

PANEL 8	PANEL 9	ASSIGNED PANELS
<p><i>The old Kingdom of Mallorca will never break apart, that is why history cries out: Be who you are, Mallorcans!</i> Guillem d’Efab</p> <p>OCCUPATION</p> <p>As planned, the fleet was divided. One part went to Cala Llonga, where 12,000 Frenchmen landed on 15 June 1715. The next day, 600 soldiers from Felanitx faced them and some thirty men were left dead in the unequal battle. Philip V’s troops continued to Alcúdia, and on 21 June the governor surrendered the well-fortified square.</p> <p>D’Asfeld continued to Palma. On 24 June he encamped in Binissalem. There, from Menorca, he visited George Forbes to reprimand him for the violation of the Paris Agreements, which called for no military action during peace talks. D’Asfeld underestimated Forbes, who advised Rubí not to waver. The viceroy acted with skill. Firstly, he commissioned a proposed surrender to a commission of the Great and General Council. Secondly, he reinforced the military action. On 28 June he led a surprise attack on the Bourbon encampment and on 29 June he bombed Son Fortesa estates, where D’Asfeld was staying. That very same evening, D’Asfeld accepted the honourable surrender.</p> <p>On 2 July, D’Asfeld signed the surrender agreement. The foreign Habsburg troops from Ibiza and Mallorca set sail for Sardinia with drums beating and flags flying. On the afternoon of 11 July, D’Asfeld received the keys to Palma.</p> <p><small>Map of Mallorca by D’Anville (1715), commissioned by D’Asfeld (National Library of France, BNF)</small></p>	<p><i>Before, to take on a job, it was a condition to be Catalan, not any other nationality.</i> Guillem d’Efab</p> <p>FROM TAKING (1715) ...</p> <p>After that war, peace did not come. The surrender conditions were desecrated. The amnesty promise degenerated into repression, with public executions and hundreds sentenced to the galleys. Both firearms and blades were confiscated, to the point where even having a conch raised suspicions of being a Maulet. The Kingdom’s defence system — nearly 500 years of militia warfare — was replaced by a Bourbon-Spanish army. Taxes multiplied. Mallorca’s Nueva Planta Decree overturned the law on foreigners and thus important positions were allocated to Castilians. The submission was absolute: militarisation, legislation, symbols, educational acculturation, castilianisation, economic plunder, disavowal, etc.</p> <p>...TO RETAKING (2015)</p> <p>Over the past 300 years, the Balearic Islands and Pityuses have stood out for their defence of language and self-government. Although Spanish legislation has banned territory-based federations — even during the Second Spanish Republic and the Bourbon restoration — civil society continues to use culture as its foundation in the fight against the dismantlement and division that is regularly promoted in cycles. The language, symbols and memory keep alive a shared belonging to the Catalan nation. As Joan Pons i Marquès wrote in 1919: “Beneath the ruins of the Catalan struggle beats the spirit of a people, carefully watching for the hour when they might bring forth their personality into the light of day.”</p> <p><small>Nueva Planta Decree of Mallorca (Santa Margalita Town Council Archives)</small></p> <p><small>Demonstration for education in Catalan (2013). (Photo by Joana Maria Pericàs)</small></p>	<p>1715 THE END OF THE ISLAND KINGDOM?</p> <p>This exhibition was commissioned by the writer Bartomeu Mestre, who also authored the accompanying texts. The following people have collaborated generously and selflessly in this exhibition by providing data and images, linguistic consultancy, proofreading, methodological suggestions, critical notes and historical supervision: Antoni I. Alomar, Pere Capellà, Josep Catà, Teresa Clota, Bernat Joan, Isidor Marí, Antoni Mas, Llibertat Mestre, Jordi Miravet, Guillem Morro, Antoni Muñoz, Jordi Peñarroja, Damià Pons, Joan Pons, Francesc Riart, Enric Ribes, Eva Serra, Cristòfol Soler and Miquel Àngel Tortell.</p> <p>The production of this exhibition has been carried out by Quaderna, Nordest Museum and Exhibit Services, and Enpresa.</p> <p>In memory of Llorenç Buades Castell (1952 - 25 June 2015), an active collaborator in this exhibition.</p>

THE WAR OF THE SPANISH SUCCESSION ON THE ISLAND KINGDOM

28 July to 30 August 2015

What happened on the Balearic Islands during the War of the Spanish Succession? The resistance against Philip V was a concerted effort by the entire Catalan nation and the war itself did not end until 11 July 1715. This exhibition takes an in-depth look at that fateful year on the island kingdom whilst paying homage to the last defenders of Catalan liberty.

Espai Sebastià Dalmau

EL BORN
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1715
THE END OF THE ISLAND KINGDOM?

The resistance against Philip V would seal the fate of the Catalan nation, leading to its dismantlement and the usurpation of its sovereignty. Despite the contributions of their sailors and artillerymen during the siege of Barcelona, the battles waged in the Kingdom of Mallorca and its role as the final bastion defending Catalan rights and liberty, the islanders' participation in this chapter of history is little known and seldom recognised.

The conch is a symbol of the Maulets and Miquelets who fought against Philip V. They were used by watchtower guards in Mallorca. (Illustration by Pere Capellà)

PANEL 1

May there never be another war or battle fought amongst mankind! Guillem d'Efak (Equatorial Guinea, 1930 - Palma, 1995) Author, *El regne enmig del mar (Siau qui sou!)*.

THE FIRST WORLD WAR?

The War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1715) was triggered when Charles II died childless, leaving his empire to Louis XIV's grandson Philip, Duke of Anjou, in an unorthodox will. England and the Netherlands — against the prospect of a Franco-Spanish monarchy and with clear interests in Hispanic America — lent their support to Archduke Charles, the second son of Leopold I of Austria. The conflict was not so much based on warring dynasties as it was on opposing ideologies: Philip IV (V of Castile) represented a culture of imposition — absolutism — and Charles III represented a culture of understanding — *pactisme*, a political system in which royal power was dependent upon consensus with the kingdom's representatives.

It was a modern war (in terms of weaponry, espionage, diplomacy, press coverage, etc.) and a cruel one, leading to the genocide of entire villages and with 1,250,000 victims. Until the Treaty of Utrecht (1713), the world war rumbled on between the kingdoms and duchies of Europe, with offshoots in Asia and the Americas. France was impoverished and so was Spain, which also lost a significant part of its empire in Europe. Austria and, above all, Great Britain, came out ahead with new territories, stronger trade and even greater power. After Utrecht, the conflict transitioned from a war of succession to a war of submission. The armies of Castile and France occupied Catalonia, Ibiza and Mallorca, which had been annexed and now depended on the Council of Castile. The Catalan nation lost its sovereignty, was dismantled and saw its political rights annihilated and its institutions abolished.

Philip IV of Aragon (V of Castile) (Portrait by painter Jean Ranc, 1723. Prado Museum in Madrid)

Charles III (History Museum of Catalonia, MHC)

PANEL 2

The old Kingdom of Mallorca, Catalonia and Aragon, together with Valencia, we were a great federation. Guillem d'Efak

THE BLUE SEA BRIDGE

On 20 November 1700, Madrid notified the Grand and General Council of Charles II's death. The Council's judges replied that the Kingdom of Mallorca would join the Crown of Aragon and follow Catalonia's orders. On 10 January 1701, an ambassador was sent to offer condolences to the queen. The ambassador was also told to "put affairs in order according to what you have witnessed in the other Kingdoms of the Crown of Aragon, striving to imitate the same". The gesture is indicative of the close ties between Mallorca and Catalonia throughout the conflict. In parallel to the events from 1701 to 1705 in Barcelona and Valencia, the Kingdom of Mallorca found itself under Bourbon rule. However, a significant part of the nobility and the church, in addition to the common people, supported Archduke Charles. In 1702, the authorities confiscated the books of islander merchants who conducted business with the British, the Dutch and the Flemish, the bishop arrested eight clerics and the viceroy arrested four enemies of the Bourbons. During the summer of 1705, coinciding with the Covenant of Vigatans and the subsequent Pact of Genoa, posters and graffiti made their way around Mallorca: "Despite Portilla and Ametller, Charles III shall take the throne!". Francisco de la Portilla was the pro-Bourbon bishop, and Francesc Ametller a *botifler* (a derogatory name for supporters of Philip V) from Manresa and regent of the Crown of Aragon's Royal Court.

Charles III map (Edited by Pierre Mortier. Geological and Cartographic Institute of Catalonia, ICGC)

English-Dutch fleet reaches Palma, September 1706. (Work by Jeremias Wolffens in the book *Representatio Belli, ob successionem in Regno Hispanic*, 1714)

PANEL 3

Then our side seized the Austrian Charles III and, holding tight to our charters, we cried: "Out, galls and botiflers!" Guillem d'Efak

OUT, GALLS AND BOTIFLERS!

After Barcelona recognised Charles III as the legitimate king in October 1705 (Valencia followed suit one month later), Philip V ordered the pro-Bourbon viceroy in Mallorca to treat all Catalans and Valencians on the island as enemy rebels and to dispossess them of their property.

In September 1706 the English-Dutch fleet commanded by John Leake reached Ibiza's shores and the Council surrendered immediately. The fleet subsequently sailed to Mallorca, where resistance by the viceroy and the French garrison was in vain. The artillerymen had dismantled the cannons. From outside the capital city came armed villagers shouting "Out, *galls* and *botiflers!*" (derogatory names for supporters of Philip V). The Count of Savellà landed on the island with papers designating him as Charles III's new viceroy.

Leake made a strategic error and did not feel confident enough to continue on to Menorca. However, knowing that Mallorca and Ibiza were already under Austrian rule, Joan Miquel Saura called upon the people of Menorca and, with arms in hand, they proclaimed Charles III their king on 20 October. At that point in history, all the states comprising the Crown of Aragon supported resistance against Philip V.

Bay of Ibiza (Work by Archduke Ludwig Salvador of Austria in the book *Die Insel Balearen*, 1881)

Dalt Vila (Work by Archduke Ludwig Salvador of Austria in the book *Die Insel Balearen*, 1881)

English-Dutch fleet reaches Palma, September 1706. (Work by Jeremias Wolffens in the book *Representatio Belli, ob successionem in Regno Hispanic*, 1714)

PANEL 4

Whether from Ibiza, Palma or Mahon together we formed a single nation. Guillem d'Efak

MENORCA, ONE OF A KIND

The complete map would be short-lived. In late October 1706, Philip V's army recaptured Orihuela and Elche and, after the momentous Battle of Almansa on 25 April 1707, others fell like dominoes: Xativa, Valencia, Lleida, and so on.

The Austrian revolt on Menorca would also be brief: in January 1707 the French fleet occupied the island and regained control. Pro-Bourbon governor Diego Leonardo Dàvila repressed the uprising with cruelty and public executions, later abolishing the privileges and system of representation in November 1707.

On 14 September 1708, with help from Mallorca, John Leake's fleet conquered Saint Philip's Castle and hoisted the Austrian flag, although most of the garrison was British. The flag would not be taken down until 1713, when Spain ceded Gibraltar and Menorca to Queen Anne of England under the Treaty of Utrecht and the British flag took its place. During the British period, Menorcan laws and institutions were upheld (the Inquisition was abolished) and the Catalan arts bloomed with creativity, as demonstrated by Joan Ramis.

Map showing the States of the Crown of Aragon. (Geological and Cartographic Institute of Catalonia, ICGC)

Saint Philip's Castle and Mahon Port (1782). (Geological and Cartographic Institute of Catalonia, ICGC)

PANEL 5

After that blunder everything remained as before: the poor, with their mouths shut tighter, and the widows, crying, crying. Guillem d'Efak

...MAIDENS YOU WILL REMAIN! (GUNPOWDER...)

After the Treaty of Utrecht and the Pact of l'Hospitalet (1713), Catalonia, Ibiza and Mallorca were abandoned following the withdrawal of the imperial troops. Nevertheless, in defence of their rights and dignity, the Catalans agreed to continue the war at any cost. Pro-Bourbon troops seized Tarragona and laid siege to Barcelona. The new viceroy of Mallorca, Joan Antoni de Rubí i de Boixadors, decided to fortify the islands' defence and secure the corps of Barcelona.

In successive replacements, some 500 men were sent to Barcelona who had completed their training in the Artillery School at the University of Mallorca, which was founded in the 16th century and enjoyed great international prestige. The newspapers reporting on the siege spoke of their effectiveness. When pro-Bourbon troops dug mines into the walls at night, the Valencians lit the sky with flares as the islanders fired their weapons. They defended the bastion of Santa Clara and upheld it until the fall. Their memory is eternalised by these popular verses:

Between eight and nine we entered with the battery and between eleven and noon many mothers there were that could go into mourning without being able to see the sun due to the artillery smoke. Mallorcan maidens you can have your fun now because if the war continues this way, maidens you will remain.

Romance poem from Barcelona giving thanks to Mallorca (October 1713) (National Library of Catalonia, BNC)

Instructions for throwing a fire grenade (From the book *Ejercicio Práctico del fusilero y del granadero*, published in Mallorca, 1714)

PANEL 6

All the boats out at sea hoisted the four bars on the tallest mast. Guillem d'Efak

THE SEA MAKES HOLES AND FILLS THEM (...AND FLOUR!)

The great contribution made by Mallorca and the Pityuses in Barcelona — even greater than the artillerymen — was the sailors who, in hundreds of cases, sacrificed their lives and farms to supply the city with gunpowder and flour. They made thousands of trips from Alcúdia, Ibiza, Felanitx, Palma, Soller and Pollença to the Catalan capital. Upon seeing the boats, the people of Barcelona would popularise the phrase "Here comes the pantry of Mallorca!".

Many boats were boarded and sailors thrown into the sea. On 1 July 1714, of the 60 boats that departed from Palma, only 40 arrived in Barcelona. On 21 July, a boat from Ibiza captured a Bourbon vessel "after a fierce boarding that stained the sea red with blood flowing from the corridors".

On 9 September 1714, just two days before Barcelona fell, two ships arrived. People attributed it to a miracle by Our Lady of Mercy. After unloading the food, the 54 sailors stood by the islanders' artillerymen until the bitter end at the command of Maulet General Joan Baptista Basset.

Barcino Magna Parens, the naval blockade during the siege of Barcelona in 1714 (Francesc de Santacruz. Vienna, 1718. Historical Archives of the City of Barcelona)

Fleet in Barcelona (Geological and Cartographic Institute of Catalonia, ICGC)

PANEL 7

The Duke of Anjou converted the old Kingdom into a "province". "This has taken a turn for the worse!" –sang the Mallorcans. Guillem d'Efak

THE LAST BASTION

With the fall of Barcelona, surrender seemed immediate in Mallorca. Philip V tried to sway Joan Antoni de Rubí with threats and bribes. His refusal led Berwick (Commander-in-Chief of the Bourbon troops) to draft a detailed report in November 1714 in order to orchestrate a grand conquest expedition, under the command of Claude François d'Asfeld, the butcher of Xativa. At the advice of Menorca's Anglo-Irish military chief George Forbes, Rubí strengthened his defence forces. In March 1715 he appointed Manuel Desvalls, the last governor of Cardona, as commander of Ibiza. On 4 April, the Maulets refused to land in Manacor. Guillem Riera, a watchtower guard, died when his cannon exploded.

In May, talks commenced in Paris to negotiate the evacuation. The condition of preserving the privileges irritated Philip V and, without warning, he ordered the invasion. Philip V's orders were brutal: any village "that does not lower its defence will be burned to the ground, and all the people found inside will be hung (...), blades will cut into the flesh without mercy, leaving the village and its people to be sacked and pillaged". On 11 June 1715, troops on an even greater scale than those that had hounded and subdued the city set sail from Barcelona to Mallorca.

Josep Antoni de Rubí i de Boixadors (1669-1740), the last Habsburg viceroy of the Kingdom of Mallorca. (Recreation by Francesc Riart)

George Forbes (1685-1765), Anglo-Irish military commander of Menorca. The joint strategy of Rubí and Forbes proved decisive in avoiding Palma's annihilation. (Recreation by Francesc Riart)