Hag's Castle on a small island in Lough Mask. Easily reached by boat from Roundstone where resides John Banfield, island caretaker.

In the 16th century, it was taken by Richard Bingham who described it as the most defendable fortress in Connacht. He then held it until his death in 1532.

Richard Bingham was a notable figure in Connacht's history. He was a powerful landowner and played a significant role in the region.

In the 17th century, it was occupied by the O'Connors and later by the O'Flahertys.

The castle is inscribed as a heritage site and is open to the public. It is a popular tourist attraction. 

The fort was built in the 13th century and is now owned by the State. It is open to the public and is a popular tourist attraction.
Oranastate, castle. In Oranastate, land of Pellicola Salat.

To right of town hall is Exeley of O.P. H.

A rectangular, brick-built building appears. 46' x 33' externally.

Entered through north entrance near east garage by a cut staircase
painted and discovery 1’6” by 1’7” wide. To the right is another
projected doorway at the top of stairs through the north wall. Showing
2’ wide—discovery 1’ x 2’.

Opposite the main entrance is a painted discovery 1’ by 1’
giva into B castle’s ground floor apartment
which is 32’ x 16’ and which has a wide deep embrasure on the
east, south and west walls — bast to west being 10’ high. This is
a 33” square, 33” deep recess in the south wall beside east window.

Between the apartment doorway and the main entrance, at first
floor right, is a square opening and a让你知道 how.

First floor was about 12 feet ground floor level, a vaulted
roof, once hall, but now intact. Next is an embrasure-arched door.
North wall is an embrasure-arched door and a mural running west
from embrasure-arches. South wall is a niche — in south
window at west gable a discovery gives to first floor from kitchen.

This is a wide embrasure-arched door, and next at east gable an
embrasure, like recess with a tiny deep niche and a smallish
rectangular doorway into east gable mural which would appear to
be a garage since it gables is ‘3’ thick. At first floor right rear at
ground floor R projection extending inward.

From first floor doorway to chimney is optical, in W. E. corner
and is not accessible but goes upwards to the upper story to
the vault roof. This shows walls remain to east right on E.
North and west sides — having plain wide spaces — (mixed).
From ground to tops of these walls is perhaps 45’. South wall and
part of west end is upper story projections much destroyed.

History: Built by the Bunkers, who were erected by Richard Bingham
whose brother Captain John Bingham, acquired it. In 1592 the
local Bunkers united to retake the castle but suffered heavy
defeat. Preparations for this battle fort is near the castle, a spot
known as “Bell-ye-upends” (b12) of Bunkers as “the ground of”
the twelve family Bunkers. Bingham it said by came slaughtered
12 women (some say 12) each named “the Bunkers,” and burned
In 1608 John Bingham of Clarecastle was knighted and granted the castle and 14 quarters of land. His return was knighted in 1622 and his descendant was Sir Charles Bingham, Lord of Clancass (1776). The Bingham's, although the castle was long vacant, held its lands up to the present century.

Westrath Castle ruins. In Westrath on the slope of Bunch Road Peter Bunker's built a roadway leading to the lake.

If this was remain only an east gable and attached to it a portion of the west or south walls — all to a height of some 10' and as 7' thick. A plain roofed dressing (buildings) in east gable internally 30' x 25' or so. As it stands.

History: Originally Peter was a Bunker strongfield in Westrath — either this man is built on its roots are this incorporated some of the Bunker castle — probably to former.

The building is associated with local families e.g. the First of the title (1481) — whose name was James Bunker.

Gathering briefly in its associations of Ballinacle and Westrath — after much discussion and strife between the families of Bungals themselves and between them and various other families. Edmund Bunker possessed finally of many lands and became Sir William Bunker as the Mac Williams with his castle and chief under at Ballinacle. His son of 13th year 1340, this brother, Peter Bunker, as to many times seized Galway lands and became Mac Williams Bunker.

Edmund Bunker thus became an Irish chieftain while also being an Anglo Norman feudal land. At Ballinacle & Old castle and more to lesser chiefs. As the Mac William was supreme chieftain. His successors continued at Ballinacle. In 1576 the Mac William went to Galway and paid his respects to Sir Henry Sidney, Viscount. There arranged with admission by the late William of Ruffs into Ruffs. In 1576. He was knighted in return and was held an Irish and an English title. Is also called Bunker and is also Bunker, Bunker or Bunker.
Euphan of Gravins died and was buried in 1583, and Richard Burke who died in 1584.

In Edward Totten and Sir Nicholas Wallis had up to this year been amiable, but in 1580 Sir Richard Grogan came as Lemanagh Governor, and in 1581, either to Bunkers and Reid Callanville, allowed them from him spaces and estates.

In 1585 discussion was further caused amongst the Bunkers due to the appointment by Hugh Kettard as Tinacum Chief of the Earl William at Kamea, kindly in Kilmahony Parish. This had been no Earl William for some years, Upton elected Richard Burke, son of Walter, as a candidate, but the election was settled by a party of John FitzRice, As a son of Gravins Malo.

The election was unpopular, and as a result some of the clan went to the English side. Others to Spain. Totten in Leinster who changed sides was later made Viscount Nage of the Liffey. Generally known to Bunkers as power, and lands were taken away. An inlet between called Eunala was given to Dunleog and lands. The settle later acquired most of all of the Earl William property at Ballinahel - Ryn in 1617. Eunala did in 1638 and his son, Gregory inherited - to be dispossessed in 1665 under his Connal's regime. The castle and lands were given to James Luff who was knighted in 1661. His man held to Castles of Ballinahel, Leinster, and Leinster, and for a time even sat, resided in Dunleog Castle. He died in 1678 and his kith with him. He had named in 1665, his son having a sister to the Earl of Longford. Indirectly the estates passed to a Richard Luff and from him to his cousin James Luff of the Earl in Kilkenny of Balla and manors. James隐瞒ed to Ballinahel in 1704 and in 1752 restored the old Burke castle. A stone, now a wall of Gravins water, remains as a long Latin inscription dealing with restoration and date 1752. James died in 1762. He had married in 1731, Elizabeth Goss, sister of Lord Amaw. Succeeded by his son. James Luff, from his passage was received as Baron Grey of Ballinahel (1797). He was
W. P. in Parliament, was also Lord of Kilmaine. He had many manor residences but died chiefly at Castelblack. In 1591 he sold his castle to Sir James Blake and a military barracks was built in and around it. In 1720 it was burned and then rebuilt as a hospital and named in honor of Queen Anne. The title died with him.


Lismullen Castle ruins. In Lismullen, James McHale, his sister, and only a few pieces of wall remains of the courtyard wall and fragments of the turrets which stood within.

The castle was an 18th century stronghold up to the 18th century when it burned down. In 1856 it was owned by the Hamilton clan who sold it to a Captain Stanford. (From "A Short History of Kilmaine Parish.)

A small old church remains at Abbey St. Balliniska, the ancient Augustinian abbey of a later church on its site. Lewis (topograph) says that the Augustinian monastery was founded prior to 1331 and in his view it is recorded in the "Monastic Life of Kilmaine" in the Registry of the Dominican Priory of Kilmaine.

The Balliniska monastery was suppressed in the 17th century and its friars disappeared. Re settled in a "friars' quarter" in Balliniska. The name remains.

The Knights Hospitallers of Kilmaine also had a church and church at Balliniska - long ago destroyed.
The church known as Ballymote stands, not in graveyard but high St. and is often with gate off chapel yard.

The former ruin is that of nave only, some 90' x 18'. Its walls remain to a height of 12'/14' - all the apses which appear to have been plain featured are breaken. Of its history how to no account except that it was probably a parish or regularly min church.

The chapel road ruin is that of a church completed for service in 1819 and which was the parish church for some 38 years when it was vacated for its initial construction in times of St. mejno, its present parish church.

The building has nave, transepts and tower. Its walls and towers yet stand. The towers is perhaps 60' high - disproportionately high for the height of nave and transepts whose walls are about 15' and gables 25'. There is 35' x 20' and each transept approach 30' x 25'. Its apses are wide, plain pointed. Tower has 4 turrets at its top.

"Templewestrae = a ruin of a church (nave only) which is much surroundings but about 40' x 15' with walls 15' high and gables 20' about fine fields & the near of Peter Berneke's of Greenough (near Ballinalee castle). There is a pointed, chamfered doorway 6 high by 4 1/2' wide in to south curtain. (no a thing).

Aching of thinking except that it was possibly a regular church. The island of Irishilled lies not far distant in lough mask and in to the century this was a separate parish called Irishilled with regular clergy. In to island itself are b featuresless remains of a church perhaps 26' x 16' a small building.

In Knocknagore Kavanagh, in Patrick May's end & ruins of a small church 35' x 16' internally. There remain a 14' long by 6' high portion of the north wall, an 11' long by 12' high portion of west gable, and a bit of to south wall and east gable.
of the history of the church, but existed on Derrinah Island in Lough
muck, nothing is known. Only some wall fragments remain,
and there if that island is John's Rock of Lissadilla.

At Killashnan, in an old graveyard are the remains of a church
which is reputed to have been a secular one. (in Killashnan Red)

On the hill of Roland Mountain is a cairn - same as in Drumlin
and about 12' E. - unexcavated.

Where now stand in tales Kielder's. P. additions. Some
35 yds. diameter. Giving it's name to Kielder.

Double-ring Fort in Muirs. Bunker's in Lismore. With
diameter of 35 yds. (approx.) and 2 moat walls 4' 5' thick.

The two passes are each about 8' wide and 3' across each other
wall and 5' 6' ft. high.

St. Patrick's Well in Cleen Quelin. Unused.

Gallen's Well, a distinct
junction near Ballinacle which is referred to in
the well-known rhyme: "Shake hands - broken, Two years a
wag and nine months... I'll be hanged at Ballinacle and
you'll be hanged in Ballinacle."

Ruins of old military barracks in Ballinacle. The
barracks were burned in 1922. Lewis (map 1836) says that
then were barracks for cavalry and infantry. The former
had accommodation for 38 officers and 100 men, 6 officers,
and privates. The latter has 6 officers and 96 privates.

There was a hospital to hold 20 invalids.