

# na Sióga agus na Sióg

Conair draíochta trí thailte Ard-Mhúsaem na hÉireann - Saol na Tuaithe

## of Fairies and Fairy Folk

A magical trail through the grounds of the National Museum of Ireland – Country Life

## Dair

#### Quercus petraea

Is í an dair ghaelach crann náisiúnta na hÉireann. Crann maorga atá ann a bhaineann le neart, misneach agus ríogacht, a tháirgeann adhmad láidir a mbaintí úsáid as le haghaidh tithe agus báid, bairillí agus troscán a thógáil.

Chomh maith lena bheith ina chrann tábhachtach do na Ceiltigh, tá gaol ag a lán láithreáin Chríostaí iomráiteacha le garráin darach lena n-áirítear Cill Dara (Séipéal na Darach); Kildare i mBéarla.

Sa lá atá inniu ann feicimid a lán logainmneacha a tháinig as Doire, Daire nó Derry - agus ciallaíonn siad ar fad garrán darach.

Le linn na hÉigeandála (an Dara Chogadh Domhanda) dhéantaí dearcáin a mheilt agus a róstadh mar ionadach caife. Cruthaíonn foichí gáil darach chun uibheacha a bhreith agus bhaintí úsáid astu chun dúch a chruthú sna meánaoiseanna.

### Oak

#### Quercus petraea

The sessile oak is the national tree of Ireland. It is a stately tree associated with strength, courage and kingship, producing strong timber traditionally used for house and boat building, barrels and furniture.

As well as being an important tree for the Celts, many well-known Christian sites are associated with oak groves including Cill Dara (the Church of the Oak); Kildare in English.

Today we still see many place names derived from Doire, Daire or Derry - all meaning oak grove.

During the Emergency (World War II) acorns were ground and roasted as a coffee substitute. Oak galls are created by wasps to lay their eggs and were used to create ink in Medieval times.

