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BY MONOPOLE.

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SHANKLIN SPA:

A GUIDE TO THE TOWN

AND THE

ISLE OF WIGHT.

By Monopole,

Author of "His Last Amour," "Wrecked," and "A Visit to the English Spas," &c.

SECOND EDITION.

Shanklin, Isle of Wight:
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1903.

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PREFACE.

The favourable reception accorded to the Shanklin Spa Guide has induced the Proprietors to issue a Second Edition.

In the Preface of the First Edition I said that the Shanklin Spa Guide was written in the "hope that visitors who have hitherto frequented Spa Belgium, and Schwalbach, and other Continental Iron Spas, will, instead of going abroad, take a course of the Ferruginous Baths of Shanklin Spa, and that others may become acquainted with the beautiful scenery of Shanklin and be induced to stay here."

This hope has been realised, for many visitors have come to Shanklin from the fact of reading the Guide.

Much of the earlier history of the Spa (which embraced the speeches at the opening) has been omitted and in its place extracts from the "Report of the *Lancet*" are printed.

Another important feature is, that the Isle of Wight generally is included in the Guide, for I found that whilst visitors were satisfied with the description of the beauties of Shanklin, they looked for information about other places to enable them to visit them *from* Shanklin, and it is very desirable to show that around us we possess towns, places of historical interest, and scenery which form a tourist ground not surpassed in any county in England. The knowledge of this, therefore, must be an inducement for visitors to stay in Shanklin.

I am again indebted to the Editor of *Vectis*, G. H. R. Dabbs, Esq., M.D., for the permission to allow me the use of all the valuable pictures which appeared in that Journal; also to R. E. Richardson, Esq. (whose paintings have been exhibited at the Royal Academy), for the publication of the prints of his paintings in this Guide, which appeared in the *Vectis* Magazine.

THE AUTHOR.

Shanklin, July, 1903.

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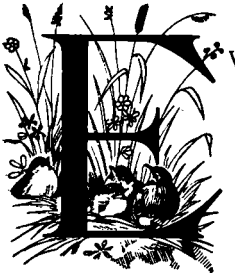
SHANKLIN SPA.

CHAPTER I.—WATER.



EVERY visitor to a Seaside, or even an inland Health Resort, takes the earliest opportunity of finding out all particulars respecting the Water Supply, its source, its quality and quantity, its relative purity to other towns' supplies where the analyses of experienced experts have demonstrated that the highest point of purity has been reached.

The anxiety, and a very natural anxiety on the part of paterfamilias, that his children should not be exposed to danger, to disease, to illness from any lurking pollution in the Water Supply of a town, is not only pardonable but commendable.

The importance of possessing a pure Water Supply, is the life, the very existence of a town which lays claims to be a health resort, and every seaside place of any importance which caters for the wants of visitors, and expects to be liberally patronised by them, strives year by year to increase its water supply, and maintain the purity thereof.

Shanklin has not been behind other towns. From its earliest days, the Water question has been well to the

front, and as fast as the town progressed, and it has progressed very rapidly, the authorities have endeavoured to cope with this very important question. The rulers of Shanklin have ever realised that an abundant and pure supply of Water was a *sine qua non.* The water shed under the Shanklin Downs was from time to time tapped, huge reservoirs were built, which at one time were thought would last for a generation, but in proportion to the increase of the Water Supply, so has been the increase in the population of the town, and a corresponding increase in the yearly number of visitors who frequent Shanklin.

In 1893 an exceptionally large reservoir was built capable of holding 585,360 gallons, but almost as soon as the cement was dry the need for more water was apparent. Nature refused to yield more in this locality, and after the usual local struggles, the usual differences of opinions, a beautiful spring of water was purchased at Wroxall, brought into Shanklin, and runs by gravitation into the water mains of our town. Every visitor may therefore feel that the supply to the town is absolutely pure. They may drink it, and their children may drink it—for infant life is more susceptible to water germs than adult—with the confidence that Shanklin Water is purity itself.

No apprehension whatever need be felt concerning it, and no foreign or artificial water need be used for fear that there may be a something lurking in the crystal glass of pellucid water when placed on the table as a beverage.

The purity of the Shanklin and Wroxall Water Supply is above suspicion, and two eminent analysts have certified that it is so, and we append for the information of readers and visitors both analytical reports:

SHANKLIN.

"I have examined with scrupulous care the Sample of Water sent to me a short time ago. The numerical result of my Analysis is as follows :

100·000 Parts of the Water contain :

Chlorine		3·045
Sulphuric Acid		0·522
Nitric Acid		0·879
Carbonic Acid		7·715
Magnesia		0·411
Lime...		9·890
Soda		2·852
Silica...		1·060
Oxyde of Iron		0·080
		26·454
Substract for Chloride ...		0·686
Total Solids		25·768
Permanent Hardness ...	3·9	
Temporary Hardness ...	14·6	
	18·5	

"The sample was perfctly clear and colourless. A rigid microscopical examinatihn proved the entire absence of animal or vegetable life in any form. It contains as chief solid ingredient Carbonate of Lime or Chalk, besides small quantities of Carbonate of Magnesia, and a noteworthy amount of Chloride of Sodium or Salt."

"The Lime and Magnesia renders the water somewhat

hard, as are in fact all supplies derived from Chalk strata; but the hardness is almost entirely of a temporary character, being readily removable by boiling."

"The presence of small quantities of Salt may readily be explained by the fact that the sources from which the water is derived is not far distant from the sea."

"The most important feature of the sample is however the entire absence of Organic Matter, proving conclusively that the water is absolutely free from pollution."

"Disregarding the hardness, I may safely say, that a purer and better supply could not be wished for. In fact the composition of the sample is practically identical with that of the water furnished by the much-praised first-class Ventnor supply."

OTTO HEHNER, F.C.S.,
Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland,
Public Analyst for the Isle of Wight.

WROXALL.

"The sample was clear and palatable and contained only a minute proportion of organic matter. The amount of Ammonia was too small to be estimated and the Nitrates were present only in insignificant quantity. This is a Water of great Organic Purity and although hard, its hardness is by no means excessive (it is about the same degree of hardness as London Water) and is for the most part of the kind known as "temporary," being removable by boiling or by treatment by lime. In accordance with your request I have also made a detailed Analysis of the Mineral matter, from which it will be seen that the Water contains the usual harmless Salts present in water derived

from this Geological formation. The Water is thus of a very high degree of Purity, both from a Chemical and Bacteriological point of view, and is of most excellent quality for domestic supply.

PERCY F. FRANKLAND, Ph.D., B.Sc., F.R.S.

Chemical Department,
Mason University College,
Birmingham.

Results of Analysis of Mineral Matter expressed in parts of 100·000.

Silica	·58
Chlorine	3·20
Sulphuric Acid	1·52
Nitric Acid	·76
Magnesia	·86
Lime	12·86
Soda	4·11

CHAPTER II.—CLIMATE.

Having dealt with the Water Supply, we will take what is next in importance—the Climate.

Possibly when looking at the Map of England and seeing its southern position, one would be tempted to think, that as a health resort it might be relaxing, that the soft air would be enervating, but it would be a great mistake to come to any such conclusion. The south-eastern seaboard of Shanklin will ever ensure a good bracing climate, cold it is not in the Winter, hot it is not in the Summer, for a sea breeze always draws on to an Island and the land cools down after a scorching summer's day heat, very much earlier, and very much quicker than in any town on the mainland. This is an advantage of living on an Island, and Shanklin people and Shanklin doctors should very widely disseminate the fact that Shanklin is a bracing and invigorating summer resort. The air, however, is not the same by any means in every part of the town; we have the several distinct climates, easily distinguishable by anyone who resides in different parts of the town.

If you wish to reside in Shanklin remember the sea shore has its specialité of air, and it may prove the more suitable for you, for Dr. Dabbs has asserted that at least three distinct airs or climates are to be found in the district of Shanklin, and on the Esplanade will be found one of them, for there the ocean embalms the air with pure ozone, a life-giving element to the Invalid.

SHANKLIN FROM THE PIER HEAD—WESTERN END.

Look upward and you will see the roofs of the houses on the Cliff; walk up the steep hill by the little wayside but picturesque Chine Inn, and wend your way to the Green—Keats' Green, so named after the immortal poet, who once resided here. What a lovely view of ocean and land meets the eye, what pretty villas encompassed on every side by shrubs all of luxurious growth. This is the "cream of

SHANKLIN BEACH.

Shanklin" some will say, and here again you have one of the "other" climates. Breathe it in ever so gently, here the land and sea breezes join together, and what a delicious mixture it makes, soft yet invigorating; breezy, but with the sting of the gale taken out of it. Here you can sit and revel and hear the splash of the sea lapping over the shingly shore far beneath you. Come a little later, and watch the evening moon rise out of yon

horizon, watch it stealing into the heavens, and see it cast its shiny path on the broad expanse of the channel before you, see it tinge the crest of the wavelets with a dazzling light, as they dash off the gently sloping beach with the ascending tide, and you will behold a sight you will never forget. Walk down the hill and see the coppery golden hue of the moon's mellow beams falling on the ancient

DUNNOSE HEAD.

thatch of the rustic Chine Inn, see the shining silver sheen as the trees rustle to and fro in the weird silence of the enchanted Chine at the midnight hour, and you will stand in awe enraptured with the scene. Verily this is a sight worth the vigil of the midnight hour, as the peal from the clock tower reverberates among the trees.

Have I digressed, have I forgotten the last and third climate that Shanklin possesses? Come then with me to

the Victoria Avenue with its palatial residential houses; walk to its very end, and stand on the crest of the hill, and pause, and survey the chain of downs that forms the distant yet grand landscape before you. Do you not notice that the air is different here from that which you enhaled with so much pleasure by the sea shore? What invisible aroma is it that the land breezes bring with them, what is this liquid elixir that you feel and cannot see, that braces and invigorates you, that induces you to swell your lungs to their utmost capacity, and drink in this intoxicating feeling? It is the "Victoria" air of sunny Queen Shanklin.

Whether you be a sojourner for Health, that blessing prized by all, whether you be of the throng of pleasure seekers, or the busy man from England's busiest centres, air, pure air, bracing air, is the great factor which all are looking for, in a Health resort. Try Shanklin air, my reader, it will not fail to invigorate you, it will bring the glow of health to your cheeks, it will restore the lost energy of a busy town life—and the glow of beauty to the maiden's cheek. Nature here will paint them.

CHAPTER III.—SCENERY.

Where does it begin? I answer, "Anywhere." Where can I see its far-famed loveliness of green foliage? I answer, "Everywhere."

Stand in any part of the town, look east or west, or north or south, and a wealth of foliage meets the eye, it surrounds the houses, the cottages of the poor, as well as the mansions of the rich. Stand in the main street opposite the Institute, or near that handsome building the new Shanklin Post Office, and look on either side of the hill, where in any other town in England can you behold a High Street with the trees of a century's growth abutting on the road; while extending away a mile in the distance, is a little forest of every shade of green.

Restful everywhere, beautiful everywhere, green, lovely green, meets your eye at every turn, you cannot escape it, you may shift your position as quickly as a kaleidoscope, but the varied hues will still surround you, and again it is a panorama of green. Yes, always green.

This then is Shanklin's beauty, it is the gift of nature left as a legacy, and preserved as Shanklin's grandest heirloom.

Let us look at the configuration of Shanklin. This little town of 4,000 souls is half encircled by hills, or as they are locally called "Downs." There to the West is the famous Dunnose Point, and from this lofty headland the chain of hills like miniature mountains, creeps round

Shanklin on the one side, sloping into a central valley, and gradually rising until another chain of mountains takes up the link, and stretches away as far as the eye can see.

Look eastward at the magnificent Culver Cliffs, for they also bound Shanklin on the eastern side, and sweeping boldly round, connect themselves miles away, with the link of Downs which holds Shanklin in its embrace.

CHINE AVENUE, SHANKLIN.

It is the distant scenery of Shanklin, grand yet lovely, unique but picturesque. Stand and view it—it comes nearer, it grows larger, it illumines its beauty itself, it appears to loom upon you, it dazzles the retina of the eye, and unconsciously is borne in upon you, the sublimity of Shanklin beauty.

You will of course wend your way to the shore, and sit upon the sands, and you will watch the silvery waves splash over the sandy, shingly beach for a time, and then you will look at the steep precipitous cliffs frowning down upon you, and you will note the terraces of houses, built under them, and in their very shadow. What more picturesque sea shore have you ever seen?

What more beautiful spot in all the Island can you behold than Shanklin Chine? It is one mass of varying green foliage; every possible shade that the eye has ever dwelt on elsewhere is found in one dense combination—in Shanklin Chine—so dense is the foliage, that the summer's sun rarely glints through the leaves, and when it does what a golden sheen of light is cast at your feet, whilst a hundred birds, hidden from mortal view, carol their songs in the clustering branches far, far above you.

Artificial beauty? Oh no, the hand of the gardener, or his spade never comes here; this is Nature, she plants and trims herself, the leaf falls and there it lies, and is left to its own undisturbed rest, the sapling grows to a tree and lives to adorn this beautiful chasm, until perchance a hurricane tears it by the shallow roots, from its steep precipitous banks, and hurls it below to add to the wintry picturesqueness, for it is winter alone that plays havoc here.

VIEW FROM CHINE HILL, SHANKLIN. 16

SHANKLIN CHINE.

Photo. by Brown, Shanklin.

SHANKLIN CHINE.

Photo. by Brown, Shanklin.

Nature revels here; no Vandal's hand seeks to improve on her ways, or to stud the banks with some gaudy greenhouse flowers. No, you wind in and out with a canopy of green shutting out the very heavens above you, and shutting you out also perhaps from the "maddening crowd" in yonder streets. Sit down on the felled tree near you and listen, yes listen, to the silence, let the solitude of the Chine possess you; if but for a moment, let your soul be enchanted with this little paradise, and rest if it be weary. Naught but the rustle of the trees, the singing of the birds, or the roar of the sea on the pebbly beach will float on this heavy laden scented air, for the silence of a miniature forest in this sylvan retreat is upon you.

Pass onwards, pass upwards, looking beyond at the silvery stream dancing over yonder precipice, amid all the rustic loveliness which surrounds it. Go up the steps one by one, and look back, down this famous Ravine of Beauty, and survey the scene before you, for in all our fair Island none more sublime will ever meet your eye again. Pass through the little wicket gate, then stop and admire the Old Village, preserved in all its quaintness, from the early days of the last century.

The Old Village of Shanklin clusters round on every side of the famous Chine, part of it, however, embraces the old thatch houses of the rich, with lovely grounds attached, part of the village houses and village shops. At one time here the bustle and life were confined, when a weekly paper was handed round from house to house and constituted the whole news of the outside world. Stand at the top of Chine Avenue and look upon this scene of beauty, the sun's rays shining through the foliage of a huge

chestnut tree and lighting up the old thatch of the gable roof beyond, the old beauty of Shanklin is centred here and Longfellow immortalised it when he wrote his stanza, which is placed on the top of the Fountain near to the old "Crab Inn."

THE OLD VILLAGE, SHANKLIN.

"O Traveller stay thy weary feet,
Drink of this fountain pure and sweet,
It flows for rich and poor the *same*,
Then go thy way, remembering still
The wayside well beneath the hill
The cup of water in His name."

Truly old Shanklin is beautiful, the artist and the painter never pass away from it without a last lingering

look of admiration plainly visible on their countenances.

What memories cluster here at the Head of the Chine where Royalty has often alighted unknown and unobserved for a time. Ask the old villagers and they will tell you many a tale worth listening to of the visits of some of the crowned heads of Europe. Peep into the Crab Inn if you are curious, order your glass of ale, or refresh yourself with a cup of tea, but peep into the old part of the Old Crab Inn.

Look at that huge but magnificent chestnut tree overlapping the road, tell me the town where you will find its equal, tell me where another old village surpasses it in beauty and I will tell you I shall visit it.

Look at Vine Cottage; it was once the principal emporium of Shanklin, and the luscious fruit once hung in clusters at the doorway. Times have changed but things remain—remain for us to contemplate on the remarkable progress of this beautiful town.

And what can the Marine Spa of Shanklin offer you in comparison with other English Spas. Can it rival them, can it surpass them, can it equal the famous Continental Spas in lovely surroundings, and attractions generally? Most certainly it can.

Shanklin will ever possess the great sea bourne, the health-giving lung, its level Esplanade, its smooth sandy beach, where thousands can and do congregate all the morning long, its Pier and Pavilion, its marine excursions by fast and increasing fleet of steamers which daily come and go from Bournemouth, Brighton, Southsea, Swanage, Southampton, Hastings and Worthing.

What real Spa in England can boast and say "I am

a Marine Spa." "I have Mineral Water Baths. I have the sea in front of me, the salt sea also for Baths. I have from the bowels of the earth a health-giving water also." Where is that Spa? I know it not. Do you bathe? If so you will find an incomparable bathing ground sloping ever so gently far away to the deep sea, so that a child can venture in safety and the swimmer return with ease. Does

SHANKLIN PIER.

the foreign Casino and gaming table provide more pleasure and health than these attractions? I trow not.

Do you wish for a more athletic exercise, step into one of the little dainty canoes, which stud the shores in all directions and "paddle your own canoe" seawards across our "Bay of Naples" and look upon fair Shanklin from the sea, admire her lofty cliffs, note the Church steeple rising above the houses dotted about on either hill, fenced

in with a fringe of emerald green, whilst the smoke of a hundred chimneys lazily floats landwards. Then paddle westward toward the Chine, look up this yawning chasm, softened in the distance by the foliage which appears to envelop it, cast a glance at the old Fisherman's Cottage, built just, and only just outside of Father Neptune's reach, built in Shanklin's early days, when the tourist had only Nature and Cottages to admire. These were the days which "Ouida" once wrote about, and regretted that they had passed away—passed away in Shanklin's progress —many would still say, perhaps without regret.

Do you wish to explore Greater Shanklin, do you wish to see its varied beauty under every possible aspect, under every favourable condition, then ascend the Shanklin Hills, go through the old churchyard, but stay a moment to look and to walk round the Old Village Church. The Village Church! What memories cluster round it; the early life of Shanklin lies buried there, under the shadow of the old oak trees. Sweetly pretty is the scene, the "Old Village Church" nestling among the trees, once the only place for the Shanklin patriarchs to worship in.

To the right of you is the Manor House where the Lady of the Shanklin Manor resides; before you are some beautiful swans disporting themselves on the calm waters of the Manor Pond, accentuating the tranquility which reigns around.

Persevere with your ascent, reach the summit of the Shanklin Hills, have another look down upon the village, nestling and almost enveloped in its garment of green. What a panorama of beauty! Mark the dazzling sun lighting up the face of the Culver Cliffs, in striking contrast

to the Red Cliffs in so close proximity, look at the blue, wonderfully blue sea before you. Is Italy's Bay of Naples any bluer, think you? Listen to the merry peal of the bells softly stealing across the valley, ringing out a peal of pleasure in some one's honour, which must enhance your own. This then is the Grand Scene, you see the beauty of Shanklin concentrated—focussed before your

THE MANOR POND, SHANKLIN.

eyes, and as they wander beyond to the great chain of downs stretching away for miles in the distance, whilst the mainland appears to float out of space, with the heaven's horizon for a back ground, tell me if you do not think this magnificent Island View worth the toil, even under a summer's scorching sun!

If you care for further walking strike over the straight across the Downs to Ventnor, view as you go other parts

of the Island—true they are in the distance, but the Freshwater district can be seen, and the back of the Island comes into view.

Is not the air bracing, does it not exhilarate you? As you proceed you will feel no languor in this mountain air. No, that is banished. The step grows stronger, as you inhale this invigorating air, for the scene and the air appear to intoxicate you with a pleasurable strength. You should make time to see Ventnor—on this your first visit, reserving to yourself another opportunity of exploring the environs which possess considerable attractions.

The return journey should be made through the sweetly pretty village of Bonchurch, with its placid lake, overhung with lovely green trees, casting their peculiar shadows in the water only ruffled by the huge swans which ever and anon sail towards you, in the hope that you will throw a biscuit to them. Don't forget to walk around the Old Church there, see the grave of the author of the "Shadow of the Cross" with the stone placed horizontally and the iron cross just above it, so that its shadow may rest upon it.

Say farewell to Bonchurch the Beautiful, it truly deserves the appellation: hid almost from sight, snugly sheltered from every wind that blows, small, unique, unable to be spoilt by expansion; there it is as it was half a century ago, there it will be in half a century hence—unaltered.

Take the turning to your left, and enter the Landslip that great and glorious piece of Island Scenery. It was indeed a memorable slip, a gigantic slide of mother earth, in a headlong desire to alter the whole face of this fertile

plateau. A hundred years have passed away since this thundering crash disturbed the few peaceful peasants who lived in the locality, who saw with amazement on the morrow, the huge mass of débris scattered about in all directions; great trees rooted up, huge rocks hurled out of their places, and poised on some eminence, arrested in their precipitous course towards the yawning space below the cliffs.

Select a favoured spot and look up at this great upheaval, mark the forest of trees slipping away to the sea behind you, some now are even on the very edge of the cliff. A year hence and they will have passed into the sea below, out, out into the Channel never again to be seen. Look to the right and to the left, look immediately around you, for this is the highest type of Island Scenery spread out before you, grand in its extended beauty, yet when you concentrate your gaze and take in only the little piece around you, you are aware then, and then only, that every part of this wonderful Landslip possesses a charm of its own.

Wander into the maze of trees, and sit down and calmly look around you. Close to you the fruit of the hazel trees hangs inviting you to pluck it; the wild flowers wave to and fro in the faint breeze which just penetrates here, the birds sing overhead, whilst the rabbits will stealthily rush out beside you, startling you by the sudden rustle of the fallen leaves. This is a land scene, of matchless beauty, and you should wind your way down one of the many zigzag paths to the cliff, and sit near its crumbling edge, which is carrying away in its relentless gradual slip, the tree, the fern and the flower to the angry billows

beneath, which mockingly laugh as they dash at the base below, shaking even this mighty mountain of earth with their terrible force.

Look at the Dunnose Race, with its quivering seas fuming over the treacherous rocks, hidden but just beneath; look at the mad headlong rush of the water, and tremble if you see some mariner approach it unawares. There the bravest of the brave have gone to their long rest, wrecked in the sight of Shanklin lights, lost in sight of the Shanklin Lifeboat house.

Retrace your steps under the vault of green, tread on the rustling leaves that have never yet been swept away, but left year by year to decay and enrich this virgin soil, and find out the "Lovers Rock" and sit down upon it, it is lucky to do so, Tradition says. Wish; wish your dearest wish; others have done so before you, many a lover has sat there and wished and dreamed, dreamed his daylight dream, wide awake, yet lost to all around him, so profound was his reverie. There many a bright and happy career has been mentally painted, the dim outlines of a distant future of happiness have grown bolder, and more distinct, from the inspiration of this "Lovers Seat." There if report be true, many a lover has told his tale, and many a maiden attentively listened to it.

Perchance you are not superstitious, you will bestow an idle glance at this rock, and pity those who have stopped for any other reason than to rest; if so ramble on, either crooked path before you will bring you to some favourite spot, where beneath the friendly shelter of an elm, or an oak, you will find a resting place; here you can ponder over the vanities of human life, and be quite sure

that the Lover's Rock has been the silent listener, of what you believe to be—vanity, nothing but vanity.

You must see Luccombe Chine, it is a little chine, no gate money, free to all, but it none the less deserves a visit, although you will be tired before you descend to the beach and ascend again to the green sward above. Look at, and if you wish, go into the Fisheman's Cottages built under the deep clifis, looking quaint and prim with the effects of wind and weather, for many a hurricane has spent its force on the homes of those few fisher folks. and as one after another passes away, he leaves behind some worthy son, to inhabit the home—inherit the father's calling, and carry on his hazardous duties. As you ascend the steps you will not fail to see a pretty "villa" almost hidden by the trees, but the smoke from the chimneys will direct you to it, it is a gem of art, set in the midst of a lonely part of Nature's beauty, "lonely but lovely," I always say, as I look at it, "does its loveliness compensate for the loneliness? That I will leave you to decide as you bid farewell to the Shanklin Landslip.

Every visitor to Shanklin should see the "America Woods." I cannot say who gave them this name, neither do I know what precise appropriateness there is in the appellation, but whilst many of the old Shanklin names undoubtedly have been handed down from far away generations, my researches have not enabled me to discover the reasons for naming this beautiful forest of trees the "America Woods." Perhaps the best way to approach them is by way of the Shanklin Gas House and Works, past Ninham Farm, entering the woods close by. This is by no means an unattractive walk, you have extensive

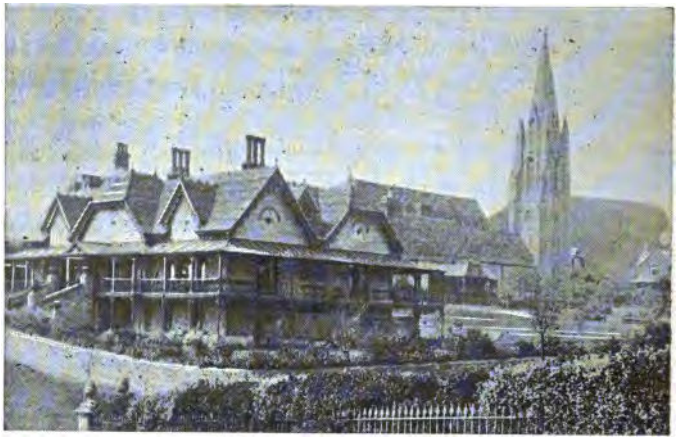
views of the eastern boundaries of Shanklin, which are different, distinct, and diverse.

Here you have in all their rustic glory the giant fir trees with their stately trunks and lofty peaks rustling to and fro in the wind far above you, whilst underneath, bracken, fern and heather impede your progress at every step. If you are wise the choicest of the ferns will well repay a little attention and time given to them. It is an ideal place for an afternoon picnic, the westering sun will peer through the top of innumerable trees, it will dance about the rustling leafy branches, it will tinge the yellow gorse to a golden hue, and you will find yourself surrounded on the outskirts by a mass of golden flowers, waving to and fro in the sunlight, lighting up the scene around with wondrous colours. In the spring time the bluebell and primrose literally carpet the ground, and as you roam about among the sweet scented pine air, you will not regret your afternoon visit even if the rooks and crows sing you a somewhat unwelcome song.

CHAPTER IV.—INSTITUTIONS.

SHANKLIN SPA BATHS.

The most important institution is the Spa Baths, situated on the Esplanade, Shanklin, and no doubt in the



SHANKLIN CLUB.

future when the virtues of this Iron Water are more widely known, will play a very important part in the prosperity of the town.

The only Iron Baths in all England, equal and surpassing some of the Continental Spas in medicinal virtues, which Professor Attfield and the *Lancet* have expressed, it only remains for the town as a whole and Medical men in particular to bring them to the front. If this were done

Shanklin would reap a rich harvest in a class of visitors which would be a mine of wealth to the town. Already most marvellous cures have been effected by a course of Baths and some who were already lamed and helpless from Rheumatism have in a short time been restored, and able to walk about with perfect ease.

Anemia, Debility, and overwork find a ready cure

SHANKLIN CLUB—INTERIOR.

here and all those who have come to Shanklin run down and requiring rest should at once take the earliest opportunity of ascertaining particulars about the Baths and the Water.

SHANKLIN CLUB.

The Club on the Cliff, although proprietary, is open to visitors under very easy terms, and what more beautiful

place for a club could be desired than the one selected? From its balcony an uninterrupted view of the Channel is obtained, whilst a few steps will bring you out of the Club precincts on to Keats' Green. The Gardens and Tennis Lawn add immensly to its attractions, whilst for the inner life of the Club, every amusement and recreation is provided. A ladies and gentlemen's billiard room handsomely furnished, a card room, a public reading room, a concert room, all tend towards providing the visitors with varied amusement, similar to that which the foreign Kursaal gives him.

Shanklin Tennis Club.

It would be absolutely within the limits of truth if we asserted that the grounds of the Club are unrivalled and unsurpassed in all England by the beauty of the surrounding scenery, and by reason of the marvellous level and excellence of its twenty-two courts. It is hemmed in by beautiful trees planted on the one side, whilst a tall hedge gives privacy and protection on the other. In the centre, stately elm trees adorn it, and behind, the lofty downs appear to have their base close upon you. A pretty pavilion meets all the wants of the members, whilst from the terrace in front of it, you can watch the game of a hundred players. This is a Tennis Ground de luxe for those who revel in this fashionable amusement, or prefer the revived game of Croquet.

Shanklin Pier.

Shanklin Pier is situated in the very centre of the curve of Shanklin Bay, and is also in the centre of the East and West approaches to the Esplanade, it is opposite the Osborne Steps which is the direct and central approach

to the town. It was built in 1889 at a cost of £18,000, is constructed of wood and iron, most handsome and substantial in character, being erected on massive iron girders. It is 1200 feet long, 30ft. wide, is provided with picturesque toll houses, has a band stand in the centre of it and a pavilion at the end.

During the season it must be admitted that the venue of amusement drifts towards the Beach, and Shanklin Pier is then a chief attraction, for a constant round of amusement is daily provided for the visitor. The Pavilion has a stage and is capable of seating 500 people. The view of Shanklin from the Pier is a very fine one. You see Shanklin, or rather part of it, from the sea, and therefore you see the Cliffs and Downs beyond from a favourable position. The Pier forms a good promenade, you may be sure of a breeze here, however sultry the day may be, or however scorching the sun. The view and the sea breeze are worth the penny admission. Here the masquerade dances and confetti battle hold undisputed sway during the summer months, and when the Pier is illuminated by thousands of Japanese lanterns and bands of music playing at either end, you undoubtedly see Shanklin at it best.

You will make one of the thousand that nightly throng this gay parade, and fall a victim to the abandonment which characterises confetti nights. You will be unable to resist the temptation of throwing at the passers by, what has already been lavishly hurled at you—confetti. For old and young, rich and poor join in these fetes and vie with each other in maintaining the fun of the evening. But one of the best of the Pier advantages will be to you, the marine excursions to neighbouring towns or to fashion-

able resorts on the mainland. The trips appear to provide for the visitor a never ending source of pleasure, to judge by the numbers who daily leave, or who walk to the end of the Pier to witness the arrival of a steamer loaded with passengers.

SHANKLIN LIFT.

Shanklin owes its Lift to the enterprise of Sir George Newnes who erected it in 1891. Carefully, and yet elaborately designed, it presents to the eye a pleasing feature, when viewed from the Pier, as its merry freight of passengers goes up and down, rapidly but noiselessly. The pillars are massive, and every precaution appears to have been taken to render safety the chief concern in the construction. It is worked on the counter balance principle, water being the motor power. It is capable of carrying 80 passengers, 40 in each car, this involves an expenditure of two hundredweight of water only. The weight of the car is 35 hundredweight, when fully loaded with passengers it weighs about five tons. There are two of Craddock's patent ropes which are carefully tested every year, each rope is capable of sustaining 43½ tons. The two ropes combined have strength enough to maintain a weight of 87 tons. It will thus be seen how ample is the margin of safety. The motive power to work the Lift is obtained from one of Crossley's powerful gas engines, capable of developing 14 horse power, with a set of Pergn's patent pumps, which will deliver 12,000 gallons of water per hour, at a height of 130 feet—which is the height to the top of the cliff, for the landing to landing of the Lift alone is 120 feet.

The framework of the Lift is so designed, that were it

THE LIFT, SHANKLIN. *By Lander, Shanklin.*

SHANKLIN PIER.

possible to bolt it on to a vertical face, it would it is said sustain itself by its own weight, thus showing the strength of the structure. There are two huge tanks each capable of holding 12,000 gallons of water, one for salt and the other for fresh, placed at the top of the cliff; for many of the streets of Shanklin are watered with sea water obtained from the Lift, and it gives them a cool and refreshing look, besides binding the earth, and improving the roads. The space beneath the waiting rooms and engine house is occupied solely by tanks; these have a capacity of holding 30,000 gallons of water, and are kept filled by springs of fresh water, whilst the salt water is pumped from the ocean, a special pipe having been laid far out at sea, below low water mark, and parallel with the Pier.

The little red tiled buildings at the bottom of the Lift are very pretty, well shrubbed in, and here are the waiting rooms, toll houses and lavatories. The National Telephone Company have a public call office for the convenience of visitors at the entrance.

The position of the Lift is admirable, it is about in the centre of the Esplanade, is adjacent to the Pier, and is approached by a broad, and well kept road. The steep hills of Shanklin, and the ascent from the shore, however picturesque they may be considered to be, rendered the erection of a lift a very desirable undertaking, and an inestimable boon to the aged and the invalid. Placed by the side of the cliffs and firmly secured thereto, it must be admitted to be a feature marking the progress of the town and withal a very useful one, for the service is so efficient that passengers are not kept waiting for any length of time, merely the time used in the transit of the cars, whether

they wish to ascend or descend. The thousands who annually use it, prove conclusively how much it is appreciated, and the promenaders on the Pier or the Esplanade, who wish to be in the town in a few minutes, have but to pass the Lift Gates, and to enter the saloon carriage, and they will be surprised to find how soon distance can be accomplished, by this rapid and easy mode of transit. Thus does Shanklin cater for her visitors.

At the bottom there is a very ingenious arrangement for receiving the cars, viz., Hydrostatic Buffers, which allow the Cars to land ever so gently without the least vibration to the passengers. The car descends on the buffer which displaces water in a tube, so quietly, that there is no perceptible jolt, a very desirable arrangement, for which the invalid or the person with sensitive nerves will be grateful.

Lighting.

The Gas Company's Works are situate not far from the Railway Station and the Electric Light Company's Works are at Skew Bridge, mid-way between Shanklin and Sandown.

The Streets are lighted by Electricity, and both Gas and Electric Light rival one another in the shop windows. No town is better lighted than Shanklin, the large area requiring a considerable number of lamps. Half-an-hour after sunset the town is a blaze of light which continues until 11.30.

The Shanklin Institute.

The Institute is the Town Hall of Shanklin, at least it fills that position in reality, if not in name. It was erected in 1879 partly by public subscription, on a site of land

generously given by the late Lord of the Manor, Francis White-Popham, Esq. Although it is set back from the High Street, some little distance, this only brings into greater prominence the handsome and noble outlines of the building. It is approached by a wide flight of steps which spread out on either side, very convenient for those who throng the hall on popular entertainment nights, and to those who enter from either of the roads which abut upon it.

SHANKLIN INSTITUTE, INTERIOR.

Corinthian columns adorn the entrance, adding much to its stately dignity, whilst the two very fine mansions, the Capital and Counties Bank and the Post Office, in such close proximity, mark the pre-eminence of this part of the town, and centralise its most important institution. The Hall is capable of seating several hundreds of people,

whilst a spacious gallery is placed over the entrance part of the building, which has on either side ladies' and gentlemen's cloak rooms. There is an exceedingly good stage erected for the purpose of accommodating the London Theatrical Companies who so frequently visit the Island generally and Shanklin in particular.

There is a large billiard room and good reading room, nearly all the daily and many weekly illustrated papers will be found there, and the entrance fee is but a small one, and the Institute undoubtedly fills a public want and is well supported. Attached to it is a Library from which books can be taken without any additional charge to Members. Public and Private Balls are given in the large hall, and during the winter the Badminton Club meet there weekly.

It will thus be seen that the advantages of the Institute are open to the public; it is in no sense exclusive or proprietary, the casual visitor for one penny per day may enjoy all it offers; and it can be safely said no one will refuse that small sum for the comfort and convenience afforded. The weekly, monthly or yearly subscriptions are very moderate; it may not provide all that the Continental Kursaal does, because it was never designed to do so, but the visitor will consider it an acquisition to the town and deserving the support of the inhabitants.

The Conservative Club.

Apart from any political sympathies, this Club provides a rendezvous for visitors, it has a good billiard room, reading room and refreshment bar. It was erected in 1884 and is evidence of the municipal growth and progressive spirit which animates Shanklin and marks the endeavour of the

inhabitants to place within the reach of many, of a particular class of politics, all the advantages of a comfortable Club.

Scio House.

In Atherley Road is Scio House, an Institution founded and endowed by a Shanklin resident. It was probably the marvellous rapidity of the recovery of children from surgical operations, which first suggested to the generous heart of this lady, the desire to confer the blessing of a Surgical Home for Poor Children although it must not be inferred that poor children alone are the recipients of the care and skill of Drs. Cowper and Hammond. This is by no means the case, for the advantages of a proper hospital fitted with all the conveniences that science can suggest, attract to it cases which are outside the category mentioned, and which can be more successfully attended there than in a private house. The good that this institution has done and is doing, and doing so quietly, would, if it were published, not only surprise many in our midst, but would be convincing testimony of the gratitude of hundreds who have reason to bless the day when it was placed in their midst.

Shanklin has been called by Dr. Dabbs a "Paradise for Children." This weighty opinion, finds confirmation not only in the exuberant health and rosy cheeks of Shanklin's children, but those who from a multitude of causes require surgical treatment, and undergo severe operations, are so soon restored to health and vigour, that this town is undoubtedly blessed with a recuperative air, especially where children are concerned. There is no doubt that this fact is gradually becoming widely known;

every year the town grows; every year a larger number of visitors' children are seen in the streets and on the Esplanade, whilst on a summer's morning the sight is extremely pretty, to see hundreds of children paddling on the sea shore or disporting themselves on the sands.

The Home of Rest.

The Home of Rest is situated between Shanklin and Sandown, but so rapid has been the growth of the town in this direction that it may rightly be considered to be an integral part of Shanklin. It is built not far from the edge of the cliffs, has a commanding view of the sea, and an approach to the beach. To the munificence of the late Mrs. Mary Nunn Harvey the Girls' Friendly Society owe this generous gift, and although it is very largely used as a Home of Rest, it is also frequented as a seaside resort by gentlewomen, who have a wing to themselves. Those whose circumstances only allow them a limited expenditure, will find here a luxurious and beautiful home, enabling them to recruit their health by payment of a moderate sum of money. It was built in 1890, and has two acres of land attached to it, the main entrance is on the north, and you will note that the reception hall is exceptionally fine.

On the north of the doorway is a very pretty chapel, which contains two valuable windows. On the first floor of the Home there are several drawing rooms, &c., and the whole of the building is heated throughout with hot water. A lift has been provided, in fact the Home may be said to be fitted up with every requisite for comfort and for health. It was designed, as was the Post Office, and the Club on the Cliff, by Mr. Lewis Colenutt, to whose genius

Shanklin owes its principal buildings, the architectural beauty of which meets with universal admiration. It must be conceded that this Institution is doing a vast amount of good; it will be a lasting tribute to the generosity of the donor, for its cost approaches the sum of twenty thousand pounds; it is a permanent advertisement of the salubrious climate of Shanklin, for hundreds yearly enter the portals of this well-managed Home, weary, worn or overworked, or needing rest and change, and finding it here, after a short stay return home robust and strong.

The Banks.

The Capital and Counties Bank is opposite to the Post Office, whilst behind at the top of the hill in the centre, as a background, stands the Institute. The Capital and Counties Bank is a fine building, it is situate at the corner of the street which gives it a commanding position. The National Provincial Bank is in the High Street, farther down the hill, it has a good position in the Square, and is a very attractive looking building.

The Masonic Hall.

There are very few towns of the size of Shanklin which can boast of a Masonic Hall, a hall built expressly for the purpose, and dedicated to Freemasonry. Yet the Fraternity of Ancient Freemasons showed more than usual energy and devotion to the Craft when a few of them in 1881 built the handsome Hall in Eastcliff Road which is exactly opposite Daish's Hotel. The building and furnishing cost over a thousand pounds, and besides the lodge room and a large banqueting hall, it has every other advantage. The meetings are held the last Thursday in every month

(except July, August and September), and visitors to Shanklin who are Masons will find access to the building, and to the meetings by getting an introduction to any of the members of Chine Lodge, No. 1884. This lodge has the unique honour of, unaided and alone, promoting and carrying out the Great Masonic Exhibition in 1886, which was held in the grounds and châlet at Rylstone, kindly lent by Mons. and Madame Spartali to the W.M. of the lodge at that time, Mr. Alfred Greenham. Such a colossal and valuable collection of masonic antiquities were then exhibited that it astonished the masonic world, and secured for this Lodge a renown in masonic history which will undoubtedly carry its name down to a very distant posterity.

Shanklin Post Office.

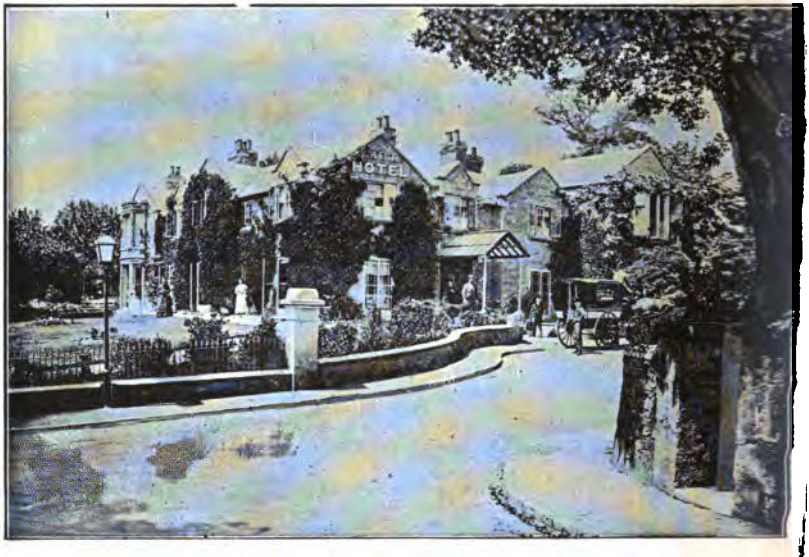
The Shanklin Post Office is in the High Street close to the Institute and the Capital and Counties Bank. It is a very handsome building and is situated in the very heart of Shanklin, on the crest of the two hills which lead out of Shanklin both ways, viz., one through High Street to Ventnor, the other through the High Street to Sandown. It was built in 1899, the foundation stone having been laid in March of that year by Mrs. White Popham, the Lady of the Manor, amid much local rejoicings. Probably no town in the South of England can vie with Shanklin in such a splendid Post Office. It was designed by Mr. Lewis Colenutt, architect, and built by Mr. Francis Cooper, both residents of the town, on the site of land where the Village Blacksmith, Mr. Samuel King, merrily rang the anvil for so many years. Doubtless there are many who will miss him, and sigh for the days when the clang of the hammer

of the village smith, was heard amid the bustle of the traffic in the street, when the shoeing of the horses was a sight to be seen in the principal thoroughfare of the town. Perhaps many who will wander to this part to see him at work, will with regret find this liitle bit of romantic Shanklin swept away—yes; gone for ever. Will they admire this splendid building, erected to accommodate His Majesty's officials and the Mails of Shanklin? and think it compensates for the vanished smithy?

There are still some visitors who come regularly to Shanklin every year, and who fifty years ago remember when the Village Post Office was at Johnson's Library, and what more charming spot in all England was there at that time for a Village Post Office? A few years later it crept up the hill a little further, and still but a few years more, and it moved again to one of the corner shops at Grange Road; but its resting place there was not of long duration, and yet again it travelled up the hill to the corner shop facing Daish's Hotel Mews, where it remained for 20 years. The progress of Shanklin, however, demanded one more change and now probably it has stayed its wandering career for at least a generation, for surely Shanklin cannot increase and multiply to such an extent, as to require another change before that time has elapsed.

Daish's Hotel.

Daish's Hotel is undoubtedly one of the old landmarks of Shanklin, it is also certainly one of the prettiest and most picturesque Hotels in the South of England. Many a Royal Guest in olden times, partook of his luncheon at Daish's Hotel, as he toured through the Island, whilst others stayed for a time in what was then a Wayside



DAISH'S HOTEL, SHANKLIN.

DAISH'S HOTEL (NEW BUILDING).

DRAWING ROOM, DAISH'S HOTEL.

A VIEW ACROSS THE HIGH STREET, SHANKLIN.

Hotel. It is now surrounded by beautiful shrubs, though paintings exhibited of it, and prints in old guide books prove that in early days it was more open than now. The same ancient myrtle by the side of it, is still luxuriating in the southern sun, which falls summer and winter directly on Daish's Hotel, giving to it a pre-eminence of aspect for visitors residing in the town.

This Hotel is encircled with trees! As you stand on its lawn you look in vain for the town of Shanklin, that is away, away in the distance, may be it is behind you, wherever it is, the green foliage hides it from your view, and instead you have the lovely scenery of one of the prettiest parts to behold, with the semi-circle of Downs immediately in front of you. But the old days of Shanklin are going, the old village landmarks are passing away, and now beside the old part of Daish's Hotel the proprietors have built a most magnificent addition and furnished it most luxuriously. The chief features are its spacious and lofty rooms, not surpassed, probably not equalled in size, by those of any other Island Hotel. This improvement not only places Daish's Hotel in the forefront among the hotels on the South Coast, but marks the era of 1900 as one of the greatest for Shanklin's enterprise and progress in town institutions.

Hinton's Royal Spa Hotel.

This Hotel deserves all that we can say of it for it is the Home of the Shanklin Spa. The Shanklin Spa is owned by the proprietors of this "Royal" Hotel, it possesses the enormous advantage of having a private entrance all under cover to the Baths, whilst part of the Spa Water is brought into the Winter Garden of the

Hotel for the use of its visitors. The principal Hotel at Bath has this advantage, and I believe I have seen that it is claimed as a privilege existing nowhere else in England that this Hotel possesses medicinal baths. On the Continent at Aix La Chapelle, and Wiesbaden the Baths are within the Hotels which were built over the

HINTON'S ROYAL SPA HOTEL, SHANKLIN.

Springs, whilst Hinton's Royal Spa Hotel was built without reference to the Spa, and the Baths now adjoin the Hotel.

The Royal Spa Hotel has been patronised by the Members of the Royal Families of nearly every European Country. The late Emperor Frederick of Germany, "with our own Crown Princess," the Empress Frederick visited the Hotel; so also have the Dukes of Edinburgh and

THE WINTER GARDEN, ROYAL SPA HOTEL.

THE DINING ROOM, ROYAL SPA HOTEL.

THE DRAWING ROOM, ROYAL SPA HOTEL

SHANKLIN CLIFFS, LOOKING FROM SANDOWN.

Two Views of Keats' Green (Cliff Promenade), Shanklin.

Connaught. In the beautiful Coffee Room, the windows have the Coat of Arms of Royalty, for this is indeed a "Royal" Room. It looks out into a Winter Garden of surpassing beauty and quite Continental in its appearance, one of the leading London papers describing it thus :— "This Hotel is quite unique, there is nothing like it in the whole Isle of Wight. It looks from the sea like a fancy conservatory but on coming nearer we perceive that the central conservatory is really a lounge for winter and summer, separating and uniting the two wings of apartments. The management of the Hotel is simply perfect, the manageress being in every way an ideal one." The Royal Spa Hotel is the only Hotel on the Esplanade, it is very picturesque in appearance, with all the principal rooms facing the sea.

Between the East and West Wings a centre building is erected with the corridor at the back, thus placing the principal rooms with a good view of the English Channel, a very desirable consideration for those visitors who come to Shanklin on purpose to obtain views of the sea, and to hear its musical waves ebb and flow over the sandy beach. This Hotel has a name beyond the ordinary on the continent of Europe ; visit it whenever you will, some celebrated foreigner is sure to be there, and now that the only Ferruginous Baths in England (with sea and fresh water baths) are obtainable, it is not too sanguine to predict that the Baths themselves will soon earn the "Royal" appellation, as well as the Hotel which now enjoys that distinction "by appointment."

GOLF LINKS.

The Golf Links are about ¾ of a mile from Sandown

Station; by road from Shanklin you must turn off to the left at Lake, and in a very few minutes you will be on the Links. They are situated in the picturesque Valley which from Sandown stretches far away inland, with lovely scenery surrounding them, and situated on hilly ground. There is an 18 hole course on good quality turf, and a considerable sum of money has been expended to make the course an exceptionally good one, which accounts for the greens being in such good order. The holes vary in length, and are all well laid out, and under the advice of such well known men as Braid, Taylor and Dunn. The hazards course is of sand, gorse and road, and vary in length. The annual Membership is £2 2s., non-players £1 1s., but terms for shorter periods are given in the Club Rules, which can be obtained of the Secretary of the Shanklin and Sandown Golf Club. There is a Club House and every convenience for Members.

SHANKLIN CHURCHES.

If last to be noticed, it is not because they are least, for viewed from any standpoint the Churches of a town are pre-eminent in importance, even if we were to eliminate from our consideration the deeper issues of religion and creed. Churches and their services have a greater influence on the prosperity of the town than the idle, and the idle thinker are aware of. A fashionable watering place like Shanklin, is crowded with fashionable people, who are accustomed to worship in fashionable Churches, where services are bright and attractive, where famous divines often preach and the luminaries of the Church take the principal parts in the services. Moreover some of them sit near the Chancel of some beautiful Cathedral, where

Bishops and other learned divines frequently discourse, where the swell of some grand organ peals out the grandeur of its elaborate musical services, and a surpliced choir a hundred strong chants its Te Deum. Shanklin has to receive such visitors, does receive these visitors who feed off the green pastures of intellectual religion and are not tolerant of the humbler efforts of the Village Clergyman, who is environed by village life, and by village capacity in every essential.

We have no Cathedral in Shanklin, but we have good Churches, and attached to them clergymen who do not while away a quarter of an hour of sermon time in interesting platitudes, of so abstract a quality that you cannot remember what has been said. No, you will find Shanklin Church pulpits filled by men who will give you thoughtful, intellectual, eloquent discourses, that would do credit were they delivered under the ægis of a Bishop's mitre. The visitor who loves his Sunday Church as the little oasis of his week's life, will find that Shanklin Churches will provide bright, musical services, and good, intellectual Christian sermons.

St. John's Church, commonly called the "Old Church," is in the rural part, built in amongst the trees; there the Pastor's sermon (always a good one) has that strange indefinite charm of the singing of the birds mingling with it, wafted in through the open windows on summer days. Sweetly pretty are the surrounding associations of the Old Church, the noise of the rustling trees is music to the ear of the busy bored man, fresh from the bustle of London or city life, it is sweeter to him, to hear the faint trill of the thrush rise above the Responses of the Litany, than the

great swell of his City Cathedral organ to half drown them. If you are bored of the din of City life, and stay in Shanklin for rest and quietness, if the magnificence of your Cathedral overawe you, if the mighty chorus of your choristers overwhelm you, and you want a Sabbath service restful in its quietness, soothing in its surroundings, then wend your way to the Old Village Church, you will find rest there while you refresh your soul, and some of the weariness of

OLD CHURCH, INTERIOR.

your overworked life will vanish, and you will return to your home with some of life's burdens forgotten, some of your troubles lessened. St. John's Church has a history; in reality it is dedicated to St. Blazius; the living is a Rectory in the patronage of Mrs. White-Popham. It was built as a Memorial Chapel by one of the De Lisle family many centuries ago, and formerly belonged to

Bonchurch Rectory, but an Act of Parliament was obtained and it became independent. It is said that in the reign of Stephen it paid a contribution to Brading. Certainly Brading was the Mother Church, and the inhabitants had rights of burial there. An old chest is still exhibited in the vestry, bearing the name of Thomas Silksted, and the date of 1512.

Perchance many will say, I am not bored, nor am I overworked, point out to me the Modern Church, the Church built since the days when the villagers revelled in villagedom, show me the Church where I can hear the loud swell of the organ, where I can see the choir boys march into the chancel, where I can see them followed by a long array of surpliced men, and I can revel in a musical service. I care not to hear the birds singing above the pastor's voice, I prefer to sit in the midst of a crowded fashionable congregation, where I shall see a goodly proportion of the *élite* of society, for these things minister to my rest and comfort. Then I must bid you go to S. Saviour's on the Cliff, and after you have enjoyed your service, then follow the congregation on to Keats Green, for a goodly proportion go there, to join in the "Church Parade" of Shanklin, and verily it is an attractive sight. Fashion and beauty are there, wealth and nobility are mingled in that throng, sauntering to and fro on this lovely patch of velvety green grass, shaded by beautiful shrubs on the one side, whilst the cooling breeze from the Channel is wafted to you from the other.

The site of St. Saviour's Church is a beautiful one, whilst the Vicarage and its grounds would probably be entitled to be ranked amongst the prettiest, if not the

prettiest Vicarage in the Diocese. Few indeed are the towns which could rival such a picturesque part and few towns could excel the charming surroundings which encircle S. Saviour's Church and its Vicarage. It was erected in 1869 from designs by Mr. Hillyer, of Ryde, but other architects have since his decease been engaged in the erection of the South Aisle and Tower. The Chancel is very beautiful and the Eastern Window has the Saviour

S. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH.

depicted at the Ascension whilst smaller windows illustrate His Birth and Death. A Tower, and a Peal of Bells were added in 1887, which add much to its importance particularly on all festal days. Quite recently a Memorial Window has been placed in it to the memory of the Rev. C. I. Burland, who was for over a quarter of a century its Vicar, having been appointed to the living when the Church was opened. At the present time, a large addition is being

made to S. Saviour's Church, by adding a Baptistery and Gallilee Porch, the Foundation Stone of which was laid on Ascension Day, May 21st. 1903, by Sir Augustus F. Webster, Bart., the Prov. Grand Master of the Antient Order of Freemasons for Hants and I.W.

But Shanklin can boast of another church and withal a fine one, St. Paul's Church. Its interior is very handsome and its expansiveness is pleasing to the eye. It

ST, PAUL'S CHURCH.

was built in the year 1876 and can accommodate 600 people. This popular neighbourhood demanded a church, and one has been erected worthy of it and of Shanklin. The most modern of all our churches, comfortable in all its accessories, beauty and taste characterise its decorations. A popular preacher, a good musical service await you any and every Sunday in the year, and probably if you are

staying in the fashionable eastern part of the town you will not often spend your Sunday away from St. Paul's.

The Roman Catholic Church.

For many years Shanklin was without a Roman Catholic Church, and residents and visitors alike were compelled to go to either Ryde or Ventnor to attend one. This disadvantage to Shanklin was felt by many of the residents, and in the season was particularly disadvan-

Roman Catholic Church.

tageous to many visitors, and an effort was made to establish the first Catholic Church here and the present building was erected in 1888. It will accommodate over one hundred people. Father de Bom is the resident priest, and the rites of the Roman Catholic Church are duly celebrated with an attractive service.

The Congregational Church is in the High Street of

Shanklin, it has a lofty tower in which the 'Town Clock' is placed, adding much to its importance and to its prominence. No visitor to Shanklin can fail to see the Congregational Church, the loud tones of the clock ring over Shanklin, at every hour of the twenty-four, and sooner or later your attention will be called to it by this unerring public servant. A numerous congregation attends this church, its central position doubtless giving it an advantage at times.

The Wesleyan Chapel is in Regent Street; the growth of Methodism compelled the Wesleyans to leave the old building in this road, and in its place they erected a very pretty Chapel, on the opposite side, but not far from the old one, which is now used as a school room.

The progress of Shanklin is most strongly marked in its religious institutions, additional Churches and new Chapels have been built in many parts of the town, capable of holding twice as many as the earlier buildings, and even now some of them are frequently taxed to their utmost capacity.

The Bible Christian Chapel is in the Victoria Avenue, and this sect of religious thinkers has grown so numerous that the old Chapel opposite was found too small for them, and a few years ago a very handsome building was erected, quite an ornament to the approach of the Avenue.

In the Landguard Road is the Mission Hall. Thus Shanklin finds a home for many Creeds and many Faiths, and a welcome is given to all, and they will find a wide tolerance given outside their sacred edifices, and charity in all things reigns supreme.

CHAPTER V.—SHANKLIN SPA.

This rapidly rising, and once famous Spa, has the distinguished honour of having been discovered by Dr. Fraser, Physician to King Charles II., who was on a visit to the Isle of Wight in 1676. In a very old history of the Island, this fact is recorded, and reported with a few additional details. Worsley, who published his well-known and now very valuable History of the Isle of Wight in 1781, says:

"A Spring impregnated with alum was discovered at Shanklin by Dr. Fraser, Physician to Charles the Second: it was for some time drank, as it is said with success: but as the reputation of these Springs depends much on fashion it was gradually disused, and at length neglected."

Perhaps the reader of to-day may wonder why two Centuries passed away and this life-giving spring should have been so neglected, whilst Bath, Cheltenham, and Tunbridge Wells rose in towering fame, and became centres of the fashionable world, and the resort of Princes and Kings, whilst renowned medical men sang successively their praises.

Yet even before Tunbridge Wells had reached the zenith of its fame, Shanklin Spa had declined; the beautiful crystal spring which the Royal Physician had so persistently recommended was almost forgotten, and when the Stuart Kings ceased to reign the prestige of the Spring so closely allied with this Royal line—was on the wane,

and soon afterwards ceased to attract much public attention.

Shanklin at this time was but a small fishing village, its Cliffs were almost inaccessible and the road to the beach and spring was only a narrow zigzag path, scarcely tempting to an invalid to descend, or even encouraging to the convalescent to tramp down, for a glass of icy cold water—even though the scenery was very picturesque and the view of the Culver Cliffs and Dunnose Point was perhaps worth the journey.

But the seekers after health trod this lonely path bidden by the Royal Physician, to taste of this pellucid spring, and we have it on record that they profited thereby. Doubtless some wended their way through Shanklin Chine, which was overgrown with foliage and "wasting its sweetness on the desert air."

It seems almost incomprehensible, that the fame of this spring, which once rested on Royal Patronage, should have fallen almost into oblivion, and a century passed, and yet another, before any mention of it was made whatever.

Mr. Archibald Hinton vainly endeavoured to woo the public patronage, by opening up a fountain of the water, and charging a small sum for admission.

He placarded his walls with the report of that eminent analyst, Dr. Hassall, and we append the analysis here, the text of which is as follows :

Carbonate of Lime	7·66 grs. per gal.	
,, Magnesia	2·35	,,
,, Protoxide of Iron ...	2·13	,,
Sulphate of Lime	3·28	,,

Sulphate of Magnesia	1·32	grs. per gall.
Chloride of Potassium	0·40	,,
,, Sodium	3·94	,,
,, Magnesia	0·85	,,
Silica	1·40	,,
Volatile and Combustible Matter	0·14	,,

But the analysis of the water drew but little attention to the spring, the medical profession heeded it not, and the fountain with its myriad sprays branded it as a toy or a plaything for the public to amuse themselves with, but scarcely to recommend it to the invalid.

Mr. Hinton built a huge reservoir at the rear of the Hotel capable of holding thousands of gallons of the water, and he conducted it into the Hotel and to the Esplanade for the public to take it freely. But he made the amazing mistake of using small pipes which soon corroded with the iron, and after these pipes had vexed his soul for some time, his zeal, and belief in its virtues evidently got corroded too, and again the spring was allowed to run waste into the sea, where for over two centuries before it had been idly running neglected and uncared for.

If it could have spoken would it not have said

"Men may come, and men may go
But I go on for ever?"

Yet it never ceased to run; the summer's drought did not diminish it by a single drop, nor the winter's rain increase its volume. There at the base of Shanklin Cliffs it bubbled up a sparkling fountain, trekking down the precipitous cliffs, with its rich deposit of iron, making its

golden but miniature river bed out into the silvery sea beyond.

In 1896 the Directors visited all the English Spas, to note for themselves the particulars of the different waters, which had made so many towns famous and so prosperous. They visited towns where ferruginous springs enjoyed considerable popularity, but not one town possessed a spring with so plentiful a supply of ferruginous water, nor had a bathing establishment associated with it. Buxton and Harrogate abounded with their specialités—the warm water in the former, and the sulphur water in the latter, but the iron springs in both places were feeble in their quantity, and eclipsed altogether by the more powerful thermal and sulphur waters respectively.

In the Winter of 1896, the spring was brought into the Winter Garden of the Spa Hotel, and a little Pump Room erected on the Esplanade facing the Pier. The Spring in the Hotel is open to the Public on payment of 1d., the Visitor may drink as much as he likes or is recommended by his doctor.

SHANKLIN SPA AND SPA BELGIUM.

The waters of Spa in Belgium enjoy a considerable reputation, so great at one time that the name of Spa was given to denote all mineral springs. To Peter the Great Spa owes much of its fame. This adventurous monarch cured himself of a troublesome complaint—and in token of his gratitude he gave the Burghers a tablet engraven with his name, and a record of his cure which to this day is

placed over the Pouhon Spring. Among the thousands who have visited this Spa, many of the crowned heads of Europe would be included, whilst now the nobility of every country flock to Spa, to its spring, to its gaieties, its casino and to its theatre. Granted that anæmia is the predominant complaint, granted that women are its chief devotees, still one can see a large class there who are suffering from debility, exhaustion and overwork, whether of brain or of body it is needless to enquire. The overworked flock to Spa to recuperate, the jaded city man requires iron baths, iron water as a tonic, and no Spa in all the fair country of England could supply him with these two things. Think of that my readers, that from John o' Groats to the Land's End, an iron bath and heated on Continental principles did not exist! The London physician was compelled to order his patients to the Continents because this country possessed no iron Spa.

But this state of things is now remedied, for the Shanklin Spa is opened, with a complete suite of ferruginous or iron water baths, heated on Continental lines; and what is most important the actual baths were made at Homburg. This is a very important announcement, so important that probably its full importance will not for some time dawn on the inhabitants. Shanklin Spa possesses nearly all the attributes of this great famous Belgium Spa; in fact, it is a singular coincidence that the analysis which is here placed side by side with Professor Attfield's of Shanklin Spa, shows almost identical similarity in the medicinal constituents which go to make up a true ferruginous water.

SPA BELGIUM.

Struve's Analysis at 16 oz. Troy = 7680 grs. of Pouhon.

Temperature 52° Fahr.

	Grains
Carbonate of Protoxide of Iron ...	·375
Carbonate of Protoxide of Manganese	·052
Carbonate of Soda	·738
Carbonate of Lime	·986
Carbonate of Magnesia	1·123
Sulphate of Potash	·079
Sulphate of Soda	·038
Chloride of Sodium	·050
Phosphate of Lime	·013
Phosphate of Alumina	·009
Silica	·499
	3·962
Carbonic Acid Gas	21·6 c. in.

SPA SHANKLIN.

	Grains per gall.
Chloride of Potassium...	0.789
Chloride of Sodium	5·662
Sulphate of Calcium	6·072
Chloride of Calcium	0·528
Carbonate of Calcium...	5·902
Chloride of Magnesium	1·005
Carbonate of Iron	4·785
Alumina	0·074
Silica	1·876
Total	26·693

The analysis of Professor Attfield places the Shanklin Spa beyond the reach of adverse criticism, whilst the medical opinion given unsolicited to the world through the Press, establishes the fact that its medicinal virtues are great, and must in a short time, by the establishment of all the bathing facilities enjoyed at Continental Spas, attract general notice and support.

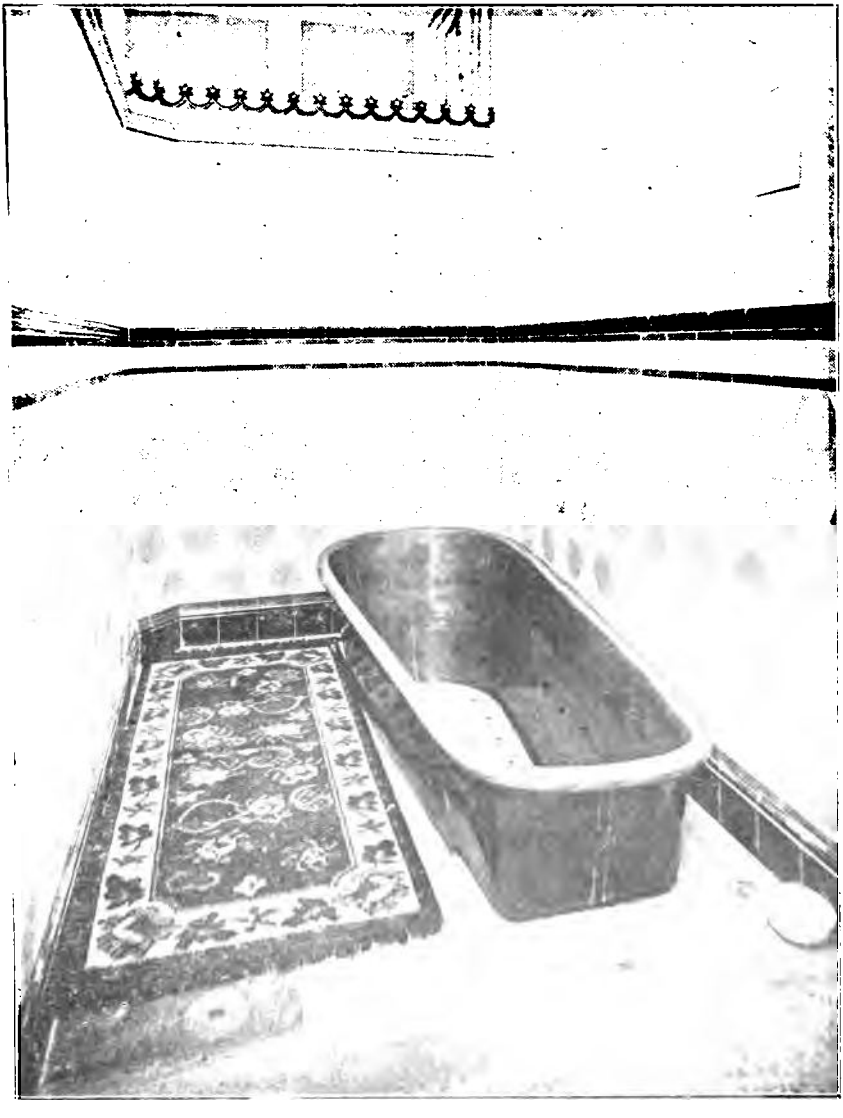
The beneficial effects of iron upon the system which has become from overwork or illness, bankrupt of strength, has been recognised for centuries and when *it can* be introduced in a natural mineral water—for Nature excels the chemist's laboratory—marvellous cures have taken place. It is a singular fact that although Iron Springs abound in England, some of considerable importance, none have baths attached to them, nor indeed possess water enough to justify their installation.

Think of the thousands who go abroad for Iron Water Baths because our country hitherto has not been rich enough in this ferruginous product of nature; think of many who have to take this long journey, unfitted perhaps from debility to bear the fatigue, unable perhaps to bear

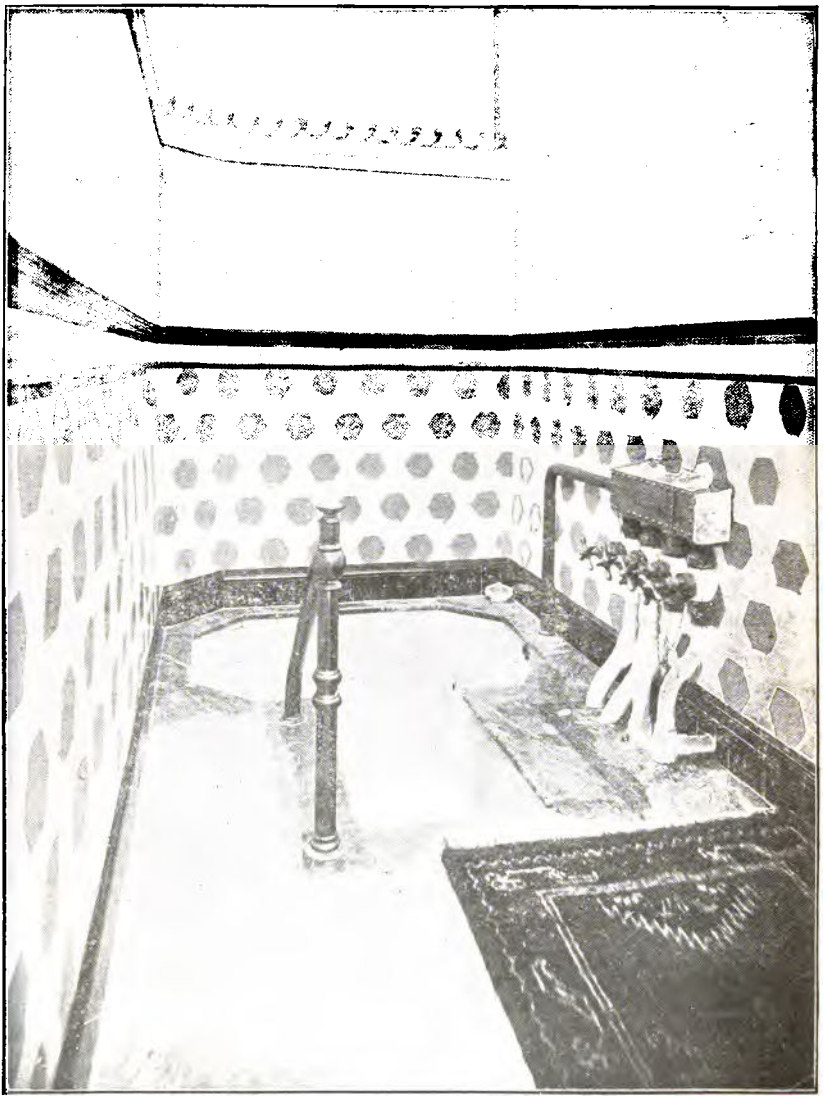
the expense. Often and often cases are compelled to visit an iron Spa for an after cure, having taken a course of the Carlsbad or Wiesbaden Baths, who now will be able to take quite as advantageously the after cure in Sunny Shanklin ; for whatever test be applied to this Spa it resembles the famous Belgium Spa in every particular except the amount of carbonic acid, which at Shanklin is not so great.

The degree of the coldness of the water is about the same, 51 to 52°, which does not vary when tested at the Spring either winter or summer. Those who drink it should remember this, especially in the summer time, for it should be borne in mind that water so cold should be slowly introduced into the stomach. On the Continent long glass tubes are used, not as many have erroneously supposed to prevent discoloration of the teeth, but to prevent a sudden chill, and that the water should be assimilated perfectly, for the digestion of the water is of vital importance to the invalid. At Schwalbach as the cold mornings of October are drawing near, a little gas stove is used by some of the early patients to take the chill off the water. Others more robust walk about the promenade, glass in hand, slowly sipping their morning draught of this, to them, life's elixir.

It must, however, be advanced that the Shanklin Spa possesses a large quantity of carbonic gas, even if it is not so apparent as in the Pouhon, for those who drink it early in the morning on a fasting stomach will find all the miniature sensations and exhilarating feelings resembling the effects of a glass of champagne. This intoxicating feeling is slight, is transitory, but it undoubtedly proves



SHANKLIN SPA.—ONE OF THE BRASS FERRUGINOUS BATHS.



SHANKLIN SPA.—ONE OF THE DEEP BATHS.

that the water contains an abundance of carbonic gas which renders the water so easy of digestion. A true ferruginous water not only often promotes digestion, but patients who drink it find their appetites considerably increase, and their strength return. Observation abroad established the fact both at Schwalbach and at Spa that the inhabitants drink very largely of their mineral water as a daily beverage, for about the dinner hour children with huge jugs crowd round the public springs, and their ruddy faces do credit to the uses of the water.

During the last century Schwalbach has risen from comparative obscurity to be one of the principal of the Iron Spas, and this once obscure little village—very similar in size and appearance to Brading in our Island—is now, from where the old village ends with its first known spring, built over with magnificent houses and hotels. Shanklin Spa possesses all the advantages of Schwalbach, nay more, it has inland scenery quite as beautiful, small mountains, or downs, surround us, and we are placed higher by comparison, and we have the glorious expanse of open sea to exhilarate the health seeker. Shanklin then is the Queen of the Marine Spas, it must as such become more popular, more fashionable, for as the water of this once famous royal spring becomes more widely known, and it is undoubtedly destined so to do, it will not be too much to expect that among the patrons of the Royal Physician's Spring, will now again be royalty itself.

Shanklin Spa in the past failed to obtain more than a fleeting notoriety by reason of having no Baths attached to it. The medical profession now consider these indispensable to a cure. The Shanklin Spa Baths will in their

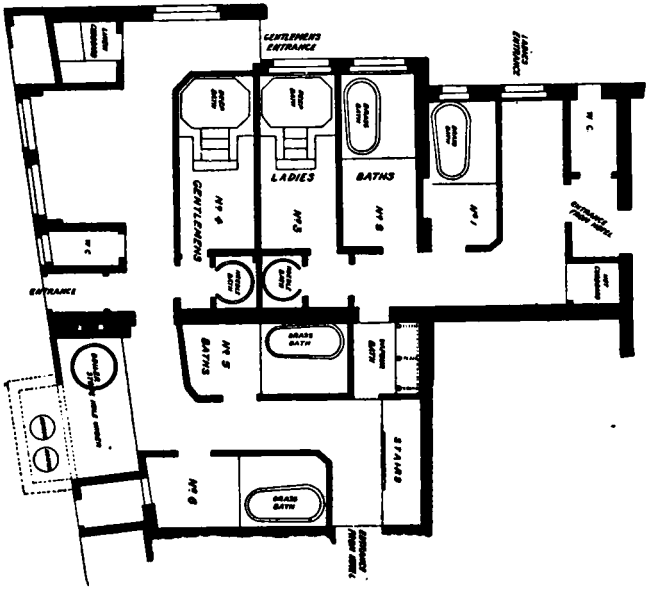
surroundings compare favourably with others; would even surpass some which have great reputations. The situation is admirable, from the visitor's point of view, in the very centre of the Esplanade adjoining the Royal Spa Hotel, close to the Pier and adjacent to the Lift. It must therefore be said to be the most "natural" place for such a Natural Spring. The bather can enjoy his freshening lounge on the sand, or his promenade on the pier, and then comfortably take his bath; the patient living in the town can descend the lift, walk a few yards, and enter the Spa Baths. The Hotel visitor, ladies or gentlemen, can walk straight from their rooms under cover to the Baths, at any hour of the day, and those who enjoy the luxury of the Russian Bath will find this an inestimable advantage.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BATHS.

There is a separate public entrance for both ladies and gentlemen, and as you enter the building you will be at once struck with the beauty of the floor which is Venetian marble Mosaic laid down by Italian workmen imported specially to do this kind of work. It is an art not learned by our English workmen. For weeks these men were engaged there, patiently laying down the millions of small pieces of marble, and patiently polishing its surface, until it has become what you will now see it—perfection.

The walls are composed of alternative rows of orange and white tiles. The skirting tile is of a deep rich colour, the dado is blue flower pattern with the top ridge of another colour. The beauty of this design shows the taste of the architect, and the wisdom of the proprietors. The walls above not being ready for their final treatment, are tinged with light green, giving a refreshing cool look

to the baths. Whether you look at the walls or the tiling in the baths you will admit the Shanklin Spa Baths have a luxurious environment, and Messrs. Ebner, of Poole, are to be congratulated on the lovely appearance and the accurate fitting which their workmen have accomplished. For weeks, nay months their men had assiduously worked, and now that the Baths are finished, it may be safely



asserted on the authority of one who knows "there is nothing like it on the South Coast."

The Bath accommodation is nicely and neatly planned, the ladies' suite being absolutely separate, and shut off from the gentlemen's. The ladies' suite comprises two Brass Baths for the Iron Water Baths, the same being

used for Hot and Cold Sea and Fresh-Water Baths. Thus three sorts of Baths can be given with six varieties, a truly luxurious choice. Besides this there is the deep-water bath, the ladies' marble bath, the bath de luxe. This huge bath holds several hundreds of gallons of water, and you can sit on the marble seat immersed in hot salt or fresh water, or enjoy the cold if you prefer it. The bath is lined with white tiles, lovely marble edgings, with a handsome brass rail at the side and steps of marble to descend. It is a most magnificent bath and will be enjoyed by all who enter. Further on are the needle and douche baths fitted for hot or cold water, which are very popular and certain to be appreciated.

The gentlemen's suite of baths has the same accommodation, with an anteroom as an addition. There you have the two brass baths, for iron, salt or fresh water, the same luxurious deep bath fitted in all respects the same, and the needle bath. The ferruginous water is given in brass baths made in Homburg, and are exactly similar to those used at that famous Spa. The water is heated by the Continental process, a difficult point to obtain information about, as our English engineers had never been called upon to make any and were unable to speak of the process. The shareholders of the Spa very wisely sent their Engineer and Chairman abroad to discover the process, and so well did they succeed that the present installation of the bath is the result of their labours.

In addition to the baths mentioned there is the Russian or vapour bath, the bath which is more used on the Continent than the Turkish bath, indeed the "Iron Spas" have no Turkish baths at present attached to them.

In England they appear to be more popular and the principal English Spas like Bath and Harrogate have erected amongst others palatial Turkish baths. The Russian bath appears, however, to be a very favourite one with the Germans who immerse themselves in vapour, and have the masseur in attendance. At Aix-la-Chapelle the vapour bath is a feature. Tiers of seats are arranged like a balcony from floor to ceiling. You begin by taking a seat on the lowest tier, then you venture to the next until one by one you ascend; sit if you choose on the top tier where the vapours are the densest.

REPORT FROM "THE LANCET."

It would appear that attention has never been seriously directed in this country towards utilising ferruginous water for bathing purposes; at least we know of no installation of this sort, although, as is well known, there are several celebrated chalybeate waters abroad, as at Schwalbach and Homburg in Germany and Spa in Belgium, where natural ferruginous water is heated in a specially constructed bath for immersion purposes. These waters are chiefly employed for cases of anæmia and general debility.

Although in England chalybeate waters are fairly abundant no attempts have been made to utilise them on any scale for bathing purposes, or it may be that the yield of ferruginous water is not consistent with the erection of baths on any important scale. At Shanklin, however, there is an abundant supply of pure ferruginous water which if circumstances needed could be further developed. Hitherto the ferruginous waters at Shanklin have been practically allowed to run to waste, but arrangements have recently been made for the storage of this water in

THE GROTTO IN THE HOTEL.

view of its adaptation to bathing purposes on a plan exactly coincident with that adopted at the "Stahlbrunnen" abroad; and the promoters of the scheme have gone the right way to work, for they have wisely studied the method in vogue at the continental resorts before deciding to embark upon an installation of ferruginous baths at this very accessible and healthy seaside resort. The initial difficulty is to heat up cold ferruginous water to the necessary temperature for a bath without disturbing the natural state of its mineral and gaseous ingredients. As a rule the ferruginous waters of this country contain protocarbonate of iron held in solution by the carbonic acid of the water. As soon as such waters reach the surface rapid oxidation of the iron ensues, red ferric oxide deposits, and carbonic acid is set free. This disintegration is hastened when the water is heated and an unsightly mixture is presented to the bather, besides which at that point it could not be said that he was taking a bath in the water in exactly the same condition as it flows from its natural source. The promoters of the Royal Shanklin Spa, as we have said, did wisely by gaining the experience of others with regard to the elucidation of this problem and they appointed delegates to visit the ferruginous spas abroad with a view of adopting the same successful methods at Shanklin. The work of survey being completed the work of construction was executed with commendable expedition and there now exists a system of ferruginous baths at Shanklin identical with those at Homburg, Spa, Schwalbach, and elsewhere. It is true that at present the installation is on a small scale, but the appointments are excellent and such as meet the special

requirements of patients in regard both to comfort and to general administration. Other kinds of baths which may be regarded as accessory to the tonic treatment by iron baths have also been adopted, the whole installation consisting of needle baths, brass baths, and vapour baths, Salt water and fresh water hot or cold are also supplied.

The water from the spring flows from an aperture at the base of the cliff immediately behind the baths and the Royal Spa Hotel. The water flows at the rate of about 2000 gallons per day. According to our observations the temperature of the water as it issues from the spring is exactly 54·5° F. The water is clear and bright but soon gets opalescent on exposure to the air. It possesses a ferruginous taste, but it is worthy of note that except for the iron salt there is no other taste. It is not perceptibly saline to the taste. This fact distinguishes Shanklin water sharply from the waters of Schwalbach and Homburg, which are loaded with mineral salts such as the carbonates and chloride of sodium; indeed, it is doubtless owing to the absence of any important quantity of saline constituents except iron that Shanklin water is decidedly less disagreeable to the taste than are many other ferruginous waters. We considered it advisable to test the water in regard to the amount of iron contained in it on the spot, since changes soon set in on exposure to the atmosphere. The protocarbonate of iron was estimated by means of standard permanganate solution in several samples of water taken directly from the spring, and the test was concluded before many minutes had elapsed from the time the sample was taken. In each case a litre of the water was employed. The results were as follow:

	Carbonate of Iron.
Sample No. 1 (hotel supply)	3·08 grains per gallon.
,, No. 2 (direct from spring) ..	3·12 ,, ,,
,, No. 3 (direct from spring) ..	2·78 ,, ,,
,, No. 4 (hotel supply)	2·78 ,, ,,
,, No. 5 (hotel supply)	2·94 ,, ,,
,, No. 6 (direct from spring) ..	3·03 ,, ,,
Mean result of six samples	2·95 ,, ,,

These results show that the Shanklin Spa water taken freshly from the head of the spring contains on an average three grains of carbonate of iron per gallon. In subsequent samples the total iron never exceeded this quantity, so that the iron present exists entirely in the ferrous or unoxidised state and in the form of protocarbonate of iron ($FeCO^8$). More complete analyses were, however, made in *The Lancet* Laboratory, and for this purpose 10 gallons of Shanklin Spa water were evaporated down carefully to dryness. The operation was commenced on the spot in a clean pan of about two gallons capacity, and the residue obtained was transferred carefully whilst still wet to a platinum basin and brought to *The Lancet* Laboratory. The basin and contents were then kept at 120° C. in a drying oven until constant in weight. The residue, which was of a rich yellow ochreous colour, proved to weigh 16·927 grammes, or 261·28 grains. The residue was then carefully detached from the platinum basin and finally ground, and after being thoroughly mixed was transferred to an air-tight bottle. Portions of this residue were taken for qualitative and quantitative analysis. The residue of salts proved to have the following percentage composition :

Ferric oxide	7·64 per cent.	(equal to 11·08 carbonate of iron)
Calcium carbonate.. ..	23·23	,,
Calcium sulphate	22·40	,,
Calcium chloride	2·72	,,
Magnesium carbonate ..	2·80	,,
Potassium chloride ..	2·64	,,
Sodium chloride	30·70	,,
Silica..	7·87	,,
	100·00	

According to these results the composition of one gallon of water would be as follows :

Carbonate of iron	2·894 grains	(equal to 1·995 ferric oxide).
Calcium carbonate.. ..	6·067	,,
Calcium sulphate	5·850	,,
Calcium chloride	0·710	,,
Magnesium carbonate ..	0·731	,,
Potassium chloride ..	0·702	,,
Sodium chloride	8·018	,,
Silica..	2·055	,,

When the iron present is reckoned as ferric oxide the total is 26·128 grains per gallon, for on boiling the water down the ferrous carbonate would be so transformed. Reckoning the iron as carbonate the total would by 27·027 grains per gallon. The water, of course, contains free carbonic acid, and according to one experiment to the extent of 100 cubic centimetres per litre of the water. This result, however, is probably under-estimated, inasmuch as the carbonic acid gas was not estimated on the spot.

It should be added here that Shanklin possesses an excellent and abundant water-supply. The total saline constituents in the drinking water amount to 23·52 grains per gallon. If to this amount 2·89 grains of carbonate of

iron be added a total of 26·41 grains is obtained, which is very close to the total saline contents of the ferruginous water. The nature of the mineral constituents, however, differs somewhat, but not to the extent that might be imagined, the close proximity of the sea to the chalybeate spring doubtless accounting for the chief differences which are referable to the chlorides of sodium, calcium, and potassium. The geological strata of the Isle of Wight are amongst the most interesting to geologists in this country. From Sandown to Bonchurch the formation is Atherfield clay and ferruginous sands, and in the "Memoirs of the Geological Survey of England and Wales." it is stated in the volume dealing with the geology of the Isle of Wight (by Henry William Bristow, F.R.S., F.G.S.: London, Eyre and Spottiswoode) that chalybeate water issues from these strata. "The spring known as Shanklin Chalybeate Spa was first noticed by Dr. Fraser, physician to Charles II."

It is interesting to compare the analysis of Shanklin Spa water with the analyses of other ferruginous waters both at home and abroad. The Tunbridge Wells chalybeate water, according to published analyses, contains one grain of carbonate of iron per gallon and a total solid contents of eight grains per gallon. Brighton chalybeate water contains eight grains of carbonate of iron per gallon associated, however, with 92 grains of other salts. The thermal waters of Bath, according to *The Lancet* analyses, contain nearly two grains of carbonate of iron per gallon with 140 grains of other salts. Most of the other ferruginous springs at home contain iron in the form of ferric sulphate which is generally associated with excessive

quantities of alum which render them very astringent. Such are, for instance, the Sandrock spring in the Isle of Wight, the chalybeate springs at Hastings, and various other springs in Derbyshire, Bedford, Bucks, and elsewhere. As regards Continental mineral waters the Homburg Stahlbrunnen contain from 8·55 grains to 4·82 grains of carbonate of iron per gallon, but this is associated with a very large quantity of saline constituents, chiefly chloride of sodium, the total of which amounts to from 600 to 1,000 grains per gallon. The Schwalbach waters contain from four to eight and a half grains of carbonate of iron per gallon, with from 27 to 90 grains of total mineral ingredients. The Stahlbrunnen at Schwalbach contain as much as 5·85 grains of carbonate of iron with 32 grains of total solid constituents. The waters of Spa in Belgium contain 3·41 grains of carbonate of iron per gallon with a total solid contents of 35 grains per gallon. Many other continental springs could be quoted, but these are sufficient for the purpose as being the most important in regard to their application to balneological practice.

Though at present the installation of ferruginous and other baths at Shanklin Spa is only on a small scale, the fact that an excellent start has been made, and on lines fully in accordance with balneological practice abroad, deserves to be recognised. The enterprise is one worthy of all encouragement, and there is no reason why the experience ultimately gained at the Shanklin baths should not yield evidence that this admittedly valuable method of treatment in hydro-therapeutics may be carried on just as efficiently and with equal satisfaction to the patient in this country as at health resorts abroad. Ferruginous

baths are said to be of conspicuous value in debilitated conditions. The advantages of a health resort being easily accessible at which a course of treatment by baths may be pursued and where the action of the sea-air is invigorating are undeniable. As is well known, Shanklin is situated on a bracing coast and in addition to this very important source of benefit to persons who are recruiting health it now presents a system of medicinal baths of which the equipments and appointments are not less satisfactory than are those of foreign watering-places.

CHAPTER VI.—EXCURSIONS.

COACHING.

The following are the three regular routes taken by the various well-appointed coaches which run from Shanklin :

BLACKGANG, CARISBROOKE AND NEWPORT.—Leaving the Post Office and Daish's Hotel, High Street, at 10.10 a.m., the coach will proceed, passing Shanklin Old Church, Luccombe, the famous Landslip, Bonchurch, Steephill Castle, the National Hospital for Consumption, St. Lawrence, Niton, Sandrock, St. Catherine's Lighthouse, arriving at Blackgang about 12 o'clock. Allowing time to visit the Chine, leaving at 1.30, proceeding via Chale, Chillerton, Gatcombe, and the Nunnery, arriving at Carisbrooke at 2.45, with ample time to view the celebrated Castle. Will leave at 4.45, passing throught Newport, Arreton, &c., and arriving home at 6.30. Visitors will find this a most delightful and charming route.

WHIPPINGHAM, OSBORNE AND COWES.—Leaving the Post Office and Daish's Hotel, High Street, at 10.10 a.m., proceeding through Apse Manor, passing the Dairyman's Daughter's Cottage to Arreton Old Church, thence over the Down to Whippingham Church (giving time to visit same), passing several Royal Lodges en route, Osborne Castle, through the park, and the Royal Parish of East Cowes, arriving at the Marine Hotel, West Cowes, about 1 o'clock. Leaving at 3 o'clock and returning via North-

wood, Dodnor, Parkhurst Barracks and Prison, Newport, Rookley, Godshill (allowing time to visit the historical old Church), through Sandford and Whiteley Bank, arriving home at 6 o'clock.

FRESHWATER.—Leaving the Post Office and Daish's Hotel, High Street, at 9.15 a.m., proceeding through Godshill, Chale, Kingston, Shorwell, Brixton, and Brook, arriving at Freshwater about 12,45, and allowing time to visit the noted Alum Bay Sands and the Needles. Leaving Freshwater at 3 o'clock and returning through Westover, Calbourne, the Swainston Estate, Carisbrooke, Shide, Blackwater, and the many charming villages on the route, arriving home about 6.45. Visitors will find this the most picturesque drive on the Island.

CYCLING RIDES.

LONG RIDES FROM SHANKLIN.

1. To Brading, St. Helens, Bembridge, Ryde (lunch), on to Newport—back by Chale Common, Godshill (where tea) and New Road.
2. To Newport and Yarmouth via Barrack Road (lunch); home thus: Yarmouth to Freshwater, Freshwater to Brighstone (tea No. 1); Brighstone via Shorwell, Kingston and Chale Green to Godshill (tea No. 2) and so home.
3. To Wroxall, to top of Ventnor Shute, turn to right, run down to Whitwell, thence on to Niton, round coast road to Chale (lunch there); then along Newport road to Convent, turn off to Carisbrooke village, visit Church and Castle, on to Newport (Wheat Sheaf for tea). Home by Arreton (lower road via Shide).
4. Via Apse to Arreton—over Downend to Wootton cross-

roads, then cut across to Whippingham road and East Cowes, cross in floating bridge to West Cowes (where lunch). Start off and coast round the Northwood Park wall, go via Tinker's Lane to Mark's Corner, through the forest to Carisbrooke (there tea), home by Whitepit Lane, Shide, Blackwater, and Godshill.

5. To Godshill and Niton, Niton to Chale, Chale to first turning to left after Convent, down to Carisbrooke, via Gunville Lane to forest, go through forest reverse way, come out at Mark's Corner, turn to the right and come out on Newport Road just above Prison—home via Newport, but over the higher road via Broadlands, and so on to Arreton.

SHORT AFTERNOON RIDES.

6. Shanklin to Sandown and Brading, St. Helens, Bembridge—home by the coast road lower Sandown. Tea at Bembridge.
7. Through Wroxall to Ventnor and home by Bonchurch a hard hill-ride with a good deal of walking in it.
8. Through Apse to Arreton, through Merstone Lane to Godshill, tea at the Griffin and home.
9. Reverse it and tea at Arreton at the top 'public'—very clean and cheap.
10. Through Godshill, turn to the left at Bohemia and wander into the Niton road, then keep to the right on to Rookley, swing along into Blackwater, turn round to right after crossing the line, home by Arreton (where have tea).
11. Through Apse to Newchurch.

Ivy Cottage
Banchu
R.E. Richardson 99

Bonchurch
Pond
R.E. Richardson

TABLE OF DISTANCES AND THIRD CLASS FARES FROM SHANKLIN.

To	Miles.	Third Single. s.	d.
Alverstone	3		3
Brading	3½		3½
Blackwater	9		9
Bembridge	6½		6
Carisbrooke	12		11
Calbourne	16½	1	3
Cowes	15	1	3
Freshwater	23	1	11
Horringford	5½		5½
Merstone	7		7
Mill Hill	14½	1	3
Newport	11		11
Newchurch	4½		4½
Ningwood	18	1	5
Ryde St. John's Road	7		7
,, Esplanade	8		11
,, Pier Head	8½	1	0
Sandown	2		2
St. Helens	5½		5½
Shide	10		10
Ventnor	4		4
Wroxall	3		3
Yarmouth	21	1	9

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

	Arreton	Bembridge	Blackgang	Bonchurch	Brixton	Brading	Carisbrooke	Cowes, West	Cowes, East	Freshwater	Helen's, St.	Lawrence, St.	Newport	Needles	Niton	Ryde	Sandown	Shanklin	Ventnor	Yarmouth
Alum Bay	17	24	16	22	9	20	12	5	16	18	2	22	19	13	1	18	20	22	5	23
Arreton		8	8	8	11	5	5	9	6½	15	7½	4	3	18	8½	8	5	7½	14	7½
Bembridge			8	10	18	4	12	16	13½	22	6½	13	11	25	15	6	4	5½	21	11
Blackgang				7	14	8	14	14	14	17	4	9	7	17	2	16	13	10	6	14
Bonchurch					14	7½	11	15	15	22	10	3	10	25	6	12	7	1	20	
Brixton						14	12	6	12	7½	17	11	7	10	9	14	16	13	7	
Brading							10	10	12	18	2	10½	7	21	13½	4	2	4½	17	
Carisbrooke								6	6	10	11	11	1	13	10	8	10½	11	9¼	
Cowes, West									15	15	15	15	2	13	14	12	14	15	12	
Cowes, East										17	13	15	5	19	14	7½	12	15½		
Freshwater											21	16	11	4	16	18	21	2		
Helen's, St.											12	10	21	15	4	4	7	20		
Lawrence, St.												10	21	15	4	2	14½			
Newport													14	9	7	10	11			
Needles														19	21	24	6			
Niton														16	11½	8½	15			
Ryde														6	8½	13	17			
Sandown														2	6¼	20				
Shanklin														4	20					
Ventnor														20						

POSTAL INFORMATION.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

	Delivery Commences
From London and all parts	7 0 a.m.
,, London and all parts	11 30 a.m.
,, London and all parts	6 30 p.m.

Box at P.O., High Street, cleared previous to each delivery at 6.50, 11.20 a.m. and 6.20 p.m.

SUNDAYS—From London and all parts...	7 0 a.m.
BANK HOLIDAYS—One Delivery	7 0 a.m.

PARCELS POST—Delivery of Mails.

From London and all parts at 7.0, 11.30 a.m., and 6.30 p.m.

WALL BOXES CLEARED.

Station Road ..	8.20 a.m., 12.0 noon, 3.20, 7.15 p.m.	Sundays 5.15 p.m.
Railway Station	8.25 a.m., 12.0 noon, 3.25, 7.15 p.m.	Sundays 5.15 p.m.
Clarence Road .	8.30 a.m., 12.5, 3.25, 7.20 p.m.....	Sundays 5.20 p.m.
Hope Road....	8.35 a.m., 12.10, 3.30, 7.25 p.m. ..	Sundays 5.20 p.m.
Esplanade	8.40 a.m., 12.15, 3.35, 7.30 p.m. ..	Sundays 5.30 p.m.
St. Saviour's ..	8.50 a.m, 12.20., 3.45, 7.45 p.m. ..	Sundays 5.40 p.m.
Popham Road .	8.45, 11.50 a.m., 3.5, 7.0 p.m.	Sundays 6. 0 p.m.
Board School ..	8.30 a.m., 7.30 p.m.	Sundays 5.15 p.m.

PARCELS DESPATCHED.

To London and all parts at 10.0 a.m., 4.0 and 8.0 p.m.

MAILS DESPATCHED.

For London (for delivery in afternoon)...	9 10 a.m.
For Ryde, Newport and Sandown...	10 10 a.m.
London for Scotland, Ireland and Continent ...	12 45 p.m.
Ryde, Newport and Cowes (afternoon delivery)...	12 45 p.m.
Portsmouth and Ryde (for evening delivery) ...	4 0 p.m.
London and General Despatch to all parts	8 0 p.m.
Letters Registered till 7.45. Extra Stamp	8 25 p.m.
SUNDAYS—General Despatch to all parts	8 0 p.m.

Marine Excursions.

Regular throughout the Summer Season Sundays excepted.

Steamers run to Sandown, Southsea, Portsmouth and Southampton, starting as a rule in the Season at 11 a.m., 2.30, 6.0, 7.30 on the return journey. The Boats run three times from Southampton and four times from Southsea. The Boats also run to Ventnor.

During the Season there are daily excursions from Shanklin Pier to either Bournemouth, Brighton, Swanage, Weymouth, to the Needles and Yarmouth, and round the Isle of Wight. Generally, Sundays, Mondays and Wednesdays are Brighton days; for Bournemouth and Swanage, Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays. The fare is very moderate, return fares to Brighton or Bournemouth, 3/-, Swanage 3/6, Weymouth 4/6.

The Island in August.

The Isle of Wight is worth a visit in the August week to see Cowes alone. Train and steamer run every hour, so that an excursion from Shanklin by train to Ryde Pier Head, and thence by boat is provided, which for excitement, gaiety and fashion, would be difficult to excel.

Probably the Western part of the Island will interest you, if so, the steamer will take you on to Alum Bay, and give an opportunity to see Freshwater, Yarmouth, and Totland before your return. At earlier periods of the year the visitor must break his journey at Sandown and train to Yarmouth; the route from Newport is very picturesque, and fresh country scenes are opened up at every station. But the Isle of Wight Railway caters in the season in other ways than merely Island trips, and this is a distinct advantage to the visitor, because neighbouring towns on

the mainland can be visited at very cheap fares. Although the fares quoted here are not like the laws of the Medes and Persians unalterable, a fair indication of what is provided annually may be assumed, and similar trips are always in vogue.

Southsea and Portsmouth.—What more interesting place to visit than Portsmouth Harbour with the "Victory," Lord Nelson's old battleship; what more magnificent idea of our nation's power than the Harbour of ships, and the Dockyard of Portsmouth? It is a sight worth seeing and one which every visitor should spare a day to see. Trains run almost every hour from 9.32 in the morning, and the fare from Shanklin is only 3/6 first return, and 2/8 second class.

To Southampton is another marine excursion with a fare of 3/6 first, and 3/- second class return; whilst to Cowes, 2/- will take you there and back.

To Bournemouth and Weymouth is another trip in the season months, 4/8 and 3/10 return, a very moderate sum for such a pleasant journey, whilst Worthing and Brighton can be visited for a few shillings more.

"Round the Island" is an extensively patronised trip. Every one likes to see the Island, the whole Island, from the sea—this little gem set in the silver sea, of which so much has been written, and so much will yet be written of it, and yet fail to do its beautiful scenery justice.

A weekly tourist ticket can be obtained for the Isle of Wight Railway alone for 7/6, 1st class, and 5/6, 2nd class; for the whole Island excepting Ryde Pier Stations and the new St. Lawrence Railway, for 17/6 and 13/-, while special trains and special days will provide special cheap tickets.

The visitor will form some idea by these facts and figures that it is possible to see the Island and the mainland at a moderate expense, whilst the trips themselves are delightful and interesting the whole way.

How to Reach Shanklin.

London! London! Your own time tables will tell you how to reach the Metropolis. Shanklin is within 3¼ hours of London by the express train from Waterloo, Victoria, or London Bridge to Portsmouth Harbour. There you will find fast steamers waiting to take you to Ryde and thence by rail to Shanklin. Another route is from Waterloo to Stokes Bay via Basingstoke. The boat journey from Stokes Bay to Ryde is only 12 minutes, from Portsmouth 25 minutes. The Portsmouth Harbour Pier and Stokes Bay Pier enable the passengers to alight on the steamers from the trains, and this is a convenience all will appreciate travelling by these routes. Fast trains run from Ryde to Shanklin in twenty minutes, and at the Station omnibuses and carriages are in attendance on all trains.

From the North of England the better course and probably the most convenient to pursue, is to pass through London and join the special fast train to Shanklin, either at Waterloo, Victoria, London Bridge or Clapham Junction. Through tickets to Shanklin are issued by the London and South Western, Brighton and South Coast Railways.

For visitors from Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Oxford, Leamington, Reading, &c., using the Great Western Railway system, the most convenient route is via Basingstoke and Eastleigh to Stokes Bay and thence by steamer to Ryde.

From the West of England the best route to the Island is via Salisbury and Eastleigh to Stokes Bay and thence by steamer to Ryde.

Tourist tickets to Shanklin available for two months are issued from Waterloo, Victoria, London Bridge, Kensington, Clapham Junction, &c. Cheap 8 and 15 day excursion tickets at a fare of 11/- 3rd class are issued from Waterloo on Wednesdays and from London Bridge and Victoria on Fridays. Cheap week end tickets all the year round are issued on Fridays and Saturdays, available for return by any train on any day (Friday and Saturday excepted) up to and including the evening of the following Tuesday. Return fare, 1st class 23/6, 2nd class 15/-, 3rd class 12/-.

CHAPTER VII.—THE ISLAND.

Route No. 1 from Shanklin.

SANDOWN.—The central position of Sandown on the Isle of Wight Railway undoubtedly gives it an advantage. It is the junction of the Isle of Wight and Central Railways and it connects Newport and the little intermediate stations; also the railway to Cowes in one direction and Freshwater in another. Sandown is only two miles from its sister town of Shanklin and enjoys world wide popularity as a watering place. Its beautiful Esplanade and sands which are so easy of access from the town is a feature which many visitors prefer to a difficult even if more picturesque ascent. Sandown has made great strides during the last 10 years; the Esplanade which has been widened, and lengthened to meet the ever increasing influx of visitors is a very charming resort at all hours of the day. The fine terrace of lodging houses with commanding views of the Channel are always well patronised, whilst the noble building the Ocean Hotel, very appropriately named, towers above them all. At the far end is Sandown Hotel the situation of which ensures for it liberal patronage. The Pier Hotel in a very central position has commanding views of the sea and is near the approach to the Pier.

The Town Hall is a very fine building situate in Grafton Street. The public offices of the town are within this commodious hall.

ALVERSTONE MILL.

Sandown from Yarbridge
The haunt of the Angler
R. E. Richardson 99

In the High Street, the house in which the notorious John Wilkes lived should be seen.

There are two Churches in Sandown, the picturesque Parish Church at the top of Lake Hill at the entrance to the Broadway and St. John's Church in the Avenue Road, and several Nonconformist Chapels.

The view from Sandown Esplanade is a very fine one, the Culver Cliffs stand out with magnificent prominence on the East side of it, whilst the Redcliffs a little nearer form a striking contrast to the snow-white barren sides of The Culvers. A walk over the Cliffs should not be missed, and a visit might be made to Hermit's Hole, which is easily found, but is approached by a narrow and somewhat dangerous footpath. A detour can be made and the return home by way of Brading.

YAVERLAND.—Yaverland is an ancient hamlet quite near to Sandown, the little Church nestling amongst the trees is said to have been built in the Twelfth Century. The farmhouse was once the Manor House, and is well worth a visit. In a Poem published many years ago we find an allusion to the Invasion of the Island :—

"The Russells, too a well tried band,
Came pouring down from Yaverland."

The Russells at one time were Lords of the Manor of Yaverland, and were conspicuous for their bravery in one of the many threatened and actual invasions of the Isle of Wight.

BRADING.—"Ye King's town of Brading" once sent two members to the House of Commons, for in the days of the Stuart dynasty, the Island was a very important place. The old street of Brading is exceedingly quaint, the houses

having remained untouched for centuries, and over the lintel of one is "William Sothcott, 1698," several descendants of the family live in St. Helens and bear the same name. Brading Church is probably the oldest Church in the Island, and one of the best preserved. It is a gem of

ancient architectural beauty, and the art student will do well to study the Norman part of the structure. Within the walls of the Church the Oglanders are buried, and some beautiful effigies are in the Chancel, also a slab to Sir John Cherowin, 1441. In the North Chancel aisle is a

Mortuary Chapel and the tombs of William Howley and his wife Elizabeth, 1520. The ancestor of this ancient family landed in England with William the Conqueror, and inherited his estate for doughty deeds of valour rendered to that warrior. The last lineal descendant of

the Oglanders was buried here a few years ago, a noble descendant of a noble family. The Court House, partly modern by reason of restoration, adjoins the Church, underneath are the Stocks, where many a drunken reveller was made prisoner, and had to patiently wait until

time had sobered him, and he was once more allowed his freedom. During the sobering process, even in the early part of the 19th Century, eggs, missiles and water were frequently thrown over them by boys through the iron bars which surrounded them and kept them prisoners.

In the Square is the Bull Ring, a veritable remnant of the days when our forefathers delighted in bull baiting and similar sports.

In the Churchyard of Brading lie the renowned poor, as well as the titled rich, for "Little Jane" is buried there, one of Legh Richmond's celebrities, her grave is close to the east end of the Church, and the tombstone bears the following epitaph :—

"Ye who the power of God delight to trace
And mark with joy each monument of grace,
Tread lightly o'er this grave, as ye explore
The short and simple *Annals of the Poor.*

A child reposes underneath this sod,
A child to memory dear, and dear to God ;
Rejoice, but shed the sympathetic tear ;
Jane, *the Young Cottager lies buried here.*"

The municipal privileges enjoyed by Brading years ago have nearly all vanished, time has shorn it gradually of its ancient importance, but the old houses will possess a charm for you, as you saunter up and down the little village hamlet. You can look out upon the fields, which were once Brading Harbour, until Jabez Balfour's Company built a wall or dam across it, and the train now runs to St. Helen's and Brading.

THE ROMAN VILLA.

About a mile from Brading is the Roman Villa dis-

covered in 1880 whilst a man was ploughing a field on Morton Farm. It is one of the finest specimens of mosaic pavement in England, is in a fine state of preservation. Over twenty rooms were carefully unearthed, and a head of Medusa and figures of ancient celebrities are clearly depicted. A special guide at the Villa should be purchased, and the coins found, dating to the third Century, should be seen.

ST. HELEN'S

Is a long and straggling village about two miles from Brading with a lovely Green which separates the main street of houses from the lower side of the village. It is common land and on any day of the year geese, horses, cows and other animals graze unmolested and without any idea of strolling away from the herbage to other pasture. St. Helens has a history of its own, as the records of the old Church prove which go back some centuries. The old Church on the sea shore was almost washed away by the sea, the tower alone remains as a beacon for mariners. Some few of the grave stones may still be seen, part of the old Churchyard being railed in by an iron fence. After the sea had washed away the Church, our forefathers went to the other extreme and built another, quite a mile away from the village and almost two miles inland from the site of the old seaside Church. It was built in 1719 and the Chancel was added in 1830, and again added to or rebuilt some 30 years later. There are several tablets of interest in the Church one erected to the memory of Sir John Grose, others to the Glynn family. Mr. Henley Grose-Smith lives at the Priory, in the grounds of which is the little Chapel where the monks once held their

services. The Reformation made many changes in the monastic life in England, and the income of this Priory passed into the hands of Eton College which still retains the living attached to St. Helens Church. The Railway Station is about a quarter of a mile from the village near the Embankment. Midway between St. Helens and Sea View in the Priory Woods the Government is building a large Fort, well worth a visit; as you pass on by the fields to Sea View near Priory Farm, it lies hid by the trees a little to the right. From St. Helens you can go by train to Bembridge, or reach it by walking round the Embankment, Toll one penny.

Nettlestone is a small village about a mile and a half from St Helens and near to Sea View; it has a very comfortable roadside Inn, and of late years many houses have been built in the neighbourhood,

BEMBRIDGE.

On the map of the Island, Bembridge looks about due east, but it lies so sheltered that the devastating effects of east wind are rarely felt in the village. Since the Railway communication was opened up the little unfrequented village has become a fashionable seaside resort, and although the golf links are on the St. Helens side, the headquarters of the Club are at Bembridge. The Golf Links are the great charm of St. Helens and Bembridge, situate by the sea, among the gorse and dunes they have very picturesque surroundings. The harbour affords most pleasant boating and yachting, and scores of little yachts, with red and yellow sails may be seen skimming about, for a good Yacht club exists here and frequent matches and regattas are held. The steamboats regularly ply to Sea

View and Portsmouth, and a considerable quantity of goods are now regularly landed at the harbour station.

The Ducie Avenue is one of the sights of Bembridge, its beautiful acacia trees form a canopy of green in summer so dense that even the sun's rays fail to penetrate through the foliage.

Whilst at Bembridge a walk to the Monument on the Down should be undertaken. This is an obelisk erected to the memory of the Earl of Yarborough, by the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron, of which he was the founder.

SEA VIEW

Is two miles from St. Helens and nearly three from Ryde. It is one of the prettiest villages in the Island, built from the sea to the very top of the steep commanding hill, which is the principal approach to Sea View. Parallel with West Street, other streets have now been opened to the West, and terrace after terrace of fashionable houses have been erected, with a good sea view from each of them.

The main road, however, is the principal one, and old Sea View is very apparent, if you look at the houses on either side of it. They form a striking contrast to the red bricks and tiled roofs of the Elizabethan kind of houses recently erected. Sea View as a watering place has many charms, its long stretch of sand for bathing is excellent, and hundreds of tents are erected on the beach, and mixed bathing after the Continental fashion is more in evidence than in any other place in the Island. With Portsmouth Harbour so near and Spithead in front of it,

the thousands of ships which yearly pass by it, give it a unique interest for those fond of the sea and shipping.

Immediately in front of it is a natural breakwater of rocks, over which the sea dashes in vain, unable, and powerless to make any inroad on the narrow wall skirting all round its eastern front, which will take you down to the Suspension Pier, a thousand feet in length, a most striking and picturesque erection. Steamboats to and from Portsmouth and Ryde ply regularly. Near to the Pier is Priory Bay once a panorama of Green Woods and sylvan beauty, now fashionable houses are dotted from end to end of the bay. A Club House near to the Wesleyan Chapel at the Western end of the Village is a great attraction to visitors, and sailing matches with the two and three tonners are very frequent in the Summer Season. The boating is especially good and sheltered.

Sea View Hotel is in the centre of the High Street, opposite the Post Office, where the bustle of the little town hums all day, for the trading shops are all near, and visitors throng the open street to reach the sea.

The Electric Light Company have laid their cables to Sea View, also the Ryde Gas Company have their mains there too, and Sea View will soon be so prosperous that Villagedom will be a thing of the past.

There is a Church and two Wesleyan Chapels, and an Assembly Room for amusements.

SPRING VALE.

Before reaching Spring Vale you pass the small Village of Salterns, the quaint old houses of which are worth a visit. It takes its name from the fact that salt was manufactured here in the early part of the 19th Century, and

HIGH STREET, SEA VIEW.

many of the coppers in which the sea water was boiled are still in the houses. The tall slanting roofs of the houses are so prodigiously high, exceeding in that particular any other village in the Wight. The Duver is a road, near to the sea front, through which at the end sluices let in the sea water to the adjoining marshes, from which in old times the sea was taken, to evaporate by boiling in huge coppers, and get the precious salt when the duty was a guinea a bushel.

Spring Vale is a little Village built by the Sea, Puckpool Battery is at the far end, where some of the latest "Long Toms" can be seen. A garrison of soldiers is always in evidence. The Battery Hotel is quite near.

RYDE.

Although Ryde is not the Capital of the Island, in many respects it can lay claim to be the principal town. It is larger than Newport, and is the principal gateway of the Isle of Wight. One of its great attractions is the Pier, over half a mile in length. By its side is the Railway Pier, a very substantial structure, which carries the trains down the end of the Pier, so that passengers have but little trouble in embarking on the boats, having but a short distance to walk. It is next to Cowes, the most important Yachting Station on the South Coast, and the Royal Victoria Yacht Club have their headquarters in a very palatial residence, a little to the West of the Pier. The foundation stone of the Club House was laid by the late Prince Consort.

Ryde is a very beautiful town, built principally on a hill, its main streets run parallel and away from the sea, giving it a very picturesque effect as viewed from the Pier.

QUARR ABBEY, RYDE.

RUINS OF QUARR ABBEY, RYDE.

LOVERS' WALK, BINSTEAD, NEAR RYDE.

SPENCER ROAD, RYDE.

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There is a wealth of green foliage in all directions which enhances its beauty, whilst the West side is practically unbuilt on, and the lovely woods extend down to the sea. Recently an improvement has been made at the bottom of Union Street, by pulling down some houses, which opens up a lovely view of the sea from the principal thoroughfare. It is well laid out and a Bandstand placed there.

Ryde possesses several handsome Churches. The Parish Church, Trinity Church, and St. Thomas', there is

APPLEY TOWER AND PIER, NEAR RYDE.

another not far from either, St. Michael's, Swanmore, also several Nonconformist Churches and Chapels.

The Town Hall is a fine building in Lind Street, with a handsome collonnade, and near to it is the only Island Theatre. The walks around Ryde are very pretty, many places of interest to the tourist are near. Wootton, Fishbourne and Quarr Abbey, the remains of which are still standing and should be seen.

CHAPTER VIII.—NEAR SHANKLIN.

ROUTE NO. 2.

WROXALL, APPULDURCOMBE, VENTNOR, NEWPORT, CARISBROOKE, GODSHILL, ARRETON.

Having taken a tour to the East of Shanklin let us begin route No. 2 with a visit to the West and we can approach by rail Wroxall, Appuldurcombe and Ventnor, and go on by coach to St. Catherine's, Niton, Blackgang, Chale, Newport, Carisbrooke, Godshill, and Arreton back to Shanklin.

If however you prefer an alternative route, you can walk through the Landslip by Luccombe Chine (referred to before on page 26) to Ventnor, see Blackgang and the places beyond, on to Newport missing Wroxall and Appuldurcombe making an afternoon visit to these two places quite sufficient time to see them both. If you select the walk through the Landslip you will find it the most beautiful walk in the whole Island. Wend your way past the Old Village, take the turning to the left before you reach the Old Church, and the way is straight before you to Bonchurch and Ventnor.

WROXALL.

Wroxall is about three miles from Shanklin by rail, and near to it is Appuldurcombe. There you will see the fine old Mansion, once occupied by the Earl of Yarborough, placed down in the bottom of the valley more for shelter

than for view. Before it is the Park; what a lovely stretch of scenery lies before you! the flock of sheep and the lambs bleating forth their innocent mirth, the lowing of the cattle mingling with the sounds, as they lazily graze on the verdant pasture make Appuldurcombe a type of one of the great English Homes. In early days and for centuries the Manor House of the Worsley family was here, but the present mansion was begun in 1710 and took 70 years to build. It originally belonged to some French Monks, having been bestowed on them by Isabella de Fortibus and a Priory was built here. Strange to relate it is now the home of the Benedictine Monks who have left France on account of the Association's Laws.

There is a monument on the downs erected to the memory of the Earl Yarborough, the view from here is a magnificent one.

VENTNOR.

The hills of Ventnor give it a charm which no other town in the Island can claim precisely in the same way. The houses are built up the slope of the Downs, roads having been carved out, making the highest point quite accessible but fatiguing. The beauty of Ventnor lies to some extent in its environment of hills or Downs; grand and picturesque, they frown down on the town which extends down a very steep decline leading by a zigzag road to the Esplanade, one of the most sheltered parts of the town. The beach is very shingly, and huge rocks are to be seen in all directions. The pier is exceedingly well built, several hundred feet long, and is the property of the town. From the pier a lovely view of the town is obtained, its green fields, its cliffs and lofty Downs form a very

striking picture in the background. There is a handsome Pavilion on the Esplanade, a Club House and Reading Room. Ventnor Park (the public gardens) is at the West end of the town, laid out with flower beds and well shrubbed. Tennis and croquet are played here. These Gardens are one of the town's prettiest attractions.

The Churches of St. Catherine's, Holy Trinity, and the Roman Catholic Church are worth a visit.

Steephill Cove, and a walk beyond by the sea on the cliffs, is the most picturesque part, and rivals any other part of the Island with its varied coast-line beauty.

The National Hospital for Consumption is about a mile out of Ventnor, on the Blackgang road, the suitability of the air in this neighbourhood is not surpassed in all England for consumptive patients. The Hospital consists of blocks of houses, built separately; about in the centre of these a Church has been built.

Passing on from Ventnor we arrive at the little village of St. Lawrence and Niton. The scenery of the Undercliff is exceedingly beautiful, and rocky. A visit should be made to St. Lawrence Church, one of the smallest Churches in England, and to St. Catherine's Lighthouse where the most powerful light in the world is placed to warn mariners off this treacherous coast. See Niton Church, in the register there it is recorded that King Charles landed at Puckaster in 1675. Before you get to the Lighthouse, Sandrock Hotel is seen on the right almost hid with foliage, there Black wrote a part of the "Madcap Violet."

After leaving St. Catherine's Lighthouse it is not far to the celebrated

NEWPORT FROM MOUNT JOY.

KING CHARLES' HOUSE, NEWPORT.

VIEW OF CARISBROOKE FROM THE CASTLE.

CARISBROOKE CASTLE.

Newport and Carisbrooke will ever be associated with his memory, the Island boy at School who has seen these two towns, can revel in thoughts which will fire his imagination, as he learns his history for his daily task, but none the less does the lad in the Dominion of Canada, or Australia, paint in his mind Newport and Carisbrooke with vivid colours, and envy the Wight boy who lives so near them.

Newport Church was built in 1854 and in it is a monument erected by Queen Victoria to the memory of Princess Elizabeth who died at Carisbrooke Castle on Sunday, September 8th, 1650. The pulpit is very old and was in the old Church which was pulled down in 1853; it is beautifully carved and on the sounding board, which is a feature of several old Churches in the Island is the inscription "Cry aloud and spare not; lift up thy voice like a trumpet." The date is 1636.

The Guildhall and Market is in the High Street, Petty Sessions, and County Court are held in the hall, in which a statue of Lord Chief Justice Fleming, who was a native of Newport, is erected.

The Blue School for girls, dating from the reign of Charles II, is worth a visit. Near to Newport is Parkhurst Prison.

CARISBROOKE CASTLE.

One of the oldest, one of the grandest and of one the most romantic in the Kingdom. The view obtained from the Keep of Carisbrooke Castle is magnificent in the extreme, and one cannot but admire the wisdom of our forefathers in selecting such a commanding position to repel the attacks of the invaders. Its antiquity will be

always its chief interest, and association with the imprisonment of Charles I. The window through which he hoped to escape is still intact, the room he occupied also the room in which his daughter Elizabeth died can be seen. The Royal bowling green where the Monarch played with his children, the Norman Keep with its flight of steep steps

CASTLE STREET, CARISBROOKE.

the little watch Tower, and the donkey at the well, who brings you a pail of wonderfully cool water from almost unfathomable depths, must all be seen. A favourite pastime is to drop a pin down the well, and count the seconds before the little splash resounds, and to note the mysterious echo which reverberates up its sides, the attendant will

switch on the light to give you some idea of the great depth of the well. The Castle is in a good state of repair considering its chequered career and the centuries which have passed over its embattled towers. Workmen are constantly engaged doing that which is nescessary to preserve one of the finest Castles in the Kingdom.

There is a Roman villa near to the Vicarage discovered in 1859.

ARRETON.

A typical old English Village a few miles from Newport; it is well worth a visit. Its old Church, with a Vane on the tower is early Norman architecture, although Saxon work is said still to remain in one of the Chancels.

In the Annals of Island History, Arreton will always be famous as the birthplace of Elizabeth Walbridge, the "Dairyman's Daughter," who was born in a little cottage on Hale Common, in the parish of Arreton, and not far away from the village. A board is placed on the front of the cottage to indicate it. The Christian life of this country girl is vividly pourtrayed by the Rev. Legh Richmond in "The Annals of the Poor." Her grave is in Arreton Churchyard, and the headstone has the following inscription.

> "Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Walbridge The Dairyman's Daughter, who died May 30th 1801 aged 31 years. "She being dead, yet speaketh."

The Sextonship of this Church has been in the same family for several centuries, and a few years since the octogenarian Sexton used to quaintly recite one of the inscriptions on a brass plate, in the Church. There are some very curious inscriptions on the headstones that

are worth seeking out. Many of the old Island Churches possess ancient records and curious Bibles, and visitors who take an interest in them are recommended to ask the caretaker or Vicar to show them.

The nearest railway station is Horringford—five miles from Shanklin and 4 miles from Newport.

GODSHILL—(3 miles from Shanklin).

Of all the Churches in the Island, Godshill Church is one of the most picturesque, situated on a lofty knoll with the tombstones rising at all angles down its grassy slopes. Tradition says that the Church was attempted to be built in the valley, but angels appeared during the night and removed the stones to the top of the hill. This was repeated several times. At last those building the Church decided that God intended it to be built on the hill, and so it was named "God's hill."

This little village is mentioned in Doomsday Book, and was one of the six Churches given by Fitz Osborne to the Abbey of Lire.

The Village of Godshill is sweetly pretty, its thatched houses, with little attic windows, all point to a bygone day when rural life was supreme, and agriculture the only industry on the Island. There is a fine picture in the Church, given by the Earl Yarborough "Daniel in the Lions' Den." It is claimed that it was painted by Rubens and is a replica of an authentic one owned by the Duke of Hamilton. Some years ago considerable controversy in *The Times* took place as to whether Rubens really painted this picture, and some experts cast a doubt on Godshill's noted painting, but Godshill still boasts that

the conclusion arrived at by no means wrecked the authenticity and genuineness of their great heirloom.

There are many handsome monuments in the Church, some erected to the Worsley family, and many of the inscriptions on the headstones are worth reading.

ALVERSTONE.

Alverstone is about 3 miles from Shanklin and will always be famous, as giving the title to the Lord Chief Justice of England, who when made Master of the Rolls, (Sir Richard Webster Bart. M.P.) was raised to the peerage as Lord Alverstone.

NEWCHURCH.

Newchurch is another of the old fashioned Villages with an old Church, with quaint interior. There is a sounding board over the pulpit. In the Vestry an old "Vinegar" Bible can be seen. The country around Newchurch is very pretty; it is well worth a visit, and there is a comfortable little Inn in the Village.

VIEWS NEAR SANDOWN.

CHAPTER IX.

ROUTE No. 3.

FRESHWATER, TOTLAND BAY, ALUM BAY, YARMOUTH.

There are two ways of reaching Freshwater, by coach direct from Shanklin, or by rail via Sandown and Newport.

By coach you see a different phase of scenery from Newport to Freshwater, and a part of the inland beauty which you cannot see by train. On the other hand, the rail is most expeditious, giving more time on arrival there, and also shows you a part of the Island under very good, if somewhat swift, advantages.

FRESHWATER.

Freshwater and its district is one of the most interesting parts of the Wight, and probably many will think that this side of the Island is equally beautiful as the Eastern side. Freshwater is somewhat scattered, but this adds to its charms, for when you think you have explored it, another feature of interest, or beauty comes suddenly into view.

It is rapidly rising from a village into a town, with its shops, its schools, its churches and chapels. The charm of Freshwater is its country stragliness, its lanes, its houses surrounded with trees and shrubs. You can stroll about the leafy village and walk miles, before you have any adequate idea of its varied beauty.

FARRINGFORD.

The home of the late Lord Tennyson, the Poet

Laureate, must be seen. It is in a quiet sylvan retreat, the solitude of which pleased the poet.

THE NEEDLE ROCKS.

Three of which stand out with snowy whiteness are near, also the Needles Lighthouse, a very much needed beacon for mariners.

ALUM BAY.

Is to the east of the Needles, has a good pier, and beautifully coloured sands, which are placed in bottles and sold extensively. Alum is found oozing from the cliffs, but not in quantities to make it of any value.

TOTLAND BAY,

Is a very fashionable resort for visitors, is rapidly increasing in population and the prospect of the Solent Tunnel being made in this locality, has given an impetus to this part of the Island. There is a very good pier, and hotel at Totland.

YARMOUTH,

is a very fine old town, and has a history which will interest any student, either in architecture, or the musty old documents which are still preserved. Once it sent two members to our Parliament, but Sir Charles Dilke's Act in 1889 ruthlessly swepr away many of its ancient privileges and abolished the Corporation, as it did that of Brading. The ancient Charter of Yarmouth dates from 1132. The Reform Act of 1832 affected Yarmouth, and its importance in the political world began to wane, and by the Act recently referred to Yarmouth was shorn of its municipality and much of its glory has departed.

The George Hotel was formerly the Governor's House and Admiral Holmes entertained King Charles II there.

The Old Church was destroyed by the French in 1541 and the present church is quite modern, bnt Yarmouth Castle remains a relic of the past. It was erected by Henry VII on the East side of the Harbour to protect the town from the visits of the French.

In a little side chapel in the church is a beautiful piece of sculpture of Sir Robert Holmes. It is said that the Admiral captured a sloop with an artist on board, bound for France wtih this fine piece of sculpture unfinished, bnt intended to represent the French Monarch. The Admiral compelled the sculptor to finish it, but as a likeness of himself.

The pier is a wooden structure several hundred feet long. The water is sufficiently deep for steamers to lie alongside, and in the season there is a regular traffic to Lymington and other places.

The ancient Archives of Yarmouth have given to the Historian, many episodes of a bygone age. Its old streets have had the splendid pomp and pageanty of Royalty pass over them, when men of renown ruled there, and all that the splendour of an ancient corporation could do to impart civic life and grandeur to Yarmouth, was maintained for generations, until Parliament considered its privileges an anomaly. Thus Yarmouth on one side, Brading on the other, two of our very oldest towns, have Trusts instead of Corporations, but the inhabitants are justly proud of their old towns, which at one time played so important a part in the defence of the Isle of Wight, from foreign invaders.

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON LANDING STAGE, COWES.

COWES PARADE (REGATTA WEEK).

CHAPTER X.

ROUTE NO 4.

WHIPPINGHAM, COWES, EAST COWES, & NEWTOWN.

WHIPPINGHAM CHURCH.

Whippingham is situated about two miles from East Cowes and three from Newport. Whippingham Church is the chief object of interest, for there our late Gracious Sovereign, Queen Victoria worshipped, and therein is the resting place of Prince Henry of Battenberg, a splendid

monument erected to his memory by H.R.H. Princess (Beatrice) Henry, and there is one erected to the late Prince Consort.

OSBORNE HOUSE,

So long the residence of Queen Victoria will ever be by Islanders cherished and associated with her memory. King Edward VII. has presented it to the nation, and

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, NEWPORT.

henceforth it will be used as a Convalescent Home for officers of both Services, and a training-college for cadets.

NORRIS CASTLE.

This fine old castle was built in 1799, and was once the residence of the Duchess of Kent, and Princess Victoria, our late Queen, and probably this fact influenced the

Queen to buy Osborne, for she was much attached to the neighbourhood.

EAST COWES.

East Cowes, is separated from Cowes by the river, and is an important shipbuilding town, and yachting rendezvous, but

COWES

is the centre of all fashionable life during the Squadron Regatta, and should be visited if possible during the

THE RIVER MEDINA.

"Cowes Week" which begins on August bank holiday, and the race for the King's Cup is always sailed for on the following day. To the west of the Squadron Club, is Prince's Green, a beautiful park and promenade, the gift of a gentleman named Stephenson, a resident of the town. Cowes has all the public buildings incidental to other towns and several good churches. The old church was

built in the days of the Stuarts, but was pulled down in 1868 and the present St. Mary's Church built on the site.

OSBORNE COTTAGE.

is near to the Royal palace at East Cowes, and is the residence of the Governor of the Isle of Wight, Princess Henry of Battenberg, who takes the greatest interest in every thing pertaining to the welfare of the inhabitants of her Island home.

NEWTOWN.

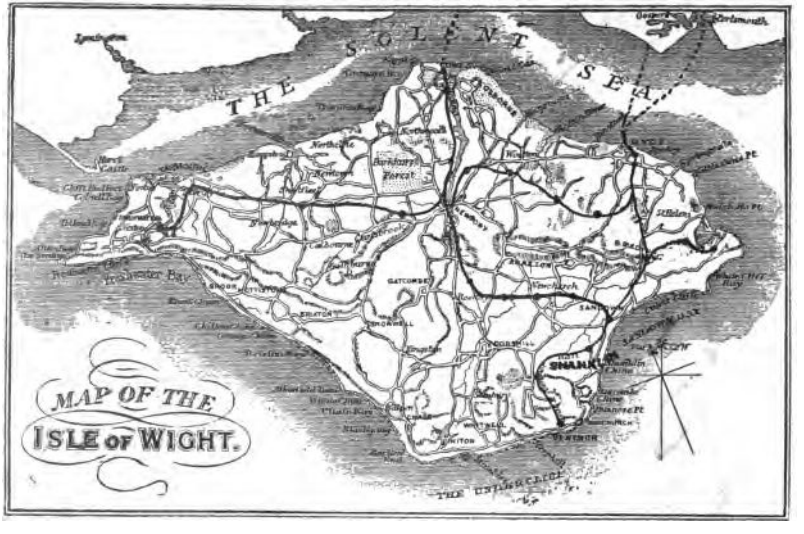
Newtown is between Cowes and Yarmouth, and posesses a fine bay, and was at one time a town of considerable importance, sending its two members to Parliament, as did Brading and Yarmouth, and losing its privileges at the same time as those towns did. It is celebrated for its oysters and any visitor eating Newtown oysters can rest assured they come from a source pure and free from contamination. Newtown was burnt by the French in 1377, until that time it was known by the name of Frenchville. Newtown is another instance of the decline of a once very important town, its Mayor and Corporation are abolished, and the village life which is characteristic of Brading will now be found in its neighbourhood.

In closing our guide to the Isle of Wight we trust the information given will not only be useful to the tourist, but of interest too. If the several towns and villages described are visited, and the tourist charmed with the Island scenery, we trust, on returning home, that the Guide will be placed in another's hands and a holiday recommended to be spent among us.

OSBORNE HOUSE. *Photo. by Beken, Cowes.*

THE GATEWAY, CARISBROOKE CASTLE.

KING CHARLES' WINDOW, CARISBROOKE CASTLE.


THE SOLENT SEA
Portsmouth
Lymington
Yarmouth
Freshwater Bay
Bembridge
Ryde
Shanklin
Ventnor
Newport
Cowes
MAP OF THE
ISLE OF WIGHT.

Royal Osborne Serge Warehouse.

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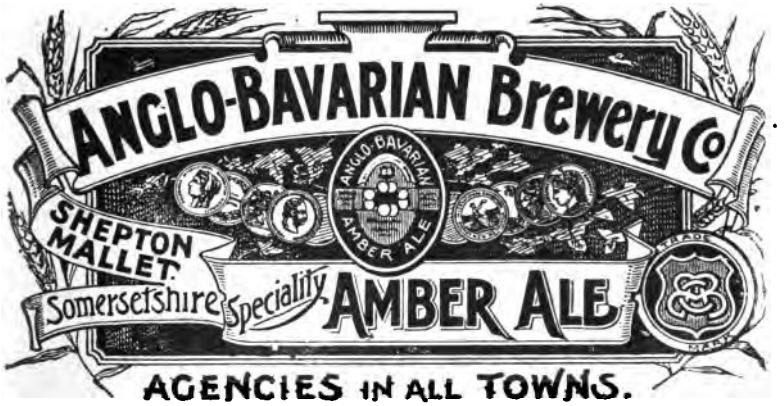

IN CASK AND BOTTLE.

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Casks in sizes of 4½, 9 or 18 gallons

Light Bitter	1/0 per gallon
Amber Ale	1/2 per gallon
Bitter Ale	1/6 per gallon

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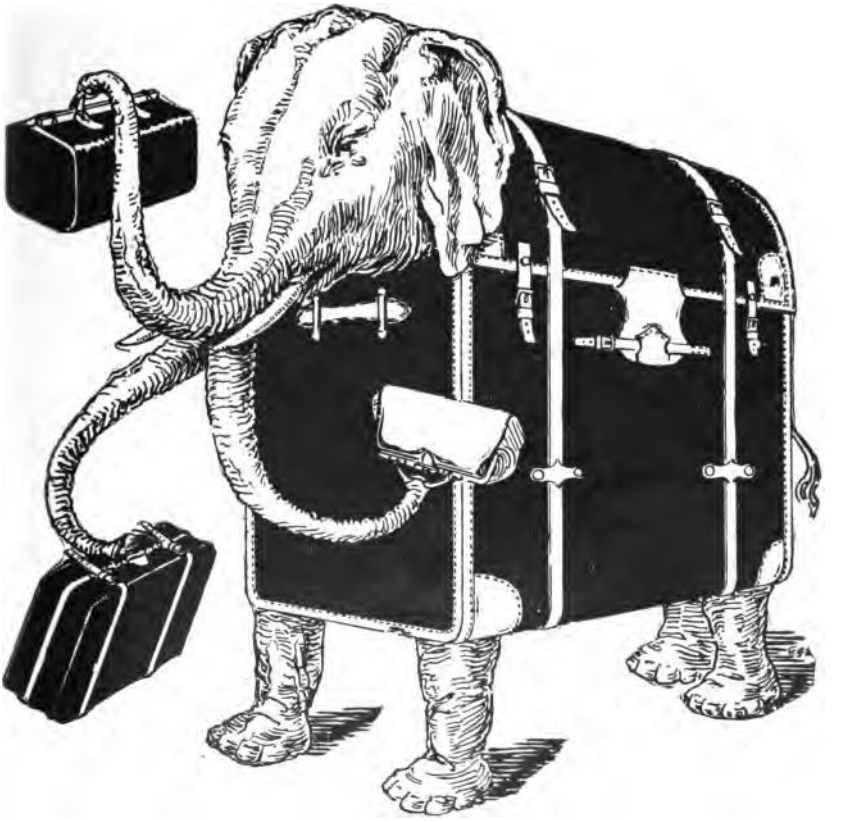
High Street, Shanklin.



A well-selected stock of Dress Baskets, Imperial and Overland Trunks, Solid Leather Gladstone, Brief and Ladies' Bags.

Portmanteaus, Bags, and all kinds of Trunks Repaired. Covers made for any of the above articles.

Umbrella Manufacturer. A choice selection of Ladies and Gent's Umbrellas. Umbrella Covering a speciality. Repairs of all kinds.

Shanklin Spa Baths,

(Adjacent to the Royal Spa Hotel),

Esplanade, Shanklin.

Tariff of Prices.

	s.	d.
Ferruginous Water Baths	3	0
Sea Water Baths, hot	1	6
Sea Water Baths, cold	1	0
Fresh Water, hot and cold	1	0
Deep Sea Baths, hot	2	0
Deep Sea Baths, cold	1	6
Deep Fresh Water, hot or cold	1	6
Needle Bath	1	0
Douche or Spray	1	0
Vapour, with Needle or Shower	2	6

The Ferruginous Baths

are recommended by the medical profession for Rheumatism, Anæmia, Over-work and Over-strain.

They are tonic and bracing in character and will be found to have a stimulating and invigorating effect on the system.

Experienced Masseur and Massuese in attendance.

WEEK-DAYS: Baths open at 7 a.m. until 6 p.m.
SUNDAYS: 7 a.m. until 11 a.m.

Isle of Wight Central Railway.

THE Isle of Wight Central Railway, and its allies, embrace the whole length and breadth of the Island, and, by a service of well-appointed Trains, connect with all the principal resorts. The Trains are in direct connection with the Boats at Ryde, Cowes, and Yarmouth.

Spring and Summer Season Arrangements, 1904.

Improved communication between London, the Midlands, West of England, and Ventnor (the British Madeira), has been established via Southampton and Cowes, by the opening of the **Direct Line** via Merstone Junction from Cowes to Ventnor, with a terminus in Ventnor, on the low level.

A saving of five miles effected on the old route via Sandown; Accelerated Train Service; Reduced Fares; Through Bookings from London; Through Carriages from Cowes; Improved Rolling Stock.

Express Service from Waterloo every week-day at 11.40 a.m., due Ventnor (Town Station) 4.10 p m. This is the only direct Rail route to the far-famed Undercliff district embracing: Niton, Chale, Blackgang, and St. Lawrence. Return Express leaves Ventnor (Town Station) each week-day at 12.32 p.m., due London (Waterloo) 4.47 p.m.

Fast Express Route to Freshwater, via Ryde and Newport; Four Hours Service from London (Victoria) daily at 11.35 a m.; two changes only—Portsmouth and Ryde.

Unrivalled Golfing facilities, Nine Golf Links in the "Garden Isle" within a radius of 9 miles, containing every variety of course. See I. of W. C. Railway Coy's Excursion Programme, and handbills at all Stations for particulars. Cheap Return Booking arrangements for Golfers are in force at all Island Stations.

500 Miles Travelling for 10/6.

Weekly Season Tickets for Tourists, available to alight at any station, by any train, and as often as desired, are issued daily from April 1st until September 30th, affording continuous travel for seven days over the whole of the Company's system, at the following rates:—

1st Class, 13/-; 2nd Class, 10/6; Children Half-price.
No Deposit required.

These Tickets have been specially arranged for Tourists, who will find them the most effectual and cheapest means of getting about the Island within the time stipulated.

They embrace the following popular resorts: Cowes (for Naval College), Newport, Carisbrooke (for Castle), Yarmouth, Freshwater (for Totland Bay, Alum Bay and the Needles), Whippingham (for Osborne), Ryde, Sandown and Ventnor.

Boat, Coach and Railway Excursions, daily to all parts of the Island. Cheap Golfers', Yachtmen's, Family, Pleasure Trip, &c., Tickets.

Tourist Cheap Friday and Saturday to Tuesday and 8 or 15 Days Excursion Tickets, issued from Waterloo, London Bridge, Victoria, &c., to any Island Station throughout the season.

See the Company's New Official Time Book and Excursion Programme, price 1d., giving full particulars of Local Train Service, Steamboat, Mainland Through Service in connection, at all Island Bookstalls and Stations.

Chas. L. Conacher,
General Manager.

General Offices,
Newport, I.W.,
April, 1904.

Isle of Wight Central Railway

THE Isle of Wight Central Railway, and its allies, embrace the whole length and breadth of the Island, and, by a service of well-appointed Trains, connect with all the principal resorts. The Trains are in direct connection with the Boats at Ryde, Cowes, and Yarmouth.

Summer Season Arrangements, 1901.

Improved communication with Ventnor and London, the Midlands and West of England, has been established via Southampton and Cowes, and via Portsmouth and Cowes by the opening of the **Direct Line** via Merstone Junction, with a terminus in Ventnor, on the low level.

A saving of five miles effected on the old route via Sandown; Accelerated Train Service; Reduced Fares; Through Bookings from London; Through Carriages from Cowes; Improved Rolling Stock.

Fast Express Route to Freshwater, via Ryde and Newport; Four Hours Service from London (Victoria) daily at 11.35 a.m.; two changes only—Portsmouth and Ryde.

500 Miles Travelling for 10/6.

Weekly Season Tickets for Tourists, available to alight at any station, by any train, and as often as desired, are issued daily from April 1st until September 30th, affording continuous travel for seven days over the whole of the Company's system, at the following rates:—

1st Class, 13/-; 2nd Class, 10/6; Children Half-price.
No Deposit required.

These Tickets have been specially arranged for Tourists, who will find them the most effectual and cheapest means of getting about the Island within the time stipulated.

They embrace the following popular resorts: Cowes, Newport, Carisbrooke (for Castle), Yarmouth, Freshwater (for Totland Bay, Alum Bay and the Needles), Whippingham (for Osborne), Ryde, Sandown and Ventnor.

Boat, Coach and Railway Excursions, daily to all parts of the Island. Cheap Golfers' Yachtmen's, Family, Pleasure Trip, &c., Tickets. Excursion Programme on application.

Cheap Friday and Saturday to Tuesday and other Excursion Tickets, issued from Waterloo, London Bridge, Victoria, &c., to any Island Station throughout the season.

Chas. L. Conacher,

General Offices,
Newport, I.W.

General Manager.

Edmund S. Hope,

Draper and . . . Milliner.

For Perfection of Shape, try

P.S

CORSETS.

From 2/11½.

See Our Windows !!! Always Smart and Up-to-Date.

REGENT'S HOUSE,

Station Road, SHANKLIN.

Established 1865. Telephone 049.

Newnham Brothers,

Family Grocer and . . Provision Merchants,

High Street, Shanklin.

Goods of the Finest Quality at store prices. A trial solicited.

Families waited on daily for orders.

Woodnutt & Co., Coal Merchant,

Railway Station, SHANKLIN.

Sell the very best quality Durham Wallsend Coal at Lowest Market Price; also Kitchen, Steam and Anthracite Coal, Briquets, Firewood, &c.

Orders received at YORUBA HOUSE, Station Road, Shanklin.

K. Gray & Sons,

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS,

High Street, Shanklin, I.W.

☞ Wedding and Birthday Cakes a Speciality.
☞ Agents for Pascall's and Fuller's Sweets.

CADBURY'S AND SUCHARD'S CHOCOLATES.

Commodious Refreshment Rooms.

Joseph E. Kent,

PRACTICAL HIGH-CLASS TAILOR,

Station Road, Shanklin.

Gentlemen's Fashionable Clothing. Ladies' Tailoring. General Repairs.
All Goods Made to Measure. Good Style and Fit guaranteed.
Register of Measurements kept for future orders.

The Shanklin "Model" Bakery.

G. Williams,

..BAKER AND CONFECTIONER..

Station Road, **Shanklin.**

Bread and all kinds of Cakes fresh every day.
Bride, Christening, and Birthday Cakes
to order.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

Gould & Son,

Tobacconists, Newsagents,
and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Pipes and Walking Sticks in great variety.
A large selection of the best brands of Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos always in stock.
Views, Presents, Stationery, and Toys of every description.
A good assortment of Model Yachts.
Daily and Weekly Papers delivered in any part of the town promptly on arrival.

High Street, SHANKLIN,
Adjoining Post Office Buildings.

New Road and Clarendon Mews.

The Well-Appointed Coaches

'Island Queen' and 'Tally Ho'

Run Daily during the Season from near the Post Office, High Street.

☞ *Saddle Horses and Carriages of every description for Hire.*

D. BARTLETT.

'Bus meets Trains. *Telephone: No. 044.*

Telegrams: "HANSFORD, SHANKLIN."

F. W. & C. Hansford,

House Furnishers, Upholsterers, Cabinet Makers & Decorators,

2, Hatherton Buildings, SHANKLIN.

High-Class Upholstery and Drapery—a speciality.
Economical Undertakers and Funeral Furnishers.

Designs and Estimates Free.

Isle of Wight Railway.

HOW TO REACH SHANKLIN.

The Best Trains from London are:

From Victoria .. .. 11.35 a.m,, 1.45 and 3.35 p.m.
,, London Bridge .. .. 9.40 and 11.35 a m., 1.50 and 4.55 p.m.
,, Waterloo, via Portsmouth .. 8.50 a.m., 12.10, 3.35 and 5.0 p.m.
,, Waterloo, via Stokes Bay .. .. 11.20 a.m. and 2.20 p.m.

Fares:

1st S.	2nd S.	3rd S.	1st R.	2nd R	3rd R.
16/0	10/4	8/9	27/10	18/3	16/5

Availability.

Single Tickets are available for two days. Return Tickets issued between 1st November and 30th April are available for one month. Those issued between 1st May and 31st October for two months.

Week-End Tickets.

On Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays Week-End Tickets are issued available for return by any Train on Sunday, Monday or Tuesday.

Fares:

1st Return, 23/6; 2nd Return, 15/0; 3rd Return, 12/0.

Excursion Tickets.

During the Summer 8 and 15-Day Excursion Tickets are issued on Wednesdays and Fridays by certain trains at a fare of 11/0.

From the North of England the better course and probably the most convenient to pursue, is to pass through London and join the special fast trains to Shanklin either at Waterloo, Victoria, London Bridge or Clapham Junction. Through tickets to Shanklin are now issued from all the principal towns in England.

For visitors from Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Oxford, Leamington, Reading, &c., using the Great Western Railway system, the most convenient route is via Basingstoke and Eastleigh to Stokes Bay and thence by steamer to Ryde.

From the West of England the best route to the Island is via Salisbury and Eastleigh to Stokes Bay and thence by steamer to Ryde.

The most convenient Route to Shanklin for American and Continental Visitors arriving at Southampton is by steamer from Southampton Pier direct to Ryde Pier and thence by train to Shanklin. There is only one change by this route, viz, from steamer to train at Ryde Pier. Through Tickets can be obtained at Southampton Pier.

Local Arrangements.

Weekly Tourist Tickets are issued at Shanklin Station available between all stations on the Isle of Wight Railway, including Bembridge and St. Helens, for Seven Days. Fares, 1st Class, 7/6; 2nd Class, 5/6.

Also between all Stations in the Island, St. Lawrence and Ryde Pier Railways excepted, at the following fares; 1st Class, 17/6; 2nd Class, 13/0.

H. K. DAY,

General Offices, Sandown. Secretary and Manager.

The Clarendon Family and Commercial Hotel, Shanklin.

Coffee and Private Sitting Rooms. Billiards.
Charges Strictly Moderate.

F. KENT, Proprietor.

Johnson's Library, Shanklin.

(Near Chine Avenue).

A constant supply of

New Books

Subscriptions by the Week, Month or Year.

Non-Subscribers **2d.** per Vol. for Four Days.

Newspapers. Stationery.

Artists' Drawing Materials. Views, Maps and Guides.

Agent for New Artist's Series of Post Cards.

W. GEDDES,

Florist, Fruiterer and Greengrocer,

The Square, High Street, Shanklin.

FLOWERS, FRUIT AND VEGETABLES,

Fresh Daily from my own garden.

Loose Cut Fowers for Decorations in large or small quantities.
Special attention is given to this branch of the Business.
Bouquets, Dress Sprays, Memorials, Wreaths, Crosses, &c.

Families waited upon daily for Orders.

G. H. KNIGHTON,

High-Class Family Butcher,

Three Doors from Post Office, also at Colenso Buildings,

High Street, SHANKLIN.

Prime Welsh and Scotch Beef. South Downs and Welsh Mutton.

Isle of Wight Lamb, Pork and Veal. Pickled Ox Tongues. Corned Beef.

Sole Agent for Palethorpe's Cambridge Sausages.

Marine Family & Commercial Hotel,

Shanklin, Isle of Wight.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT.

(Opposite Railway Station). *E. D. Jefford, Proprietor.*

R. H. A. WOODMAN,

Shaftesbury House, SHANKLIN, and at Ventnor.

Silk Mercer and Linen Draper,
Ladies' Tailor and Costumier,
Hosier, Glover and Furrier.

Family and Complimentary Mourning Warehouse.

Show Rooms for Millinery, Mantles, Costumes, and Ladies' Outfitting.
Respectfully solicits your patronage.

H. F. MAW,

Upholsterer, Cabinet Maker,
General House Furnisher . .

3, 4 & 5, Grange Road, ***Shanklin.***

W. JOLLIFFE,

COWKEEPER AND DAIRYMAN,

High Street, SHANKLIN.

Families regularly supplied with Genuine Milk and Cream.
Cows kept for Infants and Invalids.

DEAR & SON,

SHANKLIN.

Store Grocers, Wine, Spirit and Ale Merchants,

ALL GOODS AT MODERN PRICES.

Personal and prompt attention given to orders by Post or Telephone, No. 23.

List on application.

ALFRED CAVE,

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT, VALUER AND GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

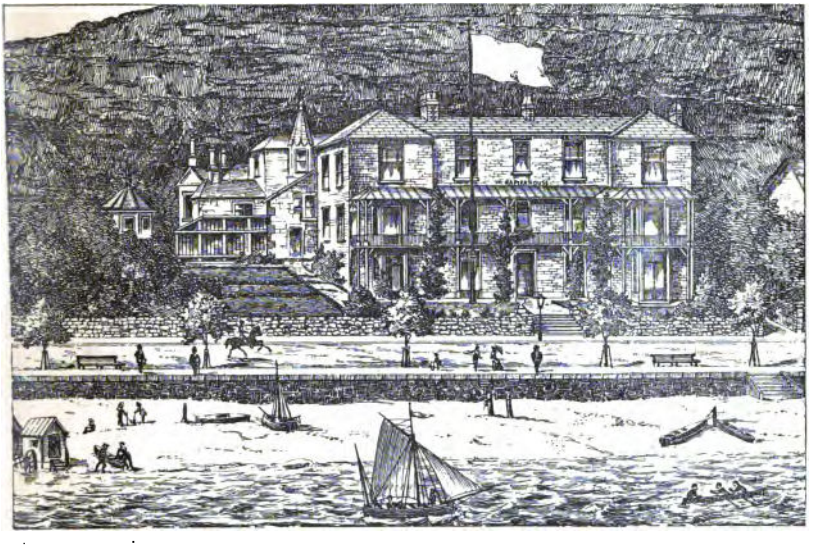
Regent Street, SHANKLIN.

List on application stating requirements.

"NAPIER"

. Boarding Establishment .

Only Boarding House on Esplanade.



Every attention and comfort.

First-class Cuisine. Moderate Charges.

Separate Tables.

PROPRIETOR.

Support British Manufacture by wearing

Bailey's Isle of Wight Serge,

The most durable material made for Ladies' and Children's wear.

Try a Sample Dress,
6 yards,
Double Width.

Sent Free to...
...any address.

Made in Navy and Black.

Three Special Qualities:
7/9, 8/9, 10/9.

Every yard guaranteed impervious to the Sun, Sea Air, and Salt Water.

Can only be had from—

John Bailey Company,

Serge Merchants,

SHANKLIN, I.W.

List of . . .

Lodging House Keepers

The Cliff.

Mrs. Eldridge, Albert Villa, 6 bedrooms, 3 sitting rooms, south aspect.
Mrs. Prouten, Blenheim, 6 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms.
Mrs. Jolliffe, Auckland, 7 bedrooms, 3 sitting rooms
Mrs. Cooper, 3 and 4, Osborne Villas, 12 bedrooms, 4 sitting rooms
Mrs. Hall, Cliff End Villa, 5 bedrooms, 3 sitting rooms
Mrs. Cook, Clyde Villa, 6 bedrooms, 2 sitting rooms
Mrs. Barber, Ningwood, 6 bedrooms, 2 sitting rooms
Mrs. Wells, Malton, 8 bedrooms, 3 sitting rooms—let furnished.
Mrs. Schwark, Villa Homburg, 7 bedrooms, 3 sitting rooms
Mrs. Spragg, Carlton Villa, 8 bedrooms, 2 sitting rooms.
Miss Peck, Chepstow, 5 bedrooms, 2 sitting rooms.
Miss Bradley, Fairmount, 9 bedrooms, 4 sitting rooms
Mrs. Baker, Mornington, 7 bedrooms, 2 sitting rooms
Mrs. Wearne, Burlington, 6 bedrooms 2 sitting rooms
Mrs. Smith, Clarence Villa, 6 bedrooms, 3 sitting rooms
Mrs. Bound, Palmerston, 9 bedrooms, 4 reception rooms

Hope Road.

Mrs. Nichols, Anneslee, 2 bedrooms, 2 sitting rooms, bath room.

Esplanade.

Mrs. Hayden, Undercliff, 4 bedrooms, 2 sitting rooms
Mrs. Jackman, Beconsfield, 7 bedrooms, 2 sitting rooms
Mrs. Payne, Palestine Cottage, 6 bedrooms, 3 sitting rooms
Mrs. Colenutt, Palestine House, 13 bedrooms, 6 sitting rooms
Mrs. Spencer, Culver House, 9 bedrooms, 4 sitting rooms
Mrs. Gilbert, Lincoln Villa, 5 bedrooms, 2 sitting rooms
Mrs. Rayner, Norfolk House, 8 bedrooms, 3 sitting rooms
Osborne House, 10 bedrooms, 4 sitting rooms
Mrs. Beynon, Glenelg, 5 bedrooms, 2 sitting rooms
Mrs. Blew, Warwick House, 10 bedrooms, 4 sitting rooms
Mrs. Botwright, Loch Lomond, 11 bedrooms, 4 sitting rooms, bath room
Mrs. Blew, Beachfield, 12 bedrooms, 5 sitting rooms
Mrs. Lardner, Ocean View, 12 bedrooms, 4 sitting rooms.
Mrs. Rayner, 2 Devonshire, 5 bedrooms, 2 sitting rooms.

Western Road.

Mrs. H. Wadham, Pendennis, 3 bedrooms, 2 sitting rooms.

MARTIN'S LIBRARY,

Discount Bookseller and Stationer. *High Street,* ***Shanklin, I.W.***

CIRCULATING LIBRARY

which is kept well supplied with New Books.

PIANOFORTE AND MUSIC WAREHOUSE.

Pianofortes for Sale or Hire. Sheet and Book Music.

ARTISTS' MATERIAL AND FANCY DEPOT.

One of the best selections of **Picture Post Cards** in the Island.

Photographs, Guides, Maps and Views of the Island.

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Family Fishmonger, Poulterer, Game Dealer, &c.,

High Street, ***SHANKLIN, I.W.***

Shanklin Bay Fish. Fish of all kinds in highest perfection.

FAMILIES WAITED ON DAILY.

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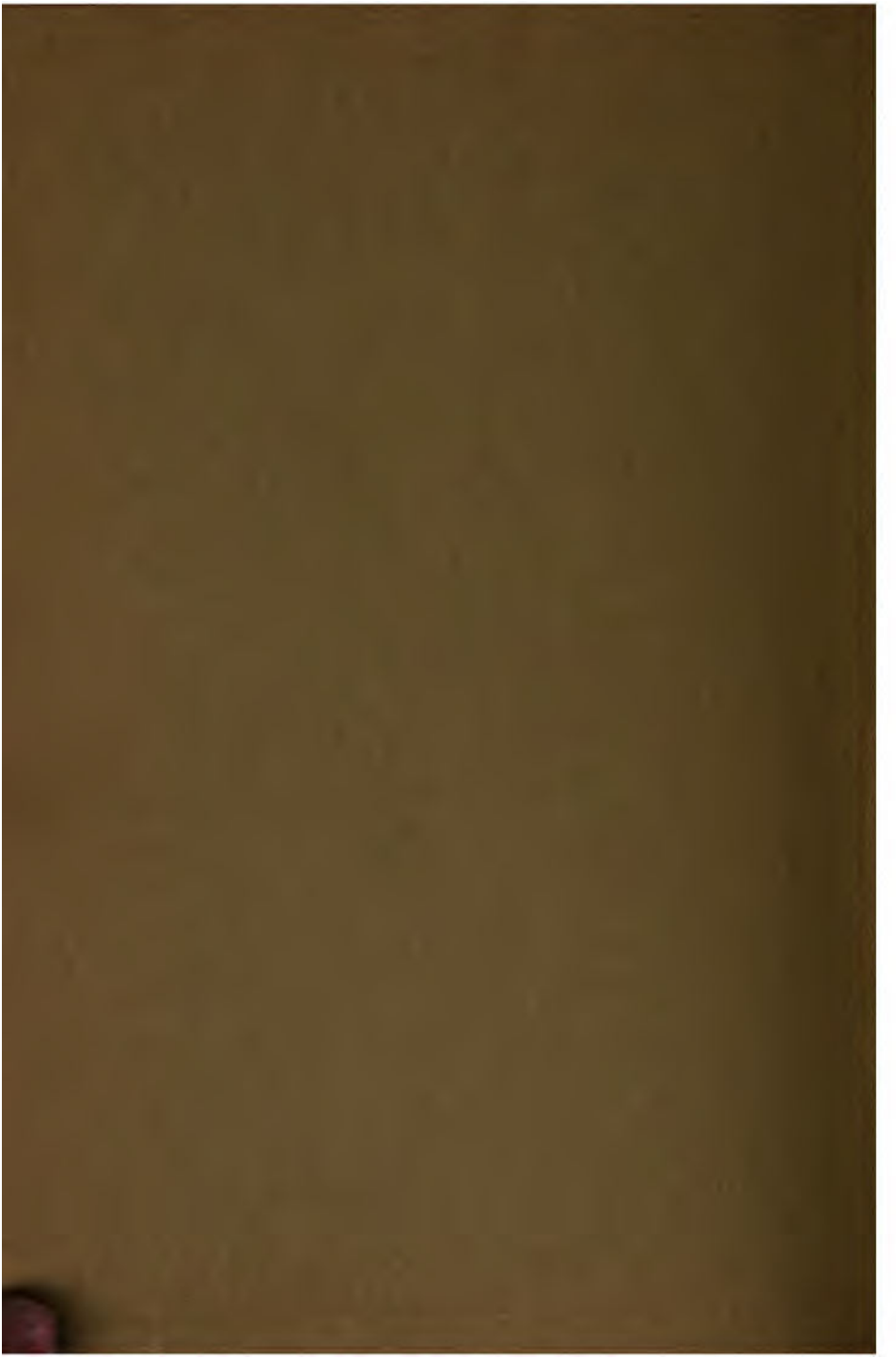

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