

field visit
to
peel castle
&
st. german's cathedral



Peel Castle

Foreword

This is not a work of original research by any one particular author, rather it is a compendium of some of the previously published works that exist regarding the Peel Castle & St. German's Cathedral. It has been compiled for the use of students attending the course entitled "Exploring the Past", merely as a field guide. It is not in anyway a 'a Definitive History '. This field guide has been assembled to assist students when visiting the area and in the hope that they will appreciate the variety, wealth and depth of knowledge that is currently available and encourage them to seek further knowledge for themselves.

Kirk Patrick:

Sites considered: Peel Castle & St. German's Cathedral

Front Cover: "Peel Castle", 1795

*Watercolour by John 'Warwick' Smith
Courtesy of Manx National Heritage*

John K. Qualtrough
May 2003

Introduction

When we think of Peel Castle, Tynwald Hill and Castle Rushen it is difficult to imagine that until 1929 they were not owned by the Manx Nation. It is a salutary reminder to look at Robert Curphey's¹ introduction to the official guide to Peel Castle. There the facts about the ownership of these National Assets are revealed. I can do no better than quote his introduction in full.

“On the 8th July 1929, the Commissioners of the Crown Lands (the British Government) handed over the three properties of Peel Castle, Castle Rushen and Tynwald hill to the Government Property Trustees of the Isle of Man. The transfer, a “friendly gesture in the form of a concession to the sentimental feelings of the people”, was the response to a suggestion made by Sir Claude Hill, Lieutenant Governor, in October 1928. The properties had passed to the Crown by the purchase of the rights of the Dukes of Athol in 1765 and 1828, and were placed under the charge of the Commissioners of Woods in 1830. Responsibility for their maintenance, but not possession, then passed to the Insular Government from the Office of Works in 1883. The transfer of 1929 thus marked the recovery of those centres from which the Island had been governed from the time of the Norse Kings (1079 – 1265) to the Revestment in 1765.

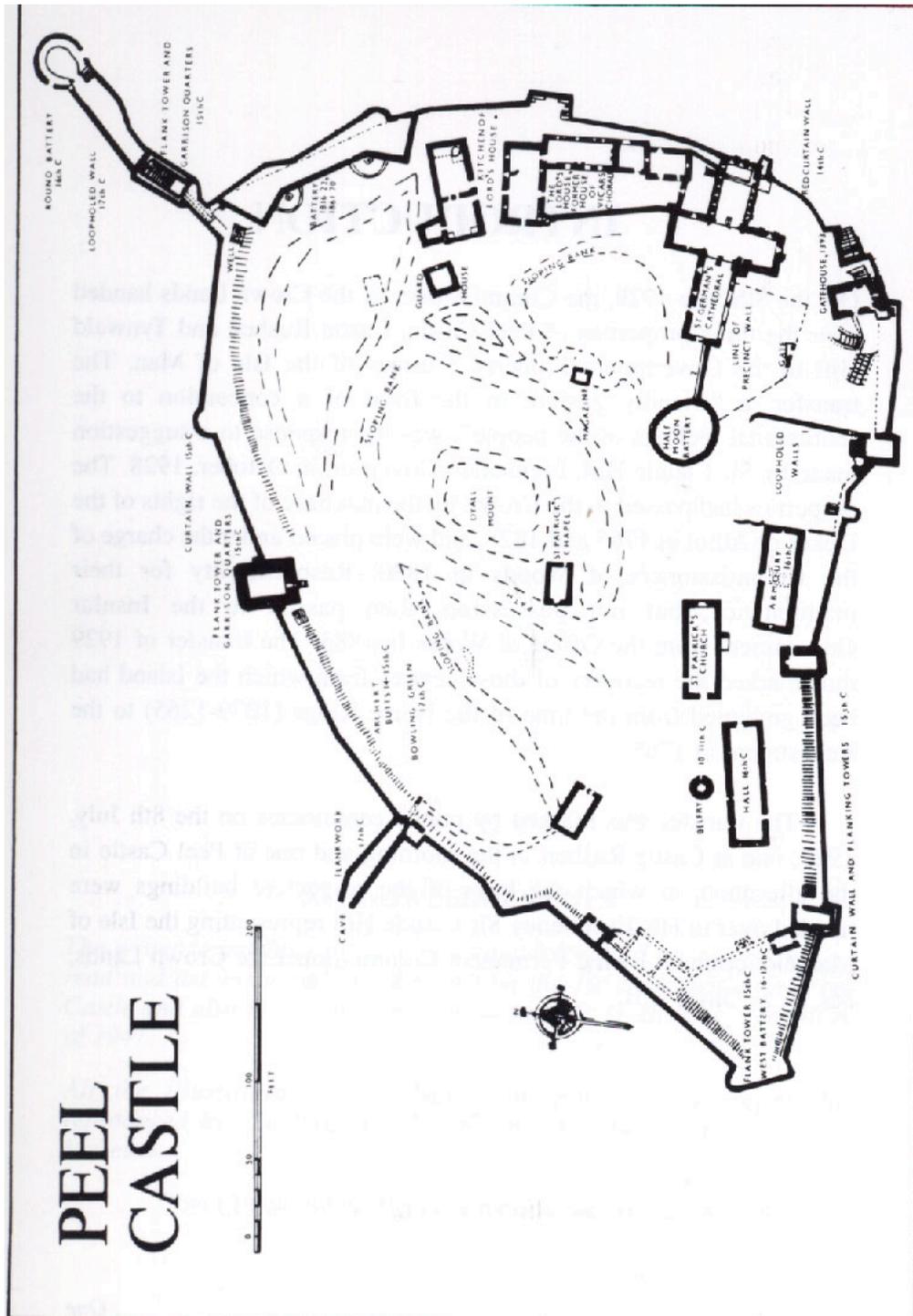
The transfer was marked by public ceremonies on the 8th July, 1929, one at Castle Rushen in the morning and one at Peel Castle in the afternoon, at which the keys of the respective buildings were handed over to His Excellency Sir Claude Hill representing the Isle of Man Government by the Permanent Commissioner for Crown lands, Mr. A.S. Gaye, C.B.”

¹ Peel Castle by Robert A. Curphey, B.A., Manx National Heritage

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Plan of Castle



Peel Castle & St Patrick's Isle



Daniel King's Print
1644-48

St Patrick's Isle or as the islet is sometimes known as Peel Isle, or Peel-Holme, or Innispatrick is one of the smallest Islands in the Irish Sea and yet one of the most historic, with an extraordinary history stretching back over eight thousand years.

The first documentary reference, according to Stenning², occurs in the *Annals of Ulster* for the years, A.D. 797-8.

By the time of the Dark Ages and the unrest throughout Europe, the isolation of St Patrick's Isle made it an ideal place for safety, for storing grain in times of siege, and for establishing the King's court.

It was here, tradition tells us, that the great Saint Patrick stepped ashore to bring Christianity to the Isle of Man, and a monastery and early churches were established. The monk Jocelyn (Jocelinus Furnesius Monachus) writing in 1185 tells us "When Patrick had appointed one of his disciples, a holy and learned man named Germanus, as Bishop, he placed him at the head of the new Church of that people, and established an Episcopal see,

² Isle of Man by Canon E.H. Stenning, The County Books Series, Robert Hale Limited, 1950

in a certain promontory which is now called St. Patrick's Isle, because he himself used to reside there from time to time."

King Magnus of Norway (Magnus Barelegs) was probably responsible for the destruction of the monastery and the erection of the first fort on St. Patrick's Isle. To quote Young³, "Further details of the expedition are given in this connection in *The Chronicle*⁴ under the year 1098 and is corroborated by the *Saga of Magnus Barefoot* (or properly "Barelegs") in the *Heimskringla*;

"He" (referring to Magnus Barelegs) "immediately collected a fleet of 160 ships, and sailed to the Orkneys islands, which he subdued, and passed through all the islands," (here referring to the Hebrides) "brought them under his dominion, and arrived at man. Putting in at the island of St. Patrick, he went to visit the site of the battle which the Manxmen had fought between themselves a story time before, for many bodies of the slain still lay there unburied, When he had observed the beauty of the island, he was much pleased, and chose it for his abode, erecting forts which to this day bear his name. He compelled the men of Galloway to cut timber and bring it to the shore for the construction of the forts...."

The forts were necessary to hold down the Manx population as well as providing a safe house for himself, as we are further told that he returned to winter in Man after an expedition to Anglesey.

After the Viking period, and during the Anglo-Scottish wars the Isle of Man was fought over and the control of the Island changed hands several times between 1290 and 1333. After 1333⁵ the Lords of Man refortified St. Patrick's Island and were not prepared to leave it in the hands of the Church. In 1363 the Bishop appealed to the Pope to secure restoration of his church, alleging that the Cathedral and precincts had been occupied as a fortress and divine service stopped. In 1392 William Le Scoop was licensed to build a castle "in Patrickholm, near and belonging to the Church of Sodor", which had been destroyed by enemy action. Le Scoop undertook to repair the Cathedral, and the Pope granted indulgences to all penitents who contributed to the restoration.

For a detailed history of Medieval fortifications we can best turn to Robert Curphey's Guide to Peel Castle, which also details the turbulent history of this period.

Eventually the castle was abandoned in the 18th century when the garrison was moved out to one of the other Island towns. Soon afterwards the lead was stripped from the Cathedral roof, and the stained glass

³ The History of the Isle of Man under the Norse, G.V.C. Young, The Mansk-Svenska Publishing Co. Ltd. Peel 1981

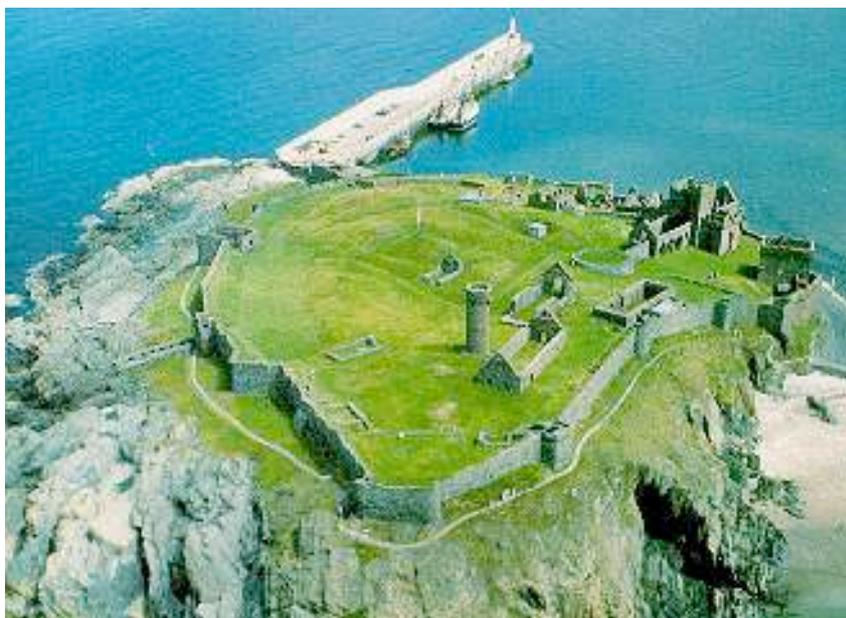
⁴ Chronica Reyum Mannie et Insularum, Cotton manuscripts, British Museum

⁵ Curphey

removed. Stenning⁶ tells us that Bishop Wilson, in 1714, in response to a parochial petition, caused to be built and consecrated a new church for the Parish of Patrick near Knockaloe. He even took the lead from his own Cathedral church which “was becoming a ruin and with this made water-runnels and roof-fittings for the new church”.

Gradually, the buildings deteriorated until today, all we see is a picturesque ruin, albeit on a dramatic sea swept location. The soft pink sandstone has been scoured by centuries of wind racing in off the Irish Sea, and the pillars and arches of the buildings are weathered into strange shapes. Nowadays, instead of the singing of monks or the shouting of soldiers, it is the constant arguing of seagulls that fills the air, along with the endless sound of the sea, over which so much richness and tragedy has come to this tiny Island over so many thousands of years.

Peel Castle - The People of St Patrick's Isle



Archaeologists tell us that the first known visitors to St Patrick's Isle date from the middle Stone Age, around 6000BC. Evidence of their visits to the isle takes the form of tiny chips of flint, used to barb harpoons and arrows. A rare flint axe of this date was also recovered. It was from this period that the look of the isle started to change.

Loom-weights and spindle-whorls were also found, indicating that the isle had become home to a farming community who had settled there for several generations. There was one other unusual find. A flea. In the sludge surrounding a buried wooden post dating from 450BC, several human fleas were discovered. This was an exciting moment for the

⁶ Stenning

archaeologists. David Freke in his report⁷ states that the “only insect remains which are unequivocally indicative of human presence are a head and several body segments of the human flea *Pulex irritans*. This is the earliest known example of the human flea in Europe.”

The earliest previously known human flea was reputedly brought to Britain by the Romans in 100 AD, and found in Roman York. Clearly the excavations on St. Patrick's Isle unearthed the remains of a human flea which lived at least 500 years before the Roman invasion. An interesting first for the Isle of Man!

Peel Castle - The Bowling Green



It is noted that in 1694 that the depression between the central mound and the north wall is referred to as the bowling green. This at its original deeper level, sloping from south to north and with high banks all round would have well served the purpose of the castle butts; its earthen banks on three sides well able to absorb stray shots, and it was thus an ideal place for target practice for musketeers, and even earlier than that, for bowmen. It was the raising of the soil level on the north side to build the rampire which necessitated the levelling of the area so that it could then also be used as a bowling green, in the 16th and 17th centuries. This levelled area of grass is now a favourite location for concerts during the summer months.

⁷ David Freke, M.A., F.S.S., M.I.F.A. The prehistoric environmental evidence from the 1987 Peel Castle excavation, Journal of the Isle of Man Natural History and Antiquarian Society, Vol .IX No.4

Peel Castle - St German's Cathedral



The Cathedral was named after one of the early missionaries from Ireland and Iona. The crypt created to contain the relics of St. German was found, during excavation work, nine feet below the 13th century floor level.

The Cathedral was built in three stages. The first and second stages occurred in the 12th and 13th centuries when St. Patrick's Island was in the possession of the Norse kings. The third stage consisted of the fortification and reconstruction after the Anglo-Scottish struggle for the possession of the Isle of Man in the 14th century. This struggle had resulted in the partial destruction of the Cathedral.

The first stage is thought to have started following the appointment of Bishop Reginald, some time after 1154. The building followed the cruciform plan of short nave, and eastern arm of the same width. This form of construction was the norm in a number of lesser cathedrals built elsewhere at this time and also the old Celtic monasteries of Wales. The nave and transept remain, built in small rubble roughly coursed with quoins of red sandstone, but no trace of this eastern arm can be found today.

The second stage was probably begun by Bishop Reginald (1217-1225) and completed by Bishop Simon (1225-1247). The Chronicles of Man attribute the building of the Cathedral to Bishop Simon. This rebuilding stage saw a new longer eastern arm (in two stages) replaced the 12th century arm. The upper stage formed the presbytery in which there was a central, free-standing stone altar, required by the *Use of Sarum*, the form of service then in use in many cathedrals. It is claimed that this is confirmed by the position of Bishop Simon's tomb, immediately to the north of the altar, the normal position for that of the reputed founder. It is interesting to note that the tomb recesses cut into the walls and sill of the

door leading to the crypt indicates the floor level that existed in the 13th century. The present floor level, dating from the 15th century, when excavated showed large stones projecting from and bonded into the 13th century wall. Nine feet below the 13th century floor level was the level of the crypt. This crypt was created to contain the relics of St. German. The east wall of this crypt has survived and its two rectangular windows being now partly obstructed by the inserted 15th century barrel vault. The original floor level is marked by a change of masonry some six feet above the present rock floor. The existing barrel vault has replaced the original ribbed vault of four bays with central pier to carry the stone altar above.

The third stage was a reconstruction and fortification after the Anglo-Scottish struggle for possession of Man in the 14th Century had resulted in its partial destruction. It must be noted that after 1333 the Lords of Man refortified St. Patrick's Island and were not prepared to leave it in the hands of the Church. Indeed in 1363 the Bishop appealed to the Pope to secure restoration of his church, alleging that the Cathedral and precincts had been occupied as a fortress and divine service stopped. In 1392 William Le Scoop was licensed to build a castle "in Patrickholm, near and belonging to the Church of Sodor", which had been destroyed by enemy action. Le Scoop undertook to repair the Cathedral, and the Pope granted indulgences to all penitents who contributed to the restoration.

It was during this reconstruction that the south aisle was demolished and the openings of the arcade were built up with a window in each. The easternmost arch retains this arrangement which survived with the others until 1871. The central tower was heightened and provided with a battlemented parapet and the transepts were also provided with similar parapets. The stair turret set in the demolished south aisle and the new door beside it in the west wall of the south transept provided access to the defences from outside the cathedral precinct. The pulpitum was moved under the eastern arch of the crossing, and the west window of the eastern arm on each side was blocked to accommodate the quire stalls.

Robert Curphey⁸ quotes a contemporary source, Samsburie Radcliffe who was a member of the House of Keys and was owner of the estate of Gordon in Patrick. He was in command not only of his parish company, but of all the northern companies who laid siege to Peel Castle. Radcliffe who was aged about 66 in 1683 and who could then remember "at ye entrance thereinto on either side two seats and four seats more on ye south side", with high carvings, and "on each seat a small cover or canopie also carved; they were of oak and ...wainscoted at ye back".

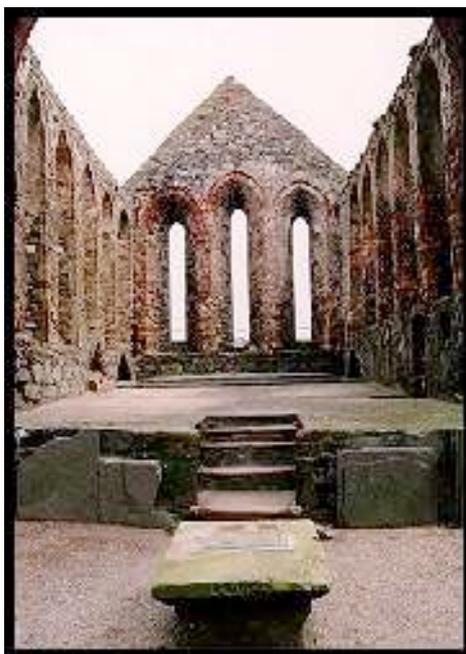
⁸Robert A. Curphey, B.A., Peel Castle

There was “a roodloft for organ over ye entrance into ye Chancel which was also curiously carved both on ye east and west end, on which latter end ye Eagle and Child was cott and engraved in the middle”. The roodloft survived at least until 1651 when it was used as a store for the Earl of Derby’s goods. The quire and presbytery were given one level with a step in front of the altar. The crypt was deepened, and the bayed vault with central pier was replaced by a barrel vault on close-set ribs and pilasters. Two new doors were also opened.

The range of buildings to the north of the Cathedral are medieval and predate the building of the curtain wall. These buildings were the residential block for the Vicars Chorale who maintained the services of the Cathedral. It is thought that there must have been twelve members of the college in the late medieval period.

The first record of the ruinous state of the Cathedral comes at the time of Bishop Rutter’s death in 1662, when it was stated that he was interred “under the uncovered steeple of St. Germans then in ruins”.

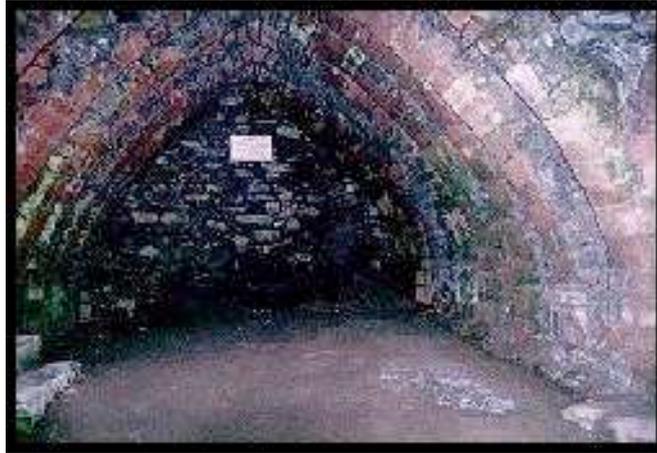
The tomb of Samuel Rutter, Lord Bishop of Sodor and Mann



The inscription reads -

In this house which I share with my brothers the worms, in the hope of the resurrection to life lie I SAM by divine grace Bishop of this Island. Stay reader, look and laugh at the bishop's palace. He died the 30th May, Anno 1662

The crypt

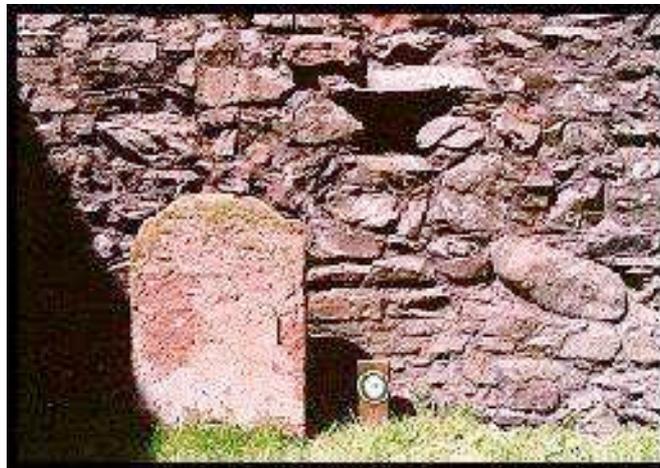


A narrow passage leads down eighteen steps to the crypt which was used as the Bishop's prison. It is barrel-roofed, with thirteen pointed ribs springing from short pilasters on each side. The only light is from a six inch wide loophole. Water drips from the roof onto the rough sloping floor.

It was in constant use for centuries for offenders against the moral code of the Church, such as witchcraft, Sabbath breaking and non-attendance at Church. Many Quakers were imprisoned there between 1656 and 1685. The Crypt was last used as a prison in 1780 and remains today as a reminder of the often harsh past.

In the olden days sick people weren't allowed into church. They could watch the service through a hole in the wall like this one. This was known as a Leper's hole.

Leper's hole



Sanctuary gate



These were the gate pillars in the wall that once went around the Cathedral.

Long ago people who broke the law could hide, or take sanctuary in the Cathedral. Once inside the gate they were safe and could not be arrested. Hence the name "*Sanctuary Pillars*".

Peel Castle – St Patrick's Chapel



Within the monastic boundary there were a number of chapels, some of which can be identified. St. Patrick's Chapel is probably one, however, no close dating is possible.

Peel Castle - St Patrick's Church



In 1962 excavations inside the Church revealed it had three stages of development. The first stone Church was a church of antae, a type well known in Ireland, in which the side walls project beyond the line of the gables. The walls were constructed of roughly dressed blocks of red sandstone, which can still be seen to a height of 2 feet along the north and south walls. The internal measurements of the Church were approximately twenty seven feet and six inches by eighteen feet. Restoration work carried out in 1873 revealed an altar slab belonging to the 10th or 11th century.

The first Church was rebuilt in the 12th century. It is not known what disaster happened to the first Church, but it is thought to be connected to the arrival of King Magnus of Norway in 1098 and his construction of fortifications on the isle. The new walls were raised in herring bone masonry of red sandstone on the stumps of the old walls and the Church was extended to the west, with a new door made in the west gable. The herring bone masonry can still be seen on the south side. This technique was used in the early Norman period in England, and is probably due to Olaf I (1103 - 1153) who was at the court of Henry I of England, before he became King of Mann.

herring bone masonry



The third stage appears dated by style to the 15th century. It consists of an eastwards extension of grey slate, with a new east wall having a large window of four or five lights. A new door was added into the west end of the north wall, which obliterates evidence of the first Church and its westward extension. The stepped platform on the outside of the south wall was used to make announcements from the Church when the Church became the Parish Church of Patrick. An illustration of the Church in the 17th. century shows it to be in good repair and still roofed. However, by 1774 the Church was roofless and in a state of decay, very probably as a consequence of the new parish church being built in 1710.

Peel Castle - The Lord's House



The buildings to the north of the Cathedral have been dated as early as the 11th. century and have variously been described as the quarters of the Norse King Magnus, as the Bishop's House, as the Earl of Derby's House, and as the accommodation for a college of Vicars Choral.

Twenty-four guns of various types were surrendered from the Castle on November 3 1651, and a surrender inventory taken at the time showed that the 7th. Earl had lived in considerable comfort in the castle.

Notable amongst the silver was a "tea cup gilt". and amongst other materials was a canopy of tushie (cloth interwoven with gold) for a "Chayre of State, with furniture for the chayre, stooles and foot stoole suitable, laced with rich plate lace, being fourteen peeces and fringed with large silver fringe....."



In 1694 the Earl's residence "having been time out of mind taken into the Lord of the Island's hands", (probably about 1540), consisted of "my Lord's Bedchamber", the old bedchamber, the inner and outer dressing rooms and the old dressing room, the closet, the parlour, the "new Dining Room" and the drawing room.

The new rooms were probably built or improved by James, the 7th. Earl, between 1644 and 1651. However, William, the 9th. Earl, also repaired and refurbished the residence between 1694 and 1702.

Peel Castle – A Kitchen



Peel Castle - The Gatehouse



This is built of red sandstone with buff sandstone details. It consists of two storeys and a roof level with a fighting platform. The second storey is reached by a staircase within the thickness of the wall. In the 17th. century the second storey was the Constable's Quarters, as it was deemed the most suitable place for the tactical commander.

Within the Gatehouse

The small opening on the left was formerly the Punishment Cell, and was much deeper than it is at present. Soldiers being punished would have to stand up in it through the night and day.

There is a small Guard Room in which the ghost of Peel Castle - the Black Dog or *Moddey Dhoo* made regular appearances.

Outside the Gatehouse, on the right, lies a Sundial. When the shadow of the Tower touches the black line on the Sundial it is twelve o'clock local time. Soldiers lodging in the town used this dial to see when it was time for them to go on duty, and poor people within the town were given soup from the Castle Kitchen at 12 noon each day, so it was beneficial to them.

Peel Castle - The Hall



The great hall was built early in the 15th century, and it was adapted over the next three centuries to keep pace with changing social and architectural fashions. Originally it would have been a large open space in which the preparation of food, cooking and eating would all have taken place. There would have been a central fireplace with the smoke finding its way out through the rafters, It was a communal room for feasting, drinking and boasting, presided over by the lord who would be close to his men to maintain their loyalty. Petitions could be heard here and justice dispensed. After the feasting was over, it could be used for sleeping, whilst the lord and his lady went to their own partitioned area at one end. As social structures changed in the late mediaeval times, the lord became more removed from the ordinary people, and such halls would have reflected this by the introduction of a raised platform for him to sit on and the provision of his own private entrance. The preparation of food would have been undertaken in a separate room, and eventually, as the centuries passed, such a hall would have been subdivided even more, with increasingly private apartments created for the hierarchy in smaller rooms. Eventually, the only area that would have been referred to as 'the hall' is the small entrance area by the door, just like we have in houses today.

Peel Castle - The Postern Gate



The entrance to the Postern Gate (surrounded by the railings). In the thickness of the wall, directly above the entrance, is the "murder hole". To the left is a small tower protecting the flankworks.

The Postern Gate was a kind of emergency exit by which messages could be got out of the Castle in times of danger.



To stop enemies getting in through the Postern Gate a Murder Hole was built into the wall over the tunnel. The gate itself was a small, narrow, elevated opening in the wall through which only one attacker would be able to pass at any one time. The defenders could pour boiling water or red hot stones down on anyone trying to break in.



The way to the creek was protected by a flankwork of loopholed walls, between which defenders could move in safety between the Postern Gate and the creek in the rocks where a small boat could be brought in.



Peel Castle - The Armoury



A view of the Armoury from the Half Moon Battery.

The Armoury "a few paces south of St. Patrick's Church" and the Hall were built after 1580, and probably after 1593. Ferdinand, the fifth Earl of Derby, thought "fit to erect again my two garrisons of the castles of Rushen and Peele". This was because of the danger to the island from a war with Spain. In the 1590's Spain was preparing to land a force in Ireland and considered using the Isle of Man as a base for their galleys to interrupt English support for their troops in Ireland.

Queen Elizabeth, on the sudden death of the fifth Earl, took the island under her control. Her Governor, Sir Thomas Gerrard, was ordered to review the island's defence. By 1595 he had spent £460 on the arms and ammunition required.

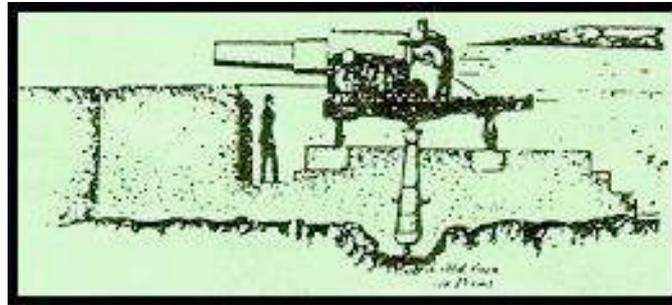
Peel Castle - The New Battery



This is the site of the **New Battery**, built in 1816. An earth bank beyond the stone wall protected the guns. Old guns, buried upright in the ground, served as a pivot for the newer guns. The guns rotated on the metal track.

Accommodation for the soldiers manning the battery was provided for by the Guard House.

Ammunition was kept in the magazine



This is how the battery would have looked when it was in use.

Peel Castle - The Half Moon Battery



The Half Moon Battery, linked to the Cathedral by a loopholed wall. Edward, the third Earl of Derby, was probably responsible for this 16th. Century style battery. It is inside the Castle and has two gunpoints with internal and external splay. The field of fire of the east gun covers Peel beach and so supplements the south gun of the Round Battery. The field of fire of the west gun is very restricted and would appear to have been of use only as a counter to a battery on Peel Hill.



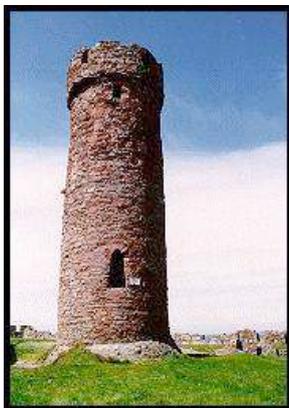
The situation was further worsened when the Armoury was built, severely limiting the arc of fire.

Peel Castle - The Round Battery

The Round Battery was built on the Horse Rock, at the base of the current breakwater. It is a three gun battery, the gun ports having internal and external splay. Two of the guns cover the entrance to the bay and the third (now a doorway) covered the one point on the island where a landing could be made at low tide.

On top of the gun ports is a small arms platform which could also carry wall guns.

Peel Castle - The Round Tower



The Round Tower, built of squared blocks of sandstone, is thought to be the oldest surviving building on St Patrick's Isle, dating from the late 10th century, just a few years after the first Viking raiders appeared from the north.

In Ireland, such towers are a common feature at monastic sites. They were built as lookouts and a place of refuge for the monks and their possessions at times of siege. There are only two such towers outside of Ireland, one is in Scotland, and the other is here at Peel.

Originally, this tower would have been quite a bit taller, and like its Irish counterparts would have had a conical stone roof. This probably

collapsed at some stage, and the present battlemented top was added in Mediaeval times.

When the Vikings were spotted coming over the sea, the monks could gather their treasures and lock themselves into the tower, pulling up the ladder behind them. The door is ten feet above the ground, a clever idea to prevent the Vikings from battering it down.

However, if the Vikings managed to set fire to the door, then the blaze would soon catch hold of the platforms inside, and the tower, once a refuge, would now act as a chimney. No one inside could survive such an inferno.

One Irish monk, doodling on his manuscript wrote:

The wind is boisterous tonight;

The white hair of the ocean is tousled.

I do not fear that there may come across the

Irish sea hordes of fierce Vikings.

On such stormy nights the monks were safe from invaders in the fastness of their island home, but in the calm days of summer, their eyes would be keeping constant watch for sails on the horizon.

Peel Castle - The Wall



James II of Scotland invested his son with the Lordship of Man in 1455, opening old wounds. He assembled ships and an army at Kirkcudbright the following year, and attacked the Isle of Man. The Stanley, Lord of the Islands, retaliated in 1457 with a raid on Kirkcudbright. The erection of the new slate curtain wall probably came about as a result of these incidents.

According to Bishop Wilson; Thomas, Earl of Derby, encompassed St. Patrick's Isle "with a wall, towers and fortifications". There were two Earls of that name - Thomas I (1460 - 1504), who led the expedition against Kirkcudbright, and Thomas II (1504 - 1521). In the time of

Thomas II guns were coming into common use, but this curtain wall was not designed for use with artillery.

The wall encircles the isle, except where there was already protection by the Cathedral wall and the red sandstone walls each side of the Gatehouse. The red wall was also heightened near the causeway in the same style and material as the massive slate curtain wall.

The new curtain wall appears to have been built into the front of the earth bank which lies inside it for much of its length, so replacing the log palisade of the 14th. century.

The wall also incorporates features such as the Postern Gate, flanking towers, garrison quarters, a kitchen and a toilet

Peel Castle - The Warwick Tower



A typical garrison quarter in a flanking tower.

The Earl of Warwick was held captive on the Isle of Man in 1397 and, legend has it, he was imprisoned in the tower that now bears his name.

Peel Castle – Toilet



In mediaeval times, the sanitation in Peel Castle was actually quite good, and it could boast eleven toilets, one of which is pictured here (though the iron grid is a recent addition to stop tourists falling down the hole!).

Toilets were usually built as near to the outside wall as possible, so that the sewage had only a short distance to go. However, such facilities could pose problems for security, as anywhere that material could get out would also provide an opportunity for determined enemies to get in as happened on more than one occasion in European castles. Several solutions were adopted at Peel including having a discharge pipe high up the outer wall making access difficult. Another technique was to construct the toilet in such a way so that its contents were collected in an underground pit which was drained in some way inaccessible from the outside.

There are a number of toilets on the ramparts and in the flanking towers. This meant that the patrols didn't have to stray far from their beats and it also meant that in the middle of the night they weren't knocking on officials' doors asking if they could go to the toilet!

Peel Castle - The 19th Century Guard House



This was built to provide accommodation for the soldiers manning the New Battery. Like the battery itself, it was built of stones looted from the buildings close by which now lie in ruins. An example of 19th Century vandalism.

Peel Castle - The Moddey Dhoo

In the days when Charles II was King in England, and Charles, Earl of Derby, was King in Mann, Peel Castle was always garrisoned by soldiers. The guard room was just inside the great entrance of the castle and a passage used to lead from it, through one of the old churches, to the Captain of the Guard's Room. At the end of the day one of the soldiers would lock the castle gates and carry the key through the dark passage to the Captain. The soldiers used to take turns to do this.

About this time a big black dog with rough curly hair was seen, sometimes in one room, next time in a different room. He did not belong to anyone there and apparently no one knew anything about him. But every night, when the candles were lighted in the guard room and the fire

was burning bright, he would come down the dark passage and lay himself down by the hearth. He made no sound, but lay there until the break of day, when he would then get up and disappear into the passage.

The soldiers were at first terrified of him but after some time they were used to the sight of him and lost some of their fear, though they still looked upon him as something more than mortal. Whilst he was in the room the men were quiet and sober, and no bad words were spoken. When the hour came to carry the key to the Captain, two of them would always go together - no man would face the dark passage alone.

One night, however, one foolish fellow had drunk more than was good for him and he began to brag and boast that he was not afraid of the dog. It was not his turn to take the keys, but to show how brave he was, he said that he would take them alone. He dared the dog to follow him.

'Let him come,' he shouted, laughing; 'I'll see whether he be dog or devil!' His friends were terrified and tried to hold him back, but he snatched up the keys and went out into the passage. The Black Dog slowly got up from before the fire and followed him.

There was a deathly silence in the guard room; no sound was heard but the dashing of the waves on the steep rocks of the Castle Islet.

After a few minutes, there came from the dark passage the most unearthly screams and howls, but not a soldier dared to move to see what was going on. They looked at each other in horror.

Presently they heard steps and the rash fellow came back into the room. His face was ghastly pale and twisted with fear. He spoke not a word, then or afterwards. In three days he was dead and nobody ever knew what had happened to him that fearful night. The Black Dog has never been seen again.

Peel Castle - The Pagan Lady

During the 1980s, there was a major archeological dig on St Patrick's Isle, undertaken by David Freke and the University of Liverpool. There were many fascinating finds, some dating back eight thousands years, to the time of the nomadic tribes of hunter-gatherers who roamed the shores of Britain.

Other discoveries included the outline of buildings from the Iron Age, and evidence of continuous occupation through the Dark Ages to Mediaeval times and beyond. The alterations that had been made to buildings provoked much interest, as did the discovery of many human skeletons in a cemetery that began being used in the 7th century. At that time it was a Christian burial ground, but for a period in the 10th century it was pagan, as the waves of Vikings came to the Island, and then afterwards, until the 16th century it became Christian again. The bones

from this cemetery yielded a great deal of information about the Manx population through the ages. They were not much smaller than today's people, and analysis showed that their diet was fairly balanced. There were cases of osteo-arthritis, with frequent signs of damage to the spine caused by repeatedly lifting heavy weights. But it was notable that there were very few cases of broken bones, surprising for a population whose members worked on the land or at sea. Most people seemed to suffer from gum disease and tooth decay and abscesses were common. Many of the women's teeth showed signs of wear indicating that they had used their teeth for cutting thread or holding small objects.

One of the most spectacular finds was amongst the seven pagan graves found dating from the 10th century. One of them was particularly rich in objects and ornaments and after further excavation this turned out to be the richest Viking period female grave outside of Scandinavia. Its occupant has since become known as The Pagan Lady, and her necklace, made of beads of glass, amber and jet brought to Peel possibly from as far away as Italy and the northern Baltic, proved to be the most spectacular find of the dig.

MR ANDERSON'S PRELIMINARY REPORT
TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE
ISLE OF MAN.

44, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET,
EDINBURGH, 29th Nov., 1876.

Sir,—I have the honour to report to your Excellency that, agreeably to your invitation, I visited and carefully examined the ancient Castle of Peel, and all the buildings within its walls, for the purpose of reporting to your Excellency what repairs were necessary to preserve these interesting historical remains.

I may state generally, that if it is desired to hand down to future generations these buildings, so interwoven with the history of the Isle of Man, considerable repairs must be undertaken, as the fortifications and buildings are now in that stage of decay that, if these repairs are longer delayed, much of the detail of the doors, windows, and other features will be so completely lost that it will not be possible to recover them. The fortifications, or at least the greater part of them, are evidently those erected by Thomas, Earl of Derby, in 1500. On the north-west side several large breaches have been at some former time repaired. I should say they are the ones referred to by Robert Farrant, Esq., High-Bailiff of Peel, in his evidence before the Royal Commission that visited the Island in 1791, as having been done by himself.

The whole of the external face of the walls requires overhauling, and all defective parts about the foundations must be carefully pinned, and all the loose stones now lying at the base of the walls carefully replaced.

There are one or two very bad repairs—in particular one between Fenella's Tower and the West Point—that should be re-done.

The Parapet and Embrasures are much ruined. For protection and retention of these ancient features they should all be gradually restored.

There is still a large amount of debris and accumulation of soil within the area ; this should all be gradually cleared away, so as to restore the original surfaces. The easiest way of doing this would be to shoot it over the walls, and allow the sea to carry it off.

I will now note the repairs that are necessary to ~towers, &c., and buildings within the walls, beginning at the entrance gate, then passing to the left and making the entire circuit of the walls, using for reference and

identification the plan of the Castle published by the Peel Castle Preservation Fund, in 1857.*

* A reduced lithographic copy of which plan is attached hereto.

ENTRANCE AND TOWER.

References to Plan—a & b.

The stairs are in tolerably fair preservation, and may do for many years to come.

The window on the left has been badly mended, but there is still enough of the original left to enable it to be done properly.

The Guard Room door requires repairing. The head was originally of the form shown on the margin. The ground outside should be still further lowered : this would admit more light into the room.

The Entrance Door to 1st floor, east side, and the parapets of passage leading to it, should be restored. The surest way to preserve this building would be to put a roof on it. There is still evidence of the roof that covered this tower remaining, and it would not be an expensive one to restore.

Repairs are wanted to the outside of chimney and the flags covering the entrance.

There is a crack in the Wall, from the lower fire-place extending to the top ; this could be mended by cutting out parts and putting in strong stones to tie the work together.

BARRACKS AND CANTEEN

t t t on Plan.

The Cloak Rooms and Lavatories have been formed here. Very little can be done to prevent these buildings going further to decay.

The East Wall, with the door, might be made up.

The corner at the Ladies' Cloak Room has been badly repaired.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH AND ROUND TOWER

s & r on Plan.

Unfortunately nearly all the detail of these Buildings is lost.

The debris of the West Gable and Belfry of St. Patrick's Church are now lying on the ground partly covered up with soil. All that can be done to these Buildings is to go over the whole carefully and secure any loose parts, and restore any of the decayed or missing freestone corners.

The manner in which the East Window of St. Patrick's Chapel has been restored, is a good example of how the architectural features of a building may be lost or falsified.

GRAND ARMOURY.

g on Plan.

The Entrance Door and Windows in West gable have been badly repaired, and should be re-done.

The Freestone corners at the East end are much decayed, and should be renewed with the same kind of stone.

The small Windows round the Ground Floor were evidently constructed for purposes of defence, and should be carefully preserved.

EARL DERBY'S PALACE AND OFFICES, AND ARMOURER'S FORGE.

p o o o o on Plan.

I should doubt very much if these Buildings are correctly described as the residence of the Earls of Derby. There is not the slightest indication that the space marked *o* had any buildings on it at all, and the three small buildings also marked *o* are too insignificant and isolated one from the other to be dignified with the title of the Palace of the Lords of Man.

The only repairs I have to suggest as necessary to these Buildings are, the clearing away of all debris and accumulated soil, so as to expose the original surfaces of the ground, and making such minor repairs to the walls as will prevent further decay.

FENELLA'S TOWER AND COVERED WAY TO SEA

n on Plan.

This is one of the most interesting parts of the fortifications.

It consisted of a ground and upper floor, which latter was entered by an outside stair, the remains of which still exist.

The outside corners were all originally of red freestone; these should be carefully renewed where defective.

The West corner has been badly mended, the characteristics of the work being lost in the repair.

The Loop-holed Passage across the rocks is in a very bad state, but there are till enough indications remaining to show what it was when entire. It cannot be long, however, before the whole may be swept away, if timely precautions be not taken.

EARL WARWICK'S TOWER

b l on Plan.

This is the largest Tower of the Enclosure, and like the former one has had an upper floor, entered by an outside stair. The walls generally are tolerably sound, but want general overhauling.

SALLY PORT.

k k k on Plan.

The repairs wanted here are pretty extensive, but call for no particular remark.

The Circular Tower was originally casemated, part of the arching still remaining. This tower wants cleaning out and pointing and pinning all round.

BISHOP'S PALACE AND OFFICES.

S On Plan.

Very little can be done with the Buildings forming this group but taking steps to prevent further decay.

CATHEDRAL

C on Plan.

The repair of this, the most interesting building within the Castle walls, cannot be taken in hand too soon. Many of its features are far gone in decay, and, unless seen to immediately, will be lost.

The first thing to be done is to make the tower thoroughly secure ; it is not so at present. The Tower, Arches, and Piers, particularly the former, are decaying very rapidly, and if allowed to go much further, the whole super-structure will be in imminent danger.

This is an undertaking that will require the greatest care ; it will be rather costly, but is of the first importance.

The Parapets and upper part of the Tower require considerable repairs and strengthening.

The doorway and window in the west wall of South Transept are much decayed, but there still remain distinct evidence of what they were, making these repairs, if done by competent hands, an easy matter. The same remark applies to the windows and doors—all round they are rapidly decaying.

The repairs to these doors and windows would be a very extensive affair, and need not all be undertaken at one time. The whole of the decayed parts would require to be cut out and replaced with new and durable stone, taking care to preserve every bit of bld work that is sound. The whole of the walls would require careful pinning and point-ing, and something would require to be done to prevent the rain water from soaking into the walls. Cemeilt is commonly used for this purpose, but I find that in a few years frost and vegetation break it up. I would recommend that the wall heads be covered with Caithness pavement, over-lapping at the joints, and bedded in cement. I have adopted this method at Jedburgh Abbey.

The foundation of the Aisle Walls should be uncovered, so as to show the entire plan of the Cathedral.

This completes the circuit of the walls and buildings.

The repairs I have alluded to are such as are absolutely necessary for the preservation of the buildings as they now exist. I should hope, however, that you will receive such encouragement as may justify you in going a little beyond this, and undertaking the restoration of some of the more important parts of the fortifications and buildings ; this will ensure their preservation in a more effectual manner than by mere repairs.

A building in a state of ruin is always tending to further ruin, and there is a true saying that " An empty house is a bad tenant."

One will at once be met with the question, " What is the use of restoring buildings that are no longer necessary, and cannot be made use of ?" My answer to this would be, that although no longer necessary for purposes of defence, the restoration and preservation of the ancient landmarks is a patriotic duty, their inspection and study an education, for it enables one to realise, as can be done in no other manner, the life of the past.

Visited, as Peel Castle is, by such large numbers, were the shapeless masses of building restored to their original state, many would carry away a clearer idea of Mediaval times than any description could convey to them, and there will be no difficulty in finding uses for several of the buildings.

If you should decide to carry out the works suggested in this report, it will be necessary to have the assistance of a Clerk of Works during their progress, and as the work would extend over a series of years, he must have a place to transact business in, and keep his papers and drawings ; and there must also be some place for keeping tools and plant.

Fenella's Tower would do for this ; the upper floor could be used by the Clerk of Works and the ground floor as a store.

The modern Guard House and Powder Magazine disfigure the place very much ; there need be no hesitation in removing them, and locating the Museum now in the Guard Room elsewhere.

The Entrance Tower might be fitted up for this, and also for the use of your Excellency and other officials when visiting the Castle.

At many places lodges have been erected for the keepers.

One of the towers—the Warwick for example—could be fitted up for this purpose, and would form part of the Keeper's salary.

The large crowds that frequently visit the Castle must at times be very badly in want of shelter during inclement weather ; the Grand Armoury might be roofed in without destroying any of its character, and one may reasonably assume, that if the public knew that such provision was made for their comfort, a visit to the Castle would be more attractive, and they could be fairly asked to pay an increased entrance fee, which at present is below that paid at most other places.

The Restoration of the Cathedral as a place of worship would command the sympathies of a wide circle ; there is no constructive difficulty in the way, and its size would limit the expenditure to a reasonable amount.

I will conclude this Report with a few remarks on the architectural history and changes in the Cathedral.

It consisted of a Chancel, with Crypt under it, North and South Transepts, Central Tower, Nave, and South Aisle.

The earliest portion of the existing buildings is the Chancel, and the style of it corresponds to the time of Bishop Simon, 1229. The East Arch and Piers of Central Tower belong to the same period. The Nave and

Transepts to the succeeding or middle pointed style. There is no opening from the South Transept. On examination this is easily accounted for. The staircase is not bonded into the wall of Nave. This clearly indicates that it has been erected at a later period, and fills up the opening that should be between the Aisle and Transept.

The whole upper part of Tower and the parapets of the North and South Transept belong to the same period—i.e., the 15th Century.

One of the most puzzling features about the Cathedral is the different levels of the floors. The explanation of this baffled me for a long time. When trying to find some practical reason for the unusual lowness of the cills of Chancel windows, I observed that the bases of the piers of Central Tower are on the level of the present floor of Transepts, and that the moulding of the window jambs could be traced below the present cills, and down to a string course which had been hewn off, bringing these two things—cills and floor—into their proper relative position.

On looking at the window arches, I saw distinct traces of a moulding, which had also been hewn away. I then saw clearly that the recessed tombs were of a different age from the Chancel, and that they had been inserted at a time when the string course and label molds had been cut away, and the whole inside of Chancel replastered and the floor raised. Detecting some indications of a later character about the door and stairs to crypt, I found that to get space for this staircase its external wall had to be built outside the line of the wall of Chancel, and that the splayed course at the bottom of the pilasters between windows was drowned in an irregular manner in this extra thickness of wall, and showing two different kinds of work.

It then became quite evident that this staircase must have been constructed at a different time from the Chancel, and this fact, taken in conjunction with the original inside cills of windows being quite close to the present floor and the bases of tower piers rising from the level of Transept floor, shows that the crypt was not part of the work of Bishop Simon, and that its construction led to the raising of the Chancel floor to its present level.

I do not say that a crypt was not part of Bishop Simon's work, but that the present one is not. There is no evidence to show what the original Crypt was, if any such existed.

Having shown that the tombs and floor of Chancel are not the work of Bishop Simon, I suspect it follows that the body exhumed from one of these tombs and re-interred was not the body of Bishop Simon, but of some Bishop of the next or succeeding century. At the time the Crypt was constructed the floors throughout would be all level ; the bases of the nave pillars show this. A further proof may be seen in the Transepts ; the

small niches in the east walls are too high from the present floor, but just at the proper height from the second or later floor.

The whole of the outside work of the window in west gable of nave is either quite modern or of the same date as the building outside. The inside stone work is original, and of the same period as the north windows of nave ; in its original state it was sub-divided by mullions into two or three lights.

The Gable of North Transept has been subjected to frequent alterations. The doorway is of a very late date, and on the inside there is distinctive evidence of three windows belonging to three different periods.

The Windows of the South Transept are of two different periods, the outsides being comparatively modern and the insides original work.

To put all parts of the Cathedral in a state of security, and replace those stones that are most decayed, would require an outlay of at least £500, and I should say that a further sum of £500 would be required to secure all the dangerous parts of the walls and towers. This amount would cover my own expenses and those of a clerk of works, who would be required to superintend the execution of the work.

Should your Excellency see your way to carry out any of the restorations alluded to in this Report, special estimates and drawings would require to be prepared for each separate item. The work that could be accomplished by the expenditure of this £1,000 would be all in the direction of restoration, and nothing would require to be undone in the event of any part being taken in hand with this view.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

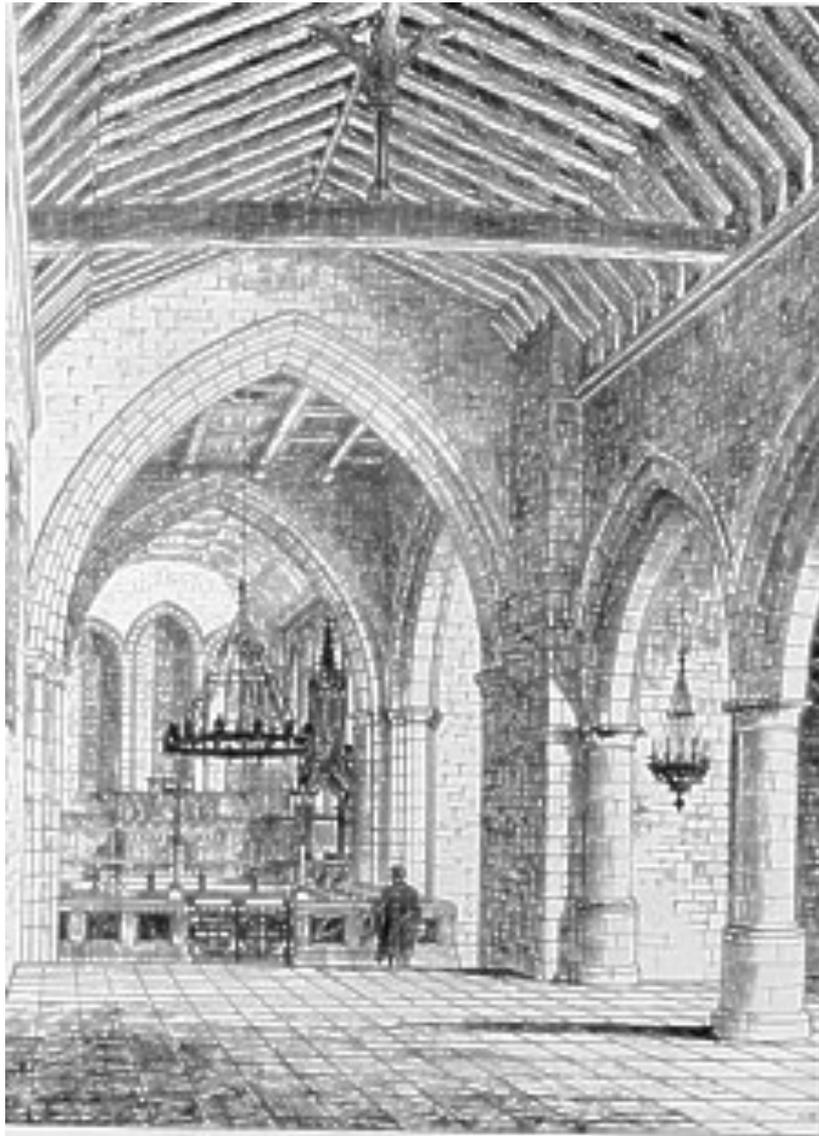
Your Excellency's

- Obliged and faithful servant,

R. ANDERSON.

Intended Restoration of St German's Cathedral

The Building News July 4 1879



Interior looking East



View from SE



View from SW

THE RUINED CATHEDRAL OF ST. GERMAN, PEEL, ISLE OF MAN by P.M.C. Kermode

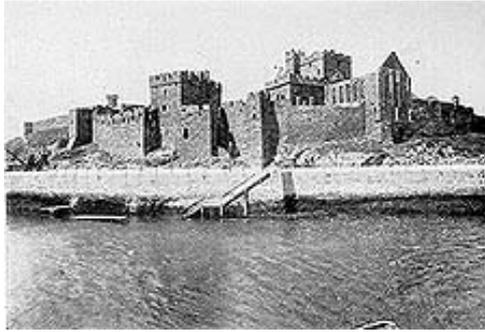
[Taken from chapter in *Our Homeland Cathedrals* Vol 1 North, London:1917, pp138-146; photos 1 & 3 are from that publication, 2 & 4 from an earlier 1907 *Notes on the Cathedrals* London:SPCK which also used the same set of G.B.Cowin Photos though its text is almost worth quoting for its inaccuracies]



IT cannot be said with certainty when Christianity was first introduced into the Isle of Man, but, that it was before the close of the fifth century is evident from Ogam inscriptions found in the south of the island. From early days the name of Saint Patrick has been associated with a rocky islet off the west coast ; it is not unlikely that a mission from the church in Ireland was here established in the lifetime of the saint or shortly after his death, whence the name-Inis Patraic, Insula Patricii. The earliest record of the site is the entry in the *Annals of Ulster* under date 797 when " the shrine of Dochonna was broken by Gentiles." The name of Germanus was introduced by Jocelin in his *Vita Patricii* (1183) as that of a disciple of Patrick by whom he was made bishop over the " new church " of the Isle of Man. It would be quite in accordance with what was done elsewhere to substitute a name from the Roman Calendar for that of a local saint, and that is what appears to have been done in this instance.

The Rev. Canon Quine has made the likely suggestion that, " possibly the shrine of Dochonna was that of Ma-chom-og or Machonna, and, that Jocelin saw in *Cooman* a Celtic form of *German*¹ This shrine, broken by " the Gentiles " or Norsemen at the end of the eighth century, may have been preserved in the early building over the remains or on the site of which the present chancel of the cathedral has been erected.

The list of bishops appended to the *Chronicon Manniae* records that Bishop Simon was buried in the church of St. German which he had begun to build. If by the words *aedificare coeperat* we may understand the founding and establishing of a cathedral with its chapter, we can account for the fact that there was already an existing church which Bishop Simon set himself to enlarge on another plan and for another purpose; and this will explain the marked difference in style and in the present chancel and the rest of the cathedral.



The view of, Peel Castle as seen across the bay, its romantic situation and harmonious colouring, especially when, the, sun setting in the sea behind it sheds a golden glory on the gables. and tower of the cathedral and its surrounding ruins, is one of most delicate beauty and charm. Unfortunately a near view of the *east end* is dwarfed by the modern quay. and , the, greensward surrounding the cathedral is hidden by the sixteenth century walls of the castle. An inspection of this end shows it to be pierced by three plain lancet windows with no dripstone, with plain rectangular pilasters- sixteen inches wide and four inches deep, rising from a string-course and set-off, crossing under the sills of the windows to another in line with the spring of the gable. At the angles, the Pilasters of the gable serve as buttresses, being here three feet wide and six inches deep with a slight batter, and meeting those of the side walls to form a square corner; these are brought down to another string-course and deeper set-off about eight feet below the windows ; there is also here a small one in the middle. Below this is the rudely arched doorway to the crypt, with a loophole to, the south of it and two square lights above.²



To view the rest of the building we must - enter the castle through the much altered tower which is probably its oldest part. (For this a small fee is charged.) The south wall of the *chancel* has been spoiled by an ugly facing erected to make room for a staircase to the crypt, which has broken into the string-course and buried the set-off at the bottom of the pilasters, but we may note the five lancets and slight remains of the plain moulded cornice at the top. The raised platform at the south-east corner of this wall, -ten feet by seven-may have been for the use of the Sumner in making ecclesiastical proclamations and announcements.

The original *tower* appears to have been very low; the upper part with the embattled parapet probably dates from the late fifteenth century. A few corbels remain which show the height from which the roof sprang - eight feet above the tops of the tower arches. A plain corbel-table and parapet of the same age as that of the tower surrounds the transepts, the windows of which are externally of late insertion ; the west face of the south transept shows in the middle an arched doorway with a dripstone and plain

mouldings; and there is a lancet window above. At a point eighteen inches north of the doorway are the foundations of the wall of a south aisle joining the wall of the nave at its west end. The late square stair-turret of the tower projects here, breaking into the wall. The two-light window in the west gable of the nave has been restored; in the north wall are two trefoiled windows and west of them a plain arched doorway having no ornament but a simple chamfer on the outside.



The *north transept* shows on its west face a small trefoil window, restored; its north gable end which has more than once been altered, has a recent flattopped doorway with window above. At the northeast corner is a rectangular enclosure, which looks like the remains of an open air font or, a baptistery to the original church, only if it were such its position is unusual.

A good view of the north side of the *chancel is* to be had from the little court in front of it, which, being at a lower level than that on the south, gives a more correct impression of this, the most venerable portion of the building. Five plain lancets are seen, without external mouldings; these and the pilasters between them are fortunately in their original condition as are also the string-course below and the cornice at the top of the wall. A doorway leads into the crypt which is pointed barrel-vaulted, having thirteen narrow ribs set close together, rising from short shafts which as well as the capitals and ribs, have a plain chamfer. It measures 34 feet by 16 feet and is about nine feet high at the west end, sloping to the entrance at the east.

Entering the cathedral by the doorway into the south *transept*, the remains of a holy water stoup are seen at its north side; this as well as the image bracket on the opposite wall, is at such a height that evidently it was so placed when the floor had been raised to the higher level. The piers of the arch with very plain moulded capitals and rectangular shafts. show by their bases the original level of the floor. The *north transept* has in its north wall remains of three windows of different dates. It will now be noticed that the transept windows internally belong to an earlier period than appears from the outside, and this period is clearly indicated *on* the inside of the eastern arch by the tooth-ornament which is so characteristic of Early English work. Though this has been restored, some of the original is left in position by which the correctness of the copy em be tested. There is also a line moulding to the middle soffit. The north arch bears the same decoration; that it is on a smaller scale may signify a slight difference in date, and the fact that the other two arches are void of any ornament, suggests that they were completed yet later. But the whole of the tower and the transepts are clearly Early English, and we may. regard them as the work of Simon,-a Benedictine and previously Abbot of Iona - who was bishop from 1226 to 1247.

The nave may have been planned but cannot have been built in his time, destroying as it does the proportions of his arches and burying their bases to a depth of 3 feet 6 inches. It was added after the present crypt had been built when the level of the whole floor was raised some time in the fourteenth century. Late an aisle, 9, feet 6 inches wide, was added on the south, that side being evidently chosen on account of the sloping ground; an arcade of four arches, having round pillars with plain capitals and chamfered bases, divided it from the nave. The stair-turret must have been added when the tower was raised.

The *chancel* has in the north and south walls the five lancet windows seen from outside; -at the west end however a sixth lancet on each side has been built up to allow for the piers of the tower arch for which the western end of this, the original church, was entirely removed. It now measures to the middle of the arch 37 feet 6 inches and is 20 feet wide. As a separate building this church was probably longer, and, it is interesting to note the absence of an apse, and the square east end and the lack of any architectural division between its chancel and nave. These, as well as the position of the altar against the east wall, are constant features in the churches in Man from the earliest times. The mouldings of the window-jambs can be traced below the sills and down to a stringcourse. Beneath the windows on the north are two arched recesses, to allow for which the mouldings and string-course have been cut away. As pointed out by Mr. Anderson this could not have been the burial place of Bishop Simon as was supposed, for at that time the floor had not been raised. The inner sills of the south windows have been built up; owing to the space left for the piscina at the east end, they are not opposite those in the north wall and the spaces between are reduced. The piscina set in an arched recess has a plain chamfer and merely a slab of stone with a shallow hollow hardly to be called a basin. In this wall is another arched recess and there is a small square one of later date near the west end. The late doorway to the crypt entrance is a further disfigurement broken into the wall. The east gable has its three lancets each with a separate hood-moulding, the middle one slightly higher than the other two. There is a little niche at either side, and, in the north-east corner a taller niche for an image. The foundations of the altar still remain against the east wall.

This is the oldest part of the cathedral and from its similarity in style and in mouldings to the chancel of the Cistercian abbeys of Inch and of Grey in County Down, Canon Quine argues that the three must have had a common origin and gives reasons for thinking that " It is indeed probable that Jocelin was the actual architect of all three chancels; and, that the original intention of St. German was a Cistercian Abbey."

Inch was founded in 1181 by John de Courcy, Lord of Down, and in 1193, Grey was founded by his wife Aufrica, daughter of Godred King of Man and sister to Reginald his successor. Jocelin came from Furness to Inch, where he wrote for his patron the *Life of Pairick*. in 1187 he was made Abbot of Rushen in Man. De, Courcy and Aufrica were patrons of the Cistercian Order as was also King Reginald.

In the space between the transepts is the tomb of Bishop Rutter who was buried in 1661. To the north of the cathedral are the buildings designed probably for the accommodation of the chapter which was established by Bishop Simon; these appear to have been altered and in their ruined condition it is difficult to say exactly how they were originally used.

As it has been impossible to get a correct plan made in time for this edition, some of the principal measurements of the building are given:

Total length of chancel, tower and nave	114ft. 6ins.
" " transepts with tower	68ft. 6ins.
Width of chancel	20ft. 6ins
" nave and north transept	20ft
" south transept ...	18ft. 9ins.
Height of walls	18ft.
" tower	83ft.
" stair-turret	98ft.
Thickness of walls :East gable and north wall of nave	3ft. 6ins.
" The other walls	3ft.
Orientation, W.S.W. to E.S.E.	

P. M. C. K. [P.M.C. Kermode]

Footnotes

1 *St. German's Church, Peel. Isle of Man.* Historical account of the church and parish . *Rev.J.Quine*, M.A. (Douglas: S. K. Broadbent & Co., Ltd., 1908).

2 Unfortunately all the dressed stones here were so badly weathered that it was felt necessary by Mr. Anderson, the skilled architect called in in 1871, to restore them; but, we are given to understand that throughout the building where this has been done, each stone was replaced by a new one of exactly the same size and form, so that at all events we now have a correct copy to look at.



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