

## Welcome to Lluçmajor Town Hall - Casa de la Vila

The town hall immediately preceding the current building was a construction acquired in 1626 that was already 200 years old. It was actually a modest house, like the rest of the middle-class houses in the town at that time, and its only significance was its location in the center of the old Plaça Major (now Plaça d'Espanya) and the municipal coat of arms that is still preserved in the current entrance hall. It was demolished in August 1882 to make way for the new building, which was completed by the council in 1884. The cost of the project was 30,257.38 pesetas at the time (€181.85), while the town council's income budget for 1881-82 was 64,528.48 pesetas (€387.82), which gives an idea of the magnitude of the undertaking.

The building, designed by Miquel Dalmau, is in an eclectic-historicist style. The façade features a plinth made of “Mallorcan marble.” At the top, there is a clock and a zinc temple with a bell inside, topped by a weather vane. It has four floors and a roof terrace. The Town Hall was inaugurated on January 27, 1884.

The doorway is flanked by two windows, above which are the words “*Casa Consistorial*” (Town Hall) in stone letters, dated 1882, as well as the town's coat of arms. Upon entering the building, on the left-hand side is the old one from the previous Town Hall façade, dated 1626 (restored in 1964).

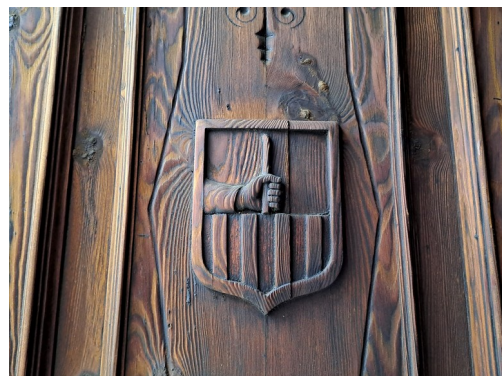


## Detailed description

On the sidewalk in front of the entrance, a mortar mosaic bearing the municipal coat of arms serves as a stone carpet. The coat of arms, explained in terms of canting arms, corresponds to a popular interpretation of the pronunciation of Lluçmajor and its meaning in Catalan (“*llum major*” big light), although this does not coincide with the etymology of the place name (Lluçmajor, “*lucus maioris*” big forest).



On the façade, made of high-quality sandstone, the coat of arms appears between two laurel branches. At the top is an arm holding a flaming torch, and at the bottom is the emblem of four bars from the royal banner, which originated in the Crown of Aragon, a kingdom that brought together several territories in the Iberian Peninsula, southern Europe, and the Mediterranean at the height of its power. The coat of arms is reproduced in various materials throughout the building: on the façade above the central balcony; on the wooden doors; on the glass window of the gate (*batiport* in Catalan); and on the right-hand side of the entrance hall, carved in Santanyí stone in 1626 (restored in 1964), which was in the previous town hall.







The door knockers on the entrance door depict a hand holding a laurel wreath topped with a lion's head, which could be an adaptation of the hand and laurel branches on the coat of arms.

The plinth of the façade, the doorway, and the first step of the interior staircase are made of polished hammered stone, also known as “*marbre mallorquí*” which is highly prized in the village. This sedimentary rock is very hard and difficult to work with, but once polished, it has a beautiful aesthetic result. In geology, it is called *pudinga*, in Catalan *pedra vellanera*. In Mallorca, it is abundant in the Raiguer area, at the foot of the mountains or in the bedrock of torrents, and is used in its raw form for construction, especially for terraced walls known locally as *marges*. Due to its resistance to wear and tear, it was prized for making millstones and other applications such as *trulls de tafones* (oil mill mills) or *carretons de batre*, which were used for threshing cereals.



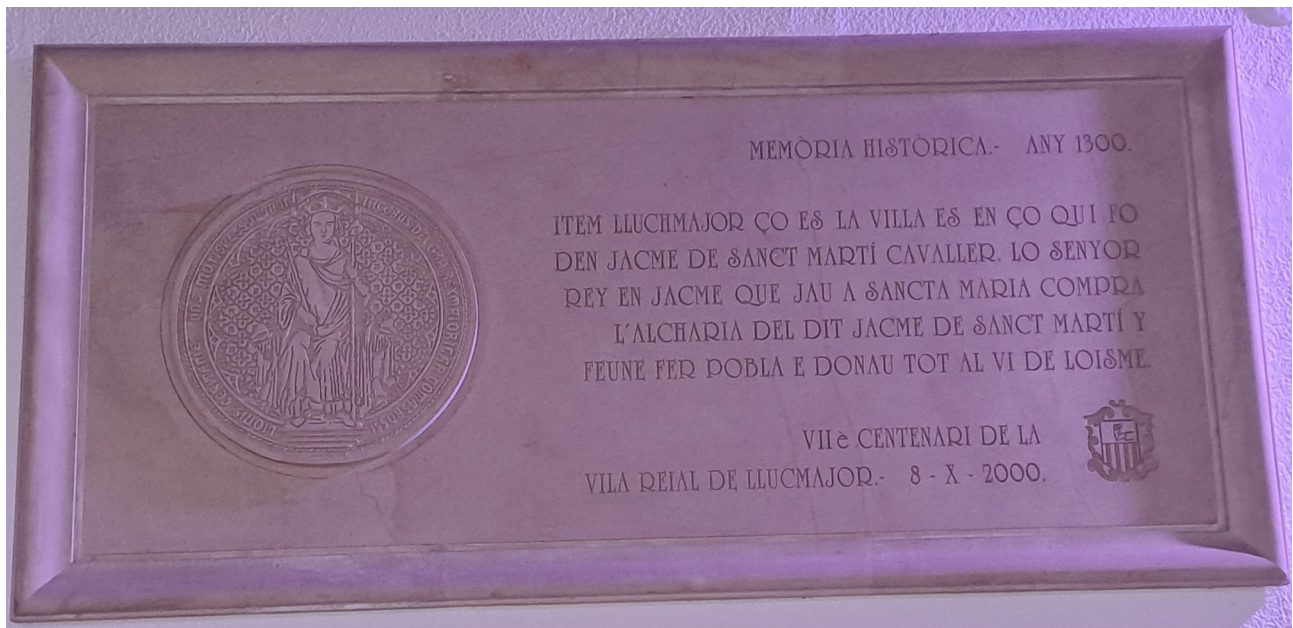
Inside the hallway, which features natural stone flooring, we are greeted by figures of *en Miquel* and *na Càndida* dressed in traditional costumes, accompanied by other characters. These giants of the municipality, named after the city's patron saints, preside over the festivities. Next to them are two copper pots, used as planters, like those used for homemade products such as lard or for cooking sausages such as *botifarrons* or *camaiots*. Two stone benches under the windows invite visitors to rest and contemplate the space.



On the left, a gallery of portraits of modern-day mayors and the historic coat of arms from 1626, restored in 1964. The wooden chest (*caixa*, a traditional piece of furniture on the island) with three locks that were kept by different authorities to store valuable objects. Above it, in blown glass, is the urn that was used for council voting.



On the right, a plaque placed in 2000 on the seventh centenary of the founding of Lluçmajor. It reproduces the text of the *Ordinacions*, the decree by which the town of Lluçmajor was created in 1300 by order of King Jaume II of Majorca.



Next to the old mayor's desk are the devices used to select young men for military service or *quintadas*, a system of forced recruitment implemented in Spain from the mid-18th century until the early 20th century, when it was replaced by compulsory military service. This system decided, on an annual basis, the selection of one in five young men, hence the name *quintos*, to serve in the army. The lottery drew a lot of attention (image of the lottery in the 1920s) as it determined the future of those selected and, in the event of war, their deployment to the battlefield.





Most of the building's woodwork is made from pine wood with abundant resin veins, known in Mallorca as *pi nord* or *roig* (*Pinus sylvestris*). For cleaning and protection, it was coated with petroleum-based products that increased its resistance to pests and moisture while enhancing its resinous veins. Its age, together with these treatments and its natural origin, gives it its current elegant patina.



The lamps in the common areas are traditional blown glass models. The first floor rests on the walls using traditional wooden beams (front) and groin vaults (back) made of sandstone (called *marès* stone in Mallorca), which is abundant in the municipality's quarries. The main staircase, which winds its way up to the first floor with checkered hydraulic tile flooring, also rests on a structure of *marès* slabs at its base. The next flights of stairs, under a large skylight, ascend to the upper floors.



The office of the mayor is located on the first floor, and the municipal council chamber is on the second floor, with a gallery of portraits of illustrious and adopted sons of the municipality.



The upper floors house various rooms, including the one that houses the machinery for the clock on the façade. This clock, whose face measures 1.05 m in diameter, was purchased in 1886 for 3,000 pesetas (€18). In 2020, its old machinery stopped working, but in 2023 it returned, automated, to mark the hours, regaining its place in the town's daily life.

At the top, crowning the building, on an octagonal turret, there is a zinc temple that protects the bell that chimes the hours of the clock. The top of this element is a weather vane with an arrow that points in the direction of the wind and which also bears the town council's coat of arms on its rudder





\*English version created with the help of machine translation. February 2026.