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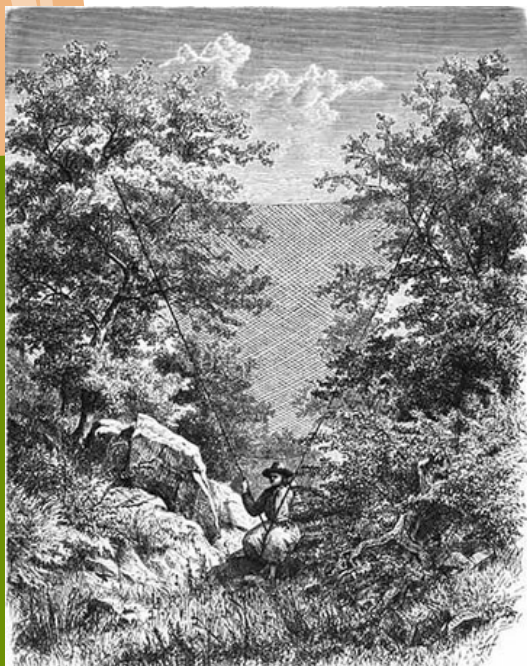
, es Fornassos and  
s'esquena de s'ermita

**T**he route begins in the Caimari Ethnological Park, which you can visit before starting the walk. It is located on the Camí de ses Deveres, a few metres from the entrance to the town and it shows aspects of the old rural way of life, such as freezer rooms, lime furnaces and huts for coalmen.

Once you have finished your visit, head to Caimari, where you will go up Carrer de Nostra Senyora de Lluç until, on the left, you find Carrer des Fornassos, which takes you to the play area of the same name, which has tables, benches and outdoor grills.

On the right you can see the watercourse where your route begins. Located between myrtle bushes and pine forests, it runs up a steep slope, to the hillock named Sa Placeta. Then, continue along the path on your right, which is surrounded by rope grass and rises gradually.

Soon after the pine grove, the route clears for a few moments, and to the west, offers an excellent panoramic view of the towns of Mancor de la Vall,



Santa Llúcia and the Puig des Suro. Afterwards, you will come across the first of the colls de tords (the thrush hunting areas) that you will find along the way.

The climb continues, with Puig de sa Creu opposite, and the city of Inca and the Pla de Mallorca behind you. A little further along you will come to a crossroads. On the right there is still a pond used to water livestock with two openings, it bears witness to the livestock farming on the commons, which were leased out by the Council of Selva.

You keep climbing until you reach Coll Sacós, a hill from where you can see the Puig de n'Escuder on your right, the setting that has witnessed several local legends.

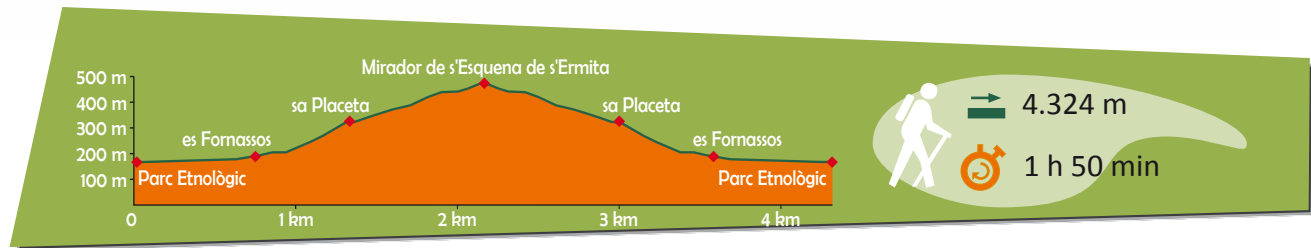
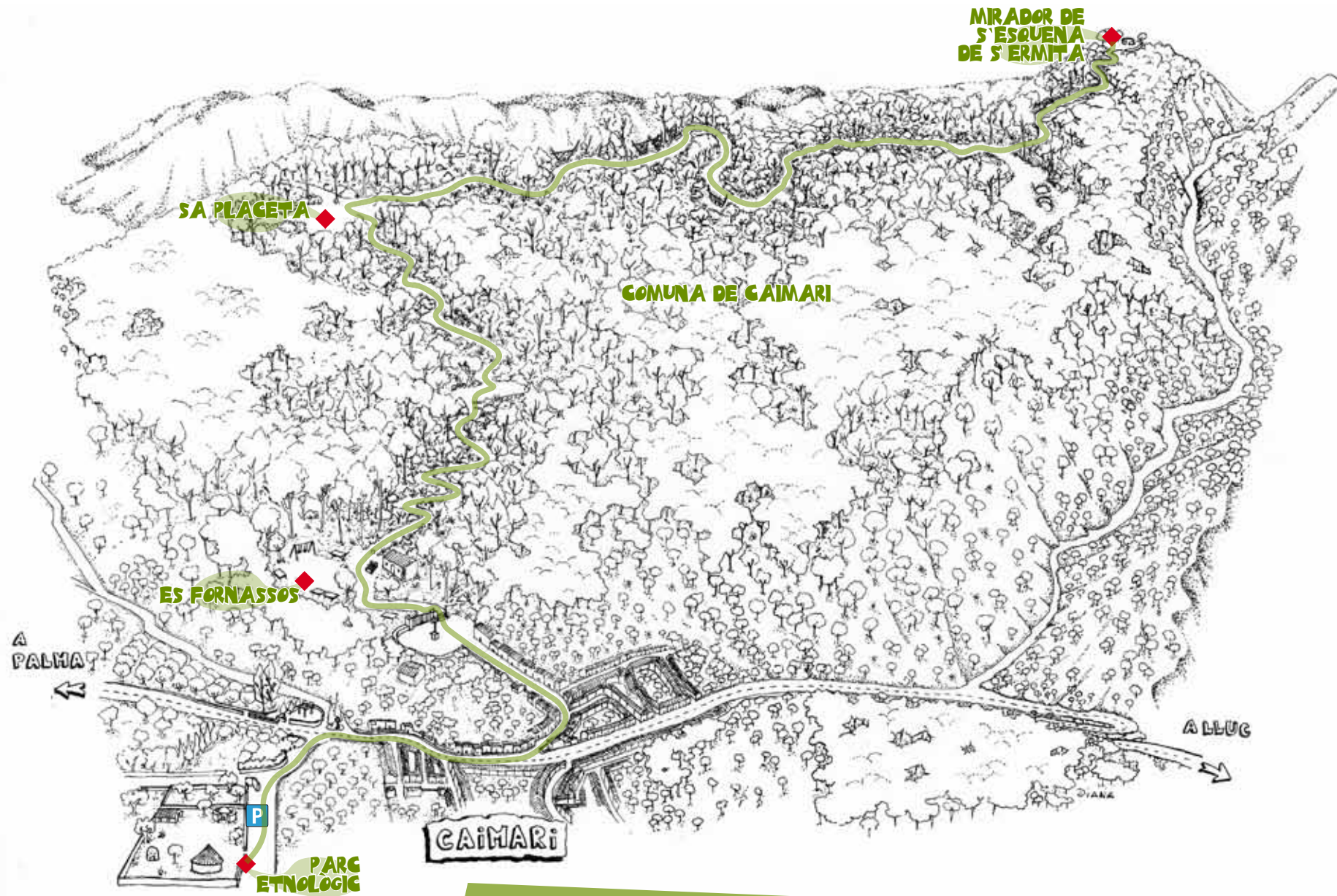
From here, the path goes up in a zig-zag shape and reaches Es Planiol where you will find the vantage point of S'Esquena de S'Ermita. It will enable you to enjoy spectacular panoramic views over the Bay of Mallorca and the Pla de Mallorca. The climb ends here, and you turn in order to retrace your path, now downwards, in order to return to the Ethnological Park of Caimari, the starting point of the route.

## THE "COLLS DE TORDS"

Thrushes are small birds that barely grow to 20 centimetres in length and 100 grams in weight. They spend winter on our island before returning afterwards to the north of Europe.

During their stay on the island, they sleep in the forest, and at dawn they head out to the olive groves and areas of garrigue vegetation, where they feed on worms, olives and the fruits of mastic trees. Hunters take advantage of this habit in order to hunt them by placing nets along their route. This is a very old ritual, and in past eras it was for many people one of the few means of obtaining something to eat.

"Coll de tords" by Archduke Ludwig Salvator of Austria





**Start / End:** Caimari, Ethnologic Park (158 m)

**Distance:** 4.324 m

**Time required:** 1 h 50 min

**Difficulty:** medium

**Net increase in altitude:** 311 m

**Net decrease in altitude:** 311 m

**Not suitable for:** prams for children, wheelchairs

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ES FORNASSOS  
AND S'ESQUENA  
DE S'ERMITA



## THE HERMITS

In another era, hermits settled in the Comuna de Caimari, and dedicated their time to prayer and work. They lived austere with the help of alms that the residents gave to them out of their love of God.

Some documents have survived from their time in the area, as well as the place name of S'Esquena de s'Ermita. However, memory of the building in which they dwelt has vanished. Perhaps forever? We hope not, perhaps one day someone will find its remains at they walk between the crags and watercourses.

## MYRTLE

The leaves of this bush, known for their aromatic properties, were used in other eras to waterproof animal hides and prevent them from rotting and to create myrtle water, very highly valued as a perfume. To create it, branches were cut between March and August, they were dried and then they were hit with a club in order to make the leaves fall onto a sheet.

Afterwards they were placed in a copper still, where they were mixed with water. When it reached high temperatures, its essences evaporated. Having cooled and condensed as they passed through the cooling coil, what remained was myrtle water.

