Staudinger, Barbara, *The Jewish World and the Wittelsbach Dynasty* [*Die Jüdische Welt und die Wittelsbacher*] (Munich: Jewish Museum, 2007)

“The third collection represents a time when Jews were permitted to live in Munich and moved into the city from Bavaria’s rural communities and from Eastern Europe.”

p.9 “The Bavarian National Museum – which began its Judaica collection in 1881 – as one of the first national museums in Europe to place relevance on objects of Jewish culture and to transmit this knowledge to its visitors.”

p.28 … rulers in the 19th century wanted primarily to educate the “people” or the “nation.” “The main objective of the Bavarian National Museum was to present the life and deeds of the Bavarian people. And, for the first time, consideration was taken to the fact that Jews also lived in the ‘nation of Bavaria.’”

p.29 “By 1881, the museum had two display cases of Judaica.”

p.29 “… ceremonial pieces primarily purchased from art dealers.” (a monk also)

p.30 “… the cases displayed ‘implements for public and private Israelite services of worship.’”

p.30 Jakob Heinrich von Hefner-Alteneck, director of the museum from 1868 to 1885. He says, “Earlier, it would not have been easy for them to be acquired by Christians.”

p.31 “The basic concept behind the presentation, which only showed Judaism in a religious context and sought primarily to explain the use of each ritual object, was barely altered even in the years to follow.”

p.31 The two display cases were placed next to the display of works of the Nuremberg Guild of Metalworkers. In 1887, there were 71 Jewish objects listed. The spectrum was not especially broad. In 1908, there were three display cases, and it was a wider range of objects.

p.33 In 1908 there were more than 90 Judaica objects. In 1913, the Judaica were displayed alongside so-called “curiosities” such as miniature sculptures and such like, and in 1920, next to toys. “At the end of the 1920s they disappeared from exhibition rooms altogether. Other than was the fate of the Hebrew manuscripts in the State Library, the Judaica objects in the Bavarian National Museum survived the National Socialist regime and the Second World War, stored in the depot, from where they were sent on permanent loan to the newly founded Museum of Jewish Culture in Augsburg.”