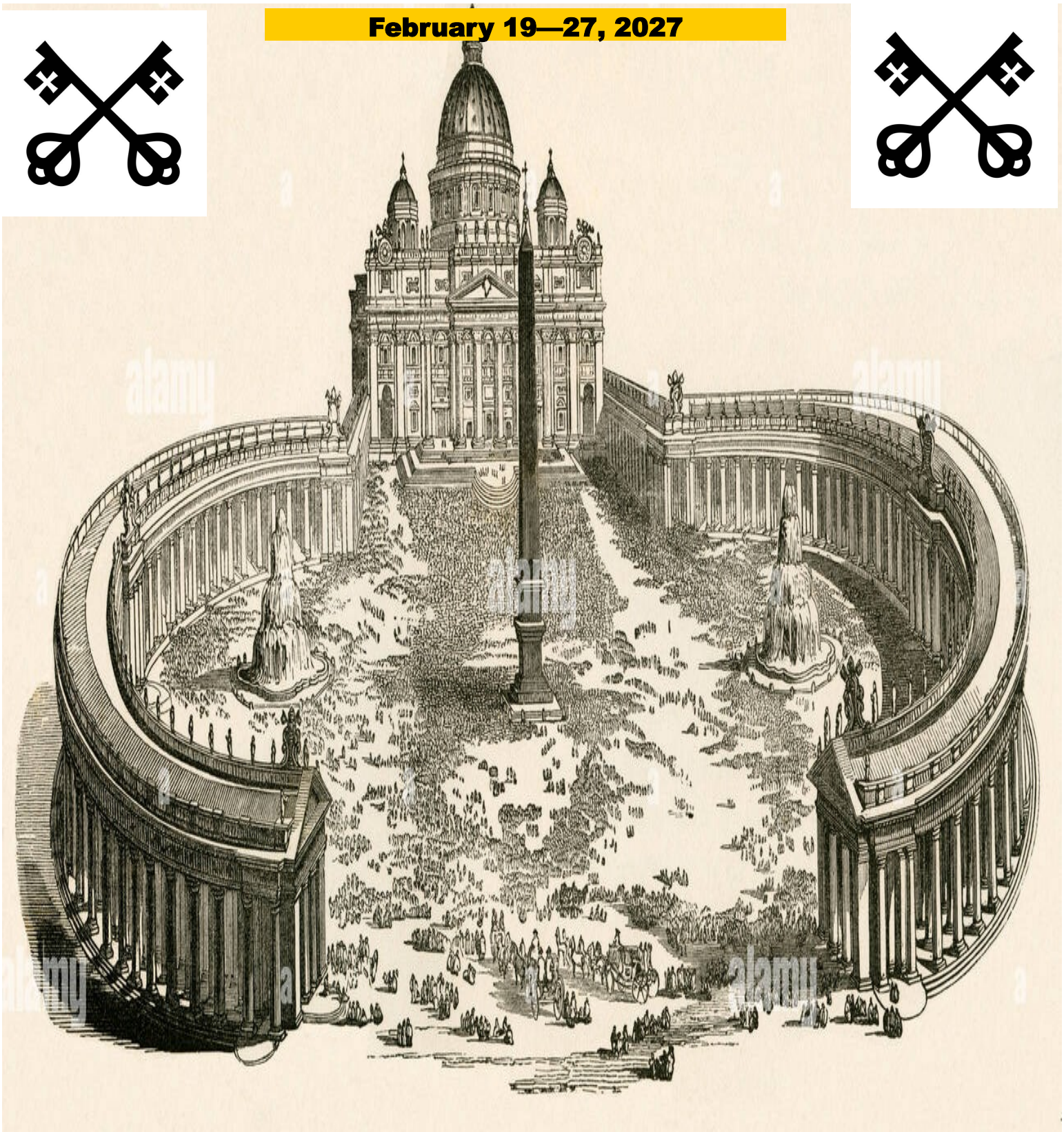
"MOUNT ST MARY'S SEMINARY" PILGRIMAGE 2027

February 19—27, 2027



Dear Friends

I am very pleased to announce an exciting pilgrimage/tour of Naples and the Eternal City; Rome, Royal Palace of Caserta' Sorrento, and more departing ***February 19 ,2027*** *I have arranged for excellent guides knowledgeable in church history and deeply committed to the faith to give us inspiring and factual points of some of the most sacred places we hold as Catholics .*

Sincerely,

Fr. J. Trigilio

Daily Masses to be Announced

Day 1— Departure Day USA/Naples, Italy 2/19 Friday

Today we board our flight from Washington Area Airport to Naples, Italy. This flight is overnight, arriving in Italy the next day, local time. Supper and breakfast will be provided on the trans-Atlantic portion of the flight. Arrival time in Italy at approximately TBA

Day 2—Arrival in Italy 02/20 Sat.

Upon arrival in Italy, we will clear customs, baggage claim, meet our driver and immediately depart to our hotel in Sorrento for check in.. There will be time to re-organize, unpack and freshen up before **dinner (included)** and overnight in Sorrento. Time allowing, prior to supper, we can take a walk throught the streets of Sorrento for a short orientation.

Day 3— Naples 02/21—Sun

Today we begin our day by visiting the **Certosa di San Martino** ("Charterhouse of St. Martin") is a former monastery complex, now a museum, in Naples, southern Italy. Along with Castel Sant'Elmo that stands beside it, this is the most visible landmark of the city, perched atop the Vomero hill that commands the gulf. A Carthusian monastery, it was finished and inaugurated under the rule of Joan I of Naples in 1368. It was dedicated to St. Martin of Tours. During the first half of the 16th century it was expanded. Later, in 1623, it was further expanded and became, under the direction of architect Cosimo Fanzago, essentially the structure one sees today. In 1799 anti-clerical French forces of occupation suppressed the monastery and forced the monks to flee. In the ensuing decades the monks made several attempts to reestablish their charter house, with the last effort failing in 1866, when the state definitively confiscated the property. Today, the buildings house the National Museum of San Martino with a display of Spanish and Bourbon era artifacts, as well as displays of the *presepe*—Nativity scene—considered to be among the finest in the world.





Castel Sant' Elmo is a medieval fortress located on Vomero Hill adjacent to the Certosa di San Martino, overlooking Naples, Italy. The name "Sant' Elmo" derives from a former 10th-century church dedicated to Sant' Erasmo, shortened to "Ermo" and, finally altered to "Elmo". The first documentation of Castel Sant' Elmo dates back to the second half of the 13th century. Roberto of Anjou commissioned the architect and sculptor Tino di Camaino to begin work on Castel Sant' Elmo in 1329. Between 1537 and 1547 Viceroy Don Pedro de Toledo started reconstruction work. The result is the hexagonal fortress we know today. An explosion in 1587 destroyed much of the castle. The Castle of Sant' Elmo became more famous for its role in the Revolution of 1799. A group of intellectuals seized the fortress and proclaimed the Neapolitan Republic. This is entirely inspired by the French Revolution. In the 19th century, the fortress served as a prison. First by the Bourbons, then by the National Guard.

This afternoon after **lunch (pizza lunch included)** we will begin the afternoon back in city center for a fascinating tour of Subterranean Naples. The ancient **La Neapolis Sotterrata.**



Pizza Lunch (included) Pizza Margherita is a classic Neapolitan pizza featuring simple, fresh ingredients: tomatoes, fresh mozzarella, basil, and extra virgin olive oil, representing the colors of the Italian flag. The pizzeria we know today as **'Brandi'** was founded in 1760 under the name **'Pietro… e basta così'** ('Pietro… and that's it'). The place became famous at the end of the **19th century** thanks to one of its chefs, **Raffaele Esposito**, who **in 1889 invented the Pizza Margherita in honor of Queen Margherita of Savoy who was visiting Naples** A protected culinary tradition, recognized by **UNESCO.**

Dinner on your own, overnight in Sorrento

Day 4—Naples—Cathedral, Chapel of San Gennaro / Nativities / Spacca Napoli 02/22 Mon

Today after breakfast, with your walking shoes on, we begin our tour of Napoli on foot.



Founded by Greeks in the first millennium BC, Naples is one of the oldest continuously inhabited urban areas in the world. In the eighth century BC, a colony known as Parthenope was established. In the sixth century BC, it was re-founded as Neápolis. The city was an important part of Magna Graecia, played a major role in the merging of Greek and Roman society, and has been a significant international cultural center ever since with particular reference to the development of the arts. Naples served as the capital of the Duchy of Naples (661–1139), subsequently as the capital of the Kingdom of Naples (1282–1816), and finally as the capital of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies until the unification of Italy in 1861. Naples is also considered a capital of the Baroque, beginning with the artist Caravaggio's career in the 17th century and the artistic revolution he inspired. It was also an important center of humanism and Enlightenment. The city has long been a global point of reference for classical music and opera through the Neapolitan School. Between 1925 and 1936, Naples was expanded and upgraded by the Fascist regime. During the later years of World War II, it sustained severe damage from Allied bombing as they invaded the peninsula. The Four Days of Naples was an uprising in Naples, against Nazi German occupation forces from 27 September to 30 September 1943, immediately prior to the arrival of Allied forces on 1 October during World War II. The city underwent extensive reconstruction work after the war.

Day 4 - continued



Our first stop will be the **Cattedrale di Santa Maria Assunta** or *Cattedrale di San Gennaro,* was built in the 13th century and is located in the heart of Naples. The Naples Cathedral is known as one of the most beautiful and impressive buildings in the city. This is partly due to the mixture of different architecture. From pure 14th century Gothic to 19th century Gothic. In front of the church you look out over a square surrounded by porticos and two buildings on the side of the cathedral, which are as important as the cathedral itself. In the right part of the Duomo is the Royal Chapel of San Gennaro (Saint Januarius), which houses relics of saints which are displayed three times a year. This chapel dates from the 17th century, in a very beautiful Baroque style. Every year people look forward and with great attention to the liquefaction of the patron saint's blood. Afterwards, we will continue our walk towards Spacca Napoli (Split Naples). On the way we can make stops at San Paolo Maggiore and San Lorenzo before entering via San Gregorio Armeno, a renowned street called "Christmas Alley" Here you will find all the handcrafted Neopolitan Nativity figures in shop after shop.

Upon leaving Christmas Alley we will enter into Spacca Napoli Along narrow street which splits the city in half, 2 sectors. We will stop and visit the chapel of San Severo to see the magnificent marble sculpture of "Gesu` Vellato", the veiled Jesus. The veil symbolizes purity and sacrifice while revealing the pain of the Passion.





The next stop along the way will be the magnificent monastery on Santa Chiara (St Clare). The construction of the monastery **Complex of Santa Chiara** in Naples began in the year 1310 at the request of King Robert of Anjou and his wife Sancha of Majorca. Two monasteries arose, one for the Clarisses (nuns) and one for the Franciscans (French friars). The church in the historic district of Naples still retains the same Gothic style today as it used to be. With a simple facade incorporating an old rose window with openwork.



The **Gesù Nuovo** (the 'New Jesus') is one of the most important churches of Naples and because of its beautiful interior perhaps the most beautiful church in Naples. The reason why this basilica was given the name 'New Jesus' is to distinguish it from the old church of Jesus. Originally it was a 15th-century palace built in 1470 by Prince Salerno Roberto Sanseverino. The palace became famous for the beauty of its interior with its many frescoes, decorated rooms and beautiful garden. It became a leading example for the Neapolitan Renaissance and Baroque. Chiesa del Gesù Nuovo went through many changes over the centuries and it was taken over by the Jesuits at the end of the 16th century, who had it completely rebuilt. In the 18th century it was handed over to the Franciscan Reformation, and returned into the hands of the Jesuits in the 20th century. Aerial bombing in World War II caused extensive damage, as one of the bombs went through the ceiling without detonating. That bomb is still in the church today. The last big restoration took place in 1975.

During the tour there will be a **lunch break (on your own). Dinner (included) a**nd overnight in Sorrento.

Day 5— Morning departure to Rome via Caserta 02/23 Tues



After breakfast we depart from Sorrento and head north to Rome.. Just a few miles north of Naples we come to the city of Caserta, the Provincial capital. Here in Caserta we will visit and tour the Royal Palace of the Bourbon King Charles along with the fountains and gardens.

The palace was built at the request of Charles III of Bourbon, the Royal Palace of Caserta (Reggia di Caserta) was designed by the architect Luigi Vanvitelli. With a surface area of 45,000 sq. m., the palace has 1200 rooms, 56 staircases, a park, a chapel and a theatre which were all built over a twenty-year period. Work on the building slowed down following the death of Vanvitelli and the accession of Ferdinand I.

There are many parts of the palace that are worth visiting: the furnishings of the apartments are almost all in Louis XIV style; the theatre, which seats about 50 people and was used for concerts and parties held at court, is built in the style of eighteenth century theatres; the park covers an area of 100 hectares with fountains, waterfalls, bridges, sculptures and the Castelluccia (a miniature castle) built inside the park for the king to pursue his pastimes; the English-style gardens were created at the behest of Queen Maria Carolina and have plants from all over the world.





Later we will visit and local "enoteca" (Cantina/wine shop) for some tastings of the local wines and some snacks. Our host is Pierluigi, the owner of the shop.





This evening dinner (included) and overnight in Rome.

Day 6 - Wednesday Papal Audience Morning 02/24 Wed



This morning we leave our lodging early for the Papal Audience in Vatican Square We must clear security at the Vatican early and get our seats. It is best to arrive before the tour buses and crowds if possible. The Audience will last about 2 hours. Afterwards you have a free time for lunch (on your own).

Afternoon—Rome, The Basilicas

Today after breakfast, we will begin our day with a tour and visit to three of the major Basilicas of Rome. St. Mary Major, St. Paul Outside the Walls and St John Lateran. Also there will be a tour in the recently opened Lateran Palace. The largest church in Rome dedicated to the Virgin Mary, hence the name, and one of the first to be built in her honor, Santa Maria Maggiore is located on Piazza Esquilino, not far from the Termini train station. It is the only basilica among these four to have preserved the Paleochristian structure of the 5th century, even though it underwent several makeovers and additions externally. It closely resembles a 2nd-century imperial basilica, imposing in its aspect, perhaps to signify Rome's Christian future. Under the high altar is the Crypt of the Nativity, with a crystal reliquary said to contain wood from Jesus' crib.





Mater et caput of all Rome's and the world's Catholic churches, San Giovanni in Laterano is the oldest church of the Western World, founded in the 4th century by Constantine the Great. Dedicated to John the Baptist and John the Evangelist, it stands on the piazza by the same name, within Rome's city center. San Giovanni in Laterano is also the city's cathedral, seat of the Bishop of Rome. The basilica was reconstructed a few times until the 18th century, when the monumental façade, a two-storied portico supported by giant columns, crowned by 15 seven-meter-high statues, was redesigned.

San Paolo Fuori Le Mura is the second largest basilica of the four. It was founded by the Roman emperor Constantine over the burial place of St. Paul (now under the papal altar), making it a popular pilgrimage site. The huge basilica has maintained the original structure with one nave and four aisles, but it was almost entirely reconstructed in 1823 following a fire. The covered portico that precedes the façade is a Neo-classicist addition from the reconstruction. What remains of the ancient basilica is the interior portion of the apse with the triumphal arch. South of the transept is the cloister, considered one of the most beautiful of the Middle Ages.



This **evening supper (included)** overnight in Rome.

Day 7 — Vatican City / St Peter's Basilica / Vatican Museum 02/25 Thurs



At 22,067 square meters, St. Peter's is the world's largest church; regarded as one of the holiest Catholic shrines, it is a popular place of pilgrimage, even though it is neither the Mother Church nor a cathedral (San Giovanni in Laterano is both, as explained above). It is hard to grasp its proportions until you have seen it. Particularly impressive is its height, 136 meters from the ground to the top of the magnificent dome, the tallest in the world. According to Catholic tradition, the Basilica is the burial site of the apostle St. Peter, the first Pope and Bishop of Rome. St. Peter's tomb is said to be below the high altar. Many popes have been buried here since the Early Christian period. A church has been on this site since Roman Emperor Constantine the Great. Construction of the present basilica, which replaced the basilica of the 4th century Construction began on 18 April 1506 and was completed in 1626. St. Peter's Basilica is also famous as a magnificent work of art, to which major Renaissance artists, including Michelangelo, Bramante, Raffaello, Sangallo and Giacomo della Porta contributed.



We will also visit the Vatican Museum and culminate with the Sistine Chapel. The Vatican Museums originated as a group of sculptures collected by Pope Julius II (1503-1513) and placed in what today is the Cortile Ottagono within the museum complex. The popes were among the first sovereigns who opened the art collections of their palaces to the public thus promoting knowledge of art history and culture. As seen today, the Vatican Museums are a complex of different pontifical museums and galleries that began under the patronage of the popes



Ancient & Monumental Rome

This afternoon, we will begin our tour of some of the most important and popular sites of Ancient Rome. The Eternal City was the capital of the Roman Kingdom, the Roman Republic and the Roman Empire, which was the dominant power in Western Europe and the lands bordering the Mediterranean for over seven hundred years from the 1st century BC until the 7th century AD. The city is regarded as one of the birthplaces of western civilization. Since the 1st century AD Rome has been the seat of the Papacy and, after the end of Byzantine domination, in the 8th century it became the capital of the Papal States, which lasted until 1870. In 1871 Rome became the capital of the Kingdom of Italy, and in 1946 that of the Italian Republic.



Coliseum: Located just east of the Roman Forum, the massive stone amphitheater was commissioned around A.D. 70-72 by Emperor Vespasian of the Flavian dynasty as a gift to the Roman people. In A.D. 80, Vespasian's son Titus opened the Colosseum–officially known as the Flavian Amphitheater–with 100 days of games, including gladiatorial combats and wild animal fights.

The Roman Forum: also known by its Latin name Forum Romanum, is a rectangular forum surrounded by the ruins of several important ancient government buildings at the center of the city of Rome. Citizens of the ancient city referred to this space, originally a marketplace, as the Forum Magnum . Roman Forum, most important forum in ancient Rome, situated on low ground between the Palatine and Capitoline hills. The Roman Forum was the scene of public meetings, law courts, and gladiatorial combats in republican times and was lined with shops and open-air markets.



This evening, **supper included** and overnight in Rome.

Day 8 / The Squares 02/26 Friday

This morning after mass and breakfast we will leave by coach to begin our tour of the famous Squares of the Eternal City



Fountain of Trevi: It is the largest Baroque fountain in the city and the most beautiful in the world. A traditional legend holds that if visitors throw a coin into the fountain, they are ensured a return to Rome. The *Trevi Fountain* is situated at the end of the Aqua Virgo, an aqueduct constructed in 19 BC by Agrippa, the son-in-law of Emperor Augustus. Over time the legend of the Trevi Fountain evolved to **tossing a coin in to ensure a return to Rome**. The precise legend of the Trevi Fountain says you should stand with your back to the fountain and toss a coin over your left shoulder to guarantee a return trip to Rome.



Spanish Steps: The elegant staircase of 135 steps was inaugurated in the Jubilee Year of 1725 by Pope Benedict XIII, originally used to link the Bourbon Spanish Embassy to the Church of Trinità dei Monti. The name comes from the Spanish Embassy to the Vatican that has been located in the piazza since the 1600s.

The Spanish steps also represent figuratively and metaphorically the close relationship between the Sacred and the Eternal city, shown through the elevation and vastness of the monument. The longest and widest steps in Europe are also an important landmark in Rome as they host events and are home to Italian traditions.



Piazza Navona: The main attraction of Piazza Navona is the trio of fountains that adorn the square. The central and largest fountain is the Fontana dei Quattro Fiumi (Fountain of the Four Rivers). It was constructed between 1647 and 1651 on request of Pope Innocent. Piazza Navona is a public open space in Rome, Italy. It is built on the site of the 1st century AD Stadium of Domitian and follows the form of the open space of the stadium in an elongated oval.

This evening, **supper included** and overnight in Rome

Day 9 / February 27, 2027 / Departure Day Rome (FCO) to Washington.

This morning you will prepare your luggage for the journey home. Our departure time from the hotel will be announced at a later date



The famous but unpleasant cliché`, "all good things come to an end", unfortunately and accordingly also this pilgrimage/journey through the regions Campania & Lazio, Italy. Upon our arrival at the airport, we will board our homebound flight with many memories, stories and some kilos of Italy with us to recount and share. Say "Arrivederci", never "Good-bye".

PRIOR to DEPARTURE

Prior to all of our group departures Fratelli & Company Group Travel will provide you with an "information" packet which will answer many of your concerns and questions about the trip. It will give contact information, flight schedules, hotel information and telephone numbers to leave at home with family members. It will give you info for packing suggestions, type of weather to expect, Euro vs US Dollar exchanges, US Embassy telephone numbers and much more. However, if you have a question or concern beforehand, please do not hesitate to call or email our office.

PASSPORTS

Make two copies of all of your travel documents (passports picture page) in case of an emergency or loss and leave one with a trusted friend or relative.

Travel to European Countries in the Schengen Area

Entry into any of the 26 European countries in the Schengen area for short-term tourism, a business trip, or in transit to a non-Schengen destination, requires that your passport be valid for at least six months beyond your intended date of departure. Because many Schengen countries assume all travelers will stay the full 6 months allowed for visa-free visitors, we recommend that U.S. citizens:

- Have at least **six month's validity remaining** on your passport whenever you travel abroad.
- Check the expiration date on your passport carefully before traveling to Europe.
- **Carry your passport with you at all times in Europe. ID must be shown upon request by Government officials anytime in the Schengen areas.**





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Seminarians who are foreign Nationals studying here in the USA on Study Visas; Please check with your country's Consulate and/or the Italian Consulate whether or not you need a VISA to travel to Italy.

FOR FURTHER INFO CALL

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E-mail — louis@fratelliandcompany.com – tel. or fax (908)295-9714

Fr. John Trigilio / trigilio@msmary.edu

TOTAL PACKAGE $3,895. per Seminarian (double occupancy) Including Hotel City Tax

TOTAL PACKAGE PRICE for others $4,195. (non seminarians)

(price includes Airport Taxes and Fuel Surcharges they are subject to change)

RETURN THIS FORM WITH YOUR DEPOSIT — PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY

Pilgrimage—2027

February 19—27, 2027

Name as it appears on passport: _____Male_____ Female _____

Street Address: _____

City/State/Zip:_____

Cell or Res. Tel: _____Work Tel:_____ Email:_____

Date of Birth: _____Place of Birth: (City, State, Nation)_____

US CITIZENS

U S Passport #:_____Expiration Date:_____

(please include a photocopy, photo or email a PDF scan of your passport)

FOREIGN NATIONALS—Contact your Consulate in case you need a VISA to travel to Italy

Foreign Passport # _____Expiration Date_____ Alien Registration # (Green Card)_____

If you DO NOT have a passport at this time, please indicate, then provide to the tour operator/tour organizer with the passport info ASAP.

I wish to room with: (room mate name)_____

Private Accommodations or Single Room: + Single Supplement Fee $450.

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO:

Fratelli & Co., LLC

26 Pill Hill Road

Bernardsville, NJ 07924

$500. – Due Now with Tour Application Balance in Full 60 days prior to departure date. December 19, 2026

EMERGENCY CONTACT INFO: Please provide one or 2 Names and telephone numbers in case of an emergency.

1. _____
2. _____

Severe Food Allergies: (please List)

_____

_____

TERMS & CONDITIONS

Reservations/Deposits/Payments: Deposit of two hundred fifty ($500.00) is required at the time of booking. No reservation is confirmed until the deposit is received by the tour operator. Balance of the tour price is due and payable sixty (60) days prior to departure.

Minors And Infirm: Children under the age of 18 must be accompanied by a parent/guardian or a responsible adult deemed worthy by the parent/guardian. If a minor is traveling with any person other than parent/guardian then the responsible adult will provide the travel agent/tour operator and have in his/her possession a notarized letter from the parent/guardian giving that adult full permission to make decisions on their behalf and permission to room with the minor. No minor will be allowed to room alone without the parent/guardian or named responsible adult. Due to the physical demands of the tour and the inaccessibility of handicap facilities abroad, no physically handicapped person may be a tour passenger.

Tour Price: The tour price in this brochure is based upon the U. S. currency vs. the European Euro at the time of printing, August 2026. **I**f changes in these rates occur, it may change the price accordingly. The tour price is based on booking a minimum of 20 paying passengers. A lesser amount could increase the price of the tour. Should the price of the tour change for any of the reasons mentioned above, the passenger will then have the right to cancel the reservation and receive a full refund of payment made to date, provided that written notice be received by Fratelli & Co. within 7 (seven) days of the notification of the price change. Otherwise, the cancellation policy written below prevails. Airport Taxes which are included in the tour price are subject to change. No refund will be made if the passenger is dissatisfied with any of the accommodations; fails to use any of the accommodations included in the tour price, or must return home prior to completion of the tour.

Cancellations: Land and Air arrangements may be canceled and passenger may receive a full refund less one hundred ($100.) dollars cancellation fee if the cancellation is made no less than ninety (90) days prior to the scheduled departure date. If cancellation is made less than sixty (60) days prior to scheduled departure, there is no refund unless a suitable replacement passenger books the tour in his/her place. For these reasons we recommend you take Travel Insurance.

Travel Insurance: Health, accident, Trip Interruption/Cancellation and baggage insurance are NOT included; brochures can be made available through your travel agent.

Sightseeing & Itinerary: Sightseeing is included as specified in the itinerary with English-speaking guides and customary entrance fees. The tour operator reserves the right to vary the sequence of the itinerary and/or reroute the order of cities, should circumstances arise.

Passports: A valid passport is required, and MUST be shown upon request to the travel agent/tour operator, tour leaders and any airline personal and customs officials.

Responsibility: Fratelli & Co., your tour operator has arranged a vacation package which may include one or more of the following: air, land transportation, hotel accommodations and food service. Neither the tour operator nor the organizer own, operate, manage, or control any hotel, bus company, railroad, cruise line, service provider, restaurant, airline transportation company, person or persons rendering any of the services, and/or accommodations offered in connection with this tour. The tour operator and/or tour organizer do not guaranty any passenger's safety who participates in the tour. Accordingly, the passenger understands that he or she has no claim against the tour operator or organizer for any delay, or other irregularity caused by a third party service provider, damage to or loss of property, injury to or death of the person due to any action or failure to act by the air carrier, bus carriers, private cars, livery carriers, railroad, ships, hotels, restaurants and any service providers in connection with this tour, strikes, war, or any acts of God. Under these circumstances, no portion of the tour price will be refunded. It is advisable that you cover any potential risks with insurance coverage.

Cancellation of Passenger's Rights: In an effort to make the tour pleasant for all, the tour operator reserves the right to: 1.cancel any reservation and refund the tour price, pursuant to the cancellation clause, of any passenger who acts irrational by words, actions and demeanor prior to the tour departure; 2. refuse further participation in the tour once the tour begins, with no refund given, to passengers who: act unruly, irrational, unduly argumentative, incite trouble among passengers, endanger the health and/or safety of the other passengers, tour operator, tour organizer, and/or tour escort, or if they become physically or emotionally disabled and create a burden that the remaining passengers are unwilling to accept. No tour passenger, tour operator, tour organizer, tour escort, will be obligated to assist any infirm, handicapped or injured passenger.

Inclusions: Service charges, First Class Three Star Hotel, Comprehensive sightseeing as per itinerary, English-speaking guides, Breakfasts, lunches and dinners (including in flight meals) as per itinerary.

Exclusions: Passport and Visa fees, tips for tour escorts, drivers, guides, food service personal, hotel maids, phone calls, laundry services, and other items of a personal nature. Rates do NOT include beverages at meals unless specified in the itinerary. Rates do not include transportation to and from US airports or baggage handling in the United States.

Physical and Emotional Limitations: The tour operator cannot be held responsible for any part of the tour missed due to physical or emotional limitations. Anyone who cannot participate in an event will not receive a refund for any unused portion. Further, if anyone must stop or return to a hotel or motor-coach during a tour, and uses public transportation or taxis, it will be their responsibility to pay for the transportation.

Miscellaneous: Any Litigation concerning this tour shall be brought in the State of New Jersey. This agreement shall be construed according to New Jersey and Federal law. The tour operator shall not be responsible for any typographical errors or misprints. The tour operator reserves the right to substitute in its discretion any air, land and sea carrier, hotels, and service providers and itinerary.

I have read terms and conditions of the tour and accept them. I represent I am not physically or emotionally challenged and I am able to meet the physical demands required by this tour.

_____ _____

signature: **date:**