



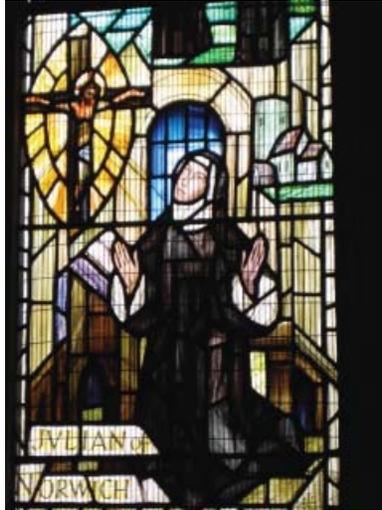
Julian Pilgrimage

with **The Rev. Dr. Gwynne Wright**

September 11–24, 2018

LONDON

The capital and most populous city of England and the United Kingdom stands on the River Thames. London has been a major settlement for two millennia. It was founded by the Romans, who named it Londinium. Its ancient core, the City of London, is confined to its 1.12-square-mile medieval boundaries. Greater London surrounds this core and is split between Middlesex, Essex, Surrey, Kent, and Hertfordshire. A City Panorama Tour provides an overview of the city. Visit the famous London Eye, a giant observation Ferris wheel sitting on the South Bank of the River Thames. Visit the Anglican St. Paul's Cathedral, the seat of the Bishop of London. The original church on this site was founded in AD 604. The current church was part of the major rebuilding program after the Great Fire of London during the 17th century. Tour Westminster Abbey and stay for Vespers. Westminster is located just to the west of the Palace of Westminster and the traditional place of coronation and burial site for British monarchs. Visits



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CANTERBURY

This cathedral city in southeast England was once a pilgrimage site during the Middle Ages. Ancient Roman walls encircle its medieval center of cobbled streets and timber-framed houses. The Canterbury Cathedral was founded in 597 AD and is the headquarters of the Church of England and Anglican Communion.

Visit the Cathedral to see its Gothic and Romanesque elements evident in its stone carvings and stained-glass windows. Worship at the Cathedral on Sunday, September 16. While in Canterbury visit the oldest parish church in continuous use and the first church founded in England, The Church of St. Martin. Visit St. Augustine's Abbey, a Benedictine monastery founded in 598. It was a working monastery until 1538 when King Henry VIII dissolved all monasteries in England. Also visit Greyfriars Chapel, a Franciscan friary, the first of its order in Canterbury. It too was dis-

solved by King Henry VIII. The only surviving building is the chapel, which is now home to Anglican Franciscans.

CAMBRIDGE

Cambridge is located on the River Cam in eastern England. It is the home of the University of Cambridge, which dates back to 1209. Other universities include King's, famed for its choir and Gother chapel, Trinity, founded by King Henry VIII, and St. John's with its 16th-century Great Gate. Cambridge also boasts a large number of churches, some of

which play a significant part in the city's landscape. Great St. Mary's Church enjoys the status of "University Church" and marks the center of the city. Many of the universities contain chapels that hold services according to the practices of the Church of England. St. Edmund's College chapel is Roman Catholic. There are several other Catholic churches in Cambridge as well as a Russian Orthodox church, a Greek Orthodox church, and Quaker meeting houses. In addition Jewish, Muslim, Hindu, and Buddhist worship centers are also found here.

ELY

Ely is a cathedral city, 14 miles north-north-west of Cambridge and about 80 miles from London. Construction of Ely Cathedral began in 1083 by a Norman abbot, Simeon. Alan of Walsingham's octagon built over the nave crossing between 1322 and 1328, which is considered the greatest individual archeological achievement. The dissolution also affected the Ely abbey. The Cathedral restoration occurred between 1845 and 1870 by architect George Gilbert



Scott. The Cathedral is built on a 23-square mile island. Also located in Ely is Oliver Cromwell's House, the kitchen of which dates from 1215. Oliver Cromwell was an English military and political leader and later, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS

This town grew up around the Abbey of Bury St. Edmunds, which was one of the richest Benedictine monasteries in England until

the dissolution of the monasteries in 1539. The abbey lies in ruins with only two of the large medieval gatehouses surviving, as well as two secondary medieval churches within the abbey complex. Located on the north side of Bury St. Edmunds is St. Edmundsbury Cathedral. Even though a church has stood on this site since 1065, it only received the designation of cathedral in 1914. Work began to transform the former parish church into a cathedral building in 1960.

NORWICH

Located along the River Wensum, Norwich was the second largest city in England during the 11th century. Tour the churches of Norwich. The prosperity of the wool trade during the Middle Ages was responsible for the financing and construction of many churches. Norwich has more medieval churches than any Western European city north of the Alps. Tour the Norwich Cathedral. Visit St. Julian's Shrine, which is attached to the church of St. Julian, Bishop of le Mons. Join in the worship at Norwich Cathedral on Sunday, September 23.

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