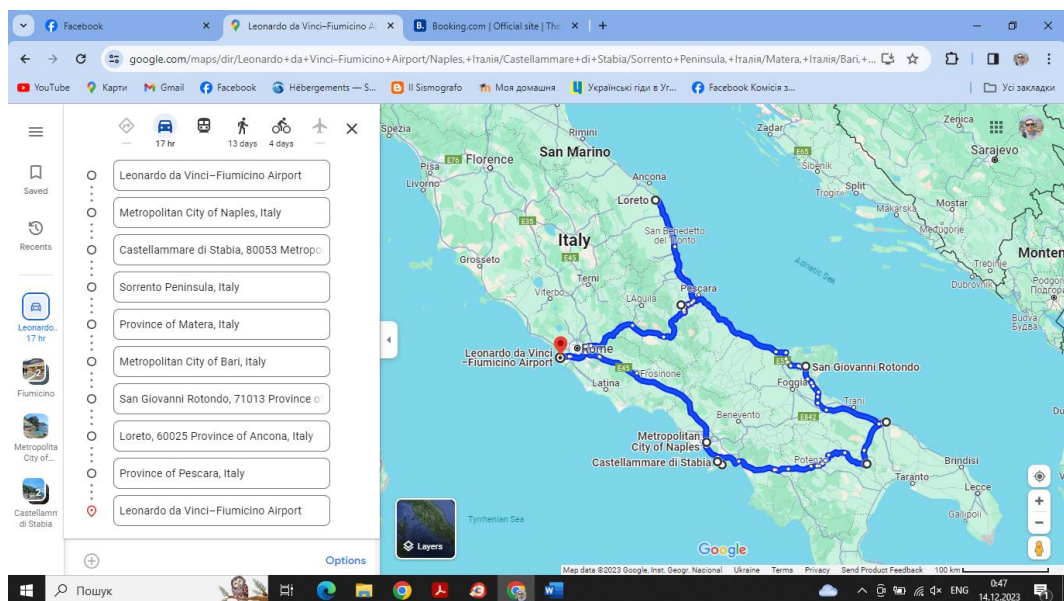


Pilgrimage Tour August 12 - 22, 2024 - Sud of Italy
Spiritual Director Bishop Paul Chomnycky
Holy Family Ukrainian Catholic Church
225 n 4th St., Lindenhurst, NY 11757, (631) 225 1168

Rome (only arrival to airport, not visiting) - Naples - Pompei - Sorrento, Amalfi - Matera - Bari - San Giovanni Rotondo - Pescara, Manoppello, Lanciano - Loreto – Rome



Arrival to Rome, Airport Fiumicino. Transfer to hotel at Naples Gulf.

Montecassino(We will visit if there is time)

In 529, San Benedetto founded the Monastery of Montecassino on the site of an ancient walled city, of which some signs of the "cyclopean" walls still remain. This place suffered various damages over the centuries until the tragic event of the Second World War. In 1980, the Museum was founded, filled with priceless artefacts that testify to the history of this place through the centuries. Inside its fourteen exhibition rooms are many items, including: archaeological materials from the Bronze and Iron Ages, architectural fragments from the Medieval Monastery, numerous interior furnishings that decorated the reception rooms, liturgical furnishings from the Basilica, illuminated manuscripts and books from the Archive and Library, as well as gifts offered by noblemen and donors who wished to contribute to the reconstruction of the Abbey in the post-war period.



Arrival to the hotel at Naples Gulf - Naples and its "brilliance and poverty".

Naples history can be traced back to the 7th century BC, which was founded by the Ancient Greeks, who settled in southern Italy.



The city of Naples was founded by the Ancient Greeks, who settled in Southern Italy. Following that, Naples became a busy and important port. However, the Romans conquered Naples in 326 BC. Under Roman rule the port of Naples continued to thrive, and rich Romans built holiday villas on the nearby coast. During a Roman civil war in 88-82 BC, a man named Sulla and his forces occupied Naples and massacred many of the inhabitants. Yet with the return of peace, Naples flourished again. In the 4th century, the Roman Empire split in two. Then in the 5th century AD, the western half of the Roman Empire was invaded, and it ended completely in 476 AD. Italy was left in the hands of Germanic peoples.



However, the eastern half of the Roman Empire survived (known as the Byzantine Empire). The Byzantines were determined to recapture southern Italy. In 536 AD, they laid siege to and captured Naples. It then became a duchy with a duke. Gradually the Byzantine rule weakened and in 645, a native Neapolitan named Basilio became duke of Naples. In the following centuries Naples thrived and trade with other places around the Mediterranean flourished.



The Normans arrived in Southern Italy. In 1139 the Normans conquered Naples and it became part of the kingdom of Sicily (which included southern Italy).

In the 16th century, Naples was part of the great Spanish Empire. At first Naples was prosperous and it grew rapidly. By 1600 Naples was the largest city in Europe and it had a population of around 300,000.



Then in 1734, Sicily and Southern Italy (including Naples) became an independent kingdom again. Once again Naples flourished. In the 1790s, all of Europe including Italy was rocked by the events that followed the French Revolution. In 1799, the French army occupied Naples and they created a republic.

With the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, many successive revolutions led up to the Second World War when bombing did great damage to the city. However, in the 1990s the situation changed, and Naples was regenerated.



Naples is raw, high-octane energy, a place of soul-stirring art and panoramas, spontaneous conversations and unexpected, inimitable elegance. Naples' wealth of cultural assets is extraordinary. You'll find royal palaces, castles, and ancient ruins that include some of Christianity's oldest frescoes. The city's Museo Archeologic Nazionale claims the world's finest collection of Pompeiian frescoes and mosaics, while its Cappella Sansovino holds Italy's most extraordinary marble sculpture. You'll find Caravaggio masterpieces in the Pio Monte della Misericordia, Palazzo Zevallos Stylianos and Palazzo Reale di Capodimonte, the latter palace is home to countless masterpieces.



National Archaeological Museum

The National Archaeological Museum is world famous for its great treasures from Antiquity. For example, the first two floors of this museum are largely devoted to Pompeii and Herculaneum. These two cities were destroyed by the volcano Vesuvius in the year 79. In addition, you will find all kinds of different frescoes, mosaics and a large coin collection in the museum. History buffs will love this national archaeological museum.



Pompeii, visit of excavations 36,5Euro.

Pompeii has a flourishing civilization. It was overlooking an empty volcanic mountain. Most of the population was rich. The city's monuments were paved with stones, public baths and water networks reaching homes. It also had an advanced seaport. In addition to that, it also had theaters and markets, and their effects showed the evolution of the arts through inscriptions and wall paintings.



Pompeii is a Roman city where there were about twenty thousand people, and today is left of the city of ancient ruins. The city lies at the foot of Vesuvius volcano, which rises 1,200 meters above sea level, near the Gulf of Naples in Italy. The eruption of the volcano was a devastating eruption in 79 AD and the cities of Pompey and Herculaneum were destroyed. The city's volcano was buried in ash for 1,600 years until it was discovered in the 18th century.



Pompeii has been visited by many personalities throughout history, especially art lovers, but King Francis I of Naples visited Pompeii at the National Museum with his wife and daughter in 1819. He was shocked by what he saw as bold arts and a violation of public morals.



After its catastrophic demise, Pompeii receded from the public eye until 1594, when the architect Domenico Fontana stumbled across the ruins while digging a canal. Proper exploration, however, did not begin until 1748. Of Pompeii's original 66 hectares, 44 have now been excavated. Of course that does not mean you will have unhindered access to every inch of the UNESCO-listed site – expect to come across areas cordoned off for no apparent reason, a noticeable lack of clear signs, and the odd stray dog. Audio guides are a sensible investment (€8) and a good guidebook will also help – try Pompeii, published by Electa Napoli.

Image

Five minutes from the ruins of Pompeii, Italy, the great Roman city destroyed by the volcano of Mt. Vesuvius, there is an area called Valle di Pompeii where the town of Campania is located. In the shadow of the ancient volcano, a Marian Shrine was erected in the latter half of the 1800s. The shrine is dedicated to Our Lady of the Rosary, named for the Marian image elevated on its high altar.



The image represents Our Lady of the Rosary. It is a variation of the Marian icons representing Mary enthroned. She is the reigning Madonna. She reigns but she is herself the throne of the King of kings, Jesus Christ, her son. He extends his blessing hand and at the same time bestows the blessing of the rosary on the saint at his feet. The Pompeii image is a derivation of the Eastern icon type traced back to the sixth century. Both in the East and West, the image represents Mary as Queen of Heaven. The throne is usually situated in a church, as is this one in the image of Our Lady of Pompeii.

More about Our Lady of Pompeii <https://udayton.edu/imri/mary/o/our-lady-of-pompeii.php>

Amalfi, Sorrento coast

According to tradition, St. Andrew went to Greece, where he announced the Gospel. It is believed he was executed in Patras by being crucified on an x-shaped cross. In 357, his remains were transferred to Constantinople, where they were placed in Emperor Constantine's new Church of the Holy Apostles.

During the Fourth Crusade, in 1206, St. Andrew's relics were brought from Constantinople to Amalfi, where they remain today.



Amalfi Coast is a coastline along the southern coast of the Tyrrhenian Sea, the coast of the Red Sea coast, in the Salmon coast. In 1997, the Amalfi Coast was listed as a UNESCO World Documentation Site.



Amalfi, the town that gives its name to the coast, is situated at the mouth of the Valle dei Mulini; it was the first of the Four Maritime Republics of Italy and for a long time had the

monopoly of trade with the East. It looks like a cluster of white houses clinging to the rock and connected to each other by covered alleys and stairways. At the center of the main square there is the beautiful Cathedral of St. Andrew, with its impressive staircase, the bell-tower in Arab-Norman style and the charming Cloister of Paradise. The Handmade paper Museum and the Ancients Arsenals of the Republic also worth a visit.

On a distance of 270 kilometers from the capital city of Rome or 70 km from Naples, you are invited to the Far East and the area of the length and eye 68 km, every meter is beautiful, and connects between Sorrento and Amalfi. The airport road on Amalfi Road, or ss163, along the rocky cliff leading to the sea, offers plenty of grounds, green areas, flowers from idyllic houses on the rocks, coastal towns and small fishing villages.



When you go to the Amalfi coast you will find beautiful, jeweled houses amidst hills and cliffs with charming landscaping beauty. You will also see a group of ancient houses dating back to very ancient centuries, in the form of rocks that are accumulated on top of each other. Lemon gardens, magnificent sandy beaches and flower-colored orchards can also be seen.

The Amalfi coast of Italy was hundreds of years away from the world. Despite the beauty of its beaches, the Amalfi Coast has become the most popular tourist destination around the world. Tourists are among the most popular and romantic places to come from around the world. Health and beauty centers, specialty restaurants and outdoor dining. In addition to this, international water sport activities are held each year. The Amalfi Coast also has the most beautiful commercial ports.



The Amalfi coast of Italy is located on the southern coast of Italy. The Amalfi Coast is the destination of millions of tourists. It is one of the most famous touristic areas in Italy. In 2007, the Amalfi coast was introduced as a UNESCO World Heritage Site because it is one of the most beautiful cultural scenes in the world.

Sorrento coast



Island Capri (optional)

It is possible to take a Ferry from Castellammare di Stabia to the Island of Capri for 50 Euro (round trip)



Matera, a town in the rocks, on the way to Bari

Matera is the city of the Sassi, the stones of Matera, a unique area that holds evidence of human settlements from the Palaeolithic to the present day. A history spanning thousands of years, many attractions, a rich and delicious cuisine of poor origin: the pearl of Basilicata, it deserves to be seen at least once in a lifetime.



Tucked inside the arch of Italy's boot, Matera could have easily disappeared into the annals of history — the community was inhabited some 10,000 years before falling into disrepair, and was completely deserted in the 1970s. But, through the sheer force and determination of locals, plus several strategic investments, the long-standing town managed to not just survive, but thrive — in 2019, it was named a European Capital of Culture, and is considered one of the most beautiful places in all of Italy.

Bari

The Basilica of St. Nicholas was built in the late 11th century to shelter and venerate the relics of St. Nicholas that reached Bari on May 9th, 1087 from the homonymous church in Myra, Lycia (modern-day Turkey). The classical Romanesque-style basilica is located within the ancient fortified citadel, once occupied by the Catapan Court. It is the main structure within the St. Nicholas Citadel which also encompasses a series of other buildings constructed over time:



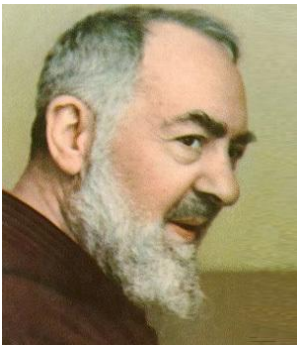
Bari is the capital of Puglia, a beautiful sunny town full of tradition and charm that leans over the Adriatic Sea.

You enter into its historic quarters guided by the scent of “Friselle” sprinkled with fragrant olive oil and sun-ripened red tomatoes or the substantial smell of traditional “Panzerotti”. Only these culinary suggestions in themselves are good reasons to visit this town, but what are the best things to see in Bari? Let's go to discover the 5 top-rated attractions of the town.



San Giovanni Rotondo, Padre Pio Italian priest and saint Also known as: Francesco Forgione, Saint Pio of Pietrelcina
Born into a devout Roman Catholic family, he consecrated himself to Jesus at age 5. At age 15 he joined the Capuchin order and took the name Pio in honour of St. Pius I. In 1910, the year in which he became a priest, he received the stigmata (bodily marks corresponding to the wounds suffered by the crucified Jesus) for the first time, though they eventually healed. He was drafted into the Italian military in 1915 for medical service during World War I but was shortly discharged because of his poor health. He received the stigmata again in 1918, and this time they remained with him until his death. These and other signs of his holiness (such as his reported ability to be in two places at once and his gift of healing) drew growing numbers of pilgrims to him. He was noted for his charity and piety and was canonized in 2002 by Pope John Paul II.

More about Padre Pio <https://saintpiofoundation.org/saint-pios-biography>



Monte Sant'Angelo

The Sanctuary of Saint Michael the Archangel (Italian: Santuario di San Michele Arcangelo) is a Roman Catholic shrine on Mount Gargano, Italy, part of the commune of Monte Sant'Angelo, in the province of Foggia, northern Apulia. It has the dignity of a minor basilica.

It is the oldest shrine in Western Europe dedicated to the Archangel Michael and has been an important site of pilgrimage since the early Middle Ages. The historic site and its environs are protected by the Parco Nazionale del Gargano. In 2011, it became a UNESCO World Heritage Site as part of a group of seven inscribed as Longobards in Italy: Places of Power (568-774 A.D.).



More about Monte Sant'Angelo <https://www.santuariosanmichele.it/?lang=en>

Pescara (mope): Manoppello (30 km), Loreto (138), Lanciano (50 km)

We would live somewhere in Pescara or in the area near it - there are good beaches, and we would go out by bus for half a day nearby.

Manoppello,

"Volto Santo" redirects here. For the carving of Christ claimed to have been sculpted by Nicodemus, see Holy Face of Lucca. For the image based on the Shroud of Turin, see Holy Face of Jesus.

The Veil of Veronica, or Sudarium (Latin for sweat-cloth), also known as the Vernicle and often called simply the Veronica, is a Christian relic consisting of a piece of cloth said to bear an image of the Holy Face of Jesus produced by other than human means (an acheiropoieton, "made without hand"). Various existing images have been claimed to be the original relic, as well as early copies of it; representations of it are also known as vernicles.

The story of the image's origin is related to the sixth Station of the Cross, wherein Saint Veronica, encountering Jesus along the Via Dolorosa to Calvary, wipes the blood and sweat from his face with her veil. According to some versions, St. Veronica later traveled to Rome to present the cloth to the Roman Emperor Tiberius. The veil has been said to quench thirst, cure blindness, and even raise the dead.

The first written evidence of the story is from the Middle Ages, and during the 14th century, the veil became a central icon in the Western Church. In the words of art historian Neil Macgregor, "From [the 14th Century] on, wherever the Roman Church went, the Veronica would go with it." [1] The act of Saint Veronica wiping the face of Jesus with her veil is celebrated in the sixth Station of the Cross in many Anglican, Catholic, and Western Orthodox churches.



Lanciano,

Ancient Anxanum, the city of the Frentanese, has contained for over twelve centuries the first and greatest Eucharistic Miracle of the Catholic Church. This wondrous Event took place in the 8th century A.D. in the little Church of St. Legontian, as a divine response to a Basilian monk's doubt about Jesus' Real Presence in the Eucharist.

During Holy Mass, after the two-fold consecration, the host was changed into live Flesh and the wine was changed into live Blood, which coagulated into five globules, irregular and differing in shape and size.

The Host-Flesh, as can be very distinctly observed today, has the same dimensions as the large host used today in the Latin church; it is light brown and appears rose-colored when lighted from the back.

The Blood is coagulated and has an earthy color resembling the yellow of ochre.

Various ecclesiastical investigation ("Recognitions") were conducted since 1574.



More about Eucharistic Miracle in Lanciano <https://www.catholiceducation.org/en/culture/catholic-contributions/the-miracle-of-lanciano.html>

Loreto

The Pontifical Sanctuary of the Holy House of Loreto is located in the region Marche, at a short distance from the beach of Porto Recanati. The Holy House is hosted in the Basilica, which was built between 1469 and 1587 and is the heart of the Sanctuary.

It consists of three walls which - according to the ancient and authoritative tradition - would be the walls in front of the Cave of Nazareth where the Blessed Virgin Mary was born, lived and received the Annunciation. The devout tradition tells that the Holy House was translated by the Angels from Nazareth to Loreto.

A second historical interpretation tells that in 1291, the crusaders were expelled from the Holy Land by the Muslims and that some Christians saved the house of the Virgin from destruction



More about Sanctuary <https://www.santuarioloreto.va/en/storia.html>

Pilgrims can look forward to:

Visiting the most important Catholic holy sites and churches; Meeting with Ukrainian parish groups
Daily Divine Liturgy and Confession; Devotions and Rosary.
Spiritual guidance; Making new friends with fellow brothers and sisters in Christ.

Donation per pilgrimage: Make checks payable to Holy Family Church

Attention for the Pilgrims: Sign up no later than February 29, 2024 and must be paid in full by March 30th.

Only Adult Person - \$3,550.00 per person from USA (available only 40 seats). Deposit \$1,500 must be made by February 29th, 2024 to pay air fare, its summer time.

Requirements for travel:

Proper address, copy of the passport also if the passport has less than six months of viability, you can't travel. Passport must be renewed.

Pilgrimage Fees include:

- August 12th, 2024 - Avia Tickets NY – Kennedy Airport – Rome, Italy
 - Return August 22nd – Rome, Italy– NY – Kennedy Airport,
 - Medical/Liability Insurance(Age 62 + extra \$150.00), Hotels (Breakfast and Dinner), All Accommodations.
- Single Occupancy \$550 additional donation.

Note: every day we will celebrate Divine Liturgy for the Pilgrims.

Trip includes: Daily Breakfast and Dinner

Roundtrip Air Travel - New York (JFK) to Rome (Italy)

All Airport Transfers - Sightseeing (Bus Accommodations)

Professional Tour Guide and personal earpieces.