				•	
D				E7	Α
Oh! Paddy d	ear and did you	ı hear the no	ews tha	t's going	round?
G	D	G		D	
•	ck is forbid by I	•	on Irish		
D				E 7	Α
_	κ's day no more	we'll keep.	his col		
	to day no more	wo ii koop,		or our ca	
G	D	G		D	
For there's a	cruel law agin'	the wearing	g of the	green.	
Б				A	
D I met with Na	apper Tandy, ar	nd he took n	ne by th	A e hand,	
G		D	Е		Α
And he said	how's poor oul	d Ireland, aı	nd how	does she	e stand?
D			G E	, Ф	
She's the mo	ost distressful d	country that			seen;
G	D)	G		D
•	D ging men and w		_	arin' of th	_

WEARING OF THE GREEN* ("DION" BOUCICAULT, 1798)

Then if the color we must wear is England's cruel red, Sure, Ireland's sons shall ne'er forget the blood that they have shed. You may take the shamrock from your hat and cast it on the sod, But 'twill take root and flourish there, though underfoot 'tis trod.

When laws can stop the blades of grass from growin' as they grow, And when the leaves in summertime, their verdure dare not show, Then I will change the color that I wear in my caubeen But till that day, please God, I'll stick to wearin' of the green.

^{* &}quot;The Wearing of the Green" is an anonymously-penned Irish street ballad dating to 1798. The context of the song is the repression around the time of the Irish Rebellion of 1798. Wearing a shamrock in the "caubeen" (hat) was a sign of rebellion and green was the colour of the Society of the United Irishmen, a republican revolutionary organisation. During the period, displaying revolutionary insignia was made punishable by hanging. – en.wikipedia.org