Plate 1: “A Plan of the City and Environs of New York as they were in the Years 1742, 1743 and 1744. Drawn by DG in the 76th year of his age who had at this time a perfect and correct recollection of every part of the same.” (1813)

David Grim (1737–1826) immigrated from Bavaria and was the proprietor of the popular Hessians Coffee House during the late eighteenth century, from which he observed the development of Manhattan Island as it evolved from a small town into the more familiar urban center we think of. He drew this map in 1813 when he was 76 years old.

The line of the buildings at the top contains an image titled “synagogue,” a reference to the congregation known as Shearith Israel, whose building was then located on Mill Street. The imagery helps illustrate that at a time when the Jewish community of the United States was small, numbering only several hundred in both 1743 and 1813, New York was already known for its religious and cultural diversity.

(Courtesy New York Historical Society)
Plate 2: The Island of Curaçao in the mid-seventeenth century was an important entrepôt for the Dutch Atlantic trading empire. Curaçao’s Jewish community was founded during the first part of the seventeenth century, and a formal congregation has existed on the island since 1654.

(Courtesy American Jewish Archives)
Plate 3: Opening page of the calendar. The inside cover (right) bears a dedication to Rachel, wife of the master Jacob son of Joshua. The first page (left) is the calendar for the Hebrew month of Tishri. The five columns right to left list (1) the weekly Torah portions and Jewish holidays; (2) days of the week (in Yiddish); (3) Hebrew dates; (4) corresponding English dates according to the Gregorian calendar; (5) English months (in Yiddish orthography) and phases of the moon. (Courtesy Arnold and Dee Kaplan)
Plates 4 and 5: Several copies of the original Trefa Banquet menu complete with plumage have survived. The attempt at elegance is somewhat betrayed by spelling errors in the French language listing of several of the dishes on the menu. The menu was also reprinted in the daily newspaper, The Cincinnati Enquirer, along with a detailed and upbeat evaluation of the grand event.

(Courtesy American Jewish Archives)
MENU.

Little Neck Clams (Half Shell).
"Amenolade" Sherry.

Potages.
Consommé Royal.
"Sauternes."

Poissons.
Fillet de Bœuf, aux Champignons.
Soft Shell Crabs,
a l’Amérique, Pommes Duchesse.
Salade of Shrimp.
"St. Julies."

Entrée.
Sweet Breads, à la Munglas.
Petite Pois, à la Francaise.
"Deidesheimer."

RELÈVÉ.
Poulette, à la Viennoise.
Aspargues Sans, Vinaigrette Pommes
"Punch Romain."
[Pots.
Grêlouettes à la Crème and Cauliflower.

Roîl.
Vol au Vents de Pigeons, à la Tyrolienne.
Salade de Sarras.
"G. H. Mumm Extra Dry."

HORS-D’ŒUVRES.
Bouchées de Volaille, à la Régence.
Olives Caviar, Sardelles de Hollande.
E一下子就s au Suprema Tumate,
Mayonnaise.

SUÇRES.
Ice Cream.
Assorted and Ornamented Cakes.

ENTREMÈNTS.
Fromages Variés.
Fruits Variés.
"Martell Cognac."
"Cale Noir.

350 Years of American Jewish History: A Commemorative Collection
Plate 6: 1905 medallion (bronze, 76 mm diameter) for the 250th Anniversary of the American Jewish community.

The 1905 commemorative medal, struck in silver and gold as well as bronze, was designed by the noted Jewish-American sculptor Isidore Konti (1862–1938).

(Courtesy American Jewish Archives)
Plate 7: 1954 medallion (bronze, 76 mm diameter) celebrating the Tercentenary (300th) Anniversary of the American Jewish community.

Produced for the Tercentenary of 1954–1955, this medallion was designed by Nancy Proskauer Dryfoos (1918–1991).

(Courtesy American Jewish Archives)
Plate 8: 2004 medallion (brass, 76 mm diameter) minted for the 350th Anniversary celebration of the establishment of the American Jewish community.

Designed by Dana Krinsky (b. 1969), this medallion, which was struck in silver and gold-plated silver as well as brass, was issued to commemorate the 350th anniversary celebration held in 2004–2005.

(Courtesy American Jewish Archives)
Plate 9: The Proclamation celebrating the American Jewish Tercentenary was published in three languages: Yiddish, English, and Hebrew. The inclusion of Yiddish reflects its linguistic significance to American Jewry in 1954.

(Courtesy American Jewish Archives)
Plate 10: Although still heavily influenced by its east European immigrant origins, the lingua franca of American Jews was English.
(Courtesy American Jewish Archives)
Plate 11: The establishment of the State of Israel in 1948 and the revival of Hebrew as a modern spoken language both had a significant impact upon American Jewry.

(Courtesy American Jewish Archives)
Plate 12: Unlike the Tercentenary, the Celebrate 350 proclamation was printed only in English.

(Courtesy American Jewish Archives)