

About Mallorca

The sea has been the main mean of communication with the island until recently. That is why the first inhabitants of Majorca were the Sea Peoples and specifically those from the Marenostrom. The first settlements, dating back to 4000 BC, were at the numerous natural caves of the coast of Mallorca. Subsequently, other groups arrived and settled in the interior of the island's gigantic Stone constructions called Talaiots and more than a thousand are listed. Long before knowing the beaches, visitors to the "Island of Calm" –as was called by writer Santiago Rusiñol– showed their admiration for the huge number of monuments, outstanding buildings and museums, comprising the well-deserved reputation monumental Palma Cathedral, Bellver Castle, Royal Palace, Sa Llotja, Grand Hotel, Museo de Mallorca and noble patios as Ca'n Vivot, Ca'n Oleza and Ca'n Solleric. Monasteries, defense towers, cloisters, churches, town halls and museums make up the geography of the 52 villages in Mallorca.

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The capital of the island of Majorca is located in the bay of the same name and enjoys an excellent climate all year round (with an average annual temperature of 17.9° C). Known for its sun and beach tourism, it also has an attractive historic quarter. The Cathedral, the Almudaina Palace, the Lonja fish market and Plaza Mayor are some of the sites that are well worth visiting. The most beautiful monuments are surrounded by fishing boats, pine forests and palm trees. The landscape of the island is full of coves, beaches and cliffs on the coast, and inland you will find typical towns and mountain ranges up to 1,500 metres high. The variety of the landscape and culture invites visitors to explore every corner of Majorca and to find out more about the gastronomy of the island.

