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### Summary of the doctoral dissertation

Title: *Italians on the Camino de Santiago. The image of pilgrimages to Santiago de Compostela in the works of Gaugello Gaugelli, Father Lorenzo and Bartolomeo Fontana (XV-XVI sec.).*

(Title Polish: *Italians on the route to Compostela. Painting of pilgrimage to Santiago de Compostela in the works of Gaugell Gaugeli, Father Lawrence and Bartolomeo Fontana (XV-XVIth century)*)

The phenomenon of pilgrimage has accompanied humanity for centuries, and its source is found in the ancient topos *homo viator*. Escape from everyday life, striving to commune with *the sacred*, the desire for spiritual transformation is just some of the factors that encourage crowds of pilgrims to set out on a journey.

The phenomenon of pilgrimage in the Christian world, which was initially associated with the places of life and activity of Jesus Christ, from the fourth century AD. It also includes places related to the activities of the apostles and martyrs. The Holy Land was first joined by Rome (IV century AD. ), and then Santiago de Compostela, the burial place of Saint James the Greater (ninth century AD) . In addition to the three main *Peregrinationes Maiores*, over time other places of worship appeared, associated with the figure of the Mother of God, saints and the cult of relics.

The aim of this paper is to present the phenomenon of pilgrimages in the historical and cultural perspective, in particular the peregrination to the sanctuary in Santiago de Compostela, held by Italians, in relation to the bullets of St. James the Greater on the territory of Italy.

The subject of research are three texts from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, by Italian writers, concerning pilgrimages to the tomb of Saint James the Greater.

From among the literary testimonies of Italian pilgrims going to Santiago, three works were selected: *Viaggio de Sam Iacomo de Gallicia* (1464) by Gaugell Gaugelli, *Il Viaggio d'andare a Santo Jacopo di Galizia* (1472) by Father Lawrence and *Itinerario da Venetia a Santo Iacobo in Galitia* (1550) by Bartolomeo Fontana.

The selection of lectures was guided by their negligible knowledge in a wider audience, the subject matter discussed and the fact that on their basis one can observe the evolution of this literary genre.

The texts were prepared by the author of the dissertation in relation to the twelfth-century Codex Calixtinus, which was the first guide for pilgrims going to Compostela, and a contrastive analysis was also made, showing the common features that are the determinant of literature on pilgrimage.

The doctoral dissertation was divided into seven chapters. The first part describes the subject of research, presenting the phenomenon of pilgrimage from a historical and cultural perspective. The history of pilgrimages, the history of the Way of Saint James, the iconography of Saint James the Greater, description of the symbols accompanying pilgrims and the cult of the figure of Saint James in Italy; the second part of the work deals with the historical and literary profile of works on pilgrimages, while the third part of the work is an analysis of the poem by Gaugell Gaugelli, a courtier of Federico da Montefeltro, praising the person of the patron in his work; the fourth part concerns a religious poem by Father Lawrence; the fifth part is presents the itinerary of Bartolomeo Fontana, which is an example of the first full-fledged guide for Italian pilgrims; In the sixth part, a list and analysis of the routes described in the discussed works was made.

At the end of the work, conclusions, photographic documentation illustrating the discussed phenomena and bibliography were presented.

Keywords: odeporic literature, pilgrimage, St. James the Greater, the road, relics.

