



Llucmajor

Mallorca

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| | RESERVA MARINA
RESERVA MARINA
MARINE PROTECTED AREA
SEESCHUTZGEBIET | | AEROPORTU
AEROPORT
AIRPORT
FLUGHAFEN | | TORRE DEFENSIVA
TORRE DEFENSIVA
WATCH TOWER
WACHTURM | | POLIGONO INDUSTRIAL
POLIGON INDUSTRIAL
INDUSTRIAL ESTATE
GEWERBEGEBIET |
| | CLUB NAUTICO
CLUB NAUTIC
YACHT CLUB
YACHTHAFFEN | | IGLESIA
ESGLÉSIA
CHURCH
KIRCHE | | CIRCUITO VELOCIDAD
CIRCUIT VELOCITAT
SPEED CIRCUIT
MOTORRENNBAHN | | VISTA PANORAMICA
VISTA PANORÀMICA
PANORAMIC VIEW
AUSSICHTSPUNKT |
| | FARO
FAR
LIGHTHOUSE
LEUCHTTURM | | PLATJA
PLATJA
BEACH
STRAND | | GOLF | | CAPOCORB VELL |
| | AQUALAND | | CAPOCORB VELL | | GOLF | | |

Telephones of interest:.

- Town Hall Lluçmajor 34 971 660 050
- Municipal Offices of S'Arenal 34 971 441 071
- Tourism information 34 971 669 162
- Taxi 34 971 442 256
- Local Police 34 971 669 000
- Guardia Civil 062
- Emergencies 112
- Fire station 085
- Internet www.visitlluçmajor.com
- E-Mail turismo@lluçmajor.org

Mar Mediterrània



Llucmajor

Interior and coast

The municipality of Llucmajor is located in the south of Mallorca, in a privileged place in the Bay of Palma.

The airport and the seaport of Palma de Mallorca, near Llucmajor, have turned the municipality into a very accessible tourist spot.

Its mild climate with average temperatures of 27° C in summer and 14° C in winter is the ideal place to visit all year round.

Tourist resorts and urbanizations

The municipality of Llucmajor is the most extensive of the Balearic Islands (325 Km²), composed by different centres of population:

Llucmajor Vila. Historic, administrative and commercial centre of the municipality.

S'Arenal. The most important tourist resort located in the Bay of Palma.

Urbanizations located along our sea-coast, (Son Verí, Cala Blava, Bellavista, Les Palmeres, Maioris, Es Puigderrós, Sa Torre, Badia Blava, Badia Gran, Tolleric, Cala Pi, Vallgornera, Es Pas, S'Estanyol and Son Bieló).

Cala Pi. Peaceful tourist resort combined with the fantastic landscape of its cove, and wonderful clear waters.

S'Estanyol de Migjorn. Old fisherman village, today is a quiet vacation resort. Its coast has transparent waters and located in front of the archipelago of Cabrera.

History

The name of Llucmajor is probably composed by the Latin words *LUCUS MAIORIS*, which mean "greater forest".

The prehistoric settlement of *Capocorb Vell*, in the south of Llucmajor, is the most known exponent of the Bronze Age. It represents a myth within the prehistoric investigation thanks to its conservation and it is one of the most important talayotic settlements in the East Mediterranean.

After trading relations were established with Phoenicians, Greeks and Carthaginians, the Romans occupied the island in 123 BC, founding the cities of Pollentia and Palmaria. As well the Vandals occupied Mallorca, followed by the Byzantines and later the Arabs, who took over Mallorca in 902, leaving an indelible cultural imprint for three centuries.

On December 31st, 1229 Mallorca was conquered by King James I beginning the conquest of the island for the Aragon's kingdom. After the king's death, in 1276, his kingdom was divided among his sons and, in this way; the independent kingdom of Mallorca was established. During this period, the King James II founded Llucmajor in 1300.

We have to emphasize, that the most important milestone of our history has been the Battle of Llucmajor, which took place on October 25th, 1349. In this combat, James III, the last king of Mallorca, was defeated and he lost his kingdom, thus being annexed to the kingdom of Aragon.

During the centuries 14th to 18th the south coast of Mallorca suffered the continuous threat of pirates and corsairs expeditions, which attacked the Mallorca coast without breath. The island inhabitants built watchtowers along the coast and established a warning signal system. The towers of S'Estelella, Cap Blanc and Cala Pi are witnesses of those fights.

Along the history, the Spanish Crown granted Llucmajor several privileges:

543, Emperor Charles I of Spain and V of Germany granted Llucmajor the real privilege to celebrate fairs from September 29th to October 18th, as well as a weekly market. The fairs and the weekly market take place still nowadays.

1916, King Alfonse XIII granted Llucmajor the title of "*ciutat*" (city).

The first decades of the 20th century in Llucmajor are marked by a series of chained events that marked a stage of progress and development. There is a fort demographic increase that corresponds with a stage



of economic expansion. The strong industrialization, especially in the branch of the footwear, has disappeared practically, being today the services and tourism industry the most outstanding.

Artistic and cultural heritage

In Lluçmajor you will enjoy a lot of monuments, most of them built in eclectic style. We invite you to travel back in time.

The **Prehistoric settlement of Capocorb Vell** is the most important exponent of Mallorca's megalithic culture.

The **Sanctuary of Nostra Senyora de Gràcia** was erected at the end of the 15th century after constructing the gothic church.

The **Convent, cloister and church of Sant Bonaventura**. The church was constructed between 1620 and 1656 in renaissance style and the convent in the second half of the 17th century.

The **parish church of Sant Miquel** (1784-1866) was constructed on another one of gothic style of 1386. The architect was Isidro González Velázquez.

The old parish church "**Nuestra Señora de la Lactancia in S'Arenal** " was built between 1896 and 1902.

The **Town Hall** was inaugurated in 1884. The portal is flanked by two windows. On the portal we can read the inscription "Casa Consistorial, año 1882", (Town Hall year 1884).

Monument to King **James III**. This sculpted bronze composition, portrays Prince James, the son of King James III, holding the deceased body of his father and a flag of the Kingdom of Majorca.

The **Municipal Market building** (old fish market). The works of this modernist building finalized in 1916 and it is a modernist building.

The "**Placeta del Sabater**" (shoemaker square) is triangular and was known formerly like "el Jardinet", (small garden). The monument is dedicated to the shoemakers.

The statue of "**S'Espigolera**" (the thresher), was made of bronze in 1965 by the sculptor Horacio de Eguía. The monument is a tribute to Maria Antònia Salvà, poetess of the town.

In the city centre, you can admire several façades that belong to buildings with character and have been constructed at the beginning of the 20th century in the architectonic style of the moment. Among them we emphasized: "Ca Ses Xilenes", "Café Colón", "Hotel Espanya", "Bar Tabú", "La Caixa".



Coast and sea

Along the 47 km coast of Lluçmajor you will find coves, beaches and places with an imposing steep coast where you will enjoy the tranquillity and practice: sailing, windsurf, Jet Ski, fishing or to bath in the calmed and crystalline waters. In the surroundings of Cap Blanc the visitor can admire the "Marina of Lluçmajor", zone of high natural and landscape interest.

Leisure

Lluçmajor offers to the visitor a lot of possibilities during the spare time, like bars, restaurants, cafeterias, discotheques, spas, shopping, golf, nautical sports, an aquatic park, a speed circuit, etc.

Between October and April you can enjoy concerts, excursions, and great activities with the program "A Winter in Mallorca".

The local craftsmen and shops will offer you a big variety of products like ceramics, blown glass, liquors, sausages, leather articles, pearls, cutlery, etc.

Cycle tourism

The municipality of Lluçmajor offers the most important bicycle network of Mallorca with 400 kilometres. All the routes are well indicated and you can practice your favourite sport: **the cycle tourism**.

The mentioned routes run as much by the interior as bordering the coast of Lluçmajor. In the months of January and February, during the almond trees flowering period, the red earth fields get dressed with a beautiful white veil. And along the steep coast, you will enjoy the magnificent views on the archipelago of Cabrera and numerous coves.

Celebrations and fairs

Both in Lluçmajor and in S'Arenal will be celebrated on January 5th the Three Wise Men cavalcade.

In the same month, take place the celebrations of "Sant Antoni", with typical bonfires "foguerons" at any square and people eat and drink in the street. After the liturgical celebration in honour to Sant Antoni, animals and pets will be blessed.

During the carnival celebrations there are parades in Lluçmajor and S'Arenal.

The Sunday after Easter Sunday (Diumenge de l'Àngel) people go in peregrination to the "Sanctuary of Gràcia" (Lluçmajor) or to the "Pont de ses Set Boques" in S'Arenal.

In S'Arenal will be celebrated the festivity of the patron saint, *Sant Cristòfol*, on July 10th with concerts and activities at the Plaça Major, and the celebrations of "El Rocío" in April.

The second Sunday of August we celebrate the festivity of "Santa Càndida", patron saint of Lluçmajor with open air concerts at the Plaça Espanya.

From September 29th to October 18th, Lluçmajor celebrates the Fires. And the Sunday previous to the 18th October, takes place the *Darrera Fira*, "Last Fair", where there are exhibitions of livestock, machinery, crafts and typical local products.



Gastronomy

In the municipality of Lluçmajor there is a great number of restaurants where you can taste the typical Majorcan cuisine, inherited throughout the centuries and it offers great dishes variety of meat and fish and, naturally, watered with good wines.

Among our most typical dishes of our kitchen, we recommend:

Sopes Mallorquines: elaborated with fine slices of bread, vegetables and pork meat.

Trempó: it is the most typical summer salad, with tomato, green pepper and onion cut in very small pieces and flavoured with olive oil, salt and vinegar.

Tombet: elaborated with fine potato slices, aubergines, red pepper and courgette, all it fried and covered with tomato sauce.

Pa amb oli: slices of bread with a little salt, scrubbed with tomato and olive oil. Accompanied by cheese, sausages or olives.

Frit mallorquí: fried lamb or pork entrails cut in small dices and mixed with potatoes and vegetables.

Ensaïmada: sweet cake in spiral form with lard and can be stuffed with cream, chocolate, pumpkin jam...

Sausages: *sobrassada*, *botifarró* and *camallot* are the most typical sausages and elaborated with pork meat and seasoned with spices.



your **Llucmajor**
Tourist District Mallorca
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www.visitllucmajor.com
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