

1: Santiago de Compostela Cathedral - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The Cathedral of Santiago de Compostela (Spanish and Galician: Cathedral de Santiago de Compostela) is part of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Santiago de Compostela and is an integral component of the Santiago de Compostela World Heritage Site in Galicia, Spain.

The area was later attributed to the bishopric of Iria Flavia in the 6th century, in the partition usually known as Parochiale Suevorum, ordered by King Theodemar. In , the settlement was annexed along with the rest of Suebi Kingdom by Leovigild as the sixth province of the Visigothic Kingdom. Possibly raided from to by the Arabs [14] [15] , the bishopric of Iria was incorporated into the Kingdom of Asturias c. At some point between and , [19] during the reign of Alfonso II of Asturias [20] [21] , bishop Theodemar of Iria d. This discovery was accepted in part because the Leo III [22] and Charlemagne "who had died in "had acknowledged Asturias as a kingdom and Alfonso II as king, and had also crafted close political and ecclesiastic ties. The cult of Saint James of Compostela was just one of many arising throughout northern Iberia during the 10th and 11th centuries, as rulers encouraged their own region-specific cults, such as Saint Eulalia in Oviedo and Saint Aemilian in Castile. During this same 10th century and in the first years of the 11th century Viking raiders tried to assault the town [27] "Galicia is known in the Nordic sagas as Jackobsland or Gallizaland"and bishop Sisenand II, who was killed in battle against them in , [28] ordered the construction of a walled fortress to protect the sacred place. In Compostela was assaulted and partially destroyed by Ibn Abi Aamir known as al-Mansur , Andalusian leader accompanied in his raid by Christian lords, who all received a share of the booty. In response to these challenges bishop Cresconio , in the midth century, fortified the entire town, building walls and defensive towers. According to some authors, by the middle years of the 11th century the site had already become a pan-European place of peregrination , [30] while others maintain that the cult to Saint James was before th centuries an essentially Galician affair, supported by Asturian and Leonese kings to win over faltering Galician loyalties. Under the rule of this prelate , the townspeople rebelled, headed by the local council, beginning a secular tradition of confrontation by the people of the city"who fought for self-government"against the local bishop, the secular and jurisdictional lord of the city and of its fief, the semi-independent Terra de Santiago "land of Saint James". Santiago de Compostela was captured and sacked by the French during the Napoleonic Wars ; as a result, the remains attributed to the apostle were lost for near a century, hidden inside a cist in the crypts of the cathedral of the city. The excavations conducted in the cathedral during the 19th and 20th centuries uncovered a Roman cella memoriae or martyrium , around which grew a small cemetery in Roman and Suevi times which was later abandoned. This martyrium, which proves the existence of an old Christian holy place , has been sometimes attributed to Priscillian , although without further proof. Tourism is very important thanks to the Way of St. More than , pilgrims made the trip during the course of the Holy Year of Following , the next Holy Year will not be for another 11 years when St James feast day again falls on a Sunday. Outside of Holy Years, the city still receives a remarkable number of pilgrims. In , , people completed the pilgrimage. In , there were , persons. In , there were , persons and in , there were , persons. Galician language online news portal Galicia Hoxe is also based in the city.

2: Catedral de Santiago de Compostela

The end of the pilgrimage. Santiago cathedral is the last stop on the pilgrims' journey, and its monumental character makes it supremely worthy of this distinction.

How Much Did You Spend? It is easy to spend little on the Camino and just as easy to spend a lot. This biggest costs are food and where you decide to stay each night. Welcome to the Camino de Santiago our aim is to help you with all the information you need for any of the Camino routes. It is the busiest and best-supported route. Santiago de Compostela is the destination for all the Camino routes; you can walk, cycle, or even ride these walking paths. Most pilgrims walk and plan and organize everything themselves. This is where we can help â€” we are not a tour company â€” but we pass on our experience of walking, how hard it was, what walking gear we needed and how fit we had to be before setting out â€” see all the frequently asked questions. I hope this is enough to get you interested and started. I expect it will never be finished as I keep getting sent questions that I would never have thought of. If you have any other questions on the Camino de Santiago, just go to the forum and post them there. The Camino de Santiago is for everyone, young, old, fit, unfit, religious or otherwise. One great bit of advice I got was - slow down - a Frenchman I met kept telling me this - I listened after a while and traveled as far, but with much less pain and strain. Camino Guidebook I have just published my guidebook on the Camino Frances. You can read more on the book page. I have a request of pilgrims walking or cycling the Camino de Santiago. Keeping this site up to date is a must, a few pilgrims email me information on new hostels and I add them to the list. My request is this - if you can send me by email, caminoadventures gmail. Scan and email would be easiest or email me and I will send you my postal address here in Ireland. Get used to the sound - Buen Camino - it can be a beautiful journey. In 2, pilgrims completed the Camino. In there was 19., then in , there was 93, These are only the pilgrims that asked for and received a Compostela, therefore many more completed the routes. Figures compliments of the Office de Acogida al Peregrino. And lastly, I write on my own blog at [lesliegilmour](#).

3: El Camino de Santiago de Compostela Pilgrimage in Spain The Way of St Jame

Página oficial de la Catedral de Santiago de Compostela: horarios, reservas, misas, botafumeiro, museo, Toda la actualidad de la Catedral de Santiago.

We understand the quality of this translation is not excellent and we are working to replace these with high quality human translations.

Introduction The cathedral, built by order of Alfonso II to house the remains of the Apostle, was erected on the same site of the former church Antealtares. Since the creation of this building the city. The faculty began in and was rebuilt in the sixteenth century Gothic style. Situation Santiago de Compostela, capital of Galicia, is the main cultural center of this community. The cathedral is surrounded by beautiful places. This connects with the Plaza Square A. Concept The Cathedral of Santiago measured 97 m, its great length is due to the need for hosting a large number of pilgrims at the same time as it is the end of the pilgrimage routes in the world, the road to Santiago. That is why we increased the altars of the chapels of the header and set its internal circuitry, the faithful walked the aisles and ambulatory by the ships of the transept.

Spaces The basilica has a pilgrimage of a Latin cross. The main hall is covered by a barrel vault of Roman origin, while the aisles by vaults edges, originating from the Roman period. The gallery, located on the top floor of the ambulatory have barrel vaults quarter. The choir has an ambulatory five radial chapels. The header consists of a chapel axial semicircular plan within it. The building receives indirect lighting through the windows of the aisles. The ensemble is completed by two towers on the facade and a tower at the junction between the nave and transept. The nave has a height of 22 m, while the interior arches rise to only 9. Later in the year Fernando Homes demolished the old facade and makes the construction of the current with large openings and exquisite decoration in which participating artists. The facade is framed by the towers of the bells and the Carraca. The reliefs are scenes from the life of Christ, located in the eardrums Epiphany Flagellation, Crowning with thorns, etc. Frieze reliefs and ends in front of the old facade of paradise-North, the Suppression of Adam and Eve, the image of David, etc. Along with this facade stands the Clock Tower, the fourteenth century, with a defensive nature; on its base was lifted after the baroque with the clock tower and bells. The new was made in and is Neoclassical style with Baroque elements. The closure is done with a western porch polychromed granite. Iconographic decor is inspired by the Apocalypse. Located at the top of the first sections of the ship Chapel: Located in the bottom of the tomb of St. James, which consists of framed platal baroque stone figure of seated Santiago, and the canopy supported by angels, Domingo Andrade.

4: Cathedral of Santiago de Compostela in Santiago de Compostela | www.enganchecubano.com in english

The Santiago de Compostela Cathedral is one of the most important religious structures in the whole of Spain, particularly because it marks the end of the kilometres (miles) that make up the Camino de Santiago pilgrimage route.

His remains were later brought back to Galicia , Spain. The king ordered the construction of a chapel on the site. Legend has it that the king was the first pilgrim to this shrine. It was built according to the same plan as the monastic brick church of Saint Sernin in Toulouse, probably the greatest Romanesque edifice in France. It was built mostly in granite. Construction was halted several times and, according to the Liber Sancti Iacobi, the last stone was laid in 1122. But by then, the construction of the cathedral was certainly not finished. The cathedral was consecrated in 1122 in the presence of king Alfonso IX of Leon. In the last stage "Bernard, the younger" was finishing the building, while Galperinus was in charge of the coordination. He also constructed a monumental fountain in front of the north portal in 1122. The city became an episcopal see in 1122 and the church its cathedral. Due to its growing importance as a place of pilgrimage, it was raised to an archiepiscopal see by pope Urban II in 1122. A university was added in 1122. The cathedral was expanded and embellished with additions in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. Exterior of the cathedral[edit] Overview of the cathedral complex. To commemorate its completion in 1122, the date was carved on a stone and set in the cathedral, and the lintels were placed on the portico. The central arch, twice as wide as the other two, has a tympanum and is divided by a central columnâ€”a mullion â€”containing a depiction of Saint James. Vertically, the lower part is formed by the bases of the columns, decorated with fantastic animals, the middle portion consists of columns adorned with statues of the Apostles , and the upper part supports the base of the arches crowning the three doors. The sculpture is intended to serve as an iconographic representation of various symbols derived from the Book of Revelation and books of the Old Testament. In the centre, the Pantocrator is shown, with the image of Christ in Majesty, displaying in his hands and feet the wounds of crucifixion. Surrounding Christ is the tetramorph with the figures of the four Evangelists with their attributes: John and the eagle and below St. Luke with the ox; on the right above, St. Matthew on the hood of the tax collector and below St. Mark and the lion. Some are, without touching them directly, the cross and crown of thorns left and lance and four nails right , another the column in which he was whipped and the jar through which Pontius Pilate proclaimed his innocence. Above the heads of these angels, two large groups of souls of the blessed, forty in all. In the archivolt of the central tympanum are seated the elders of the Apocalypse, each holding a musical instrument, as if preparing a concert in honor of God. James appears with a scroll which contains written Misit me Dominus the Lord sent me. The column just above his head with a capital which represents the temptations of Christ. On three of its sides, facing the inside of the temple, two kneeling angels pray. At the foot of the saint is another capital with the figures of the Holy Trinity. Under the Apostle is a representation of the tree of Jesse , the name given to the family tree of Jesus Christ from Jesse , father of King David ; this is the first time that this subject is represented in religious iconography in the Iberian Peninsula. The column rests on a base where there is a figure with beard to his chest perhaps an image of Noah and two lions. At the foot of the central column at the top inside, looking towards the main altar of the cathedral, is the kneeling figure of the Master Mateo himself, holding a sign on which is written Architectus. This image is popularly known as Santo dos Croques [13] from the ancient tradition of students hitting their heads against the figure for wisdom, a tradition that was adopted later by pilgrims, although steps are being taken to limit access, to stem deterioration from which the work has suffered. In the columns of the central door and two side doors, the apostles are represented, as well as prophets and other figures with their iconographic attributes. All are topped with its own capital which represents different animals and human heads with leaf motifs. The names of all the figures are on the books or scrolls held in their hands. The four pillars of the portico are based on strong foundations which represent various groups of animals and human heads with beards. For some historians, these figures are images of demons and symbolize the weight of glory the portico in this case crushing sin. Other sources give an apocalyptic interpretation, with wars, famine and death represented by the beasts with situations that can only be saved by human intelligence the heads of older men. Side doors[edit] The archivolt of the right door is the

Last Judgment. The arch of the right door represents the Last Judgment. The double archivolt is divided into two equal parts by two heads. Some authors identify these heads with the figures of archangel Michael and Christ. To the right of these heads, Hell is represented with figures of monsters demons that drag and torture the souls of the damned. On the left is Heaven with the elect, with figures of angels with children symbolizing the saved souls. In the center of the first archivolt is God the Creator who blesses the pilgrim and holds the Book of Eternal Truth; to his right are Adam naked , Abraham with the index raised , and Jacob. With them are two figures that could be Noah new father of humanity saved through the Flood and Esau or Isaac and Judah. In the second archivolt, the top, ten small figures represent the twelve tribes of Israel. In the middle of the central body is St. James and one level below his two disciples Athanasius and Theodore, all dressed as pilgrims. In between, the urn representing the found tomb and the star representing the lights Hermit Pelagius saw between angels and clouds. The tower on the right depicts Mary Salome , mother of St. James, and the tower on the left depicts his father Zebedee. The balustrade on the left side depicts St. John and the one on the right depicts St. Barbara and James the Less. It is diamond-shaped with two ramps that surround the entrance to the old 12th century Romanesque crypt of the Master Mateo , popularly called the "Old Cathedral". As such, it is the engraving on the back of the Spanish euro coins of 1, 2 and 5 cents. It was built between and and elements from other parts of the cathedral have been added in subsequent years. Next to the cathedral is the Casa do Cabido. It has two entrance doors in degradation with archivolts and historical tympanums. The archivolts are attached over eleven columns, three are of white marble middle and corners and the rest of granite. In the center are the figures of twelve prophets and the Apostles on the sideline. On the tympanums is a large frieze separated from the upper body by a strip supported by grotesque corbels; on this floor are two windows decorated with Romanesque archivolts. On the right six figures belong to the choir of Master Mateo that were placed in the late 19th century. To the right is a half-dressed woman with a skull in her hands, which could be Eve or the adulterous woman. This figure is not praying on her knees but is sitting on two lions. The jambs are Saint Andrew and Moses. In the left abutment, the Biblical King David seated on his throne with his legs crossed, translucent through the thin fabric of his clothes, and playing what appears to be a rebec , personifies the triumph over evil and is an outstanding Romanesque work, sculpted by Master Esteban. In one of the jambs is the inscription commemorating the laying of the stone: An image, unidentified, of a fox eating a rabbit and, against this, a badly dressed woman with an animal in her lap. Supported on the wall of the tower Berenguela appear other images representing the creation of Eve, Christ on a throne, and the Binding of Isaac. The Romanesque portal was built in by Bernardo, treasurer of the temple. James, with two kings in prayer at his feet: In the centre is the statue of Faith. The kings of Spain entered the cathedral through this door, hence its name, and the royal coat of arms on its lintel. It was one of the seven lesser gates and was dedicated to St. Pelagius whose monastery is just opposite. On this door niches contain the image of James, with his disciples Athanasius and Theodore at his side. On the bottom and sides of the door were placed twenty-four figures of prophets and apostles including St. James coming from the old stone choir of Master Mateo. Inside this door through a small courtyard is the true Holy Door, which enters into the ambulatory of the apse of the church. The two have a height of between 75 and 80 metres. The architecture of the towers has a great effect in perspective with its vertical lines and the sequencing of its floors. It rises to seventy-five metres. As part of its mechanism it has two bells , one, at the hour, called Berenguela, and a smaller one marking the quarter hours. Both original bells cracked, forcing their replacement. The current replicas were cast in Asten Netherlands by the Eijsbouts house in and were placed in the cathedral in February It preserves its original, barrel-vaulted , cruciform, Romanesque interior. It consists of a nave , two lateral aisles, a wide transept , and a choir with radiating chapels. Compared with many other important churches, the interior of this cathedral gives a first impression of austerity until one enters further and sees the magnificent organ and the exuberance of the choir. It is the largest Romanesque church in Spain and one of the largest in Europe. The vigorous naturalism of the figures in this triple portal is an expression of an art form, varied in its details, workmanship and polychromy of which faint traces of colour remain. The shafts, tympana and archivolts of the three doorways which open onto the nave and the two aisles are a mass of strong and vibrant sculpture representing the Last Judgment. The central tympanum gives an image of Christ in Majesty as Judge and Redeemer, showing His wounds in

His feet and hands, accompanied by the tetramorph. He is surrounded on both sides by a retinue of angels carrying the symbols of the Passion.

5: CATHEDRAL OF SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA - The Complete Pilgrim - Religious Travel Sites

The Santiago de Compostela is a Roman Catholic cathedral located in Galicia, Spain and is integral component of Santiago de Compostela World Heritage Site. The cathedral is a Romanesque structure with some Gothic and baroque additions.

Active A place where swathes of green dominate the landscape Nature not only surrounds, but gets to the very heart of Santiago de Compostela. The city is set in stunning surroundings, where green is omni-present. Forests, mountains and valleys with the scent of damp earth give this place an extra note of beauty. Santiago is an ideal setting to enjoy the wonderful countryside and a range of sports. We recommend you get to know the city by exploring its parks and gardens. The list is long: They are emblematic spots in the Galician capital. In the area surrounding Santiago there are valleys and woods with luxuriant vegetation, ideal for hiking and other sports and activities. Just half an hour away by car, or with easy train and bus connections, you can get to beaches of great ecological interest. Active tourism, golf, scuba diving! If you like sports, then you are in luck: Santiago is the destination for you. Within a few kilometres you can practise everything from adventure sports and water sports to fishing and golf. As you can see, there is plenty to choose from. Why not try canyoning, with or without abseiling, in the Serra do Barbanza mountains, 50 kilometres from the city. Beginner or expert, you can also go scuba diving on the Galicia coast, next to the Arousa estuary, with programmes and courses catering to all levels. Not forgetting, of course, the broad sandy beaches to be found along the seafront, many of which are paradise spots, barely half an hour away by car. You can also put your patience and skills with the rod to the test - the rivers and reservoirs in the area are rich in species such as trout and salmon. Read more If golf is more your thing, however, then be sure to show off your best strokes at the Santiago Real Aero Club, an hole course with an abundance of trees and lakes. It is just 10 kilometres from the city and next to Lavacolla airport. Santiago also has quality facilities for sports such as swimming, squash, tennis, paddle tennis and fitness, amongst others. If you fancy it you can even explore the age old streets of the city of Santiago and its surrounding areas by bicycle - highly recommended. This city is also the final destination of the Camino de Santiago pilgrimage route. Thousands of pilgrims arrive here every year having covered hundreds of kilometres on foot, by bike or even on horseback in this unique experience. The restaurants in Santiago stand out for offering excellent value for money. We recommend dishes made with fresh, tender regional produce. In the capital of Galicia you will eat well, and plenty, because the selection on offer is hard to beat: In Santiago you will find quality cuisine to suit every pocket. Here almost all the doorways lead to restaurants and bars, with windows displaying a wealth of typical dishes and produce. Besides tapas, raciones literally "portions" and pinchos tapas on bread , in San Clemente and Carretas streets, as well as in the Ensanche area and in the outskirts of the city, you will also find places offering more elaborate Galician specialities. Many of these are to be found on the outskirts of the city, serving flame-grilled meats, T-bone steaks, chorizo sausage and barbecued steaks. Bear in mind that they tend to get busy, especially on Sundays. Read more Try Galicia-style octopus, empanada a thin pie , Galicia broth, chickpea casserole and shoulder of pork with turnip tops. Fish and seafood deserve special mention. Make sure you have a good plate of seafood before leaving Santiago: Dublin Bay prawns, lobster, oysters, scallops, clams, spider crabs, small crabs

6: GALICIA GUIDE | Santiago cathedral | Spain

Take away the cathedral of Santiago de Compostela, and the cityâ€”both past and presentâ€”would literally fall apart. Santiago, the capital of Spain's northwestern region of Galicia, was founded on the belief that the relics of the Apostle James the Greater were discovered in the year in this.

According to a somewhat confusing tradition, the remains of James were brought here following his martyrdom at the hands of King Herod around the year 44 AD. The first cathedral was constructed here in the 9th century, and during the Middle Ages it became the second greatest Christian pilgrimage destination in Europe after Rome. It is nevertheless one of the most beloved cathedrals in Spain, and hundreds of thousands of visitors still flock to it every year. It was also recently designated one of the Twelve Treasures of Spain. His sojourn there apparently lasted a few years, during which time he diligently labored to spread Christianity. He probably would have continued his mission there for many more years had he not decided to return to Judea, where he may have briefly served as the Patriarch of Jerusalem. Accounts vary as to exactly how his body made it to Spain. It is possible that James had returned to Judea with followers from Spain, and after his death they smuggled his body back to the west for safety. The religious significance and potential economic benefits of having one of only two known Apostolic tombs in Europe was not lost on devout local Christians. The town where the relic of James was discovered was renamed Santiago de Compostela and a church was erected over the site. James, in order to accommodate the pilgrimage traffic. Millions traversed the Camino during the Middle Ages. After the Crusades ended and the sacred sites in Jerusalem and Bethlehem were once again too difficult for most Christians to visit, the Tomb of St. James became more important than ever. Pilgrimages to the cathedral peaked in the 15th and 16th centuries as Spain was swept up in the religious fervor of the Inquisition. It was not until the colonial era that the Cathedral of Santiago finally saw a wane in interest. By the 18th century, Santiago de Compostela had become more of a regional attraction. However, since World War II, Spain has seen a considerable resurgence in tourism, and many long-absent pilgrims have at last begun to return to the Cathedral of Santiago. Visiting The current Cathderal of Santiago de Compostela is not the first church to have stood on the site. The original was replaced by a new structure in AD after the discovery of St. This church was replaced again in the 11th century after its destruction at the hands of the Moors. Large statues of David and Solomon dominate the staircase, welcoming visitors. Periodically updated, expanded and renovated over the centuries, the rest of the outer structure exhibits an array of styles from Romanesque to Gothic to Baroque. Therein is kept a trove of precious artifacts and furnishings. Among the highlights is the Portico de la Gloria by the artist Mateo. The high altar is thickly adorned with gold, including a golden shell, which is traditionally kissed by visiting pilgrims. Alongside him are buried Theodorus and Athanasius, two of his disciples. The Cathedral of Santiago de Compostela is located in the isolated northwestern corner of Spain, nearly a hundred miles west of Oviedo and more than two-hundred and fifty miles away from Madrid. Despite its location at the end of a major pilgrimage trail, it is definitely out of the way for most visitors to Spain. It is open daily from 7: There is no cost of admission. Because of this, there are few related sites in or around the city. However, there is the Museum of the Cathedral of Santiago de Compostela, which houses exhibits on the history of the cathedral as well as a number of interesting artifacts. The route known as the Camino de Santiago still exists and consists of several ancient roads which run through Spain, Portugal, France and the Low Countries. He first took an interest in religious sites in his early twenties when traveling through Italy after college. Howard has been writing about religious sites for the better part of the last decade, and The Complete Pilgrim is a culmination of years of his work and passion. Leave a Reply Your email address will not be published.

7: Santiago de Compostela | Spain | www.enganchecubano.com

For most pilgrims undertaking the Camino, the end of the journey is Santiago de Compostela Cathedral, (Saint James at Compostela). The cathedral lies at the heart of old Santiago - indeed, it forms the centre around which the medieval city took shape and grew into its present form.

A double portal supports carved marble columns, sculpted tympanums, and an upper frieze that is decorated in a rather haphazard manner. Gotta love the Baroque era! Clock tower Finally, the clock tower. Its base was built in the 12th century but the upper section was remodeled in the 17th century in the Baroque style by architect Domingo de Andrade. Go up the stairs and follow the clock tower northeast, where a huge square opens up. Founded a thousand years ago as a monastery to look after St. James in Praza da Quintana It may not be typical for churches to have an entrance at the back of the building, but this cathedral does: When the original Romanesque stone choir was taken out of the cathedral, many of the sculptures that had adorned the stalls were repurposed here around the Holy Door. As the doors to the church in Praza do Obradoiro are usually closed, enter the cathedral here now. When ground was first broken in the 10th century, the Romanesque style was all the rage in medieval Europe: Semicircular arches are everywhere, and barrel-vaulted ceilings supported by such arches required the load-bearing walls to be thick and heavy. In this way pilgrims could and still do freely walk around the entire church without interrupting religious services. Designed to dazzle and awe the viewer, a baldacchino or ceremonial canopy covers the crypt and is completely covered in gold leaf. This weighty structure appears to be held up on the shoulders of angels, and wildly-gyrating Solomonic columns spin around as grapevines twist up their sides. The Four Virtues gracefully crown the altar, and all three representations of St. James can be found: Today it fills the cathedral with a heavenly, woody fragrance, but in the Middle Ages it was all the Church could do to cover up the stench of the sweaty, unbathed hordes of pilgrims. Depicting an iconographic theme from the Book of Revelation, in the central tympanum Christ sits on the throne. See his hands, his feet, his side. The Four Evangelists with their scrolls the four Gospels frame Jesus, two angels come bearing his cross, and the 24 Elders worship him playing medieval instruments. James, and it was a pilgrim tradition to place their hands on the column he rests upon – you can see the indentations left by millions of pilgrims over the centuries. In order to preserve the medieval sculptures they are both fenced off today. Barrel vaulting in the main nave Step out from beneath the Glory Portico and enter the central nave. Barrel vaults create a simple, pleasing ceiling – another manifestation of that round Romanesque arch. The upper level, or triforium, is a continuous gallery that wraps around the entire perimeter of the church, and was where medieval pilgrims would sleep before Mass the next morning. The interior may appear dark and shadowy, even depressingly so, but this would not have been the case right after the cathedral was finished. Eight centuries ago the church would have been filled with light streaming in from tall windows that lined both sides of the main nave. Unfortunately, the Gothic cloisters required the windows on the south side to be bricked up, and the two chapels on the north side naturally blocked out a few windows each. Thankfully we have electrical lighting today, and windows in the upper level continue to let in some sunlight. As you make your way back to the altar, keep an eye out for the little marks left by stonemasons on the granite blocks of the pillars and walls – sort of like branding cows, but for stones. The capitals that cap off columns in Romanesque-style churches are always fascinating because rarely are any two alike. Unlike the predictable classical orders of ancient Greece and Rome, Romanesque column capitals are creative and unique: James while he evangelized in Roman Hispania. Decorated to the extreme in the glop-glop-gloppy Baroque style, this chapel features a dozen or so scallop shells the symbol of the Camino and of Santiago plus the red, sword-shaped cross of St. James Now, walk through the ambulatory until you can find the waiting line to embrace the Apostle. James – and then give that statue a hug. Whether the true remains of St. James are actually inside the silver urn is a topic for another blog post, but for now just ponder the significance that this would have had for medieval Christians, who went on pilgrimage in hopes that Santiago would work miracles for them or heal an illness. Exit the crypt on the other side and make your way around the apse, which is packed to the brim with side-chapels. Only five would have originally budded out from the apse, with two more on each arm of the

transept for a total of nine side-chapels. Over the years some were torn down to make way for bigger chapels, some were expanded and re-decorated, and even the empty space between them was filled in. You can see the other side of the Holy Door here, a bronze sculpture that depicts the life and death of St. James, and which was last opened in , the most recent Holy Year. But before you leave, veer to the right and see if you can peek in to my favorite little corner of the cathedral: Originally an independent church that was built around the same time as the cathedral, it has since been absorbed into the fabric of the cathedral, accessible via a granite passageway. Dark and moody, the Corticela Church gives you an idea of what a Romanesque church would have been like in the s: The tour ends outside in the Praza da Inmaculada; to get back to the main Obradoiro square just head down the tunnel to the left where there are probably street performers playing bagpipes or singing opera. More things to explore Cloisters This tour may be over, but there is still so much more left to explore! Not only does it let you check out what is typically an off-limits place for most churches, but it also gives you a unique perspective of the four surrounding plazas. If you do anything on this list, go on the roof tour. Being able to jaunt around the cathedral yards above the ground is cool enough on its own after all, pilgrims used to stay the night here! The tour guide opens up a wooden box near the pews and you step down the stairs into a fascinating world: Have you ever been to the cathedral of Santiago de Compostela? Tell me your experiences below in the comments! For more pictures, check out my albums on Flickr [here](#) and [here](#).

8: Santiago de Compostela. What to see. Tourist information | www.enganchecubano.com UK

Santiago de Compostela Cathedral is the ending point of the KM Camino de Santiago from Saint Jean Pied de Port of France. I started my pilgrimage from Saint Jean Pied de Port and 31 day camino ended at Santiago de Compostela.

The cathedral lies at the heart of old Santiago – indeed, it forms the centre around which the medieval city took shape and grew into its present form. As the sacred monument housing the earthly remains of Saint James the Greater, the bringer of Christianity to Spain, its structure and embellishments express centuries of Christian faith, piety, and veneration. There are four plazas surrounding the cathedral itself. Pilgrims traveling by the Camino Frances will first enter the Praza da Inmaculado. As a pilgrimage foundation, the Cathedral of Compostela allows pilgrims to walk around the interior along extended aisles, paying homage in chapels and before a variety of images while Mass is being conducted in the central nave. Dominating the attention of pilgrims is the high altar, located above the crypt where the relics of the saint are located. The altar is a Baroque wonder, glittering with gold; above it hovers a statue of Saint James, which can be embraced by pilgrims through a special opening in the back of the altar. Chapels radiating out behind the altar contain art that represents centuries of pious donations and that forms a veritable museum of paintings and sculpture. It consists of three doorways opening into the central portion of the cathedral; the area above the doorways and the piers that separate them are encrusted with extraordinary sacred images. Christ sits in majesty above the central doorway, surrounded by the Evangelists with angels. Apostles and Old Testament prophets stand in attendance, while the central pier is devoted to the welcoming figure of Saint James himself; his foot is worn where centuries of pilgrims have stroked the stone in respect and relief. Heaven, Purgatory, and Hell, with their angels and demons, make up the background. The Portico da Gloria forms a kind of visual summation of Christian doctrine.

History of the Cathedral When the sarcophagus of Saint James was discovered miraculously in the early 9th century, a small sanctuary was built to protect the relics; this soon became a center for pilgrimage. This original church was violently destroyed in 1075. This basic Romanesque structure can be seen most clearly in the interior; around it have accrued chapels and other sacred structures. Finished in 1122, the Cathedral dominated the city of Compostela, which had now become an archbishopric, with Rome and Jerusalem one of the most powerful in Christendom. The modern cathedral underwent major additions and expansions in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, in ornate Baroque and Neoclassical styles that make the new elements easy to distinguish from the earlier construction. Some portions of the cathedral, like the Clock Tower, were worked on at intervals over a number of centuries; the clocks in place now were only installed in 1888.

Roman Compostela The archaeology of the site of the Cathedral of Santiago de Compostela is fascinating, opening up wide unexplored vistas of antiquity. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, scholars began excavating the area of the crypt of Saint James, which lies under the Baroque high altar. The work had to be undertaken with great care, but has unearthed quite amazing results. Archaeologists have revealed that the old city of Compostela was inhabited, starting probably about 50 AD and continuing until the beginning of the 5th century, by people who had adopted Roman material culture. In the area of the cathedral, Roman burials have been found that date from the 3rd century AD. It was this sepulcher around which the original church, destroyed in 1075, was built.

Celtic Santiago de Compostela Before the Romans conquered the Iberian peninsula, the area of Galicia, the province where Compostela is located, was inhabited by Celtic nations. Their presence is well documented, and has given rise to much speculation about the role that Cape Finisterre, the spit of land jutting into the Atlantic Ocean and located 90 km from Compostela, played in the religious life of the Celts. For many modern pilgrims, Finisterre is the true end of the Camino de Santiago. Facing the Atlantic Ocean with all of Europe behind, the place gives rise to thoughts of a passage out of this life into a more spiritual realm. The existing botafumeiro was built in 1625; it is made from silver plated brass and it is only brought into use for major ceremonies. The central nave also contains pulpits carved in the 16th century by Juan Bautista Celma, this displays scenes from the life of the Apostle. The main chapel side chamber contains a statue of St James carved in polychrome stone above a gilt baldachin wrought by Jose Vega Verdugo in 1625. Visitors should walk up the ambulatory to touch and kiss the cape donated in his lifetime

Monroy. In the opposite direction, a stairway leads down from the ambulatory to the crypt where the remains of St James and his disciples Teodoro and Anastasio rest in a silver urn made by goldsmiths of Santiago in the 12th century. The crypt was refurbished and opened to the public in the Jubilee year of 1981. Besides this main part, there are also a number of chapels of tremendous historic interest. There are from right to left: Chapel of El Pilar, begun by Domingo de Andrade, containing the tomb of Archbishop Monroy in a setting of marble and jasper; the Mondragon Chapel, containing an altarpiece with pieta and a marvelous French grille work forged by Guillaume Bourse in the 16th century; chapel of La Azucena, also known as the chapel of Dona Mencia, its founder whose tomb lies there adorned with handsome sculptures. This chapel comes just before the Porta Santa. Continuing the tour is the chapel of Nuestra Senora la Blanca with the tombs of the Espana family, and the strikingly baroque chapel of Saint John the Apostle. The chapel of San Bartolome still retains its Romanesque lines and is one of the most outstanding sculptural ensembles in Compostela. Next are the chapels of the Concepcion and the Espiritu Santo within which lie several Gothic and Renaissance tombs. By its side is the tympanum of Clavijo, antechamber of the neoclassical chapel of La Comunion, containing a fine sculpture of the Virgin del Perdon and the tombs of Lope de Mendoza and the prelate Bartolome Rajoy. Is there anything missing from this page? Is there any way it could be better? Let me know in the comments below.

9: A Guided Tour Inside & Around the Cathedral of Santiago de Compostela, Spain

Santiago de Compostela is the capital of the autonomous community of Galicia, in northwestern Spain.. The city has its origin in the shrine of Saint James the Great, now the Cathedral of Santiago de Compostela, as the destination of the Way of St. James, a leading Catholic pilgrimage route since the 9th century.

The original church that once occupied this spot had small and humble beginnings, but today the giant edifice that is Santiago cathedral attracts visitors and pilgrims from all over the world. Admission to the cathedral and the passageway that allows you to view the tomb of saint James are free, but there is an additional pass that you can purchase which allows you an "all access" look around the crypt, cloisters and other museum areas. To the majority of sightseers this elevation is the most splendid and it is also the one that adorns many tour guides, web sites and photographs depicting both cathedral and city. Standing in front of the "El Obradoiro" facade it is obvious that this fronting has a highly detailed and ornate central section with too considerably less elaborate wings on either side. Left, a close up of the Obradoiro facade with the towers on either side. See the inside of the cathedral Most of the "El Obradoiro" was constructed in the first half of the eighteenth century and was designed by architect, Fernando de Casas y Nova in the Galician baroque style. Some older sections do however remain and these include the two converging flights of stairs leading to the main entrance. These stairs date back nearly a hundred years earlier to the seventeenth century and connect to the even older twelfth century structure that is referred to as the original or old cathedral. You can see the stairs and entrance in the photo below. Looking at Santiago cathedral from the square, its most striking feature is the pair of towers called the "Torre de la Carraca" and "Torre de la Campanas". Like many parts of the building these towers claim a heritage from several different eras. The lower and more original levels date back as far as the twelfth century whilst the upper and more recent additions are from the period of the seventeen and eighteen hundreds. These towers, which ascend to seventy metres in height, also combine the baroque and Romanesque styles and demonstrate a level of masonry work unsurpassed in the whole of Spain. Because of their sheer size many assume, from a first glance, that these large side structures are completely symmetrical, but they are not. The oldest parts of this section contribute to the "Palacio de Gelmirez" which lies within the main structure and can be visited by purchasing a cathedral pass. The right hand wing of the cathedral is primarily of the sixteenth century and, in addition to its high level arched walkway, also has a tower at its furthest extremity. Both wings have pitched roofs with red roof tiles. Moving around the cathedral and looking at it from the "plaza de la Quintana" photo below the building offers up a completely different view. This eastern facade features the holy door only opened during a holy year and was built during the seventeen hundreds in a distinctly baroque fashion. Some consider this view of the cathedral to be the least pleasing, mainly because it has had so many changes and alterations, but one of its entrances is nothing short of magnificent. This opening has no less than twenty seven carved likenesses around it. The three at its head are of St. James and his two followers, whilst those to either side of the door are in two collective blocks, each two characters wide by three characters high. Passing through this iron barred opening leads to the "Puerta Santa" holy door itself which is reached via a small courtyard. Although only a small elevation, I think this facade is almost as decorative as the main one and it combines both baroque and Neo-classical design in a totally over the top display of religious architecture at its best. The original wall was twelfth century and Romanesque, but the one visitors see today is from the eighteen hundreds and displays heraldry, a statue of the apostle, plus impressive columns and projections that give it a three dimensional quality. A final pair of cathedral facades can be seen from yet another square, this time the small "plaza de las Platerias", or silversmiths square. The views here are of the cathedrals southern face which claims the oldest ancestry of the building with sections purportedly dating back to the eleventh century. The other part of the cathedral, visible from the Platerias square, is a part of the cloister. Actually taking a walk around Santiago cathedral, passing through the various plazas that encompass it and looking at the other memorable buildings in each of these squares can easily exceed an hour.

Decorative Art 50s (Decorative Arts Series) More on variables Alexander Popes the rape of the lock Apparent failure. Evolution and human origins Understanding aesthetics for the merchandising and design professional Dublin and herpeople The little black fish. Betrayal: the Munich pact of 1938. Kaleidoscope. Color and Form Illuminate Darkness A bill to authorize the banks to issue small bills Rediscount of Promissory Notes Blackstones police community support officers handbook Deus Creator omnium, Ambrosius 97 Sonography in Obstetrics Gynecology Merchant writers of the Italian Renaissance Academic leadership in community colleges Post office square. The harpers daughter, or, Love and ambition Good poems by garrison keillor Rough guide to mexico Ferries and ferrymen Mechanisms and machinations of self-defeat Mr. Joyce is leaving Paris. A Person from England and Other Travellers to Turkestan (Century Travellers Series) Memoirs by Harry S. Truman Far cry 2 guide The Usborne Book of Europe Vol. 1. Principle V. 5. By-ways of Europe. Hannah Thurston. Living hints to health Digamos LA Hora (Lets Tell Time) Get everyday life scrapped Ccna wireless study guide There Is a Tide. (G K Hall Large Print Book Series) Whats been on your mind lately? Mikel, the son of the magi Evening snow will bring such peace You can be a game show contestant-and win The Ghost story treasury