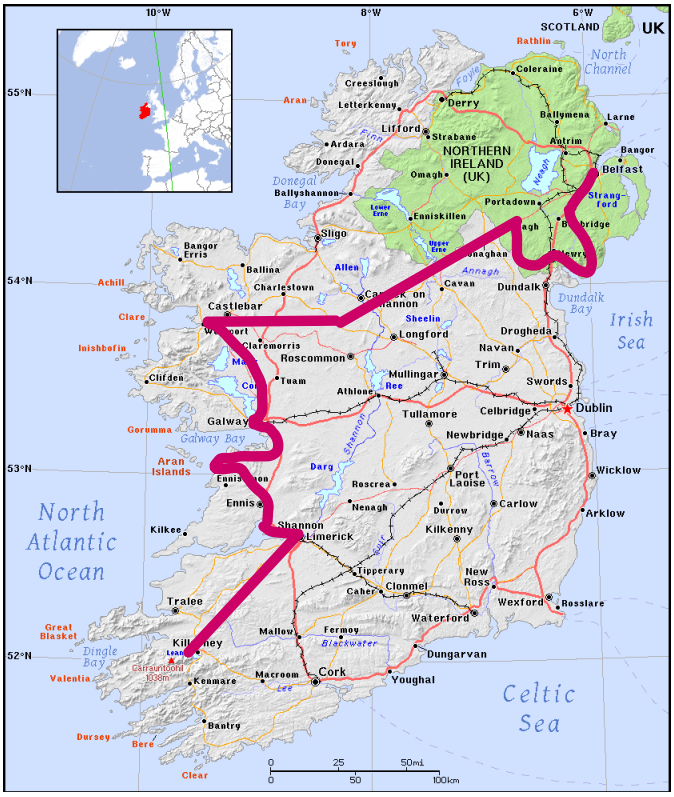
Walk though the United Kingdom and Ireland. 2026
9/21/2026 through 11/15
Results of Week 8 11/9 through 11/15

During this week we collectively walked 534 miles and had 21 participants. For the entire Pilgrimage we walked 4087 miles and had a total of 31 participants. Sources for photos and other images are given in smaller front near the image. You can click on images to increase their size for a better view. A magenta line on the map for the week shows how far we walked that week. **Note: This document is copyrighted by K. Scharer, 2026, except where other copyrights are noted.**



PAT is free software. Copyright © 2010, 2013 by Ian Macky. Note the map contains the Republic of Ireland in grey and Northern Ireland, part of the United Kingdom, in green.

We left Killarney Monday morning and headed to Limerick which straddles the Shannon River, one of the major rivers which we encountered during our first week in Ireland and now we are at the terminal end of the Shannon. The city is the third largest in Ireland. We know that Scandinavians started the city about 812 AD. There is an island known as King's Island in the heart of the city and that is where the Scandinavians settled. The island is created by the River Shannon on one side and the Abbey River on another. The rest of the city is on either side of the rivers.

Our first stop in Limerick was at St. John's Cathedral for Mass, right.



JohnArmagh, Public domain, via Wikimedia Commons, exterior, right.

Although the Cathedral was not finished until 1861, the first Mass was held March of 1859. The Cathedral was damaged in a major storm in September of 1882. The Cathedral was repaired and finally consecrated in 1894.We continued heading north to Galway. It has one of the largest spires in Ireland. It was built in Gothic style Revivalist style out of Irish limestone.



St. John's Cathedral by Oliver Dixon, CC BY-SA 2.0, via Wikimedia Commons, interior left. We went to Mass here.

After Mass we went to see King John's Castle, shown right.



William Murphy from Dublin, Ireland, CC BY-SA 2.0, via Wikimedia Commons. The castle was built in the early 1200's. Although the site had been used by the Vikings, it was the King of England, John, who had the castle built on King's Island.

The external walls, fortifications and towers remain. It was fun to explore the ruins. The castle severed a good purpose in the 1600's when it survived five sieges, although there was damage to the walls during that time. Between 2011 and 2013 , restorations were made to the site to encourage

visitors. After exploring the castle, we wandered around the city for a bit, noting the University and art museum. But then it was time to move on.



As we headed north, we encountered Bunratty Castle, which is between Limerick and Shannon. © K. Scharer, 3 photos. It was built in the mid1400's. It is situated in the village of Bunratty. The castle is the fourth defensive building placed on this site. The other three were destroyed in various conflicts. The site is important because it sits in an excellent position to prevent attacks on Limerick. It was fun to climb around the ancient walls and we had a great view from there.



In Bunratty Village, there is a Folk Park showing how people used to live. We made a stop there to visit a thatched roof cottage and a traveler's wagon. We were able to visit the interior of these dwellings. Note that the Traveler's Wagon has a tongue on the opposite side which would have attached the wagon to a horse's harness so it could be moved.



We headed to the coast to take a tour boat ride to see some sights we could not visit from land. As we went north, we were able to see the famous cliffs of Moher, right. Sangianense, CC BY-SA 4.0, via Wikimedia Commons, right. Cliffs of Moher by Gareth James, CC BY-SA 2.0, via Wikimedia Commons, left.





You can't quite imagine how tall these cliffs are until you see them from the water! The boat next went to Kylemore Abbey, right, a Benedictine monastery founded in 1920 on the grounds of Kylemore Castle, in Connemara. Alvesgaspar, CC BY-SA 4.0, via Wikimedia Commons.



The castle had changed hands several times over the years and was available for sale when the Nuns were looking for a place for a new Abbey. The Abbey was founded in 1920 specifically for Irish Nuns who had ben in Ypres, Belgium during WW I. They had to hurriedly flee when the Ypres Abbey due to bombing by the Germans. There had been Irish Benedictine Nuns in the Ypres Abbey for multiple generations. They were rescued by British soldiers and returned to England where they remained until 1920. At that time, they went to Ireland, purchased the Castle, and turned it into the Abbey. One function of the Nuns at the Kylemore Abbey was to educate young girls. Interestingly, in 2015,the Nuns developed a partnership with the University of Notre Dame in Indiana. Academic programs are held at the Abbey and the University has helped renovate space in the Abbey as classrooms and lodging for students.

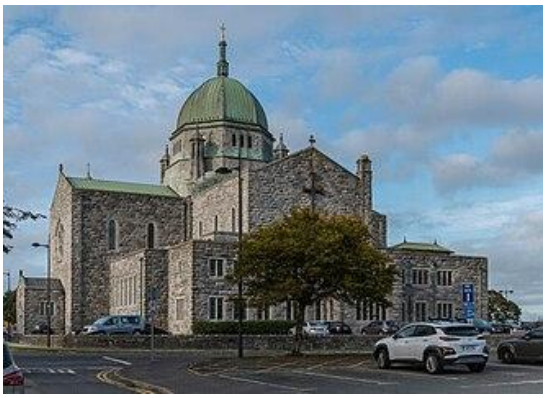


The tour boat dropped us off near the Abbey so we could take a tour of the Abbey. We were able to visit the gardens, ground floor rooms, and the Neo-Gothic style Church of the Abbey, shown

left. High Contrast, CC BY 3.0 DE, via Wikimedia Commons, church. Then it was time to head to Galway.



As we walked north toward Galway we saw Dunguarie Castle, left, which sits along the coastal road Boomur, CC BY-SA 3.0, via Wikimedia Commons. However, we could not visit because it is closed to visitors recently. The owners wanted to give the castle to the nearest city but because of the costs involved the city declined the gift. So, the castle is presently abandoned. But it makes for pretty scenery as we work our way to Galway city!



In Galway, we first stopped to see the Cathedral of Our Lady Assumed into Heaven and St Nicholas, right. Olliebailie, CC BY-SA 4.0, via Wikimedia Commons, exterior and altar. On the left



is the main Altar. The Cathedral in on an island known as Nun's Island. The island got that name because there was a Poor Clares' Nunnery there in the 1600's. The Galway Cathedral is a fairly recent addition to Galway, having been built between 1958 and 1965. It is also none of the largest buildings in Galway. Previously Galway had a Pro-Cathedral from when it was named a diocese in the mid-1800's, but it took time and money to plan and build the cathedral. One of the features of the Cathedral is the large dome which is 145ft. heigh Dieglop, CC BY-SA 4.0, via Wikimedia Commons. But the part your tour guide likes best is the blue and purple glass work at the base of the dome which casta a lovely glow to the space beneath! The Cathedral is built almost entirely of limestone from nearby. It is thought to be the last large building in Ireland made from stone, rather than from concrete or brick. It is indeed an impressive place and has interior artwork worthy of inspection!





The area had early settlers similar to most of Ireland, including Vikings, and Gaels. In the early 1100's a fortification was built by King Connacht and then the city grew up around the fortification. Castles of Connacht: Strongfort, Galway by Mike Searle, CC BY-SA 2.0, via Wikimedia Commons, right. Later the city was run by a collation of merchants. As the city and country developed, local government was formed to run the city



Galway is a busy port city. In the middle Ages they traded with Spain and Portugal and that gradually expanded to trade with other countries.

The city went into a decline in the 19th and 20th centuries but has rebounded since. It is now considered to be a great city for tourism. It won the title of European Capital of Culture in 2020 and European Region of Gastronomy in 2018.

We also saw some other interesting things in Galway. One is the Salmon Weir Bridge that runs across the River Corrib right near the Cathedral. © K. Scharer. At certain times of the year when the Salmon are migrating upstream to spawn or return to the ocean after spawning, the salmon weir devices are put in place to hold the salmon in a shallow pool until conditions are right for their migration. Since the picture at right was taken in October, that must have been during the migration season in Galway.





We also saw several statues of people in our travels around Galway, including the one at left. © K. Scharer. This photo is of the original statue of a famous statue of Pádraic Ó Conaire (1882–1928) who was a very famous Irish writer and journalist. He wrote in the Irish language, rather than in English. He was known for roaming around Ireland in a horse cart. His writings were about the ordinary people he met. Unfortunately, the original sculpture in limestone was vandalized in 1999 and has now been replaced by a bronze replica. The plaque you see in the right forefront describes his contributions to Ireland's literature. The original statue has been restored and is now in the Galway City Museum. People like to sit in Pádraic's lap and have a picture take with the famous author!

And then it was time to head to Westport which is in County Mayo. A very famous landmark of Ireland is in county Mayo just by the town of Westport. It is the mountain known as Croagh Patrick. Croagh Patrick - View from N59 near Westport by Joseph Mischyshyn, CC BY-SA 2.0, via Wikimedia Commons, left. It is also known as "the Reek". It is about 2,500 feet high (about half a mile). Some consider this mountain to be the holiest in Ireland. Why?





Because St. Patrick is believed to have spent 40 nights and days in fast and prayer there. There is a statue of St. Patrick at the foot of the mountain, above right. Tom Szustek, CC BY-SA 4.0, via Wikimedia Commons. Evey year visitors climb the mountain and in July on the final Sunday of the month, Mass is celebrated there. Thousands attend that Mass. Störfix, CC BY-SA 3.0, via Wikimedia Commons, St. Patrick's Church right. At the time of our visit in Mid- November, there were only a few other pilgrims there.





Next on our pilgrimage was Knock, which is still in County Mayo. Knock has been a place of pilgrimage since 1879 when on 8/21/1879, multiple people wittnessed apparitions at the local Church of Saint John the Baptist. The apparitonwas first sight by Maty Byrne on her way home one evening when she saw three figures on the local church's gable. She immediately ran to her parents and others from the village also came to see the apparitions of three full size figures as well. All of the villergers present saw apparitions of Blessed Mary, St. John the Evangelist, and St. Joseph. There was also an altar at the side. Later, a farmer, from approximately half a mile away, reported seeing a ball of gold

light above the church's gable at the time the apparitions were observed by the villagers. Over a period of time the group of witnesses varied from two to twenty-five, over a period of two hours.

The Archbishop convened an ecclesiastical Commission to investigate the apparitions and evaluate the findings. The commission found that there were no natural causes that could explain what the witnesses saw, that the witnesses were truthful in their testimony and the apparitions had actually occurred.

The local and national newspapers reported on the apparitions and even some international newspapers described the apparitions. After a time, a group began developing Knock into a national pilgrimage site. The pilgrimages included visiting the church, devotions, benediction, processions, and various recitations, often led by priests.

Of course, there were those who tried to discredit the apparitions as natural phenomena. They presented a variety of ways the apparitions could have been produced either by natural occurrences or man-made events.

Pilgrims to Knock have left behind assistive devices such as canes and crutches, declaring themselves healed by their devotions at the church. Every diocese in Ireland makes an annual pilgrimage to Knock and each August, a 9-day novena attracts draws more pilgrims to Knock.

The Basilica of Our Lady of Knock, pictured above, was built in the 1970's. It is made of concrete and can hold as many as 10,000 people. The new church was raised to the status of basilica by Pope John Paul II in 1979. There are 4 other churches on the Knock site: the church where the apparitions occurred (now called the Apparition Church), an old parish church, a Chapel of Reconciliation, and the Blessed Sacrament Chapel. Knock has become Ireland's National Marian Shrine. There are other facilities on site to help serve the needs of the pilgrims, including a hotel, camping park and a museum. We went to Mass here before heading to Armagh in Northern Ireland.

It is a bit of a hike to reach Armagh. We passed through several towns on the way, each with a parish church but nothing of great interest. We hurried along because we wanted to get to the starting point of St. Patrick's Way which begins in Armagh.

The map below has a green line depicting the Way of St. Patrick so you can get an idea of where the Way of St. Patrick begins and ends as well as the various stops.



FlyingChrysalis, CC BY-SA 4.0, via Wikimedia Commons

Note: I have marked the major stops of the pilgrimage in red along with the names of the stop, thus altering the original diagram.

Armagh is the first stop on a pilgrimage l known as St. Patrick's Way. It is a famous pilgrimage that many walk every year. The final stop on the way is about 22 miles away from Belfast. The entire pilgrimage is 82 miles long. As we often have done, we first stopped at the Catholic Cathedral of St. Patrick.



Catholic Cathedral in Armagh, left. NateBergin, CC BY 4.0, via Wikimedia Commons, exterior and interior of St. Patrick's Catholic Cathedral.

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Michael Kooiman, CC BY-SA 3.0, via Wikimedia Commons, altar of St. Patrick's Catholic Cathedral, left.

In Armagh, Saint Patrick is thought to have healed a local chieftain, Daire, who then gave him the site on the hill in Armagh to build his church. Patrick built a Cathedral on hill and made Armagh the chief Catholic city of the Island known are Ireland. Since the repeal of the Penal Laws , Armagh has once again become the seat of the Roman Catholic leader of all of Ireland. However, the original St. Patrick's Cathedral was claimed as the Anglican Church of Ireland Cathedral during the Reformation and remains on that hill today.

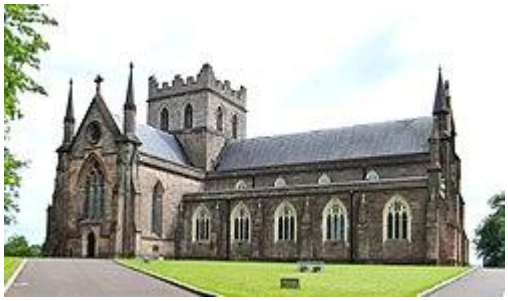


So that meant a new Catholic cathedral had to be built in Armagh. In 1835, as soon as the new Archbishop was appointed for Armagh, he began planning for a Cathedral. But the land in the city and surrounding area belonged to the Anglican Bishop. But one tract of land on Sandy Hill on the outskirts of Armagh had been sold to an Earl. The Archbishop was able to negotiate to buy the land and planning for the new building began in Ernst. A weekly penny collection was taken up. The corner stone was laid in 1838 but it was not completed until 1904 . Work was interrupted by the Irish famine and the deaths of five Archbishops, each wanting to make some design changes that resulted in delays. But it did get completed and is very beautiful. The altar is carved with the figures of Jesus. St. Patrick, St. Brigid, St. Malachy, and St. Oliver Plunkett. We had the pleasure of attending Mass here.

When the original St. Patrick's was claimed by the Anglican Church, it retained the name of St. Patrick. We have seen that happen repeatedly as we have progressed through other parts of the UK.



Armagh is also the seat of the Primate for the Church of Ireland. The picture left shows both of the St. Patrick Cathedrals. Armagh Golf Club & Cathedrals by Sean Davis, CC BY-SA 2.0, via Wikimedia Commons, left. JohnArmagh (shifted & cropped by Rabanus Flavus), CC BY-SA 4.0, via Wikimedia Commons, right, Anglican Cathedral.



We did visit the Anglican Cathedral.
St. Patrick is said to have built the first church here around 445 AD. It appears that the site had been a pagan sanctuary when the land was gifted to St. Patrick. In rose in prominence so that by the 600's it was the most significant monastery in the entire north of the island of Ireland.

In 1004, the High King of Ireland, Brian Boru, visited Armagh. He named St. Patrick's as the most important cathedral in Ireland and endowed it with s significant amount of gold. Boru is believed to have been buried in this Cathedral.

No church built in the mid-400's could survive without major renovations and this is true of the Anglican St. Patrick's. It had 17 major reconstructions for various reasons from fires to war damage. The church contains a treasure trove of Celtic and medieval carvings along with sculptures from the 1700's and 1800's. Before we headed on we went to see the Observatory and also the old Navan Fort.

Then we continued on St. Patrick's Way to Scarva. Scarva is east and slightly south of Armagh and directly north of Newry. It is not labeled on the map above but there is a red dot to indicate its location. There is no Catholic church in Scarva at this time. Catholics attend church in other nearby places. But Scarva is part of St. Patrick's Way. Scarva is along a canal which we will follow for a bit. One of the sights in Scarva is Moneypenny's Lockhouse which is along the Newry Canal at lock 14.



Moneypenny's Lock 2016 by Robert Ashby, CC BY-SA 2.0, via Wikimedia Commons, left.

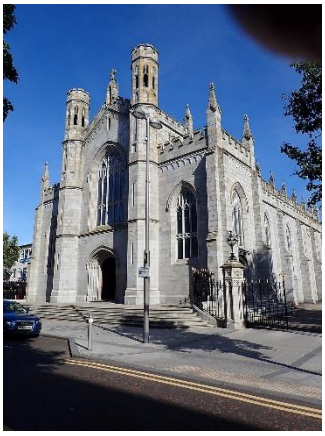
The house is actually the home of the person who maintains and operates the lock. Locks on a river can raise or lower the water level to help boats navigate rivers or canals that have different heights. We learned about the history of Newry Canal, which is from the 1700's. The canal has a nice walking path along it which facilitates our ability to follow St. Patrick's Way.



From Scarva we continued on the Way to Newry. This section of our journey was via Newry Canal towpath. A towpath allowed draft animals to pull a boat along a river or canal when the water was flowing in the wrong direction. That towpath became the walking path we followed. Newry is close to the ocean so water would have been flowing toward the ocean. Man vyi, Public domain, via Wikimedia Commons. Newry Canal opened in 1742, connecting Portadown and Newry. Newry has a long Catholic history. Although there had been inhabitants there since the Bronze Age, in 1144 the town grew up around a Cistercian abbey. It grew as a market town and port city once the canal was opened.

It is believed that Saint Patrick spent time in a place called Clanrye (approximately where Newry is today) as he did his missionary work in N. Ireland and he planted a yew tree near the river to symbolize his faith. The Newry's coat of arms depicts the Saint standing by Yew trees.

Newry is a Cathedral city. In 1829, the Cathedral of Sts. Patrick and Colman was mostly completed and began being used but work continued on it, some new construction and some renovation, until 1904. It was begun in 1825 and is located on Hill Street. It was built using local granite.



SS Patrick and Colman Catholic Cathedral, Newry by Eric Jones, CC BY-SA 2.0, via Wikimedia Commons. The cathedral replaced St. Mary's Church which was from 1789. It was both a parish church and a pro-cathedral.

The interior is quite ornate and beautiful as the image of the Sacred Heart Shrine at right, demonstrates.



Dshort5551, CC BY-SA 4.0, via Wikimedia Commons.

We attended a daily Mass while we were there. And then it was tile to continue on St. Patrick's Way.

The next section of the Way of St. Patrick continues on to Rostrevor. The Way took us through stunning scenery. Looking across Carlingford Lough, we could see the Cooley Mountains pictured below. INDIGO WOLFSBANE from Newry..., NORTHERN IRELAND...., Public domain, via Wikimedia Commons.



And when we looked north-west, the Mourne Mountains tower before us. Norman McMullan, CC BY-SA 2.0, via Wikimedia Commons Mourne Mountains., left.



At Rostrevor there is a Benedictine Abbey, pictured below, and we visited the Abbey to pray with the monks before continuing our walk. Rostrevor has many Edwardian homes from the 1700's and 1800's when it was at its peak.

We visited the local Catholic Church, St. Mary Star of the Sea, right , in Kilbroney, Restrover. St Mary Star of the Sea Catholic Church, Mary Street, Rostrevor by Eric Jones, CC BY-SA 2.0, via Wikimedia Commons, exterior. The nave and sanctuary of St Mary, Star of the Sea, Rostrevor by Eric Jones, CC BY-SA 2.0, via Wikimedia Commons





The church is a simple parish church built on the site or near the former church founded by St. Brónach, a disciple of St. Patrick. The original building is in ruins, below right. A century or so ago (the specific date is unclear) a major storm caused a large tree to topple over in the churchyard. The branches of the tree held an old church bell from the 900's. The bell was associated with St. Brónach and it was installed in St. Mary's in Rostrevor. The bell is currently used to signal people that storms are causing unsafe conditions on the Carlingford Lough. Ruined chapel in Kilbroney Cemetery, Rostrevor by Gareth James, CC BY-SA 2.0, via Wikimedia Commons.



St. Brónach (or Bronagh) lived in the 500's founded monastery in Kilbroney. St. Brónach was very compassionate and so she provided a safe haven for shipwrecked sailors and others in need of help. The church, ruins of the old church and a well named after St. Brónach are one stop on the Way of St. Patrick and are also a pilgrimage site of St. Brónach .

We continued on the walk to Newcastle with outstanding scenery as we passed through some foothills of the Mourne Mountains. We passed the summit of the highest mountain in the Mournes known as Slieve Donard.



We passed the summit of Slieve Donard, the highest peak in Northern Ireland shown left with the town of Newcastle below. Anderson-Ivor, CC BY-SA 4.0, via Wikimedia Commons, below left. At the summit is the hermitage of St. Donard after which the mountain is named. Pilgrims climb the summit annually to celebrate the saint. There are two burial sites at the top; the largest contains the hermitage. The smaller cairn holds an oratory both built by St. Donard. You may have heard the legend about a bull that was slaughtered by St. Patrick and when the owner a chieftain demanded the bull back, St. Patrick restored the bull to life and returned it. St. Donard was the son of that chieftain and it is believed that his conversion to Christianity occurred after the return of the bull to life. He then became a disciple of Saint Patrick.

Another stop in Newcastle was at Saint Patrick's Stream. This is a place that St. Patrick abolished the snake's from Ireland; while this is a popular legend, from a scientific perspectives, there never were snakes in Ireland. St. Patric is believed to have visit the Mourne Mountains in his first trip to Ireland as a Catholic. Remember, he was enslaved in Ireland as a child and then escaped back to England where he converted to Christianity. There is a small stream in the mountains where St. Patrick knelt to take a drink and left his handprint embedded in a rock. We also noted Slidderyford Dolmen which marks a portal grave. His was around the entrance to Murlough Nature Park.



Ardfern, CC BY-SA 3.0, via Wikimedia Commons, right.

We then continued on the way through Tyrella. Tyrella is on bay and has an ancient sand dune ecosystem, the Way follows the inner bay to the villages of Dundrum and Clough as we headed for Downpatrick.

St. Patrick arrived in Downpatrick by boat from England with the goal of bring Christianity to the pagan Irish. We started in Downpatrick 2 miles outside of Downpatrick at Saul Church or Abbey, said to be the first ecclesiastical site in Ireland. The remains of the medieval abbey on the site of the St Patrick's Memorial Church, Saul by Eric Jones, CC BY-SA 2.0, via Wikimedia Commons, left. This spot is also believed to be the spot where St. Patrick died. We spent some time here in quiet prayer. Next we visited the Ruins of St. Tassach's Church (near Raholp)right. This church is believed to be where St. Patrick received the last rites. Albert Bridge, CC BY-SA 2.0, via Wikimedia Commons, right.





St. Patrick founded the church and then named St. Tassach to lead it. It is near the Saul Church. St. Tassach was known for ma king the various artifacts used in the Catholic church—the chalices, patens, crosses, crosiers, and shrines. But perhaps he is best known because St. Patrick asked St. Tassach to administer Holy Viaticum to him on his deathbed.



The Down Cathedral, left, was built on a place of Christian worship since the 5th century. Ardfern, CC BY-SA 3.0, via Wikimedia Commons. In the 6th century, stone buildings were not known. Monks would have lived in the original building and later also monks lived in the stone building. Stone buildings became possible in the 10th century so it was probably around that time that the first stone church was built on the hilltop site. In the 12th century, the building was rebuilt and was dedicated as a Cathedral to the Holy Trinty. It was later rebuilt in the 14th century. After the reformation, the cathedral was abandoned until the late 1700's when it was decided to restore the cathedral. On the highest spot on the hill lies St. Patick's grave. (above, right).



Aubrey Dale, CC BY-SA 2.0, via Wikimedia Commons.

Then we went to St. Patrick's Catholic Church in Downpatrick, image below left. It was built of course after the Penal laws that limited Catholicism were repealed.



St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Downpatrick by Eric Jones, CC BY-SA 2.0, via Wikimedia Commons, left. The transept of St Patrick's Catholic Church, Downpatrick by Eric Jones, CC BY-SA 2.0, via Wikimedia Commons, right below.



As you can see in the picture on the right, the interior of the church is fairly simple in design. We went to Mass here before leaving for Belfast, our final stop in our pilgrimage.

Belfast is our final stop in N. Ireland. As you may remember, there has been much strife in both Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland between followers of the Church of Ireland and the Roman Catholic Church.

Ireland had been mainly Catholic, but Catholicism was repressed by the British beginning with King Henry VIII's break from Rome. Ireland had its own Penal Laws, restricting what Catholics could do. For many years, Ireland was, in essence, a British colony. After the Norman conquest in the 1100's England claimed Ireland but did not have control over the entire island until the mid-1500's during the reign of Henry VIII. When you read English history in the 18th and 19th centuries, there are frequent references of England's parliament trying to decide what to do about the "Irish Problem". This referred to the Irish were rebelling, not only in Ireland but sometimes raids or terrorist in England, because they want to have their own country and be able to practice religious freedom, be able to practice their Catholic faith. Various altercations continued to occur; the British were not the nicest landlords, often stealing land and killing Irish chieftains. The Great Irish famine in the 1840's made matters even worse. In the early 1900's, Ireland officially became part of the United Kingdom. Finally in 1919 the Irish won freedom from England. The separation of the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland happened after that. Protestant Christians who were loyal to the British, moved into the top portion of the Island and became a part of the United Kingdom, while those who were of the Catholic faith moved to the larger lower of the Island (as you look on the map—the Republic of Ireland in not necessarily on lower ground!). But there was still strife between the two religious groups because the partition of the island often divided families between two countries. And within Northern Ireland, there were often clashes between the two religious groups. In the 1960's-1990's, there ongoing clashes with a combined death toll of at least 3000 people. It was not until 1998, in what is known as the Good Friday Agreement, that an accord was reached and the violence ended.



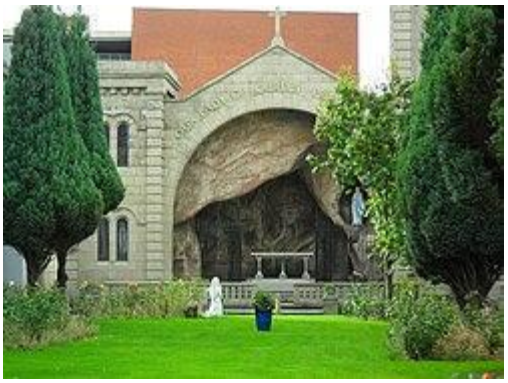
Panoramic view of Belfast from the water. Davidw1406, CC0, via Wikimedia Commons, left. St Mary's, Chapel Lane, Belfast's Oldest Catholic Church by Eric Jones, CC BY-SA 2.0, via Wikimedia Commons, below right. Tom Parnell from Scottish Borders, Scotland, CC BY-SA 2.0, via Wikimedia Commons, center.

We first visited the mother church in Belfast, St. Mary's, which is the oldest Catholic Church in Belfast. The portal of the church is shown center. We also visited the Grotto of below which is attached to St.





Our Lady of Lourdes, shown Mary's.



Dean Molyneaux, CC BY-SA 2.0, via Wikimedia Commons, left. Titanic Museum, Belfast by Colin Park, CC BY-SA 2.0, via Wikimedia Commons, below right.

We also stopped at the Titanic Museum. Most people don't realize that there is an active ship building industry in Belfast, nor do they realize the Titanic was built in Belfast. The museum told us all about the process of building the ship.



We also visited various pubs and restaurants, packed our belongings, then flew back home.

Thanks for participating in our pilgrimage!

Your Tour Guide,

Kathy Scharer