



## ST. JAMES' WAY

It is the pilgrimage to the Cathedral of Santiago de Compostela in Galicia, in the Northwest of Spain. Tradition says the remains of the apostle Saint James are buried there. St. James was martyred in Jerusalem at the order of Herod who forbade his body to be buried and he was carried by boat to a cemetery known as *Campus Stellae* in Santiago de Compostela.

The earliest visitors date from 8<sup>th</sup> century. The earliest pilgrims beyond the Pyrenees date from the middle of the 10<sup>th</sup> century. In the 12<sup>th</sup> century, the Pope Calixtus II started the Compostelan Holy Years. The official guide was the *Codex Calixtinus*, published around 1140.

A new genre of ecclesiastical architecture, *Romanesque*, was designed to cope with huge devout crowds.



## The French Way

The starter point in France is Saint-Jean-Pied-de-Port.

The starter point in Spain is Roncesvalles.

Both of them meet at Puente la Reina (Navarra)

The distance is about 800 km.



## The Portuguese Way

The starter point is the city of Porto, in the northwest of Portugal. Pilgrims travel north crossing the Lima and Minho rivers and Padron, in Spain.

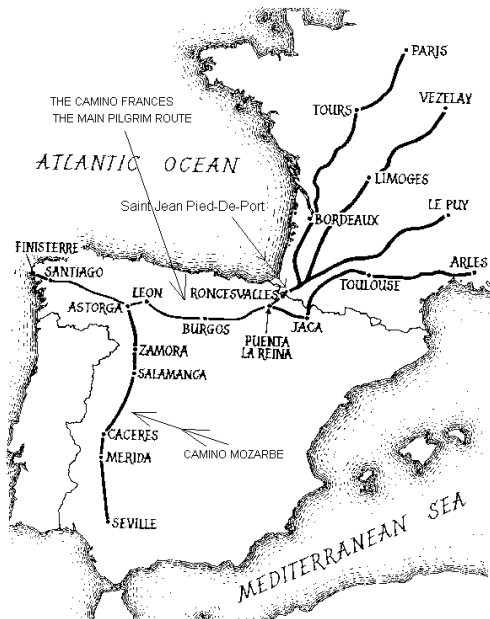
It is about 227 Km long.



### The Northern Route

It follows the Atlantic Coast, from Donostia via Bilbao, Santander, Ribadeo and Lugo. This route was popular with pilgrims arriving by sea at the Basque and Catabrian ports since the 14<sup>th</sup> century.

THE MAJOR PILGRIM ROUTES THROUGH FRANCE & SPAIN TO THE SHRINE OF ST JAMES IN THE MIDDLE AGES



### The Silver Route

It follows the Atlantic Coast, from Donostia via Bilbao, Santander, Ribadeo and Lugo.

This route was popular with pilgrims arriving by sea at the Basque and Catabrian ports since the 14<sup>th</sup> century.



## The English Way

It is traditionally for pilgrims who travelled to Spain by sea and disembarked in Ferrol or A Coruña.

Most of these pilgrims were English.

