



The Dohany Street Synagogue and the Hungarian Jewish Museum and Archives



Magyar
Zsidó
Múzeum
és Levéltár

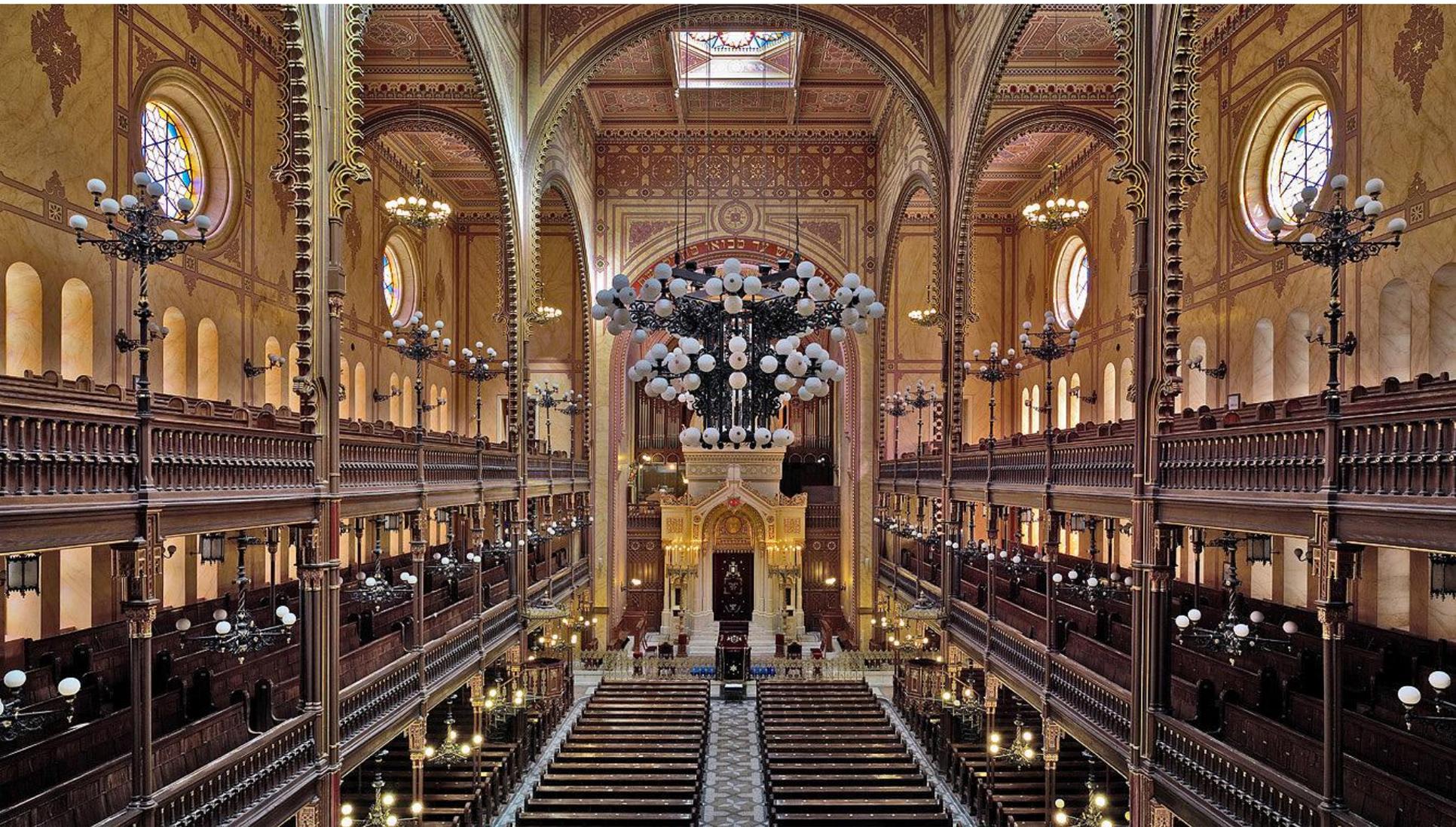




The cultural landscape:

- ▶ Dohány Street Synagogue (1859)
- ▶ Birthplace of Theodor Herzl (1860)
- ▶ Memorial to WW1 victims (1931)
- ▶ Jewish Museum and Archives (1909, 1931)
- ▶ Garden – cemetery (1944)
- ▶ Memorials to WW2 and Holocaust victims (1945, 1984)





Synagogue (Ludwig Förster, 1859)

- ▶ The largest synagogue built before the 20th century;
 - ▶ The first purpose built synagogue in Pest;
 - ▶ The first synagogue in Hungary built on land owned by the Jewish community;
 - ▶ The first synagogue that had its own architectural concept and which attempted to define the 'synagogue style' (,oriental');
 - ▶ A building with an iron structure, one of the forerunners of modern architecture;
 - ▶ A symbolic building of the Hungarian Jewish community;
 - ▶ Symbol of Jewish culture breaking into the mainstream.
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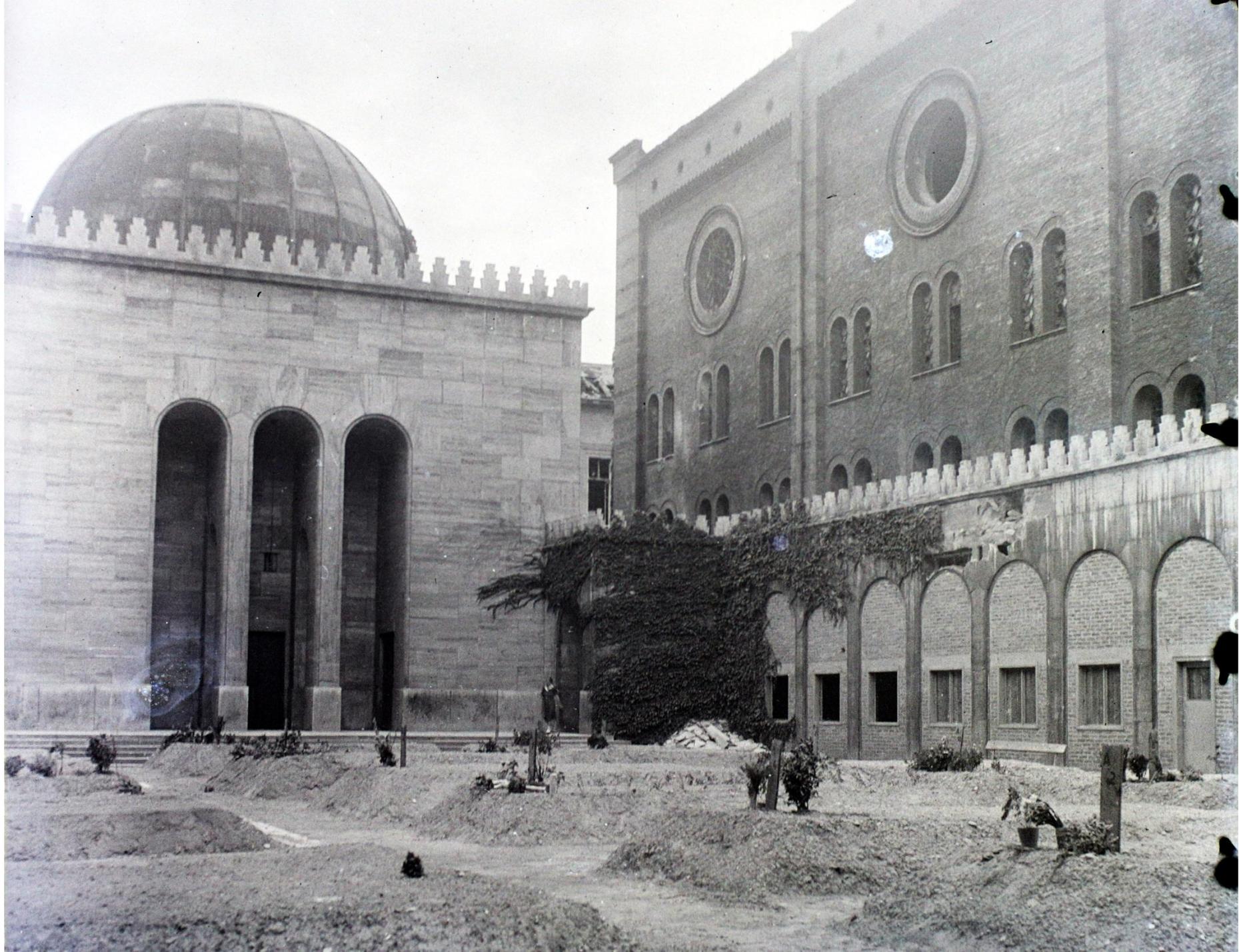




Museum and Archives

- ▶ Established in 1909;
- ▶ One of the first Jewish Museum
- ▶ Established by Jewish scholars and intellectuals;
- ▶ Museum-wing built in 1931;
- ▶ Set of stained glass windows (1932-1933)
- ▶ Continuously collects (including the war-period!);
- ▶ Continuously exhibits (except 1943-1944);
- ▶ The collection was hidden in the National Museum (1943-1944);
- ▶ The largest Jewish archival collection in Europe;





Cemetery

- ▶ Intended to be an open park;
- ▶ Planned to be a symbolic place of peaceful coexistence between Jews and non-Jews;
- ▶ In 1944-1945 the victims of the Budapest ghetto were buried here (2281)
- ▶ Unique Holocaust remembrance place:
 - ▶ Grandson's generation of the builders of the synagogue;
 - ▶ Killed on the place of their everyday life;
 - ▶ Buried in mass graves with individual identity;

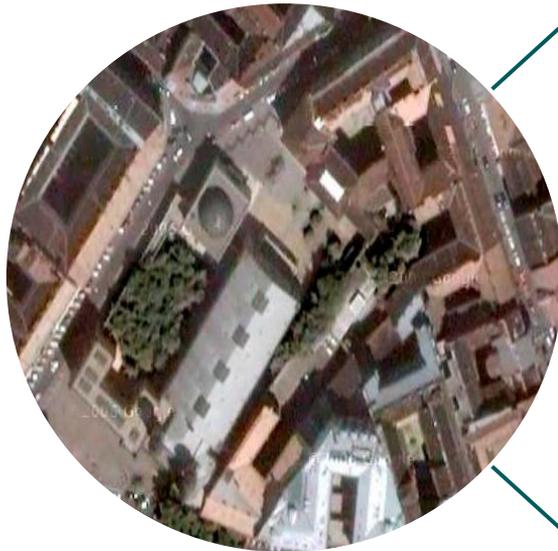


Cemetery

- ▶ The garden of the building complex was intended to be an open park - a symbolic place of peaceful coexistence between Jews and non-Jews.
- ▶ Hence the Museum can be only understood through the memory of the mass graves.



„Heritage triangle“



Synagogue

- Common legal system and regulations

Museum

- Common history and culture

Cemetery

- Common memory of the dead
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