



FROM ROMAN MARTYRS TO IRISH MISSIONARIES: EARLY CHRISTIANITY IN GERMAN LANDS MAY 26 - JUNE 7, 2025

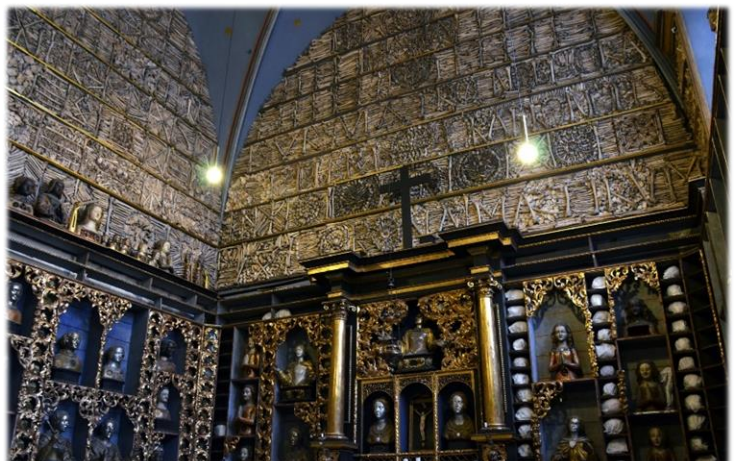
Day 1. Monday, May 26, 2025

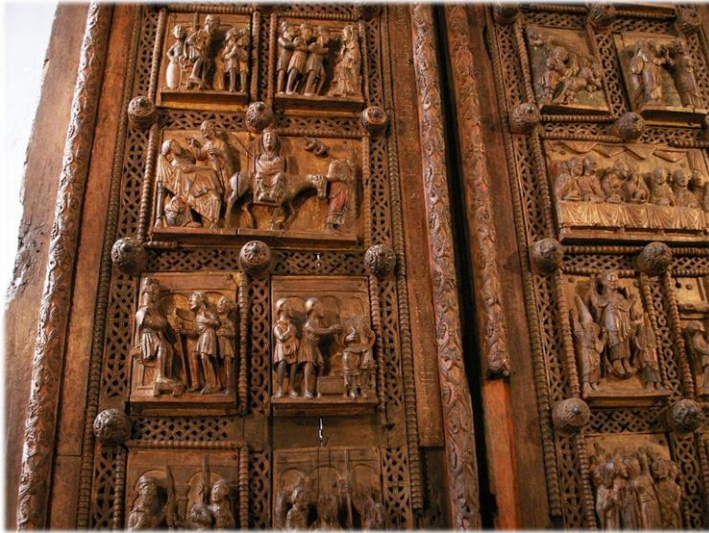
Arrival to Dusseldorf. Airport code: DUS
Transfer to the hotel. Rest. Orientation dinner.

Day 2. Tuesday, May 27, 2025

Today we will explore one of the most significant historic cities of Germany – **Cologne**.

Originally it was established as the Roman colony on the Rhein (hence the name). The city had very early Christian martyrs. Tradition relates to us that among the early martyrs there was a young lady named **Ursula**, who was executed by the Roman authorities along with the great number of other young virgins. The origin of the legend is somewhat obscure, but archeological evidence confirms that very early on there was a cult of the early martyrs on the site of the Basilica of St. Ursula. Cologne is famed for its glorious **Gothic Cathedral**, one of the largest and tallest in all of Europe. It was built on much earlier





foundations, as a depository of the relics of the three wise men (or three kings in Western tradition) who came to venerate the infant Jesus in Bethlehem, following a star. The **Church of St. Martin** was built on the site of an early Irish missionary monastery, and the imperial monastic foundation with the **church of Maria in Capitol** built between 1040 and 1065 houses the only surviving carved Romanesque doors from the 11th century. The church was built on the site of the pagan Roman temple, dedicated to the Capitoline Triad, hence the name "im Kapitol". Last and very impressive stop on our journey will be the visit to the **Schnutgenmuseum of Christianity** that occupies a former Romanesque church of St.

Cäcilien. The church was founded in 881 for noble canonesses, but the present building dates from the mid-eleventh century.

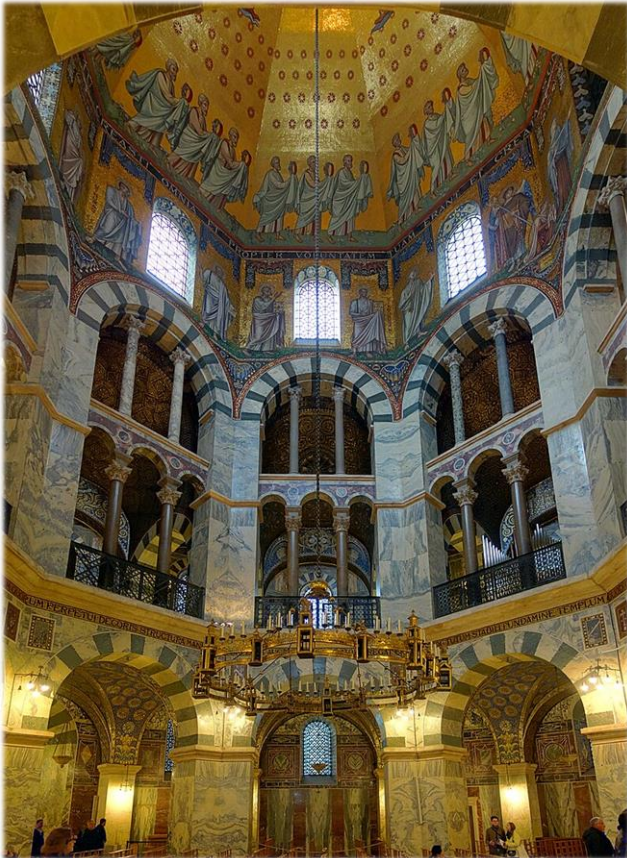
Day 3. Wednesday, May 28, 2025

Today we will leave Cologne for a day trip. We will see several interesting and diverse sites. Time permitting, on our way to Xanten, we will make a stop at **Kloster Knechtsteden**. The monastery was founded ca. 1120, and a beautiful basilica was already built by the end of the century. Although the monastery was severely damaged on a few occasions, the west choir was miraculously preserved in its original state from the mid 12th century. Here we could see well-preserved **frescoes** of Christ as Pantocrator, surrounded by the symbols of the Evangelists, with the apostles Peter and Paul on either side. In the lower register between the windows are depictions of other apostles and below them, there is a small figure dressed in a white habit. This is the donor of the fresco, **Albert von Aachen**, canonized in the Aachen Palatine (Royal) Chapel and the



author of the history of the first crusade. Our next stop will be in a small and picturesque town of **Xanten** known mainly for the **Archaeological Park**, one of the largest archaeological open-air-museums in the world, built at the site of the Roman settlements Colonia Ulpia Traiana. Colonia group out of a massive Roman military camp along the Rhein River, that housed two legions. The largest military base found in Northern Europe to date. The park presents many interesting things to see, complete with the replicas of the Roman boats, an engaging interpretive museum and partially reconstructed Roman buildings. The

amphitheater of Xanten, the site where Christians were martyred, is also partially rebuilt. The name of at least one martyr is known to us. It was a Roman soldier by the name of Victor. His tomb was a place of pilgrimage, and in later centuries a set of churches replacing one another were built over his grave. The archeological excavations of the 20th century have proven a long-held tradition about his grave under the Cathedral, and modern pilgrims could see the actual site of his burial under Medieval cathedral. Our last stop will be in **Essen**, an industrial city, greatly damaged during WWII and rebuilt in modern concrete style in the second part of the 20th century. Here, in the center of the city, just off the pedestrian area there is the **Essen Cathedral**. The original site was founded ca. 845 by the Saxon Altfrid (later Bishop of Hildesheim and saint) near a royal estate called Astnidhi, which later gave its name to the religious house and the town. Not much remains from the epoch, except for the collection of the Abbey's treasures that is exceptional in its completeness. The Essen Cathedral Treasury contains several artistically significant works, particularly from the Ottonian period (936–1015AD), and such it is one of the most significant collections of religious artworks in Germany. For an overnight stay we will return to **Cologne**.



Day 4. Thursday, May 29, 2025

This morning, we will check out from our hotel and will head to the capital of Charlamagne, Aachen.

Aachen originated as the Celtic settlement, reestablished later as the Roman colony. In the 9th century the **Royal Carolingian Palace** was built here, and it became the capital of the Frankish Empire ruled by Charlemagne. Because of that the city is sometimes called "cradle of Europe". Although nothing remains of the Royal palace itself, the chapel of the palace, known as the **Palatine Chapel**, remains remarkably intact. From 936 to 1531 it was the site of the royal coronations. As part of Aachen Cathedral, the chapel is designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Near the Cathedral, there is a **Cathedral treasury**, filled with incredible works of ecclesiastical art. In the afternoon we will start our transfer to Trier. On our way we will make a stop at **Monschau**, a small resort town filled with the dozens of Medieval "Fachwerk" or timber framed houses, creating a fairy-tale sense environment for every visitor. The town has a massive souvenir and crafts market for all tastes and budgets. For dinner and overnight we will arrive in **Trier**.

Day 5. Friday, May 30, 2025

Founded by the Romans in the late 1st century BC as Augusta Treverorum ("The City of Augustus among the Treveri"), **Trier** is considered Germany's oldest city. It is also the oldest seat of a bishop north of the Alps. Trier was one of the four capitals of the Roman Empire during the Tetrarchy period in the late 3rd and early 4th centuries. Constantine the Great lived in Trier for six years and under his regency the town rose to become the second most important city in the Roman Empire. The **Basilica of Constantine** (Aula Palatina), was a palace



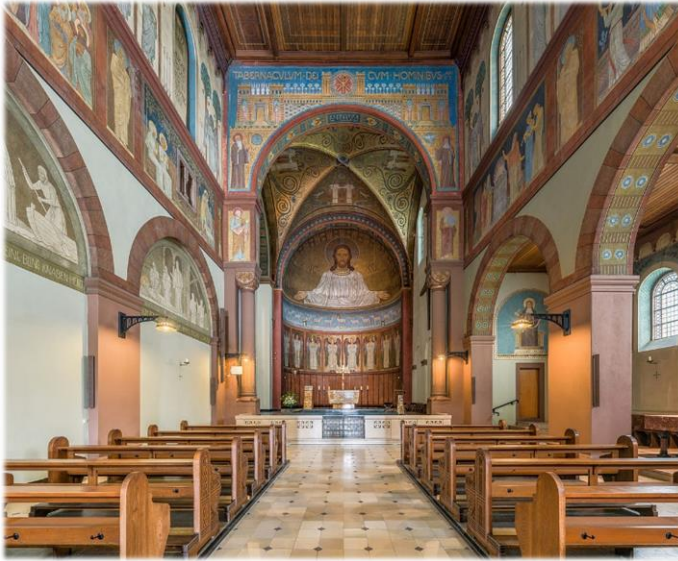
basilica and an early Christian structure built between AD 300 and 310 during the reigns of Constantius Chlorus and Constantine the Great. It is the largest extant hall from antiquity. At the **Cathedral Museum**, a unique work of Late Antique art could be seen. Found under the Trier Cathedral, the ceiling murals were, and over a ten-year period,



reassembled like a puzzle from more than 30,000 fragments. They originate from a lavishly designed residential palace that was demolished around 335AD when the early Christian church complex was significantly expanded. Besides, the ancient murals, the Trier Cathedral Treasury contains an important collection of Christian art. The **Cathedral** itself is the oldest cathedral in Germany and the largest religious structure in Trier, notable for its long life span and grand design. The central part of the nave was built of Roman brick in the early fourth century, resulting in a cathedral that was added gradually in different eras. In 1986 the Cathedral dedicated to St. Peter and other Roman monuments of Trier were listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The Trier Cathedral's most

precious relic is the **Holy Robe**, the Tunic of Christ. Tradition says that the emperor's mother Helena brought the undivided garment of Christ to Trier. One more and very special Roman site and, in a way, a Christian pilgrimage site that we are going to visit is the so-called **Porta Nigra** that was built in grey sandstone which darkened over the time, sometime after 170AD. Although never finished, the Porta Nigra was part of a system of four city gates and was used until the end of the Roman era in Trier. In later centuries, the Roman city gates were no longer in use. In the 11th century, the Greek monk Simeon lived as a hermit in the ruins of the Porta Nigra. After his death and sanctification, the **Simeonstift monastery** was built next to the Porta Nigra to honor him. To save it from further destruction, the Porta Nigra was transformed into two superimposed churches with identical floor plans. The upper church was accessible to the monks and the





lower church was open to the general public. At the orders of Napoleon, the monastery was dismissed and destroyed, and Porta Nigra was cleared of later additions, giving it to whatever extent possible the surviving original appearance. For the overnight stay we will remain in **Trier**.

Day 6. Saturday, May 31, 2025

This morning, we will leave Ancient Trier and will transfer some two hours East to the town of **Bingen**. Here we will visit **Eibingen Abbey** (full name: Benedictine Abbey St. Hildegard) community founded in 1165 by Hildegard of Bingen. Although formally Abbey was founded

some hundred years after the Great Schism of the Church, the figure of **St. Hildegard** (+1179AD) is incredibly enigmatic and appealing. Saint Hildegard of Bingen was a remarkable woman who fulfilled many roles in her lifetime: she was an polymath active as a writer, composer, philosopher, mystic, visionary, and as a medical writer and practitioner. She is one of the best-known composers of sacred monophony, as well as the most recorded in modern history. She has been considered by several scholars to be the founder of scientific natural history in Germany. Being of noble birth, already at age ten she was given to a convent where she was reared in literacy by St. Jutta. In her long life she lived to be a well-respected individual of an incredible talent, defender of "orthodoxy" against heresies who was not afraid to confront even as mighty a king as Fridrich Barbarossa himself. After the visit to the monastery of this Medieval Luminary we will drive for a short distance to visit the city of **Mainz**. Established as a Roman fortress by a Roman general in the 1st century BC, the town grew into the capital of the Roman province and then by the 8th century it became an important city within the Holy Roman Empire, being capital of the Electorate of Mainz and seat of the Archbishop-Elector of Mainz, the primate of Germany. **Mainz Cathedral** is one of the three Rhenish Imperial Cathedrals. In the early Middle Ages, Mainz played a significant role in the Christianization of the German and Slavic peoples. The first archbishop in Mainz, **St. Boniface**, a missionary from England was killed in 754 while attempting to convert the Frisians to Christianity. Mainz is the birthplace and the field of the archpastoral work of **Rabanus Maurus** who was a Frankish Benedictine monk, theologian, poet, encyclopedist and military writer. Being a favorite disciple of Alcuin, the most learned man and an English monk at the court of Charlemagne he got the nickname Maurus, of St. Maurus, the favorite disciple of St. Benedict. For an overnight we will stay in the **Mainz** area.



Day 7. Sunday, June 1, 2025

Today we will start in the city of **Darmstadt**. Darmstadt was formerly the capital of a sovereign state, the Grand Duchy of Hesse and its successor, the People's State of Hesse, a federal state of Germany. Alexandra Feodorovna (Alix of Hesse), the wife of Nicholas II of Russia, as well as Maria Alexandrovna (Marie of Hesse), the wife of Alexander II of Russia, who were related, were both born in this city. Another illustrious person, grand duchess Elizabeth, martyred just like her sister Alexandra Feodorovna, was also from the Royal Hesse house. Darmstadt artists' colony, a major center of the Jugendstil artistic movement, together



with the **Russian Church in Darmstadt**, where we are going to attend **Divine Liturgy**, was recognized as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 2021. Our next stop will be in the town of **Fulda**, to venerate relics of the Apostle of the Germans **St. Boniface**. Boniface (+754AD) was an English Benedictine monk and leading figure in the Anglo-Saxon mission to the Germanic parts of Francia during the eighth century. He organized significant foundations of the church in Germany and was made bishop of Mainz by Pope Gregory III. He was martyred in Frisia in 754, along with 52 others. In 744 Saint Sturm, a disciple of Saint Boniface, founded the **Benedictine monastery of Fulda** as one of Boniface's outposts in the reorganization of the church in Germany. After his martyrdom by the Frisians in 754, the relics of Saint Boniface were brought to Fulda. The crypt of the original abbey church still holds those relics, but the church itself has been subsumed into a Baroque renovation. A small, 9th-century chapel remains standing within walking distance of the church, as do the foundations of a later women's abbey. Rabanus Maurus served as an abbot at Fulda from 822 to 842.



Day 8. Monday, June 2, 2025

Today we will explore the city of **Nuremberg**. It has a relatively late historical provenance, but played very important role in the history of Germany. Particular infamy city acquired due to the massive Nazi rallies that were held on the city' outskirts. City became the place of the trial of Nazi criminals after WWII.

Although being systematically bombarded during WWII by the allies and being largely destroyed, Nuremberg was rebuilt after the war, and one of its main shrines, **the church of St. Sebaldus** was rebuilt as well. Sebaldus (or Sebald) was an Anglo-Saxon missionary to Germany in the 9th or 10th century. He settled down as a hermit in the Reichswald near





century onwards, Bamberg became a key link with the Slav peoples, notably those of Poland and Pomerania. Cited as one of Germany's most beautiful towns, with medieval streets and buildings, the old town of Bamberg with around 2,400 timber houses has been a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1993. Diocesan Museum Bamberg houses unique world-class treasures on the history of **Bamberg Cathedral**, which was consecrated in 1012. Among them are the six gold-embroidered **imperial robes** with the famous starry mantle of Emperor Henry II as the centerpiece. Other treasures include the "**Gunther cloth**" with a depiction of a Byzantine emperor on horseback (c. 971) and the **vestments** made of Byzantine silk from the tomb of Pope Clement II (+1047), the only surviving papal regalia of the High Middle Ages in the world.

Day 9. Tuesday, June 3, 2025

This day we will spend in another amazing Bavarian city, **Regensburg**. Established as a Roman fort on the Danube frontier, city grew in importance and became the place of the major assemblies during the Holy Roman Empire. The bishopric established by the Romans was re-established by St Boniface as the Bishopric of Regensburg in 739. In 845AD, fourteen Bohemian princes came to Regensburg to receive baptism there. This was the starting point of the Christianization of the Czechs, and the diocese of Regensburg became the mother diocese of that of Prague. These events had a wide impact on the cultural history of the Czech



Nuremberg. His cult was very strong in Nuremberg ever since the Middle Ages and he is considered to be the patron saint of the city. The **German National Museum** is in Nuremberg. Founded in 1852, it houses a large collection of items relating to German culture and art extending from prehistoric times through to the present day. The museum is Germany's largest museum of cultural history.

In the afternoon we will visit another beautiful Bavarian city, **Bamberg**. The town dates to the 9th century, when its name was derived from the nearby Babenberch castle. The area was Christianized chiefly by the monks of the Benedictine Fulda Abbey. From the 10th



century onwards, Bamberg became a key link with the Slav peoples, notably those of Poland and Pomerania. Cited as one of Germany's most beautiful towns, with medieval streets and buildings, the old town of Bamberg with around 2,400 timber houses has been a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1993. Diocesan Museum Bamberg houses unique world-class treasures on the history of **Bamberg Cathedral**, which was consecrated in 1012. Among them are the six gold-embroidered **imperial robes** with the famous starry mantle of Emperor Henry II as the centerpiece. Other treasures include the "**Gunther cloth**" with a depiction of a Byzantine emperor on horseback (c. 971) and the **vestments** made of Byzantine silk from the tomb of Pope Clement II (+1047), the only surviving papal regalia of the High Middle Ages in the world.

lands, as they were consequently part of the Roman Catholic and not the Slavic-Orthodox world. The work of saintly brothers **Cyril and Methodius** in Moravia was proceeding nearly simultaneously. In 869 Pope Adrian II ordained St. Methodius bishop and appointed him a Papal Legate for the Slavic peoples with authority encompassing Great Moravia,

Pannonia, and Serbia. His seat, it is thought, was in the city of Nitra, now in Slovakia. This led to a great deal of trouble for the missionary, as his title superseded that of one of his opponents, the Archbishop of Salzburg. Methodius was called before a synod in Regensburg, with King Louis in attendance. He was imprisoned and kept in a monastery in Regensburg (?) in prison like conditions for nearly three years. Around the year 1070, the Irish God-seekers and wandering monks Muiredac, called Marianus, Candidus and Johannes came on their pilgrimage from Bamberg to Regensburg. Their arrival is generally regarded as the birth of the eight-hundred-year history of the "Scots monastery". To the present day, the



Church of St. James, also called **Schottenkirche** (the church of the Scots) survives. It is a Romanesque Basilica of the 12th century, that derives its name from the monastery of Irish Benedictines (Scoti) to which it was attached.

The **medieval center** of the city was made a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2006 because of its well-preserved architecture, being the biggest medieval city site north of the Alps and for the city's historical importance.

Later in the afternoon we will visit the **Weltenburg Abbey**. According to tradition, the abbey was founded in about 617 in the course of the Hiberno-Scottish mission by Agilus and

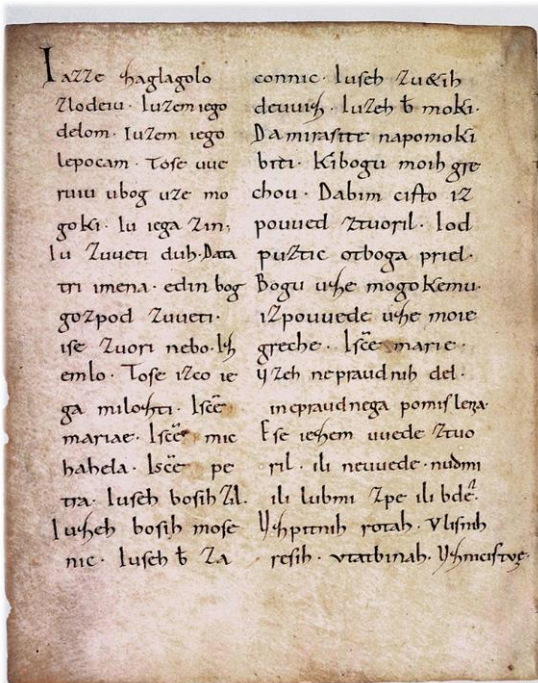


Eustace of Luxeuil, two monks of Luxeuil Abbey, which had been founded by Saint Columbanus. It is believed to be the oldest monastery in Bavaria. Reportedly during the first half of the 8th century, the abbey adopted the rules of the Benedictine order and was supported by Tassilo III, Duke of Bavaria. By 932 at the latest, the abbey was under control of the Bishop of Regensburg.

Day 10. Wednesday, June 4, 2025

Freising is one of the oldest settlements in Bavaria, becoming a major religious center in the early Middle Ages. Although there is some archeological evidence of early human presence in the area, continuous traceable occupation of Freiding dates to the 8th century. In 724 AD, the Frankish **Saint Corbinian** was sent to the Duchy of Bavaria by the Catholic Church to spread Christianity. On the highest hill in Freising, where there was already a simple sanctuary (built ca. 715) Corbinian erected a





Benedictine monastery and a school, to help preach the Gospel to the local people. St. Corbinian was succeeded in the government of the abbey by his brother **Erembert**. When St. Boniface in 738 regulated ecclesiastical affairs in Bavaria by the creation of four dioceses, Erembert was chosen as the first Bishop of Freising, and he was suffragan to Mainz. The **sanctuary of Our Lady**, which existed on the mountain near Freising before the coming of St. Corbinian, became the cathedral, and was served by the Benedictine monks. The cathedral was rebuilt several times, and the current cathedral 1205, although the interior of it was much change in the 17 century to bring it to the Baroque standards of the day. The tomb of St. Corbinian, the patron saint of the bishopric, is in the four-nave crypt of the cathedral. Some important historical documents were created here between 900 and 1200 in its monastery, among them the **Freising manuscripts** written in Slovenian, being the first Roman-script continuous text in a Slavic language. Another patron saint of Freising is **Saint Lambertus** who became the bishop of Freising in 955 and served the diocese until his death in

957. During his time as bishop, the region faced extensive political instability and was frequently plagued by invasions from the Hungarians. Despite the challenges, Lambertus maintained steadfast faith and led his flock with courage and dedication. His commitment to the people of Freising during this precarious period left a lasting impact on the region.

Day 11. Thursday, June 5, 2025

Today we will visit two very important missionary and learning centers of the European Middle Ages. First one is in the center of **St. Gallen**, a Swiss city, near the southern shore of Lake Constance. The abbey is built at the site of the hermitage of Irish missionary **St. Gallus**. Around 612AD St. Gallus,

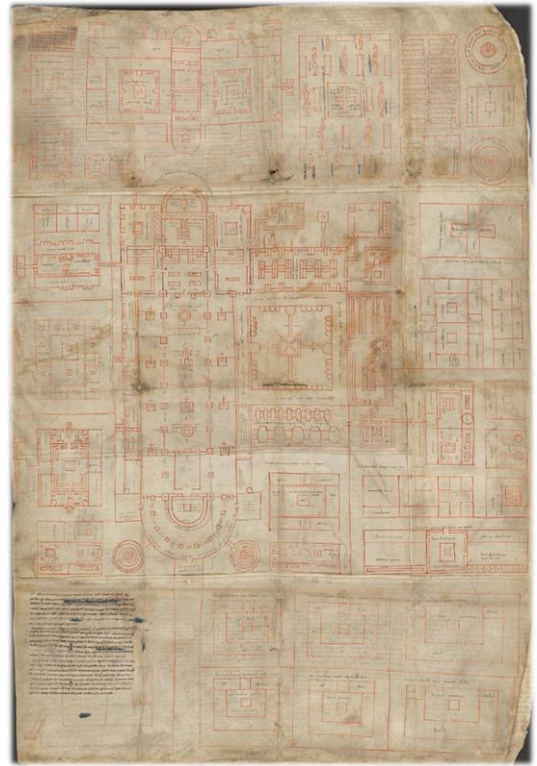


according to tradition an Irish monk and disciple and companion of Saint Columbanus, established a hermitage on the site that would become the monastery. He lived in his cell until his death in 646 and was buried there. Following Gallus' death, his disciples remained living together in his cell and followed the rule of St. Columban, which combined prayer, work of the hands, reading, and teaching. They aided and taught virtue to the many pilgrims who came to St. Gall's tomb. The monastery itself was founded by **Saint Othmar** in c. 720. The abbey prospered in the 9th century and became a site of pilgrimage and a center of trade, with

associated guest houses, a hospital, and one of the first monastery schools north of the Alps. By the tenth century, a settlement had grown up around the abbey. The **Abbey library** is recognized as one of the richest medieval libraries in the world. It is home to one of the most comprehensive collections of early medieval books in the German-speaking part of Europe.

The library also preserves a unique 9th-century document, known as the **Plan of St. Gall**, the only surviving major architectural drawing from the roughly 700-year period between the fall of the Western Roman Empire and the 13th century. The Plan drawn was never actually built and was so named because it was kept at the famous medieval monastery library, where it remains to this day. The plan was an ideal of what a well-designed and well-supplied monastery should have, as envisioned by one of the synods held at Aachen for the reform of monasticism in the Frankish empire. In 1983, the Convent of St. Gall was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List as "a perfect example of a great Carolingian monastery".

An hour's drive away is another important monastic center on the **island of Reichenau**. In 724, the first monastery was built on the island by bishop Pirmin, and Reichenau quickly developed into an influential religious, cultural, and intellectual center. The first monastery was wooden, although it was replaced by a stone building by 746. Two further churches were built on the island consecrated to Saints Peter and Paul (in 799) and to Saint George (in 896). In the 9th century, under the patronage of the Carolingian dynasty and Ottonian dynasty, the community flourished and became one of the most significant monasteries across the Frankish Empire. The famous artworks of Reichenau include (in the church of St George) the Ottonian murals of miracles of Christ, unique survivals from the 10th century. The Plan of St. Gall may also have been created on the island.



Day 12. Friday, June 6, 2025

Our last day in Germany will be touristy and relaxing. Our first stop will be at the picturesque, historic town of **Stein am Rhein** in **Switzerland**. The town's story begins sometime after the year 1000, when



Emperor Henry II moved **an Abbey** from the town of Singen to a small fishing village on the banks of the Rhein River. With the presence of the Abbey and due to its advantageous location at the crossroads of trade routes, Stein am Rhein soon became a rich town. The Imperial abbey also prospered and in the 15th century its premises were completely rebuilt. Under the Reformation, the abbey was secularized. The town's medieval center retains the ancient street plan. The site of the **city wall** and the **city gates** are preserved, though the former city wall now consists of houses. The medieval part of the town has been pedestrianized and many of the medieval buildings are adorned with **frescoes**. The **Pforzheim Jewelry Museum** is the only

museum worldwide dedicated exclusively to jewelry. Its extensive collection contains thousands of pieces of jewelry, covering about 5000 years of history of fascination of mankind with what they understood as precious objects. From the Greco-Roman antiquity, until the present day, and from the remote island of Oceania to the most fashionable **jewelry stores** of the European capitals, it is a visual feast of sparkles, wonder, fashion, status, captivation, history and above all human creativity and thirst for beauty.

Our last stop will be at the **Ludwigsburg Residential Palace** that was built at the beginning of the 18th century. It is one of the largest Baroque buildings in Europe to survive in its original condition. Ludwigsburg Palace has played a major part in Germany's history, starting off as a ducal residence and then becoming the summer home of the first King of Württemberg.

The tour of the palace will go through stately rooms, the banquet hall, and the apartment rooms of the royalty. Three distinctive styles - Baroque, Rococo, and Classicism, all equally impressive, are distinctly portrayed throughout the various sections of the vast residence. In addition to the interior of the palace, you are welcome to go see on your own the unique **treasures of ceramic artwork** presented in a special museum in one of the wings of the building, and the **fashion museum** that displays clothing and accessories from the Rococo through the 1960s — a history of beauty, hygiene and daily life. The museum's sensational presentation turns a seemingly regular visit into a whole experience.



Saturday, June 7, 2025

After breakfast, transfer to the airport in **Stuttgart** (airport code STR). Departure home.



PRICING AND INCLUSIONS:

Price include:

- Accommodations in "****" hotels along the way
- All breakfasts and eight dinners
- Private bus transportation along the way
- Group transfers from the airport and from the hotel to the hotel in Dusseldorf and Stuttgart
- All admissions, according to the schedule
- Hotel/city taxes
- Individual audio system aka "Whisper set"
- Professional English-speaking [local] tour guides
- English speaking guide/escort during the entire tour
- No hidden fees, taxes or surcharges

Price does not include:

- Personal health/accident insurance
- International air tickets
- Transportation to and from the airport if traveling separately from the group
- Private activities: transfers, optional tours, tickets to shows or additional museums.
- Some newly introduced fees that may occur in certain places
- Drinks with meals (soft or alcohol drinks)
- Tips to bus drivers and tour guides: \$10 days per day/per traveler total (Your generosity will be always greatly appreciated)
- Anything that is not specifically mentioned in "Price includes"

Financial arrangements:

\$ 3500 per person, in double occupancy in a group of 26 participants; Single supplement: \$750 extra and subject to availability. Please consider that the final price may fluctuate due to the actual number of participants or due to nearly unprecedented spikes in fuel prices that negatively impacted on the economies of the most countries in the region. In case of need for financial adjustment you'll be informed right away. We do apologize for any inconvenience in that regard and appreciate your understanding of the difficult circumstances of the current challenging environment.

All payments should be made by check to: "Palomnik, LLC", and mailed Palomnik, LLC, P.O.Box 1618, Cranberry Township, PA 16066. Any returned checks are subject to a \$25 fee. If you'd like to register and to pay via credit card, please contact us at: +1-878-221-7041. Please beware of the extra credit card fees that are charged by the banking institutions. If you'd like to pay by Zelle, please use ortours@gmail.com e-mail address. If you'd like to make a bank deposit or need info for a banking wire, please contact us directly.

A deposit of \$1000 is required when you sign up for the trip. The deposit is non-refundable, unless pilgrimage is cancelled by the organizers due to lack of participation or for some other valid or unforeseen circumstance. To avoid any money loss,

emergency/travel cancellation insurance is strongly recommended.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

REGISTRATION DEADLINE: The deadline for signing up for the trip is March 1, 2025. The entire amount is due by March 1, 2025. Failure to pay in full by March 1, 2025, without written notice of explanation may lead to the cancellation of your participation, with no refund of any previously committed funds.

CANCELLATION POLICY: If you need to cancel after you signed up, penalty is:

- 25% of the tour cost, March 1 to 61 days prior to the departure
- 50% of the tour cost, 61 to 31 days prior to the departure
- 100% of the tour cost 31 or fewer days prior to the departure

All cancellations must be done in writing as well and sent directly to agent/coordinator - Fr. Ilya Gotlinsky and must be received for reimbursement by the dates shown in the cancellation schedule. We also have to add that should cancellation or alteration of the program occur due to any emergencies, civil disturbances, acts of terrorism, war, natural disaster, and other events of force majeure or acts of God (including threat or fear of same), refunds will be made only to the extent that they are recoverable, and that such cancellation or alteration may result in the total loss of funds paid by participants. It is assumed each participant has reviewed the same with respect to their own comfort level of risk and personal safety. A decision to withdraw from the trip for these reasons or any others will be bound by the same terms of cancellation.

ALTERATIONS TO ITINERARY:

Fr. Ilya Gotlinsky reserves the right to alter, modify or withdraw the itinerary if air schedules and/or events beyond his control deem it necessary. In the event it becomes necessary for the comfort or well-being of the travelers to alter or modify the itinerary or arrangements, such alterations may be made without penalty to the tour operator and are not grounds for cancellation with refund. Fr. Ilya Gotlinsky assumes no responsibility for any consequences because of any participant deviating from the group tour. Because of the difference in language and customs, it is expected that the traveler will always follow the directions of the Tour Director. The Tour Director reserves the right to restrict a person's participation in the group's activities, including exclusion from the group, when, in the opinion of the Director, such action is necessary.

REQUIRED TRAVEL DOCUMENTS:

A passport with validity for at least six months beyond end of stay

Starting in 2024, U.S. passport holders traveling to Europe will need to apply for authorization through the European Travel Information and Authorization System (ETIAS) before their visit. For details and authorization, please visit: https://travel-europe.europa.eu/etias_en

IT IS STRONGLY SUGGESTED THAT YOU:

- Obtain insurance covering medical needs and coverage of personal property. One of the major travel insurance aggregators is: www.insuremytrip.com
- Be aware that financial coverage for all emergency medical and other emergency needs will be your sole responsibility. We will provide all possible logistical and personal assistance, but the financial aspect is your responsibility.
- Act in a manner consistent with the surrounding environment
- Make arrangements to have access to sufficient funds to cover personal needs and unexpected events
- Be aware that the places that we will be visiting may not have the same amenities that you are accustomed to. Medical facilities in some areas may be limited. The financial coverage for all emergency medical and other emergency needs (including those related to hospitalization, treatment, or quarantine) will be your sole responsibility. We will provide all possible logistical and personal assistance, but the financial aspect is your responsibility

This agreement becomes effective upon acceptance into the tour by Fr. Ilya Gotlinsky

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Telephone: 001-878-221-7041

Member of the International Association of Travel Agents Network (IATAN)

**REGISTRATION FORM:
PILGRIMAGE TO GERMANY
MAY 26 - JUNE 7, 2025**

*To register: please complete this registration form and return it along with
your deposit check (\$1000.00) made to PALOMNIK, LLC to the following address:
Palomnik, LLC, P.O.Box 1618, Cranberry Township, PA 16066
Please write "Germany 2025" on the memo line.*

Full Name (exactly as in your passport):

Date of Birth (day/month/year):

Nationality, Passport # :

Passport expiration date (day/month/year):

Address:

City, State, Zip/Postal Code

Home phone:

Alt. phone and Email:

Emergency Contact Information (Name, Phone, Relation):

Medical restrictions:

Dietary restrictions:

Would you prefer single accommodation at additional costs specified in the itinerary?

Please let us know if there is anything else that we should know in order to make your travel experience more comfortable and pleasant:

*Your signature below confirms that you have read the itinerary and agree to abide by Terms and
Conditions that accompany the itinerary.*

NAME/SIGNITURE:

DATE: