, and deaths accurately, and to turn over a complete list after December 1 [...] to the presiding Head-Rabbi [...] who is to have this list turned over to Our government by the 15th of the same month [...]"

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

1945 4/17/1797

**"General-Jewish-Regulation for South- and New-East-Prussia" ('General-Juden-Reglement') [Present-day Germany, Poland; Kingdom of Prussia]:** "[...] §16) In order that opportunities for local Jewesses to get married are not diminished, no Jew may be permitted to get married to a foreign Jewess if she cannot show to have contributed at least 500 Rthlr [Reichsthaler] to the marriage [as dowry ...]"

Monatsschrift für Geschichte und Wissenschaft des Judentums. Mit Mitwirkung mehrerer Gelehrten herausgegeben vom Oberrabbiner Dr. Z. Frankel, Director des jüdisch-theologischen Seminars zu Breslau. Vierzehnter Jahrgang. (Breslau; 1865); (Monthly Journal of History and Science of Judaism. With participation of various scholars, edited by Head-Rabbi Z. Frankel, PhD., Director of the Jewish-

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theological Seminary in Wroclaw. Fourteenth edition.) (Wroclaw; 1865); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/1/2020

- 1946 5/13/1797  
**"Mandate" issued by the Chancellory of Basel ('Canzley Basel') [Present-day Switzerland]:** "[... regarding] Trading and peddling in the city. 1) [...] Jews are to refrain from trading and peddling except during the annual fair and during the four Ember-Day-markets ('Frohnfastenmärkten'), for the first [transgression the violator is to face] a fine appropriate/proportionate to the [worth of the] merchandise, the second time, confiscation of the merchandise, and further transgressions are to be punished in the form of banishment from this city and surrounding domain. Warehouses [for goods]. 2) No citizen, nor any relatives-with-protection ('Schirmsverwandte'), may lease a warehouse, may it be a house, a chamber, an open store, or stall - during or outside of the [time of the] fair and Ember-Day markets - to a Jew lest they be fined 50 fl [Reichsthaler]. 3) Jews are prohibited to trade with cattle [...] except during public markets or face a serious fine, which is to be doubled with each subsequent offense of which one fourth is to be given to the informant. Repeat offenders are not only to be arrested [...] but also reported to Our gracious Councilmen. [...]" **[Researcher's note:** *The above mandate has been abbreviated to fit the allocated space. It contains 9 points and can be found in its entirety in the cited source.]*
- 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 Shadjaani 6/25/2020
- 1947 6/6/1797  
**"Governmental Decree" issued by the Austrian Government and addressed to the Jewish representatives [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] Just as the faculties ('Studien-Confesse') are obliged to report these Individuals (Jewish students) to the Royal Imperial Lower Austrian government ('k. k. n. ö. Regierung') every year, so are the Viennese [Jewish] representatives required [...] to instruct such students to obtain written permission [from the aforementioned government in order] to study in Vienna [...] failure to do so and without such written permission, [they are] in violation of the law, and will be seen as all other foreign Jews, who are illegally present in Vienna. [...]"  
Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim): Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim)); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/27/2017
- 1948 6/13/1797  
**"Governmental Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] the Royal Imperial Chief Police Authority/Directive ('k. k. Polizey-Oberdirektion') is directed to instruct the police guards/sentinels set up at the borders ('Linien') to clearly include on each [piece of] paper which they give out to arriving Jews in return for their withheld passports, [...] the exact day of the[ir] arrival so that it can be reliably retrieved/accessed in the future, [and determined] as to how well the statements/claims of these sojourners are based on truth or deviate from it. [...]"  
Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim): Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim)); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/3/2017
- 1949 8/3/1797  
**"Jewish Patent" issued by Emperor Francis [Present-day Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary]:** "[...] Jews are prohibited from purchasing and owning immovable goods [...]." Bondy, Gottlieb and Franz Dworsky: Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien; II 1577-1620 ("History of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia; Vol. II 1577-1620"); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/20/2017

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1950	8/3/1797	<p><b>"Patent" issued by Holy Roman Emperor Francis II [Present-day Austria, Germany]:</b> "[...] Jews are permitted to peddle only old goods and pieces of clothing in the city of Prague and in the country side; in the country side, they are only allowed to sell/peddle items that are permitted." <b>[Researcher's note:</b> <i>This permission to sell/peddle old items does not permit Jews to sell old books or books of any kind as those were entirely off limit.]</i></p> <p>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 7/7/2017</p>
1951	8/3/1797	<p><b>"Patent" issued by Francis II ("Franz Joseph II") [Present-day Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary]:</b> "[...] 48) Jews are only to be issued peddling-permits with the consideration of the public needs [...] 107) Permissions for Jews to peddle are to be issued by the magistrate in Prague; and in the countryside ('flachen Lande') by the proper district offices ('betreffenden Kreisamte'). [...]"</p> <p>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</p>
1952	8/31/1797	<p><b>Ordinance, issued by the government of the Kingdom of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]:</b> "Every Jew who wishes to get married must supply a written report on his progress in German language, issued by the Christian Superintendent of Schools. The only Jews exempt from this requirement are those who, in the year 1786, had already reached the sixteenth year of their age. Those found in contravention of this law are to be punished according to Section 38 of the Third Book of the Civil Law, and those who officiated the wedding are to be removed from their office, and to be declared permanently unfit for the same."</p> <p>Jaksch, Peter Karl (Ed.). <i>Gesetzeslexikon im Geistlichen, Religions- und Toleranzfache, wie auch in Güter-, Stiftungs-, Studien- und Zensurssachen für das Königreich Böhmen von 1601 bis Ende 1800.</i> 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 162. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/2/2020</p>
1953	10/1/1797	<p><b>Ordinance, issued by the government of the Kingdom of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]:</b> "Every time a Jewish applicant for a wedding license proves credibly, by way of witnesses, that he is descended from a normal family*, so the application should always be treated favorably, even if this would exceed the normal number of families; since his clan is much older than those of any Jews who arrived later, in addition to the fact that he enjoys the privilege of succession and thus cannot be considered as exceeding the number." <b>[Researcher's note:</b> *"Normal family" refers to a Jewish family present at the time the maximum number of Jewish families was written into law and thus became part of the legal norm.]</p> <p>Jaksch, Peter Karl (Ed.). <i>Gesetzeslexikon im Geistlichen, Religions- und Toleranzfache, wie auch in Güter-, Stiftungs-, Studien- und Zensurssachen für das Königreich Böhmen von 1601 bis Ende 1800.</i> 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 59. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/1/2020</p>
1954	10/3/1797	<p><b>"Royal Court Decision" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:</b> "[...] the superfluous ('überflüssig') Jews not belonging to specific families [are to be] expelled. [...]"</p>

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		Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/31/2017
1955	10/16/1797	<p><b>Ordinance #30735, issued by the government of the Kingdom of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]:</b> "Whereas the age of Jewesses, until now, has not been taken in consideration, in the course of issuing wedding licenses; from now on, the royal county offices shall, when forwarding complete supplications, attach the circumcision certificate of the groom, as well as the midwife's certificate with regard to the bride."</p> <p>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 60. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 2/29/2020</p>
1956	12/5/1797	<p><b>"Governmental Decree" ('Regierungsdecreet') of the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:</b> "For applications of tolerance [permits] [...], the morality and other characteristics/attributes of the applicants [submitted] by the representatives of the Jewry must be done in writing."</p> <p>Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/18/2017</p>
1957	2/15/1798	<p><b>"Ordinance" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic; House of Habsburg-Lorraine]:</b> "All Talmud-teachers, except tested/certified ('geprüft') Rabbis (Rabbis who have gone through an examination) are to quit immediately. The [right to] issue/approve ('koramisirung') school certificates must be reserved for the regional school commissioner ('Kreisschulkommisär')."</p> <p>Auszug aller im Königreiche Böhmen bestehenden Verordnungen und Gesetze nach Johann Roth's 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, 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[mp]erial sovereignties [Chotieschau] and Kladuby, newly reissued collection in alphabetical and chronological order, improved and augmented by Johann Blaseck, r[oyal] i[mp]erial 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</p>
1958	3/13/1798	<p><b>"Royal Court Ordinance" ('Hofverordnung') issued by the Austrian Royal Court [Archduchy of Austria; Present-day Austria]:</b> "Jews are prohibited to peddle." [<i>Researcher's note: This prohibition seems to have been so important to the Austrian authorities that it was issued in one form or another throughout the 18th and 19th centuries.</i>]</p> <p>Das Ganze der österreichischen politischen Administration, mit vorzüglicher Rücksicht auf das Erzherzogthum Österreich unter der Enns. In systematisch geordnetem Abhandlungen dargestellt von Joh. Ludwig Ehrenreich Grafen von Barth-Barthenheim. (Wien; 1843); (The entire Austrian, political administration, with particular attention to the Archduchy of Austria under the Enns. A systematically ordered treatise put together by Joh. Ludwig Ehrenreich Count von Barth-Barthenheim); (Vienna; 1842); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/30/2018</p>
1959	3/20/1798	<p><b>"Royal Court Ordinance" ('Hofverordnung') issued by the Austrian Royal Court [Archduchy of Austria; Present-day Austria]:</b> "Jews are prohibited to</p>

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Das Ganze der österreichischen politischen Administration, mit vorzüglicher Rücksicht auf das Erzherzogthum Österreich unter den Enns. In systematisch geordnetem Abhandlungen dargestellt von Joh. Ludwig Ehrenreich Grafen von Barth-Barthenheim. (Wien; 1843); (The entire Austrian political administration, with particular attention to the Archduchy of Austria under the Enns. A systematically ordered treatise put together by Joh. Ludwig Ehrenreich Count von Barth-Barthenheim) (Vienna; 1842); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/30/2018

1960 5/24/1798

"Decision" ('Entscheidung') of the [City] Council of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]: "Jew are not permitted to work as notaries." [**Researcher's note:** This order was reissued on October 15, 1799.]

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

1961 9/11/1798

"Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Archduchy of Austria; Present-day Austria]: "[...] since Jewish divorces must be carried out by the so-called learned or Rabbis, but since the tolerated [Jews] here do not have a Rabbi nor are permitted to have a Rabbi, a Jew, whom the parties have chosen to place their trust in, is to be permitted to take this position [...] however, it is first to be inquired whether there exists such an individual who can take on the position of a Rabbi [in such cases ...]"

Gesetze, Verordnungen und Vorschriften für die Polizei-Verwaltung im Kaiserthume Oesterreich. Erschienen in den Jahren 1740 bis Ende 1825, und in alphabetic-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 8/12/2018

1962 9/15/1798

"Patent" of Holy Roman Emperor Francis II (Franz) [Present-day Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary]: "[...] 21) Jews are to behave according to the common laws that are valid for foreigners, and [...] they are to report to the collectors ('Collectanten') within three days in regards to the consumption tax ('Verzehrungssteuer'). [...]"

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 Imperiall, 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 8/2/2017

1963 11/21/1798

"Ordinance regarding Beggars and Vagabonds and such Thieves and Bands of Robber" issued by Prince Wilhelm d'Orange of Nassau [Holy Roman Empire; Present-day Germany; Principality of Orange-Nassau]: "By the grace of God, We Wilhelm IX, Landgrave to Hesse [...] announce herewith: [...] 6) [...] Beggar-Jews and other suspicious Jews are not to be permitted to enter the land even under the pretense of wishing to visit the annual markets [...]. 16) [...] Any protected Jew, however, who has the audacity to offer shelter/a hideout to a beggar-Jew or a foreign, unknown Jew, shall, aside of paying a fine of 10 Thaler to the informer – who shall remain unnamed – be punished with the loss of his protection-permit/residency. 17) Furthermore, no protection-Jew is to employ (take on) a foreign Jew as a servant or teacher without the explicit permission of the authorities [...]. Those protected-Jews who act contrary to this order, shall pay 20 Thaler the first time, half of which is to go to our administration and the other to the informant; however, next time, they

are to be punished with the loss of their privilege/protection in addition to the same fine. 18) [...] Innkeepers ('Wirthe') are permitted to lodge foreign Jews for the duration of the annual markets; however, innkeepers are to immediately inform such (Jews) of this regulation as soon as they arrive (at their establishment). Those foreign market-Jews, who do not fulfill the above-mentioned requirements are to be turned back immediately the first time; however, in case they return, they are to receive an 8 day prison sentence and be punished – alternatively with water and bread. Those innkeepers who offer shelter to foreign Jews 24 hours after the end of the annual market [...] shall be punished with a fine of 10 Thaler which is to be given to the informant, and the second time with an 8-day prison sentence in addition to the same fine. 19) Especially, the Jewish heads of communities ('judeschaftlichen Vorsteher') are to make sure that no foreign Jews sneak into the land [...] or to even settle down, and that if they should find out of such a Jew, to report them to the authorities immediately [...] because should they be found out to have been keeping such secrets, they shall not only lose their own privilege but also be fined with an exemplary fine for having acted against Our highest interests [...]"

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 9/3/2018

1964 12/13/1798

"Ordinance" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic; House of Habsburg-Lorraine]: "[...] henceforth, (the performance of circumcision is not to be permitted [to any Jew] until he has applied and received a credible certificate from the r[oyal] regional authorities ('Kreisamte') that proves that he has received the necessary instructions/lessons and after he has presented/displayed his knowledge and skills to the regional surgeon ('Kreischirurgus')."

Auszug aller im Königreiche Böhmen bestehenden Verordnungen und Gesetze nach Johann Roth's Advokaten und Justiziärs der k. k. Staatsgerichtschaft Kotieschau und Kladräu, 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[mpperial] 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

1965 12/14/1798

Rescript, issued by the Danish Chancellery to the Governor and the Bishop of Zealand [Present-day Denmark]: "A citizen and merchant of the Jewish nation in Kalundborg and his fiancée (a citizen's daughter, some twenty years old, well above the age of pretense to be seduced by him to abandon her own, and assume the Jewish religion) may marry each other, notwithstanding he is not baptized, from what action he refrains for reasons which are important to his conscience, which the King will not compel; however, the children of this marriage, whether male or female, must be educated in the Christian Lutheran religion, which the local authority shall carefully enforce."

Cohen, Asser Daniel. *De Mosaiske troesbekjendres stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidsløb af næsten 200 år, tilliggemed 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 264. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 6/17/2020

1966 12/24/1798

**"Governmental Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:**

"[...] Furthermore, no Jew, who faces expulsion or whose removal may have been ordered because of his prolonged stay, shall be granted an extension [for residency] on the grounds of wanting [to receive] schooling in the Christian belief, because he may receive such instructions just as well somewhere else rather than in Vienna, and if his intentions are sincere, he will receive such [schooling]. Equally no special regard is to be paid to Jews who have been expelled from Vienna, on the grounds that they want to become Christians, since they can carry out their plan elsewhere/in another place just as well. [...]"

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim): Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/4/2017

1967 1/2/1799

**"Governmental Decree" of the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:**

"[...] each tolerated [Jew] has to include [in his family-list (form)] when and for what he has received [a] toleration [permit] for Vienna and the amount of protection-money ('Schutzgeld') [...] he pays. [...]"

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim): Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/12/2017

1968 2/5/1799

**"Governmental Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:**

"[...] the ID cards/permits of the Israeli students must always contain the remark whether the student is the son of a Viennese tolerated family or a foreigner, and whether – in the latter case – he has received permission to study in Vienna from the local authority ('Landesstelle'). [...]"

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim): Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/20/2017

1969 2/5/1799

**Order, issued by the City Council of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany]:** "The entire local Jewry, under threat of punishment, shall completely refrain from buying or selling any foreign-manufactured buttons made from silk or camelhair, but only trade in locally-made, gold, silver or horsehair buttons; in addition, the Jews must purchase the buttons needed for their own garments only from local button-makers, and not from foreign Jews."

"Demnach das allhiesige Knöpfmacher-Handwerk vielfältig geklaget, daß durch die aus der Nachbarschaft heimlich ... (Whereas the local trade of button-makers has oftentimes complained, that secretly, through neighboring lands...)," 2/5/1799; Decrees Collection; AR 379; Box 1; Folder 142; Leo Baeck Institute. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 12/31/2019.

1970 2/15/1799

**Ordinance #4845, issued by the government of the Kingdom of Bohemia**

**[Present-day Czech Republic]:** "Whereas this year, the Jewish feast of Purim falls exactly on Maundy Thursday and Good Friday, March 21 and 22, and is therefore likely to disturb, by way of the festivities associated with it, the days of grief and prayer prescribed within the Christcatholic religion, thus causing a public disturbance; it follows that these frivolities will not be permitted any sooner than after the Christian Easter holidays."

Jakusch, 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.* Dritter Band von I – K (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

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of 1800. Volume III, from I through K). Government Printing Office: Prague, 1828. Page 131. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/2/2020

- 1971 3/26/1799  
**"Royal Chancellery Decree" issued by the Austrian Royal Chancellery [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] in order not to rein in (bring) little by little several Jewish families to Vienna, it is to be seen to that the Kosher-dispensers keep (employ) only unmarried waiters as required. [...]"  
Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim): Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/5/2018
- 1972 3/26/1799  
**"Governmental Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] No Jewish student(s) (except those born in Vienna) is/are to be taken up/entered into the catalog of the studying youth before they have presented proof of a written permission issued by the local authorities ('Landesstelle') that [shows that] they are allowed to study in Vienna. [...]"  
Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim): Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/15/2018
- 1973 5/7/1799  
**"Governmental Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] The Jewish wine-dispensers ('Weinschenker') are to always live in the same place where the dispensary is. [...]"  
Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim): Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/4/2018
- 1974 6/10/1799  
**"Highest/Supreme Ordinance for the Land/Country" ('Höchstlandesherrliche Verordnung') issued by the Government of the Prince-Electorate of Upper Palatinate [Prince-Electorate of Upper Palatinate; Present-day Germany]:** "After His Highness, the Prince-Elector of Palatinate/Bavaria [...] have been displeased to gathered from documents that show large scams, usury, and the oppression of subjects [being committed] which are to their and the states detriment [...] and are often illegally done in collaboration with subordinate court-persons [...] hereby mercifully orders that all citizens of Sulzburg – including Upper-Palatinate and Jews of Sulzburg, without exception, are to cease such actions as division of land ('Gutszertrümmerung')\* which are detrimental to the community [...] and that they are to remain excluded from the sale of immovable goods, and especially from purchasing and exchange contracts, as well as such negotiations at all times, and to refrain from engaging in such business activities [...] that much more so, as any violators are to face severe punishment [...] and all contracts that have been negotiated by Jews (have been the result of Jewish involvement) are to be annulled in case any complaints are brought forth [...]" **[Researcher's note:** The word 'Gutszertrümmerung' or 'Güterzertrümmerung' is no longer in use in German and most likely referred to the act of purchasing land in order to divide and sell it for a profit.]  
Intelligenzblatt für den Unter-Mainkreis des Königreichs Baiern. Jahrgang 1819. ('Intelligence-[News]Paper for Untermainkreis in the Kingdom of Bavaria'), (Würzburg); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/15/2018
- 1975 7/2/1799  
**"Ordinance" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] Jews, who have a permit to trade with paper, wool, raw leather, or any other kind of

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trade, are to register their permit as well as their company with the Royal Imperial Commerce and Exchange Court [...]"

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

1976 7/26/1799

**Rescript, issued by the Danish Chancellery to the Magistrate at Copenhagen [Present-day Denmark]:** "Regarding a synagogue for the German Jewish

congregation, as a private building, and the elimination of all other synagogues in this city: The aforementioned synagogue, which has been destroyed by the fire which passed through the city in the year 1795, may be built up again, larger than the previous one, but built directly on the ground, same as other churches; however, the drawings for this new synagogue, like any other new building in the city, shall be submitted to the City Commander's judgment and approval before commencing; and, like the previous, burned one, it shall be regarded in every respect as a private building, and as such be subject to equal terms and burdens as others in the city; moreover, as soon as this public synagogue is finished, so that worship may be held therein, all private synagogues in Copenhagen shall cease to exist." **[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 troesbekjendres 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 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 173. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 6/14/2020

1977 8/2/1799

**Decree, issued by the Mayor and Council of the City of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany]:** "The Jewish Recorder's Office and Treasury are instructed to submit to the Municipal Tax Commission, within 14 days, an accurate directory of local Jews and Jewesses, whereupon nothing less than the entire Jewry – including owners, administrators, executors and guardians of any amount of wealth – shall, for the purpose of an accurate accounting of their net worth, perform an actual oath, with special consideration of the solemnities required for it by their religion."

**[Researcher's note:** In 1799, Frankfurt was under French occupation as a result of the Revolutionary Wars, and enormous tributes had to be paid to the occupiers. Only Jews would perjure themselves if making false statements about their wealth, since no other group was required to affirm the accuracy of their ledgers with an oath.]

"Wir Burgermeister und Rath dieser des heiligen Reichs Stadt Frankfurt fügen hiermit zu wissen... (We, Mayor and Council of this city of the holy empire, Frankfurt, make it known herewith...)," 8/2/1799; Decrees Collection; AR 379; Box 1; Folder 144; Leo Baeck Institute. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 12/31/2019

1978 9/19/1799

**"Decision/Announcement" ("Bescheid") issued by the Royal Court**

**Chancellery [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] such Israelis (foreign Jews coming to study at the university in Vienna) are to produce a credible proof of their progress every six months and to refrain ('sich zu enthalten') from all [other] trades ('Negotien') [...]"

**[Researcher's note:** "haben sich dergleichen Israeliten über ihren Fortgang von halb zu halb Jahr glaubwürdig auszuweisen"]

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzeskunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the

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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 11/21/2017

1979	9/19/1799 <b>"Governmental Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:</b> "[...] Kosher wine-dispensers may neither prepare ('boil') nor sell ('give out') coffee; and all those who dare [to do this] and are caught, are to be punish/fine by the magistrate appropriately, except if one or the other could provide a special permit for it. [...]" Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/4/2018
1980	10/8/1799 <b>"Governmental Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:</b> "[...] no protection-tax is to be collected from those Jews whose limited toleration-period has expired, even if they wish to pay it; but instead – as soon as their toleration-period has expired, and they are unable to provide documentation that their toleration has been extended – they are to be reported immediately to the local authorities ('Landesstelle'). [...]" 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 12/9/2017
1981	10/15/1799 <b>"Decision" ('Entscheidung') of the [City] Council of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]:</b> "Jews are not permitted to work as notaries." <b>[Researcher's note:</b> A similar order was issued on May 24, 1798.] 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 Shadjaani 2/5/2020
1982	11/21/1799 <b>"Servants Ordinance" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic; House of Habsburg-Lorraine]:</b> "6) [...] even though Jews are permitted to lease [property] as per the authorities and [current] law, they are never to be allowed [to lease land] for (the purpose of) serfdom [and this] is to be closely monitored as violators are to receive a commensurate fine/punishment [...]." Auszug aller im Königreiche Böhmen bestehenden Verordnungen und Gesetze nach Johann Roth's 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); (Abstract 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 Kladuby, 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
1983	12/14/1799 <b>Grant, issued by Christian VII, King of Denmark and Norway, to the City of Viborg [Present-day Denmark]:</b> "All Jews living in Viborg may hold synagogue together, in the offices of Procurator Kjersgaard; however, they may not worship in any other place." <b>[Researcher's note:</b> Viborg is Denmark's largest city by area.] Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjendres stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidsløb af næsten 200 år, tilliggemed 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

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the same which were published from 1651 to 1836). Forfatterens: Odense (Denmark), 1837. Page 181. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 6/14/2020

1984 12/26/1799

**Ordinance, issued by the state government of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]:** "In all cases where a Jew is drafted into military service, the chief administrative officer shall file a report with the tax office, detailing whether the Jew is married, widowed or single, whether he has any real or movable property, or whether he merely lived by way of his profession, in order that future taxes may be assessed correctly."

Engelmayr, Anton. Unterthans-Verfassung des Königreiches Böhmen. Erster Theil (Constitution for the Subjects of the Kingdom of Bohemia. Part One). Sollinger: Vienna, 1830. Page 371. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/16/2020

1985 1/13/1800

**"Ordinance" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic; House of Habsburg-Lorraine]:** "[...] A second-born Jew, who comes in (to apply) for the preservation/continuation of a family\*, must at all times [be able to] provide proper evidence that he is indeed a second-born, because merely the claim of the applicant cannot be taken into consideration." **[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. When Jews (sons) wanted to get married, they were required to apply for their own 'spot.' Often, the spot was granted to the first born after his father's death while second or third-born sons had to either apply and be granted their own spot or leave the country.]

Auszug aller im Königreiche Böhmen bestehenden Verordnungen und Gesetze nach Johann Roth's Advokaten und Justizärs der k. k. Staatsherrenschaften 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 Kladuby, 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

1986 1/17/1800

**Rescript, issued by the Danish Chancellery to the Governor and the Bishop of Viborg [Present-day Denmark]:** "Regarding the Sabbath and holy feast days of Jews in the Viborg Penitentiary: The parish priest for the South Parish in the trade city of Viborg, together with the Vice Superintendent of Penitentiaries, has submitted the question whether incarcerated Jews who are sentenced to forced labor should not be completely exempt from such labor on Saturdays; and whether such Jews, with sufficient caution and with the approval of the warden, may be discharged on account of the solemnity of their particular feasts, and in such cases the number of days off determined? Therefore, notice is hereby given that, while it goes without saying that Jews should not neglect their worship, it shall be determined by the penitentiary wardens when and how long during the day, for the duration of their holy days, Jewish prisoners, under sufficient caution, may comply with their Sabbath and holidays."

Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjendres stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidsløb af næsten 200 år, 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 200. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 6/16/2020

1987 3/11/1800

**"Governmental Decision" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] family-lists\* [of Jews] are to be turned in by May 15 of each year, and all employees are to be listed accurately with their true first and last names, especially married females [are to be listed] with the names of their husbands, along with their

service capacity ('Diensteigenschaft') and their apartment as well as along with their children currently living here; [...] the following questions of the last category are to be answered: 1) when? 2) on what? 3) for how long did the head of the family receive toleration and 4) how much protection-tax he/she pays? Non-observance [...] of this ordinance of the highest order will be punished relentlessly with a fine of 3 Reichsthaler every time. [...] This sheet may not be cut [apart], but must remain whole and all categories must be completed and returned by May 15 – the latest. [...]"

**[Researcher's note:** \*This ordinance was aimed at Jews since only they were required to maintain family-lists.]

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim): Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/24/2017

1988	<p><b>3/17/1800</b></p> <p><b>Ordinance #8574, issued by the government of the Kingdom of Bohemia</b></p> <p><b>[Present-day Czech Republic]:</b> "At all times, county offices are to notify the county rabbis, for their guidance and certainty, of a given wedding license by way of the original document or via a written copy, while simultaneously ordering them to unite the bride and groom in matrimony only after the betrothed have shown a receipt for advance payments, or securities, covering 3 years of taxes."</p> <p>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. 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 163. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/2/2020</p>
1989	<p><b>3/24/1800</b></p> <p><b>Ordinance #8565, issued by the government of the Kingdom of Bohemia</b></p> <p><b>[Present-day Czech Republic]:</b> "Jews shall not be married by anyone but only their own county rabbi, or his deputy. In addition, the county rabbis are prohibited, under penalty of deportation, from uniting Jews with any bride other than the one named in the wedding license."</p> <p>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. 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 164. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/2/2020</p>
1990	<p><b>7/8/1800</b></p> <p><b>"Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Archduchy of Austria; Present-day Austria]:</b> "[...] Israelis who wish to be remain here [in Vienna] only on account of handed-over projects ('wegen überreichten Projecten') are to be expelled from [Vienna]. [...]"</p> <p>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-Baumten. 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 7/25/2018</p>
1991	<p><b>7/14/1800</b></p> <p><b>"Royal Court Decree" ("Hofdecreet") issued to all border/customs authorities</b></p> <p><b>[Present-day Austria]:</b> "His Majesty have graciously decided to allow the import of Jewish and Hebrew religious and school books printed abroad for another two years starting on August 3 of this year; however, they [His Majesty] have ordered</p>

simultaneously that starting on August 4, 1802, the import of the aforementioned books is to be completely and strictly prohibited. [...]"

Braumüller, Wilhelm: Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Zweiter Band. (Wien; 1918); (Official Documents and Files Regarding the History of Jews in Vienna, First Part. General Section 1526-1847. Second Volume.); (Vienna; 1918); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 8/20/2015

1992 8/14/1800

**"Royal Decree" issued by the Royal Court of Austria [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic; House of Habsburg-Lorraine]:** "In the Royal Decree of May 31, 1798, it was already declared that Jews are not permitted to take ownership of a residential home in the cities by inheritance under any circumstances [...] and the ordinance of November 16, 1786, which permitted Jews to purchase realties, does not include in any way the right to purchase Christian homes."

Auszug aller im Königreiche Böhmen bestehenden Verordnungen und Gesetze nach Johann Roth's  
Advokaten und Justiziärs der k. k. Staats herrschaften Kotieschau und Kladrau, unter buchstäblichen  
gereichten 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

1993 8/20/1800

**Decree, issued by William IX, Landgrave of Hesse, for the City of Hanau [Present-day Germany]:** "5. If a borrower is a resident farmer, a regular citizen, or a professional, Jews, as lenders, shall have any loans over twenty imperial thalers certified by a court. 8. Jews who are in violation of the laws on interest will, in addition to the regular penalties, also lose their protection."

William IX (Landgrave of Hesse). Zusätze u. Verbesserungen z. Judenordnung v. Jahre 1749 (Addenda  
and Improvements to the Jew-Ordinance of 1749). Library of the University of Frankfurt (Digital  
Edition); Frankfurt, 2013. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 1/13/2020

1994 11/4/1800

**"Governmental Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] if/when a Jew asks/requests to travel to Austria, he is to be issued a special passport for this land/country without the addition of any other country and with the omission of the word 'trade,' [...] and that it should be mentioned at the end that they are prohibited from engaging in any kind of peddling [...] and/or unauthorized trade. The Lower Austrian County Offices are to instruct the dominions ('Dominien') to disregard trade or peddling passes for Austria issued to Jews in other provinces in the future, but rather to confiscate such trade permissions from them (Jews) and to issue traveling passports for them instead [...] since it is prohibited for Jews to stay (be present) on the countryside and to engage in trade in Austria except on annual markets."

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann  
Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim): Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the  
Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-  
Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/12/2017

1995 1/24/1801

**"Ordinance" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic; House of Habsburg-Lorraine]:** "Since it was explicitly announced via Royal Decree of May 31, 1798, that neither according to the previous nor the new Jewish Patents, is it allowed for Jews to purchase/take ownership of residential homes in the cities [...] therefore, the local regional offices ('Kreisämter') are [herewith] required to make the principles outlined in this royal decree public in order to prevent any possibility that Jews may attempt to take on/purchase Christian homes."

## *Official Anti-Jewish Acts Throughout History*

Auszug aller im Königreiche Böhmen bestehenden Verordnungen und Gesetze nach Johann Roth's 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[mp]erial sovereignty [Chotieschau] and Kladruby, newly reissued collection in alphabetical and chronological order, improved and augmented by Johann Blaseck, r[oyal] i[mp]erial 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

- 1996 7/18/1801  
**"Regulation" issued by Kaiser Friedrich Wilhelm III [Prussia; Present-day Germany, Poland, Belgium]:** "[...] Jews in all of the provinces are to be regarded as 'foreigners' in all aspects of commerce and exchange (Handel und Wandel)."  
Kreutzberger, Mark: *Leo Baeck Institute New York Bibliothek und Archiv. Katalog, Vol. 1)*; (Tübingen; 1970) Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/5/2016
- 1997 8/4/1801  
**Wedding License Ordinance, issued by the government of the Kingdom of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]:** "[...] Government offices and magistrates, being responsible for the truthfulness and accuracy of the documents and reports they produce, shall not be satisfied with mere claims made by Jews, but reliably investigate the truth or untruth in the information given. [...] A second-born Jew [who petitions for a wedding license] must always prove his birth order beyond any doubt, and he must likewise document whether he and his bride are natural-born Bohemian Jews, including his birthplace, its dominion and county, since even Moravian Jews are considered foreigners, as opposed to the Bohemian Jewry, in which case a foreign Jewess, if she desires to marry a privileged Jew in Bohemia, shall bring 5,000 guilders into the country, and a foreign Jew 10,000 guilders, but into the capital of Prague, either one shall bring 20,000 guilders."  
Jaksch, Peter Karl (Ed.): *Gesetzeslexikon im Geistlichen, Religions- und Toleranzfache, wie auch in Güter-, Stiftungs-, Studien- und Zensurssachen für das Königreich Böhmen von 1801 bis Ende 1825.* Siebenter Band. (Encyclopedia of Spiritual, Religious and Tolerance Laws, as well as Matters of Goods, Foundations, Education and Censorship, for the Kingdom of Bohemia, from 1801 until the End of 1825. Volume VII). Government Printing Office: Prague, 1829. Page 427. Researched by Dominik Jacobs  
2/17/2020
- 1998 8/13/1801  
**"General Trade Regulation" issued by the Rechenei-Amt\* [Present-day Germany; Free City of Frankfurt]:** "Since a number of exchange/money and merchandize brokers have submitted complaints to the Rechenei-Amt\* for a while that a number of Christians, but to a much greater [extent], Jews, who are not even established citizens, and are therefore not even permitted to trade [...] have been trading with money and merchandize to their detriment [...] the local authorities are to keep an eye on this and to put a stop to this nonsense [so that] no one is to become a trade/broker without a permission from the authorities [...] and Christian transgressors are to be fined 30 Thaler [...] whereas Jewish unlawful brokers are to be fined 50 Thaler [...] and repeat-violators are to pay double the fine [...]"  
**[Researcher's note:** *Rechenei/Recheney-Amt was an administrative office in charge of overseeing levies and (special) taxation and such.*]  
Sammlung der Verordnungen der Reichsstadt Frankfurt von Johann Conradin Beyerbach. Elfter Theil. (Collection of ordinance of the Imperial City of Frankfurt. Part eleven.); (Frankfurt am Main; 1818); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/3/2020
- 1999 9/1/1801  
**"Patent" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic; House of Habsburg-Lorraine]:** "All locally (in the country) produced nitrate/saltpeter ('Salpeter') is state-owned property and can only be excavated with the permission of the same (state) and manufactured into gunpowder. [...] Permission

## *Official Anti-Jewish Acts Throughout History*

shall be granted to anyone who is capable [to excavate saltpeter or to manufacture gunpowder], except to Jews. [...] The sale of saltpeter is only to be permitted to all who hold permits from the main office [...] except Jews. [...]."

Österreichische Zeitschrift für innere Verwaltung. Unter verantwortlicher Redaction von Dr. Moriz von Stubenrauch. Zweiter Jahrgang. 1857. (Wien); (Austrian journal/magazine/collection regarding internal administration. Under the responsible editorial staff of Dr. Moriz von Stubenrauch. Second edition. 1857. (Vienna); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/16/2019

- 2000 10/23/1801 **Regulation 'foreign in East Galicia incoming Jews' issued by the Eastern Galician Guberniia (province) [Present-day Poland and Ukraine]:** To secure the land against the slipping in of foreign Jews the following laws should be followed strictly: "[...] Each foreign Jew, who is staying longer in the capital or in a county than his permit allows, is just as if he had no passport or no permission at all and thus has to be expelled from the country immediately."
- Sr. k.k. Majestät Franz des zweyten politische Gesetze und Verordnungen für die Oesterreichischen, Böhmischen und Galizischen Erbländer, 1801 [His Majesty King Francis II. Political Laws and Regulations for the Austrian, Czech and Galician Dominions], page 166f. Researched by Franziska Wagener 10/2016
- 2001 11/20/1801 **"Gubernatorial-Ordinance" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic; House of Habsburg-Lorraine]:** "[...] Furthermore, it is to be noted/reported ('anzuzeigen') each time, whether the Jewish marriage-applicants are from Bohemia or foreigners who are from Moravia, because some of the villages in Bohemia have the same name as those in Moravia [...]."
- Versuch einer systematischen Darstellung der in Böhmen bezüglich der Juden bestehenden Gesetze und Verordnungen. Von Heinrich Ritter von Kopetz, k. k. Konzeptspraktikanten des böhmischen Guberniums. (Prag; 1846); (Attempt at a systematic representation of the laws and ordinances in Bohemia concerning the Jews. By Heinrich Ritter [Knight] von Kopetz, [royal] [imperial] concept-intern of the Bohemian Government.); (Prague; 1846); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/16/2019
- 2002 12/23/1801 **"Court Decree" issued by the Imperial Court of Holy Roman Emperor Francis II (Franz) [Present-day Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany; Holy Roman Empire]:** "Jews are prohibited to trade with grains and hay." **[Researcher's note:** This prohibition was renewed January 12, 1802; December 21, 1807; January 22, 1808; March 24, 1808; February 13, 1812; April 17, 1812; February 18, 1813.]
- 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
- 2003 2/24/1802 **"Royal Court Decree" ('Hofdecreet') issued by the Austrian Royal Court [Archduchy of Austria; Present-day Austria]:** "[...] Israelis, who are being expelled from the r[oyal] i[mp]erial lands, are not only to submit 20 percent of the departure-fee, but also - in consideration of the old tax arrears – to leave behind an appropriate amount. [...]"
- 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-Baamten. 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[mp]erial Police Officials/Authorities/Officers. Second Volume.); (Vienna; 1828); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/21/2018
- 2004 4/27/1802 **"Order against the trading of Jews on Sundays and Christian Holy-days" issued by the City-Chancellery of City of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany; Free**

**Imperial City of Frankfurt:** "[...] Jews are prohibited to trade on Sundays and Christian holy-days or to carry their merchandise openly on streets on those days or be fined one hundred Reichsthaler [...] and all Jewish builders ('Judenbaumeister')\* are to be informed to be vigilant [to such matters] and to report them to the major ('Burgermeister') [...]" **[Researcher's note:** *It appears that they refer to "Jewish heads of community."*]

Sammlung der Verordnungen der Reichsstadt Frankfurt von Joh. Conr. Beyerbach. Elfter Theil.  
(Collection of ordinance of the Imperial City of Frankfurt by Joh. Conr. Beyerbach. Eleventh part.);  
(Frankfurt am Main; 1818); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/10/2020

- 2005 5/13/1802  
**"Ordinance" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic; House of Habsburg-Lorraine]:** "[...] In order to assure that the Jewish businessmen maintain their trade books in German as per the Patent of August 3, 1797, the regional offices ('Kreisamt') are instructed [...] to have their regional commissioners look into whether Jewish businessmen are in fact maintaining their trading books in the German language."

Auszug aller im Königreiche Böhmen bestehenden Verordnungen und Gesetze nach Johann Roth's  
Advokaten und Justiziärs der k. k. Staats herrschaften 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 Kladuby, 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

- 2006 6/18/1802  
**"Governmental Ordinance" ('Gubernial-Verordnung') Regarding Peddling in Districts Near the Border and with Controlled Goods Inside Territories Requiring Customs [Present-day Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary]:** "[...] The required permission-slips are - by the way - only to be issued [to Jews], when the personal presence of a Jew has proven to be indispensable and necessary in tobacco or courtly matters, and his (the Jew's) business dealings can in no way be performed or settled by an authorized Christian. [...]"

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 7/17/2017

- 2007 7/20/1802  
**"Conclusion/Decision" of the Senate of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany; Free Imperial City of Frankfurt]:** "[...] That is why they (Jews) are ordered herewith in all earnestness, [and] if they wish to avoid rather severe punishment, to completely refrain from trading with hats - may it be to deliver or to purchase or to sell or divide/repurpose/resize these (hats) - and to no longer give cause for the hat-maker craftsmen(-guild) to complain and to file suit. [...]" **[Researcher's note:** *The above order is addressed to foreign/ unauthorized hat-makers in general, except for the translated excerpt, which is addressed to specifically Jews.*]

Sammlung der Verordnungen der Reichsstadt Frankfurt von Johnn Conradin Beyerbach. Eilfter Theil.  
(Collection of ordinance of the Imperial City of Frankfurt. Part eleven.); (Frankfurt am Main;  
1818); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/2/2020

- 2008 9/2/1802  
**Prohibition to grant "toleration [licenses to Jews]" issued by Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria [Habsburg Monarchy / Present-day Austria, Belgium, Bosnia Herzegovina, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Lichtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia,**

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**Slovenia, Switzerland, Ukraine]:** "... to the Lower-Austrian government, it is to be said that they are not to issue any Jew - without exception - a tolerance [license] without further notice from Me."

Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847.* Zweiter Band. (Wien) 1918. p. 106, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/19/2016

2009 9/21/1802

**"Decree" of the Royal Court Chamber addressed to all Border-Patrol-Administrators ('Bancal-Gefällen-Administrationen') [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] the [border-patrol] administrators [...] may not – under any circumstances – permit [Jewish] vagrants to pass/enter, and [they must] refrain completely from issuing a Jew a passport. [...]"

*Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim): Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/27/2017*

2010 10/19/1802

**"Governmental Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] the Royal Imperial Chief Police Authority/Directive ('k. k. Polizey-Oberdirektion') is instructed not to advise\* (grant) an authorization/permit ('Bewilligung') to any Jew, who wishes to be present in Vienna merely to study, and who does not have any [other] significant reasons [for being here] that speak for him and [that] are worth considering [...]." **[Researcher's note:** Even though the text uses the word *\*rathen* (advise) here, it most likely means "grant/issue" in this context. This decree was issued after the government noticed that a large number of Jewish students were coming (from other hereditary lands) to Vienna to study science, even though – they felt that – these students could study these sciences just as well in those hereditary lands.]

*Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim): Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/20/2017*

2011 10/25/1802

**Decree, issued by the City Council of Frankfurt am Main [Present-day Germany]:**

"Whereas the local Jews, who have been limited by previous orders of the Council, inasmuch as they may represent their clients only in front of mayoral offices and other local bodies of government, have nevertheless signed documents on behalf of their clients in the court of appeal, these local Jews, who concern themselves with legal matters, are hereby ordered to refrain from signing any such documents that are in the purview of the appeals court, and to limit themselves to the exact wording of the power-of-attorney form that the law requires for them, i.e., to only act in matters that concern the mayoral and other municipal offices, but not the City Council or court of appeals."

*Decree regarding rights of the Jews in Frankfurt am Main (1802); Hesse Decrees Collection; AR 25198; Box 1; Folder 7; Leo Baeck Institute.* Researched by Dominik Jacobs 1/9/2020

2012 11/5/1802

**Ordinance #36000, issued by the state government of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]:**

"The ordinance of July 3, 1786, regarding the burial of deceased Jews, is to be republished, and at the same time, Jewish grave-diggers shall be prohibited, under an appropriate penalty, from burying the bodies without express permission by the authorities."

*Jaksch, Peter Karl. Lexikon aller für das Königreich Böhmen von 1801 bis Ende 1815 ergangenen landesfürstlichen Gesetze und Verordnungen (Encyclopedia of all Laws and Ordinances Issued for the Kingdom of Bohemia from 1801 until the End of 1815). Scholl: Prague, 1817. Page 294. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/16/2020*

## *Official Anti-Jewish Acts Throughout History*

2013	12/7/1802	<p><b>"Governmental Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:</b> "[...] no Jew should have the audacity – lest he should face a considerable fine/punishment ('empfindliche Strafe') – to take on a relative [Jew] in his service and in his family-list, [...] without including as to which capacity the aforementioned [individual] will be used in and [without] first receiving the permission of the Royal Imperial Lower Austrian Government ('k. k. n. ö. Regierung') [...]."</p> <p>Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/17/2017</p>
2014	1/10/1803	<p><b>"Royal Chamber Decree" issued by the Austrian Royal Chamber [Present-day Austria]:</b> "[...] Jews, who own a factory ('Landesfabrik') in other countries may also open a office/branch in Vienna, if they use Christians or tolerated Jews to run/manage it ('besorgen lassen') [...]" <b>[Researcher's note:</b> <i>The law did not restrict as to what kind of Christians were to be used, but it required that only Jews who had an official toleration permit be hired for this purpose.</i>]</p> <p>Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/9/2018</p>
2015	1/10/1803	<p><b>"Royal Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:</b> "[...] The trade with sheep wool within [Austria] and its hereditary lands is no longer subject to any restrictions; however, the current existing ordinances regards Jews, who are prohibited from peddling and trading outside of the local markets, are to remain valid."</p> <p>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 4/28/2018</p>
2016	1/25/1803	<p><b>"Royal Court Decree" issued by Emperor Francis Joseph I ('Franz Joseph I') [Empire of Austria; Present-day Austria; Hungary]:</b> "Israelis are not permitted to keep Christian servants/employees, [...] an exception can only be made for quick and temporary occasions/cases, in which the help of a Christian is indispensable, such as on the Sabbath or on any other Jewish holy-day, during which no Jew is allowed to do any housework. [...]"</p> <p>Gesetze, Verordnungen und Vorschriften für die Polizei-Verwaltung im Kaiserthume Oesterreich. Erschienen in den Jahren 1740 bis Ende 1825, und in alphabeticisch-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, royal imperial Police Officials/Authorities/Officers. Second Volume.); (Vienna; 1828); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/7/2018</p>
2017	2/9/1803	<p><b>"Ordinance" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:</b> "[...]" Non-tolerated Jews are prohibited to trade with [animal] skin/hide [...]."</p> <p>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 4/29/2018</p>

2018	3/27/1803	<p><b>"Decree" issued by the Royal Court Chancellery addressed to the four faculty Directors [Present-day Austria]:</b> "[...] when permitting Jews initial access to the lectures at the university, it must be proceeded with accuracy and severity [...] [in order] to admit only those, who have excellent and unequivocal/unambiguous school reports of their abilities and industriousness/diligence and are capable of moral conduct [...]."</p> <p>Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/20/2017</p>
2019	5/20/1803	<p><b>"Ordinance" issued Archbishop of Cologne [Present-day Germany]; Archbishopric of Cologne:</b> "[...] Jews who are currently given residency (kept) by the (lower) lords ('Unterherren') are not to pursue any trade, except to be the subject of such (lower) lords."</p> <p>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 monarchie. 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</p>
2020	6/7/1803	<p><b>"Governmental Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:</b> "[...the Royal Imperial Chief Police-Authorities/Directive ('k. k. Polizey-Oberdirektion') is] to elect a commissioner from time to time [to oversee the assets of the synagogue of the Turkic Jews and their handling of their prayer service and to oversee the election of their leader] and to consult with/bring in a person who is apt in the Spanish-Hebrew language, only in matters of linguistic [in] proficiency of these Turkic Jews, [...] who is to be rewarded [...] according to his service as deemed proper/adequate by the Royal Imperial Chief Police-Authorities/Directive ('k. k. Polizey-Oberdirektion') [...] to report annually to the Royal Imperial Government ('k. k. Regierung') [...]"</p> <p>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 7/15/2018</p>
2021	6/9/1803	<p><b>"Governmental Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:</b> "[...] [Jewish servants], who do not have a valid permit are to be removed without further ado by the Royal Imperial Chief Police Authority/Directive ('k. k. Polizey-Oberdirektion') [...] Whenever tolerated [Jews] dismiss a Jewish servant – no matter in what capacity he was employed – which they (Jewish employers) are any way to report to the Royal Imperial Chief Police-Authority/Directive, they are also to direct the dismissed [employee] to the same [authority]. The tolerated [Jew] must file this report within 24 hours, [...] failure to do so will result in the inevitable fine of 6 Reichstahler [...]"</p> <p>Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/14/2017</p>
2022	6/27/1803	<p><b>"Decision" issued by the Royal Court Chancellery [Present-day Austria]:</b> "[...] Jews, who are not suitable to be present in Vienna [...] who have not enriched His Majesty's notions or proposals, are not to be permitted to be present/to stay [in</p>

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Vienna], except when the Royal Court ('Hofstelle') acknowledges a need for their extended stay. [...]'" **[Researcher's note:** This "decision" was officially re-issued as a decree by the Austrian Government on July 19, 1803.]

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 11/1/2017

2023 7/19/1803

**"Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Archduchy of Austria; Present-day Austria]:** "[...] Residency permits are to be denied [to Jews] if/when they are only pretending to have submitted an appeal/application/proposal to His Majesty [...]"

Gesetze, Verordnungen und Vorschriften für die Polizei-Verwaltung im Kaiserthume Oesterreich. Erschienen in den Jahren 1740 bis Ende 1825, und in alphabeticisch-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 8/11/2018

2024 9/23/1803

**"Governmental Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Archduchy of Austria; Present-day Austria]:** "Permits shall not be granted to Jews without the consent of the chief police authorities ('Polizei-Oberdirection') [...]" **[Researcher's note:** Similar orders were issued in the Patent of January 2, 1782, and the Governmental Announcement of January 7, 1825.]

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 Paurfeindt, wirklichen k. k. Rath und Referenten bei dem niederöster. 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 Paurfeindt, 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 9/18/2018

2025 9/29/1803

**"Governmental Decree" issued by Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:** "Preliminary Interrogation/Interview By The Royal Imperial Chief Authority/Directive (k. k. Polizey-Oberdirektion) For The Granting Of Permits To Jews: No Jew is to be granted any permit whatsoever, without having first come to an agreement (receive permission) with the Royal Imperial Chief Authority/Directive (k. k. Polizey-Oberdirektion) [...]."

Beyträge zur Politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate. Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrereich (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 Ehrereich (Count of Barth-Barthenheim)); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani, 4/23/2018

2026 10/27/1803

**Wedding License Ordinance, issued by the government of the Kingdom of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]:** "Whereas there have been several cases, in which the IOUs and dowry certificates supplied by Jewish petitioners for a wedding license did not afford the required certainty; therefore, in the future, no such documents are to be accepted [by the license-granting authority], and instead, those who are willing to bestow the betrothed with a gift, shall deposit this gift with the office of economic affairs where the Jew belongs, and in Prague, with the elders of the Jewish community, to be given by them to the newlyweds."

Jaksch, Peter Karl (Ed.). Gesetzeslexikon im Geistlichen, Religions- und Toleranzfache, wie auch in Güter- Stiftungs- Studien- und Zensursachen für das Königreich Böhmen von 1801 bis Ende 1825. Siebenter Band. [Encyclopedia of Spiritual, Religious and Tolerance Laws, as well as Matters of Goods, Foundations, Education and Censorship, for the Kingdom of Bohemia, from 1801 until the End of 1825.

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Volume VII]. Government Printing Office: Prague, 1829. Page 437. Researched by Dominik Jacobs  
2/17/2020

2027 11/11/1803

**Royal Order, issued by Christian VII, King of Denmark and Norway, for the City of Horsens [Present-day Denmark]:** "All of the Jews in Horsens may hold synagogue, under the obligation that they keep their services within the rooms which the supplicants were allowed to rent for that purpose." [*Researcher's note: Horsens is Denmark's eighth-largest city.*]

Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjendres stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidsløb af næsten 200 aar, tilligemed alle lovsteder og offentlige foranstalninger 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 180. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 6/14/2020

2028 11/11/1803

**Royal Order, issued by Christian VII, King of Denmark and Norway, to the City of Randers [Present-day Denmark]:** "All the Jews of Randers may hold synagogue in the rooms they rented for that purpose; they are, however, prohibited from worshipping in any other place." [*Researcher's note: Randers is Denmark's sixth-largest city.*]

Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjendres stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidsløb af næsten 200 aar, tilligemed alle lovsteder og offentlige foranstalninger 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 180. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 6/14/2020

2029 11/18/1803

**Royal Order, issued by Christian VII, King of Denmark and Norway, for the City of Aarhus [Present-day Denmark]:** "All Jews in Aarhus must hold synagogue together in the rooms furnished by Philip Meyer Levisson, in his own house; in addition, they may not hold their worship in any other way, and he must be the Chief Elder of the Jewry of Aarhus. [*Researcher's note: Aarhus is Denmark's second-largest city.*]

Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjendres stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidsløb af næsten 200 aar, tilligemed alle lovsteder og offentlige foranstalninger 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 181. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 6/14/2020

2030 2/7/1804

**"Ordinance regarding the trading of flax" issued by the Lower Austrian Government [Austria]:** "The passes of Jews who trade with flax have to explicitly say that the Jew is only allowed to sell the flax on 'privileged' (licensed) markets, and that they are to refrain from selling door-to-door; the time and the location where this annual market takes place has to be noted also."

Braumüller, Wilhelm: Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Zweiter Band. (Wien) 1918. p. 119, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/19/2016

2031 2/17/1804

**Royal Grant, issued by Christian VII, King of Denmark and Norway, to the Town of Faaborg [Present-day Denmark]:** "All Jews living in the market town of Faaborg may hold synagogue in the rooms they rented for that purpose, and they must not hold their religious services in any other place."

Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjendres stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidsløb af næsten 200 aar, tilligemed alle lovsteder og offentlige foranstalninger 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

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the same which were published from 1651 to 1836). Forfatterens: Odense (Denmark), 1837. Page 182. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 6/14/2020

2032 3/19/1804

**"Decree" issued by the Royal Court Chancellery [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] it is to be ensured that in the family-lists of the tolerated Jews, [...] there are not an excessive number of servants listed or other fraud[ulant activities] or abuses are given room [to exist]. [...]"

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 11/14/2017

2033 3/19/1804

**"Royal Court Decree" issued by the Austrian Royal Court [Archduchy of Austria; Present-day Austria]:** "Factory owners, who are Jews (Jewish coreligionists), can only be issued permits to establish branches (shops) outside of the regular market hours in places (cities, villages etc.) where they are tolerated, but not in places where they are not permitted to reside, or in places where specific political regulations/laws exist to limit their numbers [...]." **[Researcher's note:** This is a Royal Court Decree, and not a decree issued by the Royal Court Chancellery.]

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 Paurnfeindt, wirklichen k. k. Rath und Referenten bei dem niederöster. 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 Paurnfeindt, 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 9/14/2018

2034 3/28/1804

**"Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] Jewish servants are -- under no circumstances – entitled to [a] toleration [permit], [...] their presence/residency is only temporary and lasts only so long as they are [employed] in the house of a tolerated [...]"

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 8/8/2018

2035 4/5/1804

**Decree, issued by the City Council of Frankfurt am Main [Present-day Germany]:** "Whereas the Council has received a complaint, that several local, protected Jews are renting warehouses in certain streets and areas within the city, to the detriment of the Christian traders, they are hereby prohibited from renting any warehouses outside of these three streets – Fahrgasse, Antonigasse and Toengesgasse – and any rentals in violation of this decree shall be null and void."

Decree limiting the rights of Jews to rent warehouses in Frankfurt am Main (1804); Hesse Decrees Collection; AR 25198; Box 1; Folder 8; Leo Baeck Institute. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 1/9/2020

2036 4/24/1804

**Royal Grant, issued by Christian VII, King of Denmark and Norway, to the Town of Assens [Present-day Denmark]:** "All Jews living in Assens may hold synagogue in the rooms they rented for that purpose, and they must not hold their religious services in any other place."

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

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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 182. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 6/14/2020

2037 5/21/1804

**Ordinance issued by the Lower-Austrian Government [Austria]:** "Since Jewish children do not possess religious freedom here and have no authorized religion teachers, the teaching of religion has to be left up to the parents. That is why the space for the grade for religion in their school reports has to remain blank."

Braumüller, Wilhelm: Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Zweiter Band. (Wien) 1918, p. 119, Wolf, Gerson.: Geschichte der Juden in Wien. (1156-1876) p. 128, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/19/2016

2038 7/13/1804

**"Ordinance" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic; House of Habsburg-Lorraine]:** "[...] According to Bohemian fundamental law, no Israeli is suitable to own immovable property (land), but only capable ('fähig') of leasing [the land ... and that] foreign Jews are also not to be permitted to take on a residential home [...] value as an execution-leader/executor ('Exekutionsführer'), [...] in such an event the property is] either to be sequestered or another auction/sale is to take place."

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 Kladuby, 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

2039 7/14/1804

**"Ordinance" issued by Bavarian Government [Electorate of Bavaria; Present-day Germany]:** "[...] 2) If a Jewish community has its own school, or wishes to [build] one at their own expense, they are to report this to the General-School and University-Directory ('General- Schul- und Student-Direktorium') and they are in terms of lessons, in so far as it does not relate to religion (religious instructions), are bound by the current and general[ly valid] regulations and arrangements, over which the [...] school-inspection is to preside. To that end, such communities are required to introduce their teachers to the school-inspectors for [the taking of] examination. Where there are no Jewish schools, all Jewish parents are to be required [...] to send their children to Christian schools, [...] 4) Instruction in religion remains in the hand of the Jewish teachers as it has been in the past; however, we rely on the Jewish heads of the communities ('jüdische Vorsteher'), to make sure, to eliminate such [things], which could instill ill will/unsociable attitudes in [the hearts of] Christian subjects, or could plant immoral or illegal/anti-state prejudices. [...]"

Die Verfassung und Verwaltung der Gemeinden in Baiern nach dem Edikte über das Gemeinde-Wesen nebst den darauf bezüglichen Regulativen und Verordnungen mit besonderer Rücksicht auf den Gebrauch für städtische Beamte und Gemeinde-Vorsteher zusammengestellt von Georg Döllinger. Erster Teil. (München; 1819); (The Constitution and Administration of Communities in Bavaria after the Edict regarding the [people of] community with special consideration for the use of municipal officials and community leaders compiled by Georg Döllinger. First part.); (Munich; 1819); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/8/2018

2040 9/12/1804

**"Royal Court Decree" ('Hofdekret') issued by the Austro-Hungarian Government [Present-day Austria, Bosnia-Herzegovina Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Ukraine; Austro-Hungarian Empire]:** "Each Jew shall [...], identify

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himself in a fashionable manner at the time he's applying for a peddling-permit at the County Office ('Kreisamt'). [...]"

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 Compiled by Friedrich Selner); (1847); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadaani 8/13/2017

2041 11/2/1804

**Royal Decree, issued by Christian VII, King of Denmark and Norway, for the town of Middelfart [Present-day Denmark]:** "Ordered: that all Jews in Middelfart may hold synagogue in the room of Salomon Ballin, furnished for this purpose on his farm there, and that they must not hold their religious services in any other place."

Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjendres stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidsløb af næsten 200 år, 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 184. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 6/14/2020

2042 12/9/1804

**"Statute Concerning the Organization of the Jews" issued by Tzar Alexander I [Russia]:** "...7. After six years have expired since the publication of this regulation, all bookkeeping and other merchant's documentation and correspondence between Jews must be written in one of these languages: Russian, Polish or German, or contain a translation on one side [of the page]...16. Jews can rent land from landlords...However, they are prohibited from selling wine under any circumstances. Jews who settle on landlords' land voluntarily will be freed from government taxation after 5 years. This benefit applies only on Jews settled by their own settlement...28 ...Jews...temporarily traveling outside of the Pale, have to wear German [style] dress ...If they wear traditional dress, they shall be sent back [to the Pale] by the Police...30. All Jews in Russia must be enlisted with an estate. Any Jews who cannot provide the required written document will be treated as a vagabond with all severity of the law...33. Beginning in January 1, 1807, no Jew in the big or small villages of the Gubernias ... beginning in January 1, 1808, can keep any leases, taverns, or inns under their own or somebody else's name nor sell their alcohol nor even live there...36. A Jew convicted in such a sale will pay ...and in third time will be exiled to Siberia...38. All debts that peasants and other people owe in taverns, etc. kept by Jews, are void without compensation...41. In the towns and mestechki Jews have never been allowed to sell alcohol on credit to local people, and any of their debts in this matter are void. ..."

"1804 Russian set of laws concerning Jews; Statute Concerning the Organization of the Jews." Vitaly Charny, Risa Heywood, Laura Benaminson & Edward Rosenbaum. Accessed online 9/29/2011

2043 12/13/1804

**"Ordinance" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic; Austrian Empire]:** "Since regardless of existing laws, Jews have occasionally, and from long ago, come to own Christian homes through (fraudulent) pretense-purchases and fake debt, and have leased, and even taken ownership of the lands of subjects, these are to be taken from them and sold, that is why the decrees of May 31, 1798, and August 14, 1900, and the ordinance of November 21, 1799, are to be re-publicized [...] that according to patent of August 3, 1797, §45, Jews are not allowed to take ownership of any land ('Meisterhofsgründe'), except by temporarily leasing it."

Auszug aller im Königreiche Böhmen bestehenden Verordnungen und Gesetze nach Johann Roth's Advokaten und Justiziärs der k. k. Staatsherrschaften Kotieschau und Kladrau, unter buchstäblichen gereiheten Aufschriften der Gegenstände nach der Zeitfolge verfassten Sammlung neu aufgelegt, verbessert und vermehrt durch Johann Blaeseck, 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 judge/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 4/9/2019

- 2044 12/28/1804  
**"Ordinance" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:** "No passport shall be issued to a Jew in Vienna before the reason for such [action] has been presented to the Lower Austrian Ministry for approval. [...]"  
 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 12/18/2017
- 2045 1/7/1805  
**"Royal Court Decree" issued by the Austrian Royal Court [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic, Hungary...; Austrian Empire]:** "Jews, who own a factory ('Landesfabrik') in other countries, can establish a branch in Vienna so long as they employ such people to run it who are suitable for local residency. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** A similar decree was issued by the Austrian Royal Court Chamber on January 10, 1803.]  
 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 Paurnfeindt, wirklichen k. k. Rath und Referenten bei dem niederöster. 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 Paurnfeindt, real/true royal imperial advisor and referent at the Lower Austrian commercial/trade and exchange court); (Vienna; 1836); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/25/2018
- 2046 1/25/1805  
**"Rescript" issued by King Fredrick William ('Friedrich Wilhelm') [Kingdom of Prussia; Present-day Poland Germany, Poland, Russia, Lithuania]:** "By the grace of God Fredrick William, King of Prussia [...] Even though south-Prussian Jews are authorized to trade with grains in south Prussia under certain regulations and modifications, the same cannot be permitted to old-rural ('alt-ländische')\*, common Jews. Because they are not authorized to engage in such trade [with grains] in the old provinces [...]. Furthermore, if we were to overlook the [current] regulations and were to allow Jews to purchase grain in south Prussia, they would lack permission to resell these [...] at the markets of the old provinces [anyway]. And since the purchase of grains in south Prussia by Jews would give cause to many unforeseen contraventions for the Christians and others who are authorized [to trade with grain] and to whom this could have adverse effects, and since it is advisable not to encourage the purchase of grain by Jewish commissioners ['Getreide-Ankauf durch jüdische Kommissarien'], but to always restrict such [activities] more and more, that is why old-rural\* Jews cannot be permitted to purchase grain. It goes without saying that this does not apply to Jews who have Christian Rights ('christliche Rechte') and those authorized by the State [...]" [**Researcher's note:** \*It is unclear if "altländische" (literally meaning: from the old land) refers to Jews of a specific region or local, rural Jews.]  
 Leo Baeck Institute. Center for Jewish History. Guides to the Decrees Collection, 1614-1846. AR 379. Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/1/2018
- 2047 1/31/1805  
**"Rescript" issued by the Royal Court War Council [Present-day Austria]:** "[...]  
 Those Jews, who have freed themselves of military service or recruitment by [making a] payment or by nominating/substituting another person [...] are exempt from military service for life, if they do not bring upon themselves another military-service-requirement ('Stellung ex Officio') by behaving badly/evilily ('übles Betragen') or through idleness or excess [...]"

## Official Anti-Jewish Acts Throughout History

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  
12/16/2017

2048	2/14/1805	"Decree" issued by the Royal Court Chancellery [Present-day Austria]: "[...] In order to avoid desertion, Jews, who are soldiers, should not be allowed to go on leave/vacation to their homeland or to an area where they will be among other Jews; unless it was demanded by their Jewish community leaders ('Juden-Gemeindevorsteher') who would [otherwise] be held responsible for their escape. Furthermore, the Jewish communities, local authorities, and dominions are not to permit them (the soldiers) to walk around in Jewish garb, or to let their beards and hairs grow in a Jewish manner. [...]"  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 12/16/2017
2049	2/21/1805	Patent, issued by Francis I, Emperor of Austria [Present-day Austria]: "Throughout the Jewry, Hebrew family names, or any names referring to a town or place, are hereby abolished. Every single person is to choose a given, German name, and keep it, unaltered, for life. As of June 1, 1805, all circumcision books and birth registers must be kept in the German language. Anyone who is found to use any other name than the chosen German first and last name, will be punished with a fine of 50 Rhenish guilders." [Researcher's note: The value of a Rhenish guilder, 200 years ago, was approximately the same as a contemporary U.S. dollar; thus, 50 fl. rbn. is equivalent to US\$50.]  Fauller, Chrysostomus. Gesetze, Verordnungen und Vorschriften für die Polizei-Verwaltung im Kaiserthume Oesterreich: Erschienen in den Jahren 1740 bis Ende 1825, und in alphabethisch-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 300. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/2/2020
2050	3/8/1805	"Patent" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria, Germany etc.; Austrian Empire]: "Jews in Galicia are prohibited from leasing agricultural goods/land/farms and realties ('landschaftliche Güter und Realitäten') [...] Jew may not be used (hired) as economic officials/officers ("Wirtschaftsbeamte") [...]"  Repertorium über sämtliche unter den Regierungen Ihrer Majestäten Josephs II., Leopolds II., und seiner jetzt regierenden Majestät Franz I. erflossenen und in dieser Gesetzsammlung enthaltenen Gesetze und Verfassungen im Justiz-Fache, vom Jahre 1780 bis Ende des Jahres 1820. (Wien; 1823); (Repertory of all laws and constitutions issued under his majesties Joseph I, Leopold II, and the current ruler, his Majesty Franz I, from 1780 to the end of 1820.); (Vienna; 1823); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/14/2019
2051	3/11/1805	"Royal Court Chancellery Decree" issued by the Royal Court Chancellery [Present-day Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary]: "[...] the claim (rumor) – according to the Tolerance Patent of 1782 – that a Jew, who converts to the Catholic faith, [automatically] loses his former way of earning a living is unfounded, because it would be unseemly to treat a Catholic harsher than a Jew in a Catholic state [...] and it goes without saying that if a Jew receives a toleration permit for a specific business, which only happens with so-called exchange/market Jews ('Börse-Juden') that he [should] continue with that line of work [...]."

## Official Anti-Jewish Acts Throughout History

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 of Barth-Barthenheim.); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/19/2018

- 2052 4/22/1805  
**"Prohibition to buy and sell grains and potatoes" issued by the Lower-Austrian Government [Austria]:** "Jews are prohibited from purchasing and selling grain crops of all kinds as well as potatoes."
- Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847.* Erster Band. (Wien) 1918. p. 36, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 2/19/2016
- 2053 4/25/1805  
**"Regulations for the Local Jewry" issued by Maximilian [Electorate of Bavaria; Present-day Germany]:** "[...] 4) Each family receives a certain number. That means that only one child in that family can get married on whom the number can be transferred to, other Jewish children can get married when there has been a reduction in that number. Widows may only get married if they are without a child, they may only choose a foreign subject/partner (a foreigner) only, if by doing so, a considerable wealth is brought into the country. No one is to grant a local Jew permission to wed without a preliminary investigation and permission from the police authorities [...] 11) The business books and contracts of the Jews are to be maintained in the German language. Jews are prohibited from trading with state-stipend/salary certificates, they are to refrain from doing business with minors or those who are still under the [legal] power of the father [or such]. They shall also beware/ensure, not to import any foreign, unconventional coins into the land [...] 12) The Jews shall ensure with the purchase and sale of item and pledges that they have not been stolen/taken. Otherwise, they will not only return the item without being compensated, but, if it should be found and convicted that he had prior knowledge of the theft, he shall not only be responsible for the loss, but will be also subject to being convicted for complicity and concealment [...]. 13) Individuals [...] employed by the Jewish community as payer-leader, or butcher, or such, shall not be permitted to engage in any [other] trade [...] 14) [...] Protected Jews are to pay 20 fl [Gulden] per family to the state treasury ('Staatskasse') [...] 15) The regular fees will be deducted from the assets/wealth of Jews who are leaving the country may they leave due to marriage, inheritance, or any other reason. [...]"
- 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 6/6/2018
- 2054 6/7/1805  
**Royal Grant, issued by Christian VII, King of Denmark and Norway, for the City of Odense [Present-day Denmark]:** "We, Christian the Seventh, by the grace of God, King of Denmark and Norway etc. etc., declare that, in consideration of the head of the Jewish congregation in Our city of Odense, in Our county of Funen, having made a most submissive supplication and request, as well as produced an attestation issued by the municipal authority [in Odense], We therefore grant and permit: that all Jews in the aforementioned trade city of Odense may hold synagogue in rooms rented or furnished there by them, and that they must not hold their worship elsewhere." [**Researcher's note:** Odense is Denmark's third-largest city.]
- Cohen, Asser Daniel. *De Mosaiske troesbekjendres stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidslob 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

## *Official Anti-Jewish Acts Throughout History*

the same which were published from 1651 to 1836). Forfatterens: Odense (Denmark), 1837. Page 183. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 6/14/2020

- 2055 6/17/1805  
"Regulation" issued by State-Directorate ('Landesdirektion') on Behalf of His Majesty the King [Electorate of Bavaria; Present-day Germany]: "In the Name of His Majesty the King. The following is made known publicly hereby by His Highness the Prince-Elector regarding the established regulations for the Jewry of Munich as in the highest rescript of April 25, 1805, and the highest rescript of June 9 of the same year, that all patents and concessions to divide/split [owned] land ('Güterzertrümmerung') are herewith revoked, and that no such permission be granted in the future, which all authorities are hereby to obey, and refer to existing land-division-laws ('Güterzertrümmerungs-Gesetze'). [...]" [**Researcher's note:** The word 'Güterzertrümmerung' is no longer in use in German and most likely referred to the act of purchasing land in order to divide and sell it for profit.]  
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 6/5/2018
- 2056 6/25/1805  
Edict, issued by Frederick William III, King of Prussia [Present-day Germany]: "Even though those Southern Prussian Jews authorized to trade may, under certain conditions, trade grains in the province of South Prussia, the common Jews from the old lands may not do so, and since likewise the Southern Prussian Jews may not trade within the old provinces, so the reciprocal arrangement with regard to Jewish trading in the old and the new provinces cannot be invoked, and so the Jews from the old provinces cannot obtain any privileges or permits in Southern Prussia, that the Southern Prussian Jews are not given within the old provinces."  
"Von Gottes Gnaden Friedrich Wilhelm, König von Preussen etc. etc. (By the Grace of God, Frederick William, King of Prussia etc. etc.)," 6/25/1805; Decrees Collection; AR 379; Box 1; Folder 145; Leo Baeck Institute. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 01/02/2020
- 2057 8/14/1805  
"Royal Court Decree" issued by the Austrian Royal Court [Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria, Czech Republic, Hungary]: "[...] The school district supervisors are, therefore, to examine the Jewish schools within their districts [...] and to become familiar with these [schools] in so far as to ensure that there occurs no violation against the [current] toleration laws. [...]"  
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 6/29/2018
- 2058 8/22/1805  
"Governmental Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]: "[...] As far as employees from other countries are concerned who appear in the family-lists [of Jews], a special attention is to be paid to the so-called Jewish teachers; [...] without a preliminary inquiry directed at the Royal Imperial Chief Police Authority/Directive ('k. k. Polizey-Oberdirektion') no such [individual] is to be taken up. [...]"  
Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaat; 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 11/16/2017

2059	8/29/1805	"Governmental Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria, Czech Republic, Hungary]: "[...] The Royal Imperial Chief Police Authority/Directive ('k. k. Polizey-Oberdirektion'), however, is to keep an eye on the unlawful trade of the Israelis who have converted to Christianity whose numbers are not insignificant, and could contribute to the agitations that have gotten rather out of hand. [...]" 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[mpperial] Capital and Royal Seat of Vienna. J. L. E. Count von Barth-Barthenheim.); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/20/2018
2060	8/29/1805	"Governmental Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria, Czech Republic, Hungary]: "[...] Therefore, the Royal Imperial Chief Police-Authorities/Directive ('k. k. Polizey-Oberdirection') is instructed to require the representatives of the tolerated (Jews), who appear to be engaged in the lending businesses* ('Aerarialregie-Geschäften'), to report all those who are illegally engaging in [any kind of] business in Vienna and belong to their nation. [...]" <b>[Researcher's note:</b> *" <i>Aerarialregie-Geschäfte</i> " appears to be referring to [construction] businesses that were based on credit.] 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[mpperial] Capital and Royal Seat of Vienna. J. L. E. Count von Barth-Barthenheim.); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/28/2018
2061	8/30/1805	"Regarding Jews trading on annual markets" issued by Maximilian [Present-day Germany; Prince-Electorate of Bavaria]: "In response to the inquiry of Our Bavarian State Director [...] whether it should be permitted to Jews via a Patent to visit the annual markets in Bavaria, We respond: Jews shall, in accordance to the ordinance of April 17, of the previous year, be free to visit the eight biggest public markets in Bavaria by presenting a permit from the authorities; however, they shall still be prohibited from visiting the smaller markets. [...]" 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 11/21/2019
2062	9/11/1805	"Regarding market-relations of Jews ('Die Marktbeziehung der Juden betreffend')" issued by Maximilian [Present-day Germany; Prince-Electorate of Bavaria]: "In the name of His princely majesty. With respect to supreme Rescript of August 30, of the previous year [...] it was ordered that while they (Jews) shall be permitted to visit public markets in Munich, Landeshut, Straubing, Alt- und Neuötting, Bern, Passau, and Ingolstadt by presenting the necessary permits from the local authorities; however, they are not permitted to visit the other markets in Bavaria, and therefore no such permits ('Patent') shall be issued to them. [...]" 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 11/22/2019

## *Official Anti-Jewish Acts Throughout History*

- 2063 **1/20/1806**  
**Ordinance, issued by the government of Austria [Present-day Austria]:** "Frail Jews are not to be admitted to a hospital."  
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). Geistinger: Vienna, 1828. Page 322. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/12/2020
- 2064 **5/12/1806**  
**"Royal Order" issued by the King Maximilian I [Kingdom of Bavaria; Present-day Germany]:** "The Jews are, [...] except in the Principality of Franconia and here – where they are permitted to make purchases with certain restrictions) are to be excluded from bidding at auctions ('Licitationen') once and for all according to regulations. [...]"  
Sammlung der im Gebiete der inneren Staats-Verwaltung des Königreichs Bayern bestehenden Verordnungen aus amtlichen Quellen geschöpft und systematisch geordnet von G. Döllinger, König. bayer. geheimen Hausarchivar und wirklichen Rath. Sechste Band; (München; 1838); ('Collection of Regulations/Ordinances Existing in the Territories of the Internal State Administration of the Kingdom of Bavaria from official sources and systematically arranged by G. Döllinger, Royal Bavarian Secret House-Archivist and True Advisor; Volume VI'), (Munich; 1838); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/6/2018
- 2065 **5/12/1806**  
**Decree, issued by the Austrian Court Chancellery [Present-day Austria]:** "If marriage is entered into by a Jew who cannot produce the required documentation of having received instruction in the German language, whether in a public school or at home, he shall be punished according to Article 252 of Part II of the Penal Code."  
**[Researcher's note:** *Article 252 of the Austrian Penal Code of 1803 made it a misdemeanor to enter into marriage in bad faith, i.e., despite having knowledge of any legal impediment to the marriage; the punishment was three to six months of jailtime, and the parents of the offender were automatically charged as co-conspirators.]*  
Grassl, Ignaz. Das österreichische Eherecht der Juden [Austrian Marital Law for Jews]. Braumüller: Vienna, 1848. Page 24. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 2/9/2020
- 2066 **5/30/1806**  
**Order issued by the Napoleon [France]:** "Art. 1, All executions of rulings or loan agreements other than simple protective measures against farmers in the departments of Rhin-et-Mosell, Moselle and the Vosges, shall be deferred for one year from the date of this decree, when they were granted in favor of Jews."  
Bulletin des Lois (bulletin of laws), 1806, No 94, pièce1631, page 583. Researched and Translated by Franziska Wagener 1/31/2017
- 2067 **6/6/1806**  
**"Governmental Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] the Viennese Magistrate is to be visiting the Viennese suburbs from time to time [...] since it is always possible for Jews to be sneaking in [and through the area], [and] the police should examine these hideouts often and unexpectedly (without warning), in which unlawfully present Jews tend to stay and which cannot be entirely unknown to the Royal Imperial Chief Police Authority/Directive ('k. k. Polizey-Oberdirektion'), and to proceed against these unsuitable Israelis who have entered and are staying in Vienna with the utmost strictness/legal force of the office."  
Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); ('Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/11/2017
- 2068 **7/28/1806**

**"Royal Chamber Ordinance" issued by the Royal Chamber [Present-day Austria]:**

"[...] therefore, these Ottoman subjects, if they are Jews, are never to attain common civil rights which would go against (violate) current laws that have been issued against Jews. [...]"

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim): Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/3/2018

2069

7/31/1806

**"Decree" issued by the Royal Court Chancellery ('Hofkanzleidecreet') [Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria]:** "Jewish marriages without official permission are invalid, and the people concerned are to be punished according to §252 [...] of state law. [...]"

Gesetze, Verordnungen und Vorschriften für die Polizei-Verwaltung im Kaiserthume Oesterreich. Erschienen in den Jahren 1740 bis Ende 1825, und in alphabeticisch-chronologischer Ordnung zusammengestellt mit vorzüglicher Rücksicht auf Nieder-Oesterreich, von Chrysostomus Fauller, k. k. Polizei-Baumeister. 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 8/12/2018

2070

8/7/1806

**"Royal Chamber Decree" ('Hofkammer-Dekret') issued by the Austrian Royal Chamber [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic, Hungary...; Austrian Empire]:** "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 initially issued via a Royal Court Announcement on August 12, 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 Paurnfeindt, wirklichen k. k. Rath und Referenten bei dem niederöster. 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 Paurnfeindt, 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 8/30/2018

2071

8/10/1806

**"Royal Order" issued by the King Maximilian I [Kingdom of Bavaria; Present-day Germany]:** "[...] that it is our wish and opinion that Jews be excluded from purchasing realties in Swabia. All are to adhere to this [regulation/order] in all cases. [...]" **[Researcher's note:** This order was issued in response to a report regarding sale of parochial-realities ('Pfarrrealitäten') of Schwabmühlhausen.]

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 Hausarchivari und wirklichen Rath. Sechste Band; (München; 1838); ('Collection of Regulations/Ordinances Existing in the Territories of the Internal State Administration of the Kingdom of Bavaria from official sources and systematically arranged by G. Döllinger, Royal Bavarian Secret House-Archivist and True Advisor; Volume VI'), (Munich; 1838); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/7/2018

2072

8/15/1806

**Decree regulating the "Immigration of Jews to Hungary" issued by the Court Chancellor's Office [Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria, Croatia, Hungary, Italy, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Ukraine]:** "To avoid that the number of Jews gets out of control in Hungary, the following resolution was issued by His Majesty the King: 1) Every Jew that wants to immigrate to Hungary has to obtain permission from the governor of his hometown. 2) Every Hungarian Jewish community has to annually submit a directory of all of their members in order

## *Official Anti-Jewish Acts Throughout History*

to prevent covert immigrations. 3) Jews who travel to Hungarian markets have to have the local authorities note in their passes the reason and duration of their travels. Jews who immigrated to Hungary before 1790 have to be able to provide an immigration permit; otherwise they will be sent back to their place of birth."

Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847.* Zweiter Band. (Wien) 1918. p. 146, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani  
2/19/2016

2073 9/15/1806

**"Governmental Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:** "The Royal Imperial united Court Chancellery ('k. k. vereinigte Hofkanzley') has presented the wishes and requests of the Jewry from several areas to release/exempt them from enlisting in the military ('Militärstellung') in favor of an exemption amount\* ('Geldreluiution') to His Majesty - and (on which) the highest resolution/decision has been based/made - [and that is] that the proposed exclusion of the Jews from military service during peacetime in exchange for a exemption-tax ('Reluiutions-Steuer') is to be refrained from. [...]" **[Researcher's note:** \**At that time, men of a certain age were either required to serve in the military or pay a fee that would absolve them of this duty. On September 10, 1806 the general military command(o) ("General-Militär-Commnado") issued a directive to the district recruiting commanders ("Werbsbezirks-Commanden") - in agreement with the political authorities - to ensure that no exceptions be made for Jews in regards to the newly established conscription-system.]*

*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*  
12/15/2017

2074 10/9/1806

**"Governmental Circular" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria; Czech Republic]:** "[...] Jews who have exceeded the time set in their passports are to be treated like a vagabond. [...] the Jewish communities are to be reminded firmly and emphatically to report all Jews who are found to be roaming and hiding [in their communities] without permission, or to be responsible for the costs of their expulsion [...] and each housefather should be warned that any Jew[ish]-family who is found guilty of such an illegal agreement or even concealment, is to lose his/their permit to stay in the country retroactively without exception/mercy."

*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,*  
4/7/2018

2075 10/9/1806

**"Governmental Circular" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria, Hungary]:** "[...] 1) Those Jews, who have entered the land after the aforementioned year of 1790 with a permit [...] and enjoy a decent way of living [...] should be permitted to remain in the land/country; [...] however, the cities are still not obliged to admit/accept such Jews in their districts as per the Novellar-Law [...] in such a case, those Jews] will be permitted to look for a different place to live. 2) Those, however, who are in the land/country without the knowledge of the authorities or who pose untruthfully as servants of the tolerated Jews, do not run their own business, and do not own long-lasting provisions, or are maybe even guilty of getting involved in illegal speculations are to be expelled from Hungary. [...]"

*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*

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Ehrenreich (Count of Barth-Barthenheim)); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani,  
4/8/2018

2076 12/27/1806

"Writ" issued by the Prince-primate ('Fürst Primas') [Karl Theodor von Dalberg\*] [Present-day Germany; Grand Duchy of Frankfurt]: "[...] the granting of citizen-rights cannot happen without the unanimous consent of the local citizenry, because the ancestors of the citizens of Frankfurt established the city and the later-arriving Jews were admitted under explicitly different circumstances [...]"

[*Researcher's note: Karl Theodor Anton Maria von Dalberg was Prince-Archbishop of Regensburg, Arch-Chancellor of the Holy Roman Empire, Bishop of Constance and Worms and Prince-primate of the Confederation of the Rhine and Grand Duke of Frankfurt.*]

Nachträgliche Actenstücke der deutschen Bundes Verhandlungen, als Anhang zu den Protokollen der Bundesversammlung, Fünfter Band. (Subsequent documents of the German federal negotiations, as an appendix/attachment to the protocols/minutes of the federal assembly. Fifth volume.); (Frankfurt am Main; 1820); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/12/2020

2077 12/28/1806

"Royal Chancellery Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic; Austrian Empire]: "It has been decided, that the supreme order contained in §17 of the Patent from June 5, 1805 -- which prohibited Jews to engage in the grain trade at the threat of confiscation [of the product], or if these no longer exist, its monetary equivalent -- is to be extended [to be valid] indefinitely."

Fortsetzung der von Johann Roth verfassten Sammlung in dem Königreiche Böhmen kundgemachten Gesetze und Verordnungen in alphabeticischer Ordnung gereicht. Die Gesetze und Verordnungen vom Jahre 1802 bis Ende des Jahres 1818 in sich fassend. Neu aufgelegt, verbessert und vermehr 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 4/16/2019

2078 1/2/1807

"Ordinance" of the Austrian Government [Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria]: "1) Since a number of Jews may think that they may [now] be entitled to trade with salt because of Jewish-Patent of August 3, 1797, it is, therefore, reiterated that the Supreme Ordinance of February 19, 1787, in which Jews are prohibited to partake in any kind of trade with salt at any time ('alla minuta') is in no way revoked by this Jewish-Ordinance [...] and that therefore, Jews who violate [this prohibition] as well as [authorities who conceal such illegal activities] are to be punished according to this prohibition which was made public on March 5, 1787, and Royal Court decree of April 10, 1787, and Governmental-Intimidation ('Gubernialintimation') of April 26, 1787 [...]" [*Researcher's note: A number of different prohibitions were issued in Austria prohibiting Jews the trade with salt.*]

Fortsetzung der von Johann Roth verfassten Sammlung aller in dem Königreiche Böhmen kundgemachten Gesetze und Verordnungen im alphabeticischer Ordnung gereicht. Die Gesetze und Verordnungen vom Jahren 1802 bis Ende des Jahres 1818 sich fassend. Neu aufgelegt, verbessert und vermehrt durch Johann Kanka, J. U. D. und beeideten Landesadvokaten im Königreiche Böhmen. Neunter Teil. (Prag; 1821)' ("Continuation of Johann Roth's Collection of all Laws and Ordinances Promulgated in the Kingdom of Bohemia from 1802 until the end of 1818 inclusive. Neu edition, improved and added to/supplemented by Johann Kanka, J. D., sworn state attorney in the Kingdom of Bohemia. Ninth Volume."); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/13/2018

2079 2/13/1807

"Jewish Tribute Oath" ('Huldungseid') of the Prince-primate ('Fürst Primas') Karl Theodor von Dalberg\* [Present-day Germany; Grand Duchy of Frankfurt]: "Every single Jew and Jewess, who is admitted to the [Jewish] establishment of Frankfurt ('Stätigkeit') shall vow and swear a Jewish oath to Our gracious lord\*, and His most sovereign highness, as their true lord [...] and to be faithful to him as well as to the mayors, senate, and to obey the courts/laws [...] to

warn them and the city of any potential harm, to be of use [to them and to never harm them with words or deeds ... and ...] to never relocate (move out) from the city with their possessions [except when they have informed the authorities and have paid the necessary fees ...]" [**Researcher's note:** \*Karl Theodor Anton Maria von Dalberg was Prince-Archbishop of Regensburg, Arch-Chancellor of the Holy Roman Empire, Bishop of Constance and Worms and Prince-primate of the Confederation of the Rhine and Grand Duke of Frankfurt.]

Nachträgliche Actenstücke der deutschen Bundes Verhandlungen, als Anhang zu den Protokollen der Bundesversammlung. Fünfter Band. (Subsequent documents of the German federal negotiations, as an appendix/attachment to the protocols/minutes of the federal assembly. Fifth volume.); (Frankfurt am Main; 1820); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/12/2020

2080 2/27/1807

**Ordinance, issued by the government of the Kingdom of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]:** "As this year, the Jewish Carnival, or Purim, will coincide with Holy Week, specifically on March 24 and 25, i.e., Tuesday and Wednesday before Green Thursday, and the related music and dance-frivolities would be a detriment to the days of grief and prayer prescribed by the dominant Christian-Catholic religion, thus causing a public disturbance and unpleasant consequences; therefore, the Jewry is to be barred vehemently from engaging in this frivolity on March 24 and 25 during Holy Week, such that they may not have it until after the conclusion of Christian Easter holidays; whereas it should be self-understood that nevertheless, prior notice has to be given to the police headquarters in Prague, and in the country, to the town or county manager."

Gesetzeslexikon im Geistlichen, Religions- und Toleranzfache, wie auch in Güter- Stiftungs- Studien- und Zensurssachen für das Königreich Böhmen von 1801 bis Ende 1825. Achter Band. (Encyclopedia of Spiritual, Religious and Tolerance Laws, as well as Matters of Goods, Foundations, Education and Censorship, for the Kingdom of Bohemia, from 1801 until the End of 1825. Volume VIII). Government Printing Office: Prague, 1829. Page 336. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 2/16/2020

2081 3/17/1807

**"Rescript" of the Prince-primate ('Fürst Primas') Karl Theodor von Dalberg\* [Present-day Germany; Grand Duchy of Frankfurt]:** "[...] the eminence ('Eminentissimus') cannot adjudicate against the city [...] and even though [...] the Jewry has received numerous imperial privileges and have filed a complaint in court and have received protection in some cases, the eminence/church authorities are not permitted to decide over this now and definitively [...] and ..] until a final decision has been made in this matter, the current norms are to remain in effect. [...]"

[**Researcher's note:** This rescript in effect upheld a previous law which stipulated that the church authorities could not rule against the city in a legal battle involving Jews.]

Nachträgliche Actenstücke der deutschen Bundes Verhandlungen, als Anhang zu den Protokollen der Bundesversammlung. Fünfter Band. (Subsequent documents of the German federal negotiations, as an appendix/attachment to the protocols/minutes of the federal assembly. Fifth volume.); (Frankfurt am Main; 1820); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/12/2020

2082 5/5/1807

**"Ordinance" of the Royal Court Chancellery [Present-day Austria]:** "Toleration [permits] for Vienna are actually merely an act of mercy/grace to which no Jewish families is entitled to."

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim): Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/15/2017

2083 5/9/1807

**"Decree" issued by the Royal Court Chancellery [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] new tolerance [permits] that cause the number of Jewish families to increase, should only be issued in rare circumstances and only in cases that warrant special merit or other exceptional considerations. [...]"

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Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim): Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/16/2017

2084 5/9/1807

**"Decree" of the Royal Court Chancellery [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic, Hungary]:** "Prevention of the withdrawal of the tolerated Jews from the old family constellation ('Familienstellen')\* in Bohemia, Moravia, Galicia, and Hungary.' Those tolerated [Jews] in Vienna, in so far they are from Bohemia and Moravia and belong to a family constellation ('Familienstellen')\* and are part of the Tax-Nexus, are to remain part of such, and continue to pay the appropriate taxes [...] such tolerated persons in Vienna should not be permitted to withdraw from their [family] constellations in order to make it impossible for them or their families to resign. For those who come to Vienna from Galicia or Hungary, the government is required to inform the appropriate state/regional offices ('Landesstellen') [...]." **[Researcher's note:** \*"Familienstellen" were established by the government and consisted of a fixed number of spots for Jews in an attempt to limit their numbers in a community.]

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim): Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/20/2017

2085 5/9/1807

**"Royal Court Chancellery Ordinance" issued by the Austrian Royal Court Chancellery [Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria]:** "Jewish-toleration[-permits] may no longer be granted ever without the consent of the Royal Court Chancellery. [...]"

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 Paurnfeindt, wirklichen k. k. Rath und Referenten bei dem niederöster. 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 Paurnfeindt, 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

2086 5/30/1807

**"Regulations Regarding the Sons of Tolerated [Jews] after their Deaths" decree issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:** "In case the sons of tolerated [Jews] are tolerated [themselves] after the death of their father, they are to be required to disclose, where their wives and children will find accommodations after their [own] deaths. [...] Those sons of tolerated Israelis, who do not wish to continue the useful trade of their deceased father, are to be relegated – if they have a family constellation (residency) in a different country – to that place; if they are however – as it is the case with most of them, who are residents of Vienna – they are to be permitted a temporary stay in Vienna [...] however, they should not be permitted to wed or to establish a family in Vienna, but in that case, they should be required to look for an alternate place to live. Those sons of tolerated Jews, however, who cannot demonstrate to have a specific lively-hood (a manner to make a living), or engage in unauthorized activities, are to be regarded as unemployed/without a trade and are to be expelled from Vienna. [...]"

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim): Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/26/2017

2087 6/25/1807

**"Royal Court Decree" ('Hofdekret') issued by the Royal Government of the Austrian Empire [Present-day Austria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Czech**

**Republic, Hungary, Italy, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Ukraine; Austro-Hungarian Empire]:** "[...] Jews are only permitted to peddle in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia; in all other countries, especially in Hungary, they are prohibited to peddle. [...]"

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 8/13/2017

- 2088 7/2/1807  
**"Decree" of the Royal Court Chancellery [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] 1) [...] the number of tolerated Jews in Vienna should not be increased, but should rather be lowered. [...] The Royal Imperial Chief Police Authority/Directive should therefore proceed sparingly and with rigorousness when issuing temporary residency licenses and extensions for Jews – especially [those] for poor trading Jews ('Handelsjuden'). [...]"  
 Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim): Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/17/2017
- 2089 7/2/1807  
**"Ordinance" of the Royal Court Chancellery [Present-day Austria]:** "The granting of tolerance [permits] must only be limited to those Jews, who have received a wholesale permit in a proper way/through the proper channels. [...]"  
 Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim): Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/18/2017
- 2090 7/2/1807  
**"Royal Court Ordinance" ("Hofkanzleyverordnung") issued by the Royal Court of Austria [Present-day Austria]:** "Whenever one of the tolerated [Jews] proves himself unworthy of the toleration through improper/illegal actions, the government is to expel such person from Vienna immediately/without further ado."  
 Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim): Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/22/2017
- 2091 10/1/1807  
**"Royal Court Chancellery Decree" issued by the Royal Court Chancellery [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] 3) The current [regulatory] measures are to be strictly maintained, so that those Jews, who cannot show/account for any work/employment or any need for their presence in Vienna to the Royal Imperial Chief Police Authority/Directive, are denied permits/forms ('Bolleten') henceforth. [...]"  
 Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim): Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/1/2017
- 2092 10/1/1807  
**"Highest/Supreme Decision" issued by Emperor Francis ('Franz') [Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Slovenia, Switzerland]:** "[...] those Jews, who have a wholesale-privilege ('Großhandlungs-Privilegiums') may be granted [a] toleration[-permit] indefinitely without hesitation, so long as they do not become unworthy of it; however, their children and families are to be treated according to the ordinance of May 8, 1807. [...]" **[Researcher's note:** The "Highest/Supreme Decision" of May 8, 1807,

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*stipulates that the toleration permit of a family father can not be extended to any of his children, especially, as soon as they get married. This permit can only be transferred to one of the sons at the time of the father's death, IF the son possesses the necessary attributes to maintain the family business.]*

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 Paurnfeindt, wirklichen k. k. Rath und Referenten bei dem niederöster. 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 Paurnfeindt, 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 9/17/2018

2093 10/8/1807

**"Getting married during advent" Court decree issued by Franz II [Lower-Austria; Present-day Austria]:** "Even though Jews are not to be prevented from getting married during advent or lent (time of fasting), they are, however, not to be seen participating in dance, music or similar kinds of amusements during these imperative times."

Braumüller, Wilhelm: Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Zweiter Band. (Wien) 1918; p. 172, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/24/2016

2094 10/19/1807

**"Expulsion of Jews" ukase\* issued by Tzar Alexander I [Empire of Russia; Present-day Russia Republic, Alaska]:** "The circumstances connected with the war were of a nature to complicate and suspend the transportation of the Jews. [...] These complications can now[,] after the cessation of the war, be averted in the future by means of a gradual and most convenient arrangement of the work of transplantation. [...] For these reasons we deem it right to lay down an arrangement by means of which the transplantation of the Jews, beginning with the date referred to above, may be carried out into effect, without the slightest delay and mitigation." **[Researcher's note:** \*A proclamation by a Russian Emperor or government; an edict. \*\*The expulsion of Jews was to be spread over three years: one-third of the Jews were to be expelled in 1808; another third in 1809, and the last third in 1810. Committees were appointed to assist the governors in carrying out the expulsion decree.]

Dubnow, S.M. (and translated from the Russian by Friedlaneder): **History of the Jews in Russia and Poland; From the Earliest Times Until the Present Day** [1915]; (Philadelphia, 1918); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/25/2016

2095 11/14/1807

**Court-Decree, issued by Francis II, King of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]:** "Those officials or magistrates, who give permission to the Jews to obtain limited or unlimited property rights in real estate, shall be punished, without mercy, by having to pay an amount equal to the sale price into the fund for the poor of their community, and they shall confiscate any such unlawfully acquired real property, to be sold at auction for the benefit of the fund for the poor."

Ebersberg, J.S. (ed.). **Österreichischer Zuschauer. Jahrgang 1853. Zweiter Band [Austrian Spectator.** 1853, Vol. 2]. Ueberreuter: Vienna, 1853. Page 1466. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 2/13/2020

2096 12/1/1807

**"Patent" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] Jews are not [to be] granted permission slips by the Royal Imperial Field and artillery headquarters for saltpeter and powder production. [...]"

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim): Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/8/2018

2097 12/2/1807

## *Official Anti-Jewish Acts Throughout History*

**"Birth Announcement" ordinance issued by the Lower Austrian government [Lower-Austria; Present-day Austria]:** "Israelis who live here, and midwives are to face a penalty of six Reichsthaler, if they fail to report the birth of an Israeli child to the Police authorities within 8 days." [Researcher's note: The term "Israeli" was used to refer to the Jewish people throughout history before the State of Israel was formally established in 1948.]

Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Zweiter Band.* (Wien) 1918; p. 175, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani  
4/24/2016

2098 12/9/1807

**"Royal Court Decree" issued by the Austrian Royal Court [Present-day Austria]:** "[... having heard] of the nonsense/mischief ('Unfug') that Jews are purchasing real estates illegally, His Royal Majesty have decided to set up serious and successful barriers [to this practice and] in order to enforce [...] these existing laws, which prohibit Jews from purchasing realties, [he has decided] to republish them. [...]"

*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, 4/16/2018

2099 12/14/1807

**"General-Commission Order" issued to the Recruitment/Drafting-District-Commissions [Present-day Austria]:** "The Conscripting (Military Drafting) Officers are ordered to comport themselves according to the ordinance of December 9, 1807 [...], namely to report cases where Jews who have unlawfully taken ownership of realties when they occur. [...]"

*Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzeskunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate;* Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrenreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrenreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/30/2017

2100 12/21/1807

**"Patent" issued by Holy Roman Emperor Francis (Franz) [Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria, Czech Republic, Hungary]:** "The Exclusion of Jews from the Powder and Nitric Acid. Jews are to be excluded completely from the powder and nitric acid trade [...] or face confiscation [of the merchandize] and 8 fl. [gulden] fine. [...]" [Researcher's note: Franz II was the last emperor (Kaiser) of the Holy Roman Emperor. He established the Austrian Empire in 1804 and reigned over it as Franz I (Francis I) until his death in 1835.]

*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 6/21/2018

2101 1/1/1808

**"Restrictions on Jews" issued by the Governments of Little Russia and New Russia [Russia]:** "[...] No one among the Jews in any village or hamlet shall be permitted to hold any leases on land, to keep taverns, saloons, or inns, whether under his own name or under a strange name, or to sell wine in them, or even to live in them under any pretext whatever, except when passing through."

Global Jewish Advocacy: Anti-Semitism: An Assault on Human Rights. Accessed online, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/2/2016

2102 1/13/1808

**"State Regulations/Ordinances" ('Landesherrliche Verordnungen') issued by the Secret Council of the Grand Duchy of Baden, Police Department [Present-**

**day Germany; Grand Duchy of Baden]:** "1) Regarding the treatment of transient ('landfahrende') [beggar] Jews. [...] all Jews, who move around without a homeland, and who do not have a purpose other than to move from one place to another and to be guests of local Jews and to live off of them or to pursue minor trades with ribbons and [eye]-glasses and such things [...] must from now on, be given a passport on which their route is clearly defined when they wish to travel through the domains of the Grand Duchy, and should they be found away from this path, [they should] be seen as vagabonds and treated as such [...]" **[Researcher's note:** *The above regulation was made public via a governmental paper ('Regierungsblatt') of the Grand-Duchy of Baden on January 27, 1808.]*

Vollständige Sammlung der Großerzoglichen Badischen Regierungsblätter von deren Entstehung 1803 bis Ende 1833. Erster Band, enthält die Jahre 1803 bis Ende 1825. Karlsruhe und Baden; 1834); (Complete collection of governmental papers/documents of Grand-Duchy of Baden from its establishment in 1803 until its end in 1833. First volume, contains the years 1803 until 1825.); (Karlsruhe and Baden; 1834); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/19/2020

2103 3/11/1808

**"Governmental Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic, Hungary...; Austrian Empire]:** "Jews are completely [to be] excluded from trading with products ('Productenhandel'). [...]" **[Researcher's note:** *It is unclear from the text whether Jews were excluded from all trade with "products" or if it referred to specific products.]*

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 Paurnfeindt, wirklichen k. k. Rath und Referenten bei dem niederöster. 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 Paurnfeindt, 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 8/30/2018

2104 3/17/1808

**"Infamous Decree" issued by Napoleon [France]:** "Napoleon, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and protector of the Confederation of the Rhine We have decreed the following: [...] Titel II, 7. From now on [...] no Jew shall engage in any trade, commerce, or deals without having received a certificate from the Prefect of the Department for that purpose; and only if the Municipal Council finds that said Jew did not engage in usury or illicit commerce; [...] 10. Any act of commerce done by an unlicensed Jew shall be null and void. Title III, 16. No Jew, currently domiciled in our départements of Haut and Bas Rhin, will henceforth be allowed to take up residence there."

The Infamous Decree of 17 March 1808 ([le-decret-infame-du-17-mars-1808](#)), Juif.org; Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Franziska Wagener 1/25/2017

2105 3/24/1808

**"Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria]:** "The granting of residency-permits to Jews and their extension is to be done sparingly and with the utmost strictness. [...]"

Gesetze, Verordnungen und Vorschriften für die Polizei-Verwaltung im Kaiserthume Oesterreich. Erschienen in den Jahren 1740 bis Ende 1825, und in alphabetisch-chromologischer 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-chromological 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

2106 3/31/1808

**Decree, issued by Jerome I, King of Westphalia [Present-day Germany]:** "Art. 14. The marital status of Jews shall be clearly ascertained in front of the mayor or his

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deputy, beginning on May 1 of this year. [...] Art. 15. Within three months from the publication of this decree, all Jews shall add a name to the name under which they are known, which is to become the distinguishing name of their family; they must register this name with the municipality of their residence, and neither they nor their children may change that name without our permission, under penalty of name-falsification. The mayors are to make sure that the Jews will neither adopt any names of cities, nor those of any prominent families."

Koch, Christian Friedrich. *Die Juden im Preussischen Staate* (The Jews in the State of Prussia).

Baumann: Marienwerder (Prussia), 1833. Page 249. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 4/15/2020

2107 5/7/1808

**Decree, issued by the Court Chancellery of Austria [Present-day Austria]:** "Only those Jews who have immigrated to Hungary, but neither obtained the right of land ownership by way of a ten-year residence, nor married there after their immigration, may be ordered to return to their birthplace."

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). Geistinger: Vienna, 1828. Page 357. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/9/2020

2108 5/18/1808

**"Order" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria, Hungary]:** "[...] His Majesty, have come to the decision in reference to the Royal Court Chancellery Decree of May 7, 1808, that the ordered rejection of Jews who emigrate to Hungary from other hereditary lands back to their place of birth, are to only apply to those, who – after a decade of residency in Hungary - have not acquired the Inkolat\* ('Incolat'), or have not gotten married there after emigrating. [...]"  
**[Researcher's note:** \*Inkolat is an old term from the rights of the nobility and could either be obtained by birth or formal admission into the societies of knights. It could award the recipient permission to purchase or acquire noble estates or to participate in state councils etc.]

*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 12/20/2017

2109 7/14/1808

**"Decree" issued by the Lower Austrian Government [Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria]:** "Since [...] a number of Israelis have been seen to be present/staying in Döbling\*, and Grinzing\* ('Grünzing') und Siefring for 2 to 4 weeks [at a time], the county office ('Kreisamt') of Vienna is ordered to make sure that the necessary authorities take appropriate actions. [...]"  
**[Researcher's note:** Döbling and Grinzing are now part of the 19th District of Vienna.]

*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 Fauler, 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 Fauler, r[oyal] i[mperial] Police Officials/Authorities/Officers. Second Volume.); (Vienna; 1828); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/10/2018

2110 7/20/1808

**Imperial Decree Concerning Jews with No Fixed First or Family Names"**  
**Issued by Emperor Napoleon I, King of Italy and Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine [France]:** "Those amongst our subjects who follow the Hebrew religion, and who, up until now, have not had fixed surname or first names,

shall be ordered to adopt one in the three months following the publication of this Our present decree, and to declare this fact before the civil status officer in the commune where they live. 2) Non-French Jews who come to live in the Empire and who are in the situation described in article 1 are ordered to complete the same formalities in the three months following their entry into France. 3) Names from the Old Testament and names of towns are expressly forbidden. The only names permitted are those authorised by the law of 11 Germinal, An XI. 4) The consistories are asked to make a list of Jews in their community and to check and to communicate to the authorities that the individuals on the list have fulfilled the conditions prescribed in the preceding articles. They shall also be asked to discover and communicate to the authorities the Jews who have changed their names but which are not in conformity with the dispositions of the above-mentioned law of 11 Germinal, An XI. 5) Those excepted from the dispositions of this decree are the Jews of our states and non-French Jews who come to settle here and whose first and surnames are known and have always been used, regardless of whether these first and surnames were taken from the Old Testament or from the towns in which they lived. 6) Those Jews mentioned in the previous article who wish to keep their first and surnames are nevertheless ordered to make a declaration of this; to wit: Jews from our states in front of the mayor of the commune in which they live; and non-French Jews before the mayor of the commune in which they intend to live; all within the time limit mentioned in article 1. 7) Those Jews who have not complied with the formalities prescribed in the present decree within the time limits mentioned will be expelled from the territory of the Empire: as for those who, in some public act or by some private obligation, arbitrarily change their name not in conformity with the dispositions of the law of 11 Germinal, will be punished according to the law, potentially as forgers, depending on the case. 8) Our Grand Judge Minister of Justice, and our ministers of the interior and of religion are charged inasmuch as it concerns them with the execution of the present decree. Signed by Napoleon Bonaparte I"

*Bulletin des Lois 1808*, Jean-Guillaume Locré: *Législation civile, commerciale et criminelle, ou Commentaire et Criminel au commentaire et compliment des Codes Français, Tires, Savoir* (1836), p. 146, Accessed online; Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/5/2015

**2111 8/6/1808**

**"Decree" issued by the Austrian Royal Court [Present-day Austria, Germany etc.; Austrian Empire]:** "In case a Jewish father converts to the Christian faith/religion, all his children who have not reached the age of independence ('annos discretionis') are to follow the father and accept his religion."

*Repertorium über sämmtliche unter den Regierungen Ihrer Majestäten Josephs II., Leopolds II., und seiner jetzt regierenden Majestät Franz I. erflossenen und in dieser Gesetzsammlung enthaltenen Gesetze und Verfassungen im Justiz-Fache, vom Jahre 1780 bis Ende des Jahres 1820.* (Wien; 1823); (*Repertory of all laws and constitutions issued under his majesties Joseph I, Leopold II, and the current ruler, his Majesty Franz I, from 1780 to the end of 1820.*); (Vienna; 1823); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/18/2019

**2112 11/19/1808**

**"Resolution Whether Jews are Allowed to Own Land" issued by the Prussian Government [Prussia / Present-day Germany, Poland, Denmark, Czech Republic]:** "In response to a Jewish merchant's inquiry whether Jews are allowed to own land in Poland, the Prussian government refers to a law issued on November 19, 1808, which prohibits Jews from acquiring land. It is said that even though this law was never formally published in the former Duchy of Warsaw, it is nonetheless valid, as it is for him." [**Researcher's note:** This notice is from 5/19/1828 validating the law of 11/19/1808, which is stated as "never formally published."]

Heinemann, Jeremias.: *Sammlung der religiösen und bürgerliche Verfassung der Juden in den königl. Preuß Staaten betreffend den Gesetze, Vervordnungen, Gutaschten, Berichte und Erkenntnisse.* 1831; p. 40. Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/27/2015

2113 1/13/1809

**Ordinance, issued by Charles Frederick, Grand Duke of Baden [Present-day Germany]:** "XXX. Each local synagogue must have among its officers a local rabbi, who must be a learned man, examined according to regulations, appointed by the local authority and confirmed by the provincial government, as well as a local elder, appointed from among the most educated Jewish citizens, and confirmed by the same authority overseeing his synagogue. The former is responsible for religious instruction, while both are responsible for temple doctrine and discipline, for supporting the enforcement of any orders from the authorities regarding Jews, and for executing any lawful orders from their provincial synagogue."

Heinemann, Jeremiah (Ed.). *Sammlung der die religiöse und bürgerliche Verfassung der Juden in den königlich Preussischen Staaten betreffenden Gesetze, Verordnungen, Gutachten, Berichte und Erkenntnisse* (Collection of Laws, Ordinances, Evaluations, Reports and Findings Regarding the Religious and Civil Constitution of the Jews in the Prussian States). Heymann: Berlin, 1831. Page 476. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/4/2020

2114 3/9/1809

**"Ordinance of Special Taxation for Jews" issued by the Court Chamber [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] 'Synagogues' 1) Approval of a synagogue [...] the first time: 2,000 fl. and after that annually 100 fl.; 'Jewish Burial' 2) Approval of a Jewish Burial [...] 2,000 fl. [initially] and after that 100 fl.; 'Prayer at home without a Torah': 3) Approval, that a Jew may pray at home without a Torah, annually 24 fl.; 'Prayer at home with a Torah': 4) Approval for home prayer with a Torah, annually 50 fl.; 'Freight forwarder/Carrier/Hauler' ('Speditionär') or Court-banker/financier ("Hoffactor"); 5) Court freight forwarder or Court-Banker: 100 Duc.; 6) Not only are these approvals subject to [special] taxation, but also others, not mentioned here [...]"

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 12/9/2017

2115 4/9/1809

**"Ordinance" issued by the Royal Court [Present-day Austria]:** "Factory owners, who are Jewish ('members of the group that adheres to the Jewish faith'), can only be given permission to establish their branch outside of the [pre-set] market hours in such places where they are tolerated, however, not where they are not permitted to stay (be present) or [in places] where there exists special political authorization (laws) for the purpose of their (Jews) non-proliferation [...]"

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 4/24/2018

2116 9/7/1809

**"Regarding the Treatment of Traveling Jews" issued by Interior Minister von Hacke [Grand Duchy of Baden; Present-day Germany]:** "In regards to the previously issued ordinance of January 13 [...] 1808, and due to the regulations which have been passed since in the neighboring states, it is henceforth ordered: Foreign Jews, who - while arriving at the border give reason for concern - judging by their outward appearance - that they are going to make their way [through the land] by begging or any other illegal or unlawful manner, may they be with or without a family (in the latter case the utmost attention is to be paid), are not to be permitted entry into the Grand Duchy [of Bavaria], even if they can present a valid passport, but their business, which they have in the land, is not specifically and clearly noted in the passport, or if they cannot provide any other sufficient [identification] to the border-police-authorities. Only in such cases [where proper IDs have been presented] can the

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onward journey be permitted [...] and [after] the traveling Jews have been instructed to remain in the area where their business takes them, and [told] to stay exactly on a specific road, which they are not permitted to deviate from. The appropriate authorities ('Behörden') are to watch over the exact implementation of this regulation. [...]"

Instruction für die Polizei-Aufsichtspersonale des Großherzogthums Baden (Instruction for the Police Supervisor-Staff of the Grand Duchy of Baden issued by the Ministry of the Interior of Baden'[by the Ministerium of the Interior of Baden]); (Karlsruhe and Baden; 1827); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/10/2018

- 2117 9/26/1809  
**Order, "Copulation Fees-Taxes for marriages between Jews" issued by Frederick Francis I, Duke of Mecklenburg [Present-day Germany; Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin]:** "Frederick Francis, Duke of Mecklenburg [...] To avoid any misinterpretation or incorrect calculations regarding fees for marriages between Jews, We order [...] that the Rabbi is to receive half a percent of every 100 Rthlr [Reichsthaler], without exception, and that the two synagogue-aids ('Schulbedienten'), namely the hazzan\* ('Vorsänger') and the Schulklopfer\*\*, are to together receive a half percent of the wife's dowry [...]." **[Researcher's note:** \*A hazzan/chazzan is a Jewish musician who is trained in the art of leading a congregation through prayer. \*\*A Schulklopfer is someone who calls the Jewish community to prayer.]

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

- 2118 10/22/1809  
**Decree issued by Frederick William III, King of Prussia [Present-day Germany]:** "We are instructing you to consider, in the course of trade and other business, the Jews of all ceded provinces as foreigners."

"Von Gottes Gnaden Friedrich Wilhelm König von Preussen... [By the Grace of God, Frederick William, King of Prussia...]," 10/22/1809; Decrees Collection; AR 379; Box 1; Folder 40; Leo Baeck Institute. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 12/2/2019

- 2119 2/7/1810  
**Decree of the Lower-Austrian government to the representatives of the Vienna Jews [Lower-Austria; Present-day Austria]:** "The representatives of the Jewry are asked to put together a list of all gold and silver items (devices) found in their 'prayer houses' and to turn them over to the regional offices within 8 days [...] and to allow these items to be invested at a rate of three percent for the state when necessary."

Braumüller, Wilhelm: Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Zweiter Band. (Wien) 1918; p. 181, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/27/2016]

- 2120 2/11/1810  
**"General Ordinance, Regarding the Establishment of New Orphanages, Penitentiaries and Madhouses in the Kingdom," issued by Frederick I, Duke of Württemberg [Present-day Germany]:** "Art. 13 – For the orphanages and penitentiaries, We decree the following taxes, to be collected uniformly throughout the kingdom: [...] (3) Upon their acceptance as burgher, from every new burgher, 1 guilder; from a burgheress, 30 kreuzers; and from a child, 15 kreuzers. (4) From every protected Jew, 2 guilders annually." **[Researcher's note:** Until 1833, Jewish orphans were excluded from all orphanages in Württemberg.]

Reyscher, August Ludwig (ed.): Vollständige, historisch und kritisch bearbeitete Sammlung der württembergischen Gesetze (Complete, Historically and Critically Edited Collection of Württemberg Laws). Vol. 11. Fues: Tübingen, 1839. Page 201. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/20/2020

- 2121 3/21/1810

**Ordinance, issued by the government of the Kingdom of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]:** "The royal county offices shall direct all dominions and magistrates, that they require every Jewish petitioner for a wedding license to report his net worth and that of his bride, not in the aggregate, but for each one individually; so that in the event that the parents or those who have supplied a dowry should claim a deduction from their own net worth, [the amount of] this gift can be readily ascertained from the petition."

Gesetzeslexikon im Geistlichen, Religions- und Toleranzfache, wie auch in Güter- Stiftungs- Studien- und Zensurssachen für das Königreich Böhmen von 1801 bis Ende 1825 (Encyclopedia of Spiritual, Religious and Tolerance Laws, as well as Matters of Goods, Foundations, Education and Censorship, for the Kingdom of Bohemia, from 1801 until the End of 1825). Government Printing Office: Prague, 1829.

Page 438. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 2/16/2020

- 2122 3/24/1810  
**"Regarding the Burial of Jews" issued by Grand-Duke Ferdinand of Würzburg [Present-day Germany; Grand Duchy of Würzburg]:** "Since the Jews have been disobeying the rules that govern the depth of the graves for the dead, that is why the same (Jews) are ordered to strictly follow the rules in §13 of the Corpses and Grief Regulation of June of 1805, and each Jewish community who violates this [rule] in whatever form or shape, shall be required to pay twenty Thaler for the first offense, and be fined even more severely should it happen again. All police-authorities are to pay close attention that this ordinance is obeyed [...]."

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 11/24/2019

- 2123 5/1/1810  
**Decree, issued by the Danish Chancellery [Present-day Denmark, Norway]:** "In the future, when Jews are of the age of conscription, they will have to reside in towns where their religion is practiced, as well as respond to public postings calling for the defense of the lands."
- Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidsløb af næsten 200 aar, tilliggemed 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 68. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/31/2020

- 2124 5/2/1810  
**"Mandate, which contains the conditions under which foreign Jews may apply for permission to win citizenship in the towns," issued by the Danish Chancellery [Present-day Denmark]:** "The King has laid down the following provisions as to how foreign confessors of the Jewish religion may apply for permission to settle in this country. 1) Anyone who professes to the Jewish religion and is not born in Denmark, if he wants to apply to settle here, as a merchant or tradesman, shall not only bring evidence of his good moral conduct from the places of the past where he has hitherto resided; but also give evidence to the Chancellery that he has deposited a capital sum in a bank account which earns an annual interest of 64 speciethalers if he wants to trade wholesale, and of 32 speciethalers if he wants to be a retailer, before a Letter of Safe Conduct can be issued to him. 2) On the other hand, a foreign Jew who proves either to have learned a craft, or another trade beneficial to the State, and thereby will make a living, and if his good conduct has been proven sufficiently, may be hopeful of acquiring the license, without being subject to the obligation to deposit a capital sum in a bank account. 3) The confessors of this religion may in the future, once they are notified of their Letter of Safe Conduct, be exempted

from paying anything to the appropriate police station according to the rescript of August 17, 1736 and other decrees, though they shall be obliged, upon application for the license, not to abandon their way of living allowed to them in this country, which they will follow, and, when the Letter of Safe Conduct is obtained, they will gain citizenship on account of this occupation, without being allowed to change the same, unless a new Letter is obtained; and they shall in all respects be obligated to be subservient to the King's native subjects."

Cohen, Asser Daniel. *De Mosaiske troesbekjendres 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 23. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/16/2020

2125 5/9/1810

**Decree, issued by the Danish Chancellery to the town councils of Denmark & Norway [Present-day Denmark, Norway]:** "On the inheritances and testamentary dispositions of the Jewish congregation: 1) Jews must submit copies of any testaments by which inheritances are established, which then the committee of representatives of the Jewish community has to provide to the Chancellery, via a separate protocol. 4) Those who execute or administer estates of departed members of the Jewish religious community, shall be held, under a mulct of 100 imperial thalers, to report to the committee of representatives, also by transmitting copies of the dispositions."

Cohen, Asser Daniel. *De Mosaiske troesbekjendres 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 359. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 7/3/2020

2126 5/29/1810

**Rescript, issued by the Danish Chancellery to the Magistrate at Copenhagen [Present-day Denmark]:** "The Jewish congregation in Copenhagen shall adhere to some protocol for registering all births, deaths and marriages in the congregation; and to that end, it shall be their duty, under a mulct of 25 imperial thalers, to report deaths and marriages within 24 hours, and births within 14 days, to the person conducting the protocol."

Cohen, Asser Daniel. *De Mosaiske troesbekjendres 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 270. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 6/17/2020

2127 6/23/1810

**"Order" of the district-authorities ('Directorium des Kinzigkreises') of Kinzig [Present-day Germany]:** "[...] IV) (Regarding the burial of Jews.) It has been reported that Jews in many of the places in the district have buried their dead too early this past year. In the Jewish-Organization-Edict of January 13, 1809 [...] it was ordered specifically that Jews must obey the common police-laws when it comes to the burial of their dead [...] and not to bury their dead before 2 times 24 hours have passed unless they have a medical attest from a doctor making the early burial a necessity/emergency [...]"

*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 Dollmätsch, 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*

## *Official Anti-Jewish Acts Throughout History*

the provisions outlined in the fourth chapter of the municipal order. Edited by Bernhard Dollmätsch, 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 2/15/2020

2128 6/29/1810

**"Governmental Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] for those indefinitely tolerated Jews – who have not sought out an extension [of their toleration permits] [...], an investigation is to be carried out of [their] financial situations/statuses and businesses/trades via the official venues of the Royal Imperial Chief Police Authority/Directive ('k. k. Polizey-Oberdirektion') and a proper report [is to be] filed, so that possibly (depending on the circumstances) the protection-tax ('Schutzsteuer') may/can be increased [...]"

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 12/8/2017

2129 8/10/1810

**Ordinance, issued by the Archduke Charles, Governor of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, Poland]:** "In wedding permit applications by Jewish couples, a Certificate of Blood-Relation is to be completed by the rabbi of the town, city or county, and to be legalized by a government office. It shall not be sufficient that such a certificate merely state that there is no kind of relation between the betrothed that would make the marriage illegitimate, but more specifically, such certificates shall specifically document that there is no relatedness between the betrothed at all. However, if there should be some degree of relatedness between them, then the exact nature of that relatedness shall be expressed, in the way it exactly exists. This shall also apply to those related only by marriage and not by blood."

Grassl, Ignaz. Das österreichische Eherecht der Juden [The Austrian Marital Laws for Jews].  
Braumüller: Vienna, 1848. Page 32. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 2/10/2020

2130 8/14/1810

**"Territorial-Lord Ordinance" issued by Frederich Francis ('Friedrich Franz'), Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin ('Landesherrliche Verordnung') [Present-day Germany; Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin]:** "[...] henceforth, protected-Jews are only to be permitted to hire native servants who can prove that they were born in Our lands, or those who have served a local/native protected-Jews for at least three years and [...] who [protected-Jew] can vouch for their solid performance [...]."

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 Ortsobrigkeiten 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 9/26/2019

2131 9/14/1810

**"Gubernial Ordinance" issued by the Austrian government [Present-day Austria, Slovenia; Arch-Duchy of Austria/Austrian Empire]:** "Jews may not be granted permission to peddle in Vienna, in the Arch-Duchy, in Styria, Carinthia, Carniola because Jews are not permitted to trade or peddle in them outside of the markets."

Darstellung der gesetzlichen Verfassung der galizischen Judenschaft. Versuch von Michael Stöger. Erster Band. (Lemberg, Przemysl; Stanislawow und Tarnow; 1833); (Presentation of the legal constitution of the Galician Jewry. An attempt by Michael Stöger. First volume.); (Lviv, Przemysl; Stanislavow Voivodeship; Tarnów; 1833); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/23/2020

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- 2132 12/2/1810  
"Ordinance" issued by Holy Roman Emperor Francis I [Franz II] [Present-day Austria, Croatia, Hungary, ...; Holy Roman Empire]: "[...] the magistrates and the mayors ('Amts- und Orts-Vorsteher') are ordered to obtain permission from the Jewish Tax Office ('Steuerpachtungs-Direkzion') rather than from the Administrative Business/Economy offices ('Wirtschaftsämtern') whenever Jews apply for a peddling-permit, and to request from the district tax collector['s office] ('Bezirks-Steuereinnehmer') confirmation of his (the Jew's) [...] assets and payment of the proper taxes, and to send in such [documents] along with the application and proof of the properly paid taxes to the county office. Without these confirmations ('Bestätigungen') no Jew is to be issued a peddling-permit."  
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 8/12/2017
- 2133 12/6/1810  
"Royal Court Chancellery Decree" issued by the Royal Court Chancellery [Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria, Czech Republic, Hungary]: "Continuation of the Paternal Power of a Baptized Jewish Father over his Jewish Children. Under no circumstances is the parental right of the father over his children, who refuse to be baptized, suspended, as long as the father is the legal custodian of the children according to current civic laws. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** This decree was made public via a governmental circular on December 27, 1810. It ultimately granted a baptized father of the Jewish family the right to baptize his children as well – even against their will - if he so chose.]  
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 6/21/2018
- 2134 12/14/1810  
Decree, issued by the [Austrian] Imperial-Royal Court Commission on Academics [Present-day Austria]: "As it has come to pass that under the title Bne-Zion, a religious-moral textbook for the youth of the Israelite nation, has been completed and found to be adequate for its purpose, His Majesty have ordered that: 1st, this textbook shall be introduced at all Jewish schools as a mandatory book of instruction, and that all those tasked with inspecting the Jewish schools shall ensure its purpose-driven usage. 2nd, that every groom and every bride from the Israelite nation, when they apply for a wedding permit, are examined by a county official about the contents of this textbook, receiving the permit to marry only once they have passed the examination." [**Researcher's note:** Bne-Zion was a work commissioned by the Austrian government, for the instruction of Jewish students in moral and religious principles.]  
Homberg, Naphtali Herz. Bne-Zion: Ein religiös-moralisches Lehrbuch für die Jugend israelitischer Nation (Bne-Zion: A Religious-Moral Textbook for the Youth of the Israelite Nation). Royal Schoolbook Printing-House: Vienna, 1812. Frontispiece. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 2/9/2020
- 2135 1/1/1811  
"Common Civil Law" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria, Germany etc.; Austrian Empire]: "Jews may not enter into a valid marriage with Christians."  
Repertorium über sämtliche unter den Regierungen Ihrer Majestäten Josephs II, Leopolds II., und seiner jetzt regierenden Majestät Franz I. erlassenen und in dieser Gesetzsammlung enthaltenen Gesetze und Verfassungen im Justiz-Fache, vom Jahre 1780 bis Ende des Jahres 1820. (Wien; 1823); (Repertory of all laws and constitutions issued under his majesties Joseph I, Leopold II, and the current ruler, his Majesty Franz I, from 1780 to the end of 1820.); (Vienna; 1823); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/14/2019

- 2136 1/11/1811  
**Decree of the Court Chancellery issued by Johann Fidelis Erggelet to the Lower-Austrian government [Lower-Austria; Present-day Austria]:** " [...] that is why it is important that the government proceeds with great caution when permitting the marriage between a foreign, non-tolerated Jew and a local Jewish woman, and to require an assurance that they will depart immediately after the marriage (ceremony) from here before granting them a permission."
- Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Zweiter Band.* (Wien) 1918; p. 193-194, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/9/2016
- 2137 2/14/1811  
**"Royal Chancellery Decree" issued by the Royal Chancellery of Austria [Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria, Czech Republic, Hungary]:** "[...] the Viennese Jewry is ordered to secure an adequate amount [of money] for the purchasing of a functional house for the endowment of a Jewish school [...]"  
 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 7/1/2018
- 2138 4/11/1811  
**"Rescript" issued by War-governor of Riga, Prince Lobanow-Rostowski [Present-day Latvia, Russia; Russian Empire]:** "[... since] it is against existing regulations for Jews to remain in Riga forever under any circumstances, [...] the [City] Council is to report [...] why Jews are permitted to be present in Riga and to send in a register containing their names."
- 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
- 2139 4/20/1811  
**"Royal Court Chamber Ordinance" ('Hofkammerverordnung') issued by the Royal Court Chamber [Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Slovenia, Switzerland, Ukraine]:** "[...] In Bohemia, the Jewish wholesalers are to show proof of business funds/assets of [at least] 30,000 fl.\* in the cities of Prague\*\* [...] the remaining wholesalers in the country, regardless of the area, are to show proof of 20,000 fl. [to receive a wholesale permit]. [...] In Brno ('Brünn'), Hradec nad Moravici ('Grätz')\*\* and Lviv\*\*\* ('Lemberg'), they are to have funds/assets of [at least] 30,000 fl. [...] Should wholesalers become established in Austria near Enns, [they] are to show proof of funds/assets in the amount of 20,000 fl. regardless of the area/place [...]."  
*[Researcher's note: \*Fl. refers to the Gulden, which was the local currency at that time. \*\*Even though the text reads "cities of Prague," it most likely refers to Prague and the surrounding cities/towns. \*\*\*Grätz refers here probably to Hradec nad Moravici, a town in the Moravian-Silesian region of the Czech Republic and not to Graz, the second largest city in Austria. \*\*\* Lemberg is the German name for the city of Lviv, which is nowadays the largest city in western Ukraine.]*  
 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 Paurnfeindt, wirklichen k. k. Rath und Referenten bei dem niederöstererr. 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 Paurnfeindt, 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 9/12/2018
- 2140 4/21/1811

**"Building of new houses." Royal Ordinance. [Lower-Austria; Present-day Austria]:** "Jews are excluded from building houses in Vienna as they are not permitted to own property."

Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Zweiter Band.* (Wien) 1918; p. 196, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/11/2016

2141 4/28/1811

**"Decree of the Royal Court Chancellery" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria, Germany etc.; Austrian Empire]:** "Jews who are not able (permitted) to possess [realties] are not allowed to build new homes/houses in Vienna. [...]"

*Repertorium über sämtliche unter den Regierungen Ihrer Majestäten Josephs II., Leopolds II., und seiner jetzt regierenden Majestät Franz I. erflossenen und in dieser Gesetzsammlung enthaltenen Gesetze und Verfassungen im Justiz-Fache, vom Jahre 1780 bis Ende des Jahres 1820.* (Wien; 1823); (Repertory of all laws and constitutions issued under his majesties Joseph I, Leopold II, and the current ruler, his Majesty Franz I, from 1780 to the end of 1820.); (Vienna; 1823); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/16/2019

2142 4/30/1811

**"Ordinance" of the Royal Court Chamber ('Hofkammer-Verordnung') issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:** "[... in order to obtain a toleration permit] the [Jewish] wholesale applicant must show proof of being the sole owner of a fund [financial portfolio] in the amount of [at least] 50,000 fl. [Gulden] Viennese currency [...]"

*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 5/2/2018

2143 5/5/1811

**"Peddling-Patent" ('Hausierpatent') issued by the Emperor Francis II (Franz Joseph) [Present-day Czech Republic]:** "[...] The Jews are prohibited to peddle new goods in Prague. [...]"

*Schriften des Vereins für Sozialpolitik; LXXXII; Untersuchungen über die Lage des Hausiergewerbes in Österreich;* (Leipzig, 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 7/21/201

2144 5/21/1811

**"Law on Jewish Burials," issued by Frederick VI, King of Denmark and Norway, to the Jewish Community of Copenhagen [Present-day Denmark]:** "Art. 11 – No member of the funeral procession shall have any contact with the corpse itself, whereas it is the duty of the casket bearers to wash, dress and carry the corpse, etc., as instructed by the funeral director. Art. 12 – As soon as all persons belonging to the funeral procession have gathered, the funeral procession will take place in the following order: first, the hearse; following it, the casket bearers; then, the family members in deep grief; then, the funeral director, and finally, the rest. For every corpse, unless otherwise decreed, there shall be 2 to 6 casket bearers, who shall be wearing black clothes. Art. 15 – It shall be left to those in deep sorrow, to wear black or other clothes; however, in the latter case, they shall wear the usual mourning-robe. Art. 20 – Every [new] grave shall be located close to the most recently deceased member of the congregation."

Cohen, Asser Daniel. *De Mosaiske troesbekjendres 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 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 429. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 7/3/2020

- 2145 6/11/1811  
"Governmental Instruction" issued by the Austrian Government [Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria]: "[...] Since peddling is permitted to Jewish subjects according to the new peddling-patent §4 only in the manner as explicitly prescribed to/required from the other subjects [of the state], as long as no other special laws exists for them [...] and since there are special ordinances for them in Lower Austria as well as Syria which prohibit [all] Jewish subjects to be present or trade in the country-side (on the flat land) [...] therefore, they are banned from all kind of peddling in the future [in these areas]."  
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 Royal Imperial Capital and Royal Seat of Vienna. J. L. E. Count von Barth-Barthenheim.); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/22/2018
- 2146 6/21/1811  
"Royal Chancellery Ordinance" ('Hofkanzleiverordnung') issued by the Austrian Royal Chancellery [Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Slovenia, Switzerland]: "[...] Since there exists special ordinances for Lower Austria as well as the Viennese market ('Wienermarkt') which prohibit Jewish subjects to be present or to trade on the flat-land/country-side, so they are also therefore to be excluded from peddling ('Hausirhandel'). [...]" **[Researcher's note:** This prohibition seems to have been so important to the Austrian authorities that it was issued in one form or another throughout the 18th and 19th centuries.]  
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 Paurfeindt, wirklichen k. k. Rath und Referenten bei dem niederöster. 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 Paurfeindt, real/true royal imperial advisor and referent at the Lower Austrian commercial/trade and exchange court); (Vienna; 1836); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/20/2018
- 2147 7/5/1811  
"Decree" issued by Jérôme-Napoléon Bonaparte\* [Present-day Germany; Kingdom of Westphalia]: "We, Hieronymus Napoleon [...] in response to the report of Our Ministry of the Interior order [the following]: Art. 1) Every settled Jews in Our Kingdom who has not registered in the synagogue-registry [...] shall see to it s/he is added [to the registry ...] or face punishment [...] and be convicted to a fine of 2-20 francs [currency]. ... 2) Syndicates assigned with the (up)keeping of such registries that neglect to enforce the ordered registration and fail to fulfill their duties [...] are to be dismissed from their office [...] and sentenced to a fine 25-200 francs. 3) Jews who do not have a surname shall adopt one within 3 months [...] or be sentences to one month in prison thereafter [...]. 4) All Jews in a community, in which there is a synagogue, are prohibited to gather to perform their religious services anywhere but in such synagogue. [...] Violators are to be fined 25-200 franks.[The Ministries of Justice and Interior are ordered to enforce the above decree.]" **[Researcher's note:** \*Jérôme-Napoléon Bonaparte, known in Germany as Hieronymus Napoleon, was the brother of Napoléon I and King of Westphalia between 1807-1813 which was a vassal state of the first French Empire.]  
Zeitung des Großherzogtums Frankfurt, Juli 1811 (Newspaper of the Grand-Duchy of Frankfurt, July 1811); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/10/2020
- 2148 7/15/1811  
Decree, issued by Frederick I, Duke of Würtemberg [Present-day Germany]: "Several district government and assessor's offices have noted that, since the decree of October 30, 1897 allowed the Jews to purchase land for their own use, they have sought to acquire it, but not with the intention of, as expressed in the

decree, building on it themselves or having someone do it for them, but merely in order to resell it, as an item of trade. In response to the question, submitted most subserviently to His Royal Majesty – whether said decree may be interpreted in such an extensive manner? – the same has decreed that His Majesty's intention regarding the admissible purchases of land by Jews, as royal subjects, has never been anything but: 'that the Jews build on these lands themselves, or for themselves through others,' but not to purchase them as investment items, so that they may make a business out of reselling them, to the detriment of the King's subjects. This Most Supreme resolution shall be made known to all pertinent royal authorities, so that they may focus their efforts on its enforcement."

Mayer, F.F. (ed.). *Sammlung der württembergischen Gesetze in Betreff der Israeliten* (Collection of Württembergian Laws Regarding the Israelites). Fues: Tübingen, 1847. Page 8. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/20/2020

2149 8/1/1811

**Mandate, issued by Frederick Augustus I, King of Saxony [Present-day Germany]:** "If a Jew is to lend money to a Christian, he must have the Christian acknowledge receipt of the loan in court, and in front of a magistrate and his associate judges. Any loan contract shall be null and void, and a Jewish creditor shall forfeit the repayment thereof, if this requirement of recognition in court has not been met."

"Ihro Königlichen Majestät von Sachsen etc. etc. etc. Mandat die, zu mehrer Beschränkung des jüdischen Wuchers [His Royal Majesty of Saxony etc. etc. etc. Mandate, towards the limitation of Jewish usury]," 8/1/1811; Decrees Collection; AR 379, Box 1; Folder 100; Leo Baeck Institute. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 12/16/2019.

2150 8/9/1811

**Circular on the escort duty for Jews coming from Warsaw to Galicia issued by the Government of Galicia [Present-day Poland and Ukraine]:** "From now on every Jewess or Jew coming from Warsaw to Galicia may only cross the border at a border post. They have to pay when entering the following fee as an escort duty: A. any trading Jew 4 fl. 45 kr, B. any Jews staff or Jewess 3 fl. 15 kr., C. every Jewish child under 14 years 1 fl 45 kr. [...]"

*Edicta et Mandata Universalia Regnis Galiciae et Lodomeriae, 1811* [Universal Edicts and Mandates of the Kingdoms of Galicia and Lodomeria], page 118. Researched and Translated by Franziska Wagener 10/2016

2151 9/13/1811

**"Gubernatorial Ordinance" ('Gubernialverordnung') issued by the Austrian Government [Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria]:** "Since according to the Patent of August 3, 1797, Jews who wish to get married must prove to have assets of at least 300 fl. [Gulden] on the country-side and 500 fl. [Gulden] in the city of Prague [...] it is brought to the attention of the officers and the magistrate [...] that in the future, Jews applying for marriage-licenses must make sure that the betrothed also include a certificate of their assets in Viennese currency. [...]"

*Fortsetzung der von Johann Roth verfassten Sammlung aller in dem Königreiche Böhmen kundgemachten Gesetze und Verordnungen im alphabetischer Ordnung gereicht. Die Gesetze und Verordnungen vom Jaren 1802 bis Ende des Jähres 1818 sich fassend. Neu aufgelegt, verbessert und vermehrt durch Johann Kanka, J. U. D. und becideten Landesadvokaten im Königreiche Böhmen. Neunter Teil. (Prag, 1821)' ("Continuation of Johann Roth's Collection of all Laws and Ordinances Promulgated in the Kingdom of Bohemia from 1802 until the end of 1818 inclusive. Neu edition, improved and added to/supplemented by Johann Kanka, J. D., sworn state attorney in the Kingdom of Bohemia. Ninth Volume.");* Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/13/2018

2152 9/23/1811

**Ordinance from the Lower-Austrian government [Lower-Austria; Present-day Austria]:** "Only single or married people, who do not have their families (currently) living here, are allowed to be taken on as servants by the Viennese Israelites."

Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Zweiter Band. (Wien)* 1918; p. 185, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/10/2016

## Official Anti-Jewish Acts Throughout History

- 2153 10/19/1811  
**Decree, issued by the Danish Chancellery to the Prefect of Sorø [Present-day Denmark]:** "The Jews living in Slagelse may buy a place for a cemetery, at least 1,000 cubits from the buildings of the town." [**Researcher's note:** 1,000 cubits are a little over a quarter-mile, or 427 meters.]  
Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjendres 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 425. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 7/3/2020
- 2154 11/18/1811  
**"Decree" issued by the Royal Court Police Authority ('Polizeihofstelle-Decret')** [Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria]: "[...] Foreign Jews, to which also Polish and Galician Jews belong, are to be referred to the appropriate foreign-commission ('Fremden-Commission') [...] when they arrive at the Jewish Office ('Judenamt') [...] to whom they are to show proof of their present business dealings. The foreign-commission, therefore, has to note the length of time during which their stay is permitted [...] and then [...] send back the Jew to the Jewish Office so that he can pay the [necessary] taxes. [...]"  
Gesetze, Verordnungen und Vorschriften für die Polizei-Verwaltung im Kaiserthume Oesterreich. Erschienen in den Jahren 1740 bis Ende 1825, und in alphabetic-chronologischer Ordnung zusammengestellt mit vorzüglicher Rücksicht auf Nieder-Oesterreich, von Chrysostomus Fauler, k. k. Polizei-Baenamt. 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 Fauler, r[oyal] i[mperial] Police Officials/Authorities/Officers. Second Volume.); (Vienna; 1828); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/14/2018
- 2155 11/21/1811  
**Court Chancellery decree addressed to the Lower-Austrian government [Lower-Austria; Present-day Austria]:** "The Lower-Austrian government is to pay strict attention in the future that the local tolerated Jews and their children are not to get married outside of Vienna without first getting permission; any violators are to be punished severely."  
Braumüller, Wilhelm: Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Zweiter Band. (Wien) 1918; p. 194, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/28/2016
- 2156 12/11/1811  
**"Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] No Jew – much less a foreign Jew – is to be logged in/recorded\* as an active business partner/share holder ('Handlungsgesellschafter') or in any other capacity – such as procurer ('Procura-Führer') without having consulted with the Chief-Police Authority/Directive first. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** While the German text uses the word 'protokolliren' (to be protocolled), it most likely refers to being issued a permit in that capacity.]  
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 5/1/2018
- 2157 12/31/1811  
**"Rescript" issued by King Maximilian I of Bavaria and published by the Royal General-Commissionnaire of the District of Retzat [Present-day Germany; Kingdom of Bavaria]:** "In the Name of His Majesty the King of Bavaria. His Royal Majesty has issued a decree on December 31 of the previous year, regarding the trade of Jews on Sundays and holy-days: 1) On the most holiest of feasts/festivals, to which the Day of Prayer and Repentance\* and the harvest-festival ('Erntefest') belong, all

trade between Jews and Christians is prohibited; 2) On Sundays and holidays, Jews are prohibited to engage in any other kind of trade interaction with Christians [...] The prohibition to trade with cattle on such days that are outside of the public markets and their [pre-set] hours, are to be especially heeded. 4) Haggling, which diminishes the dignity of the Christian Sunday and holiday, done either by local Jews or those living outside [of the district] is to be prohibited on such days. By announcing this highest ordinance in the district's Intelligenzblatt (newspaper), all police-authorities of the district of Rezat are given the order, to watch over this ordinance, and to follow/enforce them in all of its points. [...]. **[Researcher's note:** *'The Day of Prayer and Repentance' ('Buß- und Bettag') is still an important public holiday in Germany and falls on the first of Advent. This rescript was published in a newspaper in the district of Razat on Wednesday, February 26, 1812.*]

Intelligenzblatt des Rezat-Kreises. I. Stück. Ansbach, Mittwoch den 8. Januar 1812 ("Intelligence-Paper of the District of Razat. 1. Piece. Ansbach (City), Wednesday January 8, 1812"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/30/2018

2158 1/22/1812

**"Laws Pertaining to Jews in Welleburg-Schwerin" Issued by Friedrich Franz I of Schwerin [Present-day Germany; Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin]: "... 2)**  
Jews are not allowed to remain in the country unless they have attained a naturalization patent and a concession to a particular trade. 3) [Jews] are not to be hired as private servants or one for commerce, with very few exception. 4) All local Jews are to take on specific and hereditary surnames within four weeks and file it with the local authorities. Once the names are approved by the government, they are to be made public in a newspaper. Those who fail to follow these regulations could lose their 'privilegi.' 5) Jews are required to maintain their bookkeeping in either German or any other living language, except Hebrew if they don't want to commit a felony. They are not to even write their names in Hebrew. 6) All heads of Jewish communities are to keep accurate 'church books' and keep track of each birth, death and marriage within 3 days of its occurrence or be fined 20 Thaler. In smaller cities with fewer Jews, this 'church book' is to be kept by the municipal authorities for a fee of 16 Schillings. 7) The authorities of the Rabbis to make decisions pertaining to laws of the land is revoked completely. And they are entirely forbidden from doing trade with their Jews. ... 9)  
Although Jews are allowed to follow the Sabbath and other religious holidays, Jews not permitted to use to use their religion to violate their contractual obligations. 10)  
Intermarriages between Jews and Christians are allowed. However, the wedding ceremony is to only take place in front of a priest and all resulting children are to be brought up in the Christian faith. 11) Jews are permitted to own any kind of property in the cities as well as on the rural area; however, they are cannot exercise their 'patronage rights.' Those are to be administered by the local officers. 12) We [King Friedrich Frank] reserve the right to decide later as to in which capacity Jews are allowed to hold public offices."

Heinemann, Jeremias.: *Sammlung der die religiösen und bürgerliche Verfassung der Juden in den königl. Preuß Staaten betreffend den Gesetze, Vervordnungen, Gutaschen, Berichte und Erkenntnisse.* 1831; 508 pp, Online book; Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/25/2015

2159 2/7/1812

**"Court Decree" issued by the Court of Emperor Francis II (Franz Joseph II) [Present-day Czech Republic and Germany]:** "If a Jew wants to marry, the groom must be already 18 years old and the bride 15 years old. [...] in order to request permission to marry, the petitioner shall present a certificate from the authorities ('Obrigkeit') in which 1) his assets are listed and 2) [...] a confirmation is rendered that the fixed number of family-spots in his community will not be exceeded with this marriage. 3) He shall present proof of schooling ('Schulzeugnis') which shall be issued by the teacher from whom he has received his schooling, and if that is not possible, then his competency shall be tested in the presence of a Christian court person

('Gerichtsperson') 4) [...] he shall present the certificate of circumcision and birth which was issued by the Rabbi of the community and was seen and confirmed by the Office of Economy ('Wirtschaftsamt') [...]. A Rabbi who issues a false circumcision and birth certificate shall be expelled from the country. [...]'"

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 8/29/2017

2160 2/13/1812

"Order" issued by Freiherr\* von Dörnberg, Royal-General-Commissioner of the District of Retzat on behalf of his Majesty, the King of Bavaria [Present-day Germany; Kingdom of Bavaria]: "In the name of His Majesty, the King of Bavaria [...] His royal majesty have deigned to order the following via the supreme rescript of December 31 of the previous year in regards to the trade of Jews on Sundays and holidays: 1) During the high/important festivals, which include the Day of Repentance and Prayer ('Buß- und Bettag') and Harvest-festival, Jews are prohibited from trading with Christians; 2) On Sundays and holidays, Jews are prohibited from engaging in any kind of trade with Christians, except 2) on public markets, if such are scheduled by the local authorities on those days, and are open to Jewish traders/businessmen, b) in appropriate (legal) stores and shops wherever they may be, c) in both places and at the same time and in the same manner after church service, just as it is legally prescribed/regulated (by the police) to Christians. Especially, the selling of cattle - except on public markets is to be strictly avoided on such days. In order to preserve the dignity of Sundays and holidays, haggling ('Schachern') is prohibited to local and foreign Jews [on those days. [...]]" *[Researcher's note: A "Freiherr" (male) or "Freifrau" (literally free lords or free lady respectively) were titles of nobility in German speaking territories within the Holy Roman Empire. This order was published in the Intelligenz-Blatt on Wednesday, February 26, 1812.]*

Intelligenz-Blatt des Rezat-Kreises. VIII. Stück. Ausbach, Mittwoch den February 26, 1812. ("Intelligence-[News]Paper of the District of Rezat. VIII. Piece/Part. Ansbach, Wednesday, February 26, 1812."); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/1/2019

2161 2/22/1812

Ordinance, issued by Friedrich Franz, Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin [Present-day Germany]: "V. Resident Jews are obligated to always use German or another living language for their business ledgers, contracts and wills, under penalty of being null and void; they shall, on the other hand, never use Yiddish; and their names may not be signed in any handwriting other than German or Latin. XII. Marriages between Christians and Jews are no longer prohibited. However, the weddings of such couples must be officiated by Christian preachers, and all children produced by such marriages shall be baptized, and brought up only in the Christian religion."

Heinemann, Jeremiah (Ed.). Sammlung der die religiöse und bürgerliche Verfassung der Juden in den königlich Preussischen Staaten betreffenden Gesetze, Verordnungen, Gutachten, Berichte und Erkenntnisse (Collection of Laws, Ordinances, Evaluations, Reports and Findings Regarding the Religious and Civil Constitution of the Jews in the Prussian States). Heymann: Berlin, 1831. Page 508. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/4/2020

2162 3/5/1812

Jew-Tax Ordinance, issued by Frederick I, King of Württemberg [Present-day Germany]: "1. The fees charged to Jews for their reception into the state's protection shall benefit only the national treasury. [...] 5. Protected Jews pay reception fees as follows: domestic sons of Jews, 15 guilders; foreign sons of Jews, 50 guilders; foreign Jewesses, 25 guilders [...] 10. The annual protection tax is: for city Jews, 12 guilders; for village Jews, 6 guilders. [...] 17. A protected Jew may only move to another town

with permission from the highest authority; in such a case, the tax authorities of the new place of residence shall be notified, so that they may ensure continued payments of the annual protection tax."

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 993. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/4/2020

2163 3/11/1812

**"Jewish Edict" issued by Fredrick William ('Friedrich Wilhelm') [Prussia; Present-day Germany, Poland, Russia]:** "We, Fredrick William [...] have decided to grant the Jewry (Jewish coreligionists) of Our monarchy a new [...] constitution, [and] declare all current laws and ordinances for Jews revoked and void by the power of this current edict, and order [instead] as follows: 2) The continuation of [such privileges] can only be permitted if the following obligations are met: that they (Jews) keep [specific] chosen family names, and that they not only maintain their trade books but also their contracts and wills in German or any other living language\* and not to use any other letters (alphabet) but either German or Latin to sign [one's name]. 3) Within 3 weeks of publication of this edict, each protected Jew [...] must declare to the authorities of his place of living which family-name he wishes to take on from now on. [...] 6) Those Jews, who act against §8 and §3, shall be treated as foreign Jews. [...] To what [extent] - as to how Jews are to be admitted to public and state offices [...] we reserve the right to decide in the future [...]" **[Researcher's note:** This edict contains 39 paragraphs and has been abbreviated to fit the allocated space. \*Hebrew was not considered a 'living language.'

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 6/7/2018

2164 3/20/1812

**"Ordinance" issued by Holy Roman Emperor Francis II [Present-day Austria, Germany]:** "[...] Jews, who engage in trade ('Handel') are to immediately cease this practice; those who possess a paddling-permission ('Hausierpass') and a Certificate of Trading-Permission ('Handlungslegitimationsschein') shall have them confiscated - without further ado - and destroyed. Moreover – it is prohibited to issue a Jew who has been permitted to farm or to engage in other work a peddling-pass or any other Certificate to pursue trade ('Handlungslegitimationsschein')."

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 7/5/2017

2165 3/24/1812

**"Regulation of Jews in Prussia" Issued by King Friedrich Wilhelm of Prussia [Prussia / Present-day Germany, Poland, Belgium, Denmark, Czech Republic]:** "1) Jews are to enjoy the same rights as other citizen of Prussia, so long they take on Family names, and use either German or another living language to maintain their trade books, and to set up other legal documents and contracts; only signatures using German or Latin letters are accepted. 2) Jews are to take on Family names within six months of publication of these edicts and to report this to the local authorities, and be known by that name henceforward. 3) Jews who do not follow the regulations are to be considered foreign Jews and to be treated accordingly. 4) A foreign Jew is not given permission to remain in the country by marrying a local female Jew. 5) All Jews are to enjoy the same rights as Christians, except in Berlin where special laws pertaining to Jews remain valid. 6) Under no circumstances are

Rabbis and Jewish elders to reside over judicial matters or make decision or give directions regarding guardianship. 7) Foreign Jews are not to remain in the country as long as they have not acquired a Prussian citizenship. 8) Foreign Jews are not allowed to be employed as Rabbis, church staff, runners, nor as trade or home servants. 9) Local Jews who are found in contempt of this regulation (8) are to owe the state 300 Reichsthaler; those who are not in a financial position to fulfill their obligation are to face the appropriate amount of jail time. Foreign Jews [in violation of this law] are to be escorted across the border."

Heinemann, Jeremias.: *Sammlung der die religiösen und bürgerliche Verfassung der Juden in den königl. Preuß Staaten betreffend den Gesetze, Vervordnungen, Gutaschten, Berichte und Erkenntnis.* 1831, p. 1 pp. Accessed online, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/22/2015

2166 4/2/1812

**"Governmental Ordinance" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:** "The non-local Jews, who visit the markets in Vienna, cannot be prohibited to lease stores [...] and to keep them open after the market has closed [because they have to make necessary arrangements] which cannot be denied to them without considerably restricting their right of ownership. Therefore, the watchfulness of the Royal Imperial Police ('k. k. Polizey') is to be aimed at making sure that -- if the stores are still open during after hours -- that only necessary precautions are taken but that no trade/sale is made. [...]"

*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 6/17/2018*

2167 5/4/1812

**"Concerning the Admission of Jews into the Community as Protected Citizens" issued by Charles I (Karl I) [Grand Duchy of Baden; Present-day Germany]:** "We Carl, by the grace of God, grand duke of Baden, Duke of Zähringen [near Freiburg], Landgrave of Rellenburg and Count of Hanau [...] 2) Jews [...] can become a protected citizen and only a protected citizen so long as they do not engage in emergency/crisis trade ['Nothhandel']\* and can show to own [the legally required amount of] assets [...] and has acquired a properly learnt trade/craft or [...] art [...] and so long as they] have the necessary education in reading and writing of the legal language and arithmetic/counting. [...]"

*Großherzoglich Badisches Regierungs-Blatt. Zehnter Jahrgang Nro. 1. bis 37. Mit Großherzoglich Badischem gnädigstem Privilegie. (Karlsruhe, 1812); (Governmental Gazette/[News]paper of the Grand Duchy of Baden. 10th Year. 1 to 37. With the Gracious Privilege of the Grand Duchy of Baden); (Karlsruhe; 1812); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/5/2018*

2168 6/9/1812

**"Rescript" issued by the Prussian government [Present-day Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Lithuania, Russia; Kingdom of Prussia]:** "[...] all [previously issued] privileges given to Jews, which contradict the ordinance of March 11, 1812, are rescinded."

*Ergänzungen des Allgemeinen Landesrechts für die Preußischen Staaten enthaltend eine vollständige Zusammenstellung aller noch geltenden, das Allgemeine Landrecht abändernden, ergänzenden und erläuternden Gesetze, Verordnungen und Ministerialverfügungen nebst einem chronologischen Verzeichnisse derselben und Register herausgegeben von Friedrich Heinrich von Strombeck, königlich Preußischem Geheimen Justiz- und Oberlandesgerichts-Raths. Dritte, sehr vermehrte und verbesserte Ausgabe. Zweyter Band. (Addenda of the common state laws for the Prussian states, [which] contains a complete compilation of all still valid/applicable laws, and ones that amend common state laws, supplementary and explanatory laws, ordinances and ministerial decrees as well as a chronological list of these and a registers edited by Friedrich Heinrich von Strombeck, royal Prussian Secret Council of the Justice- and Higher State Court. Third and greatly augmented and improved issue. Second Volume); (Leipzig; 1829); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/26/2020*

2169 6/10/1812

**"Special Marriage Law for Jews in Austria" by the Austrian**

**government [Austria]:** "Soldiers of the Jewish faith (religion) cannot be permitted to get married in any way. Even, when an already married soldier is accepted and brings his wife along to the regiment, she is to be turned back to her homeland where she has to make a living on her own."

Braumüller, Wilhelm: Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Zweiter Band. (Wien) 1918; p. 227-228, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/24/2016

2170 6/25/1812

**"Instructions Regarding the Execution of the Edict of March 11, 1812" issued by Royal Prussian Government [Prussia / Present-day Germany, Poland, Belgium, Denmark, Czech Republic]:** "I 1) A complete list of all resident Jews are to be compiled by the local police ... 6) Although the choice of a family name is generally left for the heads of the families to decide, the government retains the right to decline certain names when deemed appropriate and request the acceptance of another name. ... II ... 1) Jews who are traveling through the country and those who want to do business in the country have to be distinguished from each other and local authorities have to mind the following: a) No Jew is to be allowed into the country who does not possess a valid passport made out by his local authorities containing his name, his profession and the reason for traveling. ... 3) Foreign Jews who do not enjoy the same citizenship rights in their fatherland are only allowed to purchase Prussian products and to sell only products that are available in their home country - and only on open markets and on large trading venues. All other professions and trades - especially detail trading and peddling as well as commission based or freight-forwarding businesses are strictly forbidden."

Heinemann, Jeremias.: Sammlung der religiösen und bürgerliche Verfassung der Juden in den königl. Preußischen Staaten betreffend den Gesetze, Vervordnungen, Gutaschten, Berichte und Erkenntnis. 1831; p. 6-13. Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/21/2015

2171 6/28/1812

**"Highest Decision" issued Emperor Francis I (Franz) and published by the Royal General-Commissionaire of the District of Retzat [Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria]:** "In the Name of His Majesty the King of Bavaria. [...] The extension/cessation of a Jewish family occurs [...] when the head of the family, to whom the letter of protection [residency permit] was issued [...] dies, or if it (Jew) is unable to continue the business due to age or frailty or disability and quits altogether. In either case, the protection (permit) can not only be transferred to one of the children, or a relative, but also to any other kind of [...] Jewish individual, if he proves to be qualified for such a business according to the estimation/discretion and decision of the Royal General-Commissionaire. [...]"

Intelligenzblatt des Rezat-Kreises. I. Stück. Ansbach, Mittwoch den 8. Januar 1812 ("Intelligence-Paper of the District of Razat. 1. Piece. Ansbach (City), Wednesday January 8, 1812"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/1/2018

2172 8/1/1812

**"The Admission of Complete Lists of Jews Currently Present in the Country" Issued by the Royal Prussian Government of Pomerania [Prussia / Present-day Germany]:** "For the purpose of executing the edict from March 11 of this year, regarding the civil rights of Jews in the Kingdom of Prussia, all Jews are required to get registered within 6 weeks (between August 1 and September 12). All heads of Jewish families in cities are called to register either the Chief of Police or with the municipal authorities. Jews living on the land are to register with county districts administrators [Kreis-Landräthen]. Those who fail to do this will be presumed to have forfeited their rights as citizens. All Jewish fathers are called to consider this a notice to follow."

## *Official Anti-Jewish Acts Throughout History*

Heinemann, Jeremias.: **Sammlung der religiösen und bürgerliche Verfassung der Juden in den königl. Preuß Staaten betreffend den Gesetze, Vervordnungen, Gutaschten, Berichte und Erkenntnisse.** 1831; p15 ff. Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/8/2015

- 2173 8/8/1812  
**"Family Names of Jews" issued by the Prussian Government [Prussia / Present-day Germany, Poland, Denmark, Czech Republic]:** "According to the edict of March 11, 1812, all Jews are required to pick and keep Family names and to make them publicly know. They are also required to maintain all legal and trade documents in either the German or any other living language and to only make use of the German or Latin alphabet. In addition, the following is to be made official to people of Jewish faiths: 2) The decision to grant citizenship is left to the local authorities. All Jews are to report to their local police authorities where they reside legally as of March 24, 1812. Those who are not present in their place of residency are allowed to report to the nearest police station which is required to send the report to the police station where he is resident. This is to be done quickly, so that the protocol reaches the local authorities by September 24 of the same year. 3) Registration has to commence immediately and be finished by September 24, 1812. It's the duty of each head of a family to report to their local station without being prompted in that time. Those who fail to do so, are assumed to have abdicated their rights for citizenship. 5) Jew are allowed to chose their own family names; however, the government reserves the right to turn down a name a request that another be chosen instead. Only heads of families [as defined earlier] are allowed to chose family names; all other family members have to accept and carry that name from now on. 6) This register determines which Jews are considered a citizen - namely: a) if they have proven their residency according to the outlines of the edict and if there were no objections. b) if they have registered with the local police authorities. c) if they have taken on a permanent family name within the 6 months - as dictated by edict. d) if they are not known for using a language other than German or other living language to maintain their legal documents or for using another alphabet other than German or Latin. 8) Each autonomous Jew is required to produce a credible certificate proving their citizenship when requested. 9) In order to ensure proof of residency, all Jews who consider themselves to be legal Prussian citizens, are required to report birth, wedding, divorces and deaths to the local authorities - within 24 hours in cities and 3 days in rural areas."
- Heinemann, Jeremias.: **Sammlung der religiösen und bürgerliche Verfassung der Juden in den königl. Preuß Staaten betreffend den Gesetze, Vervordnungen, Gutaschten, Berichte und Erkenntnisse.** 1831, p. 16-22, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/29/2015
- 2174 12/7/1812  
**"Order" issued by Emperor Francis I (Franz) and published by the Royal General-Commissionaire of the District of Retzat [Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria]:** "In the Name of His Majesty the King of Bavaria. [...] orders that] 1) The Israeli youth are to be stopped and required to attend workday/weekday as well as holiday schools ('Werk- und Feyertagsschule') without exception starting January 1, 1813 [...] and [authorities shall make use] of penalties for absence [absentees] in regards to this ordinance. [...]"  
Intelligenzblatt des Rezat-Kreises. I. Stück. Ansbach, Mittwoch den 8. Januar 1812 ("Intelligence-Paper of the District of Razat. 1. Piece. Ansbach (City), Wednesday January 8, 1812"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/2/2018
- 2175 1/11/1813  
**"Decree" issued by the Austrian Royal Court [Present-day Austria, Germany etc.; Austrian Empire]:** "Jews cannot get married without the permission of the local authorities ('Landesstelle') [...], nor attain a legal divorce [without a permission from the authorities.]"

Repertorium über sämmtliche unter den Regierungen Ihrer Majestäten Josephs II., Leopolds II., und seiner jetzt regierenden Majestät Franz I. erlassenen und in dieser Gesetzsammlung enthaltenen Gesetze und Verfassungen im Justiz-Fache, vom Jahre 1780 bis Ende des Jahres 1820. (Wien; 1823); (Repertory of all laws and constitutions issued under his majesties Joseph I., Leopold II., and the current ruler, his Majesty Franz I., from 1780 to the end of 1820.); (Vienna; 1823); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/16/2019

2176 1/19/1813

**Royal "Fine for Truancy" Decree, issued by the Danish Chancellery to the Copenhagen Chief of Police and the Magistrate at Copenhagen [Present-day Denmark]:** "Since the Jewish congregation is so small that it can easily be overlooked, We hereby, until a decree on a reorganization of the elementary school system is promulgated here in the city, most firmly decree that Jewish parents, to be named by the representatives or the directors of the Jewish Free School, shall be admonished that if they allow any of their children who are over 6 years old to neglect their school education, either in one of the schools authorized here in the city, or in the Jewish school, and if these parents cannot prove that their children receive appropriate education at home, they shall be subjected to repeated fines of 10 imperial thalers for each contravention; this fine shall be doubled, if it is also discovered that the parents allow their children to go and play truant."

Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjendres 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 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 316. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 6/29/2020

2177 2/18/1813

**"Governmental Circular" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:** [...] In places, where Jews are not tolerated, they shall remain excluded from the [perishable] food trade ('Vichtualien-Handel')\* [...]"]

**[Researcher's note:** \*'Vichtualien' were food items that were meant for daily use or immediate consumption.]

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 4/25/2018

2178 3/11/1813

**"Court Decree" issued by the Court of Emperor Francis II (Franz Joseph II) [Present-day Czech Republic and Germany]:** [...] Each Jew who wants to wed must be tested beforehand from the Religious textbook Bne Zion. [...]. He shall also present the permission of the County Office ('Kreisamt') [...] If the communities of the betrothed are in different districts, each person has to receive the approval of the County Office ('Kreisamt') to which he belongs. [...]"

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 8/31/2017

2179 3/13/1813

**"Prohibition" by the Austrian government [Present-day Austria; Lower-Austria]:** [...] Jews are to be excluded from purchasing or selling any food items."

Braumüller, Wilhelm: Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Zweiter Band. (Wien) 1918; p. 220, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/2/2018

2180 3/14/1813

**Decree, issued by the government of Denmark [Present-day Denmark]:** "3. All business documents of confessors of the Mosaic religion must be written in German or Danish. 9. Synagogues shall not be established without permission by the King. 19. Foreign Jews may only stay in Denmark temporarily, for 14 days; any longer stay needs special permission by the local authorities."

Jost, Isaak Markus. *Geschichte der Israeliten seit der Zeit der Maccabäer bis auf unsre Tage: Neuere Geschichte der Israeliten von 1815 bis 1845; 2. Die Staaten und Länder außer Deutschland: mit Nachträgen und Berichtigungen zur älteren Geschichte, Band 10, Teil 2* (History of the Israelites from the time of the Maccabees to our present days: Recent history of the Israelites from 1815 until 1845; 2. The states and countries other than Germany: with appendices and corrections of older history, Vol. 10, Part 2). Schlesinger: Berlin, 1847. Page 7. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/1/2020

2181 6/10/1813

**Edict issued by Kingdom of Bavaria [Germany]:** "The Jewish Decree of 1813...Edict Concerning the Conditions of Members of the Jewish Religion in the Kingdom of Bavaria...Art. 1 Only those Jewish coreligionists who have legally received the right of residence in Our states [sic] can acquire the civic rights and privileges set forth in this Edict. Art. 2 Registration in the Jewish Lists to be opened in our police offices is a prerequisite for the enjoyment of such rights and privileges. Art. 3 For that purpose, all Jews presently in our Kingdom must report within three months of the publication of this Edict at the police office of their place of residence ... Art. 9 The Jew is required to use the new name registered in the roll in all of his dealings. Art. 10 Those Jews who, within three months, either 1. do not submit their document of admittance, or refuse 2. to accept a family name, or 3. to take the oath of loyalty, shall be treated henceforth simply as foreign Jews. ...Art. 12 The number of Jewish families in communities where they presently reside ought, as a rule, not be increased, but should, on the contrary, be gradually diminished if it is too large. Art. 13 Settlement in excess in communities where Jews already live, or settlement in areas where there are as yet no Jews, can be permitted only by the highest authority...Art. 21 All Jewish corporations still existing in the kingdom are to be dissolved, ...The dissolution shall be effective within six months after publication of this Edict...Art. 22 The Jews living in the various parts of the kingdom...do not form separate Jewish communities but, in community affairs, join the Christian inhabitants of the area with whom they will form only one community. ...Art. 25 Where they do not form a congregation, they are restricted to private worship at home, ...Where there is a synagogue, no one other than the rabbi or an authorized substitute is allowed to perform religious functions...Art. 27 A Jew nominated as rabbi or as substitute must (a) be registered as a royal subject in the roll, (b) have command of the German language and in general have a scholarly education, (c) be without the blemish of usury or of fraudulent bankruptcy and otherwise lead a good and moral life...The Jews living in Our realm will gratefully perceive in these regulations a demonstration of Our concern extending to the welfare of all Our subjects, because all of the police offices will have to work strenuously so that this ordinance may be fully implemented, for which reason we have had this brought to public attention through the official gazette. Munich, 10 June 1813."

"The People speak! Anti-semitism and emancipation in nineteenth-century Bavaria." James F. Harris, Appendix A; Pg 241

2182 6/10/1813

**"Commercial Law" issued by the Bavarian Government [Present-day Germany; Kingdom of Bavaria]:** "[...] The Jew is qualified to purchase, lease, sell a brewing, catering, and venue for hospitality in the same manner as the Christian [...]. 2) He [Jew] is, however, not permitted to pursue this business as the owner nor as a tenant on his own. 3) However, it is permitted to Jews to enter into any private relationship with brewers, juice, and restaurant owners/innkeepers ('Saft- und Schenkwrthen') just like Christians [...] he may therefore enter into a service/rental

agreement ("Dienstmiethvertrag") with a Christian and so on, but in other words, the Jew who is the owner of a property [...], a brewery, a catering and/or venue of hospitality, cannot operate these by himself, but he may become the brewing servant ('Bauknecht'), waiter, steward of his tenant. [...]"

Gotthelf, Jacob: Die Rechtsverhältnisse der Juden in Bayern auf Grundlage der neuen bayrischen Gesetze. (München; 1852); ("Gotthelf, Jacob: The Legal Situations of Jews in Bavaria Based on the New Bavarian Laws. (Munich, 1852"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/5/2017

- 2183 6/15/1813  
"Ordinance" ("Gubernialverordnung") issued by the Government of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, and Poland; Kingdom of Bohemia]: "[...] 13) All administrative bodies ('Ämter') and guilds ('Zünfte') are hereby informed that only the competent authorities are permitted to grant their native Jews - whom they are to keep track of - permission to learn a craft and all foreign authorities are to abstain from such [decisions] completely as it is such nonsense that paves the way for the circumvention of the law."

Kanka, Johann, editor: Vortzüglich der von Johann Roth verfaßten Sammlung aller in dem königreiche Böhmen kundgemachten Gesetze und Verordnungen in alphabeticischer 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 Alphabetic Order as collected by Johann Roth. Laws and Ordinances from 1802 until the end of 1818 inclusive.); (Prague; 1824); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani, 9/14/2017

- 2184 7/29/1813  
"Ordinance" issued by the Livonian government ('Gouvernementsregierung') [Present-day Latvia]: "Ordinance, which all Jews who are present or arrive in the government-city Riga are to comply with. [...] 3) Those Jews/Hebrews who have been registered as part of the merchants-community or those who are kept there in order to contribute to the coronation-levies - who are obliged to remain in the area of Sloka ('Schlocken') - are considered arriving Hebrews/Jews. And must, therefore, comply with the local ordinances [...] The police-authorities are to keep a watchful eye that no new Jews/Hebrews from Sloka establishes himself and settles here. [...] 5) All these Jews/Hebrews may pursue their trade, art, and craftsmanship [...] only to the extent to which they have been authorized by imperial laws. [...] 8) All arriving Jews/Hebrews must find accommodation in the [Jewish]-hostel [exceptions are made]. 13) [...] Arriving Jews/Hebrews must first report to the appropriate local authorities [...]"  
**[Researcher's note:** The above ordinance contains 14 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 General Adjutant Marquis Paulucci, J. Du Hamel, Civil-Governor, G. Von Rickmann, and Carl Dahl, Government-Councils. Secretary Hehn.]

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 5/6/2020

- 2185 8/7/1813  
Rescript, issued by the Danish Chancellery [Present-day Denmark, Norway]: "Jews, following a Royal Resolution of May 24 last [year], cannot be school patrons."  
**[Researcher's note:** School commissions consisted of a chairman and "school patrons," i.e., people who owned more than 32 barrels of grain, as well as school principals who were appointed among peasants by the county school board. School commissions served for 2 years at a time.]

Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidslob af næsten 200 aar, tiliggemed 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 79. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/31/2020

- 2186 12/4/1813  
**Regulation regarding "Legitimation" of Jews issued by the Prussian government [Present-day Germany, Poland, Lithuania; Kingdom of Prussia]:** "The execution of the edict from March 11, 1812, requires the following additional regulations: 1) The registers/records of Jewish families living in the Kurmark/Electorate of Marck [...] have been finalized for the most part, and therefore, it is mostly known which heads-of-families and [...] family members are to be recognized as residents and Prussian citizens, [...] all Jew are to legitimize themselves in the following manner. 1) All independent/self-employed individuals (heads-of-families), namely a) those, who were already in the domain before March 24, 1812, by producing a letter-of-citizenship issued by the government; b) those foreigners who were naturalized after March 24, 1812, by producing a naturalization-record from the common royal police-department. [...]" **[Researcher's note:** *The above regulation has been abbreviated to fit the allocated space and can be found in the cited source.*]
- Heinemann, Jeremiah: Sammlung der die religiöse und bürgerliche Verfassung der Juden in den königlich Preussischen Staaten betreffenden Gesetze, Verordnungen, Gutachten, Berichte und Erkenntnisse (Collection of laws, ordinances, evaluations, reports and findings regarding the religious and civil constitution of Jews in the Prussian States). (Glogow; 1831); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/30/2020
- 2187 2/11/1814  
**"Decree" issued by the Austrian Royal Court Chancellery [Present-day Austria]:** "'Teaching of Jewish children' [...] The duty to report and to return found items is to be inculcated often/repeatedly in Jewish schools. [...]"  
 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 12/23/2017
- 2188 3/7/1814  
**"Writ regarding the admission of peddling-Jews as citizens" issued by Frederick Francis ('Friedrich Franz'), Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin [Present-day Germany; Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin]:** "[...] We remind herewith all city-authorities in our lands not to admit Jews who have been authorized/privileged to peddle as citizen without requesting permission from Our government first so that they are not illegally granting them rights of citizenship that go against Our constitution of February 22, 1813. [...]"  
 Gesetzsammlung für die Mecklenburg-Schwerin'schen Lande. Zweite Folge, umfassend den Zeitraum vom Anfang dieses Jahrhunderts bis zum Jahre 1852. Herausgegeben von H. F. W. Raabe, Canzleidvocaten. IV Band. ("Collection of Laws for the territories of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Second issue, containing the period starting with the beginning of this century to the year 1852. Published by H. F. W. Raabe, Chancellery-Council."); (1852); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/27/2019
- 2189 3/21/1814  
**"Royal Chancellery Decree" ("Hofkanzleydecreet") issued by the Royal Court Chancellery [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] Regarding assessment of the toleration-tax, it is to be distinguished, a) between those Israelis, who engage in trades that are subject to a business-tax b) those who do not engage/have such a business/employment. [...]"  
 Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrenreich (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 12/6/2017
- 2190 3/29/1814

**Ordinance, issued by Frederick VI, King of Denmark [Present-day Denmark]:**

"2. Immediately after the proclamation of this ordinance, the police departments of every administrative district shall produce a roster of all resident confessors of the Mosaic religion, and send this list to our Danish Chancellery. The same kind of list shall be sent in by the end of every January. 3. All debtor's notes, testaments, marriage contracts, as well as all other documents that are produced by confessors of the Mosaic Religion, shall, in order to be valid, be written in German or Danish with Gothic or Latin letters, and the issuers shall use the convention of time and date commonly used in Our realm and Our lands. The same requirements apply to all business ledgers. 9. No synagogue may be maintained without Our most merciful and special permission. 19. Anyone who professes to the Mosaic religion and who is allowed to live longer in Denmark than is necessary for mere transit, for which at most a 14-day period is allowed, is obliged, regardless of gender or age, and under a penalty of 50 to 1,000 silver speciesthalers, to submit an application for any extended stay to the Chancellery, which We have authorized Our Danish Chancellery to grant, depending on the circumstances, for several months. Should the foreigner, during his stay, be found guilty of illegal trade, begging, or other unlawful conduct, he shall, in addition to being prosecuted and punished according to the law, immediately after the punishment is complete, be removed from the country by the police."

Heinemann, Jeremiah (Ed.). Sammlung der die religiöse und bürgerliche Verfassung der Juden in den königlich Preussischen Staaten betreffenden Gesetze, Verordnungen, Gutachten, Berichte und Erkenntnisse [Collection of Laws, Ordinances, Evaluations, Reports and Findings Regarding the Religious and Civil Constitution of the Jews in the Prussian States]. Heymann: Berlin, 1831. Page 445. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/4/2020

2191

5/4/1814

**Royal Decree, issued by the Danish Chancellery to the Representatives of the Jewish Community in Copenhagen [Present-day Denmark]:** "His Majesty, with regard to teaching at the schools for the youth of the Mosaic creed, has most graciously determined: 1) that all instruction at the above-referenced schools must be given in the Danish language; 2) that the teaching of religion must be conducted according to the most carefully approved textbook provided to the representatives; 3) that a selection of the prayers in the Hebrew prayer-book shall be translated into Danish, and then daily prayers be held in these schools, twice a day; 4) that the provisions concerning the teaching of religion and the practice of devotion shall also apply to girls – who shall not be given any instruction whatsoever in the Hebrew language; 5) that no confessor of the Mosaic religion, regardless of whether he or she is attending a Jewish or a Christian school, shall be able to evade being taught in the manner provided for in the second paragraph; and 6) that it shall not be left to the fathers of the Mosaic creed to decide anything about the subjects in which their children are to be taught in school."

Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjendres stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidslob af næsten 200 aar, tilliggemed alle lovsæder 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 315. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 6/29/2020

2192

5/17/1814

**"The Jewish Clause" issued by Norwegian government [Norway]:** "Jews are furthermore excluded from the Kingdom."

"The Constitution of the Kingdom of Norway." 1814; and Gammelgaard, K. & Holmøyvik, E. Writing Democracy: The Norwegian Constitution 1814-2014. Berghahn: New York, 2014. Page 1. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 4/22/2020

2193

6/21/1814

**Prohibition regarding the hiring of foreign Jewish (trade-)aids ('Handlungsknechte') issued by the Grand Duke Fredrick Francis I ('Friedrich**

**Franz') of Mecklenburg-Schwerin [Present-day Germany; Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin]:** "Fredrick Francis [...] Since it still occurs that a number of local Jews take on foreigners, who are of their religion, as trade aids and servants, in violation of the explicit order [as defined] in § III. of Our constitution from February 22, 1813, which is why Our Ordinance from August 14, 1810, is herewith renewed emphatically and all Jewish denizens, who do not have a peddling-license ('Hausir-Concession') are seriously reminded of the aforementioned prohibition in § III. at the [threat] of twenty Rthlr [Reichsthaler] for each transgression [...] Everyone is ordered to dismiss all already hired foreign trade-aids and servants within three months and to refrain from taking on such Jews into their service in the future, except those who have been legitimized by Our tax-commission and via an attest [...]"

Gesetzsammlung für die Mecklenburg-Schwerin'schen Lande. Zweite Folge, umfassend den Zeitraum vom Anfang dieses Jahrhunderts bis zum Jahre 1852. Herausgegeben von H. F. W. Raabe, Canzleiaadvocaten. IV Band. (Collection of Laws for the lands/region of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Second edition, covering the period starting this century until 1852. Edited by H. F. W. Raabe, advocate. Volume IV.); (1852); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/31/2020

2194 8/4/1814

**"Royal Chancellery Ordinance" issued by the Royal Chancellery [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] the authorization [for Israeli apprentices] to stay [in Vienna] is valid for only one year after which a renewal must be requested from the Royal Imperial Lower Austrian government ('k. k. n. ö. Regierung') [...] the employers ('Dienstgeber') must, furthermore, report such individuals to the Royal Imperial Chief Police Directive/Authority ('k. k. Polizey-Oberdirektion') if they drop-out before the year ends [...] he (employer) is also – just as the Israeli family-father ('israelischer Familienvater') – liable that such individuals do not pursue other trades. [...]"

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); Volume I; (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/2/2018

2195 8/19/1814

**"Decree" issued by the Lower Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:** "Israeli editors/correctors ('Correctoren') are to receive [...] residency permits for only 3 years at a time for the duration of their service. [...]"

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 Fauler, 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 Fauler, r[oyal] i[mperial] Police Officials/Authorities/Officers. Second Volume. (Vienna; 1828); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/7/2018

2196 8/26/1814

**"Governmental Ordinance" ('Gubernial-Verordnung') [Present-day Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany; Holy Roman Empire]:** "[...] Marriages of Jews who do not have the approval of the County Office ('kreisamtliche Bewilligung') are to be considered void [...] the approval of the County Office ('kreisamtliche Bewilligung') must also be requested when exchanging the bride [for another]. [...]"

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 8/6/2017

2197 9/29/1814

**"Regarding fees for Jewish marriages" issued by the Grand Duke Fredrick Francis I ('Friedrich Franz') of Mecklenburg-Schwerin [Present-day Germany];**

**Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin:** "Fredrick Francis [...] if a Jewish denizen marries a local or a foreign female person ('Frauensperson') in our lands/territories, he shall be required to pay the hazzan ('Vorsänger')\* and the Schulklopfer ('Schul-klöpfen')\*\* of his place of residency 1/2 a percent (of the worth) of the dowry of his wife as fees [...]" **[Researcher's note:** \*A hazzan/chaazan is a Jewish musician who is trained in the art of leading a congregation through prayer. \*\*A Schulklopfer is someone who calls the Jewish community to prayer.]

Gesetzsammlung für die Mecklenburg-Schwerin'schen Lande. Zweite Folge, umfassend den Zeitraum vom Anfang dieses Jahrhunderts bis zum Jahre 1852. Herausgegeben von H. F. W. Raabe, Canzleidadvocaten. IV Band. (Collection of Laws for the lands/region of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Second edition, covering the period starting with this century until 1852. Edited by H. F. W. Raabe, advocate. Volume IV.); (1852); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/1/2020

2198 10/22/1814

"Decree" issued by the Austrian Royal Court Chancellery [Present-day Austria, Germany etc.; Austrian Empire]: "The use of Hebrew is to be ceased in any legal/court or non-legal dealings."

Repertorium über sämtliche unter den Regierungen Ihrer Majestäten Josephs II., Leopolds II., und seiner jetzt regierenden Majestät Franz I. erflossenen und in dieser Gesetzsammlung enthaltenen Gesetze und Verfassungen im Justiz-Fache, vom Jahre 1780 bis Ende des Jahres 1820. (Wien; 1823); (Repertory of all laws and constitutions issued under his majesties Joseph I, Leopold II, and the current ruler, his Majesty Franz I, from 1780 to the end of 1820.); (Vienna; 1823); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/17/2019

2199 11/3/1814

"Decree" issued by the Emperor Francis [Present-day Austria]: "[...] the use of Hebrew and the so-called Jewish language and script is to be eliminated from all public, legal and extra-judicial activities ('Handlungen'), and instead the language that is customary in the land ('landesüblich') is to be used in the future, and after the announcement of this highest order, all instruments (documents) written in the Hebrew language or even ones using the Hebrew or Jewish script are to be regarded as invalid and void. [...]"

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 12/18/2017

2200 12/22/1814

"Royal Court Chancellery Decree" issued by the Austrian Royal Court [Present-day Austria; Austrian Empire]: "[...] The temporary permission given to Jews as an exception this past year to engage in the grain delivery business is to be done away with again; therefore, the general prohibition is to come (back) into effect which excludes/prohibits Jews from trading with grain." **[Researcher's note:** The permission and then the repeated prohibition to grain with grain were made public via a number of laws issued by the Austrian government. In fact, Jews were permitted to trade with grain again via the Royal Court Decree #36949 issued on November 25, 1819; and made public via a governmental decree ('Gubernialdekret') on December 10 of the same year.]

Auszug aller im Königreiche Böhmen bestehenden Verordnungen und Gesetze nach Johann Roth's Advokaten und Justiziärs der k. k. Staatsbehörden Kotieschau und Kladrau, unter buchstäblichen gereichten Aufschriften der Gegenstände nach der Zeitfolge verfassten Sammlung neu aufgelegt, verbessert und vermehrt durch Johanna 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 Kladrubý, 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 4/18/2019

2201 1/8/1815

**Wedding License Ordinance, issued by the government of the Kingdom of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]:** "In the future, all county offices have to submit all reports of wedding license petitions by Jews to the state government in the following manner, covering each and every point in order, while ensuring that all documents and certificates are correctly produced in compliance with all ordinances: [...] c) The circumcision certificate, signed by the circumciser, in which the birth order of the petitioner must be indicated definitively; d) The original conscription form of the groom, or a notarized copy; [...] m) The groom's certificate of having successfully passed the examination from the textbook Bne-Zion, to be issued by the county office and signed by a magistrate or official of the dominion, as well as by the rabbi who was present at the examination; n) For the bride, the same Bne-Zion-certificate; o) the deposit slip indicating the community property of the betrothed, certified by a magistrate or county official. [...]" **[Researcher's note:** *Bne-Zion was a work commissioned by the Austrian government, for the instruction of Jewish students in moral and religious principles.*]

Jaksch, Peter Karl (Ed.). Gesetzeslexikon im Geistlichen, Religions- und Toleranzfache, wie auch in Güter- Stiftungs- Studien- und Zensursachen für das Königreich Böhmen von 1801 bis Ende 1825. Siebenter Band. (Encyclopedia of Spiritual, Religious and Tolerance Laws, as well as Matters of Goods, Foundations, Education and Censorship, for the Kingdom of Bohemia, from 1801 until the End of 1825. Volume VII). Government Printing Office: Prague, 1829. Page 440. Researched by Dominik Jacobs  
2/17/2020

- 2202 1/24/1815  
**"Ordinance. Patents regarding the Jews" issued by Royal Imperial Austrian and Royal Bavarian Common Shared-Land-Administration-Commission**  
**[Present-day Austria, Germany]:** "Since the local-administration wishes to maintain the restriction set forth in the French decree from March 17, 1808, regarding usury and the unlawful trade of Jews [...] that is why it orders herewith: that starting March 1 of this year, each Jew who is engaged in trade is to obtain a patent-permit for the year 1815 as per article 7 of the above-mentioned decree. These patent[-permits] will be issued by the appropriate local-district after an inquiry into the morality of the applicant[s character] has been completed, [...] in the following manner [...]"  
**[Researcher's note:** *Jewish applicants are asked to produce a number of attest and witnesses proving that they have not engaged in usurious trade, that they are honest businessmen, and have paid the required permit fees, etc. The full text can be found in the cited source.*]

Die fünf französischen Gesetzbücher in Deutscher Sprache nach den besten Übersetzungen. (The five French law-books in the German language according to the best translations.); (Zweibrücken; 1827); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/31/2020

- 2203 1/28/1815  
**Decree, issued by the Danish Chancellery to the principals of schools in Odense [Present-day Denmark]:** "Regarding that children of the Mosaic creed may not participate in religious education in schools: The dogmata of Christianity, and history closely related to morality, should be taught in the secondary schools, this is well known, and thus, it would be entirely inappropriate that a son of parents who are professing to the Jewish religion, in one of the public schools of the Danish state, was to participate in the study of the teachings of the Christian religion."  
Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjendres 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 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 404. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 7/3/2020

- 2204 2/3/1815  
**"Governmental Edict" issued to the County Offices [Present-day Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany; Holy Roman Empire]:** "[...] The County

Offices ('Kreisämtern') are to ensure that Jews are excluded from contracts for fruit-delivery."

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 Imperial], 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

2205 5/2/1815

**"Ordinance" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:** "The Royal Imperial Chief Police Authority/Directive ('k. k. Polizey-Oberdirektion') are not to return the official permits to the Jews, which are in any case only valid for specific circumstances/business dealings [...] with which not only embezzlement could take hold, but also the intentions of [...] Israelis to stay as long as possible in Vienna – against the existing regulations – would be too greatly encouraged if such permits would be valid forever. Those Israelis, if they should appear in Vienna with permits that have been returned to them, are to be immediately turned back if they are not able to provide proper documentations as to their characters and business dealings here. [...]"

*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 10/29/2017*

2206 5/10/1815

**"Governmental decree that local authorities are to publicize the ordinances which prohibited Jews from entering mining towns [...]" ("Gubernialdekret")\*** issued by the Bohemian Government and directed to all r[oyal] chief and mountain/mining authorities [Present-day Austria; Czech Republic etc.; Austrian Empire]: "As per the supreme Wailand mandate of Emperor Maximilian II of August 6, 1568, it has been prohibited to Jews to enter the mining towns and to haggle and trade ('Handeln und Wandeln') there, and that Jews who are present in such mining towns in the Kingdom of Bohemia and its territories, are to be expelled within a month's time without delay, and that those who violate this supreme prohibition by entering and being present in such mining towns are to be immediately arrested and seriously fined and corporally punished. [...] With Royal Chancellery Decree of February 6, 1798 [publicized February 14] ...which determined that Jews are excluded from visiting the markets at the mining towns [...] and ordinance of June 18, 1802 (number 19945) set a fine of 5 fl [Gulden] for the first digression, 10 [Gulden] for the second and 20 Reichsthaler for the 3rd for Jews who were caught in mining towns without a permit [...] and since it has been noticed by the local authorities that Jews have recently been violating this prohibition [...] it is therefore ordered to all r[oyal] local authorities and the magistrate of Prague [...] to re-publicize the ordinance of February 14, 1798 and [...] June 18, 1802 [...] and to order/implement what is necessary over which the chief authorities ('Oberamt') is to preside [...]."

[**Researcher's note:** \*A Gubernium was the political administration of a provincial district in and around Austria, Germany and what was known as Bohemia etc.]

*Chronologisch-Systematische Sammlung der Berggesetze des Königreiches Böhmen, der Markgrafschaft Mähren und des Herzogthums Schlesiens. 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. Zwölfter Band. Vom Jahre 1813 bis 1820. (Wien; 1834)* (Chronological-systematic collection of Mountain-Laws of the Kingdom of Bohemia, the Margravate of Moravia, and the Duchy of Silesia. Edited by Franz Anton Schmidt, PhD in all laws, acting member of the patriotic Museum and a real member of the r[oyal] i[mperial] Economic-Patriotic Society in the Kingdom of Bohemia. Twelfth volume. From 1813 to 1820. (Vienna; 1834); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/30/2019

2207 7/18/1815

**Decree, issued by the Crownland Section of the royal government of Württemberg [Present-day Germany]:** "In the name of the King! His Royal Majesty has most graciously approved a new regulation for the protection taxes of Jews, according to which all places in the kingdom are divided into three classes, and protected Jews shall pay to the royal tax chamber an annual protection fee of 12 guilders in first-class places, 8 guilders in second-class places, and 4 guilders in third-class places. The first class is comprised of cities with a population of 5,000 or more; the second class, of cities with at least 3,000 residents; and the third class consists of smaller towns. [...]"

Mayer, F.F. (ed.). *Sammlung der württembergischen Gesetze in Betreff der Israeliten* (Collection of Württembergian Laws Regarding the Israelites). Fues: Tübingen, 1847. Page 20. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/19/2020

2208 7/20/1815

**Ordinance #30237, issued by the government of the Kingdom of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]:** "Whereas the Jews in these states are limited to a certain number of families, and since this number would be exceeded, if the military authorities were to permit, unilaterally, Jewish soldiers to wed, upon their return; therefore, in the future, permission to marry may only be granted in agreement with the appropriate political office that is responsible for determining the admissibility or inadmissibility of such marriages."

Jaksch, Peter Karl (Ed.). *Gesetzeslexikon im Geistlichen, Religions- und Toleranzfache, wie auch in Güter- Stiftungs- Studien- und Zensurssachen für das Königreich Böhmen von 1801 bis Ende 1825.* Siebenter Band von A – E (Encyclopedia of Spiritual, Religious and Tolerance Laws, as well as Matters of Goods, Foundations, Education and Censorship, for the Kingdom of Bohemia, from 1801 until the End of 1825. Volume VII, from A through E). Government Printing Office: Prague, 1829. Page 423. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/2/2020

2209 8/1/1815

**"Ordinance to further determine/amend the decree from March 17, 1808, pertaining to Jews" issued by the Royal Imperial Austrian and Royal Bavarian Shared-Land-Administration [Present-day Austria, Germany]:** "Per the ordinance from January 24 [of the same year], the local-administration had expressed its clear intent that it wished to fully uphold the decree of March 17, 1808, which attempted to [restrict] usury and the illegal trade of Jews. However, since experience shows that so-called arbitral judgments between Jews and their debtors and ratifications-acts ('Ratifikationsakten') before notaries are used to undo the healing-effects of that decree [...] that is why the following is ordered [...]. The regulation outlined in art. 4 and 13 of [that] decree [...] are also to be expanded to all arbitral judgments [...] and the ratification of notaries [...]."

*Die fünf französischen Gesetzbücher in Deutscher Sprache nach den besten Übersetzungen. (The five French law-books in the German language according to the best translations.); (Zweibrücken; 1827);* Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/31/2020

2210 10/10/1815

**"Rescript of the Royal Polish Ministry regarding the designation of/term Jews in passports" [Present-day Germany, Poland, Lithuania; Kingdom of Prussia]:** "[...] in the passports of those of the Mosaic faith, who are citizens, [...] the note 'and citizen' [...] is to be added; however, for those who are not citizens, it is either to be left out entirely - which, generally speaking, for those who have a Mosaic [sounding] name is proof in and of itself - or it is to be noted that the holder of the passport is not a citizen." **[Researcher's note:** According to the source, it was the Jewish-eldest of the community who had requested the change in designation. However, June 19, 1836, is was ordered that the term Jew or Jewish be used in official documents when referring to people of the Jewish faith.]

*Die früheren und gegenwärtigen Verhältnisse der Juden in den sämmtlichen 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*

## Official Anti-Jewish Acts Throughout History

Ludwig von Rönne, Kammer-Gerichts-Rath und Heinrich Simon, Ober-Landes-Gerichts-Assessor; (Breslau; 1843); (The past and present circumstances of Jews in all parts of the Prussian state; a representation and revision of legal provision regarding their conditions in terms of state and private law. With the use of the archives of the Ministries of the Interior and Justice. By Ludwig von Rönne, Legal Council of the Chamber and Heinrich Simon Upper-State-Court-Assessor) (Wroclaw; 1843); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/2/2020

2211 12/17/1815

**"Governmental Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:** [...] Those employees/servants in the service of the Viennese Israelis must absolutely be paid in such a manner that they can make a living (can survive)[...]."  
**[Researcher's note:** According to the source of the Decree, "All objections against this ordinance brought forth by the representatives of the Jewry [...] were rejected and a decree was issued on June 22, 1819, that ordered the Royal Imperial Chief Police Authority/ Directive ("k. k. Polizey-Oberdirektion") to ensure that this law was followed exactly." This governmental decree was very likely not issued to guarantee these employees a living wage, but to ensure that they did not engage in any additional trade.]

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/19/2017

2212 2/11/1816

**"Decision" issued by Emperor Francis [Present-day Austria]:** [...] An Israeli, however, may only lease so much from a building, as is absolutely necessary for his own direct use, his housemates, and that of his business. [...] "  
**[Researcher's note:** While the Jewish-Patent of 1782 made it possible for Jews to choose a residence of their choosing, and the Royal Court Chancellery Decree of 1802 permitted Jews to freely select districts in which to live, other restrictions remained and/or were placed on Jews.]

Beyträge zur Politischen Gesetzeskunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate. Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (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 Ehrreich (Count of Barth-Barthenheim)); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/17/2017

2213 2/15/1816

**Ordinance, issued by the government of the Kingdom of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]:** "In order to thwart the continued creeping in of bahurim from foreign lands and from other Austrian provinces, it is ordered: that every Israelite head of household, and every Israelite in general, who takes in such a bahur, and employs him as a bahur or home teacher, for his own children or those of other Jews, will be subjected to a fine of 50 guilders, half of which shall be paid to the reporter [of the violation], with the other half payable to the Jewish poorhouses. If the fine cannot be paid on account of poverty, the offender shall be jailed appropriately, and the bahur deported immediately." **[Researcher's note:** A bahur (plural: bahurim), from the Hebrew word for "youth," is, in Jewish use, a young unmarried man, specifically a student in a Talmudic academy.]

Jakobs, Peter Karl (Ed.). Gesetzeslexikon im Geistlichen, Religions- und Toleranzfache, wie auch in Güter- Stiftungs- Studien- und Zensursachen für das Königreich Böhmen von 1801 bis Ende 1825. Siebenter Band. (Encyclopedia of Spiritual, Religious and Tolerance Laws, as well as Matters of Goods, Foundations, Education and Censorship, for the Kingdom of Bohemia, from 1801 until the End of 1825. Volume VII). Government Printing Office: Prague, 1829. Page 226. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 2/16/2020

2214 3/15/1816

**"Governmental Ordinance" ("Gubernal-Verordnung") issued by the Government of Austria [Present-day Austria]:** [...] in order to receive a permit to peddle, the Jew in question must be the head of the household or hold a certain amount of capital/assets ('Besitzer eines Vermögens sein'), [...]; however, no more than one Jew can peddle from one and the same family."

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 7/16/2017

2215 4/13/1816

**"Governmental Announcement" issued by the Austrian Government [Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria, Czech Republic, Hungary]:** "[...] Even though the Hungarian subjects are permitted to peddle in the German hereditary provinces according to §4 of the Peddling Patent of May 5, 1811, this does not have any effect on the Israelis, who are utterly prohibited from staying (being present) on the country-side (on the flat land) and especially from peddling (engaging in the peddling trade) in the Archduchy of Austria. [...]"

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 6/24/2018

2216 5/14/1816

**Ordinance, issued by William I, Elector of Hesse [Present-day Germany]:** "8. While Jews are subject to all regulations regarding trade associations, they may not form their own trade associations. 11. Jews are permitted to buy houses; however, special permission to own more than one house will only be granted to those Jews who have a major business, such as a factory. Every Jew who wants to buy even a single house, shall obtain our permission first. 13. Any settling or taking in of foreign Jews in our states is forbidden. However, we reserve the right to issue a special dispensation, in special cases."

Scheel, Friedrich [publ.]. Zusammenstellung der die Israeliten des vorhinigen Kurfürstenthums Hessen betreffenden gesetzlichen Erlasse (Compilation of Decrees Concerning the Israelites in the State of Hesse). Scheel: Cassel, 1901. Page 3. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/16/2020

2217 7/19/1816

**"Decree" issued by the Austrian Royal Court [Present-day Austria, Germany etc.; Austrian Empire]:** "If a Jewish father withdraws consent from his minor child, who has converted to the Catholic religion, to get married for irrelevant/insignificant reasons, it is within the child's right to seek legal/judicial assistance."

Repertorium über sämmtliche unter den Regierungen Ihrer Majestäten Josephs II., Leopolds II., und seiner jetzt regierenden Majestät Franz I. erflossenen und in dieser Gesetzsammlung enthaltenen Gesetze und Verfassungen im Justiz-Fache, vom Jahre 1780 bis Ende des Jahres 1820. (Wien; 1823); (Repertory of all laws and constitutions issued under his majesties Joseph I, Leopold II, and the current ruler, his Majesty Franz I, from 1780 to the end of 1820.); (Vienna; 1823); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/18/2019

2218 7/19/1816

**"Constitution-Amendment-Act" issued by the government of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany; Free City of Frankfurt/German Confederation]:** "[...] since [...] each Christian state has not only the authority/right - but also the duty - to regulate the civil rights of his Jewish population according to its local necessities, so that the ability of Christian citizens to earn a living [...] - the main component of any Christian state - can coexist along with it, that's why the Senate shall [commission] [...] regulations for local Jews according to present necessities [...]"

Geschichte der deutschen Bundesversammlung, insbesondere ihres Verhaltens zu den deutschen National-Interessen, von L. Fr. Ilse, ordentl. Professor der Staatswissenschaften an der Universität zu Marburg. Erster Band. (History of the German Federal-Assembly, especially its attitude to German national-interests, by L[eopold] Fr[iedrich] Ilse, full professor of political sciences [relating to the state] at the University of Marburg. Vol. I); (Marburg; 1861); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/1/2020

2219 8/21/1816

**Royal Decree, issued by the Frederick VI, King of Denmark [Present-day Denmark]:**

"Confessors of the Mosaic faith are hereby exempt from the penalty for having sexual relations outside of marriage with Christian women, provided that, following an official decision by the authorities, the Jew makes an appropriate annual contribution to the mother and the education and upbringing of their offspring, until the latter has reached the age of ten."

Cohen, Asser Daniel. *De Mosaiske troesbekjendres stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidsløb af næsten 200 aar, tilligemed alle lovsteder og offentlige foranstalter 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 114. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 6/11/2020

2220 8/26/1816

**"Prohibition to harbor/take on/admit/hire foreign Jews by locals"**

**('Aufnahme')** issued by Frederich Francis ('Friedrich Franz'), Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin [Present-day Germany; Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin]: "[...] All authorities, both in the cities as well as on the country-side, especially in Dargun and [Bad] Doberan are herewith graciously reminded at the threat of a fine of twenty Rthlr [Reichsthaler] to make sure in all earnestness that no foreign Jews is to be taken on by a conceded/protected-Jew ('concessionierten Juden') under any pretext [...]"

*Gesetzsammlung für die Mecklenburg-Schwerin'schen Lande. Zweite Folge, umfassend den Zeitraum vom Anfange dieses Jahrhunderts bis zum Jahre 1852. Herausgegeben von H. F. W. Raabe, Canzleiadvocaten. IV Band.* ("Collection of Laws for the territories of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Second issue, containing the period starting with the beginning of this century to the year 1852. Published by H. F. W. Raabe, Chancellery-Council."); (1852); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/26/2019

2221 8/30/1816

**"Ordinance" issued by Frederick William III [Present-day Germany, Poland, Lithuania; Kingdom of Prussia]:** "We, Frederick William ('Friedrich Wilhelm'), King of Prussia by the grace of God, announce herewith and let it be known: [...] that 1) the valid patronage-laws pertaining to Christians churches [in the new provinces] are to be put on hold for properties and land that are owned by Jews [...] 2) so that provincial-offices can establish a priest and church-aids and a school teacher for an Evangelical church and the bishops for a catholic church as if there were no patron or as if these rights had been transferred to them [...] 4) [Jewish owner of such properties] however, need to continue to make the necessary contributions and offer the same services using their earnings from such properties [...] 5) If the property belongs to a community, their Jewish members may not take part in it [but] they must contribute [to any expenses ...] like the other members of the community [...] for the upkeep of the church-systems since these appear to disappear with the [increased] settlement of Jewish citizens [...]"

*Die früheren und gegenwärtigen Verhältnisse der Juden in den sämmtlichen Landesstellen des Preußischen Staats; eine Darstellung und Revision der gesetzlichen Bestimmungen über ihre staats- und privatrechtlichen Zustände. Mit Benutzung der Archive der Ministerien des Innern und der Justiz. Von Ludwig von Rönne, Kammer-Gerichts-Rath und Heinrich Simon, Ober-Landes-Gerichts-Assessor;* (Breslau; 1843); (The past and present circumstances of Jews in all parts of the Prussian state; a representation and revision of legal provision regarding their conditions in terms of state and private law. With the use of the archives of the Ministries of the Interior and Justice. By Ludwig von Rönne, Legal Council of the Chamber and Heinrich Simon Upper-State-Court-Assessor) (Wroclaw; 1843); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/3/2020

2222 8/30/1816

**Decree, issued by the Danish Chancellery [Present-day Denmark]:** "From now on, it shall be allowed that the corpse of a confessor of the Jewish religion, when he is dead, may be buried in a Christian cemetery; at such a burial, however, neither a

## Official Anti-Jewish Acts Throughout History

priestly funeral shall be performed nor any of the usual Jewish ceremonies be observed."

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 439. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 7/4/2020

2223 9/26/1816

"**Royal Chancellery Decree**" issued by **Austrian Royal Chancellery [Present-day Austria]**: "[...] No Israeli is permitted to assume the administration, sequestration, leasing or purchasing of an immovable good – either under his own or someone else's name. [...] Deeds, whereby an Israeli has illegally gained possession of an immovable good, are invalid, and therefore, legally unbinding – no matter whether it was signed by the Israeli himself or for him by a third party as well as any other sham operations/actions ('Scheinhandlungen') with the same aim – regardless of how they may have occurred. [...] Israelis who have acted in violation of this ordinance are to be fined in the amount consisting of 1/3 of the value of the realty which they sought to take possession of [...]" **[Researcher's note:** *If the collection of the fine was in-executable a prison sentence of 1-3 months could be imposed instead, and/or the cancellation of their toleration permit.]*

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim): Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/29/2017

2224 9/27/1816

"**Royal Chancellery Decree**" issued to all State Councils by the Royal Chancellery on Behalf of His Majesty ('Länder-Präsidien') [**Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria**]: "[...] His Majesty also wishes to graciously allow individual Jews [to trade with grain], if they are able to purchase grains in large quantities and to offer these at more reasonable prices at current markets in order to improve the import of grains to Vienna [...] however, if such Jews do not (or are not able to) maintain such trade, the granted permission is to be revoked by the State Bureaus ('Landes-Präsidium') without further ado which is to be explained to them (Jews) beforehand. [...]" **[Researcher's note:** *Jews in Austria were permitted – on and off (though, mostly off) to trade with grains between the 17th and 19th centuries.]*

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 7/21/2018

2225 10/5/1816

"**On Order of His Majesty the King**" publicized by the Royal State Ministry of the Interior [**Kingdom of Bavaria; Present-day Germany**]: "[...] that he\* shall satisfy the ordinances of June 10, 1813, §4, §5, §7, §8, and §9 with regards to the selection of a family (last) name, and the swearing of the oath of a subject; which is to be required in the future from all new Jews who wish to settle down [in the land]. [...]" **[Researcher's note:** \*Even though this order was technically directed at a Jew named Westheimer, it was used as a precedent and to confirm and expand on the existing laws.]

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

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House-Archivist and True Advisor; Volume VI'), (Munich; 1838); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/11/2018

2226 10/11/1816

**Ordinance, issued by the government of the Kingdom of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]:** "Those foreign Jews, employed in Prague as Jewish home teachers, are to be deported immediately from there; this is to happen, as well, with those Jewish home teachers not born in Bohemia, but in other crown lands, and who crept into Bohemia after the issuance of the court decree of November 17, 1808." **[Researcher's note:** *The Austrian court decree of November 17, 1808, instructed the Jews of Prague to employ only those as home teachers who had the proper Bohemian credentials as Jewish home teachers, as well as the appropriate permits and letters of protection.]*

Jaksch, Peter Karl (Ed.), Gesetzeslexikon im Geistlichen, Religions- und Toleranzfache, wie auch in Güter-, Stiftungs-, Studien- und Zensurssachen für das Königreich Böhmen von 1801 bis Ende 1825. Siebenter Band. (Encyclopedia of Spiritual, Religious and Tolerance Laws, as well as Matters of Goods, Foundations, Education and Censorship, for the Kingdom of Bohemia, from 1801 until the End of 1825. Volume VII). Government Printing Office: Prague, 1829. Page 226. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 2/17/2020

2227 12/22/1816

**"Rescript, issued by Frederick I, King of Württemberg [Present-day Germany]:** "Art. 1 – In towns where no Jews have resided in the past, none shall be admitted in the future. Art. 3 – No domestic Jew shall receive permission to start a household of his own, if he cannot produce evidence of the means for an honest livelihood."

Mayer, F.F. (ed.), Sammlung der württembergischen Gesetze in Betreff der Israeliten [Collection of Württembergian Laws Regarding the Israelites]. Fues: Tübingen, 1847. Page 20. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/19/2020

2228 1/24/1817

**"Edict" issued by the State-Directorate ('Landesdirection') [Grand Duchy of Würzburg; Present-day Germany]:** "[...] 1) [Jewish] Property owners have the right to take on new tenants, however, in each case, the permission of the assigned court officer of the General-District-Commissioners ('General-Kreis-Kommissäre') is to be sought out [...] but not to be made difficult by any party. 2) The current ordinances in the Jewish-Protection\* [edict] is to remain valid until a different decision has been made. [...]" **[Researcher's note:** \*This edict was publicized in the Grand Duchy of Würzburg in 1817.]

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 6/4/2018

2229 1/24/1817

**"Order" issued by the State-Directorate ('Landesdirection') on Behalf of His Majesty the King\* [Maximilian] [Grand Duchy of Würzburg; Present-day Germany]:** "In the Name of His Majesty the King. When introducing the edict regarding the Jewish coreligionists in the Grand Duchy of Würzburg, the authorizing entity must realize that the views of the police authorities vary in interpreting certain §§ - especially §24 regarding the synagogue and peddling [of Jews]. In order to avoid further misinterpretations [...] a) [...] currently residing Jewish housefathers, who may be unable to feed their family, may be allowed to continue to peddle until they have attained a proper new means of living. [...] A Jew, who is under protection (has a valid residency permit) and who cannot continue his trade due to age or illness [...] can have a son or a relative or a servant take over the business, however, he (that person) must be reported by name to the police-authorities and be granted a very specific

permission slip, which is also true for a widow [...]. b) [...] therefore, all police-authorities are instructed – when recording Jewish lists/registers ('Matrikel') – to include all existing synagogues and prayer-houses in the district in a column, and to note a) how long they have been in existence and b) if they were constructed with the permission of the authorities or not. [...] and until a new ordinance is issued about it, no further synagogues or prayer-houses are to be built (only the current ones are to remain), [...]."

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 6/5/2018

**2230 2/28/1817**

**"Ordinance" of the Royal Court Chancellery [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] even though the granting of wholesale-trade permits to Israelis by the Royal Court Commerce Commission paves the way to the acquisition of tolerance [permits for them], [the issuance of such tolerance permits] by the Royal Imperial Court Chancellery will always be done after consultation with the Royal Imperial Commerce Commission."

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/19/2017

**2231 2/28/1817**

**"Royal Chancellery Decree" issued by the Austrian Royal Chancellery [Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Slovenia, Switzerland]:** "[...] When issuing new toleration[-permits] to Jews, one is to grant these [...] extremely sparingly and only in cases of extraordinary instances. [...]"

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 Paurfeindt, wirklichen k. k. Rath und Referenten bei dem niederöster. 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 Paurfeindt, 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

**2232 2/28/1817**

**Decree, issued by the Court Chancellery of Austria to the state government of Northern Austria [Present-day Austria]:** "Only those Israeli servants who are not classified as house staff are allowed to reside outside of their employer's house; nevertheless, these individuals may rent apartments of their own only with a preliminary permit, issued by the police department."

Fauller, Chrysostomus. Gesetze, Verordnungen und Vorschriften für die Polizei-Verwaltung im Kaiserthume Oesterreich: Erschienen in den Jahren 1740 bis Ende 1825, und in alphabethisch-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). Geistinger: Vienna, 1828. Page 368. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/16/2020

**2233 3/12/1817**

**"Decree" of the Royal Imperial Chancellery ('Hofkanzleydecreet') [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] even though the Jewish heads of households are no longer required to house their employees [in their own homes] [...] they are not released of their legally incumbent liability to be responsible for their servants/employees ('Dienstleute'),

especially so that their servants/employees do not engage in any trade of their own.  
[...]"

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/17/2017

2234 4/1/1817

**Decree, issued by the Danish Chancellery to the Magistrate at Copenhagen [Present-day Denmark]:** "Regarding the hospitalization costs of venereal Jews in hospitals: The Copenhagen Magistrate shall announce to the Representatives of the Mosaic faith community that such individuals should generally not be admitted to the hospitals for the poor, without a request of the Representatives; it does not follow, however, that the absence of such a request should, in any case, preclude the right of the poor-hospital to demand payment from the Mosaic faith community for the treatment of some of its members. If an individual from that community has arrived at, or is admitted to one of the hospitals for the indigent, by police action, it shall be considered perfectly justified to claim reimbursement from their congregation."

Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjendres stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidsløb af næsten 200 aar, tilliggemed 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 345. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 7/2/2020

2235 4/12/1817

**Rescript, issued by the Danish Chancellery to the Magistrate at Copenhagen [Present-day Denmark]:** "Regarding the auditing of the accounts of the Jewish community's income and expenditures in Copenhagen: On the occasion of reviewing the fact that the representatives of the Mosaic faith community, despite the regulations of March 29, 1814 (Art. 7), do not forward their annual accounting of the income and expenditures of their community with due promptness, and the opinion of said representatives that their congregation's accounts, according to the highest rescript of May 22, 1816, should not have to be submitted to the Chancellery for inspection, the Copenhagen Magistrate, in his letter dated March 24, 1817, petitioned that the Jewish accountants, by coercive means, must be required to submit their audit within a specific time frame. The Chancellery does not fail to report on this occasion most conveniently: 1) that the Magistrate may impose on the accountants a daily fine of 1 silver imperial thaler, which shall double after eight days, is imposed weekly and payable within four weeks, and 2) that the rescript of May 22, 1816, does not make any change in the regulations of March 29, 1814, Art. 7 with regard to the mandatory audits of the accounts of the Mosaic faith community."

Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjendres stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidsløb af næsten 200 aar, tilliggemed 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 240. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 6/16/2020

2236 4/24/1817

**"Decree" of the Royal Court Chancellery [Present-day Austria]:** "It also goes against any decency (it is out of the question), to grant temporary residency to those Israelis, who have completed their medical studies (well) and who are suitable to be employed as assistant doctors ('Secundärzte') or surgeons ('Wundärzte') in the local lazaretto of Vienna [...] or [just as well] to allow [this to] other Israeli co-religionists, who are staying (are present) temporarily for significant reasons in Vienna to carry out their [legal] affairs/businesses; in such cases, a toleration [permit] is out of the question."

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Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/7/2017

- 2237 6/22/1817  
**Passport Edict, issued by Frederick William I, King in Prussia [Present-day Germany]:** "Part III, Section 14: All Jews who are not citizens have to carry a passport even within Prussia, whenever they travel."  
Kletke, M.G. (ed.). *Organisation des Judenwesens in Großherzogthum Posen* (Organization of Jewish Affairs in the Grand Duchy of Posen). Heymann: Berlin, 1843. Page 281. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 4/1/2020
- 2238 7/2/1817  
**"Royal Chancellery Decree" issued by the Austrian Royal Chancellery [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] whether Israelis are to be permitted to be[come] meat-hewers\* ('Fleischauhshauen'), His Majesty have let it be known [Their] highest opinion in that regard, and that is that generally speaking, Israelis are not to be granted permission for meat-crushing\* ('Fleischausschrotung'); however, that if one or the other were to seek out [such permission] – in each case the highest decision/consent would have to be obtained. [...]" **[Researcher's note:** \*Both of these terms refer to a butcher.]  
Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/6/2018
- 2239 8/1/1817  
**"Governmental Ordinance" issued by the Austrian Government and addressed to the Galician Government [Present-day Austria, Poland and Ukraine]:** "The various high and highest ordinances regarding Jewish matters – and finally the Royal Court Chancellery Decree ('Hofkanzleydecreet') from February 28, 1817, determine emphatically, that the number of tolerated Israeli in Vienna are to increase as little as possible – and only in extraordinary cases. Equally, according to exiting ordinances, the temporary residency/presence of Israelis, who belong to other domestic provinces, are to be restricted in Vienna, and even those, who have signed delivery contracts with the highest/chief treasury during the wars, which have taken place in the city, have been obliged to make sure that their adopted contract commitments be satisfied without their personal presence. [...]"  
Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/3/2017
- 2240 8/6/1817  
**"Ordinance" issued by the Royal Commission for Commerce [Present-day Austria]:** "In cases that deal with the application of a large/wholesale [permit] for Jews who are not tolerated in Vienna, the Royal Commission for Commerce is to seek the preliminary consent of the Royal Imperial Royal Court Chancellery ('k. k. Hofkanzley') with regards to the granting of the toleration [permit]. [...]"  
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 5/1/2018
- 2241 8/29/1817  
**"Academic Honorary Titles" decree of the court commission of studying [Lower-Austria; Present-day Austria]:** "Jew can become faculty members; however,

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they cannot be awarded any honorary medals (Würden) as these require that the recipient take part in (Christian) religious ceremonies [...]."

Braumüller, Wilhelm: Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Zweiter Band. (Wien) 1918; p. 276, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani  
5/7/2016

2242 8/29/1817

**"Royal Scholastic Ordinance" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] 5) However, no (Jew) can attain any more rights and advantages than the current laws and ordinances of the land already grant them. [...]"

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, 4/15/2018

2243 9/3/1817

**"Decision" of the Highest Order\* [Present-day Austria]:** "The Permit-Fees for Jews ('Juden-Bulletengebühr') is henceforth to be collected ('taken') according to [these] two classes/categories. [...] 'First class/category': [...] wholesalers, formal merchants and their managing directors. [...] 'Second class/category': [...] junk-shop-Jews ('Trödeljuden') and all other (remaining) common Jews. [...] The Jewish-permit fee for the first class/group is increased to 4 fl. metal-coin. [...] the fee for the second class/group is set at 2 fl. metal-coins. [...] the permit-fee for foreign Jews of each class is to be increased by another half (50% more). [...]" **[Researcher's note:** \*An order issued by the "highest order" usually meant issued by the Emperor himself.]

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 12/11/2017

2244 9/11/1817

**"Suspension of the free constitution for Jews" issued by the Grand Duke Fredrick Francis I ('Friedrich Franz') of Mecklenburg-Schwerin [Present-day Germany; Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin]:** "Fredrick Francis [...] the aforementioned constitution of February 22, 1813 [...] shall be suspended [...] and that the rights of Jews will follow (be defined) by the general orders/decisions of the Federal-Assembly ('Bundes-Versammlung'). It is our intention that no foreign Jew is to be privileged meanwhile in Our lands/territories, and that local Jews shall only receive trade-privileges/permits in emergencies (great need) as per Our estimation [...]"

Gesetzsammlung für die Mecklenburg-Schwerin'schen Lande. Zweite Folge, umfassend den Zeitraum vom Anfang dieses Jahrhunderts bis zum Jahre 1852. Herausgegeben von H. F. W. Raabe, Canzleiaadvocaten. IV Band. (Collection of Laws for the lands/region of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Second edition, covering the period starting with this century until 1852. Edited by H. F. W. Raabe, advocate. Volume IV.); (1852); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 02/02/2020

2245 9/21/1817

**"Decree [Regarding the] Jewish Residency Permit Fees Increase" issued by the Royal Chancellery [Present-day Austria]:** "Since his Majesty has approved the establishment and endowment of a separate police fund for Vienna via the highest decision of the 3rd of this month, [he's also approved] a fee increase for the so-called 'Boletten' (permits), which the Israelites who are coming to Vienna for a 14 days stay are to pay [...] the fee increase is to be separated into two categories (classes) [...] into the first category, belong wholesalers, formal businessmen and their representatives [...] into the second category [...] fall all other common trade and peddling Jews [...]."

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-

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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

- 2246 9/23/1817  
"Writ regarding the admission of peddling-Jews as citizens" issued by Frederick Francis ('Friedrich Franz'), Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin [Present-day Germany; Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin]: "We graciously order you herewith: [...] neither native nor foreign Jews are to be permitted to bid during your public auctions for land/real-estate [...]."  
Gesetzsammlung für die Mecklenburg-Schwerin'schen Lande. Zweite Folge, umfassend den Zeitraum vom Anfang dieses Jahrhunderts bis zum Jahre 1852. Herausgegeben von H. F. W. Raabe, Canzleiadvocaten. IV Band. ("Collection of Laws for the territories of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Second issue, containing the period starting with the beginning of this century to the year 1852. Published by H. F. W. Raabe, Chancellery-Council."); (1852); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/27/2019
- 2247 12/5/1817  
"Rescript regarding the Jews moving/resettling from Chelmno and Michalow" issued by the Royal Ministry of the Interior and addressed to the government of Marienwerder [Present-day Germany, Poland; Kingdom of Prussia]: "[...] the general regulations regarding matters pertaining to [the attainment of] citizenship for Jews in the new[ly acquired] provinces are not established yet, and therefore, Jews must be treated according to the previous constitutions which were inherited. [As to the question] whether Jews are to be permitted to move [from the districts of Chelmno and Michalow to the Grand-Duchy of Posen and vice a versa] it really depends. In the former case, this may still be allowed with little concern, not the latter [case], however. [...]"  
Die früheren und gegenwärtigen Verhältnisse der Juden in den sämmtlichen Landesstellen des Preußischen Staats; eine Darstellung und Revision der gesetzlichen Bestimmungen über ihre staats- und privatrechtlichen Zustände. Mit Benutzung der Archive der Ministerien des Innern und der Justiz. Von Ludwig von Rönne, Kammer-Gerichts-Rath und Heinrich Simon, Ober-Landes-Gerichts-Assessor; (Breslau; 1843); (The past and present circumstances of Jews in all parts of the Prussian state; a representation and revision of legal provision regarding their conditions in terms of state and private law. With the use of the archives of the Ministries of the Interior and Justice. By Ludwig von Rönne, Legal Council of the Chamber and Heinrich Simon Upper-State-Court-Assessor) (Wroclaw; 1843); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/1/2020
- 2248 12/16/1817  
Decree, issued by the Justice Department of Prussia [Present-day Germany]: "Any and all contracts between Jews and Christian subjects are null and void, with the exception of those made in open, public markets, as well as those confirmed by the local authority of the Christian."  
Kappler, F. Sammlung der württembergischen Gesetze (Collection of the Laws of Württemberg). Fues: Tübingen, 1839. Vol. 7. Page 548. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 7/20/2020
- 2249 12/28/1817  
Ordinance, issued by the government of Austria [Present-day Austria]: "Widows of such Jews who were awarded their letter of tolerance after May 9, 1807, shall, unless they continue the business of the deceased, remove themselves from the roster of Jewish families. At the same time, it is to be investigated whether the widow could not be made to take the children with her, instead of leaving them with the oldest son or brother who is continuing the fatherly tolerance, since otherwise, when he should get married, a single family of Israelites would grow too much."  
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). Geistinger: Vienna, 1828. Page 361. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/9/2020

2250 1/20/1818

**Royal order, issued by Frederick VI, King of Denmark, to the Elders of the Copenhagen Jewry [Present-day Denmark]:** "Our most important will and command is that you take the opportunity, after conferring upon this in meeting, to draft and submit to Our Danish Chancellery a draft of a church ceremony or ritual for the Mosaic believers to use during their religious services in the synagogues, so that We may consider thereupon whether it would be considered necessary to erect an appropriate building for the religious gatherings of these faithful, here in the city. Finally, We authorize you to enter into correspondence and submit details for the proper promotion of the case. Six attachments are included, for use and guidance in the case. Thus, do Our will!"

Cohen, Asser Daniel. *De Mosaiske troesbekjendres 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 200. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 6/15/2020

2251 2/18/1818

**"Cabinets-Order" issued by the Prussian Cabinet [Present-day Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Lithuania, Russia; Kingdom of Prussia]:** "[...] as long as the conditions for Jews to gain citizenship have not been determined for the newly and re-captured/conquered provinces, Jews are not to be permitted to relocate into provinces which have a different Jewish-constitution [...]"

*Ergänzungen des Allgemeinen Landesrechts für die Preußischen Staaten enthaltend eine vollständige Zusammenstellung aller noch geltenden, das Allgemeine Landrecht abändernden, ergänzenden und erläuternden Gesetze, Verordnungen und Ministerialverfügungen nebst einem chronologischen Verzeichnis derselben und Register herausgegeben von Friedrich Heinrich von Strombeck, königlich Preußischem Geheimen Justiz- und Oberlandesgerichts-Raths. Dritte, sehr vermehrte und verbesserte Ausgabe. Zweyter Band. (Addenda of the common state laws for the Prussian states, [which] contains a complete compilation of all still valid/applicable laws, and ones that amend common state laws, supplementary and explanatory laws, ordinances and ministerial decrees as well as a chronological list of these and a registers edited by Friedrich Heinrich von Strombeck, royal Prussian Secret Council of the Justice- and Higher State Court. Third and greatly augmented and improved issue. Second Volume); (Leipzig; 1829); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/29/2020*

2252 2/22/1818

**Ordinance, issued by the Royal Government at Berlin [Present-day Germany]:** "The elders of the local Jewry are ordered to notify the police-commissariat, from now on, of all children born out of wedlock to Jewish mothers, and to provide the name, status and religion of the fathers, as soon as such a birth has occurred, as well as to make sure that boys born out of wedlock to Jewish mothers will only be circumcised upon prior permission by the police-commissariat. In cases of Jewish births out of wedlock, whenever the father is a Christian, the birth must not be entered into the Jewish birth rosters, and in addition, neither circumcision nor inclusion in the Jewish faith is permissible. Therefore, the police-commissariat may only permit the planned circumcision if a Jew is named as the natural father."

Michaelis, A. *Die Rechtsverhältnisse der Juden in Preußen seit dem Beginne des 19. Jahrhunderts. (The Legal Situation of the Jewry in Prussia since the Beginning of the 19th Century).* Lamm: Berlin, 1910. Page 15. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 1/13/2020

2253 3/4/1818

**"Order" issued by the (Austrian) Royal Commission for Commerce [Present-day Austria]:** " [...] in cases where permission is to be given to Israelis for an important factory enterprise, [...] the temporary permission is to be issued only for as long as his presence is necessary for the maintenance of the factory [...] a personal residency permit ('Aufenthaltsbewilligung') - as he is not suitable for [a] tolerance [permit] - must be granted in such a way that it is only valid for the duration of [...] the factory permission ('Fabriksbefügnis'). [...]"

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/7/2017

- 2254 3/7/1818  
"Jewish employees in Christian printing houses" decree of the Lower-Austrian government to the Highest Police Authority [Lower-Austria; Present-day Austria]: "Israeli type setters and editors are to be tolerated in Christian printing houses only when it's absolutely necessary [...] their stay is only to be extended one year at a time [...] no Israeli apprentice is to be accepted without the explicit permission of the government." [*Researcher's note: The term "Israel" was used to refer to the Jewish people throughout history before the State of Israel was formally established in 1948.*]  
Braumüller, Wilhelm: Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Zweiter Band. (Wien) 1918; p. 380, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/8/2016
- 2255 3/7/1818  
"Governmental Ordinance" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]: "[...] all guilds and committees [...] are prohibited from admitting and teaching/training ('aufdingen') Israelis, who have not sought out and received authorization from the regional offices ('Landesstelle') via the Royal Imperial Chief Police Directive/Authority ('k. k. Polizey-Oberdirection') and who cannot show to have such documentation, either as apprentices or as trainees. [...]"  
Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/30/2017
- 2256 4/6/1818  
Decision/Writ of Maximilian I Joseph of Bavaria [Present-day Germany]: "We [Maximilian Joseph] have decided in regards to the French decree from March 17, 1808, regarding the circumstances of Jews [...] that the aforementioned decree is to remain in effect in the area of the Rhine ('im Rheinkreise') until general and comprehensive provisions have been issued [...]. The current regulation is to be made public in these areas/districts [...]." [*Researcher's note: Please see the Infamous Decree of Napoleon from March 17, 1808, in this project.*]  
Die fünf französischen Gesetzbücher in Deutscher Sprache nach den besten Übersetzungen. (The five French law-books in the German language according to the best translations.); (Zweibrücken; 1827); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/31/2020
- 2257 4/11/1818  
"Decree" issued by the Austrian Royal Court Chancellery [Present-day Austria, Germany etc.; Austrian Empire]: "Jews are not permitted to own property in Tyrol or Vorarlberg, except those already there\* [...] they may also not hold public offices [...]." [*Researcher's note: \*It somewhat unclear from the text, whether "except those already there" refers to Jews in Tyrol and Vorarlberg or to the properties owned by Jews.*]  
Repertorium über sämtliche unter den Regierungen Ihrer Majestäten Josephs II., Leopolds II., und seiner jetzt regierenden Majestät Franz I. erlossenen und in dieser Gesetzsammlung enthaltenen Gesetze und Verfassungen im Justiz-Fache, vom Jahre 1780 bis Ende des Jahres 1820. (Wien; 1823); (Repertory of all laws and constitutions issued under his majesties Joseph I, Leopold II, and the current ruler, his Majesty Franz I, from 1780 to the end of 1820.); (Vienna; 1823); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/17/2019
- 2258 5/13/1818  
"Governmental Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic, Hungary...; Austrian Empire]: "[...] In the future, toleration permits may only be permitted (given) to those Jews who have also been

granted a local wholesale permit ('Großhandlungs-Privilegium'). [...] [Researcher's note: A similar decision was issued via the Royal Court Chancellery Decree of July 2, 1807.]

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 Paurnfeindt, 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 Paurnfeindt, 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 8/31/2018

2259 6/13/1818

"Prohibition to issue tolerance licenses to women" decree of the court to the Lower-Austrian government [Lower-Austria; Present-day Austria]: "A Jewish woman is not eligible to receive a tolerance (license) since it would violate the principle that a woman should be cited in any family lists."

Braumüller, Wilhelm: Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Zweiter Band. (Wien) 1918; p. 385, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/9/2016

2260 7/7/1818

"Rescript issued by the (Prussian) Ministry of the Interior addressed to the royal government of Cologne [Present-day Germany, Poland, Lithuania; Kingdom of Prussia]: "The royal government of Cologne is advised regarding permissions for Jews to settle and to pursue trade [...] that the decree from March 17, 1808, is to find application in all matters pertaining to Jews in the Rhine-provinces [...] and that the royal government is determined to see this decree is applied closely and to permit the presence or settlement of Jewish-families only according to the conditions set forth in it [...]"

Heinemann, Jeremiah: Sammlung der die religiöse und bürgerliche Verfassung der Juden in den königlich Preussischen Staaten betreffenden Gesetze, Verordnungen, Gutachten, Berichte und Erkenntnisse (Collection of laws, ordinances, evaluations, reports, and findings regarding the religious and civil Constitution of Jews in the Prussian States). (Berlin, 1835); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/3/2020

2261 7/10/1818

"Rescript issued by the Royal Ministry of the Interior" and addressed to the Royal government of Erfurt [Present-day Germany; Kingdom of Prussia]: "[...] though the admission and immigration of foreign Jews cannot be permitted into the newly conquered] provinces [...] those Jews who were present at the time of [Our] taking ownership [can stay in those provinces and retain the protection of their rights as per the local constitution...]"

Die früheren und gegenwärtigen Verhältnisse der Juden in den sämmtlichen Landesstellen des Preußischen Staats; eine Darstellung und Revision der gesetzlichen Bestimmungen über ihre staats- und privatrechtlichen Zustände. Mit Benutzung der Archive der Ministerien des Innern und der Justiz. Von Ludwig von Rönne, Kammer-Gerichts-Rath und Heinrich Simon, Ober-Landes-Gerichts-Assessor; (Breslau; 1843); (The past and present circumstances of Jews in all parts of the Prussian state; a representation and revision of legal provision regarding their conditions in terms of state and private law. With the use of the archives of the Ministries of the Interior and Justice. By Ludwig von Rönne, Legal Council of the Chamber and Heinrich Simon Upper-State-Court-Assessor) (Wroclaw; 1843); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/2/2020

2262 7/13/1818

"Royal Court Chancellery Directive" ("Hofkanzleydekret") [Lower Austria; Present-day Austria]: "[...] [because] Jews also often traverse through remote areas that are far from the usual communication-venues and remain on the countryside for long periods of time and engage in peddling and other trades, the governmental authorities are herewith required to issue expedient regulations to circumvent this mischief/nonsense. [...]" [Researcher's note: This order was reissued as a Governmental Decree on August 10, 1818.]

## Official Anti-Jewish Acts Throughout History

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 Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/10/2017

- 2263 7/31/1818  
**"Royal Chancellery Ordinance" ('Hofkanzleiverordnung')** issued by the Austrian Royal Chancellery [Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Slovenia, Switzerland]: "[...] Since it was brought to our attention, that Jews in Lower Austria are passing through the country-side and away from the regular streets/paths [...] and remain in the country(side) for extended periods of time to peddle and trade unhindered [...] so it is ordered that each Jew found to be unlawfully present in the country\* or to be engaged in peddling [...] be reported to the authorities [...]" **[Researcher's note:** This ordinance was made public on August 10, 1818.]  
Das Ganze der österreichischen politischen Administration, mit vorzüglicher Rücksicht auf das Erzherzogthum Österreich unter den Enns. In systematisch geordnetem Abhandlungen dargestellt von Joh. Ludwig Ehrenreich Grafen von Barth-Barthenheim. (Wien; 1843); (The entire Austrian, political administration, with particular attention to the Archduchy of Austria under the Enns. A systematically ordered treatise put together by Joh. Ludwig Ehrenreich Count von Barth-Barthenheim); (Vienna; 1842); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/21/2018
- 2264 8/25/1818  
**"Toleration of Jews on the Country-side"** issued by the Austrian Government [Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria]: "The Jews are not permitted according to current ordinances to be present (to stay) on the country-side in Lower Austria. [...]"  
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 8/10/2018
- 2265 8/25/1818  
**"Governmental Ordinance"** issued by the Austrian Government and addressed to the Moravian-Silesian and Hungarian authorities [Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria, Czech Republic, Germany]: "[...] Jews are only to be issued passports to attend the annual markets [in Moravia, Silesia, and Hungary] but never in order to do business/trade [there ...] applicants for passports are obliged to have their passports validated in each of the places through which they pass and where the authorities reside/have their seat. [...]"  
Das Ganze der österreichischen politischen Administration, mit vorzüglicher Rücksicht auf das Erzherzogthum Österreich unter den Enns. In systematisch geordnetem Abhandlungen dargestellt von Joh. Ludwig Ehrenreich Grafen von Barth-Barthenheim. (Wien; 1843); (The entire Austrian, political administration, with particular attention to the Archduchy of Austria under the Enns. A systematically ordered treatise put together by Joh. Ludwig Ehrenreich Count von Barth-Barthenheim); (Vienna; 1842); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/21/2018
- 2266 8/26/1818  
**"Governmental Decree"** issued by the Austria Government [Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, Poland]: "[...] the Moravian and Silesian government are to inform and instruct the local authorities and dominions that they are to only to issue passports to Jews that permit them to visit the annual markets but in no way to engage in any kind of trade, and to inform the permit holders of the requirement, that they are to validate their passports/permits in all localities through which they travel and where the authorities are present, and to carry these on them, in case they are stopped [... otherwise they are to be] returned to their place of origin without further ado."

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 10/12/2017

2267 9/1/1818

"Community Election/Voting Regulations" issued by the Bavarian Government [Kingdom of Bavaria; Present-day Germany]: "Voting Rights and Eligibility of Jews during Community Election. In order to eliminate any consequences of improper application of the 3rd and 10th article of the Community Election/Voting Regulation of August 5, 1818 [...] it is brought to attention that Jews who engage in emergency/crisis/plight trade or in haggling ('Noth- oder Schacher-Handel') cannot be elected to become electors, authorized representatives/plenipotentiary or as members of the local government ('Gemeindeverwaltung')."  
**[Researcher's note:** "*Noth-Handel*" and especially the term '*Schacher-Handel*' have both a negative connotation, referring to an act in which someone is driven by petty greed to gain the greatest advantage possible by negotiating prices in all business transactions.]

Die Verfassung und Verwaltung der Gemeinden in Baiern nach dem Edikte über das Gemeinde-Wesen nebst den darauf bezüglichen Regulativen und Verordnungen mit besonderer Rücksicht auf den Gebrauch für städtische Beamte und Gemeinde-Vorsteher zusammengestellt von Georg Döllinger. Erster Teil. (München; 1819); (The Constitution and Administration of Communities in Bavaria after the Edict regarding the [people of the] community with special consideration for the use of municipal officials and community leaders compiled by Georg Döllinger. First part.) (Munich; 1819); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/3/2018

2268 9/11/1818

"Ordinance" issued by the Royal Court Chancellery [Present-day Austria]: "[...] The Israeli translators, proofreaders/editors ('Correctoren'), and type-setters who are in the service of Hebrew book printers ('hebräischen Buchdruckeryen') are, however, only to be tolerated in Vienna for as long as they are in the service of the intended book printer, and do not commit anything for which they could be deemed unworthy of their residency permit. The residency permit is, therefore, only conditional on the above-mentioned prerequisite, and certainly not based on a specific time period, so that if a Israeli who has been in the service of a book printer should be dismissed – for instance - from his job during that year, he must then also leave Vienna. The time period - as to how long an Israeli may remain in Vienna - is not to be expressed/denoted in the residency permit, but the above-mentioned prerequisites. Therefore, it is not necessary to apply for a residency permit annually, but it suffices to oblige the Hebrew book printers to inform the Royal Imperial Chief Police Authority/Directive ('k. k. Polizei-Oberdirektion') immediately of every dismissal of an Israeli employee ('Dienstleute') and to require them to always request approval from the government whenever they wish to employ a different Israeli in their service or whenever they wish to augment the number of their employees with new individuals. [...]"

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 11/8/2017

2269 9/14/1818

"Royal Court Chancellery Decree" ("Hofkanzleidecreet") issued by the Austrian Royal Court Chancellery [Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria]: "Jews are prohibited to keep Christian servants and wet-nurses ('Säugammen'), and this prohibition is to be maintained [valid]."

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,

## Official Anti-Jewish Acts Throughout History

r[oyal] i[mperial] Police Officials/Authorities/Officers. Second Volume.); (Vienna; 1828); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/9/2018

2270 10/1/1818

**Decree, issued by the royal government of Black Forest County, Kingdom of Württemberg [Present-day Germany]:** "In the name of the King! It has been noted that the Jewish co-religionists seek to circumvent the prohibition against them buying any real estate unless they work the land themselves and build [a house] on it, engaging in business practices that are a detriment to the King's subjects, by pretending to act as brokers for those with whom they make these contracts. Such purchases, made in the past, shall remain in the past but nonetheless retain their validity. However, since such contracts, whatever they may be called, result in actual transfer of ownership of real estate, in contravention of royal ordinances, they cannot be tolerated in the future. All royal government offices are therefore ordered to henceforth deny their approval of any contracts by which Jews would acquire real estate for resale, be it that they pretend to act as brokers for the original, Christian owner, for the buyer, or that they induce Christians to make, in their own name, Jewish real estate contracts for sale or resale."

Mayer, F.F. (ed.). Sammlung der württembergischen Gesetze in Betreff der Israeliten [Collection of Württembergian Laws Regarding the Israelites]. Fues: Tübingen, 1847. Page 21. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/19/2020

2271 10/12/1818

**Decree, issued by the Court Chancellery of Austria [Present-day Austria]:** "The petition for a license to dispense kosher wine, brought by the Israelite Hospital of Vienna, is denied, since personal permits may not be afforded to juridical persons." *[Researcher's note: From medieval times until the late 19th century, it was common practice for hospitals to dispense alcohol to their patients. In Vienna, the Christian Citizens' Hospital was regarded as one of the largest Austrian wine producers of the 16th and 17th centuries; in 1728, the Christian Citizens' Hospital in Graz, Austria, kept 14,000 liters of wine in its cellars; and in the single month of January 1870, the Infants Hospital in Randall's Island, NY dispensed 4 gallons, 2 quarts and 8 ounces of whisky and port wine to its patients.]*

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). Geistinger: Vienna, 1828. Page 324. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/9/2020

2272 11/8/1818

**"Ordinance" of the Royal Court Chancellery [Present-day Austria; Austrian Empire]:** "[...] in cases regarding the granting of a commercial license to an Israeli, [...] the government is instructed that the characteristics ('Eigenschaften') of the Israeli whole-seller are to be raised/questioned/examined ('erhoben') and assessed ('gewürdigt') [...] for the attainment of a toleration [permit] [...]."

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 Fauler, 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 Fauler, r[oyal] i[mperial] Police Officials/Authorities/Officers. Second Volume.); (Vienna; 1828); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/23/2018

2273 1/5/1819

**"Regarding the treatment of Jews who were born in the country but do not hold citizenship rights" Issued by Royal Ministry of Police (Berlin) to the government of Opole [Prussia / Present-day Poland]:** "The Royal Government determines that under no circumstances are Jews who were born in the country but do

not hold citizenships to be considered citizens when they return across the border. It is, therefore, acceptable to issue passports to Jews which must contain a notice that lets them know that they are no longer tolerated in the Royal Kingdom. The laws regulating vagabonds are to be applied to vagrant Jews who return without exception."

Heinemann, Jeremias.: Sammlung der religiösen und bürgerliche Verfassung der Juden in den königl. Preuß Staaten betreffend den Gesetze, Vervordnungen, Gutaschen, Berichte und Erkenntnis. 1831; p. 33 ff. Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/8/2015

2274 1/19/1819

**"Governmental Decree" ('Regierungsdekret') issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic, Hungary...; Austrian Empire]:** "[...] It is permitted to issue passports to Jews only for the visitation of the annual markets, but not for peddling ('Hausierhandel'). [...]" **[Researcher's note:** Governmental law number: 2242.]

Repertorium sämtlicher vom Jahre 1800 bis einschließlich 1843 für die Provinz Nieder-Oesterreich erlassenen politischen und Justiz-Gesetze und Verordnungen. In alphabethisch-chronologischer Ordnung. Geschöpft aus authentischen Quellen und herausgegeben von dem k. k. Kreis-Protokollisten [Carl] Gochnat, im B. U. M. B. Zweite Auflage. Zweiter Band. (Wien; 1847); (Repertory of all political and judicial laws and ordinances issued for the province of Lower Austria from 1800 to 1843 inclusive. In alphabetical-chronological order. Drawn from authentic sources and published by the r[oyal] i[mperial] protocolist [Carl] Gochnat, in B. U. M. B. Second edition. Second Volume.); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/24/2018

2275 2/5/1819

**Decree #7092, issued by the government of Austria [Present-day Austria]:** "Jewish brokers, in the absence of any disparaging information about them, may be given a three-year letter of tolerance only, followed by a single three-year renewal."

Fauler, Chrysostomus. Gesetze, Verordnungen und Vorschriften für die Polizei-Verwaltung im Kaiserthume Oesterreich: Erschienen in den Jahren 1740 bis Ende 1825, und in alphabethisch-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). Geistinger: Vienna, 1828. Page 322. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/12/2020

2276 2/11/1819

**"Governmental Edict" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] The Hebrew [prayer] and religion books which are printed aboard are subject to the [current] import ban. [...]"

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 7/16/2018

2277 2/16/1819

**"Governmental Ordinance" ('Regierungsverordnung') issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic, Hungary, etc.; Austrian Empire]:** "[...] Those Jews with passports are no longer to be prohibited to purchase raw products in the country side. The trade with fabric/cloth ('Tuchhandel') of any kind – since it also contains in its nature a resale – is only permitted to them (Jews) on the annual markets, while peddling is never permitted to them under any circumstances. [...]" **[Researcher's note:** Governmental Law Number: 5394.]

Oesterreichische Gewebs- und Handelsgesetzkunde mit vorzüglicher Rücksicht auf das Erzherzogthum Oesterreich und der Ens. Von Joh. Ludwig Ehrenreich Grafen von Barth-Barthenheim. Neunter Band. (Wien; 1846); ('Austrian Business and Commercial laws with exquisite/special consideration/emphasis on Archduchy of Austrian and the Ens. By Joh. Ludwig Ehrenreich Count von Barth-Barthenheim. Ninth volume. (Vienna; 1846); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/25/2018

2278 2/16/1819

**"Royal Court Decree" issued by the Austrian Royal Court [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic, Hungary...; Austrian Empire]:** "Jews are entirely prohibited to peddle in the Austrian hereditary lands, including during the time of the annual markets." [**Researcher's note:** *The same (or similar) prohibitions were issued via the Patent of January 2, 1782; Royal Court Decree of May 19, 1788, and May 13, 1794.*]

Erzherzogthum Oesterreich unter der Enns. Von Christian Johann Paurnfeindt, wirklichen k. k. Rath und Referenten bei dem niederöster. 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 Paurnfeindt, 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 8/26/2018

2279 2/24/1819

**"Conducting of business of tolerated and foreign Jews" decree of the Lower-Austrian government to the Highest Police Authority [Lower-Austria; Present-day Austria]:** "Certain abuses which the Jews of Vienna are allowing themselves to commit are to cease immediately or to be punished. Tolerated Jews are only to pursue those business which they have been 'tolerated for'; they are not allowed to keep their business books in Hebrew and are responsible that their servants do not pursue any businesses on their own. [...]."

Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Zweiter Band.* (Wien) 1918; p. 385, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/9/2016

2280 2/24/1819

**"Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] the magistrate [of Vienna] is not to issue toleration permits to Jews without the approval of the Royal Chancellery in order to prevent the unauthorized trade with items/articles – except for those [items] the tolerance [permit] had been issued for. [...]"

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaat; 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 11/22/2017

2281 3/10/1819

**"Royal Announcement Regarding the Goods-Trade of Jews" issued by Maximilian Joseph and Freyherr von Asbeck [Kingdom of Bavaria; Present-day Germany]:** "In the name of His Majesty the King. Due to rising doubts regarding the goods-trade of Jews, His Majesty has decided as per the highest decision of January 24 [of the same year] that the ordinance of August 4, 1807 – which addresses the Jewish goods-trade, has not been revoked; therefore, the police-authorities and the public are to be especially made aware of the aforementioned ordinance. [**Researcher's note:** *This document was signed in Würzburg by the royal government of Untermainkreis on March 10, 1819.*]

Intelligenzblatt für den Unter-Mainkreis des Königreichs Baiern. Jahrgang 1819. (Intelligence-[News]Paper for Untermainkreis in the Kingdom of Bavaria); (Würzburg); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/16/2018

2282 3/31/1819

**"Regarding the Commodity-Trade of Jews" (Rescript) issued by King Maximilian I Joseph (of Bavaria) and addressed to 'the various police-authorities' [Kingdom of Bavaria; Present-day Germany]:** "[...] Since there has already been misunderstanding over the highest decision of March 10 [of the same year] which was published in this year's intelligence-paper, regarding the commodity-trade of Jews, the Royal Government is given cause to clarify that by applying the ordinance 'regarding the meddling of Jews in the sale of immovable goods' of 1807, the decisions contained in edict of June 10, 1813 regarding the purchase of immovable goods by Jews is not invalidated [...] so that the law as per §16 of the last-mentioned

highest edict (June 10, 1813) [...] is still valid for Jews and must be protect [from Jews]. [...]" **[Researcher's note:** This rescript was issued by Franz-Wilhelm Freiherr von Asbeck, President of Lower Franconia, in the name King Maximilian I Joseph (of Bavaria) who was known as Prince-Elector Maximilian IV Joseph from 1799-1806 before he became the King of Bavaria. King Maximilian I Joseph (of Bavaria) is not to be mistaken with Maximilian Joseph in Bavaria, who was Austrian Empress Elizabeth's ("Sisi") father and a Duke.]

Intelligenzblatt für den Unter-Mainkreis des Königreichs Baiern. Jahrgang 1819. ('Intelligence-[News]Paper for Untermainkreis in the Kingdom of Bavaria'), (Würzburg); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/15/2018

2283 6/22/1819

"**Governmental Decree**" issued by the Austrian Government [Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria]: "Only unmarried Jewish servants or those who are married but can be taken on without their [own/entire] families, are permitted to care/work for Jews. [...]"

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 8/10/2018

2284 7/12/1819

"**Decree of the Lower-Austrian government on behalf of the Highest Police Authority to their representatives**" [Lower-Austria; Present-day Austria]: "In regards to the current Jewry the following has been published: [...] 4) the highest police authority is to watch over and make sure that the wives of Israelis who are in service of the Jewry do not enter into service themselves or to move away from here. [...]" **[Researcher's note:** The term "*Israeli*" was used to refer to the Jewish people throughout history before the State of Israel was formally established in 1948.]

Braumüller, Wilhelm: Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung.  
Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Zweiter Band. (Wien) 1918; p. 386, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani  
5/10/2016

2285 8/22/1819

"**Rescript**" of the Prussian government [Present-day Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Lithuania, Russia; Kingdom of Prussia]: "A Jew born in the domain, who has not won/received citizenship is [to be] taken across the border. If the removal of such [Jew] is not executable/feasible, he may be permitted to stay, however, he's to be considered a foreigner."

Ergänzungen des Allgemeinen Landesrechts für die Preußischen Staaten enthaltend eine vollständige Zusammenstellung aller noch geltenden, das Allgemeine Landrecht abändernden, ergänzenden und erläuternden Gesetze, Verordnungen und Ministerialverfügungen nebst einem chronologischen Verzeichnis derselben und Register herausgegeben von Friedrich Heinrich von Strombeck, königlich Preußischem Geheimer Justiz- und Oberlandesgerichts-Raths. Dritte, sehr vermehrte und verbesserte Ausgabe. Zweyter Band. (Addenda of the common state laws for the Prussian states, [which] contains a complete compilation of all still valid/applicable laws, and ones that amend common state laws, supplementary and explanatory laws, ordinances and ministerial decrees as well as a chronological list of these and a registers edited by Friedrich Heinrich von Strombeck, royal Prussian Secret Council of the Justice- and Higher State Court. Third and greatly augmented and improved issue. Second Volume); (Leipzig; 1829); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/26/2020

2286 8/27/1819

"**Jewish Servants prohibited to work for baptized Jews**" ordinance of the lower government [Lower-Austria; Present-day Austria]: "Jews who have converted to Christianity are not allowed to take Israeli individuals into their service." **[Researcher's note:** The term "*Israeli*" was used to refer to the Jewish people throughout history before the State of Israel was formally established in 1948.]

## Official Anti-Jewish Acts Throughout History

Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Zweiter Band.* (Wien) 1918; p. 391, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani  
5/12/2016

- 2287 10/22/1819  
**"Governmental Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] if the income/revenues of the Jewry is not enough to ensure the costs/salaries incurred [by their communal employees], they (the Jewry) are to bring the missing funds through repartition. [...]" **[Researcher's note:** "Repartition" means dividing something up between the people who are involved... so in this context, it means that if the Jewry did not have enough funds in their fund to pay their communal employees, they were to divvy up the remaining cost between themselves to pay for them.]  
Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/19/2017
- 2288 11/15/1819  
**"Highest Decision" issued by Holy Roman Emperor Francis I [Present-day Austria]:** "[... the Royal Court Chancellery's ordinance from December 22, 1814 that prohibited Jews from trading with grain is revoked ...] however, this newly permitted grain trade should not give Jews reason to conclude/assume that it [also] allows them to widen any of their other legally granted rights in provinces where they are tolerated or in provinces from which they have been barred/excluded [...]" **[Researcher's note:** This 'Royal Decision' was made public with a Governmental Circular on December 17, 1819.]  
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 4/25/2018
- 2289 11/25/1819  
**"Royal Chancellery Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic; Austrian Empire]:** "His Majesty have felt inclined to determine ('haben sich bewogen gefunden') -- according to the highest order of November 15 [of the same year]-- to revoke the [general] prohibition which excludes Jews from the grain trade until further notice [...] this, however, does not extend their legal authority/privileges in the provinces where they are tolerated in any way, nor does it establish their legal authority in this matter in provinces from where they have been excluded so far [...]. Therefore, they are only permitted to trade with grain only in provinces where they have been tolerated so far [...]." **[Researcher's note:** This decree was made public via a governmental ordinance issued in December 1819 #56938.]  
Auszug aller im Königreiche Böhmen bestehenden Verordnungen und Gesetze nach Johann Roths Advokaten und Justiziärs der k. k. Staatsherrschaften Kotieschau und Kladrau, unter buchstähligen 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 Kladuby, 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 4/2019
- 2290 12/29/1819  
**Decree, issued by the Austrian Court-Chancellery to the state government of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]:** "In reviewing the prohibition that Jews shall not keep Christian servants and wet-nurses, His Majesty [Emperor Francis I] have decided on the 3rd of this month: that in this matter, the existing ordinances are to remain in effect, without any new proclamation."

## *Official Anti-Jewish Acts Throughout History*

Jaksch, Peter Karl (Ed.). *Gesetzeslexikon im Geistlichen, Religions- und Toleranzfache, wie auch in Güter-, Stiftungs-, Studien- und Zensurssachen für das Königreich Böhmen von 1801 bis Ende 1825.* Siebenter Band. (Encyclopedia of Spiritual, Religious and Tolerance Laws, as well as Matters of Goods, Foundations, Education and Censorship, for the Kingdom of Bohemia, from 1801 until the End of 1825. Volume VII). Government Printing Office: Prague, 1829. Page 321. Researched by Dominik Jacobs  
2/16/2020

2291 1/5/1820

"Royal Chamber Decree" issued by the Austrian Royal Chamber [Present-day Austria]: "[...] Jews, if they do not belong to the class/category of authorized carters ('Führleute'), are not permitted to cart/transport passengers on mail-roads ('Poststraße') [...]"

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim); Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/7/2018

2292 1/20/1820

"[Royal] Court Chancellery Decree" ('Hofkanzleidekret') issued by Count Lazancky and von Widmann on behalf of the Emperor and addressed to the Lower Austrian government [Present-day Austria; Austrian Empire]: "His majesty have ordered via a supreme decision [...] that the prohibition for Jews to own property [...] shall remain effective until the negotiations/decisions/regulations regarding the basic outlines for the treatment of Jews has come to an end [...] and] that all transgressions are still met with the prescribed penalties. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** Count Lazancky was governor ('Statthalter') of Moravia; Karl von Windmann was a [royal] court council.]

Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847 (1849). Herausgegeben und eingeleitet von A. F. Pribram. Zweiter 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. Second volume.); (Vienna and Leipzig; 1918); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/21/2020

2293 1/21/1820

"Royal Court Chancellery Decree" issued by the Royal Court Chancellery [Present-day Austria]: "[...] Furthermore, since Jews are only tolerated in Vienna but not on the flat land in the provinces of L[ower] A[ustria], their (Jews) admission/permission to lease military provisions at military bases - except in Vienna - is out of the question [...]"

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 4/28/2018

2294 1/22/1820

"Royal Ordinance" [Lower-Austria; Present-day Austria]: "3) [...] prayers, religious practices and teachings in the synagogues are to be held in either the German or the local language [...] and that in this regard, the necessary translations are to be made of the religious and prayer books [...] 4) and finally that Jewish youth is to be required to attend school and that they are to receive their education at Christian schools, except for (the subject of) religion."

Braumüller, Wilhelm: Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Zweiter Band. (Wien) 1918; p. 306, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/16/2016

2295 1/22/1820

"Decision of the Highest Authority" [Present-day Austria]: "At the time of the renewal of the tolerance [permit], it is to be ensured that the [Jewish] applicant adopts/submits himself to branches of industry through which his interests are brought

into concert with those of the state." [**Researcher's note:** *The Royal Court reissued this ordinance on February 4, 1820.*]

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 10/21/2017

2296 1/27/1820

"Gubernium-Ordinance #55662" (Gubernial-Ordinance)\* [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia/Austrian Empire]: "When applying for a marriage license, Jews are to [bring along and] submit their conscription forms of the last conscription. Since it has happened numerous times that Jews who wish to get married attached their old conscription forms to their marriage applications to attain permission [...] and so in order to limit such nonsense/mischief, it is ordered that every Jew who wishes to get married is required to turn in his latest conscription form, which — should the applicant be hiding from enlistment, will be noted in the correct column and that one is not to rely merely on copies from the conscription books as those will not have this necessary overview." [**Researcher's note:** \*A Gubernium was the political administration of a provincial district in and around Austria, Germany, and what was once known as Bohemia etc.]

Provincial-Gesetzesammlung des Königreichs Böhmen für das Jahr 1820. Herausgegeben auf allerhöchsten Befehl unter der Aufsicht des k. k. böhmischen Landesgouverniums. Zweiter Band, welcher die Verordnungen vom 1. Jänner bis letzten Dezember 1820 enthält. (Prag; 1821); (Provincial Collection of Laws of the Kingdom of Bohemia for the year 1820. Published according to a supreme order under the supervision of the royal [imperial] Bohemian Gubernium. Second Volume, which contains the ordinances from January 1 until the last day of December 1820.); (Prague; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/11/2019

2297 1/30/1820

"Ordinance Affecting Jewish Medical Practitioners" issued by King Fredrick William III of Prussia [Prussia / Present-day Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Denmark]: "They [Jews] are also not to serve as land surveyors as those are considered state services."

Heinemann, Jeremias: Sammlung der religiösen und bürgerliche Verfassung der Juden in den königl. Preuß. Staaten betreffend den Gesetze, Vervordnungen, Gutaschten, Berichte und Erkenntnisse. 1831; p. 49, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/10/2015

2298 2/2/1820

Decree #1908, issued by the state government of Posen [Present-day Germany]: "We task all government agencies issuing passports, to pay particular attention to Jewish paupers. They are not to be issued passports, unless they can prove that they have a substantial business at their destination, and sufficient funds for traveling. At the same time, we demand that all subordinate government agencies arrest Jews who are found without passport immediately, and to treat them as vagabonds."

Kletke, M.G. (ed.). Organisation des Judenwesens in Großherzogthum Posen (Organization of Jewish Affairs in the Grand Duchy of Posen). Heymann: Berlin, 1843. Page 283. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 4/1/2020

2299 2/4/1820

"Royal Chancellery Decree" issued by the Royal Chancellery of Austria [Present-day Austria]: "[... it is ordered] ... during the creation/establishment of the prayer-house at the [recently] opened Jewish school [to make sure] that it is set up/equipped for the purpose as expressed/outlines by His Majesty [...] or [to note] which improvements are to take place [...]"

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

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of Vienna. J. L. E. Count von Barth-Barthenheim.); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/12/2018

2300 2/15/1820

**"Gubernium-Decree #7617" (Gubernial Dekret)\* [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia/Austrian Empire]:** "Public announcement of Jewish Purim feasts/balls ('jüdische Faschingsbälle') during the Christian Fast (Lent) is prohibited. As per the content of the Royal Chancellery Decree from January 27, [of the same year court #2287], His Majesty have deigned to order the Jews of Prague to immediately cease announcing Purim feasts/balls during Lent publicly and via entry tickets, which are circulated among local Christians in order to invite them to these [feasts/balls] and to put an end to this mischief/devilment [...]."

Provincial-Gesetzsammlung des Königreichs Böhmen für das Jahr 1820. Herausgegeben auf allerhöchsten Befehl under der Aufsicht des k. k. böhmischen Landesgouverniums. Zweiter Band, welcher die Verordnungen vom 1. Jänner bis letzten Dezember 1820 enthält. (Prag; 1821); (Provincial Collection of Laws of the Kingdom of Bohemia for the year 1820. Published according to a supreme order under the supervision of the royal [imperial] Bohemian Gubernium. Second Volume, which contains the ordinances from January 1 until the last day of December 1820.); (Prague; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/12/2019

2301 2/16/1820

**"Governmental Decree" ("Regierungsdecreet") issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] Jews are permitted to trade with raw products], however, the barter trade of any kind [...] can only be permitted [to them] on annual markets; however, [the] peddling [trade] ('Hausierhandel') can never be granted to [Jews]."

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaate; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim): Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/11/2017

2302 4/4/1820

**"Highest [Royal] Decision" issued by the Emperor [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] Jews are exempt from purchasing [...] state and political fond-assets ('Fondgüter')."  
**[Researcher's note:** This legal decision was published on April 24, 1820, via a Royal Imperial Lower-Austrian Governmental Circular.]

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, 4/17/2018

2303 4/14/1820

**"Jews prohibited from purchasing states goods" royal resolution [Lower-Austria; Present-day Austria]:** "Jews are prohibited from purchasing states and political bonds (Fondgüter) which have become recently available for purchase."

Braumüller, Wilhelm: Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Zweiter Band. (Wien) 1918; p. 392, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/12/2016

2304 5/15/1820

**"Order/Instruction of the Chief Royal Police Office" ('Polizeihofstelle Weisung') addressed to the Chief Police Authorities ('Polizei-Ober-Direction') [Present-day Austria]:** "[Regarding the peddling of Jews...] who sneak around everywhere in the homes/houses are to be stopped in all seriousness/strictness and to be required to show identification. [...]"

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,

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r[oyal] i[mperial] Police Officials/Authorities/Officers. Second Volume.) (Vienna; 1828); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/28/2018

2305 6/16/1820

**"Decree" ('Regierungsdecreet') of the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] the request of guardians to underage children of deceased tolerated Jews to transfer the tolerance [permit] for the trade with raw products to their wards [...] would violate existing regulations and can thus not be approved."

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 10/17/2017

2306 6/16/1820

**"Governmental Ordinance" ('Regierungsverordnung') issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] since according to the existing regulations, one of the sons is lawfully entitled to the continuation of the father's tolerance [permit] – so long he possesses the necessary attributes to continue the trade of his father - it is left up to the guardian to apply/request for a toleration permit for one of these sons [...] **[Researcher's note:** This ordinance regulated the affairs of underage sons of deceased Jewish merchants.]

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 10/25/2017

2307 6/30/1820

**"Decree" issued by the Royal Court Chancellery [Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria, Czech Republic, Hungary]:** "[...] therefore, the authorized trades people and chandlers are prohibited – under any pretext – from selling nitric acid and gun powder to a Jew or leaving/giving it to them in any other way, except if he produces a document from a Christian party, that shows that the nitric acid and the powder belongs to them and that they have no other means to receive such goods. [...] Even then, the nitric acid and the powder are to be only in the custody and supervision of the Jew [...] and if it is found out to be false, the issuer of the document is to be treated as a smuggler. [...]"

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 6/22/2018

2308 7/2/1820

**"Governmental Ordinance" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] The Royal Imperial Chief Police Authority/Directive ('k. k. Polizey-Oberdirektion') is ordered to always remind all Israelis who are coming to Vienna with the intention of studying [here] immediately at their arrival, that they are required to seek permission to be present ('Aufenthaltsbewilligung') to study [here] as soon as possible, because those, who are unable to provide such a permit 14 days after begin[ning] of the school course, will not be admitted to any lectures or the university, and therefore, will have to leave Vienna. [...]"

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 11/25/2017

2309 7/18/1820

**"Governmental Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] The Royal Imperial Chief Police Authority/Directive ('k. k. Polizey-

Oberdirection') is to take into account when submitting family-lists [of Jews], which Catholic servants an Israeli has (employs), in order to determine, whether under these circumstances the few Israeli [servants], which the tolerated [Jew] lists, are [in fact] superfluous. [...] If the Royal Imperial Chief Police Authority/Directive ('k. k. Polizey-Oberdirection') notices such conditions, the Royal Imperial Lower Austrian Government is to be notified. [...] those servants who are newly arriving [in Vienna] may not be accepted if they already have several children [...] only unmarried Israeli servants are to be granted residency in Vienna [...]."

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 11/15/2017

2310 7/29/1820

"**Gubernium-Ordinance #36966" (Gubernial-Ordinance)\* [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia/Austrian Empire]:** "Amendment regarding the fine for Jews who left their passport behind with the r[oyal] main/local authorities of the City of Prague ('Stadt Hauptmannschaft in Prag'): In response to a previously addressed question as to what punishment can be imposed on Jews if the fine placed on them with Gubernium-Ordinance of September 1811 (#37920) of 5 fl [Gulden] for passports left behind with the r[oyal] main/local authorities of the City of Prague ('Stadt Hauptmannschaft in Prag') for indigence cannot be collected, and whether it is within the power of the local authorities to alter the fine [...] to a warrant of arrest, it is decided that those Jews who do not wish to settle the aforementioned fine [...] can be arrested by the r[oyal] local authorities ('Kreisämter') [...]."

[**Researcher's note:** \*A Gubernium was the political administration of a provincial district in and around Austria, Germany, and what was once known as Bohemia etc.]

Provincial-Gesetzsammlung des Königreichs Böhmen für das Jahr 1820. Herausgegeben auf allerhöchsten Befehl unter der Aufsicht des k. k. böhmischen Landesgouverniums. Zweiter Band, welcher die Verordnungen vom 1. Jänner bis letzten Dezember 1820 enthält. (Prag; 1821); (Provincial Collection of Laws of the Kingdom of Bohemia for the year 1820. Published according to a supreme order under the supervision of the r[oyal] i[mperial] Bohemian Gubernium. Second Volume, which contains the ordinances from January 1 until the last day of December 1820); (Prague; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/12/2019

2311 9/19/1820

"**Rescript of the Royal Ministry of the Interior to the Royal Government of Potsdam" issued by the Prussian Government [Prussia / Present-day Germany, Poland, Denmark, Czech Republic]:** "... so long the civic conditions of Jews in the newly conquered provinces are not legally determined, Jews are prohibited from moving into provinces that have deviating Jewish laws."

Heinemann, Jeremias.: Sammlung der die religiösen und bürgerliche Verfassung der Juden in den königl. Preuß Staaten betreffend den Gesetze, Vervordnungen, Gutachten, Berichte und Erkenntnisse. 1831, p. 26. Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/25/2015

2312 9/19/1820

"**Gubernium-Decree #47503" (Gubernial Dekret)\* [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic; Kingdom of Bohemia/Austrian Empire]:** "Treatment of Jews regarding the attendance of lectures about canon law and their examination of the same. His Majesty have deigned to decide in response to a request of a law students of the Jewish faith to be allowed to the public examination in accordance with the Royal College/Admissions Commissions Decree of August 27 of the same year (# 5814) which reads as follows: 'Jews are not to be excluded from attending lectures on canon law, however, they may not be allowed to public examinations.' [**Researcher's note:** \*A Gubernium was the political administration of a provincial district in and around Austria, Germany, and what was once known as Bohemia, etc.]

Provincial-Gesetzsammlung des Königreichs Böhmen für das Jahr 1820. Herausgegeben auf allerhöchsten Befehl unter der Aufsicht des k. k. böhmischen Landesgouverniums. Zweiter Band,

welcher die Verordnungen vom 1. Jänner bis letzten Dezember 1820 enthält. (Prag; 1821); (Provincial Collection of Laws of the Kingdom of Bohemia for the year 1820. Published according to a supreme order under the supervision of the [royal] [imperial] Bohemian Gubernium. Second Volume, which contains the ordinances from January 1 until the last day of December 1820.); (Prague; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/10/201

- 2313 11/20/1820  
**"Governmental Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria, Czech Republic, Hungary]:** "[...] If a complete and final [marriage] separation has taken place, and if the mother together with her children, who have held onto their Jewish faith, do not have a special claim for a toleration permit [themselves], the [current] toleration-regulations require her removal [...] If the separation of such spouses is only factual and brought forth by the circumstances due to religion, there are two cases to be considered: Either the husband gives his family adequate support/alimony, or the wife has her own assets/fortune or any other kind of legitimate business that can provide for her and her children. In cases where such circumstances occur, the wife and the families cannot really [technically] be prohibited to continue to enjoy the toleration permit, which was formerly given to the family-father. On the other hand, when the sustenance of the family is not secured in a manner that is required, or in any other solid way, the aforementioned (wife) [and her kids] are suitable for removal from Vienna anyway according to the toleration regulation. [...]" **[Researcher's note:** This decree was issued in response to the question as to how one was to legally deal with the wife and the children of a (Jewish) man who had converted to Christianity.]
- 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 [Royal] [Imperial] Capital and Royal Seat of Vienna. J. L. E. Count von Barth-Barthenheim.); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/23/2018
- 2314 12/1/1820  
**"Governmental Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] Turks who adhere to the Israeli religion, may not be issued a [work] permit [...]"
- 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 1/3/2018
- 2315 1/2/1821  
**"Ordinance Affecting Jewish Medical Practitioners" issued by King Fredrick William III of Prussia [Prussia / Present-day Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Denmark]:** "Foreign Jews who report to exams for 'medical personnel' cannot be admitted until they have proven that they have legal residency. Native Jews, who reside in provinces where the edict from March 11, 1812 applies, are not to be allowed to practice, until they shown proof their citizenship, even if they have already received admittance."
- Heinemann, Jeremias: Sammlung der religiösen und bürgerliche Verfassung der Juden in den königl. Preuß Staaten betreffend den Gesetze, Vervordnungen, Gutaschten, Berichte und Erkenntnisse. 1831; p. 48, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/09/2015
- 2316 3/7/1821  
**"Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria]:** "[... in order to transfer the toleration permit of a deceased Jewish housefather] 1) The guardians of the ward/minor must approve of the continuance of the business permit. 2) The guarantees, with which the ward/minor is to be held legally responsible, are to be named/specify exactly and 3) an annual report (balance sheet) is to be turned over to the Commerce and Exchange Court [...] as per the Royal Resolution of January 28, 1765. [...]"

## *Official Anti-Jewish Acts Throughout History*

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 5/3/2018

- 2317 3/20/1821 "Regarding the working of apprentices and journeymen half a day on Fridays" issued by the State Ministry of the Interior [Present-day Germany; Kingdom of Bavaria]: "On behalf of His Majesty the King. After it was received that individual Rabbis wish that Jewish craftsmen/apprentices and journeymen should be prevented from working on so-called half-Fridays, but that not only Christian meisters/master craftsmen\*, but also Jewish meisters are already working on those days in many places without thought or hesitation, that is why it is ordered that all interferences of Rabbis in this matter are illegal and emphatically rejected [...]." [**Researcher's note:** \*Meister is an honorary title given to a master craftsman in Germany and German speaking countries.]
- 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 11/26/2019
- 2318 5/6/1821 "Circular" issued by the Chief Royal Police Authorities ('Polizei-Ober-Directions-Circulare') [Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria]: "The chief r[oyal] i[mperial] Chief Police Office has decided to order -- according to the highest decision issued on the 3rd of this month -- that all r[oyal] i[mperial] District Police-Authorities/Directives are to be instructed to cease the peddling of Jews which has become rampant (out of control) again. [...]"
- 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 7/29/2018
- 2319 7/24/1821 "Rescript of the Royal Ministries of Trade and Interior addressed to the Royal Silesian and Prussian governments regarding Jews from the Grand-Duchy of Posen visiting the annual-markets in the old provinces" [Present-day Germany, Poland, Lithuania; Kingdom of Prussia]: "[Regarding permits for Jews to visit annual markets in the new provinces ...] The government of Posen is furthermore instructed to take the necessary steps to issue assuring attestations for their Jewish market-goers in their districts ('Departments') of their qualities as Prussian subjects and of their honesty [...]."
- Heinemann, Jeremiah: Sammlung der die religiöse und bürgerliche Verfassung der Juden in den königlich Preussischen Staaten betreffenden Gesetze, Verordnungen, Gutachten, Berichte und Erkenntnisse (Collection of laws, ordinances, evaluations, reports, and findings regarding the religious and civil Constitution of Jews in the Prussian States). (Berlin, 1835); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/3/2020
- 2320 7/26/1821 Ordinance, issued by the Department of the Interior of Prussia [Present-day Germany]: "We hereby order all government offices responsible for the issuance of passports, to pay particular attention to Jews without means, as they jeopardize public safety everywhere. They are not to be issued any passports, unless they convincingly demonstrate that they have some major business to attend to in the place to which

they want to travel, and that they have sufficient means to undertake their journey. Both purpose and destination of travel must be noted expressly in all passports. At the same time, we ask that all authorities that report to us shall arrest all Jews who are encountered without such passports, and to treat them as vagabonds. Officers who fail to enforce this ordinance shall be subject to a mandatory fine of 10 thalers for each occurrence."

Kletke, M.G. (ed.). *Organisation des Judenwesens im Großherzogthum Posen* (Organization of Jewish Affairs in the Grand Duchy of Posen). Heymann: Berlin, 1843. Page 285. Researched by Dominik Jacobs  
4/13/2020

2321 8/1/1821

**Rescript, issued by the Danish Chancellery to the Governor of Svendborg**

**County [Present-day Denmark]:** "In response to the question whether it is within the professional scope of the religious teacher of the Mosaic faith community in the Diocese of Funen to conduct the circumcision of the children of the Mosaic faithful in Svendborg County, circumcision is hereby declared to be a business which a religious teacher is not authorized to conduct." **[Researcher's note:** "*Mohalim*," Jews who are trained in performing "*brit milah*," the covenant of circumcision, have traditionally often been rabbis and/or religious teachers.]

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 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 226. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 6/16/2020

2322 8/17/1821

**Ordinance, issued by the government of Prussia [Present-day Germany]:** "All Jews in the Grand Duchy of Posen are free to visit annual markets in Silesia; however, they are required to submit proof of their being quality Prussian subjects, as well as their good moral character, and also their business license, by way of attestations issued by their local police department. Such attestations may become part of the passports that will have to be issued."

Kletke, M.G. (ed.). *Organisation des Judenwesens im Großherzogthum Posen* (Organization of Jewish Affairs in the Grand Duchy of Posen). Heymann: Berlin, 1843. Page 285. Researched by Dominik Jacobs  
4/13/2020

2323 10/29/1821

**"Decree" issued by the Royal Court Chancellery ('Hofkanzleidecreet')[Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria]:** "[...] Israelis in Vienna, who wish to receive a whole-sale license ('Großhandlungsbefugniß') or a toleration [permit] for Vienna, must not only prove to be able to bring forth/produce the necessary whole-sale properties/characteristics, but must also render special services to the state. [...]"

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 8/16/2018

2324 11/23/1821

**"Royal Court Decree" issued by the Royal Court [Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Slovenia, Switzerland]:** "According to the constitution it is not permissible that Jews, who are merely tolerated, are granted citizenship (the rights of citizens) in the cities and special rights regarding corporations. [...] The settling of foreign Jews must be

[...] not be permitted according to the emphatic regulations of the Royal Court from March 1, 1794. [...]"

Ritter v. Ostrow; Lexicon der politischen Gesetze des Kaiserthums Oesterreich. Erster Band; (Wien; 1857); (Lexicon of the political laws of the Austrian Empire. First Volume); (Vienna; 1857); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/23/2018

2325 12/27/1821

"Writ" of the City Council of Pilsen [Present-day Czech Republic]: "[...]  
regarding the toleration of Jews who are in Pilsen, the r[oyal] i[mperial] local  
authorities ('Kreisamt') [...] has decided [based on several previous laws\*] to get rid of  
all Jews except six [named] Jews\*\* [...] and the magistrate is instructed to make sure  
that these aforementioned temporarily tolerated Jews are in fact engaged in the  
[permitted] leased trade, and that they do live in the brandy and river houses [as  
required] and [...] refrain from all other kinds of trade with goods [...] and to ensure  
that after their lease it up, they and their families are expelled. [...]]" **[Researcher's  
note:** \*This original document refers to various other laws on which the decision is based, and also  
reconfirms previous prohibitions on peddling for Jews and owning official stores/branches  
('Niederlagen'). The full text can be found in the cited source.]

History of Jews in Pilsen. Bearbeitet von Rb. Prof. Dr. Max Hoch Pilsen. ("History of Jews in Pilsen.  
Edited by Rb. Professor Max Hoch, PhD. Of Pilsen"); www.hugogold.com; Accessed online; Researched  
and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/30/2018

2326 4/29/1822

"Order/Instruction" issued by the Austrian Royal Court Police Offices  
('Polizeihofstelle') [Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria]: "[...]  
Foreign Jews seeking employment are to only receive residency permits for 3 days. [...]"

Gesetze, Verordnungen und Vorschriften für die Polizei-Verwaltung im Kaiserthume  
Oesterreich. Erschienen in den Jahren 1740 bis Ende 1825, und in alphabetic-chronologischer  
Ordnung zusammengestellt mit vorzüglicher Rücksicht auf Nieder-Oesterreich, von Chrysostomus  
Fauler, 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 Fauler,  
r[oyal] i[mperial] Police Officials/Authorities/Officers. Second Volume.); (Vienna; 1828); Researched and  
Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/15/2018

2327 6/1/1822

"Priority-Ordinance" issued by Bavarian Government [Kingdom of Bavaria;  
Present-day Germany]: "[...]  
the wives of Jews [...] are completely or  
[depending on the case] partially liable/accountable to the guarantors of their  
husbands with their dowries/own personal wealth/assets. [...]"

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 Hausarchiv 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

2328 7/1/1822

"Royal Commercial Commissions Decree" ('Commerzhofcommissionsdecreet')  
issued by the Austrian Royal Court [Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria,  
Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Slovenia,  
Switzerland]: "[...]  
The wife of a tolerated [Jew] may be permitted to take on a  
[temporary] associate/helper in lieu of her husband's advanced age and/or ailing [...]  
These legal concessions ('Verschleißrechte'), however, must not be applied to any laws  
except to those few articles which exist [...] and are applicable to wives [...]."

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 Paurnfeindt, wirklichen k. k. Rath und Referenten bei dem niederöster.  
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

## *Official Anti-Jewish Acts Throughout History*

the Enns. By Christian Johann Paurnfeindt, 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 9/18/2018

- 2329 7/25/1822  
"Order/Instruction" issued by the Chief Royal Police Office (Polizeihofstelle Weisung) addressed to the Chief-Police-Authorities ('Polizei-Ober-Direction') [Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria]: "The peddling of Jews is to be put an end to in all seriousness/strictness, and those who have entered without a permit are to be punished according to current law. [...]"  
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 8/1/2018
- 2330 11/1/1822  
"Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria]: "[...] Business permits, which are granted to Jews along with their toleration [permit] cannot be equated to those granted to Christians (considered from the same vantage point as those granted to Christians), because Jews can never become members of the panel of civic trade registry ('Mitglied des Gremiums des bürgerlichen Handelsstandes'), but remain isolated traders/businessmen, who have nothing in common with the [current] civic merchant-class [...]"  
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 7/23/2018
- 2331 11/4/1822  
"Royal Commercial Commissions Decree" ('Commerzhofcommissionsdecret') issued by the Austrian Royal Court [Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Slovenia, Switzerland]: "The widows of the tolerated Jewish trades-people can change their toleration permits [issued for a specific occupation] for another [...] in case she's unable to continue her late husband's line of work because of changed circumstances [...] with the permission of the government [...]; however, it must be changed into a permit for a line of work] for which they (Jewish widows) possess the necessary attributes/characteristics and for which they are deemed suitable. [...]"  
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 Paurnfeindt, wirklichen k. k. Rath und Referenten bei dem niederöster. 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 Paurnfeindt, 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 9/19/2018
- 2332 12/4/1822  
"Banning Jews from Academic Positions" issued by the Prussian State Ministry [Prussia / Present-day Germany, Poland]: "Because the ordinance [...] that local Jews who have shown a great deal of talent in academic teaching positions are to be allowed to pursue them, has caused a lot of confusion in its execution, it is therefore henceforth repealed."

Heinemann, Jeremias.: *Sammlung der religiösen und bürgerliche Verfassung der Juden in den königl. Preuß Staaten betreffend den Gesetze, Verordnungen, Gutaschten, Berichte und Erkenntnis.* 1831; p. 46, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/07/2015

- 2333 12/23/1822  
**"Royal Court Chancellery Decree" issued by the Austrian Royal Court**  
Chancellery [Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Slovenia, Switzerland]: "[...] If a Jew has been granted a business license for a particular type of work, it is not a residency permit per se. Such a permit is valid for the duration in which the Jews is engaged in that particular trade [for which he was granted the permit] [...]."  
Handelsbuch der Handelsgesetze und des bei Anwendung derselben bei den Mercantil-Gerichten eingetretenden Verfahrens, mit besonderer Rücksicht auf das Erzherzogthum Oesterreich unter der Enns. Von Christian Johann Paurnfeindt, 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 Paurnfeindt, 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 9/14/2018
- 2334 12/23/1822  
**"Royal Court Chancellery Decree" issued by Austrian Royal Chancellery**  
[Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Slovenia, Switzerland]: "[...] The number of Jewish families in Vienna may not increase [...] and new toleration[-permits] may only be issued after special consideration for provisionally obtained wholesale-permits. Those Jews who wish to obtain such toleration[-permits] for wholesaling must possess not only the necessary characteristics (requirements) to run such a business, but must also show to be of great service to the state.[...]" **[Researcher's note: An almost identical order was issued by Emperor Francis ('Franz') via a "Highest/Supreme Decision" on October 29, 1829.]**  
Handelsbuch der Handelsgesetze und des bei Anwendung derselben bei den Mercantil-Gerichten eingetretenden Verfahrens, mit besonderer Rücksicht auf das Erzherzogthum Oesterreich unter der Enns. Von Christian Johann Paurnfeindt, 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 Paurnfeindt, real/true r[oyal] i[mpperial] advisor and referent at the Lower Austrian commercial/trade and exchange court); (Vienna; 1836); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/16/2018
- 2335 12/29/1822  
**Order by the Vidzeme Government [Russia]:** "16...The following Jews were not allowed to stay in Riga even in the time of yearly fairs: a) Artisans whose special mastership was not certified. b) Traveling salesmen and peddlers, even if they come under pretense of buying goods. c) Day-labourers. d) Rabbis, slaughterers (shochets), school and church servants, synagogue musicians. e) Those, who were declared to be sick or being stepchildren, as well as those, who presumably were wishing to convert to a Christian religion. ...18. Documents for family members Those Jews who have taken with them their family members should had for them the appropriate documents."
- "Jews allowed to enter Riga 1822." Bruno Martuzans. 2002, Accessed online article 1/10/2012
- 2336 2/28/1823  
**"Decree" issued by the Royal Court Chancellery ('Hofkanzlei-Decret')**  
[Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria]: "[...] No businessman/individual is prohibited from reversing his business (putting it behind himself) and applying himself to another business or capacity of a different kind [...] except widows of tolerated Israelis [for whom] this [practice] is unlawful. [...]"  
Gesetze, Verordnungen und Vorschriften für die Polizei-Verwaltung im Kaiserthume Oesterreich. Erschienen in den Jahren 1740 bis Ende 1825, und in alphabetisch-chronologischer Ordnung

## *Official Anti-Jewish Acts Throughout History*

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[mp]erial Police Officials/Authorities/Officers. Second Volume.); (Vienna; 1828); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/16/2018

2337 3/5/1823

**Ordinance #2042, issued by the government of Prussia [Present-day Germany]:** "In response to numerous complaints, about Jewish paupers and backpackers who attempt to circumvent what is stated in their passports and roam about neighboring provinces for the purpose of door-to-door sales or begging, all offices tasked with the issuance of passports are hereby referred to the contents of the ordinance dated July 26, 1821; at the same time, they are also ordered to admonish every Jewish applicant that even the slightest deviation from the contents of his passport will result in his being treated, without any lenience, as a vagabond."

Kletke, M.G. (ed.). *Organisation des Judenwesens im Großherzogthum Posen* (Organization of Jewish Affairs in the Grand Duchy of Posen). Heymann: Berlin, 1843. Page 288. Researched by Dominik Jacobs  
4/13/2020

2338 6/20/1823

**"Laws Concerning Jews in the Weimar Republic" Issued by Karl August of the Weimar Republic [Germany]:** "Jewish services are only to be held in the German language; lessons in Jewish schools are only to be taught in German. No other religious, prayer, singing or school books are permitted except those that were checked by the Upper Consistories and received an approval. An investigation, especially of Jewish schools is to be arranged from time to time, or at least once a year. ... 4) Rabbis have no jurisdiction and can at most serve as a mediator between two parties but not as a judge (except in rural area and with permission of the local authorities. 5) Jews are to take surnames and report to the local authorities within 8 weeks of this announcement; those who fail to do so are to be criminally persecuted. 6) When a Jewish father has more than one son who is in the trade business, only one of them is allowed to marry. Those Jews, who can prove to the local authorities that they were perusing other professions are exempt from this law. ... 9) No Jewish families nor single Jews are to be permitted into the Grand Duchy, except a) when a local Jew attains the permission from local authorities to wed a non-local Jew; b) in case the local Rabbi's office needs a capable man. 10) Jews are to remain and live in areas that are specifically assigned to them.... 13) Jews are not allowed to own lager agricultural land that are not for their personal use. Those who have come into ownership of such properties are to sell them within a year to avoid legal action. ..."

*Sammlung der die religiösen und bürgerliche Verfassung der Juden in den königl. Preuß Staaten betreffend den Gesetze, Vervordnungen, Gutaschten, Berichte und Erkenntnisse.* Heinemann, J., 1831; 491pp, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/8/2015

2339 6/24/1823

**"Order/Instruction" issued by the Chief Royal Police Office ('Polizeihofstelle Weisung') and addressed to the Chief Police Authority/Directive ('Polizei-Ober-Direction') [Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria]:** "[...] In order that they (Jews) do not illegally settle in the nearest towns/villages [...] and sneak into Vienna, the Jews in question are not only to be strictly punished but they are to be stopped by the r[oyal] i[mp]erial Police District Authorities (k. k. Polizei-Bezirks-Directionen) with the help of the Watch Commanders at the borders ('Linien-Wach-Commandanten') [...]."

*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,*

## *Official Anti-Jewish Acts Throughout History*

r[oyal] i[mperial] Police Officials/Authorities/Officers. Second Volume.); (Vienna; 1828); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/25/2018

2340 10/1/1823

**Royal order, issued by Frederick VI, King of Denmark, to the Undersheriff of Copenhagen [Present-day Denmark]:** "Resolved: that the Undersheriff of Copenhagen shall collect the arrears incurred by the members of the Mosaic faith community, of the contribution to be made against the expenses of the said community, according to the annual taxation lists, and may charge, as a salary for himself, an additional 4 percent of the amount he collects, i.e., the equivalent of the arrears."

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 foranstalninger 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

2341 10/31/1823

**Ordinance, issued by the state government of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]:** "Given the frequent creeping in of Jewish individuals [already] removed from Prague, the state government finds itself compelled to order the Magistrate of Prague, that he shall make known, through the Jewish Community Office, every deportation of a Jew or a Jewess: all homeowners shall be instructed that any homeowners who give shelter to a Jew deported from Prague, shall be dealt with according to the existing ordinances; in which case those legal, official acts shall be effected without delay."

Herzog, Franz Tobias. *Vollständige Sammlung der Gesetze über das Schubwesen im Kaiserthume Oesterreich, 1724-1835* [Complete Collection of the Laws Regarding Deportation, Extradition and Similar Transfers in the Austrian Empire, 1724-1835]. Heubner: Vienna, 1835. Page 290. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 2/15/2020

2342 11/13/1823

**"Royal Court Decree" issued by the Austrian Royal Court issued for Moravia and Silesia [Austrian Empire, Present-day Austria, Czech Republic, Germany]:** "[...] Jews, who are real/legal families ('wirkliche Familianen')\* may purchase authorized brandy-houses (brandy taverns) [...] however, they are only allowed to lease [royal] pieces of land ('Dominikal-Ansiedlungen') and such properties as outlined in the Supreme Toleration Patent of February 23, 1782 paragraph 6 [...]. Jews, who do not have any family-number ('Familien-Stellen')\*\*, are to be completely excluded from owning authorized brandy-houses and leasing [royal] pieces of land [...] except if he were to inherit such brandy-house [...] though this [inheritance] does not give him any claim on a family-number ('Familien-Stelle')\*\* [...]". **[Researcher's note:** \*\*"Familianen" must refer to Jews who resided in Vienna legally. \*\*"Familien-Stellen" referred to a pre-set number of spots that could be granted to Jews applying for residency in Austria and the hereditary lands. This predetermined number of spots could not be surpassed. This decree was made public via a circular on December 5, 1823.]

*Handbuch der provinziellen Gesetzkunde von Mähren und Schlesien. Von Johann Bernhardt, jüstiziar des Olmützer Erzbisthumes; (Olmütz; 1848); ("Handbook of Provincial Law of Moravia, Silesia. By Johann Bernhardt, Justice of the Archdiocese of Olomouc (Olomouc; 1848); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/22/2018*

2343 12/9/1823

**"Governmental Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria]:** "[...] In order to restrict the number of [Jewish servants] who are kept by the tolerated [Jews], appropriate hearings/negotiations are to be held with the latter (tolerated Jews) as to why one or the other servant is needed [...] and their objections and statements are to be taken into protocol as well as any crime which they (the employer) could face\* [...] and to investigate/find out the true domestic need for

such servant [and their criminal past] first [...]." **[Researcher's note:** \*Jewish employers could legally be held liable for crimes committed by their servants and employees.]

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 8/9/2018

2344 12/18/1823

**Prohibition to hold balls during fasting times decree of the court chancellor on behalf of the Kaiser to the Lower-Austrian government [Lower-Austria; Present-day Austria]:** "His Royal Majesty ... have ordered that the holding of Jewish carnival balls (Faschingsbälle) during the fasting times of Christians is prohibited, as are all balls prohibited during that time in the future. The local authorities are advised to put an end to this (custom) and to take all necessary actions to enforce His Royal Majesties order."

Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Zweiter Band.* (Wien) 1918; (*Documents and files on the history of Jews in Vienna*) p. 419, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/12/2016

2345 12/30/1823

**"Ordinance Regarding the Communal Affairs of the Israelites," issued by William II, Elector of Hesse [Present-day Germany]:** "2. Every Jewish community shall generally have its own prayer-house (synagogue). As long as individual communities are lacking such a prayer-house, they shall have to hold their religious services in the prayer-house of a neighboring community. 3. Outside of the public prayer-houses, no Israelite service, nor any communal worship by others and not allowed by the synagogue-regulation (see Section 16), shall take place, unless these others should be relatives by blood or marriage. 16. In order to eradicate the abuses which have surreptitiously encroached upon matters of culture and synagogues, and which are anathema to Jewdom itself, a separate ordinance shall regulate synagogues and rabbis, and in it, it shall be specified that the German language shall be preferred for song and sermon alike."

Scheel, Friedrich [publ.]. *Zusammenstellung der die Israeliten des vorhinigen Kurfürstenthums Hessen betreffenden gesetzlichen Erlasse* (Compilation of Decrees Concerning the Israelites in the State of Hesse). Scheel: Cassel, 1901. Page 12. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/16/2020

2346 2/16/1824

**"Circular" issued by the Austrian Chief-Police-Authorities ('Polizei-Ober-Direction') [Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria]:** "[...] Likewise, special attention is to be paid to the presence and behavior of vacationers ('Beurlaubten') and of Jews and to ensure that they have sufficient employment/income or support, and that the latter (Jews) can present a valid residency-permit ('Aufenthalts-Bolleten')[...]."

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 7/28/2018

2347 3/22/1824

**"Decree" issued by the Lower Austrian Government [Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria]:** "[...] In the future, annual residency permits to Jews may only be issued to foreign Jews in Vienna in cases where their presence – for the completion

of a specific business transaction or their education in the sciences, arts, or trade matters – is absolutely necessary. [...]"

**Gesetze, Verordnungen und Vorschriften für die Polizei-Verwaltung im Kaiserthume Oesterreich.**  
Erschienen in den Jahren 1740 bis Ende 1825, und in alphabetic-chromologischer Ordnung zusammengestellt mit vorzüglicher Rücksicht auf Nieder-Oesterreich, von Chrysostomus Fauller, k. k. Polizei-Beamten. Vieter Band. (Wien; 1828); (Laws, Ordinances, and Regulations for the Police-Administration in the Austrian Empire. Published between the years 1740 – 1825 and Arranged in alphabetic-chronological order with special consideration to Lower Austria by Chrysostomus Fauller, [royal] [imperial] Police Officials/Authorities/Officers. Fourth Volume.) (Vienna; 1828); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/20/2018

2348 4/3/1824

**"Royal Court Decree" ('Hofdekret') issued by the Bohemian Government [Present-day Austria; Czech Republic, Germany,...; Kingdom of Bohemia]:** "[...] The maintenance of schools and [retention/payment] of school teachers in Jewish communities is left [in the hand of] the Jews themselves [and is to remain] without the support of the school fund. [...]" **[Researcher's note:** Even though Jews were heavily taxed in Bohemia, they were excluded from receiving any governmental funding for their schools.]

Dr. John Luksche's, weiland kaiserl. mähr. schles. Appelationsrathes, Besondere Rechte der Personen Mährens Dr. Joh. Luksche's, weiland kaiserl. mähr. schles. Appelationsrathes, 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

2349 4/9/1824

**Ordinance, issued by the Interior and Police Ministry of Prussia [Present-day Germany]:** "The ordinance regarding travel by Jewish paupers, dated June 20, 1821, must suffer a modification, in consideration of Jewish journeymen who have learned a trade and are willing to journey, as long as they can produce attestations about their integrity and good moral character, as the purpose of the ordinance was not to exclude Jewish tradesmen from journeying, even if they are without means. However, not only shall passports be issued to such Jews with the utmost of prejudice and care, but they shall also be marked clearly and unambiguously with the purpose of the bearer's journey."

Kletke, M.G. (ed.). Organisation des Judenwesens im Großherzogthum Posen (Organization of Jewish Affairs in the Grand Duchy of Posen). Heymann: Berlin, 1843. Page 290. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 4/13/2020

2350 5/3/1824

**Rescript of the Ministry of the Interior and addressed to the Royal Police-Headquarter of Berlin [Present-day Germany, Poland, Lithuania; Kingdom of Prussia]:** "The Police-Headquarter is instructed [as per their inquiry ...] as to how Jews who immigrate from across the Elbe are to be treated to use the regulation issued by the government on Potsdam from September 19, 1820, as a guideline [...]". **[Researcher's note:** Please see the Rescript of the Royal Ministry of the Interior to the Royal Government of Potsdam from September 19, 1820, in this project.]

Heinemann, Jeremiah: Sammlung der die religiöse und bürgerliche Verfassung der Juden in den königlich Preussischen Staaten betreffenden Gesetze, Verordnungen, Gutachten, Berichte und Erkenntnisse (Collection of laws, ordinances, evaluations, reports and findings regarding the religious and civil Constitution of Jews in the Prussian States.); (Berlin, 1835); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/3/2020

2351 5/15/1824

**"Police-Ordinance of Mannheim" ('Mannheimer Polizey-Verordnung') issued by the City-Office ('Stadtamt') of Mannheim [Present-day Germany]:** "[...] 484) Jews, who trade with iron, are not permitted to carry and sell old or new keys without a [matching] lock. Those who violate this shall have such keys taken away from them and made useless, and then given back for a fine of 1 Reichsthaler. [...]"

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 Dollmätsch, Großherzoglich Badischem Kammerrath, Oberrevisor des Ministeriums des Innern und Ritter des Zähringer Löwen-Ordens. Zweiter Band. (Karlsruhe 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 Dollmätsch, 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 2/15/2020

2352 5/25/1824

**Prohibition of unauthorized stay for Jews on the countryside and the unauthorized selling of beverages by Jews issued by King Joseph [Present-day Poland and Ukraine]:** "His Majesty became aware that in Galicia the Jews are almost exclusively leasing all pubs and misleading the common people to drunkenness. [...] So we feel compelled to cause all county magistrates to immediately process all reports of unauthorized stays of Jews on the countryside and especially reports of Jews selling alcohol and to get sanctions under way. [...]"

Provinzial-Gesetzsammlung des Königreichs Galizien und Lodomerien [Provincial Law Collection of the Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria], 1824, law no. 58, page 84f. Researched and Translated by Franziska Wagener

2353 8/11/1824

**"Royal Order ('Ukas') drafted by the Finance Ministers of the Imperial Council and confirmed by his Majesty" [Present-day Austria, Russia etc.; Austrian Empire]:** "1) The heads of border-crossings are strictly ordered to make sure that Jews, who come from foreign places, or those who wish to return to Russia, after leaving voluntarily, are not to receive permits to enter the domain [few exception are made ...]. 4) [...] Jews who come to Russia in order to settle, who are not registered in any of the population-classes ('Einwohnerklasse'), and who are not going to establish a business, shall be entered into the class of craftsmen/manual worker ('Manoeuvres') in their district and subjected to the common head-tax [...] according to the order of July 20, 1816 and March 31, 1824."

Oesterreichischer Beobachter. Nro. 274. Donnserstag, den 30. September 1824. (Austrian Observer. No 274"; Thursday, September 30, 1824.); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/2/2020

2354 9/1/1824

**Law Regarding the Determination of Civil Law Rights of Israelites, Enacted by the Senate of the Free City of Frankfurt (Commonly referred to as the "Frankfurt Jew Law of 1824") [Germany]:** "Section 1 -- All Israelite families and individuals currently residing in this city, in addition to their marital offspring, are, as Israelite citizens, state subjects of the Free City of Frankfurt. Even though they are excluded from the immediate participation in the government of the state and from the Christian community, and thus do not enjoy full citizenship privileges, while retaining their right of following their religion without impediment ... Section 8 -- Israelite citizens who have been admitted as businessmen may enter into any kind of business or ancillary business, just like Christians, except trading in firewood, fruit, horse feed and flour, although small-scale trading of flour by ancillary flour sellers is not subject to this provision. ..." [**Researcher's note:** The term "Israeli" was used to refer to the Jewish people throughout history before the State of Israel was formally established in 1948.]

Geschichte der deutschen Bundesversammlung: insbesondere ihres Verhaltens zu den deutschen National-Interessen, Vol. 1. Ilse, Leopold Friedrich. Marburg, Germany: Elwert 1861. Accessed online; Translated by Dominik Jacobs 2/29/2016

2355 9/9/1824

**"Law" drafted by the (City Council of) Free City of Frankfurt [Present-day Germany]:** "[...] regarding the civil rights and constitutional rights of the local Israeli

community: 1) [...] Since they remain excluded from the immediate administration of the state and the Christian community and cannot [therefore] fully partake in the civil rights of regular citizens [that is why] they are given along with their ability to practice their religion unhindered their own constitution for their community. [...] 3) No more than fifteen Israeli marriages shall take place, however, two of them - man or woman - may be foreigners [...] 4) Along with taking on the necessary legal levies and taxes which he must submit, an Israeli citizen must also show ample proof that he's able to feed a family before given permission to marry [...] 7) Israeli tradesmen are permitted to open factories and manufacturing plants of any kind equal to Christians; however, these may not interfere (place a burden) on the ability of the local [Christian] craftsmen [...] No craftsman/artisan/manual worker ('Handwerker') may be employed by such factories and manufacturing plants, and only Christians workers may be hired with an explicit permission of the senate after the first 10 years [...] 8) Israeli citizens admitted as citizens may be permitted to pursue any kind of trade, except [trade with] firewood, fruits, forage crop and flour, which does not include flour sold by authorized [Jewish] [small] flour traders/retailers. [...]"] **[Researcher's note:** The above law contains 16 paragraphs and is several pages long. It has been abbreviated to fit the allocated space and can be found in its entirety in the cited source.]

Geschichte der deutschen Bundesversammlung, insbesondere ihres Verhaltens zu den deutschen National-Interessen, von L. Fr. Ilse, ordentl. Professor der Staatswissenschaften an der Universität zu Marburg. Erster Band. (History of the German Federal-Assembly, especially its attitude to German national-interests, by L[eopold] Fr[iedrich] Ilse, full professor of political sciences [relating to the state] at the University of Marburg. Vol. I); (Marburg; 1861); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani  
4/2/2020

2356 9/24/1824

"On Order of His Majesty the King" publicized by the Royal State Ministry of the Interior [Kingdom of Bavaria; Present-day Germany]: "[...] The judges ('Landrichter') and Patrimonial-Courts are ordered/instructed only to take on/employ scribes belonging to the Jewish faith/religion after first reporting them to [and receiving permission from] the government. [...]"

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 Hausarchivari 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 6/10/2018

2357 10/15/1824

Ordinance, issued by the Interior Ministry of Prussia [Present-day Germany]: "The recent ordinances issued in the Kingdom of Poland, prohibiting the Jews there from bartending and butchering, give rise to the concern that several of them might attempt to sneak into Prussian territory, in order to withdraw themselves from such a bothersome order to which they are not accustomed. The [Prussian] royal government offices are therefore ordered to take all necessary measures to prevent the surreptitious entry of Polish Jews into our states; wherever such entries should be encountered in spite of this, the deportation and removal of the contravening Jews is to be facilitated with appropriate force."

Kletke, M.G. (ed.). Organisation des Judenwesens im Großherzogthum Posen (Organization of Jewish Affairs in the Grand Duchy of Posen). Heymann: Berlin, 1843. Page 290. Researched by Dominik Jacobs  
4/14/2020

2358 1/7/1825

"Highest/Supreme Decision" ('Allerhöchste Entschließung') issued by Emperor Francis I [Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria]: "[...] Jews who are not permitted to reside (be present) in Vienna, are not to be allowed to remain [t]here. [...]"

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 7/20/2018

- 2359 1/7/1825  
**"Governmental Announcement" ('Regierungsbescheid')** issued by the Austrian Government [Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Slovenia, Switzerland]: "[...] The residency-permits for Jews are to be issued [only] by the government. Those Jews, who intend to stay longer in Vienna, are to submit their application for a residency permit immediately to the police-authorities. [...]" **[Researcher's note:** A similar regulation was issued via the Patent of January 2, 1782.]  
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 Joham Paurnfeindt, wirklichen k. k. Rath und Referenten bei dem niederöster. 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 Joham Paurnfeindt, real/true r[oyal] i[mpperial] advisor and referent at the Lower Austrian commercial/trade and exchange court); (Vienna; 1836); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/13/2018
- 2360 1/17/1825  
**"Rescript" issued by the His Majesty Maximilian I [Kingdom of Bavaria; Present-day Germany]:** "[Confirms that Jews, who have the necessary education, disposition, and 'legal mind/character', cannot be excluded from becoming advocates/lawyers ...] however, with one limitation [...] that they (Jews) be excluded from all judicial functions [...]" **[Researcher's note:** The fact that Jews could be legally admitted to the profession of a lawyer was confirmed as per the "Highest Order" on May 23, 1834.]  
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 6/11/2018
- 2361 2/15/1825  
**Ordinance, issued by the Interior and Police Ministry of Prussia [Present-day Germany]:** "Since the dissemination of counterfeit coins is usually facilitated by Jewish merchants, all police agencies are hereby ordered to issue passports for domestic travel to such Jewish travelers only after clear evidence of their integrity and good moral character has been produced; even any alteration of travel route requested by the passport bearer shall only be granted in urgent cases, and only to those applicants completely free from suspicion. Under no circumstances shall the destination of travel, as indicated in the passport, be changed."  
Kletke, M.G. (ed.). Organisation des Judenwesens im Großherzogthum Posen (Organization of Jewish Affairs in the Grand Duchy of Posen). Heymann: Berlin, 1843. Page 292. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 4/14/2020
- 2362 2/27/1825  
**Decree #9651, issued by the government of Austria [Present-day Austria]:** "It shall be mandatory for those Israelites who attend the schools, that they identify themselves either by way of the tolerance decree of their parents, or with a certificate issued by police headquarters; foreign Israelites, however, have to report to the school superintendent with a temporary stay permit issued by police headquarters."

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). Geistinger: Vienna, 1828. Page 321. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/8/2020

2363 4/30/1825

**Ordinance, issued by the Danish Chancellery to the County Governor of Funen [Present-day Denmark]:** "Regulations for funerals of the Mosaic faith community in Odense, in the space purchased by them as a burial ground: [...] Art. 8 – Everyone is free to let coffins be painted black; he who does not let coffins be painted black must cover the same with a black cloth, procured by the congregation. [...] Art. 10 – The bodies which do not belong to a family plot are buried in a row or line one after the other, regardless of their identity, and every grave is made close to the most recently deceased in the congregation. [...] Art. 13 – The prayer, which is read at the gravesite, shall be spoken in an orderly fashion, without any outcry, such that he who leads the prayer speaks each verse first, and the rest of the mourners repeat the same."

Cohen, Asser Daniel. *De Mosaiske troesbekjendres stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidslob 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 436. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 7/4/2020

2364 7/9/1825

**Writ of Frederick William III [Present-day Germany, Poland; Lithuania; Kingdom of Prussia]:** "[... it has been noticed ...] that for a while, Jews have been taking on names by which they are no longer recognizable as Jews, [...] it is no longer to be permitted that Jews take on the appearance as if they were Christians."

Wagner-Kern: Michael: *Staat und Namensänderung. Beiträge zur Rechtsgeschichte des 20. Jahrhunderts;* ((The) State and the changing of names. Contributions to the legal history of the 20th Century); (Tübingen; 2002); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/8/2020

2365 7/10/1825

**Ordinance, issued by the Interior and Police Ministry of Prussia [Present-day Germany]:** "In order to prevent Polish Jews from distributing counterfeit coins made in England, the previous ordinance regarding the issuance of passports to Jews and the caution appropriate therefor, is hereby amended inasmuch as no foreign Jew shall be given a passport to the seacoast, nor any Prussian Jew who is not already known to be a righteous and reliable man."

Kletke, M.G. (ed.). *Organisation des Judenwesens im Großherzogthum Posen* (Organization of Jewish Affairs in the Grand Duchy of Posen). Heymann: Berlin, 1843. Page 293. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 4/14/2020

2366 9/11/1825

**"Law regarding the rescission of the permission for Jews to charge higher interests in some parts of the empire" issued by Maximilian Joseph, King of Bavaria [Present-day Germany]:** "[...] Since there still exists some laws and ordinances in parts of Our empire that permit Jews to take higher interests than Christians [...] which affects the prosperity of Our subjects in those areas negatively [...] that is why We are moved to order [...] 1) Jews may no longer take higher interests in matters pertaining to money-loans nor charge higher late-fees when compared to Christians. All laws, ordinances, and statutes that are in violation of this order are rescinded herewith. 2) The current law is to be announced [...] and goes in effect on that day [...]"

Der königlich-Bayerische Landtags-Abschied vom Jahr 1825 sammt seinen Beilagen. Mit Allerhöchster Erlaubnis aus den Gesetz-Blättern abgedruckt. (The royal-Bavarian parliament-decision from 1825,

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including its supplemental documents. Printed from the legal/law-papers with the highest permission.); (Augsburg); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/15/2020

2367 9/16/1825

**Decree #46436, issued by the government of Austria [Present-day Austria]:** "A binding march-route to their hometown or homeland shall be issued to Israelites, whenever they are to be removed from within the city limits of Vienna."

Fauler, Chrysostomus. Gesetze, Verordnungen und Vorschriften für die Polizei-Verwaltung im Kaiserthume Oesterreich: Erschienen in den Jahren 1740 bis Ende 1825, und in alphabethisch-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). Geistinger: Vienna, 1828. Page 310. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/8/2020

2368 11/18/1825

**Order issued by Pope Leo XIII [Present-day Spain]:** "The Jews living in Rome...having obtained an expansion of the ancient ghetto, by which any reasonable pretext they had of overcrowding and unhealthiness has been removed, have received the last, formal order to separate themselves totally from the Christians. They must close themselves once again in the Ghetto with all of their possessions within the fixed time of one month."

"The Popes Against The Jews; The Vatican's Role in the Rise of Modern Anti-Semitism." David I. Kertzer. 2001, Page 66

2369 1/13/1826

**"Jewish private teachers" decree of the court commission for studying [Lower-Austria; Present-day Austria]:** "[...] They (Jewish private teachers) are, however, not permitted to teach Christian children neither in any of the living languages, not in any common (elementary) subjects."

Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Zweiter Band.* (Wien) 1918; p. 435, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/13/2016

2370 3/10/1826

**Decree, issued by Francis I, King of Lombardy-Venetia, for the City of Gorizia [Present-day Italy]:** "If a Jew petitions the court to have his real estate ownership entered into the rolls of the Recorder's Office, such a petition may only be granted if the petitioner produces a certificate, issued by the county, confirming that neither an increase in the number of Jewish families, on account of new settlement, is an obstacle to this entry, nor any law or laws governing his ownership of the real estate."

Haimerl, Franz Xaver. *Füger's adeliches Richteramt, oder das gerichtliche Verfahren ausser Streitsachen in den deutschen Provinzen der österreichischen Monarchie. Dritter Theil (Füger's Noble Judgeship, or Court Procedure, Except in Torts, in the German Provinces of the Austrian Monarchy. Part Three).* Möslé & Braumüller: Vienna, 1837. Page 345. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 2/12/2020

2371 3/30/1826

**"Ordinance" of the Upper-Office ('Oberamt') of Heidelberg [Present-day Germany]:** "[...] the peddling of cattle is explicitly prohibited to Jews [and violators are to be fined 10 Reichsthaler...]."

*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 Dollmätsch, Großherzoglich Badischen 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 Dollmätsch, Chamber-Council of the Grand-Duchy of Baden, chief-editor/revisor of the Ministry of Interior and*

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knight of the Order of the Zähringer Lion. Second Volume. (Karlsruhe and Baden); (1837); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/14/2020

2372 4/20/1826

### Rescript, issued by the Danish Chancellery to Madam Court Counsellor A.

**Gerson née David [Present-day Denmark]:** "On the grounds of your application, you, who profess to the Mosaic faith, shall be allowed to convert to the Catholic religion; you are made aware, however, that in this case, there is something to remember – namely, that the baptism shall be performed in silence." *[Researcher's note: This decision by the Danish Chancellery is one of many in a pattern that adds one last, formalized ignominy to the Jewish life left behind by converts – be it a silent baptism in this example, or a baptism at home instead of in church (see 4/12/1828), or a "tentative" baptism requiring years of follow-up supervision (see 9/1/1829).]*

Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjendres 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 463. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 7/6/2020

2373 5/31/1826

**"Decree/Enactment ('Erlaß') of the Royal Bavarian Government of the Rhine-district ('Rheinkreises')" [Present-day Germany]:** "[The decree from April 6, 1818, based on the French decree from March 17, 1808, is confirmed and modified [...] 1) Article 7 of the decree from March 17, 1808 requires that in the future all Jews who pursue trade obtain a patent[-permit] from the authorities which can only be issued if the necessary certificates/attests from the local [city] council of his community are granted [namely] that he has never engaged in usury nor in any kind of illegal trade [...] a morality-certificate from the consistory of his synagogue [...] 5) From now on and until the next budget-year, no Jew may be added to the legally mandated registry [...] without a certificate from the proper royal land-commissions, nor is he to be given a trade-permit from his local authorities ('Ortsvorstand') [...]"

Die fünf französischen Gesetzbücher in Deutscher Sprache nach den besten Übersetzungen. (The five French law-books in the German language according to the best translations.); (Zweibrücken; 1827); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/31/2020

2374 8/20/1826

### Order issued by Pope Leo XIII [Present-day Spain]:

"His holiness [Leo XIII]...after having over the past year given the opportune orders for the return of all the Jews to the Ghetto...has recently prescribed the following further orders so that the Jews...not leave the Ghettos and go wandering about without any license as they had been doing before...Beginning this August 20 [1826], no Jew living in the Rome Ghetto will be able to leave, even for a single day, if he does not have a written permit...from our Criminal Tribunal which gives legitimate grounds for his absence...while they are away from the Ghetto, the Jews shall not be allowed to live or converse in a familiar way with Christian."

"The Popes Against The Jews; The Vatican's Role in the Rise of Modern Anti-Semitism." David I. Kertzer. 2001, Page 66-67

2375 9/26/1826

### Decree, issued by the Danish Chancellery to the Magistrate at Copenhagen

**[Present-day Denmark]:** "Regarding under which conditions indigent Mosaic believers may be admitted to a workhouse, the representatives of their community petitioned that Jews who require support, as their congregation has no work facility, be referred to the city's regular social services, so that the able-bodied among them may find support and work, notwithstanding the fact that, by the Treasurer of their congregation, a small allowance is already paid to each of these indigent persons individually.

The paupers in question could not be referred to the city's social services, but the Commission for the Employment of the Poor in the Workhouses is willing to receive them for the purpose of subsistence and work, if there is room in a workhouse, subject to the following conditions: (a) That they shall be subject to all provisions generally applicable to the poor, with the exception of provisional admission to the Workhouse of Our Savior at Christianshavn. (b) That they are subject to the same coercion and penalties as have been or will be determined for this institution. (c) That the Mosaic faith community reimburses the city's regular social services for the difference between what such paupers cost to employ in the workhouse (all the costs of rent, heating, master's wages, interest, taxes, and tertiary expenses) and their earnings. (d) That the Mosaic community hand over the persons, provided with the necessary garments, or, if they are not so delivered, reimburse social services for the cost of their first issue of clothing. The Mosaic representatives must negotiate with the Commission what remuneration, for the missing of their work on Jewish holidays, should be paid to the city."

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 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 347. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 7/3/2020

- 2376 11/28/1826  
"Ordinance Affecting Jews Having Served in the Military Service" issued by King Fredrick William III of Prussia [Prussia / Present-day Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Denmark]: "Jews who have served in the military cannot claim assistance for state services."  
Heinemann, Jeremias: *Sammlung der religiösen und bürgerliche Verfassung der Juden in den königl. Preuß Staaten betreffend den Gesetze, Vervordnungen, Gutaschten, Berichte und Erkenntnissem.* 1831; p. 49, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/10/2015
- 2377 12/15/1826  
Decree, issued by Pope Leo XII, to the Jews of Vatican City [Present-day Vatican City]: The following was sent to the Jewish elders through the courts, similar to a summons: "His Holiness Pope Leo XII, reaffirming the ordinances of his illustrious predecessors, Clement III, Innocent IV and Alexander VIII, as well as the resolutions of the sacred council of August 9, 1617, has ordered us, through the Holy Inquisition, to make known to you: that from now on, you are forbidden to take any Christian servants, neither male nor female, and therefore it is also forbidden to them to render services such as igniting fire and light, and the Christian wet-nurses are prohibited from suckling your children, neither in their homes, nor in yours. His Holiness further wants the service of lighting fire and light to cease at once, whereas other servants may be dismissed within one month for females and two months for males. Contraventions shall be subject to the most severe penalties by the Holy Office." [*Researcher's note:* Both "Holy Inquisition" and "Holy Office" are common names for the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, the Holy See's body responsible for promulgating and defending Catholic doctrine; it was originally founded in 1542, to defend the church from heresy, and is headed by a cardinal-prefect.]  
Jost, Isaak Markus. *Geschichte der Israeliten seit der Zeit der Maccabäer bis auf unsre Tage: Neuere Geschichte der Israeliten von 1815 bis 1845; 2. Die Staaten und Länder außer Deutschland: mit Nachträgen und Berichtigungen zur älteren Geschichte, Band 10, Teil 2 (History of the Israelites from the time of the Maccabees to our present day: Recent history of the Israelites from 1815 until 1845; 2. The states and countries other than Germany: with appendices and corrections of older history, Vol. 10, Part 2).* Schlesinger: Berlin, 1847. Page 278. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/3/2020
- 2378 7/1/1827  
Decree, issued by Pope Leo XII, to the Jews of Vatican City [Present-day Vatican City]: "1. If a Jew has to leave the city, even for just one day, he shall apply in

writing for our permission, giving his name, his first name, his residence, and the reason for his journey, as well as the place he wants to go to, and the duration of his absence. 2. Even once supplied with our permission, such a Jew may neither stay with a Christian, nor have a conversation with one. 3. The same permission is needed, whenever Jews wish to be vendors at a market. Three days after the end of the market, such Jews are to leave the market town, and the local authorities may not extend their stay. 4. When a Jew arrives at a town, he shall immediately show our permission to the bishop-inquisitor or the vicar; and this permission shall only be valid if it is shown at once, and as long as the local authorities have no reason to declare it void, or to narrow its scope. 5. Each contravention of our regulations will be punished mercilessly, by a fine of 300 Roman scudi, by jail time, and by other punishments to be devised."

Jost, Isaak Markus. *Geschichte der Israeliten seit der Zeit der Maccabäer bis auf unsre Tage: Neuere Geschichte der Israeliten von 1815 bis 1845; 2. Die Staaten und Länder außer Deutschland: mit Nachträgen und Berichtigungen zur älteren Geschichte*, Band 10, Teil 2 (History of the Israelites from the time of the Maccabees to our present days: Recent history of the Israelites from 1815 until 1845; 2. The states and countries other than Germany: with appendices and corrections of older history, Vol. 10, Part 2). Schlesinger: Berlin, 1847. Page 279. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/3/2020

2379 7/10/1827

**Decree, issued by Pope Leo XII, to the Jews of Vatican City [Present-day Vatican City]:** "1. As of today, all Jews are prohibited from purchasing any kind of real estate. 2. Those [Jews] who are currently in possession of such estates have until December 31, 1832, to sell them – not through sham contracts, but through real and true agreements of sale. After said deadline, the government will automatically become the executor of such estates, under complete exclusion of the owners. 3. The Holy Father reserves the right to invoke the afore-mentioned executorship sooner and whenever he decides to do so, if any Jews, during the course of the five years, should be responsible for any abuse or disarray on their properties or with regard to them. 4. Real estate includes: Country estates, city lots outside of the ghettos, grades, canyons, and any acquisition rights regarding real estate. 5. Should any circumvention of the above regulations be detected during the sale of real estate, the seller as well as the buyer will suffer the loss of the real estate in question to the Apostolic Chamber."

Jost, Isaak Markus. *Geschichte der Israeliten seit der Zeit der Maccabäer bis auf unsre Tage: Neuere Geschichte der Israeliten von 1815 bis 1845; 2. Die Staaten und Länder außer Deutschland: mit Nachträgen und Berichtigungen zur älteren Geschichte*, Band 10, Teil 2 (History of the Israelites from the time of the Maccabees to our present days: Recent history of the Israelites from 1815 until 1845; 2. The states and countries other than Germany: with appendices and corrections of older history, Vol. 10, Part 2). Schlesinger: Berlin, 1847. Page 281. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/3/2020

2380 7/20/1827

**Court-Decree, issued by Francis II, King of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]:** "Since, on account of existing laws, the Jews in Bohemia are unable to hold any real property that has ever been registered as that of a Christian, they are equally inadmissible as buyers of Christian real estate, even for the sole purpose of offering it for sale following their acquisition of a [defaulted] mortgage."

Ebersberg, J.S. (ed.). *Österreichischer Zuschauer. Jahrgang 1853. Zweiter Band (Austrian Spectator.* 1853, Vol. 2). Ueberreuter: Vienna, 1853. Page 1467. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 2/12/2020

2381 8/7/1827

**Rescript, issued by the Danish Chancellery to the Bishop of Funen [Present-day Denmark]:** "About the procedure by which Mosaic believers may let their children become Christians, without themselves converting to this religion: It is hereby officially ordained that the baptism of the children shall comply with church ritual; however, whereas the school boards and school committees shall go ahead and make the necessary adjustments, the parents shall not be afforded any security with regard to the conversion of their offspring."

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Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjendres 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 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 462. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 7/6/2020

2382 8/17/1827

"**Rescript of the Royal Ministry of the Interior addressed to the Royal government of Magdeburg**" [Present-day Germany, Poland, Lithuania; Kingdom of Prussia]: "[...] the positions of the auction-commissioners ('Auktionskommissarien') are part of the state-offices, and therefore, cannot be transferred to those of the Jewish faith."

Heinemann, Jeremiah: Sammlung der die religiöse und bürgerliche Verfassung der Juden in den königlich Preussischen Staaten betreffenden Gesetze, Verordnungen, Gutachten, Berichte und Erkenntnisse (Collection of laws, ordinances, evaluations, reports, and findings regarding the religious and civil Constitution of Jews in the Prussian States). (Berlin, 1835); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/3/2020

2383 12/8/1827

**Rescript, issued by the Danish Chancellery** [Present-day Denmark]: "A Jew, should he be chosen as superintendent, shall only take part in the superintendent's administrative and associated accounting tasks, but not in the supervision of the education of minors, as such should arise, and since this supervision is thus reserved for the vice superintendent, it is therefore obvious that two confessors of the Mosaic religion could not be superintendents at the same time."

Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjendres 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 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 74. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/31/2020

2384 1/5/1828

**Decree, issued by the Danish Chancellery to the Magistrate at Copenhagen** [Present-day Denmark]: "Regarding whether a widow of the Mosaic faith, where the husband had converted to the Christian religion, should be considered eligible for public benefits: In such cases, the Copenhagen Magistrate shall be requested to make known to the representatives of the Mosaic faith community, that the member in question, by transferring to the Christian religion, must be presumed free to make any contribution to the services for the poor of the Mosaic community, as he, along with his family, in accordance with the Chancellery Decree of 9/4/1823, falls within the ordinary poverty system. On the other hand, after his death, his widow must be supported by the fund for the poor of the Mosaic faith community, just as she must also contribute to it."

Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjendres 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 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 344. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 7/2/2020

2385 1/28/1828

"**Regarding the religion-class for the Jewish youth**" issued by the State Ministry of the Interior [Present-day Germany; Kingdom of Bavaria]: "On behalf of His Majesty the King, [...] the following regulations are ordered: 1) Only locals ('Inländer') may be admitted and kept as teachers of the Israeli religion whether in public schools or private homes [and someone] who has great references and whose capabilities can be tried and examined. 6) After the year 1822/33 no new candidates - who have not been taught in school-teacher seminars - will be accepted. 7) Religion

teachers in public schools are to be nominated by the Jewish community and approved or rejected based on findings by the local authorities, those accepted cannot be fired without the approval of those authorities. 8) 'The teaching of religion for Jewish boys and girls is to start at the age of 6 and last at least until the age of 12 [...]'"

[**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 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 11/27/2019

2386 3/20/1828

"Royal Decree" issued by Holy Roman Emperor Francis II [Present-day Austria, Germany]: "[...] The believers of the Israeli Religion are prohibited to peddle church vessels, Parments\*, crucifixes, pictures of saints, or any item, which are used by the Catholic church during its services, or on the markets or flea-markets or junk-stalls or to purchase them in auctions." [**Researcher's note:** \*Parments are liturgical robes and textiles, which are used during church services to furnish the place of worship.]

Systematische Darstellung aller über den Hausir-Handel bestehenden kaisерl. 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 7/8/2017

2387 4/25/1828

Ordinance, issued by William I, King of Württemberg [Present-day Germany]: "Art. 4 – All written legal acts of Israelites, among themselves, as well as with Christians, especially contracts, deeds, testaments, marriage contracts etc. as well as business ledgers, invoices and certificates, shall utilize German language and writing, as well as the Christian system of time and date. When signing their name, they may choose [only] between German and Latin handwriting. Art. 13 – A township has an obligation to let an Israelite move there from another place of the kingdom, if and only if the Jew not only fulfills all legal qualifications of the law regarding community and citizenship matters, but also plans, while promising to refrain from any money-lending, to make a living through agriculture or a trade, provided he has at least ten years of professional training in either line of work. Art. 14 – Any Israelite who has immigrated from abroad, as well as any of his sons who were at least 15 years old at the time of entry [into Our kingdom], are excluded from the right to settle in another town, as described in Article 13; Their move to another town is thus dependent on the free consent of the intended town. Art. 28 – Israelites are prohibited from acquiring any country estate for the purpose of re-sale. Thus, [a Jew] may sell such an estate only after he has worked the land for at least three years himself. Israelites may not have any part in sales or purchases of country estates between Christians, under penalty of imprisonment, as well as double reimbursement of any profit from such an involvement."

Heinemann, Jeremiah (Ed.). Sammlung der die religiöse und bürgerliche Verfassung der Juden in den königlich Preussischen Staaten betreffenden Gesetze, Verordnungen, Gutachten, Berichte und Erkenntnisse (Collection of Laws, Ordinances, Evaluations, Reports and Findings Regarding the Religious and Civil Constitution of the Jews in the Prussian States). Heymann: Berlin, 1831. Page 460. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/4/2020

2388 10/14/1828

Order, issued by the Danish Chancellery to the Representatives of the Jewish Community in Copenhagen [Present-day Denmark]: "All the ministerial business of the Mosaic religion in Copenhagen, such as marriages and what is to be done about divorces under Mosaic law, falls to their rabbi; whereas the wedding ceremonies of the

Mosaic faith in Zealand, but outside the capital, are to be officiated by the religious teacher employed by the above-mentioned faith community here in the city."

[**Researcher's note:** Zealand is the largest Danish island; its most prominent city is Copenhagen, the nation's capital.]

Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidsløb af næsten 200 år, 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 219. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 6/28/2020

2389 11/25/1828

**Decree, issued by the Danish Chancellery to the Governor of the County of Soro [Present-day Denmark]:** "The Chancellery welcomes what the governor had expressed in his statement on a petition by a member of the Mosaic religious community, in which he solicits the college's resolution on whether the social services of the market towns outside of Copenhagen are obliged to bear the burial costs of the resident Jews, when the estate of the deceased is insufficient to pay the reported costs. Since the burial can probably take place at any consecrated churchyard, as long as the ceremonies are not performed by one of their rabbis, any increased expenses could generally be regarded as unnecessary or at least as founded in the religion of the Mosaic faithful, and therefore ceremonies for which the ordinary social services should not incur any expense beyond what is necessary, whereas those who claim that the corpse should be transported to and interred in some far-flung place, are also likely to be obliged to be absent from the burial, or are at least causing increased costs."

Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidsløb af næsten 200 år, 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 349. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 7/3/2020

2390 11/30/1828

**(Cabinets-)Order ('Anordnung') of Frederick William III [Present-day Germany, Poland; Lithuania; Kingdom of Prussia]:** "[...it appears that ...] Jews are still choosing their names randomly/haphazardly ('willkürlich'), and especially change their first names and take on Christian [baptismal] names, which cannot be given to Jews [...] the local police-authorities are to strictly enforce this so that this disorder/mess ('Unordnung') no longer occurs."

Wagner-Kern: Michael: Staat und Namensänderung. Beiträge zur Rechtsgeschichte des 20. Jahrhunderts; ([The] State and the changing of names. Contributions to the legal history of the 20th Century); (Tübingen; 2002); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/8/2020

2391 5/25/1829

**Rescript for "the prevention of changes in the religious customs of Jews" issued by the Royal Ministry of the Interior addressed to the government of Winden [Prussia / Present-day...]:** "The royal government is hereby instructed by His Royal Majesty's explicit order to make sure that the Jews in their districts are not allowed to deviate from the common rituals and to make [new] changes to their religious customs which could result in new religious sects being established. The confirmation of children in some Israeli communities which have been brought to His Royal Majesty attention through newspaper reports are to be regarded as such 'new change' because it is not part of the Jewish tradition; that is why this is not to be allowed to continue as per the highest order." [**Researcher's note:** The term "Israeli" was used to refer to the Jewish people throughout history before the State of Israel was formally established in 1948.]

Heinemann, Jeremias: *Sammlung der religiösen und bürgerliche Verfassung der Juden in den königl. Preuß Staaten betreffend den Gesetze, Vervordnungen, Gutaschten, Berichte und Erkenntnis. 1831; p. 317*, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/19/2016

2392

5/26/1829

**"Exclusion (of Jews) from becoming [a] pharmacist"** decree of the court chancellors on behalf of the Kaiser and the Lower-Austrian Government [Lower-Austria; Present-day Austria]: "In the future, His Royal Majesty have decided that the business of Apothecary is one of those businesses that Jews are not permitted to pursue, which is to be made known to all henceforth."

Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Zweiter Band.* (Wien) 1918; p. 435, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/15/2016

2393

7/29/1829

**Royal Order, issued for the City of Copenhagen by Frederick VI, King of Denmark [Present-day Denmark]**: "The official dress for priests of the Mosaic faith in Copenhagen, as proposed by one of them to consist of a velvet beret, a sleeved robe of silk or woolen cloth, decorated with velvet stripes, as well as a belt and a white, upturned collar, is hereby most mercifully authorized as the official dress for the priests of the aforementioned congregation in Copenhagen."

Cohen, Asser Daniel. *De Mosaiske troesbekjendres stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidsløb af næsten 200 aar, tilliggemed 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 223. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 6/16/2020

2394

10/29/1829

**"Highest/Supreme Decision" issued by Emperor Francis ('Franz') [Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Slovenia, Switzerland]**: "[...] The number of Jewish families in Vienna may not increase and new toleration[-permits] may only be issued after special consideration for provisionally obtained wholesale-permits. Those Jews who wish to obtain such toleration[-permits] for wholesaling must possess not only the necessary characteristics (requirements) to run such a business, but must also show to be of great service to the state.[...]" **[Researcher's note:** *An almost identical order was issued on December 23, 1822, by the Austrian Royal Chancellery.*]

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 Paurnfeindt, wirklichen k. k. Rath und Referenten bei dem niederöster. 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 Paurnfeindt, 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 9/16/2018

2395

12/7/1829

**"Ministerial Edict" issued by the Bavarian Government [Present-day Germany; Kingdom of Bavaria]**: "[...] The circumcision of Jews may only be performed by Jewish Individuals with the necessary surgical certificates. In regards to the burial of Jews, the current police ordinances are to be obeyed. [...]" **[Researcher's note:** *A similar order was issued on January 1, 1836.*]

Repertorium über die in den Intelligenzblättern für den vormaligen Regenskreis, nun von der Oberpfalz und von Regensburg, vom Jahre 1814 bis 1814 inclusive erschienenen allerhöchsten königlichen Verordnungen, Ministerial Reskripte, Regierungs- und Appellationsgerichts-Entscheidungen und Ausschreibungen, Bekanntmachungen und Nachrichten von allgemeinem und besonderem Interesse [...] in alphabetisch-chronologischer Ordnung und im Auszuge ihres wesentlichen Inhaltes hergestellt von Matthias Stangl; (München, 1842); (Official District Gazettes; Repertorium regarding all Issued Intelligence Reports of the former Regenkreis - now Upper-Palatinate and Regensburg - from 1814-1841 (included) of the Supreme Royal Ordinances, Ministerial Edicts, Government and Appeal Courts, Decisions and Renderings, Announcements and News of General and Special Interest in Alphabetic-

Chronological Order and Their Most Essential Content. Produced by Mathias Stangl, Royal Assessor of the District Court for Roding in the Upper Palatinate.); (Munich; 1842); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/3/2017

- 2396 1/14/1830  
**Decree, issued by the Austrian Court-Chancellery to the state government of Moravia-Silesia [Present-day Czech Republic]:** "1. All dominical leather goods manufactures and potash-houses in Moravia that are already under Jewish ownership may continue to be operated and purchased by Jews. However, wherever they are united with a distillery, they may not be separated from the latter, but must be utilized as integral parts by one businessman. [...] 4. Each establishment may have only one Jewish family associated with it, and the master or owner has to belong to the prescribed [maximum] number of families in Moravia and Silesia." **[Researcher's note:** *The land was divided into dominical, or demesne, estates, owned by the lord, and rustical lands, held by the peasant. Potash is a common ingredient in traditional German recipes. It is also known as pearl ash, potassium carbonate, salts of tartar, and carbonate of potash.*] Kropatschek, Joseph. Sammlung der Gesetze, Ein und dreissigster Fortsetzungsband (Collection of the Laws, Vol. XXXI). Möslé & Braumüller: Vienna, 1832. Page 23. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 2/16/2020
- 2397 2/14/1830  
**"Decree of the [Royal-]Court Chancellery addressed to the Moravian-Silesian local-governor ('Landes-Gubernium')" [Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, Poland]:** "[Jews in Moravia and Silesia are permitted to own and lease dominical-leather-houses and potash-houses ... however] In places where there are combined with a brandy-house, they may not be separated from each other, but may only be used as integrated parts [of the same] by one [Jewish] businessman."
- [Researcher's note:** *The above decree was made public on February 19, 1830.]*
- Fortsetzung der von Joseph Kropatschek verfaßten Sammlung der Gesetze. Herausgegeben von Wilhelm Gerhard Goutta, k. K. Hof-Secretär. (Wien; 1832); (Continuation of the collection of laws edited by Joseph Kropatschek, published by Wilhelm Gerhard Goutta, [imperial] [royal] court-secretary.; (Vienna; 1832); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/5/2020
- 2398 3/12/1830  
**Decree, issued by the Austrian Court-Chancellery to the state government of Moravia-Silesia [Present-day Czech Republic]:** "1. Any distilleries which originally had been dominical but were no longer in the hands of the dominions when a Jew entered into a lease or purchase contract may remain in the ownership of the Jews, and their contracts held valid, if the distilleries were transferred to Jews before the court-chancellery decree of November 13, 1823, went into effect; the Jews may continue to will these distilleries to Jewish beneficiaries, or to sell them for money. [...] 3. Each establishment may have only one Jewish family associated with it, and the master or owner has to belong to the [maximum] number of [Jewish] families prescribed for Moravia and Silesia. In this regard, the aforementioned court-chancellery decree of November 13, 1823, is to be followed exactly." **[Researcher's note:** *Land and property were traditionally divided into dominical, or demesne, estates, owned by the lord, and rustical estates, held by the peasant.*]
- Kropatschek, Joseph. Sammlung der Gesetze, Ein und dreissigster Fortsetzungsband (Collection of the Laws, Vol. XXXI). Möslé & Braumüller: Vienna, 1832. Page 125. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 2/16/2020
- 2399 4/27/1830  
**Decree, issued by the Austrian Court-Chancellery to the state government of Moravia-Silesia [Present-day Czech Republic]:** "By way of a resolution on April 13, 1830, the imperial-royal Common Court Chamber has reminded the tax office of Moravia-Silesia, that in the future, Jews are not to be allowed to lease any objects that are subject to restaurant taxes, but that those Israelites who are operating such businesses, which are subjected to the restaurant tax, nevertheless retain the right to correspond and negotiate with the tax office, regarding the payment of their levies."

Kropatschek, Joseph. Sammlung der Gesetze, Ein und dreissigster Fortsetzungsband (Collection of the Laws, Vol. XXXI). Möslé & Braumüller: Vienna, 1832. Page 253. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 2/16/2020

2400 4/29/1830

**Decree, issued by the Austrian Court-Chancellery to the state government of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]:** "The court decree issued for Moravia on December 24, 1821, in accordance with the Court-Chancellery, by the assembled imperial-royal Court Commerce Commission, according to which Jewish masters of any trade are forbidden to take on any Christian apprentices, shall be applicable in Bohemia, as well."

Kropatschek, Joseph. Sammlung der Gesetze, Ein und dreissigster Fortsetzungsband (Collection of the Laws, Vol. XXXI). Möslé & Braumüller: Vienna, 1832. Page 254. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 2/16/2020

2401 7/16/1830

**"Exclusion from public offices" Court Chancellor's announcement to the Court War office [Lower-Austria; Present-day Austria]:** "Jews can only be employed as border guards. They are, however, still to be excluded from all other (public state) and communal positions."

Braumüller, Wilhelm: Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Zweiter Band. (Wien) 1918; p. 487, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/18/2016

2402 8/17/1830

**"Jewish Edict" issued by Fredrick William ('Friedrich Wilhelm') [Prussia; Present-day Germany, Poland, Russia]:** "The city-magistrate/s ('Stadtmagistrate') are to be made to understand, that he (His Majesty) does still not permit foreign Jews to be accepted and permitted to settle here – against the legal ordinances and [that there will be consequences to pay for any damage resulting from disobeying this order]. [...]"

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 Hausarchivari 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 6/8/2018

2403 9/9/1830

**Decree, issued by the German Department of the Interior [Present-day Germany]:** "While incarcerated Jewish criminals may, where this is feasible, partake in the religious rituals of their brothers in faith, or even, on Christian Sundays and holidays, when no labor is done, convene in a designated room to read their law and psalm books, they are, however, not released from working on Saturdays."

[**Researcher's note:** The Jewish day of rest, Shabbat, falls on Saturday.]

Heinemann, Jeremiah (Ed.). Erster Nachtrag zu den Ergänzungen und Erläuterungen der die religiöse und bürgerliche Verfassung der Juden in den königl. Preussischen Staaten betreffenden Gesetze (First Addendum to the Supplements and Annotations of the Laws Regarding the Religious and Civil Constitution of the Jews in the Prussian States). Henmann: Berlin, 1835. Page 69. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 2/3/2020

2404 10/26/1830

**Decree, issued by the Ministries of Justice and the Interior of the Kingdom of Württemberg [Present-day Germany]:** "Whereas doubts have arisen as to how the long-standing prohibition, renewed by Art. 28 of the law of April 25, 1828, against the purchase and re-sale of real estate by Israelite co-religionists, relates to the pertinent sections of the law regarding the legal standing of creditors in foreclosure proceedings, and how this may inform the treatment of cases in which third parties may attempt to circumvent said prohibition through acquisition of claims in the course of such proceedings, the Royal Ministries of Justice and the Interior fell compelled, in order to

dispel these doubts, to issue the following clarifications, for the benefit and guidance of all county governments and municipal assemblies: (1) According to the unambiguous intention of the law, Israelites who acquire claims with the intention of circumventing said prohibition, so that they may have standing as litigants during foreclosure or bankruptcy proceedings, thus making them de facto resellers, may not claim the exception the law makes only for creditors who find themselves into such proceedings unexpectedly. (2) Accordingly, this legal exception only applies, if the Israelite in question buys real estate with the sole intention to have his genuine claim as a creditor satisfied, or to minimize his loss in this capacity. [...] (3) The question whether it can be assumed that the Israelite had the intention of circumventing the law, as mentioned in Section 1, shall be answered according to the particulars of each case."

Mayer, F.F. (ed.). *Sammlung der württembergischen Gesetze in Betreff der Israeliten* (Collection of Württembergian Laws Regarding the Israelites). Fues: Tübingen, 1847. Page 66. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/19/2020

2405 11/25/1830

**Ordinance, issued by the Department of the Interior of Prussia [Present-day Germany]:** "In order to prevent the surreptitious entry by Polish Jews, and to ensure payment of their entry fee, only those Polish Jews desiring to visit as merchants shall be admitted who plan to enter to buy, show the necessary means to travel, and are, to that end, in possession of at least 10 thalers. Even those Polish Jews who claim that they only plan to stay one single day abroad shall deposit the sum of the entry fee at the customs office, but get a full reimbursement as long as they return to their country on the same day and through the same customs office."

Kletke, M.G. (ed.). *Organisation des Judenwesens im Großherzogthum Posen* (Organization of Jewish Affairs in the Grand Duchy of Posen). Heymann: Berlin, 1843. Page 295. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 4/14/2020

2406 12/25/1830

**Decree, issued by the Austrian Court-Chancellery to the state government of Galicia [Present-day Poland, Ukraine]:** "The imperial-royal court chancellery, by decree of December 25, 1830, has determined the penalties for violators of the prohibition according to which Jews in Galicia may not trade in depictions of the saints, church vessels and the like, namely, that the delinquents, for the first offense, shall be fined half the amount of the illegal object of trade, or jailed equivalently; have the goods confiscated upon the second offense; and upon further offenses, receive, in addition to the confiscation, a fine or imprisonment, depending on the particulars of the case."

Kropatschek, Joseph. *Sammlung der Gesetze, Ein und dreissigster Fortsetzungsband* [Collection of the Laws, Vol. XXXI]. Möslé & Braümüller: Vienna, 1832. Page 461. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 2/16/2020

2407 7/19/1831

**"Royal Edict" issued by Ludwig I of Bavaria [Kingdom of Bavaria; Present-day Germany]:** "The ordinance, according to which the meddling of Jews during division of lands ('Gütertrümmerung') is prohibited at the threat of annulment of the deed, is brought into memory herewith. [...]"

Repertorium über die in den Intelligenzblättern für den vormaligen Regenskreis, nun von der Oberpfalz und von Regensburg, vom Jahre 1814 bis 1814 inclusive erschienenen allerhöchsten königlichen Verordnungen, Ministerial Reskripte, Regierungs- und Appellationsgerichts-Entschließungen und Ausschreibungen, Bekanntmachungen und Nachrichten von allgemeinem und besonderem Interesse [...] in alphabetisch-chronologischer Ordnung und im Auszuge ihres wesentlichen Inhaltes hergestellt von Mathias Stangl; (München, 1842); (Official District Gazettes; Repertorium regarding all Issued Intelligence Reports of the former Regenkreis - now Upper-Palatinate and Regensburg - from 1814-1841 (included) of the Supreme Royal Ordinances, Ministerial Edicts, Government and Appeal Courts, Decisions and Renderings, Announcements and News of General and Special Interest in Alphabetical-Chronological Order and Their Most Essential Content. Produced by Mathias Stangl, Royal Assessor of

## Official Anti-Jewish Acts Throughout History

the District Court for Roding in the Upper Palatinate.); (Munich; 1842); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/3/2018

2408 1/1/1832

**"Organic Regulation for Moldavia," issued by the Imperial Russian Authorities [Present-day Moldova]:** "Art. 94. — It is undeniable that Jews spread all over Moldavia, whose number increases every day and who mainly live from damaging the interests of locals, use all means of speculation to decrease our industry and public happiness. In order to rectify, as much as possible, this unjust situation, committees will write down in official logs: the property and trade of each Jew, for those who do not have any property or trade, and who, without having any useful craft, live without a purpose, should be deported from the country, and any others like them will no longer be allowed to enter Moldavia."

Negulescu, P. & Alexianu, G. Regulamentele Organice ale Valahiei și Moldovei ["Organic Regulations for Wallachia and Moldavia"]. Eminescu: Bucarest, 1944. Vol. I, Page 195. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 11/27/2019

2409 2/23/1832

**"Royal Court Chancellery Decree" of the Austrian Royal Court Chancellery [Kingdom of Bohemia; Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, Poland]:** "Exclusion of Jewish doctors from applying for vacant positions as city doctors. In response to an inquiry [...] it is clarified to the government that Jewish doctors are not eligible to apply for vacant city doctor positions. All local authorities are henceforth notified of this [...] and required to enforce and to notify all magistrates in all the dominions [of this order.]"

Provinzial-Gesetzsammlung des Königreichs Böhmen für das Jahr 1832. Herausgegeben auf allerhöchsten Befehl unter der Aufsicht des k. k. böhmischen Landesgouverniums. Vierzehnter Band, welcher die Verordnungen vom 1. Jänner bis letzten December 1832 enthält. (Prag; 1833); (Collection of Provincial Law of the Kingdom of Bohemia for the year 1832. Issued on the supreme order and command and supervision of the r[oyal] i[mperial] bohemian Governor. Fourteenth Volume, which contains the ordinances from the 1st of January to the last of December 1832.); (Prague; 1833); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/21/2013

2410 4/16/1832

**"Decree" ('Kameralgefallenverwaltungsdecreet') issued by the Austrian (Administrative) Authorities [Kingdom of Bohemia; Present-day Czech Republic, Germany, Poland]:** "Prohibition to admit Jews to the salt trade. [...] therefore, Jews can still not be admitted to the salt trade in the future due to police consideration." [**Researcher's note:** On October 8, 1829, the salt-trade was opened to the public in the Kingdom of Bohemia as well. With the above ordinance, however, it was clarified that Jews were still excluded from trading with salt.]

Provinzial-Gesetzsammlung des Königreichs Böhmen für das Jahr 1832. Herausgegeben auf allerhöchsten Befehl unter der Aufsicht des k. k. böhmischen Landesgouverniums. Vierzehnter Band, welcher die Verordnungen vom 1. Jänner bis letzten December 1832 enthält. (Prag; 1833); (Collection of Provincial Law of the Kingdom of Bohemia for the year 1832. Issued on the supreme order and command and supervision of the r[oyal] i[mperial] bohemian Governor. Fourteenth Volume, which contains the ordinances from the 1st of January to the last of December 1832.); (Prague; 1833); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/21/2013

2411 4/17/1832

**"Rescript of the Royal Ministry of the Interior and the Police addressed to the Royal Military-Commissioner in Berlin" [Present-day Germany, Poland, Lithuania; Kingdom of Prussia]:** "[...those of Jewish faith and candidates to practice medicine [...] who have been permitted to enter the military to do one year of voluntary service can do so as company-surgeon [and §9 of the edict of March 11, 1812, does not apply [to them] because they would not be granted a public office, but would merely be fulfilling their duties as citizens [...] Israelis [...] cannot join the Garde du Crops ('Gard-Korps'), as these do not accept or employ Jews." [**Researcher's note:** The document is signed Ministry of the Interior and the Police. Köhler.]

## Official Anti-Jewish Acts Throughout History

Heinemann, Jeremiah: Sammlung der die religiöse und bürgerliche Verfassung der Juden in den königlich Preussischen Staaten betreffenden Gesetze, Verordnungen, Gutachten, Berichte und Erkenntnisse (Collection of laws, ordinances, evaluations, reports, and findings regarding the religious and civil Constitution of Jews in the Prussian States). (Berlin, 1835); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/3/2020

- 2412 6/20/1832  
**"Ministerial Ordinance" issued by the Bavarian Government [Present-day Germany; Kingdom of Bavaria]:** "Peddling is entirely and especially prohibited to Jews without a peddling-patent (permit) [...] new peddling-patents may no longer be issued [...] in the boarder-control-districts [...] Jews can only peddle with patents (permits) [...] that have been issued by the local police and approved by the customs-overseer authorities ('Zollaufscherbehörden') which are to be valid [no longer than] 8 days [...] strict intervention will be necessary for any violation. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** This order was reissued on July 7, 1832, and October 19, 1832.]
- Repertorium über die in den Intelligenzblättern für den vormaligen Regenskreis, nun von der Oberpfalz und von Regensburg, vom Jahre 1814 bis 1814 inclusive erschienenen allerhöchsten königlichen Verordnungen, Ministerial Reskripte, Regierungs- und Appelationsgerichts-Entschlüsse und Ausschreibungen, Bekanntmachungen und Nachrichten von allgemeinem und besonderem Interesse [...] in alphabetisch-chronologischer Ordnung und im Auszuge ihres wesentlichen Inhaltes hergestellt von Mathias Stangl; (München, 1842); (Official District Gazettes; Repertorium regarding all Issued Intelligence Reports of the former Regenkreis - now Upper-Palatinate and Regensburg - from 1814-1841 (included) of the Supreme Royal Ordinances, Ministerial Edicts, Government and Appeal Courts, Decisions and Renderings, Announcements and News of General and Special Interest in Alphabetic-Chronological Order and Their Most Essential Content. Produced by Mathias Stangl, Royal Assessor of the District Court for Roding in the Upper Palatinate.); (Munich; 1842); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/31/2017
- 2413 7/4/1832  
**"Royal Decree" issued by Frederick William III [Present-day Germany, Poland, Lithuania; Kingdom of Prussia]:** "In regards to Jews, anywhere the edict of March 11, 1812, does not apply, the current constitutions are to remain in effect until further legal notices/orders." [**Researcher's note:** The source dates this royal decree at 4. (14.) July 1832.]
- Die früheren und gegenwärtigen Verhältnisse der Juden in den sämmtlichen Landesstellen des Preußischen Staats; eine Darstellung und Revision der gesetzlichen Bestimmungen über ihre staats- und privatrechtlichen Zustände. Mit Benutzung der Archive der Ministerien des Innern und der Justiz. Von Ludwig von Rönne, Kammer-Gerichts-Rath und Heinrich Simon, Ober-Landes-Gerichts-Assessor; (Breslau; 1843); (The past and present circumstances of Jews in all parts of the Prussian state; a representation and revision of legal provision regarding their conditions in terms of state and private law. With the use of the archives of the Ministries of the Interior and Justice. By Ludwig von Rönne, Legal Council of the Chamber and Heinrich Simon Upper-State-Court-Assessor) (Wroclaw; 1843); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/2/2020
- 2414 10/30/1832  
**"Royal Court Chancellery Decree" ('Hofkanzleydekret') issued by the Royal Court Chancellery [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic, Hungary, etc.; Austrian Empire]:** "[...] 14) The Jews shall not allow themselves (dare to give themselves permission) to get involved in the [business] matters of the royal/imperial merchants ('Reichskaufleute'), and to neither represent together with the diplomats of the ottoman empire nor through any other powerful arrangement/mediation a courtier ('Sensaler') or negotiator/sub-dealer/emissary ('Unterhändler'), except if they are voluntarily admitted by the royal imperial businessmen ('k. k. Kaufleuten') to such service. However, if the Jews conspire traitorously to cause harm to the royal imperial businessmen, because they were not called/chosen be in the service of a courtier [...] they are to be punished severely as an example to others. [...]"
- Oesterreichische Gewebs- und Handelsgesetzkunde mit vorzüglicher Rücksicht auf das Erzherzogthum Oesterreich und der Ens. Von Joh. Ludwig Ehrenreich Grafen von Barth-Barthenheim. Neunter Band. (Wien; 1846); ('Austrian Business and Commercial laws with exquisite/special consideration/emphasis on Archduchy of Austria and the Ens. By Joh. Ludwig Ehrenreich Count von Barth-Barthenheim. Ninth volume. (Vienna; 1846); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/24/2018

2415 11/16/1832

**"Rescript" issued by Ludwig I of Bavaria [Kingdom of Bavaria; Present-day Germany]:** "[...] The handling of the Edict from June 10, 1813 regarding the conditions of the Jews is tightened [...] the haggling and the public and simulated trade of goods by Jews is strictly (immediately) to be ceased, as well as any other contravention of the same. The precautions/provisions taken regarding this [...] are to be noted in the annual reports. Government agencies who fail [to enforce these laws] will be subject to disciplinary actions. [...]" **[Researcher's note:** This rescript was reissued/made public by the government on November 23, 1832.]

Repertorium über die in den Intelligenzblättern für den vormaligen Regenskreis, nun von der Oberpfalz und von Regensburg, vom Jahre 1814 bis 1814 inclusive erschienenen allerhöchsten königlichen Verordnungen, Ministerial Reskripte, Regierungs- und Appelationsgerichts-Entschließungen und Ausschreibungen, Bekanntmachungen und Nachrichten von allgemeinem und besonderem Interesse [...] in alphabetisch-chronologischer Ordnung und im Auszuge ihres wesentlichen Inhaltes hergestellt von Mathias Stangl; (München, 1842); (Official District Gazettes; Repertorium regarding all Issued Intelligence Reports of the former Regenkreis - now Upper-Palatinate and Regensburg - from 1814-1841 (included) of the Supreme Royal Ordinances, Ministerial Edicts, Government and Appeal Courts, Decisions and Renderings, Announcements and News of General and Special Interest in Alphabetical-Chronological Order and Their Most Essential Content. Produced by Mathias Stangl, Royal Assessor of the District Court for Roding in the Upper Palatinate.); (Munich; 1842); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/4/2018

2416 1/11/1833

**Decree, issued by Emperor Francis II for Galicia [Present-day Poland, Ukraine]:** "The decree of January 17, 1818, regarding the Jewish holidays, is not to be extended to days of repentance, thus no consideration should be given to the Jewish Days of Atonement, when issuing court summons for the purpose of administering an oath."

Seiner Majestät des Kaisers Franz Gesetze und Verfassungen im Justiz-Fache. Für die Deutschen Staaten der österreichischen Monarchie, Band 8 [Laws and Constitutions of His Majesty, Emperor Francis, in the Subject of Jurisprudence. Fort he German States of the Austrian Monarchy, Volume 8]. Page 74. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 2/11/2020

2417 1/13/1833

**"Rescript" issued by Ludwig I of Bavaria [Kingdom of Bavaria; Present-day Germany]:** "[...] Jews are also [to be] excluded from selling the leases of churches ('Dominikalrenten') or face annulment [of the purchase]. [...]" **[Researcher's note:** This rescript was reissued/made public by the government on February 8, 1833.]

Repertory on the intelligence leaves for the former regenkreis, now published by the Upper Palatinate and Regensburg, from years 1814 to 1814 inclusive highest royal decrees, ministerial edicts, governmental and Appelationsgerichts resolutions and tenders, announcements and news of general and special Interesse [...] in alphabetical-chronological order and imAuszuge its essential content produced by Mathias Stangl; (Munich, 1842); ("Official Gazettes District; Repertory Regarding all Issued Intelligence reports of the former regenkreis - now Upper-Palatinate and Regensburg - from 1814 to 1841 (included) of the Supreme Royal Ordinances, Ministerial Edicts, Government and Appeal Courts, Decisions and renderings, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/4/2018

2418 1/23/1833

**"Ministerial Ordinance" issued by the Government [Present-day Germany; Kingdom of Bavaria]:** "[...] The claim that the practice of peddling is necessary for the livelihood/survival of a Jew, must be proven [beyond doubt]." **[Researcher's note:** This order was reissued on February 12, 1833. It was an attempt by the government to reduce or eliminate the number of Jews who petitioned for a peddling license on the fact that they were otherwise unable to make a living.]

Repertorium über die in den Intelligenzblättern für den vormaligen Regenskreis, nun von der Oberpfalz und von Regensburg, vom Jahre 1814 bis 1814 inclusive erschienenen allerhöchsten königlichen Verordnungen, Ministerial Reskripte, Regierungs- und Appelationsgerichts-Entschließungen und Ausschreibungen, Bekanntmachungen und Nachrichten von allgemeinem und besonderem Interesse [...] in alphabetisch-chronologischer Ordnung und imAuszuge ihres wesentlichen Inhaltes hergestellt von Mathias Stangl; (München, 1842); (Official District Gazettes; Repertorium regarding all Issued Intelligence Reports of the former Regenkreis - now Upper-Palatinate and Regensburg - from 1814-1841 (included) of the Supreme Royal Ordinances, Ministerial Edicts, Government and Appeal Courts, Decisions and Renderings, Announcements and News of General and Special Interest in Alphabetical-

Chronological Order and Their Most Essential Content. Produced by Mathias Stangl, Royal Assessor of the District Court for Roding in the Upper Palatinate.); (Munich; 1842); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/1/2017

2419 3/3/1833

"Governmental Decree" issued by the Austrian Government [Austrian Empire; Present-day Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Slovenia, Switzerland]: "[...] Jews applying for a [large] wholesale [permit] ('jüdische Großhandlungswerber') are to be required to show proof of [having personal] funds/assets of [at least] 60,000 fl.\* [...]" [**Researcher's note:** \*fl. refers to the Gulden, which was the local currency at that time.]

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 Paurnfeindt, wirklichen k. k. Rath und Referenten bei dem niederöster. 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 Paurnfeindt, 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 9/12/2018

2420 4/9/1833

Ordinance, issued by Emperor Francis II, for Moravia and Silesia [Present-day Czech Republic]: "The requirements a Jewish groom must fulfill, in order to be eligible for a wedding license, are as follows: 1) A minimum age of 24 years. Proof of age is to be submitted by way of a certificate, issued by the local rabbi and the community council, and confirmed by the local records office upon inspection of the birth and circumcision registers. 2) A net worth of at least 300 guilders, which may consist of real property or in the operating capital of a company. 3) The securement of payment of the royal and community per capita tax over three years, i.e., 300 guilders in total. 4) An attestation of good moral conduct, issued by the rabbi. If the petitioner spent some time away from his birthplace, he shall also present a morality certificate issued by the community where he last resided for a while. 5) Proof of having received regular schooling, in German language, as well as having passed an examination in the contents of the textbook Bne-Zion." [**Researcher's note:** "Bne-Zion" was a textbook commissioned by the Austrian government, for the instruction of Jewish students in moral and religious principles.]

Grassl, Ignaz. Das österreichische Ehrerecht der Juden (The Austrian Marital Laws for Jews). Braumüller: Vienna, 1848. Page 40. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 2/11/2020

2421 6/1/1833

"Ordinance Regarding Jewish Affairs in the Grand Duchy of Posen," issued by the government of Prussia [Present-day Germany]: "28. The tolerated Jews may receive naturalization patents, as long as they can document the qualifications prescribed by Sections 17 and 18." [**Researcher's note:** Sections 17 and 18 of the ordinance called for a "spotless record," using only German in public life and business, adopting a name from a list of government-sanctioned "Jew-names," having lived in Posen since 1815, and various proofs of industry and/or wealth.]

Zander, C. (ed.). Handbuch, enthaltend die sämmtlichen Bestimmungen über die Verhältnisse der Juden im Preussischen Staate (Handbook Containing All Regulations of the Affairs of Jews in the State of Prussia). Scholtze: Leipzig, 1881. Page 104. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/27/2020

2422 7/4/1833

"Rescript" issued by Ludwig I of Bavaria [Kingdom of Bavaria; Present-day Germany]: "Jews may only be permitted to attend public goods/commodity auctions ('Güterversteigerung'); only legal/court ordered [...] or official auctions are to be understood to be public auctions which are either executed [over] by the courts or presided over due to the request of a party; [...]" [**Researcher's note:** This royal rescript was reissued/made public by the government on July 25, 1833.]

Repertorium über die in den Intelligenzblättern für den vormaligen Regenskreis, nun von der Oberpfalz und von Regensburg, vom Jahre 1814 bis 1814 inclusive erschienenen allerhöchsten königlichen Verordnungen, Ministerial Reskripte, Regierungs- und Appellationsgerichts-Entschlüsse und Ausschreibungen, Bekanntmachungen und Nachrichten von allgemeinem und besonderem Interesse [...] in alphabetisch-chronologischer Ordnung und im Auszuge ihres wesentlichen Inhaltes hergestellt von Mathias Stangl; (München, 1842); (Official District Gazettes; Repertorium regarding all Issued Intelligence Reports of the former Regenkreis - now Upper-Palatinate and Regensburg - from 1814-1841 (included) of the Supreme Royal Ordinances, Ministerial Edicts, Government and Appeal Courts, Decisions and Renderings, Announcements and News of General and Special Interest in Alphabetical-Chronological Order and Their Most Essential Content. Produced by Mathias Stangl, Royal Assessor of the District Court for Roding in the Upper Palatinate.); (Munich; 1842); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/5/2018

2423 7/27/1833

**"Gubernium-Decree" (Gubernial Dekret)\* addressed the Jewish College Admissions Director ('jüdische Studiendirektorat') [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic; Crown-lands of the Austrian Empire]:** "[Regarding] The treatment of Jews who attend lectures on canon law; prohibition to admit them to any exams and [regarding] the issuance of certificate of attendance to them (Jews). As a follow up to the Gubernium-Decree from September 19, 1820 (# 47503) which was announced via the College-Commissions-Decree of August 27, 1820 (# 5814) regarding the attendance of lectures on canon law by Jews it is referred to the supreme decision of February 28 of the same year in which it says: Jews, who take advantage of My permission of August 21, 1820, to attend lectures on canon law, are neither to be allowed to be [officially] examined (in the subject) nor to be permitted to partake in public or private end-of-semester exams. Also, the prohibition to issue attendance certificate for attendees of such lectures is still valid." [**Researcher's note:**\*A Gubernium was the political administration of a provincial district in and around Austria, Germany, and what was once known as Bohemia etc.]

Provincial-Gesetzsammlung des Königreichs Böhmen für das Jahr 1833. Herausgegeben auf allerhöchsten Befehl unter der Aufsicht des k. k. böhmischen Landesgouvernements. Fünfzehnter Band, welcher die Verordnungen vom 1. Jänner bis letzten Dezember 1833 enthält. (Prag; 1834); (Provincial Collection of Laws of the Kingdom of Bohemia for the year 1833. Published according to a supreme order under the supervision of the royal [imperial] Bohemian Gubernium. Fifteenth Volume, which contains the ordinances from January 1 until the last day of December 1833.); (Prague; 1834); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/9/2019

2424 8/28/1833

**Order, issued by the Interior and Police Ministry of Prussia [Present-day Germany]:** "Where permission to settle elsewhere is sought by members of the Mosaic faith from the Grand Duchy of Posen, the petitioner shall be directed to produce documentation of obtaining citizenship in the desired province, as well as details of his exit from the Jewish synagogue-corporation, to which he belonged until now. Those Jews from Posen who are not eligible for naturalization there, shall be barred from obtaining citizenship here [i.e., in Prussia proper], as well."

Kletke, M.G. (ed.), Organisation des Judenwesens in Großherzogthum Posen (Organization of Jewish Affairs in the Grand Duchy of Posen). Heymann: Berlin, 1843. Page 51. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 4/1/2020

2425 9/24/1833

**"General-Order" ('General-Befehl') issued by Augustus III of Poland\*** [Present-day Germany; Electorate of Saxony]: "[We, Frederick August, King [of Poland] and Prince-Elector [of Saxony ... have been asked by the head of the Jewry, Bernd Lehmann, to exempt beggar-Jews, Rabbis, wives and minors from the body-tax ... however, we have] resolved to except [...] children under 10 from the body-tax ('Leibzoll'), but to otherwise uphold the General-Order of April 4, 1733 [...]" [**Researcher's note:**\*Augustus III of Poland was known in Germany as Frederick Augustus/Friedrich August II.]

Die früheren und gegenwärtigen Verhältnisse der Juden in den sämmtlichen 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

## *Official Anti-Jewish Acts Throughout History*

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 5/15/2020

- 2426 10/8/1833  
**Ordinance, issued by the Department of the Interior of Prussia [Present-day Germany]:** "Repeated examples of the abuses committed by Jews with their passports, which, after usage, they pass on to other Jews, let it appear necessary, that while issuing the passports, the exact route of travel, or the annual markets they plan to visit, should be included therein; and in that manner, they shall be issued henceforth."
- Kletke, M.G. (ed.). *Organisation des Judenwesens im Großherzogthum Posen* (Organization of Jewish Affairs in the Grand Duchy of Posen). Heymann: Berlin, 1843. Page 296. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 4/14/2020
- 2427 10/29/1833  
**Act, issued by Frederick William I, Elector of Hesse [Present-day Germany]:** "Israelites are precluded from any positions of teaching about the Christian religion. [...] Those Israelites who trade in small goods, and who lack any business capital of their own, are precluded from holding any public office. [...] Israelite children shall attend school from their seventh to their completed fourteenth year."
- Scheel, Friedrich [publ.]. *Zusammenstellung der die Israeliten des vorhinigen Kurfürstenthums Hessen betreffenden gesetzlichen Erklasse* (Assortment of Decrees Concerning the Israelites in the State of Hesse). Scheel: Cassel, 1901. Page 36. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/16/2020
- 2428 11/22/1833  
**Order #3916, issued by the Interior and Police Ministry of Prussia [Present-day Germany]:** "Even though Polish Jews shall not be refused entry into the Prussian lands, if and only if they can produce a passport that is accompanied by a German translation, nevertheless the border police officers shall first ascertain the following, before actually admitting the foreign Jew into Prussia: 1) the legitimization of the passport holder; 2) the purpose of his journey and 3) that he is in possession of the necessary funds for his journey."
- Kletke, M.G. (ed.). *Organisation des Judenwesens im Großherzogthum Posen* (Organization of Jewish Affairs in the Grand Duchy of Posen). Heymann: Berlin, 1843. Page 51. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 4/1/2020
- 2429 12/11/1833  
**Ordinance, issued by the Department of the Interior of Prussia [Present-day Germany]:** "Polish Jews who bear passports issued by the Russian Lord Governor or the Imperial Russian War-Government at Warsaw, shall be admitted to the Prussian states as long as, and only if, they are accompanied by a certified German translation. However, the first police agency at the border shall investigate, first and foremost: 1. the legitimization of the passport bearer; 2. the purpose of his travel, and 3. his possession of the necessary means, and admit him to Prussia only after the investigation is both complete and satisfactory. However, the permitted duration of his travel, as well as a precise travel route, shall be documented by the agency in the passport, and, if necessary, the validity of the passport may be limited to four weeks or eight weeks, depending on the circumstances, even if the passport was originally valid for a longer time."
- Kletke, M.G. (ed.). *Organisation des Judenwesens im Großherzogthum Posen* (Organization of Jewish Affairs in the Grand Duchy of Posen). Heymann: Berlin, 1843. Page 296. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 4/14/2020
- 2430 1/9/1834

**"Rescript" issued by Ludwig I of Bavaria [Kingdom of Bavaria; Present-day Germany]:** "[...] Jews may only purchase land for their private use and are [to be] excluded from the leasing of fields and meadow/grass-land [...]" **[Researcher's note:** This royal rescript was reissued/made public by the government on February 8, 1834.]

Repertorium über die in den Intelligenzblättern für den vormaligen Regenskreis, nun von der Oberpfalz und von Regensburg, vom Jahre 1814 bis 1814 inclusive erschienenen allerhöchsten königlichen Verordnungen, Ministerial Reskripte, Regierungs- und Appelationsgerichts-Entschlüsse und Ausschreibungen, Bekanntmachungen und Nachrichten von allgemeinem und besonderem Interesse [...] in alphabetic-chronologischer Ordnung und im Auszuge ihres wesentlichen Inhaltes hergestellt von Mathias Stangl; (München, 1842); (Official District Gazettes; Repertorium regarding all Issued Intelligence Reports of the former Regenkreis - now Upper-Palatinate and Regensburg - from 1814-1841 (included) of the Supreme Royal Ordinances, Ministerial Edicts, Government and Appeal Courts, Decisions and Renderings, Announcements and News of General and Special Interest in Alphabetic-Chronological Order and Their Most Essential Content. Produced by Mathias Stangl, Royal Assessor of the District Court for Roding in the Upper Palatinate.); (Munich; 1842); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/5/2018

2431 1/14/1834

**Law #1436, issued by the Supreme President of the Province of Posen [Present-day Germany]:** "II. The heads of synagogues are to be told to produce rosters of all adult Israelites who belong to their synagogue, including their residence, family members servants and domestics. A layout for these rosters shall be prepared, and an appropriate number of copies printed. III. Not only can the heads of synagogues be held personally responsible for the completeness and accuracy of these rosters, but they may also be forced, by way of administrative punishments, to furnish the same within a deadline to be determined by the royal government offices. XIV. In order to control and to advance the school attendance of Jewish children in particular, school superintendents are hereby mandated to pay special attention to this matter, and to furnish the government periodically with tardiness, attendance and detention lists of Jewish children. XVIII. The royal government offices are to compile rosters of each of the following: a) Israelites to be naturalized, b) Israelites to be tolerated, c) Israelites to be sent back to their homeland."

Kletke, M.G. (ed.). Organisation des Judenwesens in Großherzogthum Posen (Organization of Jewish Affairs in the Grand Duchy of Posen). Heymann: Berlin, 1843. Page 11. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/30/2020

2432 5/15/1834

**Election Ordinance, issued by Duke Frederick IX, for the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein [Present-day Germany]:** "3. Confessors of the Mosaic faith, in consideration of the fact that full civil rights have not been granted them, are excluded from exercising suffrage."

Cohen, Asser Daniel. De Mosaiske troesbekjenderes stilling i Danmark forhen og nu: historisk fremstillet i et tidsløb af næsten 200 år, tilliggemed 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 78. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/31/2020

2433 8/15/1834

**Order #778, issued by government of Prussia [Present-day Germany]:** "When naturalized Israelites petition to move their residence into another province of the empire, they have to submit an attestation, issued by the corporation officers of their synagogue, to the effect that they have settled their obligations to said corporation. As the form of these attestations has been sorely lacking, making repeated inquiries necessary, we hereby order that such attestations must only be issued in German, and only in the following format: [...] In addition, the attestations are to be certified by the local police department, 'that the issuer is truly the corporation officer authorized to sign the attestation, and that the holder of the attestation is free from any obligations to the citizens of his place of residence.'"

Kletke, M.G. (ed.). *Organisation des Judenwesens in Großherzogthum Posen* (Organization of Jewish Affairs in the Grand Duchy of Posen). Heymann: Berlin, 1843. Page 53. Researched by Dominik Jacobs  
4/1/2020

2434 10/12/1834

**Ordinance #16088, issued by the Interior and Police Ministry of Prussia [Present-day Germany]:** "While Jews may petition to move to and settle in a different province, and may be granted permission to do so by the Interior Ministry, even naturalized Israelites who have settled their affairs with their current synagogue-corporation, shall not automatically have their petition approved. For a successful petition, it is also necessary to prove that there are sound reasons for the resettlement, and that it will be to the benefit of the new place of residence."

Kletke, M.G. (ed.). *Organisation des Judenwesens in Großherzogthum Posen* (Organization of Jewish Affairs in the Grand Duchy of Posen). Heymann: Berlin, 1843. Page 54. Researched by Dominik Jacobs  
4/1/2020

2435 10/28/1834

**Regulation, issued by the state government of Posen [Present-day Germany]:** "Art. IV. 1. Every Israelite has an obligation to inform the appropriate government offices of all births, weddings and divorces that take place within his family. 2. In cases of death, the person who bears the burial duty also bears the responsibility of informing the government of the death. 3. Either notice must be given no later than 24 hours after the event. 4. Contraventions will be punished by a fine of 1 to 10 thalers, or by an appropriate jail sentence."

Kletke, M.G. (ed.). *Organisation des Judenwesens in Großherzogthum Posen* (Organization of Jewish Affairs in the Grand Duchy of Posen). Heymann: Berlin, 1843. Page 266. Researched by Dominik Jacobs  
4/1/2020

2436 11/15/1834

**Order #64, issued by government of Prussia [Present-day Germany]:** "We hereby order all county officials to submit the legitimization of the Jews, living in the various towns, to a thorough examination, to ascertain whether they may remain within the monarchy, and to deport, without further ado, those who have [illegally] crept in, back to their homeland."

Kletke, M.G. (ed.). *Organisation des Judenwesens in Großherzogthum Posen* (Organization of Jewish Affairs in the Grand Duchy of Posen). Heymann: Berlin, 1843. Page 55. Researched by Dominik Jacobs  
4/1/2020

2437 11/28/1834

**Ordinance #126, issued by the Department of the Interior of the Grand Duchy of Posen [Present-day Germany]:** "Whereas in recent years, Polish Jews have brought counterfeit coins from England into our state, all county officials and the royal police force are herewith directed to ensure that no foreign Jew, without exception, shall be given a passport to the seacoast, nor shall any such passport be stamped en route; a Prussian Jew may still qualify for a passport to the sea, if he is already well-known to be a righteous and law-abiding man."

Kletke, M.G. (ed.). *Organisation des Judenwesens im Großherzogthum Posen* (Organization of Jewish Affairs in the Grand Duchy of Posen). Heymann: Berlin, 1843. Page 301. Researched by Dominik Jacobs  
4/14/2020

2438 3/22/1835

**Decree, issued by the Austrian Court-Chancellery to the state government of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]:** "To those Jews, who are covered by Article 51 of the Jew-Patent of 1797, permission to stay in any town other than that of the family they belong to can be granted only if the authorities of the town, where they desire to settle, give their assent."

Kropatschek, Joseph. *Sammlung der Gesetze, Ein und sechzigster Band* (Collection of the Laws, Vol. LXI). Möslé & Braumüller: Vienna, 1837. Page 18. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 2/15/2020

2439

4/13/1835

**"Pale of Settlement" issued by Tsar Nicholas I, circa 4/1835 [Imperial Russia; Present-day Russia, Ukraine, Turkmenistan]:** "3. A permanent residence is permitted to the Jews [several provinces are named] Article 11. Jews who have gone abroad without a legal exit-permit are deprived of Russian citizenship and not permitted to return to Russia. 12. Within the general area of settlement and in every place where the Jews are permitted permanent residence, they are allowed not only to move from place to place and to settle in accordance with the general regulations, but also to acquire real estate of all kinds with the exception of inhabited estates, the ownership of which is strictly forbidden to Jews. [...] 23. Every Jew must be registered according to the law in one of the legal estates of the realm. Any Jew not complying with this regulation will be treated as a vagrant."

World Future Fund: Anti-Semitism in Imperial Russia. Accessed online; Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 2/6/2017

2440

8/30/1835

**"Rescript" issued by the Prussian government [Present-day Germany; Poland, Lithuania; Kingdom of Prussia]:** "The royal science exam-commission is advised herewith [that local school candidates of the Mosaic faith can be admitted to take the teaching-exam ('pro facultate docendi') as per the regulation of April 20, 1831 ...], but it goes without saying that this does not apply to exam [to teach] Christian theology [...] which is why the royal science exam-commission is to advise each such [Jewish] candidate who shows up to take the exam that they are not eligible to partake in the trial-year as per the supreme order from December 14, 1821, nor can they be hired as a teacher [of it ...]."

Die früheren und gegenwärtigen Verhältnisse der Juden in den sämtlichen Landesstellen des Preußischen Staats; eine Darstellung und Revision der gesetzlichen Bestimmungen über ihre staats- und privatrechtlichen Zustände. Mit Benutzung der Archive der Ministerien des Innern und der Justiz. Von Ludwig von Rönne, Kammer-Gerichts-Rath und Heinrich Simon, Ober-Landes-Gerichts-Assessor; (Breslau; 1843); (The past and present circumstances of Jews in all parts of the Prussian state; a representation and revision of legal provision regarding their conditions in terms of state and private law. With the use of the archives of the Ministries of the Interior and Justice. By Ludwig von Rönne, Legal Council of the Chamber and Heinrich Simon Upper-State-Court-Assessor) (Wroclaw; 1843); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/3/2020

2441

9/16/1835

**"Ministerial Edict" issued by the Bavarian Government [Present-day Germany; Kingdom of Bavaria]:** "[...] Israeli students who visit public educational establishments ('Lehranstalten') must conform ('conformieren') to the current ordinances, and therefore, may not abstain from writing or performing their school work on the Sabbath. [...]" **[Researcher's note:** *A similar edict was issued on September 27, 1835. About two and a half years later – on May 31, 1838 – this law was rescinded.*]

Kreisamtsblätter; Repertorium über die in den Intelligenzblättern für den vormaligen Regenkreis, nun von der Oberpfalz und von Regensburg, vom Jahre 1814 bis 1841 inclusive erschienenen Allerhöchsten königlichen Verordnungen, Ministerial-Resskripte, Regierungs- und Appellationsgerichts Entscheidungen und Ausschreibungen, Bekanntmachungen und Nachrichten von allgemeinem und besonderem Interesse und in alphabeticisch-chronologischer Ordnung und im Auszuge ihres wesentlichen Inhaltes. Hergestellt von Mathias Stangl, königl. Landgerichts-Assessor zu Roding in der Oberpfalz. (München; 1842); (Official District Gazettes; Repertorium regarding all Issued Intelligence Reports of the former Regenkreis - now Upper-Palatinate and Regensburg - from 1814-1841 (included) of the Supreme Royal Ordinances, Ministerial Edicts, Government and Appeal Courts, Decisions and Renderings, Announcements and News of General and Special Interest in Alphabetic-Chronological Order and Their Most Essential Content. Produced by Mathias Stangl, Royal Assessor of the District Court for Roding in the Upper Palatinate.); (Munich; 1842); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/4/2017

2442

12/23/1835

**Decree, issued by the Austrian Court-Chancellery [Present-day Austria]:** "The Israelites, in those provinces where they are not entitled to own Christian real property, may not acquire the recorded ownership and possession of such real property in any way except by letting the original certificate, by the power of which

they have been granted the exceptional ability to purchase and own such real estate, become part of the official record."

Kropatschek, Joseph. *Sammlung der Gesetze, Ein und sechzigster Band* (Collection of the Laws, Vol. LXI). Möslé & Braumüller: Vienna, 1837. Page 354. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 2/15/2020

2443 1/27/1836

**"Ministerial Edict 18" issued by the Prussian Government [Present-day Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Lithuania, Poland, Russia; Kingdom of Prussia]:** "[...] Foreign Jews are no longer to be accepted as apprentices and business/trade assistants ("Gewerbehilfen") in Prussia. [...]"

Repertorium über die in den Intelligenzblättern für den vormaligen Regenskreis, nun von der Oberpfalz und von Regensburg, vom Jahre 1814 bis 1814 inclusive erschienenen allerhöchsten königlichen Verordnungen, Ministerial Rescripts, Governments- and Appellationsgerichts-Entschließungen und Ausschreibungen, Bekanntmachungen und Nachrichten von allgemeinem und besonderem Interesse [...] in alphabetisch-chronologischer Ordnung und im Auszuge ihres wesentlichen Inhaltes hergestellt von Mathias Stangl; (München, 1842); (Official District Gazettes; Repertorium regarding all Issued Intelligence Reports of the former Regenkreis - now Upper-Palatinate and Regensburg - from 1814-1841 (included) of the Supreme Royal Ordinances, Ministerial Edicts, Government and Appeal Courts, Decisions and Renderings, Announcements and News of General and Special Interest in Alphabetic-Chronological Order and Their Most Essential Content. Produced by Mathias Stangl, Royal Assessor of the District Court for Roding in the Upper Palatinate.); (Munich; 1842); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/3/2017

2444 3/19/1836

**Circular #1448, issued to all county officials by the governor of the Grand Duchy of Posen [Present-day Germany]:** "The petitions of naturalized Jews seeking to settle in another province should be scrutinized appropriately, so that superficial examination will not result in penniless or otherwise unfit Jews creeping into the older provinces of the state surreptitiously. Particular attention must be paid to any evidence of net worth. It is not enough for the supplicant to display cash or other monetary instruments in the required amount, claiming them to be his own, as this is an easy way to deceive the state. Assets must therefore be proven by way of professional accounting ledgers, unless the petitioner owns real estate, making his assets well-documented beyond a doubt."

Kletke, M.G. (ed.). *Organisation des Judenwesens in Großherzogthum Posen* (Organization of Jewish Affairs in the Grand Duchy of Posen). Heymann: Berlin, 1843. Page 64. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 4/1/2020

2445 3/26/1836

**Circular, issued by the Prussian Minister of the Interior and Police [Present-day Germany]:** "In order for the attestations and certificates required for resettlement petitions of naturalized Jews to be credible documents, it is necessary that the petitioners no longer send these documents directly to this office, but that instead, their local government officials scrupulously ascertain all claims made in these documents, and then forward the complete petition to the ministry. In order to lessen the burden to local governments incurred by individual submissions, a packet of all such petitions shall be submitted to the ministry monthly, along with a list bearing the following columns: 1. Sequential number, 2. Name, 3. Current place of residence and synagogue of petitioner, [...] 10. Comments. The last column should include any circumstances in favor of the petition, or against it." **[Researcher's note: A Minister of the Interior is a government official combining most functions of what is known in the U.S. as the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Attorney General.]**

Kletke, M.G. (ed.). *Organisation des Judenwesens in Großherzogthum Posen* (Organization of Jewish Affairs in the Grand Duchy of Posen). Heymann: Berlin, 1843. Page 59. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 4/1/2020

2446 4/5/1836

**"Examination and Hiring of a Jewish schoolmaster and shochet" issued by the Grand Duke Fredrick Francis ('Friedrich Franz') of Mecklenburg-Schwerin**

**[Present-day Germany; Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin]:** "We, Fredrick Francis [...] declare herewith [...] that even though the Jewish schoolmasters, who are to perform shechita as well, can be appointed by the Jewry of each place, they cannot be (formally) hired before they have been tested, found competent, and certified by the [aforementioned rabbi...] and no Jewish school teacher, or shochet shall be admitted by the authorities or tolerated who cannot produce a proper certificate from the local rabbinate of Landau. [...] Issued via Our government in Schwerin [...]"

**[Researcher's note:** *The above is an amendment to an earlier law issued on April, 10, 1794.]*

Gesetzsammlung für die Mecklenburg-Schwerin'schen Lande. Zweite Folge, umfassend den Zeitraum vom Anfang dieses Jahrhunderts bis zum Jahre 1852. Herausgegeben von H. F. W. Raabe, Canzleidvocaten. IV Band. (Collection of Laws for the lands/region of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Second edition, covering the period starting with this century until 1852. Edited by H. F. W. Raabe, advocate. Volume IV); (1852); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 2/3/2020

2447 4/5/1836

**Decree #66, issued by the governor of the Grand Duchy of Posen [Present-day Germany]:** "Those Jews whose main trade is wholesale or retail will, from now on, be granted permission to resettle in another province only if they can show that they have the funds to open a new business in the new location; generally, this means a sum of 2,000 thalers. The resettlement can only take place in those provinces covered by certain Jew-legislation, and thus, no resettlement will be permitted in Saxony, Pomerania, Hesse, Frankfurt, Nassau and the City of Erfurt."

Kletke, M.G. (ed.). *Organisation des Judenwesens in Großherzogthum Posen* (Organization of Jewish Affairs in the Grand Duchy of Posen). Heymann: Berlin, 1843. Page 61. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 4/1/2020

2448 7/6/1836

**"Jewish Ordinance" issued by Friedrich Wilhelm III [Prussia; Present-day Germany, Poland, Belgium]:** "[...] Jews are prohibited from taking Christian first names. [...]" *[Researcher's note: On March 23, 1841 a new ordinance was issued that said that Jews are only prohibited to take first names that refer to dogmas of the Christian church, such as Beatus, Peter – as well as those who could be derived from the name of the "savior," such as Christoph, Christian etc.]*

Kreutzberger, Mark: *Leo Baeck Institute New York Bibliothek und Archiv. Katalog, Vol. 1*; (Tübingen; 1970) Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/5/2016

2449 8/10/1836

**"Rescript" issued by the Prussian government and addressed to all parts of the land/local governments [Present-day Germany, Poland, Lithuania; Kingdom of Prussia]:** "The royal higher regional court is ordered as per the supreme royal decree of June 19 [of the same year ...] to refrain from referring to those of the Jewish religion as 'Mosaic or old-testament co-religionists in all legal proceedings and documents but to rather use expressions like: Jew, or [of the] Jewish religion, or believer of the Jewish faith, etc. Simultaneously, per the aforementioned supreme decree, the royal decree of November 30, 1828, has also been tightened, in which it has been ordered that Jews may not have Christians names and that the police [are] to ensure that this [...] no longer occurs."

Die früheren und gegenwärtigen Verhältnisse der Juden in den sämmtlichen Landesstellen des Preußischen Staats; eine Darstellung und Revision der gesetzlichen Bestimmungen über ihre staats- und privatrechtlichen Zustände. Mit Benutzung der Archive der Ministerien des Innern und der Justiz. Von Ludwig von Rönne, Kammer-Gerichts-Rath und Heinrich Simon, Ober-Landes-Gerichts-Assessor; (Breslau; 1843); (The past and present circumstances of Jews in all parts of the Prussian state; a representation and revision of legal provision regarding their conditions in terms of state and private law. With the use of the archives of the Ministries of the Interior and Justice. By Ludwig von Rönne, Legal Council of the Chamber and Heinrich Simon Upper-State-Court-Assessor) (Wroclaw; 1843); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/2/2020

2450 9/20/1836

**"Supreme Cabinets-Order" issued by Prussian government [Present-day Germany]:** "[...] the acquisition of farming land in the districts/areas of Paderborn, Büren, Warburg, and Höxter is only to be permitted to Jews if they farm the land themselves or with Jewish servants."

Die Juden und die Jüdischen Gemeinden Preussens in amtlichen Enqueten des Vormärz. Teil 1.  
Manfred Jehle (Ed.). Einzelveröffentlichungen der Historischen Kommission zu Berlin. Band 82/1-4.  
(Jews and Jewish Communities in Prussia in official matters/inquiries of the Vormärz. Part 1.  
Single/limited publications of the Historical Commission of Berlin. Volume 82/1-4.); (Berlin;  
1998); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/5/2020

2451 12/17/1836

**Ordinance #19372, issued by the Department of the Interior of the Grand Duchy of Posen [Present-day Germany]:** "Even though the ordinance issued July 26, 1821, explicitly states that Jews without any means shall not be issued any passports, unless they can show convincingly that they have some significant business at their destination, as well as the minimum means for their travel: so, nevertheless, there have been cases in which, counter to the letter and the spirit of that ordinance, Jews have been issued passports, with generous durations of validity, for the general purpose of visiting markets and fairs, visiting relatives, or looking for a place to stay. This is entirely inadmissible. Thus, we are issuing this reminder of the above-mentioned ordinance regarding unnaturalized Jews, which is still in effect; in the future, we will issue a fine of 1 to 10 thalers for each contravention."

Kletke, M.G. (ed.). Organisation des Judenwesens im Großherzogthum Posen (Organization of Jewish Affairs in the Grand Duchy of Posen). Heymann: Berlin, 1843. Page 303. Researched by Dominik Jacobs  
4/14/2020

2452 4/9/1837

**"Ministerial Edict" issued by the Bavarian Government [Present-day Germany; Kingdom of Bavaria]:** "[...] The Jews are not permitted to change their last names arbitrarily which they have chosen at one point and entered in public registry/directory ('Matrikel'). [...]" **[Researcher's note:** A "Matrikel" was an ancestor book/roll that was used in certain areas of Germany/Austria. It was basically a public register/directory of residence. It's derived from the Latin word "marticula" (list; scroll).]

Repertorium über die in den Intelligenzblättern für den vormaligen Regenskreis, nun von der Oberpfalz und von Regensburg, vom Jahre 1814 bis 1814 inclusive erschienenen allerhöchsten königlichen Verordnungen, Ministerial Reskripte, Regierungs- und Appellationsgerichts-Entschließungen und Ausschreibungen, Bekanntmachungen und Nachrichten von allgemeinem und besonderem Interesse [...] in alphabetic-chronologischer Ordnung und im Auszuge ihres wesentlichen Inhaltes hergestellt von Mathias Stangl; (München, 1842); ("Official District Gazettes; Repertorium regarding all Issued Intelligence Reports of the former Regenkreis - now Upper-Palatinate and Regensburg - from 1814-1841 (Included) of the Supreme Royal Ordinances, Ministerial Edicts, Government and Appeal Courts, Decisions and Renderings, Announcements and News of General and Special Interest in Alphabetic-Chronological Order and Their Most Essential Content. Produced by Mathias Stangl, Royal Assessor of the District Court for Roding in the Upper Palatinate.);(Munich; 1842); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/4/2017

2453 4/15/1837

**"Regulations" issued by Johann Duke/Elector of Saxe-Weimar\* [Duchy of Saxe-Weimar; Present-day Germany]:** "1) The permission for Jews to reside in this land is continuously to be limited to the cities of Dresden and Leipzig in the future as well, and it is not to be extended to other areas/places ('Orte'). [...] 2) [...] b) The resettlement of a Jew from one area (in the land) to another requires the permission of Our Ministry of the Interior, except in cases when a Jewish woman gets married outside of her current place of residence. [...] 3) [...] this [exception] does not apply to marriages between a foreign Jewess and a local/native Jews [...] the settlement of a foreign Jewess in Saxony by marriage to a local Jew also requires the permission of Our Ministry of the Interior. [...] 6) a) after further consideration [...] Jews are still to be excluded from these two – not yet mentioned [...] - professions, and those are: the book trade and brandy distillation. The first one, because experience [...] has shown

that the Jews show a tendency - when they choose this profession – [...] to only have profits in mind [...] and do not take into consideration the great influence books can have on the moral state of people and the evil that can be spread through pernicious writings, or the kind of damage they can cause writers and other book traders through – for example – copying/reprinting [...]” **[Researcher's note:** \*This regulation was issued by Johann, Duke/Elector of Saxony together with Albert von Carlowitz; D. Carl Friedrich Günther; Christian Friedrich Wehner; Paul August Ritterstädt (Speaker) - the "first deputation of the first chamber." The above text consists of eight sections with various sub-sections and has been abbreviated to fit the allocated space.]

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 Shadjani 2/21/2018

2454 5/13/1837

**Ordinance, issued by the Department of the Interior of the Grand Duchy of Posen [Present-day Germany]:** "In the circular ordinance of August 7, 1834, we determined that those individuals who visit markets, namely the unnaturalized Jews, may not be issued passports that are valid indefinitely and without special indication of the markets to be visited, but instead only those which are valid for 2 to 3 months, and that these Jews may not bring along their whole family, but only one assistant, and that they must return to their hometown upon the expiration date of the passport. To that end, we order all county marshals to direct their subordinates towards strict enforcement of said ordinance, and we further amend the same to the effect that any extensions of passports of such Jews shall only take place if these individuals apply for such extensions in their hometown, and not, as has occurred in some cases, by way of other police agencies sending the passports to the hometown agency for an extension."

Kletke, M.G. (ed.). *Organisation des Judenwesens im Großherzogthum Posen* (Organization of Jewish Affairs in the Grand Duchy of Posen). Heymann: Berlin, 1843. Page 304. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 4/15/2020

2455 11/19/1837

**"Rescript" issued by Ludwig I of Bavaria [Kingdom of Bavaria; Present-day Germany]:** "[...] Also, the division of commodity/goods complexes, which the Jews have acquired at permitted court auctions as a result of probate disputes between minors, is prohibited; the purchase of houses and land for the private ownership is only permitted at public — that means, legal/court — auctions and when 'jus deleni' is exercised during bankruptcy cases [...] and the resale [of such good/property] is only permitted so long the property is sold in its entirety [as a whole]. [...]" **[Researcher's note:** This royal rescript was reissued/made public by the government on November 30, 1837.]

Repertorium über die in den Intelligenzblättern für den vormaligen Regenskreis, nun von der Oberpfalz und von Regensburg, vom Jahre 1814 bis 1814 inclusive erschienenen allerhöchsten königlichen Verordnungen, Ministerial Reskripte, Regierungs- und Appellationsgerichts-Entscheidungen und Ausschreibungen, Bekanntmachungen und Nachrichten von allgemeinem und besonderem Interesse [...] in alphabetisch-chronologischer Ordnung und im Auszuge ihres wesentlichen Inhaltes hergestellt von Mathias Stangl; (München, 1842); (Official District Gazettes; Repertorium regarding all Issued Intelligence Reports of the former Regenkreis - now Upper Palatinate and Regensburg - from 1814-1841 (included) of the Supreme Royal Ordinances, Ministerial Edicts, Government and Appeal Courts, Decisions and Renderings, Announcements and News of General and Special Interest in Alphabetical-Chronological Order and Their Most Essential Content. Produced by Mathias Stangl, Royal Assessor of the District Court for Roding in the Upper Palatinate.); (Munich; 1842); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjani 7/6/2018

2456 1/26/1838

**Prohibition for Israeli traders to engage in the hauling or commission business decree of the Lower-Austrian government [Lower-Austria; Present-day Austria]:** "Israeli (detail) traders are prohibited under any circumstances to work in the hauling and commission business." **[Researcher's note:** The term "Israeli" was used to

## *Official Anti-Jewish Acts Throughout History*

*refer to the Jewish people throughout history before the State of Israel was formally established in 1948.]*

Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Zweiter Band.* (Wien) 1918; p. 487, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani  
5/18/2016

2457 6/30/1838

**Decree, issued by Charles XIV John, King of Sweden [Present-day Sweden]:** "§2 – The Mosaic religionists may not purchase any real estate in the country without special permission by His Majesty the King. In addition, they shall support the poor among their co-religionists on their own, while they are not exempted from the usual contributions to the common poorhouse of the community in which they reside. §6 – Synagogues may be erected only with the King's permission. Each synagogue must employ a teacher of religion who preaches in Swedish, Danish, French or German, and is paid by the [Jewish] congregation."

Jost, Isaak Markus. *Geschichte der Israeliten seit der Zeit der Maccabäer bis auf unsere Tage: Neuere Geschichte der Israeliten von 1815 bis 1845; 2. Die Staaten und Länder außer Deutschland: mit Nachträgen und Berichtigungen zur älteren Geschichte, Band 10, Teil 2* (History of the Israelites from the time of the Maccabees to our present days: Recent history of the Israelites from 1815 until 1845; 2. The states and countries other than Germany: with appendices and corrections of older history, Vol. 10, Part 2). Schlesinger: Berlin, 1847. Page 22. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/1/2020

2458 8/16/1838

**Ordinance, issued by Frederick Augustus II, King of Saxony [Present-day Germany]:** "Art. 1 – Permissions for permanent residences of Jews in Saxony shall henceforth be limited to the cities of Dresden and Leipzig, not to be issued for any other places. Art. 2 – A move by a Jew from one place in the country to another shall require the authorization by Our Ministry if the Interior, except in the case of Jewesses marrying outside of their place of residence. Art. 6 – Domestic Jews residing in Leipzig or Dresden may operate any type of business they choose, with the exception of retail stores, pharmacies, restaurants and taverns, production of brandy, and house-to-house sales. For the operation of any wholesale or shipping business, a special concession is required, to be issued by the Ministry of the Interior. Art. 7 – Jewish master tradesmen may take only Jewish boys as apprentices. [...]."

Kingdom of Saxony (Country). *Gesetz- und Verordnungsblatt für das Königreich Sachsen (Register of Laws and Ordinances for the Kingdom of Saxony).* Meinholt: Dresden, 1838. Page 394. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/20/2020

2459 8/21/1838

**"Royal Edict" issued by Ludwig I of Bavaria [Kingdom of Bavaria; Present-day Germany]:** "[...] The ordinance of June 10, 1799, is [herewith] brought into memory, according to which Jews are to be excluded from all sorts of purchasing, negotiating, and exchange contracts of land division [purchases] and that they have to refrain from it all the more so, as all violators will be severely punished and all contracts that pertain to this will be annulled upon any [received] complaints, as well as against any meddling/interference by Jews [...]"

Repertorium über die in den Intelligenzblättern für den vormaligen Regenkreis, nun von der Oberpfalz und von Regensburg von Jahre 1814 bis 1841 inclusive erschienen Allerhöchsten königlichen Verordnungen, Ministerial-Rescripte, Regierungs- und Appellationsgerichts-Entschlüsse und Ausschreibungen, und Nachrichten von allgemeinem und besonderem Interesse u. in alphabetisch-chronologischer Ordnung und im Auszug ihres wesentlichen Inhalts. Hergestellt von Mathias Stangl, königl. Landgerichts-Assessor zu Robing in der Oberpfalz. (München; 1842); ('Collection/Repertory of [all] Supreme/Highest Royal Decrees, Ministerial Rescripts, Government and Appeals-Court Decisions, Announcements, and News of Special or General Interest - which appeared in the Intelligence-Papers of the former Regenskreis, [...] currently the Upper-Palatinate and Regensburg from 1814 to 1841 - in alphabetical or chronological order and excerpts of the overall content [of the law]. Compiled by Mathias Stangl, Royal, District-Court Assessor of Robing in the Upper-Palatinate.') (Munich; 1842); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/14/2018

2460 9/8/1838

**Ordinance, issued by the [Prussian] state government of Posen [Present-day Germany]:** "In spite of the ordinances against the useless roaming of Jewish merchants, public safety remains endangered by a number of Jewish merchants without means, who move about the land under false pretenses. In view of this, the following ordinances regarding Jewish merchants are hereby made known to police and public alike: 1. The passport-issuing agencies do not need to make any distinction between Jewish merchants and other residents when issuing passports. 2. Jewish merchants with special permission to trade while traveling, are also to be treated according to the passport directive of July 12, 1817. However, those Jews without such permission may only be issued a passport with a maximum validity of three months. 3. Those Jewish merchants trading at markets, who come from other [Prussian] states but do not bear the necessary passports, shall be turned back immediately by way of a visa." **[Researcher's note:** *Section 1 appears merely cosmetic, in view of the fact that "other residents" (who were not Jewish) did not need any passport for domestic travel.*] **Kletke, M.G. (ed.).** *Organisation des Judenwesens im Großherzogthum Posen (Organization of Jewish Affairs in the Grand Duchy of Posen).* Heymann: Berlin, 1843. Page 308. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 4/15/2020

2461 9/21/1838

**Ordinance, issued by Charles XIV John, King of Sweden [Present-day Sweden]:** "1. Should a Mosaic co-religionist wish to establish himself anywhere other than Stockholm, Gothenburg, Norrköping or Karlskrona, he shall petition Us to that end, detailing the nature of the intended establishment, after which We will consult with the pertinent citizen groups and government agencies, before deciding on whether or not to give Our consent. 2. Mosaic co-religionists who are in the empire only temporary, with our permission, may only settle in in the four specified cities. 3. If a Mosaic co-religionist applies for permission to work in a trade or similar business, the licensing authority shall review all formal qualifications [of the Jew] for the trade, but not before consulting with the appropriate trade association." **[Researcher's note:** *Section 3 effectively excluded Jews from all tradesmanship, since the trade associations of the time were strongly opposed to allowing any Jews in their professions.*] **Jost, Isaak Markus.** *Geschichte der Israeliten seit der Zeit der Maccabäer bis auf unsre Tage: Neuere Geschichte der Israeliten von 1815 bis 1845; 2. Die Staaten und Länder außer Deutschland: mit Nachträgen und Berichtigungen zur älteren Geschichte, Band 10, Teil 2 (History of the Israelites from the time of the Maccabees to our present days: Recent history of the Israelites from 1815 until 1845; 2. The states and and countries other than Germany: with appendices and corrections of older history, Vol. 10, Part 2).* Schlesinger: Berlin, 1847. Page 25. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/2/2020

2462 12/19/1838

**Ordinance of the Lower-Austrian government [Lower-Austria; Present-day Austria]:** "Israeli fabric owners are required to request a permit (Aufenthaltsbolette) if they are going to stay in Vienna one or more days." **[Researcher's note:** *The term "Israel" was used to refer to the Jewish people throughout history before the State of Israel was formally established in 1948.]* **Braumüller, Wilhelm:** *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Zweiter Band. (Wien) 1918;* p. 477, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/18/2016

2463 1/5/1839

**"Declaration/Amendment to Cabinet-Order of September 20, 1836" for the city of Minden [Present-day Germany]:** "[...] Jews who manage their own land, and who have purchased their property/land after the supreme cabinets-order from September 20, 1836, may continue to use Christians servants/aids until January 1, 1844."

**Die Juden und die Jüdischen Gemeinden Preussens in amtlichen Enqueten des Vormärz. Teil 1.** Manfred Jehle (Ed.). *Einzelveröffentlichungen der Historischen Kommission zu Berlin. Band 82/1-4. (Jews and Jewish Communities in Prussia in official matters/inquiries of the Vormärz. Part 1.*

## *Official Anti-Jewish Acts Throughout History*

Single/limited publications of the Historical Commission of Berlin. Volume 82/1-4.); (Berlin; 1998); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/5/2020

2464 1/26/1839

**"Government Decision" issued by the Bavarian Government [Present-day Germany; Kingdom of Bavaria]:** "[...] The peddling, emergency, and haggling practices of Jews who have already resided here since June 10, 1813, can be authorized by the responsible local authorities [...] however, the issued patent (permit) is only valid for one year and can only be used by the owner of such permit and only in situations of continuous inevitable obstacles – such as long-lasting illness – can it be used by a substitute. The peddling-patent is to be presented to any police authority upon request. If the peddler is carrying any other goods than stated in the patent, or if he oversteps his district, he is to be punished according to the ordinance of December 31, 1813 and to be returned home. The punishment that was bestowed is to be noted on the peddling-permit and to be reported to the home authorities. [...]"

Repertorium über die in den Intelligenzblättern für den vormaligen Regenskreis, nun von der Oberpfalz und von Regensburg, vom Jahre 1814 bis 1814 inclusive erschienenen allerhöchsten königlichen Verordnungen, Ministerial Reskripte, Regierungs- und Appellationsgerichts-Entscheidungen und Ausschreibungen, Bekanntmachungen und Nachrichten von allgemeinem und besonderem Interesse [...] in alphabetisch-chronologischer Ordnung und im Auszuge ihres wesentlichen Inhaltes hergestellt von Mathias Stangl; (München, 1842); Repertorium regarding all Issued Intelligence Reports of the former Regenkreis - now Upper-Palatinate and Regensburg - from 1814-1841 (included) of the Supreme Royal Ordinances, Ministerial Edicts, Government and Appeal Courts, Decisions and Renderings, Announcements and News of General and Special Interest in Alphabetical-Chronological Order and Their Most Essential Content. Produced by Mathias Stangl, Royal Assessor of the District Court for Roding in the Upper Palatinate.); (Munich; 1842); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/2/2017

2465 2/13/1839

**Ordinance, issued by the Department of the Interior of the Grand Duchy of Posen [Present-day Germany]:** "Whereas cases may arise, where the legal limitations regarding the issuance of passports to Jewish merchants, as promulgated in the ordinance of September 8, 1838, are subject to an exceptional relaxation; therefore, we hereby order all county marshals, as well as the state police, to report to us each case, and the particular reason for the exception – before these passports are issued."

Kletke, M.G. (ed.). *Organisation des Judenthums im Großherzogthum Posen* (Organization of Jewish Affairs in the Grand Duchy of Posen). Heymann: Berlin, 1843. Page 310. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 4/15/2020

2466 2/14/1839

**"Royal Court Decree" ('Hofdecreet') issued by the Royal Court Chancellery\* [Kingdom of Bohemia, Present-day Czech Republic]:** "[...] Due to a [specific] case, the r[oyal] i[mperial] Royal Court Chancellery ('k. k. Hofkanzlei') has issued the following instruction via a Royal Court decree from February 14: Though the §51 of the Bohemian Jewish Patent of 1797 grants those Jews, who voluntarily devote themselves to military service, or engage in farming ('Ackerbau'), or devote themselves to a properly learned craft [as recognized by the guilds] the advantages of the civil rights -- including in matters relating to marriage- it does not permit them to establish a family-number, which are limited to a certain number in Bohemia\*\* [...]"

**[Researcher's note:** \*This law was made public via a "Gubernatorial Decree" on March 8 of the same year. \*\*The number of Jews allowed within a certain domain was often pre-fixed so that when Jews, who came of age and wanted to get married and create a family, had to either apply for and be granted their own family-number or leave the country.]

Allgemeine österreichische Gewebs-Gesetzkunde, oder systematische Darstellung der gesetzlichen Verfassung der Manufactur- und Handelsgewerbe in den deutschen, böhmischen, galizischen, italienischen und ungarischen Provinzen des österreichischen Kaiserstaates. Von W. Gustav Kopetz, Doctor der Rechte, k. k. ordentlich, öffentl. Professor der politischen Wissenschaften und der österreichischen politischen Gesetzkunde an der Universität zu Prag, wirklichem Mitglied der k. k. patriotische-ökonomischen Gesellschaft und des pomologischen Vereines im Königreich Böhmen. Zweiter Band. (Wien; 1830); (General Austrian Legal Common Business Law or systematic representation of the legal constitution for manufacturing and trade in the German, Bohemian, Galician,

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Italian and Hungarian provinces of the Austrian Empire. By W. Gustav Kopetz, Ph.d. in Law [and] proper [royal] [imperial] public professor of political sciences and Austrian political law at the University of Prague [and a] real member of the [royal] [imperial] patriotic-economic society and the pomological association in the Kingdom of Bohemia.); (Vienna; 1830); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani  
8/19/2018

2467 10/10/1839

**Ordinance, issued by the Interior and Police Ministry of Prussia [Present-day Germany]:** "9. Whereas experience has shown that foreign merchant-Jews in particular are eager to obtain Prussian passports, and that once they have been issued such, demand their renewal or extension under all kinds of pretense, in order to roam across the country in all directions; thus it is decreed, in particular consideration of these Jews, that an extension of their passports, or any issuance of new Prussian passports or, in their place, letters of transit, may only take place under the most special circumstances, and only with the approval of the government of the [Prussian] state in which they are staying. Any replacement for a supposedly lost passport can only consist of a limited passport for a straight return to their hometown, including a specific travel route. 10. Regarding Jewish merchants residing in Prussia, it is also ordered, so as to prevent them from any unauthorized roving, that passports may be issued to them only by the police department of their hometown, or by the superior agency to which that department reports. Should such a passport expire while its bearer is somewhere other than his hometown, an extension may be granted for only 6 weeks, unless there is reason to send him back home immediately."

Kletke, M.G. (ed.). Organisation des Judenwesens im Großherzogthum Posen (Organization of Jewish Affairs in the Grand Duchy of Posen). Heymann: Berlin, 1843. Page 314. Researched by Dominik Jacobs  
4/15/2020

2468 11/30/1839

**Decree, issued by the Interior Ministry of Russia [Present-day Russia]:** "Foreign Jews may be permitted to stay in Russia for up to one year, as long as they can prove that they have transactions of trade to conduct; however, such a permission only extends to the Pale of [Jewish] Settlement. Foreign Jews may apply at the Russian Consulates in their home country, where, in addition to the passports issued by their home country, they have to show the following evidence of the business they plan to transact in Russia: 1. Invoices, showing shipments of goods to a Russian customs office, or to a Russian harbor, 2. Letters from Russian businessmen, which show that the addressee is truly conducting business at the Russian places in question, and 3. Receipts for the taxes paid for past business transactions in Russia." [**Researcher's note:** *The Pale of Settlement was a western region of Imperial Russia with varying borders that existed from 1791 to 1917, in which permanent residency by Jews was allowed and beyond which Jewish residency, permanent or temporary, was mostly forbidden.*]

Kletke, M.G. (ed.). Organisation des Judenwesens im Großherzogthum Posen (Organization of Jewish Affairs in the Grand Duchy of Posen). Heymann: Berlin, 1843. Page 319. Researched by Dominik Jacobs  
4/15/2020

2469 12/4/1839

**Directive to all county marshals, issued by the Department of the Interior of the Grand Duchy of Posen [Present-day Germany]:** "Many Jews in our administrative district roam beyond its border, without fulfilling the purpose of their travel – to sell their wares at markets – and thus create a public nuisance. However, as long as they carry the required passports – as they generally do – nothing can be done against their roaming. Therefore and herewith, we instruct all county marshals to order their subordinate agencies to be stricter in the issuance of passports, not giving them to Jews who carry few or no wares with them, let alone to their companions, which may be claimed to be assistants."

Kletke, M.G. (ed.). *Organisation des Judenwesens im Großherzogthum Posen* (Organization of Jewish Affairs in the Grand Duchy of Posen). Heymann: Berlin, 1843. Page 311. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 4/15/2020

2470 12/9/1839

**Ordinance, issued by the Department of the Interior of the Grand Duchy of Posen [Present-day Germany]:** "Whereas the number of those who accompany Jews to markets and fairs should be limited as much as possible; the established principle, however, that only those Jews shall be granted travel companions who are unable to transport their own wares due to illness or age, cannot be the sole deciding factor. The considerations that come into play are the following: 1. The companions must be living under their master's roof, now as well as in the past. If they are not, which would necessitate a separate passport, the means for and destination of travel must be investigated separately, as well, and the passport be issued on those merits, or not. 2. The companions must be actual sales assistants; it should be investigated, whether the volume and nature of the business, as shown by the evidence presented, favor the permission of an assistant. 3. The companions must be suited for trading at annual markets. Since Jewish boys shall not be used for this purpose, we therefore instruct all agencies not to allow Jews between 13 and 20 years of age as companions, even if they fulfill the other requirements detailed above."

Kletke, M.G. (ed.). *Organisation des Judenwesens im Großherzogthum Posen* (Organization of Jewish Affairs in the Grand Duchy of Posen). Heymann: Berlin, 1843. Page 312. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 4/15/2020

2471 12/19/1839

**"Prohibition to trade with church related items" decree of the court chancellery [Lower-Austria; Present-day Austria]:** "Jews are prohibited to trade with liturgical vestments, church vessels, crosses, holy images etc. on the markets or from house-to-house, or to purchase such items during public auctions."

Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Zweiter Band.* (Wien) 1918; p. 479, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/16/2016

2472 3/31/1840

**"Funeral-Ordinance for the Israelites," issued by the Ministry of the Interior of Hesse [Present-day Germany]:** "Announcing a funeral by loud, public calls, i.e., in the style of a town crier, as is customary in certain locales, is forbidden; however, a servant, tasked for this purpose, may go from house to house and give, to each person separately, notice of when and where the funeral is to take place."

Scheel, Friedrich [publ.]. *Zusammenstellung der die Israeliten des vorhinigen Kurfürstenthums Hessen betreffenden gesetzlichen Erlasse* (Compilation of Decrees Concerning the Israelites in the State of Hesse). Scheel: Cassel, 1901. Page 64. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/16/2020

2473 4/2/1840

**"Gubernatorial-Ordinance" issued by the Austrian Government [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic; Austrian Empire]:** "[...] permission for Jews to get married cannot be issued by a Rabbi without the aforementioned [pair] having submitted the necessary state fees and taxes and received the state's consent [...]."

Versuch einer systematischen Darstellung der in Böhmen bezüglich der Juden bestehenden Gesetze und Verordnungen. Von Heinrich Ritter von Kopetz, k. k. Konzeptspraktikantem des böhmischen Gouverniums. (Prag; 1846); (Attempt at a systematic representation of the laws and ordinances in Bohemia concerning the Jews. By Heinrich Ritter [Knight] von Kopetz, r[oyal] i[mperial] concept-intern of the Bohemian government.); (Prague; 1846); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 4/17/2019

2474 8/10/1840

**Ordinance, issued by the government of Prussia [Present-day Germany]:** "Part I: Regarding the Treatment of Dead Bodies – Section 3: The face of a deceased person

may, if Jewish ritual laws even prescribe concealing it, be covered with the burial cloth only in a manner that leaves nose and mouth completely free."

Kletke, M.G. (ed.). *Organisation des Judenwesens in Großherzogthum Posen* (Organization of Jewish Affairs in the Grand Duchy of Posen). Heymann: Berlin, 1843. Page 174. Researched by Dominik Jacobs  
4/1/2020

2475 12/20/1840

**Ordinance, issued by the Department of the Interior of the Grand Duchy of Posen [Present-day Germany]:** "The issuance of passports to unnaturalized Jews is still lacking the necessary diligence, and complaints persist that such Jews use their passports to maintain a roving, panhandling way of life. We already detailed the administrative process for such passports in previous ordinances, but furthermore order herewith, that any passports for travel to annual markets may only be issued for those cities in which there actually is an annual market during the validity period of the passport, that the dates of these markets are clearly given in the passport, and that the stamping of the passport must take place in every place where the bearer stays for more than 24 hours, a reminder of which is to be given to the bearer in writing, by way of an appendix to his passport. Naturalized Jews are still required to have a passport for travel within Prussia, if it takes place outside of Posen; should such Jews desire to travel to markets as merchants, they will be subject to the same laws and ordinances as unnaturalized Jews."

Kletke, M.G. (ed.). *Organisation des Judenwesens im Großherzogthum Posen* (Organization of Jewish Affairs in the Grand Duchy of Posen). Heymann: Berlin, 1843. Page 318. Researched by Dominik Jacobs  
4/15/2020

2476 9/23/1841

**"Prohibition to change line of work" decree of the Court Chancellor to the Lower-Austrian government [Lower-Austria; Present-day Austria]:** "Israelis who have received their 'tolerance permission' for a different kind of business are not to receive licenses to trade with brandy, fruit liquor and other spirits." **[Researcher's note:** The term "Israeli" was used to refer to the Jewish people throughout history before the State of Israel was formally established in 1948.]

Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Zweiter Band.* (Wien) 1918; p. 487, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani  
5/19/2016

2477 12/17/1841

**"Order" issued on behalf of Nicholas I and addressed to the General-governors of Kriegsland, Livonia, Estonia, and Courland in Riga [Present-day Latvia, Estonia, Russia; Russian Empire]:** "On the order of His Imperial Majesty [...] who has determined the following regarding the citizenship rights of Jews/Hebrews currently living in Riga: 1) Jews/Hebrews, who truly have had their permanent residence in Riga until now, are to be permitted to register [with the authorities] in the city and to remain there without, however, attaining citizenship nor the right to acquire immobile goods/property. 2) Henceforth, it is to be entirely prohibited for Jews/Hebrews to transfer from other territories ('Governments') or from Sloka ('Schlock') to Riga and to live there; Jews/Hebrews permitted to remain in Riga as per the power of this ordinance are to be required/obliged to wear German clothes; [...]"] **[Researcher's note:** The original document contains a handwritten note by the emperor that reads: "And so shall it be."]

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 5/6/2020

2478 5/31/1842

**"Ordinance and announcements applicable to the government of Potsdam only" issued by the Prussian government [Present-day Germany, Poland, Lithuania; Kingdom of Prussia]:** "Since the rights of Jews outlined in the edict of March 11, 1812, are to be only applied to the provinces which were part of the Prussian monarchy at the time of the publication [...] and that per the order of the royal Ministry of the Interior from September 19, 1820 [...] the moving/resettling of Jews from one province to another was determined to be unpermissible. We wish to renew this prohibition and tighten it again, which is why we determine according to §11 of the government-instruction of October 23, 1817, and the rescript of the Royal Ministry of the Interior from May 11 [of the same year ...] that the citizens in these districts ('Departments') who admit/take on a Jew without permission are to be police-fined 5 Thlern [Thalern] for violating this prohibition which is to be determined by the police-authorities as per the ordinance of May 23, 1830. The appropriate offices and citizens are to adhere to these regulations."

*Amts-Blatt der Königlichen Regierung zu Potsdam und der Stadt Berlin. Jahrgang 1842. (Official paper/gazette of the royal government of Potsdam and the city of Berlin. Annual issue of 1842); (Potsdam; 1842); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/3/2020*

2479 9/30/1842

**"Law on the Legal Status of Jews," issued by Ernest Augustus, King of Hanover [Present-day Germany]:** "Art. 2 – Jews shall use only the Christian calendar in their contracts, trade ledgers, and any other legal transactions....Art. 6 – Jews are excluded from active and passive voting rights, in local as well as national elections, unless individual townships have already granted them such rights. Art. 7 – They are also excluded from holding any public office, whether local or national."

*Grotewold, G.A. (ed.). Die Gesetze und Verordnungen für die Provinz Hannover (Laws and Ordinances of Hanover Province). Schwann: Düsseldorf, 1879. Page 353. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 7/29/2020*

2480 11/10/1842

**Court-Decree, issued by Emperor Ferdinand I of Austria, for the crown land of Bohemia [Present-day Czech Republic]:** "Israelites may be granted special permission for the purchase and ownership of real property necessary for the operation of a factory, but only under the following conditions: 1. The factory owners shall properly document and submit the number and area of the real property to be purchased; 2. The crown land authorities must determine, with the greatest diligence, the appropriate relationship between that information and what is necessary for the operation of the factory; 3. The real property may be used only for the operation of the factory; 4. The ownership of the same is limited to the duration of factory operations; 5. The owners shall be irrevocably obligated to sell the real property back to a Christian, as soon as their factory shall go bankrupt or be dissolved otherwise; 6. They must pay the same taxes and levies as other local business owners, but shall not acquire any right of citizenship by way of their temporary ownership [of the real property]; 7. All of these requirements, the fulfillment of which is to be closely observed by the authorities, shall be incorporated into the books of the recorder's office at all times."

*Ebersberg, J.S. (ed.). Österreichischer Zuschauer. Jahrgang 1853. Zweiter Band (Austrian Spectator. 1853, Vol. 2). Ueberreuter: Vienna, 1853. Page 1467. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 2/13/2020*

2481 12/31/1842

**Citizenship Law, issued by the government of Prussia [Present-day Germany]:** "5. Adherents of the Jewish faith may only be naturalized with the permission of the Minister of the Interior." [**Researcher's note:** *A Minister of the Interior is a government official combining most functions of what is known in the U.S. as the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Attorney General.*]

Zander, C. (ed.). Handbuch, enthaltend die sämmtlichen Bestimmungen über die Verhältnisse der Juden im Preussischen Staate (Handbook Containing All Regulations of the Affairs of Jews in the State of Prussia). Scholtze: Leipzig, 1881. Page 21. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/27/2020

2482 3/21/1843

**Court Decree #690, issued by the government of Austria [Present-day Austria]:**

"Israelites may not be admitted as buyers to any auctions of real estate in Moravia."

Austria (Nation). Repertorium über die unter den Regierungen Ihrer Majestäten Franz I. und Ferdinand I. erlossenen Gesetze und Verordnungen im Justiz-Fache: vom Jahre 1821 bis 2. December 1848 (Repertory of Laws and Ordinances Issued under the Governments of their Majesties Francis I and Ferdinand I: from 1821 until December 2, 1848). Imperial-Royal Court and State Printing Office: Vienna, 1854. Page 192. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/16/2020

2483 5/8/1843

"Copulation-Fee for Jewish Weddings" issued by Frederick Francis ('Friedrich Franz'), Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin [Present-day Germany; Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin]: "We, 'Friedrich Franz', order herewith in regards to the copulation-fees ('Copulations-Gebühren') for Jewish weddings [...] whether they may be native or foreign, [...] that the groom gives half percent of what the bride has brought (dowry) to the community in which the couple was married [...] as well as half a percent to the hazzan\* and the Schulklopfer\*\* [...]" [**Researcher's note:** \*A hazzan is trained vocal artist in the Jewish tradition. \*\*A Schulklopfer is the person who call Jews to prayer at the local synagogue.]

Gesetzsammlung für die Mecklenburg-Schwerin'schen Lande. Zweite Folge, umfassend den Zeitraum vom Anfang dieses Jahrhunderts bis zum Jahre 1852. Herausgegeben von H. F. W. Raabe, Canzleiaadvocaten. IV Band. ("Collection of Laws for the territories of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Second issue, containing the period starting with the beginning of this century to the year 1852. Published by H. F. W. Raabe, Chancellery-Council."); (1852); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 9/28/2019

2484 5/15/1843

**Ukase, issued by Nicholas I, Emperor of Russia [Present-day Russia]:** "Jews shall be removed at least 50 verst [53 km / 33 miles] from all borders [of Russia, with its neighbors]." [**Researcher's note:** A ukase, or указ (Russian for "imposition"), in Imperial Russia, was a proclamation of the tsar, government, or a religious leader (patriarch) that had the force of law. "Edict" and "decree" are adequate translations using the terminology and concepts of Roman law.]

Pinner, M. Offenes Sendschreiben an die Nationen Europa's und an die Stände Norwegen's. Enthaltend: A. Die politische Stellung der Juden in allen Staaten seit den ältesten Zeiten bis jetzt. B. Hauptgrundsätze des Talmud. (Open Letter to the Nations of Europe and to the Estates of Norway. Containing: A. The Political Station of Jews in all States, from Oldest Times Until Now. B. Main Principles of the Talmud). M. Pinner: Berlin, 1848. Page 148. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/4/2020

2485 6/21/1843

**Decree, issued by the Holy Inquisition under Pope Gregor XVI, to the Jews of the port towns of Ancona and Senigallia (Sinigaglia) [Present-day Italy]:** "1.

Jews residing in Ancona and Senigallia may not have any Christian wet-nurses, nor may they employ any male Christians, lest they be punished according to papal decrees. 2. Within three months, all Jews must sell any real estate they own, or lose the same through auction. 3. No Jew may stay in a city without governmental permission, and any contravening Jews will be sent back to their ghetto. 4. No Jew may sleep outside of the ghetto. 5. No Jew may have friendly relations with Christians. 6. Jews may not trade in sacred objects, or books of any kind, under penalty of 100 scudi and seven years imprisonment. 7. When burying their dead, Jews may not perform any religious ceremony, nor carry any candles with them, under penalty of confiscation."

Jost, Isaak Markus. Geschichte der Israeliten seit der Zeit der Maccabäer bis auf unsre Tage: Neuere Geschichte der Israeliten von 1815 bis 1845; 2. Die Staaten und Länder außer Deutschland: mit Nachträgen und Berichtigungen zur älteren Geschichte, Band 10, Teil 2 (History of the Israelites from the time of the Maccabees to our present days: Recent history of the Israelites from 1815 until 1845; 2.

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The states and countries other than Germany: with appendices and corrections of older history, Vol. 10, Part 2). Schlesinger: Berlin, 1847. Page 285. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/3/2020

2486 6/24/1843

### "Ancona Decree" issued by the Chancellory of the Holy Inquisition

[Italy]: "We, Fra Vincenzo Salina, of the order of Predicatori, Master in Theology, General in Ancona ... we decree as follows: 1. From the interval of two months after the date of this day, ... and all Jews residing within our jurisdiction, are expressly prohibited from employing any Christian nurse, or availing themselves of the service of any Christian in any domestic occupation whatever, under pain of being immediately punished according to the pontifical decrees and constitutions. 2. That all Jews who may possess property, either in town or country, permanent or moveable, or rents, or interest, or any right involving shares in funded property, or leased landed property, must, within the term of three months from this day, dispose of it by a positive and real, ... 3. That no Hebrew nurses, and still less any Hebrew family, shall inhabit the city, or reside in, or remove their property into, any town or district where there is no Ghetto ... 4. That, especially in any city where there is a Ghetto, no Hebrew must presume to associate at table with Christians, either in public houses or ordinaries, out of the Ghetto. 5. That in a city which has a Ghetto, no Hebrew shall sleep out of the Israelite quarter, or make free to enter into familiar conversation in a Christian house. 6. That no Hebrew shall take the liberty, under any pretext whatever, to induce male Christians, and still less female Christians, to sleep within the boundaries of the Ghetto. 7. That no Hebrew shall hire Christians, ... 8. That no Hebrew, either male or female, shall frequent the houses of Christians, or maintain friendly relations with Christian man or woman. 9. That the laws shall remain in force respecting the decorum to be observed by the Hebrews who may absent themselves from their Ghetto, to travel in other parts of the state. 10. That all Hebrews are expressly prohibited from trafficking in sacred ornaments or books of any kind, and from purchasing, reading, or keeping possession of prohibited books of any sort, under the penalty of 100 scudi and seven years' imprisonment; ... 11. That the Hebrews, in conveying their dead to the place of burial, shall not observe any pomp or ceremony, and must especially abstain from singing psalms, or carrying torches or lighted tapers through the streets without the boundaries of the Ghetto, under pain of forfeiting the torches and tapers, and suffering other punishments, to which the nearest relative of the deceased is condemned. They who violate the above articles will incur some or all of the penalties prescribed in the edicts of the Holy Inquisition. ... Given at Ancona, in the Chancellory of the Holy, Inquisition, on the 24th of June, 1843. Fra Vincenzo Salina, General Inquisitor, Don Vitaliano Burattini (for the Chancellor)." [Researcher's note: The term "Israel" was used to refer to the Jewish people throughout history before the State of Israel was formally established in 1948.]

"Edict of the Inquisition of Ancona Against the Jews." No author, Accessed online 7/3/2012

2487 10/25/1843

### "Apprentices" decree of the Lower-Austrian government [Lower-Austria; Present-day Austria]: "Israelis are not permitted to train and graduate apprentices." [Researcher's note: The term "Israel" was used to refer to the Jewish people throughout history before the State of Israel was formally established in 1948.]

Braumüller, Wilhelm: Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Zweiter Band. (Wien) 1918; p. 516, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/19/2016

2488 1/19/1844

### Decree, issued by Ernest Augustus, King of Hanover [Present-day Germany]: "Jews may only employ the services of the rabbi in whose district they live."

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Grotewold, G.A. (ed.). *Die Gesetze und Verordnungen für die Provinz Hannover [Laws and Ordinances of Hanover Province]*. Schwann: Düsseldorf, 1879. Page 366. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 7/30/2020

2489 5/25/1844

### **Ordinance, issued by Louis Philippe I, King of France [Present-day France]**

**[France]:** "Art. 63. Every family father may, upon submitting a favorable report by the Israelite consistory of his county, obtain permission to set up a prayer-room in his own home, at his own expense. This permission is given by Us, upon the recommendation by Our Minister for Culture and Education."

Jost, Isaak Markus. *Geschichte der Israeliten seit der Zeit der Maccabäer bis auf unsre Tage: Neuere Geschichte der Israeliten von 1815 bis 1845; 2. Die Staaten und Länder außer Deutschland: mit Nachträgen und Berichtigungen zur älteren Geschichte, Band 10, Teil 2 (History of the Israelites from the time of the Maccabees to our present days: Recent history of the Israelites from 1815 until 1845; 2. The states and countries other than Germany: with appendices and corrections of older history, Vol. 10, Part 2)*. Schlesinger: Berlin, 1847. Page 197. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/2/2020

2490 8/13/1844

### **Decree, issued by the Ministry of Justice of the Kingdom of Württemberg**

**[Present-day Germany]:** "After the Ministry of Justice had been informed of several real estate sales by Israelites that were court-approved, even though the legal requirements detailed in the law of April 25, 1828, had not been met, the Ministry ordered, by decree of August 7, that the municipal offices be informed of their right and responsibility to disapprove such sales. Likewise, the county government offices, as well, are hereby ordered to instruct their police departments to notify the appropriate court authorities of any presumably unlawful real estate sale by Israelites, so that the court may intervene against the contravention in a timely manner, by refusing to approve the sale."

Mayer, F.F. (ed.). *Sammlung der württembergischen Gesetze in Betreff der Israeliten (Collection of Württembergian Laws Regarding the Israelites)*. Fues: Tübingen, 1847. Page 198. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 8/20/2020

2491 2/28/1845

**"Ordinance" issued by the Bohemian Government [Present-day Austria etc.; Austrian Empire]:** "Among the Israelites there appears to be often an abuse [of the law so] that illegitimate children, especially those, the unwedded begetters admit to being the father of and who are listed in the birth registers as such which violates the explicit ordinance of §165 [...] which requires that the last name of the mother be used and not that of the father [...]. In order to put an end to this which can cause only confusion, all Jewish register-maintainers are to be instructed to make sure in the future, when entering a Jewish new-born, whether the parents have received the local marriage permit and whether they are actually married. [...] The local authorities ('Kreisamt') are to make sure that each abuse, whenever it occurs, is reprimanded and halted immediately, and the current concubinages in their attempt to circumvent the legal restrictions placed on their marriages are not to be tolerated, and from case to case, the necessary precautions are taken so that these persons can be stopped — either separately, or where it's legal — to be required to enter into a legally binding marriage. The curating cleric ('Kuratklersus') is to be notified of this ordinance through the episcopal consistories."

Alphabetische Sammlung aller politischen und der einschlägigen Polizei-, Justiz-, Militär-, Finanz-, Unterrichts-, geistlichen, Agricultr- Handels-, Gewerbe-, Bau-, Communications-, Post-, Telegraphen-, Rechnungscontrol-, Theater-, Sanitäts-, Gemeinde-, und Beamten-Gesetze des Kaiserthums Oesterreich für alle Kronländer mit Ausnahme der ungarischen und italienischen Provinzen von Heinrich Astl, k. k. Bezirksamtsaktuar zu Deutschbrod, Caslauer Kreises in Böhmen. Zweite bedeutend vermehrte und gänzlich umgearbeitete Auflage. Dritter Band. (Prag; 1867); (Alphabetical Collection of all political and pertinent police, judicial, military, financial, educational, spiritual, agricultural, Commerce, trade, construction, communication, postal, telegraphical, billing, theater, medical, community and official laws of the Empire of Austria for all crown lands except the Hungarian and Italian Provinces [gathered] by Heinrich Astl, [royal] imperial District Actuary to Havlickuv Brod\* [Deutschbrod in German], in

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the Caslau District of Bohemia. Second significantly augmented and entirely reworked edition. Third Volume.); (Prague; 1867); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/19/2019

2492 4/15/1845

**Ukase, issued by Nicholas I, Emperor of Russia [Present-day Russia]:** "It is hereby ordered, that the Jews shall discard their peculiar garb (a patchwork of old Spanish, Polish and Turkish costumes), and adopt a European or Russian style of dress." **[Researcher's notes:** 1. This edict was meant to include sidelocks ("payot"), but not beards, as many Russian non-Jews wore beards, too. 2. A ukase, or ukaz (Russian for "imposition"), in Imperial Russia, was a proclamation of the tsar, government, or a religious leader (patriarch) that had the force of law. "Edict" and "decree" are adequate translations using the terminology and concepts of Roman law.]

Pinner, M. Offenes Sendschreiben an die Nationen Europa's und an die Stände Norwegen's. Enthaltend: A. Die politische Stellung der Juden in allen Staaten seit den ältesten Zeiten bis jetzt. B. Hauptgrundsätze des Talmud. (Open Letter to the Nations of Europe and to the Estates of Norway. Containing: A. The Political Station of Jews in all States, from Oldest Times Until Now. B. Main Principles of the Talmud). M. Pinner: Berlin, 1848. Page 164. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/4/2020

2493 5/9/1845

**"Decree" ("Hofdekret") of the Court Chamber [Present-day Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, German, Hungary]:** "When Jews apply for the granting or renewal of a peddling-permit ('Hausierpässen'), their identity card with the properly paid Jewish tax must be presented each time. [...]"

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 7/16/2017

2494 4/15/1847

**"Law" issued by King Ernst August of Hannover [Present-day Germany; Kingdom of Hannover]:** "Ernst August, King of Hannover by the grace of God, royal prince of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Cumberland and Duke of Brunswick and Lüneburg [...] In reference to the law of September 30, 1812, regarding the legal standing of Jews [...] [w]e decree [...] the following: 1) In order to eliminate any doubt, it is declared that [...] Jews shall not be able to transfer their claims from one Christian to another [...] and contracts between Jews and Christians must be entered before the authorities [...] 4) Jews are permitted to purchase a house with 1 1/4 morgen\* land. The acquirement of more than one house and more than 1 1/4 morgen is prohibited to Jews, except if possibly granted a special permission ('Dispensation'). [...]"

**[Researcher's note:** This edict was published in Hannover on April 24, 1847, and contains a number of pro-Jewish paragraphs too. \*A morgen was a unit of measurement used in Germany, Netherlands, Poland and the Dutch colonies and varied from 1/2 to 2 1/2 acres - which is about 0.2 - 1 hectare.]

Sammlung der Gesetze, Verordnungen und Ausschreiben für das Königreich Hannover, vom Jahre 1847. (Collection of laws, ordinances, and circulars/announcements for the Kingdom of Hannover from the year 1847); (Hannover; 1847); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 11/15/2019

2495 7/23/1847

**Law Regarding the Status of Jews, issued by Friedrich Wilhelm, King of Prussia [Prussia / Present-day Poland]:** "(2) Any employment of a Jew by state or municipal government is permissible only if his position does not involve the execution of any judicial, police or executive powers. Jews are furthermore excluded from any leadership or supervisory positions within Christian places of education. In universities, Jews may teach medicine, mathematics, natural sciences, geography and languages. They are excluded from all other departments and from the academic senate, as well as from the positions of dean, assistant dean and department chair. In secondary schools, Jews are limited to employment by Jewish institutions. (3) Estates

of the realm are inaccessible to Jews. They may not personally act as judge or police, but may be employed as court or police clerks. (5) Jews are obligated to bear inalienable and inheritable family names. (6) Their accounting books must be in German or another living language, using German or Latin writing. Jews in violation of this section will be punished by a fine of 50 Thalers or six weeks of imprisonment."

**Gesetz-Sammlung für die königlichen preussischen Staaten. Prussia.** (Kingdom). G. Decker (publisher), Berlin 1847, p. 263. Accessed online; Translated by Dominik Jacobs 3/16/2016

2496 1/1/1848

**"Decree" issued by Emperor Franz Joseph [Present-day Austria, Czech Republic, Hungary]:** "[...] Jews are banned from owning Christian houses and royal properties. [...]"

Bondy, Gottlieb and Franz Dworsky: Geschichte der Juden in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien; II 1577-1620 ("History of Jews in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia; Vol. II 1577-1620"); (Prague; 1906); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 6/20/2017

2497 3/10/1848

**Acquisition of mortgaging rights decree of the Court Chancellery to the Lower-Austrian government [Lower-Austria; Present-day Austria]:** "Jews are not fit to own property in Lower-Austria and Vienna; however, they are not excluded from acquiring mortgaging rights."

Braumüller, Wilhelm: Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Zweiter Band. (Wien) 1918; p. 546, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/19/2016

2498 1/26/1852

**Miller v. Salomons, court decision issued by the Court of Exchequer, London [Great Britain]:** "We entertain no doubt whatever that, according to the existing law, Jews are excluded from sitting in either House of Parliament.

The Jews & the English Law. Henriques, H.S.Q. (p. 276) H. Hart: Oxford, 1974. Accessed online; Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/19/2016

2499 10/10/1852

**Order issued by the Senate of Russian Empire [Russia]:** "Order of the governing Senat following the Highest Order of August 19, 1852 as the decision of the raised problem - how should be punished the Jewish women who contrary to the prohibition of March 1851 let their heads to be shaved. The content of the order is the following: As it principally depends on Rabbis to prevent the shaving of heads by Jewish women after their marriage, the Rabbis should be obliged by undersigning of the obligation absolutely not to allow Jewish women to shave heads after marriage, and those Rabbis who do not perform this duty should be taken to court according to the Penal Code, clause 1338, item 9. Upon the Jewish women, who violated the prohibition, a fine of 5 Roubles in silver should be imposed. Concerning: The regulations of the punishment of Jewish women for shaving heads. Issued by the 1 department on October 10, 1852..."

"Shaved heads of married Jewish women." Bruno Martuzans. 2002, Accessed online article 1/10/2012

2500 8/8/1853

**Parliamentary Decision, reported to the King of Denmark by the Parliament of Iceland [Present-day Iceland]:** "Regarding the April 5, 1850 'Law on Foreign Jews' Right to Stay Here in the Kingdom,' we failed to find a reason to pray for Your Royal Highness to guide the laws of this country; as it would thus not be raised up as it should be, and likewise, the various decrees regarding the Jews in question, published in Denmark, do not have the same legal value here, and this may result in problems and uncertainties in future cases. With 13 votes against 6, a majority of members of this body thus voted to disallow your measure." **[Researcher's note:** The Danish law of April 5, 1850, giving foreign Jews the right to enter the Danish empire and settle there, had been

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*submitted to the Althing (i.e., the Icelandic parliament) in a letter from the Danish Minister of Justice, dated 23 May 1853, as Iceland was, at the time, a Danish possession.]*

Pétursson, P. & Guðmundsson, Jón (Eds.). Tidindi frá Alþingi Íslendinga. Fjórða þing, 1. júli til 10. ágúst 1853 (News from the Icelandic Parliament. Fourth Congress, July 1 through August 10, 1853). State Printing Press: Reykjavík, 1854. Page 1033. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 7/14/2020

- 2501 2/5/1854  
**Ordinance, issued by George V, King of Hanover [Present-day Germany]:** "Art. 3 – In the absence of a separate Jewish school, the children of Jews shall take part in the lessons at the local Christian school, with the exception of religious instruction....Art. 6 – Jewish children who are lacking sufficient religious instruction shall, upon reaching their maximum age for mandatory schooling, attend a Jewish religious school for at least one year....Art. 8 – Jewish children, in the future, shall, upon their entry into the workforce, provide a certificate from their teacher and school board, certifying that they have received sufficient instruction in their religion....Art. 32 – Jewish elementary schools shall schedule at least 33 hours for general instruction, as well as a minimum of 11 hours for religious instruction."
- Grotefend, G.A. (ed.). Die Gesetze und Verordnungen für die Provinz Hannover (Laws and Ordinances of Hanover Province). Schwann: Düsseldorf, 1879. Page 567. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 7/30/2020
- 2502 11/23/1854  
**"Order/Decision" issued by the governing Council (of the Canton) of Aargau [Present-day Switzerland]:** "The Jews of Aargau are permitted to slaughter cattle according to their culture/rituals and in derogation of §2 of the law regarding animal abuse from November 23, 1853,\* [...], however, this is to be only limited to the communities in Endingen and Lengnau [...]" **[Researcher's note:** \*This regulation stipulated: "The slaughter of animals without prior anesthesia before blood-letting is prohibited for all kinds of animals without exception ..." which rendered all slaughter according to Jewish rituals illegal]
- Stüssi, Marcel: Modes of Religious Freedom. Switzerland, the United States, and Syria by Analytical, Methodological, and Eclectic Representation. (Zurich/Berlin; 2012); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadaani 6/21/2020
- 2503 7/10/1857  
**General order on the admission of Jewish law students to the "Auscultator" examination issued by Prussian Minister of Justice Ludwig Simons [Present-day Germany]:** "[...] A recent inquiry about the excessive rush for judicial service revealed such a significant number of Jews that the possibility of their future employment led to reasonable doubts. It therefore appears to be an inevitable necessity to stop a further rush of Jewish aspirants. All higher courts are therefore instructed to admit only those candidates of Jewish religion to the examination [...] that will have completed their three-year academic program by the end of the winter semester 1857/1858. All other applications shall be rejected until further notice. Berlin - 10 July 1857 Justice Minister Simons."
- Justiz Ministerialblatt fuer die Preussische Gesetzgebung und Rechtspflege 1857/19, page 266, Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 9/20/2015
- 2504 7/28/1858  
**Jewish Relief Act, issued by the Parliament of the United Kingdom [Great Britain]:** "III. Nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to enable any Person or Persons professing the Jewish Religion to hold or exercise the Office of Guardians and Justices of the United Kingdom, or of Regent of the United Kingdom, under whatever Name, Style, or Title such Office may be constituted, or of Lord High Chancellor, Lord Keeper or Lord Commissioner of the Great Seal of Great Britain or Ireland, or the Office of Lord Lieutenant or Deputy or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, or Her Majesty's High Commissioner to the

General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. IV. [I]t shall not be lawful for any Person professing the Jewish Religion, directly or indirectly, to advise Her Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, or any Person or Persons holding or exercising the Office of Guardians of the United Kingdom, or of Regent of the United Kingdom, under whatever Name, Style, or Title such Office may be constituted, or the Lord Lieutenant or Lord Deputy, or any other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, touching or concerning the Appointment to or Disposal of any Office or Preferment in the United Church of England and Ireland or in the Church of Scotland; and if such Person shall offend in the Premises he shall, being thereof convicted by due Course of Law, be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and disabled for ever from holding any Office, Civil or Military, under the Crown."

The National Archives of the United Kingdom, PDF; Accessed online; Researched by Dominik Jacobs 5/19/2016

2505 2/18/1860

**"Imperial Ordinance" ('kaiserliche Verordnung') issued by Francis Joseph I [Present-day Austria, Poland, Ukraine, etc.; Austrian Empire]:** "[...] Regarding the Ownership of Realty for Jews. After consulting with My Ministers and after heeding the advice of My Imperial Councils, I wish to order for Galicia, Bukowina, and the Grand Duchy of Krakow/Cracow ('Großherzogthum Krakau') the following: 1) Israelis, who have [attended and] finished 'Untergymnasiums, Unterschulen, vocational schools ('Handelsschulen'), schools for the preparation of an agricultural career ('landtshafliche Lehranstalten'), and 'uautische Schulen'\* or occupy the character of an officer (are an officer) are to be treated the same as the Christian subjects in the aforementioned lands of the crown in regards to the ability of ownership. 2) When and as long as an Israeli owns a property that is linked to any patronage or bailiff acts ('Patronats- und Vogteirechte'), or the law of school representation, those law are still valid. [...] Furthermore, these rights cannot be transferred to Israeli tenants. Those (Israelis) who are not mentioned/contained in §1 are still only permitted to own those kinds of realities, to which they were already legally permitted as per the laws of 1848. 4) [...] however, they are still [to be] excluded from leasing former rustic-inns ('Rustikalwirtschaft')\*\* or individual rustic-properties ('Rustikalgrundstücke')\*\* or these contracts are void and an appropriate penalty is to be imposed on the lessor and the lessee. [...]" **[Researcher's note:** This was published in the Austrian Reichsgesetzblatt No. 44 of the year 1860 which was an official publishing branch of Imperial patents, laws, ordinances, etc. of the Austrian Monarchy. \*These are/were various forms of schooling in German speaking countries. \*\*It is unclear what "Rustikal" [rustic] refers to her in regards to property and economy as that word is no longer in use in modern German.]

Alphabetische Sammlung aller politischen und der dahin einschlägigen Gesetze des Kaisertums Oesterreich für die Zeit von 1858 bis 1864. Von Heinrich Astl, k. k. Bezirksamts-Aktuar. (Prag, 1866); (Alphabetical collection of all political and pertinent laws of the Empire of Austria for the period from 1858 to 1864. By Heinrich Astl, Royal Imperial District office Actuary); (Prague; 1866); Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/15/2019

2506 2/18/1860

**"Imperial Ordinance" ('kaiserliche Verordnung') issued by Francis Joseph I [Present-day Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Slovenia, etc.; Austrian Empire]:** "[...] After consulting with My ministers and [...] Imperial Councils, I come to decree as follows: 1) In Lower Austria, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and in Hungary, in the Serbian Voivodeship and Banat Temeschwar, Croatia, Slovenia, Transylvania, Austrian Littoral, and Dalmatia [...] 2) [...] These rights cannot be transferred to Israeli lessees. 3) In the aforementioned crown-lands/royal domains, in which special regulations or ordinances exists regarding farmer's inns/farms ('bäuerliche Wirtschaft')\*, Israelis may procure such farmer's inns/farms ('bäuerliche Wirtschaften') if they — should the regulations and ordinances require it — settle [and live in these areas] and work these themselves or with their servants." **[Researcher's**

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**note:** \*It is unclear what 'bäuerliche Wirtschaften' refers to here, as 'Wirtschaft' could mean both an inn (for farmers) or a business/economy (referring to a farm).]

Alphabetische Sammlung aller politischen und der dahin einschlägigen Gesetze des Kaisertums Oesterreich für die Zeit von 1858 bis 1864. Von Heinrich Astl, k. k. Bezirksamts-Aktuar. (Prag, 1866); (Alphabetical collection of all political and pertinent laws of the Empire of Austria for the period from 1858 to 1864. By Heinrich Astl, r[oyal] i[mperial] District office Actuary); (Prague; 1866); Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/16/2019

- 2507 12/31/1860 **Synagogue-Ordinance, issued by George V, King of Hanover [Present-day Germany]:** "Art. 2 – In towns where a synagogue is located, communal worship may only take place in the synagogue itself....Art. 4 – The founding, moving or closing of a synagogue shall require the approval of the upper administrative authority [of the kingdom]....Art. 17 – Synagogue services must begin punctually, at the scheduled time. Art. 18 – Everybody shall attend services in appropriate and dignified attire....Art. 20 – Inside the synagogue, solemn and reverent silence shall be observed. Any mingling in front of the synagogue or in the foyer is prohibited, as well as talking loudly in these places."
- Kingdom of Hanover (State). Synagogenordnung für das Königreich Hannover (Synagogue-Ordinance for the Kingdom of Hanover). Gundmacher: Hanover, 1861. Page 3. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 7/29/2020
- 2508 4/29/1861 "Decree of the State Ministry" issued by the Austrian State Ministry ('Staatsministerium') [Present-day Austria etc; Austrian Empire]: "[...] The leasing of a farmer's inn/farm ('Bauernwirtschaft') can only be permitted to Jews if doing so would not cause concern in terms of the state's economical and cultural consideration." **[Researcher's note:** It is somewhat unclear what 'Bauernwirtschaft' refers to here, as 'Wirtschaft' could mean both an inn (for farmer's) or a business/economy (referring to a farm).]
- Alphabetische Sammlung aller politischen und der dahin einschlägigen Gesetze des Kaisertums Oesterreich für die Zeit von 1858 bis 1864. Von Heinrich Astl, k. k. Bezirksamts-Aktuar. (Prag, 1866); (Alphabetical collection of all political and pertinent laws of the Empire of Austria for the period from 1858 to 1864. By Heinrich Astl, r[oyal] i[mperial] District office Actuary); (Prague; 1866); Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 7/17/2019
- 2509 6/5/1862 "Ukase" of Tsar Alexander II [Present-day Poland, Russia, Finland; Russian Empire]: [...] Jews are permitted to acquire [only] immovable goods where the peasants/farmers have transitioned from Fronarbeit\* to a relationship of [paid] interests ("Zinsverhältnis"); [...] 3) [...] Polish Jews are prohibited to use Hebrew or Yiddish in business dealings, official documents, contracts, wills, IOUs, for business ledgers, and business correspondence. [...]" **[Researcher's note:** \*Fronarbeit or Frondienst were personal services peasants/farmers did for their landlords (owners of the land). The above Ukase is a translation of a German summary of the original Russian text. It contains a number of pro-Jews regulations; except those translated above.]
- Die neueste Geschichte des Jüdischen Volkes. II. Band. Zweite Abteilung: Das Zeitalter der ersten Reaktion (1815-1848). Dritte Abteilung: Das Zeitalter der zweiten Emancipation (1848-1881); (The latest history of the Jewish peoples. Volume II. Second division: The period of the first reaction (1815-1848). Third division: The period of the second emancipation (1848-1881); (Berlin; 1920); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 5/19/2020
- 2510 12/17/1862 **General Order No. 11 issued by General Ulysses S. Grant [United States]:** "The Jews, as a class violating every regulation of trade established by the Treasury Department and also department orders, are hereby expelled from the department [the 'Department of the Tennessee,' an administrative district of the Union Army of occupation composed of Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi] within twenty-four hours from the receipt of this order. Post commanders will see to it that all of this

class of people be furnished passes and required to leave, and any one returning after such notification will be arrested and held in confinement until an opportunity occurs of sending them out as prisoners, unless furnished with permit from headquarters."

"General Grant's Infamy." No author, Article; Accessed online 7/18/2011

**Editor's note:** As soon as General Orders No. 11 became known, much pressure was put on the Lincoln White House by the Jewish community and others to recall the Order. When President Lincoln finally found out about General Orders No. 11 "... Lincoln did instantly command the general in chief of the army, Henry Halleck, to countermand General Orders No. 11." [Halleck then wrote to Grant,] "If such an order has been issued,' his telegram of January 4 [1863] read, 'it will be immediately revoked.' Two days later, [January 6, 1863] several urgent telegrams went out from Grant's headquarters in obedience to that demand: 'By direction of the General in Chief of the Army at Washington,' they read, 'the General Order from these Head Quarters expelling Jews from this Department is hereby revoked.'" (*When General Grant Expelled the Jews*, Jonathan D. Sarna, Pages 21-22; On March 4, 1869, Grant is inaugurated as the 18th president of the United States, and on November 4, 1872, Grant wins a second term as president, carrying 31 of 37 states)

2511 7/14/1863

**"Act regarding Jews in the Duchy of Holstein," issued by Frederick VII, King of Denmark [Present-day Germany]:** "9. In order to erect new synagogues, a special permit from the highest authorities is necessary. 10. Every Jew residing in the Duchy of Holstein is required to belong to a Jewish community of faith. 17. For instruction in Jewish religion, a special textbook in German will be authorized, and all boys and girls will henceforth take a public exam, proctored by the rabbi in the synagogue. Boys may take the exam at 15 years of age, and girls at 14 years. In the future, no Jew will be allowed to marry, to swear an oath, to matriculate as a student, to become member of a guild, to obtain the rights of citizenship, to be in business for himself, or to make his own financial decisions, without first submitting himself to the exam. 21. Jews are to be buried in a Jewish cemetery."

Kollenscher, M. Rechtsverhältnisse der Juden in Preußen [The Legal Situation of the Jewry in Prussia]. Guttentag: Berlin, 1910. Page 187. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 1/13/2020

2512 4/12/1864

**"Communal law of Roumania\*" issued by the Rumanian Government**

[Romania]: "[...] permits only those Jews to be naturalized who 1) have reached the grade of non-commissioned officers in the army [...] 2) [...] have passed through college [...] 3) [...] have a recognized foreign degree [...] 4) [...] have founded a factory. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** \*Former spelling of Rumania]

Kohler, Max J. and Simon Wolf: *Jewish Disabilities in the Balkan States*; (1916); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/8/2016

2513 5/30/1869

**Imperial Ukase, promulgated by the Senate of the Russian Ministry of the Interior [Present-day Russia]:** "Jews are prohibited from obtaining landed property of any kind in any part of the Baltic Governments." [**Researcher's note:** A ukase, or uka<sup>z</sup>, in Imperial Russia, was a proclamation of the tsar, government, or a religious leader (patriarch) that had the force of law. "Edict" and "decree" are adequate translations using the terminology and concepts of Roman law.]

Russo-Jewish Committee. "Persecution of the Jews in Russia: with appendix containing a summary of special & restrictive laws." Wertheimer, Lea & Co.: London, 1890. Page 57. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 1/11/2020

2514 5/16/1871

**"Tolerance Patent" handwritten document of Kaiser Joseph to the Duke Blümegen [Austria]:** "1) the farming of land is permitted to Jews, but only, if the farm remains leased [...] the terms cannot exceed 20 years [...] and only if Jews are used as farm hands on these leased properties [...] (and only) if [Jews] become Christians, can they become owners of the [leased] land."

[**Researcher's note:** The actual handwritten document was written on May 13, 1781. It was made public by the Court

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*Chancellery on May 16, 1781. Most of the document offers Jews privileges they did not have before, except this section referring to owning of land.]*

Braumüller, Wilhelm: *Urkunden und Akten zur Geschichte der Juden in Wien. Erste Abteilung. Allgemeiner Teil 1526-1847. Erster Band.* (Wien) 1918; p. 440 ff., Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 3/28/2016

- 2515 5/20/1874  
**Imperial Order, issued by the government of Russia [Present-day Russia]:** "Jews cannot be elected by their town as members of [military] recruiting committees."
- Russo-Jewish Committee. "Persecution of the Jews in Russia: with appendix containing a summary of special & restrictive laws." Wertheimer, Lea & Co.: London, 1890. Page 43. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 1/10/2020
- 2516 7/15/1874  
**Circular No. 9846, issued by the Minister of Public Education of Russia [Present-day Russia]:** "Jewish children are admitted only in the public and private educational establishments of places where their parents have a right of residence."
- Russo-Jewish Committee. "Persecution of the Jews in Russia: with appendix containing a summary of special & restrictive laws." Wertheimer, Lea & Co.: London, 1890. Page 46. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 1/10/2020
- 2517 4/3/1875  
**Circular No. 4395, issued by the Russian Minister of the Interior [Present-day Russia]:** "Jewish photographers are not permitted to open photographic establishments outside the Pale of Permanent Settlement, nor to enjoy as artisans the right of residing there."
- Russo-Jewish Committee. "Persecution of the Jews in Russia: with appendix containing a summary of special & restrictive laws." Wertheimer, Lea & Co.: London, 1890. Page 63. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 1/11/2020
- 2518 6/24/1878  
**Circular No. 73, issued by the Russian Minister of the Interior [Present-day Russia]:** "Traveling within the Pale of Jewish Settlement is permitted to Jews, provided they have a passport in which it is observed that such passport is only valid in places set aside for their permanent residence; and in the certificates to merchants, it is indispensable that the religious persuasion of their holders be mentioned."
- Russo-Jewish Committee. "Persecution of the Jews in Russia: with appendix containing a summary of special & restrictive laws." Wertheimer, Lea & Co.: London, 1890. Page 54. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 1/11/2020
- 2519 10/12/1879  
**Circular No. 7795, issued by the Russian Ministry of the Interior [Present-day Russia]:** "As Jews have no right to fill the duties of a mayor, they are altogether excluded from the presidency of municipal meetings."
- Russo-Jewish Committee. "Laws of Russia Relating to Hebrews." G.R. Gray: Washington DC, 1891. Page 32. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 1/10/2020
- 2520 3/3/1882  
**Law issued by Tsarist Minister of War [Russia]:** "First, to limit the number of Jewish physicians...in the Military Department to five percent of the general number of medical men. Second, to stop appointing Jews on medical service in the military districts of Western Russia, and to transfer the surplus over and above five percent to the Eastern districts. Third, to appoint Jewish physicians only in those contingents of the army in which the budget calls for at least two physicians, with the proviso that the second physician must be a Christian. It is necessary to stop the constant growth of the number of physicians of the Mosaic persuasion in the Military Department, in view of their deficient conscientiousness in discharging their duties and their unfavorable influence upon the sanitary service in the army."

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"Antisemitism in Imperial Russia; Anti-Jewish Discrimination in the Russian Army (1882)." No Author, Accessed online 9/29/2011

2521 4/10/1882

**Imperial Order, issued by the government of Russia [Present-day Russia]:** "In the Civil Service of the Army, the proportion of Jewish surgeons is limited to 5 percent. Promotion is given to them only up to the fifth medical class, but with the consent of the chief commanders of the military districts. To posts above the fifth class, they are not to be appointed at all. In any hospital, there may be only one Jewish surgeon. To the district medical administration offices, as well as to hospitals and offices in fortresses, they are not to be admitted at all. The same rule as to the 5 percent proportion is to be applied to military surgeons' assistants and [military] surgeons' apprentices."

Russo-Jewish Committee. "Laws of Russia Relating to Hebrews." G.R. Gray: Washington DC, 1891. Page 31. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 1/10/2020

2522 5/3/1882

**"May Laws" issued by Alexander III [Russia]:** "Article 1: As a temporary measure and until the revision of the laws regulating their status, Jews are forbidden to settle hereafter outside of cities and towns. Exception is made with regard to Jewish villages already in existence where the Jews are engaged in agriculture. Article 2: Until further order all contracts for the mortgaging or renting of real estate situated outside of cities and towns to a Jew, shall be of no effect. Equally void is any power of attorney granted to a Jew for the administration or disposition of property of the above-indicated nature. Article 3: Jews are forbidden to do business on Sundays and Christian holidays; the laws compelling Christians to close their places of business on those days will be applied to Jewish places of business. Article 4: The above measures are applicable only in the governments situated within the pale of settlement."

"Antisemitism in Imperial Russia; The May Laws (1882)." No Author, Accessed online 9/29/2011

2523 9/11/1882

**Order issued by the First International Congress [Germany]:** "The meeting recognizes the increase of the Jewish national element and the Jewish influence on our entire national and state affairs as a serious and imminent danger to the moral and economic survival of the German people. In order to break this influence and to eliminate the evils and danger inevitably resulting from it, it deems the following measures absolutely imperative: I. The immigration of the Jews, particularly from the East, has to be prevented. ...III. As long as the Jews persist in their isolation and form a nation within the nation, as it were, they ought to be regarded merely as foreigners who are accorded the right to hospitality. Consequently, their civil rights should be restricted in such a way that they can neither participate in legislation nor attain any authoritative offices, namely the office of judge. IV. The Jews are to be exempted from military service, but in lieu of service have to pay a tax in the form of a capitulation or military fee. Signed C. Baron von Thungen-Rossebach Baron von Fechenbach-Laudenbach."

"Manifesto to the Governments and Peoples of the Christian Nations Threatened by Judaism": The First Anti-Jewish Congress in Dresden (September 11-12, 1882)." Erwin Fink. Page 9-10, Accessed online 9/29/2011

2524 9/17/1882

**Regulation No. 84, issued by the Russian Ministry of War [Present-day Russia]:** "In case a Jew passes the examination in the subjects taught at the military schools, the following words – 'As far as his knowledge is concerned, there is no objection to admitting him to the military schools' – shall be omitted from his certificate."

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Russo-Jewish Committee. "Laws of Russia Relating to Hebrews." G.R. Gray: Washington DC, 1891.  
Page 35. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 1/10/2020

2525 5/1/1885

**Resolution No. 3372, issued by the Governing Senate of Russia [Present-day Russia]:** "Jews belonging to the reserve or being substitutes for those entering active service, according to the regulations of military law, have no right of residence outside the Pale of Jewish Settlement."

Russo-Jewish Committee. "Laws of Russia Relating to Hebrews." G.R. Gray: Washington DC, 1891.  
Page 36. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 1/10/2020

2526 9/3/1885

**Resolution No. 29, issued by the Governing Senate of Russia [Present-day Russia]:** "The law which forbids Jews from residing outside the precincts of towns and townlets applies also to Jews belonging to the reserve or having unlimited furlough, who have completed their military duties according to the previous recruiting law."

Russo-Jewish Committee. "Laws of Russia Relating to Hebrews." G.R. Gray: Washington DC, 1891.  
Page 36. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 1/10/2020

2527 4/12/1886

**Decree regarding the military service of Jews, issued by Czar Alexander III of Russia [Russia]:** "The family of a Jew who circumvents his duty to serve in the military, shall suffer a fine of 300 rubles; this punishment shall be executed by the appropriate draft office, and enforced by the police. In the case of indigency, it shall not be replaced by jail time."

Die neueste Geschichte des jüdischen Volkes. Dubnow, S.M. Jüdischer Verlag, [The Most Recent History of the Jewish People]. 1923: Berlin. Page 179. Accessed online; Researched by Dominik Jacobs 3/2017

2528 11/3/1886

**Resolution of the General Meeting of the Department of Cassation and of the First and the Second Department of the Imperial Senate of Russia [Present-day Russia]:** "No Jews, even those who are merchants of the first guild, may purchase landed or house property in any part of the town of Kiev. Only those merchants of the first guild are excepted who, before being registered as merchants at Kiev, have been during five years merchants of the first guild in one of the towns within the Pale of Jewish Settlement."

Russo-Jewish Committee. "Persecution of the Jews in Russia: with appendix containing a summary of special & restrictive laws." Wertheimer, Lea & Co.: London, 1890. Page 56. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 1/11/2020

2529 3/21/1888

**Circular No. 66, issued by the Principal Staff of the Russian Armed Forces [Present-day Russia]:** "Jewish soldiers and non-commissioned officers who belong to the reserve, although they may possess a degree in chemistry not lower than that of a pharmacist, may not, in case of a mobilization of the army, be appointed to fill the post of army pharmacist."

Russo-Jewish Committee. "Laws of Russia Relating to Hebrews." G.R. Gray: Washington DC, 1891.  
Page 35. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 1/10/2020

2530 1/31/1889

**Law, issued by the government of Russia [Present-day Russia]:** "The rules laid down in Section 51 of the Law on Military Duty, according to which persons called out for service or being already in service can offer as substitute a brother or another relative, do not apply to Jews."

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Russo-Jewish Committee. "Persecution of the Jews in Russia: with appendix containing a summary of special & restrictive laws." Wertheimer, Lea & Co.: London, 1890. Page 43. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 1/10/2020

2531 7/31/1889

**Circular No. 180, issued by the Principal Staff of the Russian Armed Forces [Present-day Russia]:** "Recruits of Jewish Extraction may not be employed in the navy, nor in the local divisions, nor among the miners and sappers, nor in the commissariat service, nor as clerks. Recruits of all other denominations, who served in the Amur district, have the right to take their families with them at the expense of the State, on condition of their settling permanently in that district on their entering the reserve. Jewish recruits, however, do not have that permission."

Russo-Jewish Committee. "Laws of Russia Relating to Hebrews." G.R. Gray: Washington DC, 1891. Page 34. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 1/10/2020

2532 6/25/1892

**"Ordinance" issued by the Romanian Government [Kingdom of Romania; Present-day Romania]:** "[...] Jews are no longer to be admitted to hospitals in Moldavia. [...]" [Researcher's note: This decree was published in the "Monitorul Oficial" ("Official Monitor) on June 25, 1892.]

Ioanid, Radu: The Holocaust in Romania: The Destruction of Jews and Gypsies Under the Antonescu Regime; (Chicago, 2000). Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 2/2/2017

2533 2/28/1917

**"Ordinance" of the Royal Chancellery [Present-day Austria]:** "[...] 2) Widows of tolerated [Jews], who have been granted toleration after the regulation of May 9, 1807, should on the other hand\*, leave their family constellation ('Familienstellen')\*\* if they do not take over the [trade] activities of the[ir] deceased [husbands] and in such cases, the government is to verify this and make sure at once whether the widow should be required to take her children along with her or whether they should be left with the oldest son or the brother who continues the paternal toleration [...] because otherwise, when these /get married, the number of Israeli-families would greatly increase. [...]" [Researcher's note: A distinction was made between a) widows of Jews who had been granted toleration [permits] before the regulation of May 9, 1807, and b) those who were awarded toleration [permits] after that date. Widows who fit the first category were permitted to remain with their children in the land while widows of the second category faced stricter restrictions. \*\*'Familienstellen' were established by the government and consisted of a fixed number of spots for Jews in an attempt to limit their numbers in a community.]

Beyträge zur politischen Gesetzkunde im österreichischen Kaiserstaat; Herausgegeben von Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Graf von Barth-Barthenheim): Erster Band; (Wien; 1821); (Contributions to the Political Statutes of the Austrian Royal State; published by Johann Ludwig Ehrreich (Earl of Barth-Barthenheim); (Volume I); (Vienna; 1821); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 10/24/2017

2534 2/24/1920

**25-point programme issued by National Socialist German Workers Party [Germany]:** "The '25-point programme' of the NSDAP (National Socialist German Workers Party) of 1920 stated: 'Only a compatriot can be a citizen of the State. A compatriot can only be a person of pure German lineage, irrespective of [religious] denomination. A Jew can therefore not be a compatriot.'"

"The Exclusion of Jewish Lawyers in Bavaria in December 1938." Susanne Rieger. January 2003, Accessed online article 10/1/2011

2535 6/28/1922

**Ordinance, issued by the Chief of Police of the City of Salzburg [Austria]:** "Within the jurisdiction of the Salzburg Police Department, Jews are prohibited from publicly wearing traditional alpine clothing (genuine or imitated), such as lederhosen, jankers, dirndl dresses, white calf supports, Tyrolean hats etc."

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Dengg, Harald. Lieder und Schnaderhüpfl um 1900: aus dem Sammelgut des "Arbeitsausschusses für das Volkslied in Salzburg" (Lieder and Battle-Rhyming Around 1900: from the Working Committee on Traditional Folk Songs in Salzburg"). Böhlau Verlag: Vienna, 2008. P.199. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 9/14/2019

2536 3/15/1933

**Circular note regarding Eastern Jewish Immigrants issued by Reich Minister of Interior [Germany]:** "For a first initiation of a deliberate national policy it is necessary: 1. To fend off Eastern Jewish immigrants. 2. To remove those foreigners if they're currently residing illegally in Germany. 3. To refrain from naturalizing Eastern Jewish foreigners until further notice. Regarding 1. I have asked the Reich Foreign Minister to instruct the German embassies abroad to reject visa applications of those foreigners categorically [...]. Regarding 2. I ask sincerely to expel foreigners of Eastern Jewish nationality, who reside illegally in Germany within the framework of existing laws and treaties. Regarding 3. Please refrain from naturalizing Eastern Jews until further notice. [...] 15 March 1933 – The Reich Minister of Interior Frick"

Die Verfolgung und Ermordung der europäischen Juden durch das nationalsozialistische Deutschland 1933-1945, Bd. I. Deutsches Reich 1933-1937, ed. by W. Gruner, Munich 2008, page 80, Online book; Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 10/29/2015

2537 3/31/1933

**Order issued by Chairman Julius Streicher [Germany]:** "...Additional orders of the Central Committee for defense against Jewish horror and boycott agitation. ...The following additional orders are issued by the Central committee for defense against Jewish horror and boycott agitation: ...Order No. 4 Numerous reports are received by the Central Committee saying that Jewish proprietors are transferring their establishments to German figureheads in order to avoid the effects of the defensive propaganda. Therefore it is decreed that: Establishments transferred to German figureheads by the Jewish proprietors after 28 March 1933 will be considered as Jewish establishments for the duration of the defensive boycott. ... [Julius] Streicher."

"Nazi Conspiracy and Aggression Volume IV Document No. 2154-PS." No author, Accessed online 8/20/2012

2538 4/1/1933

**"Decree of April 1, 1933 regarding the exercise of the Calling of notary" issued by the Third Reich [Germany]:** "Maintenance of public order and security will be exposed to serious danger if Germans are still liable to be served with documents in legal proceedings which have been drawn up or certified by Jewish notaries. I accordingly ask that Jewish notaries be urgently advised in their own interests to refrain until further notice from exercising their calling. In this connection the attention of notaries should be drawn to the fact that, should they refuse to comply with this recommendation, they will expose themselves to serious dangers in view of the excited state of public opinion. Notaries should be recommended to inform the competent presidents of provincial courts that they will refrain from exercising their calling pending the issue of further regulations regarding conditions applying to notaries."

"The Jews in Nazi Germany: The Factual Record of their Persecution by the National Socialist." The American Jewish Committee. 1933, Page 4, Accessed online 8/23/2012

2539 4/11/1933

**"First Decree with Reference to the Law for the Restoration of Regular Civil Service" issued by Third Reich [Germany]:** "To Paragraph 3 of the above law: 1. Non-Aryan descent means descent from non-Aryan, and especially Jewish, parents or grandparents, even though only one of the parents or grandparents was of the Jewish religion. 2. If a civil servant was not already a civil servant on the 1st of August, 1914,

he must prove that he is of Aryan descent, or that he fought at the Front in the War, or that he is the son or the father of a man killed during the War...3. If the Aryan descent is doubtful, an opinion must be requested from the authority on race questions (Sachverstaendiger fuer Rasseforschung) of the Ministry of the Interior.<sup>1</sup> No exception is granted to sons of War combatants in general. Only if the father was killed may the son be a civil servant."

"**The Jews in Nazi Germany: The Factual Record of their Persecution by the National Socialist.**" The American Jewish Committee. 1933, Page 2, Accessed online 8/23/201

2540 4/22/1933

**"Withdrawal of Approbation for Jewish Doctors" issued by the German government [Germany]: "[...] 4)** "The permission to work as a doctor can no longer be extended to Jews."

Ärzteblatt: **Approbationsentzug für jüdische Ärzte: Bestallung erloschen** ("Medical News: Withdrawal of Approbation for Jewish Doctors: "Permission Withdrawn"); Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/10/2017

2541 5/23/1933

**Exclusion of Jewish Gymnasts issued by the President of the German Gymnastic Association [Germany]:** "Therefore I will withdraw [...] the exception and determine that all male and female members, who are of Jewish descent, counted back to the grandparents, have to leave the association. 23 Mai 1933 Neuendorff."

Deutsche Turnzeitung 78 (1933) 21, page 401 of 23.5.1933, Translated by Franziska Wagener

2542 7/26/1933

**"Executive decree for the law about the Repeal of Naturalization and the Ajudication of German Citizenship" issued by the Reich Minister of Interior [Germany]:** "...Accordingly the repeal of naturalization is especially to be contemplated in the case of : (a) Eastern Jews, unless they have fought on the German side at the front in the World War, or have rendered extremely meritorious services to the German interests (b) Persons who are guilty of a grave offense or a crime, or otherwise have acted in a way detrimental to the welfare of the state and the people...Berlin, 26 July 1933. The Reich Minister of the Interior By direction Pfundtner."

"**Anti-Semitic Legislation; Executing decree for the law about the Repeal of Naturalizations and the adjudication of German citizenship.**" No author. Accessed online excerpt 10/12/2012

2543 7/26/1933

**Circular Note regarding Jewish Emigration issued by the Reich Finance Minister [Germany]:** "Article 1 General: The emigration of Jewish people is desirable and shall therefore not be inhibited. On the other hand it is necessary to levy a charge from capable people, whose emigration will cost Germany tax money, a last big charge – the Reich Flight Tax - . [...]"

Juedische Rundschau issue 11, 1934 (6.2.1934), page 3, Accessed online; Translated by Franziska 11/13/2015

2544 8/8/1933

**Policies to Article 1, Paragraph 3 of the Reich Civil Service Law in the Version Dated 30 June 1933 (RGBl I, p. 433) issued by Reich Minister of Interior [Germany]:** "Article 1 (1) A person who descends from a Non-Aryan, especially from Jewish parents or grandparents, is considered non-Aryan. It is sufficient if one parent or grandparent is non-Aryan. Especially, if a parent or grandparent has been of Jewish faith. (2) Extramarital descent within the meaning of article 1a paragraph 3 of the Reich Civil Service Act also counts as descent. If a child was adopted a parent-child relationship within the meaning of this regulation doesn't apply. Article 2 (1) Whoever should be appointed as Reich Official, has to prove that he and his spouse are of Aryan descent. Each official, who wants to enter into a marriage has to prove that the person he intends to marry is of Aryan descent. (2) Evidence must be provided by the

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presentation of documents (birth certificate, marriage certificate of the parents). (3) If the Aryan descent is doubtful an expert opinion must be obtained from the experts on racial research ordered the Minister of the Interior. [...] Berlin 8 August 1933 – The Reich Minister of the Interior signed by Pfundtner."

1933 Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 575. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 11/17/2015

2545 10/18/1933

**Directive on the Membership of Jewish Craftsmen at Professional Organizations of Craftsmanship issued by the Reich Association of German Trade [Germany]:** "The issue of a membership of Jewish craftsmen has to be answered the following way: Nothing will be changed regarding the membership per se, but it won't be permitted that Jewish members of the Craftsmanship Organizations hold an office in the organization, particular as a member of the board of directors. [...]"

Juedische Rundschau issue 84 (4.10.1933), page 670. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 11/24/2015

2546 11/27/1933

**Circular Note issued by Minister of Interior [Germany]:** "I ask you to ensure that Jewish festivals and holidays won't be listed in German calendars especially in calendars of public authorities any longer. Awarding contractors with orders for new calendars offers the opportunity to appeal to the company that is commissioned with the printing order accordingly. Berlin 27 November 1933 – The Reich Minister of Interior Signed by Pfundtner"

German Bundesarchiv R 43-II/594, Researched by Franziska Wagener

2547 12/8/1933

**Directive on the exclusion of Jews from the Motorists Association of German Physicians (KVDA) issued by the leader of the KVDA [Germany]:** "My comrades, I expect you to march in the frontlines, as before in war and peace, in the development of our country. This requires the commitment of every German man [...], because the Fuehrer has to be able to rely on his followers. For this reason unreliable people like Jews and Marxists have to leave our ranks. [...]"

Juedische Rundschau, issue 98 (8.12.1933), page 917. Translated by Franziska Wagener

2548 12/28/1933

**"Law Against the Overfilling of the German Schools and Universities" issued by the Reichs-Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Reichs-Minister of the Interior Wilhelm Frick [Germany]:** "The number of newly admitted Jewish students at every university must not exceed 15,000 per year."

Fachhochschule Potsdam: *Maßnahmen/Gesetze gegen Juden im "Dritten Reich"* (University of Potsdam: Measures and Laws Against Jews in the Third Reich"), Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 12/3/2016

2549 5/17/1934

**Regulation on the Permission of Physicians to be employed at Insurance Companies issued by the Reich Minister of Labor [Germany]:** "[...] Article 15 - the following are excluded from admission: [...] 2. Physicians of non-Aryan descent and physicians whose spouses are of non-Aryan descent. A non-Aryan is someone who is descended from a non-Aryan, especially from Jewish parents or grandparents. It is sufficient if one parent or one grandparent is non-Aryan, especially if a parent or grandparent belongs to the Jewish religion. [...] Berlin 17 May 1934 - the Reich Labor Minister, signed by Krohn."

1934 Reichsgesetzblatt I., page 399. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 12/7/2015

2550 5/21/1935

**"Defense Law" ("Wehrgesetz") issued by the German government**

**[Germany]:** "[...] 15) Jews are no longer permitted to actively serve in the army (Wehrdienst)."

"**Wehrgesetz**" (Defense Law) from May 21, 1935; Reichsgesetzblatt (Law Documents of the Reich) (1935), I, p. 609; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/10/2017

2551 9/15/1935

**"Law for the Protection of German Blood and German Honor..." issued by Adolf Hitler [Germany]:** "Marriages between Jews and German citizens or other congeneric origin, is prohibited. Existing marriages of this kind are invalid even when they were entered into in a foreign country in order to circumvent this law. ... (1) It is prohibited for Jews to show the Reich - or National flag. ..."

Reichgesetzblatt 1, p. 1146, Researched and Translated by Isabella Azieb

2552 9/15/1935

**"The Reich Citizenship Law" issued by Adolf Hitler [Germany]:** "The naturalization or award of citizenship follows the rules of the Reich and Citizenship Law. (1) A citizen of the German Reich requires that the citizens' blood is of German or congeneric origin who can show by conduct that he/she is fit and willing to serve the German people and Reich."

Reichgesetzblatt 1, p. 1146, Researched and Translated by Isabella Azieb

2553 9/26/1935

**Rules for Implementing the Regulation on Granting Child Benefits to large Families issued by Reich Finance Minister [Germany]:** "Due to article 2 of the Regulation on Granting Child Benefits to large Families of 15 September 1935 (RGBl I, page 1160) the following is determined: Article 1- Child benefits may be granted under the following conditions: 1. The family has to include four or more children belonging to the parental household, who have not attained the age of 16. 2. The parents have to be citizens of the Reich in the sense of the Reich Citizenship Law of 15 September 1935 (RGBl I page 1146) [which means non-Jewish as of the First Supplementary Decree of the Reich Citizen Law of 14 November 1935]. [...] Berlin 26 September 1935, the Reich-Minister of Finance by order: Reinhardt."

1935 Reichsgesetzblatt part I, page 1206, Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 10/05/2015

2554 11/14/1935

**"First Supplementary Decree of November 14, 1935" issued by Adolf Hitler [Germany]:** "First Supplementary Decree of November 14, 1935 On the basis of Article III of the Reich Citizenship Law of September 15, 1935, the following is hereby decreed: ... Article 2. (1) The provisions of Article I shall apply also to subjects who are of mixed Jewish blood. (2) An individual of mixed Jewish blood is one who is descended from one or two grandparents who, racially, were full Jews, insofar that he is not a Jew according to Section 2 of Article 5. Full-blooded Jewish grandparents are those who belonged to the Jewish religious community. Article 3. Only citizens of the Reich, as bearers of full political rights, can exercise the right of voting in political matters, and have the right to hold public office. The Reich Minister of the Interior, or any agency he empowers, can make exceptions during the transition period on the matter of holding public office. The measures do not apply to matters concerning religious organizations. Article 4. (1) A Jew cannot be a citizen of the Reich. He cannot exercise the right to vote; he cannot hold public office. (2) Jewish officials will be retired as of December 31, 1935.... Article 5. (1) A Jew is an individual who is descended from at least three grandparents who were, racially, full Jews... (2) Jew is also an individual who is descended from two full-Jewish grandparents if: (a) he was a member of the Jewish religious community when this law was issued, or joined the community later; (b) when the law was issued, he was married to a person who was a

Jew, or was subsequently married to a Jew; (c) he is the issue from a marriage with a Jew, in the sense of Section I, which was contracted after the coming into effect of the Law for the Protection of German Blood and Honor of September 15, 1935; (d) he is the issue of an extramarital relationship with a Jew, in the sense of Section I, and was born out of wedlock after July 31, 1936.... Article 7. The Fuehrer and Chancellor of the Reich is empowered to release anyone from the provisions of these administrative decrees."

"The Nuremberg Laws on Citizenship and Race: September 15, 1935." Frank.mtsu.edu, No author, Accessed online 7/14/2011

- 2555 11/14/1935  
**"First Regulation to the Reich Citizenship Law of November 14, 1935" [Germany]:** "On the basis of § 3, Reich Citizenship Law, of September 15, 1935 (RGBl [Reich Law Gazette] I, page 1146) the following is ordered: ... A Jew cannot be a citizen of the Reich. He has no right to vote in political affairs, he cannot occupy a public office. (2) Jewish civil servants will retire as of 31. ...." *[Editor's note: From the source document: "Source of English translations: The Reich Citizenship Law of September 15, 1935, and the First Regulation to the Reich Citizenship Law of November 14, 1935. In United States Chief Counsel for the Prosecution of Axis Criminality, Nazi Conspiracy and Aggression, Volume IV. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1946. Documents 1416-PS and 1417-PS, pp. 7-10. (English translation attributed to Nuremberg staff; edited by GHI staff)]*"  
"German History in Documents and Images, Volume 7, Nazi Germany, 1933-1945." germanhistorydocs.ghi-dc.org, Accessed on 11/5/2013

- 2556 11/19/1935  
**Decree Prohibiting Jews to have an artist's name issued by the Political Police Commander [Germany]:** "The Political Police Commander of the Reich ordered on October 30, 1935, that Jews should be prohibited to bear an artist's name with or without connection to their family name because the reason for bearing an artist's name is the camouflage of the Jewish name."

Sauer, Paul: *Dokumente über die Verfolgung der Jüdischen Bürger in Baden-Württemberg durch das Nationalsozialistische Regime 1933-1945*, volume I, page 71. Translated by Franziska Wagener 4/15/2016

- 2557 12/13/1935  
**"Reich Physicians Law" issued by Third Reich [Germany]:** "Article 3 (2) The license to practice medicine shall be refused: [...] (5) If the applicant can't become an Official because of his or his spouse's descent and if -at the time of the application- the percentage of non-German blooded physicians in relation to the total numbers of physicians is higher than the percentage of non-German blooded in the German population. [...] Berlin 13 December 1935 - the Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor Adolf Hitler; the Reich Minister of the Interior Frick."

1935 Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 1433. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 10/11/2015

- 2558 12/21/1935  
**Decree issued by Third Reich [Germany]:** "Second Regulation to The Reich Citizenship Law of December 21, 1935, issued by Reich Minister of Interior [Germany]: [...] Article 6 (2) Jewish senior physicians at public hospitals and free non-profit hospitals as well as independent medical examiners will be dismissed from their position as of March 31, 1936. Existing contracts will expire at the same time. [...] Berlin 21 December 1935 - The Reich Minister of the Interior Frick; the Deputy, of the Fuehrer Hess; the Reich Justice Minister Dr. Guertner."

1935 Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 1524. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 10/11/2015

- 2559 1/11/1936

**"Executive Order on the Reich Tax Law" issued by Reich Minister of Finance [Germany]:** "[...] Article 6 – (1) Jews will not be granted permission (to serve as tax consultant). [...] Berlin 11 January 1936 - The Reich Minister of Finance by order: Reinhardt."

1936 Reichsgesetzblatt I, page11. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 10/13/2015

2560 3/7/1936

**"Law governing elections to the Reichstag" issued by Reich Chancellor Adolf Hitler [Germany]:** "Law governing elections to the Reichstag of 7 March 1936 The Reich Cabinet [Reichsregierung] has enacted the following law, published herewith: Article 1 Reichstag electors are—aside from the German citizens who, according to the first decree of 14 November 1935 (Reichsgesetzb. I, p. 1333) of the Reich citizenship laws, are temporarily...considered as citizens of the Reich—the German citizens of German or related blood who on election day are 20 years of age, provided that they are not disfranchised and provided that their franchise is not in abeyance (Article 2 of the Reich election law). The definitions of Articles 2 and 5, section 2 of the decree mentioned apply. Article 2 Whoever casts a vote without being entitled to do so is liable to imprisonment or fine or both. Article 3 The Reich Minister of the Interior is empowered to issue the regulations necessary for the execution of this law. He may change the regulations of the Reich election law regarding the eligibility and the distribution of seats to the candidates on the, election lists and he may reduce the periods of time provided for in the Reich election law. Berlin, 7 March 1936 The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor Adolf Hitler The Reich Minister of the Interior Frick."

"Anti-Semitic Legislation; Law governing elections to the Reichstag." Axishistory.com, No author, Accessed online 10/12/2012

2561 3/26/1936

**First Regulation to the Act on Leasing and Management of Public Pharmacies issued by the Reich Minister of the Interior [Germany]:** "[...] Article 3: Jews are not permitted as tenants. Public pharmacies whose owner is a Jew are subject to a forced lease. [...] Berlin 26 March 1936 – The Reich Minister of Interior, signed by Pfundtner."

1936 Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 317. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 1/13/2016

2562 4/3/1936

**"Reich Veterinarians Law" issued by Adolf Hitler [Germany]:** "[...] Article 3 (2) The license to practice shall be refused [...] 5. If the applicant can't become an Official because of his or his spouse's descent. Exceptions can be granted in cases of hardship by the Minister of the Interior in accordance with the Reich Veterinarian Chamber. [...] Berlin 3 April 1936 – The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor Adolf Hitler; the Reich Minister of the Interior Frick."

1936 Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 347. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 10/14/2015

2563 6/26/1936

**"Law concerning Alteration of the Defense Law" issued by Adolf Hitler [Germany]:** "The government of the [German] Reich has ordered the following: (1) - Article 15 of the defense law from 21 May 1935 (RGBI I p. 609) provides the following version: "Article 15 (1) - A Jew is not allowed to perform military service. (2)- Half-Jews may not become officers in the armed forces. (3) - The service of Jews during war remains subject to special regulations."(...) Berlin, 26 June 1936 – The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor Adolf Hitler; The Reich Minister of Defense von Blomberg; The Reich Minister of the Interior Frick."

1936 Reichsgesetzblatt part I, page 518, Translated by Franziska Wagener, Accessed on 9/13/2015

2564 6/29/1936

**Decree Regarding Business-Related Assistance in Foreign Exchange Matters issued by Reich Minister of Economics [Germany]:** "[...] Article 8 (1) Jews will not be granted permission. (2) The Reich Minister of Economics can grant permission upon request to Jews and Jewish organizations, who promote the emigration of Jews, in order to assist with foreign exchange matters of Jewish emigrants. Berlin 29 June 1936 – The Reich Minister of Economics Dr. Schacht."

1936 Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 524. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 10/14/2015

2565 7/7/1936

**Regulation on Cooperative Public Accountants issued by the Reich Economy Ministry [Germany]:** "Article 6 I: Jews are excluded from admission to the exam for cooperative accountants. [...] Berlin 7 July 1936 – The Reich Economy Minister, signed by Posse."

1936 Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 560. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 1/14/2016

2566 10/15/1936

**Law issued by Reich Ministry of Education [Germany]:** "I. The permission to open a private school or to give private lessons to young people can [...] only be granted if the applicant 1. can provide evidence of the purity of his blood according to the civil service regulations for himself and his spouse, if married. [...] III. Principals of private schools and private teachers of German nationality, who teach students of German or kindred blood, are obliged to notify the education authority if they are getting married. They will lose their permit if they will get married to a person, who cannot provide evidence of the purity of blood according to the regulations for civil servants. [...] Berlin 15 Oktober 1936, The Reich Minister for Science, Training and People's Education Signed for by Zschinzsch"

Deutsche Wissenschaft, Erziehung und Volksbildung - 2. 1936, page 466. Online, Accessed on 10/2015, Translated by Franziska Wagener

2567 11/20/1936

**"Immigration ban on all Jews" issued by the Paraguayan Government [Paraguay]:** "Paraguay has prohibited entrance of all Jews irrespective of their nationality or the class in which they are traveling. [...] the ban also applies to Jews who are on [en] route with visas from Paraguay's consuls [issued] in various countries."

Jewish Telegraphic Agency; Paraguay Ban Affects Jews of All Countries; Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/28/2016

2568 3/19/1937

**Decree amending the Reich Labor Service Law issued by Adolf Hitler [Germany]:** "Article 7 (1) – Jews are not permitted to the Reich Labor Service. (2) Jews of mixed heritage cannot be superior in the Reich Labor Service. [...] Berlin 19 March 1937 – The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor Adolf Hitler."

1937 Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 325. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 1/16/2016

2569 4/15/1937

**Circular on the Acquisition of a Doctorate Decree for Jews of German Citizenship issued by the Ministry of Science and Education [Germany]:** "In agreement with the Deputy of the Fuehrer, the Reich- and Prussian Minister of the Interior and the Foreign Office, I order with immediate effect, that Jews [...] who have German citizenship, are no longer admitted to the doctoral exam. Jews are also not allowed to receive a renewal of their doctoral diplomas. [...] Berlin 15 April 1937 - the Reich- and Prussian Minister of Science and Education, Signed for by Zschinzsch."

Deutsche Wissenschaft, Erziehung und Volksbildung - 3.1937, page 224. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 1/19/2016

2570 9/8/1937

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### **"Ordinance on the Admission of Physicians to the Treatment of Health Insurance Members" issued by Reich Minister of Labor [Germany]:**

"Article 1  
(7) The following shall be added to article 15, paragraph 2 (of the original law): 2.  
Physicians who themselves or whose spouse are not of German or related blood. The Reich Fuehrer of the Health Insurance Association can grant an exception to half-Jews. [...] Berlin 8 September 1937 – The Reich Minister of Labor for the Secretary of State Rettig."

1937 Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 973. Online, Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 10/15/2015

2571 9/23/1937

**Decree on Manufacturing and Sales of Radios by Jewish Firms issued by the Reich Economy Minister [Germany]:** "The Reich Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda and I agree with the following: [...] 1. Jewish firms may not a) produce radios, b) nor deliver items for installation in the recipient, c) nor sell radios as a wholesaler, retailer or business representative. [...] Berlin 23 September 1937 - The Reich and Prussian Minister of Economy, Schacht."

Sauer, Paul: *Dokumente über die Verfolgung der Jüdischen Bürger in Baden-Württemberg durch das Nationalsozialistische Regime 1933-1945*, volume I, page 194, Translated by Franziska Wagener, Accessed 1/29/2016

2572 10/8/1937

**Appointment regulations for pharmacists issued by the Reich Ministry of Interior [Germany]:** "Article 3 - The following has to be attached in the original to the application for the appointment: [...] (4) Proof, that the applicant is not a Jew. Article 6 - (5) The appointment shall be refused if the applicant is a Jew. [...] Berlin 8 October 1937 – The Reich Minister of Interior signed by Pfundtner."

1937 Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 1118, Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 1/19/2016

2573 11/4/1937

**General Order on the German Salute issued by the Reich Ministry of Justice [Germany]:** "No. 349- The German Salute is the greeting of German citizens. When dealing with judicial authorities, in particular in court sessions, Jews are therefore not allowed to use the German salute."

Deutsche Justiz, Rechtspflege und Rechtspolitik. Amtliches Blatt der deutschen Rechtspflege 1937, page 1760. Translated by Franziska Wagener 3/8/2016

2574 11/16/1937

**Circular regarding Jewish passports for foreign travel issued by Reich Interior Ministry [Germany]:** "[...] II. Passports with validity for other countries shall not be issued to Jews. However the following exceptions can be made: 1. Emigrants. Passports for foreign travel can be issued to Jews if the passport is needed for emigration or for the preparation of it. [...] 2. Travel serving the German economic interest. Passports for foreign travel can be issued to Jews if the Chamber of Industry and Commerce of the applicant's company can confirm to the passport authorities upon request that the applicant has important international business relations and that the maintenance of these relations is for the German economic benefit. [...] Berlin 16 November 1937 – The Reich Minister of Interior Heydrich."

Digitales Archiv Marburg, Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 10/16/2015

2575 1/5/1938

**"Law on the Alteration of Family and Personal Names" issued by Adolf Hitler [Germany]:** "Art. 1 1. Jews may be given only such given-names as are cited in the directives issued by the Ministry of Interior concerning the utilization of given-names. ...Art. 2 1. In so far as the Jews are still using some other given-names different from those which are at their disposal according to Art. 1, they are obliged to assume by the 1st January 1939, a second, additional given-name as follows; for males, the given-

name Israel and for females the given-name Sara. 2. The person having to assume an additional forename according to para (1) is obliged to give a written notification in this matter to the registration office at which his birth, and marriage are registered. ...Berlin, 17th, August 1938. Reichs Minister of the Interior : Representative, Dr. Stuckart. Reichs Minister of Justice : Dr. Guertner. Translation of Document 1676-PS"

"International Military Trials – Nürnberg, Document number 1409-PS through document number 2373-PS arranged numerically." LOC.gov; Accessed online 11/20/2013

2576 1/8/1938

**Circular note on the Change and Determination of Family Names issued by the Reich Ministry of Interior [Germany]:** "Article 7 (1) – If persons of German blood have a Jewish family name, applications to change the family name can be granted [...]. (2) Applications of Jews and half-Jews to change their family name won't be granted in general, because the name bearer might change the name in order to disguise his Jewish heritage."

Ministerialblatt des Reichs- und Preussischen Ministeriums des Innern 1938, Column 69f, Translated by Franziska Wagener 3/8/2016

2577 1/22/1938

**"Law Nr. 169" Review of citizenships [Present-day Romania]: Article 5.** "– Within 30 days from the publication of this law in the Official Gazette, municipal mayors will draw up a table of the Jews registered in the municipality's nationality registers. A registration made based on the decision of an appeal committee or on a court ruling will be mentioned in the table. ...Article 6. – Within 20 days from public posting, all those registered in the table or their successors ...Article 22. – People registered in the registers concerning Jews who were granted citizenship rights must file, within 20 days from the publication of this law in the Official Gazette, the following documents with the court whose registers include the statement of nationality: ..."

"Monitorul Oficial," Kingdom Of Romania Official Gazette, Jan. 22, 1938, Courtesy Special Collections Department, The National Library of Romania, 6/23/2014

2578 2/1/1938

**Act to Amend the Income Tax Law issued by Adolf Hitler [Germany]:** "Article 2 (4) For children, who are Jews, child reduction is not granted. [...] Berlin 1 February 1938 – The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor Adolf Hitler."

1938 Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 99. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 1/20/2016

2579 2/5/1938

**"Fourth Supplementary Decree to the Law on the Profession of an Auctioneer" issued by Adolf Hitler [Germany]:** "Article 1 – The law on the profession of an auctioneer of October 16, 1934 (RGBl I p.974) [...] will be modified the following way: 1. In article 1, paragraph 2 the addendum 'that are non-Jewish' has to be added after 'natural person'. [...] Berlin 5 February 1938 – The Fuehrer and Reich chancellor Adolf Hitler; the Reich economy Minister Goering."

1938 Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 115. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 10/17/2015

2580 2/5/1938

**Fourth Decree Amending the Law on Commercial Auctioneers issued by Adolf Hitler [Germany]:** "Article 1 (1) - The license to practice the profession of an auctioneer is restricted to natural persons who are not Jews. [...] (16) All permits, that have been issued to Jews before this laws takes effect on 5 February 1938, will expire on 31 July 1938.[...] Berlin 5 February 1938 – The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor Adolf Hitler."

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1938 Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 115. Accessed online. Translated by Franziska Wagener 1/21/2016

2581 2/6/1938

**Second Income Tax Implementation Regulation issued by the Ministry of Finance [Germany]:** "Article 6 (11) The Marriage aid must not be paid to female workers who are Jews. (12) The exemption from income tax at childbirth does not apply when the children are Jews. Berlin 6 February 1938 – The Reich Finance Minister, signed for by Reinhardt"

1938 Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 149. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 1/21/2016

2582 3/15/1938

**Decree issued by Reich Chancellor Adolf Hitler [Germany / Occupied Austria]:** "Decree of the Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor concerning the Administration of the Oath to the Officials of the Province of Austria, March 15, 1938. ...Section 3. The officials at present in office shall be sworn in forthwith in accordance with Section 2. Jewish officials shall not be sworn in. Section 4. A person is Jewish if he is descended from at least three racially full-blooded Jewish grandparents. A grandparent is automatically considered a full-blooded Jew if he belonged to the Jewish congregation. A Jewish half-breed descended from two full-blooded Jewish grandparents is considered a Jew: a. If he belonged to the Jewish congregation on September 16, 1935, or became a member of it thereafter. b. If he was married to a Jew on September 16, 1935, or entered into marriage with one thereafter. ...Section 7. This decree shall enter into force on the day of its proclamation. Vienna, March 15, 1938. Adolf Hitler, Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor."

"Nazi Conspiracy and Aggression Volume IV Document No. 2311-PS." No author. Avalon.law; Accessed online 10/17/2012

2583 3/15/1938

**Decree issued by Reich Chancellor Adolf Hitler [Germany / Occupied Austria]:** "First Decree of the Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor concerning the introduction of German Reich Law in Austria, March 15, 1938. By virtue of Article II of the law of March 13, 1938, concerning the reunion of Austria with the German Reich (RGBl I, p. 237), ...1. The Reich flag law of September 15, 1935 (RGBl I, p. 1145), with the provision that Jews shall be forbidden to raise the Reich and National Flag and to display the Reich colors. ...Vienna, March 15, 1938. Adolf Hitler, Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor, Frick, Reich Minister of the Interior."

"Nazi Conspiracy and Aggression Volume IV Document No. 2310-PS." Avalon.law.yale.edu, No author, Accessed online 10/17/2012

2584 3/18/1938

**Nazi Weapons Law of 1938 issued by Adolf Hitler [Germany]:** "Weapons Law 18 March 1938 The German Government has adopted the following law, which is herewith announced: Section I. General Points. § 1 (1) Firearms, as defined in this law, are weapons from which a solid object may be driven through a barrel, by gas or air pressure. ...§ 3 (1) Whoever desires professionally to manufacture, modify, or repair firearms or ammunition requires a license. ... (5) The license must not be issued if the applicant – or if one of the persons proposed for the commercial or technical management of the business – is a Jew."

"Gun Control: Gateway to Tyranny – Proof that U.S. Gun Law has Nazi Roots," Aaron Zelman, contributions by Attorney Richard Stevens, published by Jews for the Preservation of Firearms Ownership. Pages 62-83; Accessed online 11/20/2013

2585 3/28/1938

**"Law Concerning the Legal Status of the Jewish Religious Communities" issued by Adolf Hitler [Germany]:** "Law Concerning the Legal Status of the Jewish Religious Communities The Reich Government has enacted the following law, which

is promulgated herewith: 1) Jewish religious communal organizations and their roof organizations obtain legal standing by means of registration in the Register of Associations 2) At the end of March 31, 1938, Jewish religious organizations and their roof organizations will lose the status of Corporations under public law, insofar as they possessed such status up to the present time. From this date on they will be private Associations with legal status under civil law. Entry in the Register of Associations must be carried out... Berlin, March 28, 1938 The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor Adolf Hitler The Reich Minister for Church Affairs Kerrl The Reich Minister of the Interior Frick"

"**Jewish Organizations Lose Legal Rights (March 28, 1938).**" jewishvirtuallibrary.org, No author, Accessed online 7/28/2011

2586 4/12/1938

**Order on the Employment of Jewish Musicians issued by the Reich Ministry of Propaganda [Germany]:** "[...] For Jewish dance events and festivities it is only allowed to hire Jewish musicians, who are members of the Reich Association of Jewish Culture Leagues and have the required authorization from the authorized Labour Office. For Jewish festivities, I generally reject the use of full-time musicians of Jewish cultural organizations, employed organists of Jewish Communities, or Jewish musicians, who work in other occupations[...]"

Freedeen, Herbert, *Juedisches Theater in Nazideutschland*, Tuebingen 1964, page 176, Translated by Franziska Wagener 3/31/2016

2587 4/22/1938

**"The Decree against the Camouflage of Jewish Firms" [Germany]:** "Decree against the Camouflage of Jewish Firms' issued by Field Marshal General Goering [Germany]: Article 1- A German citizen, who assists for self-serving reasons to camouflage the Jewish character of a firm to mislead the public or the authorities will be punished with penitentiary, in less serious cases with imprisonment, but not less than a year, and with a fine. Article 2- Also anyone will get punished who concludes a legal transaction for a Jew and conceals the fact that he works for a Jew and thereby misleading the other part. Berlin 22 April 1938 – The Commissioner of the Four Year Plan Goering"

1938 Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 404. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 10/19/2015

2588 4/26/1938

**"Decree for the Reporting of Jewish Owned Property" issued by Minister of Economy Hermann Goering [Germany]:** "Decree for the Reporting of Jewish Owned Property of 26 April 1938...the following Is hereby decreed: Article 1 1. Every Jew (Article 5 of the First Regulation under the Reich Citizenship Law of 14 November 1935...) shall report and evaluate in accordance with the following instructions his entire domestic and foreign property and estate on the day when this decree goes into force. Jews of foreign citizenship shall report and evaluate only their domestic property. 2. The duty to report holds likewise for the non-Jewish marital partner of a Jew. 3. Every reporting person's property must be given separately. ... Berlin, 26 April 1938 The Deputy for the Four Year Plan Goering General Field Marshal The Reich Minister of the Interior Frick."

"**Anti-Semitic Legislation; Decree for reporting Jewish owned property...**" Axishistory.com, No author. Accessed online 7/15/2011

2589 5/19/1938

**First Executive Order on the Civil Status Law issued by the Minister of Justice [Germany]:** "Article 2 - (b) Jews may not act as a witness at a wedding when the couple, who are to be married, are German nationals, of German or kindred blood as well as of second-degree mixed-blood. Berlin 19 Mai 1938 – The Minister of Justice, signed by Schlegelberger."

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1938 Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 538. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 2/1/2016

2590 5/20/1938

**Decree issued by Reich Minister of Interior Wilhelm Frick [Germany /**

**Occupied Austria]:** "Decree Introducing the Nurnberg Racial Laws into the Land of Austria 20 May 1938...Section 3 The elimination of Jews from public offices which they hold on the effective date of this decree will be specially regulated. ..."

"Nazi Conspiracy and Aggression Volume IV Document No. 2112-PS." Avalon.law.yale.edu, No author, Accessed online 10/17/2012

2591 6/9/1938

**Guidelines for the Approval of Guest Students at German Universities issued by the Reich Ministry of Education [Germany]:** "Article 1 - 2. Jews [...] who are of German nationality, cannot be admitted as guest students at German universities any longer. [...] Berlin 9 June 1938- The Reich Minister for Science, Training and People's Education, signed by Zschinnsch"

Deutsche Wissenschaft, Erziehung und Volksbildung - 4.1938, page 294. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 2/2/2015

2592 6/13/1938

**Decree Concerning Jewish pupils at Austrian schools issued by the Ministry of Interior [Germany / Occupied Austria]:** "A. General principles: Jewish students are to be summarized at certain schools, that are designated for Jews only. Jewish students are not permitted to visit non-Jewish schools and vice versa, non-Jewish students are not allowed to visit Jewish schools. [...] 13 June – The Minister of Internal and Cultural Affairs, Dr. Seyss - Inquart"

1939 Verordnungsblatt fuer den Dienstbereich des Oesterreichischen Unterrichtsministeriums, page 34.  
Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 2/5/2016

2593 6/14/1938

**"Third Executive Order on the Reich Citizenship Law" issued by Reich Minister of Interior [Germany]:** "[...] Article 7 (1) – Jewish businesses are recorded in a register. The Minister of the Interior will determine the authorities, where this register will be kept. [...] Article 17 – The Reich Minister of Economic Affairs is empowered – in consultation with the Reich Minister of the Interior and the deputy of the Fuehrer- to order, that businesses, which are registered in the list of Jewish businesses, have to display a distinctive sign. Berlin 14 June 1938 – The Reich Minister of the Interior Frick; the Deputy, of the Fuehrer Hess; the Reich Minister of Economic Affairs; the Reich Justice Minister Dr. Guertner."

1938 Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 627. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 10/12/2015

2594 6/24/1938

**Regulation based on the Decree for the Reporting of Jewish Owned Property issued by the German Reich [Germany]:** "Article 1 - The sale or lease of an industrial plant, a farm or a forestry enterprise and the granting of rights of use to such an operation requires the approval of a higher administrative authority when a Jew is involved as a contracting member. [...] Berlin 26 April 1938 - The Deputy for the Four Year Plan, General Field Marshal Goering"

1938 Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 415. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 1/28/2016

2595 7/6/1938

**Act amending the Trade Regulation Code of the German Reich issued by Adolf Hitler [Germany]:** "Article 1 - [...] For Jews and Jewish companies with their own legal personality, the operation of the following professions is prohibited: a. security service, b. financial consultation, c. dealing in land and property, d. brokerage for real-estates and loans, as well as the profession of a property manager, d. matchmaking,

except for arranging a marriage between Jews, e. the profession of a tourist guide [...] Berlin 6 July 1938 – The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor Adolf Hitler."

1938 Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 823. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 2/3/2016

2596 7/15/1938

**Injunction 1023/2, issued by the City of Strobl [Austria]:** "Jewish summer guests and visitors are unwelcome in Strobl. Jews are prohibited from using any public grounds, baths and similar facilities in the area of Strobl, without exception. [...] This injunction refers to domestic as well as foreign Jews."

Kloyber, C. & Wasmeier, C. *Das Bürglgut: Von der Großbürgerlichkeit zur Restitution (The Bürgl Estate: From Grand Bourgeoisie to Restitution)*. Studienverlag: Innsbruck, 2011. P.322. Researched by Dominik Jacobs 9/14/2019

2597 7/23/1938

**Third Announcement on the Identity Card Enforcement issued by Minister of Interior Wilhelm Frick [Germany]:** "Article 1 - Jews [...] who are German citizens, have to apply for an identity card with reference to their status as Jew at the responsible police department until 31 December 1938. For Jews who are born after the date of this announcement an application shall be made within three months after their birth. Article 2 – Jews older than 15 years have to proof their identity anytime upon official request by their identity card. Article 3 – As soon as they have received their identity card, Jews are obliged to identify themselves as Jews of their own accord for applications at official or Reich departments and shall give the place of issue and the identification number, or show their identity card voluntarily when requests are made in person. [...] Berlin 23 July 1938 – The Reich Minister of Interior Frick."

1938 Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 922, Accessed Online 10/24/2015, Translated by Franziska Wagener

2598 7/25/1938

**"Fourth Decree relative to the Reich Citizen Law" issued by Reich Chancellor Adolf Hitler [Germany]:** "4th Decree relative to the Reich Citizen Law of 25 July 1938. ...Section III. 1. Jews, whose appointment approval has expired and who have not received an authorization, by virtue of Section II, are forbidden to practice medicine. 2. A Jew who has received an authorization by virtue of Section II must, with the exception of his wife and legitimate children, only treat Jews...Whoever violates the regulations of Subsection I or II, either deliberately or carelessly, will be sentenced to one year of prison and a fine, or to either one of those punishments. Section IV. A Jew cannot be licensed as a physician. ...Bayreuth July 25, 1938. The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor Adolf Hitler The Reich Minister of the Interior Frick The Deputy of the Fuehrer R. Hess The Reich-Minister of Justice Dr. Guertner. The Reich-Minister of Finance by order: Reinhardt."

"Anti-Semitic Legislation; Fourth Decree on the Citizenship Law." axishistory.com, No author. Accessed online 10/12/2012

2599 7/27/1938

**Circular Note on Jewish Street Names issued by the Reich Ministry of Interior [Germany]:** "(1) If it hasn't already been done, streets or street parts named after Jews and half-Jews have to be renamed immediately. (3) The removed street signs with Jewish names on are not allowed to be left next to the new one for a longer time, as it is usual in other street renaming processes. They have to be removed immediately. [...]"

Ministerialblatt des Reichs- und Preussischen Ministeriums des Innern 1938, Column 1284. Translated by Franziska Wagener 3/31/2016

2600 8/17/1938

**"The second decree for the execution of the law regarding the changes of the surnames and forenames..." issued by Reich Minister of the Interior**

**Representative Dr. Stuckart [Germany]:** "...Art. 1 1. Jews may be given only such given-names as are cited in the directives issued by the Ministry of Interior concerning the utilization of given-names. 2. Para. (1) is not applicable to Jews who are foreign citizens. Art. 2 1. In so far as the Jews are still using some other given-names different from those which are at their disposal according to Art. 1,-they are obliged to assume by the 1st January 1938, a second, additional given-name as follows; for males, the given-names Israel and for females the given-name Sara...Art. 3 As far as is customary in juridical and business procedure to indicate the given-names, the Jews are obliged always to indicate at least one of their given-names. ...Berlin, 17th, August 1938. Reichs Minister of the Interior: Representative, Dr. Stuckart. Reichs Minister of Justice: Dr. Guertner."

"Nazi Conspiracy and Aggression Volume IV Document No. 1674-PS." avalon.law.yale.edu, No author, Accessed online 7/14/2011

2601 8/17/1938

**Circular Note on Property Tax Equity Guidelines issued by the Reich Ministry of Finance [Germany]:** "Article 1 - (1) An equity remission shall not be granted for taxable items that belong to Jews [...] (2) Under what conditions real estate owned by one or more legal person, must be regarded as belonging to Jews, will be stated specifically."

Ministerialblatt des Reichs- und Preussischen Ministeriums des Innern 1938, Column 1360f, Translated by Franziska Wagener 3/8/2016

2602 9/6/1938

**Circular Note that excludes Jewish sales points from the acceptance of ration cards for fat and communal welfare vouchers issued by the Reich Labor Ministry [Germany]:** "(1) Jewish sales points will be excluded from accepting coupons for cooking fat, ration cards for Margarine and communal welfare vouchers starting October 1, 1938. [...]"

Ministerialblatt des Reichs- und Preussischen Ministeriums des Innern 1938, Column 1511. Translated by Franziska Wagener 3/31/2016

2603 9/7/1938

**Royal Decree of Law September 7, 1938 - XVI [Italy]:** "Measures with Regard to Foreign Jews Victor Emmanuel III By The Grace Of God And By The Will Of The Nation King Of Italy Emperor Of Ethiopia We have decreed and decree: Art. 1. From the publication of the present decree it is prohibited to Jewish foreigners to establish permanent residence in the Kingdom, in Lybia or in the Possessions of the Aegean. Art. 2. As a result of the present decree, a person is considered Jewish who was born of two parents of Jewish race, even if he professes a religion other than the Jewish. Art. 3. The concessions of Italian citizenship given to Jewish foreigners later than January 1, 1919 are to be understood as revoked in every effect. Art. 4. Jewish foreigners who, at the date of publication of the present decree, find themselves in the Kingdom, in Lybia or in the Possessions of the Aegean and who took up residence there later than January 1, 1919 must leave the territory of the Kingdom, Lybia and the Possessions of the Aegean, within six months of the date of publication of the present decree. Those who have not complied with this obligation within the aforementioned deadline will be expelled from the Kingdom in accordance with Art. 150 of the single text of the laws of P.S., upon the application of the penalties established by the law. Art. 5. The controversies that might arise from the application of the present decree will be resolved, on a case by case basis, with the decree of the Ministry for the Interior, issued in concert with the relevant Ministers. Such a decree is not subject to any administrative or jurisdictional burden (tax). The present decree will be enforced beginning on the day of its publication in the Gazzetta Ufficiale and will be presented to the Parliament to be converted into law. The Duce, the Minister for the Interior, proponent, is authorized to present the relevant bill. We order that the present decree,

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signed with the seal of the State, be inserted in the official collection of laws and decrees of the Kingdom of Italy, handing it over to whoever is responsible to ensure its observance. Given at San Rossore, September 7, 1938-Year XVI: Victor Emmanuel, Mussolini"

NED Nazionale (Associazione Nazionale Ex-Deportati Nei Campi Nazisti), (National ANED National Association Ex-Deported in Nazi Fields); deportati.it; Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Michael De Sario 7/2/2018

2604 9/23/1938

**Royal Decree-Law 23 September 1938-XVI, n. 1630 Institution of primary schools for children of the Jewish race [Italy]:** "...We have decreed and decree: Art. 1 For the children of the Jewish race are established at the expense of the State Special sections of primary school in the town where the number of them will not be less than ten. Its teachers may be of the Jewish race. ... Art. 3 In primary schools for the children of the Jewish race they are adopted textbooks State, with appropriate adjustments, approved by the Ministry of Education. The costs are paid by the Jewish community. ... Given at St. Flushing, this day of September 23, 1938 - Year XVI Victor Emmanuel Mussolini - Bottai - Of Revel ... Acts of the Government, the register 402, sheet 109. - Mancini." **[Editor's note:** Google translated from Italian on 8/2015.]

"The Anti-Jewish Laws of Fascist Italy," CDEC, Foundation Center of Contemporary Jewish Documentation, Accessed 8/26/2015

2605 9/27/1938

**Fifth Decree of the German Civil Law issued by German government**

**[Germany]:** "...Article I. Elimination of the Jews from the Bar (Attorneyship). Section 1. Jews are excluded from the profession of a lawyer. In as much as Jews are still lawyers they are to be eliminated from the bar pursuant to the following provisions : ...Signatories :The Fuehrer and Reich-Chancellor, Adolf Hitler. The Reich Minister of Justice Dr. Guertner. The Reich Minister of Interior Frick. The Deputy, of the Fuehrer R. Hess. The Reich Minister of Finance (in the name of Reinhardt)."

"Anti-Semitic Legislation; Fifth decree to law relating to the Reich citizenship." axishistory.com, No author, Accessed online 11/29/2012

2606 9/28/1938

**First Regulation on the Profession of Nursing and the Establishment of Nursing Schools issued by the Reich Ministry of Interior [Germany]:** "Article 20 (1) - Jews are only allowed to work as a nurse when taking care of other Jews or working in Jewish institutions. (3) Jewish nurses can only be trained at Jewish nursing schools. Those schools are not allowed to educate people of German or kindred blood. [...] Berlin 28 September 1938, The Minister of Interior, Frick."

1938 Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 1310. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 2/5/2016

2607 10/5/1938

**"Law on Passports of Jews" issued by Reich Minister of Interior**

**[Germany]:** "...Article 1 (1) All German passports of Jews (Article 5 of the first law to the Reich citizenship of 14 November 1935...) ... who reside in the Reich area, become invalid. (1.2) The holders of the passports, mentioned in section (1), are obliged to hand in these passports to the passport authority within Germany, ... For Jews who are staying abroad at the time of publication of this law, this period of two weeks begins with the day of their re-entry into the Reich area. (3) The passports, made out to be valid abroad, will become valid again if they are marked with a sign designated by the Reich Minister of the Interior, which will mark the holder as a Jew. ...Berlin, 5 October 1938. The Reich Minister of the Interior By order Dr. Best."

"Nazi Conspiracy and Aggression Volume IV Document No. 2120-PS," No author, Accessed online at avalon.law.yale.edu 7/14/2011

2608 10/6/1938

**Decree on "the Admission of Jews to the Health Insurance" issued by Reich Minister of Labor [Germany]:** "[...] Article 1 - Upon expiration of the approval of Jewish doctors in accordance with Article 1 of the Fourth Ordinance to the Reich Citizenship Law of 25 July 1938 (Reichsgesetzblatt I, p. 969), their entry in the register of medical practitioners and their admission will expire as well. Article 2 – (1) Jews who are allowed to practice medicine precariously according to Article 2 of the Fourth Regulation to the Reich Citizenship Law may take part in the care provided under health insurance for insured Jewish patients and their family members only with permission from the Reich Panel Doctors' Association. The authorization is revocable at any time. (2) As long as Jews exercise a professional activity due to a permission according to paragraph (1) they are under the authority of the Reich Panel Doctors' Association in the same way as doctors. The physicians association can govern their rights and obligations notwithstanding the general rules, if special circumstances require it. [...] Berlin 6 October 1938 – The Reich Minister of Labor His Deputy: Dr. Krohn."

1938 Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 1391. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 10/26/2015

2609 10/6/1938

**Declaration on Race of the Italian Fascist Government [Italy]:** "The Great Council of Fascism, following upon the conquest of the Empire, declares the urgent timeliness of racial problems and the necessity of a racial conscience. ... The Jewish problem is nothing but the local aspect of a general problem. The Great Council of Fascism establishes: a) the prohibition of marriages of Italian men and women with elements belonging to Semitic and other non-Aryan races; ...Prohibition of entry and expulsion of foreign Jews: The Great Council of Fascism holds that the law concerning the prohibition of entry into the Kingdom of foreign Jews could no longer be delayed, and that the expulsion of undesirables—according to the term put into vogue and applied by the great democracies—is indispensable. The Great Council of Fascism decides that beyond singularly controversial cases that will be submitted to the review of the appropriate commission of the Ministry of the Interior, the expulsion shall not be applied in regard to foreign Jews who: a) are over 65 years of age; b) have contracted an Italian mixed marriage prior to October 1 XVI. ... Discrimination among Jews of Italian citizenship: No discrimination will be applied—excluding in any case teaching in schools of every order and rank—towards Jews of Italian citizenship—when they have not forfeited for other motives—who belong to: 1) families of Fallen Soldiers in the four wars sustained by Italy in this century: the Lybian, the World War, the Ethiopian, and Spanish; 2) families of war volunteers of the Lybian, World, Ethiopian, and Spanish wars; 6) families of Fascists enrolled in the Party in the years 1919-20-21-22 and in the second semester of 1924 and families of legionaries from Rome; ... Other Jews: Italian citizens of Jewish race not belonging to the above-mentioned categories, awaiting a new law concerning the acquisition of Italian citizenship, shall not be able to: a) be enrolled in the National Fascist Party; b) be possessors or directors of agencies of whatever nature that employ one hundred or more persons; c) be possessors of more than fifty hectares of land; d) lend military service in peace or war. The exercise of the professions will the object of further measures. ... Immigration of Jews in Ethiopia: The Great Council of Fascism does not exclude the possibility to grant, even in order to divert Jewish immigration from Palestine, a controlled immigration of European Jews to some area of Ethiopia. This possibility and the other conditions enacted toward the Jews may be annulled or worsened depending on the behavior of Jewry towards Fascist Italy. ..."

Fondazione Centro di Documentazione Ebraica Contemporanea website (Foundation Jewish Contemporary Documentation Center – CDEC); Accessed online; Researched and Translated by Michael De Sapiro 6/26/2018

2610 10/7/1938

**Order Regarding the Entry of Jewish Refugees issued by Prime Minister Konoe Fumimaro [Japan]:** "[...] The number of Jews who wish to enter our country is constantly increasing. The entry of refugees of that kind - meaning Jewish refugees, but towards foreign countries they will just be described as refugees in general - to Japan and our colonies is unwanted. The entry of those refugees to Japan shall be prevented in the future. [...] This shall not be mentioned towards foreign countries."

Martin Kaneko, *Die Judenpolitik der Japanischen Reichsregierung*, Berlin 2008, page 25. Translated by Franziska Wagener 4/15/2016

2611 10/26/1938

**Law to expel issued by German government [Germany]:** "Telephone Instructions to Expel Polish Jews from Germany enacted by the Head of the Legal Department [Germany]: [...] Therefore the Jews of Polish nationality, who are located in Germany, will be expelled as a precaution from the Reich immediately in the shortest possible time. [...] Berlin 26 October 1938 - Signed by Gauz"

Akten zur deutschen auswärtigen Politik, 1918 – 1945, series D, volume 5, page 93. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 11/19/2015

2612 10/31/1938

**First Regulation amending the Civil Tax Law issued by Adolf Hitler [Germany]:** "Article 1 (4) - For children who are Jews, children discount from the citizen tax won't be granted any longer. Berlin 31 October 1938 – The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor Adolf Hitler."

1938 Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 1545. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 2/9/2016

2613 10/31/1938

**Sixth Decree of the German Civil Law issued by Adolf Hitler**

[Germany]: "Article 1 - (1) Jews may not pursue the profession of a patent attorney. (2) Jewish patent attorneys, who are still registered at the Reich patent office or at the branch, Reich patent office Austria, will be deleted with effect from 30 November 1938. [...] Berchtesgaden 31 October 1938 the Fuehrer and Reich-Chancellor, Adolf Hitler; the Reich Minister of Justice Dr. Guertner; the Reich Minister of Interior Frick; the Deputy, of the Fuehrer Hess; the Reich Minister of Finance Graf Schwerin von Krosigk."

1938 Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 1545f. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 10/6/2015

2614 11/10/1938

**Order issued by Reinhard Heydrich [Germany]:** "Regards: Measures against Jews tonight...a) Only such measures may be taken which do not jeopardize German life or property (for instance, burning of synagogues only if there is no danger of fires for the neighbourhoods). b) Business establishments and homes of Jews may be destroyed but not looted. The police have been instructed to supervise the execution of these directives and to arrest looters. c) In Business streets special care is to be taken that non-Jewish establishments will be safeguarded at all cost against damage...As soon as the events of this night permit the use of the designated officers, as many Jews, particularly wealthy ones, as the local jails will hold, are to be arrested in all districts. Initially only healthy male Jews, not too old, are to be arrested. After the arrests have been carried out the appropriate concentration camp is to be contacted immediately with a view to a quick transfer of the Jews to the camps..."

"Kristallnacht Order." feit.usf.edu, No author, Accessed online 12/6/2012

2615 11/11/1938

**Order issued by Minister of Interior [Germany]:** "Regulations Against Jews' Possession of Weapons, 11 November 1938. ...§1 Jews (§5 of the First Regulations of the German Citizenship Law of 14 November 1935, Reichsgesetzblatt I, p. 1333) are

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prohibited from acquiring, possessing, and carrying firearms and ammunition, as well as truncheons or stabbing weapons. Those now possessing weapons and ammunition are at once to turn them over to the local police authority. §2 Firearms and ammunition found in a Jew's possession will be forfeited to the government without compensation. ...Berlin, 11 November 1938 Minister of the Interior, Frick."

"A Gun Control Law Passed by the German Government One Day After Kristallnacht." [constitutionalistnc.tripod.com](http://constitutionalistnc.tripod.com), No author, Accessed on 11/29/2012

2616 11/12/1938

**Decree issued by the Minister of Economy, Hermann Goering [Germany]:** "1. All damage to Jewish businesses or dwellings on 8, 9 or 10 November 1938 through the indignation of the people over the agitation of the international Jews against national Socialist Germany, must be repaired at once by the Jewish occupant or Jewish businessman. ...2. The hostile attitude of Jewry towards the German people and Reich, which does not even shrink from committing cowardly murder, requires harsh atonement. Therefore I make the following order: the payment of a contribution of 1,000,000,000 Reichmarks to German Reich has been imposed on the Jews of German nationality as a whole. 3. From January 1st, 1939, on, a Jew cannot remain a businessman any longer. If a Jew has been a leading employee in a business enterprise, he will be dismissed after six months notice."

"Consequences of Kristallnacht." [historylearningsite.co.uk](http://historylearningsite.co.uk), Chris Trueman, December 2011, Accessed online article 5/15/2011

2617 11/12/1938

**"Order Eliminating Jews from German economic life..." issued by Hermann Goering [Germany]:** "Article 1 1. From January 1 1938, operation of retail shops, mail order houses, independent exercise of handicrafts is forbidden to Jews ...2. Moreover it is forbidden to Jews from, the same date to offer goods or services in the markets of all kinds, fairs, or exhibitions or to advertise such or accept orders therefor. 3. Jewish shops operated in violation of this order will be closed by police. Article 2 1. No Jew can manage a firm according to the interpretation of the term 'manager' under the law for national labor of 20 Jan 1934... 2. If a Jew is a leading employee in a business concern he may be dismissed with notice of six weeks. ...Article 3 1. No Jew can be a member of a cooperative society. ...Article 4 Competent Reich Ministers are empowered to issue rules required by this decree. They may permit exceptions so far as this is necessary for transfer of Jewish firms into non-Jewish hands or for liquidation of Jewish concerns and in special cases in order to insure supplies. Berlin, 12 November 1938 The Commissioner for the Four Year Plan Goering General Field Marshal."

"Nazi Conspiracy and Aggression Volume IV Document No. 1662-PS." [avalon.law.yale.edu](http://avalon.law.yale.edu), No author, Accessed online 7/14/2011

2618 11/12/1938

**"Insurance Supervision Act" issued by General Field Marshall Göring [Germany]:** "[...] All Jewish members are to be excluded from the [medical] guilds as of December 31, 1938."

Böhle, Ingo: Juden können nicht Mitglieder der Kasse sein ("Jews can no longer be permitted to be part of the medical guilds"); Accessed online, Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 1/10/2017

2619 11/15/1938

**Circular Decree "Education of Jewish Children" issued by Reich Ministry of Education [Germany]:** "After the heinous murderous deed of Paris it can't be expected of German teachers any longer to teach Jewish children. It's a matter of course as well that it's intolerable for German students to sit in the same classroom with Jews. Although racial segregation has already been performed in the past few years in general, a remainder of Jewish students have stayed in German schools until

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now. A Joint school attendance with German boys and girls can't be permitted to those remaining students anymore. Subject to further legal regulations, I therefore order with immediate effect: 1. Jews are not permitted to visit German schools. They are allowed to attend Jewish schools only. As far as it hasn't already happened, all Jewish students that currently attend a German school have to be dismissed immediately. [...] Berlin 15 November 1938 - The Reich Minister for Science, Training and People's Education Signed for by Zschinzsch."

**Deutsche Wissenschaft, Erziehung und Volksbildung 1938**, page 520f, Accessed on 10/26/2015, Translated by Franziska Wagener

- 2620 11/15/1938**  
**Royal Decree-Law November 15, 1938-XVII, n.1779 Integration and coordination in the single text of the standards have been enacted for the defense of the race in the Italian school [Italy]:** "... Art. 2 Academies, Institutes and Associations of science, literature and arts can not join people of Jewish race. Art. 3 Schools of all levels, public or private, attended by pupils Italian, can not be registered pupils of the Jewish race. It 'however, be permitted enrollment of pupils of the Jewish race who profess the Catholic religion in primary and secondary schools by employees Church authorities. Art. 4 Education in schools attended by pupils Italian media is prohibited the adoption of textbooks authors of the Jewish race. The ban also extends to books that are the result of collaboration of several authors, one of which is of the Jewish race; as well as to the works that commented or reviewed by people of Jewish race. ... Given at St. Flushing, this day of November 15, 1938-XVII Victor Emmanuel Mussolini - Bottai - Of Revel ... Acts of the Government, the register 403, sheet no. 99. - Mancini." **[Editor's note:** Google translated from Italian on 8/2015.]  
"The Anti-Jewish Laws of Fascist Italy," CDEC, Foundation Center of Contemporary Jewish Documentation, Accessed 8/26/2015
- 2621 11/16/1938**  
**Law on the Deprivation of the Right to Wear a Uniform issued by Adolf Hitler [Germany]:** "Jews [...], who belonged to the old or new German Armed Forces, the Austrian-Hungarian Army or the Austrian Federal Army and obtained the right to wear a uniform, will hereby be deprived of this right. Berlin 16 November 1938 – The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor Adolf Hitler [...]"  
1938 Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 1611. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 2/10/2016
- 2622 11/17/1938**  
**"The Laws for the Defense of the Race" issued by Italian Government [Italy]:** "...Milan, November 11, 1938 ...First Chapter Mixed marriages: Italian citizens may not marry members of the Hamitic, Semitic, or non-Aryan races; ...Second Chapter Definition of the Jewish race: The following are considered to be of the Jewish race: a person born from two Jewish parents; a person born of Jewish fathers and foreign (Aryan) mothers; a person born of mixed marriages who professes the Jewish religion, but not those who, as of 1 October 1938, profess another religion. Servants and Jews: All those of the Jewish race may not have in any way Aryans as their servants in the house and as their employees. Third Chapter ... Foreign Jews: It is forbidden to the foreigners of the Jewish race to settle in Italy, Libya or in the colonial possessions in the Aegean; the Italian citizenship granted to Jewish foreigners after January 1, 1919 will have to be considered as revoked...For the protection of the Italian schools: accordingly to this legal measure, all those of the Jewish race are forbidden to work and study in Public and Private Italian schools and the legal measure applies to all school ranks..."  
"The Laws for the Defense of the Race (November 11, 1938)." jewishvirtuallibrary.org, No author, Accessed online 7/21/2011

2623 11/21/1938

**Royal Decree November 21, 1938-XVII, no. 2154 Amendments to the statute of the National Fascist Party [Italy]:** "... Sole Article Article. 8 of the Statute of the National Fascist Party, approved by Decree R-XVI April 28, 1938, n. 513, is replaced by the following: "The Italian citizenship is a necessary condition for membership in the PNF "They can not be enrolled in the PNF Italian citizens, in accordance with the law, are considered Jewish race. ... Given in Rome, this day of November 21, 1938-XVII Victor Emmanuel Mussolini ... Acts of the Government, the register 406, sheet 35. - Mancini." [Editor's note: Google translated from Italian on 8/2015.]

"The Anti-Jewish Laws of Fascist Italy," CDEC, Foundation Center of Contemporary Jewish Documentation, Accessed 8/26/2015

2624 11/28/1938

**Order issued by Reich Ministry of Interior [Germany]:** "Police Regulation of the Appearance of Jews in Public of 28 November 1938. ...ARTICLE 1 The Government Presidents in Prussia, Bavaria, and the Sudeten German areas, the proper authorities in the remaining provinces of the old Reich, the district captains (the Mayor in Vienna) in Austria and the Reich Commissar of the Saar district may impose upon Jews, both subjects of the German State and stateless Jews ... restrictions as to place and time to the effect that they may not enter certain districts or may not appear in public at certain times. ...Berlin, 28 November 1938. The Reich Minister of Interior. By order : Heydrich."

"Anti-Semitic Legislation; Police regulation of the appearance of Jews in public." axishistory.com/, No author, Accessed online 11/29/2012

2625 11/29/1938

**First Regulation Implementing and Supplementing the Carrier Pigeons Law Issued by Reich Minister of Interior [Germany]:** "[...] Article 1 (1) The permission (to keep carrier pigeons) won't be granted to Jews. [...] Berlin 29 November 1938 – The Reich Minister of the Interior Frick."

1938 Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 1749. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 10/26/2015

2626 12/2/1938

**Curfew for Jews on the Day of National Solidarity (3 December 1938) issued by the Chief of the Reich Security Police [Germany]:** "Jews have no part in the solidarity of the German people. [...] The following is therefore ordered: 1. Jews of German citizenship and stateless Jews [...] have to stay in their current homes and have to refrain from entering streets and squares on the day of National Solidarity from 12pm – 8pm [...]"

Juedisches Nachrichtenblatt, issue 3, 1938, page 1. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 2/11/2016

2627 12/3/1938

**"Order Concerning the Utilization of Jewish Property" issued by Reich Minister of Economic Affairs [Germany]:** "Order concerning the Utilization of Jewish Property of 3 December 1938...Article 1 The owner of a Jewish industrial enterprise...may be ordered to sell or liquidate the enterprise within a definite time. Certain conditions may be stipulated in the order. ...Article 6 A Jew...may be ordered to sell wholly or partly his land or forest enterprise, his other land or forest properties, his other real estate or other properties within a definite time...Article 7 1. Jews cannot legally acquire real estate and mortgages...3. At the foreclosure of real estate, the court ordering such sale must reject bids if there is reason to suspect that the bidder is a Jew... Article 8 1. Jews require authorization to dispose of real estate and mortgages. ...Article 10 1. If a Jew sells a piece of land which is situated within the confines of Berlin, the Reich Capital Berlin has a right of pre-emption ...Article 11 1. Within a week after this decree goes into effect, Jews must deposit all their stocks,

shares in mines, bonds, and similar securities at a foreign exchange bank. ...Article 12  
The disposing of securities deposited as Jewish, as well as the release of such securities  
require the consent of the Reich Minister of economics or an authority named by  
him... Jews are forbidden to acquire, pawn or sell objects of gold, platinum or silver as  
well as precious stones and pearls ...Berlin, 3 December 1938 Reich Minister of  
Economic Affairs Walter Funk Reich Minister of Interior Frick."

"**Nazi Conspiracy and Aggression Volume IV Document No. 1409-PS.**" No author, Accessed online at  
[yale.edu](http://yale.edu) 9/7/2011

2628 12/6/1938

**"Seventh Regulation to The Reich Citizenship Law of December 6, 1938"  
issued by Reich Minister of Interior [Germany]:** "[...] Article 2 (1) The pension of  
Jewish officials who are retired and have received the full remuneration of their last  
income as a retirement pension or waiting pay up to now shall be fixed and payed  
instead of the previously granted compensation with effect from January 1, 1939.  
Berlin 5 December 1938 - The Reich Minister of the Interior Frick; the Deputy, of the  
Fuehrer Hess."

1938 **Reichsgesetzblatt I**, page 1751. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 10/12/2015

2629 12/8/1938

**Decree on the Exclusion of Jews from German Universities issued by the Reich  
Ministry of Education [Germany]:** "As far as professors, other teachers and  
academic assistants, who are Jewish within the meaning of the Nuremberg Laws and  
as such have been dismissed from active university service, received a permission to  
continue to work scientifically in university institutions, libraries etc. or to use these  
facilities, I will revoke this permit with immediate effect. I request that necessary  
measures will be taken immediately. Berlin 8 December 1938 - The Reich Minister of  
Science, Training and People's Education, signed by Groh"

Deutsche Wissenschaft, Erziehung und Volksbildung - 4. 1938, page 550. Accessed online; Translated by  
Franziska Wagener 2/11/2016

2630 12/9/1938

**"Regulations on job description of Jewish consultants" issued by Reich  
Minister of Justice [Germany]:** "1. The persons authorized to legal advice and  
representation of Jews use the professional title 'consultant'. On signs, letterheads and  
business cards and similar announcements the following note has to be added in  
perfectly legible characters: 'Admitted only for legal advice and representation of Jews.'  
[...]. 2. The consultant has to attach a plate of light metal or wood [...] to the door of  
his office as of 1 February 1939. The sign must bear the following inscription in black  
block letters on a white ground: The first- and surname, the job description  
'consultant' and the label: 'Admitted only for legal advice and representation of  
Jews'[...]"

Deutsche Justiz 1938, page 1974 and Walk Joseph, Das Sonderrecht fuer die Juden im NS-Staat, page. 264.  
Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 10/07/2015

2631 12/12/1938

**Law on Exchange Control issued by the Reich Ministry of Economy  
[Germany]:** "Article 58 – While travelling abroad or into the Customs-free zone of  
the Baden state, Jews [...] are not allowed to carry other belongings than those strictly  
necessary for personal use without permission. This does not apply to Jews of foreign  
nationality. Berlin 12 December 1938 – The Reich Economy Minister Funk."

938 **Reichsgesetzblatt I**, page 1742. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 2/12/2016

2632 12/14/1938

**"Second Regulation Implementing the Order on the Elimination of Jews from  
the German Economic Life" issued by the Reich Minister for Economic Affairs**

**[Germany]:** "[...] Article 1- In companies that are owned by a Jew the Reich Trustee of Labor has to appoint an operating manager [...] who meets the bloodline requirements for acquiring the Reich citizenship. The Reich Trustee of Labor can set regulations for the structure of the legal relationship between the operating manager and the owner. [...] Article 5 - Compensation for personal or economic disadvantages caused by the implementation of this Regulation shall not be granted. [...] Berlin 14 December 1938 - the Reich Minister for Economic Affairs signed by Brinkmann; the Reich Labor Minister signed by Dr. Krohn; the Reich Minister of the Interior signed by Pfundtner."

1938 *Reichsgesetzblatt I*, page 1902. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 10/26/2015

2633 12/21/1938

**"Law on Midwives" issued by Adolf Hitler [Germany]:** "[...] Article 7- Recognition as a midwife shall be refused [...] 4. If the applicant is Jewish. Berlin, 21 December 1938 – The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor Adolf Hitler; the Minister of the Interior Frick."

1938 *Reichsgesetzblatt I*, page 1893. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 10/28/2015

2634 12/22/1938

**ROYAL DECREE-LAW December 22, 1938-XVII, no. 2111 Provisions relating to placement on leave absolute and for pensions to the military personnel of the armed forces of the Jewish race [Italy]:** "... Art. 1 The officers serving with the Royal Army, the Royal Navy, the Royal Air Force, the Royal financial police and militia for national security, belonging to the Jewish race, other than those referred to in art. 4, are exempt from service in accordance with art. 20 of the Royal Decree-Law of November 17, 1938-XVII, number 1728, and placed on leave ever. ... Victor Emmanuel Mussolini - Solmi - Of Revel ... Acts of the Government, the register 406, sheet 12. - Mancini." **[Editor's note:** Google translated from Italian on 8/2015.]

"The Anti-Jewish Laws of Fascist Italy," CDEC, Foundation Center of Contemporary Jewish Documentation, Accessed 8/26/2015

2635 12/23/1938

**Implementing Rules for the Sales Tax Law issued by the Reich Ministry of Finance [Germany]:** "Article 39 - Jewish private scholars, artists, writers, sales agents and brokers will not get any sales tax relief. Berlin 23 December 1938 - The Reich Finance Minister, signed by Reinhardt."

1938 *Reichsgesetzblatt I*, page 1935. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 2/14/2016

2636 12/31/1938

**Second Regulation on Rent Subsidies issued by the Reich Ministry of Interior [Germany]:** "Article 1 (2) - Jews do not receive rent subsidies. Berlin 31 December 1938 - The Minister of Interior, in representation of the State Secretary, Schuetze"

1938 *Reichsgesetzblatt I*, page 2017, Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 2/15/2016

2637 1/17/1939

**Eighth Decree of the German Civil Law issued by German government [Germany]:** "Article 1 -Licenses (Certificates, Diplomas) of Jewish dentists, veterinarians and pharmacists will expire on 31 January 1939. Article 2 – (1) Jews are banned from practicing medicine, including dentistry and veterinary medicine. (2) Jewish assistants in health care[...] are allowed to exercise their profession only to Jews or in Jewish institutions (3) Jews are banned from practicing Animal Health Care.[...] Berlin 17 January 1939, the Reich Minister of Interior by order: Pfundtner; the Deputy, of the Fuehrer Hess."

1939 *Reichsgesetzblatt I*, page 47f. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 10/6/2015

- 2638 2/9/1939  
**Royal Decree-Law Feb. 9, 1939-XVII, no. 126 Implementing rules and integration of the provisions of art. R. 10 of the decree-law on Nov. 17, 1938-XVII, no. 1728, on the limits of real estate and industrial and commercial activities for Italian citizens of Jewish race [Italy]:** " ... Art. 1 The limitations of the real property, established by art. 10, d) and e) of R. decree-law on Nov. 17, 1938-XVII, no. 1728 are determined by accumulating separately the land and buildings of urban sites in the territory of the Kingdom and making up the real estate assets of Italian citizens of Jewish race to the date of entry into force of this decree. ... Art. 4 The part of the real estate in excess of the permitted limits for Italian citizens of Jewish race, to be transferred indicated in the Entity. 11 in accordance with the provisions of this decree. ... Victor Emmanuel Mussolini - The Revel ... Acts of the Government, the register 406, sheet 32. - Mancini." **[Editor's note: Google translated from Italian on 8/2015.]**
- "The Anti-Jewish Laws Of Fascist Italy," CDEC, Foundation Center of Contemporary Jewish Documentation, Accessed 8/26/2015
- 2639 2/17/1939  
**Act amending the Income Tax Law issued by Adolf Hitler [Germany]:** "An income taxpayer can receive tax reduction for dependents only if they are not Jews. In general, from now on Jews belong to the tax group I, whether single or married, which has to pay the highest tax rate. Berlin - 17 February 1939 - the Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor Adolf Hitler" **[Researcher's note: Summary of the Act.]**
- 1939 Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 283-286. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 2/16/2016
- 2640 2/21/1939  
**"Third Decree following the Ordinance Regarding the Registration of Jewish Estates." issued by Göring [Germany]:** "- In accordance with Section 7 of the Ordinance Regarding the Registration of Jewish Estates, issued April 26, 1938 (RGBl. I, p. 414), I hereby order the following: § 1 – (1) All Jews (§ 5, First Ordinance amending the Reich Citizenship Law of November 14, 1935 – RGBl Part I, p. 1333) are required to surrender all items made of gold, platinum or silver, as well as precious stones and pearls, in which they have ownership, to the public purchasing offices established by the Reich according to § 14 of the Ordinance Regarding the Allocation of Jewish Estates (December 3, 1938, RGBl. Part I, p. 1709), within two weeks of the effective date of this decree. (2) The mandate of Subsection 1 does not apply to Jews of foreign citizenship. § 2 – (1) The Reich Minister for Economic Affairs shall issue detailed regulations regarding the appraisal of items surrendered, as well as disbursement of compensation. (2) The Reich Minister for Economic Affairs may grant exemptions from the duty to surrender the items above. § 3 – The Reich Minister for Economic Affairs shall issue all regulations necessary to enforce and amend this decree. § 4 – Non-compliance with this decree is punishable according to § 8 of the Ordinance Regarding the Registration of Jewish Estates, issued April 26, 1938 (RGBl. I, p. 414) § 5 – This ordinance is effective as of the day of its promulgation."
- Deutsches Reichsgesetzblatt, "Berlin, February 21, 1939, Four-Year-Plan Commissioner Göring, General Field Marshal 1939," Part I, p. 282, Translated by Dominik Jacobs
- 2641 3/3/1939  
**Ordinance Regarding the Extension of the Deadline for Surrender of Jewels and Precious Metal Items by Jews [Germany]:** "– In accordance with Section 3 of the Third Decree following the Ordinance Regarding the Registration of Jewish Estates (February 21, 1939, RGBl. Part I, p. 282), the following is hereby ordered: § 1 – The deadline for the surrender of items made of gold, platinum or silver, as well as precious stones and pearls, given in Section 1 of the Third Decree following the Ordinance Regarding the Registration of Jewish Estates (February 21, 1939, RGBl.

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Part I, p. 282), is extended until March 31, 1939. § 2 – This ordinance is effective as of the day of its promulgation. – Berlin, March 3, 1939, signing for the Undersecretary, the Reich Minister for Economic Affairs, Dr. [Heinrich] Koehler."

Deutsches Reichsgesetzblatt, 1939, Part I, p. 387, Translated by Dominik Jacobs

2642 3/25/1939

**"Second Execution Order to the Law on the Hitler Youth" issued by Adolf Hitler [Germany]:** "On the basis of Article 4 of the law for the Hitler Youth of 1 December 1936 (RGBl I, page 993), I order... 7 Racial Requirements Jews (Article 5 of the 1st proclamation to the law of Reich citizenship of 14 November 1935, RGBl I, page 1333) are excluded from the membership of the Hitler Youth...Berlin, 25 March 1939 The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor Adolf Hitler The Deputy of the Fuehrer R. Hess The Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancellery Dr. Lammers."

"Second Execution Order to the Law on the Hitler Youth ('Youth Service Regulation') (March 25, 1939)" No author, germanhistorydocs.ghi-dc.org; Accessed online 9/12/2012

2643 3/27/1939

**Royal Decree 27 March 1939-XVII, no. 665 Approval of the Statute of The management and liquidation estate [Italy]:** "... Art. 1 And it formed, based in Rome, a body called 'Body of Management and Real Estate Settlement'(EGELI) with the task of providing for the purchase, management and sale of real estate excess, pursuant to Royal Decrees-law on November 17 1938-XVII, no. 1728 and 9 February, 1939, n. 126, the limits of shareholders allowed to Italian citizens of Jewish race. The Agency shall have legal personality. It has an endowment fund of twenty million, to be allocated, with measures of the Minister for Finance, the budget of the Ministry.... Seen, on the order of His Majesty the King of Italy, Emperor of Ethiopia The Minister for Finance Di Revel." [*Editor's note: Google translated from Italian on 8/2015.*]

"The Anti-Jewish Laws of Fascist Italy," CDEC, Foundation Center of Contemporary Jewish Documentation, Accessed online 8/26/2015

2644 3/29/1939

**Fourth amendment to the Reich Hunting Law issued by the Reich Master Hunter [Germany]:** "Article 3 - [...] Jews are excluded from the lease of hunting grounds. Article 8 - Jews are not permitted to obtain hunting licenses [...] Berlin 29 March 1939 - The Reich Master Hunter, signed by Alpers. Berlin 29 March 1939"

1939 Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 643. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 2/17/2016

2645 4/30/1939

**"Law concerning Jewish Tenants" issued by Reich Chancellor Adolf Hitler [Germany]:** "Law concerning Jewish Tenants of 30 April 1939. ...Article 1 ...A Jew cannot invoke the protection of the tenancy laws where the landlord in giving notice to vacate the premises can furnish him with a certificate from the communal authorities that his shelter is assured for the time subsequent to the expiration of the tenancy. This does not apply where the landlord is also a Jew. Article 2 ...A lease may be dissolved, where only one of the parties to it is a Jew, ... Article 3 Sub-leases may be concluded only between Jews and Jews. Permission to sublet is not necessary where the house owner is also a Jew. ...Article 7 ...1. Where the wife is a Jew, and where there are offsprings from the marriage, even where the marriage is no longer valid, the provisions of the law do not apply. 2. Where the husband is a Jew and there are no offspring, the provisions shall apply, no matter where the wife or the husband is the tenant or the lessor. 3. This does not apply to offsprings who are considered as Jews ...Berlin, 30 April 1939. The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor Adolf Hitler. The Reich Minister of Justice Dr Guertner. The Reich Minister of Labor His Deputy : Dr Krohn. The Deputy of the Fuehrer R. Hess. The Reich Minister of the Interior Frick."

1939 Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 864, Accessed online; Researched by Franziska Wagener 10/6/2015

- 2646 5/8/1939  
**Second Regulation Implementing the Law on Travel Agencies issued by the Reich Economy Ministry [Germany]:** "Article 1 - Jews [...] are prohibited from working as a travel agent starting 1 June 1939. Berlin 8 May 1939 - The Reich Economy Minister, signed by Dr. Landfried"
- 1939 Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 895. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 2/17/2016
- 2647 5/24/1939  
**Rules for Implementing the Second Regulation on the Tuition Reduction Law issued by the Reich Ministry of Education [Germany]:** "Article 7a- School authorities are obliged to grant guardians a school fee reduction for siblings with regard to Article 3a.[...] Paragraph f - Children of German nationality receive this discount only if they are of German or kindred blood [...]. Therefore, Jews and Half Jews are not eligible for receiving a sibling discount. [...] Berlin 24 May 1939 - The Minister of Science, Art and Education, signed by Ehrlicher"
- Deutsche Wissenschaft, Erziehung und Volksbildung - 5.1939, page 357. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 2/18/2016
- 2648 6/16/1939  
**Circular note regarding Jews in health spas and sanatoriums issued by the Reich Ministry of Interior [Germany]:** "Article 1- Jewish spa guests are only permitted in spas and climatic health resorts, if: [...] b. the possibility exists to accommodate them separately from other spa guests in particular Jewish sanatoriums, hotels, guesthouses and the like. This includes the requirement that in these institutions German female staff under 45 years will not be harassed. [...] Jews are excluded from public areas, which serve no direct therapeutic purposes for example, fenced spa gardens, sports fields, concerts, beaches etc.[...] Article 2 - In all other spas and sanatoriums Jews are excluded from health care facilities."
- Ministerialblatt für die Badische Innere Verwaltung, no. 27 (6/30/1939), column 682-686, Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 2/19/2016
- 2649 6/21/1939  
**Regulation of the Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia concerning Jewish property [Germany / Occupied Czechoslovakia]:** "Article 1 - Jews, Jewish businesses and Jewish associations can only acquire the disposal of property, rights in real estate, economical enterprises and investments in those, as well as the disposal of securities of all kinds, the lease of real estates and enterprises, and the transfer of leases of any kind with special written permission. [...] Prague 21 June 1939 - The Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia, Freiherr von Neurath"
- Yad Vashem Archives, the Czechoslovakia Collection, file no. 1, page 26. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 3/11/2016
- 2650 6/29/1939  
**Law 29 June 1939-XVII, no. 1054 Discipline of the exercise of professions by citizens of Jewish race [Italy]:** " ... Art. 1 The exercise of the profession of journalist, doctor-surgeon, pharmacist, veterinary surgeon, midwife, lawyer, attorney, legal counsel, operator in business administration, accountant, engineer, architect, chemist, agronomist, surveyor, agricultural, industrial expert is, for citizens belonging to the Jewish race, governed by the following provisions. Art. 2 Italian citizens of Jewish race is prohibited from exercising the profession of notary. Italian citizens of Jewish race discrimination it is not prohibited from practicing as a journalist. As for the teaching profession private, remain in force the provisions of Articles 1 and 7 of the Royal Decree-Law of 15 November 1938-XVII, no. 1779. ... Victor Emmanuel Mussolini - Starace - Solmi -" [Editor's note: Google translated from Italian on 8/2015.]

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"The Anti-Jewish Laws of Fascist Italy," CDEC, Foundation Center of Contemporary Jewish Documentation,  
Accessed online 8/26/2015

2651 7/4/1939

**"Tenth decree relating to the Reich Citizenship Law" issued by Reich Minister of Interior Wilhelm Frick [Germany]:** "...Article 1. Reich Association of the Jews. Section 1. (1) The Jews will be united into a Reich Association. ...Section 2. (1) The Reich association has the purpose of promoting the emigration of the Jews. ...Section 3. (1) All Jewish citizens and stateless Jews belong to the Reich association, who have their residence or their customary abode in Reich territory. ...Section 4. The Reich association is subject to the supervision of the Reich minister of the interior; its statutes require his approval. Section 5 (1) The Reich Minister of the Interior may dissolve Jewish clubs, organizations and foundations or decree their incorporation in the Reich Association. ...The Reich Minister of the Interior, Frick. The Deputy of the Fuehrer, Hess. The Reich Minister of Education, Rust. The Reich Minister of Church Affairs, KerrL."

"Antisemitic Legislation; Tenth decree relating to the Reich Citizenship Law." No author, Accessed online article at axishistory.com 11/28/2012

2652 7/13/1939

**Law 13 July 1939-XVII, no. 1024 Additional regulations of the Royal Decree-Law of 17 November 1938-XVII, no. 1728 on the defense of the Italian race [Italy]:** " ... Art. 1 Subject to the provisions of Articles 8 and 26 of the Royal Decree-Law 17 November 1938-XVII, no. 1728; converted into the Law of 5 January, 1939, n. 274, is on the faculty of the Minister for the interior of the state, with the assent of the Commission under Article. 2, do not belong to the Jewish race also in contravention of the results of the acts of civil status. ... Victor Emmanuel Mussolini - Solmi" **[Editor's note:** Google translated from Italian on 8/2015.]

"The Anti-Jewish Laws of Fascist Italy," CDEC, Foundation Center of Contemporary Jewish Documentation, Accessed 8/26/2015

2653 7/13/1939

**Law 13 July 1939-XVII, no. 1,055 Provisions testamentary and discipline of surnames, against persons belonging to the Jewish race [Italy]:** " ... Art. 2 Italian citizens belonging to the Jewish race not discriminated against 'Under Article. R. 14 of the decree-law on Nov. 17, 1938-XVII, no. 1728, converted into the Law of 5 January, 1939, n. 274, who had changed his name to another that does not reveal the Hebrew origin, must resume the original Jewish name. Such changes can also be arranged office. ... Victor Emmanuel Mussolini - Solmi - Of Revel" **[Editor's note:** Google translated from Italian on 8/2015.]

"The Anti-Jewish Laws of Fascist Italy," CDEC, Foundation Center of Contemporary Jewish Documentation, Accessed 8/26/2015

2654 9/21/1939

**Order issued by Reinhard Heydrich [Germany]:** "Telegram to all Chiefs of Security Police Squads I Danzig, West Prussia, Poznan and Eastern Upper Silesia are to be cleared of Jews. In the other occupied zones, as few concentration centers as possible are to be set up. Jewish communities of less than 500 persons are to be dissolved and transferred to the nearest concentration center. II Councils of Jewish Elders - In each Jewish community a Council of Jewish Elders is to be set up, composed of authoritative personalities and rabbis. Jewish Councils are to carry out an approximate census of the Jews of their areas. The reason to be given for the concentration of the Jews in the cities is that the Jews have taken a decisive part in sniper attacks and plundering. The concentration of the Jews in the cities will probably call for regulations in these cities which will forbid their entry to certain quarters completely and that – but with due regard to economic requirements – they may not

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leave the ghetto, nor leave their homes after a certain hour. III For the preservation of German economic interests, Jewish-owned war and other essential industries must be maintained for the time being, signed Heydrich PS-3363."

**Records of the United States Nuremberg War Crimes Trials.** Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Service. (records group 238, microfilms M887-M898, M936, M942, M946, T301, T1119, T1139, IMT and NMT) Translation by International Military Tribunal, Nuremberg, Germany. Accessed and Researched by Dominik Jacobs 10/13/2015

- 2655 10/8/1939  
**Decree of the Führer and the Reich Chancellor concerning the Organization and Administration of the Eastern Territories [Germany / Occupied Poland]:** "Section 1. (I) In the process of reorganization of the Eastern Territories the Reich Districts (Gau) of Western Prussia and Posen shall be incorporated as parts of the German Reich ... Section 8. The Reich Minister of the Interior may, by means of general orders, and in agreement with the Reich minister concerned, introduce Reich law and Prussian law. Section 12. (1) The Reich Minister of the Interior shall be the official chiefly responsible for the reorganization of the Eastern Territories. (2) He shall issue the general rules and regulations required for the enforcement and execution of this decree. Section 13. (1) This decree shall take effect as of November 1, 1939. (2) The Reich Minister of the Interior may, for specified areas, declare the provisions of this decree to be in effect at an earlier date. Berlin, October 8, 1939. Adolf Hitler, Führer and Reich Chancellor Göring, General Field, Marshal, President of the Council of Ministers for the Defense of the Reich Frick, Reich Minister of the Interior R. Hess, Representative of the Führer Dr. Lammers, Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancellery."
- "Axis Rule in Occupied Europe: Laws of Occupation, Analysis of Government, Proposals for Redress." Raphael Lemkin. Page 502-503.
- 2656 10/24/1939  
**Regulation on the Fire-Service-Law issued by the Reich Ministry of Interior [Germany]:** "Article 4 - Jews cannot belong to the volunteer fire department. Half Jew cannot be superiors in the department. Berlin 24 October 1939 – The Reich Minister of the Interior, Frick"
- 1939 Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 2096. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 2/19/2016
- 2657 10/26/1939  
**Regulation on the introduction of forced labor for the Jewish population of the Occupied Polish Territories issued by the Governor-General [Germany / Occupied Poland]:** "Article 1- A forced labor will be implemented to the Jews living in the occupied district with immediate effect. The Jews will be grouped for this purpose into forced labor squads. [...] Warsaw 26 October 1939 - The Governor-General for the Occupied Polish territories Frank."
- Yad Vashem Archives, the Weichert Collection, file no. 1, page 20, Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 1/22/2016
- 2658 11/15/1939  
**Regulation Concerning the Professional Pursuit of Maternal and Child care, and the Establishment of Maternal and Child Care schools issued by the Reich Ministry of Interior [Germany]:** "Article 21 - (1) Jews are only allowed to practice infant and childcare on other Jews and in Jewish institutions. (3) The training of Jewish infant and child nurses may only take part in Jewish maternal and child care schools. Those schools are not allowed to train people of German or kindred blood. Berlin 15 November – The Reich Minister of the Interior, signed by Pfundtner"
- 1939 Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 2239. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 2/19/2016
- 2659 11/20/1939

**General Measures to Secure Jewish Property issued by the Head of Foreign Exchange [Germany / Occupied Poland]:** "(1) Accounts, deposits and safe deposit boxes at banks and financial institutions, which are managed on behalf of a Jew, [...] will be blocked. (4) Money and credit institutions shall be entitled to pay off Jews up to 250 zlotys weekly without permission. (6) Jews are obliged to pay into an account immediately all cash in their possession that exceeds the amount of 2000 Zloty.  
Krakow 20 November 1939 - The Head of the foreign exchange in the office of the General- Govenor, Tetzner."

*Yad Vashem Archives, the Weichert Collection, file no. 1, page 33. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 1/22/2016*

2660 11/23/1939

**Regulation on the Abolition of Tax Exemptions and Concessions for Jewish Corporations issued by the General Governor of the Occupied Polish Territories [Germany / Occupied Poland]:** "Article 1 - Tax concessions and exemptions, that have been granted by law to Jewish congregations, Jewish institutions, foundations and associations shall be abolished. [...] Krakow 23 November 1939 - The Governor-General for the Occupied Polish territories Frank."

*Yad Vashem Archives, the Weichert Collection, file no. 1, page 36. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 1/22/2016*

2661 11/23/1939

**Regulation on Identification of Jews in the General Government issued by the General Governor of the Occupied Polish Territories [Germany / Occupied Poland]:** "Article 1 - All Jews residing in the General Government, who have exceeded the age of 10, are obliged by 1 December 1939 to carry a white stripe, which is at minimum 10 cm wide, with the Star of David on the right sleeve of clothes and garments. Article 3 (1) - Violators will be punished with prison. [...] Krakow 23 November 1939 - The Governor-General for the Occupied Polish territories Frank."

*Yad Vashem Archives, the Weichert Collection, file no. 1, page 34, Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 1/22/2016*

2662 11/30/1939

**Regulation on War Compensation Procedures issued by the General Plenipotentiary for the Reich Administration [Germany]:** "Article 1 (1) – A person, who has become insolvent by the impact of the war, may apply for the initiation of a war compensation process. Article 9 – Persons, who are Jews or are considered Jews [...], are not eligible to apply for the initiation of war compensation procedures."

*1939 Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 2338. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 3/11/2016*

2663 12/11/1939

**First Executive Order on the Regulation of 26 October 1939 on the Introduction of Labor Service for the Jewish Population in the General Government issued by the Lieutenant General of the SS [Germany / Occupied Poland]:** "Article1 - From January 1, 1940 on all Jews residing in the Occupied Territories are prohibited from moving or changing their accommodation without written permission [...] or from traveling around. Article 4 - All Jews in the General Government are prohibited from entering roads, streets and squares in the period of 21pm-5am without written permission by the German authority in charge [...] December 11, 1939 Krakow - The Higher SS. - and Police Lieutenant in the General Government, Krueger."

*Yad Vashem Archives, the Weichert Collection, file no. 1, page 38. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 1/24/2016*

2664 12/12/1939

**Second Order Implementing the Order of October 26, 1939 concerning the Introduction of Forced Labor for the Jewish Population of the General**

**Government issued by the Higher Police [Germany / Occupied Poland]:**

"Article 1 - All Jewish residents in the territory of the General Government from the age of 14 to the age of 60 are generally subject to forced labor. The duration of this forced labor is usually two years. It may be extended, if during this time its educational purpose should not be achieved. [...] Krakow 12 December 1939 - The Higher SS. - and Police Lieutenant in the General Government, Krueger."

*Yad Vashem Archives, the Weichert Collection*, file no. 1, page 40, Accessed on 1/24/2016, Translated by Franziska Wagener

2665 12/16/1939

**Order concerning the Payment of Unemployment Relief [Germany / Occupied Poland]:**

"By virtue of subsection 1, Section 5, of the decree of the Führer and Reich Chancellor concerning the administration of the occupied Polish territories of October 12, 1939...I hereby order as follows: Section 2. (2) Jews shall be excluded from unemployment relief and shall in case of need be referred to the Jewish relief organizations...Cracow, December 16, 1939. Frank Governor General of the Occupied Polish Territories."

*"Axis Rule in Occupied Europe: Laws of Occupation, Analysis of Government, Proposals for Redress."* Raphael Lemkin. Page 542

2666 1/1/1940

**"Jews Required to Register with Local Authorities" issued by the Subdistrict Commander [Germany / Occupied Poland]:**

"[...] 2) All Jews moving into - or who have transferred into - the Government-General are required to register immediately with the mayor each locality where they have taken up residence no later than 24 hours after entering the Government-General. They (Jews) are also to inform the local Jewish Council (Judenrat) of their presence. The Jewish Council is required to record this information in writing and to submit it to the Mayor each Monday of every week against written acknowledgment."

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

2667 1/24/1940

**Decree concerning Sequestration of Private Property in the Government General of Occupied Poland [Germany / Occupied Poland]:**

"...Section 16. ...(2) Debtors in respect of obligations owed to a Jew which are subject to an order of sequestration may terminate their obligation by paying the amount due into a blocked bank account of such Jewish creditor. ...Cracow, January 24, 1940. Frank Governor General of the Occupied Polish Territories."

*"Axis Rule in Occupied Europe: Laws of Occupation, Analysis of Government, Proposals for Redress."* Raphael Lemkin. Page 527-531

2668 1/26/1940

**Regulation on the Use of Railways by Jews in the General Government issued by the Governor - General [Germany / Occupied Poland]:**

"Article 1 (1) The use of the railways by Jews is prohibited until further notice. [...] Krakow January 26, 1940 - The Governor - General for the Occupied Polish Territories, Frank."

*Yad Vashem Archives, the Weichert Collection*, file no. 1, page 52, Accessed on 1/25/2016, Translated by Franziska Wagener

2669 3/1/1940

**General Measures to Secure Jewish Property issued by the Head of Foreign Exchange [Germany / Occupied Poland]:**

"Article 2 – (1) Jews can only accept payments higher than 500 Zloty if they are paid in their favor into an account at a financial institution [...]. (2) Jews can only acquire gold and other precious metals, unprocessed or processed, as well as scrap material of these metals, with permission of

the exchange control office Krakow. Krakow 1 March 1940 - The Head of Foreign Exchange in the office of the General- Governor, Tetzner."

**Yad Vashem Archives, the Weichert Collection, file no. 1, page 53.** Accessed on 2/1/2016, Translated by Franziska Wagener

2670

**4/6/1940**

**"Policies Concerning the Treatment of Jews in the Government-General" issued by the Head of the Department of Jewish Affairs [Germany / Occupied Poland]:** "1. A spatial separation between Poles and Jews is required. [...] whether a person is a Jew or a non-Jew depends on his racial origins and blood and his acceptance of Judaism (through marriage of a non-Jew with a Jew), not simply membership in a religious community. [...] 3. As a matter of principle, Jews are to work for Jews; for instance, only Jews are to be used for the building of accommodations for Jews. 4. The Jews are to establish their own social insurance system and are not to pay contributions to non-Jewish insurance schemes, nor make claims on non-Jewish facilities. 5. The property and funds of such Jewish organizations will be under the protection of the German Administration. The same applies to Jewish welfare establishments. [...] 7. All measures must be directed with the aim that later the whole of Jewry will be concentrated in a specific district and in one area of Jewish settlement, as a self-supporting society under the control of the Reich [...] 9. Creation of archives on Polish Jews and Jews in general (newspaper reports, regulations, laws, culture, races, health care, etc.) is required. [...]"

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

2671

**5/6/1940**

**"Visa Restrictions for Jews" issued by General Enrique Peñaranda del Castillo [Bolivia]:** "1) It is prohibited [...] for national consuls to provide passports and tourist visas to Semitic elements."<sup>2</sup> **[Researcher's note:** *A copy of the same decree was posted in the Bolivian Consulate in Buenos Aires]*

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

2672

**5/18/1940**

**No. 27. - Regulation from the Reich Commissioner for the Occupied Dutch Territories Concerning Jewish Students [Germany / Occupied Netherlands]:** "Article 1 This statute affects: 1) persons who under Regulation No. 6/1941 Concerning the Reporting Requirements for Persons of Full or Partial Jewish Blood must report, with the exception of those who are descended from only one, by race fully Jewish grandparent in the sense of the cited regulation; 2) persons who belong to the Jewish congregation. Article 2 The enrollment of persons as cited in Article 1 in Dutch universities and colleges shall be restricted ...Article 3 A person as cited in Article 1 who is not enrolled in a Dutch university or college may be admitted to an examination or test at a Dutch university or college only with permission obtained from the Secretary General of the Department of Education, Science, and the Protection of Culture. ...The Hague, February 11, 1941 - The Reich Commissioner for the Occupied Dutch Territories: Seyss-Inquart"

**"Verordeningenblad voor het bezette Nederlandsche gebied" (Verordnungsblatt für die besetzten niederländischen Gebiete)** Courtesy: User Services Department, Koninklijke Bibliotheek, National Library of the Netherlands, Accessed on 4/9/2014

2673

**5/23/1940**

**Law 23 May 1940-XVIII, n. 587** Grant of a bonus in addition to the board to state employees for which is expected to dismissal, exempt from service in the execution of the decree-law R. Nov. 17, 1938-XVII, no. 1728, until reaching the maximum age limit for retirement [Italy]: "... Sole Article Employees of State

Administration, which is scheduled for the dismissal, exempt from service in accordance with art. 20 of the Royal Decree-Law of November 17, 1938-XVII, no. 1728, converted into the Law of 5 January, 1939, n. 274, because they belong to the Jewish race and entitled to a pension shall be granted, up to the age limit stipulated by the relevant place to the retirement and, in any case, not more than four years, in addition to treatment retirement benefits, an allowance equal to the difference between the salary of which were provided at the time of the pantry and the pension paid. ... Victor Emmanuel Mussolini - The Revel" [*Editor's note: Google translated from Italian on 8/2015.*]

"The Anti-Jewish Laws of Fascist Italy," CDEC, Foundation Center of Contemporary Jewish Documentation, Accessed 8/26/2015

2674 6/28/1940

**Statute of the National Air Raid Protection League issued by the Reich Ministry of Aviation [Germany]:** "Article 5 - A member of the National Air Raid Protection League cannot be who is [...] 2. a Jew, 3. or married to a Jew. Article 6 – An Official in the National Air Raid Protection League cannot be, who is [...] 2. Half-Jew or married to a half-Jew [...]. Berlin 28 May 1940 - The Minister of Aviation and Supreme Commander of the German Airforce, signed by Rüdel"

1940 Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 992, Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 2/21/2016

2675 8/9/1940

**Law signed by King Carol II regarding the status of Jews in Romania.** [Romania]: "All the civil and political rights of the Jews are abolished (...) Jews cannot possess land, be military career and enter the service of the State (...) Jews cannot be civil servants (...) are excluded boards of directors (...) and are forbidden to trade in rural communities." [*Researcher's note: This law is heavily inspired by the racial laws of Nuremberg*]

La disparition des Juifs de Roumanie. Matei Cazacu. Matériaux pour l'histoire de notre temps Année 2003 71 pp. 49-61 (The disappearance of the Jews of Romania. Matei Cazacu. Materials for the history of our time Year 2003 71 pp. 49-61); Researched and Translated by Cristina Penland 5/27/2019

2676 9/12/1940

**"Sealed Ghetto for Jews" approved and signed by Head of Public Health Hans Frank [Poland]:** "[...] above all, because it is established that the danger of the[se] 500,000 Jews is so great that the possibility of the roving around of these Jews must be prevented." [*Researcher's note: The ghetto was sealed on Nov. 16, 1940.*]

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum - Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies; Ghettos 1939-1945; New Research and Perspective on Definition, Daily Life, and Survival (Washington, D. C.; 2005). Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 2/12/2017

2677 9/17/1940

**Decree concerning the Treatment of the Property of Citizens of the Former Polish State [Germany / Occupied Poland]:** "By virtue of the decree concerning the execution of the Four-Year Plan...it is decreed as follows for the territory of the Greater German Reich, including the incorporated Easter Territories: Section 2. (1) Sequestration shall be ordered in connection with the property of: a) Jews b) Persons who have fled or are not merely temporarily absent. (2) Sequestration may be ordered: a) If the property is required for the public welfare, particularly in the interest of Reich defense or the strengthening of Germanism..."

"Axis Rule in Occupied Europe: Laws of Occupation, Analysis of Government, Proposals for Redress." Raphael Lemkin. Page 506-512

2678 9/23/1940

**LAW 23 September 1940-XVIII, n. 1459 Additions to the Law of 13 July, 1939, n. 1055, containing provisions on testamentary as well as on the regulation of surnames, against persons belonging to the Jewish race [Italy]:** "... Articles 3

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and 4 of the Law of 13 July, 1939, n. 1055, containing provisions on testamentary, as well as on the regulation of surnames, against persons belonging to the Jewish race, are replaced by the following: Art. 3 - 'Italian citizens, born jew father and mother does not belong to the Jewish race, that 'Under Article. 8, last paragraph, of the Royal Decree-Law of 17 November 1938-XVII, n. 1728, converted the Law of 5 January, 1939, n. 274, are not considered Jewish race, they can get to replace, their surname, that original mother, except what is art. 158, last paragraph of the decree R. July 9, 1939-XVII, no. 1238, on the organization of civil status. In the event that the original surname of the mother falls within the hypothesis set out in the said Article. 158, last paragraph of the Royal Decree of July 9, 1939-XVII, no. 1238, interested parties can get to change their surname with nothing between these hypotheses.' ... Victor Emmanuel Mussolini - Large - The Revel" [Editor's note: Google translated from Italian on 8/2015.]

"The Anti-Jewish Laws of Fascist Italy," CDEC, Foundation Center of Contemporary Jewish Documentation, Accessed 8/26/2015

2679

9/27/1940

**Order concerning Measures against the Jews, September 27, 1940 in Occupied France [Germany / Occupied France]:** "By Virtue of the authority vested in me by the Fuhrer and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, I hereby order as follows: Section 1. In the occupied territory any person will be considered a Jew who is or has been a member of the Jewish faith or who has more than two Jewish grandparents. Grandparents are to be considered as Jewish if they are or have been members of the Jewish faith. Section 2. Jews who have fled from the occupied territory are forbidden to return to the same. Section 3. Not later than October 20, 1940, every Jew shall be required to apply to the Subprefect (Sous-prefet) of the district (arrondissement) in which he has his residence or usually lives, for registration in the Register of Jews. ...Section 4. Any business, that is, any enterprise conducted for purposes of profit, whose owner or lessees are Jews, must be designated as a Jewish business in the German and French languages. Section 5. The residents of the Jewish religious communities shall be required to submit, on request, to the French authorities, any evidentiary documents which may be material to the enforcement of this order. Section 6. Violations of this order will be punishable by imprisonment and/or fine. In addition, forfeiture of the property of the violator may be ordered. Section 7. This order shall take effect as of the day of publication. On behalf of the Supreme Commander of the Army: The Chief of the Military Administration in France."

"Axis Rule in Occupied Europe: Laws of Occupation, Analysis of Government, Proposals for Redress." Raphael Lemkin. Page 395

2680

9/28/1940

**Law 28 September 1940-XVIII, n. 1403 Repeal of the state contribution in favor of the Hebrew kindergartens covered by the law July 30, 1896, n. 343 [Italy]:** "... Art. 1 The annual contribution of L. 11,500 payable to kindergartens Hebrew under Article. 11 of Law 30 July 1896, n. 343, cease with effect from 1 July 1938-XVI. ... Victor Emmanuel Mussolini - The Revel" [Editor's note: Google translated from Italian on 8/2015.]

"THE ANTI-JEWISH LAWS OF FASCIST ITALY," CDEC, Foundation Center of Contemporary Jewish Documentation, Accessed 8/26/2015

2681

10/3/1940

**"Law on the Status of Jews" issued by Chief of State of Vichy France Philippe Petain [Vichy France]:** "Article 1. - Is regarded as Jewish, for the purposes of this Act, any person after three grandparents of Jewish race or two grandparents of the same race, if their spouse is Jewish himself. Art. 2. - Access to and exercise of public functions and tasks outlined below are prohibited to the Jews: 1. Head of State, member of the Government, ...2. Agents within the Department of Foreign Affairs,

Secretaries of departments, ...officials from all grades attached to all police departments. 3. General residents, ...governors and secretaries general of the colonies, ...4. Members of teaching staff. 5. Officers of the army, navy and air. 6. Directors, general secretaries in companies receiving concessions or grants from a public authority, the appointment to positions in Government enterprises of general interest. Art. 3. - Access to and exercise all public functions other than those listed in Article 2 are open to Jews only if they can rely on one of the following conditions: a) Hold the veteran's card 1914-1918 or have been cited during the 1914-1918 campaign, b) have been summoned to the agenda during the campaign 1939-1940; c) To be awarded the Legion of Honor ...Art. 4. - Access and the liberal professions, ...the functions delegated to officers and all officers of the court are permitted to the Jews, unless the regulations of public administration have fixed for them a specified proportion. In this case, the same regulations determine the conditions under which will be the elimination of redundant Jews. Art. 5. - Jews may not, ...perform any of the following professions: Managerial, editors of newspapers, magazines, periodicals or agencies, except for strictly scientific publications. Directors, ...managers companies whose purpose is the manufacture, printing, distribution, exhibition of motion pictures, stage directors ...managers of all business relating to broadcasting. ...Art. 7. - The Jewish officials referred to in Articles 2 and 3 shall cease to hold office within two months after the enactment of this Act. ...Done at Vichy, October 3, 1940. Ph. Pétain..."

[*Editor's note:* Original webpage is in French, Google translation was used on 5/31/2012 to change text to English.]

"Loi portant statut des juifs." No author, Accessed online 5/31/2012

2682 10/4/1940

**"An Act relating to aliens of Jewish race" issued by Chief of State of Vichy France Philippe Pétain [Vichy France]:** "We, Marshal of France, French head of state, The Cabinet heard, Decree: Article 1. - Foreign citizens of Jewish race may at the date of enactment of this Act, be interned in special camps by decision of the prefect of the department of residence. Art. 2. - It is made ?? with the secretary of state within a committee of the organization and administration of these camps. This fee includes: An Inspector General Administrative Services, the Police Director Planning and foreigners, or his representative; A representative of the Ministry of Finance. Art. 3. - Foreign citizens of Jewish race may at any time be assigned to assigned residence by the prefect of their residence. Art. 4. - This Decree shall be published in the Official Gazette to be seen as state law. Done at Vichy, October 4, 1940. Ph. PETAIN..."

[*Editor's note:* Original webpage is in French, Google translation was used on 5/31/2012 to change text to English.]

"Loi sur les ressortissants étrangers de race juive." No author, Accessed online 5/31/2012

2683 10/5/1940

**Statutory Decree issued by Prime Minister Antonescu [Romania]:** "Under Antonescu...the statutory decree of October 5, 1940, defined Jews as 'all those both of whose parents, or only one of them, [were Jewish], regardless of whether they or their parents were baptized...whether they are Romanian citizens, or whether they have their residence within the territory of our country.'"

"1. The Legal Status of the Jews in Romania; Fascist Anti-Semitic Legislation." No author, Accessed online article 8/30/2011

2684 10/5/1940

**"Decree on Measures Concerning Jews and the Performance of Activities with Items of Human Nutrition" issued by the Yugoslav Government [Yugoslavia; Present-day Croatia, Serbia]:** "Article I: Commercial businesses which deal in wholesale trade with human food items [...] are to be submitted for review if the owners of the businesses are Jews. All those businesses are to be considered as

businesses of Jews whose owners or co-owners are Jews on the day when this Regulation goes into effect or whose capital - in whole or the majority thereof - is in the hands of Jews. Joint stock companies, companies with limited liability, and co-operatives are to be considered Jewish if the management, directors, and confidential clerks of the companies or co-operatives are, in the majority, Jews. [...]"

Global Jewish Advocacy: Anti-Semitism: An Assault on Human Rights; Accessed online; Researched by Ziba Shadijaani 11/4/2016

2685 10/7/1940

**Decree signed by Philippe Pétain [Occupied Vichy, France/Algeria]:** "We Marshal of France, French Head of State, the Council of Ministers heard, decree: Article 1: - The decree of the Government of the National Defense of 24 October 1870 is repealed in that it regulates the political rights of the native Jews of the departments of Algeria and declares them French citizens." (...) [Researcher's note: This decree abolished the previous law of October 24, 1870, titled the Crémieux Decree, which previously granted French citizenship to Jews in Algeria.]

"Memoire et Traditions des Juifs en Algerie" ("Memory and Traditions of Jews in Algeria.") Annex N ° 10: Departmental Center of Information of Oran. Intelligence bulletin. Oran October 9, 1940. Researched and Translated by Cristina Penland 5/30/2019

2686 10/9/1940

**Regulation on the Limitation of Schooling of Persons of Jewish Origin issued by the Yugoslav Government [Yugoslavia; Present Day Croatia, Serbia]:** "Article I: At universities, high schools with the rank of universities, higher, middle, normal, and other vocational schools may be enrolled only a fixed number of pupils of Jewish origin. This number will be determined in such a way that they will be a proportion to the number of other pupils of this school in that ratio in which citizens of Jewish origin are to be found in proportion to the number of other citizens. [...]"

Global Jewish Advocacy: Anti-Semitism: An Assault on Human Rights; Accessed online; Researched by Ziba Shadijaani 11/4/2016

2687 10/18/1940

**Order issued by the Chief of Military Administration [Germany / Occupied France]:** "Article 1 - Jewish businesses [...] have to be registered by 31 October 1940 at the competent sub-prefect, in Paris at the police prefect. [...] Article 5 - For Jewish economic enterprises, a provisional administrator shall be appointed. [...]"

Les juifs sous l'occupation / recueil de textes officiels français et allemands 1940-1944, ed. by the association F.F.D.J.F, 1982, page 24f. Translated by Franziska Wagener

2688 11/18/1940

**Prohibition Order for Jewish Credit Unions issued by the Bank Supervisory Body for Overseeing Credit Unions [Germany / Occupied Poland ]:** "Article 1 - [...] Business operations of all Jewish cooperative banks, that have no special permit from me, are prohibited with immediate effect. 18 November 1940- The Representative of the Bank Supervisory Body for Overseeing the Credit Unions, Platenik."

Yad Vashem Archives, the Weichert Collection, file no. 1, page 72. Accessed on 2/1/2016, Translated by Franziska Wagener

2689 12/4/1940

**Decree No. 3984 issued by Prime Minister Ion Antonescu [Romania]:** "I. Decree-Law Relative To The Status Of Military Evreilor5 Article 1. Jews, ...Decree-Law of August 9, 1940, regarding the legal status of the Hebrew people in Romania, ...are excluded from military service. They are obliged to pay the fees settled by military law, ...Article 2. Are also required, to pay military taxes and Jews who, because of physical, would be found unfit for military service, according to article. 25 of the law on military recruitment, and those excluded from military service, ...Article 8.

Concentrations during prolonged mobilization or war, Jews can be used in military or labor service of public interest. Professionals with degrees (doctors, pharmacists, veterinarians, engineers, architects, etc.) Will be used, according to their specialty or training, as requisitioned and paid a per diem that is fixed by ministerial decision.

...Article 10. Jews are excluded also from pre-military training, being forced instead to pay during the three years (from 18 years to 21 years) the fee provided for in law premilitary the Hebrew military taxes. ...Article 14. Jews in the territory of enterprises provided for mobilization can be requisitioned for work is exempt work of public interest, ...During requisition for work, they will continue to pay taxes under the law on military taxes Hebrew...Given in Bucharest on December 4, 1940. Head of the Romanian State and President of the Council of Ministers, General Ion Antonescu, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Justice, G. Michael A. Antonescu Cretzianu Secretary of State to Ministry of National Defense army, C. General Pantazi No. 3984..."

[*Editor's note: Original webpage is in Romanian, Google translate was used on 8/8/2012 to change text to English.*]

"Legi rasiale in regimul Ion Antonescu. Munca Obsteasca obligatory Arhivele Sfera Politicii." [Laws racial regime of Ion Antonescu. Policy Scope Archives obligatory public organization work] Alexandru Florian, Accessed online 8/8/2012

2690 1/10/1941

**Decree by the Reich Commissioner for the occupied territories of the Netherlands issued by Commissioner Seyss-Inquart [Germany / Occupied Netherlands]:** "...concerning the obligation to register persons who are entirely or partly of Jewish race. By virtue of article 5 of the Fuehrer's decree dated 18 May 1940 (RGBl-page 77) ...Article 1 Persons who are entirely or partly of Jewish race and who are residing in the occupied territories of the Netherlands are to be registered in accordance with the following regulations. Article 2 (1) In this decree a person is considered to be entirely or partly of Jewish race if he is descended from even one grandparent of full Jewish blood. (2) A grandparent is automatically considered as being fully Jewish if he belongs or has belonged to the Jewish religious community. ... (2) The registered person has to pay the registration authorities the fee of one Gulden in advance to cover the issue of the registration certificate. If the person is unable to pay this fee the local Jewish community to which he belongs is compelled to pay the fee. ...The Hague, 10th January 1941 The Reichs commissioner for the occupied territories in the Netherlands. Seyss-Inquart."

"Official Gazette for the Occupied Dutch Territories, Year 1941," Nizkor.org; Accessed online 9/6/2012

2691 1/23/1941

**"Law for the Protection of the Nation" issued by Bulgarian Government [Bulgaria]:** "Law To Protect The Nation - Decree 3 We Boris III ...meeting held on 24 dekemvriy 1940, voted and adopted. ...Art. 18. Incumbent of this Act persons of Khazar origin that have the differently names in certain documents satisfying the name on the birth certificate are required within three months to submit a copy of the birth certificate in which to correct the name in the papers and documents referred to in the preceding article. For those born before 1893 must be submitted birth certificate by the Jewish community. Bulgaria-born persons of Khazar origin received Bulgarian citizenship by naturalization must provide a birth certificate in the municipality. ...Art. 23. After the entry of this Act into force, any person of Jewish origin can not be established a new residence without the permission of the Police Directorate. ...Chapter IV. For property to persons from the Khazar origin ...Art. 26. ...within one month the entry of this Act into force, all persons of Jewish origin who have property in the kingdom, are required to declare assets ...Art. 27. ...Within 6 months of the entry of this Act into force such rights of persons of Jewish origin should be liquidated or transferred to persons of Bulgarian origin and Bulgarian nationals or companies with Bulgarian capital. ...Art. 47. Persons who directly or indirectly evade or help to conceal

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or transfer to foreign nationals, foreigners or companies with predominantly foreign capital property belonging to persons of Jewish origin or subject to recall this law to meet civil case of public assistance , jointly and severally, the amount of the highest value, which they had to hide or expropriated property after tax or alienation. ...Report to His Majesty the King." [Editor's note: Google translated on 12/2013.]

Worldreader.blog, Accessed online 12/17/2013

2692 2/20/1941

### **Regulation on the Use of Public Transportation by Jews in the General Government issued by the Governor - General [Germany / Occupied**

**Poland]:** "Jews may only use the following public transportation modes if they are in possession of a permit: 1. Railways [...], 2. all other public transportation land vehicles, 3. all public transportation watercraft vehicles except ferries. [...] Dresden, 20 February 1941 - The Governor - General for the Occupied Polish Territories, Frank."

**Yad Vashem Archives, the Weichert Collection, file no. 1, page 83.** Accessed on 2/1/2016, Translated by Franziska Wagener

2693 3/18/1941

**"Decree law No. 711" issued by Ion Antonescu [Romania]:** " Decrees-Laws Ministry Of Training, Education, Religious Denominations And Arts General Ion Antonescu, Leader of the Romanian State and President of the Council of Ministers, ...Decree-Law on the amendment of Article 44 of the Law on the general regime of religious denominations ...Sole Article – The following paragraph will be added in the end of Article 44 of the Law on the general regime of religious denominations of April 22, 1928: 'The provisions of this article will not apply to members of the Judaic religion.' ... No. 711. ...Pursuant to the provisions of the Decrees-Laws no. 3.052 of September 5, 1940 and 3.072 of September 7, 1940, we hereby have the honor to submit to your approval and signature the attached Decree-Law amending Article 44 of the Law on the general regime of religious denominations of April 22, 1928. ...In order to prevent these infiltrations into our national community, it is necessary to amend the wording of Article 44 of the Law on the general regime of religious denominations, in the sense that Jews of Judaic faith cannot switch to any other religious denomination. ...Minister of Training, Education, Religious Denominations and Arts. General Radu Rosetti ...No. 13.568."

**"Monitorul Oficial,"** Kingdom Of Romania Official Gazette, Mar. 21, 1941 Courtesy Special Collections Department, The National Library of Romania, 6/23/2014

2694 3/29/1941

**Act of March 29, 1941 issued by Vichy Regime [Vichy France]:** "It is created for the entire national territory a General Commissariat for Jewish Questions: It: 1. Prepares and proposes to all Head of State legislation on the state of the Jews. 2. Fix the date of the liquidation of Jewish property. 3. Directors means the escrow. 4. The Commissioner-General is appointed by the Minister of State for the vice presidency." [Editor's note: Original webpage is in French, Google translation was used on 7/26/2012 to change text to English.]

**"Lois pour la création du Commissariat Général aux Questions Juives [Laws for the creation of the General Commissariat for Jewish Questions]."** No author. May 12, 2007, Accessed online 7/26/2011

2695 4/1/1941

**Law issued by Prime Minister Ion Antonescu [Romania]:** "II. Decree-Law of 1 April 1941...to increase military taxes Hebrew Art unique. - Fixed military duties, provided by art. 4 of Decree-Law no. 132, published in Official Gazette no. 17 of 21 January 1941, be increased and are as follows: 1. For Jews in age from 18-21, Military fixed fee is set at 7,000 lei annually. 2. For Jews in age from 21-24 years, fixed fee is set at 6,000 lei annually. 3. For Jews in age from 24-41 years, fixed fee is set at 4,000 lei annually. 4. For Jews in age from 41-50 years to establish an annual fixed fee of 1,000

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lei. military charges fixed above shall be determined and collected with effect from 1 April 1941, particularly military proportionate fees under Art. 4 of Decree-law No. Given in Bucharest on March 30, 1941. Head of the Romanian State and Council of Ministers President, General Ion Antonescu Minister of Finance, Minister of Justice, Brigadier General N. Stoenescu Const. C. Stoicescu Nr.882. MO, no. 78 of April 1, 1941."

"Legi rasiale in regimul Ion Antonescu. Munca Obsteasca obligatory Arhivele Sfera Politicii." [ Laws racial regime of Ion Antonescu. Policy Scope Archives obligatory public organization work] Alexandru Florian, Accessed online 8/8/2012

2696 4/16/1941

**Law issued by Third Reich in occupied territory [Germany / Occupied Yugoslavia]:** "All Jews must register with the city police on April 19 by 8:00am. Jews who fail to comply with this mandatory registration will be shot."

"1941: Mass Murder." No author. Page 227. Online book, Accessed on 8/30/2012

2697 4/26/1941

**Third Order concerning Measures against the Jews issued by the Chief of Military Administration [Germany / Occupied France]:** "Article 1 - A Jew is anyone who descends from at least three grandparents of pure Jewish race. A grandparent is of pure Jewish race when he or she belonged to the Jewish religious community. [...] Article 3 I. - Jews and Jewish businesses, for which a provisional administrator is not appointed, are prohibited to work in the subsequent industries with effect from 20 May 1941: a) wholesale and retail, b) catering and hotel, c) insurance [...]. II. After 20 May 1941 no Jews are allowed to work as senior staff or as employees who have contact with customers [...]."

Les juifs sous l'occupation / recueil de textes officiels français et allemands 1940-1944, ed. by the association F.F.D.J.F, 1982, page 42f. Translated by Franziska Wagener.

2698 4/30/1941

**Decree issued by Independent State of Croatia [Present day Republic of Croatia]:** "The racial policy of Independent State of Croatia - Decree: On Racial Affiliation ...Article 3 For purposes of this decree the following are considered to be Jews: 1. Persons who descend from at least three forebears in the second generation (grandparents) who are Jews by race. ...2. Persons having two forebears in the second generation who are Jews by race in the following instances: a) If they were on April 10, 1941 members of the religion of Moses or if they later converted to this religion; b) If they have a marital partner who is considered to be a Jew, as per 1; ...3. Persons born outside the territory of the Independent State of Croatia to parents who do not originate from the Independent State of Croatia, if they were on April 10, 1941 members of the religion of Moses or have at least two forebears of the second generation who are Jews by race, or are considered to be Jews according to the laws of the country from which they originate. ...5. People who are the illegitimate children borne by Jewish women, as per 1. ...Article 6 Persons who prior to April 10, 1941 have shown themselves to be deserving before the Croatian people, especially toward its liberation, ...in the event these persons may be affected by this decree, may receive recognition of all rights belonging to persons of Aryan descent at the discretion of the head of state, regardless of the provisions of this decree. ...This decree is effective on the day of its publication in Narodne Novine. In Zagreb, on April 30, 1941. Poglavnik: Dr. Ante Pavelic, v.r. [by his own hand]"

"The Racial Policy of Independent State of Croatia." No Author, Accessed online 4/9/2014

2699 5/12/1941

**"Decree/Instruction" ("Verfügung") of the Cologne Gestapo Control Center ('Gestpoleitstelle') [Present-day Germany]:** "[...] Those Jews, who still live in Aryan houses, are to vacate these by June 1, 1941. These Jews are to be placed into

Jewish houses. Villas and structurally protruding buildings that are still owned by Jews, are also to be vacated. [...]"

*Aus der Geschichte der jüdischen Gemeinden im deutschen Sprachraum; Köln/Rhein (Nordrhein-Westfalen); (From the history of Jewish communities in German speaking territories: Cologne/Rhine (North-Rhine/Westphalia)); Accessed Online; Researched and Translated by Ziba Shadjaani 8/11/2019*

2700 5/19/1941

**"Act of May 19, 1941" issued by Vichy Regime [Vichy France]:** "The Commissioner General for Jewish Questions can cause against Jews all police measures ordered by national interest." *[Editor's note: Original webpage is in French, Google translation was used on 7/26/2012 to change text to English.]*

*"Lois pour la création du Commissariat Général aux Questions Juives [Laws for the creation of the General Commissariat for Jewish Questions]." No author. May 12, 2007, Accessed online 7/26/2011*

2701 5/21/1941

**Order concerning the Operation of Cabarets and Vaudeville Houses**

**[Serbia]:** "By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Commander In Chief of the Army, I order as follows: Section 1. Cabarets, vaudeville houses, and similar places of entertainment shall not be operated unless permission of the Military Commander in Serbia shall have been obtained...Jews and gypsies or persons married to Jews or gypsies shall not be admitted to the operation of enterprises mentioned in Section 1...The applications shall contain the following data: i. First and family name, date and place of birth, and residence of the applicant. 2. A written affirmation by the applicant that neither he nor his wife is a Jew or gypsy. 3. Place of business. 4...5.The name of the person owning or in possession of the enterprise; in the case of a lease, the name of the lessor and the amount of the stipulated rentals. 6. The kind and amount of the capital invested in the enterprise, separated according to owned and borrowed capital, as well as data concerning the participation of Jewish capital. 7. First and family names, dates, and places of birth, racial origins, and residences of agents. 8. Written affirmation of the applicant that neither the agents nor their wives are Jews or gypsies...Works of Jewish authors and composers shall not be presented. The appearance of any master of ceremonies shall not be permitted...Jews and gypsies and persons married to Jews or gypsies may not be employed or occupied in cabarets or vaudeville houses. Belgrade, May 21, 1941. The Military Commander in Serbia."

*"Axis Rule in Occupied Europe: Laws of Occupation, Analysis of Government, Proposals for Redress." Raphael Lemkin. Page 593-594*

2702 6/1/1941

**Law prohibiting Jews to purchase or sell weapons and munition issued by the Vichy Government [Vichy France / Territories of France in North Africa]:** "It is forbidden to Algerian Jews to purchase or sell weapons, lead, flint stones, gun powder, sulfur, saltpeter or any other substance that might be used for munitions or to replace the powder. [...]"

*Les juifs sous l'occupation / recueil de textes officiels français et allemands 1940-1944, ed. by the association F.F.D.J.F, 1982, page 48f, Translated by Franziska Wagener*

2703 6/2/1941

**"Law of June 2, 1941 replacing the Act of October 3, 1940 concerning the status of Jews" issued by Chief of State of Vichy France Philippe Pétain [Vichy France]:** "We, Marshal of France, French head of state, The Cabinet heard, Decree: Article 1. - Is regarded as a Jew: 1 The person, or not belonging to any denomination, which is derived from at least three grandparents of Jewish race, or two only if the spouse is himself a product of two large grandparents of Jewish race. Is regarded as being of Jewish grandparent belonged to the Jewish religion; 2 Whoever belongs to the Jewish religion, or belonged to June 25, 1940, and which is derived from two grandparents of Jewish race. ...Art. 2. - Access to and exercise of public functions and

tasks outlined below are prohibited to the Jews: 1. Head of State, members of the Government, ...and all assemblies from the election officials. 2. Ambassadors of France, general secretaries of departments, ...officials of all ranks attached to all police departments. 3. General residents, governors general, ...4. Members of teaching staff. 5. Officers and NCOs of the army, navy and air force members ...6. Directors, general secretaries in companies receiving concessions or grants from a public authority, incumbents in the appointment of Government Business in the public interest. Art. 3. - The Jews can not work in government or enterprises benefiting from concessions or grants from a public authority, ...Art. 4. - The Jews can not exercise a profession, a commercial, industrial or craft, or a free profession, hold a charge of public or ministerial officer, or be invested with functions of judicial officers, ...Art. 5. - Jews are prohibited to the following professions: banker, ...Publicist, real estate agent ...; Trader of businesses, ...operator of forests; Dealer games, ...editor, even under local correspondent, newspaper or periodical publications, excluding publications of a strictly scientific or confessional; ...business manager for the purpose of manufacturing, printing, distribution or exhibition of motion pictures, director, ...Entrepreneur shows; operator, manager, director, manager of all business relating to broadcasting. ...Art. 11. - This Act shall apply to Algeria, to the colonies, protectorates, Syria and Lebanon. ...Art. 13. - This Decree shall be published in the Official Journal and enforced as State law. Done at Vichy, June 2, 1941. Ph. PETAIS..." [Editor's note: Original webpage is in French, Google translation was used on 5/31/2012 to change text to English.]

"**LOI du 2 juin 1941 remplaçant la loi du 3 octobre 1940 portant statut des juifs.**" No author, Accessed online 5/31/2012

2704 7/12/1941

**Nr. 164 Regulation on the Decree-Law regarding the military status of Jews [Romania]:** "Regulation on the Decree-Law Regarding the Military Status of Jews Chapter 1 Definition of Jews Article 2. –The following categories are considered Jews under this law: a) People of Judaic faith; b) People born from parents of Judaic faith; c) Christians born from unbaptized parents of Judaic faith, ...d) Christians born from a Christian mother and a father of Judaic faith, ...e) Natural children of a mother of Judaic faith, ...f) Those who left the Judaic religion by declaring themselves atheists. People who were members of the Jewish religious communities on August 9, 1940 are also considered Jews. ...Article 7. – Switching to Christianity, ...can no longer lead to a change in the Jewish status ...Chapter II Census of Jews Article 9. – When drawing up the census tables ...Jews will be included in separate tables. ...Chapter III Jews' duties Article 14. – In exchange for the pre-military and military service, Jews must pay all military fees set by law and perform tasks of general interest, according to the State's needs, ...Article 15. – The payment of military taxes is mandatory for Jews, ...Chapter IV ...Article 18. – Jews between the ages of 18 and 50 can be used both individually or in groups or units, either for the needs of the army or for the needs of other State, county or communal public institutions, ...They will wear on their left arm a 10 cm-wide yellow armband, with the name of the respective recruitment office. ...Chapter V ...Article 31. – Keeping records of Jews between the ages of 18 and 50 is the responsibility of the respective recruitment offices, ...Leader of the Romanian State and President of the Council of Ministers, General Ion Antonescu - Minister of National Defense, Army Corps Lieutenant General Iosif Iacobini ...No. 2.030."

"Monitorul Oficial," Kingdom Of Romania Official Gazette, July 14, 1941 Courtesy Special Collections Department, The National Library of Romania, 6/23/2014

2705 7/18/1941

**Law issued by Prime Minister Ion Antonescu [Romania]:** "III. Romania Ministry Of The Interior Office Of The Minister July 18, 1941. Lord General Antonescu, the, gave formal provisions that Jews who are in labor camps and prisoners, to be put to

hard labor...have fled to shoot one in ten. If such work should not be given food, are not allowed to receive or buy. Take enforcement. Minister of State Secretary general of division, I. Smith."

"Legi rasiale in regimul Ion Antonescu. Munca Obsteasca obligatory Arhivele Sfera Politicii." [Laws racial regime of Ion Antonescu. Policy Scope Archives obligatory public organization work] Alexandru Florian, Accessed online 8/10/2012

2706 7/20/1941

**Regulation on Dealing with War Damages of Jews issued by the Reich Ministry of Interior [Germany]:** "Article 1 - Jews do not receive compensation for war damages, which is granted for Germans based on the war property damage regulation. They are also not entitled to apply for compensation based on the war property damage regulation. [...] Berlin 20 July 1941 – The Reich Minister of Interior, Frick"

1941 Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 437. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 2/22/2016

2707 8/1/1941

**Act XV of 1941 (Third Hungarian Jewish Law) issued by Hungarian Government about the Amendment of Act XXXI of 1894 about Marital Law and about Related and Necessary Regulations To Protect Racial Purity [Hungary]:** "Part IV. Ban on marriages between Gentiles and Jews. Section 9 Marriages between gentiles and Jews shall be strictly forbidden. Marriages between Jewish ladies and gentiles who are foreign nationals and shall not be subject to the ban set forth herein. For the purposes of this Act Jews shall be defined as persons with at least two Jewish grandparents who were born as members of the Israelite religion. Furthermore, persons - regardless of their descent - who are members of the Israelite religion themselves shall be classed as being Jewish. ... The scope of provisions set forth in the previous paragraph hereof shall be extended to children born out of wedlock, provided that the natural fathers of such children acknowledge their fatherhood in the presence of a notary public, or in a certified and notarized document, or if parenthood was established by a court of law. ... Section 10 Marriages concluded in violation of the provisions of section 9 herein shall be regarded as deceitful and the validity of such marriages may be challenged in a court of law, provided that such deceit comprises the concealment, or the misrepresentation of the truth that is of material importance for the determination of the marital status of a member of the married couple for the purposes of section 9 hereof and such deceit was deliberately caused by the other member of the married couple, or the other member of the married couple was aware of deceit that was deliberately caused by a third person. The provisions of Act XXXI of 1894 relating to challenging the validity of marriages shall be applicable in such cases as well. Section 14. Hungarian non-Jews who marry Jews. Jews who marry Hungarian non-Jews .... in violation of the provisions of section 9 herein shall be deemed to have committed a criminal act and shall be punishable with a prison sentence up to 5 years, the loss of their employment in public administration and with the suspension of their political rights."

Courtesy: Parliamentary Library - Public Services Department, Budapest; Received and Translated by Sandor Mesterhazy, Language.net, 4/19/2015

2708 8/1/1941

**Law ("Jewish Statute") issued by Provisional Lithuanian Government, signed by J. [Ambrashevicius], Acting Prime Minister, and J. Slepety, Minister of Internal Affairs [Lithuania]:** "Jewish Statute 1 All Jews in Lithuania fall under the following categories: Category 1. Members of Communists organizations or all the other people who were active under the Bolsheviks. They must be arrested and brought to trial. Category 2. Other Jews who do not fall under the first category. They must be settled in special places assigned to them, and they must wear on the left side of the chest an oval piece of yellow cloth measuring 8 cm across with a capital J in the center of it. The places for the lodging of the Jews are to be chosen in separate

quarters of the suburbs or farmsteads in accordance with local conditions. 2 Jews are prohibited to leave the appointed areas without a special permit given by the police. 3 They can possess movable property only in the prescribed places of their residence. All property kept in other places must be liquidated within two weeks of the approval of the present statute. Otherwise it will be confiscated and turned over for public use. 4 Jews are forbidden to keep: radio receivers; printing machines, type-writers and other printing and duplicating devices; cars, motor-cycles, bicycles and other mechanized means of communications ...; pianos ...; cameras. ...6 At home the Jews may not use the services of non-Jews. 7 Those guilty of the violation of the present Statute . . . and also all Jews who constitute a danger to public order, peace and security may be sent to hard labor camps ..."

"Yitzhak Arad's Paper, 'Defending History – The Holocaust in Lithuania, and Its Obfuscation, in Lithuanian Sources'." Yitzhak Arad. Online, Accessed on 12/24/2013

- 2709 8/16/1941  
**Decree by the Reich Commissioner for the occupied territories of the Netherlands, Artur Seyss-Inquart [Germany / Occupied Netherlands]:** "...Order of the Reich Commissioner for the Occupied Netherlands Territories concerning Jewish Real Estate ...Section 1(1) Jewish real estate, as defined in this order is any real estate which belongs in whole or in part: 1. To a Jew, as defined in Section 4 of Order No. 189/1940, ... (2) Jewish real estate for the purpose of this order is, further, any right in real estate, as well as any mortgage, to which a person, an enterprise, an association, an institution, a foundation or any other endowment, ...Part II Requirement of Registration Section 3 (1) Jewish real estate must be registered in writing with the Netherlands Real Estate Administration, ...must be registered within one month after such acquisition...Section 7 (1) The Netherlands Real Estate Administration shall be empowered to take over Jewish real estate for administration...Section 11 (1) Jewish real estate can be alienated, mortgaged, leased, or made subject to other changes in ownership or possession, in part or in its entirety, only with the permission of the Reich Commissioner for the Occupied Netherlands Territories ...The Hague August 11, 1941 Reich Commissioner for the Occupied Netherlands Territories Seyss-Inquart."
- "Nazi Conspiracy and Aggression Volume IV Document No. 2112-PS." No author, Accessed online 10/17/2012
- 2710 8/16/1941  
**"Regulation on the Introduction of Forced Labor for the Jewish Population" issued by the Reichsmiinister for the Occupied Eastern Territories [Germany / Eastern Occupied Territories]:** "Article 1 Male and female Jews aged from their completed 14th to completed 60th year, residing in the newly occupied Eastern Territories, are liable for Forced Labor. The Jews will be collected in Forced Labor groups for this purpose. Article 2. 1. Any person evading Forced Labor will be sent to prison to do hard labor. 2. In the event of several persons conspiring to avoid Forced Labor, or in other especially grave cases, the death penalty may be imposed. [...]"  
Y. Arad, Y. Gutman, A. Margalit (editors), *Documents on the Holocaust, Selected Sources on the Destruction of the Jews of Germany and Austria, Poland, and the Soviet Union*, Yad Vashem, Jerusalem, 1981, p. 383-384.; Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/4/2016
- 2711 8/22/1941  
**"Expulsion of Jews from European Neighborhoods" issued by the Government-General [Germany / Occupied Territories]:** "Article 1. Moroccan Jewish subjects occupying residential locations, in whatever capacity, in the European sectors of the municipalities, must evacuate the said locations within a month of the date of the publication of the present dahir in the Bulletin Officiel [du Maroc], unless they can prove their having taken up residence prior to September 1, 1939. [...] Article

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4. Moroccan Jews residing in the European sectors of the municipalities prior to September 1, 1939, will evacuate their dwellings within a time period that will be set by executive order of Our Grand Vizier. Article 6. Infractions of the dispositions of the dahir and any attempted maneuver to obstruct them will be punished with a fine of 500 to 10,000 francs, in addition to the total amount of the rents. Furthermore the recalcitrant tenant can be expelled by administrative decision."

Global Jewish Advocacy: **Anti-Semitism: An Assault on Human Rights**, Researched by Ziba Shadjaani  
11/4/2016

2712 9/1/1941

**"Police Decree on Identification of Jews" issued by Reich Minister of Interior [Germany]:** "Article 1 (1) Jews (article 5 of the first decree regarding the law on German citizenship of 14 November 1935...) who have completed their sixth year of life shall be prohibited to appear in public without wearing a Jewish star. (2) The Jewish star is a yellow piece of cloth with a black border, in the form of a six pointed star of the size of a hand with the inscription 'Jew'. It shall be worn visible, sewed on the left side of the chest of the garment. Article 2 Jews are prohibited to a. leave the area of the community in which they live without written permission of the local police; b. to wear medals, ribbons, and other insignia... Article 4 (1) He who violates articles 1 & 2 willingly or carelessly shall be punished ... Article 5 This decree shall also be valid within the borders of the protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia with the specifications that the Reichs-Protector in Bohemia and Moravia shall adopt the rules of article 2 a, to the local situation in the protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia. ... Berlin, 1 September 1941. For the Reich Minister of the Interior. Heydrich."

"Nazi Conspiracy and Aggression Volume IV Document No. 2118-PS." No author, Accessed online  
7/14/2011

2713 9/7/1941

**Order issued by Prime Minister Ion Antonescu [Romania]:** "(1) The operation to evacuate the Jews must begin on September 12 with the Vertujeni camp toward Cosauti and Rezina, pursuant to directives from the Chisinau Gendarme Inspectorate. (2) Groups of not more than 1,600, including children, will cross the Dniester at a rate not exceeding 800 per day. (3) Forty to fifty carts should comprise each group.... (9) The territorial station gendarmes will help cleanse the land [i.e., of Jews] and bury the dead with the help of locals. (10) The way to handle those who do not submit? Alexianu [Code word for execution] (11) Do not take the prisoners through customs. Those who loot will be executed."

"4. Transit Camps and Ghettos, Deportations, and Other Mass Murders; The Deportations from Bessarabia and Bukovina." No author, Accessed online article at romanianjewish.org 9/7/2011

2714 9/12/1941

**Regulation on the Management of Gold, other Precious Metals, Jewels, Pearls and Goods Manufactured therefrom issued by the Governor - General**

**[Germany / Occupied Poland]:** "Article 8 - (1) For Jews and Jewish businesses the trade with objects referred to in Article 1 [goods and raw materials of gold or silver, precious metals, gems, pearls, etc., comment of the translator] is prohibited. [...]  
Krakow 12 September 1941 - The Governor - General for the Occupied Polish Territories, Frank."

*Verordnungsblatt für das Generalgouvernement*, no. 87, page 539. Accessed on 2/2/2016, Translated by Franziska Wagener

2715 9/19/1941

**"Jewish Dress Code" [Germany / Occupied Austria / Czechoslovakia / Danzig; Present Day Austria, Czech Republic, Poland]:** "Jews who are older than 6 years old are not to be seen in public without a 'Judenstern' [Jewish star]. A Jewish star has to be as large as a plate, yellow with black lines and the word 'Jude' on it. It has

to be visible and to be sown tightly to the left chest of an attire. It is against the law for Jews to leave their community without the written permission of the local Police authorities. Jews are forbidden from wearing medals, decorations or any other insignia. Exempt are spouses of Jews living in mixed marriages, or if their only son has died in the current war. Those who violate this prohibition intentionally or negligently are to be punished by a fine of 150 Reichsmark or with imprisonment of up to six weeks."

**Polizeiverordnung über die Kennzeichnung der Juden vom 1. September (in Kraft getreten am 19.1.1941)**  
(Police Regulation in the Marking of Jews from 9/1/1941 (effective on 1/19/1941), Accessed on 11/12/2015,  
Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/13/2015

- 2716 **9/30/1941**  
**"Numerus Clausus for Jews in Public Primary Schools" established by the Government-General Weygand of Algeria [Vichy France; Algeria]:** "As of January 1, 1942, the figure of 14 percent will be valid for all Jewish pupils, and the elimination of all children over the figure will be immediately announced."

**Global Jewish Advocacy: Anti-Semitism: An Assault on Human Rights;** Accessed online; Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 11/4/2016

- 2717 **10/15/1941**  
**Third Regulation on Restrictions of Residence in the General Government issued by the Governor - General [Germany / Occupied Poland]:** "Article 4b - (1) Jews who leave their assigned residential district without authorization will be punished by death. The same penalty applies to persons granting Jews knowingly shelter. (2) Persons instigating and assisting the delinquent will be punished the same. [...] Krakow 15 October 1941 - The Governor - General for the Occupied Polish Territories, Frank."

**Verordnungsblatt für das Generalgouvernement, no. 99,** page 595. Accessed on 2/2/2016, Translated by Franziska Wagener

- 2718 **10/31/1941**  
**Regulation Implementing the Order on the Employment of Jews issued by the Reich Labor Ministry [Germany]:** "Article 3: (1) Jewish employees are only entitled to get compensated for the work they've actually done [and are not entitled to social benefits, such as families- and children's allowances or wage premiums for overtime etc. - summary of the translator]. Article 11 - Jews have to accept the work that has been assigned to them by the employment office. Article 13 - Jews are not allowed to be hired as apprentices. [...] Berlin 31 October 1941 - The Reich Minister of Labor, signed by Dr. Engel."

**1941 Reichsgesetzblatt I,** page 681. Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 2/23/2016

- 2719 **11/10/1941**  
**Order for Warsaw Ghetto Imposing the Death Penalty on Jews Leaving the Ghettos and Poles Assisting Them, Issued by Dr. Ludwig Fisher, Governor of the Warsaw District in the General Government [Poland]:** "...Death penalty for illegal leaving the Jewish residential district. -Recently, in many documented instances, Jews, who have left the residential districts designated for them, have spread typhus. To safeguard the population against this dangerous threat, ...any Jew, who in the future illegally leaves the residential district designated for him, will be punished by death. ...Warsaw, 10 November 1941 - Dr. Fisher, Governor"

**Archives of Institute of National Remembrance, Warsaw.** <http://ipn.gov.pl/archiwalia/warszawskie-obwieszczenia-z-okresu-okupacji-niemieckiej>, Accessed online

- 2720 **11/13/1941**  
**"Order concerning possession of electrical equipment, turntables and records, typewriters, bicycles and optical equipment" issued by The Reich Association of Jews in Germany [Germany]:** "All typewriters, calculating machines, copying

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machines, bicycles, cameras and binoculars in the possession of Jews are to be collected and handed in."

*Juedisches Nachrichtenblatt*, 5. Jg. 1942, Nr. 25 of 19 June, page 1, Accessed on 10/8/2015, Translated by Franziska Wagener

2721 11/21/1941

**Decree on Termination of Parcel Services for Jews issued by the Mail Division [Germany / Occupied Poland]:** "From December 1st 1941 on parcels, regular packages, unsealed and sealed value packages from Jewish people will no longer be accepted for delivery until further notice in order to avoid the danger of epidemics. Krakow 21 November 1941 - The Head of the Mail Division in the General Government, Lauxmann"

*Verordnungsblatt für das Generalgouvernement*, no. 115, page 696. Accessed on 2/3/2016, Translated by Franziska Wagener

2722 11/22/1941

**Order on the Application of the Personal Damages Regulation to Jews issued by the Reich Ministry of the Interior [Germany]:** "Nr. 1 (1) If a Jew suffers a personal injury [...], the Personal Damages Regulation of November 10, 1940 shall not be applied. (3) A Jew shall also not receive welfare and care for surviving dependents. A funeral grant is only payable if the deceased Jew paid the costs of the funeral in advance. [...] Berlin 22 November 1941 – The Reich Minister of the Interior, signed by Pfundtner"

*1941 Reichsministerialblatt (RMBI)*, page 277. Translated by Franziska Wagener 2/25/2016

2723 11/25/1941

**11th Ordinance of 25 November 1941 issued by Minister of Interior Wilhelm Frick [Germany]:** "1941 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, P. 722 - ...1. A Jew, having his regular residence abroad, cannot be a German national. ....2. A Jew loses German nationality: a. If at the date this amendment becomes effective, he has his regular residence abroad. b. If he takes up his regular residence abroad later on, ....3. The property of the Jew who is losing his nationality under this amendment shall be forfeited for the benefit of the Reich ...10. Claims for pensions of Jews who lose German nationality under paragraph 2 cease with the end of the month during which the loss of nationality occurs. ... 12. This amendment is valid also for the protectorate Bohemia and Moravia and the incorporated Eastern territories. 25 November 1941 Reich Minister of the Interior Frick, Party Chancellery Bormann \* For the Reich Minister of Justice Schlegelberger"

"Harvard Law School Library - Nuremberg Trials Project - A Digital Document Collection." Harvard Law School Library Item No. 220. Page 53, Accessed online 3/28/14

2724 12/4/1941

**Special law issued by Administrative Head of Occupied Territories Wilhem Frick [Germany / Occupied Poland]:** "...1. Criminal Law - I (1) Poles and Jews in the Incorporated Eastern Territories are to conduct themselves in the conformity with the German Laws and with the regulations introduced for them by the German authorities. They are to abstain from any conduct liable to prejudice the sovereignty of the German Reich or the prestige of the German people. (2) The death penalty shall be imposed on any Pole or Jew if he commits in act of violence against a German on account of his being of German blood. (3) A Pole or Jew shall be sentenced to death, or in less serious cases to imprisonment, if he manifests anti-German sentiments by malicious activities or incitement, ... (4) The death penalty or, in less serious cases, imprisonment, shall be imposed on any Pole or Jew: 1. If he commits any act of violence against a member of the German Armed Forces ...2. If he purposely damages installations of the German authorities or offices, ...3. If he urges or incites to disobedience to any decree or regulation issued by the German authorities; ...5. If he is

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in unlawful possession, of firearms, ...2. Criminal Procedure - IV The State Prosecutor shall prosecute a Pole or Jew if he considers that punishment is in the public interest. ...IX Poles and Jews are not sworn in as witnesses in criminal proceedings. ...XI Poles and Jews are not entitled to act as prosecutors either in a principal or a subsidiary capacity. ...Verlin, 4 December 1941 ...President of the Ministry Council for Reich Defense Goering, Plenipotentiary for Reich Administration Frick, Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancellery Lammers"

"Harvard Law School Library Nuremberg Trials Project, A Digital Document Collection." Pages 54-57, Accessed online 4/16/2014

- 2725 12/10/1941  
**"Order of December 10, 1941" issued by Vichy Regime [Vichy France]:** "Procedures for periodic testing of the Jews. The French and foreign Jews will be subject to regular review. They will be notified through the press or individual convocations. The Jews in the department of the Seine must prove their identity after an issue of November 1940 and bearing very conspicuously the stamp Jew or Jewish.' The Jews from province shall, within 24 hours of their arrival in the Seine, to appear in person at the police headquarters equipped with their identification. The Jews changing their home within 24 hours will make a declaration to the police station the place of departure and place of arrival. The Jews and Gentiles that will host the Jews, gracefully or not, must be declared within 24 hours of the arrival of the Jew. The property of Jews will in no be transported out of the department of Seine. Births, Marriages, arrived at the age of 15, etc., or any changes in family status will be reported to the prefecture. In case of death, the identity card deceased shall be returned to the police station. The Jews who do not comply with these requirements to be displayed may be interned." [Editor's note: Original webpage is in French, Google translation was used on 7/26/2012 to change text to English.]  
"Lois pour le contrôle des juifs (zone occupée puis France entière). [Laws for the control of the Jews (the occupied zone and all France)]." No author. May 12, 2007, Accessed online 7/13/2011
- 2726 12/16/1941  
**Law no. 1.091 - Decree-Law concerning the census of all the inhabitants of Jewish descent Decree issued by Ion Antonescu [Romania]:** "...Decree-Law concerning the census of all the inhabitants of Jewish descent Article I. All the inhabitants of the Country who are of Jewish ...will have to appear before the office of the 'Romanian Jewish Center' in each county capital, in order to receive a 'Census sheet for all inhabitants of Jewish descent' standard form, which they will complete, Article V. Those who will not complete the statements required by Article 1 by the due date set above or who will make false statements, will be punished by a 10-year prison sentence and a 200,000 lei fine. ...Issued in Bucharest on December 16, 1941. Antonescu Marshal of Romania and Leader of the State No. 3.416."  
"Monitorul Oficial," Kingdom Of Romania Official Gazette, Dec. 17, 1941, Courtesy Special Collections Department, The National Library of Romania, 6/23/2014
- 2727 12/16/1941  
**Law no. 1.090 - Decree-Law on the dissolution of the Federation of Jewish Community Unions in Romania [Romania]:** "...Decree-Law on the dissolution of the Federation of Jewish Community Unions in Romania and the creation of the Romanian Jewish Center Sole Article – Based on this decree, the Federation of the Jewish Community Unions in Romania is hereby dissolved as of the date hereof and replaced with the 'Romanian Jewish Center,' the only body authorized to represent the interests of the Jewish community. ...All Jewish Communities in the Country, charitable, cultural, religious, sports or other organizations, as well as all Jewish institutions of general interest will pass under the direct management of the 'Romanian Jewish Center,' which will appoint the respective management boards. - Issued in

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Bucharest on December 16, 1941. Antonescu Marshal of Romania and Leader of the State - No. 3.415."

"Monitorul Oficial," Kingdom Of Romania Official Gazette, Dec. 17, 1941, Courtesy Special Collections Department, The National Library of Romania, 6/23/2014

2728 12/17/1941

**"Order of December 17, 1941" issued by the German occupation administration [Germany / Occupied France]:** "Order of 17 December 1941 On a fine imposed on the Jews: The fine of one billion francs imposed on the Jews of occupied area, notice the 'Militarbefehshaber in Frankreich' December 14, 1941, shall be allocated to the Jewish property through the Union General of the Israelites of France." **[Editor's note:** Original webpage is in French, Google translation was used on 7/26/2012 to change text to English.]

"Quelques exemples d'ordonnances, décrets, lois et mesures anti-juives de l'administration allemande d'occupation [Some examples of orders, decrees, laws and anti-Jewish measures of the German administration occupation]." No author, Accessed online 7/26/2011

2729 12/19/1941

**"Order of December 19, 1941" Issued by Vichy Regime regarding requirements for Jewish students in higher education institutions [Occupied Vichy, France]:** "Admission requirements for Jewish students in higher education institutions (...). By way of derogation, the Jewish applicant is allowed to register or take courses only if his family has been established in France for at least five generations and has rendered exceptional services to the French State."

"Journal Officiel des ordonnances du Gouverneur militaire pour les territoires occupés." (Official Gazette of Orders of the Military Governor for the Occupied Territories); Researched and Translated by Cristina Penland 5/27/19

2730 1/1/1942

**Act VIII. of 1942 about the Regulation of the Legal Status of the Jewish Community [Hungary]:** "Section 1. Act XLII. of 1895 about the Jewish religion shall be declared null and void. The Jewish religious community shall be declared to be a lawfully recognized religious community - Section 2. Schools, or other institutions maintained and operated by the Jewish religious community, or by any organization, or any members of the Jewish religious community shall not receive any funding, support, or aid from central government, or municipal budgets ... The Minister for Religious Affairs and Public Education shall be authorized to act in conjunction with the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Justice with a view to imposing a mandatory requirement on a nationwide basis on Jewish religious communities to pay a budgetary contribution for the purposes of Jewish religious communities as well as to draw up a decree comprising rules and regulations for the enforcement and collection of such budgetary contribution as well as the tax on Jewish religious communities. ... Section 5. Conversion from any established and recognized religion to the Jewish faith, or the adoption of the Jewish religion by any person who is not a member of any established and recognized religion shall be banned as of the entry of this Act into force. ..."

Source name to be input, date not determined. Received and Translated by Sandor Mesterhazy, Language.net, 4/20/2015

2731 2/7/1942

**"Sixth order of February 7, 1942 on measures against the Jews" issued by German occupation administration [Germany]:** "Official Journal of the orders of the military Governor for the occupied territories of February 11 1942. Under the full authority granted to me by the Führer und Oberster Befehlshaber der Wehrmacht, I order the following: (1) Limitation of hours of output. It is prohibited for the Jews to be out of their homes between 6 and 20 hours. (2) Prohibition of change of residence. It is prohibited to Jews to change their current residence. (3) Penal provisions. Those

who violate the provisions of this order shall be punished by imprisonment and fine, or both. In addition, the culprit may be interned in a camp for Jews. (4) Entry into force. This order comes into force upon its publication." **[Editor's note: Original webpage is in French, Google translation was used on 7/26/2012 to change text to English.]**

"Quelques exemples d'ordonnances, décrets, lois et mesures anti-juives de l'administration allemande d'occupation" [Some examples of orders, decrees, laws and anti-Jewish measures of the German administration occupation]. No author, Accessed online 7/26/2011

2732 3/13/1942

**Decree to Identify Jewish Homes issued by the General of the Reich Security Police [Germany]:** "Since Jews use every opportunity to camouflage, it proves necessary to identify the homes of Jews. Accordingly, every Jewish household [...] has to mark their home. The same is true for administrative service-, children-, age- and sick-homes. [...] The marking of the houses and the like has to be made with a Jewish star made of paper, [...] which is kept in white color. 13 March 1942 – The General of the Reich Security Police, Heydrich."

Sauer, Paul: Dokumente über die Verfolgung der Jüdischen Bürger in Baden-Würtemberg durch das Nationalsozialistische Regime 1933-1945, Volume II, page 221, Translated by Franziska Wagener 2/25/2016

2733 3/24/1942

**"Seventh Order of March 24, 1942" issued by German occupation administration [Germany]:** "Seventh Order of March 24, 1942 about: 1. Criterion of 'person' Jewish. 2. Confiscation of wireless sets [radio], held by the Jews. 3. Ban on certain economic activities and to employ Jews. 4. Non-payment of severance pay to a Jew." **[Editor's note: Original webpage is in French, Google translation was used on 7/26/2012 to change text to English.]**

"Quelques exemples d'ordonnances, décrets, lois et mesures anti-juives de l'administration allemande d'occupation" [Some examples of orders, decrees, laws and anti-Jewish measures of the German administration occupation]. No author, Accessed online 7/26/2011

2734 4/19/1942

**LAW 19 April 1942-XX, n. 517 Exclusion of Jewish elements from the field of entertainment [Italy]:** "... Art. 2 Are prohibited representation, the execution, the public showing and recording of phonograph records of any work to which contribute or have contributed authors or performers Italians, foreigners or stateless persons belonging to the Jewish race and the performance of which was still part elements of Race Jewish. They are also prohibited the sale of phonograph records and importing disk arrays provided in the preceding paragraph and the subsequent reproduction of matrixes. Art. 3 It may not use in any way for the production of the films, actors, screenplays, literary, dramatic, musical, scientific and artistic, and any other contribution, of which the authors are persons belonging to the Jewish race, and to use and still use in that production, operation or dubbing or post-synchronization, artistic personnel, technical, administrative and executive belonging to the Jewish race. ... Victor Emmanuel Mussolini - Pavolini - Large" **[Editor's note: Google translated on 8/2015.]**

"The Anti-Jewish Laws Of Fascist Italy," CDEC, Foundation Center of Contemporary Jewish Documentation, Accessed 8/26/2015

2735 4/29/1942

**"Order to wear the Jewish Star" issued by the General-Commissioner for Security Raufer [Germany / Occupied Netherlands]:** "In accordance with Paragraph 45 of Order 138/41 of the Reich Commissioner for the Occupied Dutch Territories concerning public security, I order the following: Par 1: 1) A Jew who appears in public is obliged to wear a Jewish star. 2) For the implementation of this order a Jew is everyone who was defined as a Jew according to order no. 189/40 concerning the registration of enterprises. Children under the age of six are not

included in this order. 3) The Jewish star is a star with six corners, painted in black on yellow cloth the size of the palm of the hand, inscribed with the word 'Jew.' It has to be sewn firmly and visibly at the left side of the clothing at the height of the chest. 4) It is prohibited for Jews to wear official decorations, honorary decoration or other kinds of decorations. [...] This police order will be effective from the third day after its publication. The Hague, April 28, 1942 The General-Commissioner for Security and the Higher Commander of the SS and Police Signed: Raufer."

"Order to wear the Jewish Star, The Netherlands 29 April 1942." Dan Michman, Yadavashem.org; Accessed online 7/11/2012

2736 5/2/1942

**Order from Reich Government to Slovakia [Slovakia]:** "Sent from Berlin on May 2 [1942] at 0.15 hours Received in Pressburg on May 2 at 0.20 hours. No. 640— pursuant to instruction in cable of April 11, this year no. 533, I wish to advise the government of Slovakia as follows: The Reich Government undertakes permanently to retain Jews received amidst the cleansing of Jews in Slovakia in the eastern territories, and to give them no opportunity to re-immigrate to Slovakia. Germany has no claims concerning the property of such Jews as hold Slovakian citizenship and are in Slovakia, save the demand of payment of 500 Reichsmarks for each Jew received. The Reich Government is prepared to receive from Slovakia in May of this year 20,000 able-bodied Jews and to remove them to the east. Details will be arranged as they have been arranged thus far Luther...[Between 1940 - 1943, Martin Luther was the head of the 'Deutschland' section in the German Foreign Office that took care of, amongst other things, the [sic] RSHA, Gestapo and the 'Jewish Problems' affairs.]

"Purging Slovakia of Jews," Yad Vashem, Accessed online excerpt at jewishvirtuallibrary.org 10/1/2012

2737 5/15/1942

**Law 68 - Constitutional Law of 15 May 1942 On the expulsion of Jews ("Deportation Bill" issued by Slovakian Republic) [Slovakia]:** The parliament of the Slovak Republic has decreed by this constitutional law that: §1 Jews can be expelled from the territory of the Slovak Republic. ...§3 [1] Jews who are expelled or Jews who have left or leave the territory of the state lose their state citizenship in the Slovak Republic. ...[2] The property of persons included in § 1 will become the possession of the state. The state will compensate creditors only up to the value of the property taken. ...§5 [1] The government will issue the necessary regulations by decree for carrying out the provisions of §§ 1 and 3 for the disposal of the personal and property relations of the Jews expelled, as well as those Jews who left the territory of the Slovak Republic, ...§6 Regulations on the legal position of Jews, as far as they limit the personal and property relationships of a non-Jewish husband (or wife), lose effect on the day this law is announced. §7 This constitutional law becomes valid and takes effect on the day of its announcement; all members of the government will carry it out. Dr. Tiso signed, Dr. Sokol signed, Dr. Tuka signed, Mach signed, Sivák signed, Dr. Pružinský signed, Dr. Medrický signed and for Minister Stana Dr. Fritz signed, Catloš signed"

Extract from Slovak Legal Code, Part 22, 1942, issued 23 May 1942, Department of digital services, Slovak National Library, Translated by William L. McKone 10/15/2014

2738 5/17/1942

**Executive Order for the Maternity Protection Law issued by the Reich Labor Ministry [Germany]:** "Section 1 - The provisions of the Maternity Protection Law apply only to women of German citizenship - except Jews. [...] Berlin 17 Mai 1942 – The Reich Labor Minister, signed by Dr. Syrup."

1942 Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 324, Accessed online; Translated by Franziska Wagener 2/24/2016

2739 5/29/1942

**"Eight Order of May 29, 1942" issued by German occupation administration**

**[Germany]:** "(1) The Jews must report to the police station to receive badges in the shape of star. Every Jew will receive three badges and will have to give in Exchange a point of textile card. (2) It is prohibited the Jews from the age of six years of age to appear in public without wearing Jewish star. (3) The Jewish star is a star with six points having the dimensions of the Palm of a hand and black outlines. It is yellow fabric is in black characters registration 'JEW'. It must be worn visibly while on the left side of the chest solidly sewn to the garment." **[Editor's note:** Original webpage is in French, Google translation was used on 7/26/2012 to change text to English.]

"Quelques exemples d'ordonnances, décrets, lois et mesures anti-juives de l'administration allemande d'occupation [Some examples of orders, decrees, laws and anti-Jewish measures of the German administration occupation]." No author, Accessed online 7/26/2011

2740 6/6/1942

**"Decree No. 1301" issued by Chief of State of Vichy France Philippe Petain [Vichy France]:** "Decree No. 1301 of June 6, 1942 regulating, in respect of the Jews, the professions of actor, film or opera. We, Marshal of France, head of the French state...The state council...Decree: Art. 1st The Jews cannot hold a job in theater arts, in films or in any shows, or give vocal or instrumental concerts or participate only if they meet any of the provisions laid down in Article 3 of the Act of June 2, 1941 or if they were allowed because of their artistic merit... Art. 2 The Jews affected by the ban as a result of the preceding article shall, within two months from the publication of this order, cease exercising their profession... Art. 4 The Head of Government...is responsible [for] the execution of this decree, to be published in the Official Gazette of the French state. Done at Vichy, June 6, 1942. PH. Petain." **[Editor's note:** Original webpage is in French, Google translation was used on 7/22/2012 to change text to English.]

"Une des lois anti-Semites de Vichy." No author, Accessed online 7/22/2011

2741 6/30/1942

**"Concerning the Appearance of Jews in Public" issued by the Commissary General for Public Security [Netherlands]:** "Paragraph 1 Jews must be in their homes between the hours of 20:00 to 06:00. Paragraph 2 Jews may not be present in homes, parks, and other private institutions that are used for recreation or entertainment of non-Jews, unless this is essential on the basis of an existing lease or labor contract. Jews married to non-Jews are not included in this regulation. Paragraph 3 1. Jews may enter shops that are not marked as Jewish businesses only between the hours of 15:00-17:00.... 2. Jews may not order home delivery. Paragraph 4 Jews may neither enter nor use the services of barbershops or paramedical institutions unless they are marked as Jewish... Paragraph 5 1. Jews may neither enter railroad stations nor use any means of public and private transport...2. Jews who in these cases are allowed to use means of public transport must be seated in the last department (smoker's class). They may enter and seat themselves only when there is sufficient seating space for non-Jewish passengers. Paragraph 6 Jews may not use public telephones. Paragraph 7 A Jew for the purpose of this regulation is any person who is a Jew or is considered a Jew under Paragraph 4 of Regulation 189/1940 concerning the registration of Jewish enterprises... Paragraph 9 Persons who violate or circumvent the regulations in Paragraphs 1-6 shall be punished with imprisonment of six months at the most a fine of 1,000 guilder at the most, or with one of these two penalties-unless a more severe penalty is stipulated under other provisions. Any person who encourages, abets, or aids circumvention of these regulations will face the same punishment...The Hague, June 30, 1942 Commissar-General for Public Safety, Rauter."

"Restrictions on the Movements of Dutch Jews, June 30, 1942." No author, Accessed online article at [yadvashem.org](http://yadvashem.org) 7/29/2011

2742 7/8/1942

**Ninths Order concerning Measures against the Jews issued by the Chief of Military Administration [Germany / Occupied France]:** "Article 1 - Jews can get prohibited from participating in public events and the uses of facilities, that are accessible to the general public. [...] Article 2 - Jews are only allowed to shop in department stores, retail and commercial businesses between 3-4 pm [...]."

*Les juifs sous l'occupation / recueil de textes officiels français et allemands 1940-1944*, ed. by the association F.F.D.J.F, 1982, page 161f. Translated by Franziska Wagener

2743 7/12/1942

**Order issued by Philippe Hennequin during Jewish roundup [France]:** "1. The guards and inspectors, after verifying the identity of the Jews to stop their task, not to discuss the various observations that can be made ??by them... 2. They did not discuss either the state of health. Every Jew should be conducted to arrest the primary center. 3. The officers arrested when ensure all occupants of the housing is to bring that gas meters, electricity and water are closed. Animals are entrusted to the concierge... 7...The operations must be done with the maximum of speed, without unnecessary words and without any comment...Paris, July 12, 1942 The Director of the Municipal Police Signed Hennequin." **[Editor's note:** Original webpage is in French, Google translation was used on 8/23/2011 to change text to English.]

"La participation de la police française aux arrestations de Juifs [Participation of the French police arrests of Jews.]" No author, Accessed online 8/23/2011

2744 7/19/1942

**Order issued by Heinrich Himmler [Germany / Occupied Countries]:** "I herewith order that the resettlement of the entire Jewish population of the Government-General be carried out and completed by December 31, 1942. From December 31, 1942, no persons of Jewish origin may remain within the Government-General, unless they are in the collection camps in Warsaw, Cracow, Czestochowa, Radom, and Lublin. All other work on which Jewish labor is employed must be finished by that date, or, in the event that this is not possible, it must be transferred to one of the collection camps. These measures are required with a view to the necessary ethnic division of races and peoples for the New Order in Europe, and also in the interests of the security and cleanliness of the German Reich and its sphere of interest. Every breach of this regulation spells a danger to quiet and order in the entire German sphere of interest, a point of application for the resistance movement and a source of moral and physical pestilence. For all these reasons a total cleansing is necessary and therefore to be carried out. Cases in which the date set cannot be observed will be reported to me in time, so that I can see to corrective action at an early date. All requests by other offices for changes or permits for exceptions to be made must be presented to me personally. Heil Hitler! H. Himmler NO-5574."

"Documents on the Holocaust: Selected Sources on the Destruction of the Jews..." Yitzhak Arad, Yisrael Gutman, Abraham Margalit, eds., Univ. of Nebraska Press. Pages 275-76. Online book, Accessed on 1/9/2014

2745 7/22/1942

**Order issued by Herman Julius Hoefle [Germany]:** "The Judenrat is informed of the following: 1. All Jewish persons living in Warsaw, regardless of age and sex, will be resettled in the East. 2. The following are excluded from the resettlement: 1. All Jewish persons employed by German Authorities or enterprises, and who can show proof of this fact. 2. All Jewish persons who are members or employees of the Judenrat (on the day of the publication of this regulation). 3. All Jewish persons who are employed by a Reich-German company and can show proof of the fact. 4. All Jews capable of work who have up to now not been brought into the labor process are to be taken to the barracks in the Jewish quarter. 5. All Jewish persons who belong to the staff of the Jewish hospitals. This applies also to the members of the Jewish Disinfection Team. 6. All Jewish persons who belong to the Jewish Police (Juedischer Ordnungsdienst). 7. All Jewish persons who are first-degree relatives of the person listed under a) through

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f). Such relatives are exclusively wives and children. 8. All Jewish persons who are hospitalized in one of the Jewish hospitals on the first day of the resettlement and are not fit to be discharged. Fitness for the discharge will be decided by a doctor to be appointed by the Judenrat. 3. Every Jew being resettled may take 15 kgs. Of his property as baggage. All valuables such as gold, jewelry, money, etc., may be taken. Food is to be taken for three days. 4. The resettlement will begin at 11:00 o'clock on July 22, 1942. In the course of the resettlement the Judenrat will have the following tasks, for the precise execution of which the members of the Judenrat will answer with their lives...The Regulation and detailed instructions for carrying it out were dictated to the Judenrat in Warsaw by Hoefle, who was in charge of the evacuation."

"Announcement of the Evacuation of the Jews from the Warsaw Ghetto, July 22, 1942." No author. Accessed online excerpt at yadvashem.org 11/19/2012

2746 9/6/1942

**Act XV. of 1942 about the Land and Forest Ownership of Jews [Hungary]:** "Part I. General Provisions Section 1 (1) For the purposes of this Act the classification of non-Jews and Jews shall be performed pursuant to the provisions of sections 9 and 16 of Act XV. of 1941. (2) The provisions of this Act relating to Jews shall be applicable also to business organizations, trading organizations, associations and other legal entities, provided that the majority of the members of the leadership, the board of directors, the supervisory committee, the members of the company, or the majority of the owners of the registered capital of a company are Jews, or more than half of a company's capital is in Jewish ownership ... Part II. Ban of the acquisition of real estate ownership Section 2 Jews shall not be allowed to acquire real estate ownership in plots of land, or in forests, or any other real property in small and in large municipal settlements either via a legal transaction comprising direct purchase, or via auctions. Part III. Mandatory relinquishment of ownership rights to real estate holdings of land, or forests Section 3. (1) A mandatory requirement shall be imposed on Jews to relinquish their ownership rights to their real estate holdings of land, or forests. ... (2) Furthermore, a mandatory requirement shall be imposed on Jews to relinquish their ownership rights to their real estate holdings on the premises of small, or large municipal settlements as well as ownership rights to their real estate holdings that are not subject to the provisions of sub-section (1) hereof, except for their houses where they live and yards and gardens attached to such residences, provided that such yards and gardens are not larger than the necessary, or customary size."

Courtesy: Parliamentary Library - Public Services Department, Budapest, Received 4/17/2014, Received and Translated by Sandor Mesterhazy, Language.net, 4/20/2015

2747 9/19/1942

**Decree-Law No. 698 for the Institution of the Death Penalty for Jews Who Were Sent to Transnistria and Who Have Returned Fraudulently to this Country [Germany / Occupied Romania]:** "Antonescu, Marshal of Rumania and Leader of the State. After having seen the report of the ministers of National Defense and Justice, No. 2400 of September 19, 1942, Pursuant to Decree-Law No. 3052 of September 5, and No. 3072 of September 7, 1940, We have decreed and we decree: Article I. Jews of both sexes, above fifteen years of age, deported to Transnistria shall be punished by death if they return fraudulently to this country. Article 2. Whoever facilitates the fraudulent return of Jews into this country shall be punished by a term of forced labor of from five to twenty five years. The same penalty shall be applied to accomplices and accessories before and after the fact. Article 3. The trial of offenses provided for by the present decree-law lies within the jurisdiction of military courts. Article 4. All other regulations contrary to this decree-law are abrogated. Given in Bucharest, September 19, 1941. Antonescu, Marshal of Rumania and Leader of State Constantin Pantazi, Minister of National Defense, Division General Jon C. Marinescu, Minister of Justice."

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"Axis Rule in Occupied Europe: Laws of Occupation, Analysis of Government, Proposals for Redress." Raphael Lemkin. Page 563-564.

2748 10/9/1942

**Law October 9, 1942-XX, n. 1420, Capacity Issues of belonging to the Jewish race living in Libya [Italy]:** " ... Art. 1 Contents Of The Law This law establishes the capacity constraints of belonging to the Jewish race living in Libya for the part that has not already regulated by the provisions in force there. ... Victor Emmanuel Mussolini - Teruzzi - Vidussoni - Large - The Revel ..." [*Editor's note: Google translated from Italian on 8/2015.*]

"The Anti-Jewish Laws of Fascist Italy," CDEC, Foundation Center of Contemporary Jewish Documentation, Accessed 8/26/2015

2749 11/2/1942

**Decree about the loss of citizenship and the confiscation of properties of Jews in the Protectorate Bohemia and Moravia [Germany / Present day Czech Republic]:** "1942, Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, p. 637 - Decree of 2 November 1942 Concerning Loss of Citizenship of the Protectorate: Section 1 - A Jew who has his domicile abroad cannot be a citizen of the Protectorate Bohemia and Moravia. Domicile abroad is established if a Jew was abroad under circumstances which indicated that his tenure there is not of a temporary nature. ... Section 3 - 1. The property of a Jew who loses the citizenship of the Protectorate pursuant to the provisions of this decree, is confiscated by the Reich ... 2. The confiscated property is to be used for all purposes connected with the solution of the Jewish problem. Berlin... the Reich Minister of the Interior ... The Reich Minister of Finance"

"Harvard Law School Library - Nuremberg Trials Project - A Digital Document Collection." Harvard Law School Library Item NG-715. Page 1. Accessed on 1/23/2015

2750 12/2/1942

**Order concerning Jewish property issued by the Chief of Military Administration [Germany / Occupied France]:** "Article 2 - The property of Jews, who lost or are losing their German citizenship due to the above provisions, will be forfeited to the German Reich."

Les juifs sous l'occupation / recueil de textes officiels français et allemands 1940-1944, ed. by the association F.F.D.J.F, 1982, page 170. Translated by Franziska Wagener

2751 12/11/1942

**"Law of 11 December 1942" issued by Vichy Regime [Vichy France]:** "On the display of the word 'Jew' on the identity documents issued to French and foreign Jews. Any person of Jewish race is require to report within one month of the Commissioner or the force of his home to put the word 'Jew' on his ID card and personal power." [*Editor's note: Original webpage is in French, Google translation was used on 7/26/2012 to change text to English.*]

"Lois pour le contrôle des juifs (zone occupée puis France entière)." [Laws for the control of the Jews (the occupied zone and all France)] No author. May 12, 2007, Accessed online 7/26/2011

2752 2/6/1943

**Order issued by member of Nazi SS, Dieter Wisliceny [Greece]:** "Salonika, February 12, 1943. Security Police and Security Service (S.D.) Branch in Salonika. To: The Jewish Community in Salonika. Attn: The Chief Rabbi, Dr. Koretz. Re: Implementation order of the military commander of Salonika-Aegean, February 6, 1943. On the basis of the order given on February 6, 1943, MV 1237 Dr. Me, the Jewish community of Salonika is informed hereby that it is to comply with the following instructions: 1. The Jewish identifying mark consists of a six-point star, ten centimeters in diameter, made of yellow cloth. The sign shall be worn on the left-hand side of the chest, next to the heart, on the upper lapel. The sign shall be visible at all times. The sign shall be worn by every Jew aged five years and over. Along with the

sign, each individual shall be given a personal document. The documents shall be numbered consecutively. Upon handing over the sign, the document number shall be clearly printed on the star. A list with consecutive numbers, names, and dates of birth shall be prepared. 2. The following persons shall be considered Jews for the requirements of the aforementioned order of the military commander of Salonika-Aegean: a. Offspring of at least three grandparents of the Jewish race; b. Offspring of mixed marriages, offspring of two grandparents of the Jewish race who belonged to the Mosaic faith on April 1, 1941, or offspring born after that time, out of wedlock, to a Jew. c. Having left the Jewish faith, irrespective of when this occurred, does not exempt one from wearing the sign. d. In cases of miscegenation, the Jewish spouse must wear the sign. Requests for exemption from the sign shall not be heeded. Signed: [Dieter]Wisleceny Hauptsturmfuehrer-SS."

"Jewish Community of Salonika Instructed On Wearing the Yellow Star." No Author, Accessed online excerpt at jewishvirtuallibrary.org 11/26/2012

2753 5/28/1943

**Wage Compensation for Foreign and Stateless Labor Forces During an Air Raid Warning the same as for Damages and Elimination of Damages caused by an Air Raid issued by the General Plenipotentiary for Labor Deployment [Germany]:** "Article 1- If an air raid causes any loss of pay, foreign and stateless workers will be recompensed in the same way and refunded by the employment office as German workers [...]. For Jews no compensation is paid and therefore they are not eligible to get recompensed for any loss of earnings[...]. Berlin 28 May 1943 – The General Plenipotentiary for Labor Deployment, Sauckel"

1943 Reichsarbeitsblatt I, page 360, Translated by Franziska Wagener 3/4/2016

2754 6/21/1943

**Order issued by Heinrich Himmller to Oswald Pohl and SS police officials for the transfer of all eastern Jews from ghettos to SS concentration camps [Belarus]:** "1) I order that all Jews still remaining in ghettos in the Ostland area have to be collected in concentration camps. 2) I prohibit any taking out of Jews from concentration camps for (outside) work projects beginning from 1 August 1943. ... 4) The biggest possible part of the male Jews has to be brought to the concentration camp in the oilshale area for the mining of oilshale ..."

Harvard Law School Library Item No. 4434, Harvard Law School Library, The Nuremberg Trials Project, Accessed 1/15/2015

2755 7/1/1943

**Thirteenth Regulation under the Reich Citizenship Law of 1 July 1943 - Under Article 3 of the Reich Citizenship Law of September 15, 1935, Wilhelm Frick [Germany]:** "1943 Reichsgesetzblatt, PART I, PAGE 372 - Thirteenth Regulation under the Reich Citizenship Law of 1 July 1943 - Under Article 3 of the Reich Citizenship Law of September 15, 1935 (RGBl I 1146) the following is ordered: Article 1 - 1. Criminal actions committed by Jews shall be punished by the police. 2. The provision of the Polish penal laws of 4 December 1941 (RGBl I 759) shall no longer apply to Jews. Article 2 - 1. The property of a Jew shall be confiscated by the Reich after his death. 2. The Reich may, however, grant compensation to the non-Jewish legal heirs and persons entitled to sustenance who have their domicile in Germany. ... Article 3 - The Reich Minister of the Interior with the concurrence of the participating higher authorities of the Reich shall issue the legal and administrative provisions for the administration and enforcement of this regulation. In doing so he shall determine to what extent the provisions shall apply to Jewish nationals of foreign countries. Article 4 - This regulation shall take effect on the seventh day of its promulgation. In the Protectorate Bohemia and Moravia it shall apply where German administration and German courts have jurisdiction; Article 2 shall also apply to Jews

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who are citizens of the Protectorate. - Berlin, 1 July 1943 - The Reich Minister of the Interior, Frick; Chief of the Party Chancellery, M. Bormann; Reich Minister of Finance, Count Schwerin von Krosigk; Reich Minister of Justice, Dr. Thierack"

"Harvard Law School Library - Nuremberg Trials Project - A Digital Document Collection." Harvard Law School Library Item NG-715. Page 54. Accessed on 1/23/15

2756 1/4/1944

**Decree Of Duce January 4, 1944-XXII, n. 2 Dispositions on the assets owned by citizens of the Jewish race [Italy]:** " ... Art. 1 The Italian citizens of Jewish race or considered as such in accordance with art. 8 of Decree Law 17 November 1938, n. 1728, even if they have got the measure of discrimination in art. 14 of the decree law, as well as foreigners of Jewish race, although not residing in Italy, can not in the State: a) be the owners, in whole or in part, or managers, in any capacity, in businesses of all nature, neither of these companies have managed nor assume however the office of director or auditor; b) to own land or to buildings and their appurtenances; c) possess titles, values, credits and rights of any partnership species, nor be owners of other movable property of any kind. ... This decree will come into force on the day of its publication in the Official Gazette of Italy. From Headquarters, this day January 4, 1944-XXIL. [Mussolini] Fifth, The Keeper: Pisenti. Registered at the Court of Auditors Jan. 10, 1944 XXII- Government Acts - Reg. 2, sheet 14. ..." [Editor's note: Google translated from Italian on 8/2015.]

"The Anti-Jewish Laws of Fascist Italy," CDEC, Foundation Center of Contemporary Jewish Documentation, Accessed 8/26/2015

2757 4/28/1944

**"Ghetto Decree" 1.610/Regulation No. "Certain regulatory issues related to housing and residence of Jews appointment" Issued by Hungarian government [Hungary]:** "...Appointment of residence of the Jews...For § 8 (1) of ten thousand less populous municipalities, the first officer of the municipality rendelkezhetik as meaning that the Jews are obliged under its designated area of noise limit for other village or town to relocate. (2) pursuant to paragraph (1) placement of Jews bound relocate their place of residence to the new chief constable or the mayor arrange. Subject to (3) of Subsection (1) does not settle in the Jewish settlements. (4) The provisions of this § does not affect the Jew in his home village, where the defense is based on work or other official service provision. ... (2) In the case referred to in paragraph (1) of dwellings needed to accommodate the Jews in the villages of the chief constable , the city mayor arrange. ... Among § 10 to § 9 of the application in relation to town first officer of the municipality defined the Jews (streets, houses) placement may also provide that no Jewish person designated for the Jewish town or village parts (street , house ) move out. However, this is not the only Jewish person will be obliged to elsewhere if the living conditions and constant application of appropriate housing is available. ... Entry into force § 16 This Regulation shall enter into force on the date of publication (April 28, 1944..) ..." [Editor's note: Original webpage is in Hungarian, Google translation was used on 5/20/2014 to change text to English. Split-screen version created.]

Courtesy: Parliamentary Library - Public Services Department, Budapest. Received 4/17/2014

2758 1/19/1948

**"Law of the Arab League" issued by the Political Committee of the Arab League [Arab League Countries: Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen]:** "1) [...] all Jewish citizens [...] will be considered as members of the Jewish minority of the State of Palestine and will have to register with the authorities of the region wherein they reside, giving their names, the exact number of members in their

families, their addresses, the names of their banks and the amounts of their deposits in these banks. This formality is to be accomplished within seven days. 2) [...] bank accounts of Jews will be frozen. These funds will be utilized in part or in full to finance the movement of resistance to Zionist ambitions in Palestine. 3) [...] only Jews who are subjects of foreign countries will be considered 'neutrals.' These will be compelled either to return to their countries, with a minimum of delay, or be considered Arabs and obliged to accept active service in the Arab army. 4) Every Jew whose activities reveal that he is an active Zionist will be considered as a political prisoner and will be interned in places specifically designated for that purpose by police authorities or by the Government. His financial resources, instead of being frozen, will be confiscated. 5) Any Jew who will be able to prove that his activities are anti-Zionist will be free to act as he likes, provided that he declares his readiness to join the Arab armies. 6) The foregoing [...] does not mean that those Jews will not be submitted to paragraphs 1 and 2 of this law."

Urman, Stanley: *The United Nations and the Middle East Refugees: The Differing Treatment of Palestinians and Jews* (New Jersey; 2010); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 12/17/2016

2759 3/9/1950

**Supplement to Ordinance Cancelling Iraqi Nationality [Iraq]:** "Section 1 – [...] 'the Council of Ministers may cancel the Iraqi nationality of the Iraqi Jew who willingly desires to leave Iraq.'"

Law No. 1 of 1950, Official Iraqi Gazette, March 9, 1950. Translated and Researched by Franziska Wagener 4/15/2016

2760 11/22/1956

**"Egyptian Nationality Law" issued by the Egyptian Government [Egypt]:** "[...] 18) Egyptian nationality may be declared forfeited by the order of the Ministry of Interior in the case of persons classified as Zionists." **[Researcher's note:** On 11/23/1956, the "Proclamation" issued and signed by the Minister of Religious Affairs stated "all Jews are Zionists and enemies of the state."]

Baker, Alan: *Israel's Rights as a Nation-State in International Diplomacy* (2011); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 12/18/2016

2761 11/23/1956

**"Proclamation" issued and signed by the Minister of Religious Affairs [Egypt]:** "[...] all Jews are Zionists and enemies of the state." **[Researcher's note:** This proclamation of the Minister of Religious Affairs was read aloud in mosques throughout Egypt. Two thousand Jewish Egyptian men were arrested and sent to prison camp.]

Urman, Stanley: *The United Nations and the Middle East Refugees: The Differing Treatment of Palestinians and Jews* (New Jersey; 2010); Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 12/16/2016

2762 2/14/1968

**Law No. 10 of 1968 issued by the Government of Iraq [Iraq]:** "Article I - 1. [...] Land Registration Departments, Waqf authorities and Notaries Public shall abstain from carrying out any transaction of sale of immovable properties belonging to the Jew, and abstain from carrying out on such properties any transactions which involves the transfer, donation, mortgage, liquidation, of joint ownership, selling by execution, making a lien as a security against a debt, bequest, rental for more than one year [...] Article II - (a) If the Minister of the Interior issues the necessary permit [...] he may decide that the amounts due to the Jew be deposited in one of the banks. Each time, these amounts shall not be disbursed without the approval of the Minister [...] (b) The provisions of paragraph (a) above shall apply to all other transactions and dispositions which would result in sums being payable to a Jew as a consideration, excluding salaries and wages which do not exceed 100 Iraqi dinars per month. The official and semi-official departments, companies and establishments should not pay the amounts

due to any Jew in respect of such transactions or dispositions, but inform the Minister of the Interior thereof."

"**Antisemitism: An Assault on Human Rights.**" No author, Accessed online article 4/22/2016, Researched by Franziska Wagener

2763 10/31/1969

**"Confiscation of Jewish Assets" issued by El-Raid [Libya]:** "Confiscate the assets of the Jews (in the name of the people). In Tripoli the custodian of the assets of the Jews who have abandoned the territory after 5 June 1967 for Italy and who fought us and were our enemies from time immemorial their assets will therefore be confiscated by the revolutionary government and returned to the people... It is an unavoidable duty of the city councils of Tripoli, Benghazi, Misurata, etc., to remove their (the Jews') cemeteries immediately, and throw the bodies of their dead, which, even in their eternal rest, soil our country, into the depths of the sea. Where those dirty corpses are lying they should put buildings, parks, and roads. Only thus can the hatred of the Libyan Arab people toward the Jews be satiated. [...]" [**Researcher's note:** According to the source, this text was published by "El-Raid" which was the official organ of the new government in Libya.]

Associazione Ebrei di Libia, "Conferenza dei Giuristi," 20 November 1971, UCII Archives (busta 124, fasc. 2, s. p. 82) [Italian]; Accessed online; Researched by Ziba Shadjaani 2/22/2018

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