

at that time was kept indoors. Given the 'secular' find location of the stone and an orientation of the above counter-clockwise, a possible interpretation of the ornamentation as an example of megalithic art is feasible. It does illustrate possible cup marks that are a feature of megalithic art, with these often joined by incised lines.<sup>6</sup> The commentary on this stone in the *Memorials* offers no interpretation of the carving beyond it's being 'very singular'. The only purpose of this note is to 'resurrect' the stone from its recent oblivion and to offer a challenge as to its purpose, while enjoying its 'singular' nature. The Dingle peninsula *Archaeological Survey* illustrates many examples of carvings on stones from the area of which 'Dunraven No 3' might be considered an example. What follows is my interpretation of the current state of the carving following careful visual scrutiny.

**Michael O'Halloran**



### **A de Burgh family tree, c.1160-1381**

The fortunes of the de Burgh family in Ireland began in north Munster with the arrival of William de Burgh (d. 1206), in the entourage of Prince Jean's ill-fated Irish expedition of 1185. The dynasty's apex may be said to have occurred with William's great-grandson, Richard de Burgh, who died in 1326 as 2nd Earl of Ulster, 4th Lord of Connacht. Expansion in both those areas continued during his lifetime (and after it, briefly), though he also owned estates in Munster, Leinster, and Meath. His children made notable marriages with various de Clares, de Bruces, FitzGerald, de Berminghams, Ó Briains, le Botillers.

Yet a full family tree is lacking. Very honourable exceptions may be found in volume IX of *A New History of Ireland* (published 1984) and Éamonn de Búrca's *Burke: People and Places* (1995). However the former generally omits females, while the ancestry given in the latter prior to the 1160s is – as the author himself indicates – not historic.

The following family tree is an attempt to remedy this, but like them, should be treated as a stage in an ongoing process. To that end, Brian Hodkinson's excellent *Who's Who in Medieval Limerick* has not been used as much as I would like, as I am not clear on the identities of some of the de Burghs mentioned in it (examples include the family of John de Burgh who are attested from 1297 to 1317). Sources used are:

*A New History of Ireland*, volume IX, pp 170-172, 470.

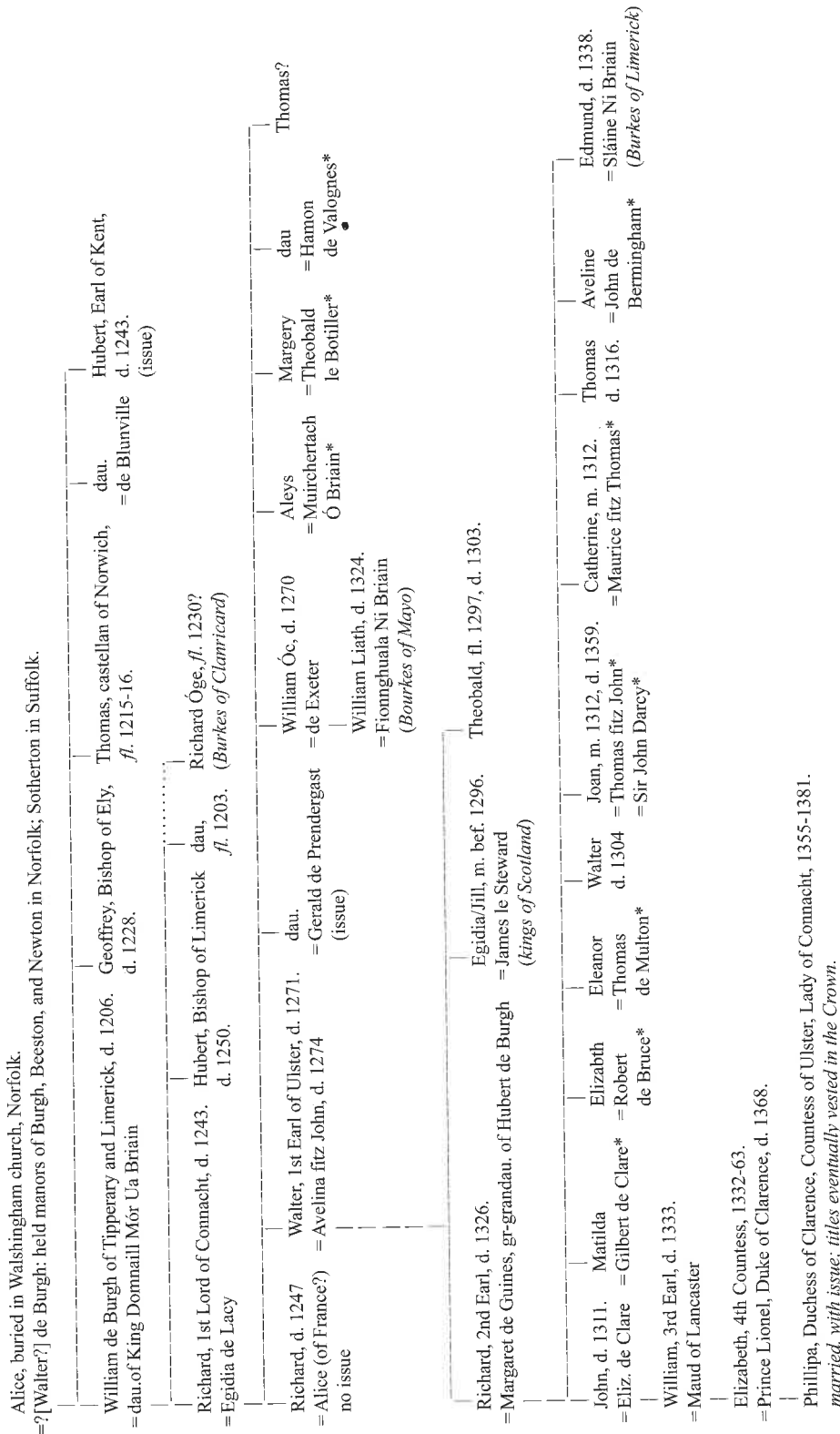
*Dictionary of Irish Biography*, volume 3, pp 3-19.

*Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, volume 8, pp 776-95.

**Adrian Martyn**

<sup>6</sup> See E.G. Anati, 'New Petroglyphs at Derrynablaha, County Kerry', J.C.H.A.S. vol. lxxviii (1963) pp 1-15.

The de Burgh dynasty, c.1160-1381



\*le Stewart: steward of Scotland. \*Ó Briain: identity uncertain \*le Botiller: ancestor of Earls of Ormond. \*de Valognes: grandson? of justicier, 1195-98  
 \*de Clare: 8th Earl Gloucester and 7th Earl Hertford. \*de Bruce: Earl of Carrick, King of Scotland. \* de Bermingham: 1st Earl of Louth.  
 \*de Multron: 1st Baron Moulton of Gillesland. \*FitzGerald: 1st Earl of Desmond. FitzGerald: 2nd Earl Kildare. \* Darcy: 1st Baron Darcy of Knaith

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