



Expedition to Hungary Preliminary Report May 2018



Synagogue in Óbuda, view from women's gallery towards the east

The expedition was generously supported by
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INTRODUCTION

The expedition to Hungary was undertaken by the Center for Jewish Art at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in May 2018. It was organized in collaboration with Prof. Dr. Rudolf Klein, the world-renowned specialist on Hungarian synagogue architecture. The expedition was endorsed by the Government of Hungary, the ICOMOS Hungarian National Committee, and the Jewish communities of Hungary.

The expedition aimed to document synagogues built from the late eighteenth century until the Revolution of 1848, which was the formative period for the emerging synagogue architecture in Hungary, and to survey synagogues erected after 1848.

According to the available data, seventeen synagogues built from the late eighteenth century until 1848 are preserved in modern Hungary:



1. Old Synagogue in Bonyhád (1795),
2. Synagogue in Mád (1795),
3. Synagogue in Tarcal (1795),
4. Memorial Synagogue in Gyöngyös (1813),
5. Synagogue in Hőgyész (1815),
6. Small Synagogue in Eger (1820),
7. Synagogue in Albertirsa (1820),
8. Synagogue in Jánoshalma (c. 1820),
9. Synagogue in Nagykanizsa (1821),
10. Synagogue in Óbuda (1821),
11. Synagogue in Apostag (1822),
12. Synagogue in Abony (1825),
13. Synagogue in Várpalota (1839),
14. Synagogue in Baja (1842-45),
15. Old Synagogue in Szeged (1843),
16. Synagogue in Pápa (1846),
17. a presumable synagogue in Miskolc.

The synagogues in Mád, Tarcal, Óbuda and Apostag were documented by other institutions or restored recently, so the itinerary of the expedition was planned in such a way as to document the remaining pre-1848 synagogues and to survey synagogues erected after that date and situated in the vicinity.

During the ten-day journey, the CJA team travelled more than 4,000 km and surveyed 56 synagogues; twelve of them were thoroughly documented and measured. About 5,000 photographs were taken and are already accessible to all in the Bezalel Narkiss Index of Jewish Art. Now the architects of the Center for Jewish Art are preparing measured drawings of the documented synagogues, based on the in-situ sketches, measurements, and photographs.

1. Dohány Street Synagogue in Budapest, part of the western facade.

PRELIMINARY CONCLUSIONS



2. Synagogue in Mád, cartouche with construction date (1795) above the entrance on the southern façade.

The most important conclusion from the expedition is that although Hungarian synagogues seem to be fairly well documented and researched (to mention only the books by Aniko Gazda, Rudolf Klein, and Peter Wirth), there are still many “black spots” and questions,

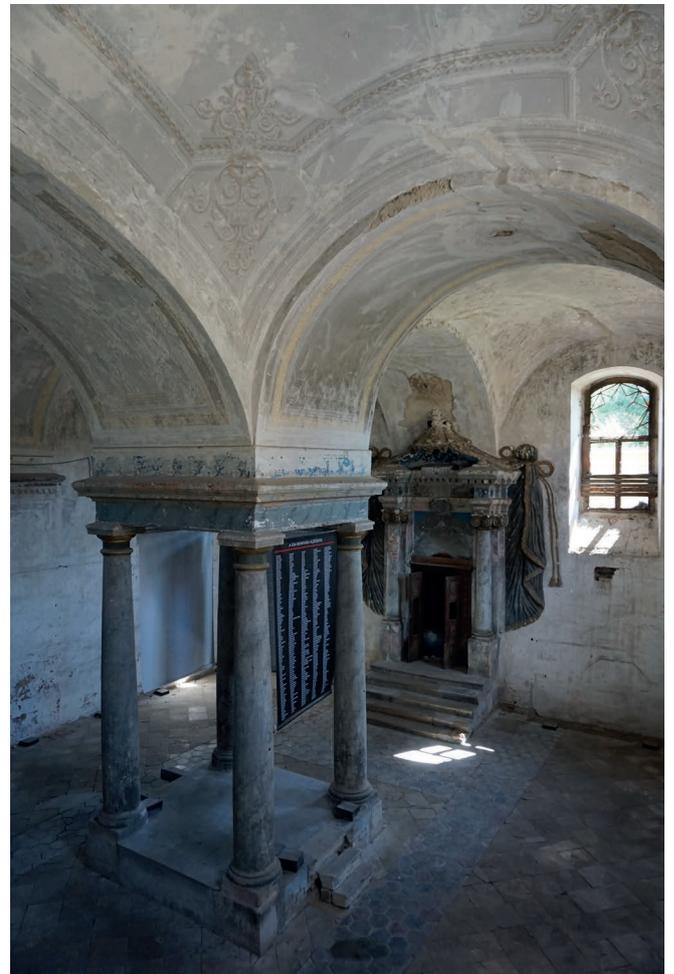
problems and mysteries surrounding their history and architecture. Our documentation and survey show that further in-depth research should be undertaken in order to better understand the development of synagogue architecture in Hungary. The architecture of synagogues — the main form of Jewish public building — reflects the history and identity of the Jewish community; thus, the better the understanding of this architecture, the better and more nuanced the understanding of the history of Hungarian Jewry.

Although Jews settled in Hungary and erected synagogues already in the Middle Ages, Hungarian Jewry as we know it appeared only after 1783, when emperor Joseph II abolished restrictions on Jewish settlement in the country. Jews from the neighboring Austrian provinces of Moravia and Galicia began to move into Hungary and ultimately formed Hungarian Jewry.

From that time, Jewish communities held a prominent place in Hungarian cities and towns. Initially following inconspicuous urban and architectural patterns of the neighboring Moravia and Galicia, the synagogues built in the late eighteenth and the first half of the nineteenth century developed into large and prominent buildings that dominated the surrounding townscape.



3. Synagogue in Apostag, interior view towards the east.



4. Synagogue in Bonyhád, interior view towards the northeast.

decent condition. Many extant synagogues were recently converted into cultural centers, concert halls or exhibition galleries. Such usage allows both the preservation of the synagogue in its original form, both exterior and interior,

and makes it viable for the local residents. Thus, the memory of the extinct Jewish community is preserved in a sustainable way.

PARTICULAR DISCOVERIES

The CJA researchers examined the suspected synagogue in Miskolc, which in reality was apparently a wing in the palace of a local nobleman. In our opinion, this wing is more suitable for a stable than for a synagogue.

The synagogue in Kónágóörs, according to our examination, should be classified as having been built in the early nineteenth century and reconstructed in the late

part of the same century. Like other early synagogues, it probably featured four columns in the middle of the prayer hall, which were removed later.

The murals in the Old Synagogue in Eger are worthy of special attention. Their iconography is very unusual for Central-European synagogues and deserves further examination. Meantime, the synagogue has been included

in the digital Catalogue of Wall Paintings in Central and East European Synagogues at the website of the Center for Jewish Art.

Our expedition also discovered three synagogue buildings not mentioned in scientific or tourist literature: the Old Synagogue in Abaújszántó, the Small Synagogue in Szolnok, and the Beit Midrash in Gyöngyös.



7. Old Synagogue in Eger, interior, southern wall.



8. Old Synagogue in Eger, mural on the southern wall.



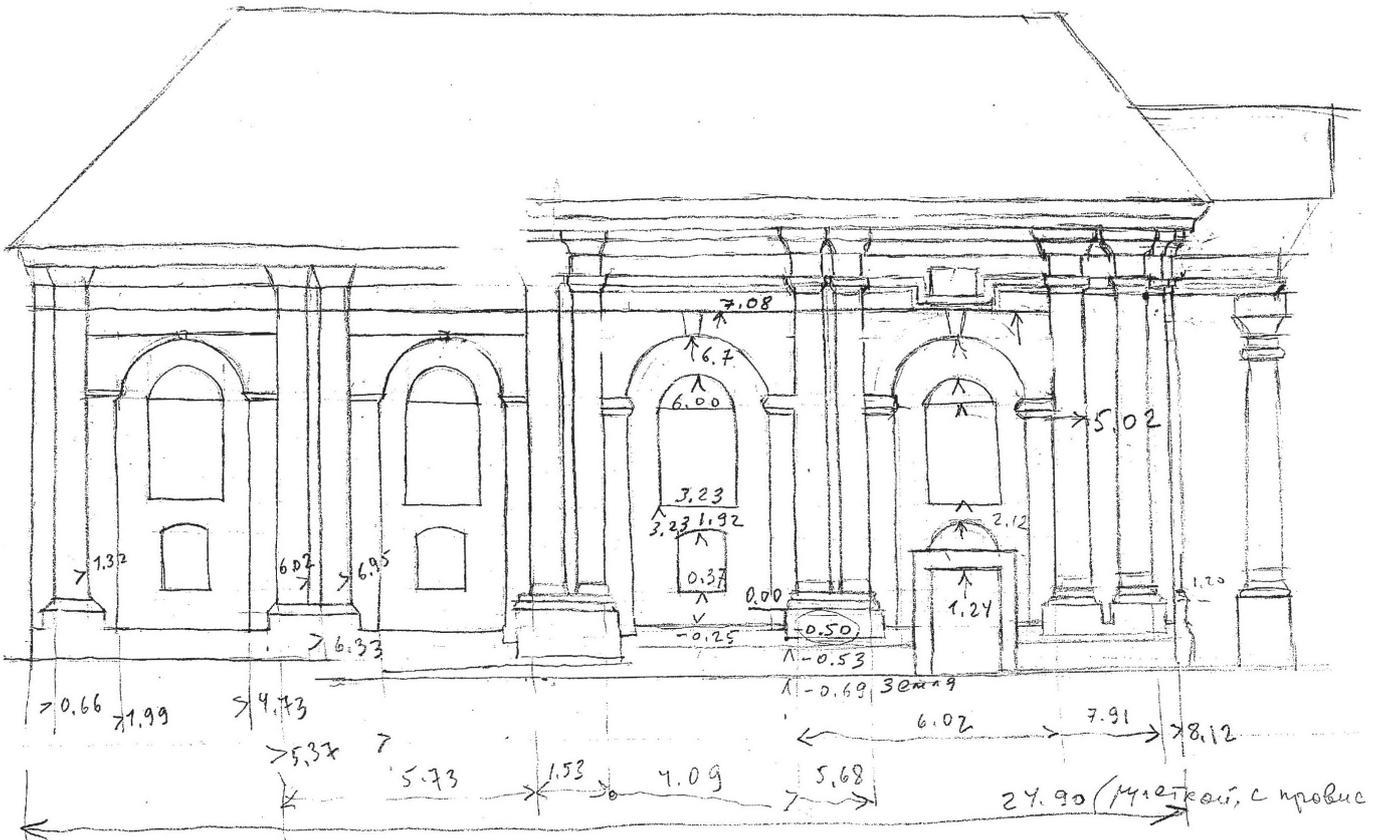
9. Dohány Street Synagogue in Budapest, inscription above the entrance on the western facade. The inscription reads: "And let them make Me a sanctuary, that I may dwell among them" (Ex. 25:8). Given marked letters indicate the year 1858.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Photographs published in this report were taken during the expedition by Dr. Sergey Kravtsov and Dr. Vladimir Levin.



10. Synagogue in Abony, northern facade, sketch by Zoya Arshavsky and Ekaterina Sosenski.

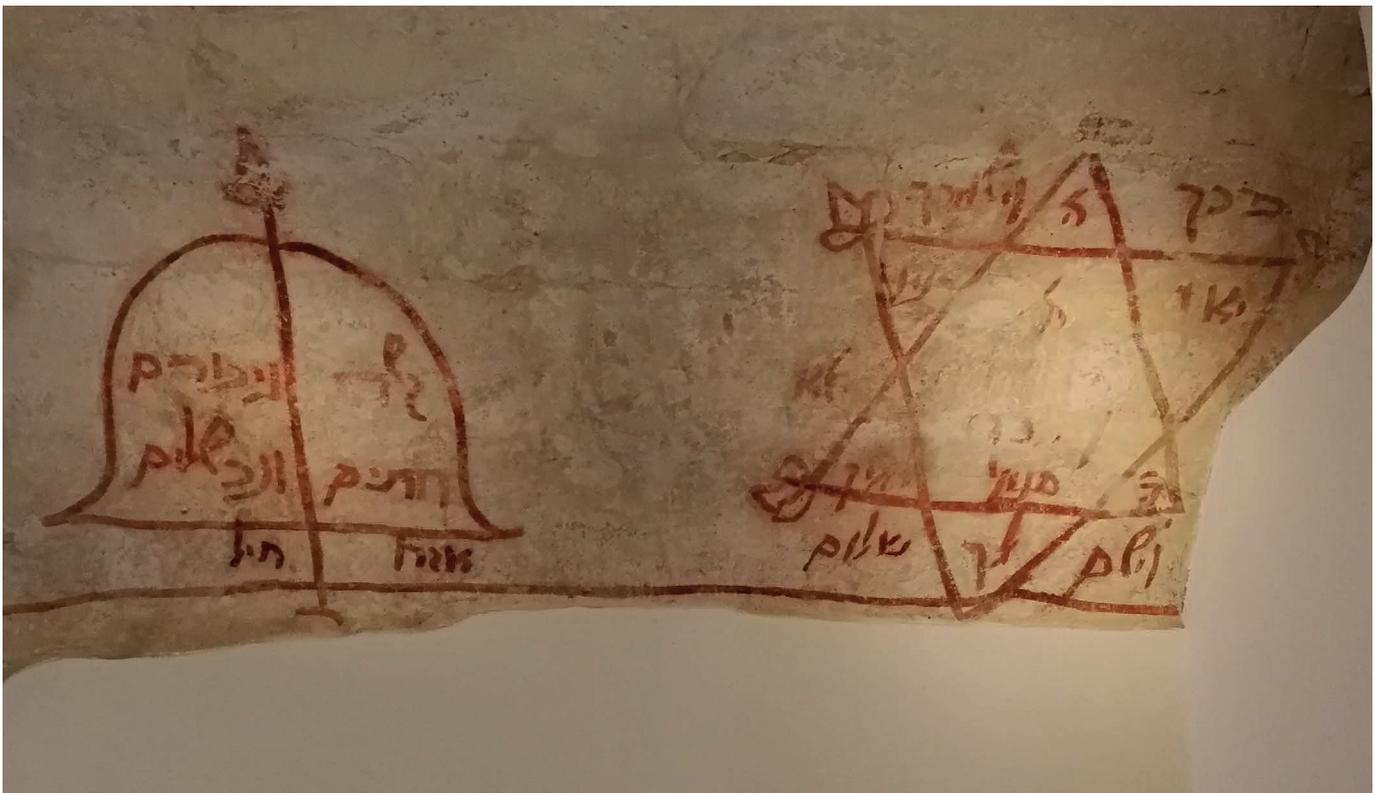
SYNAGOGUES ERECTED BEFORE THE REVOLUTION OF 1848

1. MEDIEVAL SYNAGOGUE IN BUDA, BUDAPEST



11. Medieval synagogue in Buda, interior view towards the northwest.

The small medieval synagogue in Buda presumably existed in the fourteenth century and was later included in the structure of a dwelling house. The original layout of the synagogue is not clear. The preserved wall paintings include a Star of David inscribed with the text of the priestly benediction pronounced by the *cohanim* when they bless the worshippers, and a bow and arrow, inscribed with the Prayer of Hannah. Currently the synagogue is a museum. It also houses a lapidarium with Jewish tombstones from the medieval and Ottoman periods (thirteenth to seventeenth centuries).



12. Medieval synagogue in Buda, wall paintings.

2. OLD (NEOLOG) SYNAGOGUE IN BONYHÁD

The synagogue was built in 1795. When the Bonyhád community became Neolog in 1867, the synagogue also became Neolog and the Orthodox congregation built its own synagogue in 1924 (see below).

The synagogue's prayer hall features a central bimah, with four Doric columns in its corners bearing barrel and sail vaults. This layout stipulates a two-partite fenestration of the walls and a comparatively low Torah ark. Currently, the structure is occasionally used as an educational institution. The synagogue was thoroughly documented by the CJA architects.



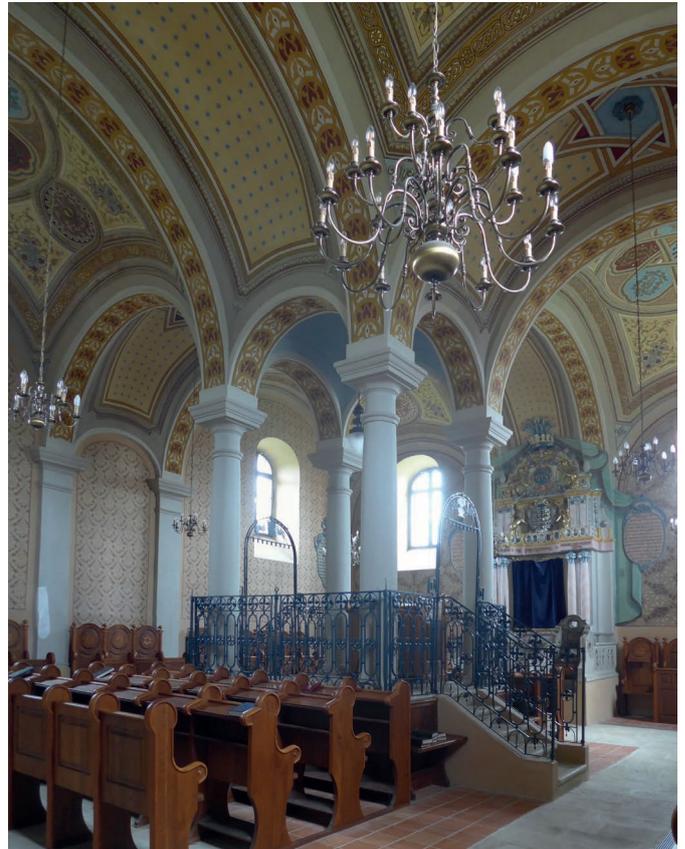
13. Old (Neolog) Synagogue in Bonyhád, view from the southeast.



14. Old (Neolog) Synagogue in Bonyhád, interior view towards the southeast.

3. SYNAGOGUE IN MÁD

The synagogue was built in 1795 in the Baroque style. The focus of the synagogue's prayer hall is the bimah, with four Doric columns that bear nine bays of sail vaults. The decorative vault paintings were added during a renovation in the late nineteenth century. The synagogue was reconstructed in 2015 with generous support by the Cahnman Foundation and the Hungarian State. It is in use and the nearby rabbi's house serves as a museum and yeshiva.



15-16. Synagogue in Mád, view from the northeast (15), interior view towards the northeast (16).



17. Synagogue in Tarcál, view from the southeast.

4. SYNAGOGUE IN TARCÁL

The synagogue was built in 1795 and reconstructed in 1891. Its exterior is Baroque, while the prayer hall is devoid of interior supports and spanned with a flat ceiling. Currently the building is privately owned and is advertised as a guest house.

5. SYNAGOGUE IN KŐVÁGÓÖRS



18. Synagogue in Kővágóörs, view from the southwest.

The synagogue is one of the most interesting Jewish monuments in Hungary. Built around 1800, it was reconstructed in the late nineteenth century. We suppose that originally the building had vaults, supported by a bimah-support structure in the center of the prayer hall. During the reconstructions, the bimah-support was removed, the ceiling became flat, and the pilasters were topped by decorative elements featuring a six-pointed flower. Probably at the same time, a wooden women's gallery was installed in the western part of the prayer hall.

Currently the building stands abandoned and dilapidated, though preserving many of its historic features: the wooden women's gallery, painted ceiling, pilasters, and walls, including two layers of murals above the Torah ark. We believe an urgent conservation project will prevent further deterioration of the building.



19. Synagogue in Kővágóörs, interior view towards the northeast.

6. OLD SYNAGOGUE (MEMORIAL SYNAGOGUE/HEROES' TEMPLE) IN GYÖNGYÖS

The synagogue, designed by Károly Rábel in the Neo-Classical style, was built in 1813. Its exterior is symmetrical and ordered, featuring a ground-floor open gallery, fluted pilasters, round-headed windows, and a massive gable on its western front. A new synagogue in Gyöngyös was built in 1930 (see below). Currently the Old Synagogue is used as a TV studio. The synagogue was thoroughly documented by the CJA architects.



20. Old Synagogue in Gyöngyös , view from the northwest.

7. SYNAGOGUE IN HŐGYÉSZ

The synagogue was built in 1815. Its spacious prayer hall is spanned with a flat ceiling decorated with stencil paintings; a wooden women's gallery was added on three sides of the hall around 1900. The western part of the synagogue includes a number of rooms, some of which served for educational purposes. Currently the building houses the abandoned vehicles of a fire depot. The synagogue was thoroughly documented by the CJA architects.



21-22. Synagogue in Hőgyész, view from the south (21), interior view of the prayer hall towards the northwest (22).



23. Synagogue in Jánoshalma, view from the west.

8. SYNAGOGUE IN JÁNOSHALMA

The synagogue in Jánoshalma was built c. 1820 and reconstructed c. 1880. A Neo-Classical Torah ark flanked by two oculi belongs to the first building stage, while the protruding women's gallery, the round-headed Tablets of the Law and the "Lombardian" arcade on the western façade were added during the later building stage. The synagogue was restored by Peter Wirth in 2001. Currently it serves as a cultural center, while all the interior appurtenances have been preserved and a community museum exists, facilitated by copies of available archival documents. The synagogue was thoroughly documented by the CJA architects.



24 Synagogue in Jánoshalma, interior view towards the east.

9. OLD SYNAGOGUE IN EGER

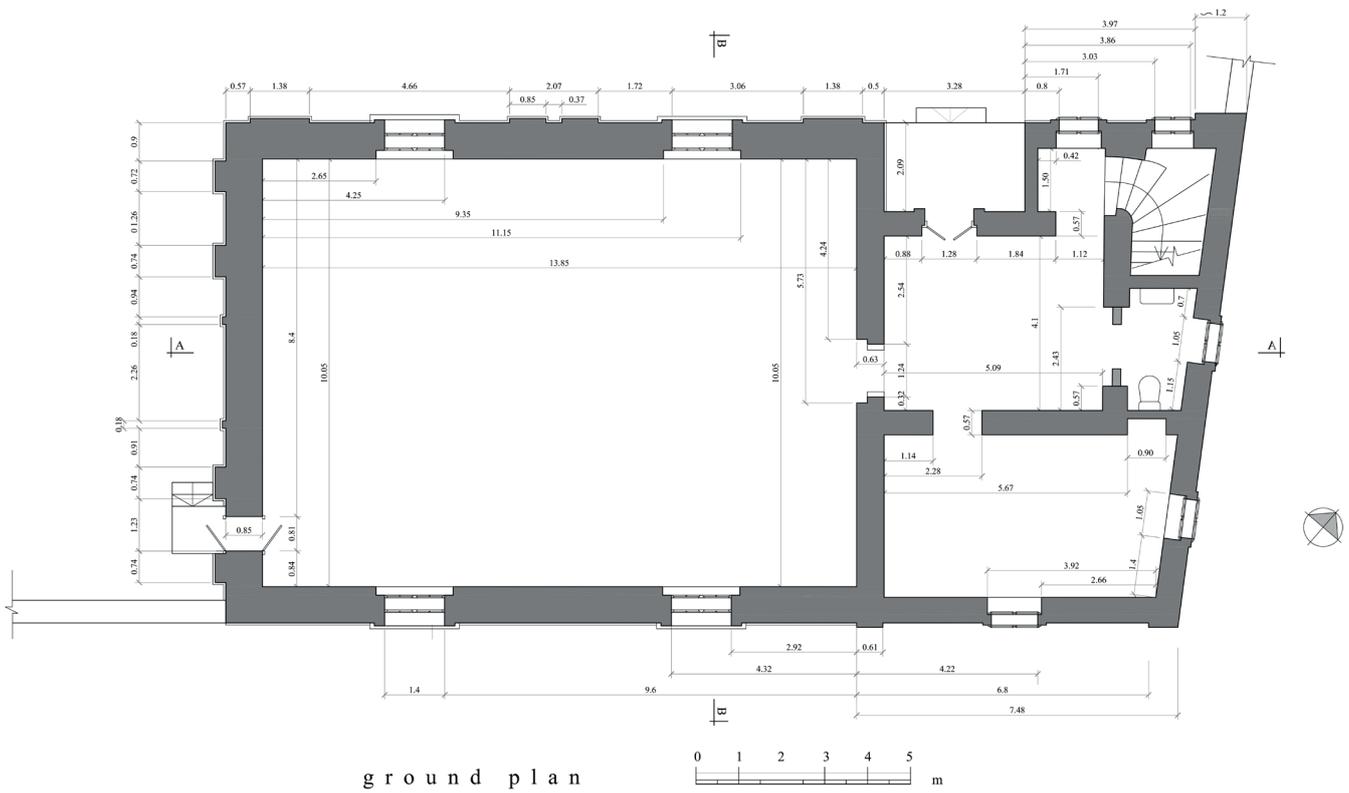
The synagogue was designed by Károly Rábel in a Neo-Classical style and was built in 1820. The synagogue's prayer hall is spanned with a flat ceiling. Its walls were decorated with murals, partially discovered during reconstruction works (Figs. 7, 8, 32). The iconography of these murals is very unusual and requires further investigation. Currently, the former synagogue serves as an art center. The synagogue was thoroughly documented by the CJA architects.



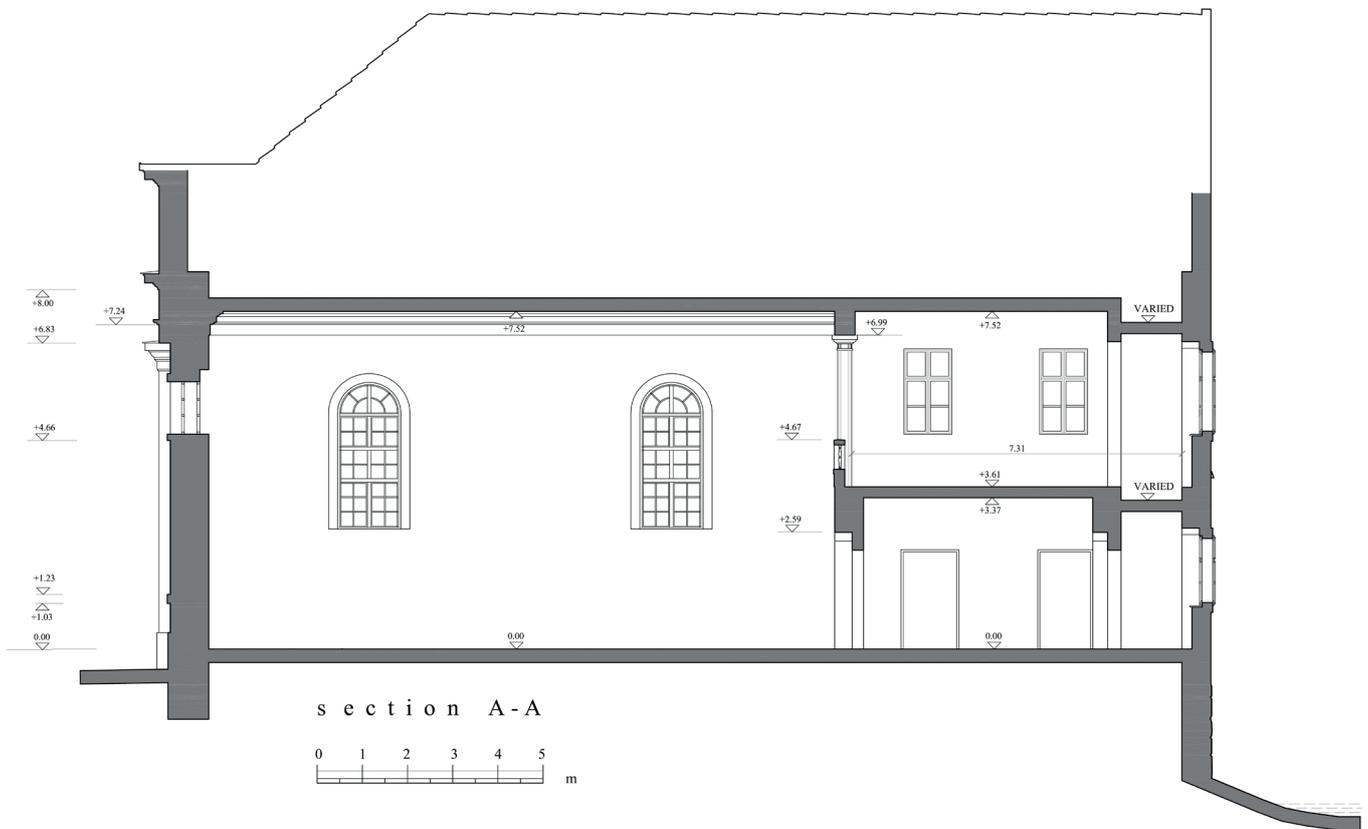
25. Old Synagogue in Eger, view from the southwest.



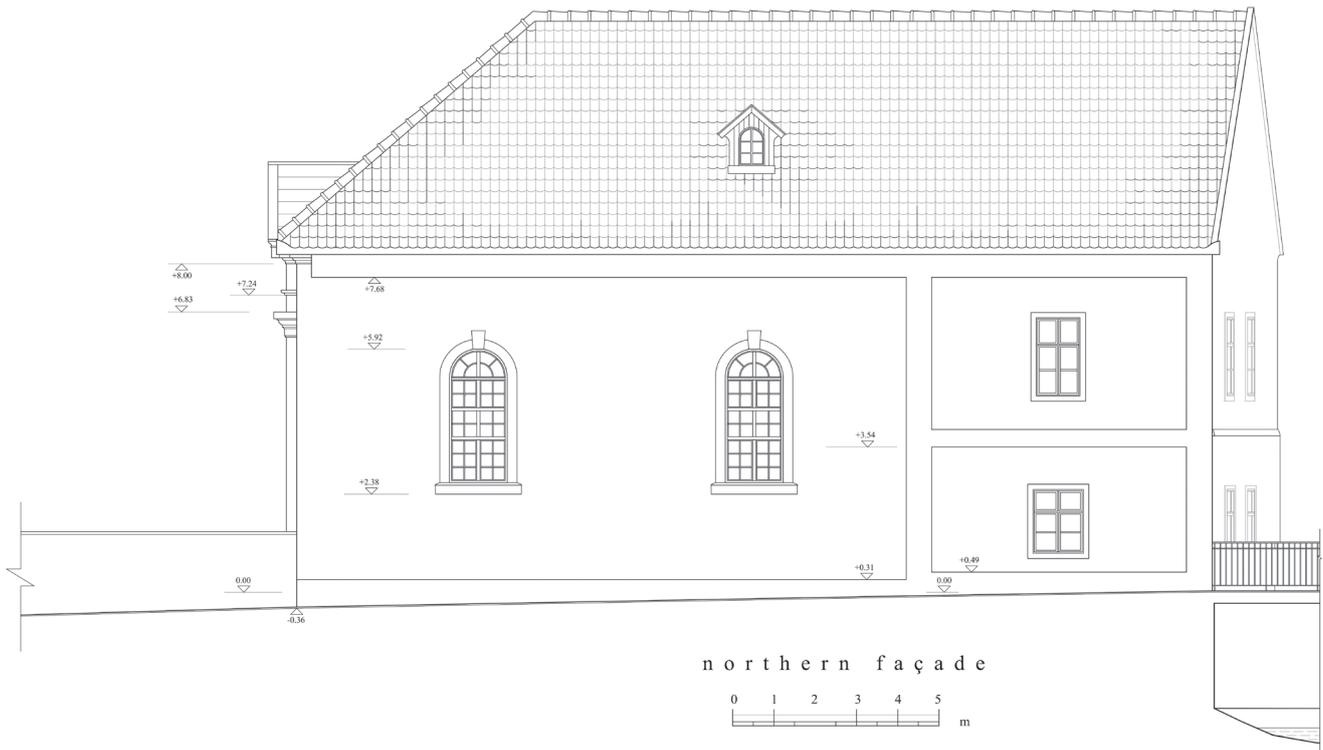
26. Old Synagogue in Eger, interior view towards the east.



27. Old Synagogue in Eger, ground plan,
measured drawing by Svetlana Sirota.



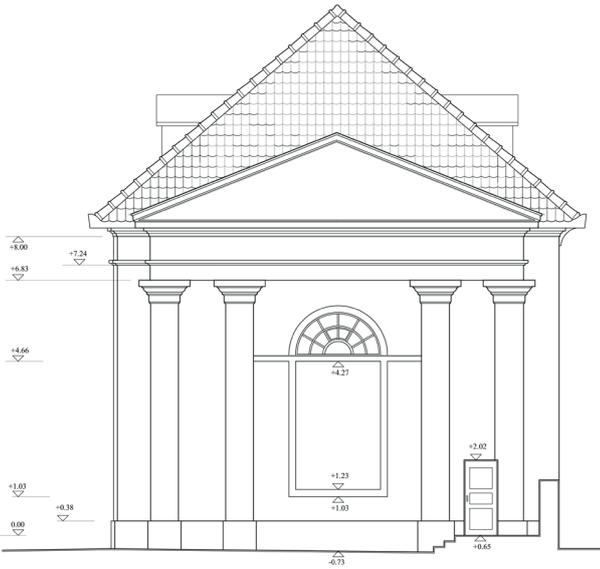
28. Old Synagogue in Eger, section A-A,
measured drawing by Svetlana Sirota.



*29. Old Synagogue in Eger, northern facade,
measured drawing by Svetlana Sirota.*



*30. Old Synagogue in Eger, southern facade,
measured drawing by Svetlana Sirota.*



eastern façade



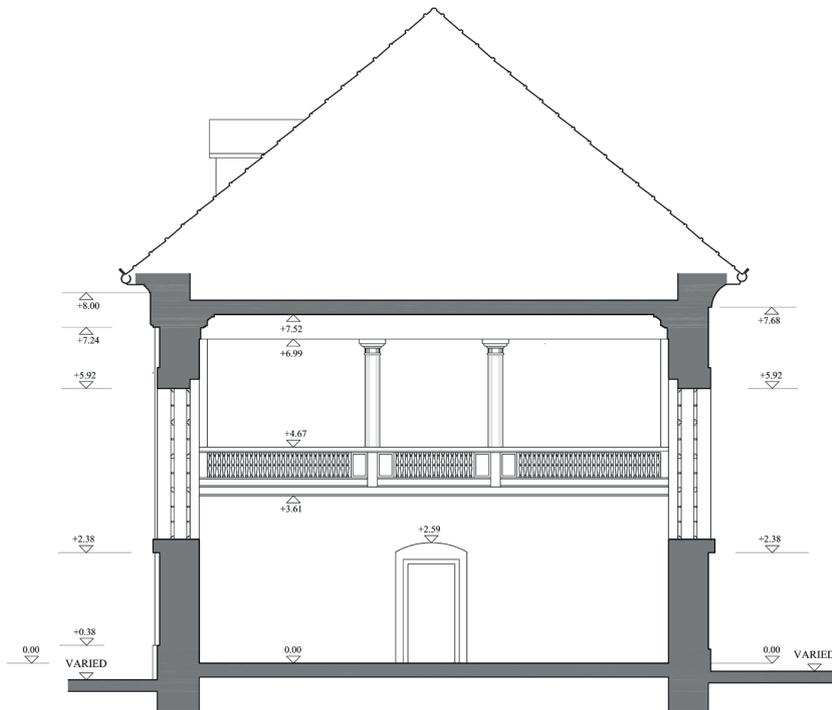
31. Old Synagogue in Eger, eastern facade, measured drawing by Svetlana Sirota.



western façade



32. Old Synagogue in Eger, western facade, measured drawing by Svetlana Sirota.



section B-B



33. Old Synagogue in Eger, section B-B, measured drawing by Svetlana Sirota.

10. SYNAGOGUE IN ALBERTIRSA

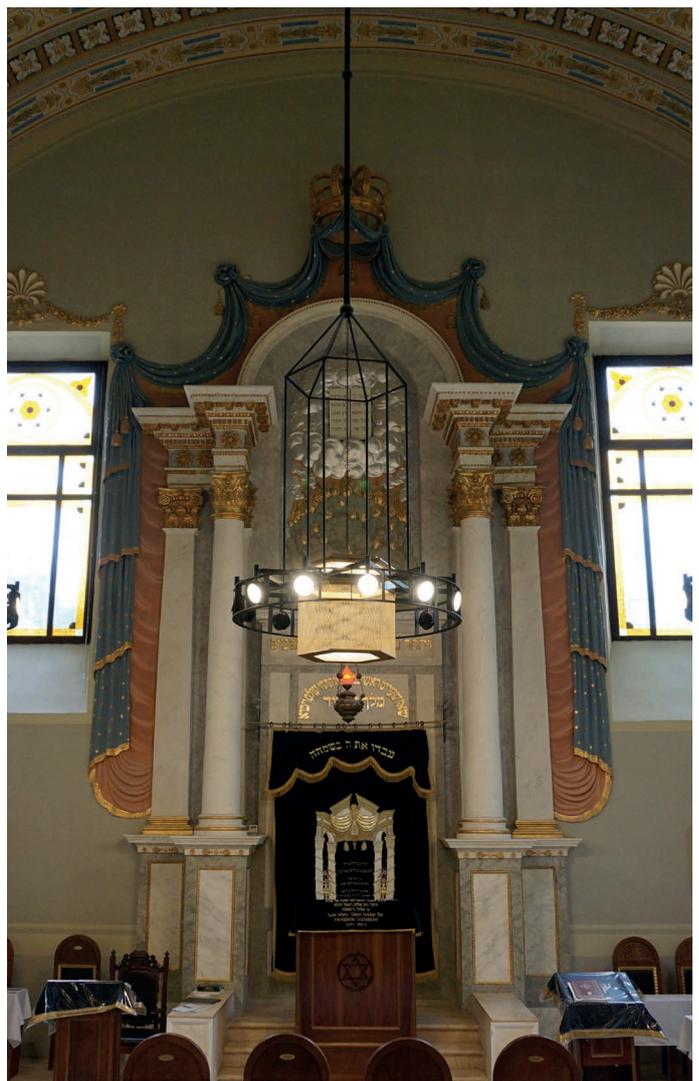
The synagogue was built in 1820 in a combination of Neo-Classical and Baroque styles. Its prayer hall, spanned by sail vaults, is devoid of interior supports. The vaults and walls were decorated with murals, some of them discovered and conserved during reconstruction works. The synagogue's reconstruction in 2009–14 was financed by a European Economic Area grant. Currently the building serves as a cultural center. It was thoroughly documented by the CJA architects.



34-35. Synagogue in Albertirsa, view from the southwest (34), interior view towards the east (35).

11. SYNAGOGUE IN ÓBUDA, BUDAPEST

The synagogue was designed by András Landherr in the Neo-Classical style and built in 1821. The synagogue's prayer hall is spanned by sail vaults; its central bimah has four corner obelisks alluding to a bimah-support layout. The copper tin of the building's original roof was requisitioned by the government and melted for munitions production during World War I. After World War II it was occupied by various governmental institutions. The synagogue was returned to the community in 2010 and restored. Currently it serves the Chabad congregation of Budapest.



36-37. Synagogue in Óbuda, Budapest, view from the southwest (36), interior, Torah ark (37).

12. SYNAGOGUE IN NAGYKANIZSA

The synagogue is a monumental Neo-Classical structure built in 1821. Its layout is based on a cross-in-square scheme, while the prayer hall is spanned by a sail vault. An additional tier, a women's gallery, was added in 1928 by a prominent architect, Lipót Baumhorn. Currently the synagogue is in use and houses a Jewish museum. A Holocaust memorial was constructed in front of the synagogue. The synagogue was thoroughly documented by the CJA architects.



38. Synagogue in Nagykanizsa, view from the northwest.



39. Synagogue in Nagykanizsa, interior view towards the southeast.

13. SYNAGOGUE IN APOSTAG

The synagogue is one of the most important and famous Hungarian synagogues. Erected in 1822, it was abandoned after the Holocaust and restored to its previous glory in 1987. The sail vaults of the prayer hall rest on the bimah-support structure of four Corinthian columns. The Torah ark – as many other arks in Hungary – features the image of Mount Sinai and the Tablets of the Law. Currently the structure houses a local cultural center. The women's section houses a library furnished with elegant wooden closets, purposefully designed for this synagogue.



40. Synagogue in Apostag, view from the northwest.



41. Synagogue in Apostag, interior view towards the east.

14. SYNAGOGUE IN ABONY

The synagogue, designed by András Landherr in the Neo-Classical style, was erected in 1825. Its western front is adorned with a four-column Corinthian portico under a monumental gable. The prayer hall is spanned with a flat ceiling decorated with stencil paintings, similar to those in the synagogue of Hőgyész. Currently the building stands abandoned. The synagogue was thoroughly documented by the CJA architects.



42. Synagogue in Abony, view from the northwest.



43. Synagogue in Abony, interior view towards the east.

15. SYNAGOGUE IN VÁRPALOTA

The synagogue was erected in 1839 in the Neo-Classical style, in the vicinity of the castle belonging to Thury-Zichy family of feudal lords. The synagogue is a monumental symmetrical edifice with a portico of four Ionic engaged columns on its western front. The synagogue was heavily damaged during World War II, when the sail vaults and the women's galleries of the prayer hall were lost. The edifice was restored in 1986 as a concert hall. The synagogue was thoroughly documented by the CJA architects.



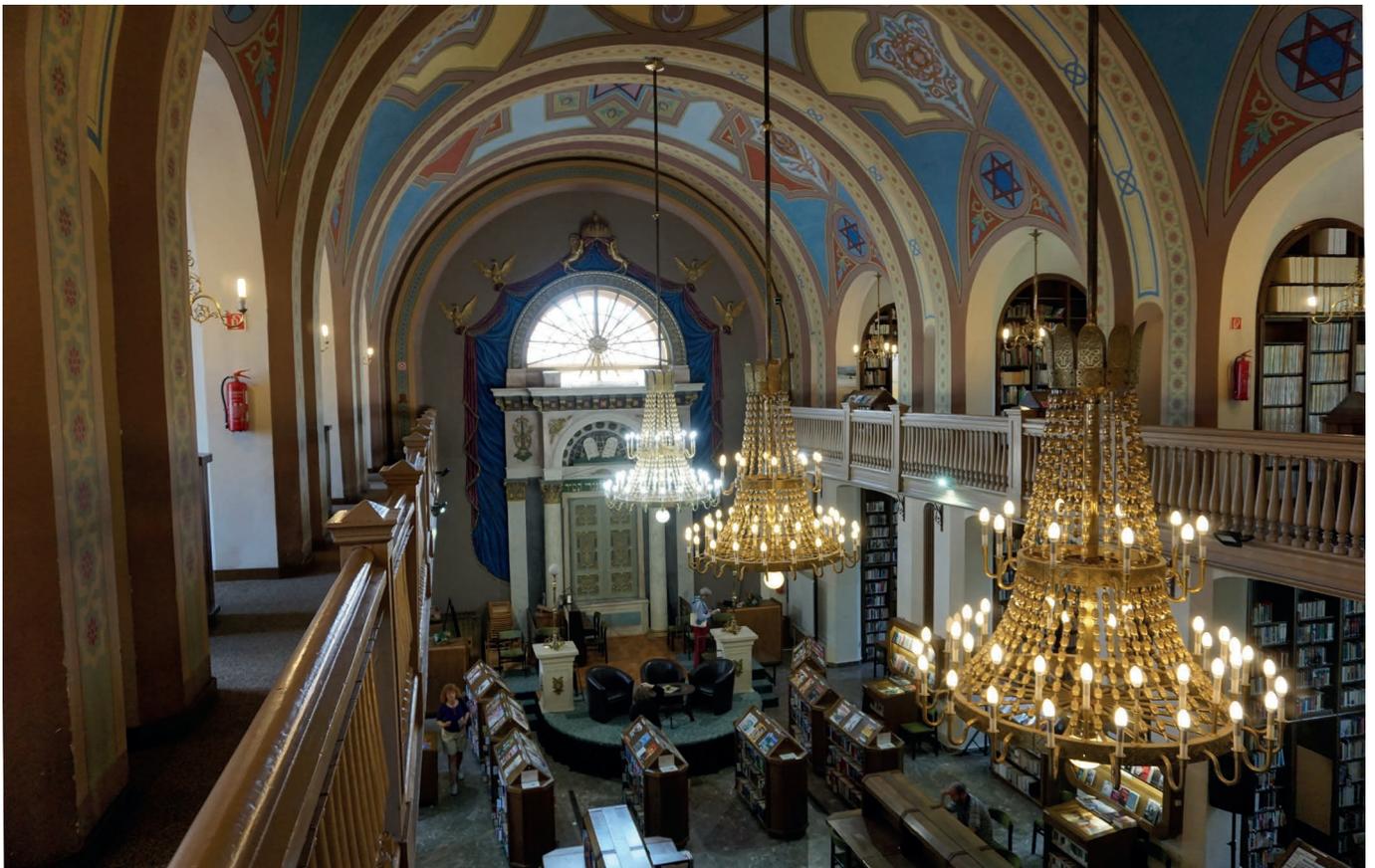
44. Synagogue in Várpalota, view from the northwest.



45. Synagogue in Várpalota, interior view towards the northeast.

16. SYNAGOGUE IN BAJA

The synagogue, designed by the Christian architect Lajos Frey, is a magnificent Neo-Classical building erected in 1842–45. Its western (entrance) and northern (street) façades are decorated by Corinthian porticoes. The interior is spanned with sail vaults and was richly painted, probably in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. In 1980 the building was converted into a library, but its interior was almost completely preserved. The synagogue was thoroughly documented by the CJA architects.



46-47. Synagogue in Baja, view from the northeast (46), interior view towards the east (47).

17. SYNAGOGUE IN PÁSZTÓ

The synagogue was built in 1842–44. It served the community until the deportation of 1944. After WWII the building was heavily reconstructed and lost its original features. New extensions were attached to its western and eastern sides. Today only a memorial plaque recalls its original function as a synagogue.

48. Synagogue in Pásztó ,
view from the southwest.



18. OLD SYNAGOGUE IN SZEGED



49. Old Synagogue in Szeged, view from the northeast.

The synagogue, designed by Henrik and József Lipovszky, was built in 1843. It is a monumental symmetrical edifice featuring both Neo-Classical and Baroque elements. The synagogue was damaged by the flood of 1879 and two memorial plaques, in Hungarian and Hebrew, testify to this. Other plaques commemorate Jews from the Szeged community who died on the battlefields of World War I.



50. Old Synagogue in Szeged, interior view
towards the east.



51. Old Synagogue in Szeged, a plaque
commemorating the flood of 1879.

After World War II the synagogue was sold by the Jewish community to the municipality and currently it serves as a cultural center. The props for the theatrical scene obstruct the view of the magnificent Neo-Classical Torah ark. The synagogue was thoroughly documented by the CJA architects.

19. SYNAGOGUE IN PÁPA

The synagogue is one of the most impressive early Hungarian synagogues, towering above the surrounding houses. It was built in 1846 as a building with Italianate, Florentine-styled façades and a lofty interior with two tiers of women's galleries. Currently the building is abandoned. The synagogue was thoroughly documented by the CJA architects.



52. Synagogue in Pápa, view from the northwest.



53. Synagogue in Pápa, view from the northwest.



54. Synagogue in Verpelét, view from the north.

20. SYNAGOGUE IN VERPELÉT

The synagogue was probably built in the mid-nineteenth century. It features walls built of large boulders and brick and round-headed windows. Currently the building serves as a fire depot.

SYNAGOGUES ERECTED BETWEEN THE REVOLUTION OF 1848 AND THE EMANCIPATION OF 1867

21. DOHÁNY STREET SYNAGOGUE IN BUDAPEST

The synagogue was built in 1854–59 for the Neolog community of Budapest by the prominent Viennese architect Ludwig Förster and decorated by the renowned Hungarian architect Frigyes Fesz. It is still the largest synagogue in Europe, with 2,964 seats for worshippers, of which 1,472 seats are located on two tiers of women's galleries. The tripartite layout of the synagogue refers to that of the Jerusalem Temple, while two towers on its western façade epitomize Jachin and Boaz, the two pillars standing in the Temple's porch (1 Kings 7:21). The synagogue's style combines Neo-Moorish, Byzantine, Romanesque, and Gothic elements.



55. Dohány Street Synagogue in Budapest,
view from the northwest.



Although the synagogue preceded the emancipation, it became a model for many other synagogues in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and beyond. The synagogue complex also includes a large communal building (facing 12 Síp St.), the Hungarian Jewish Museum and Archives added in 1930, the Talmud Torah school, the Heroes' Temple (1931, see above), the "provisional" Jewish cemetery of early 1945, and several Holocaust memorials.

56. Dohány Street Synagogue in Budapest,
interior view towards the east.

22. SYNAGOGUE IN BALATONFÜRED

The synagogue was built in 1735 as a Protestant church. It was acquired by the Jewish community in 1855 and served it until the Holocaust. Currently, the building houses an exhibition: “Jews and Hi-Tech: from Einstein until Today.”

57. Synagogue in Balatonfüred, view from the northwest.



23. SYNAGOGUE IN KISKUNHALAS

The synagogue in Kiskunhalas is an impressive building erected in 1860. Though very similar to the Neo-Classical synagogues in its mass, it features pointed Neo-Gothic windows. The building continues to serve the local community as a synagogue.

58. Synagogue in Kiskunhalas, view from the northeast.



24. SYNAGOGUE IN KALOCSA

The synagogue in Kalocsa was built in 1861. A century later, in 1962, it was converted into a library. Of the original decoration of the building, only the Neo-Romanesque, “Lombardian” arcades of the main façade are preserved. A memorial to the victims of the Holocaust is situated on the south side of the former synagogue.

59. Synagogue in Kalocsa, view from the northwest.



25. SYNAGOGUE IN MISKOLC

The synagogue in Miskolc, designed by Ludwig Förster in a combined Neo-Romanesque and Neo-Moorish style — a synthetic style invented by Förster and his circle and now called Romantic Historicism, was built in 1861–63.



60. Synagogue in Miskolc, view from the southeast.

26. SYNAGOGUE IN TAPOLCA

The synagogue was built in 1863. It features pointed windows and hoods. In the 1970s, the original building was incorporated into a new Cultural Center, but its main, western façade remained intact.



61. Synagogue in Tapolca, view from the northwest.

27. NEOLOG SYNAGOGUE IN KECSKEMÉT

The synagogue, designed by Janos Zitterbarth, was built in 1864–71. The synagogue faces the central park of the city. The edifice features the Neo-Moorish style, with references to the Oranienburger Strasse Synagogue in Berlin. It was damaged during the earthquake of 1911 and restored by Lipòt Baumhorn. The structure was bought by the city in 1966 and in 1974 it was turned into a house of technology designed by József Kerényi and Lajos Udvardi. The interior of the synagogue was completely reconstructed.



62. Neolog Synagogue in Kecskemét, view from the southwest.

28. OLD SYNAGOGUE IN ABAÚJSZÁNTÓ

The synagogue was built in the mid-nineteenth century. Apparently it served as a prayer house until the erection of the Great Synagogue (see below), and after the inauguration of the latter in 1896 was used as a communal school.

63. Old Synagogue in Abaújszántó, view from the southwest.



29. SYNAGOGUE IN OLASZLISZKA

The synagogue was built in the mid-nineteenth century. Its ruins were conserved and transformed into a Holocaust memorial in 2015.

64. Synagogue in Olaszliszka, view from the southwest.



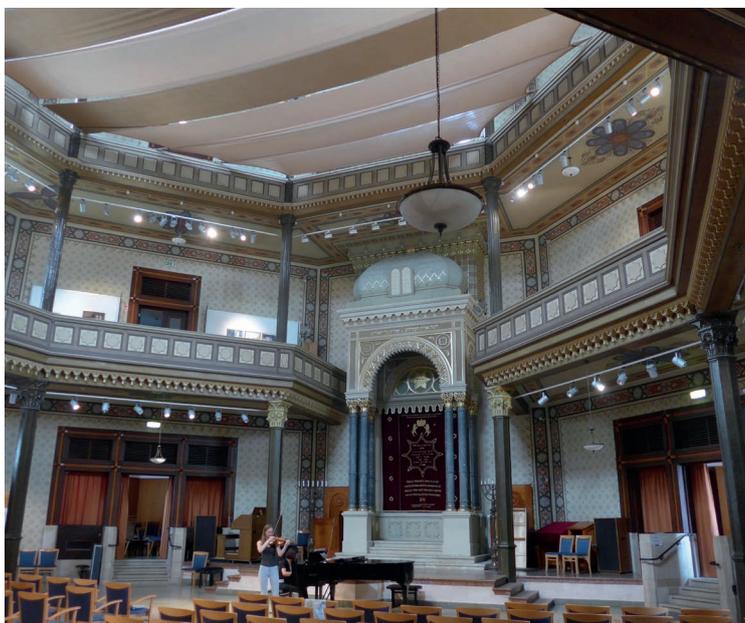
SYNAGOGUES ERECTED BETWEEN THE EMANCIPATION OF 1867 AND WORLD WAR I



30. SYNAGOGUE IN PÉCS

The synagogue is located in a large piazza, on the periphery of the historic urban core. Designed by Frigyes Feszl, Károly Gerster, and Lipót Kausser, it was erected in 1869 for the newly established Neolog community. It is one of the large synagogues that combine Neo-Moorish and Neo-Romanesque features in their design. The synagogue was restored in the 1990s and serves the Jewish community of Pécs.

*65. Synagogue in Pécs,
view from the west.*



31. SYNAGOGUE IN GYŐR

The synagogue, designed by Károly Benkó and Vilmos Fraenkl in a Neo-Moorish style, was built in 1869. In addition to the octagonal main hall encompassed by two tiers of women's galleries, the synagogue comprises a small prayer hall. Currently the edifice serves as a cultural center.

*66. Synagogue in Győr,
interior view towards the
east.*



67. Synagogue in Győr, view from the south.

32. ORTHODOX SYNAGOGUE IN MAKÓ

The synagogue was built in 1870. Its design recalls that of the Leopoldstadt Synagogue in Vienna (1854–58). Currently the synagogue is in use.



68. Orthodox synagogue in Makó, view from the west.

33. RUMBACH STREET SYNAGOGUE IN BUDAPEST

The synagogue was erected in 1872 by the then emerging Viennese architect Otto Wagner for the Status Quo Ante community of the Hungarian capital. It was constructed in the prevailing Neo-Moorish style characteristic of Ludwig Förster's guidelines and features a prayer hall based on an octagonal footprint. Presently the synagogue is undergoing restoration works.



69. Rumbach Street Synagogue in Budapest, view from the west.

34. BEIT MIDRASH IN KISKŐRÖS

The synagogue was erected in 1873 by a Status Quo Ante community. It is a small building decorated with elements of the Neo-Moorish style. Currently it serves as the Seventh-Day Adventist church.



70. Beit midrash in Kiskőrös, view from the east.



71. Synagogue in Pannonhalma, view from the northeast.

35. SYNAGOGUE IN PANNONHALMA

The synagogue was built – according to Aniko Gazda – in 1882. However, the possibility of dating it to the first half of the nineteenth should be considered. The recently reconstructed building has become important as the venue of the traditional harvest feasts and it has been used for concerts and exhibitions as well as being a venue for events of the Pro Patria days. In Pannonhalma, the synagogue at the foot of the one thousand year old abbey tries to be “a holy place of reconciliation.” A monument to the destroyed Jewish culture (in the form of an entrance to an ancient synagogue in Galilee) was built in front of its eastern façade.



72. Synagogue in Sátoraljaújhely, view from the south.

36. SYNAGOGUE IN SÁTORALJAÚJHELY

The synagogue was built in 1886 in the Neo-Moorish style. The edifice was rebuilt in 1969 and converted into a furniture store. Now the furniture store stands abandoned and is quickly deteriorating.



73. Great synagogue in Tokaj, view from the northwest.

37. GREAT SYNAGOGUE IN TOKAJ

The synagogue was built in 1890 in the Historicist style, combining Neo-Baroque and Rundbogenstil. Currently the building serves as a cultural center.



38. ORTHODOX SYNAGOGUE IN SÁROSPATAK

The synagogue was built in 1893 and completely reconstructed in the 1980s. Currently it serves as a shop. A large-scale historical photograph on the main façade is a memorial to the historical synagogue.

74. Orthodox synagogue in Sárospatak, view from the southwest.

39. NEW SYNAGOGUE IN EGER

The synagogue was built in 1893 in the Historicist style. Currently the reconstructed building serves as a museum and gallery.



75. New Synagogue in Eger, view from the south.

40. SYNAGOGUE IN SZEKSZÁRD

The synagogue, designed by Johann Petschnik, was built in 1896. Its exterior appearance is quite outdated, quoting the Neo-Moorish Leopoldstadt Tempel in Vienna (1854–58). The interior of the synagogue was recently converted into a modern-looking organ concert hall.



76. Synagogue in Szekszárd, view from the northwest.

41. GREAT SYNAGOGUE IN ABAÚJSZÁNTÓ

The synagogue was built in 1896 in front of the Old Synagogue, facing the market square of the town and one of its churches. After World War II it underwent extensive reconstruction and lost its original exterior and interior design. Currently the building serves as a winery, but its present owner intends to transform it into a hotel.

77. Great synagogue in Abaújszántó, view from the southwest.



42. GREAT SYNAGOGUE IN SZOLNOK



The synagogue, designed by Lipót Baumhorn, was built in 1898. The building, which features Neo-Romanesque and Neo-Moorish elements, occupies a prominent place in the cityscape: it stands near the shore of the Tisza River and dominates the surroundings. From 1972 it has served as a cultural center (exhibition gallery and concert hall). A bust of Baumhorn stands near the entrance to the former synagogue.

78-79. Great Synagogue in Szolnok, interior view of the cupola (78), exterior view from the southeast (79).



43. NEW SYNAGOGUE IN SZEGED

The synagogue is the second largest in Hungary after the Dohány Street Synagogue in Budapest. Built in 1903–7, it was designed by Lipót Baumhorn in the combined Historicist and Art Nouveau styles. The design of the Torah Ark alludes to the Holy of Holies in the Temple of Solomon by using acacia wood, the same wood that was used for construction of the Ark of the Covenant (Ex. 37).



80. New Synagogue in Szeged, view from the south.

44. SYNAGOGUE IN HÓDMEZŐVÁSÁRHELY

The synagogue was built in 1852–57 under the direction of Miklós Busch and remodeled in 1906–8, according to the design by Miksa Müller, in the Secession Style. Currently the building serves as a cultural center and contains an exhibition about Jewish history and the Holocaust.



81. Synagogue in Hódmezővásárhely, view from the southwest.



45. SYNAGOGUE IN CEGLÉD

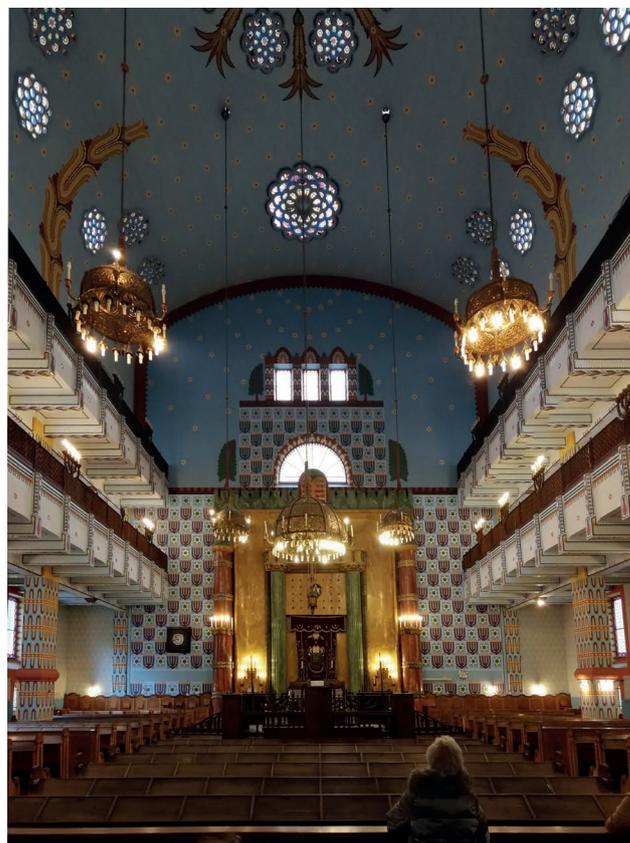
The synagogue was erected in 1906 in the Hungarian Secession style, according to the design of Lipót Baumhorn. Currently the former synagogue serves as a sport facility and its interior has been completely remodeled.

82. Synagogue in Cegléd,
view from the west.



46. KAZINCZY STREET SYNAGOGUE IN BUDAPEST

The synagogue is a masterpiece of Hungarian Art Deco architecture. It was erected in 1913, by the architects Béla and Sándor Löffler, for the Orthodox community of Budapest. Its prayer hall is spanned with a barrel vault pierced by stained glass skylights. The synagogue complex also includes a beit midrash, a Jewish school and a communal building facing Dob St.



83. Kazinczy Street Synagogue in Budapest,
view from the southwest.

84. Kazinczy Street Synagogue in Budapest,
interior view towards the east.

SYNAGOGUES ERECTED BETWEEN WORLD WAR I AND THE HOLOCAUST

47. SYNAGOGUE IN NAGYKÖRÖS

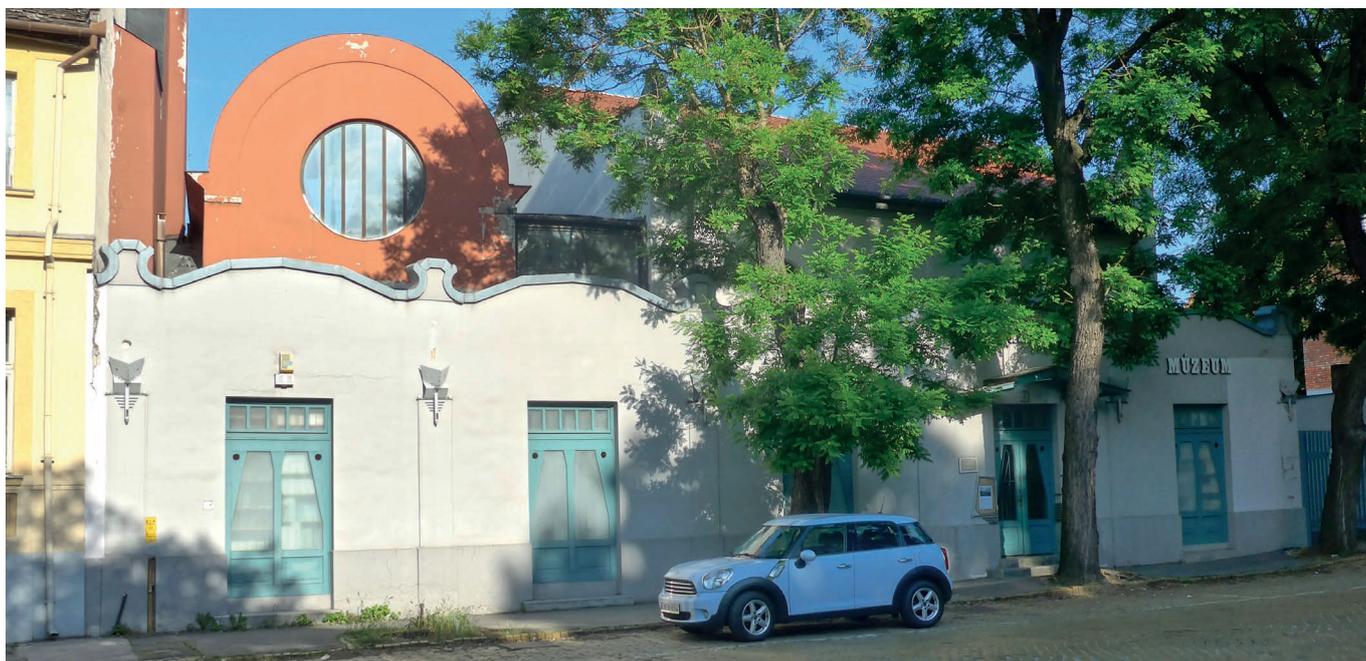
The synagogue, designed by Lajos Molnár, was built in 1923–24. It features elements of the Neo-Moorish architecture fashionable in the nineteenth century, though reinterpreted in the Art Deco style of the 1920s. Currently the synagogue is in use.



85. Synagogue in Nagykőrös, view from the north.

48. ORTHODOX SYNAGOGUE IN KECSKEMÉT

The synagogue is situated in an eighteenth-century building, which was converted into a synagogue in the 1920s. After 1945 it fell into ruin, was restored in 1989, and since 1991 it houses the Museum of Photography.



86. Orthodox Synagogue in Kecskemét, view from the south.

49. ORTHODOX
SYNAGOGUE IN
BONYHÁD

The synagogue was erected in 1924 and currently serves as a shop and storage facility.



87. Orthodox Synagogue in Bonyhád, view from the southwest.

50. SYNAGOGUE IN PAKS

The synagogue was presumably erected in the 1920s and currently serves as a library.



88. Synagogue in Paks, view from the southwest.

51. HASIDIC BEIT
MIDRASH IN TOKAJ

The synagogue was built in 1928 near the Great Synagogue. At present the Beit Midrash is in use.



89. Hasidic Beit Midrash in Tokaj, view from the west.

52. NEW SYNAGOGUE IN GYÖNGYÖS

The New Synagogue, designed by Lipót Baumhorn and his son-in-law, György Somogy in the Art Deco style, was built in 1930. Probably it was the last synagogue designed by Baumhorn, who by then was almost entirely blind. The building features Neo-Moorish and Art Deco stylistics. At present the building, which served as a furniture shop, houses an art exhibition.



90-91. New Synagogue in Gyöngyös, view from the southeast (90), interior view towards the east (91).

53. HEROES' TEMPLE IN BUDAPEST

The synagogue was built in 1931 near the Dohány Street Synagogue. It was designed by László Vágó, Lajos Deli, and Ferenc Faragó in Art Deco style. Its purpose was to commemorate 10,000 Jewish soldiers from the prewar territory of the Kingdom of Hungary, who perished in the battlefields of the First World War. Thus, it stood as a reminder to postwar Hungary, which was turning increasingly anti-Semitic, of the loyalty and patriotism of its Jewish citizens.



92-93. *Heroes' Temple in Budapest, view from the east (92), view from the northwest (93).*



54. SMALL SYNAGOGUE IN SZOLNOK

The synagogue was erected in 1932–35 next to the Great Synagogue (see above). The modernist building was constructed according to the design of Henrik Böhm and Ármin Hegedüs, as mentioned on the dedicatory plaque. From the 1950s, the building has been serving as a movie theater.



94. Small Synagogue in Szolnok, view from the northwest.

55. BEIT MIDRASH IN GYÖNGYÖS

The synagogue was presumably built in the 1930s. It features the crowned Tablets of the Law on its western façade and a large Hebrew inscription (“in the great congregation I will praise the Lord,” Ps. 26:12) on its northern façade.



95. Beit Midrash in Gyöngyös, view from the northwest.