

Ibiza

AN INVITATION



Ibiza, all islands in one



Ses Salines

A trip to the mythical region of the Balearic Islands

Ibiza's white magic 4

CITY OF EIVISSA – "LA VILA"
A fortress that longs to be conquered 8

BEACHES AND SEA
Fifty settings for happiness 12

RURAL CHARMS
Man and the landscape: a song for two voices 16

LIFESTYLES
Land of traditions, land of contrasts 18

HISTORY
Ibiza's forefathers came from the Orient 20

PLEASURES AND PRODUCTS
A sea of flavours 22

CULTURE
A cosmopolitan vanguard with Mediterranean airs 24

GEOGRAPHICAL MAP
Ibiza 26

Ibiza ceramics



Portinatx



Platges de Comte

Santa Eulària des Riu

Ibiza's white magic

Architectural detail
Sant Josep de sa Talaia



Cala Saladeta



Puig de Missa,
Sta. Eulària des Riu



Church of "Sant Jordi de Ses Salines"



Ses Salines

The vast majority of those who know Ibiza (*Eivissa* in the local language), or have read about or heard of the island, the third in size of the Balearic archipelago, associate a series of precise ideas to the destination – ideas that only reflect a small part of its reality. Yes, Ibiza was the island of the hippies in the 'sixties. Yes, Ibiza still is the island of the jet-set, of mega-discotheques, of activity which reflects freedom, a meeting place for cultures and night magic; and it is also true that it is still a favourite refuge for creative people, and those who seek a utopia.

Nevertheless, reality is more complex, although no less fascinating, or less magical. Ibiza, a name that still hides the Phoenician god Bes, was the first island of the archipelago to have an important town. It was one of the few places where the Punic and Roman cultures lived pacifically side by side, giving rise to archaeological

treasures that are unique in the Mediterranean. It was an Arab-Muslim possession, and has lived through eras of absolute darkness. It was a poor island, where the most egalitarian society of the Balearic Islands developed, something which is reflected in the scarcity of stately homes and large rural estates. Ibiza is an island full of mysteries, full of magic. Its difficult past, marked by poverty, invasions, exposure to surroundings steeped in dangers, has given rise to a type of architecture we can only call aesthetic now, in times of peace and of an economy reinforced by tourism.



Typical vessels, "Llauts"

Ibiza, and its smaller neighbour, Formentera, are also known as "the islands of the pine trees". In spite of conditions which made life difficult of old, the island is rich in many senses. The ideal conditions for extracting salt from the sea made Ibiza a coveted prize for the

Mediterranean empires from very early on. Special in itself, the island attracts special people. Ibiza has its own distinct character and generates strong emotions in those who visit it. It is a land of obvious attractions and hidden beauties. It beckons to the

Couple wearing typical costumes



Ibiza's white magic



Torre des Savinar



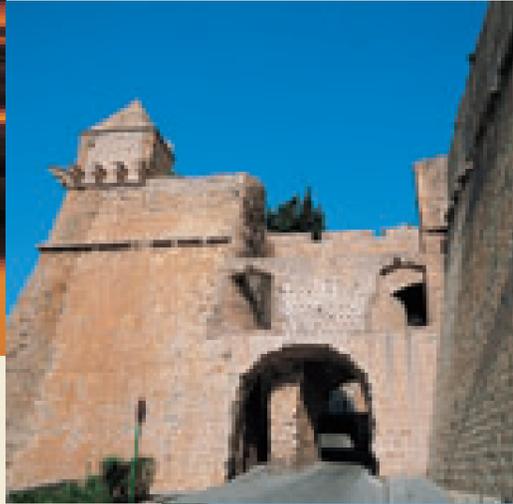
Sunset in "Ses Salines"



Indigenous flowers



Plains of Neptune Grass



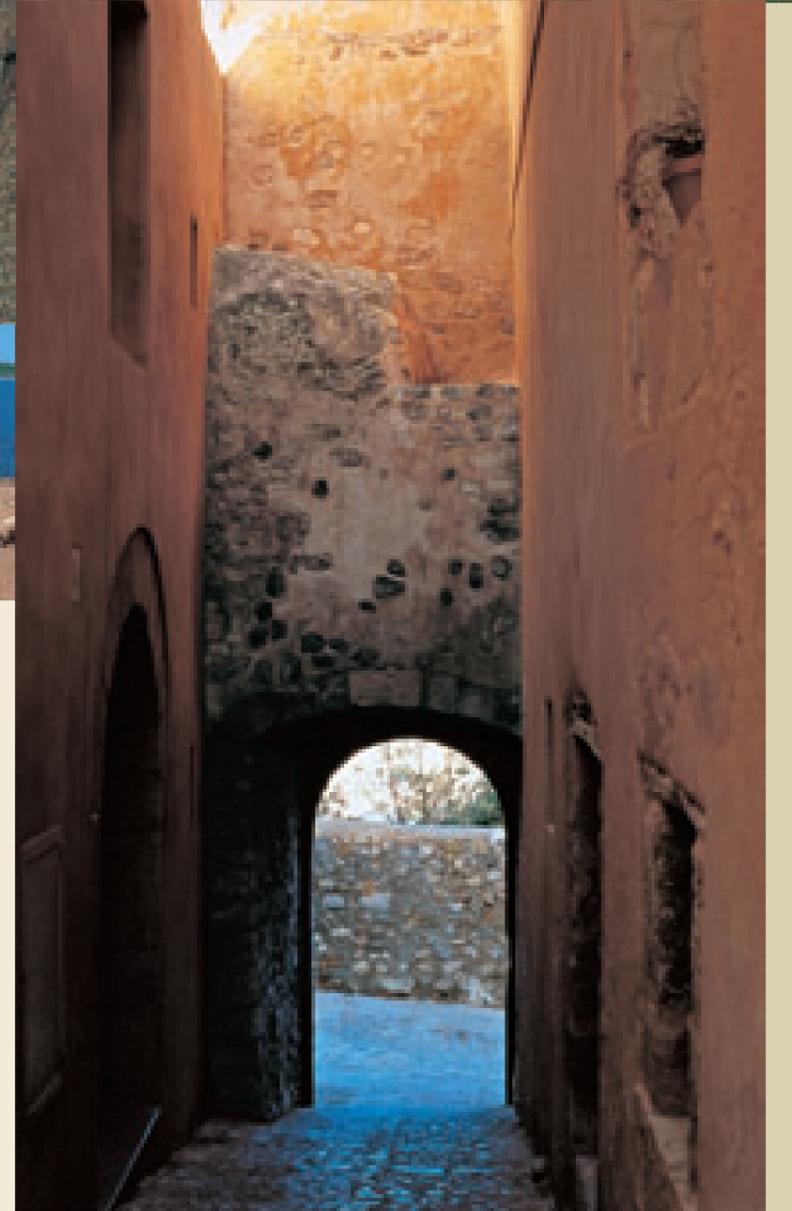
Walls of "Dalt Vila"



"Sa Caleta" archaeological site



Agriculture, citrus fruit growing



Dalt Vila

curious, inviting one to explore and discover. Often, the most important discovery is made in the mind of the visitor. Indeed, the term tourist could be redefined in Ibiza, adding to it the attributes of the interior traveller. Because it is an island that opens the mind. In the sorcerer's dictionary this is called white magic. Perhaps this is Ibiza's most important "product", quite apart from the statistics on the influx of tourists.

WORLD HERITAGE

In 1999 UNESCO declared Ibiza a World Heritage Site, a decision justified by the island's biological diversity and historical monuments. The international organisation made specific reference to the Neptune Grass plains and the vestiges of ancient civilisations: the archaeological finds of La Caleta, the Punic necropolis of Puig des Molins and the ancient fortified town (Dalt Vila).



Agricultural worker from Ibiza



A fortress that longs to be conquered

CITY OF EIVISSA – “VILA”

To go up to “Dalt Vila” (the high town) is to go back into the past. With one significant difference: today the fortifications are destined to be conquered day after day, enabling one to appreciate their beauty and enjoy the beautiful views of the port and the area surrounding the town.

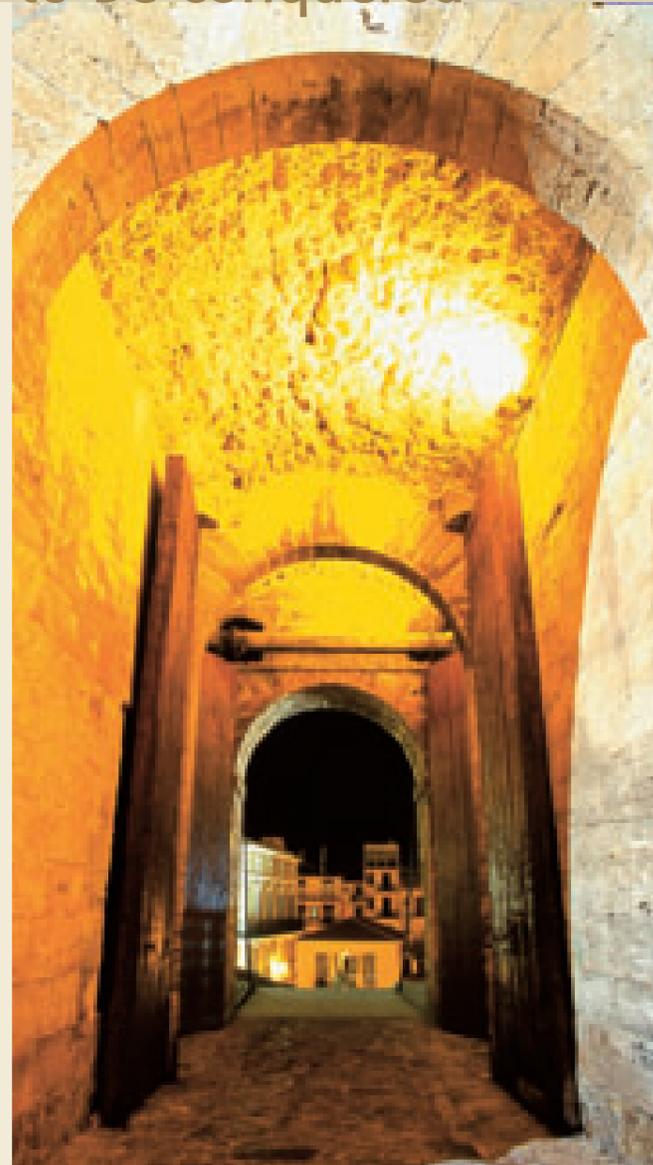
As we reach the highest point of the town we find the place where the Carthaginians decided to found a settlement 2,700 years ago. The reasons are patently obvious: the huge salt marshes, a source of wealth and a treasure to be protected, stretch out to the south-west. On the other side is the bay, a natural port around which the town was to grow. And close at hand are fertile lands and freshwater springs. All the strategists of later centuries and millenniums confirmed the choice of the founders, by modifying, strengthening and enlarging the fortifications. They are the last monumental walls of the Balearic Islands to be left intact. Behind it a town full of architectural jewels and charming nooks and crannies is hidden, the scene of spectacular celebrations and artistic expression.

At the foot of this hill that is so steeped in history an area steeped in stories spreads out: the former fishermen’s quarter, which has become the home of shops and bars, the favourite meeting place for many people who have one thing in common: they are different.

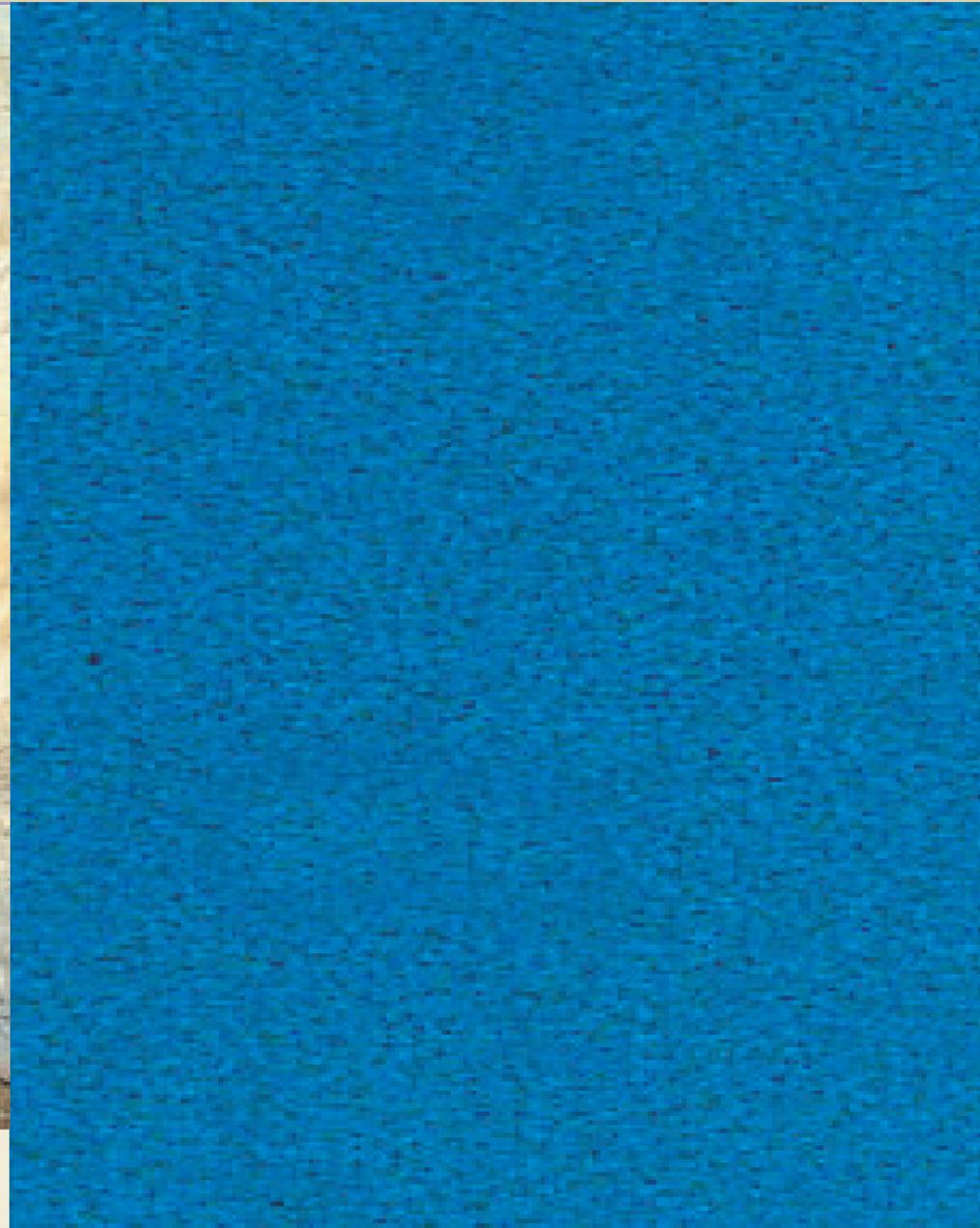


The goddess Tanith

Vara del Rey



Inside “Ses Taules” gateway



The town’s port, Eivissa

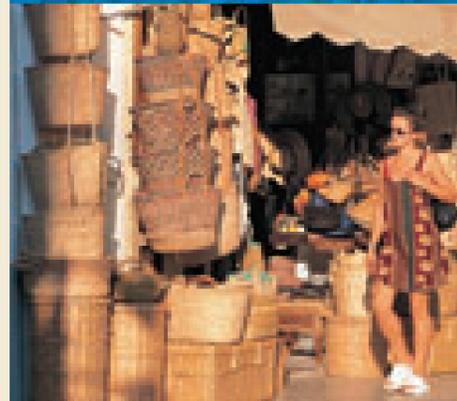
A STROLL THROUGH HISTORY: A SPECTACLE IN STONE

THE FIRST MODERATELY PRECISE PLAN OF THIS FORTRESS-TOWN DATES BACK TO THE YEAR 1554 AND WAS THE WORK OF AN ITALIAN ENGINEER WHO WAS PREPARING THE PLANS FOR THE RENAISSANCE WALLS. THIS PLAN, NOW ALMOST HALF A MILLENNIUM OLD, SHOWS THE MEDIEVAL ENCLOSURE. HISTORIANS BELIEVE THAT IT ALSO REFLECTS THE FORMER ARAB FORTRESS CONQUERED BY THE CHRISTIANS IN 1235. THE STRUCTURE OF “MADINA YABISAH”, AS THE MUSLIMS CALLED IT, WAS BASED ON THREE WALLED ENCLOSURES: THE “VILA SUPERIOR” OR UPPER TOWN, WITH THE MOSQUE, THE ‘ALCAZABA’ (FORTRESS-RESIDENCE) AND THE RESIDENCES OF THE INTERIOR CIRCLE; THE “VILA MEDIANA” OR INTERMEDIATE TOWN; AND THE “VILA INFERIOR” (OR “ARRABAL” – THE LOWER TOWN). DURING THE THREE CENTURIES OF ARAB RULE THE LABYRINTH OF STREETS AND ALLEYS SO TYPICAL OF OLD ARAB TOWNS HAD DEVELOPED, AND STILL MARK THE ATMOSPHERE OF “DALT VILA” IN OUR TIMES.

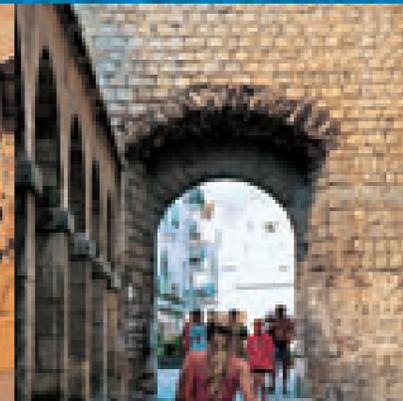
EVIDENTLY PREVIOUS WALLS EXISTED, THE WORK OF THE CARthagINIANS AND THE ROMANS. BUT THE TURBULENCE OF THE END OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE, INCURSIONS BY THE VANDALS AND VISIGOTHS AND THE WORK OF THE ARAB ARCHITECTS LEFT FEW REMAINS.

THE RENAISSANCE FORTIFICATION PROJECT CAME INTO BEING AFTER THE DRAMATIC EVENTS OF THE 16TH CENTURY: THE ISLAND AND ITS CAPITAL WERE ATTACKED IN 1522 BY MAJORCAN REBELS IN 1522, BY TURKS AND THE FRENCH IN 1536, AND BY ALGERIAN PIRATES IN 1543. IN A FEW DECADES A FORTIFIED COMPLEX GREW UP THAT IMPRESSED THE ENEMIES OF OLD AND STILL IMPRESSES THE VISITORS OF THE PRESENT: THE ITALIAN ENGINEERS GIOVANNI BATTISTA CALVI AND JACOBO PALEAZZO FRATÍN ADDED A WHOLE AREA TO THE ENCLOSURE AND INCLUDED SEVEN STRONGHOLDS, APPLYING THE MOST ADVANCED MILITARY TECHNOLOGY AND METHODS OF THE TIMES AND TURNING THE TOWN OF IBIZA INTO ONE OF THE BEST-PROTECTED ONE OF THE BEST-PROTECTED IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

ITS CONSERVATION IS THE RESULT OF HARDSHIP: AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY, WHEN THE LAST WALLED ENCLOSURES WERE BEING DEMOLISHED ALL OVER EUROPE, THE TOWN HAD BARELY 6,000 INHABITANTS AND WAS SIMPLY TOO POOR TO TAKE ON A TOWN PLANNING PROJECT OF THIS MAGNITUDE. IN MODERN TIMES THIS SYMBOL OF POVERTY HAS BECOME A STANDARD OF CULTURE AND A KEY REASON WHY UNESCO DECLARED IBIZA A WORLD HERITAGE SITE.



Craft shops in “Vila”



Arms patio



CITY OF EIVISSA – “VILA”

Also at the foot of this fortified hill, and likewise full of historical and enchanting corners, but situated further to the west, is “Passeig de Vara de Rey”, an elegant, stylish avenue, the transition between the old Ibiza and the new town.

You begin to feel the magic of Ibiza here, in the town, where uniform modernity has not displaced the vestiges of a dramatic past, and where the charm of plurality, originality and the art of living defends its fortress of freedom with a smile. The island’s capital is a good place to start to understand the special nature of this land.

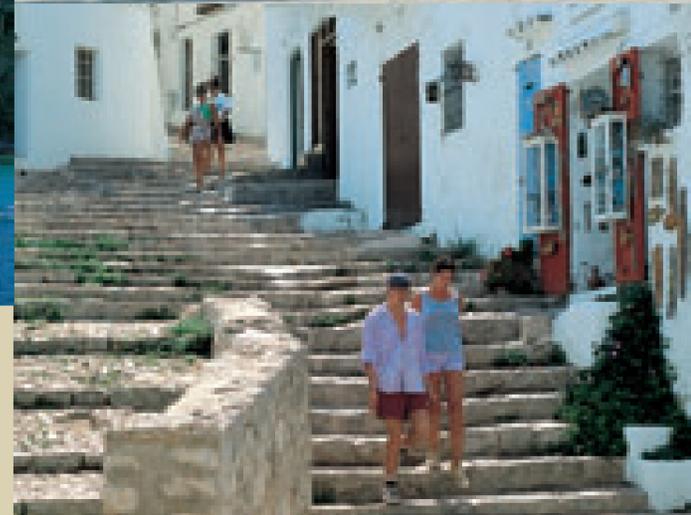
Typical details of “Dalt Vila”



“Dalt Vila” as seen from the sea



“Ses Taules” gateway



Dalt Vila

TREADING ON HISTORY: A WALK THROUGH DALT VILA

THERE CAN BE FEW ENTRANCES AS IMPRESSIVE AS THE “PORTAL DE SES TAULES” WITH ITS RAMP CONNECTING THE OLD FISHERMEN’S QUARTER TO THE FORTIFIED ENCLOSURE. PASSING UNDER AN ENORMOUS COAT OF ARMS CARVED IN THE STONE, THE SIGNATURE OF PHILIP II AS THE DEVELOPER OF THE RENAISSANCE WALLS, THE VISITOR ENTERS A WORLD APART.

LABYRINTHINE STREETS AND GRANDIOSE BUILDINGS, EVERYDAY LIFE AND SYMBOLS OF HISTORY. IN THE PLACE WHERE OF OLD THE ISLAND’S GOVERNMENT MET – THE “UNIVERSITAT” – THERE IS NOW AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, AND IN THE FORMER ARMS AND GUNPOWDER STORE – THE BALUARTE DE SANT JOAN – WE CAN NOW ADMIRE MODERN ART WORKS. THE HIGHEST POINT IS RESERVED FOR A GOTHIC CATHEDRAL. BUT THE STARS OF THE WALK ARE THE WALLS AND THE SPLENDID VIEWS.



Rock-cut tombs of “Puig de’s Molins”

PUIG DES MOLINS: A HISTORICAL GEM

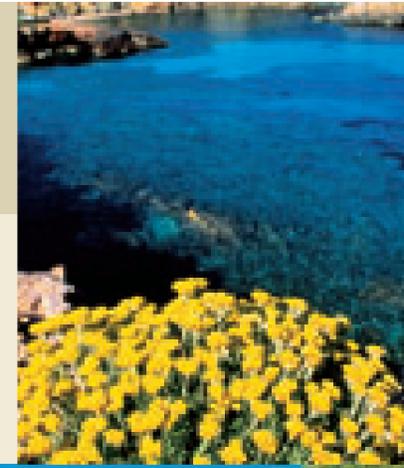
NEXT TO THE HILL COVERED WITH THE BUILDINGS OF DALT VILA IS ANOTHER PROMONTORY: PUIG DES MOLINS. ON ITS NORTHERN SLOPE IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN: THE PUNIC NECROPOLIS. THIS HILL IS LITERALLY PERFORATED BY APPROXIMATELY 3,000 SUBTERRANEAN TOMBS, SOME OF WHICH ARE OF HUGE DIMENSIONS.

THE FIRST CAMPAIGN OF SCIENTIFIC TESTS BEGAN IN 1946 WHEN A MULE FELL INTO AN ENORMOUS, HITHERTO UNKNOWN, TOMB. SINCE THEN THE NECROPOLIS HAS OFFERED UP TREASURES OF INCALCULABLE VALUE TO HISTORIANS. WHILST IN SOME PLACES THE MEETING OF THE ROMAN AND CARTHAGINIAN CULTURES MADE FOR A DEVASTATING CONFLICT, RESULTING IN THE DESTRUCTION OF A WHOLE CIVILISATION BY IMPERIAL ROME, IN IBIZA IT SEEMS IT WAS MORE OF A PACIFIC TRANSITION. IN NO OTHER AREA OF THE MEDITERRANEAN ARE THERE SO MANY REMAINS OF THE PUNIC CULTURE AS IN PUIG DES MOLINS.

THIS IMPRESSIVE FIND WAS ONE OF THE REASONS WHY UNESCO DECLARED THE ISLAND A WORLD HERITAGE SITE.

Fifty settings for happiness

BEACHES AND SEA



Cala Xarraca



Platges de Comte



Punta Xarraca, north coast

THE SALT MARSHES: IBIZA'S WHITE GOLD

AS A RESULT OF A WHIM OF NATURE, SOME TRACTS OF LAND IN THE SOUTH OF THE ISLAND ARE IDEAL FOR EXTRACTING SALT FROM THE SEA. THIS WAS ONE OF THE REASONS WHY THE CARTHAGINIANS DECIDED TO FOUND A COLONY HERE. THE SALT MARSHES HAVE MARKED THE ISLAND'S LIFE AND ECONOMY FOR MANY CENTURIES, AND DURING THE PROCESS AN ENORMOUS WETLAND HAS BEEN CREATED – SO LARGE, IN FACT, THAT ITS EXTENSION CAN ONLY BE APPRECIATED FROM A PLANE: 550 HECTARES, 400 OF WHICH ARE STILL USED TO PRODUCE UP TO 100,000 TONNES OF SALT A YEAR. THE BEST MEDITERRANEAN SALT.

SINCE THE INDUSTRY'S BEGINNINGS, AROUND 600 YEARS BEFORE CHRIST, UNTIL OUR TIMES, SALT HAS BEEN THE CENTRE OF HISTORIC AND TRAGIC EVENTS. FOR THE PEASANT FARMERS IT SIGNIFIED AN OPPORTUNITY TO FIND WORK IN THE SUMMER MONTHS. BUT THERE WAS A RISK INHERENT IN VENTURING TO STRAY FROM THE PROTECTED AREAS, AS PIRATES HABITUALLY KIDNAPPED THE WORKERS TO SELL THEM AS SLAVES ON THE MARKETS OF NORTH AFRICA.

NOWADAYS THE SALT MARSHES ARE NO LONGER A PLACE OF DANGER, BUT ONE OF PROTECTION: A TOTAL OF 200 SPECIES OF BIRDS TAKE REFUGE IN WHAT IS NOW A UNIQUE ECOSYSTEM THAT HAS BEEN TURNED INTO A NATURE RESERVE. THE USE OF TRADITIONAL TECHNIQUES TO EXPLOIT THE SALT GUARANTEES THE PRESERVATION OF A SCENIC JEWEL WHICH CONTRIBUTES TO THE BIODIVERSITY OF THE AREA, ONE OF THE REASONS WHY IBIZA HAS BEEN DECLARED A WORLD HERITAGE SITE.

Near Cala Vedella



"Ses Salines" salt marshes

A total of 18 kilometres of happiness await the visitor. They come with a pleasant diversity, from family beaches to sporty beaches, from solitary beaches to lively beaches. Someone has taken the trouble to count them – the result being the figure of fifty. This means you could go to a different beach every week of the year, and take two weeks' holiday somewhere like Alaska or Greenland to recover from the hot climate of Ibiza, with its sun that really does seem to smile down on one.



Cala Nova

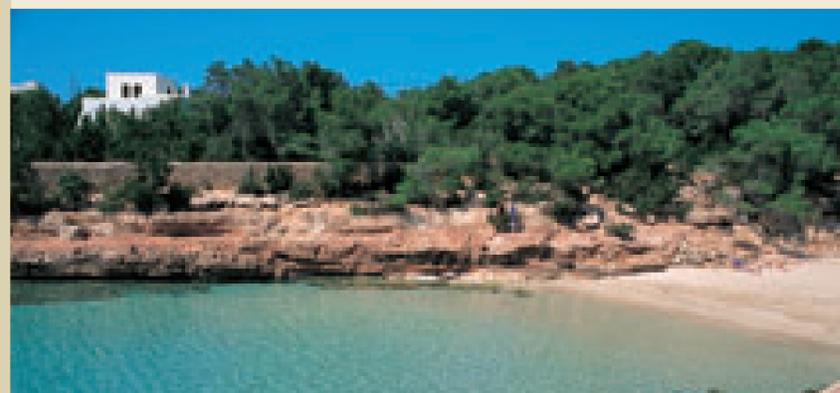
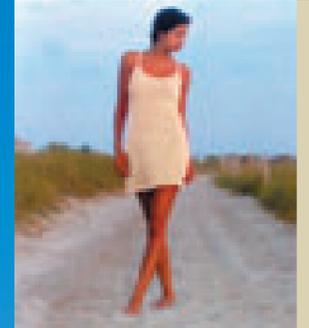


BEACHES AND SEA

The south-west coast*Portinatx beach*

The size of Ibiza – approximately 572 square kilometres – means it does not matter where one is, because none of these settings for happiness is ever far away. Being a magical island, it is quite likely that the beach chosen by the visitor is close to some particularly magical place. It may be as obvious as in Cala d'Hort, from where one can see and admire this impressive rock rising out of the sea like a giant: the islet of Es Vedrà. According to legend a Carmelite monk converted here, and the musician Mike Oldfield used the impressive scenery to illustrate the cover of one of his records. There are those who warn of paranormal activity, but even

though no aliens have used Es Vedrà as a landmark, you only have to imagine the tectonic force that separated this 400-metre-high piece of rock from the island to be stunned into a trance. Other magical places are invisible for most bathers, like the Punic sanctuary "Cova de Cuieram", a cave hidden amongst the pine groves of the cove called Sant Vicent. This cave was used in ancient times for worshipping the Phoenician goddess Tanith, and contains a small temple, and some even say that the worship takes place in our times. Even your mind floats on the beaches of Ibiza.

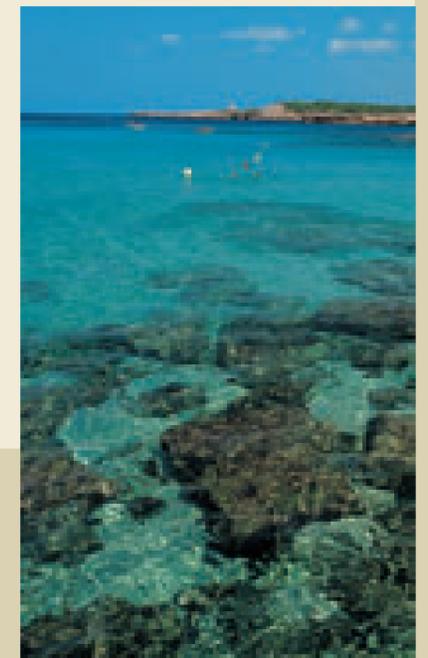
*Cala Gracioneta**Port de Sant Miquel**The Ad-lib fashion island*
**GUITARS, MOON, FREEDOM:
THE MYTHICAL BEACHES**

WHEN THE FUGITIVES FROM MODERNITY DISCOVERED IBIZA, SOME OF ITS BEACHES BECAME THE SETTING FOR JOYOUS MEETINGS AND STRANGE RITUALS. THE FULL MOON NIGHTS LIT UP THE IMAGINATION OF AN AUDIENCE PREDISPOSED TO PAGAN WORSHIP AND ORIENTAL PHILOSOPHIES, AS MANY OF THOSE TRAVELLERS HAD BEEN TO INDIA AND SAW IBIZA AS ANOTHER PLACE OF PILGRIMAGE.

IN THOSE DAYS THE BEACHES OF BENIRRÁS, CALA D'HORT AND AGUAS BLANCAS, AMONGST OTHERS, HELD PRIVILEGED POSITIONS IN THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD MOVEMENT OF THE 'SIXTIES. FROM THESE BEACHES, A WHOLE NEW WAY OF THINKING AND LOOKING AT LIFE SPREAD OUT, GIVING RISE TO THE UTOPIAS LIVED OUT IN IBIZA: FREEDOM, THE SIMPLE LIFE, LOVE, PEACE, LIMITLESS CREATIVITY. AND THE BEACH BARBECUES, OF COURSE.

**AS TIMELESS AS THE ISLAND ITSELF:
ADLIB FASHION**

NOTHING CHANGES AS MUCH AS FASHION, BUT FEW DRESS STYLES HAVE SHOWN THE CONTINUITY OF ADLIB. BUT THIS IS LOGICAL, ON THE OTHER HAND, BECAUSE IT IS MORE THAN JUST A FASHION. IT IS A PRODUCT OF THOSE CRAZY YEARS WHEN HIPPIES INVADED IBIZA AND INTRODUCED NEW IDEAS, RESULTING IN AN EXPLOSION OF CREATIVITY WITH ALL THE INGREDIENTS AT HAND. ADLIB FASHION BRINGS TOGETHER ASPECTS OF THE TRADITIONAL CLOTHES OF THE ISLANDERS AND CONTEMPORARY DESIGN, AS WELL AS PROPAGATING THE VALUES OF THE 'SIXTIES: FREEDOM, A CAREFREE EXISTENCE, AND MIXING WITHOUT PREJUDICES. THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE OF THIS FASHION, THE NAME OF WHICH COMES FROM THE LATIN "AD LIBITUM", (AT DISCRETION), IS THAT OF DRESSING AS ONE LIKES, AS LONG AS IT IS WITH GOOD TASTE. ALTHOUGH AS FAR AS COLOURS ARE CONCERNED, HAVING BEEN CREATED ON THE ISLAND OF WHITE MAGIC, IT IS CLEAR THAT WHITE IS PREDOMINANT.

Near Platges de Comte*Marine fauna, "Vaca".*

Man and the landscape: a song for two voices

RURAL CHARMS

Working in the fields

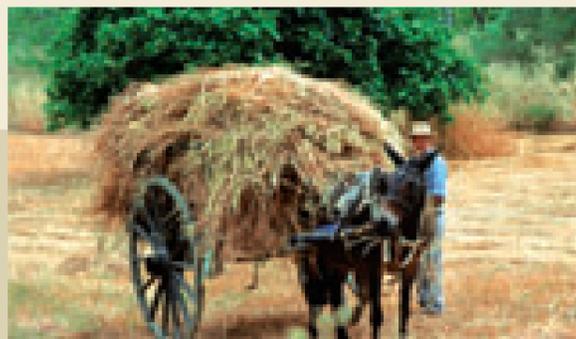


Rural area of Sant Mateu d'Aubarca

Typical gate
Ses Feixes

Although it is true that the island has no large elevations (the highest spot, Sa Talaya de Sant Josep, is at an altitude of 475 metres), Ibiza has a varied landscape and outside the summer months, its greenery surprises the visitor. Thanks to the protection measures, it still lives up to its nickname of "island of the pine trees". In spite of covering a small area and of its short distances, there are valleys and areas which seem to be thousands of miles away from the Ibiza shown in the real-life magazines. The truth is that, away from the discotheques and the resorts like Sant Antoni de Portmany, Talamanca or the town of Ibiza itself, it is a peaceful island. In spite of its many singular attractions, what distinguishes Ibiza most is its character and beauty as a

whole. Human activity has added charms to it, something which is patently obvious in the wonderful landscape of the salt marshes and the old rural houses that blend into the countryside without hiding away. The villages are made beautiful by the lovely churches, which are located preferably in high places due to their defensive nature. The coast offers innumerable havens of solitude and tranquillity, of undisturbed nature and invitations to forget your diary, the date and the time of day to recharge your batteries and listen, with a backup of waves and seagulls, to those songs which seem to survive like echoes of an era that promised to be the start of something big.



Working in the fields

Typical Ibiza house



THE IBIZA HOUSE: AIRS OF AFRICA

WHAT IS IT ABOUT THE HOUSES IN IBIZA THAT MOVES THE GIANTS OF CONTEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE LIKE LE CORBUSIER AND THE AVANT-GARDISTS OF BAUHAUS? WE HAVE NOTED DOWN A FEW SUSPICIONS. TO START WITH, THIS KIND OF HOUSE THAT CREATED A STYLE WHICH BECAME EXTREMELY POPULAR THROUGHOUT THE MEDITERRANEAN WAS ORIGINALLY A LIVING PROJECT THAT GREW WITH THE FAMILY LIVING IN IT. SPACES WERE ADDED AROUND THE PORXO OR PORCH, WHICH WAS A COVERED SPACE USED FOR FAMILY LIFE, ACCORDING TO THE OWNERS' POSSIBILITIES AND REQUIREMENTS.

PERHAPS THE COMBINATION OF MEDITERRANEAN SUN AND THE PERFECT WHITENESS OF THE WALLS HAS CONTRIBUTED TO THE LEGEND. HOUSES IN IBIZA FOLLOW AN INDIVIDUALIST, ARCHAIC PATTERN, WHICH REMINDS ONE OF THE CONSTRUCTIONS IN SOME PARTS OF AFRICA: CUBISM WITHOUT RIGHT ANGLES AND PERFECTLY STRAIGHT LINES. THE FRENCH ARCHITECT LE CORBUSIER TURNED THIS IDEA OF RURAL HABITAT INTO A CONCEPT FOR LARGE CITIES.

Indigenous pedigree
"Podenco" dog

CHURCHES:

WHITE FORTRESSES OF THE FAITH

NO OTHER ELEMENT OF THE ISLAND, APART FROM THE MAJESTIC WALLS OF IBIZA TOWN, TELLS US MORE ABOUT THE TRANSFORMATION OF FEAR INTO BEAUTY THAN THE VILLAGE CHURCHES. THE PROTOTYPE FOR THESE WHITE FORTRESSES OF THE FAITH IS FOUND IN SANTA EULÀRIA DES RIU. AFTER THE TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THIS VILLAGE BY PIRATES IN THE YEAR 1555, PHILIP II SENT GIOVANNI BATTISTA CALVI IN PERSON, ONE OF THE ARCHITECTS OF THE ROYAL FORCES OF IBIZA TOWN, TO ERECT A CHURCH EQUIPPED WITH ITS OWN DEFENCES ON A SMALL HILL THAT DOMINATES THAT AREA OF THE COAST.



Church of Sant Llorenç de Balàfia

FORTRESS-CHURCHES EXIST IN MANY PARTS OF THE WORLD, BUT IN IBIZA THEY HAVE TAKEN ON A SPECIAL CHARACTER. THEY ARE SIMULTANEOUSLY CENTRES OF SPIRITUALITY BOTH LIVING AND LIVED, AND MARVELLOUS EXAMPLES OF THE BEAUTY OF SIMPLICITY. THEY ARE THE JEWELS OF THE RURAL WORLD OF IBIZA AND AN INVITATION TO STOP AND ENJOY PEACE, SOMETHING WHICH WAS OFTEN A FUTILE WISH IN THE TIMES OF THE CREATION OF THESE TEMPLES.

A land of traditions, a land of contrasts

LIFESTYLES

What showed up as poverty in statistical data and numerous aspects of reality held another interpretation for many of the children of the rebellion of the 'sixties and the hippy movement of the 'seventies: that of a purer, simpler life, one more harmonious with nature. The alternative life movement underwent its own transformations. Whilst the advance party was made up of hippies, their concept of absolute freedom did not fit in with a simple life in the country. It was a book published in France in 1973 which triggered the arrival of the second wave of explorers of earthly paradises. "Savoir revivre" (living again), by Jacques Massacrier, describes the experiences of the author and his family on a rural

estate in Ibiza. The story encouraged many Europeans, tired of consumerism and urban stress, to disembark on this island of utopian experiments to embark on an alternative, rural and natural life. These processes had a deep impact on the society of Ibiza. The foreigners founded their own schools, which functioned according to their principles. It was another step in the construction of a society, which pacifically mixed traditional values with entirely unorthodox concepts. Some of these utopias live on and do not merely coexist on an island which is now "modern", but do what they can to preserve that promise of paradise which brought so many people with ideals.

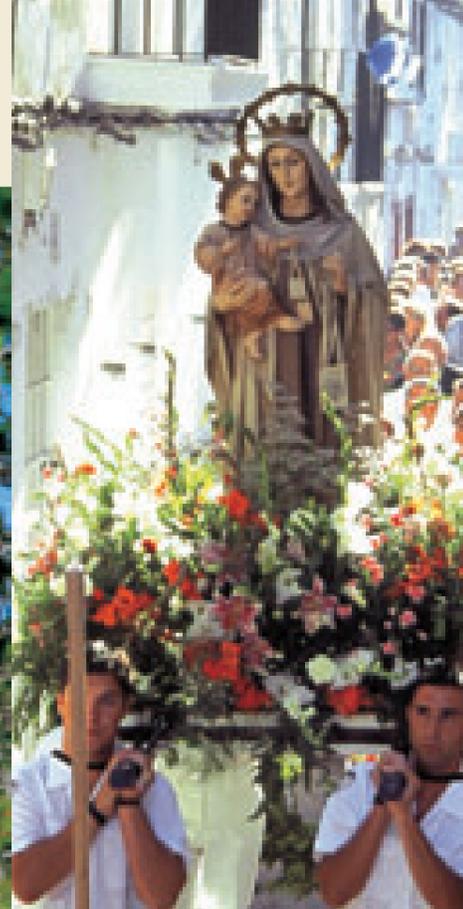
Interior patio



Santa Agnès de Corona



Bar in Santa Gertrudis de Fruitera



Procession of the Virgen del Carmen, (16th July)



Eivissa town fiestas



Son Rafel de Forca Hippodrome



PARTYTIME: THE LONGEST NIGHTS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

THE FIGURES OF THE NIGHT: AROUND 8,000 PARTIES ORGANISED EVERY SUMMER, THE LARGEST DISCOTHEQUE IN THE WORLD WITH CAPACITY FOR 12,000 PEOPLE, THE LONGEST NIGHTS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND EUROPE'S BEST DJs COMING AND GOING. THIS IS THE MOST FAMOUS FACET OF IBIZA, THE QUEEN OF THE NIGHT AND EMPRESS OF THE YELLOW PRESS. THE PHENOMENON HAS PRODUCED ITS OWN STYLES OF MUSIC AND TURNED THIS REMOTE CORNER, FORGOTTEN UNTIL A FEW DECADES AGO, INTO A MUST FOR FAST LIVERS.

IT IS WITHOUT A DOUBT THE CLIMATE OF TOLERANCE SO CHARACTERISTIC OF THE ISLAND THAT HAS MADE THIS GIGANTIC AMUSEMENT PARK FOR ADULTS GROW UP HERE. DURING THE SUMMER NIGHTS IBIZA BECOMES A PARTY: THE SHOPS OPEN UNTIL THE CUSTOMERS STOP COMING AND COUNTLESS BARS AND CLUBS OFFER MEALS AND SHOWS AT IMPOSSIBLE HOURS OF THE NIGHT.



Ibiza's forefathers came from the Orient

HISTORY

Eivissa & Formentera Archaeological Museum



In the history of Ibiza there is a gap lasting two centuries. We know nothing of the inhabitants of the island before the arrival of the Arabs in 903 – we do not know what language they spoke, or what gods they worshipped. As yet no remains have been found of the society which was forced to give way to the great Muslim civilisation that put Ibiza back into the history books.

But from just above the entrance to the Archaeological Museum of Eivissa in Dalt Vila, near the highest point of the fortified enclosure, an amusing character smiles down who has survived through this historical pause, and marked the culture of the island. His image has been reproduced on coins and stones, and he even features in the name of the island itself. He is Bes, a Phoenician god, and “la isla de Bes” or island of Bes is the ancient word which is the origin of the name Ibiza. According to the finds of archaeologists – or rather, according to what they have not found – the Phoenicians who recognised the promontory beside a bay protected from the winds as an ideal site for a naval and commercial base, did not come across an important civilisation. Whilst the sister islands of Mallorca and Menorca had significant populations living in fortified villages, the Talayotic civilisation, there are very few signs of human activity in Ibiza. The oldest of the ‘Pitiuses’ (Ibiza and Formentera) are to be found on the small island of Formentera: a megalithic sepulchre dating from 1600 BC.

It seems incredible that so much beauty has passed unnoticed for so many millennia, particularly in a sea that saw the birth of mankind's first great cultures. After its discovery by the Phoenicians and later by the Carthaginians, the island passed more or less peacefully into the hands of the Romans, and was called Ebusus. Dragged along by the decadence of the Roman empire,

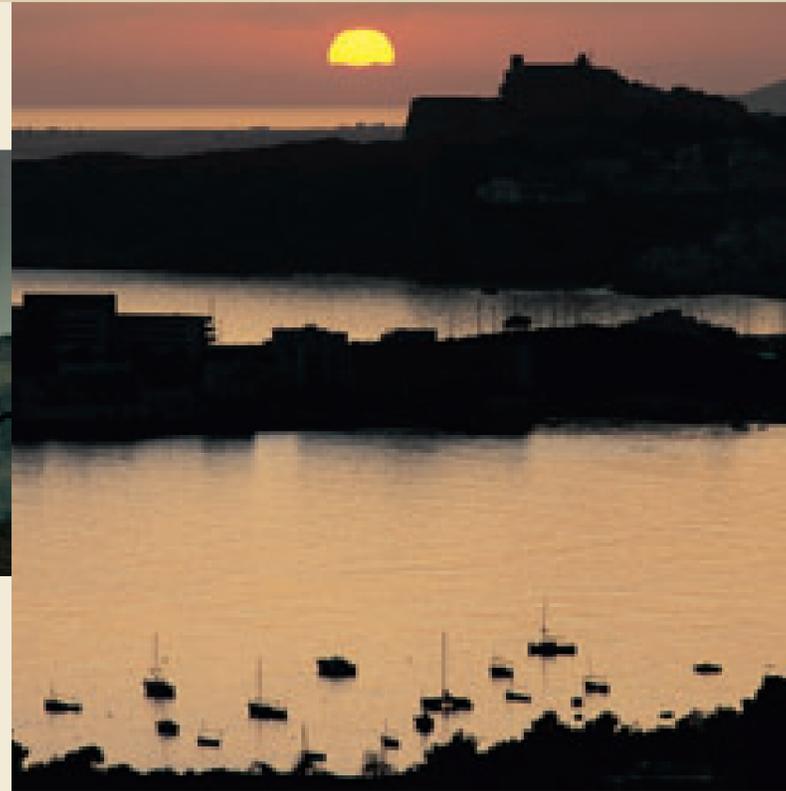
it lived through some significant ups and downs until becoming part of the Byzantine empire. In 903 it was given the name of Yebisah, and its god was known as Allah. It was an age of splendour and of great works. Traces of what was the Arab gardens near the town still remain, and are today called “Ses Feixes”. In 1235, Yebisah was conquered by the Catalan-Aragonese troops. Visitors to the historical centre of Ibiza take the same route used by the advance party of those troops when they penetrated the heart of the fortress on that historic 8th August of 1235.

The Mediterranean was still an area of conflict between West and East, something which marked the destiny of the islands that were in the middle, like the Balearics. They were the target of terrible attacks, but in turn became bases for corsairs and slave markets. In the year 1715 King Philip V eliminated the island's government, “la Universitat”, the seat of which is now the Archaeological Museum. Ibiza's culture and identity was reasserted once again in 1978 when, with the new Spanish democratic constitution, the doors to the autonomous region of the Balearic Islands were opened along with the creation of an Island Council which again took up the role of the “Universitat” that had disappeared almost three centuries before.

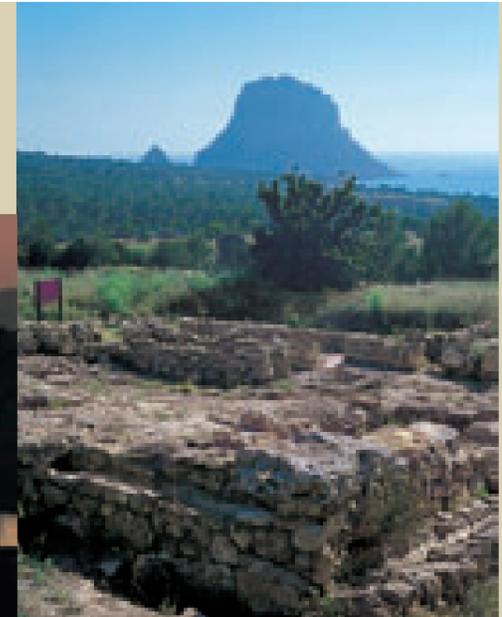
Sant Jordi de Ses Salines



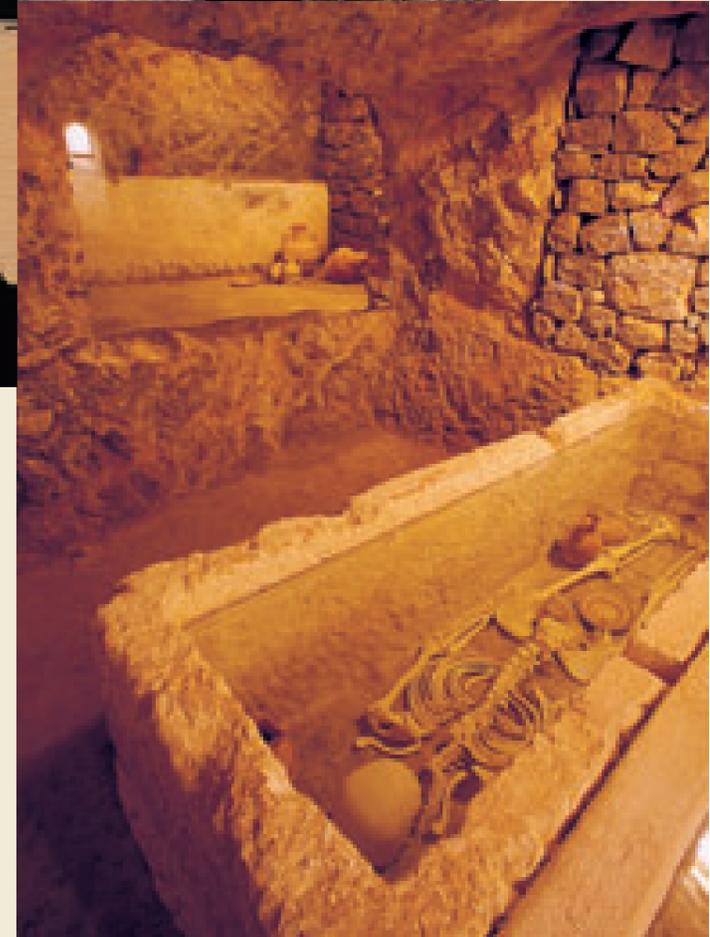
“Ses Paisses de Cala D'Hort”
Punic-Roman settlement



Sunset in “Vila”



Archaeological remains,
“Puig des Molins”



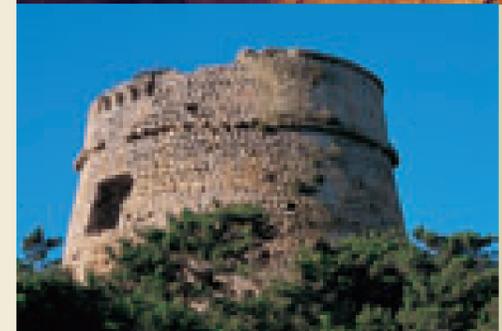
CURIOUS HISTORICAL DATA

A FUNDAMENTAL FEATURE OF THE HISTORY OF IBIZA IS THE CONSTANT CONFRONTATION BETWEEN TOWN AND COUNTRY. IN THE 17th, 18th AND 19th CENTURIES THERE WERE SIX PEASANTS' REVOLTS. EACH TIME THE PEASANTS TRIED TO ENTER THE TOWN, BECAUSE OF THEIR DESPERATION RESULTING FROM THE DEEPEST POVERTY.

ADDED TO THIS WERE THE DANGERS FROM THE OUTSIDE. THEY WERE SUCH THAT IN 1538 THE ISLAND OF FORMENTERA WAS EVACUATED BECAUSE LIFE IN THE ISLAND'S 83 SQUARE KILOMETRES HAD BECOME IMPOSSIBLE DUE TO THE LACK OF PROTECTION AGAINST PIRACY. IT WAS NOT UNTIL 1697 THAT THE SITUATION IMPROVED ENOUGH TO PERMIT REPOPULATION TO TAKE PLACE.

IN 1821 IBIZA BECAME A TOPIC OF CONVERSATION THANKS TO MARÍA FLORES, THE LAST SPANISH SLAVE, WHOSE CASE CAUSED A HUGE COMMOTION. SHE ASKED FOR HER FREEDOM AND THAT OF HER DAUGHTER, AS WELL AS THE SALARIES ACCUMULATED FROM 35 YEARS OF UNPAID WORK.

AND WHEN THE FIRST TELEPHONE LINE WAS INSTALLED ON THE ISLAND IN 1888, THIS HISTORIC EVENT DID NOT OCCUR IN THE TOWN, BUT IN THE SALT MARSHES, THUS PROVING THE TREMENDOUS IMPORTANCE OF THESE EMBLEMATIC INSTALLATIONS.

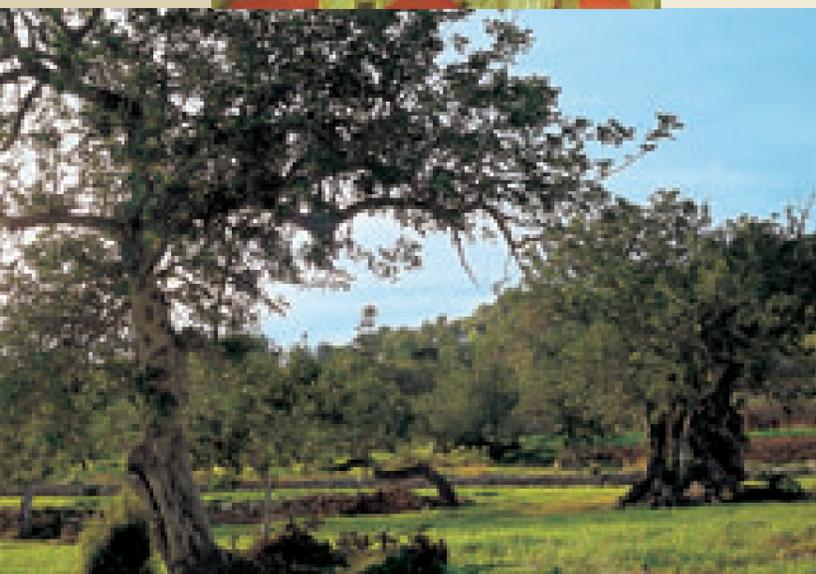


Former watchtower

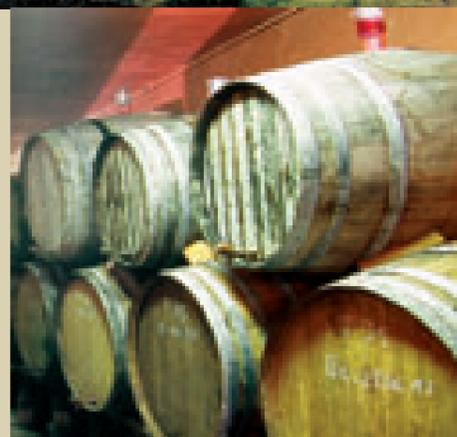
A sea of flavours

PLEASURES AND PRODUCTS

Local sea produce



Rural landscape, carob trees and olive trees



Wine cellars in Ibiza

The food of Ibiza is its history and geography. The Mediterranean trilog – cereals, wine and olive oil – accompanies the view of the sea, the walls, and the lively street scenes. After a simple local dish we connect with customs that arrived by boat from distant shores. The inhabitants of Ibiza learned to salt and dry fish from the Phoenicians. The Greeks prepared food using aromatic herbs, they fried fish and loved cold meats. The Arabs, master gardeners and ingenious designers of orchards, contributed to the wealth of the cuisine here with vegetables and fruit. And finally, the Catalan invasion led to the appearance of *sofrit* (a sauce made using onion, oil, tomato and garlic). But history continues to be written. There are some thousand restaurants on the island, and many are a reflection of the most recent influences. Before opening your mouth, you have to open your mind. Practically none of the important cuisines of the world is excluded from the panorama on Ibiza. Even so we confine ourselves to describing some of the main local specialities, dishes that are related to the

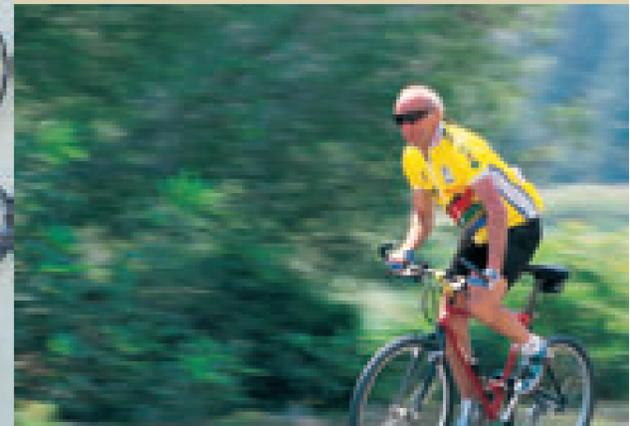
surroundings, the climate, the way of life and of doing things. *Pa torrat amb tomata* – toast with tomato – has been the traditional breakfast par excellence for centuries. *Borrída de rajada* is a simple dish of potato and skate. *Guisat de peix* is the local variety of the Mediterranean fish stew. And *arròç de matances* includes not only pork products, but also wild mushrooms, ideally local milk caps which are difficult to find. The procession of savoury dishes ends with *sofrit pagès*, a combination of meats, 'sobrasada', 'butifarrón' sausage and potatoes, a festive dish which brings a glass of the local herb liqueur to mind.

The Flaó, a curd cheesecake, was of old reserved for the Easter festival, a limitation which has been eliminated in modern times.

Room in a rural estate



Ceramic crafts



Hippy market

ACCOMMODATION: A RANGE WITH CHARACTER

IBIZA AND ITS LITTLE NEIGHBOUR, FORMENTERA, HAVE A TOTAL OF APPROXIMATELY 90,000 HOTEL VACANCIES, TEN PERCENT OF WHICH CORRESPOND TO FOUR AND FIVE-STAR HOTELS. MANY OF THESE ESTABLISHMENTS REFLECT THE MAGIC OF THE ISLAND TO PERFECTION AND THEIR FAMOUS GUESTS ARE NOT SATISFIED WITH SOMETHING ORDINARY. INDEPENDENTLY OF THE CATEGORIES THERE ARE HOTELS WITH CHARACTER, ATMOSPHERE AND ORIGINALITY IN THE CAPITAL IBIZA, BOTH INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE HISTORICAL HUB OF THE TOWN.

AN INTERESTING ALTERNATIVE IS THE TRADITIONAL HOUSES IN PARTICULARLY PEACEFUL AND BEAUTIFUL LOCATIONS. VERY FEW IN NUMBER, BUT NO LESS ATTRACTIVE, ARE THE AGRO-TOURISM ESTABLISHMENTS

THAT INVITE ONE TO ENJOY RURAL IBIZA AND SOME OF WHICH HAVE SPECIALISED IN AN OFFER CENTRED ON ECOLOGY AND A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE.

TRADITIONS AND HIPPIES: THE CRAFT BAZAAR

WHEN THE HIPPIY CULTURE DISEMBARKED ON IT, THE ISLAND WAS AN EXTREMELY CHEAP PLACE TO LIVE IN. EVEN SO, THOSE WHO DID NOT RECEIVE CHEQUES FROM THEIR PARENTS HAD TO EARN A LIVING, AND THEY WANTED TO DO SO WITHOUT COMPROMISING THEIR LIFESTYLE. SO THEY FOUND THE IDEAL ACTIVITY: MANUFACTURING LEATHER ARTICLES. THEY COULD WORK THEM AND SELL THEM ANYWHERE AND ANYTIME. A WHOLE SECTOR CAME INTO BEING, AND TO THIS DAY IT CONTINUES TO FUNCTION FULLY AND

MARKETS ITS PRODUCTS IN THE STREETS OF DALT VILA AND IN THE HIPPIY MARKETS ORGANISED REGULARLY IN PLACES LIKE PUNTA ARABÍ AND SANT CARLES.

TRADITIONAL PRODUCTS WORTH MENTIONING INCLUDE FASHION ARTICLES, JEWELLERY AND CERAMICS. BUT NOT ONE LINE OF PRODUCTS HAS FAILED TO BE ENRICHED BY THE EXTRAORDINARY CREATIVITY RESULTING FROM THE ENCOUNTER BETWEEN IBIZA AND ITS LOVERS FROM FOREIGN SHORES.

ACTIVITIES

SPORTS
SAILING
DIVING
GOLF COURSE (ROCA LLISA)
CYCLING
RIDING

EXCURSIONS AND TRIPS

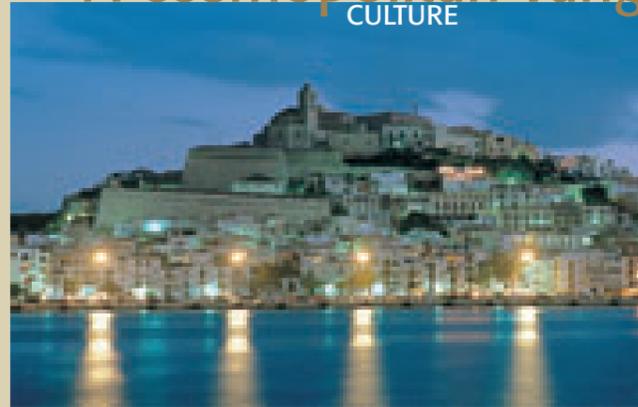
CAN MARÇÀ CAVE
PUIG DE MISSA, SANTA EULÀRIA (MUSEUM, CHURCH, ARCHITECTURAL SITE)
BALÀFIA TOWERS, SANT LLORENÇ LAS SALINAS
SA PEDRERA, SANT JOSEP
MEDIEVAL MARKET IN DALT VILA (EVERY SECOND WEEKEND IN MAY)
WINE FESTIVAL IN SANT MATEU (DECEMBER)
HIPPIY MARKET

Cave of "Can Marçà"



A cosmopolitan vanguard with Mediterranean airs

CULTURE



Maritime view of the town

Ibiza has always drawn attention to itself, whether due to its strategic position in the Mediterranean, or to its beauty, or to a series of attractions difficult to define that made it a meeting place for the intellectual elite. The famous 'sixties were not the first cultural boom the island experienced. In the 'thirties people from all over Europe found in Ibiza a refuge that offered the peace of an island anchored in the past. They were people with connections to the avant-garde tendencies like surrealism and Bauhaus. The list includes celebrities such as the philosopher Walter Benjamin, the novelists Bernhard Kellermann and Elliot Paul, the poet Rafael Alberti and the architects Erwin Broner, Raoul Haussmann, Germán Rodríguez Arias and Josep Lluís Sert. They were drawn by a tolerant island and they sowed the seeds of what was to be a cosmopolitan society.

The second wave of cultural enrichment began at the end of the 'fifties with the presence of an infinity of artists and intellectuals on an island which had hardly started to feel the changes tourism was to bring. Amongst them were painters like Hinterreiter (Switzerland), Bechtold (Germany), Dmitrienko (France), Walsh (England), Matsuda (Japan) and Gutiérrez (Colombia), as well as writers like Sheckley (United States) and Park (England). Because of their extremely diverse origins these people constituted a multicultural society with an enormous creative potential. A

Santa Eulària des Riu



Portal Nou de Dalt Vila

potential which has unfurled its force and inspiration up to our times. The islanders did not remain apart from this explosion of creativity, strengthening at the same time Ibiza's identity and language. One example is the writer Marià Villangómez, a true pillar of the culture of Ibiza, who died in 2002. He wrote numerous novels, poetry books and plays.



Rural folklore



Local crafts

Ethnological
Museum
of "Santa Eulària"

The town's port

PLACES OF CULTURE

ART

CAN VENTOSA CULTURAL SPACE
SA PUNTA DES MOLI, SANT ANTONI

GALLERIES AND EXHIBITION ROOMS

SA NOSTRA
VAN DER VOORT
MARTA TORRES

MUSEUMS

MUSEUM OF CONTEMPORARY ART (DALT VILA)
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM (DALT VILA)
MONOGRAPHIC MUSEUM OF ES PUIG DES MOLINS
ETHNOGRAPHY MUSEUM OF SANTA EULÀRIA
BARRAU MUSEUM, SANTA EULÀRIA

Windmill of Sant Antoni de Portmany

Ibiza

GEOGRAPHICAL MAP



INFORMATION

www.cief.es
www.ibizahotelsguide.com
www.illesbalears.es

Oficina de Información Turística de Eivissa (Ibiza Tourist Information Office)
 Antoni Riquer, 2 · 07800 Ibiza · Tel. 971 301 900 · Fax. 971 301 562
 e-mail: oitport@cief.es

Fomento de Turismo de la isla de Ibiza (Ibiza Tourism Board)
 Historiador Josep Clapés, 4 · 07800 Ibiza · Tel. 971 302 490
 Fax. 971 302 262
 e-mail: fomentoibiza@teletel.es



IMPORTANT GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Surface: 572.6 km²
 Coast: 210.1 km
 Maximum height: 474 m (Sa Talaia)sa)
 Average annual temperature: 18.6°C
 Hours of sunshine, annual average: 2,883.1
 Number of inhabitants: 105,103



- HOSPITAL
- HEALTH CENTRE
- TOURIST INFORMATION
- AIRPORT
- MUSEUM
- ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
- CAVE
- CASTLE
- CHAPEL / SHRINE
- GOLF COURSE
- AREA / PARK / NATURE RESERVE
- WORLD HERITAGE
- MOTORWAY / DUAL CARRIAGEWAY
- MAIN ROAD
- SECONDARY ROAD
- RAILWAY

© Institut Balear del Turisme
 © Texts: Comunicació Creativa
 © Photos: Ibatour photographic archives, fomento de Ibiza photographic archives, Pedro Coll, Manuela Muñoz, Fco. Llompart, W. Obiol, Antonio Garrido Salom & Comparini, Comunicació Creativa photographic archives
 Design: Comunicació Creativa
 Printed by:
 D.L.: PM-1543-2006

The data in this brochure are valid at the time of publication, 07-2006.
 Please inform us of possible modifications for the purpose of including them in future editions.
 C/ Montenegro 5. 07012 Palma (Mallorca, Illes Balears)
 e-mail: general@ibatour.caib.es



www.illesbalears.es