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CalA de Deià

**T**he route begins in Carrer Arxiduc Lluís Salvador, next to the bus stop, on the road leading to Sóller. On the other side of the road, close by, is the start of Carrer des Porxo, which you follow. Having passed the Town Hall and the Can Vallès estate, with its stately tower, you will reach a crossroads. Continue downwards through the Costa den Topa, along a path of steps that leads to a little bridge over the Torrent des Racó. Opposite, you will find the tower shaped millpond of the Can Carindo mill, the last one to remain running in the town, and next to it, the museum founded by William Waldren which is home to his discoveries from the Mallorcan prehistoric era.

Keep going, following the course of the river, leaving behind the wash houses of Es Siquió. Soon afterwards, on the first bend, you will come across the Can Boi refuge, which belongs to Mallorca Council. Here you can visit the mill.

You are now walking through the Es Clot neighbourhood, where you can see the Pica de sa Font des Molí and further down, the irrigation channel that supplies water to the wash houses known as the Piques des Clot. Then, you pass alongside the mill pond of one of the four mills powered by the Font des Molí. After that, is the beginning of the Camí des Ríbassos, which is narrower.

You now go over two sets of wooden stiles, that cross the Can Raboa torrent, and the Font des Molí irrigation

channel, which has dried out. Ignoring the detour on your left hand side, you keep going down the gentle slope until you reach the Pont de Sa Cala, a bridge over the Torrent Major. Here, you can forget about the path opposite you and continue along the paved path until you reach the cove Cala de Deià, where you can still see fishermen's huts alongside the remains of slipways that were used to house boats.

You return along the same path until Pont de sa Cala, at which point you ignore the trail you came down and continue along the paved road. Some metres down the road, on your left, you will see the start of the cobblestone path of San Vinyeta, after crossing the road two more times, and skirting around the Es Bancal terraces and the municipal school, you will come to the town centre and the route's starting point.



Piques des Clot

## THE WASH HOUSES

In days gone by, the wash houses or “llavadosos” as they are known in Deià, were an essential part of daily life. Women would gather under the small roof of the wash house to do their laundry and talk about the latest goings-on in the town.

This chore, which was time consuming and cumbersome, began at home by scrubbing clothes with clean water and bleach. Afterwards, women placed the clothing in a wooden wash bowl with bags of ash, they put it into boiling water and left it to rest overnight. The following day, no matter whether it was warm or cold, the women would go to the wash houses to cover the clothes in soap on the slanted stones. After washing, they would rinse the clothes with water and hang them out to dry. Lastly, they were left with the ironing, which they did with equipment very different to our modern devices.





**Start / End:** Deià, street Arxiduc Lluís Salvador (178 m)

**Distance:** 4.123 m

**Time required:** 1 h 24 min

**Difficulty:** low

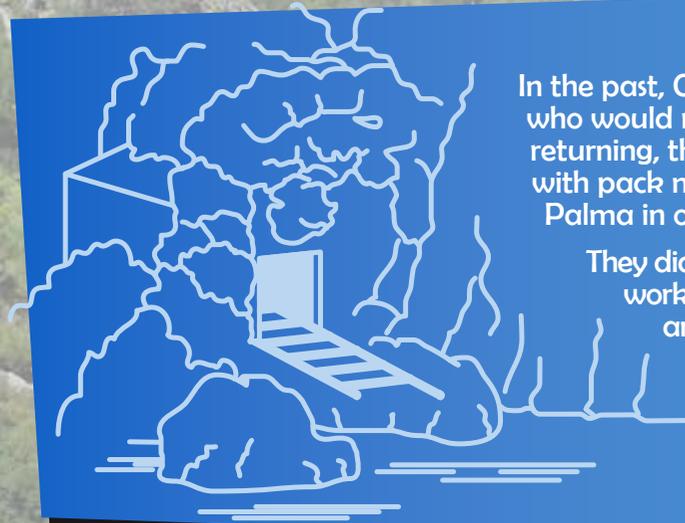
**Net increase in altitude:** 185 m

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

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CALA DE DEIÀ



## THE SLIPWAYS

In the past, Cala de Deià was used as a refuge for fishermen, who would row or sail out to the fishing waters. Upon returning, they would go by foot (or in the best case scenario with pack mules) to the town, neighbouring municipalities, or Palma in order to sell the fish.

They did not require extensive infrastructures to go about their work: they simply needed a place to lay out their nets, another to dye them -in order to increase their resistance and durability-, and the slipways or “escars” where they launched their vessels from. You can still find these structures standing in the most protected areas of the coastline. They consist of a sloping plane with wooden crossbeams in order to make it easier to bring up the boats, and a hut for storing them.

## THE MILLS

By the time of Muslim rule, the energy created by the water from the fountains of Deià was exploited in order to create flour at mills that, along with various modifications, kept operating until the start of the 20th century.

In order to increase the power of the water, it was stored up in a pond and an artificial waterfall was created thanks to a kind of tower (millpond) where the water fell on a wheel which in turn moved a large circular stone (grindstone), whose friction with another stone located below crushed the grain, thereby turning it into flour.

