



MARCH 17TH 2021 @ 3PM

Join the parade!

**Join historian and author Brian White
for a talk to celebrate
St Patrick's Day together**

**Free
registration
on
EventBrite**



A member of
**Our Wicklow
Heritage**



Cead Mile Failte

2021

La Fheille Padraig



- St Patrick's Day**, >> Family Stories, Irish Americans begin their Family Tree (Trace Ancestors).
>>The first day of Planting Vegetables and cutting the grass.
>> Attend the Parade.
>> Re kindle the use of the Irish Language.

Questions : Were we ever asked to stay at home on St. Patrick's Day ?

What American President wore Wicklow grown Shamrock ?

What County Wicklow MP escaped from Jail on St. Patrick's Day ?

Mrs M'Intosh found a snake in what County Wicklow Estate ?

We Remember Josephine Duda for what event ?

Most towns and villages in county Wicklow and Ireland has a School, Church, Hall, Road or Community group called after our patron saint.

Parade cancelled 2020, 2021 due to Covid

Were we ever confined to our homes on St. Patrick's Day ???

IRELAND (ST. PATRICK'S DAY).

HC Deb 16 March 1917 vol 91 cc1437-8

Keep indoors ?

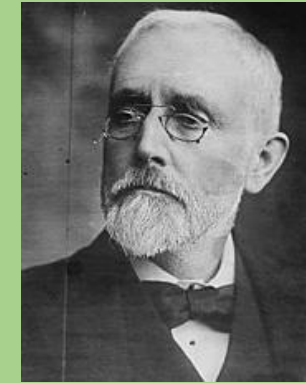
143

Mr. DILLON May I ask whether, in the course of the proceedings to-day or on the Adjournment, there will be anyone to answer for Ireland? A rumour has reached me that orders or warnings have been issued to the people in Dublin to keep indoors on St. Patrick's Day, and I am very anxious to get some authoritative statement.

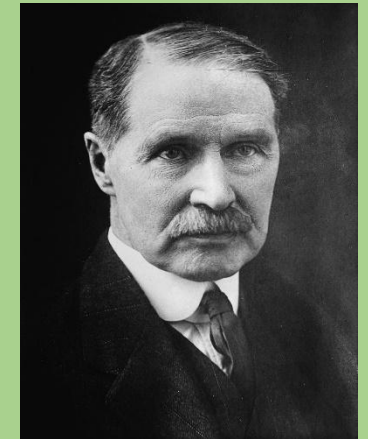
Mr. BONAR LAW I can only say that I know nothing of the circumstances to which the hon. Member has alluded, but, as it happens, the Chief Secretary went to Ireland only yesterday, and I do not think there will be anybody here who will be able to answer with authority for the Department as to anything that is being done in Ireland.

Mr. DILLON I do not blame the Chief Secretary for having gone to Ireland, and of course he cannot be in two places at once; but I would ask the right hon. Gentleman to inquire if anyone of his colleagues will be able to inform us on the Adjournment whether there is any truth in this rumour as to warnings addressed to the people of Dublin to remain indoors to-morrow?

Mr. BONAR LAW Certainly I shall be pleased to give any information that is in the possession of the Irish Office.



Mr. John Dillon MP
Mayo East



Mr. Bonar Law
Prime Minister 1922 -
1923

**Chancellor of the
Exchequer 1916 –
1919.**

Chief Secretary of
Ireland Mr. Duke has
gone to Dublin. Unable
to contact him.

Irish People in Britain

HC Deb 04 March 1998 vol 307 cc1016-24

1016

Mr. John McDonnell (Hayes and Harlington) Astoundingly, this appears to be the first recorded debate in the history of the British Parliament specifically on the subject of the Irish community in Britain. That is all the more astounding because, as the House will be aware, Irish migration to Britain goes back as far as the first forays by Irish chieftains to Wales, during which they reputedly kidnapped a small boy who grew up to become our patron saint, Saint Patrick.

[12.30 pm](#)

§

Bank Holiday Act, 1871

The **Act** designated four **Bank holidays** in **Ireland**: Easter **Monday**; Whit **Monday**; St. Stephen's Day and the first **Monday** in August. ... In **1903**, Saint Patrick's Day became an official public **holiday** in **Ireland**. Bank Holiday (Ireland) Act, 1903

>> The 1871 Act and the 1903 Act were update by Public Holidays Act 1924.

An Act to make provision for a Bank Holiday in Ireland on the seventeenth day of every March.

[27th March 1903.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

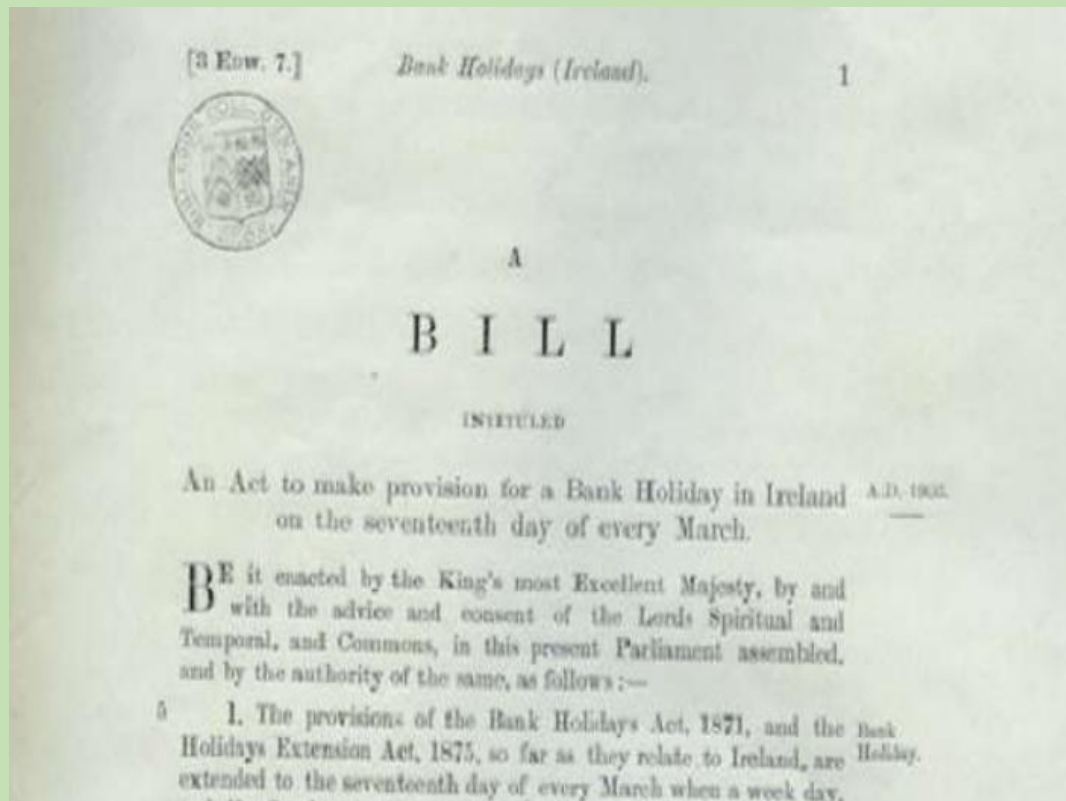
1. The provisions of the Bank Holidays Act, 1871, and the Bank Holiday, Holidays Extension Act, 1875, so far as they relate to Ireland, are extended to the seventeenth day of every March when a week day, and, if a Sunday, to the next day following, and this day shall be a bank holiday in Ireland within the meaning of these Acts.

2. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Bank Holiday (Ireland) Act, 1903.



Bank Holiday (Ireland) Act, 1903,

The Bill was introduced by James O'Meara MP for Limerick.



| Mar | | 1903 | | | | |
|-----|----|------|----|----|----|----|
| Mo | Tu | We | Th | Fr | Sa | Su |
| | | | | | | 1 |
| 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| 30 | 31 | | | | | |

Right of Pay. Bank Holiday Or Public Holiday.

St. Patrick's Day.

HC Deb 07 March 1910 vol 14 cc1280-1W

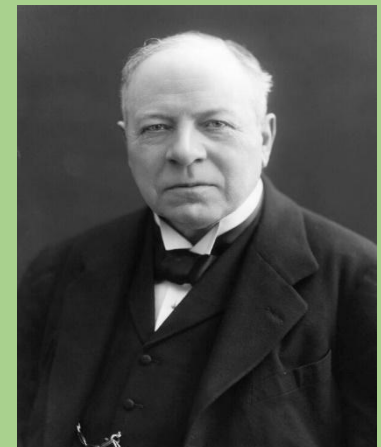
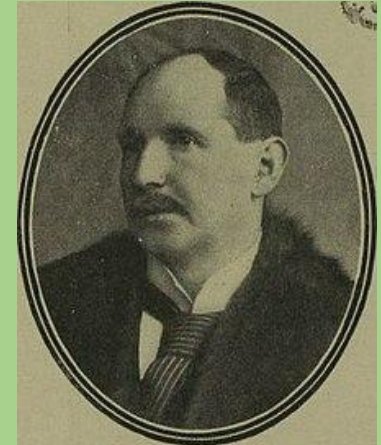
1280W

Mr. NANNETTI asked the Secretary of State for War whether the employés of the War Office and other Government workers in Ireland will be granted a holiday on St. Patrick's Day; whether he is aware that the day is recognised as a Bank Holiday by the Government; and, if so, will he make it one of the holidays granted to Government workers in that country? §

1281W

Mr. HALDANE I am aware that St. Patrick's Day is a Bank Holiday in Ireland. The rule for the War Department is that employes shall be granted St. Patrick's Day as a public holiday on the same conditions as for Admiralty employés, namely, without pay and without the right of making up lost time. §

Mr Joseph Nannetti
Former MP for
Dublin College
Green



Richard Burdon Haldane,
1st Viscount Haldane,
Secretary of State for War

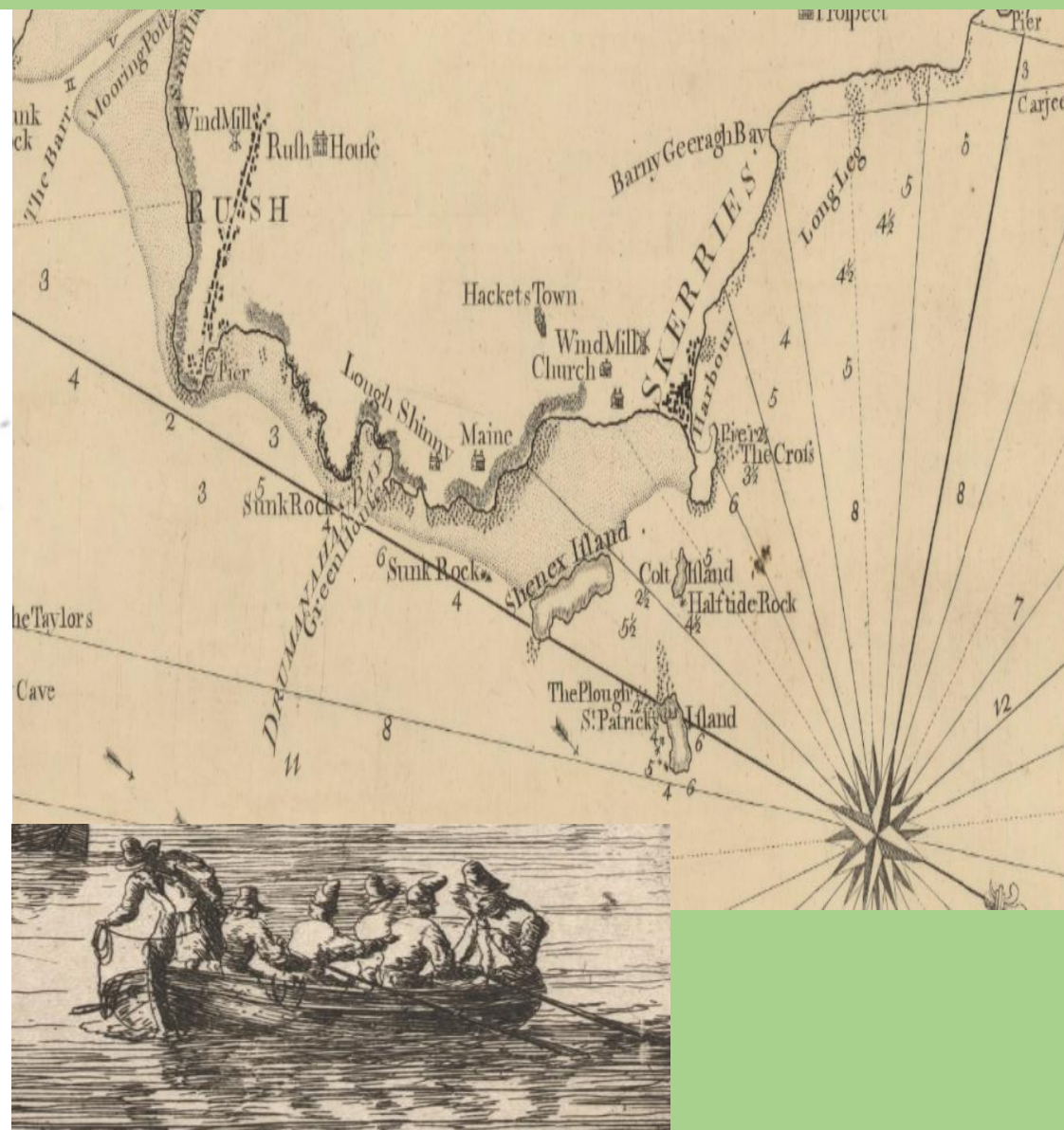
THE SHAMROCK

Vol. XIV.—No. 563.]

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1877.

[PRICE ONE PENNY]

St. Patrick first landed at a place called Inver De, which is supposed to be the mouth of the Bray river, in Wicklow; but having been repulsed by the inhabitants, he returned to his ship, and sailing towards the north, landed on the little island of Holm-Patrick, near Skerries, off the north coast of Dublin, where he made a short stay for the purpose of refreshing the crew and the companions of his voyage. He then resumed his voyage, and proceeded as far as the coast of the present county of Down, where, entering Strangford Lough, he landed in a district called Magh-inis, in the present barony of Lecale. On the appearance of the strangers an alarm was raised that pirates had arrived, and Dicho, the lord of that place, came at the head of his people; but the moment he saw the apostle he perceived that he was no pirate, and he invited the saint and his companions to his house, where, on hearing the true religion announced, he and all his family believed and were baptized. This was the first fruit of St. Patrick's mission in Ireland.



(The Shamrock, published 1866-1913)

Dalton's History of Ireland published 1910

St Patrick's Links with Bray Used in Guide Books

Bray is of considerable antiquity. Mr. Dalton, in his history of the county of Dublin, states, that in 432, St. Patrick attempted a landing, but was denied admission. In 1152, Bray, previously the seat of a rural bishop, was by Cardinal Paparo annexed to the see of Dublin; and, in 1173, it was, together with the adjacent lands, granted to Walter de Riddlesford, by Strongbow, on the part of Henry II.

A hand book for travellers in Ireland
By James Fraser (of Dublin.) 1836



ST. PATRICK

A well on the Bray side of Bray Head was supposed to have been blessed by St. Patrick

Stones of Bray page 43.

Well a quarter of a mile south east of the Church on the brink of the cliff, called by some the Church Well, but by the old people called it Patrick's Well ...

Bray
Memories of St. Patrick haunt the ruins of "the little church of the Bell" inside Bray Head. (Raheen a cluig) South of Dublin was the plain of Fer Cualann including the valleys of Glencullen, Glendhu and Glencree. Between Dalkey and Glenree as far south as Delgany was Ui Bruin Cualann over which Gillamocholmog ruled as king. De Ridelsford a Norman Knight built his castle on the edge of a cliff on the site of an old Celtic Hermitage and graveyard. At that time there was no bridge over the river. The road from Dublin (Slige Cualann) led down Bloody Bank by Back Street and crossed the river by a ford where the bridge now stands. De Ridelsford built his castle on this road which way the tribesmen used to pass so that he might keep a check upon their movements. A grant of land was given to St. Thomas' Abbey and St. Mary's Abbey just opposite the castle and after this a town had developed. A market was held on Thursdays - Sir Walter got his dues from

Bray

Language
English



Collector
Patrick Begley

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There are 44 other stories about St Patrick and his connection with Co Wicklow in the Dúchas Folklore Collection.

Saint Patrick's Well

Under the Nassau Street entrance to Trinity College in Dublin is St Patrick's Well, where in 1700, we are told, a Dr Gwither placed frogspawn, thereby bringing frogs to Ireland. This story is clearly what it appears to be, a fable, as there are references to this amphibian in earlier Irish writings. MacAingil (1618) has 'do lson (Dia) a thalamh go frogaibh (bethaduigh allachda roghrána nach fuil nar tírne tré ghráslubh Phádrúig, God filled the land with frogs (wild ugly beasts) that are no longer in the country by the graces of Patrick! So the poor innocent frog got lumped with the snakes, though Patrick appears to have had less success with them than the snakes! There are thirteen SAINT PATRICK'S WELLS in the country, in Cos Limerick, Donegal, Mayo (2), Down (2), Longford, Carlow, Roscommon, Meath, Galway, Cavan and Dublin.

Irish Times
November 28, 1987

St Patrick's Well : Blessington

St. Patrick's Well was a water supply for the town in the 19th century. The surrounding area, known as Millbank, has an abandoned roadway, which originally led to a corn mill and Blessington Bridge over the Liffey, both of which were submerged when the Poulaphouca Reservoir was created.

26-9-35

115

Teller: Mrs. Kate Hanlon no 5 Glen View Road. Age 68 yrs

Writer: Biddy Vickers no 5 Glen View Road.

St. Patrick's Well.

A long time ago when St. Patrick came to Wicklow. There was a woman who sat on a stone in a field up the Green Hill Road. She had a cup, one side of it was magic, anyone who asked her for a drink she gave them this side and he or she died immediately. St. Patrick heard of it, one day he went up, and asked for a drink, she gave him this side but he said "No thank you" and he hit the cup on the stone.

After this it was called St. Patrick's Well about 1506 year ago. Now it is owned by the Dominican Convent. You can still see the water running in the field on the Green Hill Road.



Share



Tweet

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Transcribed by a member of our volunteer transcription project.

[History](#) | [Edit](#) »

COLLECTOR

Biddy Vickers

Gender

female

Address

Wicklow, Co. Wicklow

INFORMANT

Mrs Katie Hanlon

Gender

female

Age

68

St Patrick Myth & Legend



Saint Patrick's Day, feast day (March 17) of St. Patrick, patron saint of Ireland. Born in Britain in the late 4th century, he was kidnapped at the age of 16 and taken to Ireland as a slave. He escaped but returned about 432 to convert the Irish to Christianity. By the time of his death on **March 17, 461**, he had established monasteries, churches, and schools. Many legends grew up around him—for example, that he drove the snakes out of Ireland and used the shamrock to explain the [Trinity](#). Ireland came to celebrate his day with religious services and feasts.

In County Wicklow we have placenames such as Croospatrick, Killpatrick, Toberpatrick and St Patrick's Well

Where did Land ?



St Patrick first landed in Ireland , between the promontory of Bray Head and Killiney, and where he built a church .

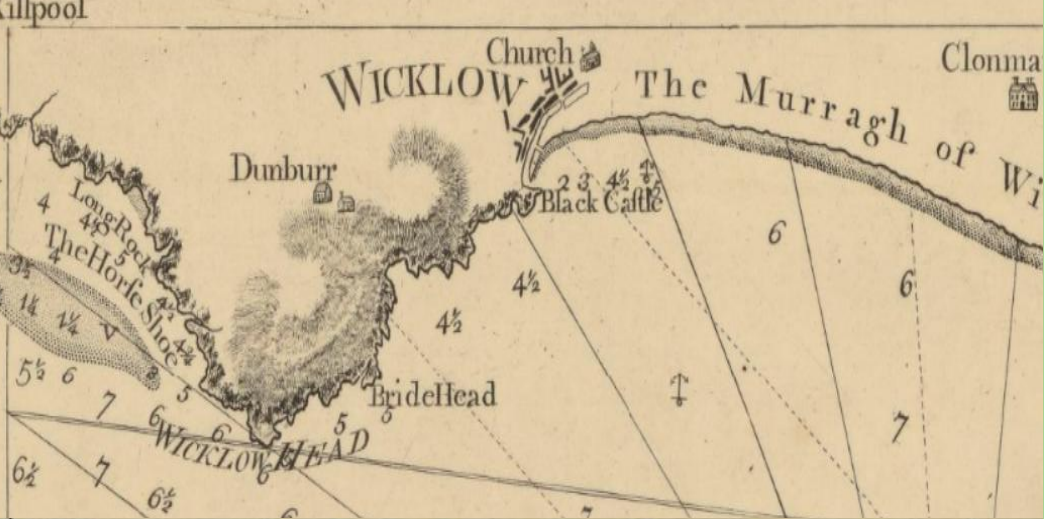


Saint Patrick and His 34 Assistant Missionaries, landed at the estuary of the River Vartry , at **Wicklow**

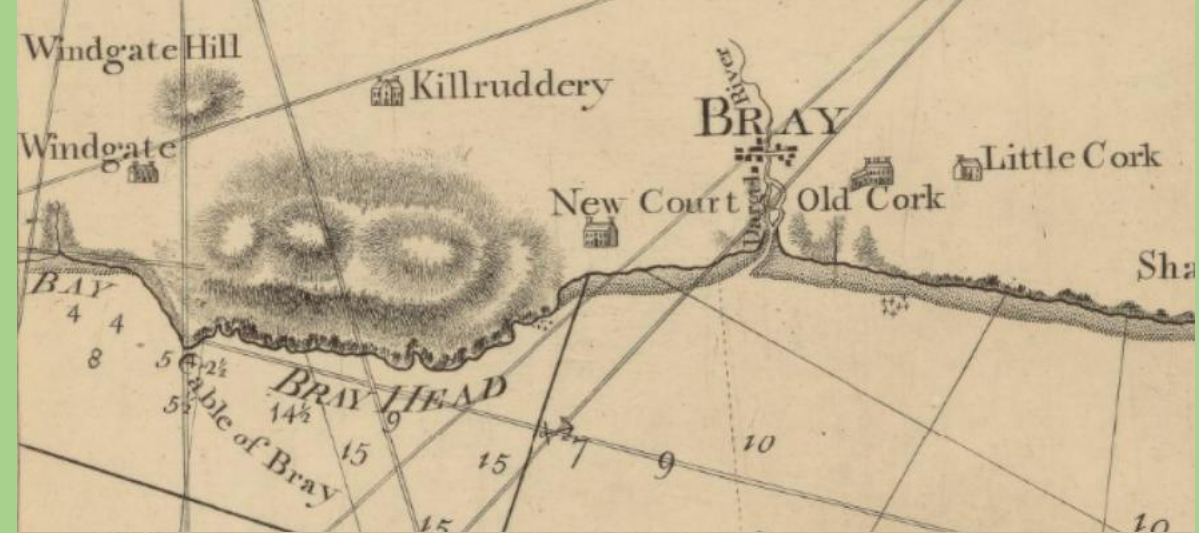


There is a tradition that **St. Patrick** landed at **Arklow**, at Glas Gorman , south of **Arklow**





He arrived safe in Britain, where he preached in Cornwall a few days with success, and, as some say, in Wales. Here, having increased his attendants to the number of thirty-four, he set sail for Ireland, and arrived, with a prosperous gale, at a port in the territory of the Evoleni, as Probus calls it, but which the Irish writers term Crioeh-cuolan, or the country of Cuolan. Others call it the port of Jubber-Dea, or the mouth of the River Dea, and is now the port of Wicklow.



From hence he bent his course to a castle near the sea, called Rath Jubber, near the mouth of the River Bray. But the Pagans of those parts rose up, and drove him to his ship; and then he sailed to an island on the coast of the county of Dublin, which, after him, is called Inis-Phadruig, and by the English Holm Patrick to this day, where he and his companions rested after their fatigues.

Churches to St Patrick

Wicklow Town

Enniskerry

Kilquade

Greystones

Curtlestown

Barranisky near Arklow

St Mary & St Patrick

Avoca

St Patrick & St Killian

Ballyhad Upper

St Patrick Missionary

Kiltegan



Curtlestown



Kilpatrick near Brittas Bay



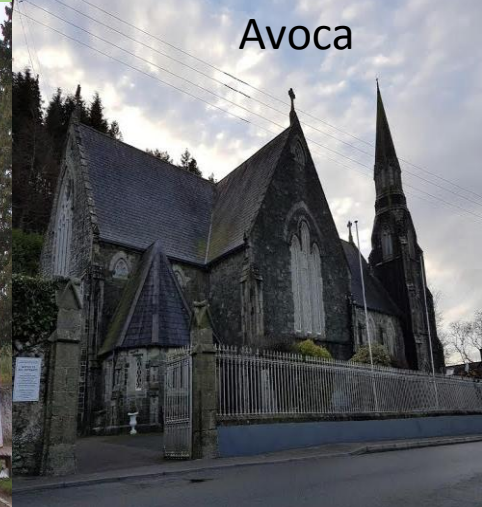
Enniskerry



Wicklow Town



Kilquade



Avoca



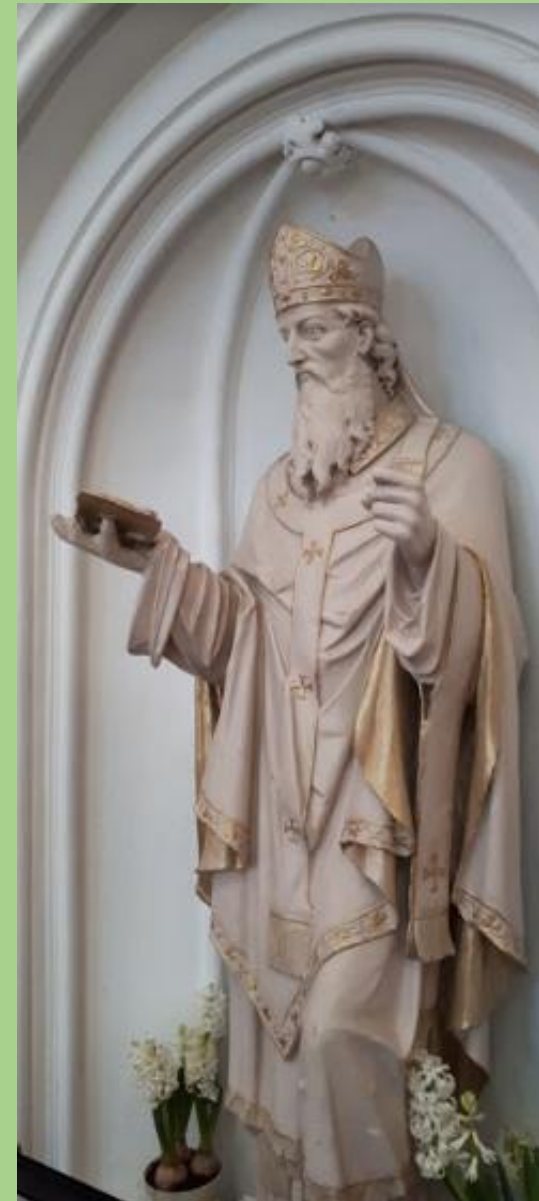
Greystones

Tribute to the Fallen

There is at present exhibited in the showrooms of one of Dublin's sculptors two beautiful statues, one of St. Brigid and the other of St. Patrick which are to be erected in the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, Bray.

The Shrine of St. Brigid will be in remembrance of "the men of Bray who fell in the Great War, 1914 - 1918, and of the victims of the late rebellion in Dublin. 'United in Death' " terminate the inscription. The statue of St. Patrick is erected by Dr. John Colohan and his brother Fr. Richard Colohan, PP, Bray, to the memory of his brother the late Fr. James Colohan, PP, Howth.

Bray and South Dublin Herald - January 1919





Arklow
St Saviour Church
St Patrick
4th from left



*Kilbride Bray
St Brigid Church*

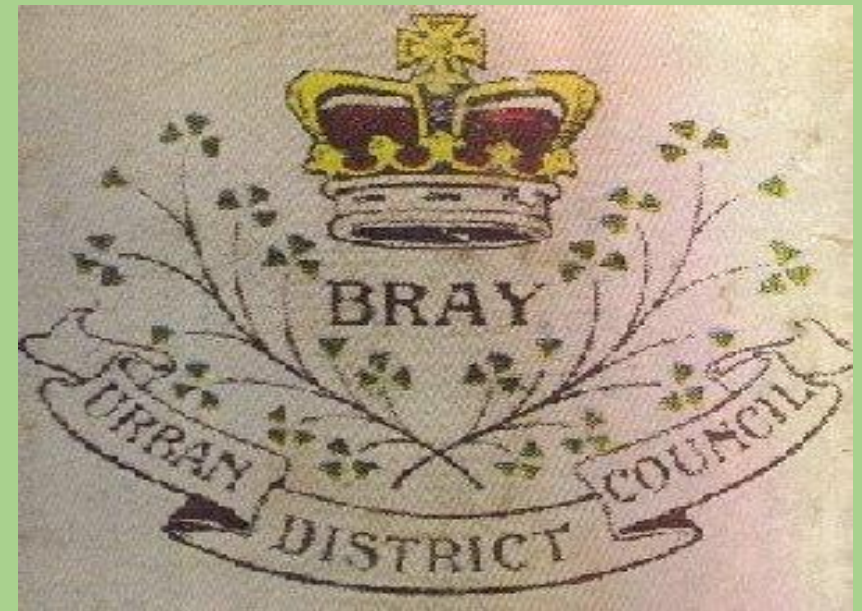
- nave; north; 3rd from east;
- Two lancets 1570mm x 360mm and one quatrefoil.
- PATRONAGE
- Price.
- ARTIST
- J. Ninian Comper, 1864-1960 (sgn)
- DATE
- 1925 (mem)
- ICONOGRAPHY
- St Paul
- left
- St Patrick
- right

The Rev. Richard Galvin, P. P., Rathdrum, county of Wicklow, sent the following note on the landing-place of Palladius as suggestive of further research :—

“ The Four Masters, A. D. 776, say, ‘ Lord of *Rath-inver* slain.’ O’Donovan (note ^b) calls it *Rath Inver-dea*, which Usher *thinks* was the ancient name of Oldcourt, near Bray. The Four Masters record, A. D. 836, ‘ Battle of *Inver-na mark*.’ O’Donovan (note ^c) makes this to be the same place.

“ The old translator of the ‘ Book of Ulster’ calls it ‘ *Inver-na-mark by the Nury*.’ See our ‘ Journal’ for April, 1871, p. 93, where this place is made to be Annagassan; but I *think* this *Rath-inver*, alias *Inver-dea*, alias *Inver-na-mark* (of the ships) to be the town of Wicklow, *Viking-lough* (of the Sea Kings), one of their seaport strongholds, from which they often burnt all before them, to the city of Glendalough itself. Many old writers identify Wicklow as *Inver-dea*. Wicklow will also fairly verify the addition ‘ by the Nury’ of the old translator of the Book of Ulster, for the *Newragh* (‘ Yew tree,’ Joyce, p. 494) is only one and a half miles N. near the sea from the town of Wicklow. Newragh-bridge Hotel, well-known to tourists, is on the spot. The commons or village of Rathnew (Newrath, perhaps), famous for its ancient church and saint (see Bollandists and Colgan), and also for its being certainly in *Ily-garehon*, is some distance inland. Wicklow is at the mouth of the *Leitrim*, the name given to the Vartry from Newragh Bridge to its mouth at Wicklow. The parish of *Kilpoole* (Paul’s Church) comes in near to Wicklow town south,

In the year 1870 the Rev Richard Galvin of Rathdrum put forward, Bray, Wicklow Town and Rathnew as the landing sites of St Patrick in 431/432.



Original Coat of Arms for Bray



Popular Street ballad “The Wearing of the Green”

On 17th March Irish People wore Green to show their support for the 1798 Rebellion.

The UK authorizes banned the singing of the song and wearing of Shamrock

ARMY REGULATIONS (WEARING THE SHAMROCK).

HC Deb 05 April 1807 vol 48 cc529-30

529

CAPTAIN DONELAN I beg to ask the Under Secretary of State for War if he can state the result of the inquiry into the case of Private Grindle, King's Royal Rifles, who was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment for wearing a shamrock in his cap on last St. Patrick's Day?

COLONEL NOLAN (Galway, N.) I beg to ask the Secretary of State for War if he will state the name and grade of the officer who it has been alleged ordered Private Thomas O'Grady to remove a shamrock from his cap on St. Patrick's Day, and whether this officer has been since reprimanded; and whether he is aware that it has frequently been customary for officers of high rank to wear large bunches of shamrock in their uniform on certain occasions, especially in trooping the colours on St. Patrick's Day in Dublin?

HC Deb 24 March 1892

Dargan Street, Bray



St Patrick's day was declared a public holiday in 1903. The street lights in Dargan Street were erected about 1905. Shamrocks appear on lamp posts in the Dublin townships of Rathmines and Fairview. Dargan Street is the only street in Bray with shamrock lamp posts.

Bray Cualann Historical Society



ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

St. Patrick's Day was generally regarded as a holiday in Dublin. Many of the leading factories were closed and, as far as possible, the working classes were afforded an opportunity of enjoying a country excursion. The weather was beautifully fine, with the result that Kingstown, Bray, Howth, Dalkey, and many of the other attractive resorts along the coast were patronised to a great extent. Cyclists were much in evidence from an early hour, and of course the outside car was extensively availed of. The trooping of the colour in the Upper Castle Yard drew an unusually large number of spectators, additional attraction being lent to the proceedings by the knowledge that Earl Roberts would be amongst the Viceregal party announced to attend. Baldoyle Races were well patronised, and certain outdoor sports drew their quota of adherents.

The religious character of the day was observed in the principal churches. There was a large congregation in the afternoon at St. Patrick's Cathedral. The service was full choral evensong, and all the music was by Irish composers. The psalms were sung to Morvington's chants, and the Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis were to the late Joseph Robinson's setting in D. During the Offertory the hymn, "O God, our help in ages past," was rendered, while the anthem was "St. Patrick's Hymn at Tara," known as "St. Patrick's Breastplate," and set to music by the late Sir Robert Stewart.

The Breastplate of St Patrick for bass solo and mixed chorus (1888), Dublin:

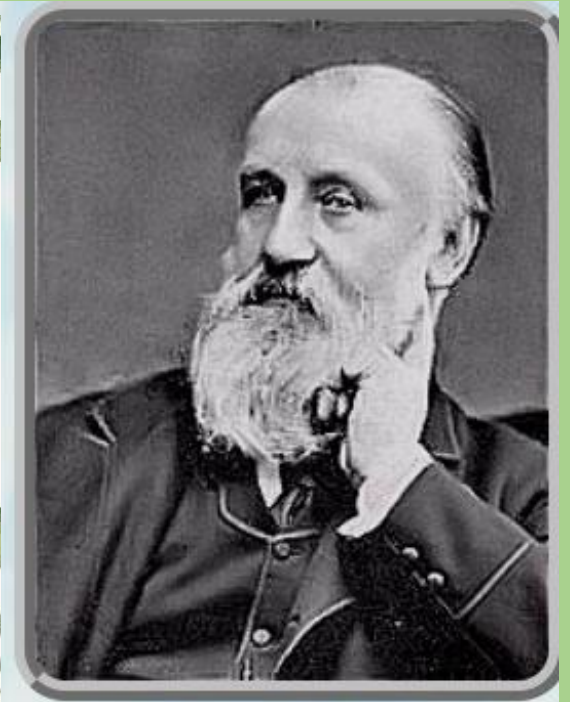
St. Patrick's Breastplate

Musical score for St. Patrick's Breastplate, featuring Voice (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass), Organ, and Chorus parts. The score is in 3/8 time and B-flat major. It includes a vocal line for the bass soloist and a mixed chorus line, along with organ accompaniment. The score is divided into systems, with measures 9 and 17 marked.

Christ

WITH ME,
CHRIST BEFORE ME,
CHRIST BEHIND ME,
CHRIST IN ME,
CHRIST BENEATH ME,
CHRIST ABOVE ME,
CHRIST ON MY RIGHT,
CHRIST ON MY LEFT,
CHRIST WHEN I LIE DOWN,
CHRIST WHEN I SIT DOWN,
CHRIST WHEN I ARISE,
CHRIST IN THE HEART OF
EVERY MAN WHO THINKS OF ME,
CHRIST IN THE MOUTH OF
EVERYONE WHO SPEAKS OF ME,
CHRIST IN EVERY EYE THAT SEES ME,
CHRIST IN EVERY EAR THAT HEARS ME.

ST. PATRICK'S BREASTPLATE PRAYER



Robert P. Stewart
(1825–1894)



The Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick is a dormant British order of chivalry associated with Ireland. The Order was created in 1783 by George III

Included 10th Earl of Meath, 12th Earl of Meath (photo) 4th Earl of Wicklow and 7th and 8th Lord Powerscourt,



St Patrick's Cathedral Armagh



St Patrick's Cathedral Dublin



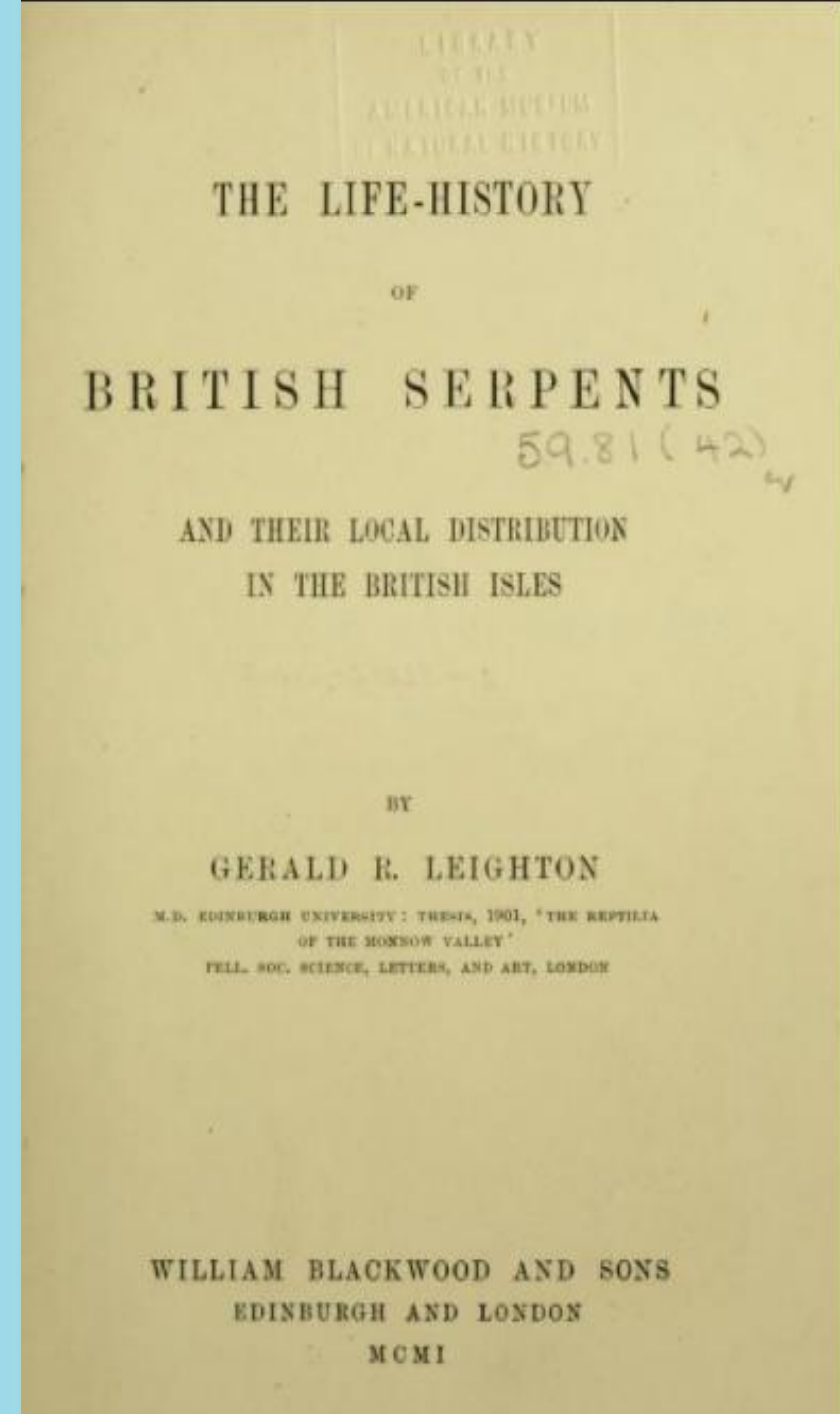
St Patrick's Hall Dublin Castle



Snakeless Ireland:
Blame Ice Age,
Not St. Patrick



www.reptilesmagazine.com

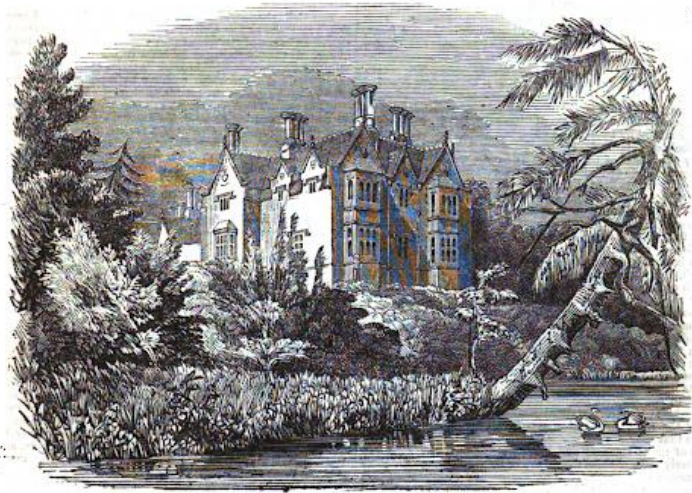


THE IRISH PENNY JOURNAL.

NUMBER 13.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1840.

VOLUME I.



HOLLYBROOK HALL, COUNTY OF WICKLOW.



MAIN ST. DELGANV. Co. WICKLOW. 9897. W.L.

8/10/1900 – Ring Snake, 26 inches long in fruit trees

For the past 100 years not a snake has been seen in all Ireland. However, in recent years, two specimens of the ring snake have been found at Bray. The Irish papers maintain that the reptiles were imported from England.

The Seattle Republican. November 30, 1900



12/08/1900 – Ring Snake, 29 inches long in Hay Cock, Kindlestown House

CHAPTER IV.

SNAKES IN IRELAND IN 1900.

ON November 3, 1900, the following paragraph appeared in 'Country Life':—

"The services of another St Patrick will soon be required in Ireland if reptiles continue to turn up as they have been doing of late. Erin's total immunity from anything in the shape of a snake has been so remarkable that the appearance of two lately in County Wicklow has created quite a stir amongst naturalists. A few days since a snake measuring 20 inches was killed on the estate of Sir Robert Hodson at Hollybrooke, Bray, and just before another was killed on the property of Dr Thompson, near Delgany. These were at first thought to be venomous vipers, but when experts saw them they were pronounced to be the common harmless snake. The only solution of their presence in the snakeless island is that they were brought across Channel in a consignment of shrubs which lately arrived at Hollybrooke. The absence of reptiles from Ireland is a

circumstance which it is hard to account for—if we are not believers in the snake-destroying reputation of Ireland's patron saint. That some nations have an exalted opinion of Irish soil as a warner-off of snakes is well known, and one Irishman in Australia went so far as to import a cargo of earth, which he had strewed over his garden to prevent reptiles visiting it."

Commenting on the above paragraph, the 'Outlook' on November 10, 1900, said:—

"Until the last week or so we had always supposed that Ireland was free from snakes. But according to a paragraph in 'Country Life' this week, two specimens of the common British ring snake have found their way there, and perished as the result of their effort to upset St Patrick's decree of banishment. One was killed on the estate of Sir Robert Hodson at Hollybrooke, Bray. The other had been previously killed on the property of Dr Thompson, near Delgany. The theory advanced to account for their presence is that they crossed over from England in a bundle of shrubs. This is possible enough, though it is more usual for the eggs to be carried about from place to place than the reptiles themselves."

Curiously enough, I saw the quotation from 'Country Life' the day after I had written on my solitary Monnow Valley ring snake for this work (see p. 12). Naturally I was very anxious to get

full and authentic details of the matter, so I communicated with Sir Robert Hodson, who kindly wrote to me as follows:—

“I regret I am unable to give you any facts from my own knowledge, as I was away from home at the time, and the snake having been sent to be preserved, I have not seen it yet. My steward has supplied me with the following facts. The snake was killed by him on October 8, 1900, in a laurel-bush. It was identified by Dr Scharff, of the Museum of Science and Art of Dublin, as belonging to the species known as *Tropidonotus natrix* or ring snake. It measured 26 inches in length:

“The only view I can form as to how this snake came to Ireland, is that possibly the eggs might have come over amongst some *fruit-trees* which I purchased in England *three or four years ago*, and being planted in a warm sheltered position, the eggs might possibly have matured. The snake was killed in the neighbourhood of these trees. It is remarkable that another snake, reported to be of the same species, was also killed in Co. Wicklow this autumn.”—Hollybrooke, Bray, Co. Wicklow, 13th November 1900.

One or two points at once struck me in Sir Robert Hodson's letter as slightly different from the report first quoted. In the first place, the snake was 26 inches long, not 20 inches as reported—that is, it was an older snake than one would have gathered

from the report. Secondly, the trees which came from England were *fruit-trees, not shrubs*. Thirdly, and most important of all, the trees had not arrived lately, but some three or four years ago. It is obvious that these snakes are to be accounted for in one of three ways:—

1. The eggs may have been taken to Ireland in the earth of the fruit-trees, or in the packings, as Sir R. Hodson is inclined to think.

2. The snakes may have been taken over *as snakes* (probably very young, if this were so), either in the trees mentioned or in something else taken to that locality.

3. It is just possible that some person introduced them intentionally, and has been enjoying the joke ever since October 8. However unlikely one may deem this explanation, it must be reckoned with: such things have happened before. Hoping to get some more light on the matter, I then wrote to Dr Thompson of Delgany, where the other snake was reported from. He wrote to me as follows:—

“The specimen of the yellow ringed snake found here on August 12, 1900, was 29 inches long. It was discovered by a farm labourer under a cock of hay in the field when pitching the hay on to a cart. No one could account for its presence in these parts; but I have a shrewd suspicion that as there was a university camp (comprised of boys from English schools) within half a mile from here in 1899, and

as there was a rumour that some of the boys had snakes in boxes in their tents, that probably the specimen taken here escaped from some of the boys the previous summer. It may even have been this year, as the camp was here again, but I did not hear of any of the boys having snakes there this year."

The two snakes were thus evidently about the same age, and might have come from the same lot of eggs. Sir Robert Hodson inclines to the first explanation given above, while Dr Thompson rather suspects the schoolboys of being guilty of this ophidian conundrum. Both views are quite feasible, and one could not decide the question without further evidence.

Two snakes have been found at Bray, in Ireland. They were immediately killed, of course, but the historical and theological controversy to which they have given rise promises to last indefinitely. If St. Patrick's decree banished the reptiles from the Emerald Isle, are these Bray snakes real or only such as appear to the vision of him who has imbibed over much of the "mountain dew?"

Bridgeton pioneer., November 22, 1900



St. Patrick concluded his ministry there is one of the accepted facts of Irish history. It has been set down in one of the shortest and most famous chapters in all modern literature, the chapter in a book on natural history, headed "Snakes in Ireland," and containing only these memorable words:

"There are no snakes in Ireland."

The same fact has been established in song, in story and in hagiology. Who does not remember the poem containing these lines:

"There's not a mile in Ireland's isle
where the dirty vermin musters,
Where'er he puts his dear forefoot he
murdered them in clusters;
The toads went hop, the frogs went
hop, slap, dash into the water,
And the snakes committed suicide to
save themselves from slaughter."

'Twice in this century, however, the alarm has been raised that snakes had reappeared in the Isle of Saints.

The Irish standard. December 01, 1900

Morning Post (Cairns,) Friday 18 January
1901

Two Snakes Found in Ireland.

Ireland's total immunity from anything in the shape of a snake has been so remarkable (says "Country Life") that the appearance of two lately in County Wicklow has created quite a stir among naturalists. A few days since a snake measuring 20 in., was killed on the estate of Sir Robert Hodson at Hollybrooke, Bray, and just before, another was killed on the property of Dr Thompson near Delgany. It is thought that the snakes, which were quite harmless, came across the Channel with a consignment of shrubs.

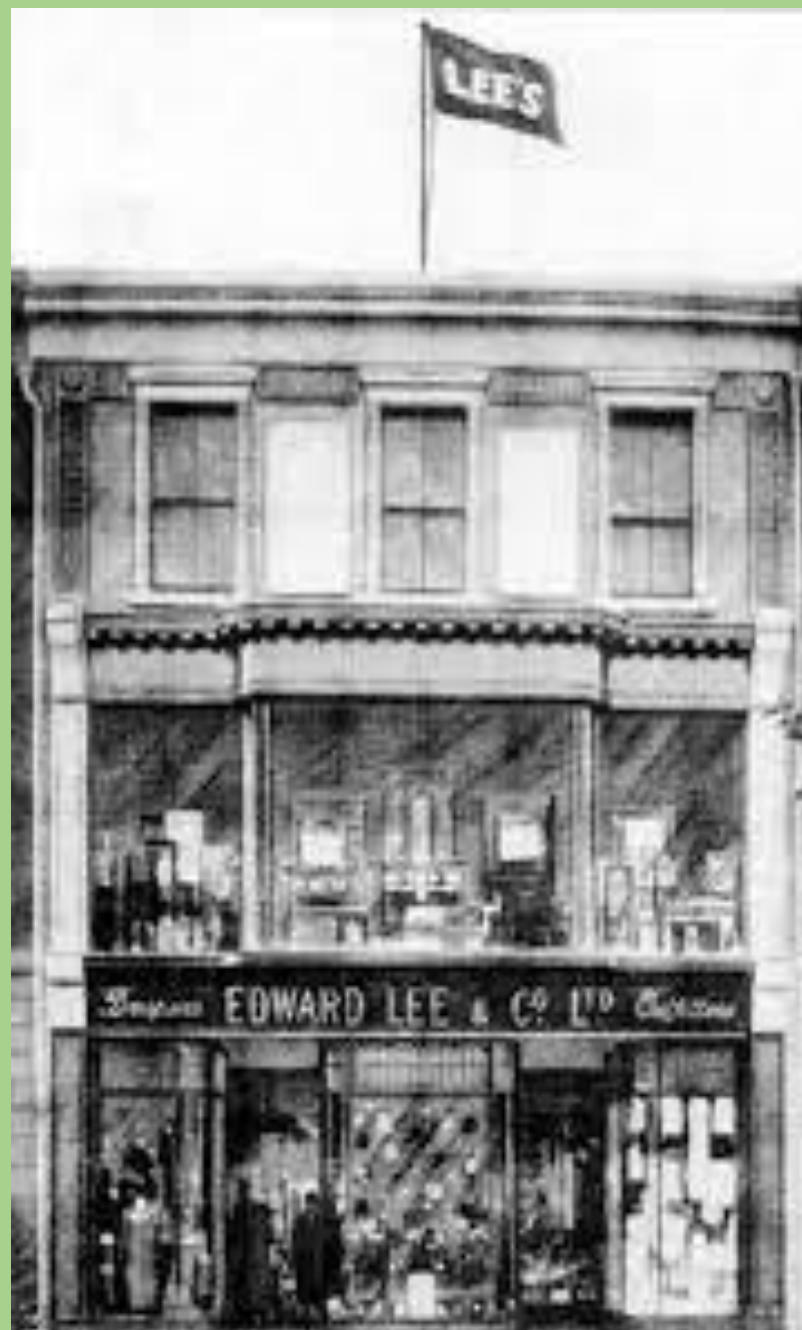
Two specimens of the ring snake have been killed at Bray, and though the Irish press insists that the reptiles were imported from England that does not alter the fact that a famous, short chapter in the natural history of Ireland will require some amendments and qualifications

Evening Star November 15, 1900

SNAKES IN THE COUNTY WICKLOW.

On October 13 Mr. M'Intosh, steward on Sir Robert Hodson's estate, Hollybrook, Bray, killed a snake 26 inches in length at his employer's garden. The reptile was first observed by Mrs. M'Intosh, who, it is needless to say, was considerably alarmed, and she at once sent for her husband, who soon despatched it. It was at first believed that the snake belonged to the venomous viper species, but inquiry at the Dublin Museum proved that it was non-venomous. The species has rarely been seen in Ireland, but is not quite rare at the other side of the Channel, and although it is impossible to say how it came to this country, it is assumed that it came in a consignment of shrubs which recently arrived for plantation on the estate. It is alleged that a second reptile was discovered in another place, but this report has not been verified.

- Freeman's Journal (Sydney, NSW)
- Sat 1 Dec 1900



NATIONAL HOLIDAY,
"ST. PATRICK'S DAY."

EDWARD LEE

Begs to announce that all his Houses will be
Closed on above date.

HE IS MAKING NOW A
GRAND SHOW OF SPRING
GOODS

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS,
AND AT ALL HIS HOUSES.

HIS STOCK INCLUDES A LARGE

A GOOD STOCK OF
FURNITURE,
Including TABLES, CHAIRS, WARDROBES,
DRESSING TABLES, MIRRORS, FANCY TABLES,
&c., &c. All Irish-made Goods.
Our Stock in every detail from all Markets will be
found well "up to date" for all Cash Buyers.

EDWARD LEE,
48 MARY STREET,
AND JERVIS STREET,
DUBLIN;
ALSO AT
RATHMINES, KINGSTOWN,
AND

B R A Y .

N.B.—CLOSES ON THURSDAYS at 3 o'clock,
Excepting Bank Holiday Weeks.

WHOLESALE ONLY—

6 & 7 UPPER ABBEY
STREET, DUBLIN.

Year: 1903

NATIONAL HOLIDAY

WEEK.

EDWARD LEE

Begs to call Special Attention to his

LARGE STOCKS OF

IRISH-MADE GOODS

AT ALL HIS HOUSES,

Including—

MEN'S WHITE SHIRTS,

Men's Print, Harvard, and Flannelette Shirts,

IRISH POPLIN SCARFS

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

GENTS' COLLARS, CUFFS, and FRONTS,

Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs.

CELEBRATED BALBRIGGAN HOSIERY,

Ladies' Cotton and Cashmere HOSE,

Men's Cotton and Cashmere SOCKS.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS,
Including—Table-cloths, Table Linens, Napkins, Glass
Cloths, Bollerings, Rubbers, Linen Tickings, &c., &c.

A LARGE STOCK OF

**DUBLIN-MADE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,**

WIRE MATTRESSES, HAIR MATTRESSES,

And Every Description of Bedding.

As we Buy all our Irish-made Goods DIRECT from the
very Best Makers, we are in a position to give our
Customers EXCEPTIONAL VALUE.

EDWARD LEE,

48 MARY STREET, DUBLIN.

RATHMINES, KINGSTOWN, AND BRAY.

N.B.—ALL OUR HOUSES WILL BE CLOSED
ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

COACHING.

OPENING OF THE SEASON.

"THE SHAMROCK."

(BY OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.)

To-day Mr. Keith Fraser Malcolmson will inaugurate his third season of coaching between Dublin and Bray, and during the summer (which promises to be particularly gay in this city) there will hardly be a choicer attraction than a spin on "The Shamrock." A full-dress rehearsal was arranged for Saturday, the customary trial trip being then gone through, and perhaps on no former occasion was a similar function more splendidly carried out. Save that the strict schedule time was not observed—as it will rigidly be from to-day—the run to and from Bray was according to the regulations, and was made in the most satisfactory manner. From shortly before noon a large crowd assembled at the Metropole Hotel, which, as in the past two seasons, will be the point of departure, all present being not only attracted by the



















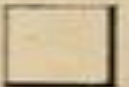
Shamrock Service to Bray run by Mr. Keith Malcolmson
Metropole Hotel to Bray Head Hotel, Below : 1954



Metropole Hotel

The Cars on the Several Routes are distinguished, in addition to the Name Boards on each side and the Destination Indicators at either end, by the following Signs above the destination Indicators-

| | |
|--|---|
| NELSON'S PILLAR AND TERENURE <i>(VIA RATHMINES)</i> |  |
| NELSON'S PILLAR AND DARTRY ROAD <i>(VIA UPPER RATHMINES)</i> |  |
| DONNYBROOK AND PHŒNIX PARK <i>(VIA MERRION SQUARE)</i> |  |
| DONNYBROOK AND PHŒNIX PARK <i>(VIA STEPHEN'S GREEN)</i> |  |
| KINGSBRIDGE AND HATCH STREET <i>(VIA SOUTHERN QUAYS & WESTLAND ROW)</i> |  |
| PARK GATE AND BALLYBOUGH |  |
| INCHICORE AND WESTLAND ROW |  |
| O'CONNELL BRIDGE & PARK GATE <i>(VIA NORTHERN QUAYS)</i> |  |
| NELSON'S PILLAR & PALMERSTON PARK |  |

| | |
|--|---|
| RATHFARNHAM AND DRUMCONDRA <i>(VIA HAROLD'S CROSS)</i> |  |
| RIALTO AND GLASNEVIN <i>(VIA DOLPHIN'S BARN)</i> |  |
| NELSON'S PILLAR AND DALKEY |  |
| NELSON'S PILLAR AND GLONSKEA <i>(VIA LEESON STREET)</i> |  |
| NELSON'S PILLAR & SANDYMOUNT <i>(VIA RINGSEND)</i> |  |
| NELSON'S PILLAR & DOLLYMOUNT |  |
| COLLEGE GREEN & WHITEHALL <i>(VIA CAPEL ST. & DRUMCONDRA)</i> |  |
| KENILWORTH ROAD AND LANSDOWNE ROAD |  |

In 1903 the Dublin United Tramways Company introduced a system of symbols for the different routes. Now it was partly a style thing and it was partly because of the high incidence of illiteracy at the time, there were a lot of people who just couldn't read where the tram was going. The Dalkey route had a shamrock,

TANK LOCOMOTIVE, DUBLIN, WICKLOW, AND WEXFORD RAILWAY

MR. R. CRONIN, DUBLIN, ENGINEER



Miss Ida Pim, a niece of the Chairman of the company, Frederick W. Pim. ...Ida Pim had an almost obvious choice for the first new locomotive turned out by Richard Cronin, for the 2-4-2 tank No 3 was completed on St Patrick's day 1898. Naturally it was named *St Patrick*"

Year 1904

RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS.

To-morrow (St. Patrick's Day) cheap excursions by rail from and to Dublin will be given by all the companies. On the Dublin and Wicklow line return tickets at single fare and a quarter will be issued from all stations south of Bray to the city by the 7 a.m. and 10.30 a.m. up Wexford trains and connections, available for return till the following day, but not by the 6.20 a.m. down Wexford mail. To-morrow also return tickets at single fare and a quarter will be issued from Dublin, Greystones and intermediate stations to all stations south of Greystones, by 10.10 a.m. train from Harcourt street and connecting trains from Amiens street and Westland row, thus affording persons out for a holiday the opportunity of spending a healthful and delightful day

or two at Glendalough, Rathdrum, the Vale of Ovea, Woodenbridge, and other scenic spots in County Wicklow. The tickets will be available for return till the following day, but not by the 4.20 p.m. up Wexford mail. Short excursions will also be given from Westland row or Harcourt street to Bray and back at a first class fare of 2s., second 1s. 6d., and third class 1s., and to Greystones 2s. 10d., 2s. 2d., and 1s. 5d. These attractive fares are likely to be largely availed of to-morrow. The holiday arrangements of the Great Northern Company were referred to in these columns yesterday, and special cheap excursions to Dublin, particulars of which may be had at the various stations, will be given on the Midland and Great Southern and Western systems.

1904 Fare for St Patrick's Day : Return tickets at single fare price.

To Bray > 1st Class 2s >> 2nd Class 1s-6d >> 3rd Class 1s >>> average industrial wage 15s per week.

From Bray southbound at single + quarter of the price of a return ticket. Allowed to return the following day.

No doubt persons from Greystones, Wicklow Town and Rathnew would have taken advantage of this.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Tenders required for the Erection and Completion of a new Crown Post Office at Bray, Co. Wicklow, will be received up to 10 a.m. on the 30th day of March, 1904. The plans and specification can be seen at this office.

Forms of Tender and Bills of Quantities will be supplied on deposit of £1. The deposit will be returned on the receipt of a *bona fide* tender. The separate envelopes containing the Tender and the Bill of Quantities must be endorsed.

The accuracy of the quantities is not guaranteed ; and the Board will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

(By Order)

H. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
14th March, 1904.



GOLF CLUB, BRAY, CO. WICKLOW.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY COMPETITION.

The Open Foursome Competition was played at Bray under adverse circumstances as regards weather. A strong Southerly wind was blowing, which made good scoring impossible. The course was in good order, and the greens were very good. The following were the best cards returned:—

| | Gross | H'cap. | Nett. |
|------------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|
| T. E. Roche and W. H. Thompson ... | 91 | 14 | 77 |
| M. D. Carr and T. T. Macready .. | 93 | 15 | 77 |
| J. Morton and J. Lecky ... | 91 | 13 | 78 |
| F. S. King and S. H. Cochrane ... | 88 | 9 | 79 |
| A. L. Figgis and W. Devereil ... | 86 | 16 | 80 |
| B. J. Smith and F. G. Swayne ... | 92 | 10 | 82 |
| W. S. Coltis and V. T. Price ... | 95 | 11 | 84 |
| W. H. Wilson and N. M. Hone ... | 100 | 15 | 85 |
| S. M. Ashlin and George Price ... | 102 | 16 | 86 |
| P. M. Elvery and G. A. Chapman ... | 100 | 12 | 88 |
| E. A. Swayne and C. J. Barnell ... | 103 | 14 | 89 |

In the afternoon a sweepstake was played, Mr. T. E. Roche proving to be the winner, Mr. G. A. Chapman being second.

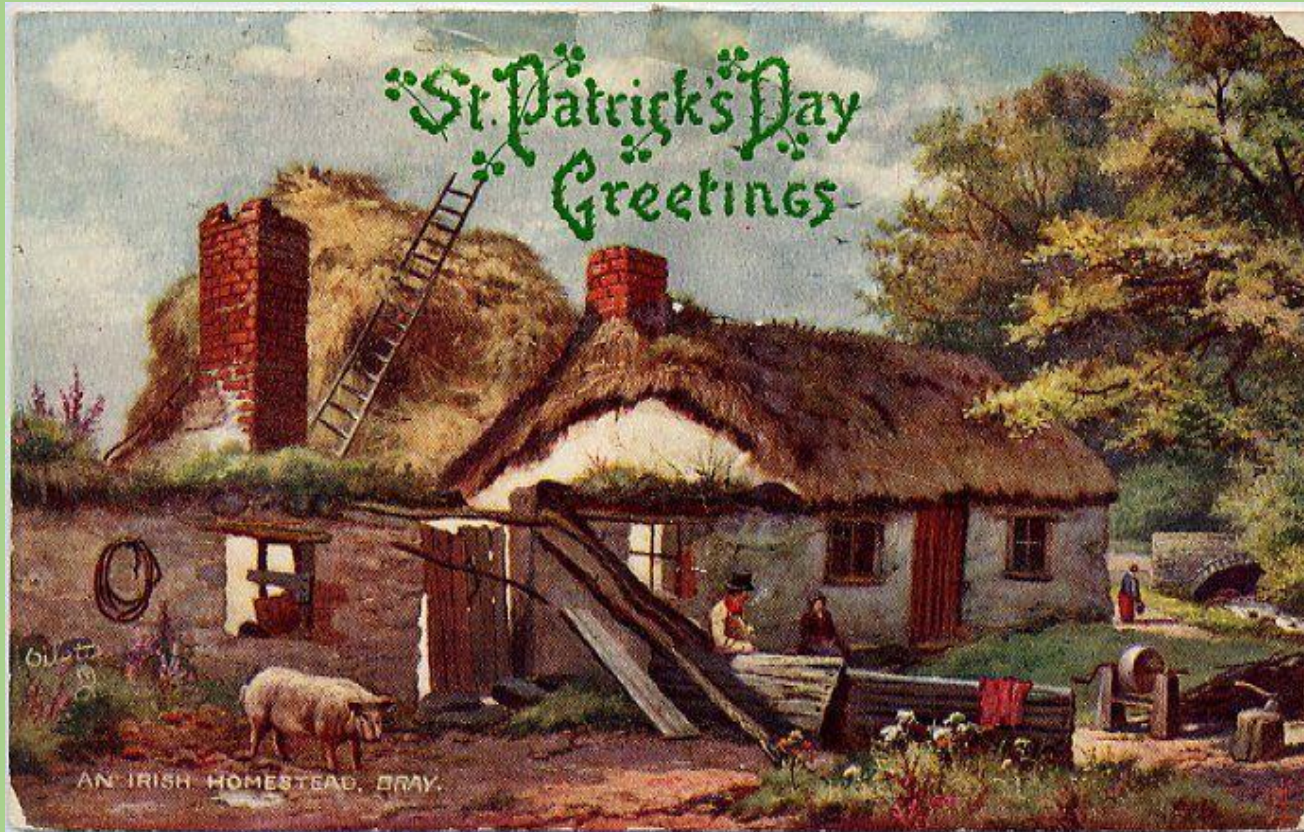
Year 1904



In 1915 the nature of the day in Ireland had inevitably changed because of the War. The traditional events in Dublin Castle were cancelled. The weather, although forecast to be poor, actually turned out fresh and spring like and this seemed to have encouraged people to get outside. Large crowds attended the races at Baldoyle, while the trains to coastal towns such as Bray were busy, as were Dublin Zoo and the Botanic Gardens. It was noted by the major newspapers that the crowds were well behaved wherever they gathered, with many of them wearing shamrock as a symbol of their allegiance to St Patrick.



Baldoyle Race up 1950's



Bray Parade:

The earliest record of a Parade in Bray is 1918.

In the Holy Redeemer Church there is a Statue of St Patrick.

On St Patrick's Day 1918 the police stopped the Bray Pipe Band marching to the Church because they did not hold a permit to play music on the street.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

AN ENJOYABLE HOLIDAY

The National Holiday was spent by the people of Dublin in a quiet and restrained manner. The weather, although threatening, remained fine, which added much to the enjoyment of the day. Services were held in the majority of churches in the morning, and later on the citizens, in large numbers, proceeded to the various holiday rendezvous. There were the usual sporting fixtures, and large crowds travelled to Baldoyle, where some good racing was witnessed. Many football enthusiasts travelled to Belfast to witness the re-play of the semi-final for the Irish Cup. An independent excursion was also run to the Northern city by the Y.M.C.A. A good many people visited Bray, Kingstown, Howth, and other places in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis during the day; whilst there was the usual large number of visitors to the Zoological and Botanic Gardens, and pedestrians in the Phoenix Park. A gratifying feature of the holiday was the general absence of drunkenness, and the streets were remarkably free from all scenes of rowdiness or horse play. The shamrock was worn conspicuously by all sections and classes of the citizens.

1915

ST. PATRICK'S DAY AUCTION AT BRAY.

The great auction of gifts given to be sold in aid of Bray War Hospital Supply Depot came off on Monday. In all respects the auction was a complete success. Nearly 800 articles were offered. All day Arcadia was crowded, and the business of the auctioneer, Mr. Andrew Byrne, F.A.I., went on unceasingly until night. Over 2,000 people paid for admission to the grounds, and keen and interesting they made the sale. Sugar was sold at 5/3 a lb., butter went off at 9/- and 10/- for the same quantity, and sovereigns fetched 25/- each. The Earl of Meath gave two sheep, which sold at £7 7/- each. An old copper warming-pan was bought for £4. Some Chinese hand-embroidered curtains changed owners at £17; old silver spoons at 11/- an ounce; a bicycle cost £10 10/-, and a telescope £10. Three Hogarth engravings went for £2 a piece; a lace bedspread for £4 10/-; a pearl and turquoise pendant and chain for £3; an amethyst necklace for £10, and a small grand piano for £47 10/-. Everything that was put up was sold, and sold quickly. Some of the raffles, a side-show, were remarkably successful. It was said that the raffle for a henhouse, with the alternative of a Parknasilla holiday, realised £100. Mrs. Meredith's birds' eggs collection tickets were sold all over Ireland. Amongst the visitors to the sale were Lord and Lady Powerscourt and Sir Albert and Lady Meldon. Mr. Clarke Barry's band supplied music at luncheon. The principal workers were:—Mr. J. M. Magee, J.P., Chairman; Mr. Brew Mulhallen, hon. treasurer; Mrs. W. A. Colquhoun, hon. secretary; Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Warren, cataloguers; Mrs. J. M. Day, who looked after the lunches; Mrs. E. D'Olier, who superintended the teas, and Mr. H. E. Cusack, supervisor of the raffles.

1918

Sinn Feiner Escapes.

Dublin, March 18.—R. C. Barton, Sinn Fein member of parliament from West Wicklow, celebrated St. Patrick's day by escaping from Mount Joy prison here, it was learned today. When his cell was opened yesterday morning a dummy figure was found in his bunk. His disappearance has caused a sensation in British government circles.

leaving a note to the governor explaining that, owing to the discomfort of his cell, the occupant felt compelled to leave, and requesting the governor to keep his luggage until he sent for it



Robert Barton from Glendalough House.

The Topeka state journal. March 18, 1919

Boston held its **first St. Patrick's Day parade** in 1737.

The first recorded St. Patrick's Day parade in New York City was held in 1762, and with the dramatic increase of Irish immigrants to the United States in the mid-19th century, the **March 17th** celebration became widespread.

The **first St. Patrick's Day parade** in downtown **Chicago** was held on March 17, 1843. It was a modest affair, representing the Irish of **Chicago**, who then numbered about 775.

Ireland's first Parade was held in Waterford 1903.



THE MESSAGE OF THE SHAMROCK!

Irish American women were encouraged to adopt an Irish Soldier in WW1 (pen pal & small gifts on Birthdays, Easter, Christmas and on St Patrick's Day).



A man comes in for patrimony if he's dutiful and for matrimony if he doesn't watch out.

Wouldn't be surprised to hear Teddy roasting Woodrow for using the big stick on congress.

CHICAGO COLLEGE "COLLEEN" RAISES IRISH SHAMROCKS FOR THE PRESIDENT



Miss Josephine A. Duda, Expert "Shamrock Farmer"

President Wilson will wear a Chicago-grown Irish shamrock on St. Patrick's day—that is, he will if Miss Josephine A. Duda of the University of Chicago doesn't let Jack Frost or the bolweevils destroy her crop of shamrocks.

Miss Duda is a college girl, not a regular gardener, but the white house shamrocks that will decorate the white house on St. Patrick's day are

being raised at the University of Chicago conservatory, and Miss Duda has charge of the shamrock garden.

11 VOTE FRAUD INDICTMENTS
Eleven indictments for alleged vote frauds were returned today before Judge Wm. E. Dever in the criminal court. All hit judges and clerks of election in the First ward. Bonds for those accused were placed at \$3,500 each.

President Wilson will wear a Chicago-grown Irish shamrock on St. Patrick's day—that is, he will if Miss Josephine A. Duda of the University of Chicago doesn't let Jack Frost or the bolweevils destroy her crop of shamrocks.

Miss Duda is a college girl, not a regular gardener, but the white house shamrocks that will decorate the white house on St. Patrick's day are

The day book.

February 20, 1915,

Josephine A Duda sent shamrock to President Wilson in 1915.

Josephine Albina Duda (teacher)
B: 1893 M: 1925 D: 1971
Dr Raymond Nichols (Dental Instructor)
B: 1899 M: 1925 D: 1949.



The First USA President to be presented with Shamrock was President Woodrow Wilson in March 1915



SHAMROCKS for St. Patrick's Day from Dublin, Kildare, Wicklow and Cork Counties; mailed 15c, \$1 10 per dozen; 50 upward, half price; remember '98; order before 15th. MO-LONEY, 327 Buena Vista st., Los Angeles.

For the **1898 Patrick's Day Parade in San Francisco and Los Angeles** you could pre-order **Shamrock grown in Dublin, Kildare, Wicklow and Cork** from Mo Loney, Los Angeles

The Sun. March 19, 1912,
New York

ROOSEVELT PONDERING TAFT'S BOSTON SPEECH

Dixon Has Wired Him to Hurry Up
With His Reply to the
President.

ANSWER TO-DAY PROMISED

Colonel Celebrates St. Patrick's Day
at Huntington and Gets Mired
Coming Back.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., March 18.—When
Col. Roosevelt was asked to-night if he
would say anything about President
Taft's Boston speech of to-day, attacking
his proposed preferential Presidential
primaries as "so-called primaries which

In the 1912 election,
Roosevelt won 27.4% of
the popular vote
compared to Taft's
23.2%, making
Roosevelt the only third
party presidential
nominee to finish with a
higher share.



The 1912 Election
was won by
Woodrow Wilson

The Colonel as he entered the rectory casually mentioned that Dr. Wiley, the recently resigned chief chemist, had been his guest at Sagamore Hill the day before, but said that it was just a social visit. "You know he's an old friend of mine," said Mr. Roosevelt. "It was through Dr. Wiley that the pure food law passed during my administration was drawn up." Mr. Roosevelt also said that he had had a visit the day before from two North Carolinans, one of whom, Richmond Pearson, ex-Congressman, is the principal Roosevelt boomer around Asheville, where the Roosevelt men say they are strong.

Col. Roosevelt was wearing some of his County Wicklow shamrocks, which he exhibited to a group of Irish clergymen in throwing back the lapel of his overcoat. Among Father York's other guests were Comptroller Prendagast,

Tenement House Commissioner J. J. Murphy of New York, the Rev. J. L. Belford, an old friend of the Colonel and formerly of Oyster Bay, and the Rev. J. J. Johnston, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Huntington, which

Shamrock to members of the Irish Guards, a regiment in the British Army, following Queen Alexandra introducing the tradition in 1901.

Some Irish Regiments in the British Army



Royal Irish Regiment



Irish Guards



Royal Ulster Rifles



Connaught Rangers



Royal Irish Rangers



Royal Irish Fusiliers



THE QUEEN
AND
HER ARMY.
MESSAGE TO THE TROOPS.

I have heard with the deepest concern of the heavy losses sustained by my brave Irish soldiers.

I desire to express my sympathy and my admiration of the splendid fighting qualities which they have exhibited throughout these trying operations.

28th February, 1900.





Town Hall, Bray





St. Patrick's Festival Bray 2018

SATURDAY 10TH TO MONDAY 19TH MARCH



bray.ie
f t i



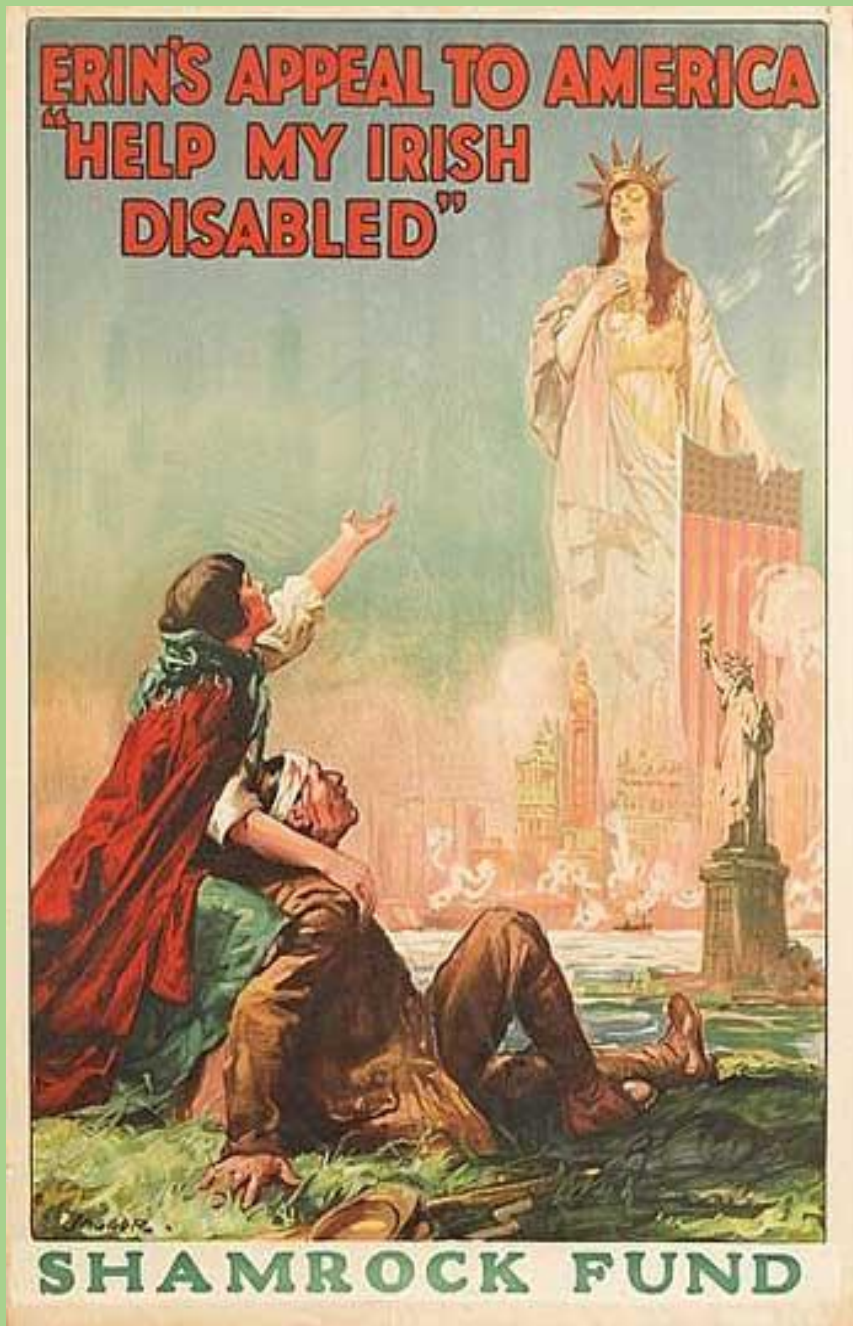







**ST. PATRICK'S
LORETO
PRIMARY SCHOOL**

NO GOLF
ALLOWED IN
SCHOOL
GOLF LINK
Keep Golf Fair



THE
Countess of Limerick's Shamrock
LEAGUE
UNDER THE PATRONAGE
OF
HER EXCELLENCY THE COUNTESS OF DUDLEY.
OFFICE - 131, GEORGE STREET, LIMERICK.

President
THE COUNTESS OF LIMERICK.
Dromore Castle, Limerick

Vice-President
THE LADY CLARINA.
Elm Park, Limerick



Hon. Treas.
LADY CLEEVE.
Sunville House, Limerick.

Hon. Sec.
MRS. J. B. BARRINGTON.
Ashroe, Limerick.

1903

ST. PATRICK'S FLAG DAY

ULSTER

LEINSTER



MUNSTER

CONNAUGHT

FOR
IRISH REGIMENTS
AND THEIR
PRISONERS OF WAR

MARCH 17th
1917

IRISH MEN'S ASSOCIATION, KENSINGTON PALACE

FLAG DAY OFFICES:
2 PRINCE OF WALES TERRACE, KENSINGTON, W.
OPPOSITE BROAD WALK - TEL. WESTERN 3612

· 1918 ·

IRELAND

WHAT IS YOUR GRADE?
AND WHERE CAN IT BE BEST UTILISED?



THE
IRISH RECRUITING COUNCIL

WILL BE GLAD TO HELP YOU TO DECIDE





The **Irish National Foresters' Benefit Society** (*Coillteoirí Náisiúnta na hÉireann* in Irish) is an Irish friendly society.

The INF began in 1877 as a breakaway from the Ancient Order of Foresters after political disagreements. The INF grew rapidly and soon became the largest friendly society in Ireland. It supported Irish nationalism and its constitution called for "government for Ireland by the Irish people in accordance with Irish ideas and Irish aspirations".



Today the Forester's Hall in **Kilcoole** is used by many community groups. The instruments of St Patrick's Band are display in the hall. The Forester's Hall is also known as St Patrick's Hall.





The base of the Clock Tower, Enniskerry is in the shape of a Shamrock.



A Shamrock Wedding.

Miss Olive Wingfield has been comparatively little in Ireland since her brother's death, but she cherishes the greatest affection for beautiful Powerscourt, Co. Wicklow. and the shamrocks in her wedding bouquet came from there. Shamrocks also showed themselves in the embroidery of her gown, and a general flavour of Ireland seemed about. Lord Powerscourt gave his sister away, and the Dowager Lady Powerscourt held the reception at her house in Harley-street. Prince and Princess Christian, who are neighbours and close friends of Mr. and Lady Emily Van de Weyer at Windsor, were among the Royalties who manifested their regard for bride and bridegroom.

Advocate (Melbourne) Sat 13 Mar

1908

Olive Elizabeth Wingfield was born on 6 November 1884. She was the daughter of Mervyn Wingfield, 7th Viscount Powerscourt and Lady Julia Coke. She married Major William John Bates Van de Weyer, son of Lt.-Col. Victor William Bates Van de Weyer and [Lady Emily Georgiana Craven](#), on 17 December 1908.



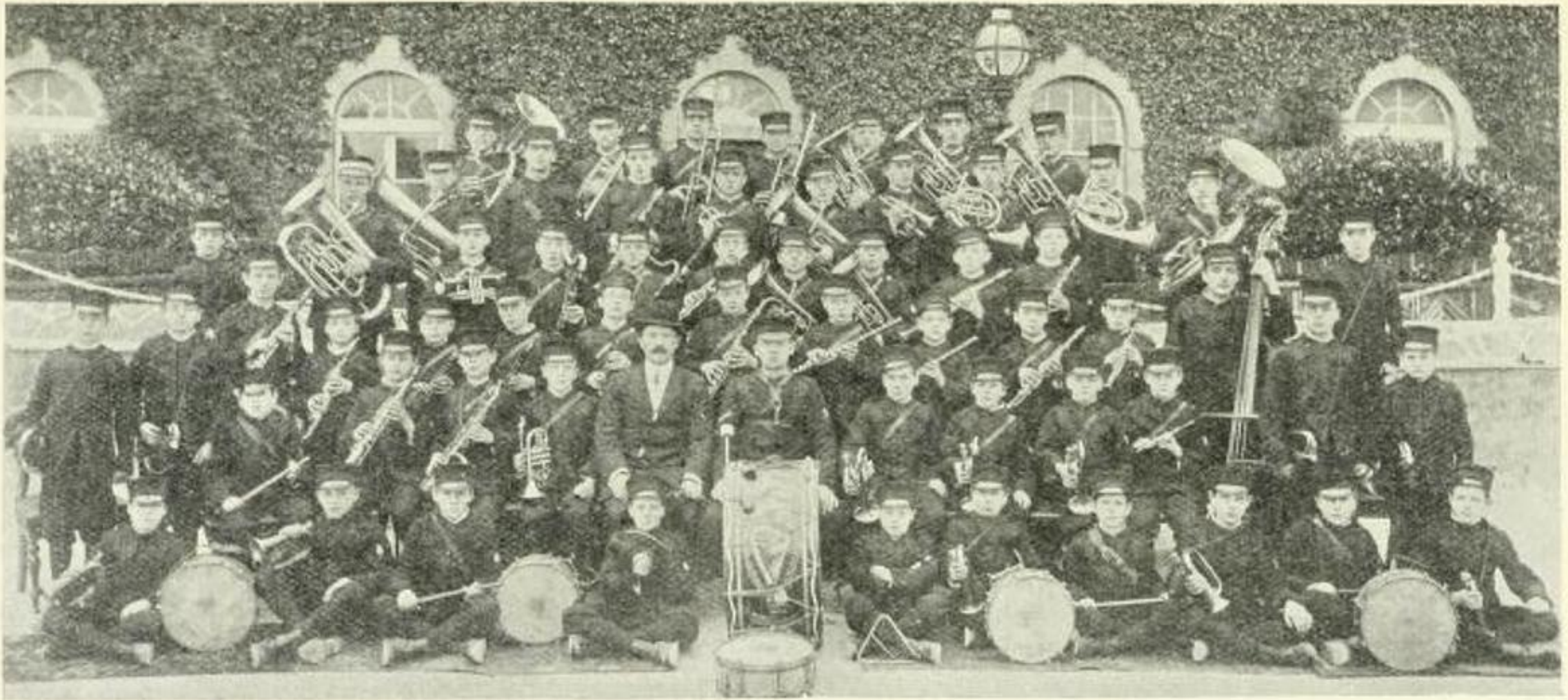
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5



Enniskerry



St Kevin's Pipe Band, Bray



GLENCREE REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

Viceregal visit to Glencree

On the 22/03/1877 The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Marlborough visited Powerscourt and Glencree. At Glencree the Band played a selection of Irish tunes.

Operation Shamrock- Glencree

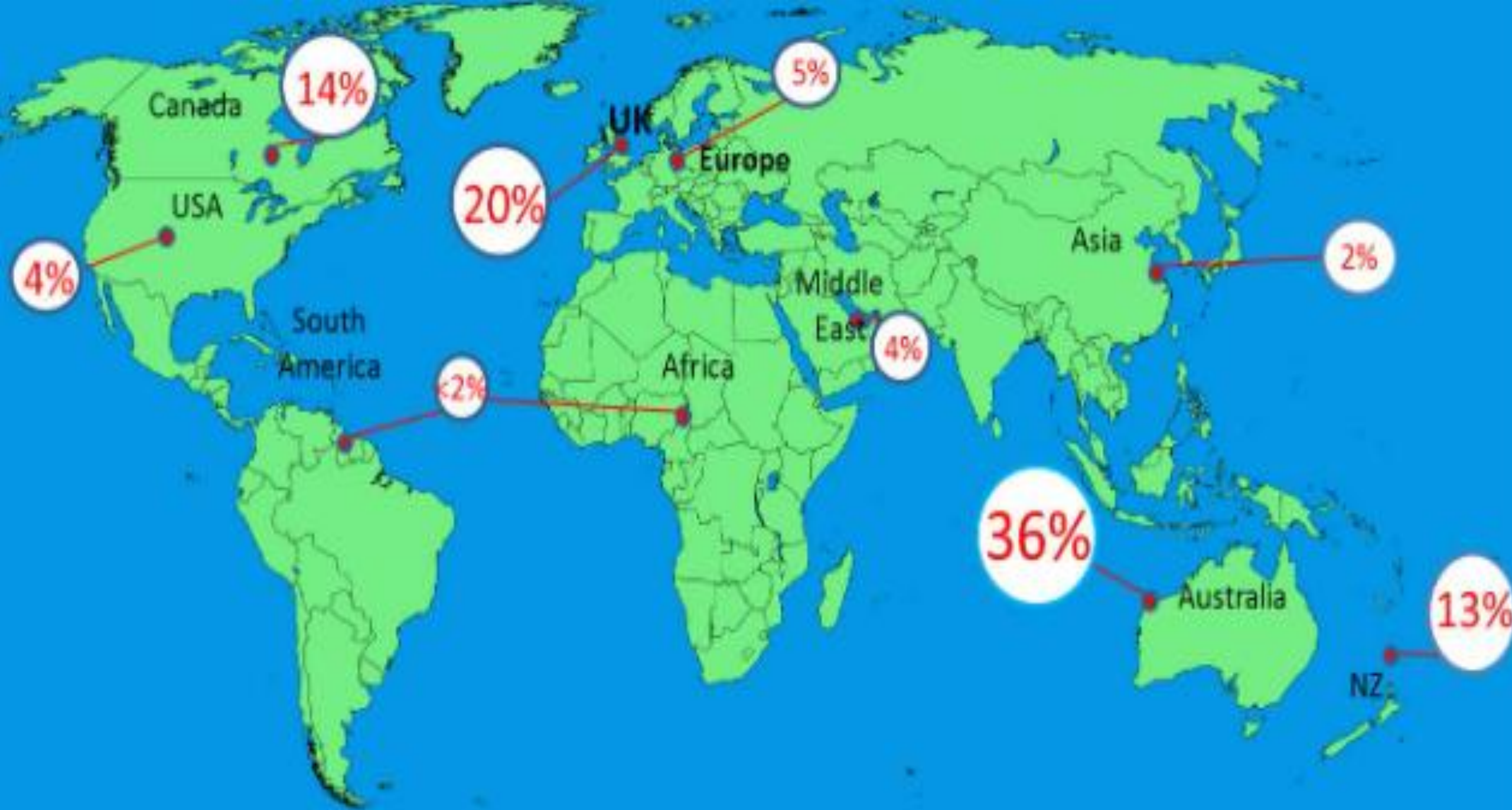


Operation Shamrock (1946 to 1950) In March 1946 – 75 years ago the Irish Red Cross applied to the Allied Control Council to established a scheme bringing 100 refugee children from mainland Europe to Ireland ... The initial reception centre was St. Kevin's Hostel at **Glencree**, County Wicklow, a former reformatory school owned by the Minister for Supplies.

The Global Irish Community



The information displayed on this map has been gathered from a range of sources. While every effort has been taken to ensure accuracy, informed assumptions have had to be made and aggregate data used in certain instances.



Trinity College, Dublin



De Grote Kerk, The Hague





CLOSING OF LICENSED PREMISES (ST. PATRICK' DAY) (IRELAND) BILL.

HC Deb 22 March 1905 vol 143 c807

807

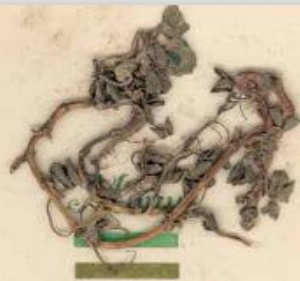
"To enforce the closing of Licensed Premises on St. Patrick's Day in Ireland," §
presented by Mr. O'Mara; supported by Sir Thomas Esmonde, Mr. Jordan, Mr. Boland, Mr.
O'Shaughnessy, Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien, and Mr. Flynn; to be read a second time upon
Wednesday next, and to be printed. [Bill 115.]



St. Patrick's Day celebrations centering around bar and drink specials, from 1906 until 1970's all pubs were closed on the 17th March - holiday due to religious observances.



St. Patrick's Day, 1950



Hobza
Dublin Bay Langoustine en Cocktail

Consomme Gaulois
Creme Princesse

Paupiette de Sole Killarney

Agneau de Wicklow Rote a'la Brôche
Jambon de Limerick
Petits Pois au Beurre
Pommes Fondantes Persillees

Trifle a'la Rosee de Tullamore
Meringue Glacé

Fromage de Galtie - Biscuits

Kase

Cafe

*petite F. Robinson
gelé, M. M. M.
à petit sa
Lamb Rot
40
geb.
Es.
M. M. M.*

Built 1862
Hospital WW1- Princess Patricia
Destroyed by fire 1974
Now Bray Bowl

Note the Broom Walkways



Christian Names 63 version of Patrick Include
•Pat, Paddy, Patsy, **Patrick**. Packey. Patricia
•Paddey. Paddie. Padhraig. Padraic. Patti,
Tricia, Trish, Trixie, Patrizia. Padraig.
•In 2020 ranked 18 place for Boys and 38 for
Girls Names.



The burial site of St Patrick in DownPatrick



Patrick is a **saint** in name only and has never received the official title. While millions around the world celebrate **St. Patrick's** Day every March 17, the sad fact is that **Patrick** has never been canonized by the Catholic Church and is a **saint** in name only.

ST. PATRICK, BISHOP, APOSTLE OF IRELAND

17 March



St. Patrick, Sanctuary of Colzate (© Diocesi di Bergamo)

A boy at prayer

Maewyn Succat, the name with which Patrick was baptized, was born in Roman Britain between 385 and 392, to a Christian family. At the age of fifteen or sixteen he was kidnapped by a handful of Irish pirates who took him with them to Northern Ireland and sold

him as a slave. In his *Confession*, in which he signs himself Patricius and tells the experience of those years, he writes, "Love for God and His fear grew in me, and so faith. In a single day I recited one hundred prayers, and at night almost as many. I prayed in the woods and mountains, even before the dawn. Neither the snow, nor the ice, nor the rain seemed to touch me."

After six years of imprisonment, Patrick had in a dream a premonition of freedom, and,



 10-03-2021 18:00

Shrine of St Camillus de Lellis, Holy Mass

In a link-up with TV2000, Holy Mass from the Shrine of St Camillus de Lellis in Buccianico (CH)

More upcoming events:

11-03-2021 11:00 
 Holy House in Loreto- Holy Rosary



DAILY READINGS



ALL PRAYERS



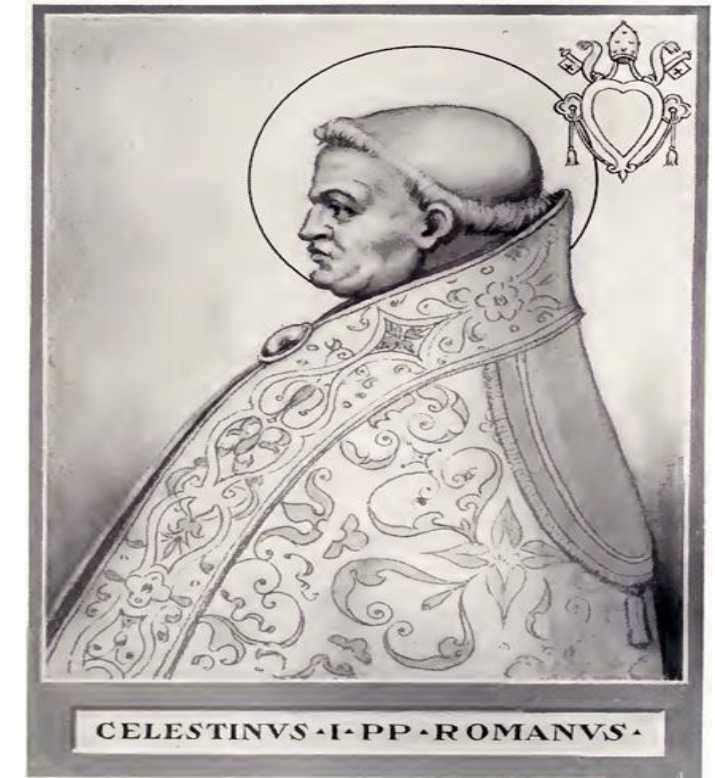
SANTA MARTA



Bishop in Ireland

Finally, on an unknown date between 431 and 432, **Patrick was consecrated Bishop of Ireland by Pope Celestine I** and arrived in Slane on March 25, 432. The Bishop who had preceded him, Palladius, had returned to his country discouraged after less than two years of mission. Patrick then found himself faced with countless difficulties: the chief of one of the Drude tribes tried to kill him, and for sixty days he was imprisoned, but despite the tribulations, Patrick persisted nearly forty years in his missionary work, converting thousands of Irish, introducing monastic life, and establishing the episcopal see in Armagh.

Created a Bishop and not a Saint.



Pope Celestine I



SAINT PATRICK'S CONFESSIO

 Search

Read what St Patrick actually wrote *in his own words*

[Home](#) | [Confessio/Epistola](#) | [Manuscripts/Prints](#) | [Special Features](#) | [About](#)

'My name is Patrick...

I am a sinner, a simple country person, and the least of all believers. I am looked down upon by many.

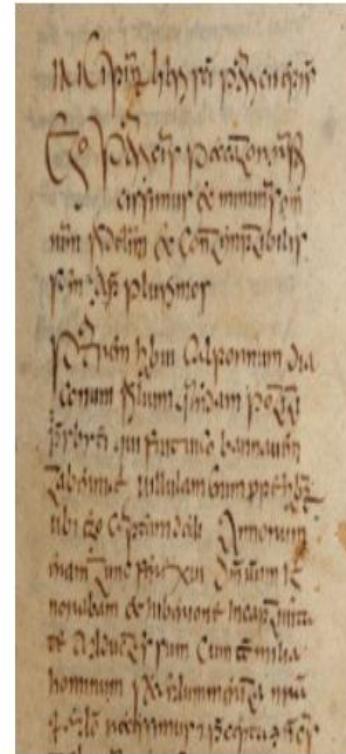
My father was Calpornius. He was a deacon; his father was Potitus, a priest, who lived at Bannavem Taburniae.

His home was near there, and that is where I was taken prisoner.

I was about sixteen at the time.

[Continue reading the words of St Patrick...](#)

[in original Latin](#) [in English](#) [as Gaelige](#) [in italiano](#) [auf deutsch](#) [em português](#)



Book of Armagh - Liber Ardmachanus (L.A.)



National symbol disputed

From Ella Shanahan,
in Freiburg, West Germany

AS THE Minister of State for Agriculture, Mr Hussey, was launching a promotion here last night to sell Irish hamburgers to the West Germans, Irish officials were searching frantically for a means of preserving the shamrock as a trademark for Irish exports.

A German food processor, the Meggle Corporation, has started using the shamrock, or *Kleeblatt*, on its dairy products: the firm registered the symbol 25 years ago.

The Irish officials have been in touch with the Patents Office in Hamburg and have taken legal advice. After threats of legal action following the Green Week food fair earlier this year, Bord Baine ceased using the symbol, but Coras Trachtala is still trying to find a way to save the dear little shamrock for Ireland.

Mr Hussey spoke yesterday under the shamrock-in-grass symbol of CBF, the Irish Livestock and Meat Board, of the success on the West German market of convenience foods manufactured by the Lydon House Group in Fethard, Co. Tipperary.



- The Irish Times - Page 10
- Saturday 22 November 1980

Lawsuit threatens Ireland's shamrock

December 13, 1980

CORAS TRACHTALA, which is being sued by a German firm whose trademark is a trefoil, is appealing to citizens to help it prove that the dear little shamrock is indeed the shamrock of Ireland.

It is seeking the help of anyone who knows of official uses of the shamrock as a recognised symbol of the country, particularly in the early years of the State. An advertisement yesterday announced that Coras Trachtala was collecting evidence that the shamrock had been used by Government departments and other State organisations.

A spokesman told *The Irish Times* last night that a Munich firm making foodstuffs, Messrs Meggle and Co., used the Kleblatt—trefoil—and were trying to prevent Coras Trachtala from using the shamrock. "We are not using it as a trademark but as an identification of Ireland," the spokesman said. The shamrock was shown by Aer Lingus, Bord Fáilte and by Irish soldiers serving the United Nations, he added. Help was needed quickly, as the case was in the hands of German lawyers and could come forward early in the new year.

Aer Lingus 



ST. PATRICK'S DAY
GREETINGS



ENNIS FERRY, Co WICKLOW.



Tourist Badge in 1950's

On 16 October 1905 the Saint Cronan ' s branch of the **Gaelic League** leased a portion of the old disused mill at Church Lane for one year at a yearly rent of £7 . 10 . 0 . This is the first written record of the League ' s activities in **Bray**

| Gaelic | English |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Failte romhat | Welcome |
| La Fheile Padraig | St Patrick's Day |
| Slainte | Good Health |
| Slan | Goodbye |
| Cead Mile Failte | 100,000 Welcomes |

| Mar | | 1905 | | | | |
|-----|----|------|----|----|----|----|
| Mo | Tu | We | Th | Fr | Sa | Su |
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | |

IRISH LANGUAGE PROCESSION.

Sunday's outdoor demonstration in Dublin indicated the approach of Irish Language week. The demonstration took the form of a procession traversing the principal streets, and was the third of its kind held in the metropolis. It resembled in outline its two predecessors, but differed from them in the magnitude of its details. It was, besides, much more imposing than they, and its composition was decidedly more interesting and picturesque. Assembling in Stephen's green shortly after one o'clock the processionists, numbering a good many thousands, were divided into seven or eight different sections, each of which represented a political or friendly society or some branch of industry or education, and had distinctive features of its own. It was quite in keeping with the spirit which prompted the

buage was not overlooked. The Athletic section, holding second place, was accompanied by the Emmet Brass Band (Bray), and consisted of a large number of young men of fine physique and manly appearance. Many of these belonged to hurling and football clubs, and their uniforms, of divers colours, heightened the gay and bright aspect of the striking and remarkable demonstration. Education was adequately represented in the section bearing that name, and which came next in the pre-arranged order. The professors and students of University College, Stephen's green, the Catholic University School of Medicine, and St. Patrick's Training College, Drumcondra, walked at its head, and were followed by members of the Gaelic Union of National Teachers, and about 5,000 children drawn from the schools of the Christian Brothers and other schools in the city and neighbourhood. The boys presented a smart appearance, and the section marched to the music of Artane and St. Vincent's Orphanage Bands. Industry, of course, had a prominent place assigned to it, and it was in accordance with the nature of things that the industrial section should follow education, as the one

March 18, 1905

**

The Irish papers announce the death of the Rev. C. D. Cleaver, of Dolgelly, North Wales, who has been one of the strongest supporters of the movement for the restoration of the Irish language. Deceased was a Protestant clergyman born in Wicklow sixty eight years ago. From his youth he devoted his time, talents and money, in the pursuit of his favorite object. He had caused a new edition of Father Nolan's Catholic prayer book to be printed in Irish and distributed in the native speaking centres, a worthy example of true patriotism and Christian tolerance. His widow, writing to the Gaelic League, says: "His dear head rests on a sod of consecrated turf placed in the coffin, from the holy island of Gougane Barra, sent at my request by the Rev. Father Hurley. A silver crucifix hangs from his neck and a medal of St. Finbar. A full length Irish cross is on the coffin lid, and in his hand a bunch of shamrocks from his native village of Delgany. He lies in his stole, surplice and cassock, with his hands folded on his breast."

*

The Irish Standard. January 05, 1895,

Rev Euseby Digby Cleaver from Delgany

Born 8 March 1826

Died 26 Nov 1894 in Dolgellau, Wales,
Irish Language Expert and he was a member of the Society for the Preservation of Irish and Gaelic League, of which he was chosen vice-president in 1893;

Irish Cross and Shamrocks from Delgany on the lid of his coffin when he died.



Douglas Hyde dedicated his first book, *Leabar Sgéuaigheachta* (1889), to Euseby Digby Cleaver,

.....
THE WEARING O' THE GREEN.

CAITĀEIN AN ĞLAIS.

(Leir an dĀairi Eoġan O'Ģraimna.)

I.

A pĀiro, a rĀoiri, an ġ-cualair fĀr ġo n-vearġad aine

'r ōliġe

ġan SeamrĀoġ beirĀ aġ fĀr i ġ-cpĀe na h-Eiheann fearġa
ĀorĀc' ?

ġan lĀ fĀil pĀoiriġ ĀaitĀeam, ġan vuille ġlar beirĀ 'r

fĀġair

Airi fearġ nĀ mnaoi.—ruo Ā an ōliġe ar Saġrana anall!

O! carĀd ġapperi Tanri ōam, Ār ruġ rĀe air mo lĀim,

“Cia 'n Āaoi,” air rĀe, “b-fuil Eihe boĀc' ? No b-fuil rĀi
fĀr ō'Ā cġĀd' ?”

“SĀ an tġiri ġ boirĀte cġĀrĀte i ōĀ b-fuil 'ran ōmĀn

airi fearġ,

ġĀc fearġ Ār bean a ĀaitĀear ġlar ōĀ ġ-cpĀĀd ruar ġan
rġĀo.”



O U A N A I R E

na

nuad-ġaeōilġe.

AIR N-A ĀUR I N-EAġAR TRĒ ĀURAM

AN T-SAOI OIRĀIDINIġ.

e. ō. mc CLĀDĀIR,

Maile le cġngnam ō Āomairle don ōĀcġa na

ġaeōilġe.

.....

An trear ĀlĀd ōe'n leĀbrĀn ro.

LĀir-Āearġuġcġe le S. p.

.....

I m-Āaile-ĀcĀ-clĀcĀ:

Airi n-a Āur i ġ-clĀd le p. O'Āraim,

aġ Uimiri 46, i SġĀiro Āurġe.

Including verse about “The wearing of the Green and St. Patrick”

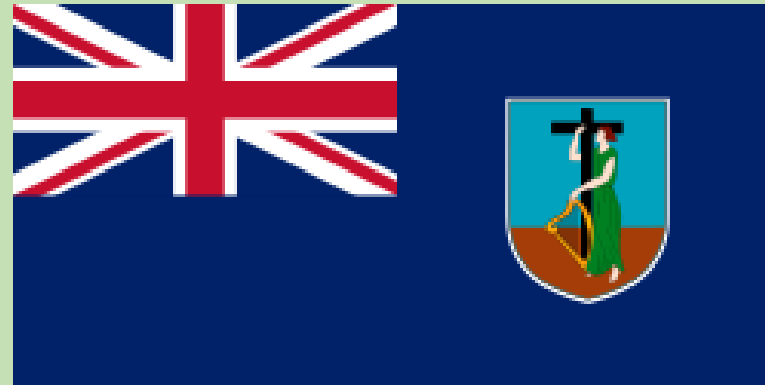
St Patrick the patron saint of Ireland,
Nigeria, Montserrat,



Legend has it that **St Patrick** carried a walking **stick** made of wood from the ash tree. The national game of Hurling use ash sticks.



Nigerian Flag. St Patrick as the country's **patron** in 1961, the same year Ireland opened its embassy in Lagos.



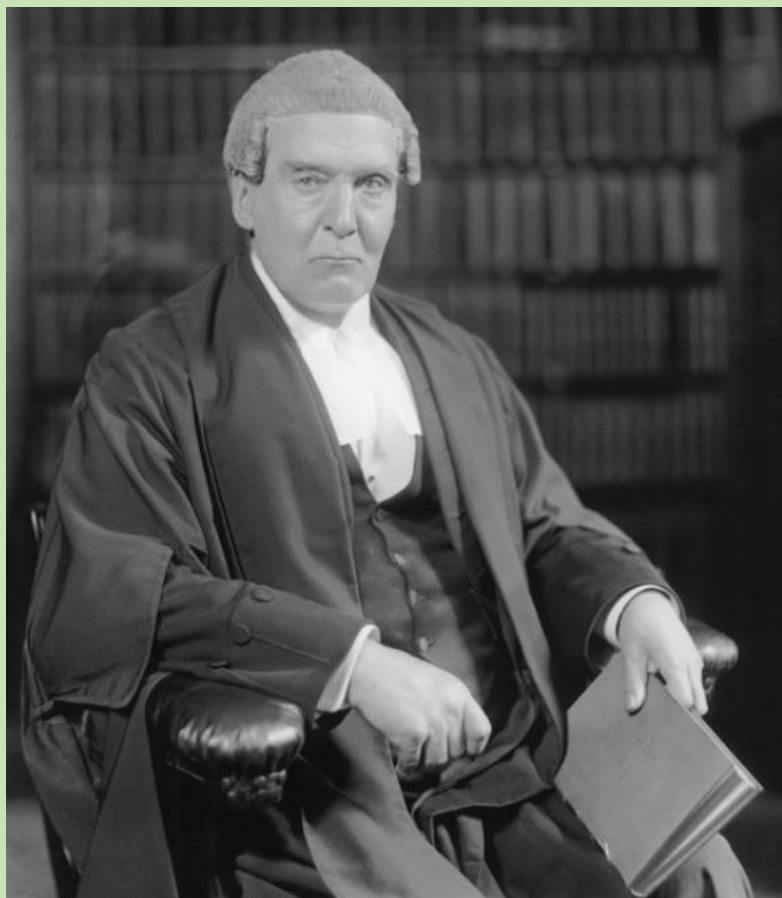
Montserrat Flag – The St Patrick is incorporated in the Union Jack. Montserrat's Irish heritage dates back to the 17th century when the island became a haven for Irish Catholics who had been persecuted on other Caribbean islands. By 1678, a census showed that more than half the people on the island were Irish.



St Patrick's Flag

Cross of **St. Patrick** became an unofficial Irish **flag** by the late 15th or 16th century.





Chief Secretary Of Ireland (1916- 1918)
Sir Henry Duke

MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

Just before the adjournment,
Mr. DILLON asked if there was any confirmation of the rumour that people had been warned to remain indoors on St. Patrick's Day, and that arms and ammunition had been ordered to be served out to the Dublin police.

Mr. BONAR LAW—The Chief Secretary is in Dublin. I communicated at once with the Irish Office, and have been in telephonic communication with him. He has sent the following message :—

“ No such order or warning has been issued by the Government.

“ Some apprehension has been caused by rumours of intended demonstrations, but I believe them to have been circulated by mischief-makers.

“ I am confident that disturbances on St. Patrick's Day would be resented by responsible persons of all shades of opinion in Dublin.” (Cheers.)

March 17, 1917

[St. Patrick's Day Highlights 2011: The Martello, Bray - YouTube](#)



Maewyn Succat, the name with which Patrick was baptized, was born in Roman Britain between 385 and 392, to a Christian family.

THE END