

NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Congregation Bnai Israel Synagogue

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Wagner Avenue☐ not for publicationcity or town Fleischmanns☐ vicinitystate New Yorkcode NYcounty Delawarecode 025zip code 12430

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. ☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the
 National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the
 National Register.

☐ removed from the National
 Register.

☐ other, (explain:) _____

Bnai Israel Synagogue

Name of Property

Delaware County, New York

County and State

5. Classification

5. Classification		Number of Resources within Property	
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	1	0
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	0	0
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	0	0
		1	0
			buildings
			sites
			structures
			objects
			Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/religious facility

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

no style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

walls wood

roof asphalt

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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Congregation Bnai Israel Synagogue is located in the small Delaware County village of Fleischmanns. Fleischmanns is located in the southeastern corner of the county, near the Ulster County line. This area of Delaware and Ulster counties is within the Catskill Mountain region and its landscape is characterized by a combination of steep mountain slopes and narrow river and stream valleys, which provided settings for numerous resort villages such as Fleischmanns, Margaretville and Roxbury. The Bush Kill, one a number of small tributaries of the Delaware River, passes through the southern edge of the village and forms the northern boundary of the synagogue property. The synagogue occupies a deep parcel, 120' by 192,' on the north side of Wagner Avenue, a street characterized by large residences and boardinghouses. The nominated parcel is the original property associated with the synagogue. The synagogue is set back from the sidewalk on a flat, grassy site defined by ornamental hedgerows.

Bnai Israel synagogue is a one and one-half story rectangular building, three bays wide by five bays deep. The wood-frame building is sided in clapboard, sits on a decorative concrete block foundation and is surmounted by a broad, overhanging gable roof supported by brackets. The façade and side elevations are divided into bays by regularly spaced pilasters with modified Doric capitals. These support an architrave and wide frieze. The rear elevation is similar to the others; however, it lacks pilasters. The façade is symmetrical, with a center entrance flanked by pilasters and pairs of small, lancet-arched windows. The entrance, which is approached via a concrete stoop, consists of double wood-paneled doors sheltered by a set of wood and glass paneled storm doors. The doors are set within a large enframingent, characterized by pairs of narrow pilasters that support a large-scale four-centered pointed arch containing iridescent glass panels. Windows, which are wooden double-hung sash set within deeply molded lancet-arched frames, are identical except that those on the front and rear elevations are smaller in scale. Lower sash contain eight rectangular panes of colored glass, while upper sash feature a central Star of David motif surrounded by smaller panes. Glazing is generally colored blue around the frame and white in the middle. Star of David motifs are yellow, with blue in the center. There are large circular

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windows in the front and rear gables; these have colored-glass panes around the outside and Stars of David motifs in the middle; their color repeats that of the other windows.

The interior is divided into three spaces: a narrow vestibule, a community room and the sanctuary. Entrance is into the vestibule, then through double doors to the community room; another set of double doors provides access into the sanctuary. The small vestibule is divided into a kitchen on the east side and rest rooms on the west. The rest rooms are accessible from the community room. The community room was created by the early 1940s, when the rear third of the sanctuary was partitioned off by a new rear wall. Moldings and trim from the original rear section of the sanctuary were reused on the new wall, so that its design replicated the original rear wall. The space behind the new wall was refinished for community room use. A low ceiling and paneled walls were installed, as well as built-in cupboards and a pass-through window to the kitchen. Folding partitions were added so that the large open space could be divided into three smaller spaces. Above the new community room, the walls and ceiling of the original synagogue space were left intact (with the exception of reused moldings). This space is also the location of a small, narrow gallery. The original function of this gallery is unknown. Located high on the rear wall (at the level of the exposed trusses) and lit by the large round colored-glass window in the front gable, the gallery is too narrow and too high to have been used for seating. Although it has a finished railing, the floors are unfinished. It is possible that the gallery had only a decorative function.

Because of the size of the lobby/community room space (which occupies approximately one-third of the interior space), the sanctuary is smaller than it appears from the exterior. The sanctuary is three bays long by four bays wide. The roof is supported by exposed wooden trusses. The walls and ceiling are uniformly finished in wall board with applied wooden battens dividing the spaces into narrow rectangles. There is a narrow wooden molding encircling the entire space at the level of the side window sills. Colored-glass windows are set within wide, flat wooden frames. The space is divided by three rows of pews facing the ark to the north and two smaller rows facing the ark from the east and west sides. The ark is on the rear (north) wall and the bimah is

☐ See continuation sheet

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directly in front of it. The bimah is defined by four heavy posts, two with finial moldings, and its exterior walls are divided by wide wooden moldings.

The ark, which is set on a small platform defined by a balustrade, is a large, elaborately carved, tripartite wooden piece. The center section holds the Torah behind sliding wooden doors with round-arched moldings; below these are smaller paneled doors. The projecting sections on either side feature paneled bases surmounted by round-arched panels between columns with Corinthian capitals. The columns support an entablature with a wide frieze and projecting cornice with modillions; these moldings extend across the center section as well. Carved lions rest atop each of the side sections. The entire composition is surmounted by a large round-arched panel with key molding. Within the arch, two wooden tablets are carved with the Ten Commandments. The carved arch molding extends to two small rectangular projections on either side. Each of these projections is surmounted by a carved leaf topped by a small Star of David. Wooden pews feature curved side panels with arch moldings and scrolled arms with foliate moldings. The sanctuary is lit by four chandeliers and wall sconces. Bnai Israel Synagogue retains an outstanding level of integrity.

Bnai Israel Synagogue

Name of Property

Delaware County, New York

County and State

8 Statement of Significance**8 Statement of Significance****Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria considerations

(mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☒ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

social historyarchitecture**Period of Significance**1920**Significant Dates**1920**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a**Cultural Affiliation**n/a**Architect/Builder**Crosby and Kelly, builders**9. Major Bibliographical References****Bibliography**

(cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

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Bnai Israel Synagogue is significant as a distinctive example of an early twentieth century vernacular synagogue in the Catskill region and for its association with the Jewish community of Fleischmanns and vicinity. The congregation was founded in 1918 by a small group of farmers and merchants who had previously met in private homes. Construction of the synagogue in 1920 was facilitated by a lavish local fundraising gala that drew more than one thousand patrons and raised over \$3,500. When the by-laws were adopted in October 1920, there were eighty-five members drawn from the local population of framers, merchants and resort owners. Although the Fleischmanns synagogue served the summer tourist population, its congregation was largely made up of year-round residents, who supported services seven days a week, all year, in addition to those conducted for the High Holidays and other special occasions. Bnai Israel synagogue is typical of the regional vernacular synagogue type in its plan and functional divisions; however, it also includes some interesting and unusual design features, such as the use of classical and Gothic motifs combined with the more typical geometric colored-glass windows with central Stars of David. Bnai Israel synagogue retains an outstanding level of integrity from its original construction period and continues to serve an active congregation today.

Fleischmanns

The village of Fleischmanns is located in the town of Middletown, in southeastern Delaware County. Middletown, located in a mountainous area of the western Catskills, is generally characterized by steep, rocky hillsides traversed by numerous narrow river and stream valleys of the Delaware River and its tributaries. Originally part of Ulster County, Middletown was incorporated in 1789. It is one of the oldest towns in Delaware County and once encompassed most of the southern half of the county. The town falls within Great Lots 7, 8, 38, 39 and 40 of the Hardenburgh Patent, a large early eighteenth century land grant (1708) that encompassed much of the land between the Rondout and the Delaware rivers. The earliest documented European settlers in the Middletown area were Dutch farmers who arrived c1763. During the Revolution, the

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town became a Tory stronghold and most of the early settlers were driven off. Many returned after the war, however, and permanent settlement was established by the early 1800s.

The village of Fleischmanns is located on the Bush Kill, one of the town's major streams. The Bush Kill runs east-west, connecting Fleischmanns and Arkville to the Delaware River near Margaretville. Settlers appeared in the village around 1800. A grist mill was established in 1802 and a distillery in 1804. Star Mills, a steam-powered sawmill, was built in 1829 and a carding mill in the same period. The village was known as Griffin's Corners until 1913, when it was renamed to honor Julius F. Fleischmanns. The Griffin family included some of the village's early and important citizens. Matthew Griffin, a merchant and a prominent lawyer, was especially well known. Griffin ran a store and established Griffin's Corners Hotel c1848; the same year, he also helped to establish a village post office. He served as postmaster until 1879, when he was succeeded by his son Dewitt Griffin.

A turnpike had been built connecting the village to Pine Hill in 1834, and the Delaware and Arkville Turnpike, chartered in 1840, was completed in 1849. However, it was the arrival of the Ulster and Delaware Railroad in the 1870s that had the largest effect on the village's future. The U&D originated in Kingston and traveled northwest through the Catskills to Oneonta. One of its largest stations was at Phoenicia (in nearby Ulster County), from whence the line ran to Pine Hill, Fleischmanns and Arkville, where it turned north towards Kelly's Corners, Halcottville and Grand Gorge. The railroad was intended to provide a route for coal from Pennsylvania to the Hudson; however, it proved perhaps more important in transporting fresh milk and other local products to urban markets. In this capacity, it allowed farmers to move into commercial production and rejuvenated the region's agricultural economy. Of equal significance, the railroad was perhaps the single most important factor in opening the Catskills to tourists and effecting the region's transition into one of the country's major resort regions. After the Fleischmanns station was completed in 1871, the area became a popular tourist

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destination. Fleischmanns initially attracted a number of very wealthy people who built larger, more elaborate summer homes in the hills above the village. However, as more vacationers arrived, different types of accommodations were developed to serve tourists from different classes and income levels: homes were enlarged to take in borders; bungalow colonies were developed and hotels were built. The influx of summer visitors also sparked development in the village; farmers and merchants were busy meeting the summer demand and new businesses included restaurants, casinos, bowling alleys and other entertainment-related facilities. In the 1910s, Fleischmanns was thriving and prosperous, serving Catskills vacationers of every economic status and by the early 1920s, the village was one of the fastest growing resort communities in the Catskills. In its heyday Fleischmanns boasted more than one hundred hotels.

In c1883, Charles F. Fleischmann, a Hungarian immigrant who founded the Fleischmann Company (famous for its yeast and whiskey), purchased property west of the village near the Fleischmanns Railroad Station. The Fleischmann estate was lavish, including a deer park, riding stable, heated pool, and trout pond. The Fleischmanns were followed by other well-known and/or wealthy vacationers, including New York Governor Herbert Lehman, the Liebman family (owners of Liebman Brewery), Anton Seidel, a conductor at the Metropolitan Opera, coloratura soprano Ameilta Galli Curci, and Shakespearean actress Julia Marlowe. The village of Fleischmanns was also home to Gertrude Berg, popularly known as Molly Goldberg, of radio and television fame. Berg reportedly based much of her material on life in the village.

Other important summer visitors included Dr. Alexander Johnston Chalmers Skene (1837-1900) and his wife, Annette Wilhelmine Lillian Van der Wegen, a native of Brussels, Belgium. Dr. Skene was a Scottish immigrant who arrived in America at the age of nineteen. He became a surgeon and contributed to the theory, practice and teaching of gynecology. By the end of his career, Skene had founded the American Gynecological Society and opened his own sanatorium in Brooklyn. His county home at Highmount, above Fleischmanns, was designed to

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recall a Scottish castle. In 1901, Annette Skene helped to establish the Skene Memorial Library in honor of her recently deceased husband.

The Fleischmann family began to take an active interest in village life shortly after its arrival. Julius F. Fleischmann, son of Charles, was the village's greatest benefactor. In 1914, the younger Fleischmann donated Fleischmanns Park, on the north side of Wagner Street, to the village. Among the Fleischmanns family's interests was major league baseball and the park attracted some major league players during training season. Among them was John Peter "Honus" Wagner, known as the Flying Dutchman, who was later inducted into the Hall of Fame. The park was given to the village with the stipulation that it always be used as a park and athletic grounds and never be sold or sublet.

Jewish Settlement in the Catskills

There were Jewish settlers in the Catskills as early as 1720, when Louis Moses Gomez, a Sephardic Jew, settled near Newburgh to trade with the Indians. Jewish peddlers, primarily of German extraction, abounded in the area in the early nineteenth century, and in 1837 an experimental farming community was established at Sholam, northwest of Ellenville. However, this community failed and most late nineteenth century Jews in the region were not farmers. It was another half century before the western Catskills region became a center of Jewish agricultural activity.

Around 1900, Jews emigrating from eastern Europe began coming to the Catskills to pursue agriculture. Actively promoted by Jewish resettlement societies, farming offered immigrants a chance to escape the unhealthy and overcrowded conditions in Manhattan's lower east side and the opportunity to raise their families amid the fresh air and open spaces of the mountains. In 1908, one source reported that of 648 Jewish farmers in New York State, five thousand of them were in Sullivan and Ulster counties (Lavender 37). This new

☐ See continuation sheet

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settlement group was attracted to the area known as the "lower Catskills," between the Shawangunk Mountains and the high Catskills, because of its proximity to New York City, easy access via the railroad, and the congenial environment created by its growing Jewish population. The area between Kerhonkson and Ellenville in Ulster county and Woodridge and Woodbourne in Sullivan County was particularly active, said at one time to support one thousand Jewish households (Lavender 38). The new farmers developed an active Jewish community, forming ties through social organizations, schools, synagogues and shared cemeteries. The establishment of several Jewish aid societies, such as the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society, helped to create an integrated, visible Jewish agricultural and cultural network in the region.

For the most part, these new Jewish settlers acquired nineteenth-century farms from Christian farmers. Many of these were available at bargain prices; however, much of the land had already been exhausted. Most of the Jewish settlers established dairy or poultry farms, which were most suited to local environmental and economic conditions, but many could not make an adequate living. Looking to supplement their incomes, some farmers began to take in summer boarders; some constructed hotels and bungalow colonies on their farms or abandoned farming to become full time resort operators. Jews also found employment in the various commercial activities that supported the rural and summer population.

Jewish Settlement in Fleischmanns

In southeastern Delaware County, particularly the area along the NY 28 corridor, there was a similar influx of Jewish settlers who became farmers, operated hotels or established businesses in service communities such as Fleischmanns. Jews began developing farms around Fleischmanns around the turn of the twentieth century. Israel Kaplan, one of the six men who founded Congregation Bnai Israel, was a Polish immigrant who established a farm in 1912. Like other farmers, Kaplan began to take in borders immediately and soon built the large Sunnyview Hotel, with more than sixty rooms. However, when the hotel burned in 1931, the family

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returned to full-time farming, reusing the surviving casino as a residence. Later, other hotel outbuildings were adapted for use as summer residences for members of this large extended family (*Catskill Mountain News* 8.13.1987).

During the 1920s and 30s, Jewish merchants operated more than twenty businesses in Fleischmanns; these included two grocery stores, two dairy stores, a milk store, a bakery, two greengrocers, two kosher butchers, two drug stores, several law offices and two newspapers. In Fleischmanns, where a resort community had been established as early as the 1870s, some of the Jews who arrived in the twentieth century purchased large summer houses and operated them as small hotels or boarding houses. In one example, the *Catskill Mountain News* reported in 1915 that an M. Rosenthal had "made over the old Senator Fleischmanns house and Julius Fleischmanns Cottage" (*Catskill Mountain News* 1.8.1915). Thus, Fleischmanns became not only a service community for farmers, resort operators and their patrons but a resort destination for middle-class Jews in its own right.

Congregation Bnai Israel

Congregation Bnai Israel was incorporated on 6 August 1918 by Julius Brill, Meyer Dlasnow, Nathan Engelman, Adolf Greenfield, Isaac[Israel] Kaplan, Max Silberman and Sam Wildner, a group of farmers and merchants who had been meeting in each others homes (and occasionally in a local hotel) prior to establishment of a congregation. In September 1918, the congregation purchased land for a synagogue on the north side of Wagner Avenue. The parcel was acquired for \$1 from J.J. Sameth, proprietor of the Mountain Casino, a large resort-related entertainment facility in the village. Wagner, a broad street at the southern edge of the village, had been developed with large summer cottages beginning c1904. The street was graded; trees were planted and an attractive streetscape was created, probably with help from the Fleischmann family, which was active in village development and beautification projects in that period (undated clipping, *Catskill Mountain News*).

☐ See continuation sheet

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In 1919, a large gala was held in the village to finance construction of the synagogue, which had apparently lagged due to the inability to raise sufficient funds. This event, reported in the *Catskill Mountain News* as the best event ever in the memory of the inhabitants, was held at Mountain Casino and hosted approximately one thousand guests, with many turned away. According to this contemporary account, the event was organized by a large number of people, apparently local and summer residents, including H. Greenspan (a founding member of the congregation), B.A. Verschleiser, Lillian Guinzburg, and a group of about twenty women. The program included popular entertainment, addresses from dignitaries and a fund drive. The highlight of the evening was reported to be Belle Baker's rendition of "Eli," the Hebrew prayer. Large contributors included Louis Cohen of Chelsea Park, who donated \$500, and H. Greenspan, Max Verschleiser (owner of the Central Opera House in NYC), and Albert A. Halpern, each of whom gave \$250. A Mrs. Lipsit, of Belle Ayre Camp, donated \$85, one for each of the campers. More than \$3,500 was raised (*Catskill Mountain News* 8.15.1919). Construction of the building by builders Crosby and Kelly began in May 1920 and the congregation adopted by-laws on 7 October 1920.

Bnai Israel Synagogue

Bnai Israel synagogue is one of numerous small synagogues constructed throughout the Catskills in the first half of the twentieth century. At least twenty-five of these synagogues, in Ulster, Sullivan and Delaware counties, are extant today. Most of these were built for orthodox congregations and their designs recall the traditional religious architecture of eastern Europe. In terms of functional divisions, each of the documented examples features an interior plan divided into vestibule and sanctuary, and most incorporate a community room (some are in the basement, others in wings). The location of the bimah in the center of the sanctuary, the ark on the front wall, pews facing the ark and provision for separate seating for men and women, all features of orthodox synagogues, are also characteristic of most of the synagogues in this group.

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Design motifs common to these Catskill region synagogues include round-arched windows with colored and opaque glazing in geometric motifs, vaulted ceilings and the use of traditional Hebrew iconography. Some of the exterior designs recall the Sephardic origin of eastern European Jews, featuring tripartite facades, twin towers and/or large central parapets using Baroque-inspired forms. A minority of regional synagogue designs incorporate features more typically associated with Christian churches, such as steep gable roofs and classical or Gothic-inspired ornamentation. The region's resort architecture provided yet another important design source, and many synagogues incorporate features and materials, such as stock moldings and exterior stucco cladding, seen on nearby hotels and bungalows.

The design of Bnai Israel synagogue reflects a somewhat eclectic combination of these influences. Although Bnai Israel is now a reformed congregation, it was originally orthodox. Like most of the orthodox synagogues, Bnai Israel features a rectangular form, tripartite façade, and geometric colored-glass windows with Star of David motifs. Yet, its broad overhanging gable roof with brackets, clapboard siding, lancet-arched windows and use of classical detail, such as pilasters, distinguish this building from other examples. The interior was laid out with the traditional division into vestibule and sanctuary. Within twenty years of construction, the rear portion of the sanctuary was partitioned off to create a community room behind it. In the sanctuary itself, placement of the bimah directly in front of the ark is a less common orthodox arrangement; however, pews are oriented to the ark. The most unusual design feature of the sanctuary is the exposed wooden truss framing. This emphasis on the gable form and framing, typical of Episcopal churches in particular, is unique among the Catskill region synagogues recorded to date. All other known examples have coved, flat or vaulted ceilings. Other design features, such as the elaborately carved ark with Lions of Judah, Ten Commandments, Stars of David are found in all regional examples.

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Bnai Israel Synagogue

Name of Property

Delaware County, New York

County and State

10. Geographical Data**10. Geographical Data**Acreage of property less than one acre**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	18	538573	4666914
	Zone	Easting	Northing

2			
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3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

4			
---	--	--	--

☐ See continuation sheet**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared Byname/title Kathleen LaFrank, Program Analystorganization New York State Historic Preservation Officedate June 2002street & number Peebles Island State Park, Box 189telephone 518-237-8643 x 3261city or town Waterfordstate New York zip code 12188**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.**Photographs**Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Congregation Bnai Israel

street & number _____

telephone _____

city or town _____

state _____

zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Bnai Israel Synagogue
Fleischmanns, Delaware County, New York
Fleischmanns, Delaware County, New York

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description

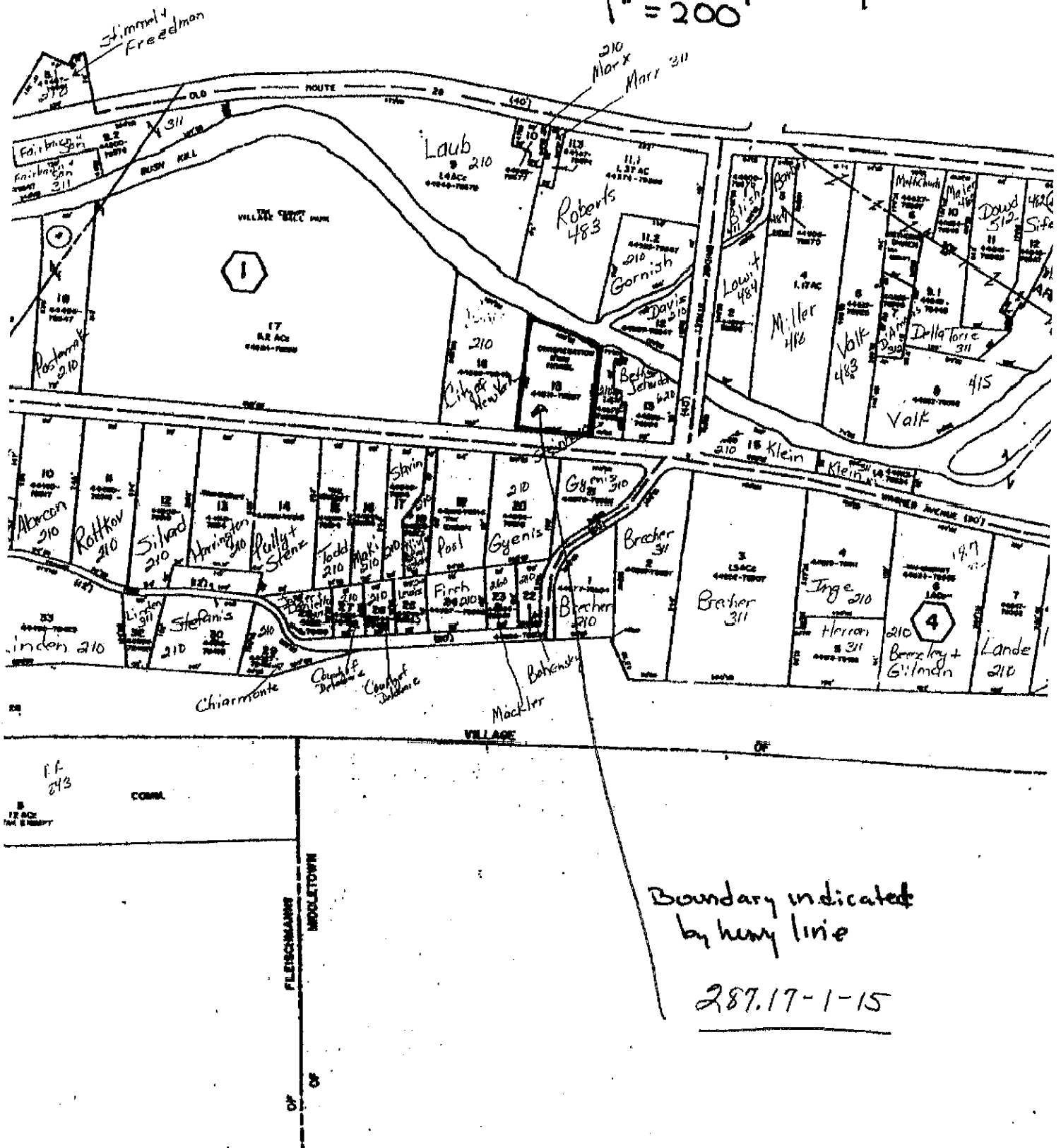
The boundary is indicated by a heavy line on the enclosed map with scale.

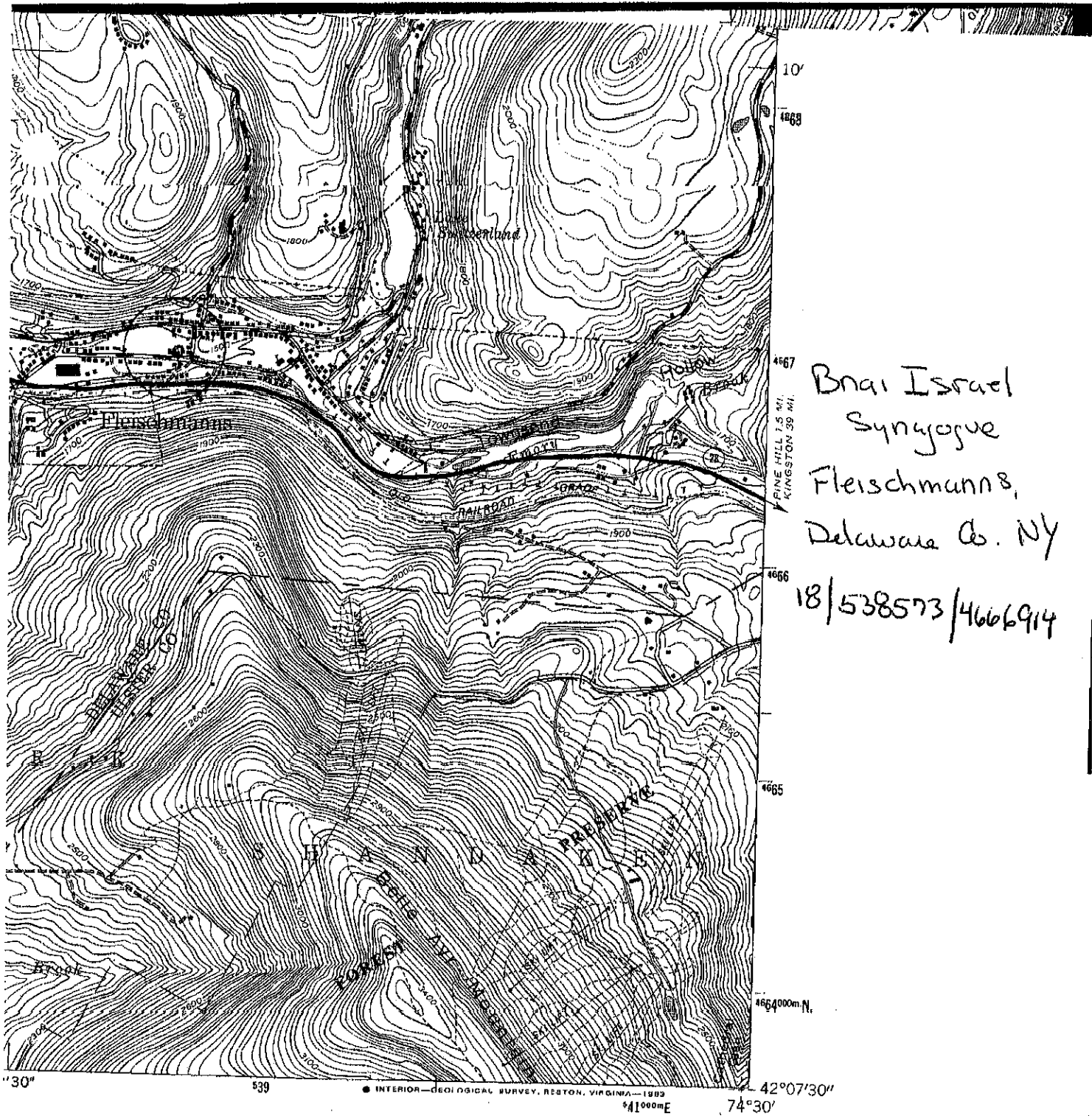
Boundary Justification

The boundary was drawn to include the original 120' x 192' parcel associated with the synagogue.

☐ See continuation sheet

Bnai Israel Synagogue
Fleischmanns
Delaware Co NY
Delaware Co NY
1" = 200'





Bnai Israel
Synagogue
Fleischmanns,
Delaware Co. NY
18/538573/4666914

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	—————	Light-duty	—————
Medium-duty	—————	Unimproved dirt	=====

State Route

NEW YORK

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

FLEISCHMANN'S, N. Y.

N4207.5—W7430/7.5

1945
PHOTOREVISED 1982
DMA 6068 II NE—SERIES V821

revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled by
the Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken
1981 and other sources. This information not field
checked. Map edited 1982