Accumulations

Most museum collections are built over time, often somewhat haphazardly. Along the way, a museum may accumulate a large number of similar works, responding to serendipitous opportunities as well as the need to preserve cultural and artistic heritage and to maintain important research functions. Despite their seeming redundancy, such groups of works reveal important information on artistic and social processes. Usually, just one object of a type is selected for display, while its duplicates languish in storage. This Scene takes the opposite approach: instead of emphasizing the preciousness of the unique artwork or artifact, it revels in the collective visual impact of multiples, a method of presentation that reveals new insights which might otherwise remain hidden.

Hanukkah Lamps

Accumulations_introtext_3p_rev.indd 1

Hanukkah commemorates the liberation of the ancient Jewish Temple in Jerusalem from repressive Greek rule in 164 BCE. The holiday is observed for eight nights through the kindling of lights to recall the miracle by which a one-day supply of oil in the rededicated Temple lamp lasted for eight days. Over time a specialized Hanukkah lamp, or menorah, has evolved for this ritual.

Through the centuries the importance of Hanukkah has grown and with it the centrality of the lamp. Rabbinical authorities have specified that lamps be made of the finest materials possible to beautify the ritual, ranging from gold and silver to acorn shells. The eighty-one pieces displayed here are drawn from the Jewish Museum's collection of more than one thousand Hanukkah lamps—the largest in the world. Differences in their materials and styles reveal rich details of the lives of Jews over the course of seven hundred years.

Silver

Silver Hanukkah lamps fulfill the rabbinical mandate to use the most precious materials possible. Produced by skilled silversmiths, they were expensive and difficult for most Jews to afford. It was only in the late nineteenth century that industrial die-stamping and silver plating allowed for less costly but still beautiful production.

The majority of silver pieces in the Jewish Museum's collection come from Germany, Poland, and the former Russian Empire. In Germany a large part of the Jewish population lived in small towns under constrained economic conditions, but Jews were permitted to live in a few cities, where some became wealthy through trade, banking, and later industry; a few even held court positions. These residents had the means to purchase magnificent silver Hanukkah lamps. In the Frankfurt ghetto, for example, prosperous Jews were active patrons of the local silversmiths, some of whom seem to have catered almost exclusively to a Jewish clientele (see the lamp on the top shelf, second from left,

and on the second shelf, third from left). But Jews who wished to commission a lamp from the most accomplished silversmiths of Augsburg and Nuremberg (such as the lamp on the bottom shelf, left) had to purchase a special day pass to enter those cities since Jews were forbidden to live there.

In Poland and the Russian Empire a substantial number of Jews had entered the middle class by the nineteenth century and could afford to purchase silver lamps (such as those on the fourth shelf, third from left, and bottom shelf, middle).

The religion of the makers of silver lamps varied from country to country. In Germany silversmiths were members of official guilds that did not admit Jews, and most lamps were made by Christians. Some Jewish artisans, however, were able to operate outside the guild system, albeit with difficulty. In Poland and the Russian Empire, however, it is likely that many Hanukkah lamps were made by Jewish masters, since Polish Jews had been granted freedom of economic activity since the thirteenth century.

Scenes_HanukkahLamps_4p_ALT.indd 1

Copper

After silver, two types of copper were considered preferable for Hanukkah lamps: red copper and copper alloys—bronze (copper mixed with tin) or brass (copper mixed with tin and zinc). The museum's menorah collection is particularly rich in cast copperalloy examples, drawn from Eastern Europe, Italy, the Netherlands, and North Africa.

Before large amounts of both gold and silver began flooding into Europe from the Americas in the sixteenth century, cast brass was a highly prized substitute for gold. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, when many of the museum's lamps were produced, improvements in tin and brass production brought the cost down and made these metals more affordable. As the museum's collection attests, heavy cast Hanukkah lamps were popular in Poland and the Russian Pale of Settlement, home to five million mostly poor Jews (see the lamps on the third shelf, far right, and the fifth shelf, second from left). They were so valued that they were one of the items most commonly brought by Jews immigrating to the United States between the 1880s and the 1920s.

In Italy cast Hanukkah lamps date back to the Renaissance and were decorated with classical

scenes and motifs like those also found in secular and Christian metalwork. This reflects an era when Jews who had succeeded financially joined in the upperclass fascination with classical art. Renaissance lamps are rare, but a large number of copies were produced, beginning in the nineteenth century.

In North Africa, most Hanukkah lamps were made of cast brass, probably by Jewish artisans. Qu'ranic commentaries prohibiting the hoarding of precious metals sometimes discouraged Muslims from becoming metalsmiths; in consequence Jews became the primary crafters in silver and brass (see the Moroccan lamp on the fourth shelf, third from left).

A large number of copper alloy lamps in the collection are made from repoussé sheet brass, hammered from behind to create a raised decoration. Using less metal, this process was no doubt more affordable than cast brass. Sheet-brass lamps were most common in the Netherlands, probably adapted from wall sconces with reflective backplates. Similar techniques and motifs spread to Morocco and Algeria, perhaps carried by North African Jewish traders, government agents, and businessmen who spent time in Holland or by Dutch Jews who settled in Algeria.

Scenes_HanukkahLamps_4p_ALT.indd 2

Iron

Surprisingly, rabbinical writers preferred iron for Hanukkah lamps over pewter and tin. Today iron has a workaday, industrial association, but at times in the history of its use the material has been considered more precious. In the early nineteenth century, for example, a new type of furnace that enabled the casting of very fine ironwork prompted artisans to use the metal for decorative objects, including jewelry. A fashion for hand-forged menorot in the early twentieth century seems to have been inspired by the Arts-and-Crafts movement, which urged a return to handcrafting in reaction to the popularity of machinestamped ware of the Industrial Revolution.

In the early 1980s Judaica artists, inspired by trends in the art world, began to explore atypical materials and to reimagine the traditional forms of ceremonial art. The sculptor Larry Kagan created eight variations on the Hanukkah lamp, playing on its structure, the space it creates, and the distinctive qualities of steel (a carburized form of iron). The artist salvaged steel scraps from his workshop, student projects, and the street to create these works. Meant to be inventive rather than functional, they express the playful and joyous nature of the holiday.

Scenes HanukkahLamps 4p ALT.indd 3

Tin and Lead

Tin and lead are low on the rabbinical ranking of metals; both are soft and easy to work with but not strong. Pewter, an alloy of tin, was less prestigious than silver or brass, but more durable than wood, ceramic, or glass.

Before the eighteenth century, the rarity of tin sources made pewter a relatively costly material, originally reserved for royalty. But with developments in tin processing, it became less expensive. Pewter lamps became especially popular between 1750 and 1850 in small Jewish communities in southern Germany, often comprising no more than a dozen families. At that time Hanukkah lamps appear to have been favorite Jewish wedding gifts, inscribed with a couple's names or heart imagery (see the second shelf, third and fourth lamps from left).

Tin-plated sheet lamps were common in southwest Germany and neighboring areas of France, Switzerland, and the Netherlands. Jews in these rural areas spoke western Yiddish (Judendeutsch) and called their lamps Chanukka-Eisen (Hanukkah iron), since tin plate is made out of industrially rolled iron sheets.

Pure lead lamps like the one in the form of chairs displayed here (third shelf, left) were characteristic of Germany and Eastern Europe. Because the melting point of lead is very low, they were easily made even by children. They were often melted down after the holiday to be recast the next year.

Scenes_HanukkahLamps_4p_ALT.indd 4

Other Materials

Although rabbinical tradition prefers metal for Hanukkah lamps, glass, wood, clay, and other materials are also permitted. For those too poor to own well-crafted lamps, the texts suggest using pomegranate peels, walnut shells, or acorns.

Before the twentieth century glass lamps were rare. Mirrored glass, difficult to make, was especially unusual until the nineteenth century, when innovations in production brought the cost down. The example in this case (second shelf, middle) was therefore an expensive purchase in 1757, when it was acquired by Jacob Judah Bing, a resident of the Frankfurt ghetto.

Wood is cheap, easy to work with, and readily available, but not ideal for a lamp with an open flame. Nevertheless, a few examples survive, such as the lamp made in the Theresienstadt ghetto camp (on the wall to your left), when better materials were unavailable.

Clay was probably the first material used to create Hanukkah lamps, going back to the first century CE, when the custom of kindling lights on the holiday was first recorded. Scholars suggest that these first implements were made of individual small oil lamps of unglazed clay, very common at the time. An echo of this custom can be seen in communities in Iran, Afghanistan, and Central Asia, where small cups of ceramic or other materials are used in the same way.

Contemporary artists use modern materials not found on early rabbinical lists, such as aluminum, concrete, and silicone, in an effort to rethink traditional ideas about ritual objects and bring humble materials, more common in the design world, into the realm of the sacred.

Scenes_HanukkahLamps_4p_ALT.indd 5

Tap a picture below for more information







































Hanukkah lamp in Art Deco style

ARTIST

Bernhard Friedländer

Polish, born in 1881, death date unknown

PLACE MADE

Tel Aviv, British Mandate Palestine (now Israel)

MEDIUM

Cast, lathe-turned, and silver-plated white metal

DATE

c. 1945

Hanukkah lamp used in the Frankfurt ghetto

ARTIST

Johann Adam Boller

German, born in 1679, died in 1732

PLACE MADE

Frankfurt am Main, Germany

MEDIUM

Cast, traced, engraved, and parcel-gilt silver

DATE

Between 1706 and 1732

CREDIT LINE
Gift of the Estate of Alice B.
Goldschmidt, 1983-160

Hanukkah lamp

ARTIST

Gorham Manufacturing Company

Founded in 1865, closed in 1961

PLACE MADE

Providence, Rhode Island

MEDIUM

Cast and engraved silver

DATE

1885 with
1918–19
inscription

CREDIT LINE
Gift of Louis S. Brush, S 1366

Hanukkah lamp

ARTIST

Unknown

PLACE MADE

Baghdad

MEDIUM

Repoussé, punched, and cast silver

DATE

1940

CREDIT LINE
Gift of Sun Soffair, 1996-153

Hanukkah lamp in Rococo style

ARTIST

Reynier de Haan

Dutch, born in 1712, died in 1783

PLACE MADE

The Hague, Netherlands

MEDIUM

Repoussé, engraved, traced, punched, appliqué, and cast silver

DATE

1752

CREDIT LINE

Gift of Dr. Harry G. Friedman, F 3693

Hanukkah lamp with a scene of men lighting a menorah

ARTIST

Unknown

PLACE MADE

Eastern Germany, Bohemia, Moravia, or the Austrian Empire

MEDIUM

Repoussé, traced, and punched silver

DATE

Mid-eighteenth century

CREDIT LINE
Gift of Sylvia Zenia Rosen
Wiener, 2012-29

Hanukkah lamp used in the Frankfurt ghetto

ARTIST

Georg Wilhelm Schedel

German, born in 1698, died in 1762

PLACE MADE

Frankfurt am Main, Germany

MEDIUM

Repoussé, traced, punched, pierced, and cast silver

DATE

Between 1730 and 1762

Hanukkah lamp with lions

ARTIST

Barukh Shlomo Griegst

Lithuanian, born in 1889, died in 1958

PLACE MADE

Copenhagen

MEDIUM

Cast and hammered silver

DATE

1924

CREDIT LINE

Purchase: Judaica Acquisitions Fund and Gift of Bjorn Bamberger, 1994-6

Hanukkah lamp with fruit

ARTIST

Unknown, marked with the maker's initials J R or T R

PLACE MADE

Brno, Moravia (now the Czech Republic)

MEDIUM

Die-stamped and pierced silver

DATE

1826

CREDIT LINE

The Rose and Benjamin Mintz Collection, M 384

Hanukkah lamp

ARTIST

Kurt J. Matzdorf American, born in Germany, 1922, died in 2008

PLACE MADE

New Paltz, New York

MEDIUM

Handworked silver

DATE

1963

CREDIT LINE

Purchase: Abram and Frances Kanof Fund, JM 118-65a-b

Hanukkah lamp

ARTIST

Unknown, marked with the maker's initials C L E

PLACE MADE

Probably Germany

MEDIUM

Pierced, engraved, and cast silver

DATE

c. 1800

CREDIT LINE

The Rose and Benjamin Mintz Collection, M 462

Hanukkah lamp

ARTIST

Herman Roth

American, born in 1901, died in 1968

PLACE MADE

Larchmont, New York

MEDIUM

Ebony and pierced silver

DATE

Between 1950 and 1955

CREDIT LINE

Gift of the Abram and Frances Kanof Collection of Contemporary Judaica, JM 42-60

Hanukkah lamp with stamped designs

ARTIST

Unknown

PLACE MADE

Probably north of the Atlas Mountains, Morocco

MEDIUM

Traced and punched silver

DATE

Nineteenth or twentieth century

CREDIT LINE
Gift of Miriam Schloessinger
through Dr. Harry G.
Friedman, F 5650

Hanukkah lamp with palmette

ARTIST

Unknown

PLACE MADE

Probably Ottoman Empire

MEDIUM

Pierced, engraved, punched, cast, and rolled appliqué silver

DATE

Probably nineteenth century

Hanukkah lamp

ARTIST

Unknown

PLACE MADE

Poland or Russian Empire

MEDIUM

Filigree, traced, punched, appliqué, and cast silver and copper alloy

DATE

Early nineteenth century

Hanukkah lamp with menorah

ARTIST

Unknown, Bezalel School of Arts and Crafts

Founded in Jerusalem in 1906

PLACE MADE

Jerusalem

MEDIUM

Cast, filigree, and pierced silver, turquoise, and carnelian

DATE

Between 1908 and 1929

Hanukkah lamp with holiday liturgy

ARTIST

Matheus Staedlein

German, active between 1716 and 1735

PLACE MADE

Nuremberg, Germany

MEDIUM

Repoussé, engraved, traced, punched, and cast silver and ink on parchment

DATE

Between 1716 and 1735

CREDIT LINE Gift of Dr. Harry G. Friedman, F 197

Inscriptions on the parchment inset include blessings over the kindling, a popular song, and a statement about the holy lights.

Hanukkah lamp with lions

ARTIST

Unknown

PLACE MADE

Poland or Russian Empire

MEDIUM

Repoussé, parcel-gilt, appliqué, and cast silver

DATE

Early nineteenth century

CREDIT LINE

Gift of Dr. Harry G. Friedman, in memory of Dr. Paul Romanoff, F 1965

Hanukkah lamp with crowned lions

ARTIST

Emil Freund

German, active between 1922 and 1935

PLACE MADE

Hanau, Germany

MEDIUM

Die-stamped, cast, traced, and punched silver and silver-plated copper alloy

DATE

Between 1922 and 1935

CREDIT LINE

Collection of the Family of Salomee Lindenbaum

Sally Lindenbaum was a long-time and beloved volunteer at the museum, and this lamp belonged to her father.

Tap a picture below for more information

















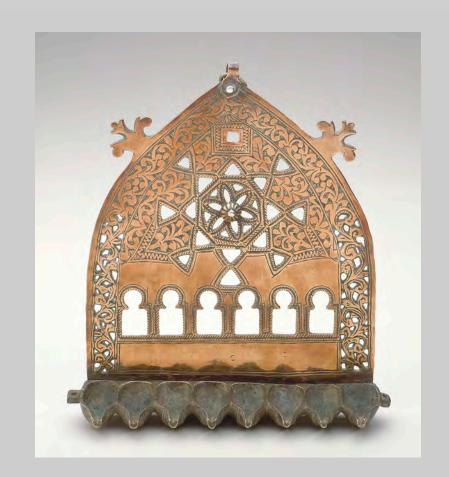






















Tree of Life

ARTIST

Erté (Romain De Tirtoff)

French, born in Russia, 1892, died in 1990

PLACE MADE

Farmingdale, New York

MEDIUM

Polished bronze

DATE

1987

CREDIT LINE

Bequest of Dr. Louise Jacobson, 2004–28

Hanukkah lamp in Art Nouveau style

ARTIST

Unknown

PLACE MADE
Germany

MEDIUM

Cast, brass-plated, and wax-coated white metal

DATE

Late nineteenth or early twentieth century

CREDIT LINE
Gift of Benjamin and Barbara
Korngold, 2017-3

Interlace Hanukkah lamp

ARTIST

Ludwig Yehuda Wolpert

American, born in Germany, 1900, died in 1981

PLACE MADE

New York

MEDIUM

Handworked copper alloy

DATE

1958

CREDIT LINE
Gift of the Tobe Pascher
Foundation, JM 51-58

Hanukkah lamp with heart and tulip

ARTIST

Unknown

PLACE MADE

Netherlands

MEDIUM

Repoussé, traced, and punched copper alloy

DATE

Eighteenth century

Hanukkah lamp with boss

ARTIST

Unknown

PLACE MADE

Probably Morocco

MEDIUM

Repoussé, traced, and punched copper alloy

DATE

Nineteenth century

Hanukkah lamp with grapes

ARTIST

Unknown

PLACE MADE

Netherlands

MEDIUM

Repoussé, pierced, punched, and cast copper alloy

DATE

Nineteenth century

Hanukkah lamp with a hamsa

ARTIST

Unknown

PLACE MADE

Morocco

MEDIUM

Repoussé, punched, and cast copper alloy

DATE

Second half of the nineteenth century

CREDIT LINE
Gift of Elaine D. Elmaleh,
F 2750a

Hanukkah lamp with Judith

ARTIST

Unknown

PLACE MADE

Italy

MEDIUM

Cast and chased copper alloy

DATE

Probably nineteenth century

Hanukkah lamp

ARTIST

Unknown

PLACE MADE

Central Anti-Atlas Mountains, Morocco

MEDIUM

Cast and enameled copper alloy

DATE

Nineteenth century

Hanukkah lamp with scrollwork

ARTIST

Unknown

PLACE MADE

Probably Italy

MEDIUM

Cast and handworked copper alloy

DATE

Probably eighteenth or nineteenth century

CREDIT LINE

The H. Ephraim and Mordecai Benguiat Family Collection, S 113

Hanukkah lamp with birds

ARTIST

Unknown

PLACE MADE

Probably Eastern Galicia or western Ukraine

MEDIUM

Cast copper alloy

DATE

Mid-nineteenth or early twentieth century

Hanukkah lamp with crenellated wall

ARTIST

Unknown

PLACE MADE

Italy

MEDIUM

Lost-wax cast copper alloy

DATE

Sixteenth century

CREDIT LINE
Gift of the Mr. and

Mrs. Albert A. List Family, JM 100-73

Hanukkah lamp with tower

ARTIST

Unknown

PLACE MADE

Coastal North Africa

MEDIUM

Cast copper alloy

DATE

Nineteenth or twentieth century

Hanukkah lamp with horseshoe arches

ARTIST

Unknown

PLACE MADE

Fez or Meknes, Morocco

MEDIUM

Cast and appliqué copper alloy

DATE

Second half of the nineteenth century

Hanukkah lamp with rose window

ARTIST

Unknown, probably from the Sharar Cooperative (part of the Bezalel School of Arts and Crafts)

Founded in Jerusalem in 1913

PLACE MADE

Jerusalem

MEDIUM

Die-stamped copper alloy

DATE

Between 1913 and 1929

Hanukkah lamp with a scene of a menorah lighting

ARTIST

Unknown

PLACE MADE

Netherlands

MEDIUM

Repoussé, chased, and punched copper alloy

DATE

Eighteenth century

Hanukkah lamp with lions

ARTIST

Unknown

PLACE MADE

Eastern Galicia or western Ukraine

MEDIUM

Cast copper alloy

DATE

First half of the nineteenth century

CREDIT LINE

The Rose and Benjamin Mintz Collection, M 187

Hanukkah lamp with high priest

ARTISTS

Ze'ev Raban

Israeli, born in Poland, 1890, died in 1970

Unknown, probably from the Sharar Cooperative (affiliated with the Bezalel School of Arts and Crafts)

Founded in Jerusalem in 1913

PLACE MADE

Jerusalem

MEDIUM

Die-stamped copper alloy

DATE

Early 1920s

Hanukkah lamp with the Vision of Zechariah

ARTIST

Unknown

PLACE MADE

Italy

MEDIUM

Repoussé, traced, punched, and cast copper alloy

DATE

Eighteenth century with later additions

Tap a picture below for more information







































Hanukkah lamp with floral decoration

ARTIST

Unknown

PLACE MADE

Probably Germany

MEDIUM

Die-stamped tin plate

DATE

Mid-nineteenth century

CREDIT LINE

Purchase: Eva and Morris Feld Judaica Acquisitions Fund, 1984-58a-c

Candelabrum Hanukkah lamp

ARTIST

Unknown

PLACE MADE

Germany

MEDIUM

Handworked and die-stamped tin plate

DATE

Nineteenth century

Candelabrum Hanukkah lamp

ARTIST

Unknown

PLACE MADE

Germany or France

MEDIUM

Handworked tin plate, copper alloy, and cast iron

DATE

Nineteenth century

CREDIT LINE U 7568

Hanukkah lamp made from a Kent cigarette sign

ARTIST

Unknown

PLACE MADE

United States

MEDIUM

Cut out tin plate and enamel

DATE

Between 1967 and 1979

CREDIT LINE

Purchase: Gift in memory of Joseph B. Hornik and Elizabeth Cats, 2005-42

Hanukkah lamp with urn

ARTIST

Johann Friedrich Stoeber

German, active between 1770 and c. 1800

PLACE MADE

Ansbach or Wassertrüdingen, Germany

MEDIUM

Appliqué and cast pewter

DATE

Late eighteenth century

Hanukkah lamp with angels

ARTIST

Carl Sichler

German, birth and death dates unknown

PLACE MADE

Horb am Neckar, Germany

MEDIUM

Cast, engraved, and punched pewter

DATE

Late eighteenth century

Hanukkah lamp with heart

ARTIST

Johann Georg Balthaser Weilbach

German, active between 1786 and 1819

PLACE MADE

Nördlingen, Germany

MEDIUM

Engraved, traced, pierced, and cast pewter

DATE

Between 1786 and 1819

Hanukkah lamp with wedding inscriptions from two generations

ARTIST

Unknown, marked with the maker's initials F C B

PLACE MADE

Hanau, Germany

MEDIUM

Engraved, pierced, appliqué, and cast pewter

DATE

1750-51

Chair Hanukkah lamp

ARTIST

Unknown

PLACE MADE

Probably Russian Empire

MEDIUM

Cast lead

DATE

Mid-nineteenth century

CREDIT LINE S 1503

Hanukkah lamp with lights for two family members

ARTIST

Unknown

PLACE MADE

Southwestern Germany

MEDIUM

Tin plate

DATE

Late nineteenth century

CREDIT LINE

Gift of Ilse Baranowski in memory of Emma Mayer, Lustadt, Pfalz, Germany, 1996-1

Hanukkah lamp for a child

ARTIST

Unknown

PLACE MADE

United States

MEDIUM

Stamped tin plate

DATE

After 1909

CREDIT LINE

Purchase: Judaica Acquisitions Fund, 1986-78

Hanukkah lamp with star finial

ARTIST

Unknown

PLACE MADE

Probably Upper Rhine

MEDIUM

Engraved and punched tin plate

DATE

Nineteenth century

Hanukkah lamp with beaded border

ARTIST

Unknown

PLACE MADE

Probably Alsace, France

MEDIUM

Die-stamped, chased, and appliqué tin plate

DATE

Nineteenth century

Hanukkah lamp with the Decalogue

ARTIST

Unknown

PLACE MADE

Probably Germany

MEDIUM

Die-stamped, pierced, and appliqué tin plate and cast copper alloy

DATE

Probably early twentieth century

Hanukkah lamp with arcade

ARTIST

Unknown

PLACE MADE

Probably Germany

MEDIUM

Pierced tin plate

DATE

Second half of the nineteenth century

Hanukkah lamp with a scallop shell

ARTIST

Unknown, marked with the maker's initials I A R

PLACE MADE

Franconia, Germany

MEDIUM

Cast, traced, and engraved pewter

DATE

Second half of the eighteenth century

Hanukkah lamp with a crown

ARTIST

Unknown

PLACE MADE

Germany

MEDIUM

Engraved, pierced, and cast pewter

DATE

Nineteenth century

Hanukkah lamp with Rococo border

ARTIST

Jan de Koning

Dutch, active between c. 1725 and 1748 or 1758

PLACE MADE

Amsterdam

MEDIUM

Handworked, appliqué, chased, and cast pewter

DATE

Between 1730 and 1758

Hanukkah lamp with tracery window

ARTIST

Eugen W. Wiedamann

German, born in 1873, died in 1954

PLACE MADE

Regensburg, Germany

MEDIUM

Cast and engraved pewter

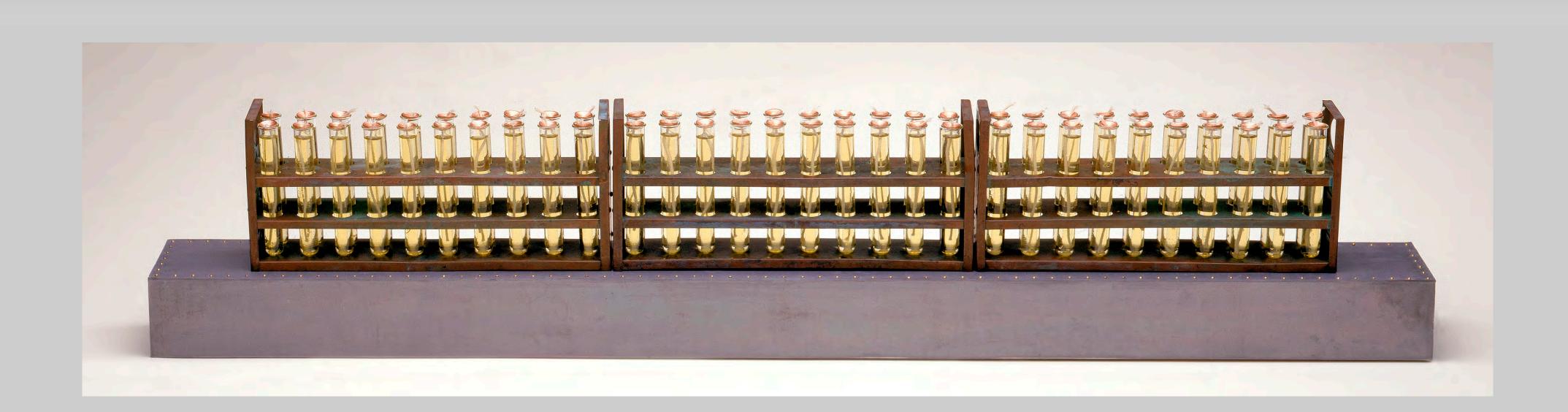
DATE

1912

CREDIT LINE

Gift of Dr. Harry G. Friedman, F 101

Tap a picture below for more information



























DATE

In Search of Miracles

1995

ARTIST

CREDIT LINE

Salo Rawet

Purchase: Gift of Peter Lane,

Brazilian, born in 1955

1999-7a-III

PLACE MADE

Oakland, California

MEDIUM

Lead, wood, copper, glass, olive oil, and cotton wicking

In his use of multiple test tubes as oil containers, Salo Rawet associates the miracle of Hanukkah with the search for cures to the diseases of our time. He advocates that this search extend far beyond the traditional eight days of the holiday.

Hanukkah lamp with deer

ARTIST

Unknown

PLACE MADE

Probably Lubycza Królewska or Potylicz, Eastern Galicia

MEDIUM

Painted faience

DATE

Between 1855 and 1911

CREDIT LINE

Purchase: Helen and Jack Cytryn Fund, 2012-10

Hanukkah lamp used in the Frankfurt ghetto

ARTIST

Unknown, marked with the maker's initials R L

PLACE MADE

Germany, possibly Frankfurt am Main

MEDIUM

Engraved and acid-etched mirrored glass, lead, tin, and wood

DATE

1757

CREDIT LINE
Gift of Vera List, JM 201-67

Hanukkah lamp

ARTIST

Joel A. Smith

American, born in 1960

PLACE MADE

Corning, New York

MEDIUM

Glass and rhodium-plated brass

DATE

1992 (design)

CREDIT LINE

Gift of Steuben and the artist, 1995-62

Light in the Darkness (Hanukkah Menorah)

ARTIST

Anika Smulovitz

American, born in 1974

PLACE MADE

Boise, Idaho

MEDIUM

Carved wood, cast glass, and handworked silver

DATE

2009

CREDIT LINE

Purchase: Contemporary Judaica Acquisitions Committee Fund, 2011–25

Hanukkah lamp

ARTIST

Unknown, marked with the maker's initials C K

PLACE MADE

Probably Münster, Germany

MEDIUM

Slipped, painted, and glazed stoneware

DATE

1807

CREDIT LINE

Gift of Dr. Harry G. Friedman, F 4939

Utopia Menorah

ARTIST

Jonathan Adler

American, born in 1966

PLACE MADE

New York

MEDIUM

Fired and glazed stoneware

DATE

2006

CREDIT LINE

Purchase: Contemporary Judaica Acquisitions Committee Fund, 2009-21

Menurkey

DATE

2013

ARTISTS

Asher Weintraub American, born in 2003 CREDIT LINE
Gift of Ellen Salpeter,
2013-19

Connie Smith

American, born in 1964

PLACE MADE

Staten Island, New York

MEDIUM

Slip-cast and glazed ceramic

This lamp was created to celebrate the day when Hanukkah and Thanksgiving coincided: November 28, 2013.

CeMMent Menorah

ARTIST

Marit Meisler

Israeli, born in 1974

PLACE MADE

Israel

MEDIUM

Concrete, stainless steel, and rubber

DATE

2006

CREDIT LINE

Purchase: Contemporary Judaica Acquisitions Committee Fund, 2008-144a-i

Frozen Movement

ARTIST

Zelig Segal

Israeli, born in 1933, died in 2015

PLACE MADE

Israel

MEDIUM

Polished aluminum

DATE

1982 (design)

CREDIT LINE

Purchase: Susan and Barry Nathanson, Marilyn and Neil Solomon, Jill and Mitchell Friedman, Joan and Ken Grossman, Carolyn and Fred Klimpl, Cheryl and Lenny Walder, and Marge and Bill Gogol Gifts in honor of the birthday of Judy Wertheim, 2002-49

Hanukkah lamp made of cartridge shells

ARTIST

Unknown

PLACE MADE

Probably Europe

MEDIUM

Pierced aluminum and copper alloy

DATE

Between 1917 and 1918

CREDIT LINE S 1396

Menorahmorph

ARTIST

Karim Rashid

American, born in Egypt, 1960

PLACE MADE

New York

MEDIUM

Silicone and stainless steel

DATE

2004

CREDIT LINE

Jewish Museum Centennial Commission; Purchase: Tobe Pascher Workshop Commission Program Fund, 2004-48

Derivation 36/8

ARTIST

Harley Swedler

American, born in Canada, 1962

PLACE MADE

New York

MEDIUM

Cast aluminum and stainless steel

CREDIT LINE

DATE

1992

Purchase: Judaica Acquisitions Fund and Gift of Floyd Lattin, 1994-75

Derivation 36/8 is a menorah that is kindled in a linear manner, without reusing any of the candles. On day one of the holiday the first candleholder on the far right is used; on day two, two more candles are placed to the left of those lit the day before. The pattern continues, moving in time and space during the course of the holiday.

Menorah Memories

ARTIST

Larry Kagan American, born in Germany, 1946

Troy, New York

Welded steel scraps

DATES

Between 1981 and 1982

CREDIT LINE

Purchase: Contemporary Judaica Acquisitions Committee Fund, 2016-44-2016-51

Synagogue Hanukkah lamp

ARTIST

Unknown

PLACE MADE

Netherlands

MEDIUM

Spun and cast copper alloy and copper

DATE

Nineteenth century

CREDIT LINE

Gift of Dr. Harry G. Friedman,
F 3099

Synagogue Hanukkah lamp

ARTIST

Unknown

PLACE MADE

Eastern Galicia or western Ukraine

MEDIUM

Cast and engraved copper alloy

DATE

Second half of the eighteenth century

CREDIT LINE

Gift of Dr. Harry G. Friedman,
F 3418

Hanukkah lamp

ARTIST

Arnold Zadikow

German, born in 1884, died in Theresienstadt, 1943

Leopold Hecht

Czech, born in 1912, died in 1994

PLACE MADE

Theresienstadt (Terezín), Czechoslovakia (now the Czech Republic)

MEDIUM

Carved wood

DATE **1942**

CREDIT LINE

Purchase: The Abraham and Mildred Goldstein Memorial Fund

This Hanukkah lamp with the Hebrew inscription "Who is like you, O Lord, among the celestials?" (Exodus 15:11) is a rare example of Jewish ceremonial art created during the Holocaust. The sculptor and architect Arnold Zadikow was deported to the camp-ghetto Theresienstadt in May 1942 and assigned to work in the Lautsch Workshop, which made decorative arts for the Nazis. Zadikow was aided by a young woodcarver interned in the camp, Leopold Hecht, who stole the wood for the lamp from the Germans. The lamp was made for the boys' residence, to enable the children to celebrate Hanukkah and to teach them about Judaism, since Jewish instruction was forbidden. It was hidden all year and taken out only during the holiday. Zadikow died at Theresienstadt, but his daughter Marianne and wife, Hilda, also an artist, survived. The lamp was found in the camp after the war.