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structures, is of sandstone. On one of the jamb stones of the door are a number of scores, a circumstance worthy of remark, because such scorings have been frequently found on or near other Romanesque remains, and are supposed to have some affinity to the Ogham character. Ten feet north of the church stands the ruins of the round tower and church shown in our engraving. It is 50 feet in height, and 50 feet in circumference, at its base. The door, which has a semicircular head, is 16 feet from the ground. Above this are three windows at different heights. One of them is round-headed, and two others are pointed or lancet-headed, the arches consisting of stones placed diagonally. The upper portion, with its conical cap and top windows, has been destroyed. The floors were placed on rests, formed by diminishing the thickness of the walls. The peasantry call Clogawse na desart. Clogawse signifies the "growth of stones," and bears reference to its supposed sudden construction in one night.

### Lough Gur

Lough Gur claims particular notice at our hands, because it has hitherto received so little attention from previous tourists, and even from the county historians. This secluded lake is distant about 10 miles south of the city of Limerick is irregular in form, and the circumference is between four and five miles. From its bosom rise one large and three or four small islands. The principal island, which is connected with the eastern shore by a causeway, contains about sixty acres, and is called Knock-a-dun, or the fortified knoll. In the days of the Desmonds, two strong square towers defended the most accessible points of approach on the eastern and southern sides.

But it is the extensive assemblage of druidical remains on the island, and around the lake, that render it perhaps the most interesting spot in Ireland for an antiquarian visit; yet, strange to say, these gigantic relics, which extend over many miles of country, have been allowed to remain unexplored and undescribed. Three stone circles close to the high road between Limerick and Cork, are mentioned for the first time by Mr. Twiss, in his tour through Ireland, published in 1775. Ferrar, who, twelve years after this, published a History of Limerick, merely quotes Twiss's brief account, although by a couple of hours' ride he might have seen these ancient temples with his own eyes, and noticed them from actual observation; and he then censures Dr. Campbell, author of the Philosophical Survey of Ireland, for omitting to mention "the druidical ruin near Lough Gur." In the more recent History of Limerick by Messrs. Fitzgerald and McGregor, these three stone circles are slightly described; but not sufficiently so to lead the reader to suppose that, considerable as they are, they form only a very small part of perhaps the most magnificent druidical work, considered as a whole, that exists in the world. In 1830, Mr. Crofton Croker communicated to the Antiquarian Society of London the observations made by him during an investigation of three days, and "So obvious," he states, is the connection between the various circles, pillar-stones, altars, and other works, that an examination of the one leads the eye to discover others;" and thus was he led