Follow in the footsteps of St Patrick

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1 Slemish Mountain *County Antrim*

Walk the 1.5km (1 mile) summit trail to look over the landscapes where Patrick herded sheep, and where he was inspired to find God.

2 Saul Church *County Down*

This is where Patrick held services during his later years. Today, people can visit the commemorative church, replica round tower and the nearby St Patrick statue on Slieve Patrick.

3 Croagh Patrick *County Mayo*

This scree-covered mountain on the Wild Atlantic Way, was where Patrick fasted for 40 days during Lent. On the last Sunday of July, up to 3,000 people hike to the top, many in bare feet.

4 Lough Derg *County Donegal*

Tranquil Lough Derg sets the scene for two tales of St Patrick. One sees him hunting the last snake in Ireland and turning the lake red with its blood. The other has Christ revealing the entrance to Hell.

5 St Patrick's Cathedrals *County Armagh*

Armagh is home to two cathedrals, both named after the saint. The Church of Ireland Cathedral stands over a church built by Patrick in 445AD; while the Roman Catholic Cathedral is rooted in medieval times.

Rock of Cashel *County Tipperary*

Patrick baptised Aenghus, the King of Munster here. In nearby Clonmel, Patrick baptised locals at Patrick's Well... it's said that it never freezes over.

7 Down Cathedral *County Down*

Situated on the site of an ancient Benedictine monastery, Down Cathedral is where the mortal remains of Patrick were buried after he died in 461AD.

8 St Patrick's Way *Armagh to Downpatrick*

This 132 km (82 miles) pilgrim trail connects Armagh and Downpatrick – the two locations most closely related to St Patrick. St Patrick's Way is suitable for leisure walking and pilgrimages.

9 Saint Patrick's Centre *County Down*

The Saint Patrick Centre is the world's only exhibition devoted to the saint. Here, you can also view art collections and intricate metalwork from the Early Christian period.

10 Hill of Slane *County Meath*

Legend has it Patrick once lit an unquenchable fire here during the pagan festival, Bealtaine, defying the High King. He performed miracles, then used the shamrock to explain the Holy Trinity to prove the power of the Christian God.