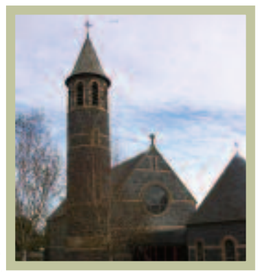
3 ST. EUNAN'S CHURCH

The foundation stone for this Hiberno-Romanesque Catholic church was laid in October 1874. It is built of limestone with sandstone rings. Timothy Hevey designed the church. A prominent feature is the round tower that is modelled on Celtic round towers. A circular extension with a conical roof was completed in 1984.



EAGLAIS NAOMH ADHAMHNÁN

Leagadh an bhunchloch don Eaglais Chaitliceach Rómhánúil-Éireannach seo i mí Dheireadh Fómhair 1874. Tógadh as aolchloch í, le fáinní gaineamhchloiche. Ba é Timothy Hevey a dhear an eaglais. Tá tarraingt súl sa chloigtheach, atá deartha de réir cloigthithe de chuid na gCeilteach. Críochnaíodh méadú ciorclach ar a bhfuil díon cónach i 1984.

4 THE DIAMOND

The 'Diamond' does not refer to the shape of the marketplace.

It can follow any plan, although all occur at road intersections. The Market House, built in 1874, with the purpose of collecting tolls from farmers on fair days once stood in the centre of The Diamond but it was demolished in the late 1970s. Leading off the 'Diamond' is Irish Row, the street where the native Irish lived after the Plantation. There are many fine Georgian buildings around the Diamond especially on the west side.

AN DIAMANT

Ní bhaineann an "Diamant" leis an chruth atá ar ionad an mhargaidh. Is féidir cruth ar bith a bheith air, ach bíonn acomhal bóthair i gceist in achan chás. Tógadh Teach an Mhargaidh i 1874 le dolaí a bhailiú ó na feirmeoirí ar lá an aonaigh. Bhí sin lonnaithe i lár an Diamaint, ach leagadh go mall i seachtóidí an fichiú haois é. Ag imeacht as an Diamant tá Rae na nGael, an tsráid inar áitigh na Gaeil i ndiaidh na Plandála. Tá neart foirgneamh breá de dhéantús Seoirseach le fáil sa Diamant, go háirithe ar an taobh thiar.

5 ST. EUNAN'S CATHEDRAL

St. Colmcille founded a monastic settlement on this site in the sixth century which was further developed by St. Eunan (627-704), the patron saint of Raphoe. The oldest part of the present-day building is the southeast corner which dates back to the twelfth century. The ancient carved stone in the porch is one of two sections of a door lintel dating to the ninth century. The Cathedral is remarkable in possessing a Consistory Court, dating from 1740, in which the Bishop as Chief Magistrate could dispense justice. It is now used as a baptistry. The tower was built in 1738 by Bishop Forster. The carved doors of the west porch are the work of Mrs. McQuaide, wife of a former Rector of Raphoe, Canon J.W. McQuaide (1905-1914).

ARD-EAGLAIS NAOMH ADHAMHNÁN

Bhunaigh Colm Cille ionad manach ar an suíomh seo sa séú céad, agus rinne Naomh Adhamhnán (627-704), Éarlamh Ráth Bhoth, é a fhorbairt ní ba mhó. Tá an coirneál sa taobh thoir theas den fhoirgneamh ar an chuid is sine den fhoirgneamh sa lá atá inniu ann, agus téann sé siar go dtí an dóú haois déag. Tá an chloch ársa shnoite sa phóirse mar chuid d'fhardoras a théann siar go dtí an naoú haois. Is iontach go bhfuil Cúirt Eaglaise san Ard-Eaglais, ó 1740, ina bhféadadh an tEaspag mar Phríomh-Bhreitheamh an dlí a chur i bhfeidhm. Baistealann atá ann anois. Ba é an tEaspag Forster a thóg an clogás i 1738. Ba í Mrs McQuaide, bean chéile an iar-Reachtaire i Ráth Bhoth, An Canónach J.W. McQuaide (1905-1914) a rinne na doirse snoite ar an phóirse thiar.

6 OLD ROYAL SCHOOL

The detached, seven-bay, three-storey school with projecting end bays was built in 1737 by Bishop Nicholas Forster, Church of Ireland Bishop of Raphoe. Isaac Butt (1813-1879), founder of the Home Rule movement, was educated here.

AN tSEANSCOIL RÍOGA

Thóg an tEaspag Nicholas Forster, Easpag Ráth Bhoth de chuid Eaglais na hÉireann, an scoil scoite, seacht mbá, trí stór seo, ar a bhfuil críochbhánna ag síneadh amach uaidh, i 1737. Fuair Isaac Butt (1813-1879), bunaitheoir Ghluaiseacht an Rialtais Dhúchais, a chuid scolaíochta anseo.

7 THE BISHOP'S PALACE

John Leslie, Bishop of Raphoe, had a palace built on a hill adjoining the town having demolished the ancient round tower for building material. Inscribed in Latin on the foundation stone in the northeast corner of the building is the fact that the palace was erected from May 1636 to August 1637. James II's troops burned the castle in 1689 but it was rebuilt by Bishop Cairncross in 1695. A fire destroyed 'The Castle' in 1838.

TEACH AN EASPAIG

I ndiaidh dó an tseanchloigtheach a leagan fá choinne ábhar tógála, rinne John Leslie, Easpag Ráth Bhoth, teach easpaig a thógáil ar chnoc in aice leis an bhaile. Tá sé scríofa i Laidin ar an bhunchloch sa choirneál thoir thuaidh den fhoirgneamh gur tógadh an teach easpaig ó Bhealtaine 1636 go dtí Lúnasa 1637. Dhóigh arm Shéamais II an caisleán i 1689, ach rinne an tEaspag Cairncross é a atógáil i 1695. Scrios tine "An Caisleán" i 1838.

8 SECOND RAPHOE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH/RECREATION HALL

The church has a pediment front with Ionic pilasters and a recessed centre with two Ionic columns. It was built in 1860 for a second Presbyterian congregation and continued as a separate church until 1923 when the two congregations merged. It was used as a place of worship until 1949 when it was converted to a recreation hall and also used for monthly sittings of the District Court.

AN DARA hEAGLAIS PHREISPITÉIREACH/ HALLA FÓILLÍOCHTA

Tá peidiméid ag tosach na heaglaise, ar a bhfuil piléir bhalla Iónacha agus lár cuasaithe le dhá cholún Iónacha. Tógadh i 1860 í fá choinne an dara pobal Preispitéireach agus lean sí ina heaglais ar leith go dtí 1923 nuair a tháinig an dá phobal le chéile. Úsáideadh mar eaglais í go dtí 1949, nuair a tiontaíodh ina halla fóillíochta í, agus úsáideadh í fosta mar ionad don Chúirt Dúiche gach mí.

9 THE MASONIC HALL

Built in 1900 on the site of a smith's forge and public house. The inscription on the hall reads "Audi-Vidi-Taci" meaning "Hear, See and Remain Silent".

AN HALLA MÁISIÚNACH

Tógadh an Halla Máisiúnach i 1900 ar shuíomh ar a raibh teallach ceárta agus teach tábhairne. Tá "Audi-Vidi-Taci" scríofa ar an halla, agus is é is ciall leis ná "Éist, Feic agus Fan i do thost".

10 BELTANY STONE CIRCLE

Beltany Stone Circle, a National Monument, in the care of the Office of Public Works is situated about two kilometres outside Raphoe. The site consists of a circle of 64 large stones, one of which has cupmarks, and suggests a possible astronomical alignment.

CIORCAL LIAG BHEALTAINE

Tá Ciorcal Liag Bhealtaine, Séadchomhartha Náisiúnta, faoi chúram Oifig na nOibreacha Poiblí, suite thart fá dhá chiliméadar taobh amuigh de Ráth Bhoth. Is é atá ann ná 64 cloch mhór, a bhfuil cupmharcanna ar cheann amháin acu, rud arbh fhéidir baint a bheith aige le hailíniú réalteolaíoch.

RAPHOE
HERITAGE TOWN

BAILE OIDHREACHTA
RÁTH BHOTH

Donegal County Development Board
Bord Forbartha Chontae Dhún na nGall

Project supported by the EU Programme for Peace and Reconciliation

RAPHOE

Raphoe is a small town situated on the lower slopes of Mongorry Hill in the fertile area of east Donegal known as 'The Laggan'. The name is most likely derived from the Irish 'lag' or 'lug' which means a flat or hollow place. Raphoe derives its name from 'Rath Bhoth' meaning 'Ringfort of the Huts'. The early Monks constructed their huts from clay and wattle and surrounded them with a strong fortified mound. Raphoe is regarded as 'the smallest cathedral city in Europe' and this appears to date back to a petition dated July 15, 1600 to Pope Clement the Eighth from the City of Raphoe.

Although originally a monastic settlement, Raphoe is now essentially a Plantation town. The scheme for plantation placed a heavy emphasis on the importance of urban settlement. The town was a large nucleated settlement which provided service facilities such as a church, school, inn or "tap-house" and, in particular, a weekly market. Raphoe was one of 25 original sites designated to be corporate towns by the Plantation Commissioners in 1609. The focal point of the plantation town was the market-place or "diamond". The "Diamond" does not refer to the shape of the market-place. It can follow any plan, although all occur at road intersections. A patent to hold fairs was granted to Bishop Andrew Knox in 1630. The Market House, built in 1874, with the purpose of collecting tolls from farmers on fair days once stood in the centre of The Diamond. Raphoe was designated a 'Heritage Town' by Donegal County Council in 2000 and contains several fine examples of ecclesiastical and Georgian architecture.

RÁTH BHOTH

Is baile beag é Ráth Bhoth atá suite ar fhánaí Chnoc Mongorry i gceantar torthúil de chuid oirthear Dhún na nGall a dtugtar "An Lagan" air. Is féidir go bhfuil baint ag an ainm leis an fhocal "lag" nó "lug" a chiallaíonn áit chothrom nó íseal. Thógadh na chéad mhanaigh a gcuid bothán as créafóg agus caolach, agus dhéanaidís claí láidir daingean a chur ina dtimpeall. Féachtar ar Ráth Bhoth mar "an chathair ard-eaglaise is lú san Eoraip" agus is cosúil go dtéann sé seo siar go dtí achainí den dáta 15 Iúil, 1600 chuig An Pápa Clement VIII ó Chathair Ráth Bhoth.

Cé gur lonnaíocht mhanachúil a bhí i Ráth Bhoth i dtús ama, is baile de chuid na Plandála anois é, a bheag nó a mhór. Chuir an phlandáil béim mhór ar thábhacht an uirbeachais. Lonnaíocht mhór núicléataithe a bhí sa bhaile, a chuireadh seirbhísí eaglasta, scolaíochta, lóistín srl ar fáil, agus go háirithe an margadh seachtainiúil. Bhí Ráth Bhoth ar cheann de na chéad 25 suíomh a roghnaigh Coimisinéirí na Plandála i 1609 le bheith ina mbailte corparáideacha. Ba é an "diamant" nó an margadh lár-ionad an bhaile phlandála. Ní bhaineann "an diamant" leis an chruth ar ionad an mhargaidh. D'fhéadfadh leagan amach éagsúil a bheith i gceist, ach bíonn acomhal bóthair i gceist leo ar fad. Bhronn an tEaspag Andrew Knox paitinn i 1630 chun aontaí a reáchtáil. Bhí Teach Margaidh, a tógadh i 1874, i lár an Diamaint lá den tsaol. Ba as an teach seo a bhailíodh dolaí ó na feirmeoirí ar lá an aonaigh. Bhronn Comhairle Chontae Dhún na nGall stádas "Baile Oidhreachta" ar Ráth Bhoth i 2000, agus tá samplaí d'ailtireacht eaglasta agus Seoirseach le fáil ann.

1 THE VOLT HOUSE

The three-storey, granite-faced Volt House was built in 1732 by Bishop Nicholas Forster, Church of Ireland Bishop of Raphoe (1716-1743), for widows of deceased clergymen. The Ordnance Survey Memoirs (1835-1836) report that local folklore suggests the 'Vault' House received its name from the burial of friars in vaults where it stands.

TEACH AN BHOGHTA

Teach trí stór, aghaidh eibhir atá i dTeach an Bhoghta, tógtha i 1732 ag an Easpag Nicholas Forster, Easpag Ráth Bhoth de chuid Eaglais na hÉireann (1716 – 1743), fá choinne baintreach mná de chuid na cléire. De réir Chuntais na Suirbhéireachta Ordanáis (1835-1836) fuair Teach an Bhoghta a ainm as siocair go n-adhlactaí na manaigh i dtuama san áit a bhfuil sé suite.

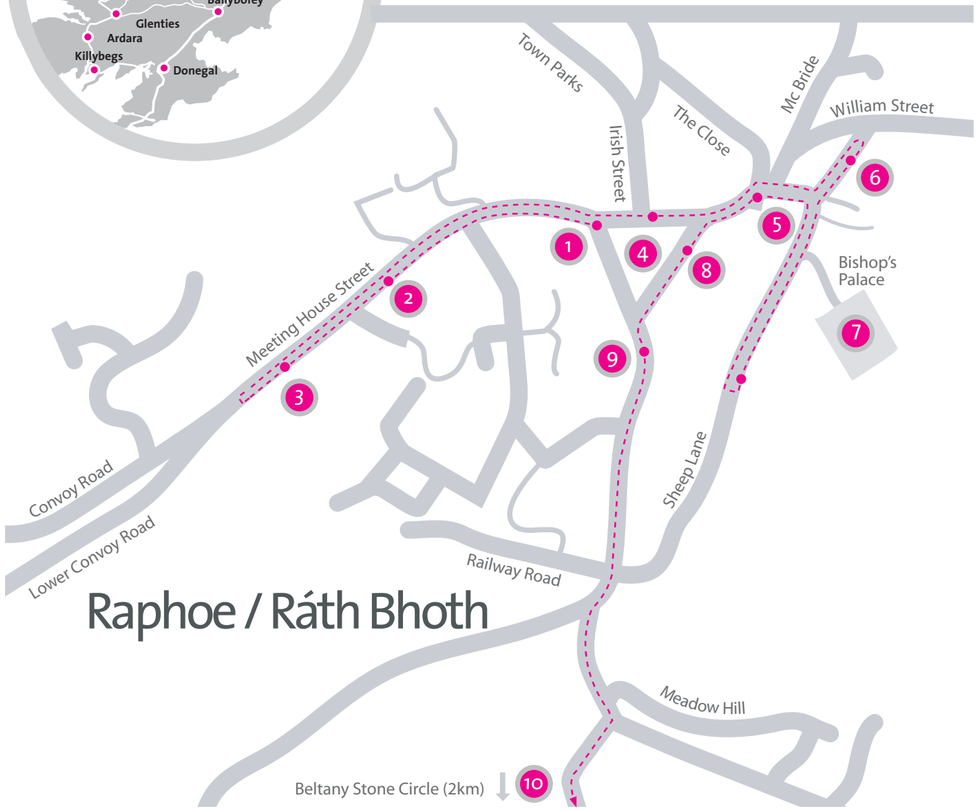
2 FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Raphoe is one of the earliest Presbyterian settlements in Ulster. This church was built in 1876 and is typical of nineteenth century Presbyterian Church buildings. It is a neo-classical, three-bay, single-storey over basement structure with a recessed entrance under pediment

AN CHÉAD EAGLAIS PHREISPITÉIREACH

Tá Ráth Bhoth ar cheann de na chéad cheantair inar áitigh na Preispitéirigh i gCúige Uladh. Tógadh an eaglais seo i 1876 agus tá sí ina sampla d'eaglaisí Preispitéireacha an naoú haois déag. Struchtúr nuachlasaiceach, trí bhá, aon stór thar íoslach atá ann, ina bhfuil bealach isteach cuasaithe faoi pheidiméid.

1. The Volt House / Teach an Bhoghta
2. 1st Presbyterian Church / An Chéad Eaglais Phreispitéireach
3. St.Eunan's Church / Eaglais Naomh Adhamhnán
4. The Diamond / An Diamant
5. St. Eunan's Cathedral / Ard-Eaglais Naomh Adhamhnán
6. Old Royal School / An tSeanscoil Ríoga
7. The Bishop's Palace / Teach an Easpaig
8. 2nd Raphoe Presbyterian Church / An Dara hEaglais Phreispitéireach
9. The Masonic Hall / An Halla Máisiúnach
10. Beltany Stone Circle / Ciorcal Liag Bhealtaine



HERITAGE TOWNS
BAILTE OIDHREACHTA

There are five 'Heritage Towns' in County Donegal
Tá cúig 'Bhaile Oidhreachta' i gContae Dhún na nGall

Ardara | Ard an Rátha
Ballyshannon | Béal Átha Seanaidh
Moville | Bun an Phobail
Ramelton | Ráth Mealtain
Raphoe | Ráth Bhoth

RAPHOE | *RÁTH BHOTH*

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An action of the County Donegal Heritage Plan (2007-2011)
Gníomh de chuid Phlean Oidhreachta Chontae Dhún na nGall (2007-2011)