

## SANTIAGUIÑO DO MONTE



Hermitage of O Santiaguíño

Jacobean shrine, built on the rocks, the house of a hermit, a fountain and a hermitage. On the west gate, there is a big coat of arms of the Archbishop Rodrigo de Luna (15<sup>th</sup> century); inside, we can see a stony statue of the Saint and the tomb of the canon Gregorio (15<sup>th</sup> century).

According to the Jacobean tradition, the apostle Saint James preached on these rocks and with his staff, he made a spring appear near here.



Rocks of Santiaguíño do Monte



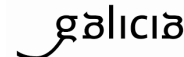
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# CHURCH OF SANTIAGO OF PADRÓN

*The story of a tradition*





## THE APOSTLE'S LEGEND

The origin of Padrón dates back to the 10<sup>th</sup> century, as a suburb of Iria Flavia, rising up by a river, the Sar, which until the Middle Ages was navigable.

According to the Jacobean tradition, this is the place where the apostolic boat was moored; and which, guided by an angel, brought from “Haffa” in Palestine to the port of Iria Flavia the apostle Saint James’ dead body (1<sup>st</sup> century), accompanied by his disciples Theodore and Athanasius.



Representation of Traslato canvas (18<sup>th</sup> century)

The representation of the apostle Saint James body transfer (called Traslato) is especially present in the parish church of Saint James. In this building, there are two oil paintings from the 18<sup>th</sup> century belonging to the council of Iria, restored in 2003, which represent the Traslato and the appearance of the Virgin Mary to Saint James.

Apart from these two oil paintings, there are also two wooden reliefs belonging to the altar of the chapel of O Santiaguíño, one representing the Traslato, and another Saint James baptizing queen Lupa.

## THE CHURCH OF SAINT JAMES

The parish church of Saint James was rebuilt for the last time in 19<sup>th</sup> century, although within its thick walls we can find elements of other churches that were erected before (in 12<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries).

Entering through the door that is on the side of the Paseo do Espolón, there is an inscription stone which reminds us the church was built by Archbishop Xelmirez in 1133, where we can read: “Dominus Ecclesia Procurator edificavit in era MCLXXI”, that can be translated as “The Procurator built it in MCLXXI era”.

Moreover, on the left side of the main altar, there is a stone pulpit, with the image of Saint James as a pilgrim, from the 15<sup>th</sup> century. It belonged to the Gothic church built by Archbishop Lope de Mendoza.



Gothic pulpit (15<sup>th</sup> century)

In the various altars and walls of the church, we can see different elements of the Jacobean tradition and images of Saint James. On one of the altar, we can see the apostle Saint James on his white horse. Near it, Santiago Peregrino (Saint James as a pilgrim), 17<sup>th</sup> century carving attributed to José Gambino, known as the “Parrandeiro”, since it was said that on July 25<sup>th</sup> the young people of the town carried him on their shoulders to the chapel of Santiaguíño.



Saint James the Pilgrim carving (17<sup>th</sup> century)

## THE PEDRÓN



Roman altar stone, a very important element in Jacobean tradition as the place where the boat with the body of the Apostle was moored. The Pedrón is at the bottom of the main altar of the Saint James Church. In its front part, we can see a Latin inscription, which we can translate, as “To Neptune the Iria Forum with their money”. The measurements of this stone are 167 x 75 x 60 x 75-63 centimetres; the exact date of its construction is unclear.



Diploma issued by Concello de Padrón, which commemorates the old pilgrim route that started in Santiago of Compostela when they used to visit Padrón to see the remains of the Apostle.