

walls. The pillars are eight feet five inches in circumference, and in height ten feet from the base to the lowest moulding of the capitals. Like the circular pillars of Boyle and Tulsk, they are composed of numerous pieces of stone, laid in regular horizontal courses, neatly jointed and accurately rounded: the capitals, which are also rounded, are formed of plain horizontal mouldings, varied by projections, and swelling out considerably at the top in graceful curves.

On the side of the nave opposite to these arches, the wall is solid, to the height of 20 feet; but, above that height, there are six extremely narrow and long lancet windows which still remain nearly quite perfect. Four narrow lancet windows, much of the same character, may also be observed in the northern wall of the chancel.

The principal entrance appears to have been at the west, over which are the remains of a once superb window. The mullions indeed are lost; but from what exist of the ornamental mouldings and segments next the casings, there is reason to believe that the window was richly ornamented and beautifully divided. On the outer side, rising from the spring of the arch, at either side of the window, as well from its summit, slender spire ornaments, richly wrought, may also be still observed. No other part of the actual building exhibits, at present, any traces of embellished workmanship, except it be a small door opening into the chancel on the southern side, with a pointed arch, above which there are carvings like those of the western windows. The eastern window was spacious, in proportion to the size of the building; but its mullions are all gone, and the shape of the arch alone visible

The same remark will apply to the window in the transept.

The primary walls were but rudely built; they rest, for the most part, on a foundation of limestone rock, from which, at the eastern end, they rise with a considerable *batter*. The interior was plastered with lime cement, which remains still whole and sound in several parts.

The most interesting object within the walls is doubtless the tomb of the founder, King O'Connor, who died in the year 1265. It is situated in the chancel on the northern side, near the place of the high altar, under an arch excavated in the wall, purposely to receive it. "The king," according to the description by the editor of Grose, "lies at full length, and *around* him are *gallowglasses*." But the *gallowglasses*, instead of being *around* him, are sculptured in relief on the perpendicular face of the square tomb, on the top of which the worn and mutilated statue of the king lies recumbent. As for the sceptre which the hand has been described as holding, that has been worn away, and it requires some stretch of imagination to make out even the hand. The head is mutilated and the features lost; and though at the feet there is something which appears to have been intended for an animal, yet whether it was dog or lamb, or the redoubtable lion which used sometimes to be introduced thus, in countries where no living lion ever existed, there is full scope for the fancy to conjecture. If, however, the statue of the poor king, peace to his manes, has been treated with such indignity, as to be, at present, little better than a lump of marble, the spirited representation of