

AGREEMENT

GOV/99/2009, June 2nd, by which the old Jewish cemetery on in Barcelona is declared a cultural asset of national interest, categorized as a historical place. Per Resolution CMC/810/2007 of the 15th of March (DOGC no. 4849, dated 3/26/2007), a declaration of cultural asset of national interest was entered into the record, categorized as a historical place, in favor of the old Jewish cemetery on Montjuïc, in Barcelona.

(DOGC: Official Newsletter of the Catalan Government)

All required documents implementing this order have been completed per Article 8 and following, Catalan Cultural Heritage Law 9/1993, dated Sept. 30th .

Given the favorable findings by the Advisory Council of the Catalan Cultural Heritage and of the Institute of Catalan Studies;

As proposed by the Councilor of Culture and Communications Media, Government of the Province of Catalunya

AGREES

-1 To declare the old Jewish cemetery on Montjuïc in Barcelona an asset of national cultural interest, categorized as historic place, according to this Agreement.

-2 to include the area below ground and objects located on the historic site as protected items.

-3 To set as basic criteria that the following must specifically govern any interventions:

a) Conservation, recovery, restoration, improvement and utilization of the property must respect the values which motivated the declaration, without damage which might be authorized for the use of elements, techniques and current materials for better adaptation of the asset for its use and to evaluate certain elements or epochs.

b) The scientific study of architectural, historic and archeological characteristics of the asset must be permitted.

c) The asset's most notable typological characteristics of spatial, volumetric and morphological organization must be preserved.

d) Reconstruction of the asset, either total or partial, as well as any stylistic additions which falsely mimic historic authenticity is prohibited, except in cases in which original elements are utilized.

e) Eliminating any part of the asset is prohibited, except in the case where allowing its demolition or removal permits a better historical interpretation. In these cases, the parts which need to be eliminated must be documented.

f) Placing advertisements, cables, antennas and conduit and installing public or private facilities which adversely alter the view are prohibited.

-4 To publish this Agreement in its entirety in the DOGC and the BOE, in accordance with Article 12 of the Sept. 30, 1993 Cultural Heritage Law, and to distribute it to interested parties as well as to the government of the municipality where the asset is located.

-5 This agreement can be contested giving notice of appeal before the Government of the Province of Catalunya, or else administrative appeal before the Supreme Court of Justice of Catalunya within two months, after the publication in the DOGC or the corresponding notification.

(BOE: Spanish government's official newsletter)

Official Newsletter of the Government of Catalunya, No. 5400-15.6.2009

Findings

Barcelona, June 2, 2009

Laia Bonet Rull

Secretary of the Government

Amendment 1

Description and Location

The historic location of the old Jewish cemetery of Montjuïc is situated in a small field on the north-west slope of the hill, at some 100 m above sea level, and provides the name to the mountain of Montjuïc. Its position on the hill provides a vantage view over the old quarter of Barcelona, which centuries before was the medieval city contemporaneous with the cemetery and the Jewish Quarter.

Taking into account the necropolis' characteristics (extents, condition, antiquity, high number of stones with funerary inscriptions, etc.), we can say with certainty that we are dealing with one of the largest and most significant collections tied to the memory and the culture of the Jewish community during the Middle Ages within Catalunya and, very possibly, in the western Mediterranean.

Within this collection, four types of graves have been identified from a morphological standpoint, one more than in the work carried out by Duran i Sanpere in 1946 on Montjuïc and in the necropolis excavations at Girona.

Duran i Sanpere divided the 171 graves excavated in Barcelona into three categories, each quite different. According to this investigator, this could be due to a different timeline or perhaps, in the case of their being contemporaneous, to the fact that they belonged to individuals from different backgrounds. These three groups were defined as having a “side cavity” or *grotto*, “anthropomorphic” and in a “casket”.

During the last excavation by the archeologist X. Maese, using the same criteria, one more was added, represented by the “tub shape” graves excavated in the rock.

Thus, among the graves excavated lately, the identified groups belong to the following types: graves with a simple long-cavity pit (9th-14th century), graves with an anthropomorphic remnant (9th-13th century), and graves with a trapezoidal pit with a wooden box or casket (13th and 14th centuries).

Every one of these graves is oriented from the west to the east, with the body facing toward the east, in keeping with the Jewish burial tradition.

In this necropolis there exists an important epigraphic collection with more than 74 items, compiled in the Hebrew Series of Paleographic Monuments *Medii Aevi fica*.

To this collection we must add a new gravestone of large dimensions that was found *in situ* during archeological excavations in 2001. It is a four-sided block (0,47 x 1,43 x 0,37 m) with a funerary inscription associated with grave #UF 423.

The text presents a structure formed by the heading, the name preceded by two epithets and the husband's name, the verb indicating the passing and the date (1229). The importance of the discovery of this grave, with the corresponding tombstone in place, is in fact a very infrequent example, due to the dispersion of engraved materials from Jewish cemeteries. Up until now, this is an exceptional case for Catalunya.

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Findings

Addendum 2

Justification of boundaries

The boundary of the historic site is fully delineated for scientific, heritage and social interest to preserve this most important area for future generations.

The line which defines the protected area has been traced taking into account scientific, environmental and views criteria, with the goal of controlling the relationship between the site and the natural inherent space, as well as the excavations to be carried out there.

Thus, the area as now defined and which corresponds to the necropolis extends from the *Mirador del Alcalde* over to the north-west and includes part of the former amusement park of Montjuïc.

It continues north following along the old road until arriving at the north-west side at the boundary between the *Miramar gardens* and the *Olympic shooting pavilions*, where it links up with the *Morrot gully*.