

# CHAPTER 2

*Study of Main Synagogues*



## CHAPTER 2 : STUDY OF MAIN SYNAGOGUES

This study focuses on conserving, restoring and revitalizing the historical Jewish Quarter of Izmir. We have made a distinction between the main complex of synagogues in the heart of the quarter and the peripheral synagogues and community buildings in the surrounding radius. The complex has seen historical changes, renovations, reconstructions and modernization over the years.

Our study proposes to develop a strategy for preserving and revitalizing the synagogues and preparing them for future use. This strategy involves three steps:

- 1- detailing the history of the building
- 2- examining its current condition
- 3- proposing recommendations for conservation and possible future use

To understand the synagogue's current condition we present photographs and a description of the historical changes made to the building. We review the different rooms and spaces as well as parts of the synagogue that are of significance for contextual evaluation, for example entrances and levels. We gather and present documentation like technical reports or old floor plans as sources for the analysis. This chapter uses the information and accumulated knowledge gathered in the previous chapters and presents our preliminary recommendations for conservation and restoration.

### GENERAL EFFORTS:

**REVITALIZATION** "The process of making something grow, develop, or become successful again." (Revitalization, n.d.)  
**Preservation** "Preservation is defined as the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property." (Grimmer, 2017, p. 2)

**REHABILITATION** "Rehabilitation is defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values." (Grimmer, 2017, p. 2)

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties  
With Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, & Reconstructing Historic  
Buildings  
Authors: Kay Weeks , Anne E. Grimmer

# CHAPTER 2 : STUDY OF MAIN SYNAGOGUES

## STUDY LEXICON:



### PRESERVATION:

Preservation focuses on protecting, preserving and maintenance of existing historic materials as well as the retention of a building or object's form as it has evolved over time.



### RESTORATION:

"Restoration is defined as the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period." (Grimmer, 2017, p. 3)



### RECONSTRUCTION:

"Reconstruction is defined as the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location." (Grimmer, 2017, p. 3)



### NEW INTERVENTION:

The term 'New intervention' generally refers to the creation of new architectural and structural elements constructed from modern materials.

EXECUTED	Conservation work has been completed satisfactorily
ESSENTIAL	Necessary or even critical work to be initiated at present time for revitalization.
FUTURE	Non- crucial work to be implemented at a future date.

## CHAPTER 2 : STUDY OF MAIN SYNAGOGUES

1. ETZ HAYIM

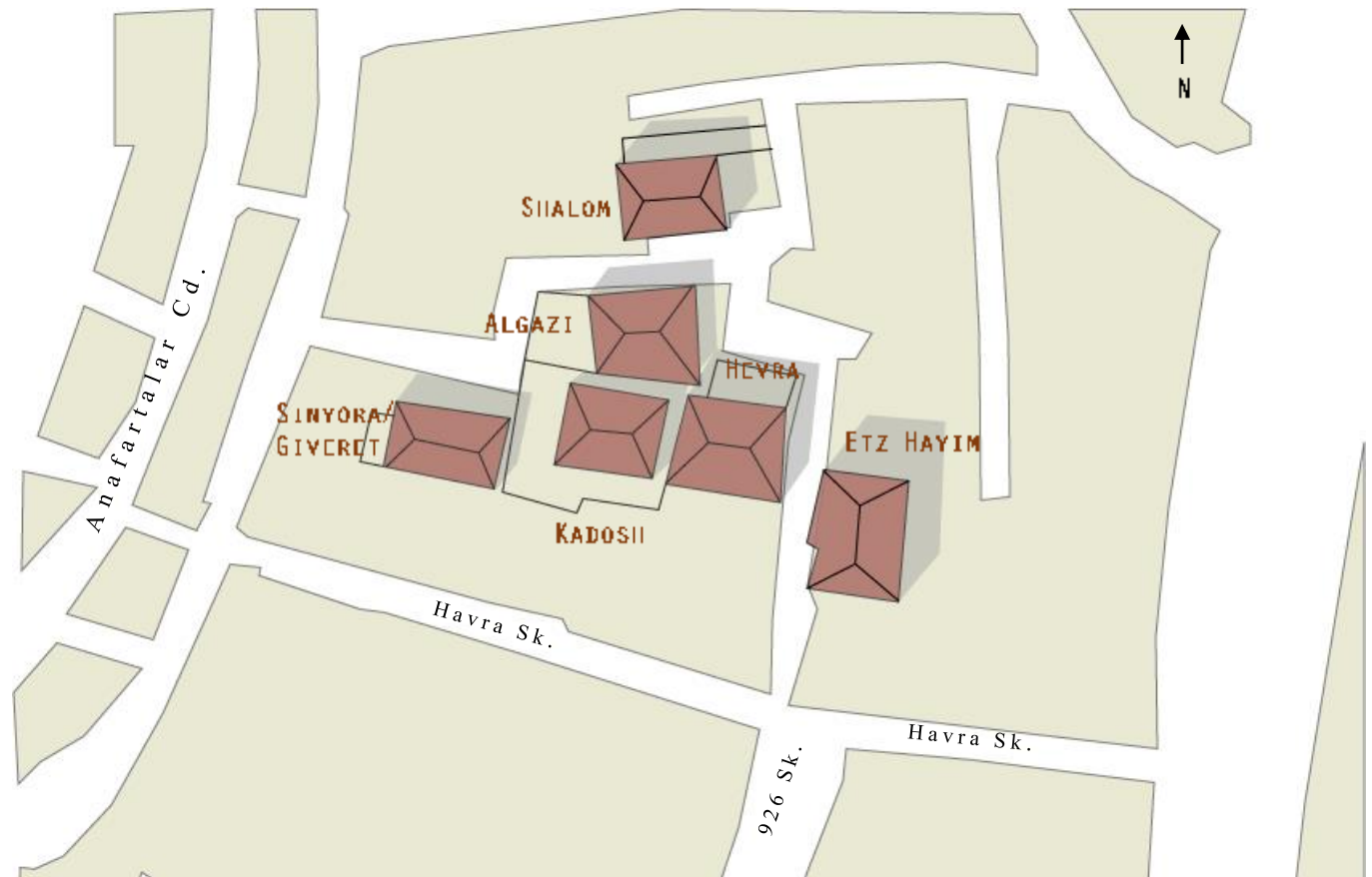
2. SHALOM

3. HEVRA

4. SINYORA

5. ALGAZI

6. KADOSH



# CHAPTER 2 : STUDY OF MAIN SYNAGOGUES



## INDEX

- ▶ CURRENT ENTRANCE GATE
- ▶ CURRENT ENTRANCE
- ◆ SUGGESTED STARTING POINT
- ➔ SUGGESTED PASSWAY
- ➔ HISTORICAL PASSWAY
- SUGGESTED ROUTH

# CHAPTER 2 : STUDY OF MAIN SYNAGOGUES

1.

## Etz Hayim

The building is easily observed from the street with several shops below and opposite.

The synagogue underwent comprehensive and careful rehabilitation over the past several years. During the most recent work ,serval stone inscriptions were discovered and original wall paintings were exposed.

Photographs of facade and interior during conservation.



# CHAPTER 2 : STUDY OF MAIN SYNAGOGUES

1.

## Etz Hayim

The synagogue interior before rehabilitation efforts.



# CHAPTER 2 : STUDY OF MAIN SYNAGOGUES

1.

## Etz Hayim



Figure 1 - Plan of the Current Basement Floor

1. Current entrance
2. Old street / courtyard stage 2
3. Original entrance to the basement
4. Courtyard stage 2
5. Main Basement hall
6. Original entrance to the basement



Figure 2 - Plan of the Current Synagogue Floor

1. Existing entrance
2. Old street / courtyard stage 2
3. Entrance to the women's section
4. Courtyard stage 2
5. Religious school (beit midrash)
6. Staircase to the women's section

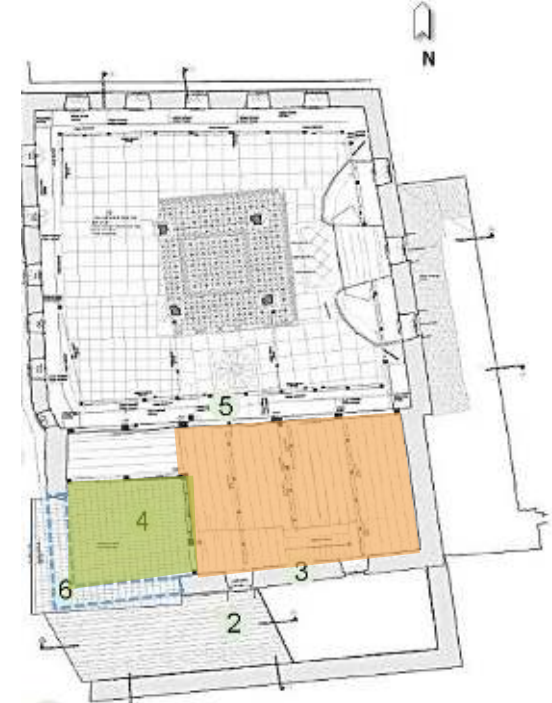


Figure 3 - Plan of the Current Synagogue Floor

1. Existing entrance
2. Old street / courtyard stage 2
3. Original windows
4. Courtyard stage 3
5. Section partition

# CHAPTER 2 : STUDY OF MAIN SYNAGOGUES

## 1.

### Etz Hayim

#### Study Conclusions:

The Etz Hayim synagogue underwent comprehensive rehabilitation and preliminary conservation efforts over the past several years.

The synagogue, being a public and communal institution in the community, most likely did not change its location throughout the history of this *kahal*.

To the south of the prayer hall in the basement level, there is the original courtyard, which is located under the space once used as a religious school or beit midrash. This assumption is supported by maps dated 1905 and 1923, which include markings of the building and the courtyard. The sealed entrance between the shop and the basement level may have served as the original entrance.

An in-depth study of the early levels of the synagogue, can help confirm whether the early levels of the synagogues are related to old street levels from 17th and 18th centuries, and possibly even earlier, from the Romaniote period of the community.

Evidence suggests that the synagogue was renovated 30 years after the 1772 fire including broad modifications in the structure and changes to its layout. During that period of about one hundred years between the fires many changes were made in the structure of the community, the urban environment, as well as building technology and trends. Most significantly and mentionable are the changing needs of a growing community, reflected in the expansion of a number of synagogues and *kahalim*, as well as the additions of religious schools \ beit midrash and women's sections.

Two major changes in the structure can testify to these processes: the size of the synagogue and the fact that it is elevated above street level. Additional changes were made in the upper main prayer hall, including the elimination of the central bima, which was seemingly similar to that of the Bikur Holim Synagogue. Evidence for this conclusion can be found in the replacement of floor tiles along the central columns in a shape identical to a square main bima, and also in the corrections of plaster and color made on the columns themselves.

1. Interior Elements				2. Exterior Elements				4. Future work & Conservation measures							
Conservation Stages:		Executed	Essential	Future	Conservation Stages:		Executed	Essential	Future	I. Further historical documentation II. Architectural study of building III. Detailed Architectural & structural plans  Notes: I. Restore historical entrance and carpentry details II. Reinstalling and refurbishing original marble panels with inscriptions from donors.					
1.1 Walls	Structural	Pre			2.1 s	Structural	Pre								
	paintings & plasterwork	Res		Pre		Finishing	Pre								
1.2 Floor		Pre			2.2 Gate/Portal		Res								
1.3 Ceiling (Structure, Details)		Pre			2.3 Surrounding wall			N/A							
1.4 Roof		Rec			2.4 Courtyard/s		E	S	W	E	S	W	E	S	W
1.5 Entrance (opening itself)		Res													
1.6 Ark/Teyva		Pre			2.5 Wheel Symbol - imbedded in flooring		Pre			Symbol located inside of the main prayer hall					
1.7 Bima		Pre			2.6 Adjacent Structures					N/A					
1.8 Women's Section		Pre			<b>3. Surveys Required:</b>		Executed	Essential	Future						
1.9 Partition		Pre			a) Survey of Artifacts		-		Pre	detachable artifacts, wall and ceiling ornaments, light fixtures, prayer objects etc.					
1.10 Portal Details	Carpentry	Rec			b) Artistic Survey		X			Wall and ceiling paintings & plasterwork					
	Metalwork	Res			c) Structural Survey		X			Stability & reinforcement recommendations					
1.10 Fixed Furniture		Pre													
1.11 Basement (Ceiling & Floor)		Pre													

KEY: PRESERVATION RESTORATION PARTIAL RESTORATION RECONSTRUCTION NEW INTERVENTION

# CHAPTER 2 : STUDY OF MAIN SYNAGOGUES

1.

## Etz Hayim

### Preliminary Recommendations for Conservation

- a) Further preservation and restoration of existing murals, ceiling paintings and plasterwork in the main prayer hall, beit midrash and the woman's section.
- b) Future preservation of beit midrash space and eastern courtyard.
- c) Allowance for new intervention in southern courtyard.
- d) Maintenance of the structure's roof .
- e) Survey of artifacts including detachable artifacts, wall and ceiling ornaments, light fixtures, prayer objects etc.
- f) Installing accessibility measures.
- g) Further examination into creating a physical connection between the external local shops and the main synagogue structure.
- h) Further assessment of exposure of the northern to the historical courtyard which was originally part of the Jewish Franc school .

### STUDY LEXICON:

#### PRESERVATION:

Preservation focuses on protecting, preserving and maintenance of existing historic materials as well as the retention of a building or object's form as it has evolved over time.

#### RESTORATION:

"Restoration is defined as the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period." (Grimmer, 2017, p. 3)

#### RECONSTRUCTION:

"Reconstruction is defined as the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location." (Grimmer, 2017, p. 3)

#### NEW INTERVENTION:

The term 'New intervention' generally refers to the creation of new architectural and structural elements constructed from modern materials.

<b>EXECUTED</b>	Conservation work has been completed satisfactorily
<b>ESSENTIAL</b>	Necessary or even critical work to be initiated at present time.
<b>FUTURE</b>	Non- crucial work to be implemented at a future date.

# CHAPTER 2 : STUDY OF MAIN SYNAGOGUES

## 2.

### Shalom



Shalom synagogue interior ~2016

Approximate date: 17th century one of the first 6 *kahalim* established in Izmir.

The synagogue was renovated at least two times in the 19th century—in 1800 and 1841 after a fire miraculously stopped at its entrance.

# CHAPTER 2 : STUDY OF MAIN SYNAGOGUES

## 2.

### Shalom



Shalom synagogue interior before 2016



Exposing earlier layers of the wall paintings.



# CHAPTER 2 : STUDY OF MAIN SYNAGOGUES

## 2.

### Shalom

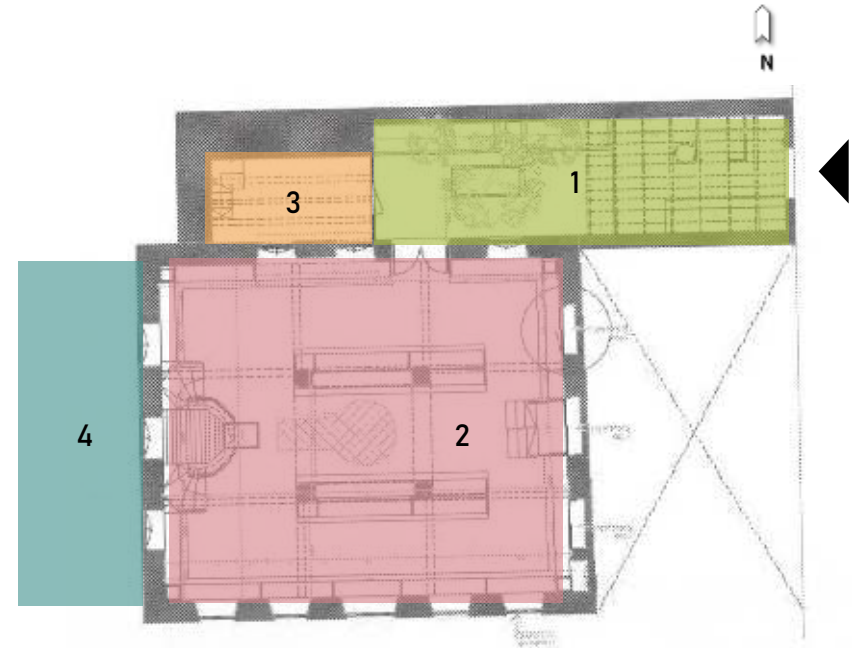
#### Study Conclusions:

Approximate date: 17th century- one of the first 6 *kahalim* established in Izmir.

The synagogue was renovated at least two times in the 19th century: around the year 1800 and later in 1841 after a fire miraculously stopped at its entrance.

The synagogues entrance is from a small courtyard. The ground floor is built of stone masonry while the upper floor was a built as a wooden structure. Floor and ceiling as well as roof made of wood.

The main hall is divided by four columns that carry the raised ceiling. The prayer hall was originally built according to a central plan but was later converted into a linear plan. With this conversion, changes were made in the main prayer hall, including the diversion of the prayer platform (*bima*) to the back wall of the synagogue.



#### List of halls\spaces:

1. Front courtyard
2. Main prayer hall
3. Women's section
4. Backyard

1. Interior Elements				2. Exterior Elements						4. Future work & Conservation measures			
Conservation Stages:		Executed	Essential	Future	Conservation Stages:		Executed	Essential	Future				
1.1 Walls	Structural			Pre	2.1 s	Structural			Pre	I. Further historical documentation II. Architectural study of building III. Detailed Architectural & structural plans  Notes: Restore historical entrance and carpentry details			
	paintings & plasterwork			Pre		Finishing			Pre				
1.2 Floor				Pre	2.2 Gate/Portal				Pre				
1.3 Ceiling (Structure, Details)			Pre		2.3 Surrounding wall				Pre				
1.4 Roof		Pre			2.4 Courtyard/s		N	W	N		W	N	W
1.5 Entrance (opening itself)		Pre											
1.6 Ark/Teyva				Pre	2.5 Wheel Symbol - imbedded in flooring		-	-	-		N/A		
1.7 Bima				Pre	2.6 Adjacent Structures		Pre				Sukka structure		
1.8 Women's Section				Pre	<b>3. Surveys Required:</b>		Executed	Essential	Future				
1.9 Partition			Pre		a) Survey of Artifacts		-		Pre		detachable artifacts, wall and ceiling ornaments, light fixtures, prayer objects etc.		
1.10 Portal Details	Carpentry			Rec									
	Metalwork			Rec	b) Artistic Survey		X			Wall and ceiling paintings & plasterwork			
1.10 Fixed Furniture				Pre									
1.11 Basement (Ceiling & Floor)		-	-	-	c) Structural Survey		X			Stability & reinforcement recommendations			

KEY: PRESERVATION RESTORATION RECONSTRUCTION MEN INTERVENTION

# CHAPTER 2 : STUDY OF MAIN SYNAGOGUES

## 2.

### Shalom

#### Preliminary Recommendations for Conservation:

- a) Preservation work in main prayer hall, including ceiling and partition. Future preservation of flooring.
- b) Future exposure of original wall paintings and plasterwork, removal of late paint layers. Preservation and restoration of existing murals, ceiling paintings and plasterwork.
- c) Future preservation of s, surrounding wall and gate.
- d) Future reconstruction of building details including carpentry and metal work.
- e) Preservation of the northern and western courtyards surrounding the synagogue.
- f) Survey of artifacts including detachable artifacts, wall and ceiling ornaments, light fixtures, prayer objects etc.
- g) Exploring the possibility of exposing the southern facade of the synagogue facing the planned plaza by means of demolishing the small attached structure.

#### STUDY LEXICON:

##### PRESERVATION:

Preservation focuses on protecting, preserving and maintenance of existing historic materials as well as the retention of a building or object's form as it has evolved over time.

##### RESTORATION:

"Restoration is defined as the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period." (Grimmer, 2017, p. 3)

##### RECONSTRUCTION:

"Reconstruction is defined as the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location." (Grimmer, 2017, p. 3)

##### NEW INTERVENTION:

The term 'New intervention' generally refers to the creation of new architectural and structural elements constructed from modern materials.

<b>EXECUTED</b>	Conservation work has been completed satisfactorily
<b>ESSENTIAL</b>	Necessary or even critical work to be initiated at present time.
<b>FUTURE</b>	Non- crucial work to be implemented at a future date.

# CHAPTER 2 : STUDY OF MAIN SYNAGOGUES

## 3.

### Hevra

Approximate date:  
This building existed by the  
17th century.

Construction facts:

- The synagogue was renovated in 1838
- Was greatly damaged in the Fire of 1841
- renovated in 1870
- Ceiling collapsed 20



Hevra Synagogue, 2019



# CHAPTER 2 : STUDY OF MAIN SYNAGOGUES

## 3.

### Hevra

Approximate date:  
This building existed by the  
17th century.

Construction facts:

- The synagogue was renovated in 1838
- Was greatly damaged in the Fire of 1841
- renovated in 1870
- Ceiling collapsed 20



Hevra Synagogue before collapse



Hevra Synagogue after collapse, Internal facade, 2016



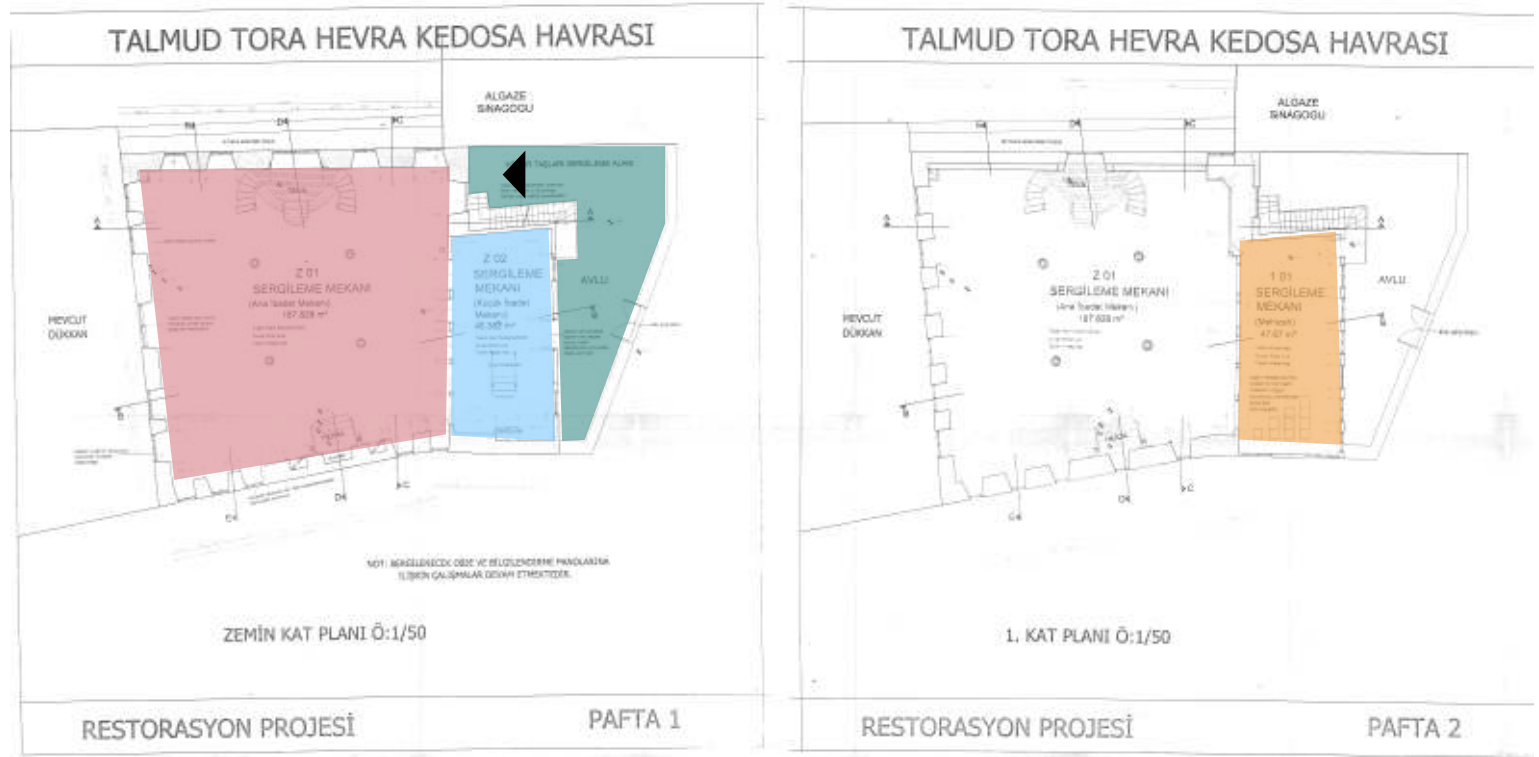
# CHAPTER 2 : STUDY OF MAIN SYNAGOGUES

## 3.

### Hevra

#### List of halls\spaces:

1. Beit Midrash
2. Main prayer hall
3. Women's section



Plans for restoration

# CHAPTER 2 : STUDY OF MAIN SYNAGOGUES

## 3.

### Hevra

#### Study Conclusions:

Approximate date: early 17th century during the time of Rabbi Yosef Eskapa.  
The Hevra synagogue was damaged by fire and renewed many times over the years.

The was until recently in a state of progressive deterioration for the past few decades. The Haychalot wall (and Aron Hakodesh) remains intact. Only parts of the structural elements remain including windows and decorated walls, arches and entrances in various states of preservation. Most recently, the ceiling collapsed due to falling into disrepair and disuse.

The synagogue is built of stone masonry. The addition of the women's section was built of wood. The roof, ceiling and pillars were made of wood. The eastern facade of the building is observable from the main street. The entrance is through the space once used as a beit midrash. Stairs to the women's section were located along the western facade.

1. Interior Elements				2. Exterior Elements				4. Future work & Conservation measures	
Conservation Stages:		Executed	Essential	Future	Conservation Stages:		Executed	Essential	Future
1.1 Walls	Structural		Pre		2.1 s	Structural		Pre	
	paintings & plasterwork		Pre			Finishing		Pre	
1.2 Floor			Pre		2.2 Gate/Portal			Pre	
1.3 Ceiling (Structure, Details)					2.3 Surrounding wall			Pre	
1.4 Roof		Rec			2.4 Courtyard/s			NI	
1.5 Entrance (opening itself)			Res						
1.6 Ark/Teyva			Pre		2.5 Wheel Symbol - imbedded in flooring		-	-	-
1.7 Bima					2.6 Adjacent Structures		-	-	-
1.8 Women's Section			NI		<b>3. Surveys Required:</b>				
1.9 Partition			NI		a) Survey of Artifacts		Executed	Essential	Future
1.10 Portal Details	Carpentry		Rec		b) Artistic Survey			X	
	Metalwork		Rec		c) Structural Survey			X	
1.10 Fixed Furniture		-	-	-					
1.11 Basement (Ceiling & Floor)		-	-	-					

I. Further historical documentation  
 II. Architectural study of building  
 III. Detailed Architectural & structural plans

Notes:  
 Restore historical entrance, beit midrash and women's section, adapt to accessible entrance on ground floor.  
 Temporary roof to be used for the time being.  
 Preserve original entrance door as secondary accessway\exit.  
 Modern interpretation of secondary structure:  
 Building additions following the original perimeter of the beit midrash structure using modern materials.  
 Adaptation to accessibility and security standards.

KEY: PRESERVATION RESTORATION RECONSTRUCTION MEN INTERVENTION

# CHAPTER 2 : STUDY OF MAIN SYNAGOGUES

## 3.

### Hevra

#### Preliminary Recommendations for Conservation:

- a) Implementing artistic and structural surveys.
- b) Preservation of s, surrounding wall and gate.
- c) Preservation work in main prayer hall, including flooring and ark.
- d) Reinforcing the temporary roofing and making this solution a permanent one.
- e) Preventative edge treatment to exposed original wall paintings in order to halt further damage and cracking.
- f) Exposing original wall paintings and plasterwork, removal of late paint layers.
- g) Restoring original entrance, preservation of historical entrance from beit midrash and reusing as main entrance. Preservation of original wooden door detail.
- h) Modern interpretation of secondary structure: Building additions following the original perimeter of the beit midrash structure using modern materials. Adaptation to accessibility and security standards.
- i) Exploring the possibility of exposing the northern facade of the synagogue as well as the original anterior courtyard facing the planned plaza. This act will consequently lead to the enabling of a main entrance to synagogue as well as offer an admissions area serving the entire complex.

#### STUDY LEXICON:

##### PRESERVATION:

Preservation focuses on protecting, preserving and maintenance of existing historic materials as well as the retention of a building or object's form as it has evolved over time.

##### RESTORATION:

"Restoration is defined as the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period." (Grimmer, 2017, p. 3)

##### RECONSTRUCTION:

"Reconstruction is defined as the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location." (Grimmer, 2017, p. 3)

##### NEW INTERVENTION:

The term 'New intervention' generally refers to the creation of new architectural and structural elements constructed from modern materials.

<b>EXECUTED</b>	Conservation work has been completed satisfactorily
<b>ESSENTIAL</b>	Necessary or even critical work to be initiated at present time.
<b>FUTURE</b>	Non- crucial work to be implemented at a future date.

## CHAPTER 2 : STUDY OF MAIN SYNAGOGUES

4.

### Sinyora / Giveret

Approximate date: 1660

Construction facts:  
The synagogue suffered great damage in the Great Fire of 1841. Renovated according to following Italian influence in the 19th century.



Sinyora Synagogue historical photos

## CHAPTER 2 : STUDY OF MAIN SYNAGOGUES

### 4. Sinyora / Giveret

Approximate date: 1660

Construction facts:  
The synagogue suffered great damage in the Great Fire of 1841. Renovated according to following Italian influence in the 19th century.



Sinyora Synagogue internal space, 2016



## CHAPTER 2 : STUDY OF MAIN SYNAGOGUES

### 4. Sinyora / Giveret



Sinyora Synagogue external s, 2016

## CHAPTER 2 : STUDY OF MAIN SYNAGOGUES

### 4.

#### Sinyora / Giveret

##### Study Conclusions:

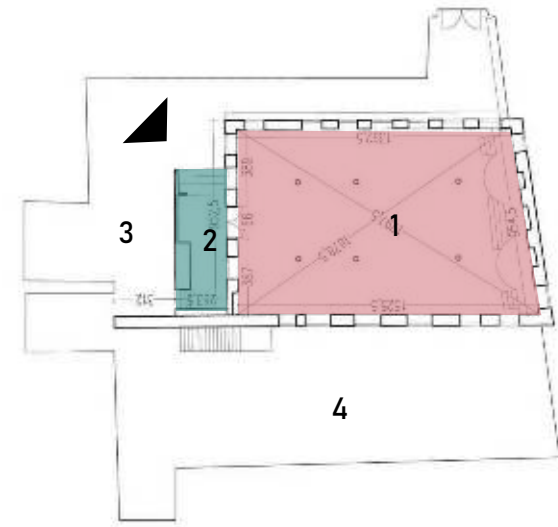
Approximate date: 1660

The synagogue suffered great damage in the Great Fire of 1841.

Renovated by Yerusalmi family with linear plan after the Italian influence of the 20th century.

The synagogue is located within a courtyard with high walls surrounding it and is slightly hidden from the street. The structure is built from stone with a wooden mezzanine that forms the women's section opposite the Hekal wall. The building is a two story structure with the main prayer hall on the ground level and the women's section in a gallery. The roof, floor and ceilings are made of wood. There are three bimot, two on the eastern wall in front of the ark and one at the center.

The building is generally in good condition. The synagogue, being a public and communal institution in the community, most likely did not change its location throughout the history of this *kahal*.



Ground Floor Plan

##### List of halls\spaces:

1. Main prayer hall
2. Women's section
3. Front courtyard
4. Patio and garden

1. Interior Elements				2. Exterior Elements				4. Future work & Conservation measures				
Conservation Stages:		Executed	Essential	Future	Conservation Stages:		Executed	Essential	Future			
1.1 Walls	Structural			Pre	2.1 s	Structural	Pre			I. Further historical documentation II. Architectural study of building III. Detailed Architectural & structural plans  Notes:		
	paintings & plasterwork			Pre		Finishing	Pre					
1.2 Floor			Rec		2.2 Gate/Portal		Pre					
1.3 Ceiling (Structure, Details)				Pre	2.3 Surrounding wall			Pre				
1.4 Roof				Pre	2.4 Courtyard/s		N	S	N			S
1.5 Entrance (opening itself)				Pre								
1.6 Ark/Teyva				Pre	2.5 Wheel Symbol - imbedded in flooring				Pre	Symbol imbedded in flooring outside entrance		
1.7 Bima		-	-	-	2.6 Adjacent Structures			Res		Shed./ wooden shelter		
1.8 Women's Section			Pre		<b>3. Surveys Required:</b>		Executed	Essential	Future			
1.9 Partition				Pre	a) Survey of Artifacts					X	detachable artifacts, wall and ceiling ornaments, light fixtures, prayer objects etc.	
1.10 Portal Details	Carpentry			Rec								
	Metalwork			Res	b) Artistic Survey					X	Wall and ceiling paintings & plasterwork	
1.10 Fixed Furniture		-	Pre	-								
1.11 Basement (Ceiling & Floor)		-	-	-	c) Structural Survey					X	Stability & reinforcement recommendations	

KEY: PRESERVATION RESTORATION RECONSTRUCTION MEN INTERVENTION

### Sinyora / Giveret

#### Preliminary Recommendations for Conservation:

- a) Future implementation of artifact, artistic and structural surveys.
- b) Reconstruction of flooring in main prayer hall in order to prevent future penetration of ground water and damage caused by seasonal rain .
- c) Preservation work in women's section and fixed furniture in main prayer hall. Preservation of surrounding wall and southern courtyard. Preservation of wheel symbol imbedded in flooring outside of main entrance.
- d) Future preservation work of ceiling, roof, entrance and ark.
- e) Restoration of wooden shelter/shed in courtyard.
- f) Preventative edge treatment to exposed original wall paintings in order to halt damage.
- g) Future exposure of original wall paintings and plasterwork, removal of late paint layers.
- h) Future restoration of the adjacent structure in the courtyard to allow it a new function that would serve the synagogue as possible storage space, additional lavatories or rear office.
- i) Exploring the possibility of breaching passage between the Sinyora synagogue and Kadosh synagogue.

#### STUDY LEXICON:

##### PRESERVATION:

Preservation focuses on protecting, preserving and maintenance of existing historic materials as well as the retention of a building or object's form as it has evolved over time.

##### RESTORATION:

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##### RECONSTRUCTION:

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##### NEW INTERVENTION:

The term 'New intervention' generally refers to the creation of new architectural and structural elements constructed from modern materials.

<b>EXECUTED</b>	Conservation work has been completed satisfactorily
<b>ESSENTIAL</b>	Necessary or even critical work to be initiated at present time.
<b>FUTURE</b>	Non- crucial work to be implemented at a future date.

## CHAPTER 2 : STUDY OF MAIN SYNAGOGUES

5.

### Algazi

Approximate date: 1724

The Synagogue was damaged by natural disasters and renewed several times over the centuries. The building is currently open to worship and visits. The ceiling and floor are in good condition.



# CHAPTER 2 : STUDY OF MAIN SYNAGOGUES

## 5.

### Algazi

#### Study Conclusions:

Approximate date: 1724

The Synagogue was damaged by natural disasters and renewed several times over the centuries. The building is currently in good condition and open to worship and visits. The ceiling and floor are in good condition.

The building is made of stone masonry of one story with a roof of wood. The windows, ceilings, pillars and floors are made of wood. The building is located within a courtyard with high walls surrounding it. From the street level there is a staircase leading to the gate. There is a small courtyard on the western side of the building.

The layout of the synagogue is as follows: seating surrounds the bima facing the eastern wall and the arks/teyvat. The women's section does not exist today but it can be assumed that it was located upstairs above the small entrance hall. The Basement floor is used today for storage.

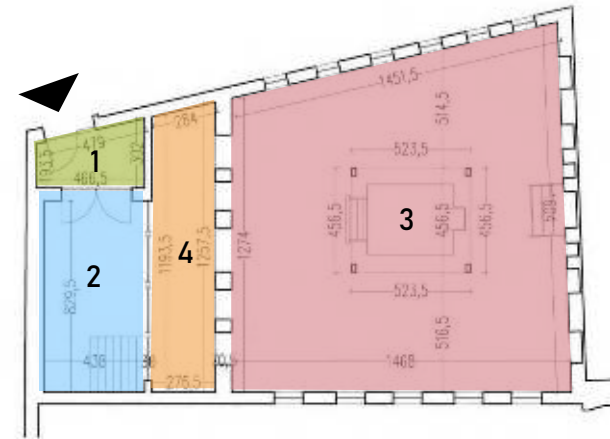


Figure 1 -Plan of the Current ground Floor

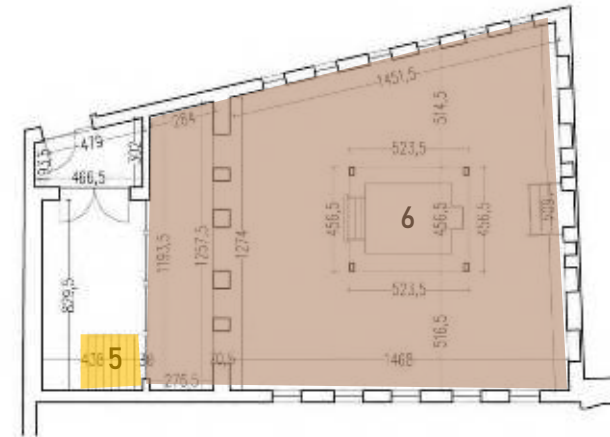


Figure 2 -Estimated Plan of the Current Basement Floor

#### List of halls\spaces:

1. Front courtyard
2. Internal courtyard
3. Main prayer hall
4. Women's section
5. Entrance to the basement hall
6. Basement hall

1. Interior Elements				2. Exterior Elements				4. Future work & Conservation measures	
Conservation Stages:		Executed	Essential	Future	Conservation Stages:		Executed	Essential	Future
1.1 Walls	Structural	Pre			2.1 s	Structural			Pre
	paintings & plasterwork			Pre		Finishing			Pre
1.2 Floor		Pre			2.2 Gate/Portal				Pre
1.3 Ceiling (Structure, Details)		Pre			2.3 Surrounding wall				Pre
1.4 Roof		Pre			2.4 Courtyard/s		Res		
1.5 Entrance (opening itself)		Pre							
1.6 Ark/Teyva		Pre		Pre	2.5 Wheel Symbol - imbedded in flooring		-	-	-
1.7 Bima		Pre			2.6 Adjacent Structures		-	-	-
1.8 Women's Section				Pre	<b>3. Surveys Required:</b>		Executed	Essential	Future
1.9 Partition				Pre	a) Survey of Artifacts			X	
1.10 Portal Details	Carpentry			Rec					
	Metalwork		Pre		b) Artistic Survey				X
1.10 Fixed Furniture		-	-	-					
1.11 Basement (Ceiling & Floor)		Res			c) Structural Survey				X

KEY: PRESERVATION RESTORATION RECONSTRUCTION PARTIAL PRESERVATION

# CHAPTER 2 : STUDY OF MAIN SYNAGOGUES

## 5.

### Algazi

#### Preliminary Recommendations for Conservation:

- a) Preservation of original building details including metal work.
- b) Survey of artifacts including detachable artifacts, wall and ceiling ornaments, light fixtures, prayer objects etc.
- c) Future exposure of original wall paintings and plasterwork, removal of late paint layers. Future preservation and restoration of existing murals, ceiling paintings and plasterwork.
- d) Future preservation of s, surrounding wall and gate.
- e) Future implementation of artistic and structural surveys.
- f) Future reconstruction of carpentry details.
- g) Explore the possibility to create a pathway between the Algazi courtyard and the Kadosh perimeter by breaching the boundary wall.
- h) Future restoration of the basement and surrounding area in order to prevent penetration of existing ground water as well as to allow for future use in the complex plan.

#### STUDY LEXICON:

##### **PRESERVATION:**

Preservation focuses on protecting, preserving and maintenance of existing historic materials as well as the retention of a building or object's form as it has evolved over time.

##### **RESTORATION:**

"Restoration is defined as the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period." (Grimmer, 2017, p. 3)

##### **RECONSTRUCTION:**

"Reconstruction is defined as the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location." (Grimmer, 2017, p. 3)

##### **NEW INTERVENTION:**

The term 'New intervention' generally refers to the creation of new architectural and structural elements constructed from modern materials.

<b>EXECUTED</b>	Conservation work has been completed satisfactorily
<b>ESSENTIAL</b>	Necessary or even critical work to be initiated at present time.
<b>FUTURE</b>	Non- crucial work to be implemented at a future date.

## CHAPTER 2 : STUDY OF MAIN SYNAGOGUES

### 6. Kadosh

Approximate date: 17th century

Located in the heart of the historic compound. The synagogue was active until it was destroyed by a fire a few decades ago and today only the outer walls remain.



## CHAPTER 2 : STUDY OF MAIN SYNAGOGUES

6.

### Kadosh

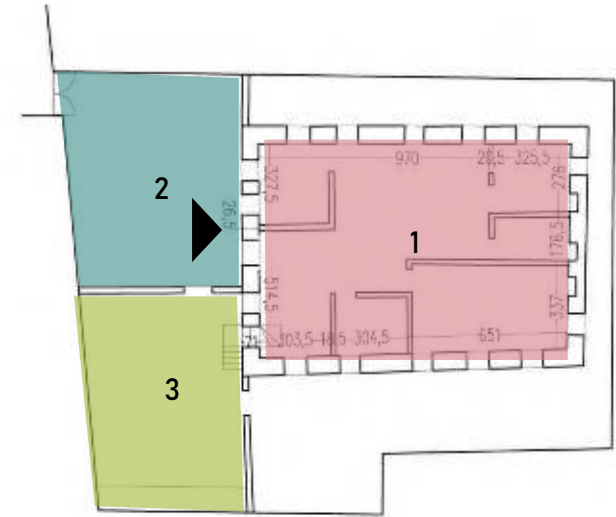
#### Study Conclusions:

Approximate date: 17th century.

The synagogue was greatly damaged in a fire mid 20th century and since then has not been in use.

The synagogue is situated between Algazi, Hevra and Sinyora synagogues and cannot be seen from the street. Today it stands as an open unfinished structure between the other three synagogues and stands not even a meter away from Algazi and Hevra.

The building is surrounded by a courtyard on its southern and western sides as seen in the plan. The courtyard has high walls some of which are shared with the surrounding buildings. The entrance to the synagogue was most likely from the western side of the courtyard. This entrance is not in use today but can be observed to the keen eye.



#### List of halls\spaces:

1. Prayer hall (in ruins)
2. Front courtyard
3. Side yard

1. Interior Elements				2. Exterior Elements				4. Future work & Conservation measures		
Conservation Stages:		Executed	Essential	Future	Conservation Stages:		Executed	Essential	Future	I. Further historical documentation II. Architectural study of building III. Detailed Architectural & structural plans  Notes:
1.1 Walls	Structural		Pre		2.1 s	Structural		Pre		
	paintings & plasterwork					Finishing		NI		
1.2 Floor			-		2.2 Gate/Portal		-	-	-	
1.3 Ceiling (Structure, Details)			-		2.3 Surrounding wall		-	-	-	
1.4 Roof			-		2.4 Courtyard/s				NI	
1.5 Entrance (opening itself)			Res							
1.6 Ark/Teyva		-	-	-	2.5 Wheel Symbol - imbedded in flooring		-	-	-	N/A
1.7 Bima		-	-	-	2.6 Adjacent Structures		-	-	-	N/A
1.8 Women's Section		-	-	-	<b>3. Surveys Required:</b>		Executed	Essential	Future	
1.9 Partition		-	-	-	a) Survey of Artifacts					detachable artifacts, wall and ceiling ornaments, light fixtures, prayer objects etc.
1.10 Portal Details	Carpentry		NI							
	Metalwork		NI		b) Artistic Survey					Wall and ceiling paintings & plasterwork
1.10 Fixed Furniture										
1.11 Basement (Ceiling & Floor)		-	NI	-	c) Structural Survey			X		Stability & reinforcement recommendations

KEY: PRESERVATION RESTORATION RECONSTRUCTION MEN INTERVENTION

# CHAPTER 2 : STUDY OF MAIN SYNAGOGUES

6.

## Kadosh

### Preliminary Recommendations for Conservation:

- a) Implementation of structural survey and preservation work on surrounding walls. Reinforcement of structural elements and building skeleton. Exposing original masonry and essential cleaning measures.
- b) Restoration of original entrance to building.
- c) Modern interpretation of roof enclosure: following the original perimeter of the structure using modern materials. Adaptation to accessibility and security standards.
- d) Modern interpretation of building details, facade finishing and surrounding courtyard.
- e) Demolish all unoriginal walls attached to the structure.
- f) Explore the possibility of restoring the original placement of the ark and the bima alongside the 4 main pilers.
- g) Explore the possibility of creating a physical link between the different synagogues (Algazi, Signora, Hevra) by breaching the perimetral wall.

### STUDY LEXICON:

#### PRESERVATION:

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#### RESTORATION:

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#### NEW INTERVENTION:

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ESSENTIAL	Necessary or even critical work to be initiated at present time.
FUTURE	Non- crucial work to be implemented at a future date.

# CHAPTER 2 : STUDY OF MAIN SYNAGOGUES

## Conclusion analysis: principle actions



### KEY:

EXECUTED

PRESERVATION

NEW INTERVENTION

FUTURE ACTIONS

PRESERVATION

RESTORATION

RECONSTRUCTION

NEW INTERVENTION

RECONSTRUCTED ENTRANCE