



**HORÁRIO | SCHEDULE:**

Outubro a Março: Terças a Domingo , 10 -12 horas -14-17 horas  
Abril a Setembro: Terças a Domingo, 10 -13 horas. - 14-18 horas  
Dias de encerramento: 1 de janeiro, 1 de maio e 25 de dezembro  
October to March: Tuesday to Sunday, 10 a.m.-12 a.m./2p.m.-5 p.m.  
April to September: Tuesday to Sunday, 10 a.m.-1 p.m./2p.m. -6 p.m.  
Closing days: January 1st, May 1st and December 25th

**MORADA | ADDRESS:**

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**CONTACTOS | CONTACTS**

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**COORDENADAS GPS | GPS COORDINATES**

39°36'11,9"N  
08°24'48,9"W

**CONTACTOS PARA MARCAÇÕES | CONTACTS BY APPOINTMENT:**

turismo@cm-tomar.pt



SINAGOGA  
TOMAR



A Sinagoga de Tomar é o único templo hebraico que se manteve intacto e conservado no nosso país, desde meados do século XV - quando foi construído numa época de florescimento da comunidade judaica de Tomar e de grande proximidade ao Infante D. Henrique - até à atualidade. Foi encerrada em 1496, aquando da expulsão dos Judeus de Portugal, decretada por D. Manuel I.

Desde o encerramento até à sua aquisição por Samuel Schwarz, em 1923, teve usos diversos, tendo sido prisão, capela católica (é referenciada no século XVII como Ermida de S. Bartolomeu), palheiro, celeiro, armazém de mercearias e arrecadação. Só o ano de 1921 lhe devolveria a dignidade, quando foi classificada como Monumento Nacional. Em 1939, Schwarz doa a sinagoga ao Estado Português para aí instalar o Museu Luso-Hebraico Abraão Zacuto.

A arquitetura do edifício, de fachada discreta, com planta quadrangular e cobertura abobadada assente em colunas e mísulas incrustadas nas paredes, denota influências orientais. Os capitéis decorados com motivos geométricos e vegetalistas representam as Matriarcas de Israel: Sara, Raquel, Rebeca e Lea. Às colunas ligam-se doze arcos, símbolo das Doze Tribos de Israel. Um singular sistema de amplificação acústica (oito ânforas de barro colocadas na alvenaria de cada canto superior da sala) amplifica o som dos cânticos rituais.



The Synagogue of Tomar is the only Hebrew temple that has remained intact and preserved in our country since the mid-15th century — when it was built at a time of prosperity for the Jewish community of Tomar, closely tied to Infante D. Henrique — to the present day. It was closed in 1496, upon the expulsion of the Jews from Portugal, decreed by D. Manuel I.

From its closure until its acquisition by Samuel Schwarz in 1923, it was used for different purposes such as those of a prison; a Catholic chapel (referenced in the 17th century as Hermitage of St Bartholomew); a hayloft; a barn; a grocery warehouse and a storeroom. Only the year 1921 would give its dignity back to the place, when it was classified as a National Monument. In 1939 Schwarz donated the synagogue to the Portuguese State to install the Abraham Zacuto Luso-Hebrew Museum.

The architecture of the building, with its discreet façade — with a square plan and vaulted roof based on columns and wall-incrusted corbels—denotes oriental influences. The capitals, decorated with geometric and vegetal motifs, represent the Matriarchs of Israel: Sarah, Rebecca, Rachel and Leah. To the columns are connected twelve arches, symbol of the Twelve Tribes of Israel. A unique acoustic amplification system (eight clay amphoras placed in the masonry of each upper corner of the room) amplifies the sound of ritual chants.



**THE JEWISH COMMUNE**

A model for the preservation of the Jewish heritage, preservation of the...  
 In 1496, the Jewish community of Tomar was expelled from Portugal...  
 The Jewish community of Tomar was one of the most important...  
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