



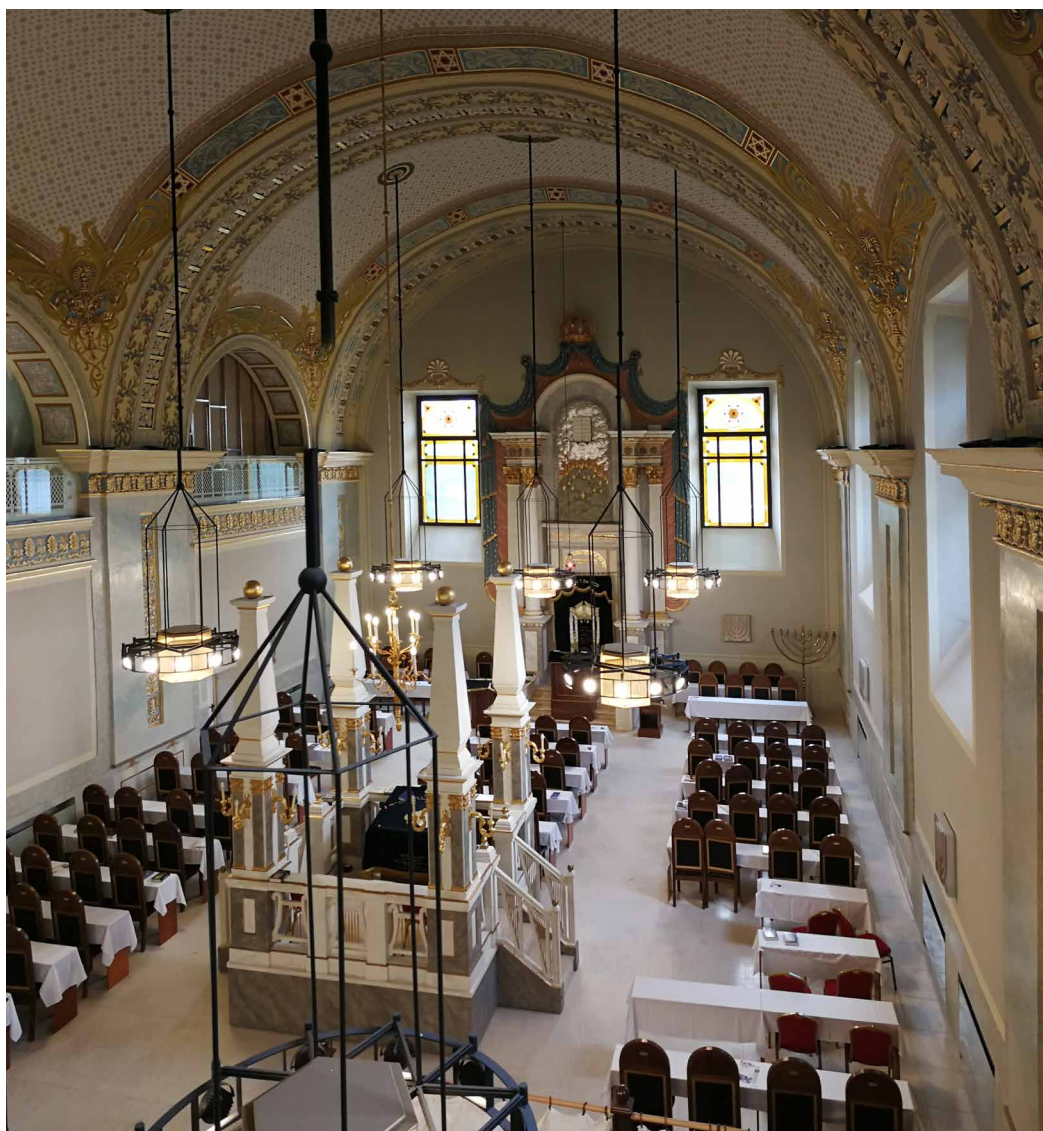
המרכז לאמנות יהודית

THE CENTER FOR JEWISH ART

האוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים • THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM



Report on the Expeditions to Hungary 2018 – 2019 and the complete list of extant synagogue buildings in Hungary



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

The expeditions were generously supported
by the Keller Foundation

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INTRODUCTION

The expeditions to Hungary were undertaken by the Center for Jewish Art at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in 2018 and 2019. They were organized in collaboration with Prof. Dr. Rudolf Klein, the world-renowned specialist on Hungarian synagogue architecture. The research was endorsed by the Government of Hungary, the ICOMOS Hungarian National Committee, and the Jewish communities of Hungary.

The expeditions aimed to document synagogues built from the late eighteenth century until the Revolution of 1848, which was the formative period for the evolving synagogue architecture in Hungary. Since some pre-1848 synagogues were documented by other institutions or recently restored, the expeditions concentrated on those buildings that were not researched earlier. In addition, the expeditions surveyed synagogues erected after 1848, omitting however the buildings that were reconstructed beyond recognition.

The team of the Center for Jewish Art included Prof. Aliza Cohen-Mushlin, Dr. Sergey Kravtsov, Dr. Vladimir Levin, Dr. Éva Lovra, Arch. Zoya Arshavsky, Arch. Svetlana Sirota, Ms. Ekaterina Sosensky, Ms. Ekaterina Oleshkevich.

During the first journey in 2018, the CJA team travelled more than 4,000 km and surveyed 56 synagogues; twelve of them were thoroughly documented and measured and about 5,000 photographs were taken. The second expedition in June 2019 visited 44 cities and towns, surveyed 72 synagogues with additional 5,000 photographs. In October 2019, the researchers of the CJA undertook the third expedition, traveling more than 2,000 km through the country. They visited ten synagogues, five of which were thoroughly documented and measured.

The photographs made by the researches are accessible to all in the Bezalel Narkiss Index of Jewish Art. Also available there are the measured drawings and sketches of the synagogues in Abony, Albertirsa, Baja, Bonyhád (Old), Eger (Old), Dómbóvár, Gyöngyös (Old), Hőgyész, Jánoshalma, Keszthely, Kővágóörs, Nagykánizsa, Pápa, Szeged (Old), Szombathely (Orthodox), Várpalota, and Verpelét.



1. Dohány Street Synagogue in Budapest, part of the western facade. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

SUMMARY

The current report presents – for the first time – a comprehensive and up-to-date list of all preserved synagogues in modern Hungary, whether still serving Jewish communities or converted for other usages. The 162 synagogues extant in the country constitute about a quarter of the total number of synagogues which existed before World War II.

The most important conclusion arising from our expeditions is that although Hungarian synagogues were fairly well documented and researched (to mention only the books by Aniko Gazda, Rudolf Klein, and Peter Wirth), there are still many lacunae, problems and mysteries to be solved, concerning 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. Architecture of synagogues – the main form of Jewish public building – reflects the history and identity of Jewish communities. Thus, the better the understanding of this architecture, the more profound is our knowledge of the history of Hungarian Jewry.

Although Jews settled in Hungary and erected synagogues in the Middle Ages, Hungarian Jewry as we know it appeared 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.

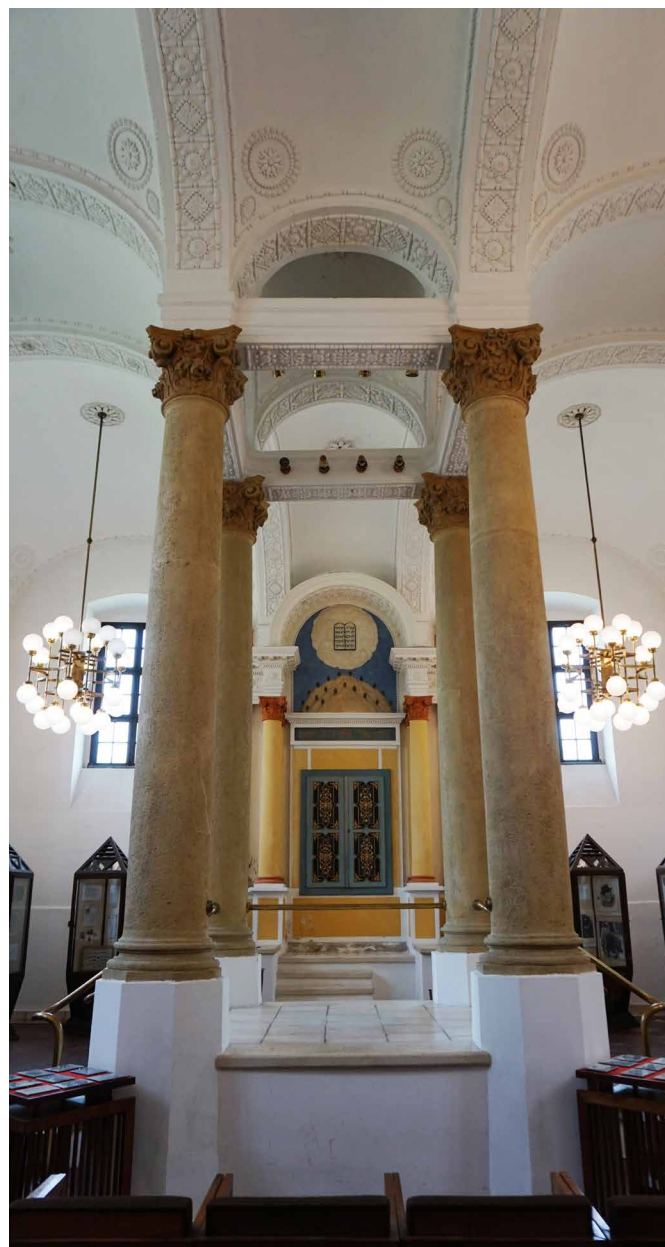
From that time on, the communities held a prominent place in Hungarian cities and towns. Initially following the inconspicuous architectural traditions of neighboring Moravia and Galicia, the synagogues which were built in the late eighteenth and the first half of the nineteenth century developed into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

The early synagogues (Bonyhád, Mád, Tarcsl, Apostag) were built according to a scheme imported from Galicia: four columns surround the central bimah and support the vaults. Later on, when the communities engaged Christian architects who designed synagogues in the Neo-Classical style, these four columns disappeared from the interior and the edifices attained Classicistic soberness and clear open space. The prominent porticoes of these Neo-Classical synagogues testified to the economic and social strength of the Jewish communities which commissioned them, as well as to the recognition of the synagogue as “temple” formulated in Classical architectural terms, and thus compatible with the places of worship of other denominations.

After the emancipation of the Jews of Hungary in 1867, the size of the synagogues increased even more, sometimes becoming the most dominant buildings in a city. These monumental and magnificent structures best express the success of the Magyarisation of the Jews



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



3. Synagogue in Apostag, interior view towards the east.
Photo by Vladimir Levin.

and their participation in establishing the Hungarian nation.



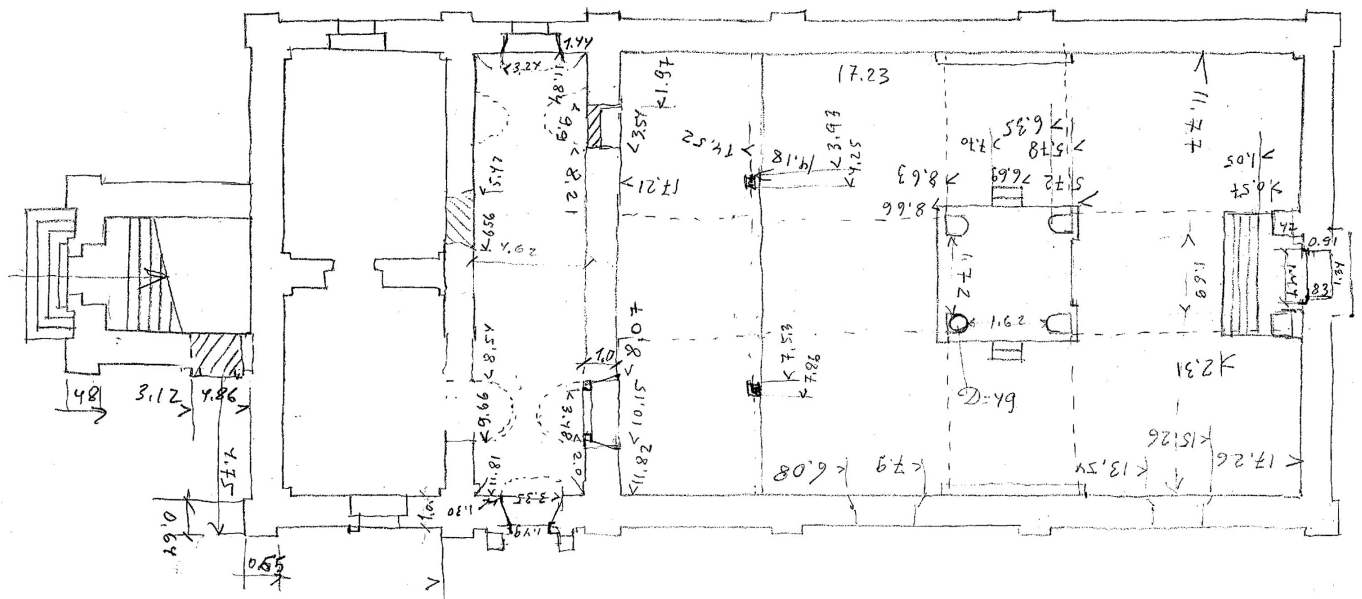
4. Old Synagogue in Bonyhád, interior view towards the northeast. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

Even during the interwar period, when Jewish-Hungarian symbiosis came to an end and the Hungarian state and population became increasingly anti-Jewish, some large synagogues were still erected. Other new synagogues, however, were built on a more modest scale, aiming to provide a convenient place of worship rather than representing the Jewish prominence in Hungarian society.

The expeditions discovered that the overall physical condition of the synagogues in Hungary is quite satisfactory. Only two synagogues which we have visited (Kővágóörs and Jászapáti) are in ruins and several others demand urgent repair (Abony, Bonyhád, Dómbóvár, Hőgyész, Kőszeg, Pápa, the Orthodox Synagogue in Sopron and the Synagogue at 15 Jávorka Ádám St. in Budapest). Many extant synagogues were recently converted into cultural centers, libraries, concert halls or exhibition galleries. Such usage allows the preservation of the structure in its original form, both exterior and interior, and makes it viable for the local residents. Thus, the memory of the extinct Jewish communities is preserved in a sustainable way.

We should applaud the quick restoration of synagogues in Hungary. Several months after our visit to the Medieval Synagogue in Buda, it became an active synagogue again. The restoration of the Rumbach Street Synagogue in Budapest was completed in December 2019. The restoration of the synagogue in Berettyóújfalu began soon after our team visited it and the active synagogue in Korcág was also renovated immediately following our visit. As reported by Jewish Heritage Europe, there are plans for the restoration of the synagogue in Kővágóörs, which was thoroughly documented by the CJA architects.

The researchers of the Center for Jewish Art became extremely interested in the murals of the Old Synagogue in Eger. Only three scenes are partially preserved on the southern wall. The right (western) scene shows a mountainous landscape and may refer to the Creation.



5. Old Synagogue in Bonyhád, ground floor plan, sketch by Zoya Arshavsky and Ekaterina Sosensky.



6. Old Synagogue in Eger, mural on the southern wall. Photo by Sergey Kravtsov.

The second scene includes a man dressed in blue, probably with wings, who stretches out his hand to two smaller figures. The left (eastern) scene shows a winged figure stretching his hand above the heads of two smaller winged (?) figures; this scene may represent the expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise.

This iconography was never registered in 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.

The researchers were attracted to the synagogue in Kővágóörs, not only because its ruinous state, but also since its building clearly demonstrates two phases of construction. In the first phase of the 1820s the synagogue probably featured four columns in the middle of the prayer hall, which supported the vaults.

This might be deduced from the pilasters still attached to the walls. The reconstruction of the late 19th century included the removal of the columns and the replacement of the vaults by a flat ceiling. Probably at the same time, an annex with the staircase to the women's gallery was attached on the western side of the synagogue.

The researchers of the Center for Jewish Art also paid attention to an interesting feature of the synagogues in Dómbóvár (1885) and Orosháza (1890), namely the placement of staircases to the women's gallery behind the Torah ark. In the Orosháza synagogue, which faces the street with its eastern side, this arrangement was definitely caused by the desire to have a prominent entrance façade (see no. 64 below), while the reason for such an arrangement in Dómbóvár is not clear. This feature should be researched separately, taking into account the demolished synagogues not only in modern Hungary, but in pre-1918 Greater Hungary as well.



7. Synagogue in Kővágóörs, view from the southwest. Photo by Sergey Kravtsov.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Center for Jewish Art expresses its profound gratitude for the assistance to the following people:

- Prof. Dr. Rudolf Klein, Miklós Ybl Faculty of Architecture at Szent István University
- Dr. Éva Lovra, University of Debrecen
- Mr. Michele Migliori, Budapest
- Dr. Latorcai Csaba, Deputy State Secretary in the Prime Minister's Office
- Mr. László Berényi, Cultural Attaché of the Embassy of Hungary in Israel
- Dr. Tamás Fejérdy, Secretary General of the ICOMOS Hungarian National Committee
- Dr. Katalin Radnainé Fogarasi, Director of the Hungarian National Institute of Heritage
- Prof. Dr. Markó Balázs, Dean of the Miklós Ybl Faculty of Architecture at Szent István University
- Mr. András Heisler, the President of MAZSIHISZ.
- Mr. Kálmán Pál, Pannonhalma
- Dr. Sándor Tárkányi, Sopron
- Ms. Éva Kardosné Bánhidi and Ms. Szabina Horváth, Orosháza
- Mr. István Doba, Tarcal/Budapest
- Mr. Gábor Rejtő, Keszthely
- Ms. Józsefné Nádas and Mr. Miksa Winkler, Siófok
- Mr. János Hábel, Pécs
- Mr. György Gál, Budapest
- Ms. Anikó Verő, Budapest
- Ms. Panni Nemeček, Budapest
- Ms. Katalin Braun, Budapest
- Mr. Róbert Gémesi, Budapest
- Mr. Gabor Mayer, Budapest

8. Rumbach Street Synagogue in Budapest, southwestern façade during the restoration works. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

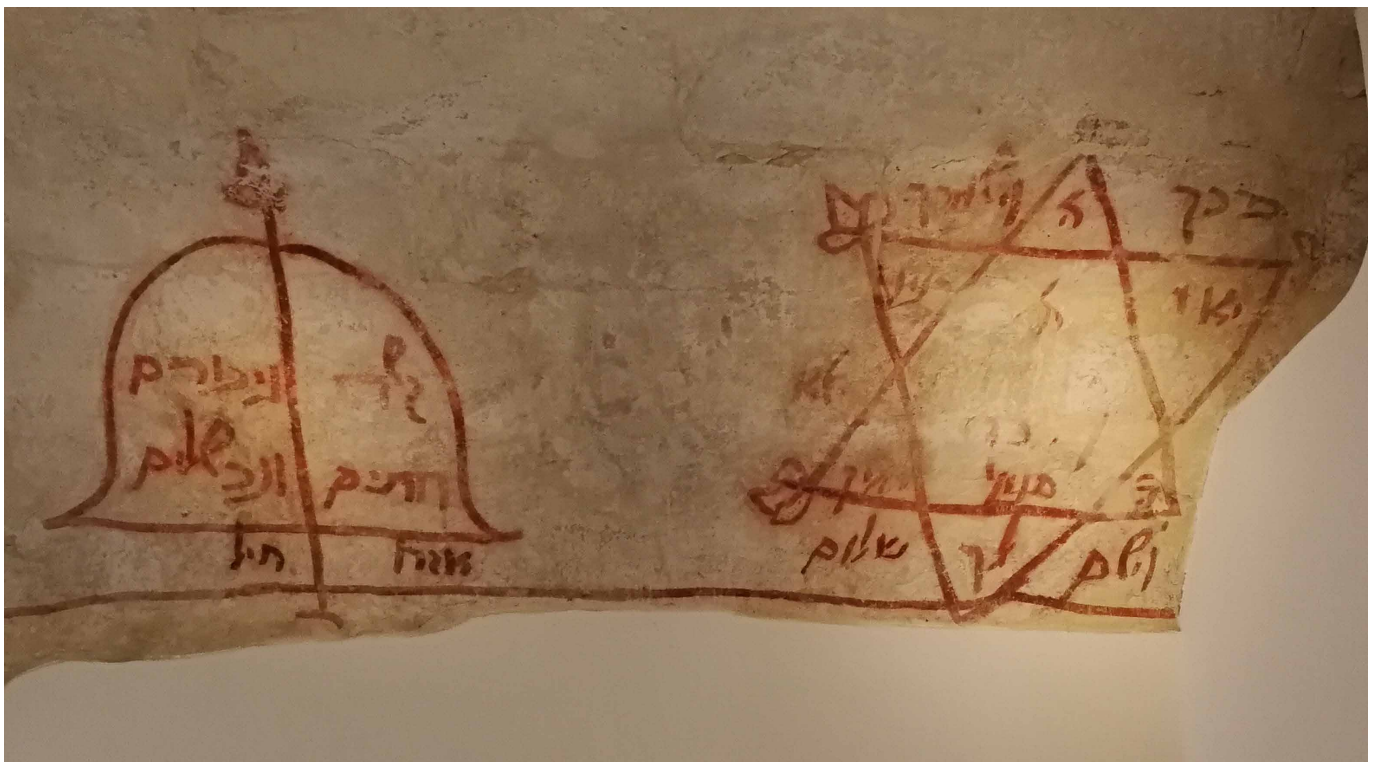
MEDIEVAL SYNAGOGUES

1. MEDIEVAL SYNAGOGUE IN BUDA, BUDAPEST

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. In September 2018, the synagogue was consecrated and prayer services began. It also houses a lapidarium with Jewish tombstones from the medieval and Ottoman periods (thirteenth to seventeenth centuries).



9. Medieval synagogue in Buda, interior view towards the northwest. Photo by Vladimir Levin.



10. Medieval synagogue in Buda, wall paintings. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

2. MEDIEVAL COMMUNAL SYNAGOGUE IN SOPRON

The synagogue was erected in the first quarter of the fourteenth century in the middle of the Jewish quarter. After the expulsion of Jews in 1526, the building was used for a variety of purposes and was restored in 1967. It is one of the best examples of synagogue restoration, which clearly distinguishes between the original parts of the building and those that were made anew (like the Gothic vaults).



11. Medieval Communal Synagogue in Sopron, view from the Uj Street. Photo by Vladimir Levin.



12-13. Medieval Communal Synagogue in Sopron, reconstructed Gothic vaults (12), Torah ark (13). Photos by Vladimir Levin.



3. MEDIEVAL PRIVATE SYNAGOGUE IN SOPRON

The synagogue was erected in the fourteenth century, in a courtyard across the street from the communal synagogue. After the expulsion of Jews in 1526, the building was used for a variety of purposes. Currently the synagogue houses an exhibition on the Jewish history of Sopron.

14. Medieval Private Synagogue in Sopron, view from the east. Photo by Vladimir Levin.



15. Medieval Communal Synagogue in Sopron, interior view towards the east. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

SYNAGOGUES

ERECTED BETWEEN THE END OF THE 18TH CENTURY AND THE REVOLUTION OF 1848

4. 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 no. 107 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.



16-17. Old (Neolog) Synagogue in Bonyhád, view from the southeast (16), interior view towards the southeast (17). Photos by Vladimir Levin.

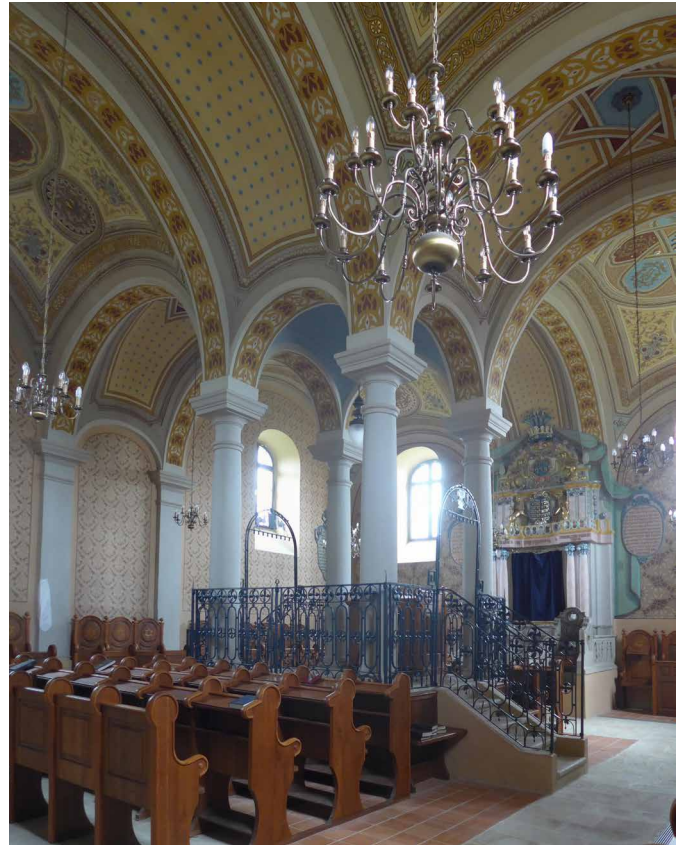


5. SYNAGOGUE IN MÁD

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.



18. Synagogue in Mád, view from the northeast.
Photo by Sergey Kravtsov.



19. Synagogue in Mád, interior view towards the northeast.
Photo by Sergey Kravtsov.

6. SYNAGOGUE IN TARCAL

The synagogue was built in 1795 and reconstructed in 1891. Its exterior is Baroque; 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. The upper part of the Rococo Torah ark is preserved.



20. Synagogue in Tarcál, view from the southeast.
Photo by Sergey Kravtsov.



21. Synagogue in Tarcál, upper part of the Torah ark.
Photo by Vladimir Levin.



22. Old Synagogue in Gyöngyös , view from the northwest. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

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

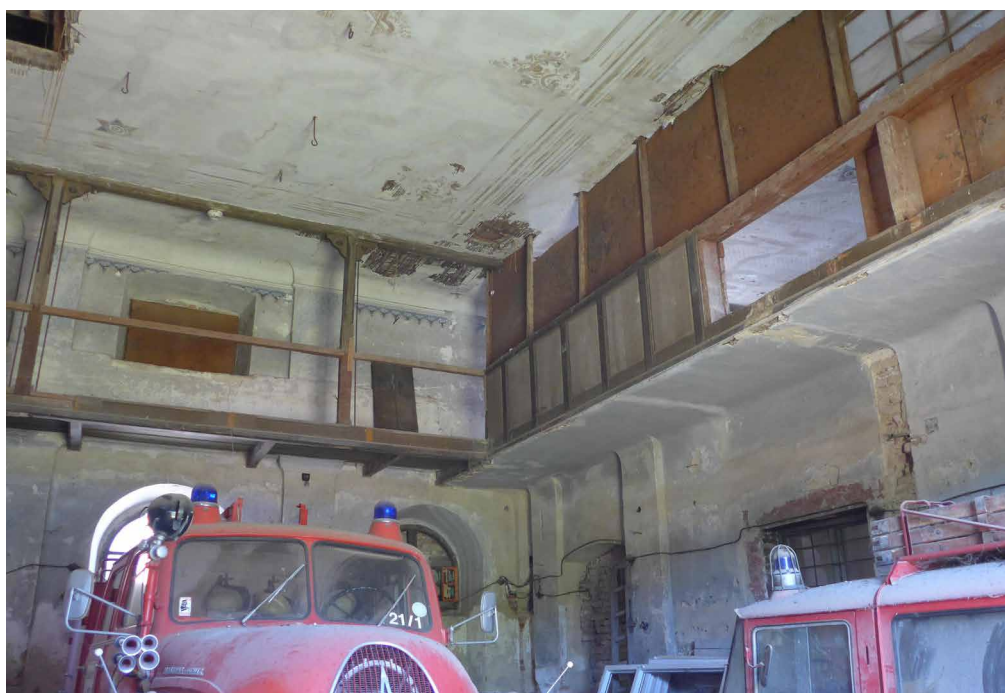
The synagogue, designed by Károly Rábel in the Neo-Classical style, was built in 1813. Its exterior is symmetrical and ordered, featuring a ground-floor open gallery, fluted pilasters, round-headed windows, and a massive gable on its western front. A new synagogue in Gyöngyös was built in 1930 (see below no. 114). Currently the Old Synagogue is used as a TV studio.



23. Synagogue in Hőgyész, view from the south. Photo by Sergey Kravtsov.

8. 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.



24. Synagogue in Hőgyész, interior view of the prayer hall towards the northwest. Photo by Sergey Kravtsov.

9. SYNAGOGUE IN NAGYTÉTÉNY, BUDAPEST



The synagogue of the village community was apparently built in the beginning of the nineteenth century. It was reconstructed in 1880, when a women's gallery was added. After the Holocaust the building served as a storage facility and in 2013 it was reconstructed as a public library. The Torah ark is preserved. Its enablement bears an unusual inscription, which reads "The Lord our God be with us as he was with our fathers" (Kings 1 8:57). A marble plaque above the entrance door bears a verse "From the rising of the sun to the going down of the same the Lord's name is to be praised" (Ps. 113:3) in Hebrew and Hungarian. Trees in front of the synagogue were planted by five Jewish families that survived the Holocaust.

Information courtesy of Michele Migliori.

25. Synagogue in Nagytétény, view from the west. Photo by Michele Migliori.



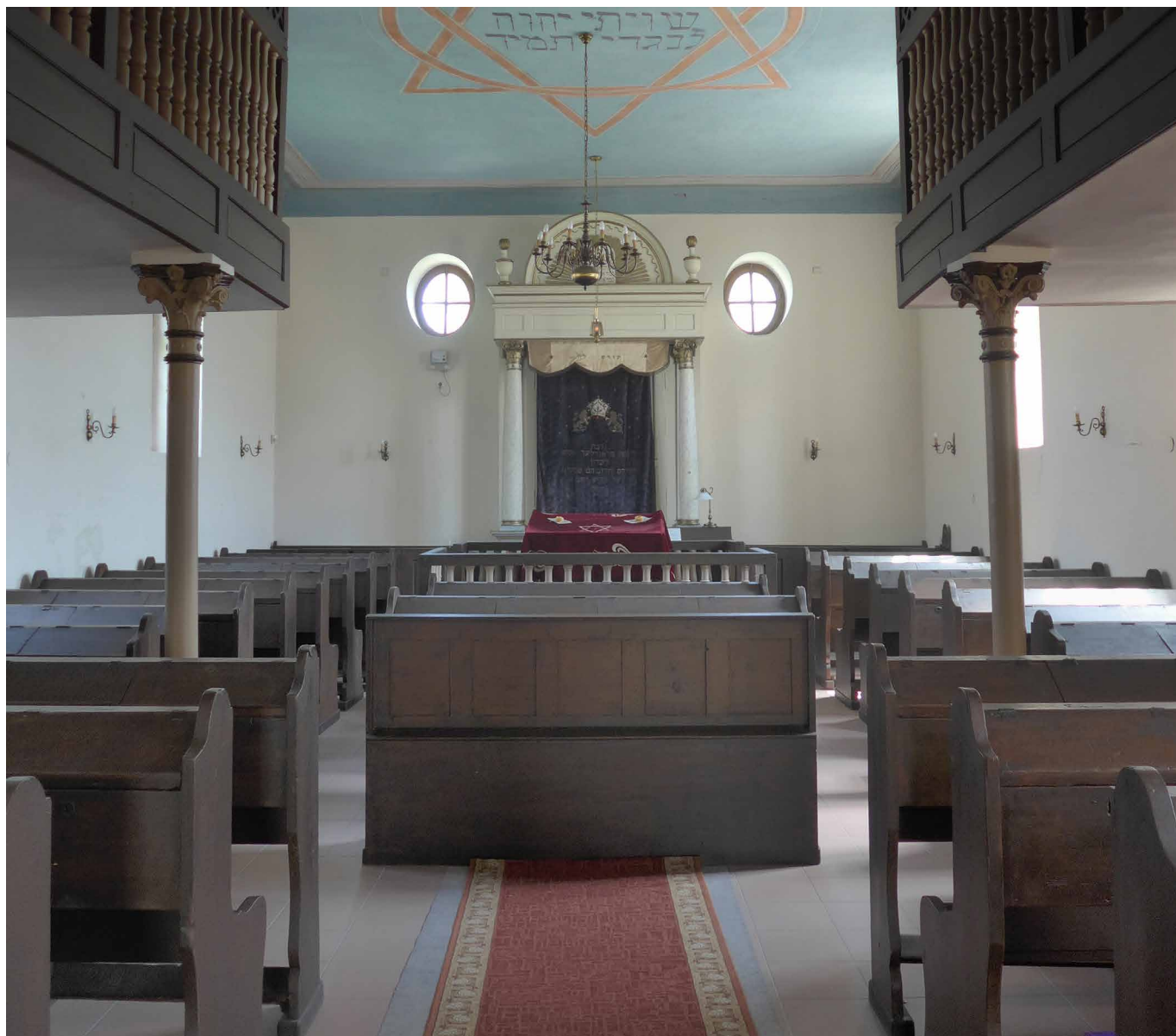
26. Synagogue in Nagytétény, interior view towards the east. Photo by Michele Migliori.



27. Synagogue in Jánoshalma, view from the west. Photo by Sergey Kravtsov.

10. 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.



28. Synagogue in Jánoshalma, interior view towards the east. Photo by Sergey Kravtsov.

11. 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.



29. Old Synagogue in Eger, view from the northeast. Photo by Sergey Kravtsov.



30. Old Synagogue in Eger, interior view towards the west. Photo by Sergey Kravtsov.

12. SYNAGOGUE IN ALBERTIRSA

The synagogue was built in 1820 in a combination of Neo-Classicist 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.



33. Synagogue in Albertirsa, view from the southwest. Photo by Sergey Kravtsov.



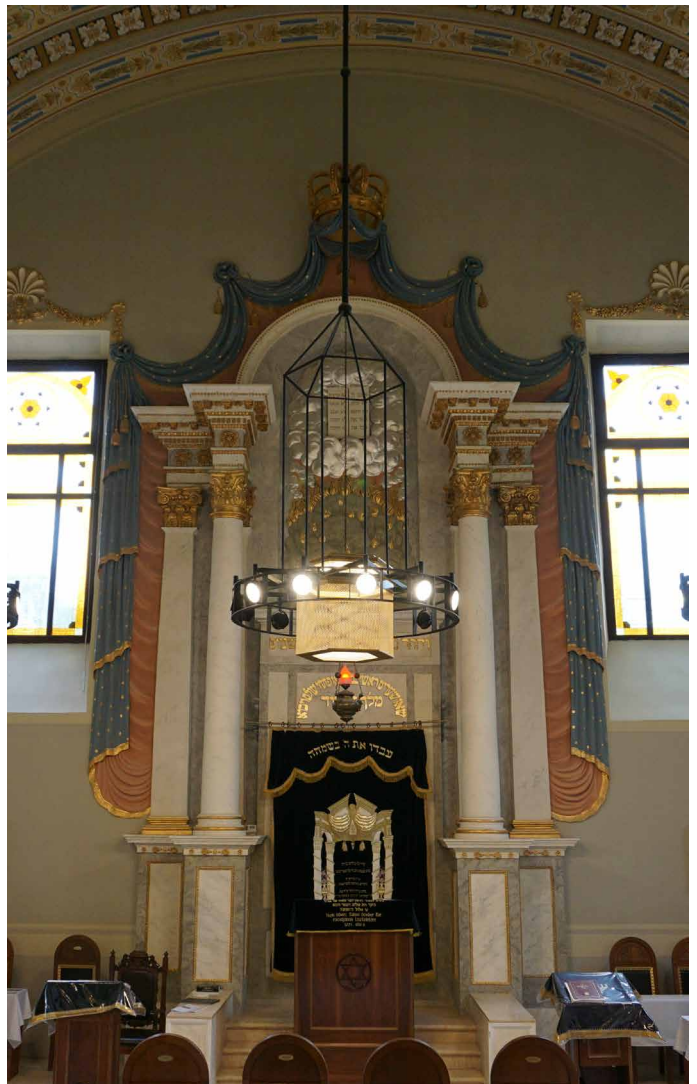
34. Synagogue in Albertirsa, interior view towards the east. Photo by Sergey Kravtsov.

13. SYNAGOGUE IN ÓBUDA, BUDAPEST

The synagogue was designed by András Landherr in the Neo-Classicist 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.



35. Synagogue in Óbuda, Budapest, view from the southwest. Photo by Sergey Kravtsov.



36. Synagogue in Óbuda, Budapest, interior, Torah ark. Photo by Sergey Kravtsov.

14. 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.



37. Synagogue in Nagykanizsa, view from the northwest.
Photo by Sergey Kravtsov.



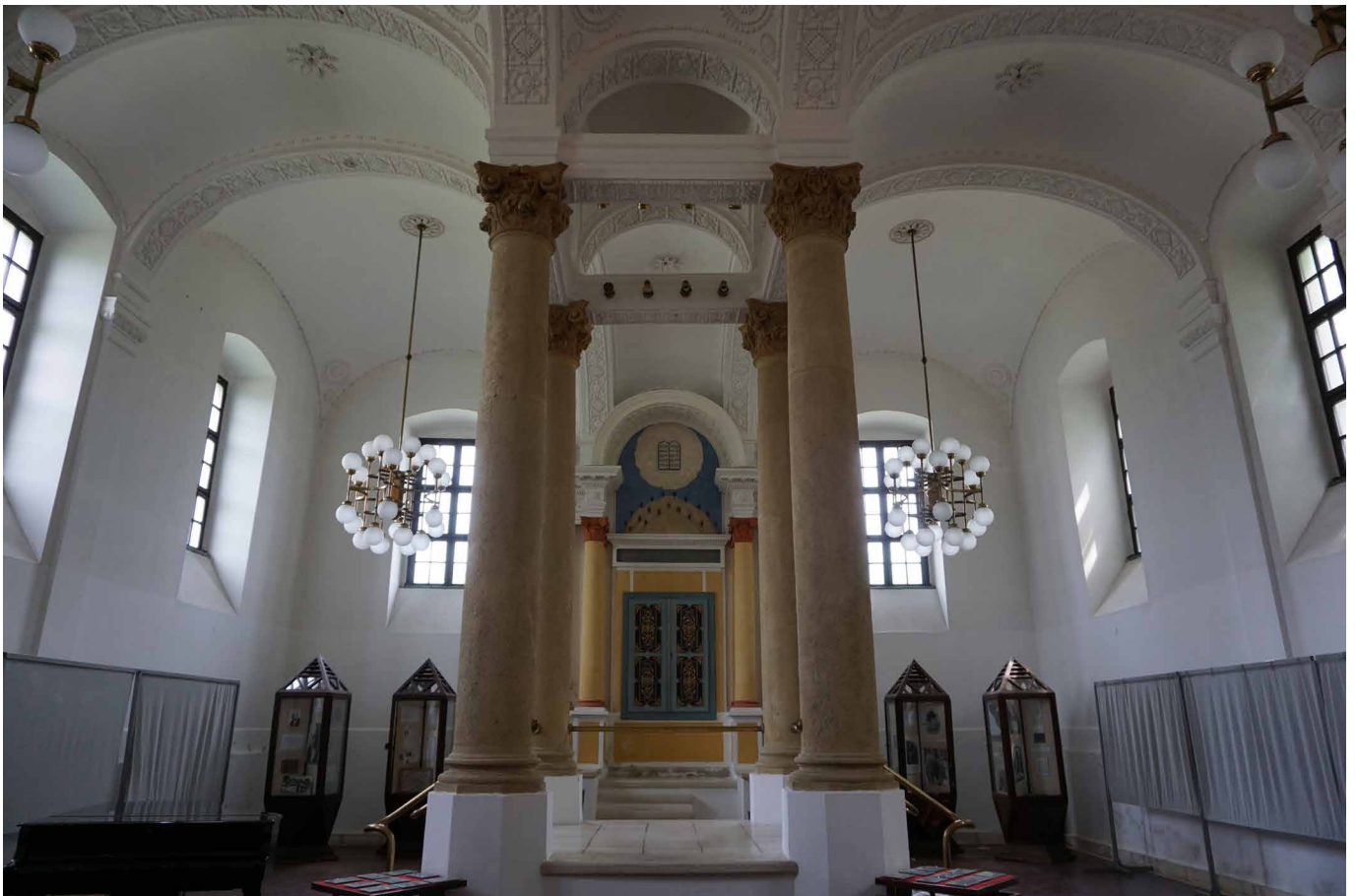
38. Synagogue in Nagykanizsa, interior view towards the southeast. Photo by Sergey Kravtsov.

15. 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 – like 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.



39. Synagogue in Apostag, view from the north-west. Photo by Vladimir Levin.



40. Synagogue in Apostag, interior view towards the east. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

16. 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.



41. Synagogue in Abony, view from the northwest. Photo by Vladimir Levin.



42. Synagogue in Abony, interior view towards the east. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

17. SYNAGOGUE IN KŐVÁGÓÖRS



43. Synagogue in Kővágóörs, view from the southwest. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

The synagogue is one of the most interesting Jewish monuments in Hungary. Built in the 1820s, 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.



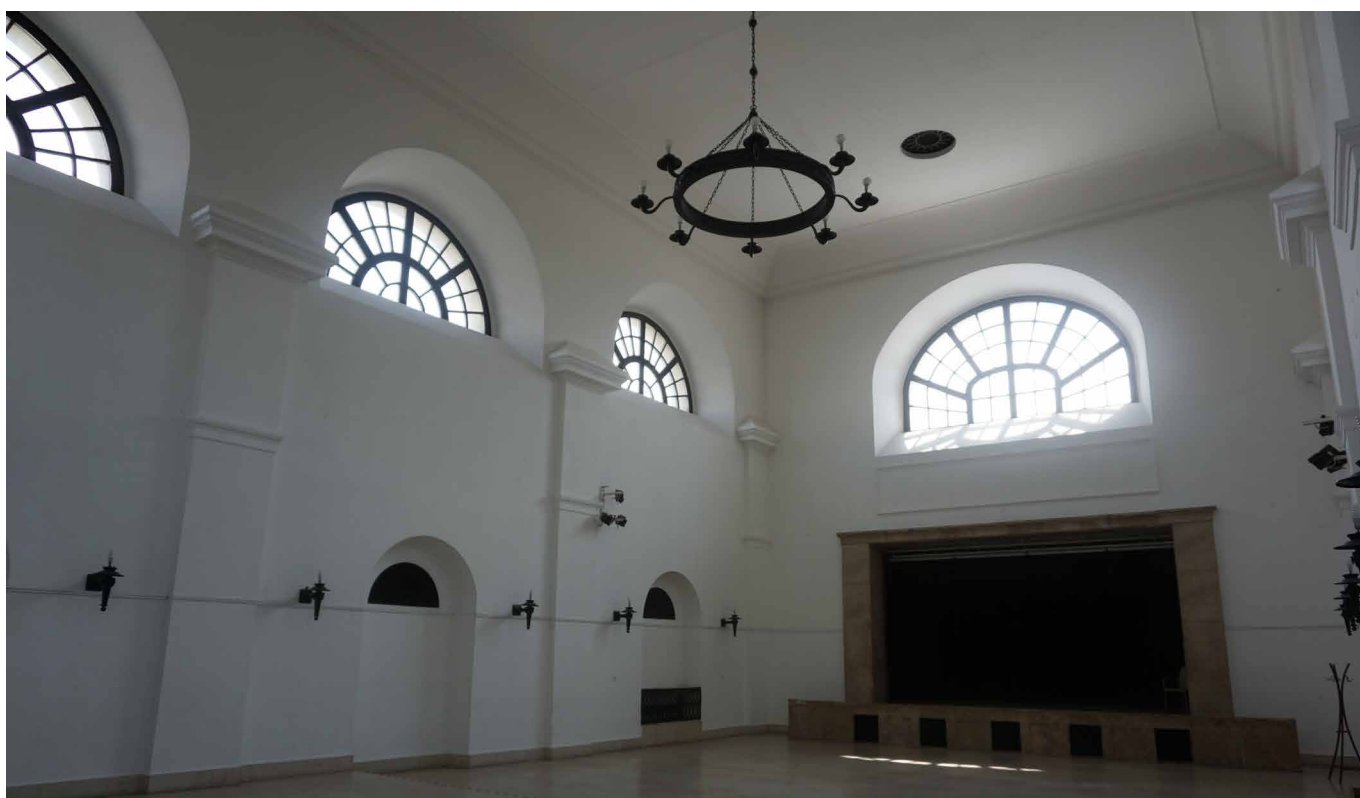
44. Synagogue in Kővágóörs, interior view towards the northeast. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

18. 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.



45. Synagogue in Várpalota, view from the northwest. Photo by Vladimir Levin.



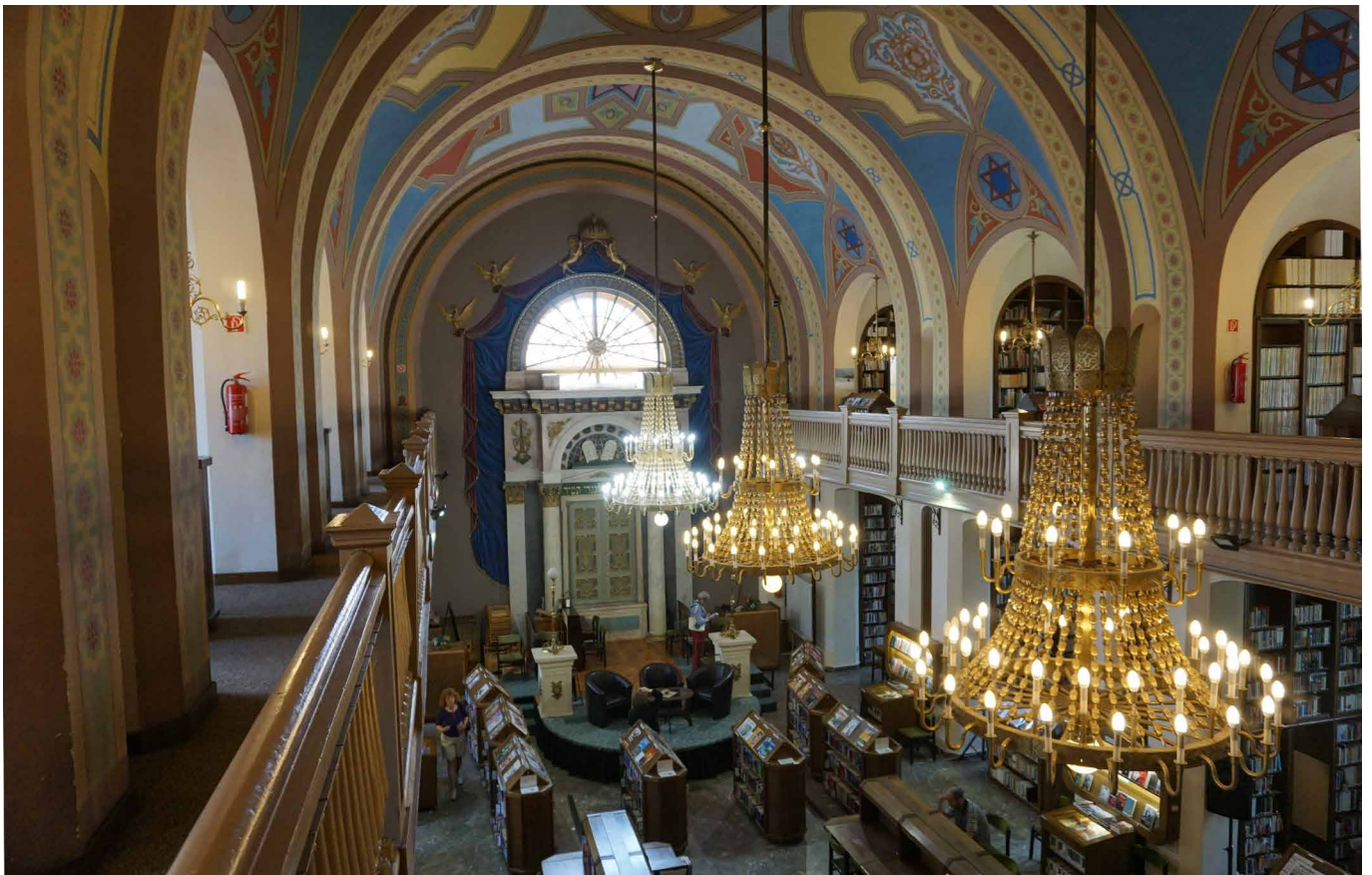
46. Synagogue in Várpalota, interior view towards the northeast. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

19. 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.



47. Synagogue in Baja, view from the northeast. Photo by Vladimir Levin.



48. Synagogue in Baja, interior view towards the east. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

20. 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.

49. Synagogue in Pásztó, view from the southwest. Photo by Vladimir Levin.



21. OLD SYNAGOGUE IN SZEGED



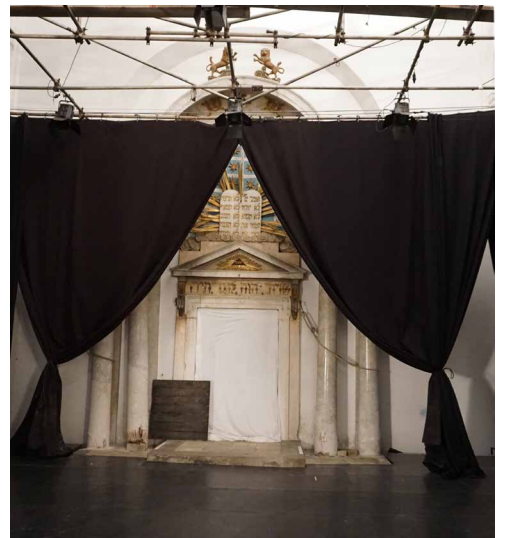
50. Old Synagogue in Szeged, view from the northeast. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

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.



51. Old Synagogue in Szeged, a plaque commemorating the flood of 1879. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

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.



52. Old Synagogue in Szeged, interior view towards the east. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

22. SYNAGOGUE IN PÁPA

The synagogue is one of the most impressive early Hungarian synagogues, towering above the surrounding houses. It was constructed 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.



53. Synagogue in Pápa, view from the northwest.
Photo by Sergey Kravtsov.



54. Synagogue in Pápa, view from the northwest.
Photo by Sergey Kravtsov.



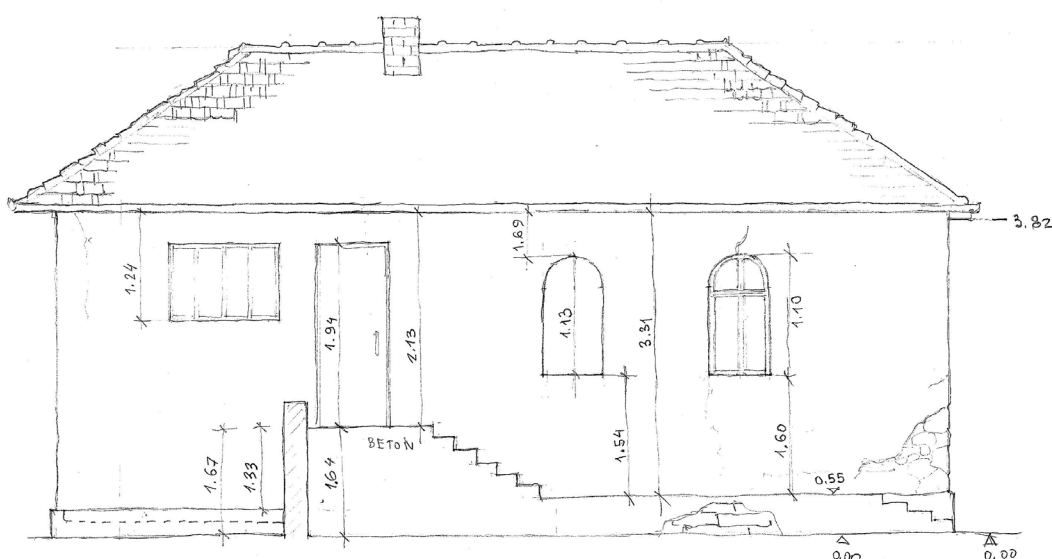
55. Synagogue in Pápa, remains of the bimah. Photo by Vladimir Levin.



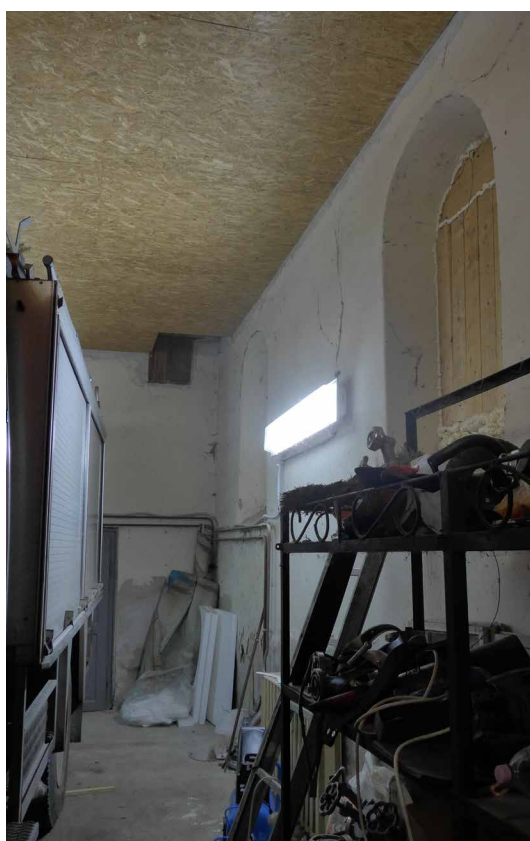
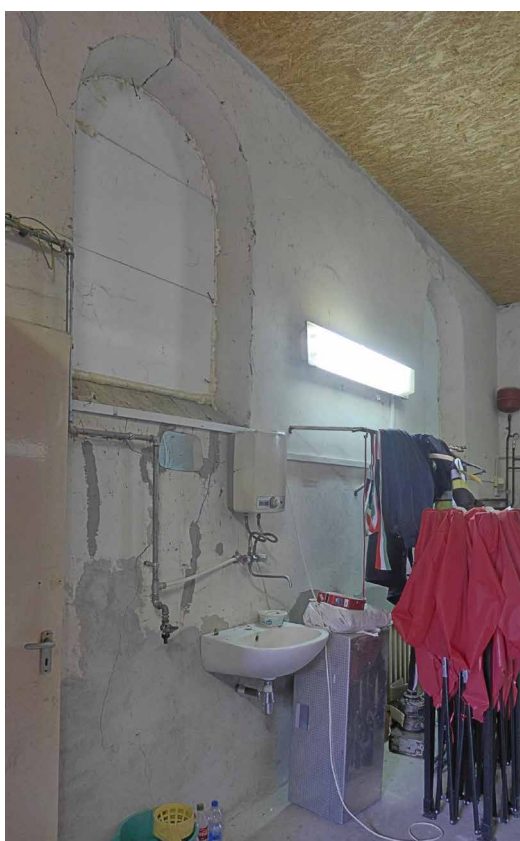
56. Synagogue in Verpelét, view from the north. Photo by Vladimír Levin.

23. SYNAGOGUE IN VERPELÉT

The synagogue was probably built in the mid-nineteenth century (Aniko Gazda dates it 1870). It features walls built of large boulders and brick and round-headed windows. Currently the building serves as a fire depot.



57. Synagogue in Verpelét, north façade, sketch by Svetlana Sirota



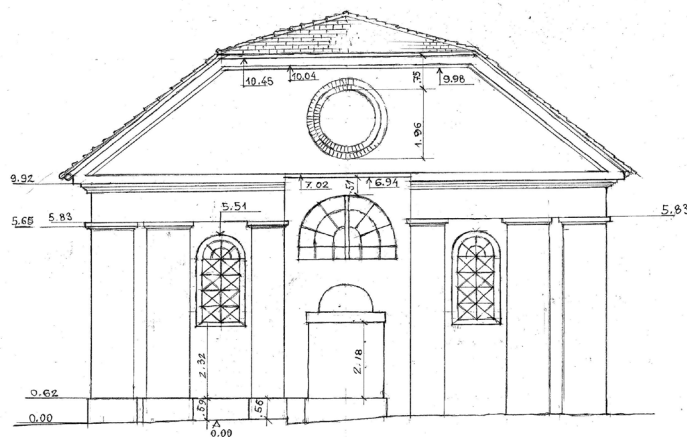
58-59. Synagogue in Verpelét, interior views. Photos by Sergey Kravtsov.

SYNAGOGUES

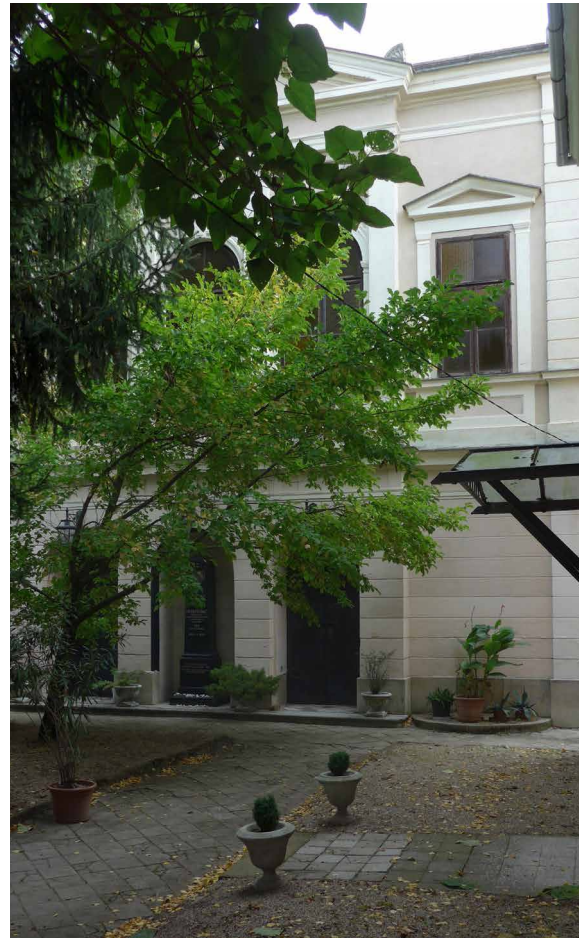
ERECTED BETWEEN THE REVOLUTION OF 1848 AND THE EMANCIPATION OF 1867

24. SYNAGOGUE IN KESZTHELY

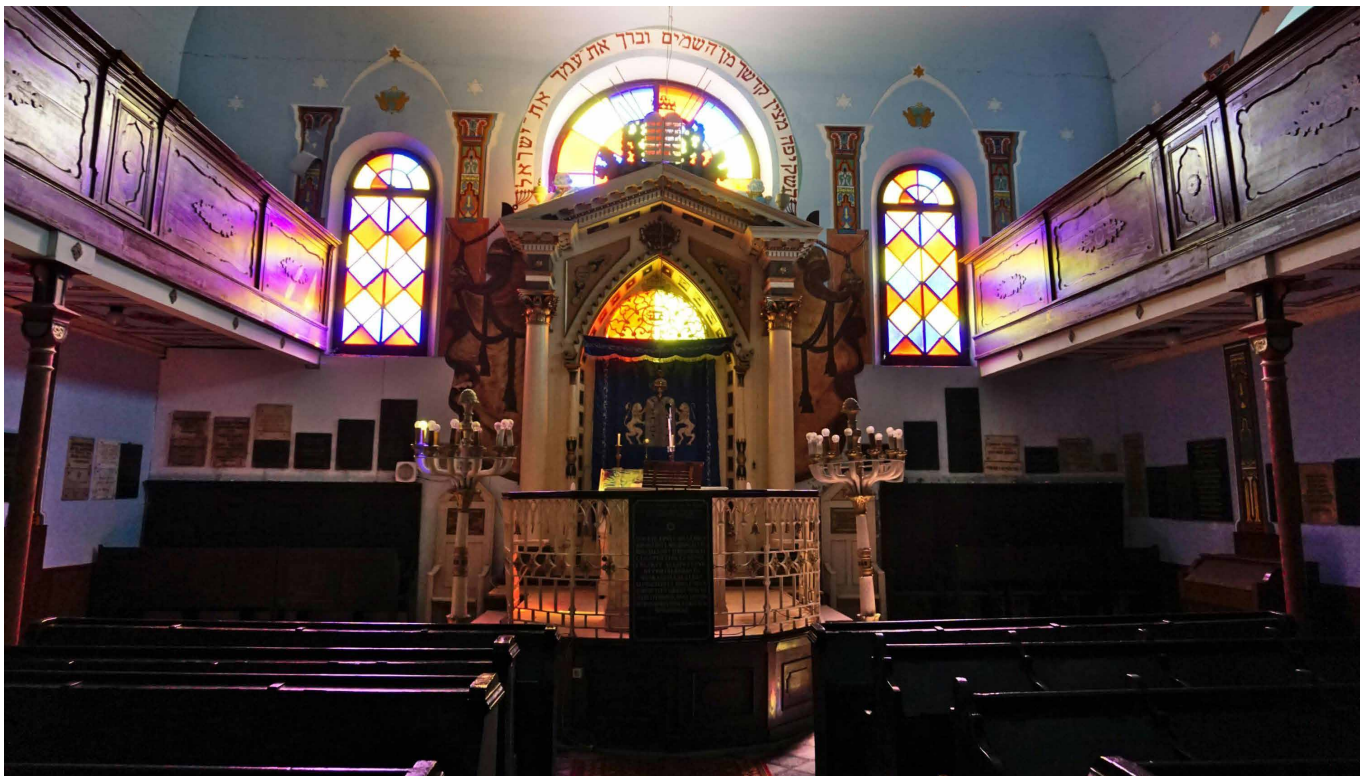
The synagogue in Keszthely is situated in a courtyard of the house of Pethő Family, the owners of Keszthely from 1427. The house faces the main street of the town, but the synagogue is not visible from the street. The synagogue was established in the mid-eighteenth century, was fundamentally reconstructed in a Neo-Classical style in 1852 and a historicist western façade was added to it in 1894. The remains of the Neo-Classical design are visible on synagogue's south and east façades. It consists of a prayer hall with women's galleries supported by iron columns on its three sides, and a vestibule. On the western women's gallery, the remains of the organ are preserved. A rabbi's house next to the synagogue houses a small prayer hall. The synagogue is functioning and was repaired in 1995.



60. Synagogue in Keszthely, eastern façade, sketch by Svetlana Sirota.



61. Synagogue in Keszthely, view from the south-west. Photo by Sergey Kravtsov.



62. Synagogue in Keszthely, view towards the east. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

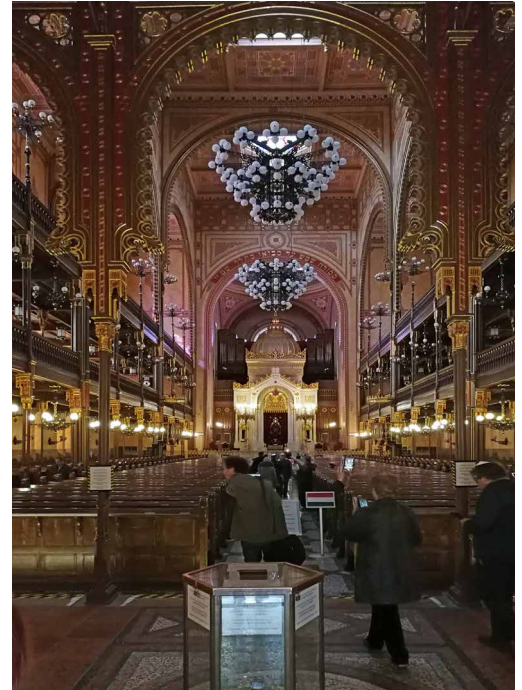
25. DOHÁNY STREET SYNAGOGUE IN BUDAPEST

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 Feszl. 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, and 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.

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 Street), the Hungarian Jewish Museum and Archives added in 1930, the Talmud Torah school, the Heroes' Temple (1931, see no. 116 below), the "provisional" Jewish cemetery of early 1945, and several Holocaust memorials.



63. Dohány Street Synagogue in Budapest, view from the northwest.
Photo by Sergey Kravtsov.



64. Dohány Street Synagogue in Budapest, interior view towards the east.
Photo by Sergey Kravtsov.

26. SYNAGOGUE IN JÁSZAPÁTI



It was only around 1853 that the city allowed the first Jews to settle there and the synagogue in Jászapáti was supposedly built in 1854. However, it does not appear on a cadastral map of 1883. Currently the building is abandoned.

65. Synagogue in Jászapáti, view from the northwest.
Photo by Vladimir Levin.

27. 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."



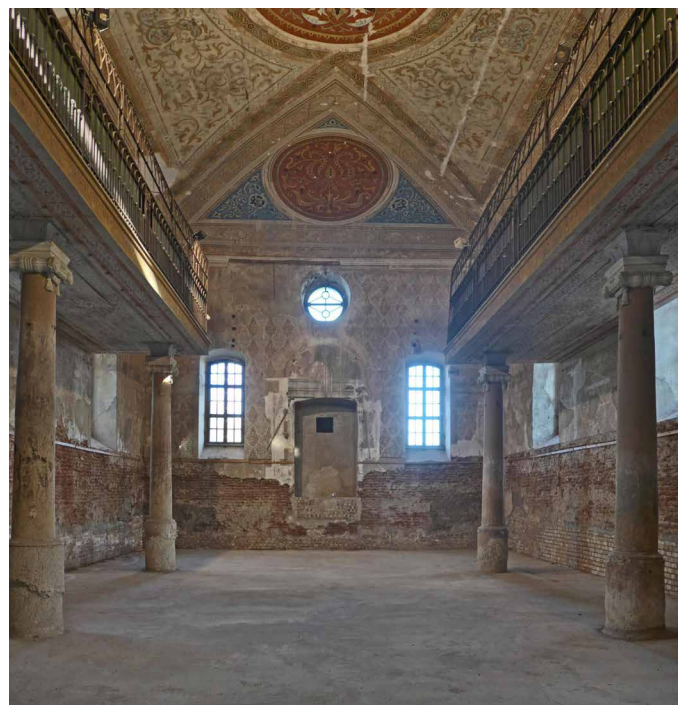
66. Synagogue in Balatonfüred, view from the north-west. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

28. SYNAGOGUE IN MÁTÉSZALKA

Synagogue in Mátészalka was constructed in 1857. In 1988 its conservation and reconstruction were planned, but these has never been finished. As a result, the synagogue's exterior is perfectly restored, while its interior is left in such a condition as if the congregation only recently has abandoned it. The synagogue's vault and walls are painted with geometric and floral patterns. The rear wall of the prayer hall bears marble slabs with names of seven hundred victims of the Holocaust. The expatriate of Mátészalka, the Hollywood star Tony Curtis, has contributed to the preservation of the synagogue. Memorial plaques dedicated to him, as well as to another expatriate and filmmaker Adolf Zukor, are placed on the synagogue's façade.



67. Synagogue in Mátészalka, view from the northwest. Photo by Sergey Kravtsov.



68. Synagogue in Mátészalka, interior view towards the east. Photo by Sergey Kravtsov.

29. 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.

69. Synagogue in Kiskunhalas, view from the northeast.
Photo by Vladimir Levin.

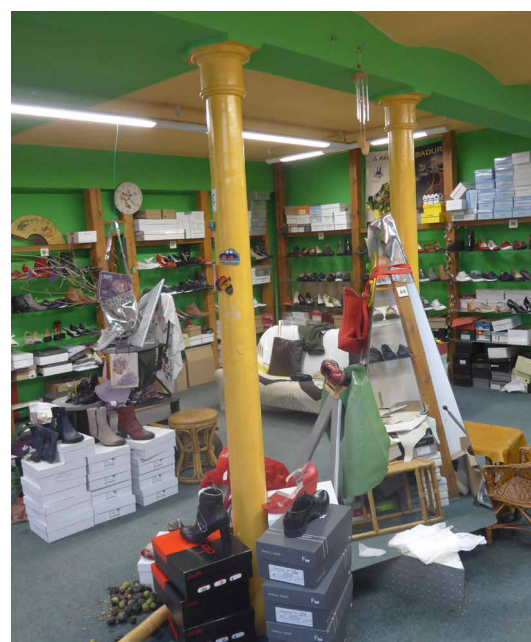


30. ORTHODOX SYNAGOGUE IN SZOMBATHELY

The Orthodox synagogue in Szombathely is believed to be built in the mid-19th century. However, it does not appear on the cadastral map from 1857. The building's exterior is Neo-Classical. Its interior is split in two floors, a number of stores occupy the ground floor, while the upper floor houses a driving school. Two cast iron columns, which once supported the women's gallery, are preserved in the space of a ground floor store.



70. Orthodox Synagogue in Szombathely, view from the northeast.
Photo by Vladimir Levin.



71. Orthodox Synagogue in Szombathely, interior view. Photo by Sergey Kravtsov.



72. Synagogue in Kőszeg, view from the west. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

31. SYNAGOGUE IN KŐSZEG

The synagogue in Kőszeg was founded in 1859 by the banker Fülöp Schey von Koromla, the first Hungarian Jew to be ennobled in the Habsburg empire. The synagogue was built in a "castellated style," close to the "Viennese Renaissance" propagated by Ludwig Förster, though initially it was smoothly plastered. Its men's hall is based on a circular ground plan and spanned with a dome. The Torah ark is located in the eastern apse. In addition to the synagogue and the mikveh, the complex includes the Talmud Torah school, the rabbi's apartment and outbuildings. Renovation of the synagogue began in 2014, but has only reached the community buildings in front of it, and work has since been stalled.

32. 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.



73. Synagogue in Kalocsa, view from the northwest.
Photo by Vladimir Levin.

33. SYNAGOGUE IN TATA

Synagogue in Tata was built in 1861 by Ignác (Yitzhak) Wechselmann (1828–1903), an architect and philanthropist, a friend and assistant of Ludwig Förster. In that capacity he supervised the construction of the Dohány Street Synagogue in Budapest. The synagogue in Tata was built in the Rundbogenstil. It was reconstructed into a municipal museum in 1977 and its entire interior remodeled. Conservation works were carried out in 2004.



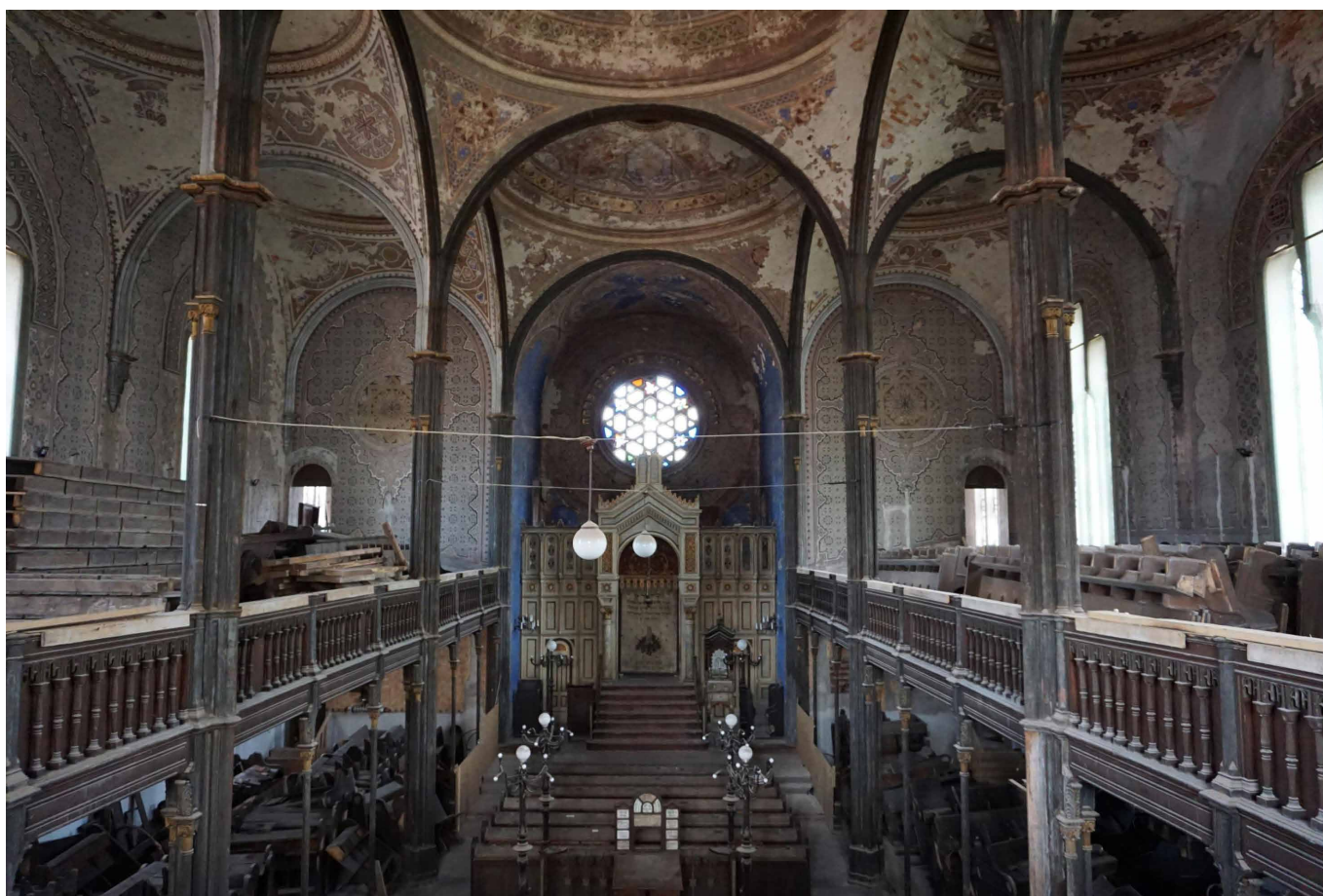
74. Synagogue in Tata, view from the northwest. Photo by Vladimir Levin.



34. 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. The use of cast iron for columns allowed the architect to produce an impressive and airy interior. Currently the synagogue is in the process of reconstruction.

75. Synagogue in Miskolc, view from the southeast. Photo by Vladimir Levin.



76. Synagogue in Miskolc, interior view towards the east. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

35. 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.



77. Synagogue in Tapolca, view from the northwest. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

36. SYNAGOGUE IN MEZŐTÚR

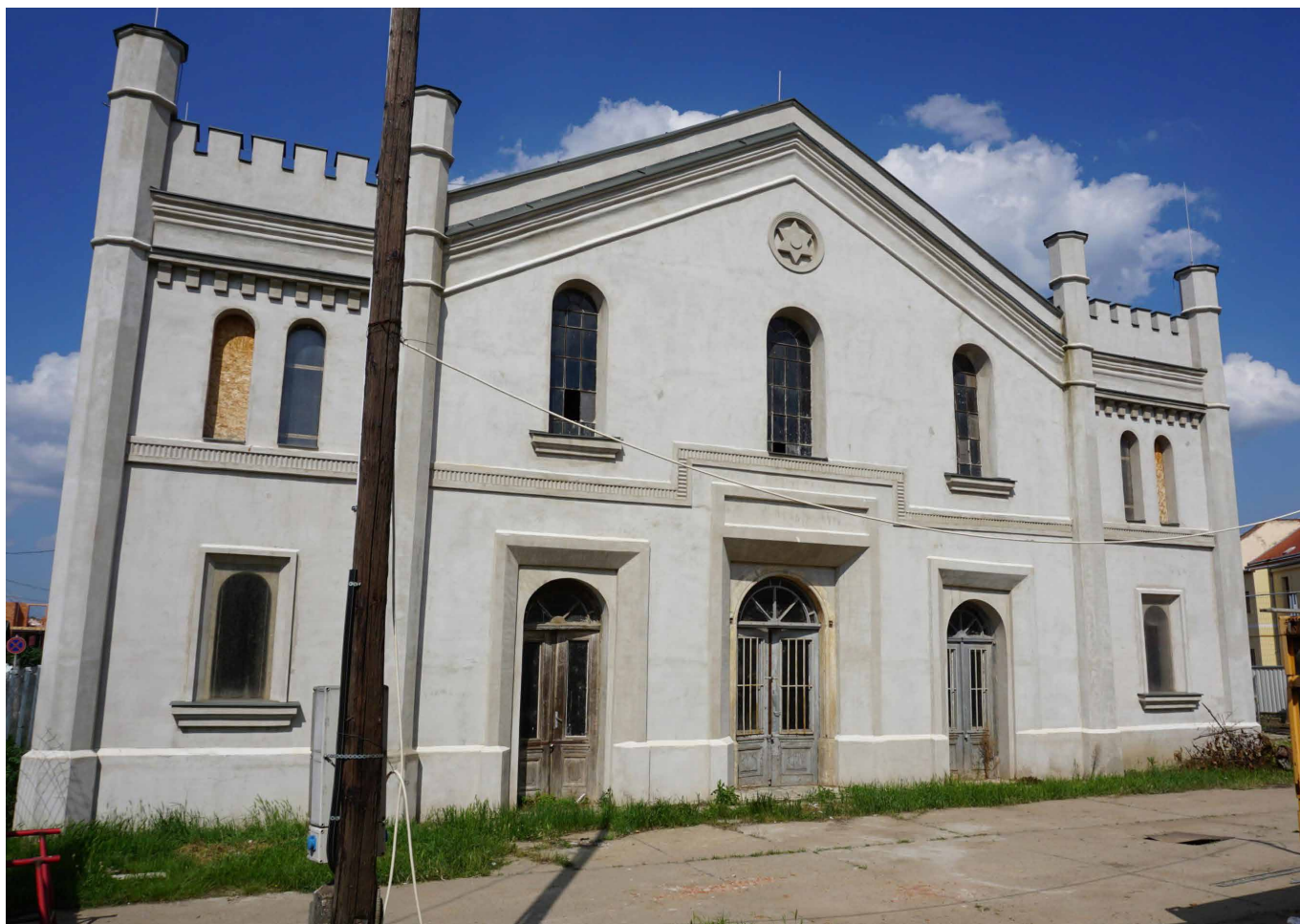
The synagogue in Mezőtúr was built in 1862. It is a Neo-Classicist edifice with some elements of Egyptian Revival style. The former synagogue was renovated in 1970s. A major renovation was carried out at the turn of the millennium. Currently, it houses a City Art Gallery.



78. Synagogue in Mezőtúr, view from the northwest Photo by Vladimir Levin.

37. SYNAGOGUE IN HAJDÚBÖSZÖRMÉNY

The synagogue in Hajdúböszörmény was built in 1863 and was reconstructed in 2018–2019. The building features Rundbogenstil.



79. Synagogue in Hajdúböszörmény, western façade. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

38. 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 Lipót 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.



80. Neolog Synagogue in Kecskemét, view from the southwest. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

39. NEOLOG GREAT SYNAGOGUE IN VÁC



81. Neolog Great Synagogue in Vác, view from the west. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

Neolog Great Synagogue in Vác was built in 1864 after the design by architect Alajos Cacciari. Architectural style of the synagogue is closely related to the Romantic Historicism of Ludwig Förster. The synagogue survived the devastation of World War II unharmed, but has since become increasingly neglected. In the early 1990s, it was repurchased by the Jewish Community of Vác and then renovated. The renovated building was handed over on 1 June 2008 and has been used primarily for cultural purposes ever since.

40. 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 no. 70 below), and after the inauguration of the latter in 1896 was used as a communal school.



82. Old Synagogue in Abaújszántó, view from the southwest.
Photo by Vladimir Levin.

41. SYNAGOGUE IN OLASZLISZKA

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



83. Synagogue in Olaszliszka, view from the southwest.
Photo by Sergey Kravtsov.

42. OLD SYNAGOGUE IN KÖRMEND

Old Synagogue in Körmend was built in mid-nineteenth century and was active until 1888. Nowadays it serves as a dwelling house.



84. Old Synagogue in Körmend, view from the southeast. Photo by Matyi Király.

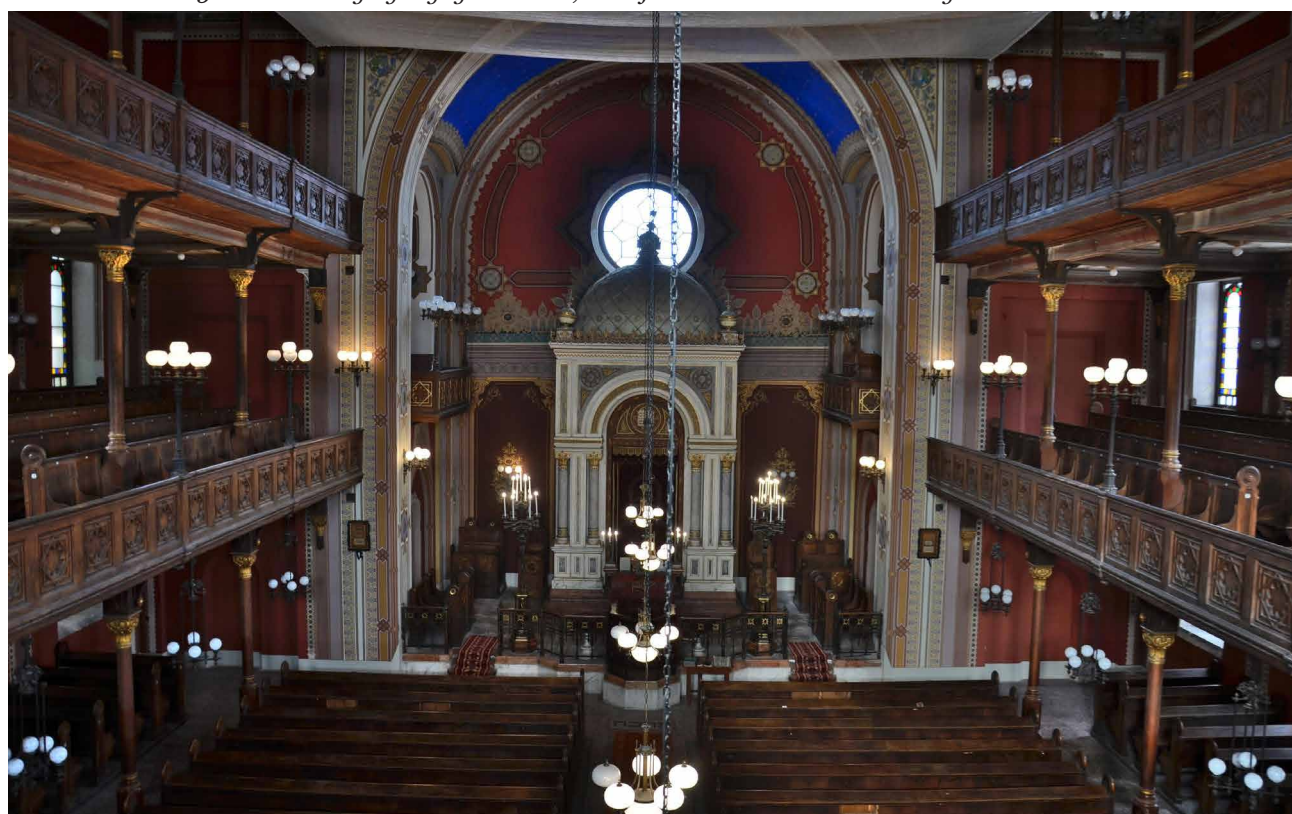
SYNAGOGUES ERECTED BETWEEN THE EMANCIPATION OF 1867 AND WORLD WAR I

43. GREAT NEOLOG SYNAGOGUE IN PÉCS

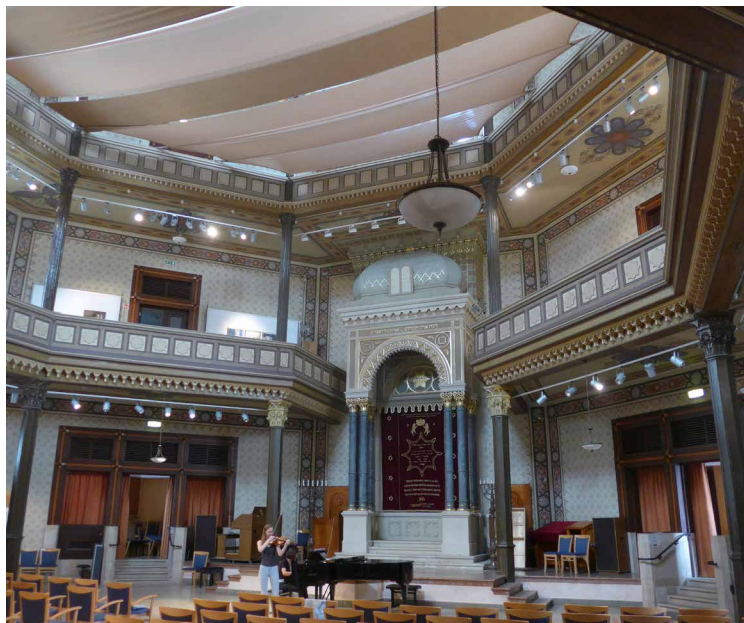
The synagogue is located in a large piazza, on the periphery of the historic urban core. Designed by Frigyes Feszl, Károly Gerster, and Lipót Kauser, it was erected in 1869 for the newly established Neolog community. It is one of the large synagogues that combine Neo-Moorish and Neo-Romanesque features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



85. Great Neolog Synagogue in Pécs, view from the southwest. Photo by Vladimir Levin.



86. Great Neolog Synagogue in Pécs, interior view towards the east. Photo by Vladimir Levin.



44. 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.

87. Synagogue in Győr, interior view towards the east. Photo by Sergey Kravtsov.



88. Synagogue in Győr, view from the south. Photo by Sergey Kravtsov.



45. NEOLOG SYNAGOGUE IN SZENTES

The Neolog Synagogue in Szentes was built in 1870 after the design of Ignác Knabe. It features Neo-Moorish style. Presently, it serves as a library.

89. Neolog Synagogue in Szentes, view from the southwest. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

46. ORTHODOX SYNAGOGUE IN MAKÓ

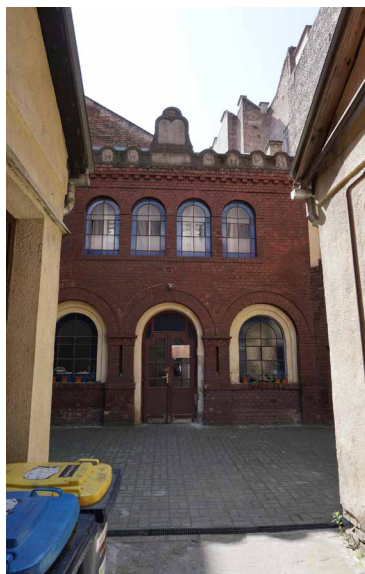
The synagogue was built in 1870. Its design recalls that of the Leopoldstadt Synagogue in Vienna (1854–58). Currently the synagogue is in use.



90. Orthodox synagogue in Makó,
view from the west. Photo by
Vladimir Levin.

47. DESSEWFFY STREET (PORTERS' OR BIKUR HOLIM) SYNAGOGUE IN BUDAPEST

The Porters' Synagogue in Budapest opened in 1870 and it mainly served Jewish porters and delivery men. Located in a courtyard, it replaced an older coachman's stable. Its brick facade is marked by arched doors and windows and topped by the Tablets of the Law. In 1937, the synagogues afforded a Carrara marble Art Deco bimah.



91. The Porters' Synagogue in Budapest, northern courtyard façade.
Photo by Vladimir Levin.



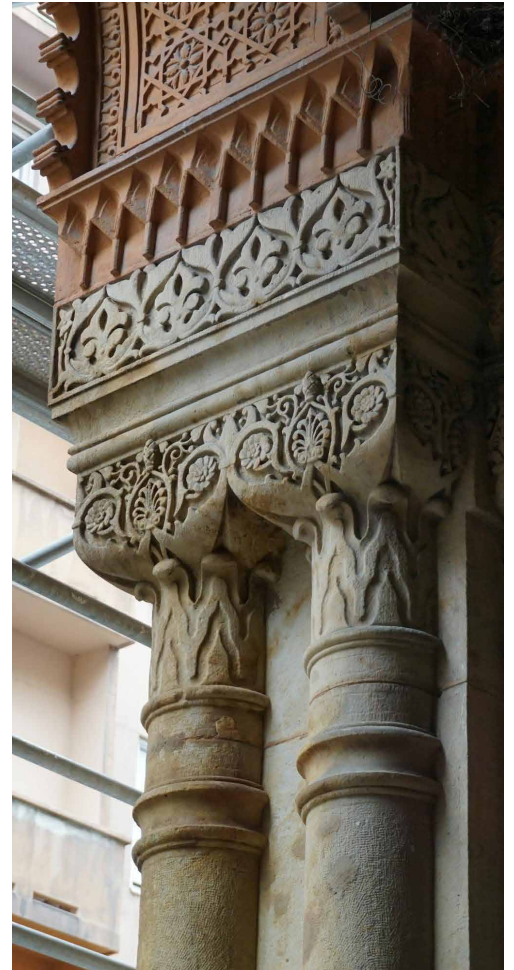
92. The Porters' Synagogue in Budapest, interior view towards the south. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

48. RUMBACH STREET SYNAGOGUE IN BUDAPEST

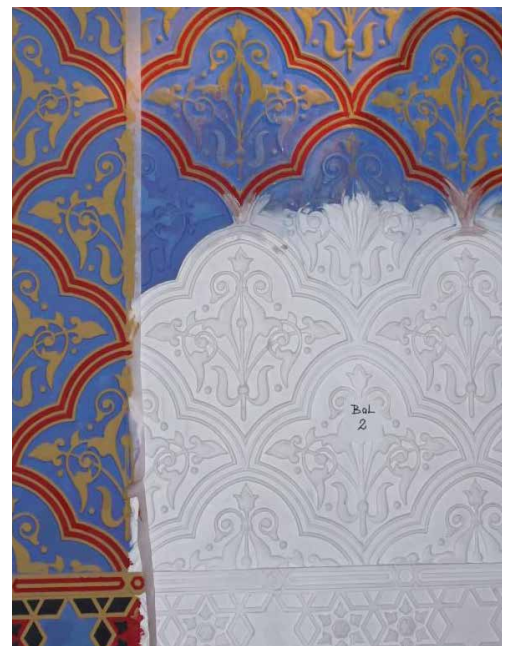
The synagogue was erected in 1872 by the then emerging Viennese architect Otto Wagner for the Status Quo Ante community of the Hungarian capital. It was constructed in the prevailing Neo-Moorish style characteristic of Ludwig Förster's guidelines and features a prayer hall based on an octagonal footprint. The restoration works in the synagogue were completed in 2019.



93. Rumbach Street Synagogue in Budapest, southwestern façade during the restoration works. Photo by Vladimir Levin.



94. Rumbach Street Synagogue in Budapest, Neo-Moorish capitals before the restoration. Photo by Vladimir Levin.



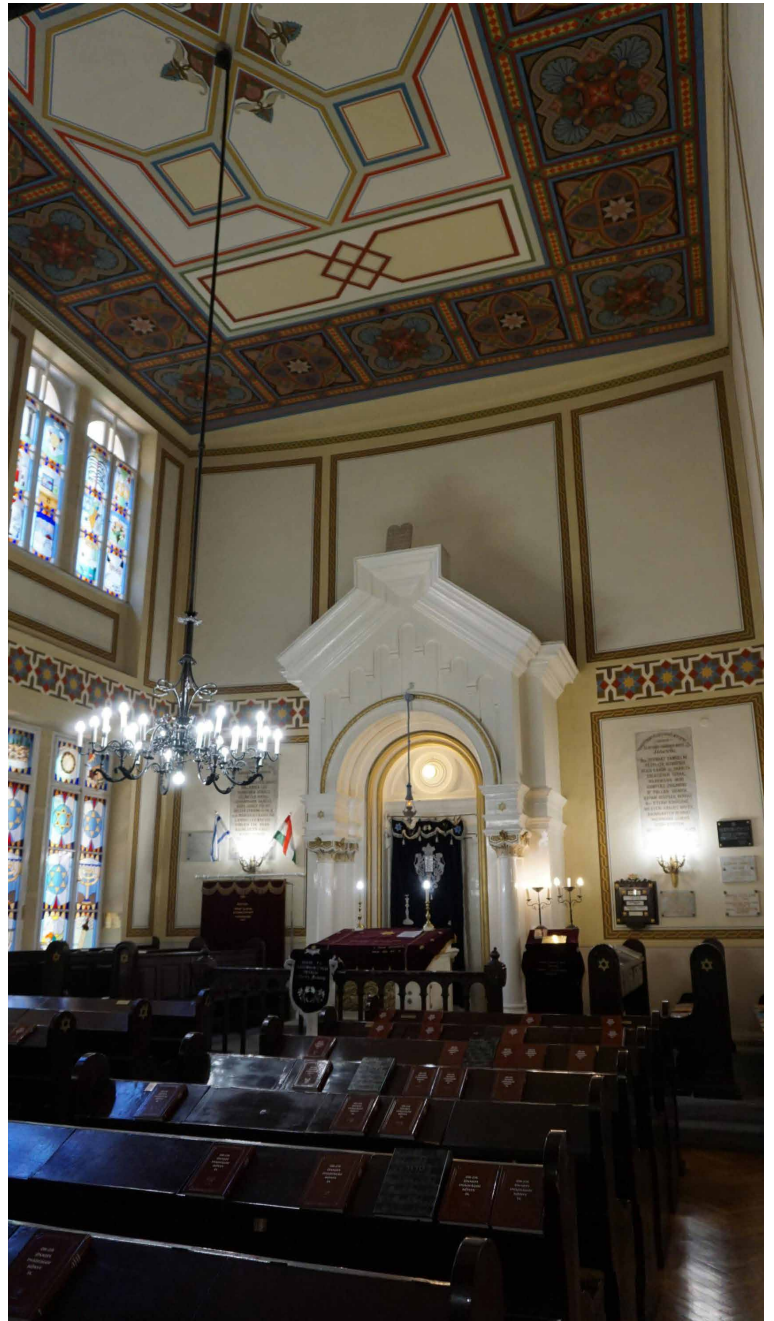
95. Rumbach Street Synagogue in Budapest, interior decoration during the restoration works. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

49. RABBINICAL SEMINARY SYNAGOGUE IN BUDAPEST

The Rabbinical Seminary in Budapest was inaugurated in 1877 after the design of Vilmos Freund and Ferenc Kolbenmeyer. The synagogue has a lofty prayer hall with a painted flat ceiling. The hall has a stucco Neo-Romanesque Torah ark and the bimah at its eastern wall and a women's gallery at its western wall. The windows of the hall and the corridor door are decorated with modern stained glass compositions by Yehiel son of Moshe (ca. 2000). Today, the synagogue and seminary form part of the Jewish University.



96. Rabbinical Seminary in Budapest, exterior. Photo by Vladimir Levin.



97. The synagogue of the Rabbinical Seminary in Budapest, interior view towards the east. Photo by Vladimir Levin.



98. The synagogue of the Rabbinical Seminary in Budapest, interior, ceiling detail. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

50. SYNAGOGUE IN SÁRBOGÁRD

The synagogue was erected in 1879 in the Rundbogenstil. The synagogue functioned until 1966 and in 1967 was sold for commercial purposes. Currently it serves as a furniture store. The entrance portal as well as the double windows of the upper floor are preserved, although bricked up.



99. Synagogue in Sárbogárd, view from the northwest. Photo by Attila Terbócs, Wikimedia Commons.

51. NEOLOG SYNAGOGUE IN SZOMBATHELY

The Neolog Synagogue in Szombathely was erected in 1880 after the design by a Viennese architect Ludwig Schöne. This color brick edifice with tall twin towers on its west façade is featuring Neo-Moorish style. It has been reconstructed in the 1970s and now serves as a concert hall. The synagogue's interior is remodeled beyond recognition.



100. Neolog Synagogue in Szombathely, view from the southwest. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

52. SYNAGOGUE IN MEZŐCSÁT

Synagogue in Mezőcsát was built in 1880 and reconstructed ca. 2000. It features Rundbogenstil. Nowadays, it serves as a cultural center.



101. Synagogue in Mezőcsát, view from the northwest. Photo by Vladimír Levin.

53. ORTHODOX SYNAGOGUE IN SÁRVÁR

Orthodox Synagogue in Sárvár was erected in 1882. Built in Rundbogenstil, it was fundamentally reconstructed in a Hungarian National Romantic style.



102. Orthodox Synagogue in Sárvár, view from the southwest. Photo by Vladimír Levin.

54. SYNAGOGUE IN PANNONHALMA



The synagogue was built – according to Aniko Gazda – in 1882. Women's gallery on iron columns is preserved. The building was recently reconstructed by Kálmán Pál and it has become the venue of the traditional harvest feasts, concerts, 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 Holocaust monument in the form of an entrance to an ancient synagogue in Galilee was erected in front of its eastern façade by György Chesslay in 2004.

103. Synagogue in Pannonhalma, view from the northeast. Photo by Sergey Kravtsov.



104. Synagogue in Pannonhalma, interior view towards the west. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

55. SYNAGODUE IN DÓMBOVÁR

Synagogue in Dómbóvár was rebuilt in 1885 according to the design of the engineer Klingenberg. In 1964, it was reconstructed and split into two floors to become a furniture warehouse. The seemingly original iron columns that supported the women's gallery are, however, preserved. Presently, the building is abandoned. An interesting and unusual feature of the synagogue is two stairways behind the Torah ark, which lead to the women's gallery. Similar stairs exist also in the synagogue of Orosháza (see no. 64 below). An entrance under the stairwell leads to the cellar, which probably housed a mikveh.



105. Synagogue in Dómbóvár, northern façade. Photo by Vladimír Levin.



106. Synagogue in Dómbóvár, upper floor, view toward the Torah ark. Photo by Vladimír Levin.



56. BEIT MIDRASH IN SÁTORALJAÚJHELY

Beit Midrash in Sátoraljaújhely was built in 1885. Currently, after an attempt of reconstruction, it is abandoned.

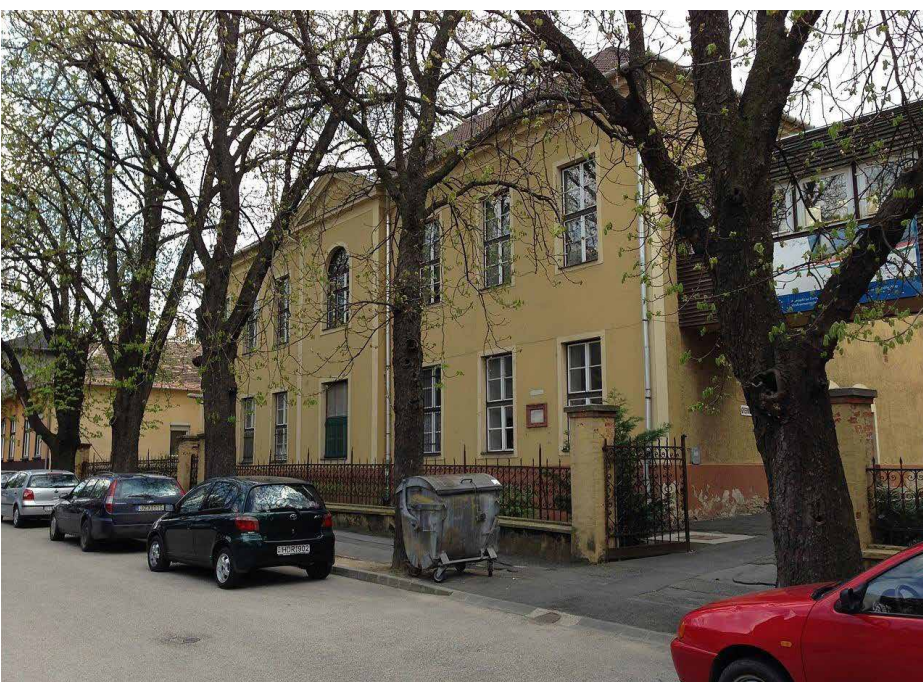
107. Beit Midrash in Sátoraljaújhely. Photo by Vladimir Levin.



57. 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.

108. Synagogue in Sátoraljaújhely, view from the south. Photo by Sergey Kravtsov.



58. SYNAGOGUE IN SÜMEG

The synagogue was built in 1886 and completely remodeled after World War II. Currently it serves as a school.

109. Synagogue in Sümeg, street view. Photo Wikimedia Commons.

59. NEOLOG SYNAGOGUE IN ÚJPEST, BUDAPEST

The Neolog Synagogue in Újpest was built in 1886 after the design of Ármin Hegedűs, and Henrik Böhm. It is a Neo-Moorish styled edifice decorated with brown and yellow brickwork. Its western façade is flanked by twin towers, topped with onion domes, the central gable bears the Tablets of the Law. The edifice is used as a synagogue. The synagogue has women's galleries supported by slim iron cast columns, and there is also an organ that once belonged to a synagogue in Kecskemét. The synagogue was renovated in the 1990s. A large Holocaust memorial and the functioning Jewish Old-Aged Home are adjacent to the synagogue.



110. Neolog Synagogue in Újpest, view from the southwest. Photo by Vladimir Levin.



111. Neolog Synagogue in Újpest, interior view toward the east. Photo by Vladimir Levin.



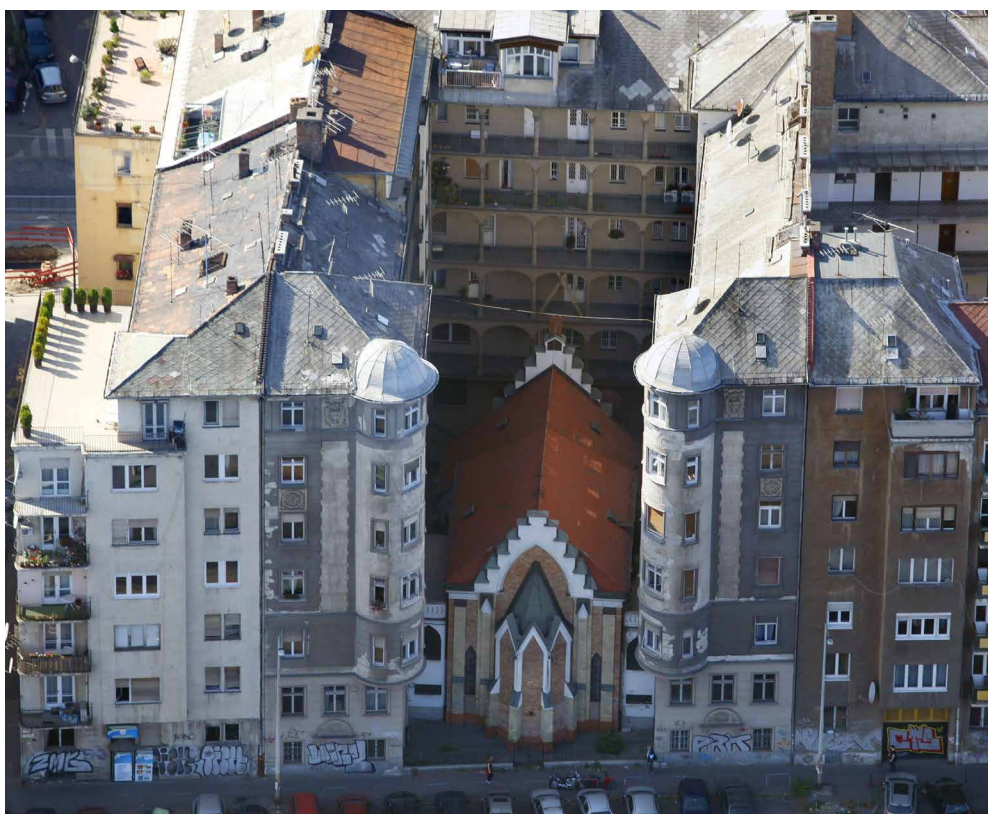
112. Sász Chevra Synagogue in Budapest, western courtyard façade. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

60. SÁSZ CHEVRA SYNAGOGUE IN BUDAPEST

The Sász Chevra Synagogue is located in a courtyard that housed the Budapest Talmud Association at 5 Vasvári Pál Street. It was completed in 1887 after the design by Sándor Fellner. Its orange and yellow striped façade is topped with a truncated gable, which in turn bears the marble Tablets of the Law. The overall style of the building could be defined as Rundbogenstil, with some “Florentine” amendments. A cloister vault with lunettes spans the prayer hall. The Torah ark is located at the eastern wall; the women’s gallery is placed on the opposite side. The synagogue belongs to the Chabad Lubavitch since 1992 and has been renovated in 1993.



113. Sász Chevra Synagogue in Budapest, interior view towards the east. Photo by Vladimir Levin.



61. ÚJLAKI SYNAGOGUE IN BUDAPEST

The Újlaki Synagogue in Budapest was built in 1888 after the design of Sándor Fellner, Dezső Jakab, and Aladár Soós. It is a Neo-Gothic building. The ground plan of the synagogue is close to the Latin cross, seldom applied in synagogue architecture. The synagogue can seat up to 400 persons. Today it hosts a vibrant congregation, with many young families as members.

114. Újlaki Synagogue in Budapest, aerial view. Photo by Civertan, Wikimedia Commons.

62. SYNAGOGUE IN ESZTERGOM

The Synagogue in Esztergom was built in 1888 by Lippòt Baumhorn. The architect has chosen the Neo-Moorish style for it. The synagogue was reconstructed in 1964 and 2006 and currently serves as a cultural center.



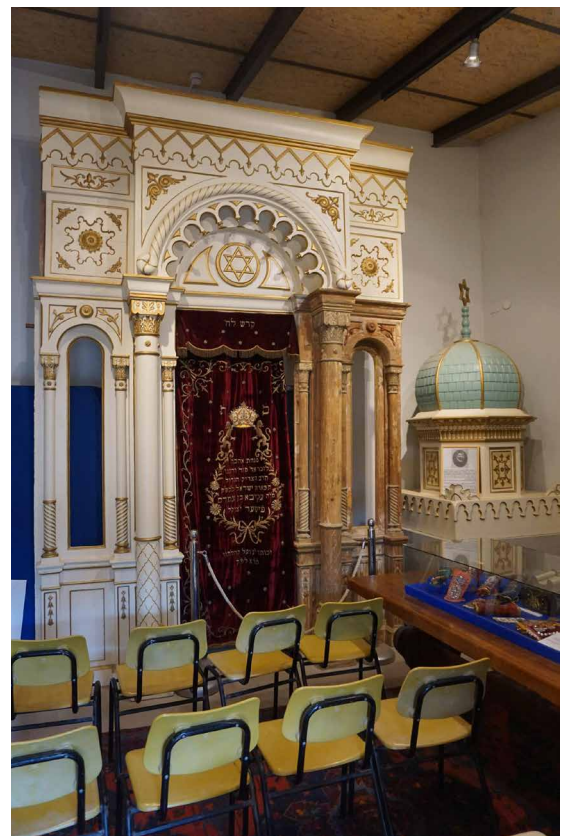
115. Synagogue in Esztergom, view from the west. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

63. GREAT SYNAGOGUE IN TOKAJ

The synagogue was built in 1890 in the Historicist style, combining Neo-Baroque and Rundbogenstil. It was designed by Lippòt Baumhorn. Currently the building serves as a cultural center. Its Torah ark has been rescued and restored by the Memorial Museum of Hungarian Speaking Jewry in Safed, Israel.



116. Great synagogue in Tokaj, view from the northwest. Photo by Vladimir Levin.



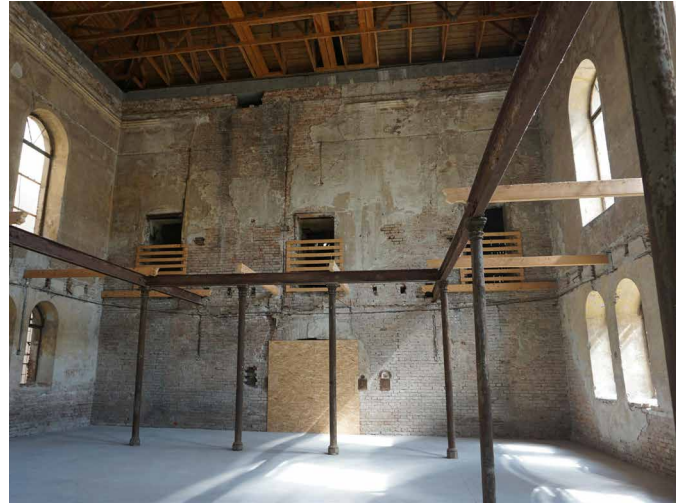
117. The Torah ark from the Great Synagogue in Tokaj exhibited at the Memorial Museum of Hungarian Speaking Jewry in Safed, Israel. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

64. ORTHODOX SYNAGOGUE IN SOPRON

Orthodox Synagogue in Sopron was erected in 1890–91 after the design of János Schiller. It served as a synagogue until 1956. and currently is abandoned. It is planned to reconstruct the former synagogue into a modern art center.



118. Orthodox Synagogue in Sopron, view from the west.
Photo by Vladimir Levin.



119. Orthodox Synagogue in Sopron, interior view towards the west. Photo by Vladimir Levin.



65. SYNAGOGUE IN OROSHÁZA

The synagogue in Orosháza was built in 1890 in Neo-Moorish style. It has been recently reconstructed and serves as a musical school. Its eastern, street façade is decorated with two turrets crowned by onion-shaped domes. Behind the entrance door, there is a marble plaque with a verse from Isaiah 56:7 in Hungarian: “My house shall be called a house of prayer for all people.”

120. Synagogue in Orosháza, view from the northwest.
Photo by Vladimir Levin.



66. 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.

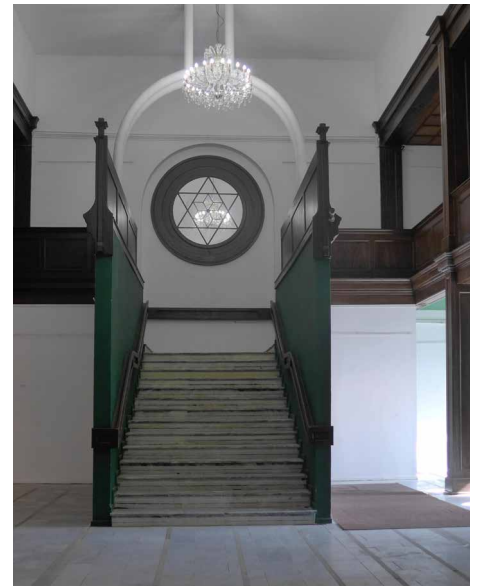
121. Orthodox synagogue in Sárospatak, view from the southwest. Photo by Sergey Kravtsov.

67. NEW SYNAGOGUE IN EGER

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



122. New Synagogue in Eger, view from the south.
Photo by Vladimir Levin.



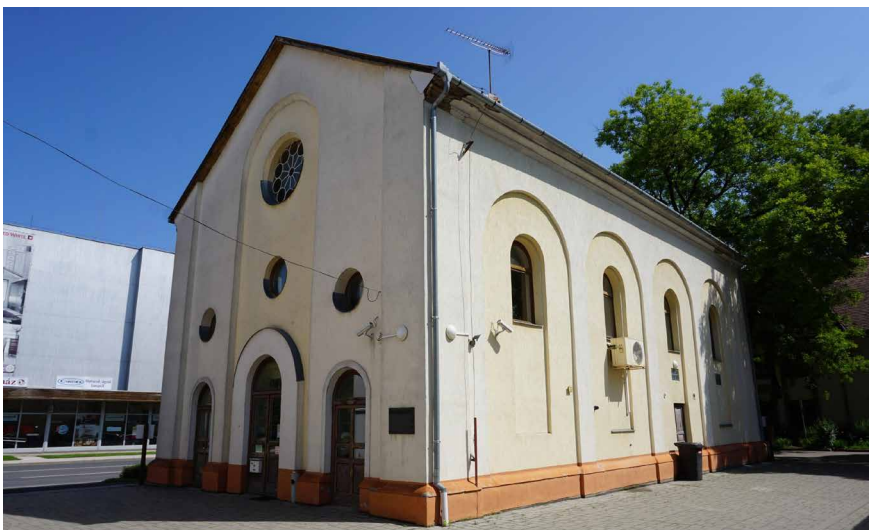
123. New Synagogue in Eger, interior view towards the east. Photo by Sergey Kravtsov.



68. NEOLOG SYNAGOGUE IN BÉKÉSCSABA

The Neolog Synagogue in Békéscsaba was constructed in 1893 according to the design by Lippót Baumhorn. Initially a Neo-Moorish edifice with two octagonal towers crowned with cupolas, it has been sold in 1961 and fundamentally rebuilt to house a furniture store.

124. Neolog Synagogue in Békéscsaba, view from the west.
Photo by Vladimir Levin.



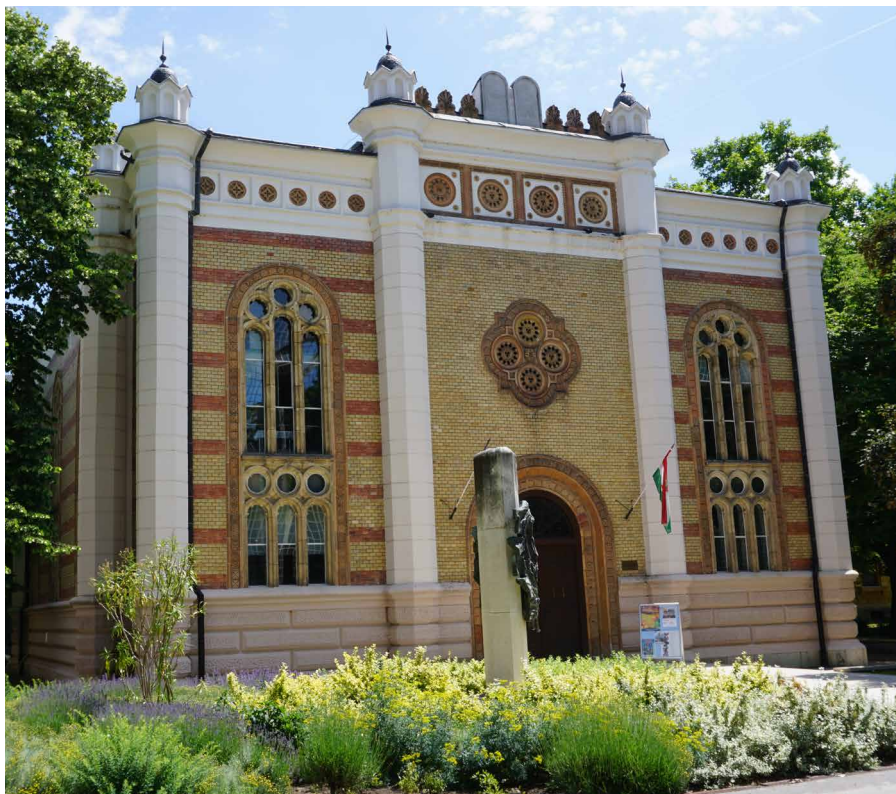
69. ORTHODOX SYNAGOGUE IN BÉKÉSCSABA

Orthodox Synagogue in Békéscsaba was built in Rundbogenstil in 1894, according to the design of Sándor Michay. After World War II, it has been reconstructed and largely simplified. It is currently an office building.

125. Orthodox Synagogue in Békéscsaba, view from the southwest.
Photo by Vladimir Levin.

70. 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.



126. Synagogue in Szekszárd, view from the northwest. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

71. 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.



127. Great synagogue in Abaújszántó, view from the southwest. Photo by V. Levin.

72. HUNYADI SYNAGOGUE (PRAYER HOUSE OF HAZKARAT SOCIETY) IN BUDAPEST

The Prayer House of Hazkarat Society at Hunyadi tér in Budapest is situated in a large tenement building. This Neolog congregation was inaugurated in 1896 to celebrate the millennium anniversary of the Hungarian nation.



128. Hunyadi synagogue, interior view towards the east. Photo by Zev Radovan.



73. GREAT SYNAGOGUE IN SZOLNOK

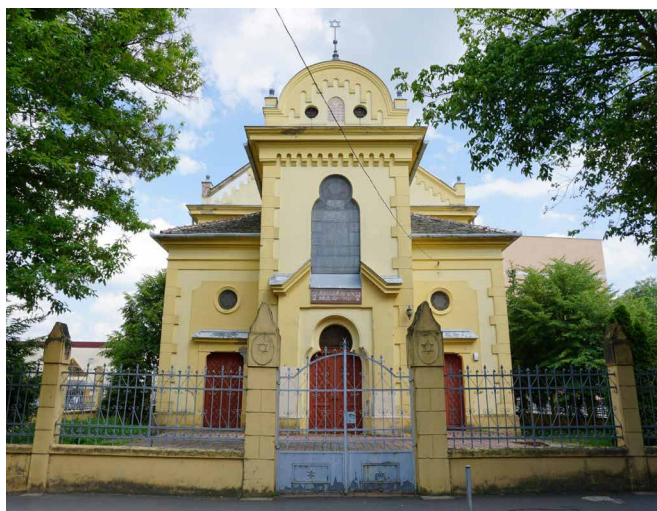
The synagogue, designed by Lipót Baumhorn, was built in 1898. The building, which features Neo-Romanesque and Neo-Moorish elements, occupies a prominent place in the cityscape: it stands near the shore of the Tisza River and dominates the surroundings. From 1972 it has served as a cultural center (exhibition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

129-130. Great Synagogue in Szolnok, interior view of the cupola (129), exterior view from the southeast (130). Photos by Vladimir Levin.



74. SYNAGOGUE IN KARCAG

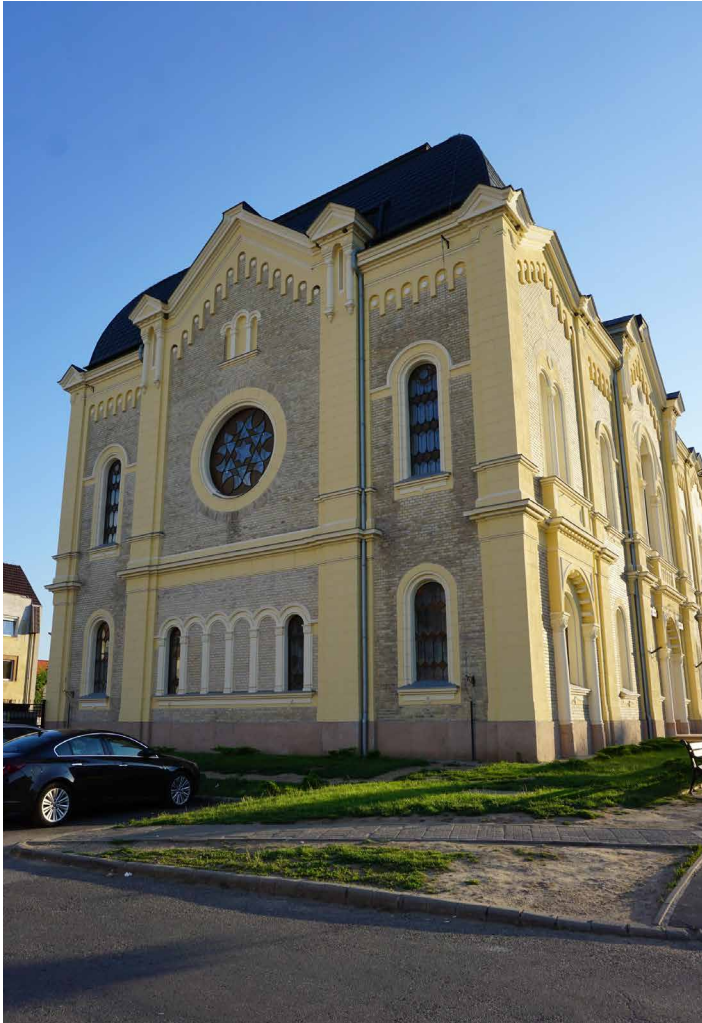
The synagogue in Karcag was built in 1899 according to the design of Bolgár Blaum, in the Neo-Moorish style. It is a functioning synagogue that was recently renovated.



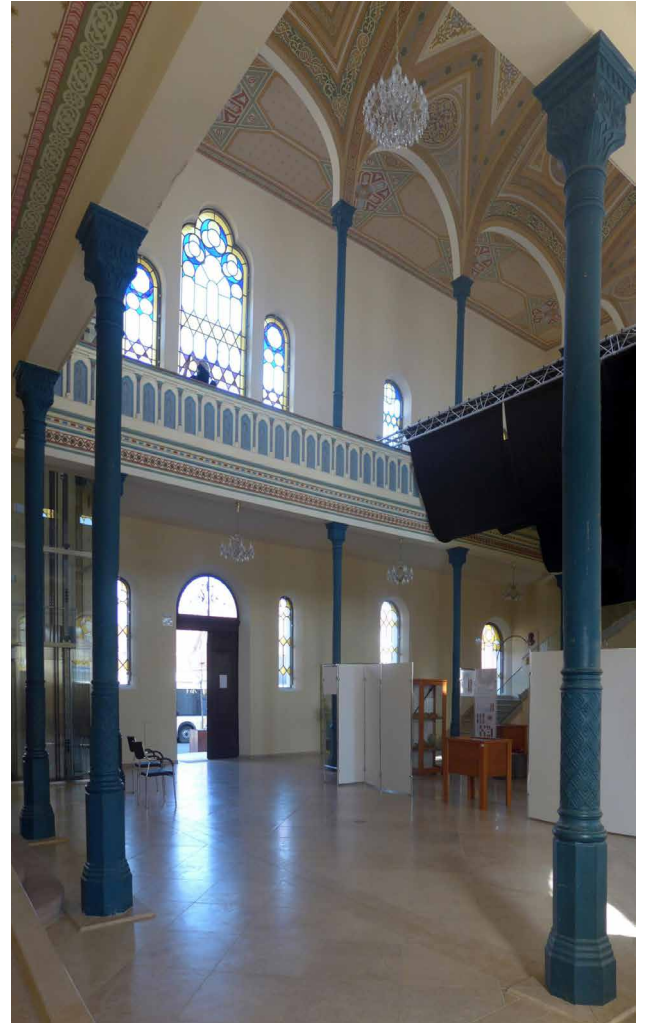
131-132. Synagogue in Karcag, view from the west (131), interior view towards the east (132). Photos by Vladimir Levin.

75. SYNAGOGUE IN KISVÁRDA

The large synagogue in Kisvárdá was built in 1901 according to the plans of the architect Ferenc Szabolcsi (Grósz). The synagogue's design featured the Neo-Romanesque style with elements of Art Deco and Neo-Moorish styles (in interior). The building was reconstructed in 1983 and converted into a museum of local history, known as the Rétköz Múzeum.



133. Synagogue in Kisvárdá, western façade.
Photo by Sergey Kravtsov.



134. Synagogue in Kisvárdá, interior view towards the northeast. Photo by Sergey Kravtsov.

76. SYNAGOGUE IN PESTERZSÉBET (ERZSÉBETFALVA), BUDAPEST

The Neolog Synagogue in Pesterzsébet was built in 1901. After World War II, it has been reconstructed beyond recognition. Currently, it is used as an office building.



135. Synagogue in Pesterzsébet, view from the southwest. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

77. HASIDIC PRAYER HALL ‘CSERTKOVO SIL’ (TELEKI TÉR) IN BUDAPEST

This is an extremely rare surviving example of a still functioning small Hasidic shtibl in a big city. The prayer hall is situated in a dark ground floor apartment in a large tenement building and comprises two rooms and a kitchen. It was founded in 1903 (judging from an inscription on the Torah ark) by the Chortkov Hasidim, but now serves a young and vibrant community. The Torah ark, bimah and many ritual appurtenances are preserved.



136. 'Csertkovo Sil' Prayer Hall, interior view towards the Torah ark and women's section. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

78. SYNAGOGUE IN BERETTYÓÚJFALU

Synagogue in Berettyóújfalu was erected in 1903. It features the Romantic Historicist style and its interior is decorated with murals. The restoration of the synagogue was finished in June 2020.



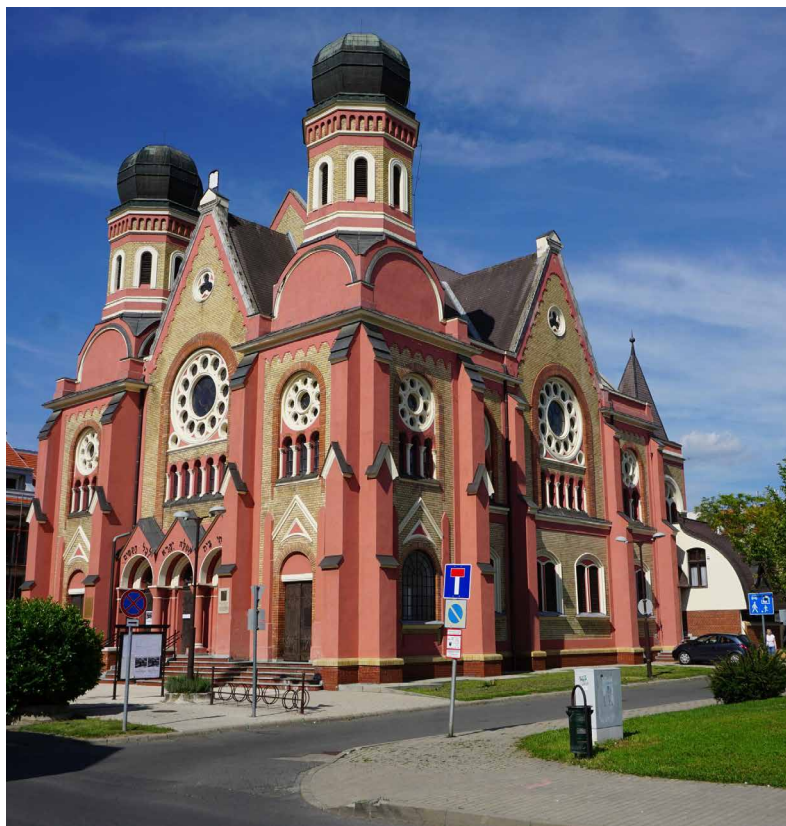
137. Synagogue in Berettyóújfalu, view from the northeast, before the restoration. Photo by Vladimir Levin.



138. Synagogue in Berettyóújfalu, view from the southwest, during the restoration. Photo by Michele Migliori.

79. SYNAGOGUE IN ZALAEGRSZEG

The Neolog Synagogue in Zalaegerszeg was built in 1903–4 according to design of József Stern. The edifice features the Neo-Romanesque style combined with some elements of Neo-Gothic in its interior. It was reconstructed by architect Gyula Pelenyi by 1983. Currently, the former synagogue serves as an exhibition and concert hall. Modern organ have been installed instead of the Torah ark.



139. Synagogue in Zalaegerszeg, view from the southwest.
Photo by Vladimir Levin.



140. Synagogue in Zalaegerszeg, interior view towards the east. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

80. SYNAGOGUE IN SZIGETVÁR

The synagogue in Szigetvár was fundamentally reconstructed in 1904, by a promising architect Andor Pilch. The synagogue featured Neo-Moorish design with elements of Rundbogenstil and Art Nouveau. The building was damaged during World War II and later remodeled beyond recognition, becoming a city library. The library vestibule maintains a marble plaque with the names of the Holocaust victims created in 1948.



141. Synagogue in Szigetvár, view from the southeast.
Photo by Sergey Kravtsov.



142. Synagogue in Szigetvár, interior view towards the east.
Photo by Sergey Kravtsov.

81. 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).



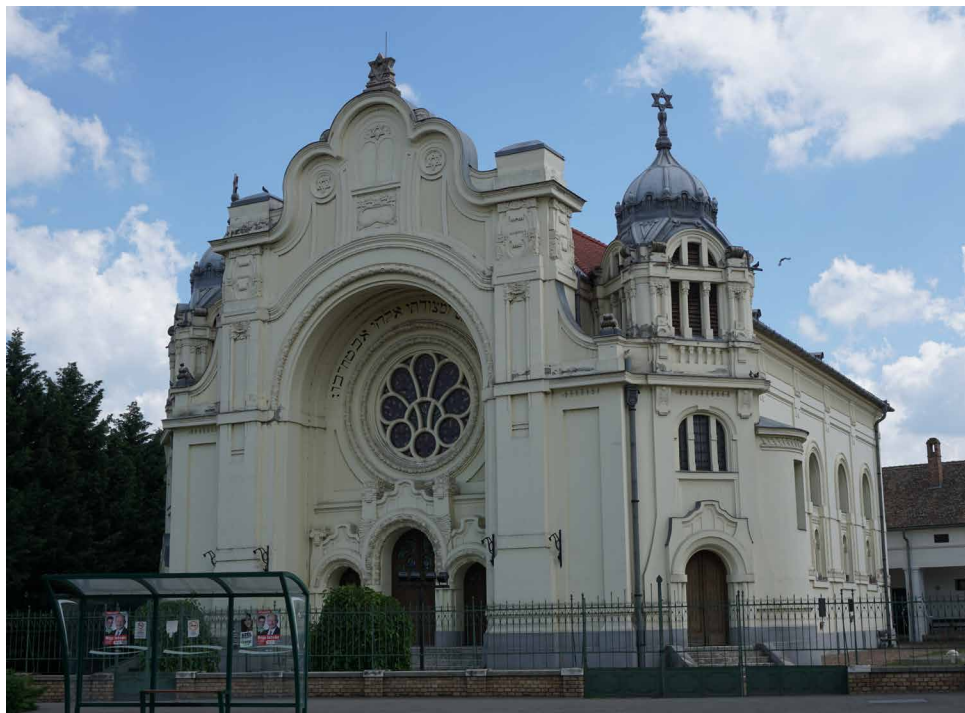
143. New Synagogue in Szeged, view from the south. Photo by Vladimir Levin.



82. SYNAGOGUE IN NAGYKÁTA

The synagogue in Nagykáta was built in 1905. It featured Rundbogenstil; two tall minaret-like towers flanked its west façade. The building was rebuilt in the 1950s and changed its appearance beyond recognition. Nowadays, it houses a shop.

144. Synagogue in Nagykáta, view from the northwest. Photo by Vladimir Levin.



83. 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.

*145. Synagogue in Hódmezővásárhely, view from the southwest.
Photo by Vladimir Levin.*



84. 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.

*146. Synagogue in Cegléd, view from the west.
Photo by Vladimir Levin.*



85. SYNAGOGUE IN BODROGKERESZTÚR

The synagogue in Bodrogkeresztúr was built in 1906 by a traditional community and is similar to the synagogues of the early nineteenth century. Today the building serves as a tourist information office.

*147. Synagogue in Bodrogkeresztúr, view from the southeast.
Photo by Vladimir Levin.*

86. SYNAGOGUE IN BÉKÉS

The synagogue in Békés was erected in 1909. Its building features a historicist style which combines Neo-Classical, Rundbogenstil and Neo-Moorish elements. Nowadays, it serves as a selling hall of the local *pálinka* (fruit brandy).

148. Synagogue in Békés, view from the north-west. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

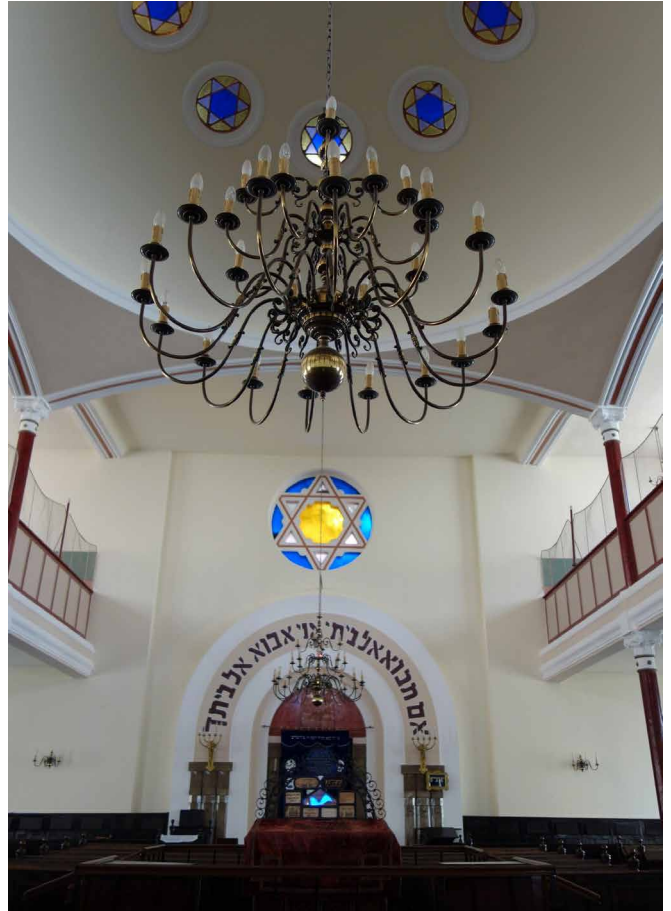


87. STATUS QUO SYNAGOGUE IN DEBRECEN

The Status Quo Synagogue in Debrecen was constructed in 1909 after the design of László Bross. Its style may be defined as the Hungarian Art Deco. It serves as a synagogue.



149. The Status Quo Synagogue in Debrecen, view from the southwest. Photo by Vladimir Levin.



150. The Status Quo Synagogue in Debrecen, interior view towards the east. Photo by Éva Louva.

88. SYNAGOGUE IN GYULA

Synagogue in Gyula was built in 1883 and remodeled in 1910, dressing it a historicist style, which combined elements of Baroque and Romanesque. It was reconstructed into a musical school in 1960s. During the reconstruction, the edifice lost its gables on the west and south elevations, as well as octagonal tent-roofed flanking towers on the western façade.

151. Synagogue in Gyula, view from the southwest. Photo by Vladimir Levin.



89. SYNAGOGUE IN KONYÁR

The synagogue in Konyár was built in 1910. It is a small single-story building. Currently, the the building is used as a Baptist church.

152. Synagogue in Konyár, view from the south-east. Photo by Vladimír Levin.



90. SYNAGOGUE IN TISZAKÉCSKE

Synagogue in Tiszakécske was built in 1910, in a historicist style. During a postwar reconstruction, it was stripped of the most of its decoration. Currently, it serves as a library.

153. Synagogue in Tiszakécske, view from the west. Photo by Vladimír Levin.

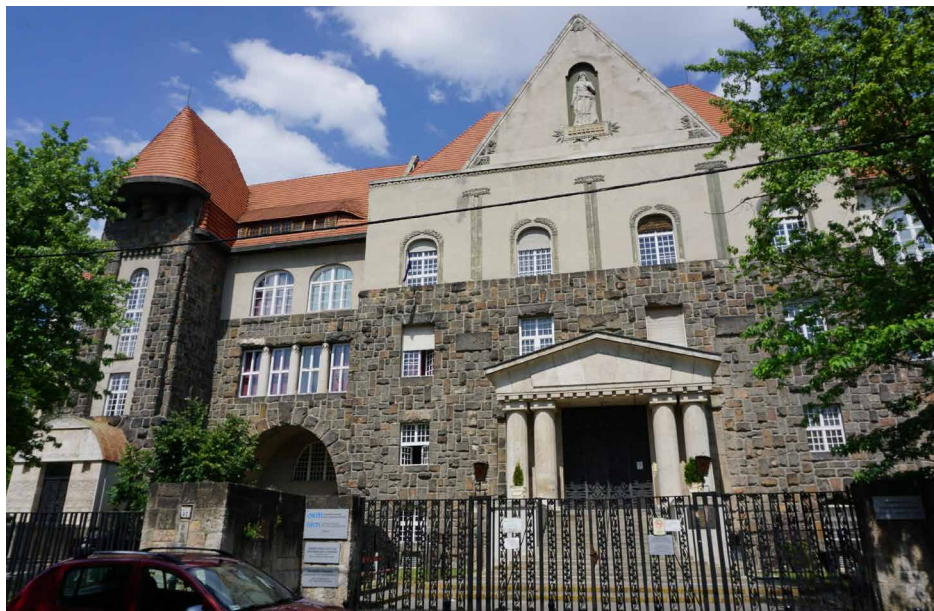


91. SYNAGOGUE IN KŐBÁNYA, BUDAPEST

Synagogue in Kőbánya was designed in 1907 by Richárd Schontheil and built in 1909–12 under the direction of architect Antal Sorg. It is a monument of Art Deco in its Hungarian national romanticist version, with an impact by the Northern European variations of this trend. The building was sold by the community in 1964 and since 1989, it serves as a Pentecostal church, (Mindenki Temploma Gyülekeze).

154. Synagogue in Kőbánya, view from the northwest. Photo by Vladimír Levin.





92. SYNAGOGUE IN THE HOSPITAL AND OLD-AGE HOME OF HEVRA KADISHA IN BUDAPEST

The synagogue in the Hospital and Old-Age Home of Hevra Kadisha was built after the design of Béla Lajta in 1910–11. The building's style combines National Romanticism in its Northern European version with Hungarian Romanticist Art Deco. The synagogue serves its initial designation.

155. Synagogue in Hospital and Old-Age Home, view from the southwest. Photo by Vladimir Levin.



93. SYNAGOGUE AT JÁVORKA ÁDÁM STREET IN BUDAPEST

The original building of the synagogue at 15 Jávorka Ádám Street was built ca. 1870 as part of the holiday home of Lajos Csávolcszky (1838–1909), a Hungarian journalist and member of Parliament. It was bought by the Zugló neighborhood Jewish Community by 1912 and reconstructed into an Art Deco styled synagogue. The complex was heavily damaged during World War II and then partially demolished, but it was used briefly for services after the war. The synagogue served as the headquarters of the Habonim Dror Labor Zionist Youth movement until 2008. Today, the building is abandoned.

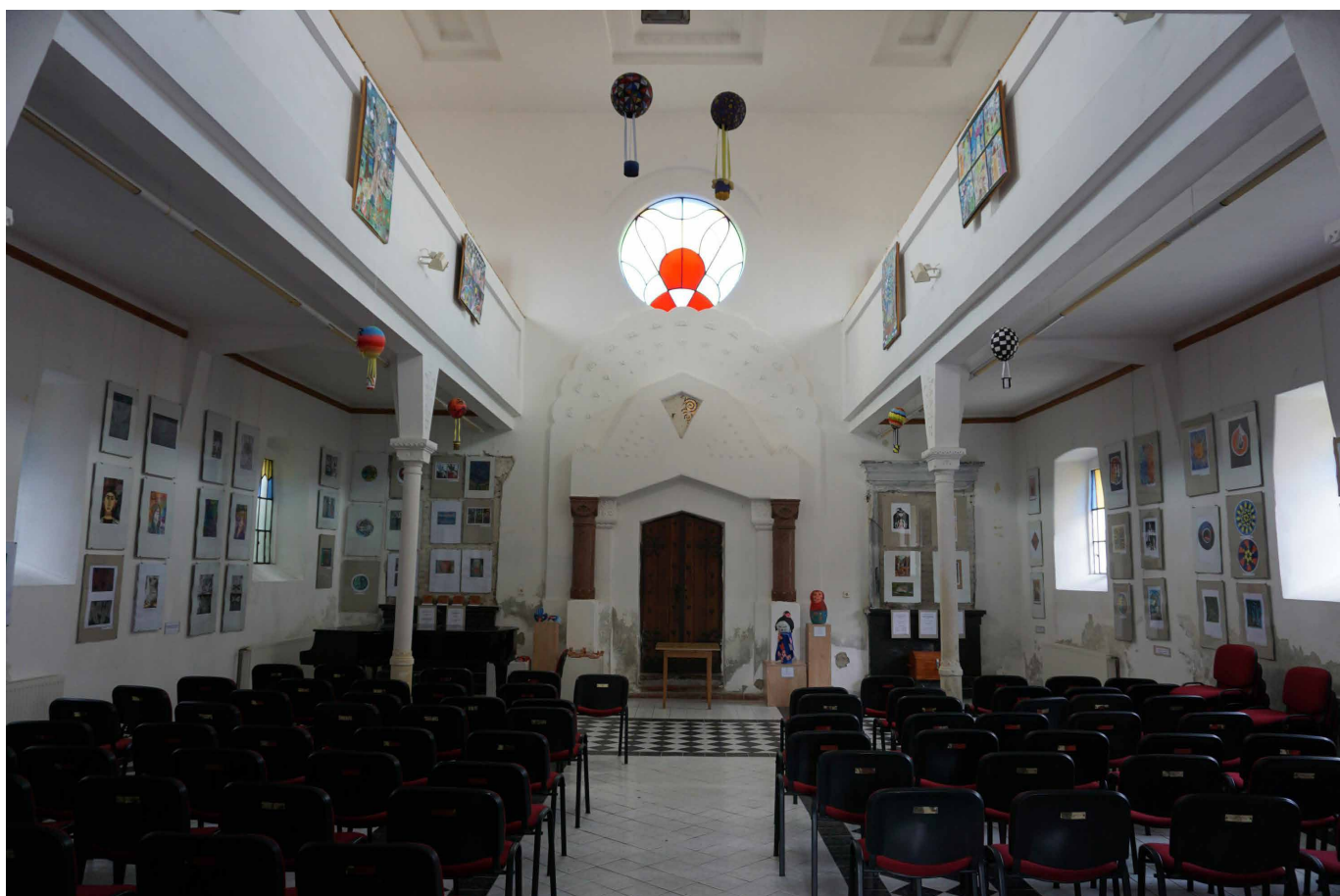
156. Synagogue at 15 Jávorka Ádám Street in Budapest, view from the southwest. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

94. SYNAGOGUE IN KUNSZENTMÁRTON

Synagogue in Kunszentmárton was erected in 1912 after the design of József Doborszky. The building's style is Hungarian Art Deco (a kind of National Romanticism). After the reconstruction, it serves as a House of Culture.



157. Synagogue in Kunszentmárton, view from the southwest. Photo by Vladimir Levin.



158. Synagogue in Kunszentmárton, interior view towards the east. Photo by Vladimir Levin.



95. SYNAGOGUE IN TISZAFÜRED

The Synagogue in Tiszafüred was constructed in 1912. In the 1960s the building was significantly transformed and since then houses a store.

159. Synagogue in Tiszafüred, view from the west.

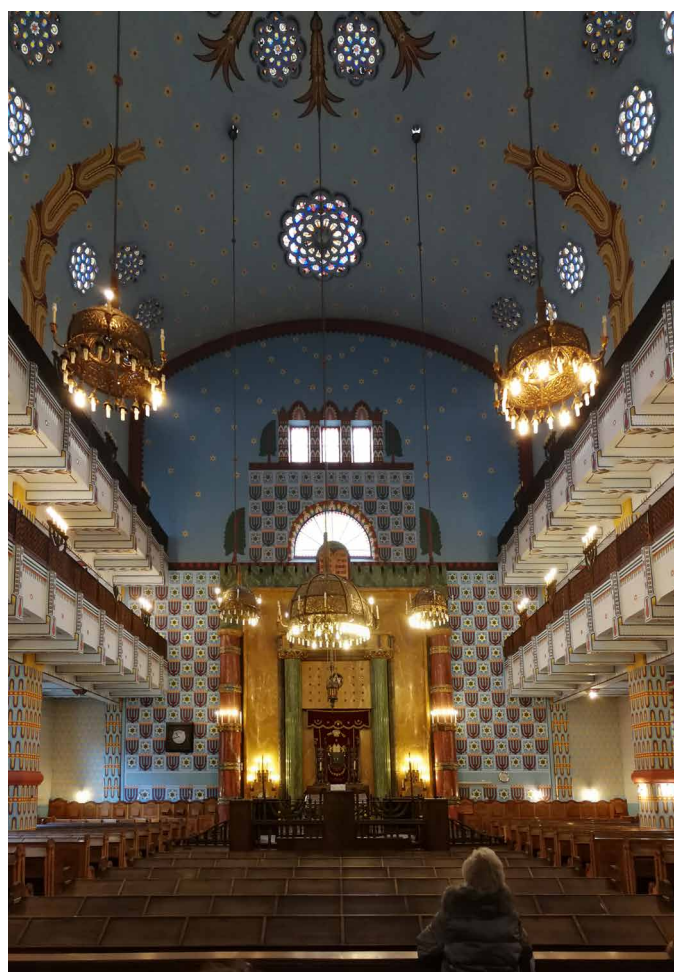
Photo Wikimedia Commons.

96. KAZINCZY STREET SYNAGOGUE IN BUDAPEST



160. Kazinczy Street Synagogue in Budapest, view from the southwest. Photo by Sergey Kravtsov.

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 Street.



161. Kazinczy Street Synagogue in Budapest, interior view towards the east. Photo by Sergey Kravtsov.

97. ORTHODOX SYNAGOGUE IN DEBRECEN

The Orthodox Synagogue in Debrecen was built in 1915 after the design of Jenő Berger. Its style is Hungarian Art Deco. The building was restored in 2012–15 and serves as a synagogue. The mikveh, which belongs to the synagogue, is also preserved. An open-air Holocaust memorial is located by the same address.



162. Orthodox Synagogue in Debrecen, view from the southwest. Photo by Vladimir Levin.



163. Orthodox Synagogue in Debrecen, interior view towards the east. Photo by Éva Louva.



98. BEIT MIDRASH IN KISKÖRÖS

The synagogue was erected in 1915. It is a small building decorated with elements of the Neo-Moorish repertoire. Currently it serves as the Seventh-Day Adventist church.

*164. Beit midrash in Kiskőrös, view from the east.
Photo by Vladimir Levin.*



99. SMALL SYNAGOGUE IN DEBRECEN

The Small Synagogue in Debrecen was probably built in the early twentieth century in the courtyard of the Orthodox Synagogue. It serves for everyday prayers and was recently renovated.

*165. Small Orthodox Synagogue in Debrecen, view from the east.
Photo by Vladimir Levin.*



100. SYNAGOGUE IN SAJÓSZENTPÉTER

The synagogue in Sajószentpéter was probably constructed in the early twentieth century. After World War II the building was significantly reconstructed and adjusted for a hotel.

*166. Synagogue in Sajószentpéter, view from the southeast.
Photo Wikimedia Commons.*

SYNAGOGUES ERECTED BETWEEN WORLD WAR I AND THE HOLOCAUST

101. 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.



167. Synagogue in Nagykőrös, view from the north. Photo by Vladimír Levin.



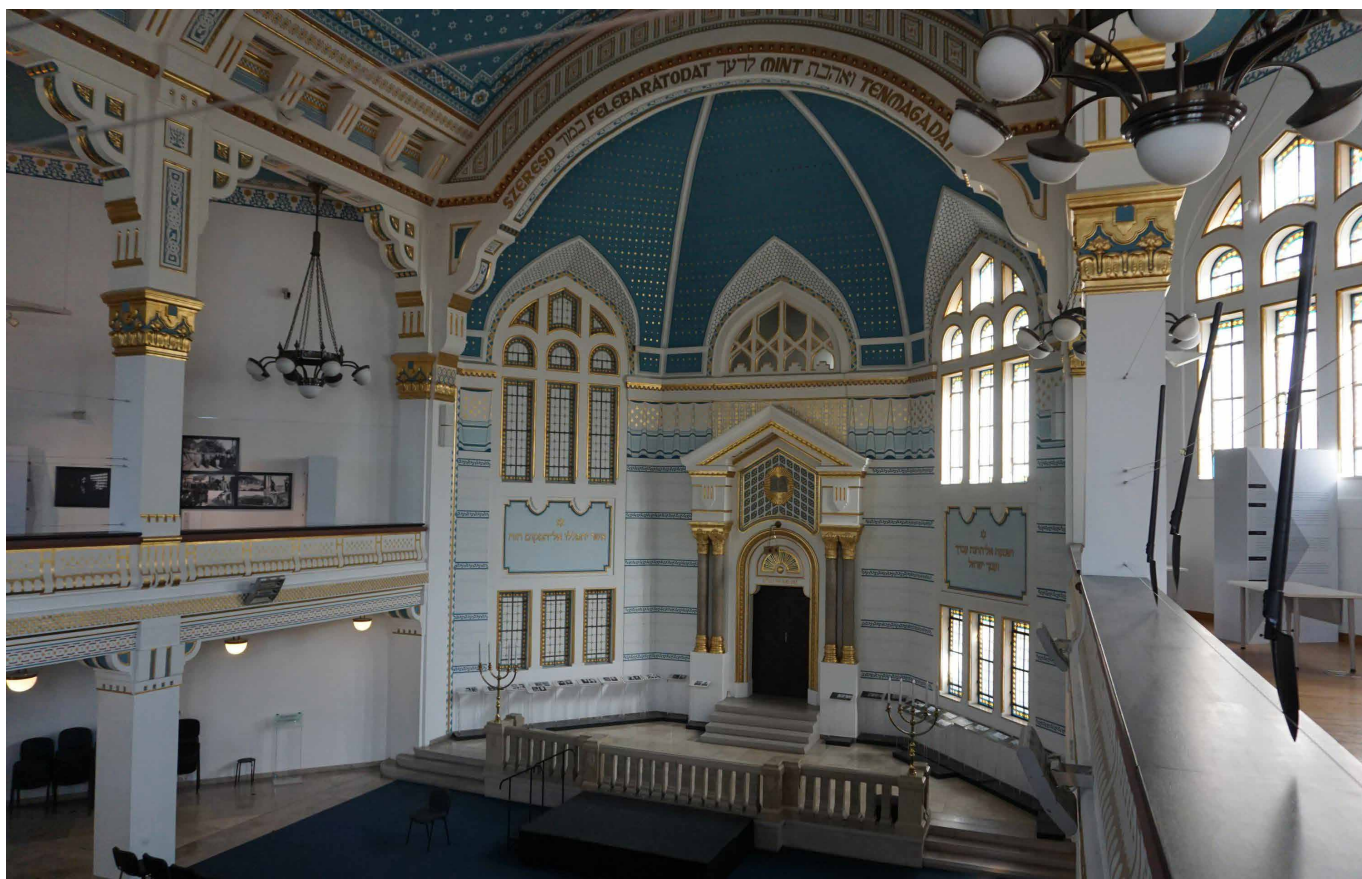
168. Synagogue in Nagykőrös, interior view towards the east. Photo by Vladimír Levin.



102. FERENCVÁROS (PÁVA STREET) SYNAGOGUE IN BUDAPEST

The Ferencváros Synagogue was constructed in 1923-24 according to the design by Lippót Baumhorn. Its architectural style may be defined as Art Deco. It was renovated at the beginning of the 2000s, during the construction of the Holocaust Center. The synagogue is mainly used for cultural purposes, such as concerts and exhibitions, but it also serves a small congregation.

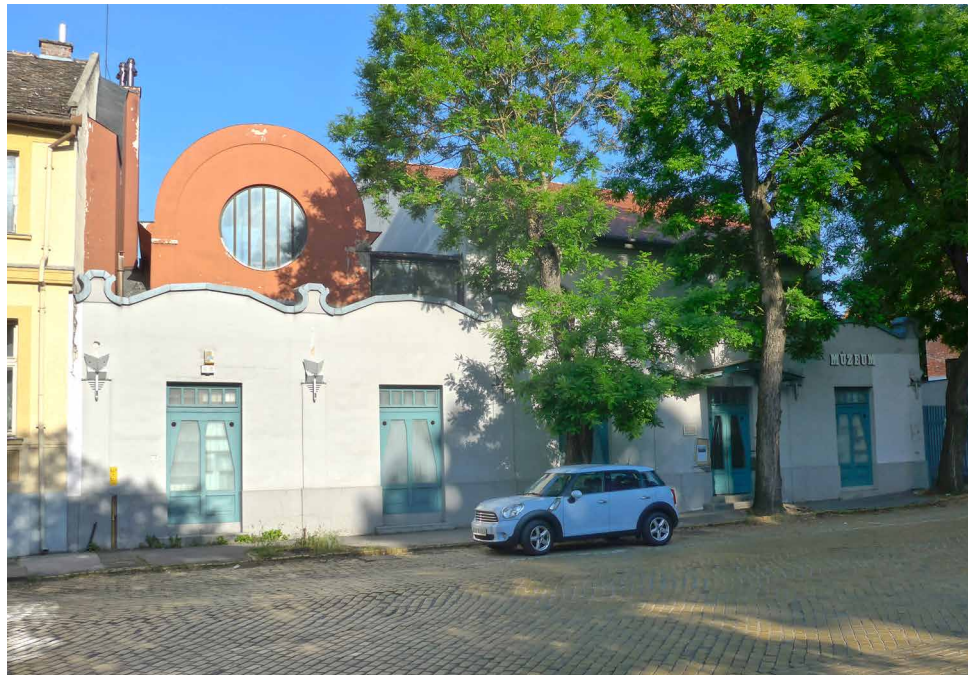
169. Ferencváros (Páva Street) Synagogue, Main façade.
Photo by Vladimir Levin.



170. Ferencváros (Páva Street) Synagogue, interior view towards the east. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

103. 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.



171. Orthodox Synagogue in Kecskemét, view from the south. Photo by Sergey Kravtsov.

104. ORTHODOX SYNAGOGUE IN BONYHÁD

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



172. Orthodox Synagogue in Bonyhád, view from the southwest. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

105. SYNAGOGUE IN PAKS

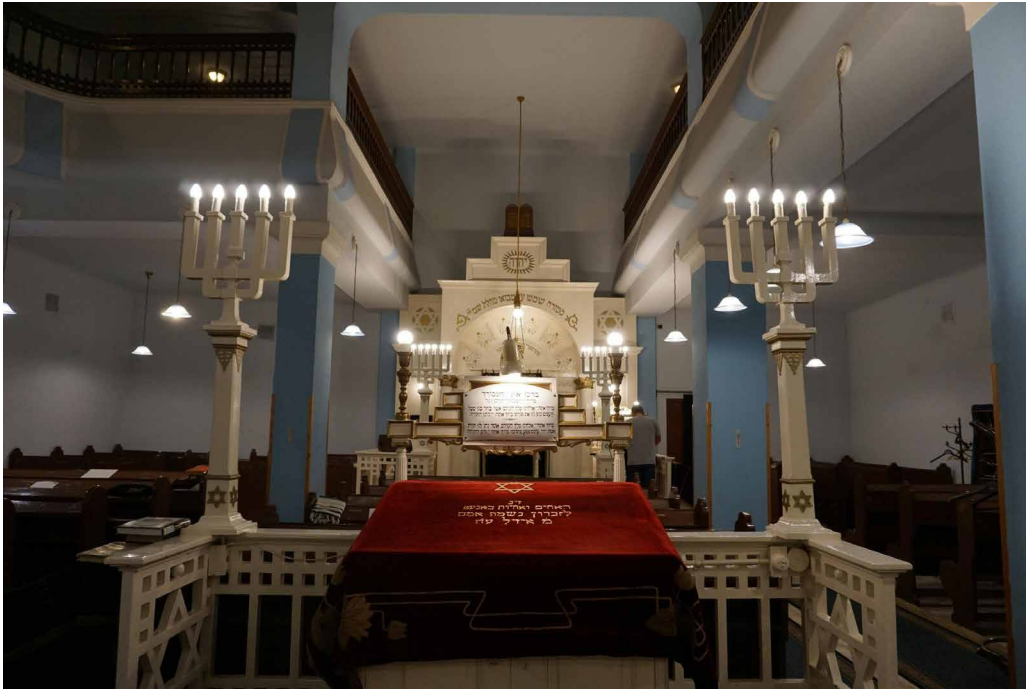
The synagogue was presumably erected in the 1920s and currently serves as a library.



173. Synagogue in Paks, view from the southwest. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

106. NAGY FUVAROS STREET SYNAGOGUE IN BUDAPEST

The Nagy Fuváros Street Synagogue was built in 1922 after the design of Dezső Freund in Art Deco style. It is situated on the ground floor of a tenement building and it serves as a synagogue. There are also a minor prayer room and a kitchen.



174. Nagy Fuváros Street Synagogue, view toward the east. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

107. SYNAGOGUE IN RÁKOSHEGY, BUDAPEST

The synagogue was built in 1924 in the modernist style. After World War II, the building belonged to the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. In 1993 it was sold to the Baptist Union of Hungary and from 1997 it serves as the prayer house of the Rákoshégy Baptist community.



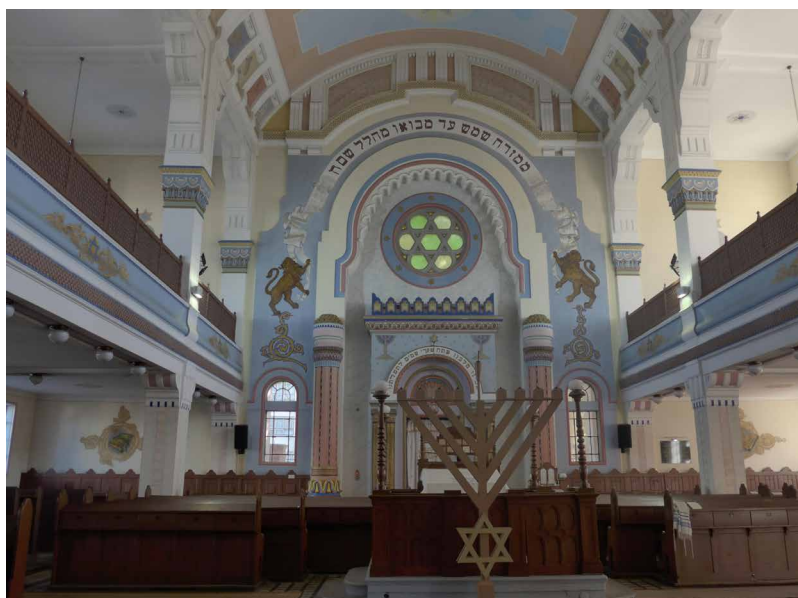
175. Synagogue in Rákoshégy, western façade. Photo by Michele Migliori.



108. SYNAGOGUE IN NYÍREGYHÁZA

The synagogue in Nyíregyháza was built in 1924-32 according to the design by Lippót Baumhorn, as a Neolog synagogue. Immediately after World War II, it was restored as an Orthodox synagogue. Its bimah was shifted to the center of the prayer hall and murals of subjects customary in traditional synagogues were painted. The synagogue serves a vibrant Jewish community. The adjacent building is the communal house; it has also a museum and a mikveh.

176. Synagogue in Nyíregyháza, view from the northwest. Photo by Sergey Kravtsov.



177. Synagogue in Nyíregyháza, interior view towards the east. Photo by Sergey Kravtsov.

178. Synagogue in Nyíregyháza, mikveh. Photo by Sergey Kravtsov.



109. SYNAGOGUE IN RÁKOSPALOTA, BUDAPEST

The synagogue in Rákospalota was built in 1926-27. It was designed by Gábor Feith and his son Mihály Feith. It is an Art Deco edifice with many elements of then redundant Rundbogenstil. After World War II, when the Jewish community was no longer there, the building was converted in a warehouse. Large relief menorot were removed from the twin towers of its western façade. Since the 1980s, when it was bought by the National Széchényi Library, the building is used as a book depository.

179. Synagogue in Rákospalota, view from the southwest. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

110. HEGEDŰS GYULA STREET SYNAGOGUE IN BUDAPEST

The prayer hall in Hegedűs Gyula Street, which had been located in a six-story tenement house from 1911, was remodeled by Lippòt Baumhorn in 1927. The prayer hall, including women's galleries on three sides, the eastern Torah ark, and central bimah, is shaped in Art Deco style. This layout is customary for the Status quo ante communities. The hall is spanned with a stained glass skylight. Currently, it is an active synagogue.



180. Hegedűs Gyula Street Synagogue, street view. Photo by Vladimir Levin.



111. HASIDIC BEIT MIDRASH IN TOKAJ

The synagogue was built in 1928 near the Great Synagogue (see no. 61 above). At present the Beit Midrash is in use.

181. Hasidic Beit Midrash in Tokaj, view from the west. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

112. NEW SYNAGOGUE IN GYÖNGYÖS

The New Synagogue, designed by Lipót Baumhorn and his son-in-law, György Somogyi in the Art Deco style, was built in 1930. It was one of the last synagogues 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.



182. New Synagogue in Gyöngyös, view from the southeast. Photo by Vladimir Levin.



183. New Synagogue in Gyöngyös, interior view towards the east. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

113. ZUGLÓ SYNAGOGUE IN BUDAPEST

Zugló Synagogue in Budapest is located inside a 19th century villa that was transformed into a synagogue in 1930. The villa still maintains its Neo-Renaissance external features, with an addition of the Tablets of the Law in bas-relief on the gable, and the stained glass window decorated with a Star of David. Menorot are featured on the iron fences. The synagogue has a spacious garden and rooms for social events. The synagogue suffered a fire on Simhat Torah, October 24, 2016. Since then, it is under the reconstruction, and some decorative elements have been removed or replaced.



184. Zugló Synagogue in Budapest, view from the northeast. Photo by Vladimir Levin.



185. Zugló Synagogue in Budapest, interior view towards the east. Photo by Michele Migliori.

114. 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.



186. Heroes' Temple in Budapest, view from the east. Photo by Vladimir Levin.



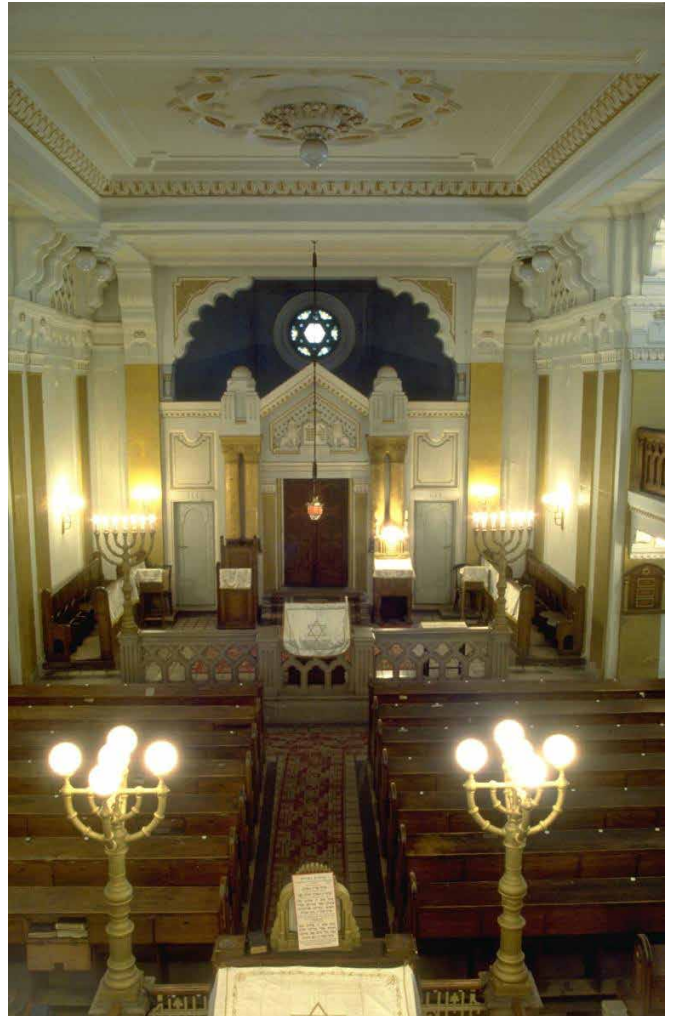
187. Heroes' Temple in Budapest, view from the northwest. Photo by Sergey Kravtsov.

115. BETHLEN TER SYNAGOGUE IN BUDAPEST

The Synagogue in the Institute for Deaf and Dumb at Bethlen Tér in Budapest was completed in 1931 after the design by Lippòt Baumhorn and Györgyi Somogyi. This was the last work by Baumhorn, who died in 1932. The synagogue's style is historicist eclectic. The sanctuary is situated inside the large building that was inaugurated in 1931 as the Jewish Institute for the Deaf and Mute. It remains an active synagogue, although today the building houses the Budapest branch of the American McDaniel College.



188. Bethlen Ter Synagogue in Budapest, street view.
Photo by Vladimir Levin.



189. Bethlen Ter Synagogue in Budapest,
interior view towards the east. Photo by Zev Radovan.



190. Small Synagogue in Szolnok, view from the northwest. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

116. SMALL SYNAGOGUE IN SZOLNOK

The synagogue was erected in 1932–35 next to the Great Synagogue (see no. 72 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 cinema.

117. LÁGYMÁNYOS SYNAGOGUE IN BUDAPEST

Lágymányos Synagogue was built in 1936 according to design of Ede Novák and István Hamburger. It has been reconstructed beyond recognition after World War II. Currently, it serves as an office building.



191. Lágymányos Synagogue, view from the west. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

118. 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.



192. Beit Midrash in Gyöngyös, view from the northwest. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

SYNAGOGUES ERECTED AFTER WORLD WAR II



119. VISEGRÁDI STREET PRAYER HALL IN BUDAPEST

The prayer hall was established in 1948 by an Orthodox congregation that used a nearby synagogue bombed in 1944. It still houses the benches from the original synagogue. Currently, the prayer hall is under renovation.

Information courtesy of Michele Migliori.

193. Visegrádi Street Orthodox Prayer Hall in Budapest, view towards the Torah ark. Photo by Michele Migliori.



120. LÁGYMÁNYOS BET SHALOM SYNAGOGUE IN BUDAPEST

The synagogue was established in 1960 in an older building. Currently it serves a vibrant community.

194. Lágymányos Bet Shalom Synagogue, interior view towards the east. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

121. SYNAGOGUE IN SIÓFOK

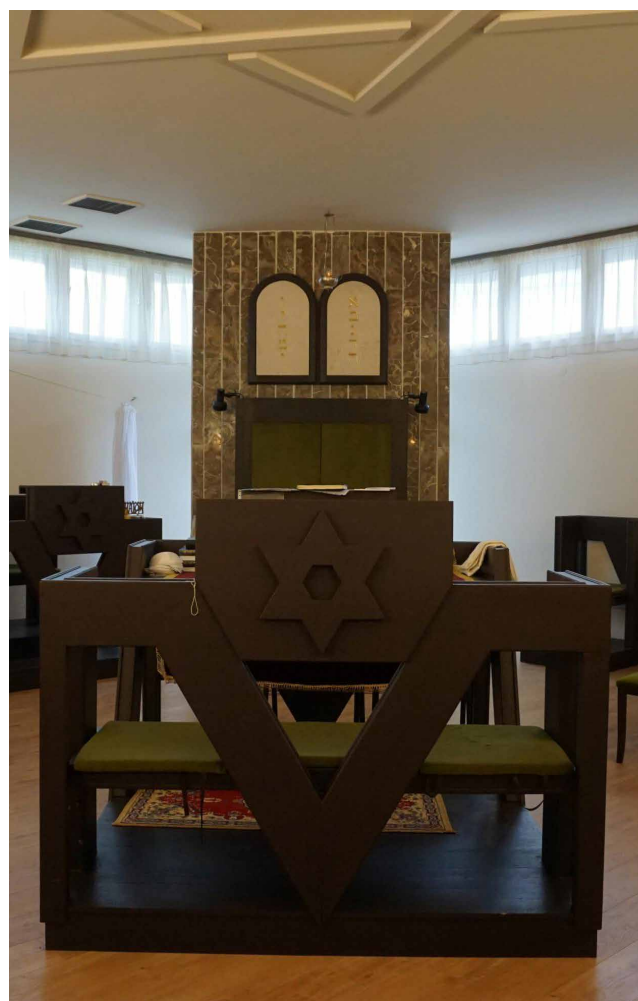
The synagogue was constructed in 1985 according to the design by Sándor Kovács. It is situated in the vicinity of the place of the original synagogue, which is now occupied by a post office. The exterior and interior design is very modernist. A memorial to the Holocaust victims in front of the synagogue was erected in 2014 (sculptor István Zalubel). It features a harp of David with a yellow Magen David and train tracks alluding to the deportations.



195. Synagogue in Siófok, view from the north. Photo by Vladimir Levin.



196. Holocaust monument in front of the synagogue in Siófok. Photo by Vladimir Levin.



197. Synagogue in Siófok, interior view towards the east. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

122. SYNAGOGUE IN BÉKÉSCSABA

The synagogue in Békéscsaba was constructed in 2004-8 on the empty part of the Jewish cemetery. It is a single-story building with a prayer hall and rooms for communal activities.



198. The synagogue in Békéscsaba, view from the west. Photo by Vladimir Levin.

123. SYNAGOGUE IN MOHÁCS

The synagogue is part of the Holocaust Memorial, apparently erected in the 1960s. The synagogue was not surveyed during the expeditions.

124. SYNAGOGUE IN KAPOSVÁR

The contemporary synagogue was erected in the 1980s on the place of the old synagogue, which was built in 1864, remodeled in 1906, damaged during World War II and demolished in 1980. The synagogue was not surveyed during the expeditions.

125. SYNAGOGUE IN SZARVAS

The synagogue in the JDC-Lauder International Jewish Youth Camp in Szarvas was constructed in 1990. The synagogue was not surveyed during the expeditions.

126. SYNAGOGUE IN SZENTENDRE

The Szántó Jewish Memorial House and Synagogue in Szentendre was opened in 1998. The synagogue was not surveyed during the expeditions.

SYNAGOGUES

REMODELED BEYOND RECOGNITION AND NOT SURVEYED DURING THE EXPEDITIONS

127. Synagogue in Szendrő, apparently built in 1830, it was completely rebuilt as a fire depot after World War II.
128. Synagogue in Hajdúdorog, probably built in the middle of the 19th century, completely reconstructed after World War II and serves as a shop.
129. Synagogue in Tápiószele, apparently built in the middle of the 19th century, completely rebuilt after World War II and currently serves as a storage.
130. Synagogue in Tinnye, apparently built in the middle of the 19th century, reconstructed after World War II and currently serves as a storage.
131. Synagogue in Putnok, built in 1865, completely reconstructed after World War II and currently serves as a commercial building.
132. Synagogue in Recsk, probably built in the second half of the 19th century, remodeled after WWII and serves as a Protestant church.
133. Synagogue in Csabrendek, probably built in the late 19th century, in 1999 it was abandoned.
134. Prayer hall in Csurgó, probably built in the late 19th century, currently it is a dwelling house.
135. Synagogue and Jewish school in Devecser, probably built in the late 19th century, after World War II used as a school.
136. Synagogue in Medgyesegyháza, probably built in the late 19th century, from 1951 to 2009 served as a Reformed church.
137. Synagogue in Mihályfa, probably built in the late 19th century and is part of a homestead.
138. Prayer Hall in Püspökladány, probably built in the late 19th century, currently serves as a school.
139. Jewish community house in Simontornya, probably constructed in the late 19th century. It included a prayer hall, a Jewish school, and an apartment for the cantor. Currently it is a dwelling house; a memorial plaque was installed in 2005.
140. Synagogue in Üllő, probably built in the late 19th century, completely reconstructed after World War II and currently serves as a dwelling.
141. Synagogue in Vajszló, probably built in the late 19th century, completely remodeled after World War II and currently serves as a shop.
142. Synagogue in Anarcs, probably built around 1900, currently it is a shop.



199. Jewish community house in Simontornya, street view.
Photo Wikimedia Commons.



200. Synagogue in Balatonboglár, street view. Photo Wikimedia Commons.

143. Synagogue in Apc, probably built around 1900, currently it is a part of a dwelling house.
144. Synagogue in Arló, probably built around 1900, currently it is a dwelling house.
145. Synagogue in Balatonboglár, probably built around 1900, currently serves as a cultural center.
146. Synagogue in Cigánd, probably built around 1900; reconstructed after World War II, the former synagogue became a school, and in 2000 it was a sewing factory.
147. Synagogue and Jewish school in Enying, probably built around 1900, currently it is a dwelling house.
148. Synagogue in Foktő, probably built around 1900, currently it is a dwelling house.
149. Synagogue in Füzesgyarma, built around 1900, currently it houses a school.
150. Synagogue in Gelej, probably built around 1900 and sold in the 1930s. Currently the building serves as a dwelling.
151. Synagogue in Gulács, probably built around 1900, currently it is a dwelling house.
152. Synagogue in Igal, probably built around 1900, currently is a dwelling house.
153. Synagogue in Józsa, probably built around 1900, completely reconstructed after World War II and serves as a dwelling.
154. Synagogue in Mikóháza, probably built around 1900, completely reconstructed after World War II and currently serves as a shop.
155. Synagogue in Nagyigmánd, probably built about 1900, completely reconstructed after World War II and currently serves as a dwelling.
156. Prayer Hall in Nagyoroszi, probably built about 1900, completely reconstructed after World War II and currently serves as a dwelling.
157. Synagogue in Pétervására, probably built about 1900, completely reconstructed after World War II and currently serves as a restaurant.
158. Synagogue in Sajókaza, probably built about 1900, currently is a dwelling house.
159. Synagogue in Sükösd, probably built about 1900, completely reconstructed after World War II and currently serves as a dwelling.
160. Synagogue in Uszód, probably built about 1900, reconstructed after World War II and currently serves as a dwelling.
161. Synagogue in Szikszó, constructed in 1914, remodeled after World War II and currently serves as a center for small-sized enterprises (Incubator House).
162. Synagogue in Beregsurány, probably built in the early 20th century, currently it is a dwelling house.



201. Synagogue in Füzesgyarmat, street view.
Photo Wikimedia Commons.



202. Synagogue in Szikszó, view from the west.
Photo Wikimedia Commons.