

Homage to King and Country. A Bibliography of Swedish Jewish Pamphlets

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A little-known part of Swedish Jewish bibliography are the many small separate booklets and addresses of homage produced by the Jewish communities in Stockholm, Norrköping, Gothenburg and Karlskrona to honor King and Country.

The Jews who settled in Sweden in the 18th century received royal letters of protection. They were very eager to express their appreciation to the king on any and every occasion. This started in 1782 with the death of the Dowager Queen, the mother of King Gustaf III, and only a month later there was a new booklet on the birth of an heir to the King and Queen. It was Gustaf III who seven years earlier, in 1775, had allowed the first Jew, Aaron Isaac, to settle in Sweden without converting to Christianity.

On such occasions a special service was usually held in the synagogue, with songs and prayers composed especially for the occasion. These were printed in separate booklets, often presented to the king in a special presentation copy.

I will here list all the pamphlets and booklets known to me, which were printed by the Jewish communities honoring King and Country, including two from Stralsund in Mecklenburg, which belonged to Sweden from 1648 till 1815. All of them may be found either in the Royal Library of Stockholm or in the Library of Uppsala University.

There are eleven birthday and New Year's greetings, four in connection with betrothals and weddings, two for royal births, thirteen for royal deaths, three as thanks for the king's return to the city or for his passing through, three for victories won, two praying for success in war being fought, two when a new king started his reign, and seven for national or royal jubilees, one of which for a Golden Wedding. Five of the booklets are printed on silk—nos. 2, 17 (only the German text—the Hebrew is in handwriting on paper), 18, 19 and 20. The Royal Library owns the respective king's presentation copies.

- (1) 1782 [On the death of Dowager Queen Lovisa Ulrica]

Lik-Tal på Högstsal. Hennes Maj:ts LOVISÆ ULRICÆ, Enke-Drottning af Sverige, född Kongl. Prinsessa af Preussen, höga begrafnings-dag, hållet öfver den af Hans Kongl. Maj:t förordnade texten i 1 Kon. Bok 2. Cap. 2. Vers, för den Judiska Församlingen i Stockholm, Onsdagen den 31 Julii år 1782, af Levin Hirsch-Levi, Öfver-Land-Rabbi Öfversatt på Svenska. Stockholm, trykt i Kongl. Tryckeriet [Henric Foug], 1782. 230 x 185 mm. 20 pp.

Printed in Swedish, with many Hebrew expressions printed with Hebrew letters in the Swed-

ish text.

This speech given by Sweden's first rabbi, Levin Hirsch Levi, is a eulogy to King Gustaf III's mother who passed away July 16, 1782. It was she who in a letter written to her son in December 1771¹ suggested that the king let Jews settle in Sweden. Gustaf III answered her on February 11, 1772, "It is sure that letting such an industrious people as the Jews settle here would be of the greatest advantage to the Realm." She was, at the time, at her brother's, Frederick the Great's court in Berlin, and had no doubt been favorably impressed by personal acquaintances with Jewish merchants at his court. She had also met with Moses Mendelssohn there.

Rabbi Levin Hirsch Levi found his livelihood in the Jewish community in Stockholm in 1780. The contract of his employment still exists in the archives of the Jewish community in Stockholm.

(2) 1782 [On the birth of a son to Queen Sophia Magdalena]

Ord högtideligen afsungne uti Judiska Synagogan i Stockholm vid tillfälle af Hennes Kongl. Maj:ts Drottningens lyckeliga nedkomst den 25 augusti 1782 på anmodan af Nationens Äldste författade och öfversatte af Marcus Maure och D. Josephson. Stockholm, tryckt i Kongl. Tryckeriet [Henric Foug], 1782. 290 x 220 mm (on silk), 210 x 160 mm (on paper), 12 pp.

The son, Karl Gustaf, Duke of Småland, whose birth was celebrated at this ceremony, passed away in 1783.

The Jewish community used every opportunity in the 18th and 19th centuries to honor the king and his family, to show their gratitude to Gustaf III for having allowed Aaron Isaac to settle in Sweden in 1775, and also for having allowed other Jews to join him and for permitting them to start a congregation in Stockholm, and later one in Gothenburg in 1780 and one in Norrköping in 1782.

This is the first Swedish-Jewish publication using Hebrew extensively, the whole text being in three languages, Hebrew in the middle,

Swedish on the right and French on the left side of the page.

The authors were David Josephson, called on the Hebrew title-page "Mr. David, son of Josef, blessed be his memory, from Prenzlau" and Marcus Maure, called "the respected bachelor Mr. Maure, son of Isaias, blessed be his memory, from Copenhagen". According to the title-page, the two were good friends, "joined by bonds of love". David Josephson is the ancestor of family Josephson, who since the beginning of their days in Sweden until today have played an important role in the Jewish community and in Swedish cultural life. Both David Josephson and Marcus Maure were teachers of Hebrew and modern languages. Marcus Maure was the author of most of the early pamphlets published (see nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 20).

(3) 1786/87 [Song of praise to Crown Prince Gustaf Adolph on the occasion of the New Year]

Nyårs-Sång, Hans Kongl. Höghet Kron-Prinsen i djupaste underdånighet tillägnad af E.J. Israelsson Soldin, Jude. Stockholm, tryckt hos Anders J. Nortström, 1786. 210 x 165 mm. 8 pp.

Printed in Hebrew with Swedish translation on parallel pages, there are both Hebrew and Swedish title-pages. On the Hebrew title-page Soldin calls himself Eliakim the son of the Torah-scholar Isserl Soldin from Copenhagen.

(4) 1788 [On King Gustaf III's birthday]

Poëtiska Tankar i anledning af den 24 januarii 1788. På Hebreiska författade af Eliakim Jacob Soldin. Upsala, tryckte hos Directeuren Johan Edman. 215 x 140 mm. 8 pp.

These poetic thoughts have a divided title-page, Hebrew on the top, Swedish on the lower half. The poem is printed first in Hebrew, and it is followed by a Swedish translation. On the Hebrew portion of the title-page, Soldin describes himself as "a printer of books from the holy congregation of Copenhagen, who is living in

Uppsala at the moment, but whose feet are pointed, with God's help, to return to his father's house and the city of his birth".

(5) 1788 [Song of praise after the Battle of Hogland]

Öfversättning av den Hebräiska Läfsång, som förleden Fredag wid allmänna Frögdebetygelserna afsöngs på Judiska Hufwudmannen Gumperts Hirtschs föranstaltande, i Synagogan hos Aaron Isaac på Riddareholmen. [on p. 4: Lofsång . . . sammanskrefwen af Marcus Maure . . .] Stockholm, tryckt hos Johan Christ, Holmberg, 1788. 240 x 195 mm. 4 pp.

In Chapter 17 of his memoirs, Aaron Isaac mentions that he was given permission to have a synagogue in his home, which was located on Riddarholmen, a district of Stockholm. This synagogue was frequented mainly by his family and friends.

In 1787, the Jewish community opened a synagogue at Köpmantorget in the Old City of Stockholm, which soon proved to be too small. Therefore, in 1795, a new place for the synagogue was found at Tyska Brunn, also in the Old City, namely the old auction house. After that all private Minyanim, i.e. prayer quorums, were forbidden.

Gumpert Hirsch was the head of the Jewish community at the time. He was a cousin of Aaron Isaac's wife, and became his business partner.

The Battle of Hogland, on July 17, 1788, was fought during the war between Sweden and Russia (1788-1790) by the navies of the two countries.

(6) 1788 [On King Gustaf III's return to Stockholm]

Lofsång, för Judiska Församlingen i Stockholm, i anledning af Hans Kongl. Maj:ts Återkomst den 19 December 1788, författad på Hebräiska uti vers af Marcus Maure and nu på Swenska öfversatt. Stockholm, tryckt hos Joh. Christ. Holmberg, 1788. 235 x 195 mm. 8 pp.

Gustaf III wanted to have the Eastern borders revised, and declared war on Russia. Denmark was in alliance with Russia, and attacked Sweden on the West Coast. Gothenburg was in danger, but Gustaf III, with the help of England, persuaded Denmark to observe a truce. This song of praise was sung on the King's return to Stockholm from Gothenburg. In *Stockholms Posten* no. 288 of December 9, 1788, the following poem is found:

Gustaf har från nöd och sorg
Frälst vårt kära Göteborg.

(7) 1789 [On King Gustaf III's birthday]

Öfversättning af den Hebraeiska Lofsången, som afsöngs i Synagogan, den 24 Januarii 1789, på Hans Maj:ts Konungens Födelsedag. Författad af Marcus Maure. Stockholm, tryckt hos Anders Zetterberg, 1789. 240 x 195 mm. 4 pp.

The war with Russia had started in June 1788. So Marcus Maure could now say: "Let Gustaf's Kingdom expand, long into the enemies' lands. May many nations bow under his scepter . . . He is our David, our Solomon. . ."

(8) 1789 [Prayer read by the Jewish community in Norrköping during Sweden's war with Russia]

Öfversättning af bönen under påstående Krig, som nyttjas af Judiska Församlingen i Norrköping. På de Äldstes begäran författad af Marcus Maure. Stockholm, tryckt hos Joh. Christ. Holmberg, År 1789. 225 x 190 mm. 4 pp.

Norrköping was one of the three cities where Jews were allowed to settle according to the *Judereglemente* of 1782 (rules and regulations for Jews in Sweden). The leaders of the community there asked Marcus Maure to compose this prayer for them.

(9) 1790 [Daily prayer read in the Stockholm Synagogue during Sweden's war with Russia]

L I K - T A L ,

På

HÖGSTSAL. HENNES MAJ:TS
LOVISE ULRICÆ,

ENKE-DROTNINGENS AF SVERIGE,
FÖDD KONGL. PRINSESSA AF PREUSSEN,
HÖGA BEGRAFNINGS-DAG,

HÄLLET

ÖFVER DEN AF

HANS KONGL. MAJ:T

FÖRORDNADE TEXTEN,

I 1. KON. BOK. 2. CAP. 2. VERS,
FÖR DEN JUDISKA FÖRSAMLINGEN

I STOCKHOLM,

ONSDAGEN DEN 31 JULII ÅR 1782,

AF

LEVIN HIRSCH - LEVI,
ÖFVER-LAND-RABBI.

ÖFVERSATT PÅ SVENSKA.

STOCKHOLM,

TRYKT I KONGL. TRYCKERIET, 1782.

O R D ,

HÖGTIDELIGEN AFSUNGNE

UTI

JUDISKA SYNAGOGAN I STOCKHOLM,

VID TILFALLE AF

HENNES KONGL. MAJ:TS
DROTNINGENS

LYCKELIGA NEDKOMST ,

DEN 25 AUGUSTI 1782.

PÅ ANMODAN AF

NATIONENS ÄLDSTE

FÖRFATTADE OCH ÖFVERSATTE

AF

MARCUS MAURE OCH D. JOSEPHSSON.



STOCKHOLM, TRYKT I KONGL. TRYCKERIET, 1782.

הנה והפלה
 לכבוד אדונינו המלך הגדול
 אִיסטאן אדאכף
 מאת

לברוך עזרת ישראל יושבנו עזר שטראלנא
 בחודש אלול תקל"ז לפק

למנצח על השמירה
 לכבוד
 יוסטולור המלך המור ומצא טוש כל המין
 אדוני מלכנו

נזמט אף השלישי
 יום דודו ורנשא מלכותו
 בשנים ושבע לוחש יאנושי שורו אף ה'ס:ח
 תננת כננת מלוק'ס בן המור כ' הכנז מ'ס:ב
 אפי ממש מרת מן קאננת
 מרנור קער יאנואל ינגלי מערות לטב ביה
 לצדו אכנו יקר מלכותו

SOFFSALA JANUAR

I Anledning af
 DEN 24 JANUARI 1788.
 På Hebreiska författade
 af
 ELIAKIM JACOB SÖLDIN.

UPSALA, Tryckte hos Directören JOHAN EDMAN.

Gesang und Gebete
 zur
 glücklichsten Ankunft
 unseres
 Allerhochwürdigsten Großmächtigsten Königs
 und Herrn

GUSSF. M D O I T H

der Litten-Gemeinde zu Stralsund
 im August 1797.

זינדערנישליגער
ע:רשעט ווי די ווערליכער

אויפגע
גרויסדיכטיגסטן ווי אהרנדיכטיגסטן קעניג

הויפט דעם דריטן

ווי
עלירע ערשטע ווערלובטן

פרייע

אלע ווי
פאר איר זייער

אויפ
פרייע

ווי די ווערליכע ווערלובטן דייער עטע.

די דריטע עטע 1858.
ד. 1. דעצעבער 1897.

ווי די ווערליכע ווערלובטן דייער עטע.



די דריטע עטע 1858.
ד. 1. דעצעבער 1897.

די דריטע עטע 1858.
ד. 1. דעצעבער 1897.

תפלה

כבוד

שלום אהובי המלך המצוי

גוסטאף השלישי

ובער שלום הנבירה

פרידריקה כלת המלך

כבוד

לעור שטרלונד

אשר

התפללו בית ישראל נרו העיר הזאת

ביום חמישי שבחמשה עשר למס'ק

Ceremonie

Med full Instrumental- och Vocal-Musique,

hållen i

Judiska Synagogen i Göteborg,

til frände

af vår allernådige Konung

GUSTAF IV ADOLPH,

på Dets

Förenings-Dag

med vår allernådige Drottning

FREDERICA DOROTHEA

WILHELMINA,

Arf-Prinsessa af Baden.

Sammandragit och kallat

af

GABRIEL SCHLESINGER,

Cantor i härvarande Synagoga, och på dets befohlstånd.

GÖTHEBORG,

Tryckt hos LAES WAHLSTRÖM, 1797.

1912

STOCKHOLMS SYNAGOGA

Hans Majestät Konungens

Regerings-Jubileum

hållen Gudstjenst

Stockholms Synagoga

den 18 September 1897.

MORGONGUDSTJÄNST

SABBATEN FORE

HANS MAJESTÄT

KONUNG

GUSTAF VI ADOLFS

ÅTTIOÅRS DAG

LÖRDAGEN DEN 10 NOVEMBER 1962

Bön som dageligen läses i Judiska Synagogan under påstående Krig med Ryssland. På Judarnes Äldstes Aron Isaacs och Gumpert Hirschs föranstaltande, upsatt af Marcus Maure. Öfversättning från Hebräiskan. Stockholm, tryckt hos Anders Zetterberg, 1790. 190 x 155 mm. 4 pp.

The leaders of the Jewish community in Stockholm, Aaron Isaac and Gumpert Hirsch asked Marcus Maure to compose this prayer for the Stockholm community, which was read daily at the morning services during the duration of the war.

(10) 1790 [On King Gustaf III's birthday]

Öfversättning af den Hebraiske Lofsången, som på Konungens Födelse-Dag den 24 Januarii 1790 afsjöngs i Synagogan, författad af Marcus Maure. Stockholm, tryckt hos Joh. Christ. Holmberg, 1790. 240 x 190 mm. 4 pp.

This birthday song to the "Solomon of the North" is also composed by Marcus Maure. A Swedish translation of the Hebrew text, printed with small decorations—a harp, garlands and fruits, and putti.

(11) 1790 [Victory at the Battle of Fredrikshamn]

Ord, vid den allmänna Tacksägelsen, som i anledning af Kongl. Svenska Skärgårds-Flottans den 15 Maji utan för Friedrichshamn vundna Seger öfver den Ryska Fientliga, hölls i Stockholm den 3 Junii 1790; Uti Judiska dervarande Synagogan på Ebræiska föreläste af Författaren Marcus Maure. Stockholm, tryckt i Kongl. Tryckeriet. 210 x 170 mm. 4 pp.

Prayer read by the author, Marcus Maure, at a thanksgiving service in the Stockholm Synagogue. Sweden had won a naval battle against a Russian squadron near Fredrikshamn in May, 1790. This is a Swedish translation of the text read in Hebrew.

(12) 1790 [Victory at the Battle of Svensksund]

Ord, sjungne i Judiska Synagogan vid Österlånggatan på Högtidsdagen d. 31 Augusti; af Marcus Maure. [Printed in Stockholms Posten, no. 201, September 1, 1790.]

This is the only homage by the Jewish community not printed separately, but published in the daily paper, *Stockholms Posten*. It celebrates the decisive naval battle of the war with Russia, at Svensksund on July 9, 1790. It was Sweden's greatest victory—Russia lost 52 ships and over half of their sailors (about 9000 men). The Swedes lost only 6 ships and about 300 men.

Sweden had won the war under the leadership of Gustaf III. As Marcus Maure expressed it: "... Not even David, King of Israel, was more praised after victory... than Gustaf III..."

This thanksgiving ceremony took place in Stockholm's first Synagogue on Österlånggatan at Köpmantorget (see no. 5).

(13) 1791 [On King Gustaf III's birthday]

Öfversättning af den Hebräiska Lofsång, som afsjöngs uti Judiska Synagogan på Konungens Födelse-dag, författad af Marcus Maure. Linköping, tryckt uti Boktryckeriet, 1791. 220 x 185 mm. 2 pp.

Gustaf III had won the war with Russia and is now called conqueror and Prince of peace.

(14) 1792 [King Gustaf III is murdered]

Klago-Sång öfver Konung Gustaf III, för samtelige Judiske Synagogorne i Riket, til Stora Klago-Dagen den 6 Junii 1792. Författadt af Marcus Maure på anmodan af Aron Isaac, Judarnes Hufwudman, samt de öfrige Äldste. Öfversättning från Ebräiskan. Stockholm, tryckt hos Johan A. Carlbohm, 1792. 210 x 180 mm. 8 pp.

A long lament printed for all synagogues in the country, composed by Marcus Maure at the instigation of the leader of the Jewish community, Aaron Isaac, and the other heads of

the community, to be read on a special day of mourning on June 6, 1792.

Gustaf III had been shot and wounded at a masked ball at the opera on March 16, 1792, and died two weeks later on March 29, 1792. His funeral was on May 14th. This murder was a great shock to the Jews. Gustaf III had been their great friend and protector.

- (15) 1796 [King Gustaf IV Adolph begins his reign]

Sång och Bön vid vår stormägtiste och allernådigste Herres och Konungs, Konung Gustaf IV Adolphs lyckliga anträde til Regeringen den 1 November 1796; Af Judiska Församlingen i Stockholm. På Hebraeiska författade och på Svenska öfversatte af Marcus Maure. Stockholm, tryckt hos Anders Zetterberg, 1796. 225 x 180 mm. 8 pp.

When Gustaf III was murdered, his son was only 14 years old, and he was placed under the guardianship of Gustaf III's brother, Duke Karl. Gustaf IV Adolph came of age on November 1, 1796.

Marcus Maure is still the poet for the Jewish community. Here the Swedish translation of a Hebrew song and prayer. "... Let us, the descendants of Abraham, find mercy in the eyes of the King, and let us not be found in want for the protection, under his wise leadership, which you have promised Israel. Amen."

- (16) 1796 [King Gustaf IV Adolph begins his reign]

Tal, hållet uti Judiska Synagogan i Norrköping den 1 Nov. MDCCXCVI. Af Nathan Joël, Dantziger. Linköping, D.G. Björn, 1796. 200 x 170 mm. 20 pp.

The speech, held in the Synagogue in Norrköping, is printed in Hebrew, with the Swedish translation on parallel pages.

"... God have mercy on us, the poor children of Israel. Give us the will to learn and to understand the depths of your Law, so that we may be found pleasing in the eyes of the King and his high officials, and the inhabitants of this country! We have been despised and scor-

ned for a long time..."

Mr. Dantziger was a language teacher of Hebrew and German in Norrköping. Two years later he became a Christian and became employed at the University of Uppsala.

- (17) 1797 [King Gustaf IV Adolph passing through Stralsund after having met his bride]

Gesang und Gebet zur glücklichen Ankunft unseres Allerdurchlauchtigsten Grossmächtigsten Königs und Herrn Gustaf Adolph von der Juden-Gemeinde zu Stralsund im August 1797. Stralsund 1797. 420 x 280 mm. 8 pp.

This is a unique booklet, and it seems surely to be the one which was presented to the King on his arrival in Stralsund. It is bound in red silk with gold decorations, lined with blue silk. On the cover there are also three golden crowns, one of the main elements in the Swedish national coat of arms. This booklet is both in manuscript (the Hebrew text), and printed (the German text). Two of the German pages are printed on silk.

King Gustaf IV Adolph, who had passed through Stralsund incognito on July 25th, on his way to Erfurt to meet his bride Princess Fredrika Dorotea Vilhelmina, the daughter of Prince Karl Ludvig of Baden, was now, August 24th, on his way back to Sweden. In a detailed description of his visit to Stralsund with the title, *Ausführliche Nachricht von Seiner Majestät, Gustaf Adolphs, der Schweden, Gothen und Wenden Königs ... wie auch Ihrer Majestät, Friderica Dorothea Wilhelmina ... unser allernädigsten Königin und Frau, Höchsten Gegenwart zu Stralsund ... nebst Beschreibung der bey solcher Gelegenheit veranstalteten Feyerlichkeiten*, Stralsund 1797 (88 pp.), one can read that the King dined that day at 4 p.m. and received this address of homage from a delegation of the city's Jews at 5 p.m.

- (18) 1797 [The royal bride Fredrika Dorotea Vilhelmina is married by proxy in Stralsund]

Inbrünstiges Gebet um die Wohlfart unseres

grossmächtigsten und allergnädigsten Königs Gustav des Dritten und seiner erhabenen Verlobten Friederike als die Königl. Braut nach Stralsund kam—von den jüdischen Bewohnern dieser Stadt. Im Monat Tisri 5558. D.i. October 1797. 350 x 220 mm. 6 pp.

In October, 1797, the bride of King Gustaf IV Adolph travelled to Sweden. En route she stopped for a few days in Stralsund, where she was married to the King by proxy. She arrived in Stralsund on October 4th, and continued by boat to Sweden on October 8th. This booklet too is the presentation copy given to the royal bride (the King was back in Sweden at the time). It is printed on silk throughout, with gold decorations sewn around the pages, bound in red velvet and lined with blue silk.

It is odd that this tribute is addressed to the wrong king, since Gustaf III was murdered in 1792, and his son Gustaf IV Adolph was now on the throne. The mistake is doubly puzzling, since only a few weeks earlier, in August, 1797, the Jewish community of Stralsund had greeted the King by his correct name (see no. 17). The report about the celebrations in Stralsund mentioned in no. 17 includes a description of the illuminations of the nights of the 4th and 7th of October, and mentions the decorations and lights arranged by the Schutzjuden Abraham Israel, W. Friedländer and Moses Samson on the outside of their houses located near the old market place.

The text is both in Hebrew and German. Even on the Hebrew title-page and in the text the wrong name of the King is used.

- (19) 1797 [King Gustaf IV Adolph receives his bride in Karlskrona]

Frögde-Sång och Bön wid Hans Maj:ts, vår allernädigste Konungs Gustaf Adolphi vistande i Carlskrona, för at emottaga sin Kongliga brud, och Sveriges tilkommande Drottning, den durchleuchtigsta Printsessan och Marggrefvinnan m.m. Frederica Dorothea Wilhelmina. Hällen i Judiska Församlingen i Carlskrona. Carlskrona, tryckt i Kongl. Amiralitets Boktryckeriet, 1797. 235

x 185 mm. 8 pp.

The Princess, Fredrika Dorotea Vilhelmina, left Stralsund by boat and arrived in Karlskrona on October 10, 1797.

Karlskrona was not mentioned in the *Judereglemente* of 1782 (the rules and regulations pertaining to the Jews in Sweden) as a place where Jews could reside. Only the cities of Stockholm, Gothenburg and Norrköping were permissible abodes. Fabian Philip had come to Karlskrona in 1779, but in order not to have to leave town in 1782, after the *Judereglemente*, he promised to open a textile factory there and got the King's permission to stay on this condition. The community was never large. There were about 35 Jews in Karlskrona in 1807, including children and servants.

Even this pamphlet is printed on silk and beautifully bound in light blue silk with the King's monogram in yellow paper. The text is entirely in Swedish.

- (20) 1797 [King Gustaf IV Adolph and Queen Fredrika Dorotea Vilhelmina get married in Stockholm]

Sång och Bön vid Konung Gustaf IV Adolphi samt Drottning Fredrica Dorothea Wilhelminas Höga Biläger, den 31 October 1797. Af den i Stockholm varande Judiska Församlingen, uppå föranstaltande af dess Äldste. Öfversättning från Hebraeiskan, af M.M. Stockholm, tryckt hos Anders Zetterberg. 240 x 190 mm (on silk), 210 x 170 mm. 8 pp.

This is the last of the pamphlets of homage composed by Marcus Maure. It is entirely in Swedish, printed on silk and bound in blue silk with golden borders. The letter C on the cover indicates that this belonged to Carl XIII, who became king when Gustaf IV Adolph was deprived of the crown in 1809. At this time, in 1797, the Jews were full of hope that Gustaf IV Adolph would be as liberal in his attitude to the Jews in Sweden as his Father Gustaf III had been. However, Gustaf IV Adolph was afraid of the French revolutionary ideas (by 1805 he was at war with France), and when

Napoleon invited Jews from all of Europe to a "Great Synhedrion" in 1806, Sweden forbade Jews for a time to immigrate into the country, and started to keep watch over the already settled Jews. Although none of the Swedish Jews travelled to France for the Synhedrion, it took some time for the Swedish authorities to change their distrustful attitude towards the Jews. Only after Gustaf IV Adolph had been dethroned, in 1809, was the law against immigration to Sweden revoked.

- (21) 1797 [King Gustaf IV Adolph and Queen Fredrika Dorotea Vilhelmina get married in Stockholm]

Ceremonie med full instrumental- och vocal-musique, hållen i Judiska Synagogan i Götheborg, til ärande af vår allernådigste Konung Gustaf IV Adolph, på dess Förenings-Dag med vår allernådigste Drottning Frederica Dorothea Wilhelmina, Arf-Prinsessa af Baden. Sammandragit och hållit af Gabriel Schlesinger, Cantor i härvarande Synagog, och på dess bekostnad. Götheborg, tryckt hos Lars Wahlström, 1797. 225 x 180 mm. 12 pp.

Gabriel Schlesinger (1758–1822) was born in Neisse (Schlesien). In 1782 he settled in Marstrand which had been declared a porto-franco (freeport) in 1780, Jews could, consequently, freely settle there. He was a cotton-printer, and in 1791 he became cantor of the Jewish community of Marstrand. When the town ceased to be a freeport in 1794, most Jews resettled in nearby Gothenburg, where Schlesinger became the first cantor of the Jewish community there. He published the first Swedish Synagogue Rules in 1808, in connection with the opening of the Gothenburg synagogue.

The text of this booklet is entirely in Swedish. This is the first report of a synagogue service in Sweden with accompaniment of instrumental and vocal music.

- (22) 1797 [On King Gustaf IV Adolph's birthday]

S:r Königlichen Majestät Gustaf IV Adolph, König von Schweden, am 1:sten November

1797. Allerunterthänigst zu Füssen gelegt von Meyer Levin aus Stockholm. Der Arzenei gelarheit beflussenen, zu Königsberg in Preussen. Carlskrona, tryckt i Kongl. Amiralitets Tryckeriet, 1798. 245 x 200 mm. 4 pp.

Meyer Levin aus Stockholm, a doctor, is not mentioned in any of the books about Jews in Sweden listed in the bibliography below. One must therefore suppose that he lived in Sweden only for a short time.

A German poem, entitled "God and the King".

- (23) 1813 [A Swedish victory at Leipzig]

Psalmer, Lofsång och Bön vid Te Deums af-sjungande öfver Segern vid Leipzig, uti Judiska Synagogan i Götheborg, Söndagen d. 20 November 1813, på anmodan af Nationens Föreståndare Herr L.E. Magnus. Ihop-satt och sjungen af G. Schlesinger. Götheborg, tryckt hos Lars Wahlström, 1813. 210 x 170 mm. 8 pp.

The Swedish, Russian, Prussian and Austrian armies were at war with Napoleon I. The Swedish troops were led by Marshall Bernadotte, who had by that time become Swedish Crown Prince Karl Johan. The allies won a great victory at Leipzig (October 18–19, 1813) over Napoleon. This battle broke Napoleon's might. The pamphlet honors the King, Karl XIII, and especially Crown Prince Karl Johan, who had brought about the victory, and was soon to become King of Sweden.

Composed by Gabriel Schlesinger (see no. 21).

- (24) 1818 [Death of King Karl XIII]

Rede gehalten in der Sinagoge zu Norrköping den 28 April 1818 als am Klage-Tage für den höchstseliger König Carl XIII. von Herrman Duschnis. Linköping bey Petre und Abrahamsson, 1818. 200 x 170 mm. 18 pp.

Herrman Duschnis (Duschnäs)—born in Prague—came to Stockholm in 1804. There he

became the private tutor in the home of the engraver, Salm Salmson, and his wife, Fredrika Moses. This is a long sermon in German, which was still the first language of most of the Jews in Sweden at that time. He praises Karl XIII, who continued in the footsteps of his brother, Gustaf III, as far as the Jews were concerned. "In the North there is ... a people who know the holy rights of hospitality and use it ..."

(25) 1826 [On the birth of a son to Crown Prince Oscar]

Predigt, gehalten in der Jüdischen Synagoge zu Gothenburg am Danksagungsfest, dem 14 Mai 1826, wegen der Geburt des Schwedischen Erbprinzen Carl Ludvig Eugene, K.H. Herzog von Schonen, von H. Gans, Oberlehrer. Gothenburg gedruckt bei Geo. Löwegren, 1826. 190 x 125 mm. 16 pp.

This German sermon was delivered by Hirsch Salomon Gans. In 1826, the first Swedish Jewish school for boys had opened in Gothenburg, named Göthildaskolan after Göthilda Magnus whose husband, L.E. Magnus, was head of the Jewish community in Gothenburg. H. Gans was the school's rector and head teacher. A Jewish school for girls opened in Gothenburg in 1839.

Stockholm's first Jewish school for boys was founded nine years after that of Gothenburg, in 1835. Three years later, Stockholm opened a Jewish school for girls, Sophiaskolan, named after the wife of Aron Levi Lamm, one of the leaders of the Jewish community.

The new prince Carl Ludvig Eugene, the birth of whom is the happy occasion for this sermon, is the grandson of King Karl XIV Johan, the son of Crown Prince Oscar and his wife Josefina. He became King Karl XV in 1859. As Hirsch Gans says: "Through the birth of a hereditary prince, all troubled thoughts about the future ... have disappeared. Scandinavia can look forward to a glad, peaceful and happy future. No one deserves to be called a Swede, no matter of what religion, whose heart is not filled with wonderful feelings of thanks to God..."

(26) 1844 [Death of King Karl XIV Johan]

Gesänge bei dem Trauergottesdienste am 8 Mai 1844 wegen des Ablebens Seiner Maj:t des höchstseligen Königs Karl XIV Johann glorwürdigen Andenkens in der Synagoge zu Stockholm. Stockholm, die Hörbergische Buchdruckerei, 1844. 220 x 130 mm. 8 pp.

During Karl XIV Johan's reign the harsh *Ju-dereglemte* of 1782, the rules and regulations for Jews living in Sweden, was repealed, and replaced by a more liberal one in 1838. It was called the Emancipation Edict, but gave the Jews no political rights to that point in time, only certain social rights as to where to live, and what professions a Jew could have. But they did become Swedish citizens, until then the Jews had been "tolerated foreigners". In the words of Hugo Valentin, "Noble humanity coupled with manly power which was always characteristic of both the sovereign and the man, has nowhere aroused warmer admiration than with the King's Jewish subjects". His death was felt by the Jews as a personal loss.

(27) 1844 [Death of King Karl XIV Johan]

Klage und Trost. Eine Predigt gehalten bei dem Trauergottesdienste am 8 Mai 1844 wegen des Ablebens Seiner Maj:t des Höchsts-eligen Königs Carl XIV Johann glorwürdigsten Andenkens in der Synagoge zu Stockholm von Dr. L. Seligmann, Rabbiner. Auf Verlangen dem Drucke übergeben von dem Vorstande der Gemeinde. Stockholm: P.A. Norstedt & Söhne, 1844. 220 x 140 mm. 22 pp.

Rabbi Löb Seligmann was the first rabbi in Sweden with a Western education. He was born in Germany, and came to Sweden from Copenhagen. He had an academic degree. According to his employment contract, he was to be addressed as "Doctor", and was to be dressed the same way as a Christian priest, give sermons also at weddings and funerals and introduce confirmations in the synagogue, according to the practice in Copenhagen. He was rabbi in Stockholm from 1832 until his death in 1859, and brought many liberal ideas with him.

The title-page of this German sermon is bordered in black.

(28) 1844 [Death of King Karl XIV Johan]

Vid gudstjensten i Synagogan i Götheborg, på Klagodagen den 8 maj 1844. Götheborg, M. Prytz's Officin, 1844. 210 x 120 mm. 8 pp.

The text is in Swedish, but certain prayers were to be said in Hebrew, *e.g.* Psalm 16 and Adon Olam. On the last page there is an illustration commonly used in connection with funerals: a crying angel, an urn draped in black, and twigs.

(29) 1859 [Death of King Oscar I]

Warum trauert das Vaterland? Eine Predigt, gehalten bei dem Trauergottesdienste 14. August 1859 wegen Ablebens Sr. Maj. des hochseligen Königs Oscar I. gesegneten Andenkens, von Dr. L. Lewysohn, Rabbiner der israelitischen Gemeinde zu Stockholm. Stockholm, gedruckt bei Isaac Marcus, 1859. 215 x 140 mm. 16 pp.

This is the first of the pamphlets printed in a Jewish publishing house, that of Isaac Marcus. The title-page has a black border around the text, and the whole booklet is bound in black paper.

The sermon, held in German, was delivered by Stockholm's new rabbi, Ludvig Lewysohn (1819–1901), the successor of Dr. Seligmann who had passed away earlier that year. He called himself Rabbi of the Israelite community in Stockholm. Since 1838 the Jewish community had been called "Mosaiska Församlingen", but Dr. Lewysohn said he preferred Israelite, as "Jew" was still considered a degrading term, and "Mosaite" a misnomer. Nevertheless, the official name of the Jewish community in Sweden was until very recently, 1981 in fact, "Mosaiska Församlingen". Today it is called "Judiska Församlingen", the Jewish community.

Lewysohn was rabbi in Worms when he was called to Stockholm. He had a doctor's degree from the University of Halle. Among other books, he published "Die Zoologie des

Talmuds" (1858).

During the reign of Oscar I, the Jews slowly inched their way towards full emancipation. As of 1860 they could live anywhere in Sweden and could also own real estate. But full emancipation was not achieved until 1870, during the reign of his successor Karl XV.

(30) 1859 [Death of King Oscar I]

Vid Gudstjensten i Stockholms Synagoga på Klagodagen den 14 Augusti 1859. Stockholm, tryckt hos Isaac Marcus, 1859. 210 x 135 mm. 8 pp.

This booklet of prayers and psalms recited during the special service of mourning at the synagogue in Stockholm, is also printed by Isaac Marcus, with a black border around the title-page and two funeral decorations on the front and back pages. The printer owned Hebrew type also, and a few words in this booklet are printed in Hebrew.

(31) 1864 [50th anniversary of the union between Norway and Sweden]

Predikan, hållen i Stockholms Synagoga på 50:de årsdagen af Sveriges och Norges Förening, den 4 November 1864, af Dr. L. Lewysohn, Rabbin vid Mosaiska Församlingen i Stockholm. Stockholm, tryckt hos Isaac Marcus, 1864. 200 x 130 mm. 10 pp.

A sermon, in Swedish, to commemorate this historic event. In 1814 Denmark had ceded Norway to Sweden. This lasted until 1905, when Norway gained its independence from Sweden.

(32) 1872 [Death of King Karl XV]

Vid Gudstjensten i Stockholms Synagoga på Klagodagen den 20 Oktober 1872. Stockholm, tryckt hos Isaac Marcus, 1872. 290 x 225 mm. 4 pp.

Prayers and psalms recited in the Stockholm Synagogue. The text is entirely in Swedish, with the exception of a few words printed in

Hebrew. The title-page is bordered in, and decorated with an urn draped in black.

(33) 1872 [Death of King Karl XV]

Vid Gudstjensten i Synagogan i Göteborg på Klagodagen den 20 Oktober 1872. Göteborg, tryckt hos D.F. Bonnier, 1872. 185 x 120 mm. 8 pp.

This booklet, entirely in Swedish, is printed at D.F. Bonnier of the famous Jewish Bonnier family who opened bookstores in Stockholm, Gothenburg and Uppsala in 1827. Since 1832 they have had their own publishing house, which is still very successful today. David Felix Bonnier led the Gothenburg bookstore, and had his own publishing firm there from 1844. In 1859 he founded the newspaper *Göteborgs-posten*.

The title-page is bordered in black.

(34) 1894 [300th anniversary of the birth of King Gustaf II Adolph]

Sem och Japhet. Predikan hållen i Stockholms Synagoga den 8 December 1894 till firandet af Gustaf II Adolfs 300-åriga minne af D:r G. Klein. Tryckt på begäran. Stockholm, Nordin & Josephson. 225 x 145 mm. 16 pp.

Dr. Gottlieb Klein (1852–1914) from Hungary became rabbi in Stockholm in 1882. He was a Reform rabbi. He was the first of the learned rabbis in Sweden who left a mark outside the Jewish community as well as within it. His special field of learning was early Christianity, and that brought him the friendship of many Christian theologians. King Oscar II made him a professor in 1896.

This sermon is dedicated to Consul-General and Knight Commander etc. Mr. Henrik Davidson, the head of the Jewish community in Stockholm. The Jews have indeed by this time achieved total emancipation.

Sem and Japhet were two of Noah's sons. Sem was the ancestor of the Semites. In the sermon, Dr. Klein says: "Not only Swedes celebrate the memory of Gustaf Adolf, but all peoples who have gained freedom of worship,

which Gustaf Adolf fought for and achieved through his victories. Do even we have the right to join in the jubilation? My friends, we not only have the right, but it is our duty to praise and thank God that he has chosen the Swedish people to make such an important contribution through Gustaf Adolf to the development of mankind. Yes, as Swedes even we rejoice, and the joy comes from the heart, as we feel deeply to be a part of our fatherland..."

The sermon is in Swedish, with many expressions printed in Hebrew letters.

(35) 1897 [25th jubilee of King Oscar II's reign]

Vid H.M. Konung Oscar II:s 25-års Jubileum. Göteborg, Synagogan den 18 Sept. 1897. Göteborg, Bonnier, 1897. 210 x 140 mm. 4 pp.

Specially composed poems to be read before and after the sermon in the synagogue in Gothenburg. In Swedish.

(36) 1897 [25th jubilee of King Oscar II's reign]

Hymn till Hans Maj:t Konungen vid Jubileifirandet i Stockholms Synagoga den 18 September 1897. (signed H. Mn.) Stockholm, Isaac Marcus' Boktr. Aktiebolag, 1897. 230 x 180 mm. 4 pp.

A hymn composed by Herman Meyerson on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the reign of Oscar II. It was sung to the melody of "The King's Song", still sung today, but had new words for the occasion.

The Jewish people, through all times,
have reaped hate and scorn,
But Sweden has always been kind to us
since it became our fatherland
during Gustav III's reign.
Therefore we love Sweden...

Herman Meyerson was active in the Chevra Kadischa (burial society). He was its secretary for 30 years and became an honorary member in 1897 as thanks for his special contributions.

(37) 1897 [25th jubilee of King Oscar II's reign]

Tal hållet vid Gudstjänsten i Stockholms Synagoga med anledning af Hans Majestät Konungens Regeringsjubileum af G. Klein. Stockholm, Isaac Marcus' Boktr.-Aktiebolag, 1898. 230 x 160 mm. 8 pp.

Sermon in Swedish by Dr. Klein (see no. 34).

(38) 1897 [25th jubilee of King Oscar II's reign]

Vid Hans Majestät Konungens Regerings-Jubileum hållen Gudstjänst i Stockholms Synagoga den 18 September 1897. Stockholm, Isaac Marcus' Boktr.-AB, 1897. 230 x 180 mm. 8 pp.

Order of the special service in the Stockholm Synagogue, ending with the Swedish "King's Song" (see no. 36). Printed at Isaac Marcus' printing shop, it is in two languages, Swedish and Hebrew.

(39) 1907 [King Oscar II and Queen Sophia celebrate their golden wedding]

Vårt Kungapar. Högtidspredikan på D.M. Konung Oskar II:s och Drottning Sophias Guldbrylllopsdag den 6 Juni 1907, hållet i Malmö Synagoga af Rabbin Dr Josef Wohlstein. Malmö, Skånestryckeriet, 1907. 180 x 120 mm. 4 pp.

A Swedish sermon delivered by Rabbi Josef Wohlstein (his name is incorrectly spelled on the title-page). He was rabbi in Malmö from 1900 to 1932. It is the only pamphlet from Malmö. It was published for the benefit of children's summer camps in Sweden, and sold for 15 öre a piece.

Rabbi Wohlstein says, "Here in the House of God, where we are Israel's faithful sons, we feel and profess before God's face and with sincere heart to be loyal sons of this beautiful country, where freedom and justice reign..."

(40) 1907 [Death of King Oscar II]

Några ord ägnade minnet af H.M:t Konung Oscar II vid gudstjänsterna i Stockholms synagoga den 14 och 22 Dec. 1907, af G. Klein. Stockholm, Stockholms Bokindustri AB,

1907. 230 x 160 mm. 10 pp.

Two sermons held with one week's interval. Dr. Klein says, "Under his just scepter, our country, our people have made great progress, and Sweden is known ... as a country with a high level of culture, all of whose inhabitants, without regard to creed, feel like free men and good patriots ..."

A black-bordered pamphlet.

(41) 1907 [Death of King Oscar II]

Sorge- och Åminnelsegudstjänst i Synagogan i Göteborg den 22 December 1907. Göteborg, Bonniers Tryckeri AB, 1907. 190 x 120 mm. 8 pp.

A black-bordered booklet, with a special poem in Swedish to be recited on this occasion, containing also the order of service.

(42) 1938 [80th birthday of King Gustaf V]

Stockholms Synagoga. Morgongudstjänst på Hans Majestät Konung Gustaf V:s Åttioårsdag, torsdagen den 16 Juni 1938. Stockholm, Bonniers, 1938. 230 x 160 mm. 16 pp.

Order of the service, printed in Swedish and Hebrew.

(43) 1938 [80th birthday of King Gustaf V]

Festgudstjänst å Hans Majestät Konungens 80-årsdag i Göteborgs Synagoga den 16 Juni 1938. Göteborg, Göteborgs Affärstryckeri AB. 190 x 120 mm. 4 pp.

Printed with the King's monogram on the title-page. The text is in Hebrew and Swedish in parallel columns.

(44) 1960 [Death of King Gustaf V]

Predikan till minne av Konung Gustaf V hållen i Stockholms Synagoga den 4 november 1950 av överrabbin Dr Kurt Wilhelm. Stockholm, Tryckeribolaget Orion, 1951. 210 x 140 mm. 6 pp.

Rabbi Kurt Wilhelm (1900–1965), born in Germany, was Chief Rabbi of Sweden from 1948 till his death in 1965. He advocated a moderate liberalism similar to Conservative Judaism. He also lectured at Stockholm University and was professor at the Goethe-Universität in Frankfurt.

(45) 1952 [70th birthday of King Gustaf VI Adolf]

Predikan med anledning av H.M. Konungens 70-årsdag hållen i Stockholms Synagoga den 8 november 1952 av Överrabbin Dr Kurt Wilhelm. Stockholm 1952. 210 x 150 mm. 12 pp.

A sermon on the King's birthday.

(46) 1962 [80th birthday of King Gustaf VI Adolf]

Stockholms Synagoga. Morgongudstjänst Sabbaten före Hans Majestät Konung Gustaf VI Adolfs åttioårsdag, Lördagen den 10 November 1962. Stockholm, Masterprint Fridmans Boktr. 210 x 150 mm. 8 pp.

The order of service, printed both in Hebrew and Swedish.

(47) 1962 [80th birthday of King Gustaf VI Adolf]

Predikan med anledning av Hans Majestät Konung Gustaf VI Adolfs åttioårsdag hållen den 10 november 1962 i Stockholms Synagoga av Kurt Wilhelm. Stockholm, Masterprint Fridman, 1963. 210 x 150 mm. 8 pp.

Chief Rabbi Wilhelm says, "...Not only the Jews of Sweden, but the Jews of the world will always remember what Sweden has meant for the Jews of today. The Swedish royal house, the Swedish government and all the peoples of Sweden are forever inscribed in the book of Jewish history, since it has given the persecuted and to body and mind violated Jews a new och free home..."

Since 1962 no special pamphlets of homage have been printed by the Jewish com-

munities of Sweden.

NOTES

1. The correspondence of Gustaf III and Lovisa Ulrica is published in *Gustav III:s och Lovisa Ulrikas brevväxling*, ed. H. Schück, Svenska Akademiens handlingar ifrån år 1886, XXX, Stockholm 1919.

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