

REIGN OF SOVEREIGN EMPRESS ANNA IOANNOVNA

1739 yr.

21. – August 18. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers upon the Senate's report.--

On the prohibition of Jews to keep taverns in Malorossia and give them anything in rent.

Report. According to the decree, which took place in the former Supreme Secret Council in 1727, the 26th of April *), the following was ordered: the Jews of male and female sex,

*) See No. 13, page 7.

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1740 yr.

which are dwelling in Ukraine and in other Russian cities, should all be sent abroad out from Russia immediately, and henceforth they should not be allowed to enter Russia, and about that the warning should be spread in all places; and while they are leaving, they must be looked at closely so that they should not export from Russia abroad any gold and golden coins nor any Russian silver coins or the Jefimok(s) shall not be taken out at all. But if they do have Chervonets(s) and Jefimok(s) or any kind of Russian coins, for those shall be exchanged with equivalent in copper coins: about that then the Decree was sent to the Governorates and to Malaya [Little Russia] Rossia. Then, and on the most sensitive points, the orders were given to the deceased Hetman Apostle in 1728, August 22nd *): the Jews could only be allowed to enter to Malaya Russia to do merchant's trade at trade-fairs, but they could not live in it, and so that no one should let them to settle – that is forbidden by the force of the Decree.

And in the year of 738, the Register was sent to the Senate from Glukhov, from the General Military Chancellery, and in that record, was shown that in Malaya Russia in the lands underwritten (reassigned) to Her Imperial Majesty and in proprietary lands retired to Her Imperium, in the localities where the Jews are living they make for sale wine, beer and honey, and of them there are 13 people including those who came from Poland, and those 127 people accepted by the above-mentioned decree of 1727. And according to the determination of the Governing Senate, those Jews were ordered to be sent immediately abroad by force of the above-mentioned decree of 1727, of which the order was sent, and to which the General Military Chancellery informs that, in the wake of the present war the concern is that if the Jews are sent abroad, and they could be aware of the local whereabouts (emplacement, disposition), so that through their present deportation would not have followed (occurred) some espionage. And though by that the Senate argues that the Jews must certainly be sent abroad and not allowed to return and continue to trade except at the trade-fairs, so that through their habitation, and notably during the present military situation, would not occur any espionage; However, this issue also demands an overall discourse (collective reasoning) from the Cabinet of Her Imperial Majesty.

Resolution. The exile of the Jews is judged to be postponed until the end of the current Turkish war, and how many of them and who are merchants, or tavern managers, or others, and from what kind of crafts they live, and in which cities and places are dwelling, and exactly on whose tenures

(properties) – the complete register must be composed and sent immediately from the Malorussian (Little Russian) Chancellery to the Senate. And in the meanwhile, the Malorussian Chancellery is ordered to watch closely and strictly forbid anyone in the whole of the Little Russia to shelter or hire the Jews, or keep them in their taverns, nor give them anything for rent. (*P.P. S. 3, Vol. X, No. 7869*).

Translation by Anastasia Savenko-Moore and Rick Moore, Eugene OR.
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