

Abstract

This dissertation thesis investigates a latin guide for pilgrims to Santiago de Compostela The Guide was written in the first half of 12th century and is a part of the fifth book Liber Sancti Iacobi, also known as *Codex Calixtinus*.

The Guide is considered as the first middle-age itinerary containing information about pilgrimage to Santiago de Compostela. The authorship of the guide is credited to French pilgrim Aymericus Picaud. The text is divided into eleven chapters and brings information about a four main pilgrim roads from France to Santiago. It informs how long and how difficult they are and where are the main hospices for pilgrims located. It includes not only these practical information but also informs about important places for pilgrims and most known churches, which visitor should visit. The large part of the Guide describes in detail Santiago de Compostela and St. James cathedral.

The aim of this study is to make a translation of the guide with interpretative commentary, where will be explained in particular special parts of the text, especially topography, pilgrimage churches and historical context. In this thesis the lexicology will be discussed and described. The introductory study consists of the three parts and it is a vital part of the translation. In the first part of the introductory study the guide will be analysed in broader context of pilgrimage, second one contains information about conception of the Guide with special vocabulary and the last part focuses on data about manuscripts and editions.

Key words:

medieval, medieval latin, pilgrimage, Camino de Santiago, Santiago de Compostela, Spain