



ПАЛОМНИЦЬКИЙ  
ЦЕНТР



## PILGRIMAGE-TOURISTIC TRIP

Germany (Bavaria),



Switzerland

Italy

France

August, 12-22

Hotels 4\* (HB)

Spiritual Coordinator Bishop Paul Chomnycky

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## GERMANY (BAWARIA)MUNCHEN (13 серпня)

Munich is the capital of Bavaria. The central square Marienplatz, is the most famous in Munich. This is a favorite place not only for tourists, but also for local residents. And you will understand it immediately, as soon as you get there. The central square of the city and its historical center is a pedestrian zone. Both city halls are located here, the main shopping street begins, and the historic city market is also nearby. Everything is in the palm of your hand. The decoration of Marienplatz is the New Town Hall, the tower of which is 85 meters high, and there is an observation deck on top. It was built for more than 50 years, but now there is something to see. ))) There are 400 rooms inside, the facade of the building stretches for 100 meters, and on it are various figurines of kings and heroes of legends. And all tourists head up and look at these figures - a nice sight. The tower of the town hall can be climbed by buying a ticket for a few euros. And, interestingly, in addition to the stairs, there is also an elevator! The square is very close to the Munich Cathedral of the Blessed Virgin Mary, which is popularly called the Frauenkirche. This is the highest church in the city, which gave its name to the main square - Marienplatz. The height of the cathedral is 99 meters. By the way, the city differs from other German metropolises in that there are no skyscrapers here. In 2014, a referendum was held in Munich, as a result of which it was temporarily forbidden to build houses higher than the Frauenkirche, i.e. 100 meters. This cathedral is notable for its two onion-shaped towers, one of which also houses an observation deck that offers a panoramic view of the Old City.

Therefore, think about how much more you want to climb. Also, I think you will be interested in St. Peter's Cathedral or Peterskirche, which is popularly called Old Peter. This is the oldest baroque church in Munich. The height of its lantern dome is 91 meters.



## NURNBERG (14 серпня)

Nuremberg is located in the federal state of Bavaria, in the region of Middle Franconia. With a population of over 500,000 inhabitants, Nuremberg is the second largest city in Bavaria after Munich. A river called Pegnitz flows through the city. Nuremberg has many interesting and picturesque places. But Nuremberg is especially famous for its medieval castle (Kaisenburg), the German National Museum and the Christkindlesmarkt market, located on the Hauptmarkt square.

Albrecht Dürer is one of the famous residents of Nuremberg. The years of his life were from 1497 to 1528. He was an artist, mathematician and art historian. Today there is a lot here that reminds us of Albrecht Dürer. So, in the city there is the Albrecht-Dürer-Platz square with his monument, and where he lived, today the Albrecht Dürer House Museum operates. Nuremberg is also famous for its toys. It is in Nuremberg that the world's largest toy fair is held. Toys have been made in Nuremberg since the Middle Ages. At the Toy Museum you can learn about the history of toys in Nuremberg and around the world. Holders of the Nuremberg passport also pay an entrance fee of only 1.50 euros!

Nuremberg is also famous for its gingerbread and fried sausages. Gingerbread is baked here with the addition of many spices. These world-famous gingerbreads have been prepared according to a secret recipe since the 14th century. Nuremberg is often called the gingerbread city. The secret of making local fried sausages is also carefully guarded: this Nuremberg speciality is exported all over the world. There are small stalls scattered throughout the city where you can buy a product called DreimWeggla. These are three Nuremberg sausages served inside a bun.

At the end of the Second World War, the main representatives of the National Socialist regime had to appear before an international military tribunal to be held accountable for their crimes. These "Nuremberg Trials" marked the beginning of the further development of international law and are documented in the Nuremberg Trials Memorial Museum.



## ROTHENBURG OB DER TAUBER

The Bavarian city of Rothenburg ob der Tauber is a symbol of medieval Germany. Time seems to have stopped here, and the narrow pavements still preserve legends about noble knights and medieval emperors. And all thanks to the fact that several times in its history the city found itself on the verge of destruction - and each time it was very lucky.

They say about Rothenburg ob der Tauber: a small town with a big reputation. Judge for yourself: only 11 thousand people live here, but over three million tourists come to this city, located in the Middle Franconia region, every year. All of them are attracted by medieval romance - cozy streets, low half-timbered houses and the atmosphere of a Christmas fairy tale that reigns there all year round.

Rothenburg ob der Tauber is one of the few German cities where the medieval city wall with towers has been completely preserved. The finished sets of the Middle Ages provided Rothenburg with an enviable film career. Film shootings regularly take place in the city, and once it almost ended up in a story about the main wizard. For the film "Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows," the film's crew filmed the city center from a bird's eye view for two days, although in the end the scene was never



included in the film, which residents of the city are still very worried about.



AUGSBURG (15 серпня)

Augsburg is a city in the Bavarian part of Swabia, Germany, around 50 kilometres (31 mi) west of the Bavarian capital Munich. It is a university town and the regional seat of the Regierungsbezirk Swabia with an impressive Altstadt (historical city centre). Augsburg is an urban district and home to the institutions of the Landkreis Augsburg. It is the third-largest city in Bavaria (after Munich and Nuremberg), with a population of 304,000[5] and 885,000 in its metropolitan area.



After Neuss, Trier, Worms, Cologne and Xanten, Augsburg is one of Germany's oldest cities, founded in 15 BC by the Romans as Augusta Vindelicorum and named after the Roman emperor Augustus. It was a Free Imperial City from 1276 to 1803 and the home of the patrician Fugger and Welser families that dominated European banking in

the 16th century. According to Behringer, in the sixteenth century it became "the dominant centre of early capitalism", having benefited from being part of the Kaiserliche Reichspost system as "the location of the most important post office within the Holy Roman Empire" and the city's close connection to Maximilian I.[7] The city played a leading role in the Reformation as the site of the 1530 Augsburg Confession and the 1555 Peace of Augsburg. The Fuggerei, the oldest social housing complex in the world, was founded in 1513 by Jakob Fugger.

In this Church there is an image of the Mary, Undoer of Knots or Mary, Undoer of Knots is the name of both a Marian devotion and a Baroque painting (German: Wallfahrtsbild or Gnadenbild) which represents that devotion. The painting by Johann Georg Melchior Schmidtner, of around 1700, is in the Catholic pilgrimage church of St. Peter am Perlach, otherwise known as the Perlach church, in Augsburg, Bavaria, Germany. Devotion to the image had been limited to certain countries in Latin America (e.g., Argentina, Brazil) but became known worldwide following the election of Pope Francis.

## NEUSCHWANSTAIN CASTLE



Neuschwanstein Castle is a 19th-century historicist palace on a rugged hill of the foothills of the Alps in the very south of Germany, just north of Austria. It is located in the Swabia region of Bavaria, in the municipality of Schwangau, above the incorporated village of Hohenschwangau, which is also the location of Hohenschwangau Castle. The closest larger town is Füssen. The castle stands above the narrow gorge of the Pöllat [de] stream, east of the Alpsee and Schwansee lakes, close to the mouth of the Lech into Forggensee.

Despite the main residence of the Bavarian monarchs at the time—the Munich Residenz—being one of the most extensive palace complexes in the world, King Ludwig II of Bavaria felt the need to escape from the constraints he saw himself exposed to in Munich, and commissioned Neuschwanstein Palace on the remote northern edges of the Alps as a retreat but also in honour of composer Richard Wagner, whom he greatly admired.

## SWISS

### ZÜRICH (16 серпня)

Zürich, largest city of Switzerland and capital of the canton of Zürich. Located in an Alpine setting at the northwestern end of Lake Zürich, this financial, cultural, and industrial centre stretches out between two forested chains of hills, about 40 miles (60 km) from the northern foothills of the Alps. Two rivers, the Limmat and Sihl, run through the city. Zürich's western and northeastern limitations are formed by the Albismountains (which include the 2,850-foot [870-metre] Üetliberg, considered the "top" of Zürich, with an idyllic view of the lake, mountains, and city) and by Zürichberg, a wooded hilly area. Area city, 34 square miles (88 square km).

### History

The first inhabitants of the region were the prehistoric peoples whose hut dwellings rose from pile foundations driven into the shores of the lake. The Celtic Helvetii founded a community on the right bank of the Limmat River; when the Romans



conquered this area about 58 BCE, they made the settlement, which they called Turicum, a customs post. Under Roman rule, Zürich grew into a small army stronghold with an adjacent vicus, or Roman village. After the collapse of Rome, the community fell first to the Alemanni, a Germanic people from the north, and later to the Franks, who made it a royal residence. Since the 1990s Zürich has been governed by a centre-left coalition of parties, which has undertaken efforts to create

sustainable development even as it continued to position the city as the economic centre of Switzerland. Together with the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology and the University of Zürich—both leading universities in environmental sciences—the city pursues ambitious energy, environmental, and spatial development policies.



## BERN

Not many cities manage to preserve and maintain their historical heritage with such success as Bern, the capital of Switzerland, does. Bern's old town has been included in the UNESCO World Heritage List. With 6 kilometers of arcade galleries - known locally as "Lauben" - Bern boasts the longest indoor shopping promenade in Europe. And the Paul Klee Center houses the most impressive collection of works by this artist.

### Description

The medieval spirit of this city with fountains, sandstone facades, narrow streets and historic towers is truly unique. The rose gardens above the Bear Park and the platform of the 101-metre cathedral tower offer the best views of the old town, washed by the waters of the Aare River. The former bastions slope steeply down to the river. The boutiques, bars, and cabarets of the old town, some of which are located in vaulted cellars, attract local residents no less than tourists. Although Bern has excellent public transport, the city center is best explored on foot.

The Swiss government meets in Bern. The Parliament building (Bundeshaus) rises above the city, a stone's throw from the station. The doors of Parliament are open to visitors most of the time, and if you are lucky, you may meet a Member of Parliament just on the street.

Located in the center of Switzerland, Bern is the gateway to the Alps. The capital is easily accessible by car or by plane, flying to Bern-Belp Airport, which is connected by bus to the city center. Travelers who prefer to travel by train can benefit from excellent connections to the most important cities in Europe. Bern's central location makes it a great base to stay and explore



Switzerland.

## GENEVA (17 серпня)

Between the Alpine peaks and the hilly regions of the Jura, on the banks of the Rhone where it leaves Lake Geneva, lies the French-speaking city of Geneva. Thanks to its great humanitarian tradition and international spirit, as well as the European headquarters of the UN and the headquarters of the Red Cross, the city is known as the "capital of the world".

The symbol of the "smallest metropolis" in the world is Jet d'eau – a 140-meter-high fountain gushing from Lake Geneva. Most of the large hotels and many restaurants are located on the right bank of the lake (looking along the Rhone). And the heart of Geneva - the old city, with a business district and shopping street, stretches along the left bank. St. Peter's Cathedral dominates the old town. But the true center of the old city is the Bourges de Fours palace with the oldest square in the city.

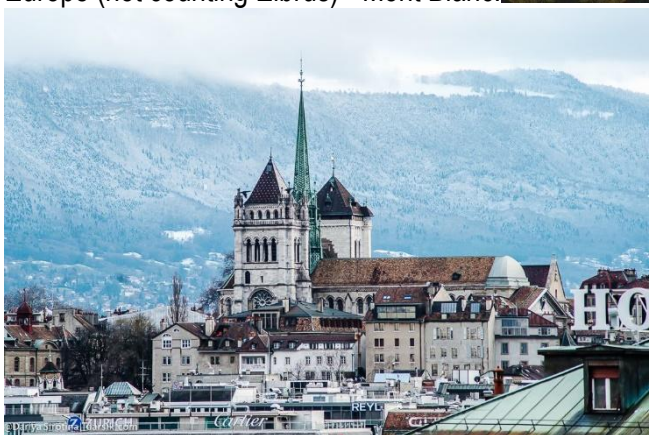
Embankments, promenades along the lake, countless parks, small alleys of the old town and elegant shops - everything invites travelers to take a long walk around the city.

Geneva is the most multinational city in Switzerland; it is not for nothing that the European headquarters of the UN is based here.

A popular place for excursions, Mont Salève is already in neighboring France: the cable car takes visitors to a height of 1100 m in just five minutes, offering incredible views of the city, Lake Geneva, the Alps, the Jura Mountains and the highest mountain in



Europe (not counting Elbrus) - Mont Blanc.



FRANCELA SALETTE (18 серпня)

THE LA SALETTE STORY - THE LA SALETTE STORY TRACES ITS BEGINNINGS TO SEPTEMBER 19, 1846.

This was when the Blessed Mother appeared to two shepherd children at La Salette, a small hamlet in the French Alps. Through the children she gave her message of "Reconciliation" to the world. She insisted that this message be made known to all her people. Consequently in 1852 the Missionaries of Our Lady of La Salette were founded to serve as a "perpetual remembrance of Mary's merciful Apparition."

More about Our Lady Apparition in La Salette and the Message: <https://www.lasalette.org/about-la-salette/apparition/the-story/705-the-message-of-la-salette.html>



NICE (19 серпня)

The pearl of the Cote d'Azur of France, the most popular seaside resort in the world, the elegant beauty of Nice, is located on the shores of the Bay of Angels. The turquoise sea, magnificent pebble beaches, mild climate and beautiful landscape have attracted tourists from all over the world for more than two hundred years. Nice was a favorite holiday destination for noble European families at the beginning of the 19th century. But the city is interesting not only for beach holidays. Nice ranks second in Europe in terms of the number of museums and galleries. Numerous parks, charming embankments, colorful palaces and

villas - all this is prepared for guests by exquisite Nice. The pearl of the Cote d'Azur of France, the most popular seaside resort in the world, the elegant beauty of Nice, is located on the shores of the Bay of Angels. The turquoise sea, magnificent pebble beaches, mild climate and beautiful landscape have attracted tourists from all over the world for more than two hundred years. Nice was a favorite holiday destination for noble European families at the beginning of the 19th century. But the city is interesting not only for beach holidays. Nice ranks second in Europe in terms of the number of museums and galleries. Numerous parks, charming embankments, colorful palaces and villas - all this is prepared for guests by exquisite Nice.



## MONACO MONTE-CARLO

Monte Carlo is officially an administrative area of Monaco, specifically the ward of Monte Carlo/Spélugues, where the Monte Carlo Casino is located. Informally, the name also refers to a larger district, the Monte Carlo Quarter (corresponding to the former municipality of Monte Carlo), which besides Monte Carlo/Spélugues also includes the wards of La Rousse/Saint Roman, Larvotto/Bas Moulins and Saint Michel. The permanent population of the ward of Monte Carlo is about 3,500, while that of the quarter is about 15,000. Monaco has four traditional quarters. From west to east they are: Fontvieille (the newest), Monaco-Ville (the oldest), La Condamine, and Monte Carlo.

Monte Carlo is situated on a prominent escarpment at the base of the Maritime Alps along the French Riviera. Near the quarter's western end is the "world-famous Place du Casino, the gambling center ... that has made Monte Carlo an international byword for the extravagant display and reckless dispersal of wealth".[1] It is also the location of the Hôtel de Paris, Café de Paris and Salle Garnier (the casino theatre which is the home of the Opéra de Monte-Carlo). The quarter's eastern part includes the community of Larvotto with Monaco's only public beach, as well as its new convention center (the Grimaldi Forum), and the Monte-Carlo Bay Hotel & Resort. At the quarter's eastern border, one crosses into the French town of Beausoleil (sometimes referred to as Monte-Carlo-Supérieur), and 8 kilometres (5 mi) to its east is the western border of Italy.



## ITALY

### SAVONA (20 серпня)

Inhabited in ancient times by Ligures tribes, it came under Roman influence in c. 180 BC, after the Punic wars in which the city had been allied to Carthage. At the fall of the Western Roman Empire, it passed under Lombard rule in 641 AD (being destroyed in the attack) after a short period as an Ostrogoth and then Byzantine possession. Later it recovered as county seat in the Carolingian Empire. In the 10th century its bishops were counts of Savona, but later the countship passed to the marquesses of Montferrat (981) and afterwards to the marquesses Del Vasto (1084).

### Churches

The Cattedrale dell'Assunta (Cathedral of the Assumption), built after Genoese demolition of the old cathedral. It kept the relics of Saint Valentine.



The Cappella Sistina (Sistine Chapel), adjacent to the cathedral and built 1480–1483, it containing the Mausoleum erected by the Della Rovere Pope Sixtus IV to honor his parents, Leonardo Della Rovere and Luchina Monleone. The construction was commissioned by Giovanni D'Arria and his brother Michele. The chapel is architecturally similar to the chapel dedicated to the Cardinal Pietro Riario in the Basilica of the Santi Apostoli, Rome. After years of deterioration, in 1765-1767 a reconstruction was ordered by the Genovese Doge Francesco Maria Della Rovere. This updated the chapel in a Rococo style, with ceiling painted by Paolo Gerolamo Brusco. The cathedral has a noteworthy 16th-century carved wooden choir seats.

The church of Nostra Signora di Castello (Our Lady of the Castle) has a large altarpiece by Vincenzo Foppa and Ludovico Brea painted in 1490.

The Sanctuary of Nostra Signora della Misericordia (Our Lady of Mercy).



MILAN (21 серпня)

Milan is a city in Northern Italy, regional capital of Lombardy, and the second-most populous city proper in Italy after Rome. The city proper has a population of about 1.4 million, while its metropolitan city has 3.26 million inhabitants. Its continuously built-up urban area (whose outer suburbs extend well beyond the boundaries of the administrative metropolitan city and even stretch into the nearby country of Switzerland) is the fourth largest in the EU with 5.27 million inhabitants.[8] According to national sources, the population within the wider Milan metropolitan area (also known as Greater Milan), is estimated between 8.2 million and 12.5 million making it by far the largest metropolitan area in Italy and one of the largest in the EU. Milan is the economic capital of Italy and is a global financial centre.

Founded around 590 BC under the name Medhelanon by a Celtic tribe belonging to the Insubres group and belonging to the Golasecca culture, it was conquered by the ancient Romans in 222 BC, who Latinized the name of the city into Mediolanum. The city's role as a major political centre dates back to the late antiquity, when it served as the capital of the Western Roman Empire.[25] From the 12th century until the 16th century, Milan was one of the largest European cities and a major trade and commercial centre; consequently, it became the capital of the Duchy of Milan, one of the greatest political, artistic and fashion forces in the Renaissance.[26][27] Having become one of the main centres of the Italian Enlightenment during the early modern period, the city subsequently became the industrial and financial capital of modern Italy.[28][29] Capital of the Napoleonic Kingdom of Italy, after the Restoration it was among the most active centres of the Risorgimento, until its entry into the unified Kingdom of Italy.



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**Meeting with Ukrainian parish groups**

**Daily Divine Liturgy and Confession**

**Devotions and Rosary.**

**Spiritual guidance**

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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 30<sup>th</sup>**.

Only Adult Person - \$4,050.00 per person from USA (available only 40 seats). Deposit \$1,700 must be made by February 29<sup>th</sup>, 2024 to pay air fare, its summer time.

Requires 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 12<sup>th</sup>, 2024 - Avia Tickets NY – Kennedy Airport – Munchen , Germany

- Return August 22<sup>nd</sup> Milan, Italy– NY – Kennedy Airport,

- Medical Insurance (Age 62 + extra \$150.00), Hotels (Breakfast and Dinner), All Accommodations.

Single Occupancy \$650 additional donation.

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

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New York (JFK) to Munchen (Germany) – Milan (Italy)

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Professional Tour Guide and personal earpieces.

