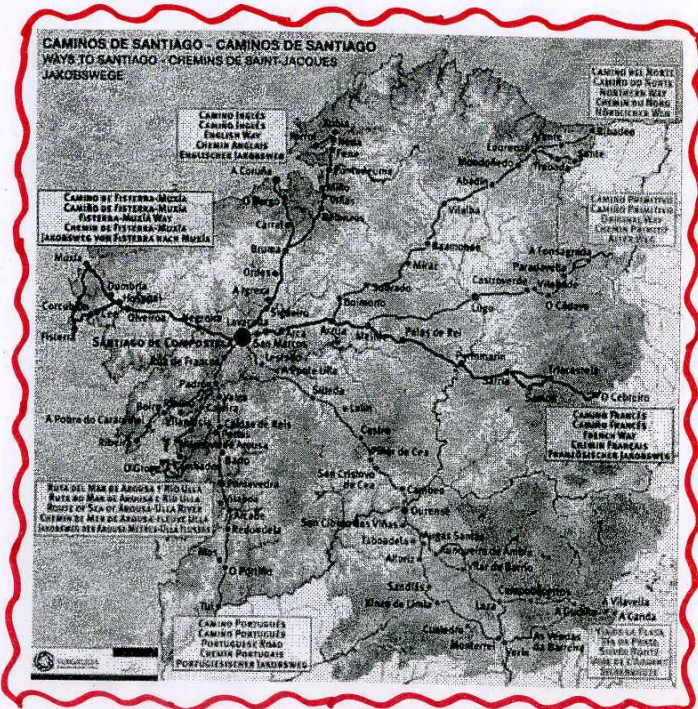




St. James' way

Pablo López Segura

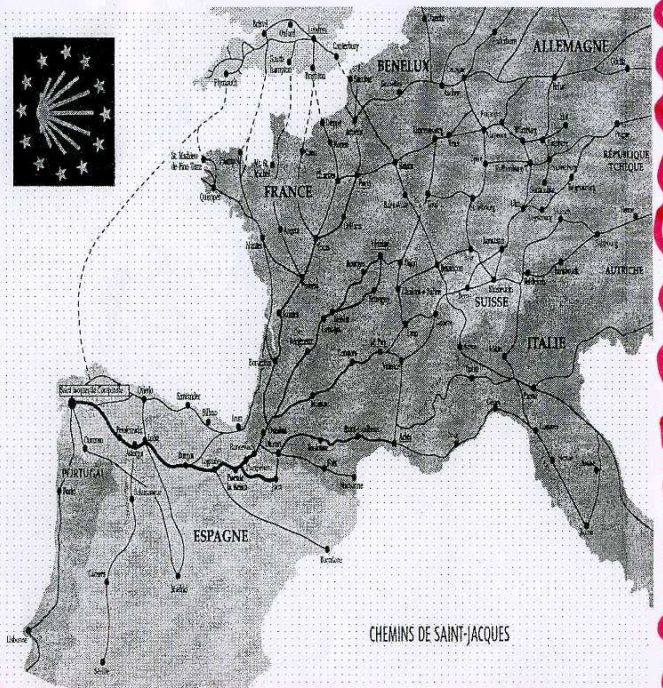


ST. JAMES' WAY

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 8th century. The earliest pilgrims beyond the Pyrenees date from the middle of the 10th century. In the 12th 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.



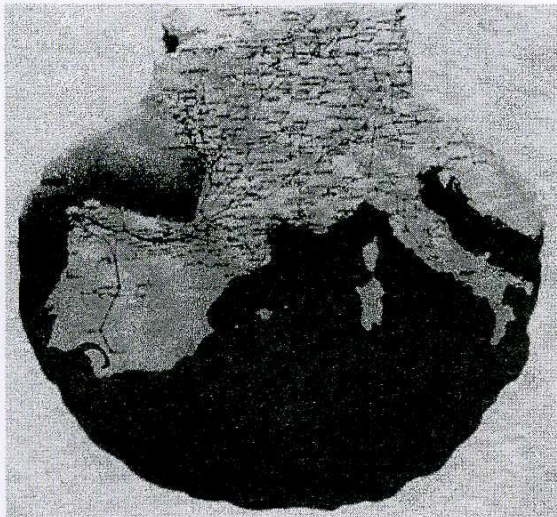
The French Way

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)

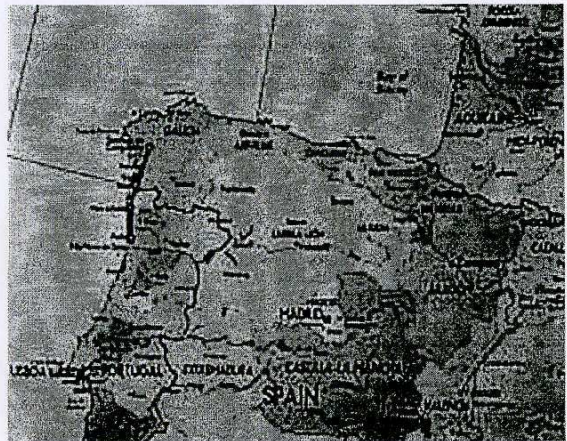
The distance is about 800 km.



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.

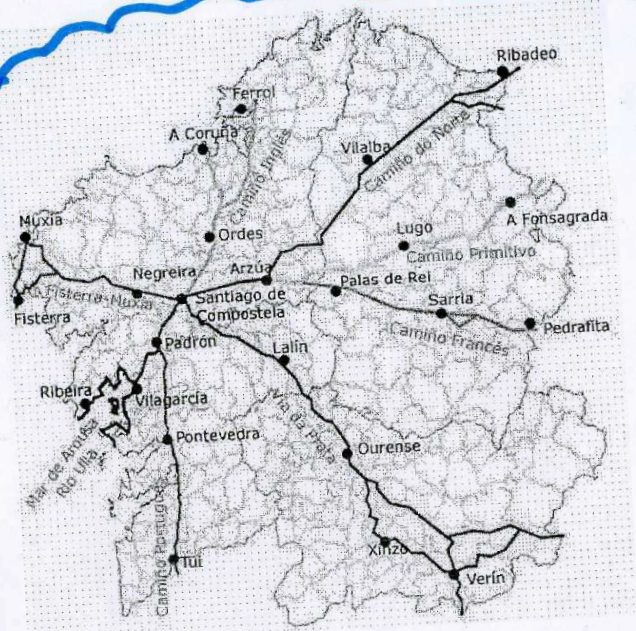
It is about 227 Km long.



The 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.



2nd TERM

HOW TO PREPARE THE TRIP

NAME :
LEVEL :
SCHOOL :

PERSONAL DETAILS

My name is.....
I am.....years old
I'm studyingPrimary, in.....
.....
I was born in
I live in
The way I'd like to arrive to Santiago is.....
.....

PILGRIMS

Vocabulary.Clothes and accessories

1. Walking stick It is taller than a person
2. Rucksack
3. Cloak A very short cloak on his/her shoulders
4. Robe
5. Hat
6. Pumkin
7. Book
8. The scallop shell Symbol in St. James' Way

PAPERS WE MUST TAKE WITH US

1. Identity Card (ID card)
2. Health Insurance card
3. Some money or credit card
4. Way guide
5. A notebook and a pencil to write we like and we don't like (impressions, anecdotes and curiosities)
6. Pilgrim's passport/credencial. It is necessary to sleep in albergues
7. Relatives or friends' addresses to write postcards or letters.

IF WE GO ON FOOT

1. Flexible, breathable and waterproof boots
2. Several pairs of socks
3. Rubber thongs
4. Slippers
5. Shorts
6. Trousers
7. An anorak, coat...
8. Two cotton T-shirts
9. Underwear
10. A raincoat to fold easily
11. A swimsuit
12. A bar of soap for washing
13. Some safety pins and some clothes pegs to hang out the washing

FIRST AIDS

1. A needle and some thread
2. Some disinfectant
3. Material for getting better
4. Bandage
5. Suncare cream
6. An ankle support/knee bandage
7. Paracetamol
8. Moisturizing cream
9. Laxative for constipation
10. Plugs for ears

OTHER MATERIALS WE CAN TAKE WITH US

1. A rucksack with straps and belt
2. A small rucksack when we go for a walk
3. A sleeping bag
4. A mat to sleep on the ground
5. A pillow
6. A torch
7. A walking stick
8. Cuttlery (a spoon, a fork and a knife or penknife to eat).

PERSONAL HYGIENE MATERIAL

We must put everything into a toilet bag.

1. A toothbrush and some toothpaste
2. A bar of soap and a soap dish
3. A towel
4. Nail clippers
5. A comb
6. Some toilet paper
7. Deodorant

LITERATURE

Santiago de Compostela. History and Legends

The name Santiago goes back to the **Apostle James** (Saint James = Santiago) who went to this most north-western part of Spain, called by the Romans "Finis Terrae", "end of the world", to preach and convert people to Christianity.

After returning to Palestine in 44 a.C., he was taken prisoner by Herodes Agrippa and tortured to death. The king forbid to bury him, but in the night Jacob's disciples stole the body and brought him, in a sarcophagus of marble, on board of a small boat. The current of the sea drove the boat to the Spanish coast, into the port of the Roman province's capital, Iria Flavia. Here the Apostle was buried at a secret place in a wood.

Centuries later, in 813, the hermit Pelayo listened music in that wood and saw a shining. For this shining the place was called, in Latin, "Campus Stellae", field of the star, name that was later on turned into Compostela.

Bishop Teodomiro, who received notice of that event, instituted an investigation, and so the tomb of the Apostle was discovered. King Alphonse II declared Saint James the patron of his empire and had built a chapel at that place. It is reported that from then on Saint James did several miracles, even that he fought side to side with King Ramiro I in the decisive battle against the Moors. More and more pilgrims followed the way of Santiago, the "Way of Saint James", and the original chapel soon became the cathedral of the new settlement, Santiago de Compostela..

In 12th and 13th century the town had its greatest importance, and Pope Alexander III declared it a Holy Town, like Rome and Jerusalem. Pope Calixto II declared that the pilgrims who went to Santiago in a Holy Year should be free of all their sins. El Año Santo (Holy Year) is celebrated each time when the Apostol's day (July, 25) is a Sunday.

Santo Domingo de la Calzada and Its legend

Legend has that a family of three pilgrims passed by Santo Domingo and stayed at an inn, in which a servant girl fell madly in love with the dashing son. However, the son ignored her sighs and heartaches, which incensed the passion of the girl so much that it turned into hate. When the family continued their way, the girl slipped a silver cup of the inn's keeper into the son's bag. Afterwards she started to spread the news of its disappearance.

Soon the pilgrims were caught up and a search was done on their belongings. When the cup was found in the son's possession the town became infuriated and he was carried back to town to face justice. The parents, however, though pleaded for their son continued their journey to Santiago. The son was charged and was sentenced to be hanged.

On their way back from Santiago the parents enquired about their son, whom they thought dead, in Santo Domingo. They were told he was still alive and well, rescued by a noble man who held onto his legs. When the parents went to see the judge to beg him to release their son, the judge, who was roasting a rooster and a hen, did not believe that their son was alive, and sentenced that if he were alive, the cooked rooster and hen could sing. Miraculously, the birds did jump out from the pan and started singing! It was since then believed that the Saint would not let an innocent be hanged, and the rooster and hen became a symbol of the saint and the town. There is even a hen house inside the cathedral with a pair of live birds, which are replaced weekly.