



Emerald Ireland

Goddess and Sacred Site Tour
with Glamourgan

Current Tour

Journey into the World of the Goddess and the
Sacred Site of Ireland
The Fire Goddess Tour! Goddess Brigit



Travel with Glamourgan into Emerald Ireland!

Visit some of the most ancient and sacred Goddess Sites in the world.
Stroll through the majestic gardens of Kildare and Dublin.



In a candlelit ceremony,
connect with the Goddess
Brigit in Kildare, home of
her fire temple, sacred
wells, churches, and stones.
Enjoy tea and making
Brigit's crosses with the
Brigidine Sisters, the
keepers of Brigit's
Perpetual Flame.

Wander through the Neolithic monuments, tombs, chambers of Knowth,
Newgrange, and Lough Crew Cairns (The Witches Hill).



We will tour through Dublin
Castle, St. Patrick's
Cathedral, and Brigit's
Cathedral.
Take a Goddess Liffey River
Cruise through the city of
Dublin. Explore Tara the Hill
of the Kings and Goddesses;
it's mounds and the "Stone of
Destiny." Enjoy acres of Irish
gardens, horses, faery mounds,

and Goddesses and much more. See the most popular site in Ireland the
Cliffs of Moher with a Cliffs of Moher Atlantic cruise.

www.glamourgan.uk and www.lilithtraveltours.com
<https://www.facebook.com/groups/IrelandGoddessTour/>

Day 1

Arrive in Dublin Airport
and take a taxi to your
hotel explore Dublin

Free Day to Relax and to
Explore Dublin

First Dinner 6:00 pm in the
hotel



Ha' Penny Bride over the Liffey River

Day 2

Explore Dublin: Dublin Castle, St. Patricks Cathedral, Liffey
River Cruise

Dublin Castle

Dublin Castle is one of the most important buildings in Irish history. From 1204 until 1922, it was the seat of English, and later British rule in Ireland. During that time, it served principally as a residence for the British monarch's Irish representative, the Viceroy of Ireland, and as a ceremonial and administrative centre.



The Castle was originally developed as a medieval fortress under the orders of King John of England. It had four corner towers linked by high curtain

walls and was built around a large central enclosure. Constructed on elevated ground once occupied by an earlier Viking settlement, the old Castle stood approximately on the site of the present Upper Castle Yard. It remained mostly intact until April 1684, when a major fire caused severe damage to much of the building. Despite the extent of the fire, parts of the medieval and Viking structures survived and can still be explored by visitors today

The State Apartments are among the most prestigious Staterooms in the country.

Until 1922 it was the seat of British rule in Ireland and is now a major Irish government complex. Dublin Castle fulfilled a number of roles throughout its history. Originally built as a defensive fortification for the Norman city of Dublin, it later evolved into a royal residence.

The State Apartment include the St. Patrick's Hall, The Throne Room. State Drawing Room and the State Room

The State Drawing Room was created in 1838 and was used mainly by successive Vicereines (the wives of the Viceroy) as a formal sitting room and for holding audiences with Irish courtiers. During the royal visits of 1907 and 1911, Queen Alexandra and Queen Mary also received guests in this room. Today the room houses one of the most significant paintings in the Dublin Castle collection, a late portrait by one of the leading European portrait painters of the seventeenth century, Sir Anthony Van Dyck. The President of Ireland still uses the room for the reception of visiting dignitaries.



St. Patrick's Hall was a ballroom, and now it is used for Presidential inaugurations. It is one of the oldest rooms in the castle, dating from the 1740s, though its decoration dates from c. 1790, including the most significant painted ceiling in Ireland executed by Vincenzo Valdre (c. 1742–1814)



Built initially as the Battleaxe Hall in the 1740s, it was converted to a Presence Chamber around 1790. The regal decoration dates from that time and from alterations in the 1830s. It contains a throne built for the visit of King George IV to Ireland in 1821.

The Throne Room was once the epicentre of royal ceremony in Ireland. It was created in 1788 as an audience chamber in which the Viceroy received guests on behalf of the British monarch. It was also where young debutantes were presented at court to mark their formal entry into aristocratic society. The

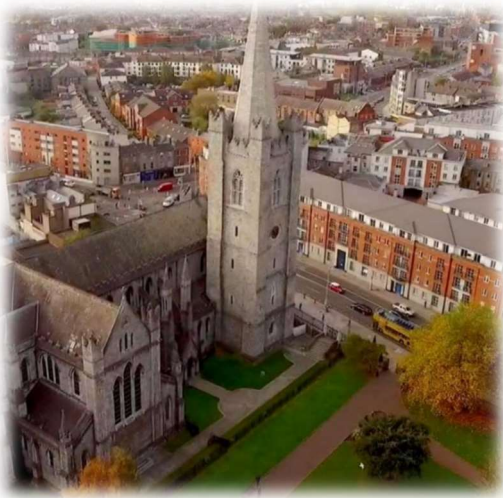


Throne Room

throne was made for the visit to Ireland of King George IV in 1821. Queen Victoria and King Edward VII later used it during their visits to the Castle. The last monarch to use it before Irish independence was King George V in 1911. On display over the doors in this space are six famous mythological paintings by the Italian artist Gaetano Gandolfi, painted in 1767.

St. Patrick's Cathedral

As the largest cathedral and one of the most important pilgrimage sites in Ireland, Saint Patrick's has been at the heart of Dublin and Ireland's history and culture for over 800 years.

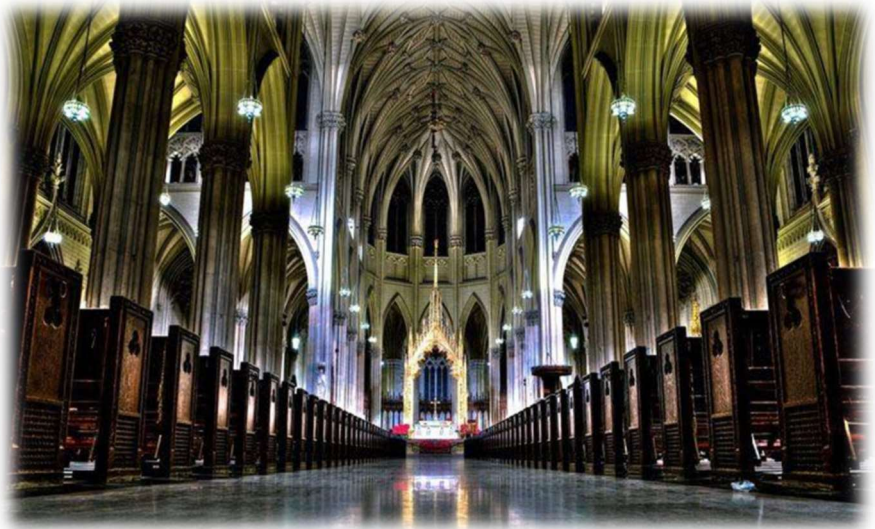


The parish church of Saint Patrick on this site was granted collegiate status in 1191 and raised to cathedral status in 1224. The present building dates from 1220.

The Cathedral is today the National Cathedral of the Church of Ireland (a church of the Anglican communion) and also serves as a popular tourist

attraction in Ireland.

Knights of St Patrick: From 1783 until 1871, the cathedral served as the Chapel of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, members of which were the Knights of St. Patrick. With the disestablishment of the Church of Ireland in 1871, the installation ceremony moved to St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle. The heraldic banners of the knights at the time of the change still hang over the choir stalls to this day.



Ride the Liffey River Cruise through the city of Dublin

We cruise the Liffey River named after the Goddess Anna Livia.

Drift down the River Liffey on a leisurely cruise from the heart of Dublin. With a local guide providing professional commentary, your all-weather, purpose-built



vessel can accommodate up to 48 passengers, offering maximum comfort and safety. The boat is wheelchair accessible and suitable for young and old alike.

Highlights! Scenic cruise past Dublin's city center sights. See Custom House, docklands, bridges and 18th-century buildings

Sights seen include the Ha'penny Bridge, Custom House, Famine Memorial, Jeanie Johnston Ship, as well as lovely vistas of Georgian and modern bridges and quayside buildings.

Free Evening to Explore Dublin!



Grafton Bridge

Day 3

Explore Dublin: Free Day! See page 29 for only a few our list of “Things to do in Dublin.”

Some places charge a fee and they are not included in the cost of the tour: Fee prices are approximate. More details of these sites are available upon request.

- •Ride the Green Hop On and Hop Off Bus Tour
- •National Library of Ireland and See W. B. Yeates Golden Dawn Exhibit: Free
- •Dublin Castle: (included in your tour)
- •St. Patrick's Cathedral: (included in your tour)
- •The National Gallery Free (beautiful painting of Mary Magdalene and a Picasso)
- •Guinness Beer Storehouse Tour
- •Temple Bar Restaurant – Famous bar of Ireland
- •Irish Museum of Modern Art: free
- •Museum of Archaeology and History – Free (Sheela na Gigs)
- •National History Museum – Free
- •Liffey River Cruise: (Included in your tour)
- •The Phoenix Park: Dublin Zoo
- •The Old Jameson Distillery:
- •Ghost Bus Tour and Dracula Dublin Origins: Haunted Tour of Dublin
- Trinity College and the Book of Kells,
- Dublin Writer Museum,
- Leprechaun Museum,
- St. Stephens Green Gardens and much more will be included in your final packet and map of the City

Day 4

Newgrange and Knowth and Megalithic Passage Tomb - World Heritage Site. Arrive at Brú na Bóinne Visitor Centre, Donore, Co. Meath. at for Guided Tour, Hill of Tara, and Lough Crew Cairns

Newgrange Guided Tour

Newgrange is a prehistoric monument located in County Meath. It was built around 3200 BC, during the Neolithic period. There is no agreement about what the site was used for, but it has been speculated that it had some form of religious significance because it is aligned with the rising sun, which floods the stone room with light on the winter solstice.



Newgrange is also older than Stonehenge and the great pyramids of Giza. It is, in fact, just one monument within the Neolithic Brú na Bóinne complex, alongside the similar passage tomb mounds of Knowth and Dowth, and as such is a part of the Brú na Bóinne UNESCO World Heritage Site.

After its initial use, the entrance to Newgrange was sealed, and it remained closed for several millennia, subsequently gaining several associations in local folklore and mythology. It first began to be studied as a prehistoric monument by antiquarians in the seventeenth century AD, and over subsequent centuries



various archaeological excavations took place at the site before it was largely restored to an interpretation of its original Neolithic appearance by conservators in the 1970s. Today, Newgrange is a popular tourist site.

According to the archaeologist Colin Renfrew, it is "unhesitatingly regarded by the pre-historian as the great national monument of Ireland." It is also widely recognized as one of the most important megalithic structures in Europe.

The Center Stone at the entrance is engraved with many spirals, and there are many more spirals inside the tomb.

Knowth Guided Tour

Knowth is the largest of all passage graves situated within the Brú na Bóinne complex. The site consists of one large mound (known as Site 1 or the Great Mound) and 17 smaller satellite tombs.

Essentially The Great Mound is a large mound (about 12 meters (40 ft.) high and 67 meters

(220 ft.) in diameter, covering roughly a hectare) and contains two passages, placed along an east-west line. It is encircled by 127 kerbstones (three of which are missing and four of which are severely damaged). The large mound has been estimated to date from between 2500 and 2000 BCE.



The passages are independent of each other, and each leads to a burial chamber. The eastern passage leads to a cruciform chamber, not unlike that found at Newgrange. It contains three recesses and basin stones into which the cremated remains of the dead were placed.

The right-hand recess is larger and more elaborately decorated with megalithic art than the others, which is typical for Irish passage graves of

this type. The reason for this is unknown. The western passage ends in an undifferentiated chamber. This chamber is separated from the passage by a sillstone. The chamber seems to have also contained a basin stone. The stone was later removed and is now located about two-thirds down the passageway.

Hill of Tara: Home and Reign of the Kings of Ireland Arrive at Hill of Tara Visitor Center

The Hill of Tara

The Hill of Tara is located near the River Boyne, and it is an archaeological complex that runs between Navan and Dunshaughlin in County Meath. It contains several ancient monuments, and, according to tradition, was the seat of Árd Rí na hÉireann, or the High King of Ireland.



The role played by the Hill of Tara in Irish history is as the seat of the kings of Ireland until the 6th century. This role extended until the 12th century, albeit without its earlier splendor. Regardless, the significance of the Hill of Tara predates Celtic times.

Goddess Maeve or Madb and Irish Goddess and Queen ruled these lands. Without her permission, no one was ordained King at the Hill of Tara. She chose the King. She was the only one who could grant him sovereignty over her territory. Her name means "mead" or "intoxication." She offers the King a cup at his

inauguration. She had many husbands and was known for her freedom to take any lover she wished. She put men on their throne,





and she took them down when they no longer served her needs. She was the consort of no less than nine high kings. She has a famous stone at the site of Hill of Tara, Ireland. It is believed if you sit on it, you can feel the energy of the ley line on which it sits.

She is fiery and selfwilled. She was wealthy and wise. She is a glamorous and fierce warrior Goddess in battle. Stops battles whenever she is menstruating. She was strongly associated

with the Hill of Tara; it's pre-Christian coronation place of the Kings of Ireland. She has a sacred site next to the Hill of Tara, which is now overrun by cows with little to no care.

The Stone of the Goddess Maeve (the round stone) and Ancient standing stone (tall stone) with the Goddess Sheela na Gig. The Sheela stone is known as the standing stone of St. Adamnan's Pillar. This stone is considered by Sheela na Gig researchers to possibly be one of the earliest Sheela na Gigs in Ireland. The Maeve stone is believed to rest along a ley line. Both located at the Hill of Tara.



Mound of Hostages

The megalithic passage tomb called the Mound of the Hostages (Duma na nGiall) is the oldest monument on the Hill of Tara, dating back to between 2500 BC and 3000 BC. The passage, 4m in length and 1m wide, was

subdivided by sill stones into three compartments, each containing cremated remains.



Mound of Hostages

Stone of Destiny on the Hill of Tara.

Sitting on top of the King's seat is The Lia Fáil (Irish for "big stone of Fál." It is also known as the Coronation Stone of Tara, which is a stone at the Inauguration Mound (Irish: a Forrad) on the Hill of Tara in County Meath in Ireland, which served as the coronation stone for the High Kings of Ireland. In legend, all of the kings of Ireland were crowned on the stone up to Muirchertach mac Ercae c. AD 500.



Story of the Stone

The famous stone most of Tara's monuments - Ireland's ancient coronation stone of Tara - the Lia Fail or "Stone of Destiny," which was brought here according to mythology by the godlike people, the Tuatha Dé Danann, as one of their sacred objects. It was said to roar when touched by the rightful King of Tara.

Loughcrew Cairns. The Hill of the Witch

The grandest concentration of Neolithic passage tombs in Ireland can be found at Loughcrew.

The Loughcrew passage tombs, also known as Slieve na Calliagh, meaning Hill of the Witch, are situated South East of Olcastle, Co Meath. There are over 30 mounds and cairns, mostly on the two main hills, Carnbane East and Carnbane West.



The Loughcrew Complex is believed to have been constructed 3,500 BC by our Neolithic ancestors as burial chambers. If we try to look for scientific evidence to back this up, we find very little, nor will we find any account of archaeological works carried out at the Loughcrew Complex.



Local folklore maintains that the site is the work of the "monster woman" who once ruled the area.

Loughcrew's name in Irish is Sliabh na Callaí, meaning "Hill of the Witch" or "Hags Hill." The name of the ancient hag was Garavogue, known locally as A Cailleach Bhéara. This witch or hag may have had her origins in the Celtic Goddess Buí, whom we encounter at Knowth in Brú na Bóinne. She was a Moon Goddess or Earth Mother. She was a supernatural figure responsible for the landscape, placing large boulders in rivers and creating rock formations on hillsides.

The Hags Chair

Local legend recounts the story of Cailleach Bhéara jumping from one hill to the next dropping stones from her apron. The fallen stones formed the Cairns we see today. She was attempting this magical feat to attain great power and rule over all of Ireland. She was able to drop her cairns of stones on the first three peaks. As she jumped to the fourth hill, she missed her mark and fell to her death on her last leap. The story claims that she was buried where she fell on the slopes of Patrickstown Hill. Indeed, visitors today can sit on the Hag's Chair at Cairn T. Local belief claims that if you make a wish while sitting on this kerbstone the witch will grant it.



Day 5

Kildare: Brigit's Cathedral, Brigit's Parish Church, Brigit's Fire Temple, Brigit's Wells, Prayer Stones, Round Tower, High Cross, Black Abbey, The Stud Farm, St. Fiachra's Garden and the Japanese Garden.

The Irish National Stud Horse Farm

Self-Guided Tours: Horse Museum, Japanese Garden and St. Fiachra's Garden

The farm at Tully was purchased from the Fay family in 1900 by Colonel William Hall Walker. Hall Walker became the most successful breeder of the age, enjoying his finest hour when King Edward VII led MINORU, born and raised at Tully, into Epsom's winner's enclosure following a famous victory in the 1909 Derby.

In 1917 the farm and all its stock were gifted to the Crown and became The National Stud under the leadership of Sir Henry Greer. The success continued with the farm producing the winners of all five Classics. In 1942 SUN CHARIOT, born and bred at Tully, earned herself an indelible place in racing history when landing the fillies' Triple Crown - the 1,000 Guineas, Oaks and St. Leger – for King George VI.



Almost seven decades later, in May 2011, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II came to the Irish National Stud to see for herself where the winners of five Classics for her family were produced.

The Irish Stud
Horse Museum: Self-Guided

The future and the past entwine beautifully at the Irish National Stud, whose museum is a legacy to not only the horses in Ireland but also the greatest and most famous of all Irish horses.

Mares with heaving stomachs and wide-eyed foals standing close to their mothers are the tomorrow of Irish racing. Its yesterday will forever be associated with the mighty and incomparable Arkle, to whose legion of fans was far more than just mere flesh and blood. He was iconic, an animal worthy of worship and reverence. And now, more than 40 years after his death, he reigns supreme in the stud's museum, where his skeleton holds pride of place.

Three times the winner of jumping's ultimate prize, the Cheltenham Gold Cup, Arkle remains the greatest steeplechaser to have lived anywhere and at any time. Like many Irishmen, he was partial to a pint of Guinness, and such was his fame that fan mail addressed simply to "Arkle, Ireland" invariably found its way to his stable.

While Arkle's time here has come only since his passing, one of Flat racing's modern-day legends, Sea The Stars, was bred and raised at the Irish National Stud. Those visiting the museum can see memorabilia connected to County Kildare's champion, while also on display are the silks carried to success in Australia's signature race, the Melbourne Cup, by another Kildare superstar, Vintage Crop.

St. Fiachra's Garden: Self-Guided

On four acres of woodland, you will find an Irish garden with native plants and beautiful walks. Some (not absolutely authentic) monastic cells and Waterford Crystal provide the link to St. Fiachra, whose statue can be found in a lake. He is the patron saint of gardeners and also helps those struck down with sexually transmitted diseases.

How can something so new transport us back to a time that none of us knew? Step into St. Fiachra's Garden and enter another world, one to which you will wish to return again and again.

The garden was designed in 1999 by award-winning landscape architect Professor Martin Hallinan and named to commemorate St. Fiachra. The patron saint of gardeners, provides a perfect partner to the Irish National Stud's Japanese Gardens while, at the same time, opening up a wholly different yet equally satisfying experience.



This stunning attraction seeks to capture that which inspired those involved in Ireland's monastic movement in the 6th and 7th centuries. It does so principally by paying handsome tribute to the Irish landscape in its rawest state. Rock and water are rulers in a garden rejoicing in the natural beauty of woodland, wetland, waterfalls, lakes, and streams.



Walk the nature trail through this garden, enjoying the trees, learning about swan life, the food web, and the ages of trees.

Monastic cells of fissured limestone are surrounded by water while an inner subterranean garden is home to magnificent Waterford Crystalshaped rocks, ferns, and orchids.

St. Fiachra's Garden is the very essence of Ireland's natural beauty, as it was then and as it is now. A tribute to an Irish saint, it is also a fitting tribute to Ireland herself.

The Japanese Gardens: Self-Guided

This garden was created in 1906 by Tassa Eida and his son Minoru. This genuine Japanese garden is laid out according to philosophical principles. Best enjoyed very early or outside the season as too many other visitors will detract from the spiritual aspects.

The Irish National Stud's Japanese Gardens, renowned throughout the world and the finest of their kind in Europe, are far more than merely a treat for the eye. They also provide comfort to the soul, achieving precisely the objective that was set out when the gardens were created between 1906 and 1910.

Japanese Gardens at The Irish Stud

Devised by Colonel William Hall Walker, a wealthy Scotsman from a famous brewing family, the gardens were laid out by Japanese master horticulturist Tassa Eida and his son Minoru. Their aim was, through trees, plants, flowers, lawns, rocks, and water, to symbolize the "Life of Man." That plan was executed to perfection, and Eida's legacy is now admired by the 150,000 visitors who soak up the peace of the gardens every year.

Very much representative of Japanese gardens from the early 20th century, Eida's work traces the journey of a soul from oblivion to eternity and portrays the human experience of its embodiment as it journeys by paths of its own choice through life. Birth, childhood, marriage, parenthood, old age, death, and the afterlife are all brought to mind as the gardens, a seamless mixture of Eastern and Western cultures, are explored.



Eida left Tully in 1912 with 34 years passing before the gardens gained their next supervisor, Patrick Doyle, who remained in charge until 1972, since when the gardens have continued to flourish and surge in popularity.

Among the most loved of all Ireland's gardens, the Irish National Stud's Japanese Gardens are a veritable feast for the eye and ear. Notice the sight and sound of trickling streams perfectly complementing the greenery and vivid colors that provide a tranquil backdrop to the beautiful Bridge of Life and Tea House.

The Japanese Gardens are a place for contemplation, meditation, and reflection. Since they were first enjoyed more than 100 years ago, they have never failed to please.

Stud Farm: Guided Tour

Racehorses are conceived, born, and raised on Tully's famous stud farm, which has long been and continues to be the source of thoroughbred champions.

Stars of the show on the stud farm are the six stallions, whose performances on the track as racehorses have enabled them to spend the years of their retirement living a life that many would envy. Some of racing's most successful and regally-bred mares are sent to Tully to be covered by the stallions, the outcome of their encounters being the foals who never fail to enthrall visitors.

Colonel William Hall Walker purchased the farm at the turn of the 20th century. The Irish people now own it. Still, it is operated as a commercial entity, its management working hard to maintain its competitiveness in a major global industry in which Ireland has long played a leading role alongside Britain, France, the USA, and Australia.



ST. Brigid's Cathedral

13th Century Cathedral: The Cathedral Church of St. Brigid, Kildare in Kildare, County Kildare is one of two cathedrals in the United Dioceses of Meath and Kildare of the Church of Ireland in Ireland. It is in the ecclesiastical province of Dublin.

Thirty-five years after Saint Patrick settled in Armagh, St. Brigid arrived in Kildare with her nuns in the year 480A.D. Her original abbey church would have been a simple wooden building. So great was her fame, that soon after her death in 523 AD, a costly shrine was erected in her honor in a new and larger building. For many centuries Kildare maintained a unique Irish experiment; the Abbess



ruled over a double community of women and men, and the Bishop was subordinate in jurisdiction to the Abbess. Between the years 835 and 998, the cathedral was devastated no less than 16 times, so that when the Norman, Ralph of Bristol, became Bishop in 1223, it was virtually in ruins. Between then and 1230, it was largely rebuilt. It was semi-ruinous by 1500A.D. It was derelict by 1649. In 1686 it was partially restored.

Previously the cathedral of the Diocese of Kildare, it is now one of two cathedrals in the United Dioceses of Meath and Kildare.

The present building is a restored Norman cathedral dating from 1223. The site occupied by the cathedral is likely the site of a pagan shrine to the Goddess Brigid and the later of the church of Saint Brigid. Beside it stands one of County Kildare's five-round towers, which is 32 meters (105 ft.) high, and which can be climbed at certain times.

The austere cathedral built in the years following 1223, probably by Ralph of Bristol. He was made Bishop of in 1222 and died in 1232. It is cruciform in floor plan without aisles in the early gothic style with a massive square central tower. All the windows are lancet windows, singles or doubles, but triple lancets in the four gables. Unique and attractive features of the design are the arches that span between buttress to buttress in advance of the side walls. The parapets were restored to the stepped Irish type. They probably date back to 1395 AD, the year in which a Papal relaxation was given to those who visited Kildare. At that time, he gave alms for the conservation of the church. The interior treatment is very plain, and the window splays are not molded. The rear-arches, which are spring from shafts with molded capitals. These shafts are short and terminate in small curved tails.

St. Brigid's Cathedral is located on the original grounds of St. Brigid's wooden church. Between 1223 and 1230, the present Cathedral was built. It was semi-ruinous by the year 1500, derelict by 1649, partially rebuilt in 1686, and finally restored to its present form from 1875 – 1896. Its environs include a Round Tower and a high cross. Major Restoration works took place in 1996.

Highlight: Goddess Sheela Na Gig will also be hiding in the churches and awaiting your arrival in the most surprising places.

The Fire Temple

Fire is the central image in the Brigidine tradition. On the north side of the cathedral are the restored foundations of an ancient fire temple. Research suggests that in pre-Christian times priestesses used to gather here to tend the ritual fires invoking the Goddess Brigid to protect the herds and provide a fruitful harvest.



Brigit's Flame:



A sacred fire burned in Kildare, reaching back into pre-Christian times. Scholars suggest that priestesses used to gather on the hill of Kildare to tend their ritual fires while invoking a goddess named Brigid to protect their herds and to provide a fruitful harvest.

When Brigid built her monastery and church in Kildare, she continued the custom of keeping the fire alight. For her and her nuns, the fire represented the new light of Christianity, which reached Irish shores early in the fifth century. In Brigid's time, the number of her nuns who tended the flame was 19. On the 20th day, Brigid tended it herself.

The sacred flame survived possibly up to the suppression of the monasteries in the sixteenth century. In 1993 the flame was re-lit in the Market Square, Kildare, by Sister Mary Teresa Cullen, then congregational leader of the Brigidine Sisters.

Kildare County Council commissioned a sculpture to house the flame in Kildare Town Square in 2005. President of Ireland, Mary McAleese, presided at the lighting of the Perpetual Flame in the Town Square on St. Brigid's Day 2006. The flame was lit from the flame tended by the Brigidine Sisters in Solas Bhríde. The Brigid Light is still guarded and tended in Solas Bhríde as it was in Kildare many centuries ago by the Sisters of St Brigid. The flame burns as a beacon of hope, justice, and peace for Ireland and our world.



The Round Tower

Round Towers were built in connection with monastic establishment. They had a twofold use: as belfries, and as places of safety to store monastic treasures in case of a sudden attack from an invader. They also may have been used as beacons and watchtowers. The 11th century or earlier round tower is one of the prized treasure of Kildare. Its base is made of cut granite, while the rest is of limestone. The doorway is of red sandstone.



The High Cross:

Walking around the grounds of the Cathedral, you will notice the High Cross of Kildare. Facing the east, it is an ancient cross of granite, with no carving on its surface. It was partially restored in the 19th century. For the church, it symbolizes salvation and hope.



St. Brigit's Well and Prayer Stones

Rest and pray at this sacred Brigid site. Brigid was very much a woman of the land. She is associated with the cow, churning the milk, making butter, shepherding her flocks of sheep, and harvesting and brewing ale. Her sacred feast day is February 1, the pre-Christian festival called Imbolc.



She is the peacemaker, the healer, and the Goddess of Fire.
We will stop at Brigit's well and each one of her prayer stones.

Day 6:

Aillwee Caves — Gateway to the Underworld

We arrive at the spectacular Aillwee Caves, a geological wonder formed over 330 million years ago. Here, you'll be guided deep into the earth on a 45-minute tour, where ancient chambers and flowing streams whisper the stories of time immemorial.

Cliffs of Moher Boat Cruise — Majesty from the Sea

The highlight of the day awaits. Step aboard for a one-hour boat cruise beneath the towering Cliffs of Moher. Rising dramatically from the Atlantic, these cliffs evoke awe and reverence as you experience their vastness from the waves below. It is a moment of raw beauty—an encounter you'll carry in your heart forever.

Cliffs of Moher Summit — Edge of the World

Returning to solid ground, we ascend to the summit of the Cliffs of Moher. Wander to O'Brien's Tower, explore the interactive Visitor Centre, and breathe in the salt-kissed air as you gaze toward what feels like the very edge of the world. Here, sea, sky, and spirit converge in a landscape of myth and majesty.

Day 7:

Taxi back to Dublin Airport (your own arrangements) Suggested taxi service available.

Pricing for the Ireland Goddess and Sacred Site Tour!



Payment Options:

Registration Prices!

See website to register www.glamourgan.uk

Only 7 Spots Available

What does the Ireland Goddess Tour Include?

Includes: Private coach, hotel accommodations, Breakfast is included. entrance fees to: Dublin Castle, St. Patrick's Cathedral, Liffey River Cruise, Private Tour Guide, Newgrange, Knowth, Solas Bhride, Stud Farm, Horse Museum, Japanese Garden, St. Fiachra's Garden, Hill of Tara, Lough Crew, Churches or Cathedrals Kildare, Private ceremony at Solas Bhride with Brigidine Sisters. Cliffs of Moher and Cliffs of Moher Boat Ride. Double Occupancy: Rooms are shared with a group member - two (2) beds per room.

Not Included: Airfare to Dublin, Ireland, is not included. Taxi and bus services not included. Meals: Lunch, Dinners and Snacks not included. Hop on and off bus not included. You will need to purchase a two-day ticket for the "Hop On and Hop Off Bus" approx. € 28 or \$32. Free Day Events and Tickets Not included. Tipping not included. Travel insurance is highly expected and will provide for medical emergencies and unexpected cancellations. Please contact a provider. Travel insurance is not included. Glamourgan will be using <http://www.allianztravelinsurance.com/>

Payments/Deposits: Initial deposits and payments are nonrefundable. Payments are made through Paypal.

Transportation to and from the airport will be recommended. The airport is approximately 20 minutes to Dublin, and it is easy to get to by taxi service.

Cancellation Policy: No refunds on any initial deposits. No refunds on tour after seven (7) days of purchase.

Email Glamourgan if you have questions: glamourgan@glamourgan.uk

Your Hostess and Guide

Glamourgan is an International Psychic, Spiritual Advisor and Inspirational Coach with a worldwide client base at www.glamourgan.uk. She has hosted Goddess and Sacred Site Tours since 2010. She is a published author, book publisher, and owner of House of Glamourgan Radio. www.houseofglamourgan.com



Journey into the world of the Goddess with Glamourgan as provides a one to three year, online, Priestess of the Goddess Study and Certification Program for women who wish to learn more about the Goddess.

She is the author of Goddess Scopes Horoscopes, sun sign based monthly horoscopes interpreted through the eyes of the Goddess since 2009.

Explore the world of the Goddess with Glamourgan as she hosts many Goddess and Sacred Site Tours to England, Ireland, France, Scotland and Greece.

Glamourgan owns House of Glamourgan Radio and has been a radio host for many years on and a special guest featured on many radio shows such as, CBS Radio and Hayhouse Radio.

Do you have more questions? Ready to register?

www.glamourgan.uk

More Hot Spots!

High Recommendations for Free Day:

Dublin Post Office: it is the 100-year anniversary of the Easter Rising was in 2016.

National Library of Ireland

For those interested in the occult and the Golden Dawn a stop at the W.B. Yeates exhibit is a must located at the National Library of Ireland.



Stephens Green Gardens!

Ireland's best known Victorian public park. Re-opened by Lord Ardilaun in 1880 for the citizens of Dublin. This 9hectare / 22-acre park has been maintained in the original Victorian layout with extensive perimeter tree and shrub planting, spectacular spring, and Victorian summer bedding. The herbaceous border also provides colour from early spring to late autumn.



Jeanie Johnston Ship

The original Jeanie Johnston made 16 emigrant journeys to North America between 1847 and 1855, carrying over 2,500 people with no loss of life. The ship is an authentic replica, built in Tralee, Co. Kerry. It has sailed to North America and various points in Europe. This beautiful ship is one of Dublin's most popular attractions.



The Ha'penny Bridge

The first pedestrian bridge to cross the Liffey, it was a welcome relief for Dubliners accustomed to vying with a horse, carriage, and cart in an era before any demarcation between vehicle and man on the public highways or bridges. Originally called the Wellington Bridge (after the Duke of Wellington), the name of the bridge changed to Liffey Bridge. The Liffey Bridge and remains the bridge's official name to this day, although it is most commonly referred to as the Ha'penny Bridge. This bridge use to cost a penny to cross, and now, of course, it is free. The Liffey River was named after the Goddess Anna Livia.

