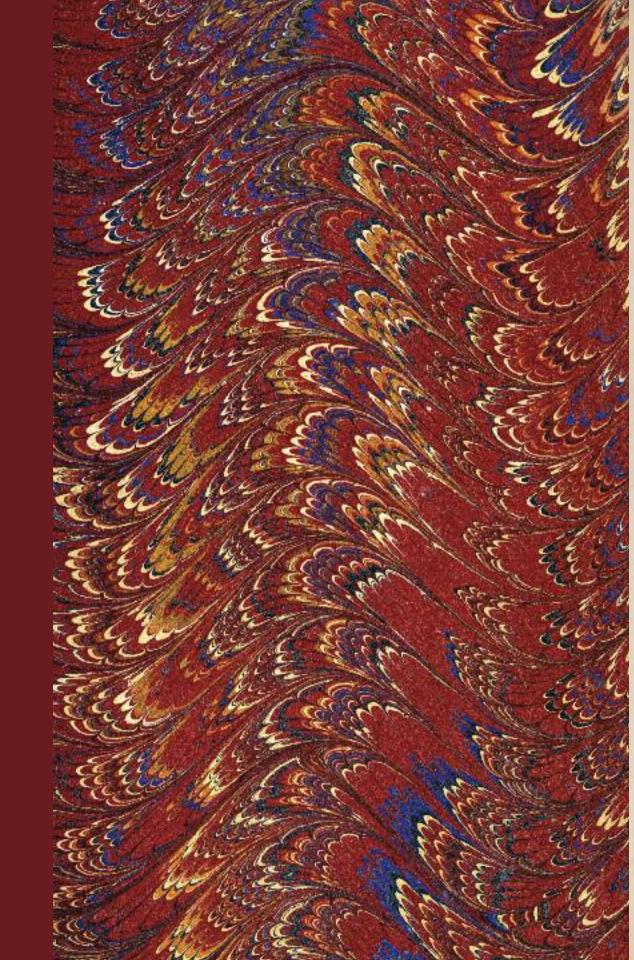
# CENTER EJEWISH HISTORY

EXPLORING CULTURE, SCHOLARSHIP AND IDEAS



15 West 16th Street | New York City



#### BY DAWN'S EARLY LIGHT

Jewish Contributions to American Culture from the Nation's Founding to the Civil War

An exhibition, presented by the American Jewish Historical Society, was made possible through the generosity of Leonard L. Milberg with additional support from the Center for Jewish History.

Great Hall & David Berg Rare Book Room, Center for Jewish History

March 16 — May 30, 2014

Curator Dr. Adam Mendelsohn, Director of the Pearlstine/Lipov Center for Southern Jewish Culture, College of Charleston

Contributing Scholars

Dr. Heather S. Nathans, Tufts University

Shari Rabin, Yale University

Concept and title Dr. Lance Sussman

For Jews, initially a tiny minority in the early Republic, freedom was both liberating and confounding. As individuals they were free to participate as full citizens in the hurly-burly of the new nation's political and social life. But as members of a group that sought to remain distinctive, freedom was daunting. In response to the challenges of liberty, Jews adopted and adapted American cultural idioms to express themselves in new ways, as Americans and as Jews. In the process, they invented American Jewish culture.

# by DAWN'S Early Light

By **Dr. Adam Mendelsohn,** Curator Director of the Pearlstine/Lipov Center for Southern Jewish Culture College of Charleston

Living in an age when Jews are fully integrated into so much of America's public and popular culture, it is difficult to imagine a time before they shone on the stage, and printed page. Such a future for Jews was scarcely imaginable in the crucible years after the birth of the United States. In the colonial period, there was little precedent for Jews speaking for themselves vocally and volubly in the public arena. At the dawn of the Republic, they were new to American public life. Yet as the United States started its grand experiment with liberty, and began to invent a culture of its own, Jews, too, began a grand experiment of living as equals. In a society that promised exceptional freedom, this was both liberating and confounding. As individuals, they were free to participate as full citizens in the hurly-burly of the new nation's political and social life. But as members of a group that sought to remain distinctive, freedom was daunting. In response to the challenges of liberty, Jews adopted and adapted American and Jewish artistic idioms to express themselves in new ways as Americans and as Jews. In the process, they invented American Jewish culture, and contributed to the flowering of American culture during the earliest days of the Republic.

#### The Birth of American Culture

Following the Revolution, American writers, impresarios, and intellectuals still looked to Europe for inspiration, and audiences continued to consume culture created across the Atlantic. But over time, the United States began to emancipate itself culturally from the Old World. A growing number of publishers printed work by Americans for Americans. Playwrights wrote dramas that spoke to American concerns. Scientists explored the natural history of their own land. And theologians and religious seekers put an American stamp on the new nation's spiritual life.

By Dawn's Early Light showcases a rich variety of Jewish voices from this age of experimentation. Displayed are some of the earliest novels, poems, plays, newspapers, scientific treatises, and religious works prepared and produced by Jews in the United States. As seems fitting for the "people of the book," Jews first made a lasting imprint in early America on the printed page. They did so both literally — publishing and printing was one of the only major industries in which Jews played a prominent part in the first decades of the American Republic — and figuratively, as writers and thinkers engaged with the artistic, political, religious, social, and scientific issues of their day.

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Most who achieved renown in the early Republic wrote, edited, published, or performed works of general rather than Jewish interest. Several Jews achieved public influence and fame as journalists, performers, poets, playwrights, and as editors of scientific works. Some lived off their talents for writing, performing, and sometimes for self-promotion. In claiming a space for Jews in the public arena, they fulfilled the charge that Thomas Jefferson presented to Mordecai Manuel Noah, one of the leading lights of the Jewish community, for Jews to attain true equality in the United States. "Our laws," Jefferson wrote, put "all on an equal footing, but more remains to be done." Only if Jews acquired prominence "on the equal and commanding benches of science" by which he meant all intellectual spheres — would they become "equal objects of respect and favor" in the eyes of their neighbors.

## People of the Book

The materials on display convey multiple layers of meaning to contemporary viewers. They provide a portal into an earlier age of cultural vitality when the United States itself was new. They illuminate the extraordinary creativity of American Jews in the early Republic. And they reveal a set of profound changes that reshaped America and its Jewish community, and made this moment of cultural vitality possible.

Those who sought to participate in the cultural life of the new nation were aided immeasurably by technological changes — especially revolutions in printing and transportation — that made the production of books and newspapers easier and cheaper, and brought armies of new readers within reach. The expansion of public schooling; a growing appreciation of the need to cater to the intellectual interests of women as well as men; and the ballooning of America's population, which doubled between 1800 and 1830, and came close to doubling again by 1850, dramatically increased the market for reading materials of all kinds.

Even as some Jews used the printed page to leave their mark on American culture, the steam-powered printing press left its imprint on the internal life of the Jewish community. Jews were not the first of America's religious groups to recognize the possibilities that mass printing presented. Protestant evangelicals had skillfully utilized the printing press to communicate with their followers, win new converts, and supply a vast market of devoted readers; by the 1820s, Jews began to follow their lead.

### Wandering Jews

In many cases, those who wrote for Jewish readers were responding to epochal changes in the Jewish community, which experienced a demographic and geographic revolution of its own in the antebellum period. In 1800, the Jewish population numbered a few thousand souls clustered in port cities on the eastern seaboard. Nine decades later, on the eve of the Civil War, a Jewish population of at least 150,000 was scattered throughout a continent. Most were newcomers from Germanspeaking lands, but also from Russia, France, and England. Pushed by social rupture, political upheaval, and the ongoing struggle for Jewish emancipation in Europe, they were also lured across the Atlantic by the promise of economic opportunity, religious freedom, and participation in the grand project of America's westward expansion. While advances in steamship technology made it easier and faster than ever to migrate to the United States, the expanding network of steamboats and railroads allowed Jews to disperse throughout the continent. Whereas previously American Jews had looked eastward, across the ocean, for economic and personal ties, increasingly they felt the pull of the American West.

With the new nation and its Jews on the move, Jewish communal and religious leaders began to recognize the potential of the written word to reach a growing and increasingly dispersed Jewish population. Many migrants, the vast majority of whom were men, fanned out into the hinterland in search of fortune and glory. As early as the

1820s Jews were living in growing numbers in Baltimore, New Orleans, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Indiana, and they continued to move further south and west, following transportation lines and the booms and busts of various cities and towns. Jews joined in the California gold rush, but also tried their luck as peddlers and merchants in towns and villages throughout the nation. As Jewish leader and editor Isaac Leeser wrote in 1843, "The country is fast filling up with Jews ... from the newly gotten Santa Fe to the confines of New Brunswick, and from the Atlantic to the shores of the western sea, the wandering sons of Israel are seeking homes and freedom." According to one estimate, by 1860 Jews lived in one thousand different cities and towns throughout the United States.

## Making Judaism American

If the printed word could reach a dispersed Jewish community, it could also preach to a population that many religious and community leaders considered imperiled. The freedoms that made the United States so enticing to immigrants also presented a host of new challenges to Judaism. Religious freedom enabled new-comers to shun the synagogue if they wished to do so, and marry whomever they pleased. Christian missionaries eagerly courted Jews for conversion. Jews outside of larger centers found it difficult to adhere to basic elements of traditional Jewish life — eating kosher meat, praying with a quorum of ten men, or observing the Sabbath — and easy to let Jewish associations and practices fall away as they built new lives in the United States.

It was no coincidence that many of those who printed books and newspapers for Jewish readers in the 1840s and 1850s were religious leaders. Emboldened by a sense of crisis, they began to produce new prayer books, translations of religious texts, and newspapers that they hoped would speak to America's Jews. Some sought to adapt Judaism to America's modern ways; others to preserve tradition during a time of change. Whatever their religious

agenda, they shared a desire to create a new sense of solidarity and community, and to bridge the divisions within a diverse Jewish population that came from a wide variety of places, spoke different languages, and practiced Judaism according to different rites. The power of the printed page advanced this quest for community, helping Jews create social and religious ties across distant spaces, and making them feel at home in the United States.

But the efforts of religious leaders were only part of a broader cultural response by Jews as they adapted to new circumstances in a new land. Jewish men, and for the first time, Jewish women, began to produce essays, poetry, plays, novels, and learned texts to entertain, educate, and edify their fellow Jewish Americans and their non-Jewish neighbors. Written in German and English, and occasionally Hebrew, their works were the first expression of a distinct American Jewish culture.

By Dawn's Early Light explores how, in our nation's earliest days, Jews began to grapple on the stage and the printed page with what it meant to be Jewish and American. The cultural quest that these writers, performers, and thinkers began more than a century ago continues to resonate today.

Dr. Heather S. Nathans, Chair of the Department of Drama and Dance at Tufts University, and Shari Rabin of Yale University's Religious Studies Department, contributed to this essay.

# Preamble



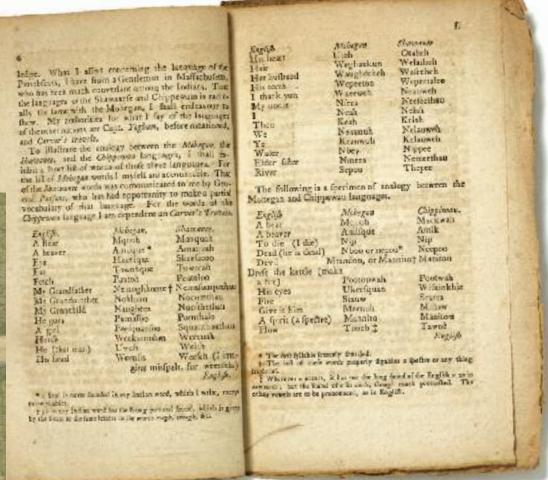


Photo: John Halpern

#### Redraft Of The Castello Plan, New Amsterdam In 1660 John Wolcott Adams and I. N. Phelps Stokes, 1916 Private Collection of Leonard L. Milberg

This unusually detailed map of New Amsterdam, originally drafted in 1660 by the town's surveyor and reprinted much later, reveals a modest Dutch colonial settlement in its fourth decade of existence. Because of a census performed in the same year that the map was drafted, historians have been able to identify and locate most residents. A motley group of Jewish refugees had settled in the port town six years earlier, over the objections of the colonial governor, Peter Stuyvesant, who protested that the "new territories should no more be allowed to be infected by people of the Jewish nation." He feared this would create a precedent, allowing other groups, including Catholics, to settle in New Netherlands. Stuyvesant was overruled by the Dutch West India Company. As a result, historians trace the origins of a permanent Jewish presence in North America to 1654. Jews only won the right to public worship around the turn of the eighteenth century.

# Observations On The Language Of The Muhhekaneew Indians Jonathan Edwards, Jr.

New Haven: Printed by Josiah Meigs, 1788 The Library Company of Philadelphia

Perhaps inspired by his more famous father, who saw Native Americans as central to "developing God's climax to human history," Jonathan Edwards, Jr. (1745–1801), a leading student of Native American languages and a distinguished Presbyterian minister, maintained that a connection existed between Biblical Hebrew and Native American languages. Edwards was fluent in Mahican, the dominant indigenous language of Western Massachusetts, where he grew up. Although he was part of the emerging field of modern linguistics, Edwards's adherence to the "Jewish Indian" theory helped sustain this idea into the nineteenth century.

# Speaking for Themselves

# Address Delivered Before The American Whig And Cliosophic Societies Of The College Of New Jersey...

David S. Kaufman Princeton: June 25, 1850 Princeton University Library Mudd Manuscript Library

A graduate of the Princeton class of 1833, David Spangler Kaufman (1813–1851) returned to his alma mater in 1850 to deliver this oration praising America and the institution of slavery. Kaufman, the first man of Jewish descent to represent the new state of Texas in the House of Representatives, studied and practiced law after graduation, and had a storied career in Texas politics. From his perch in Congress, he unsuccessfully pushed for Texas to claim parts of what are now New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas, and Oklahoma.

#### Speech Of Mrs. E. L. Rose At The Women's Rights Convention

Syracuse: Masters Print, [1852] Princeton University Library Miriam Y. Holden Collection

Ernestine L. Rose (1810–1892) delivered this speech in September 1852 at the third annual convention of activists who supported advancing the rights of women in the United States. It was one of several progressive causes that she championed. Echoing a theme from America's foundation, she declared that, "as a woman has to pay taxes to maintain government, she has a right to participate in the formation and administration of it." She became the president of the convention the following year. Alongside suffragism and feminism, Rose campaigned for abolitionism and socialism. This rabbi's daughter was also an atheist.

# ADDRESS

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

# AMERICAN WHIG AND CLIOSOPHIC SOCIETIES

OF THE

# COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY,

JUNE 25th, 1850.

By Hox. DAVID S. KAUFMAN.

Princeton, N. J.:
PRINTED BY JOHN T. BOBINSON.

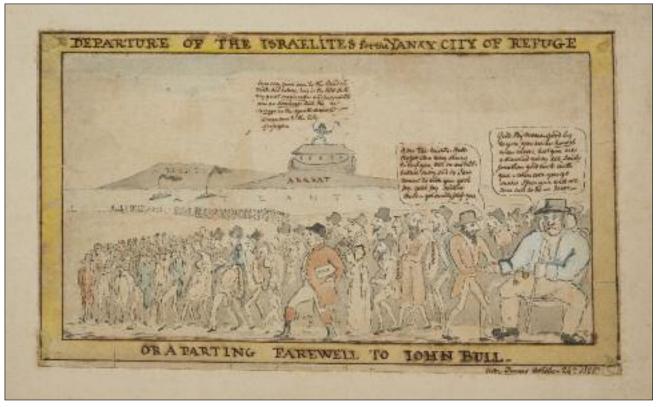


Photo: John Halpern



#### Departure Of The Israelites For The Yanky City Of Refuge Or A Parting Farewell To John Bull

[England]: c.1825

The Library Company of Philadelphia

Mordecai Manual Noah (1785-1851) achieved renown as a journalist, newspaper editor, playwright, theater critic, politician, and communal leader at a time when few American Jews succeeded in any of those fields. He held several offices including American consul in Tunis, sheriff of New York, and grand sachem of Tammany Hall. Today, Noah is best remembered for his much-derided and ultimately unsuccessful scheme to establish a "City of Refuge" for persecuted Jews from around the world on Grand Isle near Buffalo. He proposed it would be paid for with a tax of three shekels of silver "upon each Jew throughout the world." In this hostile cartoon, Noah is depicted as his Biblical namesake atop an ark, beckoning Jews to settle in his "land of milk and honey." The cartoonist takes aim at both Noah and at Jews more broadly. Ararat, the colony Noah proposed to build, is mocked here, as it was by many of his detractors. Jews are depicted abandoning England for Ararat, toting bundles inscribed "Guineas," "Sovereigns," and "Stock."

# **Religious Works**

#### The Jew Being A Defence Of Judaism Against All Adversaries And Particularly Against The Insidious Attacks Of Israel's Advocates

Solomon H. Jackson, ed.

New York: Johnstone & Van Norden, 1823–1825

Princeton University Library

Leonard L. Milberg Collection of Jewish American Writers

The first Jewish periodical published in the United States, The Jew was less concerned with reporting news — the paper was devoid of references to events within the Jewish community — than with a full-throated assault on missionaries who had begun to print their own newspaper to encourage conversion. "In the present enlightened age, not to defend Judaism," declared the editor, Solomon H. Jackson, "would be considered a tacit acknowledgment that it was indefensible." Jackson (died, c.1847), whose children were raised as Christians, became observant after his wife's death, and devoted himself to publishing Jewish works. He became the first Jewish printer in New York: his print shop was able to set type in both Hebrew and English.

#### The Twenty-Four Books Of The Holy Scriptures

Isaac Leeser, trans. Philadelphia: 1853-1854

Private collection of Leonard L. Milberg

Isaac Leeser (1806-1868) began work on this "improved translation" of the Bible in 1838 out of frustration that the Protestant King James version reigned virtually unchallenged within the American Jewish community. Rebecca Gratz (1781-1869), unable to find an appropriate alternative for her Sunday School, tore out objectionable portions of the Protestant text. Leeser's translation lacked the lyricism of the King James text, but better reflected Jewish interpretations of the text. By the 1860s it had become what one historian has described as "the standard Bible for English-speaking Jews."

# THE JEW;

BEING A DEFENCE OF JUDAISM AGAINST ALL ADVERSA-RIES, AND PARTICULARLY AGAINST THE INSIDIOUS ATTACKS OF

# ISRAEL'S ADVOCATE.

עת לעשות לה" הפרו תורתך. ואיענה חורפי דבר כי במחתי כדברן

"Tis time to work for the Lord; they make void thy Law.

"And I will answer the blasphemers of the word, for I depend on thy words." Pralm cix.

Vol. 1.

March, 5583.

No. 1.

THE Advocate being three numbers before me, and being confined to one sheet to answer them; I must, without prefatory remarks, proceed to their examination.

In the consideration of "The importance of converting the Jews," the writer reminds his readers of the claims they (the Jews) have on their benevolent exertions. He then enumerates: 1st, "The obligations we are under to them;" 2nd, the injuries we have formerly done them; 3d, the very awful apprehensions we are compelled to entertain concerning them, while they remain unconverted; 4th, the visible and glorious display of divine power and mercy, in their conversion; 5th, the aspect this great event will have on the salvation of the world at large. The two last, I cannot at present notice at all: and the first three but lightly; weightier matter precluding them from the consideration they perhaps merit.

In regard to the 1st, on the obligations they are under to the Jews, he says, that all their blessings came to them through the instrumentality of Jews. "The first propa-

" A. S. M. C. J., as a body, are considered the writer.

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TWENTY-FOUR BOOKS

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# HOLY SCRIPTURES:

CARRYTHLE PRINCIPLES

ACCORDING TO THE MASSORETIC TEXT,

Biller the best Frmist Buthmittes.

ISAAU LEESER.

כי לא השכח מצי ורעו For 2 shall not be firmular out of the mouth of his well."
 Door, and \$20.

PHILADELPHIA PUBLISHED AT 371 WALNUT STREET 5616.

Sermon

Gershom Mendes Seixas

New York: November 28, 1799 Facsimile

American Jewish Historical Society, New York Jacques Judah Lyons Collection, P-15, Box 5

Gershom Mendes Seixas (1745-1816) was born in New York City to a Sephardic family. He became the first American-born Jewish "minister" in the United States, serving as hazan of New York's Congregation Shearith Israel. Seixas, known as the "Patriot Preacher," supported American independence, and quickly recognized that the new nation would become a haven for Jews. He participated in the inauguration of George Washington, was an incorporator of Columbia University, and served as a member of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York. Seixas gave this "short discourse" on the subject of "freewill offerings" on a day of thanksgiving that had been called by the "great majority of the clergy" of New York City. He had delivered a handful of sermons in English before — a novelty in American synagogues — including one praising the United States as "founded upon the strictest principles of equal liberty and justice" on the day of national thanksgiving called by George Washington after the ratification of the Constitution. Early American Jews did not mind the inherently religious character of this kind of celebration, but as early as 1776, they had called — with mixed results — for thanksgiving observances that omitted direct reference to Jesus.

# **Instructional Literature**

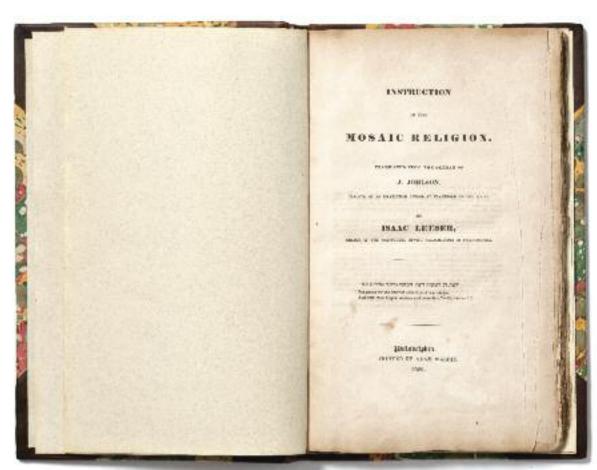


Photo: John Halpern

# DEDICATION

TO

# MISS REBECCA GRATZ,

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL FOR RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF ISRAELITES IN PHILADELPHIA.

### ESTERMED FOREND!

I long since wished to have an opportunity of acknowledging my great indebtedness to you for the approbation you kindly bestowed on my youthful labours, and the frequent marks of friendship I received from you since my lot has been cast in this place. As this little book has been undertaken to assist your efforts, which have so far been crowned with signal success, to form an institution, whence the waters of life might flow alike to the rich and the poor: permit me to inscribe it to you, that your respected name may contribute to its introduction into the houses and schools of our people, who dwell in this land. Let me hope that this institution

Instruction In The Mosaic Religion

Joseph Johlson; Isaac Leeser, trans.
Philadelphia: Adam Waldie, 1830
Princeton University Library
Leonard L. Milberg Collection of Jewish American Writers

# Catechism For Younger Children: Designed As A Familiar Exposition Of The Jewish Religion

Isaac Leeser

Philadelphia: Adam Waldie, 1839 Facsimile Princeton University Library

Leonard L. Milberg Collection of Jewish American Writers

Isaac Leeser (1806–1868) described his translation, from German into English, of a catechism on Judaism as his "first literary performance of any note." Newly appointed as *hazan* of Mikveh Israel in Philadelphia, he undertook the project because of the paucity of textbooks in English suitable for use at home and in Jewish schools. His choice of text is surprising because its author, Joseph Johlson (1777–1851), was associated with religious reform, and Leeser with traditionalism. At several points, Leeser offered Orthodox interpretations to counter Johlson. Conceding that the catechism was suitable only for "advanced classes," Leeser prepared this "little book" less than a decade later to "assist" the Sunday school, which had recently opened in Philadelphia. The text begins with a dedication to Rebecca Gratz, the school's guiding spirit.

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# Poetry & Prose



#### The Leper And Other Poems Rebekah Hyneman

Philadelphia: A. Hart, 1853

Private Collection of Leonard L. Milberg

Much of the verse in this volume, written by Rebekah Hyneman (1816–1865), reflects the influence of middle-class ideals on American Jewish culture, and particularly on Jewish women. "Oh woman! weak and powerless," one poem concludes, "thee is given / The task to prune the budding branch, and bid it bloom for heaven," a reference to the new expectation that mothers would assume responsibility for their children's Jewish education. Hyneman, a convert, became a committed Jew after her marriage to a Jewish merchant. Her poetry, translations, children's stories, and prose, published in a variety of venues, often dealt with the need to resist the temptations of Christian culture.

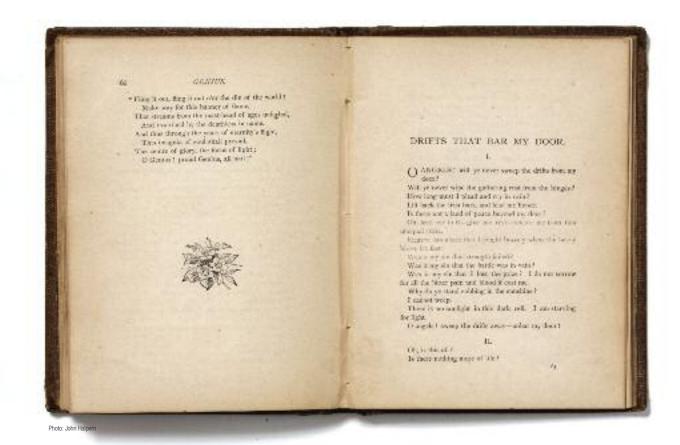
# HYMNS

SUNG AT

THE CONSECRATION OF THE NEW SYNAGOGUE.

## 1

- 1 When Faith too young for a sublimer creed,
  Her simple text from Nature's volume taught,
  She 'wakened Melody, whose shell and reed—
  Though rude, upon her spirit gently wrought.
  But soon from sylvan altars she took wing,
  And Music followed still the Angel's flight;
  Savage no more, she touched a golden string,
  And sung of God, in Revelation's light!
  Lend, lend our chords ye scraph-pair,
  The soul of Jesse's Son;
  That we may in harmonious prayer,
  Exalt the Holy One!
- 2 Girt in his lightning-robe, God gave the Law,
  From trembling Sinai, to his eldest-born;
  Tablets, that time from memory could not draw
  A talisman in Judah's bosom worn.
  His spirit before thousands past,
  To one alone revealed;
  And 'mid the thunder's awful blast,
  Faith's covenant was sealed.
- 3 "Him first, him last," him ever let us sing, Whose promise yet the hebrew pilgrim cheers



# Hymns Written For The Service Of The Hebrew Congregation Beth Elohim

Charleston: Levin & Tavel, 1842 Private Collection of Leonard L. Milberg

The majority of the poems in this hymnal are signed PM, for Penina Moïse (1797–1880), one of the first and most prolific female Jewish poets in antebellum America. An 1838 conflagration that swept Charleston and razed its synagogue was transformative for American Judaism and for Moise. She became intimately involved in the Reform synagogue — the first in the United States — built in place of the fire-ruined structure. She superintended its Sunday school and wrote 190 hymns for its services. These hymns are noteworthy because they were composed in English and written by a woman, both breaks with Jewish tradition.

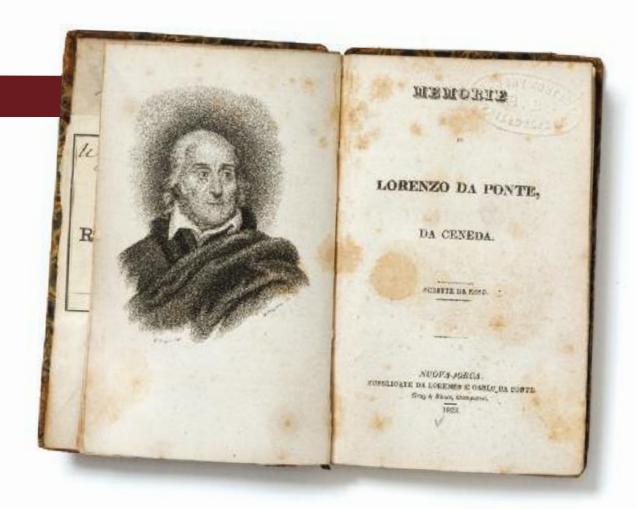
#### Infelicia

Adah Isaacs Menken Philadelphia, New York: 1868

The Princeton University Library

Adah Isaacs Menken (1835—1868), a popular actress, was also an accomplished poet. Published a few months after Menken's death, Infelicia is a collection of her poetry and showcases her interest in engaging with contemporary literary culture, including American authors such as Whitman and Longfellow. One London critic admitted: "We took up this volume with an inclination to laugh," but instead he discovered, "a heart of more than common tenderness, a brain of rare activity, fine tastes, and lofty aspirations."

# Music



#### Memorie Di Lorenzo Da Ponte, Da Ceneda Lorenzo Da Ponte

Nuova-Jorca: Lorenzo e Carlo Da Ponte. Gray & Bunce, stampatori,1823 The Library Company of Philadelphia

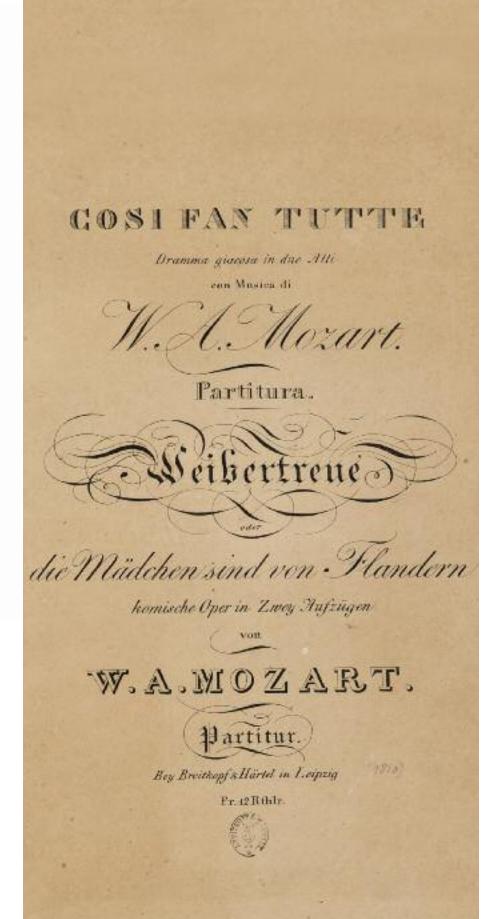
Lorenzo Da Ponte (1749–1838) is best known today as Mozart's librettist. His three-volume memoirs, though highly entertaining, leave out some of the juiciest parts of the author's life, including an explanation for his official banishment from Venice for a mala vita (bad life). He was born in Venice into a Jewish family, but in 1764 his father married a Catholic and converted himself and his family. Da Ponte's colorful life included a stint as a Catholic priest; acquaintances with such fantastic figures as Casanova and Emperor Joseph II of Austria; an affair that produced two children; and multiple careers in the United States, first as a grocer, and then as founder of the Italian language department at Columbia College. He was the first Catholic to be appointed to the faculty, and also the first to have been born a Jew. At age 84, he founded the New York Opera House, the first Italian opera house in the United States. It was a short-lived venture, but it helped feed the American appetite for Italian opera.

#### Così Fan Tutte

Lorenzo Da Ponte

Leipzig: Breitkopf & Härtel, [1810]
Princeton University Library
Leonard L. Milberg Collection of Jewish American Writers

Translated as *Thus They All Do It*, Da Ponte's libretto follows the adventures of two soldiers who test the fidelity of their lovers by wooing them while in disguise. As the title hints, the two young women are surprisingly open to the soldiers' advances. When it premiered at Vienna's Burgtheater in 1790, Mozart was chastised for wasting his talents on such a trivial subject, but the piece is now regarded as one of his finest operas.





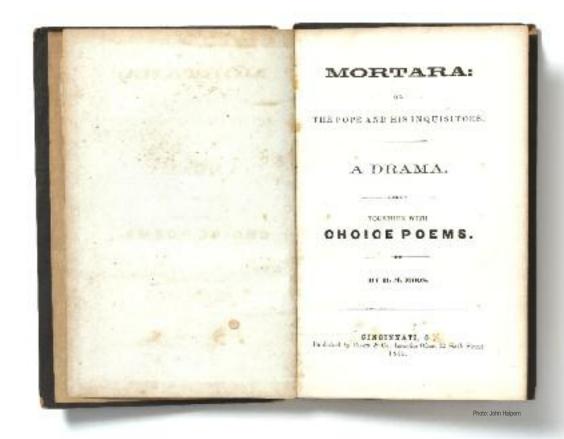
#### Le Bananier

Louis Moreau Gottschalk

New York: Schuberth & Co., 1851 The Library Company of Philadelphia

The works of Louis Moreau Gottschalk (1829–1869) — heavily tinged with Creole, African, and Latin American influences are unique in American musical history. Born in New Orleans to a Creole mother and a a Jewish father, Gottschalk heard Creole music in the cradle. At age thirteen, he began a nearly ten-year sojourn in Europe where he received a classical education. Returning in 1853, he became the most popular pianist in the United States. When scandal forced him to flee, he settled in South America, where he died of complications from malaria at age forty. It was with this work, along with his Bamboula, that Gottschalk made an indelible mark on the world of music. Written in 1848, the piece is infused with Creole and Afro-Cuban rhythms. While Gottschalk's Jewish ancestry has been debated, there are three pieces of evidence that strongly suggest that his father, Edward, was Jewish: his sister married into a Jewish family in Texas: he subscribed to fitall The Occident and American Jewish Advocate; and his name appears on an 1828 list of "Israelite Donors" to New Orleans's Congregation Shangarai Chasset.

### Theater



Mortara: Or, The Pope And His Inquisitors. A Drama. Together With Choice Poems

Herman M. Moos

Cincinnati: Bloch & Co., 1860 Princeton University Library Leonard L. Milberg Collection of Jewish American Writers

Edgardo Mortara was a Jewish Italian boy who was forcibly removed from his parents in 1858 after being secretly baptized by a servant. The shocking case raised an international outcry among supporters of Jewish rights. The novelist and newspaper editor Herman M. Moos (1836–1894), a recent immigrant to the United States, crafted a play that pits Edgardo's father and a hotheaded young revolutionary named Jepthah against the Catholic Church. Jepthah leads an uprising against the Pope, demanding, "Is Israel's courage dead?" Moos also praises America as, "Home of the free – th'asylum of the oppressed." The play was too controversial to receive a stage production during Moos's lifetime, but it circulated among readers sympathetic to the cause.

MAGUIRE'S T. MAGUIRE. ..... PROFRIETOR Thursday Evening, Jan'y 7th, Will be presented the Great Drama of - Secret OR THE Secret-Jack Palmer Dick Turpin \ .... Miss Adah Isaacs Menken Luke B adley ..... Frank Mayo Peter Dradley ..... J. B. Booth Jerry Juniper.... J. W. Thoman Titus O'Conneil .... F. Woodhull Coutes ..... D. C. Anderson Patterson ... H. Clifton Tom King..... Louis Aldrich Drivewell., .... W. Stephenson Richard Cheekley ...... C. S. Runnells Balthazar .... H. Macklin Sybil .... Mrs. Sophie Edwin Lady Rookwood ...... Mrs. W. C. Forbes Barbara ..... Mrs. H. A. Perry Miss Mowbray ..... Mrs. Claughley Eleanor Mowbray ...... Miss Lulu Sweet Handassah ...... Miss J. Aldrich Lady King ..... Miss M. Aldrich Ladies, Gipsies, &c., &c. In rehearsal, and will shortly be produced, the Great Local Drama of the 3 Fast Women In which Miss ADAH ISAACS MENKEN will appear in 9 Characters, 5 Songs and 3 Dances. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Grand Performance for Families and Children. CALHOUN, Printer, Nos. 320 and 322 Clay Street,



#### Carte de Visite: Adah Isaacs Menken

Undated

American Jewish Historical Society, New York Adah Isaacs Menken Collection

#### Playbill: Rookwood At Maguire's Opera House, San Francisco

San Francisco, 1864

American Jewish Historical Society, New York Adah Isaacs Menken Collection

Adah Isaacs Menken (1835-1868), an actress, a beauty, a wit, and a poet, managed to cram an extraordinary number of experiences into her thirty-three years. From obscure beginnings (she has been variously claimed as Jewish and African American) she refashioned herself as an international celebrity who married multiple times and became recognized for her daring performances as well as her passionate advocacy for Jewish causes. Isaac Mayer Wise's newspaper, The Israelite, praised her "chaste and beautiful writings." In 1857, the paper published her essay in defense of Shylock's character, and it would continue to print her poems and essays throughout her life. In 1858, when she toured in Cincinnati. The Israelite encouraged patrons to see her in "the favorite characters in the Jewess, Ivanhoe, the Grotto Nymph, etc." Her fame was such that the paper claimed: "The bare mention of her name is sufficient to attract ... our readers." Menken frequently performed "breeches" roles in which she wore men's clothes, as in the Gothic melodrama Rookwood. Menken clung to her Jewish faith throughout her life, declaring to one reporter: "Through that pure and simple religion I have found greatest comfort and blessing."



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PART IV.

### TUNIS.

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#### J. De Cordova's Map Of The State Of Texas

Published by Jacob de Cordova, Houston, Texas; engraved by J. M. Atwood, New York, 1851 Private Collection of Leonard L. Milberg

Born in Jamaica, Jacob De Cordova (1808–1868) lived in Philadelphia and New Orleans before moving to Houston in 1837, following the Texas Revolution. He subsequently lived in Austin and Waco, which he helped found. A multilingual renaissance man, De Cordova was a merchant, mapmaker, politician, newspaperman, and real estate promoter, as well as a committed leader in the International Order of Odd Fellows. This was the first large-scale map of Texas. It was created by De Cordova using land office files and his own surveys. Published in Houston four years after statehood, the map was reprinted and revised repeatedly for use by promoters and settlers. Among the migrants were some Jews, who beginning in 1852, created communal institutions, first in Galveston, and then in Houston, San Antonio, and elsewhere. The map includes Kaufman County, to the east of Dallas, which was named for David Spangler Kaufman (1813–1851), a Jew, who represented the state in the House of Representatives.

#### Travels In England, France, Spain, And The Barbary States, In The Years 1813-14 And 15

#### Mordecai Manuel Noah

New York: Kirk and Mercein, 1819 Private Collection of Leonard L. Milberg

Mordecai Manuel Noah (1785–1851), a journalist, politician, and prominent Jewish leader, wrote this account as a defense of his service as U.S. consul to Tunis. He described his time abroad and included vivid notes about the places and people he encountered. He wrote at length about the Jews of Tunis, fashioning himself as an heir to the medieval Jewish traveler and travel writer Benjamin of Tudela.

# Science & Medicine

# The Ordnance Manual For The Use Of Officers Of The United States Army

Alfred Mordecai

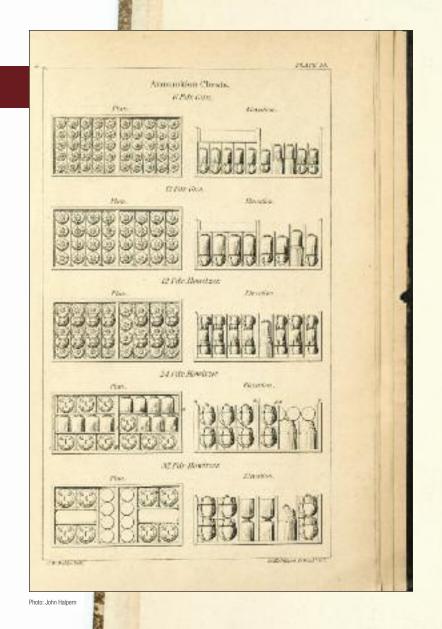
Washington: Gideon & Co., 1850 The Library Company of Philadelphia

This manual, prepared for use by army officers by Alfred Mordecai (1804–1887), reflected his pioneering efforts to apply scientific vigor to the development, testing, and use of weaponry. After graduating from West Point at the top of his class, Mordecai began his military career as an engineer, but soon moved into the Ordnance Department. By 1860 he commanded the Watervliet Arsenal which produced bullets and other materiel for the army. Approached by Jefferson Davis to run the Ordnance Department of the Confederacy, Mordecai, whose family and personal loyalties were deeply divided between North and South, instead chose to resign his commission and sit out the war.

#### Observations On The Cause, Nature, And Treatment Of The Epidemic Disorder, Prevalent In Philadelphia David de Isaac Cohen Nassy

Philadelphia: Printed by Parker & Co. for M. Carey, 1793 The Library Company of Philadelphia

A yellow fever epidemic in 1793 in Philadelphia — then the capital of the United States — prompted David Nassy (1747–1806), a Jewish physician, druggist, and amateur botanist originally from Surinam, to publish this analysis of the causes, course, and treatment of the outbreak, which killed one in ten Philadelphians. Ascribing the outbreak to a "corruption of the air," Nassy provided a graphic account of the progression of the disease among the infected, and instructed doctors to bleed and blister patients, supply emetics and purgatives, and apply emollient herbs. Despite this regimen being less harsh than others, only nineteen of Nassy's 117 patients died during the height of the epidemic.



# OBSERVATIONS

OS THE

CAUSE, NATURE, and TREATMENT

OF THE

# EPIDEMIC DISORDER,

PREVALENT IN PHILADELPHIA

By D. NASSY, M. D. Member of the American Philosophical Society, &c.

[Translated from the French-]

PHILADELPHIA:
Printed by Parker & Co. for M. Carey:
Nov. 26,-1793.

Photo: John Ha

# **Periodicals**

#### Die Deborah

Vol. 1, No. 1 (August 24, 1855) Isaac M. Wise, ed. Digital facsimile Princeton University Library Leonard L. Milberg Collection of Jewish American Writers

Isaac Mayer Wise introduced Die Deborah in 1855 as a Germanlanguage supplement to his weekly newspaper, The Israelite. Die Deborah published news from the Jewish world, articles on Jewish culture and history, and serialized fiction — primarily for a female audience. The German text appealed to the many American Jews who had recently emigrated from central Europe. Long before it disbanded in 1902, however, *Die Deborah* began to decline in importance, as more Jews spoke and read English.

#### **New York Enquirer**

Vol. 1, No. 3 (July 3, 1826) M. M. Noah, ed. Digital facsimile American Jewish Historical Society, New York

#### Noah's Weekly Messenger

Vol. 1, No. 2 (July 23, 1843) M. M. Noah, ed. Digital facsimile American Jewish Historical Society, New York

Newspaper publisher Mordecai Manuel Noah (1785–1851) used his editorial perch and potent pen to participate in the raucous political scene of his day. From 1826 to 1829, Noah edited the New York Enquirer, filling its pages with investigative reporting, human interest stories, and satires that skewered "good society." Noah's Weekly Messenger, first published in 1843, appeared destined to fold after just its second issue. But a timely merger with another newspaper (edited in part by the then little-known Walt Whitman) ensured its longevity. The Sunday Times and Noah's Weekly Messenger remained in publication until 1892. In reference to his own name, Noah featured an ark floating over the motto "A Free Press, The Ark of Public Safety" on the masthead of his publications.

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# Deborah.

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Messenger

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY MORNING, SULY EL 1992.

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THE LIVES OF LITTERARY MESS, P.

#### Checklist

AJHS = American Jewish Historical Society, New York LCP = The Library Company of Philadelphia LM = Private Collection of Leonard Milberg P = Princeton University Library

P/LM = Princeton University Library / Leonard L. Milberg Collection of Jewish American Writers

Facsimile = item was shown in facsimile in the exhibition

#### **BOOKS & PAMPHLETS**

#### The History Of The Jews From The Destruction Of The Temple To The Nineteenth Century Hannah Adams

Boston: John Eliot. 1812 AJHS (A.S.W. Rosenbach Collection)

Elements Of Physics: Or, Natural Philosophy, General And Medical, Explained Independently Of Technical Mathematics, And Containing New Disguisitions And **Practical Suggestions** 

Neil Arnott

First American from the third London edition, with additions, by Isaac Hays Philadelphia: Carey, Lea & Carey, 1829

Speech Of Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Of Louisiana. On the Right Of Secession: Delivered In The Senate Of The United States, Dec. 31, 1860 Washington: Printed by Lemuel Towers, 1861 P (John Shaw Pierson Civil War Collection)

#### Incidents Of Travel And Adventure In The Far West Solomon Nunes Carvalho

New York: Derby & Jackson, 1857 P (Gift of Philip Ashton Rollins, Class of 1889)

A Key To The Hebrew Tongue: Containing The [Alef Bet] Alphabet, With The Various Vowel Points Accompanied By Easy Lessons Of One And More Syllables, With The English Translation Affixed Thereto, So That The Learner May Understand As He Proceeds; To Which Is Added An Introduction To The Hebrew Grammar With Points, Intended To Facilitate The Scholar In His Progress To The Attainment Of The Primitive Languages **Emanuel Nunes Carvalho** 

Philadelphia: William Fry, 1815

#### Notices Of Florida And The Campaigns Mver M. Cohen

Charleston: Burges & Honour New York: B. B. Hussey, 1836

Daily Prayer Book With Inscriptions On The First Page Dated 1758-9 And 1816-17, Indicating That The Book Was Owned, Respectively, By Gershom Mendes Seixas, And His Grandson, Theodore J. Seixas

24

Facsimile

AJHS (Seixas family papers, P-60)

#### Memorie Di Lorenzo Da Ponte, Da Ceneda

Lorenzo Da Ponte

Nuova-Jorca: Lorenzo e Carlo Da Ponte Grav & Bunce, Stampatori, 1823

#### Lecture On Texas

Jacob De Cordova

Philadelphia: Frnest Crozet, 1858 AJHS (Soble Rare Books)

#### Texas: Her Resources And Her Public Men

Jacob De Cordova

Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1858 I CP

#### Oration On Causes Of The Mortality Among Strangers During The Late Summer And Fall

Jacob De La Motta

Savannah: Printed by Kappel & Bartlet, 1820 I CP

#### The Jew And The Doctor

Thomas Dibdin London: Printed by A. Strahan for T. N. Longman O. Rees. 1800

#### Harrington, A Tale; Ormond, A Tale (Vol. 1) Maria Edgeworth

London: Printed for R. Hunter, 1817 P (General Rare Books Collection)

#### Observations On The Language Of The Muhhekaneew Indians

Jonathan Edwards, Jr.

New Haven: Printed by Josiah Meigs. 1788

#### Olat Tamid: Gebetbuch Für Israelitische Reform-Gemeinden

David Finhorn

Baltimore: Gedruckt bei C.W. Schneidereith.... 1858

#### Kol Kore Bamidbar: Über Jüdische Reform, Ein Wort An Die Freunde Derselben (A Voice Calling In The Wilderness: On Jewish Reform, A Word To Friends Of The Same)

Bernhard Felsenthal

Chicago: C. Hess. 1859 AJHS (Monographs)

#### A Treatise On Gems

Lewis Feuchtwanger

New York: A. Hanford, 1838 LCP

#### First Annual Report Of The Executive Committee Of The Board Of Delegates Of American Israelites

New York: "Jewish Messenger" Job Printing Office, 1860 AJHS (Archives)

#### A Discourse, Delivered In Charleston, (S.C.) On The 21st Of Nov. 1825. Before The Reformed Society Of Israelites: For Promoting True Principles Of Judaism According To Its Purity And Spirit, On Their First Anniversary

Isaac Harby Charleston: A F. Miller, 1825 Facsimile

AJHS

#### A Selection From The Miscellaneous Writings Of The Late Isaac Harby

Charleston: James S. Burges, 1829 Facsimile

AJHS (A. S. W. Rosenbach Collection)

#### The Prophet's Daughter

Marion Hartog

Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society, [1846] P/I M

#### A Treatise On The Diseases Of The Eye

William Lawrence: Isaac Havs. ed. Philadelphia, Lea & Blanchard, 1843 LCP

#### Descriptions Of The Inferior Maxillary Bones Of Mastodons, In The Cabinet Of The American Philosophical Society With Remarks On The Genus Tetracaulodon, & C

Philadelphia: Printed by J. Kay. jun., and Co., 1833

#### Biblical History For Israelitish Schools: With A Brief Outline Of The Geography Of Palestine...

Emanuel Hecht, Samuel Adler, Maurice Maver New York: Thalmessinger, Cahn & Benedicks, 1859

#### Israel Vindicated: Being A Refutation Of The Calumnies Propagated Respecting The Jewish Nation, In Which The Objects And Views Of The American Society For Ameliorating The Condition Of The Jews Are Investigated

George Houston

New York: Collins, 1820 AJHS (A.S.W. Rosenbach Rare Book Collection)

# A Defence Of The Cosmogony Of Moses

Jonathan (Jonas) Horwitz

Baltimore: Richard J. Matchett, 1839

#### Hymns Written For The Service Of The Hebrew Congregation Beth Elohim

Charleston: Levin & Tavel, 1842

## The Leper And Other Poems

Rebekah Hvneman Philadelphia: A. Hart. 1853

#### The Jew; Being A Defence Of Judaism Against All Adversaries And Particularly Against The Insidious Attacks Of Israel's Advocates

Solomon H. Jackson, ed.

New York: Johnstone & Van Norden, 1823–1825

#### Seder Ha-tefilot: Ke-minhag K. K. Sefaradim (The Form Of Daily Prayers: According To The Custom Of The Spanish And Portuguese Jews)

Solomon H. Jackson, E. S. Lazarus, eds.

New York: 1826 ΙM

#### Instruction In The Mosaic Religion

Joseph Johlson: Isaac Leeser, trans. Philadelphia: Adam Waldie, 1830

Facsimile P/I M

#### Jewish Miscellany, No. VI (Days Of Old By Charlotte Elizabeth [Mrs. Tonna];

Rachel Levi: A Tale; The Jews And Their Religion By Isaac Leeser)

Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society, [1846]

#### The Buccaneers

Samuel B. H. Judah

Boston: Munroe & Francis, 1827 AJHS (A.S.W. Rosenbach Collection)

#### Gotham And The Gothamites, A Medley

Samuel B. H. Judah

New York: Published for the author, and sold by S. King, 1823 P/LM

#### The Rose Of Arragon, Or, The Vigil Of St. Mark: A Melo-Drama, In Two Acts...

Samuel B. H. Judah New York: S. King, 1822

#### A Tale Of Lexington

Samuel B. H. Judah

New York: Published at Dramatic repository: H. Sage's Book and Music Store, 1823 P/I M

#### A Guide For Rational Inquiries Into The Biblical Writings: Being An Examination Of The Doctrinal Difference Between Judaism And Primitive Christianity, Based Upon A Critical Exposition Of The Book Of Matthew

Isidor Kalisch

Cincinnati: Bloch & Co., 1857

#### Claims Of The Jews To An Equality Of Rights Isaac Leeser

Philadelphia: C. Sherman & Co., 1841 Princeton University Library

#### Discourses, Argumentative And Devotional On The Subject Of The Jewish Religion

Isaac Leeser

Philadelphia: C. Sherman & Co., 1837

### Jerusalem: A Treatise By Moses Mendelssohn

Isaac Leeser, trans.

Philadelphia: C. Sherman, 1852

#### The Twenty-Four Books Of The Holy Scriptures

Isaac Leeser, trans. Philadelphia: 1853-1854

#### The Italian Bride: A Play In Five Acts

Samuel Yates Levy

Savannah: J. M. Cooper, 1856

P/I M

#### An Essay On Flogging In The Navy

Uriah P. Levy

New York: Pudney & Russell, 1849 AJHS (Uriah P. Levy Collection)

#### Max Lilienthal, American Rabbi: Life And Writings

Max E. Lilienthal

New York: Bloch Publishing Company, 1915

#### The Mystery Of Israel's Salvation Explained And Applied...

Increase Mather

London: Printed for John Allen, 1669 P (Behrman Collection of American Literature)

## The Last Of The Asmoneans

Nathan Mayer Cincinnati: Bloch & Co., 1859

LM

Infelicia

Adah Isaacs Menken

Facsimile

Philadelphia, New York: 1868

#### The Sabbath Service And Miscellaneous Pravers Adopted By The Israelites, Founded In Charleston, South Carolina November 21, 1825

Abraham Moïse, ed.

Charleston: J. S. Burges, 1830

#### Dikduk Leshon Ivrit: A Grammar of the Hebrew Tonque

Judah Monis

Boston: Printed by Jonas Green, 1735 AJHS (A.S.W. Rosenbach Collection)

#### A Compendious Lexicon Of The Hebrew Language Clement Moore

New York: Collins & Perkins, 1809 LCP

#### Mortara: Or, The Pope And His Inquisitors. A Drama. Together With Choice Poems

Herman M. Moos

Cincinnati: Bloch & Co., 1860

#### The Ordnance Manual For The Use Of Officers Of The United States Army

Alfred Mordecai

Washington: Gideon & Co., 1850

#### Richmond In By-Gone Days

Samuel Mordecai

Richmond: George M. West, 1856 P/I M

Full Annals Of The Revolution In France, 1830: To Which Is Added, A Full Account Of The Celebration Of Said Revolution In The City Of New-York, On The 25th November, 1830: Being The Forty-Seventh Anniversary Of An Event That Restored Our Citizens To Their Homes, And To The Enjoyment Of Their **Rights And Liberties** Myer Moses II

New York: J. & J. Harper, 1830

#### Observations On The Cause, Nature, And Treatment Of The Epidemic Disorder, Prevalent In Philadelphia David de Isaac Cohen Nassy

Philadelphia: Printed by Parker & Co. for M. Carey, 1793 LCP

Koul Jacob In Defence Of The Jewish Religion: Containing The Arguments Of The Rev. C. F. Frey, One Of The Committee Of The London Society For The Conversion Of The Jews, And Answers Thereto

Jacob Nikelsburger Liverpool: printed; New York: re-printed for John Reid, bookseller, 1816 P (Gift of Sidney Lapidus, Class of 1959)

Discourse Delivered At The Consecration Of The Synagogue Of [Kahal Kadosh Shearith Israel] In The City Of New-York: On Friday, The 10th Of Nisan, 5578. Corresponding With The 17th Of April, 1818 Mordecai Manuel Noah

New York: Printed by C. S. Van Winkle, 1818

P (Gift of Sidney Lapidus, Class of 1959)

#### Discourse On The Restoration Of The Jews: Delivered At The Tabernacle, Oct. 28 And Dec. 2, 1844

Mordecai Manuel Noah New York: Harper, 1845

#### The Fortress Of Sorrento: A Petit Historical Drama. In Two Acts

Mordecai M. Noah

New York: D. Longworth, at the Dramatic Repository, Shakespeare-gallery, 1808

A Letter Addressed To The Southern Delegates Of The Baltimore Democratic Convention, On The Claims Of The "Barn-Burners" To Be Admitted To Seats In That Convention

Mordecai Manuel Noah New York: 1848 P/I M

Marion Or The Hero Of Lake George Mordecai M. Noah

New York: E. Murden, 1822

Sefer Ha-Yashar Or The Book Of Jasher Mordecai Manuel Noah

New York: M. M. Noah & A. S. Gould, 1840 P/LM

Travels In England, France, Spain, And The Barbary States, In The Years 1813–14 And 15 Mordecai Manuel Noah

New York: Kirk and Mercein, 1819 LM

A Critical Grammar Of The Hebrew Language Isaac Nordheimer

New York: Wiley & Putnam, 1842 AJHS

Zamira, A Dramatic Sketch: And Other Poems

Jonas B. Phillips New York: G. A. C. Van Beuren, 1835 P/I M

The Evil Eye: A Melo-Drama, In Two Acts (Printed From The Acting Copy; To Which Are Added, The Cast Of The Characters ... And The Whole Of The Stage Business; As Performed At The Bowery Theatre, New-York (First Performed April 4, 1831)

Jonas B. Phillips
AJHS (A.S.W. Rosenbach Collection)

Tales For Leisure Hours

Jonas B. Phillips Philadelphia: Atkinson & Alexander, 1827 P/LM

Bible View Of Slavery: A Discourse

Morris J. Raphall New York: Rudd & Carleton, 1861

P (John Shaw Pierson Civil War Collection; Gift of Sidney Lapidus, Class of 1959)

Devotional Exercises, For The Use Of The Daughters Of Israel

Morris J. Raphall

New York: L. Joachimssen, 1852

Speech Of Mrs. E. L. Rose At The Women's Rights Convention

2.6

Syracuse: Masters Print, [1852] P (Miriam Y. Holden Collection) A Descriptive Geography And Brief Historical Sketch Of Palestine

Joseph Schwartz; Isaac Leeser, trans. Philadelphia: A. Hart, 1850

A Discourse For ... A Day Of Humiliation Rev. Gershom M. Seixas

New York: Printed by William A. Davis & Co. for Naphtali Judah, 1798

Service For The Two First Nights Of The Passover

New York: S. H. Jackson, 1837

The Charleston Book: A Miscellany In Prose And Verse William Gilmore Simms, compiler

Charleston: S. Hart, 1845 Facsimile

Facs

Ezra Stiles And The Jews: Selected Passages From His Literary Diary Concerning Jews And Judaism

Ezra Stiles

LCP

New York: Philip Cowen, 1902 AJHS

The Yellowplush Correspondence

William Makepeace Thackeray
Philadelphia: E. L. Carey & A. Hart, 1838
Facsimile

Jewes In America, Or, Probabilities That The Americans Are Of That Race...

Thomas Thorowgood

London: Printed by W. H. for Tho. Slater, 1650 I M

The Fountain Opened...

Samuel Willard

Boston: Printed by B. Green and J. Allen for Benjamin Eliot, 1700

American Ornithology; Or The Natural History Of The Birds Of The United States. Illustrated With Plates Engraved And Coloured From Original Drawings Taken From Nature Alexander Wilson; Isaac Hays, ed.

New York: Collins & Co. and Philadelphia: Harrison Hall, 1828–1829

LCP

P/I M

The Essence Of Judaism: For Teachers & Pupils, And For Self-Instruction

Isaac M. Wise

Cincinnati: Bloch & Co., 1861

The First Of The Maccabees: A Historical Novel Isaac Mayer Wise

Cincinnati: Bloch Pub. and Print. Co., [1860]
Facsimile
P/LM

History Of The Israelitish Nation From Abraham To The Present Time Derived From The Original Sources

Albany: J. Munsell, 1854 Facsimile

Isaac M. Wise

P/LM

Hymns, Psalms, Prayers (Shiru La-Adonai Shir Hadash)

Isaac Mayer Wise Cincinnati: Bloch & Co., 1868

Minhag Amerika: The Daily Prayers For American Israelites

Isaac Mayer Wise

AJHS (Monographs)

Cincinnati: Bloch Publishing Company, 1872

The Wandering Jew: A Lecture

Isaac Mayer Wise Cincinnati: [1877]

Address Of B. F. Peixotto On His Reelection For Grand Sar Of The I. O. B. Berith At Philadelphia July 31, 5624 (1864)

Benjamin Franklin Peixotto
AJHS (AJHS Archives, P-195)

An Address Delivered Before The General Society Of Mechanics And Tradesmen Of The City Of New-York, On The Opening Of The Mechanic Institution, By M. M. Noah, Esq., To Which Is Added, The Remarks Made...On Laying The Corner Stone Of That Edifice, By Thomas R. Mercein.

New York: W. A. Mercein, 1822 P/LM

Broadside

Philadelphia: Philadelphia Theatre, [1820]
P/I M

Circular Of The American Jewish Publication Society, To The Friends Of Jewish Literature

Isaac Leeser

Philadelphia: American Jewish Publication Society, December 10, 1845

Catechism For Younger Children: Designed As A Familiar Exposition Of The Jewish Religion

Isaac Leeser Facsimile

Philadelphia: Adam Waldie, 1839 P/LM

Elementary Introduction To The Scriptures, For The Use Of Hebrew Children

Simha Peixotto
Philadelphia, 1854
AJHS

**EPHEMERA & MANUSCRIPTS** 

Address Delivered Before The American Whig And Cliosophic Societies Of The College Of New Jersey... David S. Kaufman

Princeton: June 25, 1850 Facsimile

P (Mudd Manuscript Library)

Carte de Visite: Adah Isaacs Menken

Undated Facsimile

AJHS (Adah Isaacs Menken Collection)

Così Fan Tutte

Lorenzo Da Ponte, librettist Leipzig: Breitkopf & Härtel, [1810]

Il Don Giovanni: Dramma Giocoso In Due Atti

Lorenzo Da Ponte

Paris: De l'Imprimerie de Hocquet, 1820 Princeton University Library

Le Nozze Di Figaro, Il Don Giovanni, E l'Assur Re D'Ormus; Tre Drammi

Lorenzo Da Ponte

New York: Stampatori Giovanni Gray e Co., 1826

Danse Ossianique

Louis Moreau Gottschalk

Philadelphia: J. E. Gould & Co., 1850

LCP

Le Bananier

Louis Moreau Gottschalk New York: Schuberth & Co., 1851 The Library Company of Philadelphia

Handbill: Max Maretzek's Splendid Italian Opera Company

Philadelphia: Steam-power Job Printing Office, Ledger Building, 1851 AJHS

Handwritten Address Delivered In Hebrew By Sampson Simson At The Columbia College Commencement In 1800

Gershom Mendes Seixas AJHS (Simson Family Papers, P-109)

Hebrew Prayer For Peace Recommended During The Revolution

Gershom Mendes Seixas

AJHS (Jacques Judah Lyons Collection, P-15, Box 4, Folder 234)

Letter From Rebecca Gratz To Helen Gratz Regarding Gratz Lace Mechlin Lace Belonging To Rebecca Gratz

Private Collection of Helen Fitzgerald

Letter From Rebecca Gratz To Maria Gist Gratz Mentioning Hebrew Sunday School

December 16, 1838

AJHS (Gratz family papers, P-8, Box 4, Folder: Letters from RG to MGG)

Letter From Thomas Jefferson To Mordecai Manuel Noah

May 20, 1818 Facsimile

Collection of Yeshiva University Museum Gift of Erica and Ludwig Jesselson

Letter In Yiddish Regarding Events Of 1776 Jonas Phillips

Facsimile

Philadelphia: 1776

The National Archives of the United Kingdom, London

Home, Sweet Home!: A Favorite Air Arranged For The Piano

John Howard Payne Boston: C. Bradlee, 1835–36

Playbill: Rookwood At Maguire's Opera House, San Francisco

San Francisco, 1864 Facsimile

AJHS (Adah Isaacs Menken Collection)

Our Way Across The Mountain, Ho! Henry Russell

Boston: Parker & Ditson, 1838 P/LM

Sermon

Gershom Mendes Seixas

New York: November 28, 1799

AJHS (Jacques Judah Lvons Collection, P-15, Box 5)

Subscription List For The Old Synagogue, April 30, 1788 Facsimile

The Congregation Mikveh Israel, Philadelphia

LIM

Ichnography of Charleston, South Carolina Edward Petrie, 1790

**VISUAL MATERIALS** 

Portraits & Cartoons

George Catlin

[England]: c.1825

Portrait Of Isaac Leese

Portrait Of Rebecca Gratz

Portrait Of Thomas Jefferson

Portrait Of Jonas B. Phillips

Portrait Of Maria Edgeworth

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Great American Shrike, or Butcher Bird.

2. Pine Grosebeak, 3. Ruby-crown'd Wren,

Daguerrotype, 1853

John Downman, 1807

Amos Doolittle

4. Shore Lark.

Etchina, 1829

After Alexander Wilson

Amos Doolittle, engraver, undated

Private Collection of Leonard L. Milberg

Thomas Sully, c.1838

Oil on canvas

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Cartoon Of Mordecai Manuel Noah

New York: Imbert's Lithography, 1826

Departure Of The Israelites For The Yanky City Of

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Refuge Or A Parting Farewell To John Bull

J. De Cordova's Map Of The State Of Texas

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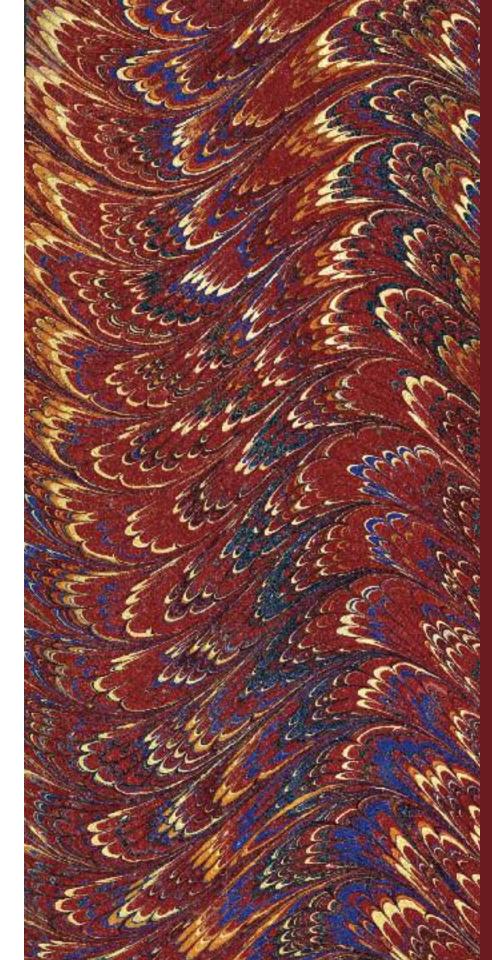
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