

578

United States Department of the Interior  
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 Hebrew Congregation of Mountaindale Synagogue

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number NY 55  not for publication

city or town Mountaindale  vicinity

state New York code NY county Sullivan code 105 zip code 12763

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.  
Merrill K. Curtis 4/11/01  
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:  
 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:) \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper Edson H. Beall Date of Action 5/30/01

**Mountaindale Synagogue**

Name of Property

**Sullivan County, New York**

County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
2	0	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 stone; concrete

walls stucco

roof asphalt

other

**Narrative Description**

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

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Hebrew Congregation of  
Mountaindale Synagogue  
Mountaindale, Sullivan County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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The Hebrew Congregation of Mountaindale Synagogue is located on the south side of NY 55 where it merges with NY 54 in the small Sullivan County hamlet of Mountaindale. Mountaindale is located in the northeastern corner of the county, just southeast of Woodridge. Its two main thoroughfares, routes 54 and 55, generally follow the northwest-southeast path of the Sandburg Creek, which was an important feeder stream for the Delaware and Hudson Canal during the nineteenth century. The hamlet is set in a somewhat isolated rural setting characterized by mountainous terrain. Mountaindale was a stop on the Ontario and Western Railroad, which carried large numbers of vacationers to the western Catskills in the first half of the twentieth century. This influenced the development of numerous resorts and bungalow colonies in the vicinity and a number of these survive today. Mountaindale retains an extremely intact main street. Several buildings are in the process of restoration efforts, with a goal of restoring the town to prosperity as a tourist destination. The synagogue is located at the eastern edge of the business district. The nomination includes two components: the synagogue and its small adjacent mikveh.

The Mountaindale synagogue was constructed in two stages: The body of the synagogue was built c1915-1917 and a vestibule was added c1930. As a result of the vestibule addition, the synagogue is now sited extremely close to the road. The building is of wood-frame construction with stucco cladding. The original portion of the building sits on a fieldstone foundation, while the foundation of the vestibule is poured concrete that was scored to simulate concrete blocks. The original section has a wooden cornice and the entire building features a wooden water table. Roofing is asphalt shingle. In massing, the building is divided into three principal components. The original building has two parts. The largest component, at the rear of the site, was built into the hillside, so that the rear basement wall is significantly deeper than those of the sides. This pavilion is three bays square and surmounted by a pyramid roof. Fenestration is regular and the center bay of the rear elevation features a rectangular projection with a half-hipped roof; on the interior, this functions as a recessed cabinet that houses the Torah. The middle component is rectangular, one bay deep and slightly narrower than the rear. It features a steep gable roof and a narrow wooden cornice with returns. Windows in both of these components

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were replaced c1995. New windows are set within the original round-arched openings and feature new wooden frames with keystones. The new frames were constructed to match the originals. There is a truncated window in the gable, slightly wider but similar to the other windows. This lights the gallery and is distinguished by a Star of David motif in its transom. The third component is the added vestibule, one story tall and three bays wide by one bay deep. Its facade is demarcated by four piers that rise into a parapet with a broken gabled roofline. In the center bay, the parapet follows a steeper gable form that flattens at the apex. This is surmounted by a metal Star of David. Small triangular projections extending from the outside edges of the end piers give the suggestion of yet a third, steeper, gable pitch. The main entrance is recessed within a round-arched opening; entrance is achieved through double, wooden paneled doors. A metal handrail and a short run of steps descend to street level. Other facade elements include triangular ornaments and small hanging lanterns. On the north side of the synagogue is an exterior metal fire escape. The south side features an exterior brick chimney and two small one-story additions, one of which shelters a furnace and boiler that replaced the original wood stoves in the 1940s.

The interior of the synagogue is divided into a vestibule and sanctuary. The small vestibule features a sink, stairs to the basement and double, wooden paneled doors that provide entrance to the sanctuary. The sanctuary is arranged in a traditional orthodox plan, with a center bimah and pews surrounding it on three sides facing the ark, which is centered on the rear wall. A gallery provides separate seating for women. Walls are finished with narrow beaded board on the bottom third and plaster above. Windows are contemporary and set within new narrow wooden frames with keystones. There is a similar wooden molding above the ark. Windows are divided into rectangular panels, each of which features a geometric design in colored and opalescent glass. Panels at the top are semi-circular, with round decorative glass medallions in the center. Floors are carpeted. Pews have end panels with scrolled backs and arched side moldings. The bimah is defined by turned posts with electric globe lights on the four corners. The ark platform is narrow, with two sets of wooden steps and heavy turned posts with electric globes.

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The sanctuary fills both the pyramidal and gable roofed components of the building. The body of the sanctuary fills the large square pavilion at the rear of the site. The ceiling, which is vaulted and open to the roof, is covered in pressed metal and features a decorative metal frieze. A single decorative chandelier is suspended from the center and several small fans hang from the spaces around it. A gallery, supported on wooden posts, extends around three sides of the sanctuary. The rear of the gallery is recessed under the gabled-roof pavilion, which is approximately one bay narrower than the body of the sanctuary. Its ceiling follows the line of the gable almost to the apex; however, the top is flat. Across the front of the gallery, four turned posts mark the transition between the vaulted pyramid over the body of the sanctuary and the gable over the balcony. A metal tie rod extends from one side wall to the other, providing additional support. The gallery wall is paneled and marbleized; an iron railing runs along the top. The stair to the balcony is located in the rear corner of the sanctuary.

The interior is especially distinguished by its vibrant combination of marbleized surfaces. On the bimah, heavy, turned posts and railings are marbleized in a bold black and tan motif. The wall that defines the ark platform features two panels in a rich green. The posts that support the gallery are intricately shaded in brown, black and cream. Marbleizing on the chamfered posts that support the rear ceiling takes a dark green cast. The paneled gallery walls and the staircase contrast two patterns: moldings that define panels are in a muted green and brown pattern, while the panels themselves are enameled in bolder shades of green, tan and red. The original marbleizing was restored in the 1970s. The basement is divided into two spaces, kitchen and meeting room. The original grain-painted ark is currently stored in the basement.

The synagogue retains a high level of integrity. Changes over the years were designed to maintain the original aesthetic. The most significant change is the recent replacement of the original windows. Although frames and glass were replaced, the new windows fill the original openings and the new frames replicate the old. The design of colored and opalescent glass in geometric patterns with Hebrew motifs is similar to the window

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Mountindale, Sullivan County, New York

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designs in nearly every other regional historic synagogue. Additional interior renovations included plaster repair and repainting and the addition of narrow beaded board siding on the lower thirds of the walls. At this time, some original decorative painting on the walls was painted over. Photos of the original paintings have been preserved by members of the congregation.

The small mikveh, or ritual bath, is located adjacent to the synagogue on the east side. Constructed in 1940, the one-story mikveh is composed of two sections. The rear portion is a long, low rectangular form. Clad in stucco, this is believed to be a wood-frame structure. A small parapet defined by two small rectangular projections flanking an elliptically curved form marks its primary, north, elevation. There are regularly spaced, rectangular wood-frame windows on three sides and a wood and glass entrance door on the west elevation. The front portion of the mikveh is a small square wood-frame wing with a gable roof. It features novelty siding, rectangular wood-frame windows and a west side entrance. On the interior, the mikveh is divided into a small changing room in the front and the bath itself, which fills the rear wing. The mikveh is a very rare surviving example of its type in the Catskills.

**Mountindale Synagogue**

Name of Property

**Sullivan County, New York**

County and State

**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.)

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

social history

architecture

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

c1915-c1940

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

na

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

na

**Cultural Affiliation**

na

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

unknown

\_\_\_\_\_

**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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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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### Summary

The Hebrew Congregation of Mountaindale Synagogue is significant as a representative example of an early twentieth century synagogue in Sullivan County. The synagogue was built in c1915-17 to serve the Jewish community of Mountaindale. Mountaindale, a small hamlet in the northeastern corner of the county, was known for its location on one of the most important transportation routes for early regional settlers, as well as for its site on the Sandburg Creek, an important feeder stream for the D&H Canal. As an important stop on the O&W Railroad (1873), Mountaindale (and the town of Fallsburg) became one of the earliest destinations for vacationers to the western Catskills, and it was among the first communities to boast a resort catering to Jewish patrons. Mountaindale's Jewish population began arriving just after the turn of the twentieth century. The hamlet developed both as the location of resorts and bungalow colonies and as a bustling service community for permanent residents and vacationers, with numerous stores and other businesses that catered to the resort population. The Mountaindale synagogue is typical of the regional vernacular synagogue type, characterized by a rectangular form, stucco cladding and parapet with tower like projections. The interior is laid out in a traditional orthodox plan. The sanctuary is especially interesting, with its combination of vaulted and gabled roofs and its diverse overlay of decorative finishes, including marbled surfaces in a variety of rich colors. There was one alteration during the historic period, the addition of a vestibule in 1930. Although the synagogue has undergone some additional alterations in the last few years, changes reflect the style or spirit of the old and do not compromise the building's historic design. The Mountaindale synagogue also retains a rare surviving example of a mikveh, or ritual bath. This small building, constructed in 1940, is clad in stucco and novelty siding and marked by a parapet; interior space is divided into a small changing room and the bath itself. Together, these two resources provide important information about the history of Mountaindale and its Jewish population.

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### Jewish Settlement in the Catskills

In the eastern Catskills, dominated by the Hudson River Valley, Jews were documented as early as 1720, when Louis Moses Gomez, a Jew of Sephardic (Spanish) descent, settled near Newburgh to trade with the Indians. Another settler called "Jacob the Jew" leased land in Woodstock in 1773. Early in the nineteenth century, German Jewish peddlers abounded in the area and a Jewish settlement, Sholam, which later failed, was established in 1837 (Evers 479). Jews didn't arrive in the western Catskills, dominated by the Delaware River and its tributaries, until c1900. These Jews emigrated from eastern Europe to escape "economic decline and physical oppression" in their homelands (Sorin 1). Many Americans perceived them as eugenically undesirable, threatening "to overwhelm the carefully cultivated image the German Jews displayed" (Glazier 12). German Jews made every effort to disperse the eastern European arrivals as quickly as possible. In response to this, some Jews, like those in the western Catskills, relocated in what they perceived to be a healthier environment.

### Mountaindale

The hamlet of Mountaindale is located in the town of Fallsburg, in the northeast corner of the county. Fallsburg was originally part of the Hardenburgh Patent, a large and ill-defined expanse of land stretching between the Rondout and Delaware river valleys. Eastern Sullivan County was settled by Dutch, Scotch-Irish and English farmers, merchants and artisans. The town of Fallsburg was incorporated in 1826 and its early economy was based largely on the tanning industry, much of it in the vicinity of the falls of the Neversink River. Mountaindale was originally known as Sandburg, recognizing its location on the Sandburg Creek. The Sandburg, which rises above Silver Lake and runs southeast to the Rondout River at Ellenville, marks an important early Indian trail to the Neversink Valley. Because of its location on the perimeter of the Hardenburgh Patent, the creek was also an important landmark for surveyors. The Sandburg Valley proved one of the most popular routes for early settlers and during the early nineteenth century, the creek, dammed at Silver Lake, served as an important feeder stream for the Delaware and Hudson Canal. In the late nineteenth century, the Sandburg Valley provided the route for the Midland, later the O & W, the railroad that provided the gateway

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for thousands of tourists, mainly eastern European Jews, to come to the mountains and helped to establish important new economic bases in the county based on the resort and dairy industries (Evers 677-8.)

Mountaindale had a few settlers as early as 1807. Between the 1830s and the 1850s, the hamlet boasted four sawmills and a large tannery, supporting a sizable population. When the tannery burned in 1871, the tanning industry was already past its heyday and the population had started to decline. In Child's 1872 *Gazetteer*, Sandburg was noted as having about a half-dozen houses ("History of the Town of Fallsburg"). After the railroad reached Sullivan County in 1873, the Sandburg Valley (and the county itself) changed dramatically. Not only did the railroad provide a valuable marketing opportunity for dairy products, as milk, butter and eggs could be transported to New York City quickly and efficiently, but it provided an inexpensive and convenient way for low and moderate income city residents to visit the county. In the town of Fallsburg, the railroad made important stops in Mountaindale, Woodridge and South Fallsburg. In 1880, fewer than ten years after the arrival of the railroad, the hamlet of Sandburg was renamed Mountaindale. By 1899, *Summer Homes*, the O & W's guide to the region, noted 162 places to stay in the town of Fallsburg. More important, this issue of *Summer Homes* included its first two listings of boardinghouses that catered exclusively to Jews and both were in the Sandburg Valley. The next year, the advertisement for High Valley Farm, a Mountaindale resort, noted that it would accept a "good class of Hebrews." Advertisements of this type were intended to exclude the eastern European immigrants that were soon to become eastern Sullivan County's dominant population group (Evers 678).

### Jewish Settlement in Mountaindale

Jews arrived in Mountaindale in the early 1900s. Apparently agricultural and resort development in the Mountaindale area developed simultaneously. Accounts by former residents indicate that the Mountaindale Lodge, a small establishment of seven to twelve rooms, opened in c1900 and was one of the first of its kind (Morton Jacobowitz, n.d., "Your History of Mountaindale"). Chevsheh Hall was described as a catering place,

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hosting weddings and other events in c1910 (Richard M. Cohen, 10/16/00, "Your History"). In 1912, there was a local barber and, in the same period, a real estate broker. Although Jewish farmers were purchasing land in the Mountaindale area during the 1920s, some seemed to open resorts immediately, without engaging in any farming. One informant recalls that his grandfather purchased a farm opposite the Utopia Hotel in 1923 and began to operate it as a hotel/bungalow colony (Ira Hammerman, n.d., "Your History"). By the late 1920s and 30s, Mountaindale's history reflected the familiar regional pattern of evolution from agricultural to resort activity. Throughout the 1930s and 40s, there was a general increase in the number of resorts and bungalow colonies and Mountaindale prospered.

Mountaindale remained an active resort town through the 1950s and 60s.<sup>1</sup> Numerous testimonies from both year-round and summer residents describe a vibrant and close-knit Jewish community in this era ("Your History"). There were many resorts and bungalow colonies in and around the hamlet, and active businesses included a pharmacy, a bakery, produce shops, several candy shops, a drug store, a fish store, several luncheonettes and delis, a lumber yard, a Ford dealership and two gas stations. Many residents note important activities centered around the post office, the Mountaindale School (designed by Jacob Myerson, 1930) and the firehouse.<sup>2</sup> The latter, perhaps the most important building in the hamlet, was the center of social life. Without a movie theater or other public entertainment facility in Mountaindale, the hall provided the location for dances, socials, movies and bar mitzvahs; it was also the polling place and a gathering space for the volunteer firemen.

<sup>1</sup> Pamela Gray, screenwriter of the movie, *A Walk on the Moon* (1999), spent some summers at Locker's Bungalow Colony in Mountaindale. In an interview with Phil Brown, she explained that the screenplay was based on her experiences in Mountaindale and other Sullivan County resort hamlets.

<sup>2</sup> Sybil Marcus, Meyerson's granddaughter, described Myerson as a well-known local builder who designed the Pioneer and New Prospect hotels in Mountaindale and worked on the earliest buildings at the Nevele and Fallsview hotels; he also designed bungalow colonies and many private residences (Sybil Marcus, 7/12/00, "Your History"; Marcus, RE: Jacob Myerson, 1/17/01, personal email).

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### Hebrew Congregation of Mountaindale

Specific records about the Hebrew Congregation of Mountaindale are scarce. At one time, services were held in the feed store, perhaps before the synagogue was constructed. A Hebrew School was constructed in 1915 with forty to fifty students in attendance, indicating the hamlet's early and large Jewish population. The former school is located on NY 55, about one-half mile east of the synagogue. In c1912, a committee met to form a congregation. The synagogue was apparently constructed between 1915 and 1917 at a cost of approximately \$5,000; in 1917, a benefit was held to pay off the mortgage. A vestibule was added to the building in c1930, and the mikveh, a ritual bathhouse, was built in 1940. Although the builder of the synagogue is not known, the interior marbleizing and painting were done by local residents. The mikveh was a community project undertaken by a group of congregation members who constructed it together. This synagogue is the only one in the county to have a mikveh.

The Mountaindale synagogue is typical of the vernacular synagogues of the Catskills, embodying a familiar form, a traditional orthodox plan and decoration using Hebrew motifs. It is especially distinguished by its interior embellishment, characterized by extensive marbled surfaces in a rich variety of colors and styles. The synagogue was renovated in the early 1990s. At this time, the structure was stabilized and windows were replaced. On the interior, beaded-board siding was added; the old ark was replaced and woodwork and some painted decoration around the original ark was removed or painted over. Overall, these alterations were done in a way that was sensitive to the original design. Windows were installed in the original openings and new wooden frames replicated the old. Colored glass was installed in a design typical of the region's vernacular synagogues. The Hebrew Congregation of Mountaindale remains active today, continuing to serve the hamlet's year-round and seasonal Jewish populations.

See continuation sheet

**Mountaindale Synagogue**

Name of Property

**Sullivan County, New York**

County and State

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

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	18	539056	4615071
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

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 By**name/title Kathleen LaFrankorganization New York State Historic Preservation Officedate January 2001street & 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 Hebrew Congregation of Mountaindale

street &amp; 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 Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Mountaindale, Sullivan County, New York

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### Bibliography

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Mountaindale, Sullivan County, New York

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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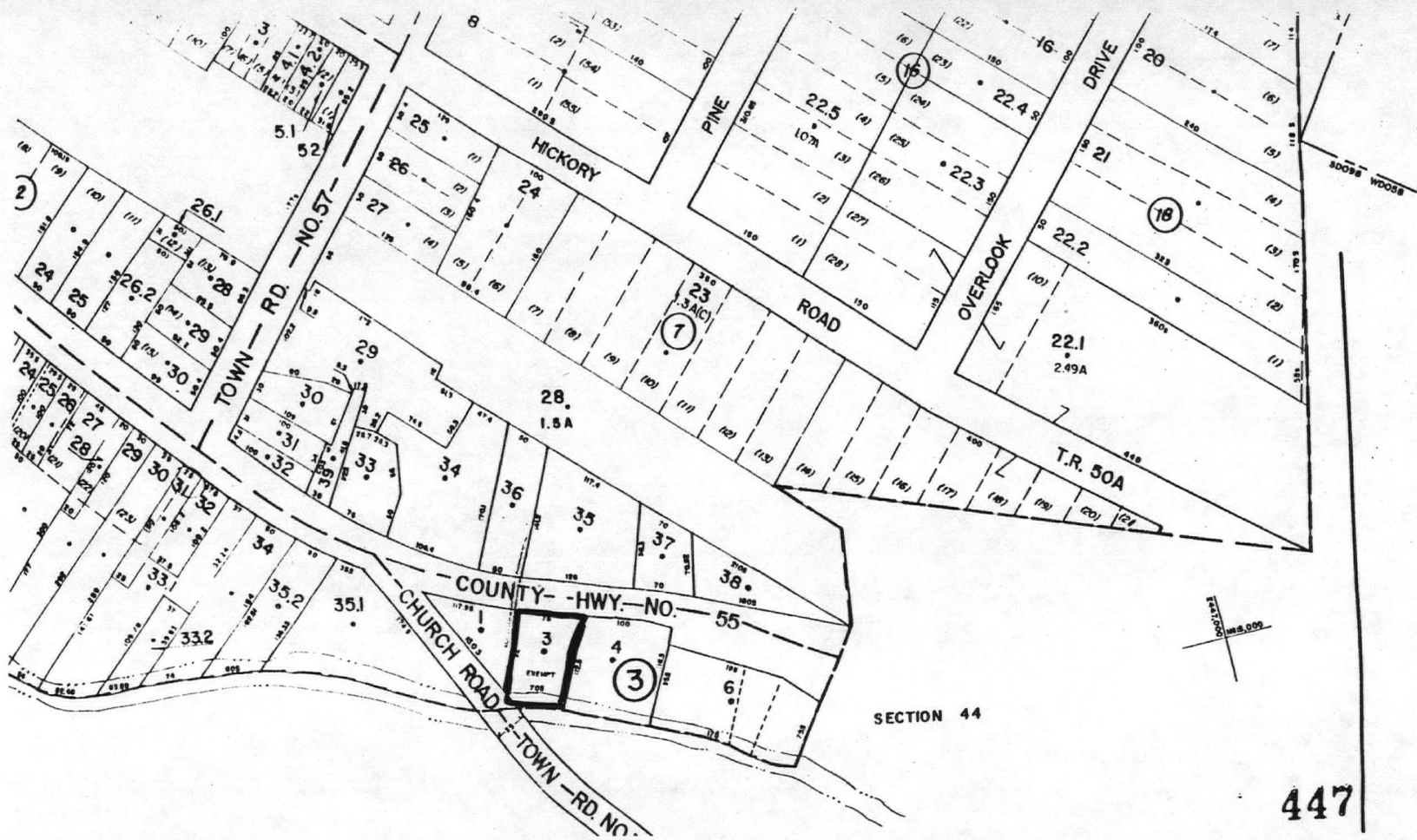
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### Verbal Boundary Description

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

### Boundary Justification

The boundary was drawn to include the original and current parcel associated with the synagogue.



Hebrew Congregation of  
 Mountandale Synagogue  
 Mountandale, Sullivan Co NY

1" = 200'

Nomination boundary indicated  
 by heavy line

447

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Hebrew Congregation of Mountaindale Synagogue

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Sullivan

DATE RECEIVED: 4/25/01                      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/14/01  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/30/01                      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/10/01  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 01000578

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT       RETURN       REJECT      5/30/01 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the  
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N



Hebrew Congregation of Mountandale Synagogue

Mountandale, Sullivan Co. NY

photo: LaVerne Black 1998

neg: RFD Box 118A, Woodbourne NY 12788

View: facade of synagogue from north

# 1



Hebrew Congregation of Mountandale Synagogue

Mountandale, Sullivan Co. NY

photo: LaVerne Black, 1998

neg: RFD Box 118A, Woodbourne NY 12788

view: facade of synagogue and mikveh (left)  
from northwest

#2



Hebrew Congregation of Mountandale Synagogue  
Mountandale, Sullivan Co NY

photo: LaVerne Black, 1998

neg: RFD Box 118A, Woodbourne NY 12788

View: side + rear elevations from southwest

#3



Hebrew Congregation of Mountaundale Synagogue

Mountaundale, Sullivan Co, NY

photo: LaVerne Black, 1998

neg: RFD Box 118A, Woodbourne NY 12788

view: interior, looking from rear of sanctuary  
toward bimah tank #4



Hebrew Congregation of Mountandale Synagogue

Mountandale, Sullivan Co NY

photo: LaVerne Black, 1998

neg = RFD, Box 118A, Woodbourne NY 12788

view: interior, looking toward vestibule,  
Sally wall above #5



Hebrew Congregation of Mountandale Synagogue  
Mountandale, Sullivan Co New York  
Woodridge quad  
181539056/165071

Published by the New York State Department of Transportation, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration.

Map base from 1966 U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle.

Map revisions made using aerial photographs dated 1993, construction plans, official records and other sources. Features revised include: highways and other transportation facilities; civil and public land boundaries; recreation sites; hydrography; and buildings. Gray tint indicates developed areas in which only landmark buildings are shown. Darker gray tint indicates open water features.

Revisions may not comply with National Map Accuracy Standards.

Correspondence concerning this and other Department of Transportation maps should be directed to: Map Information Section, New York State Department of Transportation, State Campus, Building 4, Room 105, Albany, New York 12232-0415.

Revisions by C.E. Walp



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Transverse Mercator projection, 1927 North American Datum  
To place on the 1983 North American Datum, move the projection lines 10 meters south and 33 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks.  
1000-meter ticks based on the New York Transverse Mercator projection /grid. Between 72° and 78° West Longitude, this projection/grid is identical to Zone 18 of the Universal Transverse Mercator projection/grid. Areas east of 72° and west of 78° are direct mathematical extensions of Zone 18. The scale of this map has been adjusted by its projection scale factor in order to maintain true 1:24,000 scale. The Transverse Mercator projection scale factor at this quadrangle location is 0.9996.  
10,000-foot ticks based on the New York State Plane Coordinate System, East Zone.  
1995 magnetic declination is approximately 13.5° West.  
Control and spot elevations shown to the nearest foot.

INDEX TO 1:9600 (1"=800') MAP COVERAGE

WOODRIDGE	SW/4
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BOUNDARIES:

State	---
County	----
Town or City	-----
Incorporated Village	-----
State / Federal Land	-----

ROADS:

Posted Touring Route:	Divided:
Interstate (I-19)	Wide mall
U.S. (28)	Narrow mall or barrier
State (36)	Undivided:
County (67)	4 or more lanes
State Highway (SH) number and limit (820)	Less than 4 lanes
County road (7)	Vehicle track; trail
Interchange number (8)	

Contours, at 20-foot intervals, shown unrevised from 1966 U.S. Geological Survey map. Datum is mean sea level