

The town during Sebastiana's time

Defense towers

- T1 Torre de Can Cosmet - Cosme M. Oliver, 8
- T2 Torre de Can COS | Plaça Major, 1
- T3 Torre d'en Can Catlar | Antoni Maura, 4
- T4 Torre de Can Dameto | Santanyí, 1
- T5 Torre de s'Hort d'en Palleta | P. Alzina, 11
- T6 Torre de Can Bragues | Parròquia, 6

Term crosses

- X1 Creu de Sa Parada | Nou
- X2 Creu d'en Verdera | Estrelles
- X3 Creu des Pou Nou | Pl. Mateu Prohens
- X4 Creu d'en Palleta / Noreta / Hort d'en Xeli
Santanyí with Siquia
- X5 Creu d'en Valero | Pl. Tres Molins

Mansions

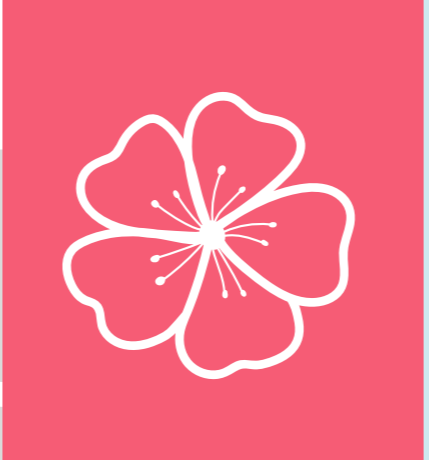
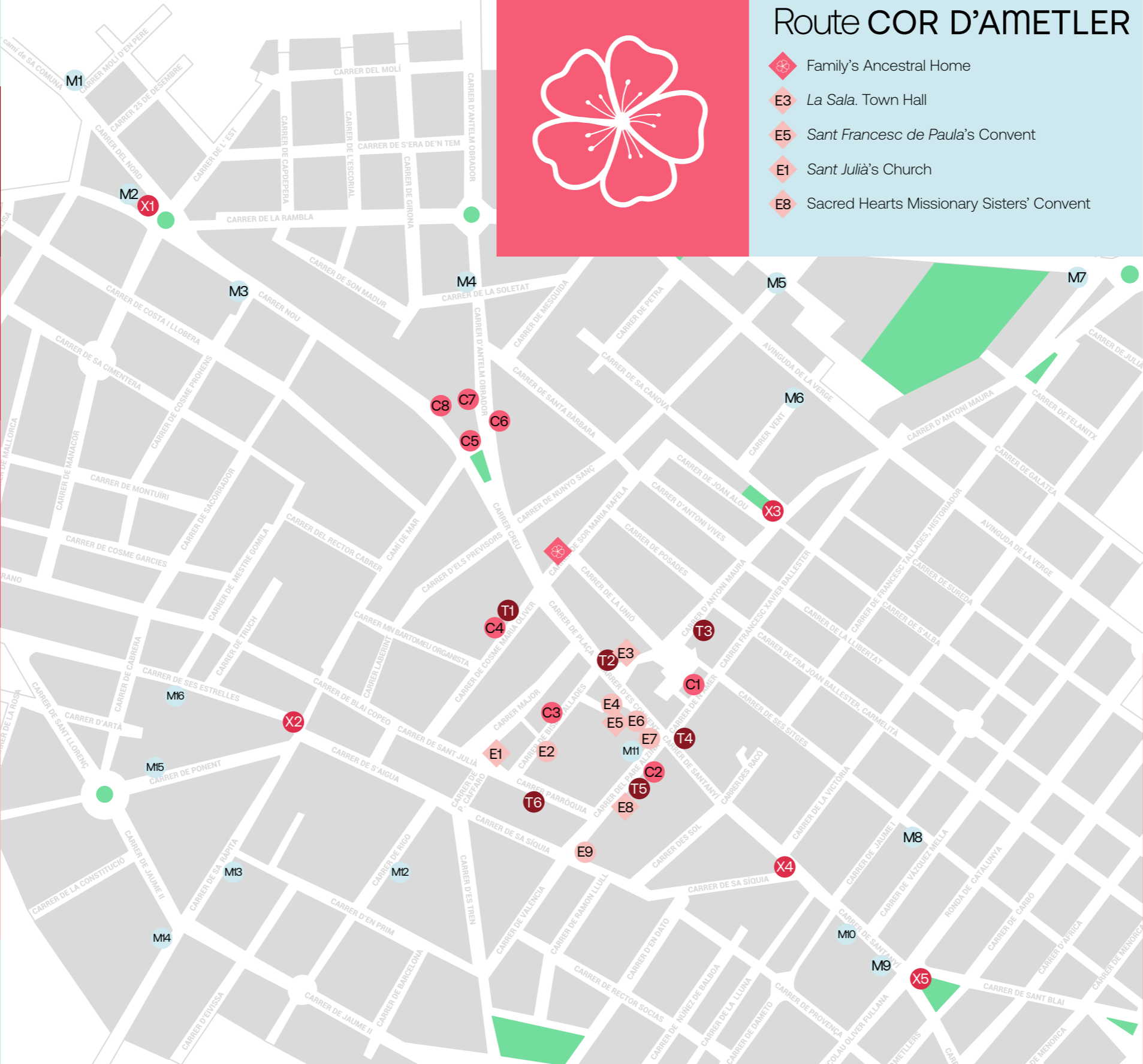
- C1 Can Pere Ignasi | Plaça Can Pere Ignasi
- C2 Ca n'Oliver | Pare Alzina, 7
- C3 Can Talladas | Bisbe Talladas, 18
- C4 Can Cosmet | Cosme M. Oliver, 8
- C5 Sa Creu Vella | Plaça de sa Creu, 38
- C6 Cas Metge / Can Barceló | Antelm Obrador, 4
- C7 Can Tem | Antelm Obrador, 7
- C8 Sa Creu Nova | Nou, 10

Religious and civil buildings

- E1 *Sant Julià's Church* | Parròquia
- E2 Rectory | Bisbe Talladas
- E3 *La Sala. Town Hall* | Plaça Major
- E4 *Sant Francesc de Paula's Convent's Church* | Convent
- E5 *Sant Francesc de Paula's Convent*
Convent
- E6 Hospital | Convent
- E7 Oratory of the Hospital | Convent
- E8 Sacred Hearts Missionary Sisters' Convent
Pare Alzina, 11
- E9 Franciscan Sisters' Convent
Pare Alzina with Siquia

Flour mills

- M1 Molí d'en Pere | Nord, 34
- M2 Molí d'en Bujosa | Palma, s/n
- M3 Molí d'en Vich | Nou, 75
- M4 Molí Negre | Antelm Obrador, 15
- M5 Molí d'en Majora | Nunyo Sanç, 60
- M6 Molí d'en Vent | Vent, 29
- M7 Molí d'en Pep | G. Torrente Ballester, 8
- M8 Molí d'en Roca | Sitges, 30
- M9 Molí d'en Ferrer | Santanyí, 60
- M10 Molí d'en Canals | Santanyí, 52
- M11 Molí de l'Hospital | Pare Alzina, s/n
- M12 Molí d'en Gayà | Rigo, 33
- M13 Molí d'en Soler | Sa Ràpita, 29
- M14 Molí d'en Meló | Sa Ràpita, 52
- M15 Molí d'en Montserrat | Ponent, 20
- M16 Molí d'en Cotoneta | Estrelles, 21



Route COR D'AMETLER

- Family's Ancestral Home
- E3 *La Sala. Town Hall*
- E5 *Sant Francesc de Paula's Convent*
- E1 *Sant Julià's Church*
- E8 Sacred Hearts Missionary Sisters' Convent



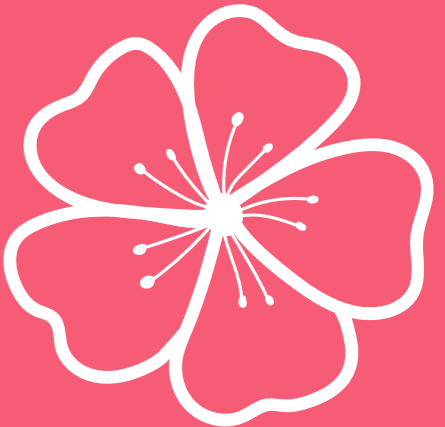
The town of Campos was founded in 1300 by King James II of Mallorca as an agricultural village, in the southeast of Mallorca. Five centuries later, the heart of Sebastiana Lladó Sala, Sor Maria Rafela, would beat through its streets. Just like the almond trees, which bloom in winter to bear fruit in the summer, her life was marked by humility, perseverance, love and dedication. These values, at the end of her journey, were reflected in the foundation of a religious congregation. Like a tree deeply rooted, she left an indelible mark on the places where she was born, grew up, lived and died. Where she played as a child and learned to become a woman. A teacher, guide and companion; a mother to all, regardless of their status. She is an example of femininity and spirituality from our past, which today also inspires a better future through love and service to others. Her historical significance and popularity acclaim more than just a religious sentiment; they add value to our heritage, which was also hers: defence towers, marking or boundary crosses, flour mills, manor houses, and religious and civil buildings that give our town its identity.

COR D'AMETLER

ALMOND TREES HEART

ROUTE

ENG



ALMOND TREE'S HEART

COR D'AMETLER

From Sebastiana Lladó to Sor Maria Rafela

Campos, 1814-1899

19th century gastronomy

The working class in Campos primarily ate bread and oil soups, rice, noodles, and stews made with legumes and vegetables. Depending on the season, they used fresh beans, tomatoes, potatoes, green beans, peppers, cabbage, as well as almonds, dried figs and fresh fruit. The little protein they consumed came mostly from cheese, eggs, pork, sausages like sobrossada and some fish from the coastline. Special holidays marked the menu. For Christmas, they ate roasted piglet and "*coques bambes*," and for Easter, they enjoyed lamb, "*frit*", "*panades*" and "*rubiols*." The bakeries of the time made bread, small loaves and "*esclafades*." With lard, they could make some "*ensaimades*," and with the leftover dough, they made the famous "*prims*" which can still be found today only in Campos.

+ info:

www.ajcampos.net

Local and tourist information office.
Casal de Can Pere Ignasi.

871 252 403



Family's Ancestral Home



Sor Maria Rafela, 5

The plaque on this house states that Sor Maria Rafela was born there. Christened Sebastiana, she was born on Monday, January 2, 1814, at 8 p.m., the daughter of Joan Lladó and Sebastiana Sala, aged 61 and 34 respectively. Number 5 on the former street of Mn. Joan Mas was the family home, and it was likely the place where the children were born, as it was common for mothers to give birth at home. This family owned the property of Ses Cases Noves, where Sebastiana spent her childhood with her seven siblings. In the countryside, her mother provided them with a solid religious education, focused on love for Creation and devotion to Our Lady of Mount Carmel.

When Sebastiana was 14, her father passed away and the family moved to a guesthouse in Campos. While playing and laughing with a group of friends in the street, her mother watched her through the Majorcan shutters, which allow one to see without being seen from the outside. Her daughter's gestures and laughter seemed immodest and that same night, her mother spoke to her about the importance of modesty over vanity. Deeply affected by these words, Sebastiana made a decision that would mark a turning point in her life: she cut off her braid, a symbol of beauty for Majorcan women in the 19th century, as a sign of her commitment to a more authentic life. This symbolic act would mark the beginning of an inner transformation that would define her forever.

Who could have imagined that two hundred years later, the message of that young girl would spread across Mallorca to towns or places like Lluçmajor, Pollença, Santa Lluçia, reaching Palma, the island of Menorca and other Spanish regions such as Catalonia, Navarre and Extremadura? Even more remarkably, it would cross borders, reaching the heart of the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, Mexico, Guatemala, Rwanda and Uganda. A universal campanera, walking toward canonization, Pope Francis declared her Venerable in 2016.

La Sala. Town Hall



Plaça Major, 1

At *Can Cos* Tower, there is a cattle marker. This element illustrates the "zero kilometre" of Sebastiana's journeys to Palma with a friend on a donkey around 1840, after her mother's death, with the aim of entering the Carmelite convent. However, they always returned home with frustrated hearts, as the civil laws of that time prevented the admission of new novices, rendering all their attempts in vain.

Furthermore, in the city council meeting on March 26, 1843, Mayor Miquel Oliver reported that a girls' school had been established in the former Convent of the Minim Friars, a hopeful gesture at a time when female education was still a challenge. In Campos, finding teachers for girls was difficult, so many of them began working in the fields from a young age, without the opportunity to receive an education. Amid this reality, the Town Hall found in Sebastiana an extraordinary woman with the ideal qualities to teach the town's girls. At just 30 years old, on December 7, 1844, Sebastiana was appointed as a temporary teacher and agreed to train at the Royal College of Purity, where three years later, she obtained her official teaching certificate. On August 21, 1849, she took up office. It was here that Sebastiana showed her character and asserted herself as a woman, formally requesting a series of conditions from the Town Hall in order to practice her profession as a teacher.

A century later, on January 21, 1953, the Town Hall proposed to posthumously name her an Illustrious Daughter of Campos. The agreement was signed on December 9, 1957, and she was proclaimed as such on Saint Julian's Day, January 9th, 1958, at the Caixa de Pensions Theatre by Mayor Gabriel Suñer. From then onwards, a portrait of her painted by the campaner Blai Copeo would hang in the Town Hall and later, the Old People's Home & Day Centre of Campos, which was opened in 1991, would bear her name: Sor Maria Rafela.

Sant Francesc de Paula's Convent



Convent

Affectionately known as "sa Mestra Cases Noves," in 1991, the sculptor Remigia Caubet erected a bronze statue of her in the small garden in front of the Church of the Convent of *Sant Francesc de Paula*. It is a tribute to her passion for teaching the girls of Campos. Her classes were much more than a space for learning; they became a refuge full of warmth and hope. Sebastiana taught them how to sew, embroider, read, write, learn the four arithmetic rules and discover the principles of doctrine, but she also fostered Christian freedom, collective work, creative reading, verse composition, and even the use of images to make learning more engaging and relatable.

Her school welcomed all the girls of Campos, with special attention to those in vulnerable situations: labourers, orphans and those with fewer resources, some of whom came to live with her. Sebastiana was not only a teacher by title, but also by vocation, with a dedication and humanity that left an indelible mark on the hearts of the girls and the people of Campos. Together with the other educators who helped her, students and their families, she managed to form what we now call an educational community.

This school, which she also lived in, was located in the same Convent of the Minim Friars that had been abandoned after the excommunication of the friars on August 17, 1835. The church of the convent, dedicated to Saint Francis of Paola, also served to illuminate her spirit. During the holidays, she practised what we would now call Spiritual Exercises, possibly accompanied by her companions. Tradition suggests they retired to the small cells above the chapels, taking advantage of the window in the first one to look directly at the altar and the figure of the Holy Christ. The image of Our Lady of Solitude, a 17th-century statue, wore some of her clothing. Finally, she left the school on September 25th, 1853, due to health reasons, and moved to live with her brothers on Pare Alzina Street, the former carrer d'en Palleta.

Sant Julià's Church



Parròquia

The new Church of Campos was the work of an whole town. After fifteen years of construction, it was blessed on September 7th, 1873 and as its hymn says: "gold and art enriched it so much that it is the envy of outsiders." Sebastiana, like many campaners occupied in different tasks, collaborated firmly to make this new temple a reality. It is noted that she donated a painting of Saint Joseph to be sold on April 12th, 1858, along with a piece of fabric that someone else had donated. This raised 12 pounds, 11 sous, and 8 pennies for the Work.

She loved the parish because it was hers. She was baptized there on January 3rd, 1814, with the names Sebastiana Maria Lluïsa Ignàsia. Later, she received her confirmation on April 21st, 1820, and two years later, penance and communion. In 1934, the chapel of Santa Aina, cared for by her family, was also consecrated to the Sacred Hearts, the same devotion that would name her congregation, approved by Bishop Jacint Cervera on January 29, 1891.

A few months later, on April 17, she made her profession along with Apollònia Obrador, Joana A. Cloquell, Isabel M. Alemany, and Joana M. Ginard. From this day on, they would be the Sisters of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary, changing their names to Sor M. Rafela of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Sor M. Teresa of Jesus, Sor Josepa of the Sacred Heart of Mary, Sor M. of Jesus and Sor Joana M. of the Most Blessed Sacrament. That day, the bells rang to begin Mass at eight-thirty in the morning. The bishop, dressed in all his regalia, invited them to come up to the presbytery. Four orphan girls, whom they had taken in at the convent, carried baskets with the new habits. After the vows, they were given the veil, a rosary, a crown of roses was placed on their heads and the wedding ring of the Heart of Jesus was given to them. Finally, the *Te Deum* was sung. Like radiant brides, they exited through the main door, having made their dream come true.

Sacred Hearts Missionary Sisters' Convent



Pare Alzina, 11

In the past, this had been the "Hort d'en Palleta." Campos had large areas of land dedicated to the cultivation of vegetable, requiring the constant effort of the men and women of the town. Sebastiana, aware of the daily sacrifices of these working women, gathered them at her home at dawn, before they went out to the fields. She taught them to read, write, sew, embroider and practise "The Prayer of the Farmer." In the evening, after a hard day's work, they would meet again to share the results of that day's reflexion, transforming the effort into an experience of community and spiritual strength.

Sebastiana became a second mother to the young women of the village and in this house that her brothers left her, she created a centre of feminine spirituality. She was a woman ahead of her time, promoting renewed education and catechesis. She led spiritual exercises aimed at women and given by a woman. She welcomed anyone in confidence at any hour. The bishop appreciated her way of doing things and on January 29th, 1891, he gave his approval for the foundation of the Congregation. Having become Sor Maria Rafela of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, due to her great devotion to Saint Raphael, she had already reached the venerable age of 77. She was the Founding Mother and the Spiritual Teacher of a project inspired by austerity, charity, obedience, goodness and above all, love. It is no coincidence that four years later, she renounced being re-elected superior, and on Women's Day, March 8, 1899, she peacefully passed away in her bed.

Since February 7, 1988, her remains, along with those of the four co-founders, rest in the beautiful chapel of the Mother House. Her biographical collection, in the form of a museum, offers a good display of her personal objects and others related to religion, education, the congregation and her missionary legacy around the world. The convent also has a room with different decorative elements from 19th-century Mallorca that somehow takes us to the home of the Teacher of "Cases Noves," where in 1910, she opened her school with 40 boys and 35 girls. The heart of the missionaries never stopped beating.

