

## 9 Turó de Son Daviu (Son Daviu Hill)

This hill affords a lovely view of the farmlands of the Mallorcan countryside and offers some insight into the property structure of Mallorca's farmlands. Until the 17th century, these lands were concentrated in large estates held by a small group of noble families. During that period a process of division and fragmentation of certain large holdings began, leading to the proliferation of small landholdings known as "rotas".



## 10 Pou de Llorac (Llorac well)

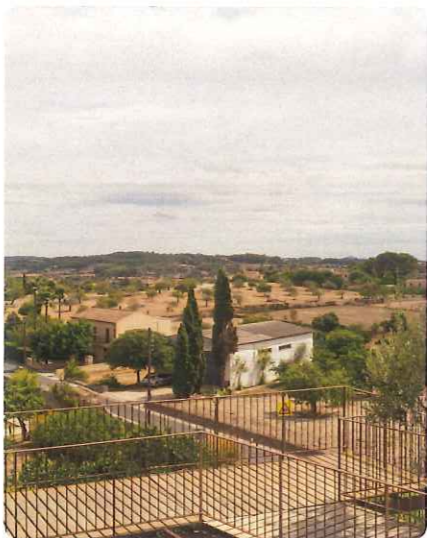
This public well, originally excavated in the form of a noria, is a bit more than 7 metres (23 feet) deep. Next to it is a stone plaque that reads in Latin "Pou de Llorach Hic Maioricae Medium", that is, "Well of Llorach, the centre of Mallorca", in reference to the ancient dispute about the geographical centre of Mallorca.

This well is found within the ancient rural habitat of Llorac, now fully parceled out, for which we have records of ancient country houses dating back to the 15th century, although they are probably older than that, judging by the Islamic tile work found in them.

## 11 Es Pou i sa Creu (The Well and the Cross)

Possibly of Islamic origin, this well for the drawing of water is about 12 metres (39 feet) deep. It has a square stone neck with a watering trough under a canopy formed by four sandstone pilasters that support a vault, also of stone, with the inscription "In medio Maioricae adestis" (here is the middle point of Mallorca).

The Cross is a Neo-Gothic work built in 1884 to replace the former cross, which dated from 1588, although the present base was undoubtedly part of the older cross. The cross is made of stone from Santanyi.



## 12 Es Convent (The Convent)

The most recent occupants of the Convent, following the Franciscans and Dominicans, were the Daughters of Mercy, of the Third Order of Saint Francis. This community of nuns arrived in Lloret in 1866 and remained until 2001, when they ceased their activity in the municipality. The convent is currently the property of the town of Lloret.

As you leave the premises of the convent, you will complete your itinerary at the lookout point, where you can enjoy a panoramic view of the countryside surrounding the town.



# LLORET AL NATURAL

SCENIC AND HISTORICAL POINTS OF INTEREST

LLORET  
DE VISTALEGRE



### IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS

971 524 189		Lloret Town Hall
061		Emergency ambulance service
971 524 182		Health centre
971 520 203		Sineu, Continuous care unit
636 230 821		Local police
971 520 007		Civil guard (Sineu)
062		Civil guard (Emergencies)
112		Emergency services
085		Fire department

### SA COMUNA



### Hunting ground

Hunting practice sessions :  
October, November, December and January.  
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, Sunday  
and public holidays. 8am-12noon



## DID YOU KNOW?

- \* Before it was named Lloret de Vistalegre, the town was known as Benigalip, Manresa and Llorito.
- \* The town is located at the exact centre of the island.
- \* The name Lloret reflects devotion to Our Lady of Loreto, introduced by the Franciscans in the 16th century.
- \* A threshing machine was invented here and later exported to the Peninsula.
- \* The Town Hall is located on the premises of a Dominican convent.
- \* Sa Comuna has been public property since the 18th century.
- \* Lloret is one of the major fig-producing municipalities on the island; the annual celebration known as Festa d'Es Sequer preserves the traditions of the fig harvesting season.

## ROUTES

The Lloret walking/cycling tour includes two different routes:

### CALM ROUTE

- Distance: 11 km
- Difficulty level: Low

### NATURE ROUTE

- Distance: 6,5 km
- Difficulty level: Low

This route includes several historical and scenic points of interest, offering a way to get to know the origin and essence of the true heart of Mallorca. This route reveals the surprising richness of the region's natural and cultural heritage, together with stories that help to bring the past back to life.

Centred in the Sa Comuna of Lloret, this itinerary pauses at a series of points of cultural and natural interest, revealing the hidden treasures within. A path that immerses you in nature and fresh air.

Ways to enjoy the route:

On foot or on mountain bike.

Duration:

Between two hours and a full day, depending on your pace.

Notes:

Public toilets available. Rest and picnic areas provided.

## 1 Starting point. The Church Square

This is the point where the centre of the current town was established, although its true origins are found in the lands now known as Son Bauló, anciently called the Manresa farmstead following the Catalanian conquest of 1229. In 1547, Prince Felipe granted permission to the Franciscans to build the church and convent. Their stay in the town, however, was very brief, leaving behind an old chapel that was probably located on the current site of the church square.

In 1579, Bishop Juan Vich Manrique gave the monastery to the Dominican friars, who laid the first stone of the new church on the 8th of September, 1591 and finished construction in the year 1625. Beginning in 1640, the premises of the new church were expanded with the construction of the full perimeter wall of the convent, which forms the base of the structure that has been preserved until the present day. The expansion works ended in 1758 with the construction of the bell tower.

In the latter part of the 16th century, the name of the village changed from Manresa to Llorito due to the prominent role of the Convent of Our Lady of Loreto.



## 2 Es Molins (The Mills) (D'en Poleo i d'en Beato)

The municipality has five flour windmills altogether, which use wind power to grind grain and make flour. For this reason, these structures are located on top of small hillocks that are unobstructed from the wind.

The Beato windmill is documented from 1627 and operated until about the year 1920. The cross of San Antonio, patron saint of domestic animals, can be seen above the door of the tower, together with the date 1791.

The Poleo mill, documented from 1675, is located next to a threshing floor. These were flat and firm patches of earth on which grains or legumes were placed for threshing in order to separate the chaff from the grain, which was then ground in the mill.



## 3 Sa Comuna

These public lands have been owned by the municipality since the year 1767, although their history can be traced back to 1395 as one of the oldest communal spaces in Mallorca.

This protected natural area of 185 "cuarteradas" (133 hectares, or 330 acres) is covered with garrigue vegetation (scrub-lands) and pine forest. It is characterised as a micro-environment, containing a variety of species, some of them endemic to the Balearic Islands, including both flora (Moorish sarsaparilla, *Smilax aspera* L. subsp. *balearica*) and fauna (the Balearic warbler, *Sylvia balearica*; and the spotted flycatcher, *Muscicapa striata balearica*).



## 8 Sa Font Figuera



There are ten wells and a public cistern within the municipality of Lloret. Their original function was to supply water to people and cattle, as well as to irrigate small garden plots. We find them located next to the old roads that crisscrossed the territory of the island. The Figuera Well is located next to the old Gaidia road. The well is round and about 3 metres (10 feet) deep, and is made of dry stonework. The small square surrounding the well includes two large rock walls.

## 7 DO-GA threshing machine

This machine consists of base in the shape of a threshing floor, upon which an antique threshing machine has been placed. This DO-GA machine stands as a homage to the traditionally agrarian nature of the town. The name DO-GA is taken from the initials of Domingo Fontorrig and Gabriel Prohens, the founders of the company that manufactured these machines, which made it possible to thresh grain more quickly. They were very successful and even exported some of their machines to the Iberian Peninsula.



## 6 The centre point of Mallorca

The identification of Mallorca's true centre point is a matter that has concerned the inhabitants of some of the municipalities in the Pla district throughout its history. In order to remove all doubt about the "true" centre point of the island, in 2005 the Lloret Town Council asked the Development Ministry to identify the coordinates of the geographical centre of the island. The results of the report issued by the National Centre for Geographical Information (Development Ministry) indicated that the centre point of Mallorca is found at the coordinates X (496.394), Y (4385.084) in zone 31. A small stone marker can be found at this location.



**LEGEND**

- Church
- Unique Building
- Mill
- Recreation area
- Archaeological dig
- Panoramic view
- Ethnological point of interest
- Well
- Centre point of Mallorca
- Parking area
- CALM ROUTE
- NATURE ROUTE
- City Limit
- Milestone

## 4 Sa caseta des caçadors (Little house of hunters)

This structure was previously known as the "Garriguer house", because it was occupied by the person charged with overseeing the garrigue lands and the hunting that took place there.

A chapel, built in 1993, can also be seen. Next to it is a sculpted stone in honour of Father Agustí Puigserver, named as an illustrious native son of Lloret in 1927 as a result of his struggle to keep these lands under public management.

Next to the chapel is a large cistern that uses a fence to collect water. In times past it was used to water the cattle that grazed on these communal lands.



## 5 Sa cova d'en Dainat (Dainat's cave)

Evidence of continuous occupation since the Bronze Age (1700 - 1100 BCE) has been discovered in Lloret, in the form of caves found throughout the municipality. The best preserved of these is the Cave of Dainat. This is an irregularly-shaped burial cave which is accessed through a narrow corridor that becomes even narrower as one approaches the entry door. In the past, vestiges of a small retaining wall could be seen on both sides of the portal and around its edges; this wall most likely supported a mound or pile of earth above the entrance, intended to prevent the site from being defiled.

