The building date back to the 16th century, and its current use is from the mid-19th century in an eclectic style, designed by José Ramón Berenguer. It was erected on the site that housed the chapel of Santi Spitity at the end of the 15th century, where later (in 1580), a hospital with the same name was built, which provided great service during the major yellow fever epidemic that ravaged the city during the War of Independence.

## THE TOWN HALL

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OUR ESSENCE





On the façade, we lighlight the wrought iron balcony, which was installed during the renovation in 1984, coming from another private façade on Calle Canalejas and acquired by the City Council. This element refers to the importance of wrowught iron and craftsmanship until the arrival of industrialization and mass production.

On the ground floor, there is a patio that served as the atrium of the old hospital, where the wooden continuous balcony and a magnificent marble staircase in two sections stand out. Its decoration follows the trend of the first Murcian eclecticism, which is why the corative elements have a classical taste, such as moldings, a walnut handrail staircase, and niches. The main door is the work of Jumila craftsmen.



On the first floor, we find the Plenary Hall occupying the space of the ald chapter house of the hospital and the chapel. As decorative elements, in the hall, there are two lions imitating those of the Madrid Courts and sculptures of law or justice flanking both sides of the presidential table.

On its walls are placed the commemorative plaques of some favored and adopted sons of Jumilla.