



Description of the content of the Virtual Visit.

www.isladelrey.es

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Isla del Rey

www.isladelrey.es

Welcome to the Isla del Rey website. From here you can take a virtual tour, room by room, of its 18th century Hospital Building. To do this, you must click on the icon with three horizontal stripes that you will find in the upper left corner of this screen.

On this visit you will find two areas or sections:

- The Hospital Museum section is dedicated to all the rooms on the ground floor and basement, and also to the outdoor (garden) and independent areas (Director's House, Chaplain's House, Printing Office, Laundry.)
- The Interpretation Center section that occupies the rooms on the first floor, and which will allow you to delve deeper into the life of the Port of Mahón and its rich history.
- You will also be able to access the library database.

In addition to the Hospital building on the Island, there are remains of a Paleo-Christian Basilica from the 6th century, other annex and service buildings and the Lángara Building, which houses the Hauser&Wirth Art Center.

Isla del Rey enjoys a high level of urban and environmental protection.

What we do

Hospital on the ground floor and semi-basement.

Naval and Military Hospital for 3 centuries.



In these 20 rooms on the ground floor and some in the basement, efforts have been made to collect and display everything related to this building that was a Hospital since 1711. Everything on display is the result of donations or deposits and the voluntary aid that has made it possible to achieve the recovery of each room. This building had

been left in ruins after 40 years of abandonment (1964-2004) during which it suffered the invasion of vegetation, water, animals and plunder. Its recovery has been possible thanks to the initiative of the Foundation and its voluntary collaboration.

Dedicated mainly to medicine and surgery in their various specialties as well as pharmacy and paying attention to certain events worth remembering, it collects the history and evolution of medicine in the 300 years of life of the Hospital. International Powers, interested in Menorca and its Port of Mahón, have also left their medical, social and cultural legacy throughout this time. And with all of them Menorca preserves the friendship that has been generated in this incipient Europe.

On the top floor



We are in the process of restoring and equipping all the rooms on the first floor, but most can already be visited.

The upper floor dedicated to the Port of Mahón seeks to offer the visitor a structured vision of its history, activity, contribution to the life of the Island and its importance

in the Mediterranean. The visit follows through rooms in which you will find descriptions, images and texts or videos related to the meaning of each room. In it you will find data related to the presence of the various nations that have used this Port and the legacy they have left in Menorca, as well as their influence on Society. It also offers a vision of life in the Port, its activity, industry and commerce, all closely related to the naval sector and its economy.

Hauser & Wirth Art Center

Contemporary art



Hauser & Wirth was founded in 1992 in Zurich by Iwan Wirth, Manuela Wirth and Ursula Hauser, who were joined in 2000 by partner and vice president Marc Payot. Hauser & Wirth is a family business with a global outlook, and has expanded into Hong Kong,

London, Los Angeles, New York, Somerset, Gstaad, St. Moritz and Southampton. The gallery represents around 90 artists and legacies who have been essential in shaping its identity over the last quarter of a century, and which are the elements that inspire Hauser & Wirth's wide range of activities in its commitment to art, education, conservation and sustainability.

In 2017, the Isla del Rey Hospital Foundation received the concession of exclusive use of the island from the Mahón Town Council. This enabled an

agreement between the Foundation and the artistic initiatives company Hauser & Wirth, for it to develop a 15-year project, extendable to 25, consisting of the use of the Lángara building (see description below) as an Art Gallery.

Hauser & Wirth Menorca include an exhibition space, an educational program, gardens, a shop and a canteen. The center's programming encompasses new and ambitious exhibitions, of diverse techniques, of the artists represented by the gallery, as well as exhibitions of the most prestigious modern artists of the 20th century, all of them supported by a wide variety of educational activities. Programs are developed for and in conjunction with school communities, as well as with families, adults and tourists, which include, screenings, talks, and interactive workshops. Hauser & Wirth has partnered with charities, artisans and organizations to develop a wide range of educational activities to support each exhibition.

In close collaboration with the Isla del Rey Hospital Foundation and the Mahón Town Council, Hauser & Wirth has carried out an important conservation project to sensitively reuse the rooms of the Lángara building and house its Art Center there. The project will preserve the natural ecology of the island through autonomous planting schemes.

The first exhibition at Hauser & Wirth Menorca opened to the public in 2021 and featured a series of works by artists and specific projects related to the place. Meanwhile, the Isla del Rey is a testing ground for artists' ideas, allowing time for connections to be created between architecture, landscape and people. Hauser & Wirth Menorca's educational program will seek to foster creativity and forge connections, both with art and between people.

<https://www.hauserwirth.com/locations/25040-menorca>

<https://www.hauserwirth.com/>

The volunteering

How it all started and has progressed.



In 2004, due to the ruinous situation of all the buildings and overgrown land on Isla del Rey after 40 years of abandonment, neglect and plunder, a popular movement emerged motivated by the desire to clean up and maintain the small island. The general apathy of the administrative organizations was a source of shame for having ignored an

important and historical hospital..

With their own tools and private boats, the activity began and it was agreed to spend some time on Sunday mornings to fulfill what was then a non-specific objective, but united the good intentions of this small group. From the very beginning, there was a certain discipline behind a clear and dedicated leadership that motivated all the participants.

First achievements: Cleaning and sanitation, pruning and clearing.

It was impossible to cross the islet due to the abundant vegetation that prevented it. It took a long time (months) to open a path that would allow people to reach the buildings and they were in ruins: open roofs, pigeon and rodent excrement everywhere, absence of beams, doors and windows victims of looting.

But the small group of volunteers was growing. It enjoyed the support of those who sympathized with the idea and the project took shape. Voluntary participation does not consider nationalities, age, origin, or status. Nor jobs, professions, ideas or beliefs. Whoever wants to contribute something can do so: everyone has something to contribute and a lot to receive. In this way, volunteers from multiple nationalities have been integrated, creating a group that represents, in its composition, the different foreign presences in Menorca.

Evolution: Obviously the needs were changing. Since the first sanitation work, volunteering continued, taking charge of the new requirements. Aid and financial support were obtained. As the restoration works, once started, progressed, thanks to the help of sponsors who saw in the project a reality and not an entelechy, rooms were cleaned (vaulted on the ground floor) and they began to receive furniture and various items, thanks to donations. Much of what arrived needed inspection or repair and, at the very least, derusting, waxing, small adjustments and repairs given the humid climate of Menorca. And a group of restorers emerged that is dedicated exclusively to repair all the material that arrives. Carpentry, electricity, painting, metal treatment and similar activities are all used in the restoration process.

All rooms require maintenance and attention, as well as everything stored in them. When making the real or virtual visit, the content of the rooms can be observed. Appreciate also the hidden and dedicated work of those who care for it. Without forgetting the garden and other spaces on the Island such as jetties, paths, etc.

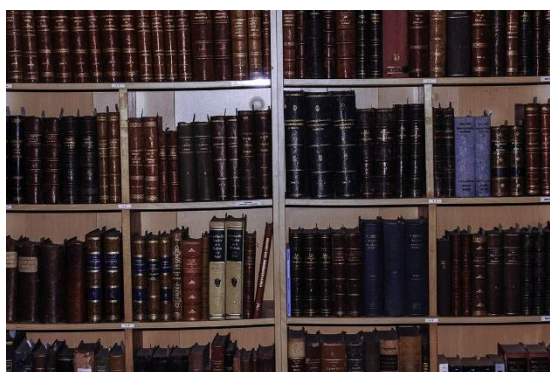
The management of everything that is done is carried out by the Isla del Rey Hospital Foundation, created for this purpose in 2005. And the first thing it did was draft a Use Plan, to operate with public criteria and since then it has been the entity that manages all administrative and management procedures. Under this scheme, all volunteer or contracted work is carried out. This gives rise to other types of activities in which volunteers also actively participate, such as translations, book editions, publications in the media, multiple designs of what needs to be done, cataloguing of donations, inventories, collections, libraries and the like. Their participation in events of any type, their organization and development, as well as the attention to visits and visitors that is carried out throughout the year cannot be ignored.

There are other types of activities that also require time, dedication and skill, such as relations with the Administration, Institutions, Media, Professionals, Technicians, Suppliers, etc. in which volunteers actively participate.

And regarding its operation, we have already said that discipline, respect, leadership and commitment are the main values of this group. Its results are visible. It is necessary to mention that as a reward for their activity, cultural visits are periodically made to very interesting places on our island and remembering the relationship that Menorca has had with other countries throughout its history, trips are held annually to make contact with the places of interest. (Florida USA, Portsmouth UK, Belle Île France, Genoa Italy, etc.). In this way, contact is made and what is done in other places is observed and, sometimes, we find towns born from emigrations of Menorcans who remember their origin, as is the case in the USA, from New Smyrna where

they went in 1768. or San Agustín in 1777. All of this enriches and benefits the Isla del Rey and consequently Menorca.

Library



The Isla del Rey Library is the result of donations made since the recovery of the building began. It is distributed among various rooms but all the books are collected in the database that, with more than 10,000 copies, constitutes a powerful cultural repository related to medicine, its history, various medical specialties, dominions and presences in Menorca,

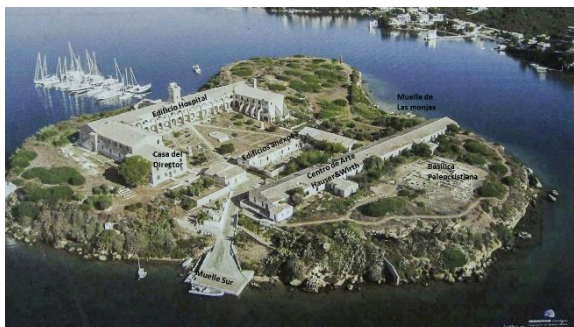
its nature and history and topics related to it.

For each book, we try to record, in the database, the topic, donor, language, author, publisher, size and location. In this way you can access any book selected according to some of the aforementioned data. Simply put any word or fraction of it that interests you in the appropriate field. Some offer a drop-down menu that makes searching easier.

It is worth highlighting the evolution that medicine has experienced, not only in the three hundred years of life of this hospital, but even in the last decades of years that represent transcendental changes in the medical world. For this reason, the title of the book is accompanied by the date of its publication. All of this offers great interest to its readers.

The book sector has evolved a lot recently. The existence of the digital world has completely changed access to information and knowledge. It is not necessary to mention the function offered by the web in the "cloud", Kindles and e-books, allowing you to see and read everything that is published and offered today. But all the knowledge comes after many years of study and exchange of ideas, data and experiences published in printed media. That is why we consider it logical that this Hospital is respectful of the means that society has used to progress by making public its progress, its ideas and its written, narrative, poetic, descriptive, historical or any other type of language. This is the principal objective of the Library.

The early Christian Basilica (VI century)



Archaeological site of an early Christian building intended for worship discovered in 1888. The mosaic that occupied the floor of the basilica, or what remained of it, was transferred to the Museum of Menorca in 1950. The site began to be excavated in 1964 under the

direction of the archaeologist Maria Luisa Serra, which made it possible to identify a basilica measuring 18,5 x 11,5 square metres. It is assumed that its construction dates back to first third of the 6th century.

The Edict of Milan promulgated by Constantine in the year 313 declared religious freedom in the Roman Empire. Christianity abandoned the catacombs and began the construction of Basilicas inspired by the Roman ones. Early Christian art is that which developed during the first five centuries of our era, the final stage of Roman and Byzantine influence. In the Balearic Islands there are ruins of 11 basilicas, of which 7 are in Menorca in: Es Cap des Port (Fornells), Fornàs de Torelló (With mosaic pavement), Sanitja, Sanitja II, S'Illa del Rei (With mosaic pavement), S' Illa den Colom (Unexcavated) and Son Bou.

The miracle of Isla del Rey.

Published by Gabriela Domingo in El Hedonista. April 27, 2021.

How the enthusiastic work of volunteers has placed this island on the world stage of art and culture.



On the small Isla del Rey they are working at full capacity these days. The inauguration will soon take place of the new spaces dedicated to art and culture and the history of the port of Mahón. An event that will attract people from all over. When the big day arrives, visitors will disembark on the island and see before them a stone

building of large proportions: it is the former British naval hospital built in 1711 and now converted into a museum. In front of it, the brand new Hauser&Wirth art centre and gallery. And between them, the gardens designed by the influential Dutch landscape designer Piet Oudolf. If the visitor heads towards the east of the island, they will even discover the archaeological remains of an early Christian basilica from the 6th century. Your curious spirit will guide your steps towards the old hospital, with its three wings, its arches and corridors. And when you look into the surgery, and to the printing press that is more than a hundred years old and still in operation..., to the history, in short, of the magnificent port of Mahón... you will find everything in perfect condition just as it was a couple of centuries ago, with the equipment and medical instruments of the time, carefully catalogued.

What can be seen is important, but the most valuable thing about Isla del Rey is what is not seen and will probably escape the newcomer: and here, one day, someone worked a miracle . Because none of this would exist, nothing, without the prodigious action of a diverse handful of volunteers.

And a few years ago, Isla del Rey was dying without water and without light. And how sad the island and its hospital were then! And what shame some felt when contemplating so much abandonment and apathy! The trees grew and spread inside the buildings, tearing down centuries-old walls, buttresses and roofs in their wake; The vines and climbing plants hugged columns and walls until they suffocated, collapsing them; Humidity, mould, pigeon and

rodent droppings spread corrosion, rot and dirt everywhere. Everything usable from the old military hospital – furniture, bathrooms, beams and railings, doors and windows, copper pipes and cables..., everything had disappeared, a victim of looting.

How was it possible that no one came to the aid of an island and a hospital that had welcomed and cared for so many sailors since the British occupation of Menorca in the 18th century? Here, dying or badly wounded Englishmen from the British Navy, Frenchmen or Spaniards arrived, victims of the naval battles that were fought in the Mediterranean while Menorca successively passed into the hands of one military power or another. In 1830 the hospital, by then Spanish, welcomed French soldiers wounded during the taking of Algiers; Its doctors, nurses and the Sisters of Charity cared for hundreds of Italian shipwrecked people from the battleship Roma, bombed at the end of the Second World War by the German air force as punishment for the armistice signed by fascist Italy, already defeated, with the Allies. . After two and a half centuries of service, the King's Island hospital closed its doors in 1964 and the island was sadly abandoned.

And when it seemed that both hospital and island were irremediably condemned to oblivion, someone decided to take matters into their own hands: “This is falling apart. If no one does anything, we’ll do it.” Determined not to blame the outsiders, “Madrid..., Palma..., the Catalans..., the English...” and driven by a healthy feeling of shame, on September 10, 2004, our handful of volunteers, in command (and never better said) of the general in the reserve Luis Alejandro Sintés, began to clear the land without even suspecting where their adventure would take them. “We were a group of crazy people,” Toni Barber Seguí, one of the pioneers, tells us. “Fifteen or twenty friends who went to the island on Sundays in our free time. Every week we advanced inch by inch through the undergrowth armed with a machete, a garden pruner, a shovel... We couldn't see further than three meters and each time we were surprised by a new discovery, here is a well! I have found a cistern!” There was no shortage of doubters and doomsayers willing to give their opinion: “Those guys will get tired after two months,” “Let's see how long they last...” And they lasted, boy did they last! And not only that, but little by little more and more volunteers joined them.

From twenty there have become a hundred counting the vacationers. Menorcans and foreigners, British and Italians, Catholics and Protestants, people from all social classes, and oh miracle, seeing is believing!: people from the left and the right. All together and united motivated by an exciting common project. A project that has taken them for more than fifteen years, to get up early every Sunday to disembark on their island at 8:30 sharp in the

morning and get to work. In winter and summer, whether it is hot or cold, rainy or windy. "In all these years, I think we have failed three or four Sundays," Toni Barber says proudly. And he concludes: "I don't remember there being a serious confrontation with anyone. If anything, a few comments during a Barça-Madrid match."

And what were the institutions, the various administrations with powers on the island, doing in the meantime? Well, at the beginning, don't interfere and turn a blind eye to the occupation of the island. 'Laissez faire et laissez passer, the volunteers take care of themselves,' they must have thought. Because there is no doubt: no matter how illustrious and respectable our brave volunteers were, they were still mere squatters on publicly owned land. Little by little, the local authorities, regardless of their political colour, became convinced of the goodness and seriousness of the adventure and began to recognise them.

After fifteen years of work and already established as a fully fledged foundation, the volunteers admit to having felt they were missing something during the months of confinement. And they missed their 'island therapy' session, that space-time where, in the words of General Luis Alejandro, "virtues that we have hidden in some corner of our soul develop." We have witnessed this phenomenon, 'island therapy', and we were close to picking up a paintbrush and starting to whitewash a wall. Go to Isla del Rey on a Sunday first thing in the morning. You will find an ex-transporter, an operating room nurse, a retired British colonel, a bank employee, a pharmacist... dedicated to the most prosaic and varied tasks: here I'll paint a beam, there I'll clean the windows, those weeds! The model of the battleship Roma is already finished! What a wonderful donation we received yesterday for the ophthalmology ward!... And when 11 o'clock hits and it's time to leave, the volunteers gather to have breakfast and take stock. They radiate vitality and energy, although most are of retirement age and miss colleagues who have passed away or who are so old or disabled that they have had to stay at home. If the visitor is lucky and Covid does not prevent it, they will even be able to share with them something as tangible as a tapa of sobrasada and as a tip they will get a little piece of indelible island therapy.

The day comes to an end. Return to the boat and each one to his house. Or to twelve o'clock mass, the General suggests. Some end up worn out from all that chopping and digging and for others the session has been a little disappointing. Although perhaps the success of the Isla del Rey Hospital Foundation also lies in this fair and measured dose: an exciting common project, with a leadership that no one questions although it does not always coincide, where everyone knows that no one is anything without the other

and in that each person develops their own function within their abilities, respecting the work of others. I would even dare to suggest another reason for its success: the age of the volunteers, a generation accustomed to getting up early and working hard, who left egos and vanities behind long ago.

Go and see it on the Isla del Rey. Miracles are not abundant nowadays!

Hospital building

The Isla del Rey is a small island located in the centre of the Port of Mahón. It owes its name to the fact that it was the first Menorcan land that King Alfonso III of Aragon, stepped on in 1287, when he arrived to conquer the island from the Muslims.

The port of Mahón acquired its importance in the 18th century with the boom in navigation, making it a coveted location for some European powers, mainly British and French, who occupied it on various occasions.

During one of those British occupations, the building destined for a Naval hospital, that has survived to this day, was built.

The Hospital was built in 1711 during the first British occupation, but it was in 1722 when the expropriation of the Isla del Rey (King's Island) was finalised, with the idea of having a Hospital, to care for the sick and injured of the British Navy.

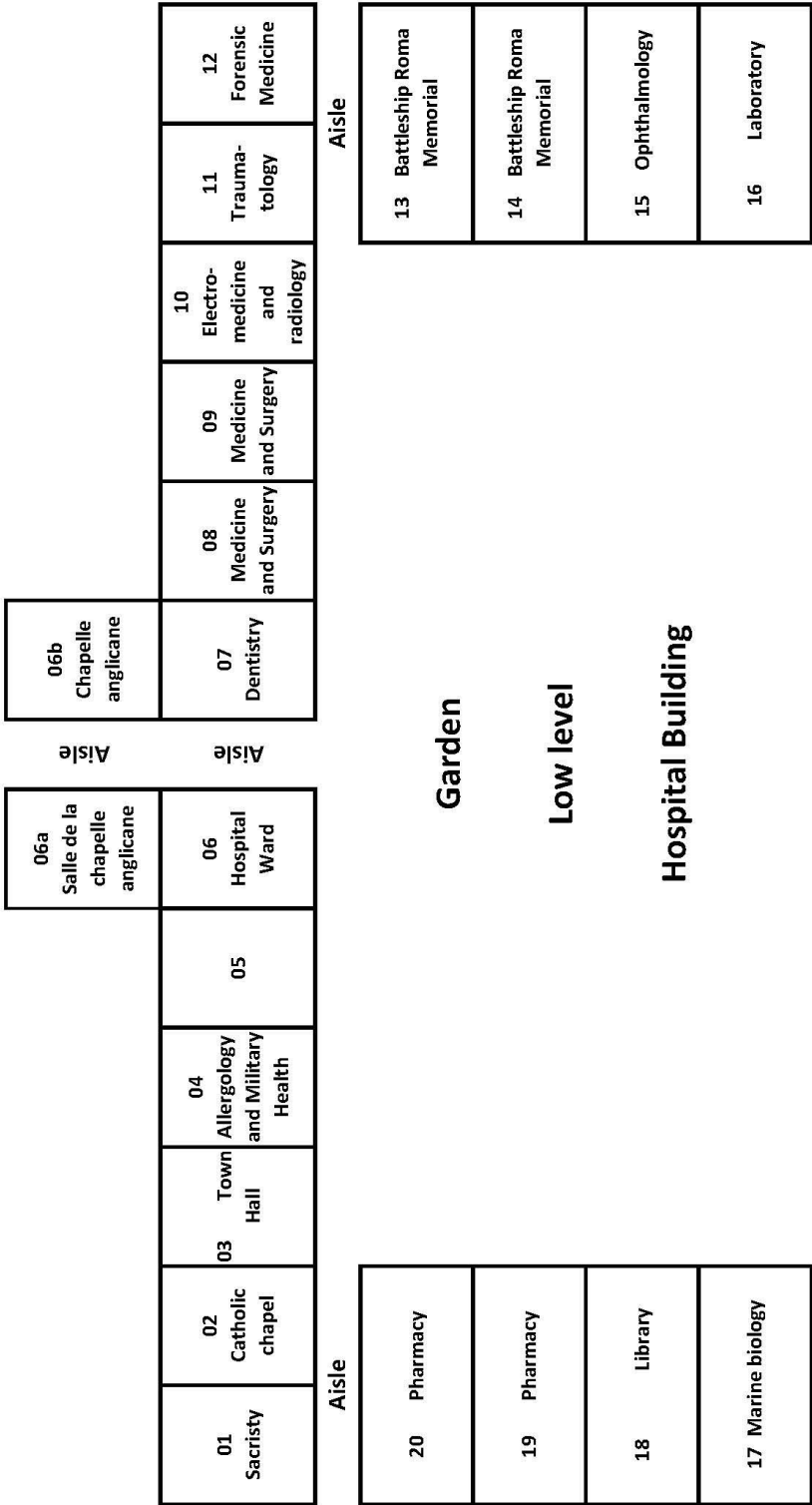
In 1802 Menorca was returned to the Spanish Crown (under the Treaty of Amiens). The Hospital then became a Military hospital also continuing to provide service to the Navies of Americans, Dutch, Italian (in this case during the second world war), French, British, Russian and German.

It extended its useful life until 1964 when the hospital was transferred to the town of Mahón and the building was evacuated and abandoned.

Since 2004 the "Association Amics de l'Illa del l'Hospital" (Friends of the Hospital island), that in October 2005 then gave rise to the Isla del Rey (King's Island) Hospital Foundation, safeguards the island and its contents.

In 1888 the remains of an Early Christian Basilica dating from the 6th century were discovered. This was declared a National Historical and Archaeological Monument. The discovery revealed that the island had been inhabited since ancient times.

Layout of the rooms (Vaults)



Room 1: Sacristy



The room attached to the Spanish R.C. chapel is dedicated to sacristy. Here many objects of a religious nature have been donated.

The small wooden antique encased chapels, some were permanent some moved from house to house in the 19th and 20th century, serving as a private Altar, believed to be of French design.

Other objects include books, chalices, cloths, small altar pieces, crosses, plates, rosaries, images and a Chasuble (Catholic outer vestment for Mass) embroidered in gold.

Room 2: Catholic chapel



Dedicated to San Carlos Borromeo, this chapel was inaugurated in 1784 two years after the taking of Menorca by the Duke of Crillon.

Consecrated to the Catholic cult, since the one that existed in the hospital was and still is Anglican, this church was dedicated to San Carlos in honour of the King of Spain, who at that time was Carlos III. After the long period of 40 years of abandonment, it was blessed again on 28th Jan. 2008, in a solemn act presided over by Bishop Monsignor Piris.

The reconstruction of the chapel was sponsored by D. Santiago Pons Quintana. In it you will find commemorative plaques, frescoes with symbols of the four evangelists, images such as that of Saint Charles, (it was a gift of an Italian sailor), and a Calvary from the 17th century.

The stained glass windows have been made by Paz de Andrés, a volunteer who collaborates with the Foundation. The Altar and the holy water basins (they were totally destroyed) were restored by another volunteer, Toni Gomila. Tiles and benches were the object of various donations, as was the bell of 1859, which came from the ‘Menorca’ steamer, one of the first steam ships in the Balearics.

Room 3: Town Hall



Since Isla del Rey is the property of the Town Council, this room has been considered a Municipal Room and official acts such as the signing of agreements, meetings with diplomats and other similar activities have been carried out there.

The sculptor Leonardo Lucarini donated his collection to the Town Council, who decided to place it in this room and in other areas of the building and gardens.

Room 4: Allergology and military health. In preparation.

Room 5: In preparation.

Room 6: Hospital Ward



This is the first of 7 wards dedicated to furniture and medical supplies.

In this ward there are 16 beds, instead of the 30 which were in each ward at peak periods. There were 40 wards in the completed two floors

Hospital, of the late XVIII century and a total of 1,200 beds was recorded at the end of that century.

It is unknown whether the size of the beds was the same at that time (see door height), given that the average sailor's height was smaller.

There are also several chamber pots, donated by families and individuals.

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Room 06a: Anglican Chapel Hall



Since its opening in the early 18th century, the hospital has had this space dedicated to Anglican worship. This room is attached to the chapel itself. It should be remembered that the Catholic and Anglican religions did not share spaces

of worship or cemeteries. Hence, in this hospital there were three chapels: the Anglican, the Catholic (room b02) and, later, that of the nuns (also Catholic) for their private use.

There were also differences that markedly affected medicine. The possibility of dissecting corpses was prohibited by the Catholic religion. Not so for the Anglican. This hospital benefited from this and facilitated the practice of Dr. Cleghorn to whom the Ward, room b12, is dedicated.

The English ruled Menorca for 3 periods, in the 18th century.

This room collects furniture, a library, flags and paintings relating to Admiral Nelson. There is a model of the Victory, a ship on which Admiral Horacio Nelson died in the Battle of Trafalgar. The original, H.M.S. Victory, can be visited at the Portsmouth Naval Museum.

Room 06b: Anglican Chapel



In this Anglican Chapel dedicated to Saint George, you can see the absence of images. Flags and other elements complement the decoration. The stained glass windows have been made by the volunteer Paz de Andres.

Perhaps it is appropriate to quote here a summary of

what the legacy of the English presence has meant for Menorca:

Regarding civil works, the Camí d'en Kane stimulated trade between Mahón and Ciutadella, promoting that of all the peoples of the interior, who improved crops and irrigation.

There was large-scale introduction of livestock to supply port needs and supplies.

The improvement of the Port of Mahón, declared as a free zone, stimulated industrial and military activity in it. The creation of the Naval Base, this Hospital, the expansion of the Castillo de San Felipe, which became one of the most important fortresses in the world, were some of the most significant works together with the foundation of Es Castell (initially Georgetown). Also the granting of a privateering license to many merchant ships allowed the enrichment of their owners, notably improving the living conditions of Menorcan society.

Freedom of religion and markets were respected.

On the other hand, the English style in buildings and furniture is a symbol of their presence that did not reach other cultural aspects given the difference in customs, language and religion that distanced them from local society.

Room 7: Dentistry



Financed by the Balearic professional association, it contains materials - furniture, antique Barber-type chairs, instruments, tools and auxiliary elements. All this provided by dentists.

It also has important documentation on the profession, to highlight the books written by Mr. Antonio Vivó in 1900, on dental health issues.

Room 8: Medicine and Surgery



From this room, the visitor will be able to capture the evolution that medicine has experienced over the years. We will be shown instruments, materials, devices, methods used, clinical furniture and everything that medical evolution has required.

It is not necessary to go back to the 300 years of life of this hospital to grasp the importance of concepts such as asepsis, contagions, epidemics, anaesthesia, rehabilitation, treatments, superstitions, environmental influence, etc. and this story.

Although medicine has always existed, the progress of recent years is impressive.

Many materials provided by families of doctors are offered in this room. The photographs of some of them are shown.

Room 9: Medicine and Surgery



As in the previous room, various instruments can be found in the showcases.

The material displayed in the central display case comes from this hospital. It was kept in Mallorca where it was cared for and then returned in the recovery period of this building.

In these rooms dedicated to Medicine and Surgery there are references to Drs. Orfila, Hernández Morejón, Rodríguez Caramazana from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. In the library you can find their texts, biographies and publications.

There are more recent references to Drs. Bernat Riera, Bernardo Bustamante, Juan José Apellániz, José Luis Echeverría or Manuel Sánchez-Rodrigo among others, whose instruments have been deposited in these rooms.

Room 10: Electromedicine and radiology



Today things are very different. But it was not until a few years ago, that the radiological study began to be implemented by means of radiographs, sometimes with the support of digital interpretation and not to mention with more advanced systems such as CAT, PET, etc.

In this room we find the initial Roentgen ray emitters, with a photograph of the tests carried out by its discoverer, the Physicist, Wilhem Conrad Roentgen, (the first winner of the Nobel Prize for Physics, in 1901, whose financial award he donated to the University and who, for ethical reasons, did not want to patent his discovery).

There are also radiological equipments from Drs. Orfila, Vicente Roca, Manuel Sánchez-Rodrigo and the GESA kit, as well as protection aprons.

There are also portable infrared or ultraviolet rays equipment and other old medical electrical devices.

Room 11: Traumatology



This is a room dedicated to the diagnosis and treatment of severe wounds and injuries requiring immediate medical attention. With this in mind you will see many specific instruments, including, among others, splints and plaster tables and

elements for the treatment of hands, fingers, feet, shoulders, elbows, knees etc. The room also has a field stretcher.

Of interesting historical reference are the University Graduation Photos of four generations of Doctors from the Salord family.

This room has two exhibits that will be of particular interest to visitors. The first one is a psychiatric 'restraint' chair, in which the patient is sat, above a hole, with trousers down. His arms and legs are fastened by belts and a wooden helmet covers his head. This helmet supports the head and covers it with the intention of calming down the patient. He can neither see nor hear, but he is able to breath and is fed until he recovers. This process is used to physically force an individual to remain seated in one place to prevent injury and harm to themselves and others.

The other exhibit, another interesting piece is a table like hammock supported from a single point designed by a Dr. Jonathan M Folz. This was to prevent a ship's movement being felt and suffered by patients recovering from fractures. Dr Folz was Chief Surgeon of the American Navy which from 1815 and for almost 30 years had their base in Menorca. Dr. Folz spent three years in Menorca during which time he wrote his experiences in a book which has been translated and republished by The Foundation.

Within this room dedicated to traumatology, is also housed an important part of the Scientific Library of Dr. Luis Munuera Martínez, Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery and Traumatology at the Autonomous University of Madrid. The library was donated by his widow, Mrs. Amalia Trabanco, who, on a visit to the Isla del Rey (King's Island) appreciated the suitability of the place, to trust the source of many hours of study. This library was collected from her house in El Escorial.

Room 12: Forensic Medicine



This room is dedicated to Scottish physician George Cleghorn who, for 13 years, was assigned as a surgeon to the Menorca-based 22nd Regiment of Foot. He delved into anatomy studies and performed multiple dissections and post mortem exams, conclusions that led him to give many lectures

and master classes.

Since ancient times, the “Corpus Hypocraticum” recommended that, to know a place, it was necessary to study its environmental conditions, climate, water, food, epidemics and way of life. This was done by the Medical Topographies and, since Menorca was the object of many presences and various dominations, doctors who were part of them left their writings in the form of the aforementioned "Topographies".

This was the case of the Scottish Dr. Cleghorn whose main work "Observations on epidemic diseases in Menorca from the year 1744 to 1749" is a magnificent example. From this book published in 1751, 8 editions were printed, 5 in England, 2 in the United States and a translation into German. The Fundación Isla del Rey Hospital translated and edited the book into Spanish in 2009.

Other books also published by the Foundation were those written by Spaniards Drs. Hernández Morejón and Rodríguez Caramazana, the French Dr. Passerat de la Chapelle, and the American Dr. Johnathan Foltz.

Room 13: Battleship Roma Memorial

It is advisable to start visiting these two rooms on the b14 and continue on the b13.



Regarding this room, you can see the life-size reproduction of the Fritz X1400 bomb that caused the sinking of the Battleship Roma. It was the first device, with remote control, in history.

The interior of a warship has been built, with all the essential furniture that the sailors lived with.

There is a locker containing some authentic crew member uniforms.

Photographs and documentaries about ROMA, the Pegasus and the Impetuous, ships of the Italian squad, complete the story.

Room 14: Battleship Roma Memorial



In 1943, at the end of the Second World War, an episode occurred that deeply affected the city of Mahón and particularly this hospital.

The facts were as follows: Fascist Italy, already defeated, had reached an armistice with the allies who demanded the surrender of the fleet. On September 9, 1943, an Italian naval squadron of 22 ships was sailing towards the base of La Maddalena, in Sardinia, when the German air force, contrary to that armistice, attacked them in the Bonifacio Strait. It was the first time that radio-controlled bombs had been used.

Two bombs fell on the Battleship ROMA, the Flagship of the Fleet. One of them in the ammunition store, which caused the explosion and the rapid sinking of the ship. Of its 2021 sailors, 1393 lost their lives and rest at the bottom of the sea. Seven ships in the Fleet picked up 622 shipwrecked sailors and set sail for the Balearic Islands, as they belonged to an officially neutral country and were known to many Italian fleet officers who had participated in the Spanish Civil War.

On the morning of September 10, almost 2,000 people arrived in Menorca, which was known for its Port and its well-equipped Military Hospital capable of treating its wounded. Doctors and nurses, with the Sisters of Charity, found themselves in an exceptional emergency. Many of the arrivals were seriously injured or burned, naked and even skinless. 13 had died on the trip and another 13 died in hospital. These were the 26 fatalities from ROMA, the only ones that could be buried in a cemetery, in Mahón. The wounded were cared for in the Hospital.

Some of those sailors who arrived were confined in Mahón, until January 1944, when they were transferred to Caldas de Malavella. The ships, with their crews, remained detained in the port of Mahón until January 25, 1945.

During those 16 months the Italian sailors made friends with the Menorcan families who had received them. Some weddings arose as a result of that relationship.

Italy, both officially and personally, has repeatedly expressed its gratitude for the help received from Spanish friends. Nowadays Italian Navy ships, including the school ship Amerigo Vespuccio or Palinuro often visit this port, the King's Island and the Mausoleum of ROMA, in the Mahón cemetery.

In this room we find many photographs. Almost 300 photos of the sailors along with the flags of the Italian regions, provinces and cities where they came from. The doctors and nurses who attended them are remembered, and Mama Mahón, as the sailors called Fortuna Novella, an Italian from Carloforte and the widow of a Menorcan, who lived in Mahón and cared for the sailors, like a mother. She opened the doors of her house to all, attended, listened and comforted them.

The main element of this room, the 1: 100 scale model of the Dreadnought ROMA, is the personal work of an Italian volunteer, Mario Cappa, who was also the promoter of this small museum that houses numerous memories obtained from years of effort and investigation.

In a corner, ideally looking at the Bocas de Bonifacio, on a granite lectern, Sardinian's gift, the book of the fallen. In a showcase, memories and objects that belonged to the castaways and their rescuers.

The battleship ROMA was the last ship found of those sunk in the Second World War. It was the Italian engineer Guido Gay who in 2012, after 10 years of research and search, detected it at 1200 m depth. It was split into two fragments 600 m from each other. Previously, searching for it, there had been numerous frustrated attempts, by public and private entities, Italian and foreign.

Room 15: Ophthalmology



As can be seen, the content of this room is totally related to the ophthalmological consultation. It is the result of donations from three families of ophthalmologists: The Menacho Family, the García de Oteíza Family and the Bosch Family, the latter from Menorca. In this way, furniture,

display cabinets, books and a lot of material used in the consultations of this speciality can be found here. It is worth highlighting the magnificent work carried out by Dr. Hermenegildo Arruga, specialized in retinal detachment, and which appears in the Indian ink drawing at the bottom and to the right of the room, next to his name. Likewise, much of the material used in the diagnosis and treatment of problems related to vision is exhibited.

Room 16: Laboratory



This room wants to recreate, from photos and personal memories, a clinical analysis laboratory from the middle of the 20th century. In it, three different spaces are defined: an area for taking samples and patient care, another for the analyst's office and

library, and a work area, the latter with a large table where there are different tools, devices and reagents.

The laboratory contains a large quantity of furniture, instruments, tools, books and other objects of great value from various collections.

Among other things, it is worth highlighting a culture stove, an autoclave, instruments and reagents. A collection of small devices such as cameras, micro-sedimentation devices, Bunsen burners, various laboratory instruments, as well as a curious leukocyte counter and framed hematological sheets; density meters, urinometers and various glassware.

A binocular microscope, a precision balance and various books related to the analysis process. In the virtual visit you will be able to find in much more detail the material that is exhibited and its origin.

Room 17: Marine biology



This room was initially the kitchen of the British Governor's house.

Today this room, dedicated to marine biology and especially malacology, houses a magnificent collection

of exceptional quality seashells. This room is mainly financed by the journalist Mercedes Milà.

It started in 2006 with the contributions of shells from the Pabst family. This collection was increased with the contributions of Dr. José Manuel Ramos Alexiades (died in 2011), well known in Es Castell, to whom this magnificent research work carried out with great rigor and knowledge is due.

The collection of Dr. Ramos consists of about 5,000 catalogued shells, some of which are very rare to obtain, singular pieces of exceptional beauty, fossils and samples of sand from all over the island of Menorca.

Furthermore, a specific library on the subject in question accompanies this collection.

The room also has collections from other donors such as Ilona Wenck and shells, minerals and fossils from multiple sources and contributions.

It should be noted the contribution of marine biologist Rita Pabst who, in addition to depositing her private collection in this room, dedicated a lot of time and effort to its creation and care.

Room 18: Library



This room, as its name suggests, is a compilation of donations and a varied selection of books which now make up an excellent library for the old Hospital on Isla del Rey.

It is true that less and less knowledge comes to us through books nowadays, as the digital world has taken over. But the Isla del Rey Hospital Foundation is not only dedicated to the recovery of buildings and the conservation of these spaces, but also tries to investigate our history and rescue everything related to the island and the events in its history. And to this end the books are our most useful source of information.

In this library we have to date, in 2020, almost 7,000 books, many of them with various volumes, and which mainly contain medical history, science,

nature and history related to Menorca, in addition to publications about those who have occupied the Island in the past, have come as visitors, or simply been interested in it. There are some rare temporal sets of books from a certain period and some unique collections, such as the one that brings together books by or about Ramón y Cajal.

We also have in the center of the room, on a display shelf, the books published by the Foundation. They have to do with the history of this hospital, its recovery, and the volunteers that made it possible. The impressions by various doctors of different nationalities regarding Menorca, its nature and society has also been published in the topographies.

From the website of this Hospital you can access the library database.

Room 19: Pharmacy



In addition to the usual costs of recovering a room here, we had to replace beams 1, 3, 5 and the last one, which had been looted.

Contains materials donated by pharmacies and family members of pharmacists. To highlight two Maspoch pharmacy cabinets. (Anecdote: being the largest in one piece, and does not fit through the door or window, part of the window wall had to be removed and rebuilt again).

There is a good collection of old medicines, objects and laboratory materials from various pharmacies, including Es Castell, Segui (Mahon 1907), and Mercadal (Mahon 1920). A valuable collection of 170 jars also comes from the latter.

You can also see the graduation class photograph of the Faculty of Pharmacy of Barcelona of 1925 in which is Mrs. Catalina Llabrés, first Menorcan pharmacist. In the same photograph appears as profesor, Dr. Pius Font y Quer, a botanist, who was a military pharmacist at this hospital between 1913 and 1914. The Cash Register comes from the same pharmacy.

The restoration of the room was financed by the Balearic College of Pharmacists and the Menorcan Pharmaceutical Cooperative (Cofarme).

Room 20: Pharmacy



It should be remembered that the first pharmaceutical laboratories emerged in the 20th century. Until then the work was done in the apothecaries. For a long time based on natural products since the first synthesis of products, as well as

molecular studies began towards the end of the XIX century.

In this room we can see different collections of old medicines, various pharmacy and laboratory utensils as well as tools and procedures that were used, such as the compound dispenser, suppository molds, precision scales, and glass laboratory utensils.

Also worth highlighting is the area dedicated to the old pharmacy Llull in Sineu (Mallorca), founded in 1899, where we can find a very complete collection of books, materials and utensils.

In the semi-basement

Basement Rooms 13, 14 y 15: Restoration



Everything that is exhibited in the Hospital Museum is the result of donations and deposits of very diverse origins, although those related to medicine, hospitals and clinics predominate.

The interest in the history of medicine is the central objective of the Museum, which gives greater value to the pieces, instruments, machines, furniture and accessories depending on their age. But this carries with it the deterioration suffered by many of the objects on display. In order to improve its appearance, there is a large team of restorers whose mission is to clean, repair, tidy up and leave the material on display in good condition.

Restoration work is not easy. It requires knowledge of the most varied to face very diverse old and fragile items. Sanding, painting, greasing, connections, repairs, varnishing, upholstering and many other activities are necessary to achieve a successful result.

The team is made up of a group of volunteers of diverse origins and nationalities who, suitably oriented, dedicate their attention and effort to this issue.

Basement Room Apothecary 1808



This vaulted ceiling room is dedicated to evoking the apothecary of the hospital in accordance with the 'Surgical Form' or list which is a book edited in 1808 in Mahon and kept in the Museum of Menorca. This historical document, was drawn up by the then

Medical Director of the hospital, Dr. Rodriguez Caramazana for the Senior Apothecary, D. Juan Clarós.

- The book first explains the instruments, weights, and measures (pounds, ounces, drachmas, scruples and grains) with the era in which they would have been found in the Apothecary.
- Continuing, it links all the vegetable, mineral and animal substances that would have been stored in the pharmacy and the pharmaceutical preparations (syrups, infusions, potions, poultices, gargles, etc.) with the instructions for preparation and preservation.
- Finally, there is a chapter dedicated to the precautions for the correct use of this book and how to best help the sick.

In 2014 a Facsimile edition or copy was made of this document with a prologue by Dra. Carmona professor of Pharmaceutical History at the University of Barcelona.

On the ground floor

Room 17. Chamber of Commerce
cc. Chaplain's house
cd. Governor's House
dmls. ML Serra's office
imp. Printing



The Foundation learned that this print shop was going to close and that its owners wanted to sell the machines. In 2006, 2007 the subject was studied and in 2008 its acquisition was decided.

It is clear that the world of printing had totally changed with the advent of computing and digitization. But it was an excellent opportunity to add something really interesting to the museum that could show a process that disappeared after more than five hundred years of life since its invention by Johannes Gutenberg in 1440.

The Es Castell City Council decided to sponsor the room and display the materials and machines that had been in use since 1905 in its neighbouring printing house.

The installation process in the Isla del Rey was complex, since the space had to be adapted, the heavy machines had to be moved by sea and land, installed, find spare parts, repaired and put them back into operation.

On the other hand, there was no electricity on the island and it began to work with a generator donated by the Port Authority, to which diesel had to be supplied by hand-transported canisters.

Currently this phase is over and the coaxial cable provided by Red Eléctrica de España has been installed, which provides three-phase electricity and fibre optic services, thus meeting all needs.

During the visit you will be able to appreciate how they worked in the preparation of texts, layout, printing and pressing on paper, etc.

jar. Garden



This occupies all of the flower beds in the main central patio of the hospital and also the one situated in front of the south wing of the hospital building.

MEDICINAL PLANTS

Created in 2007 on the initiative of pharmacists with the collaboration of the conservation organization

GOB. There you will find many plants, cultivated and or imported, that would have been used in the hospital (See our information leaflet with names and locations of the different species).

The selection has been made based on various documents including:

-Observations on the epidemical diseases of Minorca from the year 1744 to 1749 by George Cleghorn published London in 1751.

-Formulario Cirujico (Surgical form or list) for the use of the military hospital of Mahon by Manuel Rodríguez Caramazana published in Mahón in 1808.

ETHNOBOTANICAL GARDEN

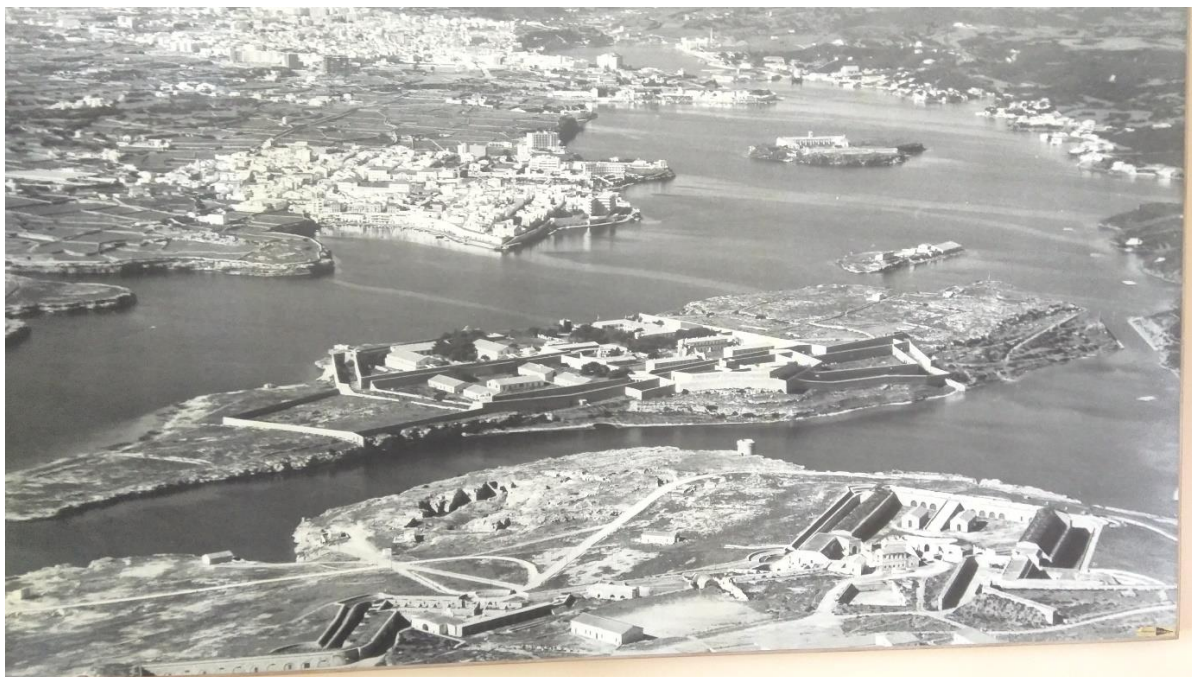
Created in 2011 based on a project by the botanist Pere Fraga. In carrying out this idea two important aspects were taken into consideration, firstly that it has educational value of the menorcan flora for the visitors and an interest for the conservation of the indigenous/autochthonous flora in keeping with the history of this hospital.

The selection of plants has been made based on their ornamental function, taking into account, textures, colours, growth and flowering of the different species.

Also included are plants noted for their use as raw materials, endangered species or with nutritional properties, avoiding at all costs invasive species and those that are high maintenance.

* This garden is financed by the company ARTIEM

On the first floor



The Island of Menorca enjoys an extraordinarily rich history and much of it related to the Port of Mahón, the subject of the content of this apartment. The strategic location of the Island, in the center of the western Mediterranean, the breadth and depth of this Port and the kindness of its climate have made Menorca a place coveted by many Countries.

Since ancient times, Menorca has been inhabited by peoples who have left their memories in the large number of prehistoric settlements that today we call Talayotic Menorca.

Until the 13th century, the presence of Phoenicians, Carthaginians, Romans, Byzantines (Early Christian Basilicas), Vandals and Arabs is recognized (many local names have this origin).

And after the conquest of Menorca by Alfonso III for the Crown of Aragon (1287), it was repopulated with people from this kingdom.

The Port increases its value as high-altitude navigation progresses and the battles become combats at sea between belligerent squadrons. In the 18th century, it was England that became interested in Menorca and the use of its port and for almost 100 years it exercised control over it with slight interruptions. The Seven Years' War with France (1756-1763) grants the latter country dominance during that period and Spain at the end of the century.

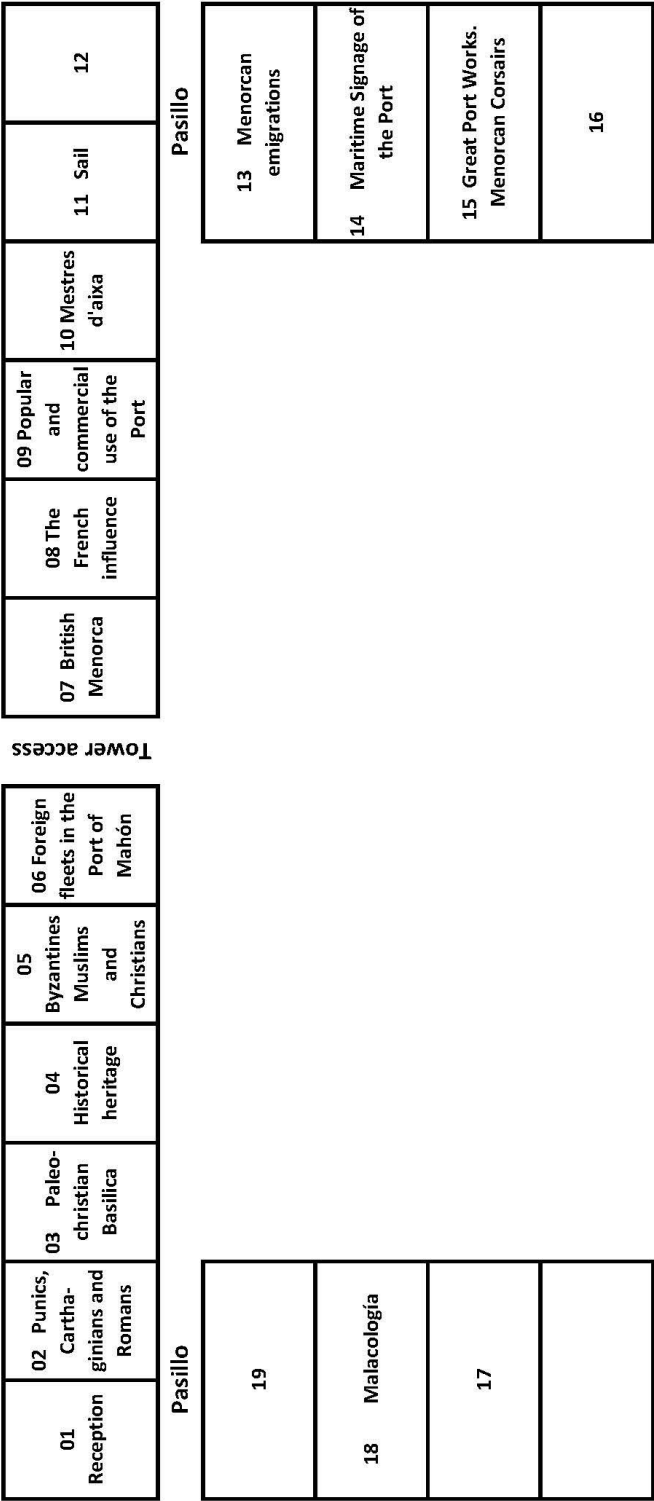
From 1802 Menorca definitively passed to Spain.

The Port of Mahón has always been a place of refuge, supply, and maintenance for vessels of multiple flags: Holland, Germany, France, Italy and the United States among others, in addition to those already mentioned that have exercised their dominion here, they have found in these waters their hibernation and storage place.

This exhibition, although briefly, aims to show fragments of this history in its 20 rooms. In this Virtual Tour you will be able to stop at any room and you will find descriptions, photographs and related material in the form of texts or web links and, when applicable, even videos related to the room.

We wish you an enjoyable visit.

Layout of the rooms



Room 1: Reception

Room 2: Punics, Carthaginians and Romans



In ancient times, Menorca was already known by the Punic, Phoenician and Greek peoples who sailed the Mediterranean. Nura or Meloussa were names they used to identify the place.

The Balearic Slingers were famous, specialized

warriors who participated as mercenaries in various battles, including the Punic Wars. Magón Barca, Haníbal's brother, recruited them. And according to Titus Livy, in his honor this port was renamed Port Magonis.

In 123 B.C. Rome conquered the Balearis Minor and Romanization began. Menorca became a key point on maritime routes.

From the 4th century BC. This port functioned as a place of international trade, as witnessed by various objects found at its sea bed. In fact, it served as a stopover for Mediterranean sailors and was a place for exchanging goods with those from other ports.

When the Roman Empire controlled the entire Mediterranean, Menorca was a key point on its maritime routes. After the conquest of the island, Rome implemented its administrative structure and the three main ports: Mahón, Ciudadela and Sanitja, acted as political, commercial and fiscal centres. All of this produced the progressive modification of the indigenous way of life.

Room 3: Early Christian Basilica.



On this Isla del Rey or Hospital there are the remains of a Paleo-Christian Basilica from the 6th century that were discovered in 1888 when certain agricultural work was carried out. It is known that early Christian art emerged in the Roman Empire when Christianity came to light from the catacombs (Edict of Milan

313 AD) and spread throughout Christendom.

The early Christian basilicas, inspired by the Roman ones, are the place of meeting and worship used by Christians. Profusely decorated with frescoes and mosaics, many of them still exist (Rome, Ravenna...) but in the Balearic Islands, after the Vandals (454-535) and the Byzantine conquest, the destruction of the existing ones occurred. There are 11 in the Balearic Islands, of which 7 in Menorca and in two of them the mosaics that filled the pavement have been preserved. The one that was discovered on Isla del Rey is preserved (partially) in the Museum of Menorca. The one in Fornás de Torello is displayed covered by a structure that protects it.

In this room, the mosaics that are a replica of the original discovered in the early Christian basilica of this Isla del Rey are worth highlighting. They are the result of a collaboration between the Menorca Penitentiary Center and volunteers from the Isla del Rey Hospital Foundation.

The panels make reference to Paleo-Christian Art, to its presence in the Balearic Islands and Menorca and, particularly to that found on this Island of which the replicas that are exhibited have been made. There is also the model of the basilica, reported and made by the volunteer Antonio Bagur.

Room 4: Historical heritage



The Port of Mahón has an important historical heritage rich in quantity and quality. This is the result of the different eras, presences and busy circumstances that have influenced its current image.

In it you can see the presence of defensive constructions, such as the Naval Station, the La Mola Fortress or the San Felipe castle and health facilities such as this hospital and the Lazaretto among others.

Along with them there are elements of civil architecture and other more modest ones linked to ordinary life. All of this constitutes a varied and interesting set of diverse origins: Spanish and British mainly.

The influence exerted on Mahón and Es Castell, both next to the banks of the Port, cannot be ignored.

Room 5: Byzantines, Muslims and Christians. In preparation

Room 6: Foreign fleets in Port Mahón

The Port of Mahón has been a refuge and naval base for numerous fleets. In the 18th century England, France and Spain used it, in the 19th century the USA, Holland, Greece and Russia also did so.

In the case of the United States, the creation of the ‘‘Mediterranean Squadron’’ to fight against piracy forced the establishment of a naval base that was, in the Port of Mahón, the first outside its continent. It was used as such for about thirty years. It was the first American naval school, (Currently in Annapolis) and David Ferragut, among other illustrious sailors, was trained there, becoming the first admiral in the service of the Navy.

Given the permanent presence of sailors, an American Naval Hospital was founded near Figuera Cove. And a cemetery was used on the north bank of the port. In this cemetery there are 44 tombs containing the remains of American sailors, English sailors, a German and a Spanish Freemason.

In the 18th century, with the presence of new fleets and merchants of different origins, Mahón became a free port and colonies of Greeks, Jews and Genoese were established.

In the same 18th century, a Russian fleet also tried to reach the Mediterranean, but scurvy and a yellow fever epidemic did much damage to the crew. A hospital had to be built and the deceased buried, including Andreas Spiridoff, son of Navy Admiral Gregorio Spiridoff. It was the time of Catherine the Great.

France used the port as a naval base to supply ships and care for its wounded during the conquest of Algiers, which lasted about 13 years and ended in 1830. Holland also used the port for the same purpose.

Room 7: British Menorca.



During almost the entire 18th century, Menorca was occupied by the British. Taking advantage of the conflict caused by the War of Spanish Succession, when Charles II died without issue, England occupied Menorca. And except for two interruptions, it maintained its occupation for nearly 70 years in total. Its presence

was consolidated by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 and Menorca became Spanish in 1802 (Peace of Amiens).

This prolonged presence and the British interest in achieving a good supply of its ships and the maintenance and naval construction services required for this, considerably modernized Menorca. In the English legacy we find the Camí den`Kane, which linked Mahón and Ciutadella, thereby boosting the economy, fundamentally agricultural and livestock, of the inland towns. Improvements were introduced in irrigation, pastures, livestock and agriculture.

As for the new facilities, the naval base was created, in the harbour and the arsenal. This Naval Hospital was founded on Isla del Rey, and the San Felipe Castle was expanded and strengthened, which Charles V had started to prevent piracy. Es Castell was founded (initially Georgetown and then Real Villa de San Carlos). And the barracks of Mahón and Es Castell were built

along with their esplanades as a parade ground, and various civil buildings and homes.

During the British presence there was freedom of religion and markets. Local organization and administration based on juries and universities was respected. The Port of Mahón was declared a free zone and privateering licenses were granted to Menorcan ships. All of this improved the economy of the Island.

This room presents texts, documents and images related to what is exhibited.

Room 8: The French influence



Although less known than the English, the French presence in Menorca has been notable since it occurred on several occasions, although only once did they exercise control of the Island. This was during the Seven Years' War,

that confronted France and England and that, having started in America due to problems in the colonies, spread to Europe. The situation and proximity of British Menorca was not accepted by France, so it decided to take it and govern it while the war lasted. As collateral, England took Belle Île, south of Brittany. Currently both islands are twinned.

During the French era or French presence in Menorca, San Luis was founded, the Camí de Cavalls was established, the French system of weights and measures was introduced and the currency was regularized. The similarity of languages and the same religion fostered the cultural rapprochement of Menorcan society and made enlightened Menorcans go to French universities to further their studies. Likewise, the translation of French theatre plays into Menorcan or Spanish took place and there was an intense cultural relationship.

There was a presence of French people in Menorca during the war of succession, at the time of the French revolution, during the Napoleonic wars, and while France conquered Algeria from 1830, when this Hospital Island

was used to care for its wounded and the Port. from Mahón to repair and supply the boats. These events are explained on the wall panels.

Room 9: Leisure, popular and commercial use of the port. In preparation

Room 10: Mestres d`aixa. In preparation

Room 11: Sails and Cordage. In preparation

Room 13: Menorcan emigrations

In this room the massive emigration of Menorcans abroad is represented.



Basically there are 3 emigrations. In the 18th century to San Agustín de La Florida, (USA), in the 19th century to Fort de L'Eau (Algeria) and in the 20th century to Córdoba (Argentina).

1st.- In 1768, 1,403 people left Mahón in 8 ships, heading to Andrew Turnbull's plantation, in the current area of New Smyrna Beach. It took them 5 months to arrive and more than 200 died along the way. They arrived in New Smyrna but that venture failed and caused the exodus to St. Augustine, seat of the governor of eastern Florida, where they finally settled. Currently there are 30,000 descendants who proudly carry their origin, form an association and frequently organize events to remember – and make known – their origin.

2nd.- In 1830-35 some 12,000 Menorcans left Menorca (it was considered that the island was depopulated). They settled in the entire area around Algiers, seat of the French governor, and practically in the entire bay area. Fort de l'Eau was one of the Mahonese settlements and was organized as a municipality by France, but the emigrants also settled in other towns. They were very well considered by the natives, since they were responsible, formal, hard-working and serious.

3rd.- In 1920 a large group settled in Argentina, in the city of Córdoba. They still celebrate traditional Menorcan events there (festivals with horses, pastries, songs, etc.). They founded a "mutuality of relief" to meet the basic needs of the Menorcans, which still exists. They have a life-size image of the Virgin of Monte Toro.

Room 14: Maritime port signs

This room is dedicated to the existing signalling in the port of Mahón, and includes a discreet but interesting display of the different systems used, except those based on radio transmissions and the like.

It is therefore an active presentation, that is, it is endowed with its own characteristic functioning.

To the right of the room stands out the large model of the port, at an approximate scale of 1:1000 in which all the light signals it is equipped with are presented.

On the left wall of the room, various passive signaling systems (i.e. visible in daylight) such as flags and other signals used in navigation will be displayed.

More information can be obtained in the document offered with the same name in the virtual visit.

Room 15: Great port works. Menorcan corsairs. In preparation

End of visit