

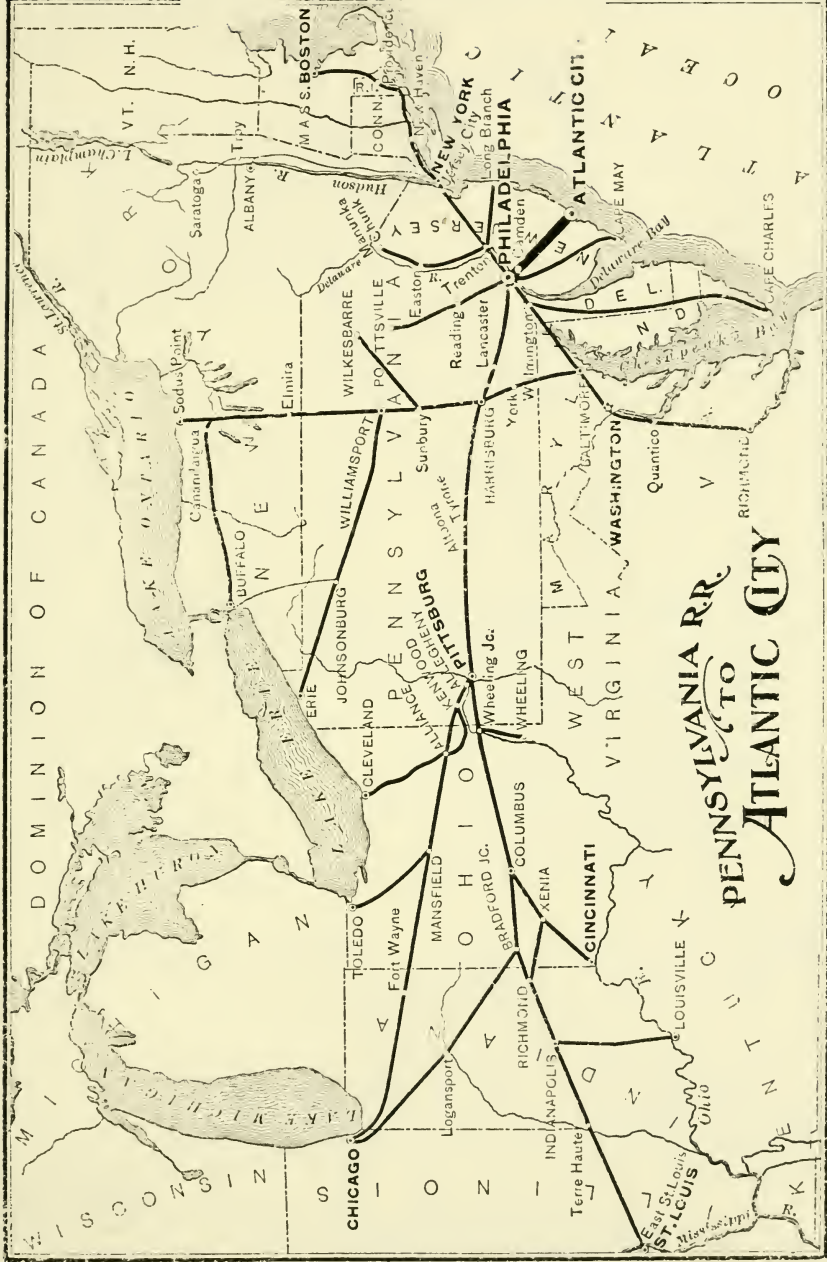
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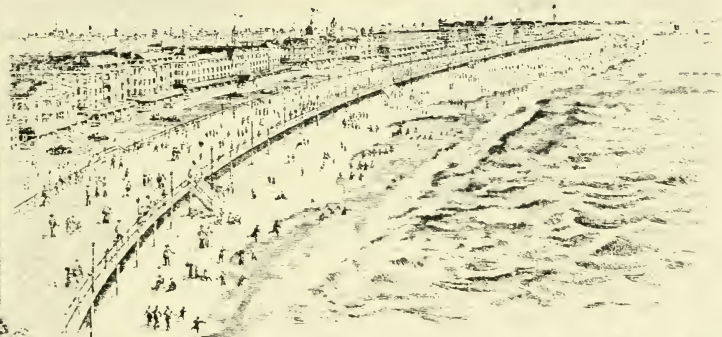






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ATLANTIC CITY

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Heston's Hand Book



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ON THE BEACH

..The..
Shelburne



MICHIGAN
AVENUE

REMAINS OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. EVERY
CONVENIENCE, INCLUDING HOT AND COLD
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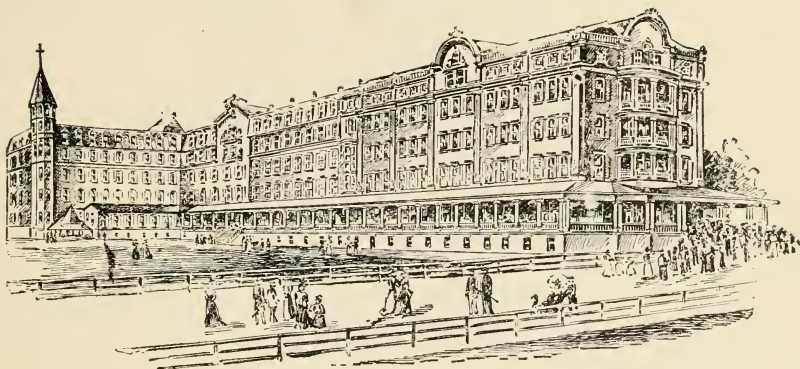
The Shelburne.

This House is now being Re-modeled, Enlarged and Greatly Improved.

HOTEL TRAYMORE

ON THE OCEAN FRONT

HAS ENLARGED TO DOUBLE ITS FORMER CAPACITY



The Traymore has long been recognized as one of Atlantic City's most popular and famous beach-front hotels; and the extensive alterations and additions just completed make it a model of comfort and elegance.

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CAPACITY, 450

D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor. 'Phone 27



HOTEL LURAY

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Large Rooms, Single and
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Sea and Fresh Water Baths

Piazza joined to the Boardwalk. Heated Sun Parlor and Pavilion on the Ocean

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in the Year

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MORE OCEAN FRONTAGE
THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE
ALONG THE FAMOUS WALK

Open the Entire Year.
Modern and Complete. Luxuriously Furnished.
Booklets upon Application.

'PHONE 10.

JOSEPH H. BORTON

See view on opposite page.

Seaside House
ATLANTIC CITY.



Pennsylvania
Avenue,
Ocean Front.



'Phone 22.


Overlooking the Ocean 
Enlarged and Refurnished throughout.

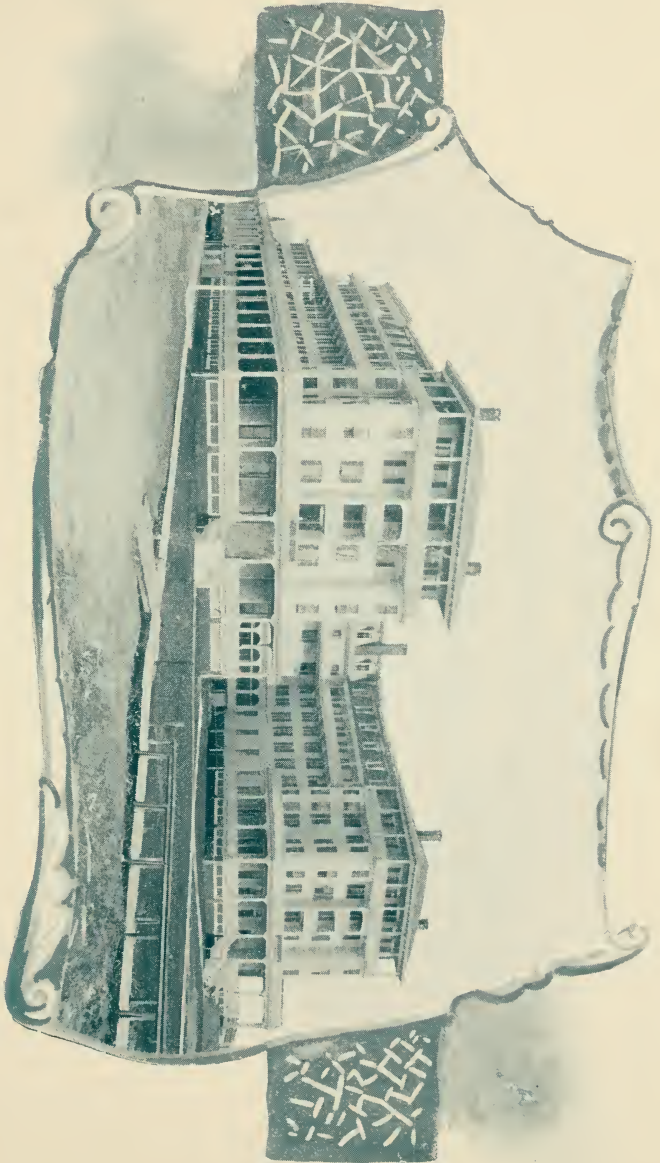
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Sun Gallery. Elevators. Hot and Cold Salt-Water Baths in the House. Enclosed walk of glass from Hotel to Beach. Billiard room and all the appointments of a first-class house. Coach meets all trains. Ocean parlor on the beach, free to guests. Telegraph and Long Distance Telephone in the house.

CHARLES EVANS & SON.

See view opposite page 23.

 Open all the Year.



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Directly on the Ocean Front, at the foot of St. Charles Place, Two Hundred Feet from the Breakers.

Most Artistic Building in Atlantic City.

Thoroughly Modern in all its Appointments.

Forty Rooms en Suite, with Private Bath.

An ever-flowing artesian well on the premises, bringing the water crystal pure, from a depth of 1000 feet. Ball and music room, 60 x 75 feet, large dining room, seating 500. Reception Halls, etc.

See view opposite page 32.

Phone 279.

James B. Reilly.

Hotel Morton

Virginia Ave. near the Beach.

THE CUISINE RECEIVES
THE PERSONAL
ATTENTION OF THE
OWNER AND MANAGER
MRS. N. R. HAINES, FORMERLY
MANAGER OF
THE CHALFONTE.



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250 Guests.
Elevator from Street Level.
Sun Parlor.
Baths.
Shuffle Boards.
Long Distance Telephone.
Ocean View.

For Terms and Full Particulars, Address

MRS. N. R. HAINES,

Telephone 407.

Owner and Proprietress.

See view opposite page 42.

HOTEL ISLESWORTH



VIRGINIA AVENUE,

Directly on the Beach.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

A Modern Hotel in Every Respect.

Fresh and Salt Water in all Bath Rooms.

HALE & SCULL, Managers.

See view opposite page 52.

'PHONE 163.

ORCHESTRA.



MILITARY BAND.



Rooms en Suite, with Sea and Fresh Water Baths. Elevator from Street Level and complete Electric Plant. Steam Heat. Sun Parlor. A Table d'Hote Luncheon and Dinner served in Cafe.

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On Beach Front.

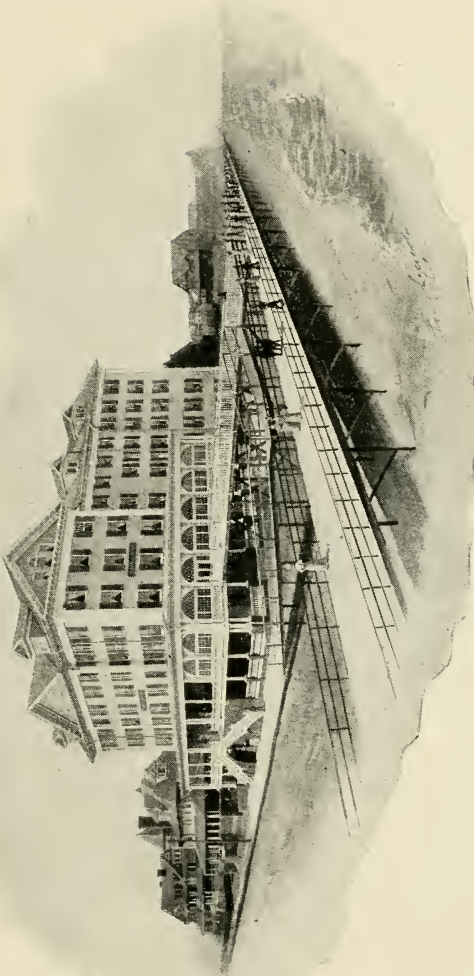
Terms, \$3.00 to \$5.00 per day.
Special Rates for May, June and September.
Accommodations for 600 Guests.

W. E. COCHRAN,
Chief Clerk.

'Phone 111.

CHARLES R. MYERS,
Proprietor.

See view opposite page 62.



Hotel Gladstone, with accommodations for 250 guests, is situated on Brighton Avenue and the Beach in Chelsea, the most quiet and select section of Atlantic City, facing and with a full and unobstructed view of the ocean. The Piazzas are connected by private walk with the famous ocean promenade. This hotel is entirely new throughout, has all modern conveniences, such as gas and electric lighting, elevator to street floor, rooms *en suite* with baths, open grates and steam heat, long distance telephone and telegraph communication to all parts of the world. **Hotel Gladstone** has elegant surroundings, equal to any in Atlantic City. The service and *cuisine* is unexcelled. Wide piazzas surround the hotel. **Coaches meet all trains. Terms made by the day or week.**

STONE & COLLINS, Owners and Proprietors.

Royal Palace Hotel

Ocean End of
PACIFIC AVENUE.

IT is in the coolest, most picturesque and exclusive hotel section. The boardwalk is but 50 feet away and 200 rooms have unobstructed views of the ocean, which sweeps past not one but several sides. Private baths are attached to 100 rooms, many of them being en suite.

All sailing craft to and from the Inlet pass immediately in front of the hotel.

The furnishings, equipment, appointments, cuisine and service are unexcelled on the coast. Persons desiring a quiet and retired location, away from the crowd and bustle, yet within easy distance of the centre of amusement, will find the Royal Palace the place they seek.

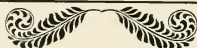
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Illustrated
Booklet.

F. N. PIKE, Proprietor.

Also Proprietor of the HYGEIA HOTEL, Old Point Comfort, Va.

The Jackson.

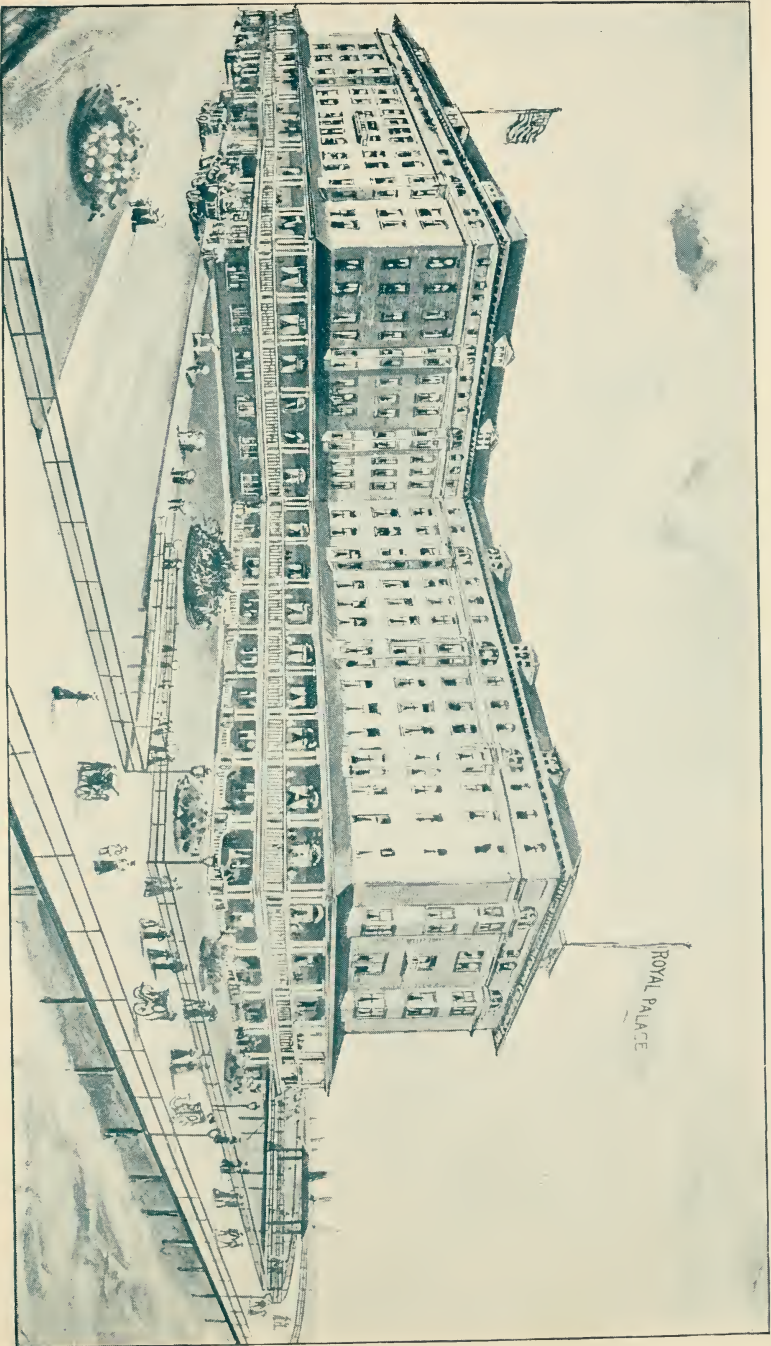
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Virginia Avenue.
Full Ocean View.



New, handsome fire-proof hotel, built of brick and stone; complete with every modern appointment. Rooms *en-suite* with private bath. Elevator from level of street. Capacity 200. Open all year.

Illustrated booklet, showing plan of rooms, mailed upon application.

SENSOR & IMEL



Royal Palace Hotel.

Entirely New Hotel with Full Ocean View from Every Room.

Hotel Pierrepont,

Ocean End of New Jersey Avenue.

Buffet and Grotto—Ground Floor.
Convenient to Golf Links.

Thoroughly Steam Heated.
Elevator from Street Level.
Electric Lights.
Rooms en Suite, with Bath.
Write for Booklet.

CONDUCTED IN THE MOST
LIBERAL AND APPROVED
MANNER.
HANDSOMELY FURNISHED.

CAPACITY 300.



Channell Bros.

'Phone 479.

See view opposite page 65.



THE... IROQUOIS

'Phone 378.

A SUPERB NEW HOTEL.

South Carolina Ave.
and Beach.

Ocean view; capacity 500; steam heat; sun parlors; elevator to street; rooms en suite, with bath; spring rates, \$12 to \$17.50 weekly; booklet mailed.

W. F. SHAW.

THE ROMAN,

Ocean End,

St. Charles Place.

European and American. Meals served to order from 6 A. M. until 12 M. at night. New and elaborately furnished in ancient and modern designs. Rooms en suite or single, with bath. Elevator to street level.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

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C. O. SHAAR.



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MICHIGAN AVE.
NEAR BEACH.

OCEAN VIEW.
STEAM HEAT
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... See Holland House advertisement.

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Elevator. Modern in every detail. Capacity 300. Booklet mailed on application.
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Home Comforts. Good Table. Central Location.

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Boarding by Day or Week. Opposite Philadelphia and Reading Depot.
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Continuous chain of exclusive features from morning till night.

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All kinds of curious fish are caught in the great
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MR. A. M. HESTON.

Dear Sir: Please accept my thanks for the Hand-Book. I will spend all of my Augusts in Atlantic City in the future, as I am about retiring from practice. I believe the book has already determined two of my patients to go to Atlantic City instead of to Wisconsin resorts.

Sincerely yours,
C. A. WARE.

ATLANTIC CITY, May 12, 1900.

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Sincerely yours,
M. D. YOUNGMAN.

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“*Heston's Hand-Book of Atlantic City.*”

“*Atlantic City—Queen of the Coast.*”

“*Winter Outings and Summer Rambles.*”

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ATLANTIC
CITY.



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2. LEWIS P. SCOTT, County Clerk.

3 LEWIS EVANS, State Senator.

4. FRANKLIN P. STOY, Mayor.

5. ALFRED M. HESTON, Comptroller.

Queen of the Coast

TWENTIETH CENTURY
SOUVENIR EDITION

HESTON'S
HAND-BOOK



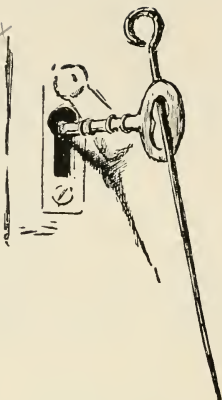
Being an account of the settlement of Eyre Haven,
and a succinct history of Atlantic City and County
during the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries; also
Indian Traditions and Sketches
of the region between Absegami and Chico-
hacki, in the country called Scheyichbi.

By ALFRED M. HESTON

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY

NINETEEN HUNDRED. 14TH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

F 144
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GOOD-BYE to pain and care! I take
 Mine ease to-day;
Here, where the sunny waters break
And ripples this keen breeze, I shake
All burdens from the heart, all weary thoughts away.

Ha! like a kind hand on my brow
 Comes this fond breeze,
Cooling its dull and feverish glow;
While through my being seems to flow
The breath of a new life—the healing of the seas.

—Whittier.

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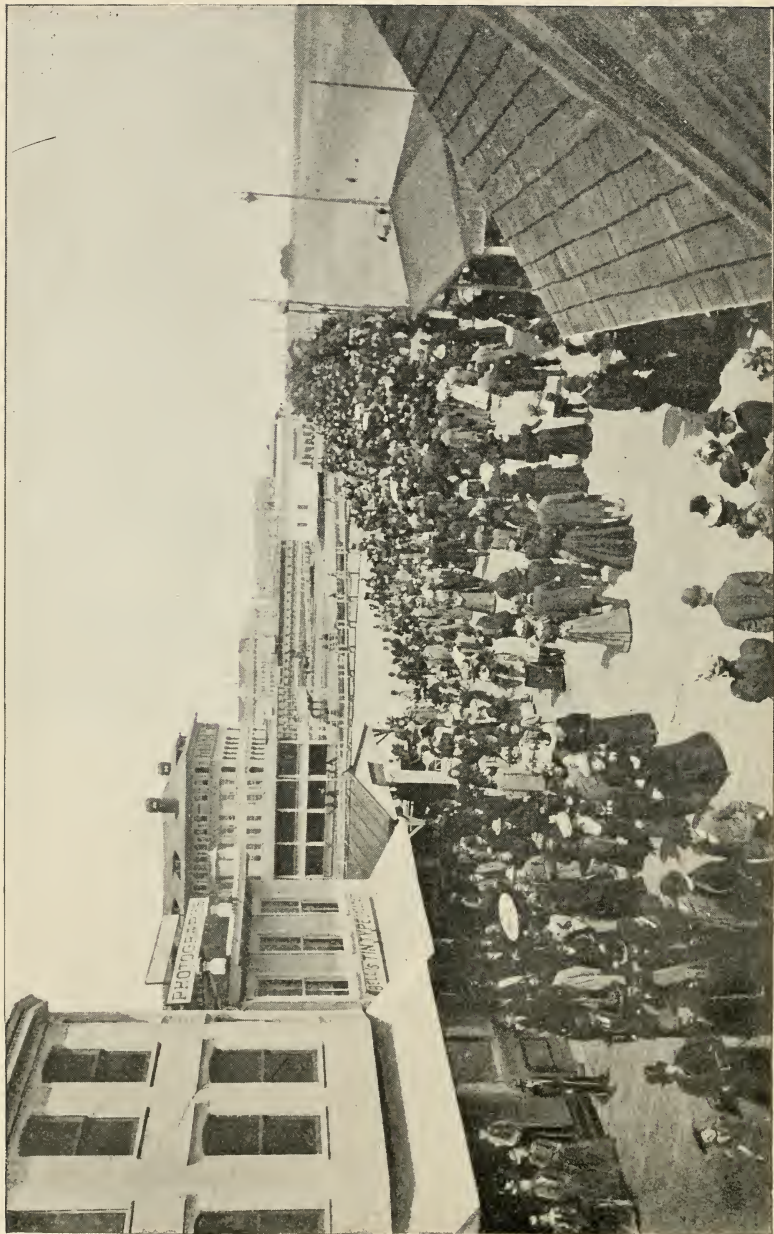


Easter Sunday, 1899, on the Boardwalk.

PART I.

Atlantic City Sketches—Winter and Summer

OUTINGS BY THE SEA.



A March Morning on the Boardwalk.

Salutatory.



IN the olden times, 'tis said, every feudal baron welcomed the stranger to his castle and the pilgrim to his fireside; he listened with delight to the tale of the traveler and the song of the troubadour. The barons and bards, pilgrims and poets, made their entrance and their exit a thousand years ago, and since their day the centuries have wrought many changes. The world is not what it was, but though the times have changed, mankind has not changed his nature. He still has the same desire for novelty, the same love of story, the same fondness for pleasure.

Attend then, worthy friends, if you will, while I, a stranger and traveler, tell of a delightful place whereunto I have been, and show unto you some pictures of the greatest and fairest of the world's watering places.

Sir Oracle, another pilgrim who preceded me to this place of pleasure, homeward bound, was benighted, and craved a shelter at my hands, promising that this courtesy he would repay with some story of the wonderful city which he had visited. In my veins there flows no blood of barons; howbeit, in imitation of the cavaliers of old, I feasted Sir Oracle at my humble board and seated him at my fireside. Then remembering his promise, and mindful of my hospitality, out of the fullness of his heart he thus spake: "Atlantic City! Place of Pleasure! Haven of Rest! Mecca of the Tourist! Delight of the Pilgrim! Abode of Fashion! Paradise of the Summer Girl! Home of the Neglige Shirt! Age can not wither nor custom stale thine infinite variety! Pæans of praise can add naught to the glory that surrounds thee, thou Queen of the Coast." Again he was silent, and though I waited long, 'twas all he said.

Since then I have been to Atlantic City, and for thee, worthy listener, who, perchance, hath never been there, this panorama of pen pictures and camera sketches hath been prepared, with the confident expectation that the succeeding season of outing will find thee there among the thousands, enjoying to the full the beauties and the pleasures of that unique resort. Though as yet a stranger to the place, thou mayst profit by my story, and, the while believing, may say to thy friend, in the language of Scotland's bard, "I cannot say how the truth may be; I tell the tale as 'twas told to me."

Be assured, I would not forestall thy good opinion of Atlantic City by offering thee pictures and sketches that are too highly colored. Briefly and frankly, my only hope is that, having heard my story and seen my play, thou mayst say, as Nick Bottom, the weaver, said to good master Cobweb, the fairy, "I shall desire more acquaintance of thee"—thou Jersey island fair, with the wine of life in thy pleasant air.

A. M. H.

Prologue.

"Shall I not take mine ease in mine inn?"—*Sir John Falstaff.* (SHAKSPEARE.)

SIR ORACLE.—What sayest thou, spirit of the departed Falstaff? Dost thou desire ease in thine inn? Then seest thou that the inn be chosen with care, that thy host be one worthy of thy company, and above all that the inn be situate in Atlantic City.

FALSTAFF.—But how can I know the whereabouts of this place thou callest Atlantic City, the direction thereto, the number of inns therein, and which be goodly taverns that rob me not of mine exchequer?

SIR ORACLE.—All this and much more store of information is vouchsafed unto thee, my lord.

FALSTAFF.—But suppose that I too be a belated traveler, who spurs apace to gain the timely inn—how shall I find my place of abode, seeing that the west doth not yet glimmer with some streaks of day and I be a stranger in a strange land?

SIR ORACLE.—List! Let my worthy and adipose knight send for that book yclept Heston's Hand-Book of Atlantic City, whereof there be many thousands print, and see therein many fair pictures and much story about the town; and a catalogue of all the inns and boarding places, likewise some pictures of the taverns wherein thou wilt find thy warmest welcome.

FALSTAFF.—Wherefore shall I know, Sir Oracle, if I go thence, how many pieces of gold to place in mine pouch, that I may have the wherewithal to pay the inn-keeper?

SIR ORACLE.—Be not uneasy about that. Your jocund highness will find in the Hand-Book a catalogue of all the inns, the dole which each host doth demand of the pilgrim and the number of lodgings at his disposal. And thou shalt read in this book of elevators, electroliers, telephones, electric lights, electric cars, locomotives, railroads, steamboats, automobiles, biographs, phonographs, merry-go-rounds, roundabouts, toboggans, switchbacks, kinetoscopes, and divers other strange devices, of which thou hast never before heard.


FALSTAFF.—Avaunt there, wizard, with thy telephones and automobiles, thy elevators, railroads, biographs and phonographs! Thou speakest in an unknown tongue. Yet will I send for this book on the many taverns in thy town of Atlantic City; howbeit, this be a place whereof I never before heard. Verily, I must view the manners of this strange town, peruse its traders, gaze upon its buildings and take mine ease in mine inn. Knowest thou the cost of the book of which thou speakest so highly?

SIR ORACLE.—Yes, my dear Falstaff. Send a bag of forty and eight farthings to the publisher, or to any bookseller in the provinces of America; so shalt thou receive it by the earliest post. Verily, in this book there be much story about the town and pictures waiting of the best of the inns therein, where thy stomach is most carefully honored and thy couch like unto a bed of roses.



A Summer Afternoon at the Inlet Wharf.

Queen of the Coast.

HE island whereon Atlantic City is built is situated between Absecon and Great Egg Harbor inlets, within sixty miles of Philadelphia and one hundred and fifty miles of New York, by railroad. It is distant five miles from the mainland, the intervening space being an expanse of bays, sounds and salt marshes. The island in its chrysalis condition, before it felt the electric touch of a railroad, was known as Absecon Beach, which name still exists in the adjoining village of Absecon, on the mainland, now put completely in the shade by its more successful neighbor.

Many of the more recent patrons of Atlantic City do not know that, although the history of the place as a pleasure resort dates from the time of its founding, in 1854, it was not until more than twenty years later that it became widely known as a winter health resort and sanitarium. To-day there is no northern winter resort so popular, none so largely patronized and none so urgently recommended by physicians generally as Atlantic City. The physicians of Philadelphia were the first to discover the wonderful curative effects of the saline air of Atlantic City, and to them, more than to any other class of men, is due the credit of making the city what it is to-day, a famous sanitarium.

In the olden times the seashore was considered a desolate place in winter. Such a bleak idea as to be there in January would have chilled the marrow of an invalid. And yet we find that many of the wealthy, who otherwise would go to Europe, now spare themselves the annoyance of ocean travel by going to Atlantic City. Others, who formerly sought health and relaxation in the more distant Southern resorts, now make this their winter abiding place.

**Young Men and Maidens,
Bachelors and Old Maids.**

The founders of Atlantic City prophesied that it would stand pre-eminent as a resort. Doubtless it is to-day the queen of American watering places and health resorts. There is a sort of freedom about the place that pleases all who come here. It is no uncommon sight, even in winter, to see men eminent in their callings busily engaged in scooping up bucketfuls of sand for children whom they chance to meet on the beach, or aiding them in their search for shells after a receding tide. Young men and maidens, sedate bachelors and prudish old maids not infrequently take part in such diversions, and one can not help thinking that the intellects and the characters thus unbent appear to greater advantage by the relaxation.



Yachting Scene at the Inlet.



View of Boardwalk from the Strand.

Ozone off the Ocean.



SEVERAL elements combine to produce the tonic and resting effects of the Atlantic City air, the first of which is the presence of a large amount of ozone—the stimulating, vitalizing principle of the atmosphere. Ozone has a tonic, healing and purifying power, that increases as the air is taken into the lungs. It strengthens the respiratory organs, and in stimulating them helps the whole system. It follows naturally that the blood is cleansed and revived, tone is given to the stomach, the liver is excited into healthful action, and the whole body feels the benefit.

For some persons the air alone is sufficient, while others get along famously with the air and the aid of judicious bathing. Of course, during the cooler months of the year the bath must be elsewhere than in the surf. For all seasons of the year there are the hot sea-water baths and the natatoriums, with large pools of tepid sea-water. For some only the briefest dip in the ocean is all that is necessary or safe; others should refrain altogether from ocean bathing, and confine their ablutions to the hot baths; exercising in these, however, proper care as to time and temperature of the water. Delicate persons can not safely bear a prolonged soak in hot water, whether salt or fresh.

As to diseases of the respiratory organs, a physician says: "I have had personal knowledge of many patients suffering from various forms of such affections who have made trials of the climate of Atlantic City in winter. The cases have, as a rule, improved, some of them very decidedly, though there have been exceptions. Consumptives in the incipient stage, and even those in the advanced stages of the disease, where the destructive process has advanced slowly, have often experienced marked improvement and, in some cases, have been cured."

**All ye Weary and
Heavy Laden.**

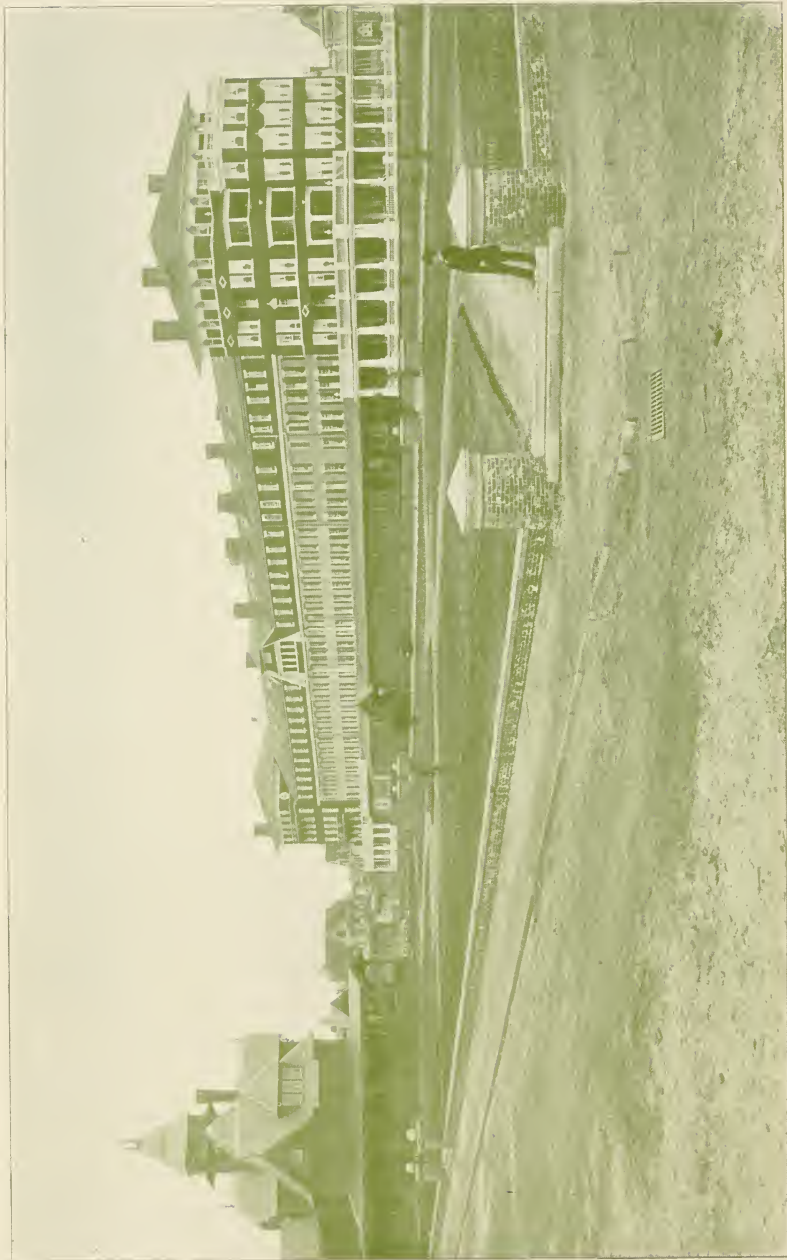
Sufferers from autumnal catarrh, which is essentially a form of hay fever, enjoy great relief by coming to Atlantic City.

The late Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and the late Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes had a witty correspondence on the subject of hay fever some years ago, in which the latter declared that there was no cure for the disease "but six feet of gravel." Atlantic City, however, has answered back that if it can not be cured, it can at least be alleviated.

Come then, ye disconsolate consumptive; come, thou wheezing, sneezing victim of hay fever; come, all ye weary and heavy laden, ye who seek health, rest or pleasure; come and fill your lungs with ozone; come and promenade on the broad Boardwalk, planted within reach of the sea; come and take a mid-winter sun-bask; come while ye may; come *now*. Take no heed of the chronic fault-finder who may be here, enjoying to the full all the benefits and advantages of Atlantic City, and who still carps and grumbles because the town, perhaps, lacks a few pretty curves and graces.



A Morning Promenade in Mid-Winter.



Hotel Brighton—South View.

Summer Weather 'neath Winter Skies.



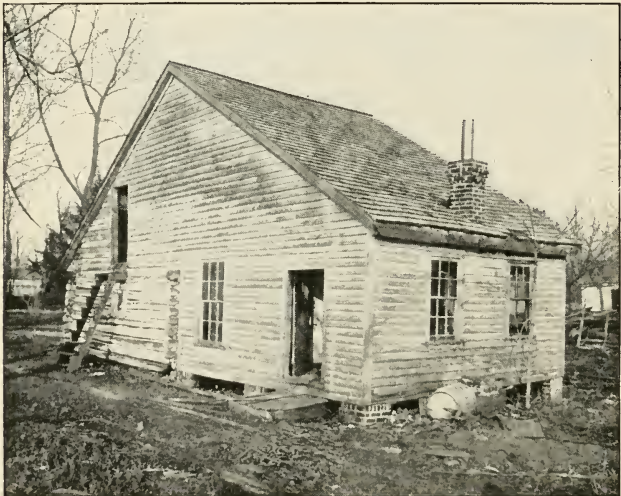
THE fame of Atlantic City is grounded not alone upon those qualities which give it prominence as a summer resort. It is a great seaside city, where, throughout the year, people from every State crowd its hotels and lounge on its famous beach. In summer time the visiting population exceeds one hundred thousand. It is a great democratic crowd, good-natured, rollicking and happy, bent on the pursuit of amusement and enjoying the quest with unalloyed pleasure. The witching charms of autumn sea and sky hold many a summer visitor, even until the ides of November. Indeed, not a few linger until December, and ere the holiday festivities are fairly over at home, the first company of winter visitors has arrived, harbingers of that larger company whose appearance marks the advent of February. Excepting an occasional "nor'easter," which is a treat in itself, by way of contrast, the weather at this season is usually all that one could desire. The winter and spring or Lenten season is the swellest of the year. The resort then becomes the abode of a distinguished company who seek to escape the rigor of northern climes. The great hotels, which remain open throughout the year, are filled in the earlier months by the best representatives of society from the East, the West, the North and the South. There are days in February and March suggestive of May and June in cities farther north or remote from the sea. Indeed, the visitor is sometimes wont to say, "Truly this is summer weather 'neath winter skies."

In point of accessibility, Atlantic City possesses advantages unequalled by any other resort on the coast. With Philadelphia and all the railroads centering there, it is connected by numerous through trains, while with New York and the East there is ample communication by through trains, which make the run from New York to Atlantic City in but little more than three hours.

**Tonic for Invalids
and Convalescents.**

The air here is so dry and mild, as a rule, that convalescents who are able to be about may enjoy at least a brief walk on the famous Boardwalk, even in winter. Then again there are miles of drives, either upon the hard, smooth beach, the finely paved streets of the city, the Speedway down the beach, or across the meadows to the grounds of the Country Club on the mainland.

Visitors from all parts of the country have found in the equable climate and invigorating air of Atlantic City their only means of restoration to health. Hundreds and thousands who have been thus benefited will bear willing testimony to the tonic effects of its bracing atmosphere. Confirmed invalids are often materially benefited, and existences that would be utterly miserable at home are here made not only tolerable, but enjoyable.



A Relic of the Revolution—Cabin of General Doughty, on the Mainland.



A June Morning on the Boardwalk—Looking Eastward.

Lenten and Post-Lenten Pastimes.



IN mid-winter, when the majority of the guests are invalids, any but the mildest forms of dissipation are out of the question, but during Lent, when the more extravagant gayeties of the rest of the world are temporarily suspended, Atlantic City becomes the scene of genuine fun and frolic.

Upon the advent of Lent some good-natured married lady, of unimpeachable social standing, in one of the larger cities, organizes a party of a dozen or more young people, and chapters them to Atlantic City. They come for ten days, often staying longer; and while they are here the heretofore quiet halls ring with the sounds of their music, dancing and merry laughter. The more sober-minded invalids gaze with a mild surprise, not unmixed with pleasure, at these jolly parties, and by force of example are inclined to forget their ailments.

Equestrianism is an every-day recreation during the Lenten season. The brisk sea breezes, which sing and whistle around the cottage gables and through the bare branches of the trees, inspire the visitors with longings for the vigorous exercise of long walks and horseback rides. From these they return with such glowing cheeks, sparkling eyes and keen appetites that the mere sight of them is a better advertisement of Atlantic City air as a tonic, than all the hand-books that might be written.

There is never any dearth of amusement for those who pass any portion of the fashionable spring season in Atlantic City. The opportunities for enjoyment at the Casino are varied, and include private theatricals, readings, musicales, orchestral and other entertainments. The visitors, of course, are the elite of other cities, refugees from the demands of social life, drawing new vigor from the pure air, and pleasure seekers whiling away their time 'neath the bright skies of this new-born rival to Southern Europe.

Convenient Lounging Places for All.

The ocean parlors and pavilions are convenient lounging places, when one is not inclined to sit on the sand and take a sun-bask. Here he may behold the many strange and beautiful aspects of the sea. Sometimes it is as calm and placid as a lake, with only a line of breakers laving the shore. On another day it reflects all the delicate hues of the setting sun. Then again, under a serene sky, it is beautifully blue, while under heavy clouds it assumes the sombre green. When the wind prevails it heaves in heavy swells and dashes its breakers furiously on the gently shelving beach, sending up a roar like that of thunder. So, day by day, one may watch the changed and ever-changing conditions of the sea; or, if not so inclined, whatever may be his tastes, he can find in the wonderful resources of the town an inexhaustible means for their gratification.



Central M. E. Church.



Early Morning on the Boardwalk.

America's Mecca of Tourists.



TOURISTS who have visited all parts of the civilized world, men whose word we cannot doubt, and women whose judgment we cannot question, have declared that nowhere is there a resort combining so many points of excellence as Atlantic City. Already it is the Mecca of a considerable number of tourists from countries beyond the Atlantic, as well as from states bordering on the Pacific; and the time is not far distant when many Europeans, who have been in the habit of passing a portion of the year at some over-rated resort on the Mediterranean, will cross the expanse of ocean and spend a month or more in Atlantic City, whose climate combines the bracing qualities of Brighton and Malaga with the sedative virtues of Rome and Venice; and within whose bounds might be placed the Frenchman's highly-prized Trouville and his picturesque and fashionable Etreta without making any appreciable difference in appearance or conditions.

The visitor here, whether from Europe or the most distant parts of the United States, is charmed by the beauty of the town and the grandeur of the sea. The bright sunshine bronzes the cheeks and aids the bracing breezes to vivify the frame, while the paved avenues and magnificent strand afford ample opportunity to all who wish to indulge in equestrian pleasures. The facilities for sailing are unsurpassed, and yachts go bounding seaward or glide across the bays and estuaries with a speed that is truly entrancing. Here, also, is the perfection of fishing, whereof more is said under the caption of "Hook and Line."

All the benefits that can be expected of a sea voyage are obtained by a residence in Atlantic City, with the added comforts and luxuries of a metropolis and the freedom of fast land. In his "Literary Recollections" Thomas Hood says: "Next to being born a citizen of the world, it must be the best thing to be born a citizen of the world's greatest city." This is stating only half a truth. In this country, next to his home, here in Atlantic City best may he abide, to rest and cheer him by the flowing tide.

**Agreeable Climate and
Congenial Friends.**

The idea that Atlantic City is a mere lounging place for the summer idler was long since abandoned. It is an all-the-year-round resort, where one can always find an agreeable climate, congenial friends and almost anything to engage his attention or excite his interest. It is without a rival in America in the matter of hotel accommodations, suited to the tastes and the means of every class of people. There are elaborate hotels, equipped with all modern appliances and kept in the best manner; less pretentious houses, well-kept and comfortably equipped cottages, villas with classic names and an indefinite number of boarding houses.



Home of the "Atlantis Club," Illinois Avenue.



The Boardwalk—Westward from the Casino.

Summer Days Beside the Sea.



WHEN spring unlocks the flowers to paint the laughing soil, when hath passed that period of transition from the austere glory of winter to the roseate weather of June, then it is that one's thoughts revert, with fond remembrance, to the delightful scenes, the cool and invigorating breezes and the joyous pastimes of Atlantic City, whose summer day is more than a mere creation of the fancy.

The oft-quoted words of George Herbert, the sweet singer of Cherbury—"Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright," are almost meaningless to those who know summer only from the high temperatures, the glaring sun and the hot, parching winds that are its distinguishing characteristics in no inconsiderable portion of the United States.

The ideal summer presupposes climatic conditions that make physical life, from the highest to the lowest, a perpetual delight and rejoicing; and if there is any place more favored than another in that regard, it must surely be a matter of concern to the toiling millions to know where it may be found.

But, apart from the mere pursuit of pleasure, the mere seeking after enjoyment, and that love of change for its own sake that is inherent in every son of Adam, there is, happily, in this busy, restless age, a just recognition of the importance of relaxing the extreme tension of business and endeavoring to repair the terrible waste of vital force. We are, however, with our pleasures very much what we are in our business, except that while we may not always make a pleasure of our business, we certainly make a business of our pleasure, seeking to obtain, with the least outlay, the largest possible results.

Away from the Heat and Hurly-Burly.

The accessibility of a summer resort is, with not a few, a matter of importance, second only to the paramount consideration of health and pleasure ; and herein lies the secret of Atlantic City's wonderful growth and popularity.

The solid character of its patrons from the better elements of society, the quiet home-like aspect of the place, the natural scenery and charms peculiar to itself conspire to make Atlantic City the very ideal of a summer resort. Art and design have added to its attractions, beautifying it with broad avenues, walks bordered with trees, and with gardens whose fragrance unites with the cool breeze of the ocean to delight and refresh those who, turning from the heat and hurly-burly of the city, seek the charm and change of seashore life.



Easter Sunday, 1900.

Beauty on the Boardwalk.



ATLANTIC CITY invented the Boardwalk, and while other resorts have been content to tamely copy, she has lengthened and strengthened, rebuilt and renewed, until the present structure, erected in 1896, and extended in 1897-98-99, is forty feet wide, twelve feet high, over three miles long, and cost the city \$170,000. It has no equal in the world.

The life, the light and the color that one sees on this promenade during the early evening hours are indescribable.

It is an endless dress parade, a grand review, in which everybody is one of the reviewers, as well as one of the reviewed. The animation, the overflowing good nature, the laughter and contagious hilarity of this restless throng are irresistible. The lights from the scores of bazaars, the buoyant merriment of the children, the soft, melting colors of the summer dresses of the women, the grace and freshened loveliness of the women themselves, the dizzy whirl of the merry-go-round, and the thousand and one little scraps of life and tone that line the thoroughfare, all blend in a picture that is warranted to banquet the eye and rest the mind of any one who is not utterly lost to every sense of enjoyment.

Nowhere in the world is there such a kaleidoscope of beauty, such a panorama of wonders, as one sees on this great ocean promenade. An annual visitor said: "I have been to every prominent seaside resort and spa in Europe, and I know whereof I speak when I say that nowhere is there a resort that can in any way approach Atlantic City. In addition to the unusual opportunities for enjoyment, it is unquestionably the healthiest place in America."

Pleasing Panorama of Sea and Land. From the balcony of the lighthouse, near the eastern end of the promenade, a grand panorama of sea and land is presented. Looking north and east, across the extended miles of salt marshes, with their winding bays and estuaries, one sees the pretty buildings and the fertile farms of the mainland. Westward is the beautiful city, with its splendid hotels and extensive boarding-houses, its hundreds of private cottages, and the long line of shade trees skirting the sidewalks ; while beyond, to the east and south, is the great ocean, reaching far out into the distant horizon.

The ocean piers usually offer some sort of entertainment aside from the ordinary Boardwalk diversions. Indéed, it is impossible to pass a dull day or evening in Atlantic City, and yet if one does not care for the sprightlier pleasures, he may be as quiet as he please, and find delight in meeting and chatting with friends on the promenade, or listening idly to the thunderous monotone of the blue, unresting sea.



Observing the Dress Parade.



Bathing Scene in August.

Pleasures of the Plaisance.



THE Plaisance of Atlantic City is the Boardwalk, but, in winter time, on pleasant days, and in summer, when the Boardwalk is literally full of humanity, so full, indeed, that the crowd surges over on the side, then it is that the Strand, either from choice or necessity, becomes an equally popular promenade. Up on the Boardwalk or down on the Strand the visitor may pass many delightful, dreamy hours.

The long stretch of sandy beach and the roar of the surf may be uninteresting to some upon a gloomy day, but when the sun is shining all dreariness disappears, the ocean sparkles like a huge diamond, and groups of people wander along the Strand or scoop out convenient hollows, in which they lie for hours, enjoying the warm sun-bath and inhaling ozone at every breath. Bevyes of girls, dressed in dainty costumes, are scattered about on the sand, and ripples of laughter come to one's ears from every side. Far out upon the horizon a faint trace of smoke may be seen ascending from a passing steamer, while above the horizon and sometimes just beyond the surf the white wings of swift-sailing yachts or other craft lend a charm and a motion to the scene. Nothing could add to the quiet beauty of this scene or heighten the pleasure of those for whom it is created.

From morning until evening the beach is a perfect paradise for children. The youngsters take to digging in the sand and paddling in the water by natural instinct, having unlimited opportunities for both. Every day they throw up fortifications, build mounds and excavate subterranean caverns, and every night the tide washes away all of their labor and leaves a soft, smooth surface for another day's toil.

Popularity of the Surf Bath.

The pleasures of the surf bath bring multitudes to Atlantic City during the summer months, and bathing here attains a popularity unknown to more northern resorts, the near approach of the Gulf Stream to this point increasing the temperature of the water to a delightful degree, and taking from it the bitter chill from which so many would-be bathers shrink. At the fashionable hours of bathing, from eleven to one, the beach is crowded with thousands of merry bathers, whose shouts and laughter mingle with the roar of the surf, while the Strand and Boardwalk are lined with interested spectators and promenaders. The scene at this time is as animated as the streets of a continental city on a fête day.



An April Sunday on the Boardwalk.



SOUTH BROS. CO.
N.Y.

The Sea Side House.

Playground of the Country.



ATLANTIC CITY is the nation's health resort, its pleasure spot, its playground. Congress may resolve and newspaper correspondents may with hasty pen declare that this or that spot, distinguished by some local phenomena, shall be known as a national park, but neither formal resolution nor the verdict of casual writers can change the geography of the country, the facts of nature, nor the verdict of the people. The public has declared, with an emphasis that cannot be misunderstood, that Atlantic City, though not exactly a park, is the Playground of the Country.

This resort long since learned how best to provide for the summer and winter visitors, and it is now the business of the place to set forth its attractions, which are all in the direction of making one's stay delightful. Hard to amuse, indeed, would be the visitor who could not find some congenial diversion ever close at hand on this interesting island. There is some sort of diversion at every hour of the day, every day in the week, and for those who prefer to do just nothing at all there is always the sublime panorama of sky and sea spread out in perennial magnitude before the most listless eye.

For the man or woman who is brain weary, and breaking down under the weight of business, professional, social or domestic cares, there is no better restorative than a season of rest and recreation at Atlantic City. With increased bodily vigor, incident to a stay here, comes the gentle ministrations of tired nature's sweet restorer. Many who have been troubled with insomnia find in a change to this climate the soothing balm that

“ Upon the high and giddy mast
Seals up the ship-boy's eyes and rocks his brains
In cradle of the rude, imperious surge.”

Pure Air Washes Out the Lungs.

Persons who could scarcely walk at home, after coming here, stroll long distances on the Strand or Boardwalk, with only a cheerful sense of weariness that is soon succeeded by a sharpened appetite, the reward of agreeable exercise. Few, indeed, who visit Atlantic City fail to experience a marked improvement in appetite, while to many there comes such a feeling of drowsiness that the most exciting story fails to keep them awake. This is a sure sign that the nerves are being well rested.

The exercise that one gets here is a tonic in itself. The pure air brightens, rests and strengthens the eyes, purifies the blood, washes out the lungs, flushes the air-passages of the nose and ears, quickens the sluggish circulation, strengthens the weak digestion, brightens the complexion and resists the progress of disease. In the flood of ozone off the sea all poison is driven out of the system.



A Snap Shot.



Boardwalk near Young's Pier.

Beach Rides, Yachting and Gunning.



ATLANTIC CITY is so situated that nature provides a constant round of summer pleasures. The sea, of course, is an endless source of delight. Even those who do not bathe find a pleasure in sitting under the big umbrellas and canvass-covered chairs on the beach, and watching the antics of those who are tumbling in the surf. Yachting is another delightful pastime. There isn't a safer, speedier or more comfortable fleet of fishing and sailing boats on the seaboard than Atlantic City's squadron, found at the picturesque inlet harbor, with its breezy houses of refreshment by the docks.

Those who prefer steam to sails can be accommodated, and the few whose stomachs dread the heaving billows may eschew both and sit and watch the fleet of gaily-decked boats dancing in the distance, their blood meanwhile tingling with the ozone blown from the sea, or the commoner kind which some endeavor to suck through a straw.

The island is ten miles long and the two extremes are united by an electric railway, which is an unfailing source of pleasure to a countless number of visitors. The greater portion of the route is within sight of the sea and almost at the water's edge. In some places one may see the original formation of the island. There are woods and pleasant retreats among the sand-hills, shaded by umbrella-shaped trees, which have withstood the storms of many years. To those who love nature and who hold communion with her visible forms, a day of pleasure is promised in exploring these ancient sand-hills and sylvan retreats.

If the visitor is a sportsman, he will scent the delirium of pursuit in the spray of the billows. With gun and rod, either or both, one is sure of a great day's sport under the guidance of the veteran yachtsmen at the inlet. The succession of game fowl which visits the adjacent beaches, each in its own season, is surprisingly varied; snipe, plover, marlin, willet, yellow legs, marsh hens, black duck, mallard and teal follow each other, often in such numbers as to provoke the city sportsman to the highest pitch of enthusiasm.

**Down the Beach
by Moonlight.**

The trip down the beach is a most delightful one, either by day or night, and to afford a view of the ocean by moon-

light at least one night train is usually run throughout the year. This train is in great favor with the young people. It passes Sea View; Ventnor, a quiet place with a fine hotel; St. Leonard; Oberon and South Atlantic City, celebrated for its sacred white elephant, which is the largest white elephant in the world. A mile and a half farther down the beach is Longport, where sailing craft or steam pleasure-boats convey passengers across the finest sheet of inland water in the State, to Ocean City or Somers' Point.





A Business Block on Atlantic Avenue—Residence on Pacific Avenue—
Pennsylvania Avenue corner of Pacific.

Hook and Line.



PERHAPS there are in this world souls so sordid that they never can rise to the height of enthusiasm over that enticing pastime, fishing. It may be a matter of early training or education—this love of angling—since the man whose boyhood was passed in the country is usually an expert fisherman, and he remembers with pride and pleasure his first fishing outfit. He'd a horse-hair line and an elder stick, with bended pin for a hook, and he fished till noon in the shaded creek, with an angleworm for bait. At the very first nibble, when the cork went under, the rod was thrown swiftly over his head, and the fish, breaking away from the unbarbed hook, went flying through the air, and landed back in the woods, perhaps fifty feet from the edge of the creek. A pretty sight it was, too, that perch or sun-fish, with its silvery sides dappled with gold. Then it was strung by the gills on a crotched stick, and, with three or four others, was carried home in triumph.

Ah! lives there a man with soul so dead that he cannot cherish, with fond recollection, the joy of those youthful sports? a memory so weak that it cannot recall the long-gone days of boyhood pleasures in the country—days of wishing and of fishing, when he listened to the voice of the rivulet and the language of the winds and woods? The roar of the ocean was an unknown song in that distant country home, but to him the green aisles of the forest were more than a poetic fiction.

In Atlantic City there are no scenes, no pastimes, like those incident to boyhood life in the country. There are no dank grottoes, vine-trellised and luxuriant, with perhaps only a ray of sunlight bursting through the fretted vault of green; no vistas of glory like those found in hilly and mountainous places; but, brother anglers, on the veracity of thousands of the fraternity, we assure you that you will find congenial spirits here, and as fine a lot of liars (fish liars, of course) as can be found in the United States—barring, perhaps, the State of Maine.

**A Land-Locked
Water Preserve.**

True, there are no fresh-water trout here, but we have weak-fish, sea bass, flounders, blue fish, sheepshead and other fish, as good as, yes, better than those which navigate the mountain streams, as active and as gamy as any fish you ever saw. The bays and thoroughfares are a vast water preserve, with Nature for their keeper. From Grassy Bay and Little Egg Harbor on the north to Scull's Bay and Great Egg Harbor on the south, from the wreck of the "Cassandra" to the wreck of the "Diverty," fish of large size are found in abundance. The creeks and sounds teem with millions of the finny tribe at certain seasons of the year, and it is here, also, where agile oysters, mild, serene, on beds of moss recline; where soft-shell crabs live pinchingly, and pearly sheen of hake and flounder wins the flies.





Atlantic City High School.

A New High School Building is in Course of Erection.

Place of Perennial Pleasure.



IN the charms of novelty and ever-shifting variety, Atlantic City surpasses the most celebrated of European resorts. Surrounded on all sides by the waters of the ocean and blessed with a climate of rare equability, its physical advantages are superb. Seaward the waste of waters stretches almost three thousand miles, kissing the shores of another hemisphere; while landward is a wide estuary as smooth as a mountain lake, and beyond that an expanse of salt meadows, reaching out to meet the pine forests, whose breezes mingle with Neptune's briny breath.

The geological peculiarities of the island are one of the agents that contribute to its remarkable healthfulness. There is no indigenous or spontaneous vegetation on the island. The only growths are the arboreal embellishments of the avenues and lawns—sylvan contributions from the forests and fields of the mainland. No stagnant pools or sloughs disfigure the facial lineaments of the island, and there is no malarial or miasmatic emanation to offend the senses or affect its perfect hygiene. Indeed, it is believed by many scientists that the air of Atlantic City is "hostile to physical debility."

All other attractions, of course, are secondary or subservient to the charms of the sea, whose sunny waters break upon the strand and whose keen breezes drive all burdens from the heart, all weary thoughts away. The famous promenade, which follows the contour of the beach, is wide enough to accommodate 100,000 visitors, without crowding or discomfort. Here, at eventide, the city pours its countless thousands out, and a great procession marches and countermarches the entire length of the four-mile promenade, under the brilliant glare of the electric lights, lighted the year round, and the strains of music from the numerous places of amusement that line the landward side.

Joy and Pleasure Through the Twelve-Months.

The current of humanity on the Boardwalk moves constantly on, the rule of the road—keep to the right—being strictly observed. As a study of some of the most unique phases of human character, a stroll along this crowded thoroughfare in spring or summer is worth a year of ordinary life.

Year after year this commingling of the young and the old, the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the grave and the gay, goes on in Atlantic City; and so until the end of time, generation after generation, the charmed voice of the sea will draw man to its sands and to its surf. From the plains of the South, from the wide expanse of the West, from the bleak, gray rim of the North, men, women and children will come and go, girdling our coast with joy and pleasure through the twelve-months.



Perhaps You Know Them.

Wherein Atlantic City Excels.



FEW of the advantages of Atlantic City over other resorts may be thus stated :

There are excellent schools and churches, good society, good order, good government, good drainage, good water and good living.

The underground sewage system has worked so successfully that Atlantic City is admitted to be the only properly drained resort on the coast. The waves that beat on the beach here are not required to act as scavengers for the city. The surf is absolutely free from refuse or defilement of any kind.

The water supply from artesian wells, some of them 1000 feet deep, and from natural springs on the mainland, is inexhaustible. There is no purer or clearer water anywhere in America. This is conceded by scientists and recognized by thousands of critical visitors.

For the promenader, a broad Boardwalk, without equal in the world, is built along the entire ocean front of the city, forty feet wide and over three miles long. It is at all times a centre of attraction and thousands of visitors from every corner of the United States there enjoy the delicious exhilaration of the vitalizing ozone off the sea.

There is an absence of formality, the bane of European resorts, that renders a sojourn in Atlantic City refreshing as well as fashionable.

The city is admirably lighted with electricity. The authorities spend nearly \$40,000 a year for lighting. The ocean promenade and all the principal avenues are lit with brilliant electric lights the year round.

Notwithstanding the fact that hundreds of thousands of people visit the city annually, many of them afflicted with severe illness, statistics are not wanting to show that Atlantic City's death-rate is almost the lowest in the country. The national mortuary table averages the deaths among the resident population at 12.05 to the 1000, or second only to one other place in the country.

Epilogue.

King Lear—

“May be he is not well ;
Infirmity doth still neglect all office,
Whereto our health is bound.”

—SHAKSPEARE.

PILGRIM.—Not well, my lord? Methinks thou knowest not what the matter is. Send thou and tell him I would speak with him.

KING.—Nay! I will not command his presence, seeing he doth yet suffer. We are not ourselves when nature, being oppressed, commands the mind to suffer with the body. But what is this thou revealest? What kind offices hast thou for the indisposed and sickly?

PILGRIM.—’Tis this, my lord. These many summers have I wanted with the breakers at Atlantic City, and there, also, on many a winter day, have I found delightful outing by the sea and much ease in mine inn. There, my lord, once I sat upon a pier and heard a mermaid, on a dolphin’s back, uttering such dulcet and harmonious breath that the rude sea grew civil at her song. At this place, whereof much praise hath been spoken by most learned men, in winter time, ere yet the inns at other places have their portals opened, I durst lay my hand upon the Ocean’s mane and play familiar with his hoary locks.

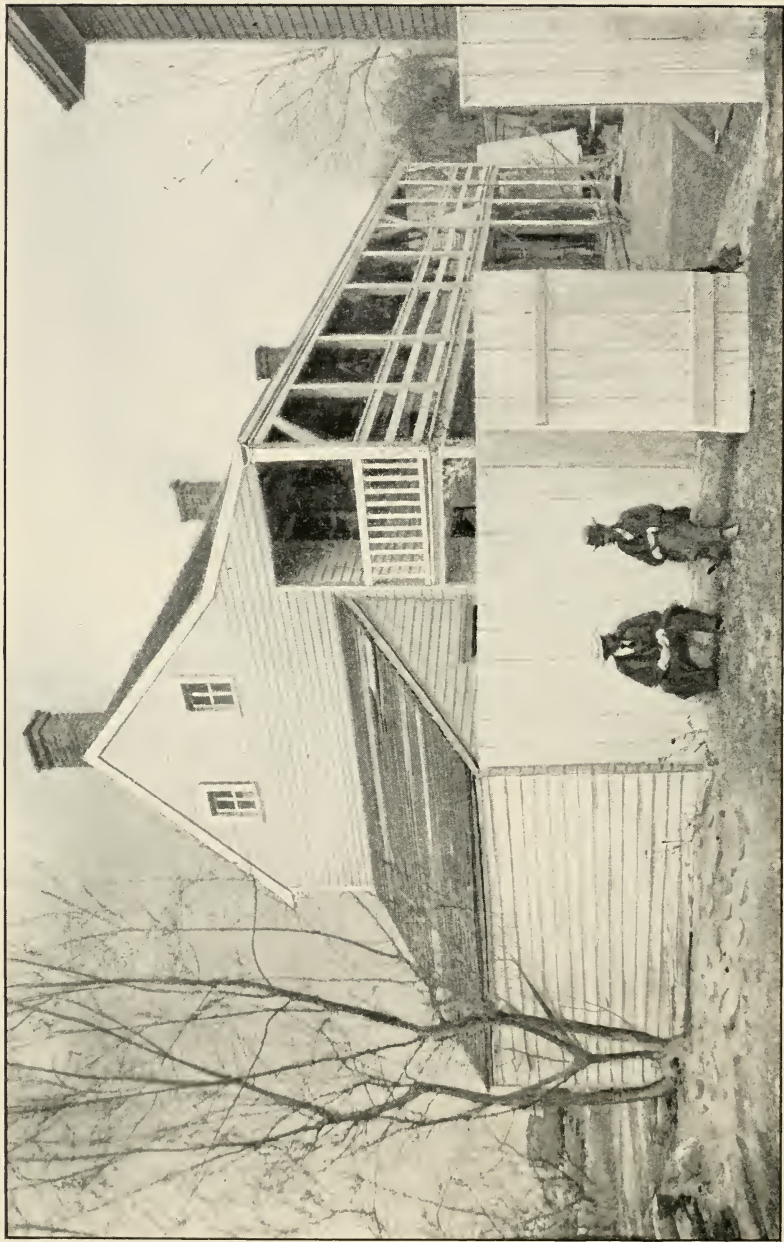
KING.—I perceive, pilgrim, that thou art no fool, nor art thou abstemious of pleasure, seeing that thy countenance is round and good-natured and that thy nose doth already wear the livery of good living. This word of thine persuades me that it behooves us all to go and linger yet a while at thy fair city which thou callest Atlantic City. Give me my servant forth! Nay! go thou thyself and summon up the retinue. Command them to attend to-morrow at nine, for at that hour we go to this place of rest and pleasure; and so may this be our custom hereafter. Resolve, also, with all modest haste, whichsoever way thou mayest please, that this be our usage thrice every twelvemonth. Write it down and post it by every path we tread, and let it shine with such a lustre that he who runs may read.



Hotel St. Charles.

PART II.

Indian Stories and Traditions—Tales of the Olden Time—
Settlement of Eyre Haven—Atlantic County
Reminiscences—Origin and History
of Atlantic City.



Oldest Hotel in Atlantic City (now unoccupied), near Turnpike Bridge. Built about 1815.

INTRODUCTORY.



ODWIN'S once-famous story of "Caleb Williams" is said to have been written backwards. That is, the hero was first involved in a web of difficulties, forming the second volume; and then, for the first, the author cast about for some mode of accounting for what was already done.

In like manner, this History and Hand-Book has been written backwards. In the first part is presented an imperfect pen picture of Atlantic City, "Queen of the Coast," within whose bounds are centralized all the forces and features necessary for a complete health and pleasure resort. In the second part is an account of the beginning of seaside pleasures, when the aborigines made periodical visits to the seashore, eating enormous quantities of baked shell-fish (soquanock and sickissuog), making belts of poquanhock and luckahouk, bathing in the surf, and making merry in other ways.

After the Indians came the first settlers, with their old-time diversions. Then came the generations of revolutionary and post-revolutionary times.

In those days, at the seashore, it has been said, when men went fishing in the morning, they rolled up their trousers to the knees; when they "dressed for dinner," they simply rolled them down again. By degrees the methods of seashore recreation have changed. The sea laves the beach the same as of yore, but modern ways have made surf bathing a luxury, instead of a penance; and there are just as good fish in the sea now as there were then, but they are caught with less trouble—some with a silver hook.

What could have been more perfect than the conception of this great seaside resort? Its founders prophesied that it would stand pre-eminent among its kind, and looking at it to-day, as described in the first part of this Hand-Book, who will deny its pre-eminence? Undoubtedly, Atlantic City is "Queen of the Coast."



In issuing this souvenir edition of the Hand-Book, I shall offer no excuse, other than this: the demand has been made and the field is open

for a work of this character—historical and descriptive—commemorating the closing and signaling the opening century.

Nothing in the nature of a reliable history and sketch-book of Atlantic County has been heretofore attempted, and I have therefore prepared these desultory chapters, hoping that they will merit the perusal of all into whose hands a copy of the book may chance to fall. I need scarcely add that their preparation has been entirely a labor of love.

It is not presumed that the book is faultless, but to approximate a degree of completeness has been my endeavor. The historical chapters will answer the end for which they were written, if they but awaken in the people of Atlantic County an interest in the oft-neglected subject of local history, to the study of which pride and patriotism should alike impel us.

True knowledge, like true charity, should begin at home, and he who fails to study the history of the locality wherein he lives commences the

fabric of his education at the summit, instead of at the base; wherefore, should these chapters direct any native or adopted son of ancient Absegami to the path of TRUE knowledge, the author's labors will have been abundantly required.



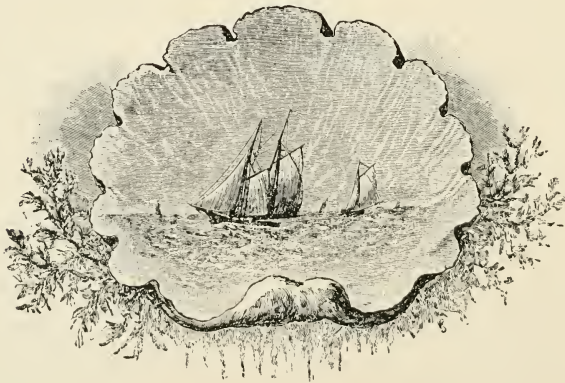
In a work of this size and character, it would be impossible to embody a complete history in one volume; hence, to preserve the annual feature of the Hand-Book and at the same time to offer a history that is reasonably compact and complete, I have deemed it wise to publish only a few of the historical chapters in this volume, reserving the rest for later editions of the Hand-Book.

It is hoped, and I now make the suggestion to the future Mayor, City Council and other officials, that the year 1904 be made a jubilee year, commemorative of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Atlantic City. One or two months in that year may well be given over to festivity, including a week of carnival—possibly a “Carnival of Atlantis,” similar to that which was proposed for the year 1900. To perfect and direct this proposed semi-centennial, there should be a committee of fifty representative citizens—one for each year of history—appointed by the Mayor a year or so in advance of the festival. Doubtless, this committee, in the fertility of its resources, will show to the country and to the world that in push, progress and popularity Atlantic City has no peer.

Succeeding editions of the Hand-Book will contain chapters on the history of the county and growth of the city, the whole to be united in one grand souvenir edition, published in the year of Jubilee, 1904.

A. M. H.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 1, 1900.



'Tis the pearly shell,
That murmurs of the far-off murmuring sea;
A precious jewel, carved most curiously—
It is a little picture painted well.

—R. W. GILDER.



Amidst the Breakers.

Indian Stories and Traditions.

Circa 500 to Circa 1500, A. D.

FAR back in the annals of time, ere the foot of white man had trod the soil of Scheyichbi, the region of country east of the Lenape-Whittuck was a paradise for the Indians. Here the untutored child of the forest flourished in his glory; here, unmolested, he wooed his mate beneath the greenwood boughs and traversed the forests at will in quest of game.

Living in the country of Scheyichbi, the inhabitants were of course Scheyichbians. In our time those living in the same country are called

A Tribe of Manly Men. Jersey men. The Scheyichbians belonged to a nation of Indians called Lenni-Lenape, meaning original people, but the very name suggests a falsehood. There are witnesses in the stones to the probable existence of an entirely different people anterior to the Lenapes. The Scheyichbians may have been the descendants of those Chinese navigators who are said to have penetrated the forests of North America in the year 458 A. D.*

The tradition of the Lenni-Lenapes was that the name meant "Original Men." As the central, largest and at one time the strongest division of the Algonquin race of Indians, which comprised all the Eastern tribes, they assumed, and for a long time held, the leadership among the Atlantic coast tribes. Orthographical research in the Indian language, however, indicates that the original meaning of the name was "manly men," the race name for man being "lenape," and "lenni" being another form of "illini," as seen in "Illinois." Other traditions indicate that the tribe was once located west of the Mississippi, whence it migrated eastward to the valleys of the Susquehanna and Delaware.

The "histories" of these so called original people consisted entirely of stories handed down through the centuries, from generation to generation, until they finally reached the Indians who were in possession of the country when the white man came among them. The **Illusions of History.** red man's history, therefore, was simply his-story.†

A missionary and scribe (Rev. John Heckwelder) has given us some account of what the Indians believed concerning their origin. They assured him that their earliest ancestors were animals and that they lived in caves under the earth. One of their number discovered a hole, through which he climbed, and once upon the surface he found the air and country so delightful that he hastened back to tell the other animals. They came forth from their subterranean highways and by-ways, and beheld, indeed, a country that was very fair to look upon; an island beside the sea, it may

* M. de Guignes, 1753; Smith, p. 13, 1765

† One of the greatest men of Europe once said that history is a combination of lies, which men agree to call truth. Few of us will ever know exactly the extent of the legends, the myths and the falsehoods which have been incorporated into history. When we think of the histories of our wars and the biographies of our heroes, we can truly appreciate the cynicism of Frederick the Great, who, desiring his secretary to read history to him, said, "Bring down from the shelves one of my liars." In days of old there were historians who avowedly wrote as they were bribed. It was said of Paolo Giovio that he kept a bank of lies. To those who paid him liberally he assigned a noble pedigree and illustrious deeds; those who gave nothing he vilified and blackened. Who is not familiar with the despairing exclamation of Sir Walter Raleigh, on vainly trying to get at the facts of a quarrel which he had witnessed in the courtyard of the Tower, in which he was imprisoned. Two gentlemen had entered the room and given him conflicting, and, as he thought, untrue accounts of the brawl. "Here am I," he cried, "employed in writing a history of the world—trying to give a just account of transactions many of which occurred three thousand years ago—when I cannot ascertain the truth of what happens under my window."

be, with the wine of life in its pleasant air. The effect was marvelous, for straightway they saw that they were no longer animals, but men and women. Two of the animals, however, the ground-hog and the rabbit, refused to leave their underground homes when bidden, and consequently they remained unchanged; wherefore, some of the tribes of Scheyichbi would not eat of these animals, lest they be accused of eating their own family relations!

MYTHS OF PRIMITIVE AMERICANS.

Described briefly, and by an Indian, the American myth system is as follows: There was a world before this one in which we are living at present; that was the world of the first people, who were different from us altogether. Those people were very numerous, so numerous that if a count could be made of all the stars in the sky, all the feathers on birds, all the hairs and furs on animals, all the hairs of our own heads, they would not be so numerous as the first people.

These people lived very long in peace, in concord, in harmony, in happiness. No man knows, no man can tell, how long they lived in that way. At last the minds of all except a very small number were changed; they fell into conflict—one offended another consciously and unconsciously, one injured another with or without intention, one wanted some special thing, another wanted that very thing also. Conflict set in, and because of this came a time of activity and struggle, to which there was no end or stop, till the great majority of the first people—that is, all except a small number—were turned into the various kinds of living creatures that are on earth now or have ever been on earth, except man—that is, all kinds of beasts, birds, reptiles, fish, worms, and insects, as well as trees, plants, grass and rocks, and some mountains; they were turned into everything that we see on the earth or in the sky.

That small number of the former people who did not quarrel, those great first people of the old time who remained of one mind and harmonious, left the earth, sailed away westward, passed that line where the sky comes down to the earth, and sailed to places beyond.

Jeremiah Curtin, in his work on "Creation Myths of Primitive Americans," published in 1899, gives us the result of close personal communication with the American Indian in the nineteenth century. Mr. Curtin considers that "the treasure saved to science by the primitive race of America is unique in value and significance." Among the more noteworthy of the myths is "Olelbis," containing an account of the creation of the heavenly house in the Central Blue, the highest point in the sky above us. In this myth is described the great World Fire which was extinguished by a flood; and next a reconstruction of the race in the form now existing.



William Nelson, an authority on Indian history, says the Lenapes had their origin in the neighborhood of Hudson's Bay, and began migrating southward probably three or four thousand years before the Christian era.

This statement is based partly upon their traditions and partly upon the kitchen middens or kitchen leavings, traces of which are found in the shell-heaps of New Jersey. These shell-heaps are the production not only of the Indians living along the coast, but of tribes living along the shores of the Lenape-Whit-tuck, who made periodical journeys to the seashore for the triple purpose of fishing, fowling and bathing. These journeys were always made afoot, as the horse was then unknown on this continent.*

One of the largest of these shell-heaps was found on the marsh skirting what is now known as Great Bay, about a mile from the mainland. It has been conjectured that this mound marks the site of an ancient pile-dwelling settlement, similar to the settlement of twenty huts found by

* Until quite recently it was believed that the horse originated in Asia, but late discoveries, says a recent writer (E. L. Anderson, London, 1898), show that "at a period long anterior to the earliest records of Asia, horses were known to mankind in various parts of Europe. The remains of the horse of our times are found with those of the extinct mammals of the quarternary period; and, as far as I can discover, our horse has an antiquity as great as that of any existing quadruped. The primitive man who dwelt in rock-shelters and caves, and who is supposed to have flourished in that division of the world's history called the "reindeer period," certainly used the horse for food. In the caves of France, Switzerland and other countries great quantities of the bones of horses have been found under circumstances which prove that they were put there long before the times of which we have any historical knowledge, and that their presence was due to a primitive race of man.



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PROMINENT ATLANTIC CITY PHYSICIANS.

1. DR. THOMAS K. REED.
3. DR. WILLIAM M. POWELL.

2. DR. B. C. PENNINGTON.
4. DR. JOHN R. FLEMING.

Columbus on the north coast of South America, to which he gave the suggestive name of Venezuela, or Little Venice. In place of a shallow layer of shells scattered over a considerable area (a characteristic of all aboriginal village sites on the seacoast) at Great Bay there was found a single mound of extraordinary height and proportions. This significant feature, coupled with the fact that the marsh was once an integral part of the bay, naturally suggested a pile-dwelling settlement. Several Indian graves were uncovered on the slope opposite the mound, from which were taken thirty-two skeletons of adults.

Doubtless the curling smoke from Indian wigwams once ascended above the hill-tops and red cedars which marked the present site of Atlantic City. Traces of these remained until recent years in the shell-mounds in the vicinity of Hill's Creek, above Chelsea, where Indian implements of a very archaic character were also found. Another of these shell-mounds was found at what is now Missouri avenue, between Arctic and Baltic, Atlantic City. Thousands of bushels were taken from this mound and used in the building of the Higbee road.

Dr. Thomas K. Reed, of Atlantic City, has a collection of Indian relics that is unsurpassed by any other private collection in the country. To him, also, the writer is indebted for much information concerning the early history of Atlantic City and Absecon Beach. Dr. Reed has been an active participant in the various movements tending to the advancement of Atlantic City, and during the three decades, 1860 to 1890, he was the leading spirit in every such movement. He is the Nestor of Atlantic City physicians, is universally respected as a model professional gentleman and highly esteemed by a wide circle of friends in Atlantic City and elsewhere. The soul of honor, courageous, educated, studious and refined, he is, literally and exactly, in the best conceivable meaning of that hackneyed phrase, a gentleman and a scholar.

INDIAN RELICS ON THE LEEDS HOMESTEAD.

While working in the rear of a house on Division street, Atlantic City, on April 2, 1900, a plumber discovered a box containing human bones. The house was at one time the home of Andrew Leeds, who died in 1867, and was buried in a vault on the premises, his being the only grave on the island, so far as known. This property remained in the possession of Andrew's widow, familiarly known as "Aunt Ellen" Leeds, until about 1897, when it passed into other hands, and the bones of Andrew were removed to Absecon. The finding of the bones of a human being in the rear of the old Leeds homestead caused some speculation, but the mystery was explained by Mrs. Abbie Leeds, widow of James Leeds, a son of Andrew and grandson of Jeremiah Leeds, the first settler. Mrs. Leeds said the bones found in the box were no doubt the same bones which Andrew Leeds had unearthed about 1850, near the present entrance to the turnpike bridge, at Baltic and Georgia avenues. At one time there were Indian shell-mounds at this point, the shells being used in the building of the Higbee road in the early history of the city. Near these shell-mounds the skeletons of a number of Indians were dug up out of the sand by Andrew Leeds, who sent them to Dr. Pitney at Absecon. Many years ago, after the death of Dr. Pitney, the bones were returned to Mr. Leeds, and after the death of the latter his widow kept them about the premises. At this writing (1909) "Aunt Ellen" is still living, aged eighty-six.

Indian mounds have been found in other parts of Atlantic County. In opening a new street at Pleasantville, in February, 1890, workmen discovered the skeletons of twenty-one Indians. The bones were found about three feet under-ground, and with them several flints, many arrows, one stone knife, two flakes and a stone mill, used for cracking corn. The latter had been worn nearly in two by use.

These Indian skeletons revived afresh the finding of human skeletons laid bare by the March winds, in the sandy hills of Chestnut Neck, a few years previous. Two skeletons were found beneath the branches of a large cedar, with the head of one encased in a turtle-shell, indicating that it was

that of an Indian who had belonged to the Unamis, or Turtle Indians, a tribe of the Lenapes, whose emblem was a turtle. Many other mementoes of the aborigines have been found at different times in the vicinity of Chestnut Neck and places farther inland.



Very early in their history the Indians living along the Lenape-Whittuck instituted summer excursions to the seashore. When the warm days of June had come, the squaws having previously planted the maize, the tribe was ready for the march to the chosen spot by the sea. Two or three days sufficed to bring them to their place of summer encampment at Absegami, whose oyster beds were ever a delight.

**Summering at
Absegami.**
1500 to 1650



ORIGIN OF THE WORD ABSECON.

Absecon is a corruption of the real Indian name, Absegami. The name originally designated the bay or salt-water lake inside the sand-bar, above what is now Atlantic City, and should be spelled Absegam, or, if the original form be used, Absegami.

Aps or abse is the common Algonkin name for small or little, and is used in relation to inanimate objects. Gami, kami, kam or gom all mean across or on the other side of. In one sense they are particles, but more frequently they are used as nouns or adjectival suffixes, referring to a wide and level expanse of land or water. Thus, Lake Superior, in the Indian tongue, is Kitchi-gami, the great water. In his song of Hiawatha, Longfellow calls it Gitchi-gumi, the big sea-water, but the Bureau of Ethnology, at Washington, uses the former spelling.

The true Indian etymology of our local name is therefore Absegami, meaning "little sea-water," and the original spelling has been corrupted to Absecam, Absecum, Absecm and finally Absecon. It must be admitted that the last is the most euphonious. On a map of New Jersey, published by William Faden, in 1777, it is spelled Absecum. In any form, it signifies little water or water of limited extent, implying that the other shore is in sight.

In some of the early deeds the name of this beach or island was spelled "Absequan." Since we have Manasquan, farther up the coast, there is some excuse for the use of Absequan.

We do not find Absegami nor any of its various derivatives in William Nelson's work on the New Jersey Indians, nor is it found in Pilling's bibliography of the Algonquian languages; nevertheless, with the assistance of the Bureau of Ethnology, at Washington, the author found that the modern name of Absecon is derived from the two Algonquian words, *abse* and *gami*.

Arriving at the seashore, the Indians prepared for a sojourn of many weeks by erecting temporary lodges of skins or cedar barks and boughs, where they lived and feasted on the luxuries so bountifully supplied by the waters, the marshes and the forests. They visited friendly tribes farther up the coast, and doubtless enjoyed these sociables as though they themselves and their rude entertainers were people of the highest civilization. The men went fishing and fowling, searched for the eggs of the marsh-hens and gulls, or gathered shell-fish on the flats of the bay. While they were thus engaged, the women attended to the children, cooked the food procured by their lords and masters, gathered the materials and made



circular beds of fire on which to roast terrapin, oysters and clams. At this encampment the chief of the tribe strutted about, proudly displaying his white and purple pearl-embroidered costume, deeming himself the most gorgeously dressed and greatest monarch on earth.

Ere the melancholy winds of October began to blow, the Indians prepared to leave their temporary abode at the seashore. They loaded themselves with dried shell-fish, some winkle-shells for drinking-cups, and a few large sea-shells intended for crockery-ware in the winter wigwams. The squaws lashed the papooses to their shoulders and, with a string of dried shell-fish on each arm, they were equipped for the journey. The men carried their tomahawks, their scalping knives and bows and arrows, besides bundles of wild fowl or strings of dried shell-fish, and thus equipped the whole tribe commenced the journey, Indian file, back to their winter wigwams.

Indian "history," which, as already stated, is only another term for tradition, makes the vicinity of Absegami the scene of a sanguinary battle. A numerous party of the Unamis were hunting on the shores of the Mullica, and while thus engaged they encountered a party of warriors belonging to a hostile northern tribe, who had come south in quest of pleasure or scalps. Instantly the spirit of vengeance was aroused, and with drawn weapons the warriors rushed into battle. Stern was the strife, for the forces were about equal in numbers and courage. Gliding panther-like from tree to tree, hurling the tomahawk or drawing the bow and arrow, they waged deadly strife until the shadows of night closed around them. Half the warriors on each side had fallen, but as yet there was no thought of flight. Crouching low in their leafy coverts, and casting eagle glances through the darkness, those unrelenting foes watched and waited for the coming day. At dawn the fight was renewed with unabated fury. Shouts of rage and vengeance were heard on every side, and the wild shrubbery was dyed with blood, as brave after brave fell. Still the conflict went on till but two of the Unamis and one of the northern tribe remained. Observing their advantage, the two Unamis sounded the war cry and advanced to seize their solitary foe, but this doughty savage had no idea of being taken. Flourishing his tomahawk, he uttered a yell of defiance and plunged into the river. His enemies attempted pursuit, but he left them far behind and quickly gained the other shore. Pausing a moment to wave a taunting farewell, he dashed swiftly away and disappeared in the forest. The baffled Unamis then returned to their camp with tidings of the fatal combat, which was destined to be long preserved in the traditional annals of the nation.



Indian Tribes and Their Location.

1645 to 1698

Previous to 1645 the Indians were monarchs of all they surveyed in that part of Scheyichbi between the Mullica and Great Egg Harbor. At the time of the coming of the English and Scotch emigrants from Long Island, the red men were not so numerous as they had been.

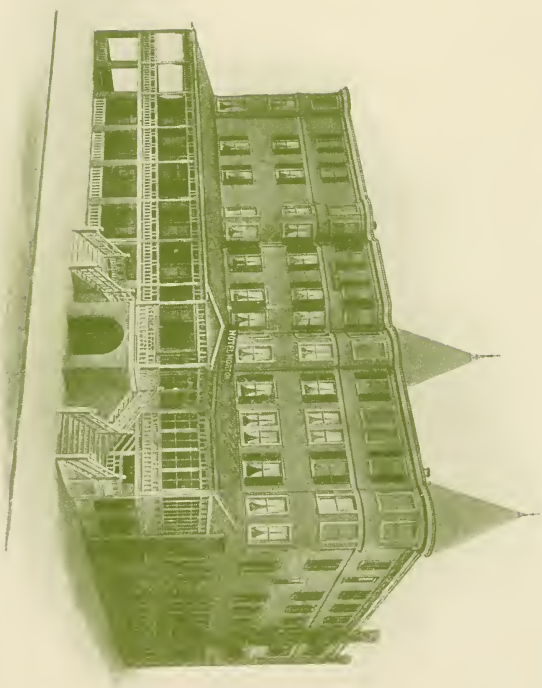
LOCATION OF INDIAN TRIBES.

A pamphlet published in 1648, by Beauchamp Plantagenet, entitled "A Description of the Province of New Albion," etc., contains a letter written by Robert Evelin, who had passed four years in the province, in which he says: "I find some broken land, isles and inlets, and many small isles at Egbay [Egg Harbor]; But going to Delaware Bay, by Cape May, which is 24 miles at most—on that north side about five miles within a Port or rode for any ships called the Nook [Maurice River], and within lieth the king of the Kechemeches, having as I suppose about 50 men, and 12 leagues higher a little above the Bay and Bar is the Manteses. The king of the Manteses hath about 100 bow-men; next above about 6 leagues higher is the king of the Sikonesses, and next is Asomoches, a king with an hundred men, and next is Eriwoneck, a king of forty men [the Amarongs], and five miles above is the king of Ramcock [Rankokas tribe] with a hundred men, and four miles higher the king of Axion [tribe of Atsion or Atsionks] with two hundred men, and next to him tenne leagues over land an inland king of Calcefar, with an hundred and fifty men. And six leagues higher, near a creek called Maselian, the king having two hundred men. And then we come to the Fals. The Indians are in several factions and war against the Susquehannocks."

The author of the pamphlet adds that in addition to those named by Evelin "there are at least 1200 under the two Raritan kings on the north, and those come down to the ocean about little Egbay and Sandy Barnegate and about the South cape [Cape May] two small kings of forty men apiece, called Tinans and Tiascans, and a third reduced to fourteen men at Raymont."—Plantagenet, p. 20; Smith, p. 31.

DeLaet, another early historian, mentions other tribes, as follows: Naraticongs, Arme-wamexes, Maeroahkongs, Sewaposes, Minquosees, Mattikongees and the Sanhigans, the latter being the tribe situated at the falls of the Delaware, or what is now Trenton, but which the Indians called Chickohacki. This was the largest Indian village on the east bank of the Lenape-Whittuck, and here the great chief of the Scheyichbi resided.

Gabriel Thomas, in his quaint little history, mentions a tribe called Yacomanshag, located about where the town of Hammonton is now situated. Remains of this old Indian village were found by a wood-chopper, about five miles northeast of Hammonton, in June, 1806.



Hotel Morton.

Undoubtedly, in the enumeration of the Indians, the writers included the men only, as not until the boys reached the age of fifteen did they become bow-men. We are told that until they reached this age they spent most of their time in fishing. At fifteen they became bow-men, and as soon as they could return to their father's wigwam with a sufficient number of skins, after a day's hunt, they were allowed to marry any girl in the camp who wore a crown of red or blue bays, as an advertisement of her willingness to marry. Usually the male took his first wife at sixteen to eighteen and the female wore her "advertisement" at about fourteen or fifteen.

To approximate the population of a tribe we may safely multiply the number of bow-men by four, and on that basis we find that in the year 1648 there were about 8,000 Indians in the southern and eastern parts of Scheyichbi, or New Jersey. In the north and northwestern sections there were doubtless several thousand more, as we learn from other sources that there were tribes called the Matas, the Chichequaas, the Raritans, the Navesinks, the Nanticokes and the Tutelos. These all belonged to the Leni-Lenape nation, of which there were two branches in the pine and coast region of Scheyichbi—the Unamis or Turtles, and the Unilachtos or Turkeys.

About the Delaware, almost all the Indian names of streams have been abolished, but several branches of the Mullica and Great Egg Harbor yet retain their primitive titles.

In the pamphlet from which we have quoted we read that in the vicinity of what is now Atlantic City [Egbay] the country "partaketh of the healthiest aire and most excellent commodities of Europe," and in the forests there were "five sorts of deer, buffes [buffalos], and huge elks to plow and work, all bringing three young at once." The uplands were "covered many moneths with berries, roots, chestnuts, walnuts, beech and oak and mast to feed them, hogges and turkeys, five hundred in a flock."

According to the traditions of the Indians, their number had been greatly reduced by wars among themselves. One tribe of the Unamis lived at what is now Leeds Point, another at Wills and Osborne Islands, to the north, and still another at Manahawkin. The first named were a branch of the war-like tribe of Atsionks, or Axions, who had their principal settlement near where the present village of Atsion now stands. They claimed the exclusive right to fish in and hunt along all the tributaries of the Mullica. The Tuckahoe Indians, a more peaceful tribe, dwelt along the river of that name, on the southern boundary of Atlantic County. Between the two tribes there was considerable intercourse, and in going from one settlement or camp to another they crossed the Great Egg Harbor river at Inskeep's ford, near the present town of Hammonton. Here they would generally stop for the night, always sleeping in the open air, and never remaining after sunrise.

Between the tribe whose camp was near the present site of Leeds Point and the two tribes on the north there was a bitter hostility. One night when the Wills Island Indians were sleeping in apparent security the Leeds Point warriors crossed the Mullica, and taking their slumbering foes by surprise, massacred all but one, who fled unnoticed to the Manahawkin tribe, and informed the chief thereof of the fate which had befallen his people. The Manahawkin braves armed themselves, and started in pursuit. They arrived the night after the slaughter and found the victorious warriors singing and dancing in exultation of their victory. The Manahawkin braves moved stealthily around to the eastern shore, where they captured the canoes of the Leeds Point tribe, and, placing a guard over them, rushed in upon the unsuspecting revelers, slaying them on every hand. Those of the enemy who fled to their canoes found them in the possession of the guard, who killed every warrior that approached, and in a short time there was not a Leeds Point brave left to tell the tale of the battle. Mulberry field, where this battle took place, has always been remarkable for the fertility of its soil. Near the field were several mounds, and some years ago a farmer who owned the land resolved on turning these mounds to good account. Accordingly, he scattered their contents over the fields for purposes of fertilization. In digging into the mounds many human bones were discovered, there being alternate layers of earth, bones and shells. Mingled with the bones were a number of Indian implements.

With the advent of the white man the Indians gradually disappeared. That part of Scheyichbi, or New Jersey, whose history we are tracing was called Eyre Haven, or Egg Harbor. Henry Hudson, in the Dutch ship "Half Moon," a vessel of about eighty tons, discovered Absegami and Eyre Haven on September 1 and 2, 1609, but he did not attempt to enter any of the inlets along the coast until he reached what is now Barnegat.

About the last of August Hudson entered Delaware Bay, but finding the navigation dangerous he soon left without going ashore. After getting out to sea again he steered northeastwardly and after a while anchored and made land in the vicinity of the Great Egg Harbor, a few miles south of Absegami.

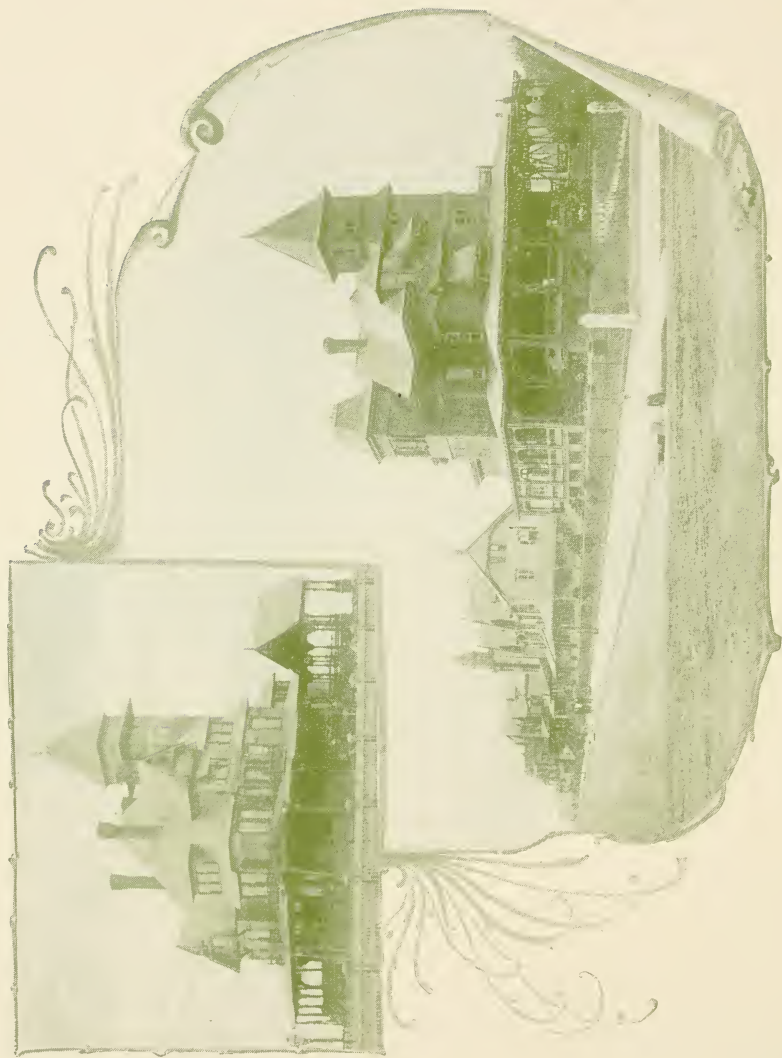
LOG-BOOK OF THE "HALF MOON."

The log-book of the "Half Moon" was kept by the mate, Alfred Juet, and contains the first reference to old Eyre Haven of which there is any record. In his log-book, under date of September 2 1609, he says: "When the sun arose we steered north again and saw land from the west by north to the northwest, all alike, broken islands, and our soundings were eleven fathoms and ten fathoms. Then we luffed in for the shore, and fair by the shore we had seven fathoms. The course along the land [Absecon Beach] we found to be northeast by north. From the land, which we first had sight of, until we came to a great lake of water, as we could judge it to be [Great Bay and Barnegat Bay], being drowned land which made it rise like islands, which was in length ten leagues. The mouth of the lake has many shoals, and the sea breaks upon them as it is cast out of the mouth of it. And from that lake or bay the land lies north by east, and we had a great stream out of the Bay; and from thence our soundings was ten fathoms two leagues from land. At five o'clock we anchored, being light wind, and rode in eight fathoms water; the night was fair. This night I found the land to haul the compass eight degrees. Far to the northward of us we saw high hills, for the day before we found not above two degrees of variation. This is a very good land to fall in with, and a pleasant land to see."

HOW STATEN ISLAND WAS ATTACHED TO NEW YORK.

The high hills "far to the northward," referred to by Mate Juet, were the highlands of Navesink and Staten Island. Perhaps, the reader has wondered why Staten Island, in spite of its location, is a part of New York, instead of New Jersey. On March 20, 1664, James, Duke of York, received from his brother, Charles II., a grant for "all that part of the main land of New England," particularly described; also "all the land from the west side of the Connecticut river to the east side of Delaware bay, and the several other islands and lands," etc., including the provinces of New York and New Jersey. Three months later, on June 23d, the Duke of York, "for the consideration of ten shillings, lawful money of England," conveyed to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret all that portion of the territory between the Hudson river and Delaware bay or river, to be known thereafter as Nova Cæsarea or New Jersey. The Duke despatched Sir Robert Carre and Admiral Richard Nicholls, with a land and naval force, to take possession of all lands included in the grant from the king. Much of the territory was then in possession of the Dutch under Peter Stuyvesant. Nicholls was given command of the land forces, consisting of about three hundred men, and his instructions were to place Berkeley and Carteret in possession of New Jersey, and to hold for the Duke the lands eastward of the Hudson, including "the small islands in adjacent waters." Nicholls carried out his instructions, but was perplexed as to the disposition of Staaten Eylant, as the Dutch called it. Long Island was too big to be doubtful. It was clearly a part of New York by reason of its size and location. The other islands were so small as to be included in the term "small islands in adjacent waters," but Staten Island was neither one thing nor the other—neither large nor small. He finally decided that any island that could be sailed around in twenty-four hours was small enough to come within the instructions, and might be fairly considered a part of New York.

Nicholls therefore commissioned Captain James Billup, of the ship "Bentley," to make the effort to circumnavigate the island in twenty-four hours. Billup regarded the beautiful island, with its wooded heights, as a rare prize for the Duke, and he determined to win it for him, if possible. But treacherous shoals and shifting winds made it a difficult task. He took the outside course first, but when he started up through what the Dutch called the Arthur Kills he grounded opposite to where Perth Amboy is now located. Finally the crew warped the vessel off, but in a short time she was aground again. Billup was in despair, when three Indians put out from the shore and paddled up to the ship. One of them, Matoachen, or Metuchen, a chief of the Po Ambo tribe, could speak a few words in Dutch, and to him Billup managed to make known his plight. Matoachen agreed to serve as a pilot, and his knowledge of the channel and shoals made it possible for Billup to finish his course within the twenty-four hours. Thus it was that Staten Island became a part of New York. Nicholls granted to Billup, as a reward, a large estate on the southern end of the island, which grant was afterwards confirmed by the Duke of York. Billup named it Bentley Manor, after his ship, and the old stone Bentley manor-house is still one of the



Hemsley Villa—View at Pacific and Maryland Avenues.

landmarks in that part of the island. Billup's memory is preserved in Billup's Point, at the extreme southern end of the island, where the government erected a fort during the Spanish-American war.

In 1769 the line between New Jersey and New York was officially located by a royal commission, whose report was characterized by largeness of expression and sparseness of detail. To settle the disputes that were constantly arising, another commission was appointed in 1834. This commission decided that the boundary should be the middle line of the Hudson river, beginning at the forty-first degree of north latitude, the middle of New York Bay, the middle of Kill von Kull, the middle of Arthur Kill and the middle of Raritan Bay. This seemed definite enough, but it was not long before new disputes arose. The bed of Raritan Bay became valuable as an oyster planting ground, and the uncertainty as to jurisdiction led to frequent disputes and occasional bloodshed. In 1887 another commission was appointed by the Governors of New York and New Jersey to locate definitely the line between the two states. This commission agreed upon a line in 1889. From the mouth of the Hudson it sweeps east of Robbin's Reef Lighthouse, and includes not only Robbin's Reef and Bedloe's Island, but Ellis Island and Oyster Island, making them a part of New Jersey.

As the Statue of Liberty is on Bedloe's Island, it is on New Jersey soil, although the Century Dictionary and other atlases erroneously place it within the bounds of Greater New York.



The discovery of the inlets above and below Absegami may be properly credited to Captain Cornelius Jacobsen Mey, of the ship "Fortuyn," who left New Amsterdam in June, 1614, and cruised down the coast on a voyage of discovery. He called the inlet now known as Barnegat by the Dutch name of Barendegat, meaning "Breakers Inlet," or, as it is in English, "the inlet with breakers." In the rivers his men in the ship's boat found an abundance of gulls' eggs, and he therefore called the streams Great and Little Egg Harbor (the latter now known as the Mullica), and the country Eyre Haven, the Dutch for Egg Harbor. Absecon Inlet he also called Barendegat, these words being used at first not as a name, but merely as a description of the inlet. In the course of time the word was corrupted into Barneгат. On Vanderdonck's Dutch map, made in 1656, it is Barndegat, and in his description of the coast, in one place, he calls Absecon Bear-gat. He says: "There are several fine bays and inland waters, which form good sea harbors for those who are acquainted with the inlets and entrances to the same, which at present are not much used, particularly Barndegat, Great and Little Egg Harbor and Bear-gat, wherein anchorages are safe and secure. But as few Christians are settled at those places, the harbors are seldom used, unless the wind and the weather render it necessary for safety."

Gabriel Thomas, who wrote a "History of New Jersey" in 1698, in enumerating the streams of water, mentions Great Egg Harbor River, "up which a ship of two or three hundred tuns may sail." This country, he adds, "is noted for its good store of horses, cows, sheep, hogs, etc., the lands thereabouts being much improved and built upon." On the map which accompanies his book the beach or island whereon Atlantic City is now built, the modern name of which is Absecon Beach, is described as having "some wood land and some sandy ground."

Some of the "wonderful things" found in this part of the country two centuries ago can be described best in the language of the quaint historian Thomas. "There are, among other various sorts of frogs," he says, "the bull-frog, which makes a roaring noise, hardly to be distinguished from that well known of the beast from which it takes its name. There is another sort of frog that crawls up to the tops of trees, there seeming to imitate the notes of several birds." In writing of the productiveness of the soil he digresses in this wise: "Jealousie among men is here very rare, and barrenness among women hardly to be heard of; nor are old maids to be met with, for all commonly marry before they are twenty years of age, and seldom any young married woman but hath a child * * * *."

"Gloucester-Town," says he in another part of his book, "is a very fine and pleasant place, whither young people come from Philadelphia in the wherries to eat strawberries and cream, within sight of which city it is sweetly situated." Burlington was then the "chiefest town" in West Jersey, but Salem was the "ancientest."

Rev. John Campanius Holm—the last word being an affix to the name proper, denoting the place of his nativity, Stockholm—was one of the most ingenious and picturesque liars that ever traveled—a man of more than Munchausen ability in that particular. He came over in 1643, and sent over to Sweden some hideous stories of the country. He tells of many strange things, among which was the fish tree, which "resembles box-wood and smells like raw fish. It cannot be split, but if a fire be lighted around it with some other kind of wood it melts away." Somewhere in the middle of one of the creeks, we are told, there was a place which was never known to freeze, and where swans were seen at all times. The streams were alive with whales, sharks, sea-spiders and tarm-fisks, and the shores "with a large and horrible serpent, which is called a rattlesnake, which has a head like that of a dog and can bite off a man's leg as if it had been hewn down with an axe. There are horny joints in their tails, which make a noise like children's rattles, and when they see a man they wind themselves in a circle and shake their heads, which can be heard at a distance of a hundred yards. These snakes are three yards long and thick as the thickest part of a man's thigh." Speaking of the king crab, this priestly prevaricator says: "Their tails are half an ell long and made like a three-edged saw, with which the hardest tree may be sawed down."

A certain William Wood, in his description of New Jersey, published in 1634, gives us an idea of some of the habits of our aboriginal friends, the Indians, in the following classic lines:—

"The dainty Indian maise
Was eat with clamp-shells out of wooden trays,
The luscious lobster with the craw-fish raw,
The brinnish oyster, mussel, periwigge,
And tortoise sought by the Indian squaw,
Which to the flats dance many a winter's jigge,
To dive for cockles and to dig for clams,
Whereby her lazy husband's *guts she crammis.*"

The last line of the foregoing beautiful stanza is most likely literally true. A similar practice is prevalent in some sections of the state even unto this day, being one of the habits of the aborigines which our lazy forefathers were quick to adopt and transmit to succeeding generations. In every community there are men whose wives, like the Indian squaws, are required to do all the drudgery, and often feed and clothe the indolent lords of creation.



Vincent Leonarda, a Portuguese adventurer, was wrecked on Absecon Beach about the middle of the seventeenth century and wandered thence to New York, returning eventually to Portugal.

ROMANCE OF MINNEQUA AND THE INDIAN MAID.

Leonarda was said to be a descendant of Vasco da Gama, the great Portuguese discoverer. In the shipwreck he and a few of his followers were saved, and, being kindly treated by the Indians, they remained at the camp some days. On leaving, and making their way toward New York, they endured hardships and exposure before reaching the mouth of the Hudson, whence they were taken by Dutch settlers across the river to New York. Here they soon fell in with a skipper who was about sailing for the Mediterranean, and after a passage of eleven weeks were landed at Barcelona, whence they made their way to Portugal. Some time afterwards the government requested Leonarda to write a narrative of his adventures. This he did, but for some reason, instead of being published, the manuscript was deposited in the archives of the bureau of navigation at Lisbon, where it was



Young's Pier, from Boardwalk.

destroyed by fire, with many other public documents, about 1848. Previous to its destruction an American traveler gained access to this quaintly written document. He describes it as "a sincere and plaintive, but simple story of adventure, which is probably rendered more sad in tone than it otherwise would have been, by reason of the private troubles that were weighing upon the heart of Leonarda when he wrote it." Doubtless the writer refers to Leonarda's grief over the death of his lady love, a young woman of distinction, which is said to have occurred during his absence in America. Leonarda himself died at Oporto three years after his return to Portugal.

The description of the beach and surrounding country, as given in the parchment, left no doubt in the mind of our American traveler that the shipwreck of Leonarda occurred at no other place than Absegami, or Absecon Beach.

About the time of this shipwreck, according to the story of Leonarda, there was an unusual commotion among the Indians encamped in the vicinity of Absegami. One of their number was Minnequa, brother of Wekolis, the chief, who was deeply enamored of an Indian girl, called, in English, the "Fair Ocean Maid." The girl also loved Minnequa, and she in turn was loved by Wekolis, the chief, who cruelly forbade any communication or association between his brother and the girl. To prevent any violation of this order, Wekolis had the girl confined in his wigwam, under guard. The brother whom he had hitherto loved Minnequa now hated.

One night, so the story goes, Minnequa and a number of his friends, after a fruitless attempt to rescue the Fair Ocean Maid, broke away from the camp and erected their wigwams about four miles distant, proposing to make an assault upon the camp of Wekolis at a favorable time.

Day and night the young girl was under guard and among the watchers was a young Indian named Wau-Koo-Naby, who had loved the captive from his childhood. He well knew that she could never be his squaw, yet he was constrained to risk his own life in an attempt to rescue her from the hands of one whom he knew she did not love. One day, during the absence of the chief, while Wau-Koo-Naby was walking with the fair maid of the ocean at some distance from the wigwam, he suggested that she escape with him. At first she hesitated, fearing detection and punishment for both. But at last she consented and a plan of escape was agreed upon.

One stormy night everything seemed auspicious. The chief had left the camp at mid-day and had not yet returned from the chase. Wau-Koo-Naby persuaded his fellow-guardsmen to go to sleep, assuring them that he would guard well their captive. As soon as the others were asleep, the watchful pair crept cautiously out of the wigwam and fled, in the face of wind and rain, toward the camp of Minnequa. After traveling some distance and being fatigued by the rigors of the night, they sought shelter in a grove of cedars. Here they detected lights at a distance, and believing themselves near the camp of Minnequa, they hastened on. On approaching the camp they heard much commotion. The girl and her companion hallooed for assistance, and soon two red men approached. Wau-Koo-Naby and the girl supposed they were friends, and before discovering otherwise one of the Indians smote Wau-Koo-Naby to the earth with his tomahawk. He quickly seized the girl, and, taking her in his arms, hastened back to his friends. Instead of the camp of her lover, as the girl had supposed, she found herself in the presence of Wekolis, who, returning to his own camp that night, had discovered the treachery of Wau-Koo-Naby and was then in pursuit of the girl and her companion.

The next day Minnequa, hearing of the girl's capture, determined to attack the camp of his brother the following night. This he did, but was worsted by superior force. He and his men retired to their wigwams sad-hearted and discouraged.

The captive maiden, the object of this fighting, saddened by the fate of Wau-Koo-Naby, grieving over her separation from Minnequa, and suffering, perhaps, from her exposure of the night before, was taken sick. As she lay upon her bed of leaves and grass in the wigwam, the chief approached, perhaps to caress her. Her face was calm and her brow was cold; he believed her dead. Instantly his heart was filled with compunction, and rushing from the wigwam, he fled to the camp of his brother, crying "Mercy! Mercy! I have killed the Ocean Maid."

Minnequa was greatly alarmed. He did not stop to upbraid his brother, but hastened at once to the opposing camp, desiring, if possible, to embrace in death the girl whom he had so dearly loved in life. Reaching the tent, he was overjoyed to find her alive and in deep slumber. The chief had supposed her dead, when, in fact, she had merely fainted.

This incident served to melt the chief's heart. Not only did he bid the girl marry the man whom she loved, but if we are to believe our Portuguese chronicler, he actually made Minnequa chief of the tribe. Wau-Koo-Naby, who had assisted the girl in her flight, though severely wounded, we are informed, did not die, but bravely returned to camp and was rewarded for his fidelity by receiving in marriage the hand of the chief's sister, another beautiful daughter of the forest.

This story, as given by Leonarda, may be somewhat embellished, although in his manuscript he assured the Portuguese that he gave the facts exactly as they occurred about the time of his shipwreck on Absecon Beach.



The government of the province always recognized the title of the Indians to the lands, and always insisted on a fair purchase from them.

For this reason the white settlers never had any trouble with the aborigines. In 1758, most of the Indians having sold their land, agreed to the extinguishment of their titles, except the right to fish in all the rivers and bays south of the Raritan, and to hunt in all unclosed lands. In 1802

**Migration of the
Red Man.**

1802

they removed to the vicinity of Oneida Lake, N. Y., and in 1832 the remnant of the Lenni-Lenapes, forty in number, were settled at Statesburgh, on Fox River, Wis. Believing that they had never parted with the right to fish and hunt secured to them in 1758, they deputed one of their number, Wilted Grass, known among the whites as Bartholomew S. Calvin, who had served with credit under Washington, to lay their claim before the New Jersey Legislature. This he did in a memorial couched in language simple and pathetic, beginning: "I am old and weak and poor, and therefore a fit representative of my people. You are young and strong and rich, and therefore fit representatives of your people."

The Legislature voted the sum asked for, two thousand dollars. Wilted Grass addressed a letter of thanks to the Legislature, in which he said:—

"Not a drop of your blood have you spilled in battle; not an acre of our land have you taken but by our consent. These facts speak for themselves and need no comment. They place the character of New Jersey in bold relief and a bright example to those States within whose territorial limits our brethren still remain. Nothing but benisons can fall upon her from the lips of a Lenni-Lenape."



The Lenapes of Pennsylvania were pressed successively to the Susquehanna and Ohio rivers, and afterward to Missouri and Arkansas. Most of their descendants are now located in the Indian Territory and are connected with the Cherokees. Their number is about 1700.

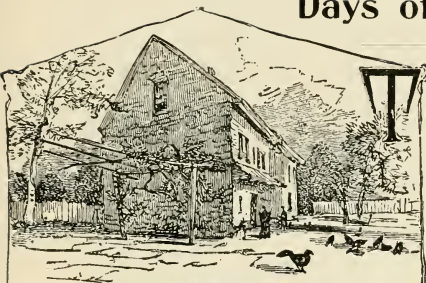


A Snap Shot.



An Afternoon Sail—Starting from the Inlet.

Days of Yore.



THE deed from the Indians to the proprietors, for lands between the Rancocas and Timber creeks (including the present bounds of Atlantic county), is dated September 10, 1677, and that from the Rancocas to Assanpink creek one month later—October 10th. The proprietors for some time seemed loth to part with lands on the seacoast, for under date of December 24, 1692, they wrote from London to Jeremiah Basse, their agent in New Jersey, advising him to “sell none of ye land that lies convenient for whale fishing till ye heare further from us, for that wee will not sell.” Thomas Budd, an early purchaser of lands in New Jersey, had previously sold to Dr. Daniel Coxe, of London, physician to the Queen, 15,000 acres on the south side of the Great Egg Harbor—and possibly some on the north side—these being the lands which had been deeded by the proprietors to Budd in settlement of a claim of 1250 pounds.

ORIGINAL OWNERS OF THE ISLAND.

Thomas Budd, original owner of the island whereon Atlantic City is built, arrived at Burlington in 1678. Nine or ten years afterwards he published a pamphlet describing the country,

and quoting a speech made by one of the red men, held in Burlington. The Indian said: “We are your brothers and intend to live like brothers with you. We have no mind to have war, for when we have war we are only skin and bones; the meat that we eat doth not do us good; we always are in fear; we have not the benefit of the sun to shine on us; we hide us in holes and corners; we are minded to live at peace. If we intend at any time to make war upon you, we will let you know of it, and the reasons why we make war with you; and if you make us satisfaction for the injury done us, for which the war was intended, then we will not make war upon you; and if you intend at any time to make war on us, we would have you let us know of it, and the reason; and then if we do not make satisfaction for the injury done unto you, then you may make war on us, otherwise you ought not to do it. You are our brothers, and we are willing to live like brothers with you; we are willing to have a broad path for you and us to walk in, and if an Indian is asleep in this path, the Englishman shall pass by, and do him no harm; and if an Englishman is asleep in this path, the Indian shall pass him by, and say, ‘He is an Englishman, he is asleep; let him alone, he loves to sleep.’ It shall be a plain path; there must not be in this path a stump to hurt our feet.”

THE SPEECH OF AN INDIAN SAGE.

In the same pamphlet the author says: “The Indians have been very serviceable to us by selling us venison, Indian corn, pease and beans, fish and fowl, buck-skins, beaver,



Cottage of William F. Taylor—Cottage of John Loughran—Cottage of S. E. Magarge.

otter and other skins and furs. The men hunt, fish and fowl, and the women plant the corn and carry burthens. There are many of them of a good understanding, considering their education, and in their public meetings of business they have excellent order, one speaking after another; and while one is speaking, all the rest keep silent, and do not so much as whisper one to the other.

"We had several meetings with them. One was to put down the sale of rum, brandy and other strong liquors to them, they being a people that have not government of themselves so as to drink in moderation; at which time there were eight kings and many other Indians. The kings sat on a form, and we on another over against them. They had prepared four belts of wampum to give us as seals of the covenant they made with us. One of the kings, by the consent and appointment of the rest, stood up and made this following speech: 'The strong liquor was first sold to us by the Dutch, and they were blind; they had no eyes; they did not see that it was for our hurt. The next people that came among us were the Swedes, who continued the sale of those strong liquors to us. They were also blind. They had no eyes; they did not see it to be hurtful to us to drink it, although we knew it to be hurtful to us; but if people will sell it to us, we are so in love with it that we cannot forbear it. When we drink it, it makes us mad; we do not know what we do; we then abuse one another; we throw each other into the fire. Seven score of our people have been killed by reason of the drinking fit, since the time it was first sold us. Those people that sell it are blind; they have no eyes. But now there is a people come to live amongst us that have eyes; they see it to be for our hurt, and we know it to be for our hurt. They are willing to deny themselves the profit of it for our good. These people have eyes; we are glad such a people have come amongst us. We must put it down by mutual consent; the cork must be sealed up; it must be made fast; it must not leak by day nor by night, in the light nor in the dark; and we give you these four belts of wampum, which we would have you lay up safe, and keep by you, to be witness of this agreement that we make with you; and we would have you tell your children that these four belts of wampum are given you to be witnesses betwixt us and you of this agreement.'"

Notwithstanding the fact that the proprietors were averse to selling the lands "convenient for whale fishing," a considerable portion of these lands in what is now Atlantic county came into the possession of Budd previous to 1695, in which year he sold to John Somers, James Steelman and others many hundreds of acres between the Great Egg Harbor and Mullica rivers. In 1695 Budd was the owner of 440 acres on Absecon beach. His was an "original" survey. Subsequent surveys were as follows: John Scott, 300 acres (January 6, 1714); Andrew Steelman, 256 acres; Amos Ireland, 49 acres; Peter Conover, 100 acres; Daniel Ireland, 34 acres; and John Ladd, 1035 acres.

THE TEN ORIGINAL SURVEYS.

Absecon beach was originally located by ten surveys. In 1780 nine of these surveys and one-half the other (which was a survey of 717 acres made to John Ladd) had become vested in Colonel Richard Somers by virtue of sundry conveyances from John Babcock, Frederick Steelman and others. In 1813 the nine surveys and the undivided half of the Ladd survey having become vested in Sarah Keen, the daughter, devisee and executor of the said Col. Richard Somers, were conveyed to George West, who held the same until his death in 1820. In 1816 a salt works being about to be erected on the beach by John Blake, he obtained leases from George West, and also from Jeremiah Leeds for that purpose.

All of the original surveys referred to were above Jackson avenue, or "Dry Inlet," which at that time was the south end of the island. The term "Dry Inlet" was for many years used to designate a locality now forming the lower boundary of Atlantic City, at Jackson avenue. About the year 1700 the beach was divided midway by a small inlet, through which the tide ebbed and flowed. Years afterwards it was filled with sand, and the locality was then called "Dry Inlet."

In 1695 Thomas Budd sold large tracts of land on the mainland and beaches to actual settlers. Each of his deeds had this clause inserted: "With the privilege of cutting cedar, and commonidge for cattle, etc., on ye swamps and beaches laid out by ye said Thomas Budd for commons." The exaction of these privileges at this date would cause much trouble, as a large portion of the built-up portion of Atlantic City stands upon one of the surveys of Thomas Budd.

From the time of the original surveys, about 1700, to about 1800, there was little attempt at permanent settlement on Absecon beach, though the lands had passed into other hands by deed or inheritance.

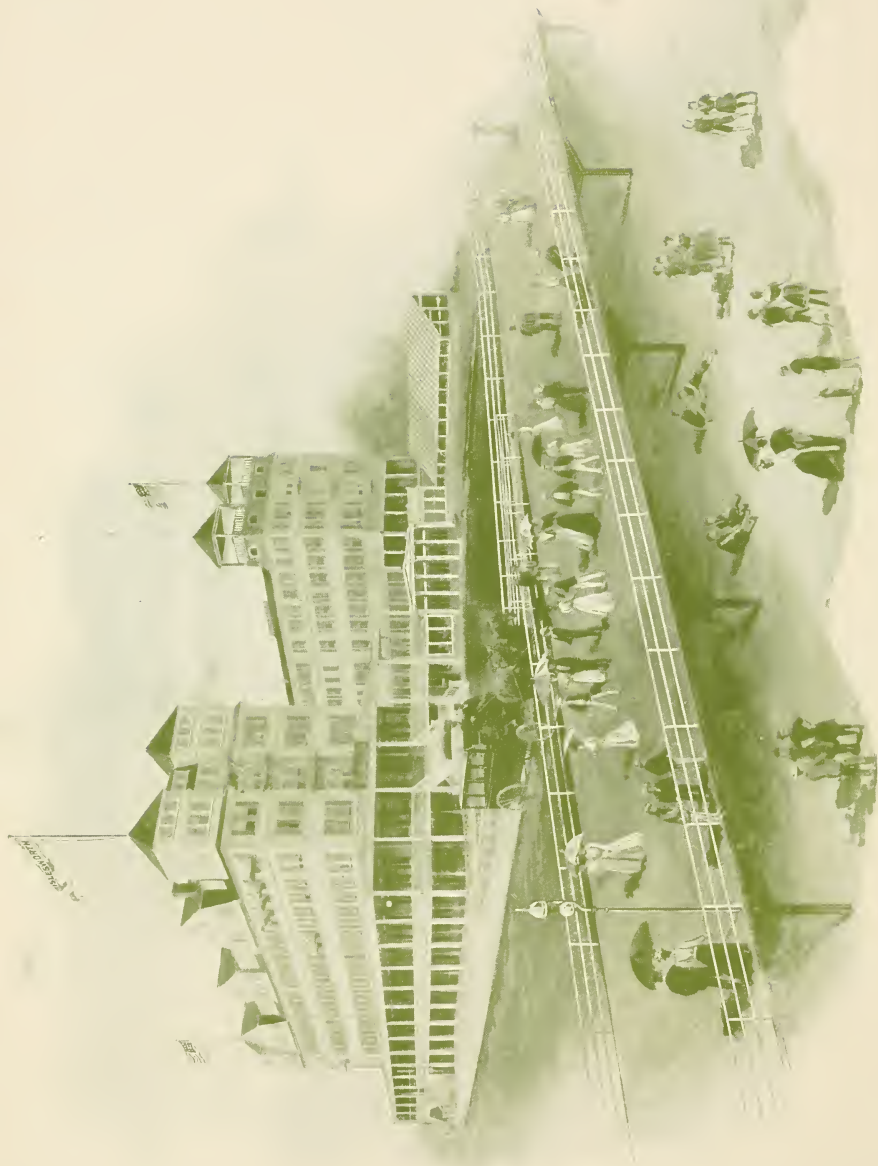
At the time of the Revolution the population of the island consisted of the families of Daniel Ireland, William Boice and George Stibbs. These men, like Ethan Allen, believed in God and the Continental Congress. A

Old-Time Patriots. A company of refugees came to the island one night and took Stibbs from his humble home, blindfolded him and compelled him to accompany them and assist in the robbery of "Uncle" John Winner, a good old patriot, who lived on the mainland. Many years ago three or four caves, showing unmistakable signs of former occupation by man, could be seen in the lower part of the city limits. Below "Dry Inlet" there was a cave where William Day, a deserter from the American army in the second war with England, found a safe retreat from his pursuers. He was employed by Hezekiah Sampson, who lived near by. The furrows of his plough were traced in the little patch of soil which he cultivated near the marsh. After the war this cave was abandoned to the bats and foxes, and Day, it is said, went elsewhere in search of a wife. ♦ ♦ ♦

Juan Ponce de Leon, the Spanish explorer of the sixteenth century, sought in vain for the spring whose virtues were credulously believed to restore the vigor of youth to the aged. Searching for this fountain of youth, he landed on the coast of Florida in the year 1512,* and in that country there are springs almost innumerable, each of which to-day lays claim to the high antiquity of being the identical spring in which the great Spaniard performed his ablutions. History informs us, however, that nowhere could he find this mythical fountain of youth; but who will deny that had he extended his search northward his fondest hopes might have been realized, had he landed upon the island where—quoting the lines of the late Col. William E. Potter, of Bridgeton, N. J.—

Where the long surges heave and break,
Foaming, upon the glittering shore,
And laughing maidens often take
A "header" 'midst the breakers' roar;
Where zephyrs gently woo the toiler,
And nights are mild and skies are clear,
And on the housewife's kitchen broiler
The soft-shell crab doth oft appear;
Where hops abound and bugles blare,
And Roman nobles, in the busy street,
Incognito, with monkeys fare,
Grinding their daily music sweet;
Where agile oysters, mild, serene,
On beds of moss recline, and lobsters wise
Live pinchingly; and pearly sheen
Of hake and flounder wins the flies;
And the mosquito's monotone,
Beyond the woven window-bar,
Prevents our feeling quite alone—
He is so near and yet so far;
Where, by the heaving sea, the fakir's booth
Is found ere yet the summer's gone,—
Pours forth the fountain of eternal youth,
The spring of ancient Ponce Leon.

* Millions of American school-children have been taught that Ponce de Leon discovered Florida on Easter Sunday, March 27, 1512, and that he gave the country its floral name because Easter lilies were then and there in beautiful bloom. But this sacred date, with its sweet and flowery adornment, must in these later days be extirpated from our historic annals; for we are now informed by Mr. Fox—with his myth-destroying mathematics—that Easter Sunday in the year 1512 did not fall on the 27th of March. Thus it is that history is written—and rewritten—and then unwritten!



Hotel Islesworth from the Boardwalk.

The old Castilian left his home,
 The vine-clad hills of distant Spain,
 A thousand leagues of sea to roam ;
 To brave the heat, the cold, the pain
 Of wounds, the fatal poisoned dart,
 The march through swamp and tangled wood,
 The ambush dark, the fear, the start
 Of keen surprise when the wild Indian stood,
 Stern, painted, cruel, before him.
 But undismayed by wounds or death,
 His loved lost youth to restore him,
 Aged, weak and worn, with failing breath,
 He searched, without the glorious sight
 Of the famed spring, now flowing free,
 Pure and wholesome, sparkling and bright,
 In our gay City by the Sea.*

The old Castilian died long before the feet of white men trod the soil whereon Atlantic City was founded, but the wonderful life-giving atmosphere of this beach, if not the identical fountain of youth, was discovered by Jean LeBarre, a Frenchman, who visited this country after the Revolution.

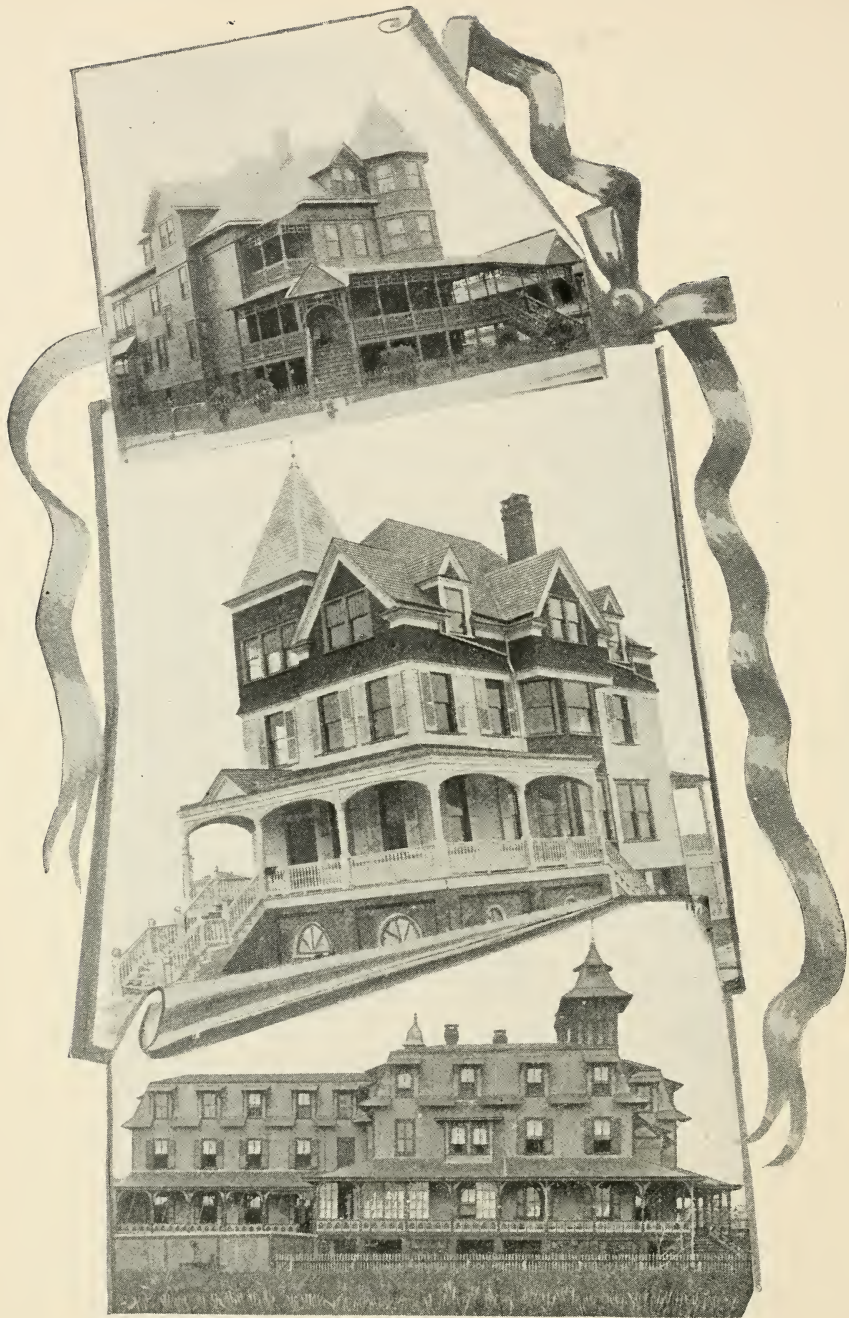
LeBarre published an account of his travels, in which he spoke of the exceptional dryness of the atmosphere on Absecon beach, having visited this island in September, 1787, to enjoy the excellent gunning and fishing.

He added that in all his travels (and he was a great "Auld Lang Syne." traveler) he had only found one other place in the world, on the seacoast, that could be compared with this island in the matter of climate. Still, for lack of inhabitants, it was a dreary place in those early days. One who was familiar with the island, as a visitor, before it was touched with the iron wand of that modern magician, the railroad, describes it as a place "more dismal than the deserts of Arabia." On the beach nothing interrupted the monotonous sigh of the sea but the quack of the wild goose, the cry of the curlew, or the shrill scream of the gull. On the meadow side, of a summer evening, when babbling day was touched by the hem of night's garment, there was a perfect realization of peaceful solitude. The sun, resting upon the horizon, flushed, with his last rosy rays, the surface of the creeks and bays; and the dropping of an oar by a mooring boatman, or the whistling of a boy in the sedge grass, served only to emphasize the stillness and solitude of the scene.

Nevertheless, in those days of long ago the island was occasionally the scene of mirth unrestrained. The country folk—those living on the mainland—had what were known as "beach parties." They came in boats, and, having rounded Rum Point, in the Inlet, they hoisted their flag at the masthead as a signal to Aunt Judith Adams. She was the *chef* of the island, and by that sign they conquered her larder. When Aunt Judith saw the flag she busied herself preparing dinner for the party.

These beach parties were the "events of the season" in those days. Dr. T. K. Reed, in his reminiscences of the early days, tells us that down on the beach, at low tide, they danced to the soul-stirring strains of "Fischer's Hornpipe," discoursed by a single fiddle. There was none of your mincing and smirking, but genuine fun and frolic—a regular jump-up-and-down, cross-over-Jonathan, and figure-in-Jemima terpsichorean fling! At high tide they all bathed. The hilarity of the occasion culminated when the young men of the party carried the blushing and screaming maidens

* The concluding lines in the above refer to the artesian wells in Atlantic City, which began flowing in 1889, and furnished water that was "pure and wholesome, sparkling and bright." On returning to Spain, Ponce de Leon spoke of an island which he had not seen, but of which he had heard, containing a fountain which could make old men young. This story so fascinated Peter Martyr that he wrote of it to the Pope, argued its credibility and afterward drew a map showing where the wonderful fountain might probably be found.



Residence of A. M. Jordan—Snellenberg Cottage, States Avenue—Park House.

to the top of the steep sand-hills, and, tying their feet together, rolled them down to the water's edge.

Where shall we find, in the refinement of the present age, a sufficient compensation for the loss of this rude form of jollity? They had no bath-houses in those days, both sexes going among the sand-hills to disrobe. In time this came to be regarded as inconvenient and embarrassing; wherefore, some liberal spirits engaged Uncle Ryan Adams to build them a bath-house. When they came to the beach the next time they started down to take a dip in the surf, and, when nearly there, it occurred to one of the party that they had forgotten the key to the bath-house, and forthwith a messenger was sent back to fetch the key. He returned in a few minutes, saying there was no lock on the door. Reaching the spot indicated by Uncle Ryan, the party found, to their dismay, that the new "building" was a frail structure made entirely of brush, with the blue canopy of heaven for a roof. But it answered their purpose, and that style of bath-house remained in vogue until after the birth of Atlantic City, when Joshua Note converted an old wreck into the first frame bath-house, near the foot of Massachusetts avenue. Abreast of the primitive bath-house was the wreck of the "Vanolinda," and at various points along the beach there were thirteen other wrecks.

Glorious, indeed, to the country folk, at least, were those days of "Auld Lang Syne!" And the city wight, no less than the country swain, was not averse to that form of summer outing. He loved the city and its busy hum; he loved the excitement of the crowd at home, the absence of those curious eyes and idle tongues characteristic of rustic life; but he loved the seashore, too, and there was no scene over which his eyes roved with greater pleasure than the face of a summer landscape by the sea. Hither he came to fish, to hunt, to bathe. His joy of youthful sport, in summer time, was to be borne on the breast of the ocean; from a boy he wanted with her breakers, and he became, as it were, a child of the sea! To him the roar of the ocean, no less than the voice of the brook or the language of the winds and woods, was not a poetic fiction. Being a student of Nature, as well as a lover of youthful sports, he read a well-taught lesson in the opening bud of spring; an eloquent homily in the fall of the autumnal leaf. The song of a bird, the cry of a passing curlew, represented the glad but transitory days of youth; the hollow tree or the hooting owl, the decay and imbecility of old age.



On January 7, 1804, Jeremiah Leeds made his first purchase of land on the beach. A second purchase was made on March 6, 1805, and a third on July 5th following. In March, 1807, he purchased one acre of land on the mainland for a "building lot," from
The First Permanent Settlement. which it may be inferred that he had not yet become a permanent resident of the island; but there are other records which indicate a residence on the island as early as 1795, transient, it may be, at first, but permanent about the year 1800. On April 1, 1816, he leased to John Bryant a lot of land on the north side of the island, "with the privilege of erecting a dwelling house and salt-works, and of pasturing two cows and team for the works." These salt-works were in operation more than twenty-five years, and the average yield of salt, when properly attended, was eight hundred bushels per annum. At this time Leeds doubtless owned all the land eastward of Dry Inlet.

The "Chamberlin tract" of 131 acres was owned by James Ireland, Thomas Latham and Christian Holscom [Holdzkom] in the latter part of the eighteenth century, when they conveyed it to Thomas Chamberlin, and

the heirs of the latter sold it to Francis McManus in 1852. With the exception of this tract, Jeremiah Leeds owned the whole island (claiming it and being in possession) as early as the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Leeds' home was originally in the vicinity of Missouri and Arctic avenues, but he afterwards built a house at the eastern end of the island. Here he raised corn and rye, and the harvests were so abundant that it was a common saying among the shallop-men, who came here for grain, that they were "going down into Egypt to buy corn." He gave considerable



attention to the raising of stock and made willing sales of three-year-old steers at eight dollars each. As late as 1835 he paid only thirty cents a day for labor.

HOW THE "OLD TIMERS" LIVED.

At a bank dinner held in Atlantic City in January, 1889, Peter Boice, aged about eighty-four, of Absecon, gave a description of Absecon beach, as he knew it when a young man of eighteen or twenty. He used to come here to help Jeremiah Leeds reap and harvest his grain. "In those days," said he, "the greater portion of the island was sand-hills, duck-ponds, swamps, brier thickets and nesting places for the wild fowl. Many of these wild fowl could be killed with clubs, and it is said that they were so numerous at times that in lighting upon trees the branches would break. Very few people had guns in those days, consequently they resorted to other means of capturing game. They would creep up under

a tree and pull down a few fat squawks or white heron with long poles having hooks on the ends. People nowadays have no idea of the great abundance of game in those days. A family by the name of Wilson brought a lot of wild rabbits to the island and set them free. In a few years they became so numerous as to be a nuisance. Foxes were plentiful and sometimes killed the little lambs, besides doing much harm in other ways. During the war of 1812 coasting vessels used to stop here for supplies of beef. The captains would help themselves to Leeds' cattle and pay him their own price, which was generally liberal enough. The whole island could have been bought very cheap then—much less than the price of a single cottage lot to-day. Leeds' occupation was the raising of cattle and grain, and though he lived a lonely life, he generally had an abundance. He took his grain to mill on the mainland in boats." Mr. Boice died in 1892. His son Henry Boice was also a



resident of Absecon, and a gentleman of wide influence. He died on March 19, 1890.

Previous to 1854, says another "old timer," immense flocks of snipe and ducks settled in the ponds, especially in the vicinity of Arctic and North Carolina avenues. The district between Maryland and South Carolina avenues, from Atlantic to the meadows, was known as "Squawktown," on account of the large number of squawks which nightly roosted there. The land was low and swampy, and was covered with an undergrowth of bushes, vines and briars. About 1835 Jeremiah Leeds fired into a flock of these birds at this point and killed forty-eight. Besides quail, rabbits and foxes, there were, at that time, minks, muskrats, loggerheads, terrapins and snakes—black snakes, garter snakes and adders. Strange to say, there were no lizards or bull-frogs. The frogs made their appearance after the founding of the city.

Jeremiah Leeds' first home on the island was a log-house, built where the Reading railroad tracks now cross Arctic avenue. Till the narrow-gauge road was built a cedar-tree

marked the site of the old fireplace of this log-house. This log-hut was torn down after Leeds had built a new and better one near the Inlet, at the intersection of Baltic and Massachusetts avenues. It was built of good cedar logs, shingled on the outside and sealed with plowed and grooved boards inside. It had two rooms below and plenty of chamber rooms above. This house was used as a shed and storeroom when a larger frame house was built at a later date. It was finally torn down in 1853, and the cedar logs were converted into shingles.



Old-time Home of John Leeds.

The third house was built about 1875. It was the home of Andrew Leeds, son of Jeremiah, and is still standing near the Drawbridge as a part of the Island House property. A view of this old house is shown opposite page 35.

The fourth house was built at the old salt-works, where the Inlet now flows. It was occupied by John Bryant until John Horner came to this island from Tucker-ton and operated the salt-works, Bryant going to Absecon. This house is now a part of the home of the late Irving Lee on Pennsylvania avenue. Ryan Adams was the next to build a house on the Chamberlin tract, at Delaware and Arctic avenues. It is still standing, but not on the old site. The first city election was held at this house. The sixth house was built by John Leeds, son of Andrew, near Arctic and Indiana Aves. The seventh house was built by James, a brother of John Leeds. It was near Michigan and Arctic avenues. The eighth and ninth houses were built by Robert B. Leeds above Baltic, between Rhode Island and Massachusetts avenues, about 1852. These were all the houses on this island when the city was incorporated and the railroad finished in 1854.

In 1838 Jeremiah Leeds died and his lands descended to his children: Rubanna Conover, Rachel Steelman, Andrew Leeds, Judith Leeds, afterwards Judith Hackett, Chalkley S. Leeds and Robert B. Leeds. The mother of the Leeds progeny at this time kept the old Atlantic House as a tavern for oystermen and traders. It stood near Baltic and Massachusetts avenues.

Less than fifty years ago the island was so uninviting that when the project to make a summer resort was instituted, the idea was ridiculed as being utterly impracticable. Said a conservative old capitalist: "Call it a sand-patch, a desolation, a swamp, a mosquito territory, but do not talk to me about any city in such a place as that. In the first place, you can't build a city there, and, in the second place, if you did, you couldn't get anybody to go there." The conservative old capitalist was in due time gathered unto his fathers, and the enterprising men who set to work to plant a city have had the satisfaction of seeing more than their most sanguine expectations realized.



Old-time Home of James Leeds.



Cottage on Pennsylvania Ave.

Residence of Hon. Lewis Evans.

Residence on Atlantic Ave.

Queen of the Coast.



ABSECON ISLAND experienced so few changes during the first half of the nineteenth century, the few inhabitants were so staid in their ways, and the trade was so limited that there is but little which the historian can amplify into importance. During that period little progress was made on the island in improvements. No matter if the sun rose and set along the glistening beach, giving out its beauty and geniality from dawn to dark, to pioneer Leeds it gave no hint of healthfulness nor promise of a future city. In time the mainland became more populous and the beach more inviting in the summer time. Instead of a sportsman's cabin there came a dwelling house or two, then more houses, and by and by a city was born. She grew in beauty and proportions, and, like a beautiful woman, was admired of men.

The island began to awaken from its slumbering obscurity in the early part of 1852, when Samuel Richards, a glass manufacturer of New Jersey, laboring under the difficulties produced by almost impassable roads and consequent delays in transportation of goods to Philadelphia, conceived the idea of starting a railroad. Besides this plan for increasing his own business facilities, he also proposed to make the new road an outlet from Philadelphia to the sea. His associates were Dr. Jonathan Pitney, Hon. Andrew K. Hay, Stephen Colwell, John C. DaCosta, Joseph Porter, William Coffin and Enoch Doughty.

HOW THE PROJECT STARTED.

Thomas Richards, father of Samuel Richards, as early as 1829, became the owner of a large tract of land at a place then called Jackson, a small village on the Camden & Atlantic Railroad. On this land Thomas founded a glass-works, in which his son Samuel became a partner some time before 1850. The manufacture of glass at that place required many teams to do the heavy hauling to and from the works, at a very considerable expense.

Mr. Richards was anxious to increase his facilities and reduce the expense of making and delivering glass. About 1850 he began to talk of having a railroad built from Camden to Jackson.

Joseph Porter was then making glass at Waterford and was the owner of some 6000 acres of land at that place. William Coffin and Andrew K. Hay were making glass at Winslow, and owned a tract of land. W. W. Fleming was active at Atsion and owned the half of about 60,000 acres. William Coffin and John Hammonon Coffin had been, not long before that, interested in the old glass-works at Hammonon and owned a considerable tract of land at that place. Jesse Richards was making glass and iron at Batsto and owned some 50,000 acres. Stephen Colwell and Walter D. Bell were owners of nearly 100,000 acres of land and were making iron pipes at Weymouth. General Enoch Doughty owned some 20,000 to 30,000 acres of land near Absecon. Mr. Doughty owned saw-mills and was interested in lumbering. Jonathan Pitney was a practicing physician at Absecon and owned a tract of 500 acres at what was then called "Sailor Boy," near the station now called Elwood. As a

physician of large practice on the mainland from English Creek to Port Republic, Dr. Pitney was a gentleman of large influence in that region.

Mr. Richards was a gentleman of tireless energy. In emergencies he was known to have worked twenty consecutive hours per day for days in succession. His perseverance accomplished results that most people would have regarded as impossible. His project was pushed with so much energy that all the gentlemen above mentioned became interested and in the early part of 1852 resolved to build a railroad to Absecon beach.

Richard Osborne was the engineer who laid out and built the road. From a letter written by Mr. Osborne under date of January 18, 1896, we quote: "Having been connected with the incorporators before the organization of the railroad company, and having acted from the first as their engineer and contractor until after the completion of the road and laying out of Atlantic City, I ought to be able to give the earliest and fullest statement, based on personal knowledge.

"The late Samuel Richards gave to me the first intimation of any intention to construct a railroad to the sea, in a letter dated May 22, 1852, to which I replied in person, by going from Tamaqua to Philadelphia, and after conferring with Mr. Richards I accompanied him on the 24th of the same month and was introduced to several other interested gentlemen. According to Mr. Richards' previous arrangement with me, a preliminary survey of the lines was ordered by the incorporators. This survey was completed on the 18th of June and submitted to Mr. Richards and his friends; after which the railroad company was organized and the location of the railroad ordered to be made by the directors.

"Mr. Richards made the first estimate of the probable business of the projected road and used it as an argument in favor of the organization of the company and construction of the railroad. Some of the objects Mr. Richards had in view in urging the building of this road were: First, to secure the advantage of railroad transportation for his Jackson Glass Works; second, to convert large tracts of waste land, of which he and other branches of the family were owners, into a productive area; and, third, to open up Southern New Jersey, by establishing an attractive terminal at the sea for bathing and general recreation."

The first projecting visit to the solitary marshes and sand-hills of what is now Atlantic City was made in the early part of 1852; an act of incorporation was obtained and in September of the same year a contract was awarded for the construction of a railroad between the Delaware river and Absecon beach. The engineer was Richard B. Osborne.

NAMING THE CITY'S STREETS.

The streets of Atlantic City, as originally laid out, were dedicated to public use by deed and map dated April 15, 1853. The deed is signed by the principal land-owners, namely, Chalkley S. Leeds, Robert B. Leeds, William Neleigh, Daniel L. Collins, Richard Hackett, John Leeds, Steelman Leeds, D. D. Rhodes, J. N. Michener and William Coffin, the last named representing the Camden & Atlantic Railroad Company. The railroad company wished to have Atlantic avenue 150 feet wide and the cross avenues 75 feet, but the land-owners objected, and finally, against their own judgment, and in spite of the protests of their engineer, Mr. Osborne, the company yielded to the demands of the land-owners. The width of Atlantic avenue was reduced to 100 feet and most of the other avenues to 50 and 60 feet. At the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the city, in June, 1879, Mr. Osborne was called upon, as "the only man living who was actively connected with both the building of the railroad and the laying out of the city," to give a history of the resort. That history was published at the time in full or part by the Philadelphia papers. In his work of laying out the city, Mr. Osborne was assisted by a Mr. Stack and Daniel Morris. The latter subsequently became the first surveyor of Atlantic City. He invested largely in real estate and amassed a considerable fortune. He died in December, 1898, leaving \$50,000 to a Catholic orphanage which he had previously founded at Hopewell, near Trenton. He also bequeathed many thousands of dollars to various Catholic institutions in Philadelphia. To the surprise of many persons, no individuals, churches or institutions in Atlantic City were beneficiaries under his will.

The railroad to Absecon Island was completed and passenger trains were run on it for the first time on July 1, 1854. Meanwhile, Bedloe's Hotel and a little house called the Cottage Retreat had been erected, and the United States Hotel was so nearly completed that the first excursionists, numbering about six hundred, were given dinner there. The next year the Surf House, Congress Hall, and two cottages on Tennessee avenue went up. These were followed by the Mansion House and Schaufler's Hotel.

FAMOUS OLD-TIME HOTELS.

The Surf House occupied the square bounded by Kentucky, Illinois, Atlantic and Pacific avenues. It was torn down in 1880. Congress Hall was located at the corner of Pacific and Massachusetts avenues, extending towards Connecticut and Atlantic avenues.



Old-Time Iron Forge on the Mainland.

It disappeared in 1808. The United States Hotel and lawn was bounded by Atlantic and Pacific, Maryland and Delaware avenues. About 1860 the hotel was removed to the Pacific avenue front and much of the land converted into building lots. The building was finally razed in 1900. Schaeffer's Hotel site was bounded by North Carolina, South Carolina, Arctic and Railroad avenues fronting on the last named. It was torn down in 1900. The Mansion House occupied what was at one time considered a very eligible hotel site at the corner of Atlantic and Pennsylvania avenues. The property was purchased by the Atlantic City National Bank and torn down in 1899.

As an adjunct to, and arising out of the railroad company, the Camden & Atlantic Land Company was organized and chartered. This company purchased the land of the Leeds family for seventeen dollars and fifty cents per acre. The money was paid over in old Aunt Hannah Shillingworth's Hotel in Absecon. Then began the rise in values that has made so many people rich, though, with the usual irony of fate, the descendants of the original owners and settlers are still poor. Most of the land is now valued at over one hundred dollars per lineal foot, and some of it at over one thousand dollars a lineal foot. The same land was purchased by Jeremiah Leeds at forty cents an acre.

The city was incorporated on March 3, 1854, but the name "Atlantic City" was adopted more than a year previous. The names of "Ocean City," "Seabeach," "Surfing," "Strand," and "Bath" had been suggested, but when a map of the proposed resort was unrolled at a meeting of the railroad company in January, 1853, it was found that the engineer, Mr. Osborne, had lettered it "Atlantic City," and this title was at once approved by the board.

Forty Years of Rapid Progress.

1854 to 1894

BOUNDARIES OF THE CITY.

The act of 1854 fixed the western boundary of the city at California avenue. The present boundaries were fixed by the act of April 2, 1869, and are as follows: "Beginning at a point in the Atlantic Ocean, as far as the jurisdiction of the State extends, and on a line with the east side of Dry Inlet; thence easterly along the boundary line of the State to a line at right angles with the east side of Absecon Inlet, at high water; thence westerly along the east side of said inlet to a point opposite and at right angles with the west bank of Clam Thoroughfare; thence southerly along the west bank of said Thoroughfare, to its intersection with Beach Thoroughfare; thence southerly along the east bank of said Beach Thoroughfare to the intersection of the aforesaid line on the east side of Dry Inlet; and thence along said line to the place of beginning." This description includes within the city limits the tract now known as Chelsea Heights, between Beach Thoroughfare and Inside Thoroughfare.

It will be noticed that the southern boundary is in the Atlantic Ocean "as far as the jurisdiction of the State extends," which means at least three miles seaward from the Boardwalk. By the modern law of nations, the territorial waters extend to such distance as is capable of command from the shore, or the presumed range of a cannon, which, for the purpose of certainty, is regarded as a marine league, or three miles. According to some writers, a state or nation may extend its jurisdiction seaward with the increased range of a cannon (now about ten miles), and from their standpoint we may assume that the southern boundary of Atlantic City is ten miles seaward from the Boardwalk.

This question of boundary was settled in 1887 by Vice-Chancellor Alfred Reed, who was then a Judge of the Supreme Court. Several mechanics' liens were filed against the Howard Pier, which then extended into the ocean from the foot of Kentucky avenue. The defense set up that the State's jurisdiction did not extend below low-water mark, and therefore the courts could not pass upon the case or enforce the authority of a decree.

Judge Reed, in a very lengthy opinion, quoted copiously from English and American authorities bearing on the subject, and said:—

"My conclusion is that the State of New Jersey holds the land and water with all the rights appertaining thereto to a line at least three miles distant from the low-water mark of the ocean."

This decision has been quoted since in other cases and is the accepted law of the State.

It is evident, therefore, that the city has authority beyond the low-water mark, and control of the land under water at least three miles from the shore. The federal government exercises jurisdiction in so far as navigation and fisheries are concerned over the marine league, but all other rights are reserved by the State.

The beach front of Atlantic City has undergone a considerable change since the time of the first survey in 1852. The Lighthouse was for years threatened with destruction by the encroaching waters of the Inlet, until the Government built a series of jetties in 1876, thereby diverting the currents. Since then other jetties have been built and considerable

land reclaimed. A conservative estimate of what would be the present value of lands in the vicinity of the Inlet—lands that were once high and dry and covered with a thick growth of cedars, but now washed by the tides, is a million and a quarter of dollars. In other words, building sites which to-day would sell for \$1,250,000, have been washed away by the currents of Absecon Inlet.

But while abrasion has taken place at one point, accretion has gone on at another, so that, to some extent at least, what has been one man's loss has been another man's gain. The present site of the Sea Side House, at the foot of Pennsylvania avenue, was washed by the tides as recently as 1870, and farther down the beach the sea covers the site of lots for which deeds were recorded as late as 1876. From New Jersey avenue down to Chelsea the present value of the accretions—the lands "thrown up" by the sea or the gift of Providence—is seven and a quarter millions of dollars. Deducting the \$1,250,000 loss from the \$7,250,000 gain, and we have a net gain of \$6,000,000.



The first election was held on May 1, 1854, when eighteen votes were cast in a cigar-box, secured with yellow tape. A small hole had been cut in the lid of the box, and through this the ballots were dropped. The city government then consisted of a mayor, recorder, aldermen, six councilmen, tax collector, treasurer, constable and marshal. Chalkley S. Leeds was elected the first mayor.

At one of the first meetings of City Council it was ordered "that a seal, with appropriate design, be obtained for Atlantic City." For a number of months, at every meeting of Council, the committee appointed to secure the seal reported "progress." Finally, on December 11, 1855, the long-expected seal was reported to have arrived—at Absecon. The committee was continued, but there is no further trace of the seal in the record. Just how or when it "arrived" in Atlantic City is not known, but it was of very ordinary design. At the suggestion of the writer, in a communication to City Council, the present seal was adopted by a resolution of that body, February 1, 1897. It was used for the first time on the City Improvement Bonds, dated January 15, 1897, and issued shortly after the adoption of the new seal.*



In November, 1855, Chalkley S. Leeds was re-elected mayor, but becoming weary of the honors of office, he resigned six months later, and

* The Atlantic City *Daily Press* of January 13, 1897, said: "Comptroller A. M. Heston says the present city seal is a disgrace to Atlantic City. 'The man who made it mistook his calling,' said he yesterday. 'He ought to have been a potato-digger or a charcoal-burner.'"



The Rudolf.

in April, 1856, Council elected John G. W. Avery to fill the unexpired term. The city authorities struggled bravely with the difficulties before them, and before the close of the year they had effected a noticeable change in the topography of the island, especially in the vicinity of Absecon Inlet. Hills were cut down, ponds filled, ditches dug, and streets built. It is said that about this time one man contracted to cut down a hill and another was engaged to fill up a hollow. By a clever arrangement, the former fulfilled his contract by permitting the latter to cut away the hill and deposit the sand in his hole. To pay for these improvements city scrip was issued to the amount of \$1500, dated February 15, 1856.

Several years elapsed before the city began to attract attention, even in Philadelphia. Some who had become interested despaired of success and abandoned further efforts to build up the resort. The railroad company struggled through adversities, hoping for that success which was sure to come in later years.

In 1857 the excursion house was located on Atlantic avenue between New York and Kentucky, north side, and it remained here until a building at the foot of Missouri avenue was erected in 1870. A long platform was

The Comptroller showed an impression of the seal on a piece of paper, and the reporter read:

ATLANTIC CITY.
Incorporated
March, 18.
1854.
NEW, JÉRSEY.

'Such punctuation as that,' continued the Comptroller, 'would be discreditable to the lowest grade of our Atlantic City public schools. When I showed it to a gentleman the other day, he said it reflected the intelligence of the men who once governed Atlantic City, but it is difficult to believe that the voters of Atlantic City ever elected to office a man so utterly ignorant of the first principles of punctuation. No matter who is at fault in the punctuation, the important fact is that every official document issued by the city of Atlantic City is an advertisement of somebody's ignorance. The city ought to have a new seal at once, and in the center should be the coat of arms. Around this coat of arms should be encircled the usual lettering—"City of Atlantic City—Incorporated March 18, 1854." On the new issue of Boardwalk bonds you will see a design for a city seal in line with what I have suggested, and adapted to Atlantic City.'

Two weeks later, at a meeting of City Council, on February 1, 1897, Councilman Edward S. Lee introduced a resolution adopting the new design as the seal of Atlantic City. Subsequently it was discovered that this new seal, as well as the old one, bore a date that was historically incorrect. The Atlantic City *Daily Press* of October 25, 1898, said: "The man who designed the present seal of Atlantic City, whoever he was, made a curious mistake. He inscribed on the seal the date, March 18, 1854, as the date of the city's incorporation; but as a matter of fact the proper date should be March 3, 1854. Just how the mistake occurred no one knows, but the fact remains that for nearly half a century every legal document has been stamped with a seal that is historically incorrect. The discovery was made a short time ago by City Comptroller Heston, and was brought to the attention of Council last night in the following communication:

"ATLANTIC CITY, October 17, 1898.

"TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL.

"Gentlemen:—In view of the fact that the city of Atlantic City is about issuing Paving and Crematory bonds, permit me to suggest the advisability of procuring a new city seal, with the correct date of incorporation engraved thereon.

"The present and all former seals of Atlantic City give the date of incorporation as March 18, 1854, whereas the correct date is March 3d. I made this discovery in going over the records at Trenton, and have a letter from Hon. George Wurts, Secretary of State, in confirmation of my statement, in which he says: "In reply to your request I have to say that the act to incorporate Atlantic City was approved March 3, 1854, and went into effect immediately."

"The fact that all legal documents heretofore issued by Atlantic City have been stamped with a seal bearing the wrong date of incorporation should not be accepted as a sufficient excuse for continuing the error, and I therefore suggest a new city seal."

"Council immediately took steps to rectify the mistake by authorizing the Comptroller to have a new seal made bearing the correct date of incorporation."

built along Atlantic avenue, for the convenience of day excursionists. The railroad track at that time did not extend below Illinois avenue. The platform referred to was the cause of the first difficulty between the railroad officials and the city authorities. The former claimed that they had full control of the avenue. Litigation followed and was continued until 1881, when the difficulties were adjusted by the passage of an ordinance on June 13th of that year. This ordinance provided that the company should construct and maintain two tracks on Atlantic avenue the whole length of the same, in consideration of which the company should keep the avenue clean and in good repair and furnish a sufficient quantity of sand and gravel, free of cost to Atlantic City, to build Atlantic avenue to grade from curb to curb wheresoever the company's tracks should be extended, from Georgia avenue southwestward.

ENCROACHMENTS OF THE SEA.

Between 1855 and 1865 the lower end of Brigantine beach, now low and flat and swept by nearly every high tide, was high and hilly. The sea and Inlet currents together began to play havoc with the beach at the head of Atlantic, Arctic and Pacific avenues, and at one time the security of the Lighthouse was seriously imperiled, the waves at high water curling around its foundation stones. Then it was that the Government built jetties extending into the Inlet at different angles.

Immense cribs of solid timber were built, lowered into the Inlet and filled with great masses of rock that sank and formed a foundation about which the sand gathered. The Camden & Atlantic Railroad built an elevated structure just south of what is now Grammercy Place, on which to run the cars loaded with rock to where the jetties were in course of construction. This elevated structure is now almost covered with sand, and fully two blocks of valuable real estate, beautified with handsome cottages, lie between the Lighthouse and the Inlet currents, marking the place where at one time the tides ebbed and flowed.

The summer of 1858 witnessed a plague of green-head flies, gnats and mosquitoes, and hundreds of persons who would have remained here returned home, unable to endure the torment of these insects.

The Civil War Period. The breaking out of the civil war in 1861 retarded the growth of Atlantic City. Progressive and patriotic people were resolved to save the nation rather than build a city.

During the early part of the civil war the Republicans living on the island formed a secret organization, called the Union League, of which Lewis Evans was chosen president. It was principally a literary association. The Union League retained its organization until 1860, when it was superseded by the Atlantic City Literary Association. "This society," says A. L. English, "was non-partizan, and all persons, including ladies, were invited to join. * * * Among those most prominent in the debates were Newton Keim, John J. Gardner (afterwards mayor, state senator and congressman), Dr. Thomas K. Reed, Jacob Keim (assemblyman), Levi C. Albertson (postmaster and county collector), D. W. Belisle (mayor), S. R. Morse (school-teacher and county superintendent), Gideon Grill and others. The winter days were chiefly spent in preparation for these mental contests. * * * Another interesting and profitable feature was the journal read at each meeting. The editorship, which lasted a week only, was assigned to any person the president might select. Communications were solicited, and that the modest beginner might be encouraged, the name of the author, if desired, was kept secret. The association held winter sessions of varying interest and success until 1880, when, to the misfortune of the community, it was permitted to disband."

WEBSTER-HAYNE LITERARY SOCIETY.

Not until 1897 was there an organization in Atlantic City similar to the Atlantic City Literary Association of 1862-1880. On January 22, 1897, the "Webster-Hayne Literary Society" was organized by the pupils of the Atlantic City High School. This society meets on the last Friday afternoon of each month during the school year, for the discussion of questions of public interest by pupils of the High School, the girls having equal part with the boys in these debates. The meetings are largely attended by friends of the pupils and the debates are usually very interesting and profitable to old as well as young. The members of the society have had the encouragement and assistance of Mr. H. P. Miller, the principal of the High School. The present membership is 150. Among the more active members, since the organization of the society in 1897, have been: *Presidents*.—Messrs. Leon Albertson, Frederick Reid, William Alcorn, Benj. Z. Hann, Norwood Griscom and Eugene Wiltbank. *Leaders of Glee Club*.—Misses Carrie Turner, Nan Scull and Amanda Rothholz. *High-School Quartette*.—Messrs. Eugene Schwinghammer, Lewis Mathis, Norwood Griscom and Howard North.



Hotel Pierrepont.

In addition to the above the following have been active in the debates, etc.: Homer Silvers, Harriet Armstrong, George Muller, Caroline Giltinan, Leira Conover, Andrew Steelman, Ida Taylor, Chester Brown, Ordelle Conover, Herman Sorin, John Ries, Richard Bew, Lillian Scull, Carrie Cramer, Adele Giltinan, Marion Mundy, William Haupt, Henry Philo, James Hayes, Mildred Rundall and Mary Leyman.



No seaside resort in the world has grown as rapidly as Atlantic City, and none stands on a more secure foundation for future prosperity. In the development of the resort the railroads have played a very important part. In 1876 the increasing importance of the place made another railroad desirable, and the Philadelphia & Atlantic City Railroad Company was incorporated. The construction was commenced in April, 1877, and the first through train was run on July 25th of the same year. It is now operated by what is commonly known as the Reading Company, of Philadelphia. The competing facilities offered by this road have been of the greatest benefit to the city, and have aided materially in the development of the place. Early in the spring of 1880 the West Jersey Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad extended its line to Atlantic City. The opening of the West Jersey was of exceptional benefit to the city, since a direct route to New York City, without change of cars, was thereby afforded. Some years afterwards the Pennsylvania Railroad Company built a bridge across the Delaware above Camden and began running through trains to Philadelphia and the West, by this route, on April 19, 1896.

The advancement of Atlantic City during the last decade has been unprecedented in the history of watering places and health resorts, and as the city has grown, literally as well as figuratively, in actual size as well as population, as a place of permanent residence as well as a resort for winter and summer, the accommodations for the entertainment of visitors have increased correspondingly, so that now there are over six hundred hotels and boarding places in Atlantic City.

Skirting the ocean for a distance of four miles, from the Inlet to Chelsea, is a magnificent Boardwalk, with steel girders and columns, twelve feet in height and forty feet wide most of the distance.

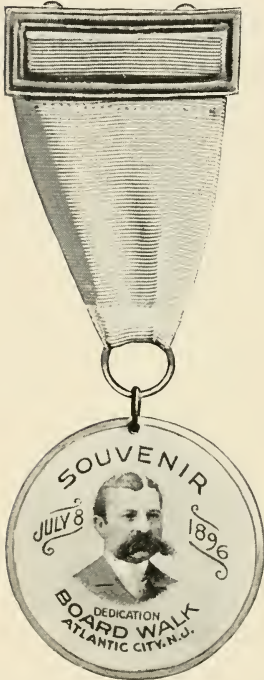
The first "Boardwalk" in Atlantic City—the first, indeed, in the world—was built in 1870, five thousand dollars being raised for that purpose. The venture was regarded in an unfavorable light by many of the conservative citizens, some of whom were large owners of real estate, but the younger men carried the project through.

There was no way at that time for the city to pay for this proposed improvement, but city scrip was issued and held by Brown & Woelpper, owners of the United States Hotel, and lumber merchants in Philadelphia. The agreement was that they were to use the scrip for the payment of their taxes and license. Subsequently \$5000 of city bonds were sold at a discount of 10 per cent., and with this money a Boardwalk was paid for. The bonds were redeemed by the city about three years later. This walk was eight feet wide, and was completed on June 26, 1870.*

* On the completion of this Boardwalk City Council passed the following ordinance: "Be it ordained that no building whatever shall be built within thirty feet of said walk and none upon the ocean side of said walk unless by permission of City Council, under penalty of \$10 for the first offense, and if not removed within three days a second fine of \$50 or imprisonment for not more than thirty days or both at the discretion of the magistrate before whom the case shall be brought."

The second walk was built by authority of a resolution passed by City Council in September, 1879. On October 2d the contract for its erection was awarded to Henry Disston & Sons, of Philadelphia, and it was completed the following spring. It was sixteen feet wide. This walk was destroyed by severe storms in the winter of 1883-4, but was rebuilt in a more substantial manner in the spring of 1884, at a cost of less than ten thousand dollars. Five years later (September 10, 1889), another storm made almost a complete wreck of the walk, but before another summer it was rebuilt wider, higher and stronger than ever, with an unobstructed

view on the seaward side. The completion of this fourth walk was celebrated with a grand torchlight and fireworks procession of citizens, secret societies, militia and firemen, on the night of May 10, 1890, just eight months, to the day, after its destruction. The total cost of this improvement, including the purchase of land and buildings by condemnation, lawyers' fees, etc., was \$53,928.50.



Parade Badge, 1896.

THE BOARDWALK OF TO-DAY.

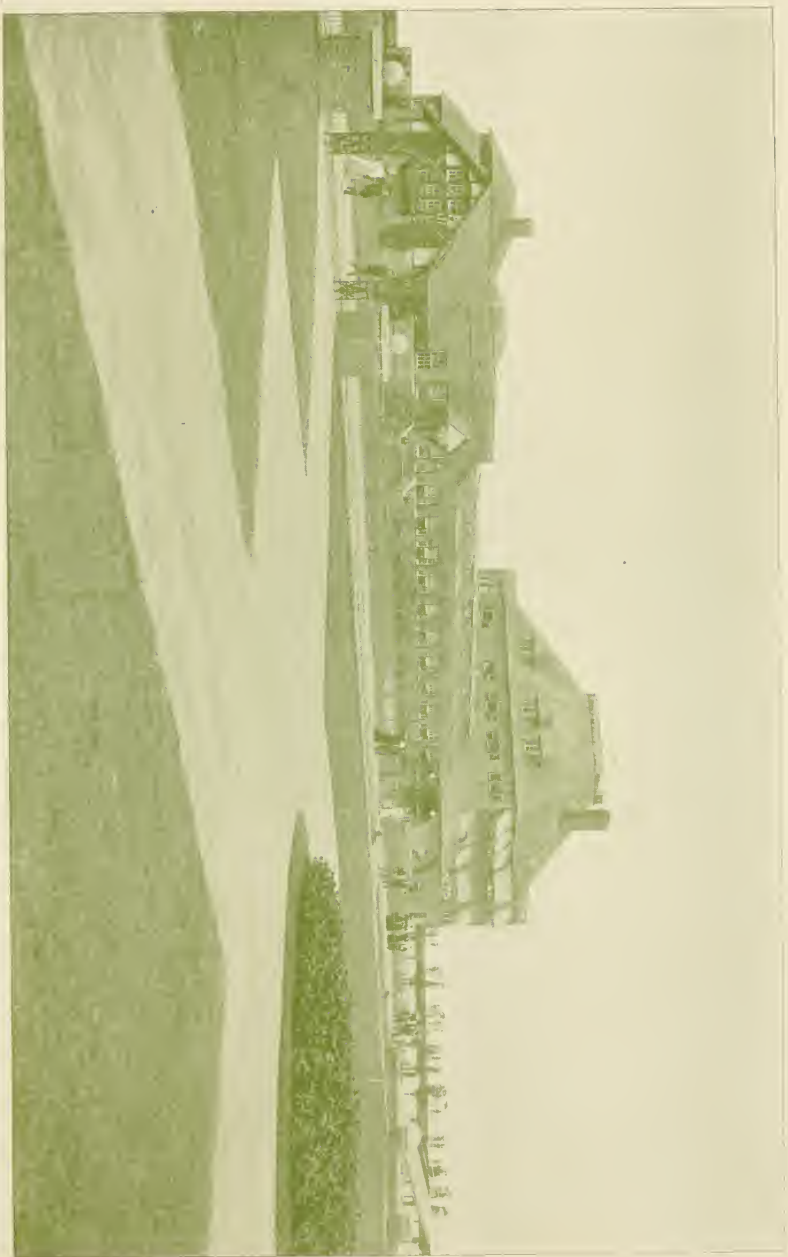
In February, 1896, the act of 1839, by authority of which the last Boardwalk had been erected, was amended. It authorized a much greater expenditure and provided for a structure of steel, iron or wood. The walk then in use being too narrow and practically worn out, Council decided to erect a new one of steel. The contract was awarded to the Phoenix Bridge Company, of Philadelphia, and work was begun on April 24, 1896. The formality of a public dedication of this new walk was observed on July 8, 1896, when the golden nail was driven by Mrs. Stoy, wife of the Mayor. There was a "grand rally" on the lawn or park opposite the Hotel Brighton, with speeches by Congressman Gardner and others. In the evening there was a parade of citizens, military companies and fire companies, on the Boardwalk, and fireworks galore. The walk was not entirely completed until the following September, having a temporary railing during most of the summer. The entire cost, including legal expenses, was \$143,986.38. The Chelsea extension of this walk was built in the spring of 1898, at a cost of about \$17,000.

The old walk from the foot of Vermont avenue northward was torn down and an improved one was built nearer the beach, in 1899-1900, at a cost of about \$10,000.

By a resolution passed August 17, 1896, the name of "Boardwalk" was officially given to the present elevated structure on the beach front of Atlantic City. There is no authority for the word "esplanade," sometimes used by uninformed persons in referring to this promenade. The word is a misnomer. Mention the Boardwalk anywhere in the world "from China to Peru,"

and every one knows you mean Atlantic City. There is only one Boardwalk on the globe. But mention Esplanade or Promenade, and what significance has it? It may mean one at Brighton or at Ostend, at Mosquito Beach or at Mummychug-super-Mars.

The Boardwalk is the distinctive feature of Atlantic City. It follows the contour of the beach just above the line of high water, and is lighted with electric lights its entire length of three and one-third miles. In summer time, when the beach is crowded and the Boardwalk thronged with pedestrians, Atlantic City presents a scene of gayety unequaled anywhere else in the country.



The Casino—Looking toward the Boardwalk.

Around and About.

Condensed Historical and General Information about Atlantic City, Alphabetically Arranged.

Atlantis Club.—This social club of gentlemen was organized on March 4, 1899. The club house is on Illinois avenue between Atlantic and Pacific. The membership is limited to two hundred.

Amusements.—Young's Pier, foot of Tennessee avenue; Academy of Music, Boardwalk near New York avenue; Empire Theatre, Atlantic avenue near Kentucky; Japanese Tea Garden, Boardwalk near Massachusetts avenue.

Banks.—In Atlantic City there are three national banks where letters of credit may be made payable—the Atlantic City National Bank, the Second National Bank and the Union National Bank. There are also two safe deposit and trust companies.

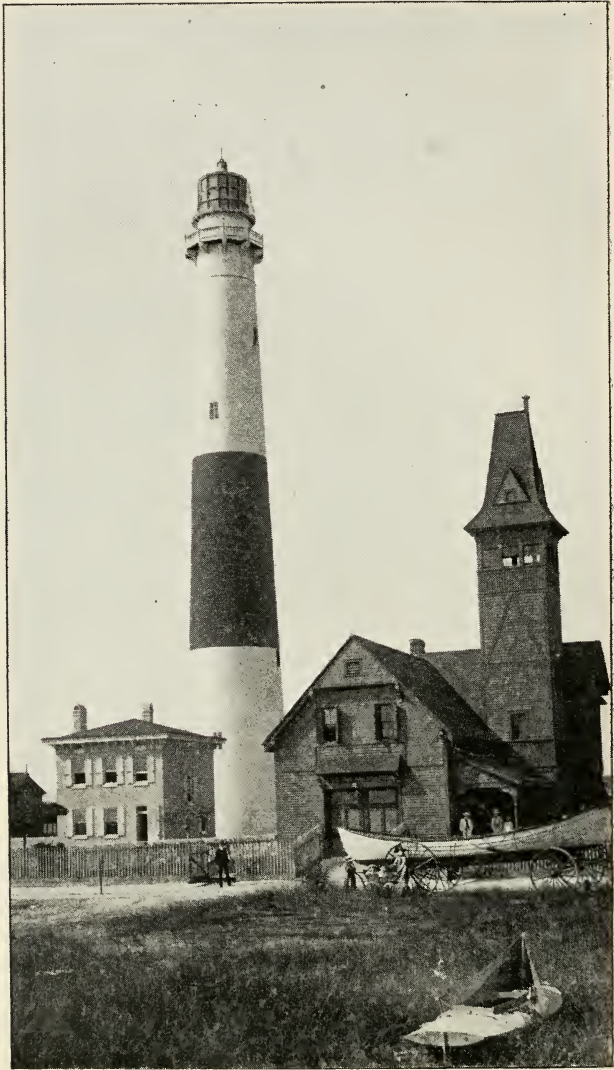
Baptist Church.—This edifice, on Pacific avenue, was completed in July, 1882, and enlarged and improved in 1893. It is a neat structure, capable of seating about five hundred. The seats are arranged in amphitheatre style. The Bethany Mission, on Atlantic avenue near Georgia, was recently organized as a church.

Brigantine.—On the opposite shore of the Inlet is Brigantine Beach. It is reached by yachts and by steamers operated by the Brigantine Transportation Company. The trolley road follows the contour of the beach to Little Egg Harbor Inlet, a distance of seven miles. The cars are double-decked and run swiftly. The road passes the treacherous Brigantine Shoals, upon which hundreds of vessels of all kinds have been wrecked, accompanied by great loss of life. The charge for the round trip is twenty-five cents.

The thought of going to Brigantine [via the Brigantine Transportation Co.] is a pleasure in itself, and to those who have gone it is a pleasant and life-long recollection. The bathing is absolutely safe, while the angle at which the beach extends into the ocean and its distance from the mainland make it peculiarly open to the prevailing winds of summer. Cool breezes always favor the island from some quarter, and the facilities for boating, sailing and fishing are unsurpassed. Brigantine is the summer home of a number of prominent gentlemen and their families.

This beach, at one time, was one of the choicest places along the coast for sportsmen. Blue-fish, flounders, porgies, bass and weak-fish are caught in abundance. The adjacent meadows and marshes are alive with snipe, curlew, marlin and the whole family of wading birds. Wild geese, duck, brants and teal are to be had in large quantities in season. The crabbing is exceptionally good, and the bathing superb. The upper end of this beach was for many years the breeding place for sea-gulls. Myriads of these birds would congregate there. The eggs were laid in the sand, the nest being a mere hollow, with sometimes a few twigs and leaves.

Casino.—The Casino is located on the Boardwalk, overlooking the sea, near the foot of Indiana avenue. It affords various kinds of amusements for adults and all reasonable attractions for the little folks. The sun parlors are especially adapted for the use of the many invalids and convalescents who find new life in our health-giving ozone during the spring months. On all sides of the assembly room are sun parlors, reading and smoking rooms.



Lighthouse and Life Saving Station.

In the one-story extension at the rear are well-lighted and well-ventilated dressing rooms for surf-bathing, luxuriously furnished, hot and cold sea-water baths, and also well-appointed dressing rooms for the patrons of the adjoining natatorium. This large swimming pool is built of brick, with concrete bottom and white-marble sides, and is the finest on this continent. Beyond the pool are bowling alleys and shuffle-board parlors.

The Casino is conducted on the club plan, but admission is by tickets, instead of introduction, and the proprietor reserves the right to exclude any one for any cause. This is done to make it as select as possible for visitors.

The subscription is 50 cents a day, or \$2.50 a week. This includes admission, day and evening, to the daily concerts and to the dances. The cost of the Casino was \$60,000.

Catholic Church.—St. Nicholas Roman Catholic Church was built in 1856, on Atlantic avenue near Tennessee. In the spring of 1887 the building was removed to its present location on Pacific avenue near Tennessee. Many changes and improvements were made, and it is now a large and very comfortable church edifice.

St. Mary's Church edifice, at the corner of Atlantic and Texas avenues, was dedicated in 1897. This church was formerly known as St. Monica's, and was destroyed by fire December 2, 1896.

Children's Seashore House.—This institution was opened in its present location, at the sea end of Ohio avenue, occupying what is now the main building, in 1883. Fourteen smaller buildings have since been erected within the grounds by visitors at the different hotels, each bearing the name of the house by which it was erected. There are now accommodations for over one hundred children and about thirty mothers. The object of the corporation is to maintain at the seashore an institution in which children of the poorer classes, suffering from non-contageous diseases, or from debility, incident to the hot weather and a crowded city, may have good nursing and medical care, without regard to creed, color or nationality. The house is open to visitors Tuesday and Friday mornings from half-past nine to half-past ten o'clock, and every afternoon from three to five o'clock.

Chelsea.—A few blocks below the built-up portion of Atlantic City is a select suburb, called Chelsea. It is laid out on a comprehensive scale with wide streets and large lots, those fronting on Pacific avenue being sixty feet wide, and the corner ones sixty five feet. Restrictions embodied in the deeds require all houses to be set back a good distance from the street, and prevent them also from being crowded closely together. Only one building for dwelling-house purposes is permitted on each lot. No liquor saloon or other undesirable places are allowed in the place, and stringent regulations govern the drainage arrangements. The Pennsylvania Railroad has a station at Chelsea, and both the electric cars and omnibuses convey passengers to and from the city proper.

Country Club House.—The golf links are on the mainland overlooking Lake's Bay. The city is but twenty minutes distant by motor car. Adjoining the links is the shore road, a beautiful highway running amid quaint little villages and fine residences. This road extends along the entire New Jersey coast from near Sandy Hook to Cape May. A visit to the Club House and the Golf Links will appeal not only to those interested in the Club, but to those who seek the enjoyment of country club life in connection with the charms of the seashore.

Death-Rate.—The death-rate among residents is less than 10 in 1000, which is probably lower than that of any other city in the country.

In relation to the resident death-rate Dr. M. D. Youngman says: "Thirty per cent. of the number are buried either in remote parts of the

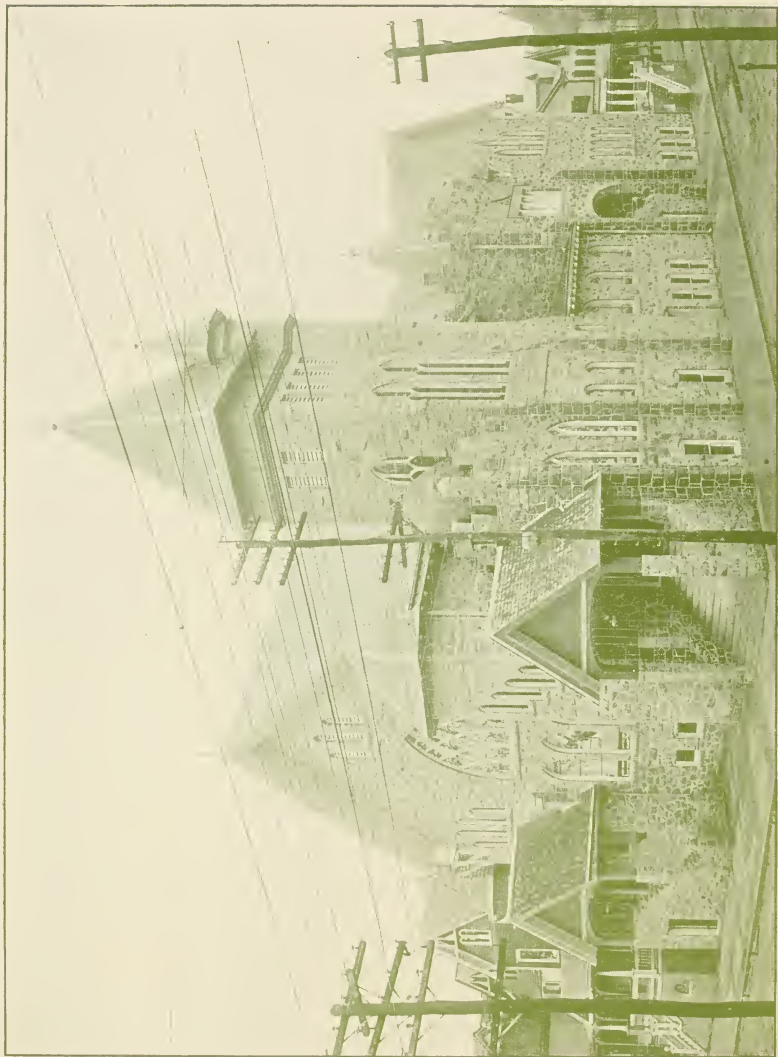
State or in other States, showing that they or their friends were only temporary residents, and yet claimed residence here and intended living here while the boarding-house business paid, or while they found employment as waiters, or as long as their health was conserved. A considerable percentage of these waiters are colored, the majority being children. Colored people come here for the purpose of doing laundry work and waiting, and their children are bottle-fed and neglected. Many of the permanent residents are impaired lives, persons who maintain a permanency of residence here because they can not live elsewhere on account of some impairment of health. The local death-rate from acute diseases is very



St. James' Episcopal Church.

low. Of the non-residents the great majority are chronic invalids, many of them being in the city but a few days or even hours when they die. This is the case with children very frequently in the hot season."

Episcopal Church.—St. James' Episcopal Church, corner Pacific and North Carolina avenues, was the first of this denomination erected in Atlantic City. It was finished in 1869 and enlarged in February, 1874. The Church of the Ascension, originally a frame building, was completed in 1879, and stood on Pacific avenue, below Michigan, but was removed in 1886 to its present location on Kentucky avenue, corner Pacific. The present brick edifice was completed in 1893.



St. Paul's M. E. Church.

“Everybody Goes to Brigantine.”—This is a by-expression in Atlantic City, and it is literally true. Anybody is nobody if he does not go, because everybody goes.

Friends’ Meeting-house.—This place of worship was built in 1872, previous to which the meetings of the Society of Friends were held in the school-house on Pennsylvania avenue for four consecutive summers.

Fire Department.—The present equipment of this excellent branch of the city government includes thirty-seven employees, thirty-seven pieces of apparatus, and thirty-nine horses. The apparatus is as follows: Eight engines, three chemical engines, three combination chemical and hose wagons, six hose wagons, two aerial trucks, one combination chemical truck and hose wagon, two patrol wagons, six supply wagons, one hand carriage, three parade wagons, one crab and one chief’s wagon. Besides these there are one life net, seventeen hand extinguishers, 17,750 feet of fire hose, 2550 feet of chemical hose and 150 feet of rope for use of fire wardens. No city in the country of equal population has a fire department as well equipped as that of Atlantic City.

Garbage.—The garbage of Atlantic City, which amounts to 10,500 tons annually, is collected in sanitary carts and taken to the crematory, at the extreme northwestern side of the city, and there cremated. The crematory is a model plant and cost \$58,000. The city pays the contractor \$10,000 a year for collecting the garbage.

Hospital.—About the year 1892 an effort was made to establish a public hospital in Atlantic City. A number of ladies and gentlemen organized what was then known as the “Atlantic City Hospital Association,” and they collected a fund of about \$1200. After a time most of those identified with the movement lost interest in it, and finally the fund was turned over to a private sanatorium, and applied toward the founding of a “free bed” in that institution. Through the efforts of Mayor Franklin P. Stoy, the city contracted with the institution referred to, known as the Atlantic City Sanatorium, of which J. J. Rochford was Superintendent, and for a few years all sick or injured persons, who became charges upon the city, were provided for at the Sanatorium. In this arrangement Mr. Stoy was the careful guardian of the city’s interests, and to him and Mr. Rochford—the one for the city and the other for the sanatorium association—belongs the credit of providing hospital facilities in Atlantic City during the years 1894-’95-’96-’97.

The present hospital corporation had its beginning when the following notice was published in the Atlantic City morning papers of February 12, 1897:

HOSPITAL MEETING.

All who are interested in the hospital movement in Atlantic City are invited to meet at the Atlantic City Sanatorium this evening, at eight o’clock.

A. M. HESTON.

The following is from the hospital minutes:

Pursuant to the above call, the following persons met at the Sanatorium this evening: A. M. Heston and J. J. Rochford. Notwithstanding the small attendance, it was decided to organize the meeting and carry out the purpose of the call.

Mr. Heston nominated Mr. Rochford as temporary president, and he was unanimously elected. Mr. Rochford nominated Mr. Heston as temporary secretary, and he was unanimously elected.

On motion, it was decided to elect a board of nine governors. Mr. Heston nominated Franklin P. Stoy, Stewart R. McShea, M. A. Devine, John F. Hall, M. V. B. Scull, H. S. Scull, and J. Leonard Baier, Jr. Mr. Rochford nominated Lewis Evans and A. M. Heston. There being no other nominees, by special request, Miss Josephine O’Brien, clerk of the Sanatorium, cast the ballot and the above-mentioned persons were declared duly elected. The Secretary was directed to notify the gentlemen of their election and request them to meet at the Sanatorium on Wednesday evening, February 24, 1897, to perfect arrangements for organizing the Atlantic City Hospital Association.

The gentlemen selected as a Board of Governors were duly notified and met on the evening appointed. Extracts from minutes of February 24, 1897:

Resolved, That this board elect six additional members, making a board of fifteen, and a solicitor.

Mr. Stoy nominated Louis Kuehnle; Mr. H. S. Scull nominated William G. Hoopes; Mr. Heston nominated Charles Evans, H. H. Deakyne, James D. Southwick and Isaac Bacharach. They were duly elected. Allen B. Endicott was elected solicitor of the Board, to serve without salary.

Subsequently, at a meeting held on April 9, 1897, the constitution and by-laws were adopted and permanent officers elected as follows: President, F. P. Stoy; Secretary, A. M. Heston; Treasurer, Lewis Evans.

The Woman's Auxiliary was organized at the Hotel Dennis, on November 27, 1897, and the money collected by the ladies, amounting to



\$616.71, was set aside toward the furnishing of the hospital, when built. The officers are: President, Mrs. John F. Hall; Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. G. Shreve; Financial Secretary, Mrs. Carl Voelker; Treasurer, Mrs. M. A. Devine.

The property on Ohio avenue near Pacific was purchased of Henry J. White, of New York, on August 20, 1898. The purchase price was \$16,000, on account of which the Board of Governors paid \$2000 in cash, and executed a second mortgage of \$6000. The property was purchased subject to a first mortgage of \$8000. It included a frame building containing ten rooms.

The formal opening of this temporary hospital building took place on November 30, 1898, on which occasion there were many visitors and generous welcome to all friends of the institution.

In the early part of April, 1899, Miss Elizabeth C. Boice, of Absecon, signified her desire to erect a brick annex to the hospital building, as a

memorial to her father, Henry Boice, and her generous offer was accepted by the Board of Governors.

It was suggested that the proposed building be known as the Boice Annex and that it be constructed of brick, with stone trimmings, to which she readily assented. Plans for this building were drawn by Architect Harold F. Adams, and work thereon begun immediately.

It was learned that the marriage of Miss Boice to Mr. Clarence Doughty Nourse was to take place on June 7th, at the home of a relative in West Philadelphia, and the Secretary of the Hospital deemed it appropriate to celebrate this happy occasion by breaking ground for the new building to be erected by the bride-elect. Accordingly, at the hour of the ceremony in West Philadelphia, he removed the first soil for the foundation of the Boice Annex in Atlantic City.



The work on this building progressed satisfactorily, the Board of Governors suggesting some changes and improvements during its progress, to which Mrs. Nourse readily assented. The building being finally completed, at a cost of nearly \$10,000, announcement was made of the formal opening on Thanksgiving Day, November 30th, exactly one year after the opening of what is now known as the "main" building, but which will be razed or moved at some future time, to make room for an imposing main building, thoroughly modern in appointments and architecturally in keeping with the Boice Annex.

Inlet.—This is a large body of water at the upper end of the island, where sailing and fishing boats in charge of experienced captains can be hired by the day or by the hour. The sail through the bays or out to sea, through the Inlet outlet, is delightful, and the fishing is generally very good. The rates per hour for parties is twenty-five cents a-piece. The yachtsmen are prohibited by law from taking more than thirty passengers

at one time. Yachts can be chartered by the day for from five to ten dollars.

Jewish Synagogue.—This unique building is situated on Pennsylvania avenue above Pacific. The corner-stone was laid and the edifice completed in 1892.

Kechemeches.—This was the name of a tribe of Indians that once inhabited the country south of the Great Egg Harbor river, and made occasional visits to Absegami (Absecon Island) in quest of oysters and game, and perhaps to visit friendly Indians who came here from Coaquanock (Philadelphia), Chickohacki (Trenton) and other places in summer time.

Longport.—Longport is below Atlantic City, and occupies the western end of the island, bordering on Great Egg Harbor Inlet. Its water advantages are unique. The ocean, the inlet and the thoroughfare surge restlessly or wave pleasantly on three sides of it. The island narrows and is scarcely more than one block in width in the improved portion of Longport, rendering both bathing and fishing convenient. The ocean beach is broad, smooth and level, making a fine promenade ground when the tide is out and safe bathing when the tide is in. Fish are abundant in the thoroughfare, and are caught steadily from the pier and breakwater, which accommodate and protect the shore at different angles. Little steamers make regular trips to Ocean City and Somers' Point. Sail-boats accommodate those who desire such recreation. The cottages are diverse in architectural design. The Bay View Club House is a substantial structure and is the headquarters of the Bay View Club, which is composed of Philadelphia gentlemen. Longport derived its name from James Long, a Philadelphia merchant, who sold the land to M. S. McCullough, founder of the resort.

Lutheran Church.—St. Andrew's Evangelical Lutheran Church (English) is at the corner of Michigan and Pacific avenues. This society was organized in June, 1887, by the Rev. William Ashmead Schaeffer, D. D., of Philadelphia. The first service was held in the upper room of a building on Atlantic avenue above Tennessee. The congregation afterwards bought the Philopatrian Hall on New York avenue, and changed the name to St. Andrew's Hall. In 1892 they bought the lot at Michigan and Pacific avenues and built the present edifice thereon. The pulpit was filled by various persons until the present pastor took charge in 1894.

Mercer Memorial Home.—This institution provides a place where invalid women, of moderate means, can spend a few weeks at the seashore, and have not only the comforts of a home, but also good nursing and the care of a physician, at a price which they are able to pay, but much below the actual cost. It differs from other seaside institutions for women in that it is intended for invalids only, and in this respect it meets a want which has often been felt by those who come in contact with the masses of working-women in our large cities.

In 1884 the building at the corner of Ohio and Pacific avenues was erected, largely through the munificence of the late Mrs. J. C. Mercer, of Philadelphia, who gave \$40,000 for the purpose. An addition to the east wing of the building, finished in 1894, increased its capacity about one-third. The building is one of the finest of its size in Atlantic City, and is provided with every convenience for the care of sick women.

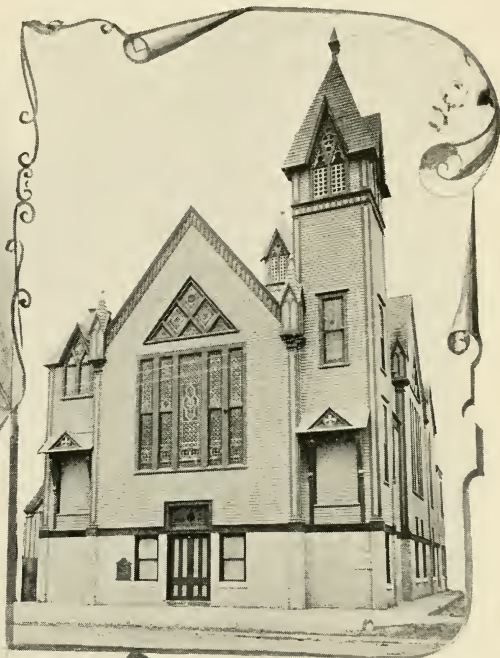
Methodist Church.—The first religious services held in Atlantic City were under the direction of the Methodists. The building was dedicated in 1857, and still stands where originally built, on Atlantic avenue below Massachusetts. It has been enlarged and improved, however, and will



Boardwalk above Pennsylvania Avenue.

now seat comfortably several hundred people. Besides this, the First Methodist Church, there is the St. Paul's M. E. Church, built in 1808; the Central M. E. Church, built in 1896; Christ Methodist Protestant Church and Trinity M. P. Church.

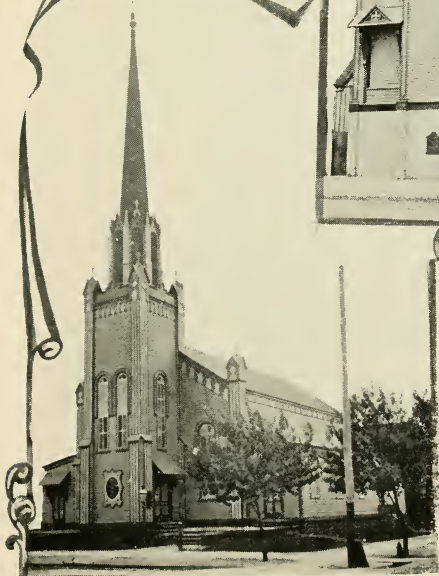
Military Companies.—Joe Hooker Post, No. 32, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Tuesday evening in each month at G. A. R. Hall.



First Baptist Church.

Colonel H. H. Janeway Camp, No. 11, S. of V., meets the first and third Monday evening in each month in G. A. R. Hall.

Morris Guards, named in honor of Colonel Daniel Morris, who was one of the first residents of the place. It is both a social and a military organization, and is intended to be always ready to render any service required of a military company, and to officiate at the reception of all organizations visiting the city in a body.



First Presbyterian Church.

Company L, attached to the Third Regiment, New Jersey National Guards.

Naraticongs and Nanticokes.—These were two tribes of Indians living in Scheyichbi (New Jersey) when the white man came among them. They are referred to on pages 42 and 43 of the Hand-Book.

Origin of the Lenapes.—On page 38 the reader will find some account of the “original people.”

Presbyterian Church.—There are three edifices of this denomination in Atlantic City. The one at the corner of Pacific and Pennsylvania avenues was erected in 1856, enlarged some years later, and very much improved in the spring of 1887. The German Presbyterian Church was dedicated in 1884 and enlarged in 1896. The Olivet Presbyterian Church, at Pacific and Tennessee avenues, was dedicated March 27, 1898.

Public Schools.—The public schools of Atlantic City are well-appointed and six in number, the oldest being at Pennsylvania and Arctic avenues. The original building was removed in 1887, and a new brick building erected on the site at a cost of \$20,000. The other buildings are on Indiana avenue near Arctic, Texas avenue and Arctic, Arctic avenue near New Jersey, an imposing brick and stone high-school building at the corner of Illinois and Arctic avenues, finished in 1896, and the Chelsea school, corner Brighton and Arctic avenues, finished in 1897. The buildings are well heated, comfortably furnished, and connected with the sewer system. It has been truly said that no more cogent reason is required to show the salubrity of the climate and the desirability of Atlantic City as an abiding place for all who esteem health a blessing than the number of children born within the island's sandy rim. According to the school census of 1899 the number of school-children in Atlantic City is 4574. A new high-school building, to cost \$88,000, is now in course of erection at Ohio and Pacific avenues. The site for this building cost \$50,000. Another school building is also in course of erection on the West Side, to cost about \$20,000.

Quail.—In the fall, when the gunning season opens, large numbers of these birds are killed by sportsmen in the woods and fields on the mainland.

Railroad Stations.—West Jersey and Seashore, South Carolina avenue, above Atlantic.

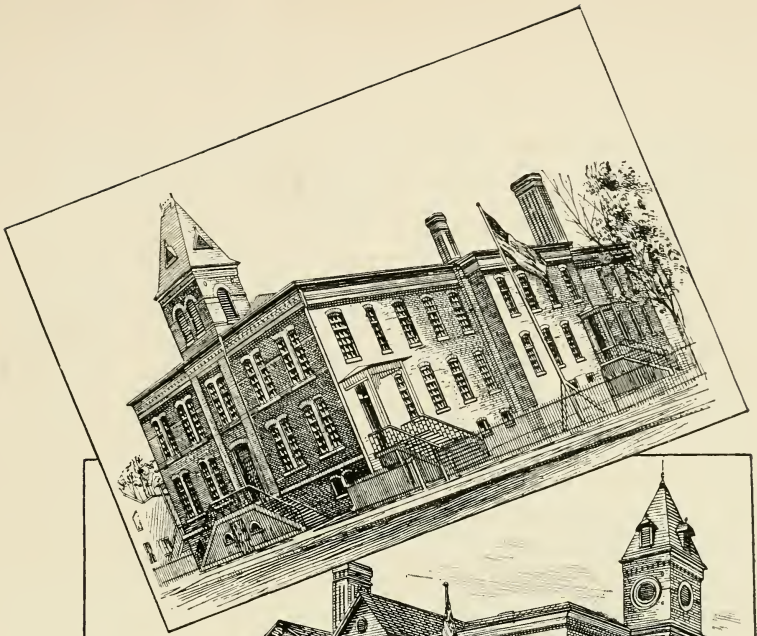
Atlantic City (Reading System), Atlantic avenue, between Arkansas and Missouri avenues.

Longport and South Atlantic City, corner Tennessee and Atlantic avenues.

Sanitation.—Atlantic City has a model system for the disposal of garbage and refuse, at the crematory. No bad odors are noticeable either in or out of the building in which the work is done, and all classes of offal and refuse, including dead animals, broken glass, and crockery ware, etc., as well as garbage, are quickly and successfully destroyed.

Unlike other places on the coast, the surf is absolutely free from refuse or defilement of any kind. By an underground system, which is a revelation to most city people, the air, the soil, and the water are absolutely free from contamination by sewage. Briefly stated, this system comprises a pumping station and reservoir, with deeply laid sewers converging to it, and filter beds situated on the salt meadows at a considerable distance from the well.

The reservoir is placed on the edge of the meadows, next that side of the city which is farthest from the ocean and the hotels. It is a walled pit,



Pennsylvania Avenue School—Texas Avenue School—Indiana Avenue School.

cemented inside and out, thirty feet in diameter and twenty feet deep. Connected with it is a ventilating shaft seventy-five feet high. The main sewer, which empties into the bottom of this well, is a cylindrical iron pipe twenty inches in diameter. Connected with this is a system of sub-mains and laterals of iron or glazed terra-cotta pipe.

Somers' Point.—Somers' Point, one of the oldest ports of entry in the United States, is a favorite resort for sportsmen. It is reached by

steamers from Longport, but the popular way is by railroad, across the meadows to Pleasantville, and thence to Somers' Point. The ride in pleasant weather is in open cars across the wide expanse of salt meadows and through a fertile farming country to the bay, on which Somers' Point is located. In its vicinity, many years ago, was the summer encampment of the Algonquin Indians, who enjoyed the bountiful supply of oysters



and game. The charge is 25 cents for the round trip.

Speedway and Other Drives.—

The Speedway is a new drive, extending from Seaview to Longport. It is about seven miles long. Other drives in Atlantic City are as follows: Beach drive, at low tide, ten miles; to Longport or Great Egg Harbor Inlet, eight miles; the Elephant, or South Atlantic City, five miles; Absecon Inlet and Lighthouse, two miles; Pacific avenue drive, five miles to Ventnor. Another pleasant drive is to the Inlet on a macadamized road. Still another ride is across the meadows to Pleasantville, and thence along the shore road to the Country Club and Somers' Point, Absecon and other pretty towns in the vicinity of Atlantic City. The road across the meadows is kept in first-class condition.

Trolleys.—The trolley cars of Atlantic City run the entire length of the island, a distance of ten miles, connecting with the boats for Brigant



The Fishing Deck and Boardwalk.

tine on the north, and for Ocean City and Somers' Point on the south. The ride is always enjoyable.

Unamis and Unilacktos.—These were two opposing tribes of Indians who inhabited the pine and coast region of New Jersey. In English their names mean Turtles and Turkeys.

Ventnor.—Ventnor is another near-by resort. It is two miles below Atlantic City, and is accessible by the motor cars to Longport. The various amusements and diversions of Atlantic City are easily accessible by train, drive or beach, while freedom from noise and perfect rest are assured by its suburban location. A large and thoroughly appointed hotel is open for guests.

Water Supply.—Atlantic City has an exhaustless supply of pure fresh water, furnished both by artesian wells and conduits, which bring the water seven miles across the meadows from a sweet, clear, and pure source among the pines of the mainland, partly from mill ponds and partly from fifty driven wells. There are five artesian wells on the island, furnishing water that is as crystal clear, pure, and wholesome, and as wholly uncontaminated by organic matter as that obtained at any of the mountain resorts. There are water-works of the most elaborate character, and two stand-pipes, having a capacity of over half a million gallons, thus insuring an abundant supply of excellent water at all times for every purpose. The pumping capacity of the engines is eleven million gallons a day. Over fifty miles of pipe are laid throughout the city, and connected with these pipes are 468 fire-hydrants.

Woodland Charms.—The woods and swamps on the mainland, westward of Atlantic City, are fragrant with magnolia blooms and ablaze with the laurel and rhododendron in spring-time. The ground, also, is carpeted with arbutus and the lakes are white with water-lilies; everywhere, in wood and swamp, field and fen, the heath tribe gives beauty and perfume. In the brilliant autumn-time, when the gorgeous woods are gleaming, ere the leaves begin to fall, when the pippin leaves the bough and the sumac's fruit is red, when the quail is piping loud from the near-by buckwheat fields, when the mist is on the ocean and the network on the grass, when the harvests are all housed and the farmer's work is done—'tis then that there is good quail and rabbit shooting in the woods and fields on the mainland.

'Xions (usually spelled Axions).—These were a tribe of Indians who had their hunting-grounds along the Mullica river, in the upper end of Atlantic County. They were on 'xcellent terms with the Tuckahoe tribe, whose provender they often shared. It is even said that the kindness of the Tuckahoos to the 'Xions brought about the saying, which we hear to this day, "Tuckahoe—God bless her!"

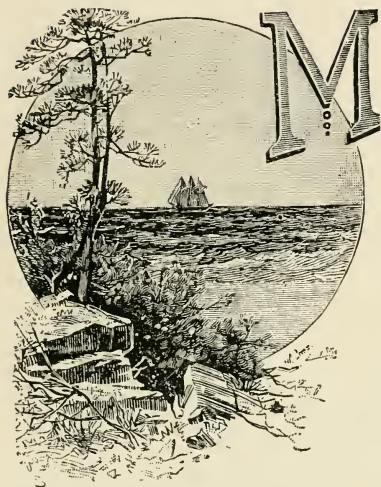
Yacomanshag.—This is the name of a tribe of Indians that once lived about where the town of Hammonton now stands.

Zounds!—if I can think of any word to complete this zigzag manuscript, which the publisher is to transform into beautiful print for zealous critics' eyes.



Woodland Charms on Mainland—Atlantic City's Water Supply.

The Old and the New.



MANY interesting sketches, descriptive of the old and new times on Absecon Island and the adjacent mainland, intended for publication in the Hand-Book, are omitted from this edition for want of room. Succeeding editions will contain chapters as follows :

Early Settlements by the Whites.
Daniel Leeds and His Almanac.
A Quaker Indiction of Slavery.
James Doyle the Scout.
Roadways and Taverns.
Old Times and New.
Memorable Accidents.
Capture of Giberson and Lane.
Skirmish on the Egg Harbor.
James Steelman the Patriot.
Pine Robbers at The Forks.
Execution of Mulliner the Tory.

Ployden and Plantagenet Principalities.
Atlantic County During the Revolution.
Depredations by Tories and Refugees.
Exploit of Commander Somers.
Mays Landing and the Early Settlers.
Hammonton and Egg Harbor City.
Brigantine and Barnegat.
Reminiscences of Old Gloucester.
Meeting Houses and Churches.
Schools and School Teachers.
Hospitals and Charitable Institutions.
Township Lines and Tithing Officers.
Redemptioners in the Early Days.
Albion Knights of Old Gloucester.
Rain and Snow—Wind and Tide.
Shipwrecks and Drownings.
The Pen and the Sword—Editors and Soldiers.
Lawyers and Physicians.
The Water Question and Water-Works Litigation.
Murders and Hangings.
City Hall and Post-Office.
Atlantic City and County Officials.
Mysteries of the Sea.
Gunning and Fishing.
Outings by the Sea.
Autumn and Winter Pleasures.
Sanitation and Drainage.

Atlantic City Officials.

Mayor.—Franklin P. Stoy.*

Recorder.—Robert E. Stephany.*

Alderman.—Harry Bacharach.*

City Solicitor.—Carlton Godfrey.†

City Comptroller.—Alfred M. Heston.†

City Treasurer.—John A. Jeffries.*

City Clerk.—Emery D. Irelan.†

District Court Judge.—Robert H. Ingersoll. Appointed by Governor.

City Surveyor.—John W. Hackney.†

Tax Collector.—William Lowry, Jr.*

Mercantile Appraiser.—John W. Parsons.†

Supervisor of Streets.—Beriah Mathis.†

Building Inspector.—Simon L. Wescoat.†

Overseer of Poor.—Daniel L. Albertson.*

City Electrician.—A. C. Farrand.†

Chief of Police.—Harry C. Eldridge.‡

Commissioner of Sinking Fund.—Alfred M. Heston. Appointed by Supreme Court of New Jersey.

City Assessors.—Stewart H. Shinn, Seraph Lillig and A. J. Withrow. Appointed by Mayor.

Chief Engineer of Fire Department.—Isaac Wiesenthal. Elected by City Council.

Assistant Chiefs of Fire Department.—Charles M. Speidel and Henry Williams. Elected by City Council.

City Council.—Alderman, Harry Bacharach. First Ward: David R. Barrett, Albert Beyer, Joseph C. Clement, Edwin A. Parker. Second Ward: Enos F. Hann, Edward S. Lee, Henry W. Leeds, John Donnelly. Third Ward: Somers L. Doughty, John R. Fleming, Willis H. Vanaman, George H. Long. Fourth Ward: Thomas H. Thompson, Hugo Garnich, William A. Ireland, William W. Bowker. Sergeant-at-Arms, Cornelius S. Fort.†

Water Commissioners.—Louis Kuehnle, Dr. E. A. Reiley, Rufus Booye. Appointed by Mayor.

Superintendent of Water Department.—William C. Hawley. Appointed by Commissioners.

Cashier of Water Department.—William H. Randolph.

Chief Clerk of Water Department.—Henry R. Albertson.

Inspector of Water Department.—B. Frank Souder.

City Hall Commissioners.—Frederick Hemsley, Charles Evans, John B. Champion. Appointed by Mayor.

Board of Health.—Dr. A. W. Baily, Wm. F. Koeneke, Joseph E. Lingerman, Arthur H. Stiles, Thomas McDevitt, Elwood S. Johnson, William Clark. Elected by City Council.

Plumbing Inspector.—Curtis Frambes.‡

Health Inspector.—Harry C. Beck.‡

Register of Vital Statistics.—Alfred T. Glenn.‡

Board of Education.—C. J. Adams, S. R. Morse, Wm. A. Bell, Aaron Hinkle, Carlton Godfrey, Paul Wootten, Samuel H. Kelley. Elected by City Council.

Superintendent of Schools.—Dr. W. M. Pollard.||

Supervising Principal.—Charles B. Boyer.||

Principal of High School.—Henry P. Miller.||

Superintendent of Manual Training and Drawing.—Wilhemine Ochs.

Superintendent of Business Course.—F. J. Klock.||

* Elected by voters. † Elected by City Council. ‡ Life tenure. § Appointed by Board of Health. || Appointed by Board of Education.

Atlantic City's Pioneer Editor.

“**G**OD made the editors, the editors made the papers, and the papers made Atlantic City.” Thus wrote the author of the *Hand-Book* ten years ago, and he again asserts that the newspapers, more than any other one agency, have earned for Atlantic City her unique position as the greatest winter and summer sanitarium in the world, and the leading pleasure resort of the country.



A. L. ENGLISH. Photographed by John T. Irving, May, 1900.

Atlantic County was not without newspapers previous to 1872, but they were published in Hammonton, Mays Landing and Egg Harbor City. In that year A. L. English, a native of the county, established the *Atlantic City Daily Review*. The first issue was dated July 1, 1872, and it appeared regularly every week-day until the following September 1st, when it was suspended.

The publication of the *Daily Review* was resumed on the first of the following July, and the paper again suspended on September 1st. The weekly edition was begun on the 11th of the following October, and has been continued without interruption ever since.

Mr. English was a wide-awake editor and an energetic citizen. Much credit is due him for the part he took in the building of the city during the transition period—the time when Atlantic City was changing from a mere summer resort to a permanent city by the sea. He disposed of the *Review* to Alfred M. Heston and John G. Shreve on March 1, 1884, when it was published under the firm name of Heston & Shreve. Mr. Heston sold his interest to Mr. Shreve three years later. The daily issue was revived every summer until 1888, when, beginning on July 1st, it was issued by Mr. Shreve as an all-the-year daily, and has remained such ever since—a credit to its proprietor and a testimony of the work so well begun by Atlantic City's pioneer editor.



The newspapers of Atlantic City will be considered in a later edition of the Hand-Book.



Old Catawba Church, below Mays Landing.

SUGGESTIONS.



SXTEEN years ago Mr. A. L. English, the founder of Atlantic City journalism, published a volume whose concluding page was a breviary of "Advice to the City Authorities." In imitation of Mr. English, the author of the Hand-Book appropriates the concluding page of this souvenir edition to his own use, and offers, without apology, a few suggestions for the betterment of Atlantic City.

First, he suggests that the condition of Atlantic avenue, the sidewalks in many parts of the city and the alleys generally receive more attention. Atlantic avenue should be paved, not macadamized, and City Council should speedily enter into an equitable arrangement with the railroad company to meet the expense of this improvement.

Second, the sidewalks on Atlantic and every other avenue should be kept absolutely free from obstructions. Electric light, telephone and telegraph poles should be banished for all time and the wires placed underground. No signs, boxes or obstructions of any kind should be tolerated on the sidewalks anywhere.

Third, the curb lines on Atlantic avenue might be moved out two or three feet—the driveways being more than ample now—and the additional space assigned to shade trees, the planting of which should be encouraged, not only along Atlantic avenue, but on every avenue in the city. Make Atlantic avenue more inviting—shady in summer and free from mud in winter—and visitors will be glad to leave the Boardwalk, if only for a chance to see the commercial side of Atlantic City. Storekeepers will not then complain of business drifting away from the avenue to the Boardwalk. Give the visitors a chance to see clear and clean sidewalks, give them a refuge from the sun in summer and freedom from mud in winter, and they will soon realize that the Boardwalk is not Atlantic City's only promenade. Where the people are, there will the trade be also.

Fourth, the ordinance against the dumping of refuse in alleys or on vacant lots should be rigidly enforced. It should be the duty of the street supervisor to see that all alleys are kept absolutely free of rubbish, and the Board of Health should not tolerate for one day a nuisance of any kind in back alley, back yard or side lot.

Fifth, waste paper should be deposited in proper receptacles on the street corners, and once a day or once a week, as may be necessary, such refuse should be taken to the crematory.

Sixth, low lots everywhere, especially along the railroads, should be filled to grade and kept absolutely free from rubbish.

Seventh, the wires for electric lights on the Boardwalk should be placed in conduits, and the wooden poles which now disfigure the walk should be removed.

Eighth, the city should control absolutely the ocean front, and the bob-tail pier at the foot of Pennsylvania avenue should be removed. The one at the foot of Tennessee avenue should be improved architecturally.

Ninth, between the stations and the Thoroughfare all railroad tracks should be elevated. This improvement should be completed not later than the Year of Jubilee, 1904.

Tenth, the city should erect places of public comfort along the Boardwalk and pavilions at the ends of the avenues, outside the walk.

Eleventh, the city should prohibit the charging of a fee for the privilege of sitting in a private pavilion anywhere along the Boardwalk.

Twelfth, all sidewalks on cross avenues from the Boardwalk to Atlantic avenue should be flagged from curb to property line.



Early Morning on the Boardwalk.

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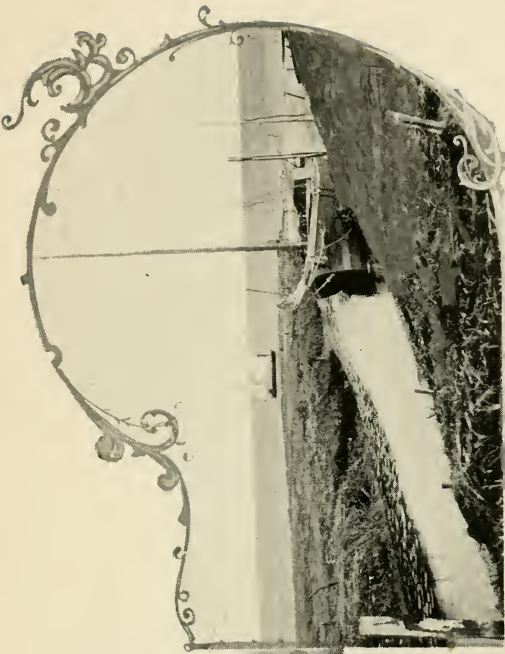
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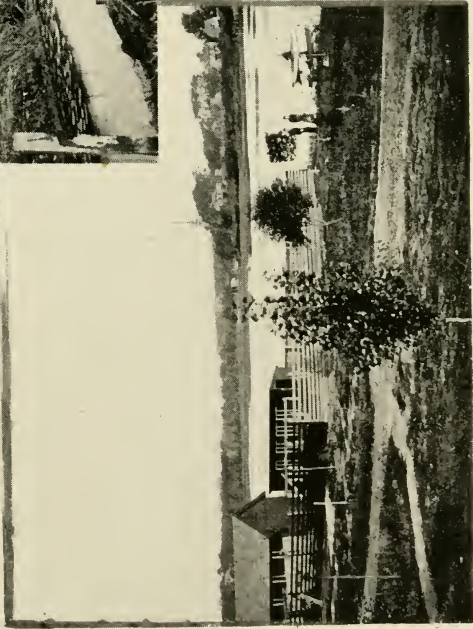


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At Anchor near the Inlet.



Poultry Farm at Port Republic.

Hotels and Boarding-Houses in Atlantic City.

The principal hotels and boarding-places in Atlantic City are herewith tabulated, special attention being called to those whose names are printed in bold-face type, as being the very best of their class.

The rates given are for one in a room. Many houses make a lower rate for two in a room. The number of rooms, as indicated in the third column of figures, must not be taken as the capacity of the house, with two or more in a room.

Some of the houses marked "All the Year" are closed during November and December.

A number of houses are excluded from this list, either because they are without fire-escapes, in violation of a State law and City ordinance, or because the proprietors do not regard the *Hand-Book* as a satisfactory exponent of the merits of Atlantic City as a health and pleasure resort. It is the object of the *Hand-Book* to present the truth, and not an exaggerated picture of the resort.

NAME OF HOUSE.	LOCATION.	RATE PER WEEK.	RATE PER DAY.	GUEST ROOMS	TIME OPEN.	REMARKS.
Atglen , . . .	Michigan ave. near Pacific,	\$10 to 15	\$2 to 2.50	100	All the Year.	The Arglen is thoroughly home-like and comfortable. Pleasant location and good table.
Archdale,	10 to 20	1.75 to 2.50	70	" "	
Arlington,	12 to 18	2 to 3	101	" "	
Aldine,	9 to 14	2	100	May 1 to Oct. 1,	
Allen,	10 to 12	1.50 to 2	60	" "	
Arondale,	0 to 12	2 to 2.50	50	All the Year.	
Albany,	10 to 18	2 to 2.50	83	April to Nov.	
Albermarle,	12.50 to 15	2 to 3	72	All the Year.	
Alvin,	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	35	Spring and Summer.	
Altmaier,	8 to 14	1.25	51	All the Year.	
Atlantic,	8 to 15	1.50 to 2.50	20	" "	
Acme,	10 to 12	2 to 2.50	20	" "	
Allenhurst , . . .	Maryland ave. near Beach,	9 to 15	1.50 to 3	16	" "	The Allenhurst is situated near the beach and is in every way an up-to-date cottage.
Auburn,	8 to 15	1.50 to 2.50	35	Summer Season.	
Avoca,	10 to 15	1.50 to 2	40	All the Year.	
Angora,	8 to 10	1.50	17	Summer Season.	
Arkansas,	8 to 15	1.50 to 2.50	25	" "	
Anchorage,	12 to 18	2 to 2.50	30	All the Year.	
Almeria,	8 to 15	1.50 to 2.50	35	" "	
Barrymore , . . .	1907 Pacific ave.,	12 to 18	2 to 2.50	20	Spring and Summer.	The Barrymore is centrally located. Home comforts; good table; rooms single or en suite.
Belmont,	12.50 to 25	2.50 to 5	100	All the Year.	
Biscayne,	10 to 18	2.50 to 3	67	" "	
Brady,	10	1.50	30	Spring and Summer.	
Brighton , . . .	Indiana ave. near Beach,	25 to 50	3.50 to 5	230	All the Year.	The Brighton is thoroughly first-class. Spacious lawn, Casino, and amusements.
Bouvier,	8 to 15	2	47	" "	
Boscobel,	10 to 18	2.50 to 3	56	" "	
Breakers,	10 to 20	1.50 to 3	67	" "	



Atlantic City Casino—Interior and Exterior Views.

NAME OF HOUSE.	LOCATION.	RATE PER WEEK.	RATE PER DAY.	GUEST ROOMS	TIME OPEN.	REMARKS.
Bleak House.	Ocean ave. and Beach, . . .	European	\$2 up	150	All the Year.	The Bleak House is absolutely fireproof. European plan. Thoroughly up-to-date hotel.
Berkshire, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$8 to 18	2 to 3	01	Spring and Summer.	
Baltimore, . . . . .	. . . . .	8 to 10	1.25 to 2	27	Summer Season.	
Bryn Mawr, . . . . .	. . . . .	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	46	" "	
Brunswick,	Pacific, bet. N. Y. and Tenn.	10 to 15	2 to 3	65	June 1 to Oct. 1.	The Brunswick has a delightful location, and has a liberal management.
Bristol, . . . . .	. . . . .	8 to 12	2	22	" "	
Brompton, . . . . .	. . . . .	8 to 15	2 to 3.50	50	All the Year.	
Beachview, . . . . .	. . . . .	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	20	June 1 to Oct. 1.	
Beach Villa, . . . . .	. . . . .	10 to 12	1.50 to 2	22	" "	
Berkeley, . . . . .	. . . . .	14 to 18	2.50 to 4	150	Feb. 1 to Oct. 15.	
Bingham, . . . . .	. . . . .	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	72	All the Year.	
Beach, . . . . .	. . . . .	8 to 15	1.50 to 2.50	50	April to October.	
Buena Vista,	Arkansas bet. Atlantic ave.	European	Plan.	34	All the Year.	The Buena Vista is convenient to beach and Reading R. R. Station. Plank shad dinners a specialty.
Beverly, . . . . .	. . . . .	8 to 15	1.50 to 2.50	20	" "	
Brevort, . . . . .	. . . . .	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	40	" "	
Beyer, . . . . .	. . . . .	8 to 10	1.25 to 2	14	" "	
Bowker, . . . . .	. . . . .	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	50	Summer Season.	
Berwick,	Kentucky ave. near Beach,	10 to 20	2 to 3	75	All the Year.	The Berwick is situated near the beach and is a desirable family house.
Chatham, . . . . .	. . . . .	12 to 18	2.50 to 3	38	Feb. to Oct.	
Central, . . . . .	. . . . .	12 to 18	2.50 to 3	120	All the Year.	
Clifton, . . . . .	. . . . .	7 to 10	1.50 to 2	40	Summer Season.	
Chester Inn,	New York ave. near Beach,	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	90	All the Year.	The Chester Inn is pleasantly situated. Large airy bed-rooms. Accommodations the best.
Continental, . . . . .	. . . . .	10 to 15	1.50 to 2	20	Summer Season.	The Canfield is a well-kept house. Fine location. Every home comfort.
Canfield,	Virginia ave. near Beach,	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	26	All the Year.	
Chelton, . . . . .	. . . . .	10 to 15	1.50 to 2	30	" "	
Colonial, . . . . .	. . . . .	15 to 18	2.50	42	Spring and Summer.	
Columbia, . . . . .	. . . . .	10 to 15	2.50 to 3	77	Summer Season.	
Colwyn, . . . . .	. . . . .	7 to 10	1.25 to 1.50	20	All the Year.	
Cornell Inn, . . . . .	. . . . .	15 to 25	3	80	Summer Season.	
Chataqua,	20 S. Michigan ave.,	8 to 12	1.50 to 2.50	10	Summer.	The Chataqua is near the beach and all places of interest. Table and service good.
Chetwoode, . . . . .	. . . . .	10 to 20	2.50 to 3	68	All the Year.	
Clarendon, . . . . .	. . . . .	8 to 15	2 to 2.50	60	" "	
Cleaver, . . . . .	. . . . .	8 to 18	2 to 3	40	" "	
Chelsea Inn,	Chelsea,	10 to 15	2.50 to 3	15	" "	The Chelsea Inn has a delightful location overlooking the ocean and is a popular family-house.
Chelsea Haven, . . . . .	. . . . .	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	32	" "	
California, . . . . .	. . . . .	18 to 30	1 to 2	25	Summer Season.	
Dennis,	Ocean end Michigan ave.,	12 to 15	3.50 to 5	250	All the Year.	The Dennis is luxuriously furnished and is in every respect a first-class house. It has more ocean frontage than any other hotel on the beach.
Dudley Arms, . . . . .	. . . . .	12 to 15	2.50	40	Summer Season.	
Delaware City, . . . . .	. . . . .	10 to 15	1.50 to 2.50	50	All the Year.	

NAME OF HOUSE.	LOCATION.	RATE PER WEEK.	RATE PER DAY.	GUEST ROOMS	TIME OPEN.	REMARKS.
Del Monte, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$8 to 12	\$1.25 to 2	30	All the Year.	
Darlington, . . . . .	. . . . .	10 to 12	2 to 2.50	37	Summer Season.	
De Ville, . . . . .	. . . . .	10 to 15	2 to 3	54	Spring and Summer.	
Delaware, . . . . .	. . . . .	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	10	Summer Season.	
Duffington, . . . . .	. . . . .	10 to 15	2 to 3	50	April to October.	
Duquesne, . . . . .	. . . . .	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	32	Summer Season.	
Eastbourne ,	Overlooking ocean,	15 to 20	3 to 4	18	All the Year.	The Eastbourne has a delightful situation, facing the ocean, and is in every respect a thoroughly comfortable house.
Eden Vale, . . . . .	. . . . .	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	23	Spring and Summer.	The Edison is a desirable house. Nicely furnished and thoroughly comfortable. Moderate rates.
Earley, . . . . .	. . . . .	7 to 0	1.25 to 1.50	83	All the Year.	
Edison ,	Michigan ave. bel. Pacific,	10 to 16	2 to 3	75	Summer.	
Elberon, . . . . .	. . . . .	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	50	All the Year.	
Edgewater, . . . . .	. . . . .	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	100	Summer.	
Esmond ,	New York ave. near Beach,	15 to 30	2.50 to 5	40	All the Year.	The Hotel Esmond is first-class in every respect: Steam heat; electric lights; elevator to street line.
Ethlyn, . . . . .	. . . . .	7 to 12	1.50 to 2	20	"	
Elsmore, . . . . .	. . . . .	8 to 10	1.50 to 2.50	50	"	
Evers, . . . . .	. . . . .	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	17	"	
Enderby ,	Michigan ave. bel. Pacific,	8 to 12	2 to 2.50	36	"	The Enderby is home-like and cheerful. Located near the beach and all places of interest.
Evard, . . . . .	. . . . .	9 to 12	2	31	"	
Edna, . . . . .	. . . . .	8 to 10	1 to 1.50	10	All the Year.	
Fassio ,	Arctic and S. Carolina,	7 to 10	2 to 2.50	60	Summer Season.	The Fassio is an up-to-date house; convenient to Pennsylvania Railroad Depots and places of interest.
Florida, . . . . .	. . . . .	10 to 15	3.50 to 5	100	All the Year.	The Gladstone, in Chelsea, has elegant surroundings, equal to any in Atlantic City. Service and cuisine unexcelled.
Gladstone ,	Chelsea,	18 to 30	4 to 5	175	"	The Gilberta has a delightful location near the beach, and is a good family house.
Glaslynn, . . . . .	. . . . .	12 to 18	2.50 to 3	20	"	The Grove Cottage is a good family house within easy access of the beach and all places of interest.
Garden, . . . . .	. . . . .	25 to 50	1.50 to 2.50	50	"	
Gilberta ,	Ocean ave. near Beach,	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	20	Summer Season.	
Girard, . . . . .	. . . . .	8 to 12	1.50 to 2.50	23	"	
Grove,	31 S. Delaware,	8 to 15	1.50 to 2	200	All the Year.	The Heckler is well kept and popular. Table and service good.
Genova, . . . . .	. . . . .	8 to 12	2 to 2.50	92	"	The Howard is a pleasant, home-like house. Thorough management. Good table.
Grand Atlantic,	Atlantic and Pennsylvania,	12 to 15	1.50 to 2	16	"	The Holland House, by the Breakers, is an up-to-date hotel. Artesian water, electric lights, etc. Meals served at any hour à la carte.
Heckler ,	Tennessee ave. near Beach,	8 to 12	2 to 2.50	26	"	The Holmhurst is centrally located on an elevation, and is in every respect an up-to-date hotel.
Hathoro, . . . . .	. . . . .	8 to 15	1.50 to 2	32	June to October.	
Howard, . . . . .	. . . . .	8 to 15	3 to 5	50	All the Year.	
Hudson Hall, . . . . .	. . . . .	15 to 35	2 to 2.50	50	"	
Holland ,	Brigantine,	8 to 10	2 to 2.50	75	Spring and Summer.	
Husted, . . . . .	. . . . .	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	27	Summer Season.	
Hygeia, . . . . .	. . . . .	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	17		
Holmhurst ,	Pennsylv'a ave. near Beach	12 to 18	2.50 to 3	27		
Holmes, . . . . .	. . . . .	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	17		
Hazel Glen, . . . . .	. . . . .	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	17		



Elks' Hall—Atlantic Avenue, Westward from Maryland Avenue.

NAME OF HOUSE.	LOCATION.	RATE PER WEEK.	RATE PER DAY.	GUEST ROOMS	TIME OPEN.	REMARKS.
Islesworth,	Sea end of Virginia ave.,	\$18 to 35	\$3 to 5	220	All the Year.	The Islesworth has a first-class table, superior service, steam heat, every modern appointment, Salt and fresh baths in all rooms.
Irvington,	" " " " " "	15 to 20	2.50 to 3	70	Feb. to Sept.	The fresh baths in all rooms.
Imperial,	" " " " " "	10 to 18	2 to 3	100	All the Year.	The fresh baths in all rooms.
Iroquois,	S. Carolina ave. near Beach	12.50 to 25	2.50 to 3	200	" " " "	Best service. Steam heat. Baths, etc.
Inlet Pavilion,	Maine and Caspian aves.,	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "	Spring and Summer.	The Inlet Pavilion is a very pleasant place to enjoy good music, refreshments, and ozone.
Jefferson,	" " " " " "	12.50 to 20	2.50 to 3	60	All the Year.	The Kenderton is delightfully situated, and is in every way a desirable family house.
Kenderton,	Ocean end Tennessee ave.,	10 to 18	2 to 2.50	60	March to October.	The Kenderton is delightfully situated, and is in every way a desirable family house.
Koopman,	" " " " " "	18 to 50	3 to 8	155	All the Year.	The Kenderton is delightfully situated, and is in every way a desirable family house.
Kilcourse,	Arctic and Arkansas aves.,	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	40	" " " "	The Kilcourse is in every way a good house. Located near the Philadelphia & Reading depot.
Kuehne,	S. Car. and Atlantic aves.,	12 to 16	2 to 2.50	40	April to November.	The Kuehne is a very desirable house. Central location, and near P. R. R. Station.
La Belle Inn,	" " " " " "	8 to 15	1.50 to 2.50	65	All the Year.	The Kuehne is a very desirable house. Central location, and near P. R. R. Station.
Lamborn,	" " " " " "	10 to 20	2 to 3.50	80	" " " "	The Kuehne is a very desirable house. Central location, and near P. R. R. Station.
Lamonte,	" " " " " "	10 to 12	2 to 2.50	20	" " " "	The Kuehne is a very desirable house. Central location, and near P. R. R. Station.
Lawrence,	" " " " " "	12 to 22	2.50 to 3.50	60	" " " "	The Kuehne is a very desirable house. Central location, and near P. R. R. Station.
Luray,	Kentucky ave. and Beach,	16 to 35	3 to 5	200	" " " "	The Luray is a very comfortable, first-class house. Excellent table and superior service. Sanitary arrangements complete.
Lancaster,	" " " " " "	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	27	" " " "	The Luray is a very comfortable, first-class house. Excellent table and superior service. Sanitary arrangements complete.
Liddesdale,	" " " " " "	10 to 12	2	23	" " " "	The Luray is a very comfortable, first-class house. Excellent table and superior service. Sanitary arrangements complete.
Leadom,	Kentucky ave. near Beach,	8 to 12	1.75	22	" " " "	The Leadom is a pleasant house in a pleasant location. Good table and good service.
Lincoln,	Ocean ave. near Beach,	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	32	Summer Season.	The Leadom is a pleasant house in a pleasant location. Good table and good service.
Longinotti,	" " " " " "	9 to 12	2	14	All the Year.	The Longinotti is on the European plan. Central location. Cafe attached.
Lelande,	Illinois and Atlantic aves.,	13 to 18	2.50 to 3	100	Spring and Summer.	The Longinotti is on the European plan. Central location. Cafe attached.
La Fontaine,	" " " " " "	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	58	All the Year.	The Longinotti is on the European plan. Central location. Cafe attached.
Le Champlaine,	" " " " " "	15 to 25	3	80	" " " "	The Longinotti is on the European plan. Central location. Cafe attached.
Lorraine,	" " " " " "	18 to 21	3 to 3.50	80	" " " "	The Longinotti is on the European plan. Central location. Cafe attached.
Majestic,	Virginia ave. near Beach,	12 to 25	2.50 to 3.50	100	March to October.	The Majestic is a favorite house, with careful management. Excellent cuisine and service.
Malvern,	" " " " " "	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	20	Summer Season.	The Majestic is a favorite house, with careful management. Excellent cuisine and service.
Manhattan,	S. Carolina ave. near Beach,	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	74	All the Year.	The Manhattan is always popular. Near beach and central location.
Maryland,	" " " " " "	12 to 15	2 to 2.50	51	Spring and Summer.	The Manhattan is always popular. Near beach and central location.
Marsden,	S. Carolina ave. near Beach,	8 to 20	1.50 to 3	60	All the Year.	The Marsden is a favorite house. It is centrally located and close to the beach.
Melos,	" " " " " "	8 to 15	2 to 2.50	24	" " " "	The Marsden is a favorite house. It is centrally located and close to the beach.
Malatesta,	Atlantic and N. Car. aves.,	10 to 21	1.50 to 3	80	Spring and Summer.	The Malatesta is a very popular house; thorough management, pleasant rooms, and superior table.
Melrose,	" " " " " "	9 to 12	1.50 to 2	33	All the Year.	The Malatesta is a very popular house; thorough management, pleasant rooms, and superior table.
Metropolitan,	" " " " " "	10 to 12	2 to 2.50	50	Spring and Summer.	The Malatesta is a very popular house; thorough management, pleasant rooms, and superior table.
Malta,	" " " " " "	8 to 15	1.50 to 2	35	" " " "	The Malatesta is a very popular house; thorough management, pleasant rooms, and superior table.
Morton,	Virginia ave. near Beach,	16 to 35	2.50 to 4	105	All the Year.	The Morton is delightfully situated near the beach and is in every way a first-class family hotel.
Miller,	" " " " " "	7 to 10	1.25 to 2	75	Summer Season.	The Morton is delightfully situated near the beach and is in every way a first-class family hotel.
Minerva,	" " " " " "	8 to 12	2 to 2.50	42	" " " "	The Morton is delightfully situated near the beach and is in every way a first-class family hotel.
Mt. Vernon,	" " " " " "	10 to 10	2 to 3	75	Spring and Summer.	The Morton is delightfully situated near the beach and is in every way a first-class family hotel.
Magnolia,	" " " " " "	7 to 8	1.25	20	All the Year.	The Morton is delightfully situated near the beach and is in every way a first-class family hotel.

NAME OF HOUSE.	LOCATION.	RATE PER WEEK.	RATE PER DAY.	GUEST ROOMS	TIME OPEN.	REMARKS.
Norwood ,	Kentucky ave. near Beach,	\$9 to 14	\$1.50 to 2.50	65	All the Year.	The Norwood's table and other accommodations are highly commended. Modern conveniences.
New England, . . . . .	. . . . .	15 to 20	2.50 to 3	130	" "	
New York Ex., . . . . .	. . . . .	10 to 12	2	37	Summer Season.	The Osborne is situated one block from the beach, and is modern in every particular.
Oberon, . . . . .	. . . . .	6 to 12	2	31	All the Year.	
Ocean Queen, . . . . .	. . . . .	10 to 15	2 to 3	36	" "	The Park Cottage is a very comfortable house. Good table and attentive service.
Oliney, . . . . .	. . . . .	8 to 10	1.25 to 1.75	20	Spring and Summer.	
Osborne ,	Arkansas and Pacific aves.,	8 to 14	1.50 to 2.50	100	Summer Season.	The Pelham is in every respect a first-class hotel. Moderate rates. Service and cuisine the best. Location central, near the beach.
Ocean View, . . . . .	. . . . .	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	17	All the Year.	
Oriental, . . . . .	. . . . .	15 to 25	3.50 to 5.00	80	" "	The Pembroke is conveniently situated near the beach and all places of interest. The terms are moderate.
Park Cottage ,	Kentucky near Beach,	10 to 15	2 to 3	50	" "	
Ponce de Leon, . . . . .	. . . . .	12 to 18	2 to 3	100	" "	The Pierprent is an up-to-date hotel. Excellent table and service. Buffet and Grotto.
Pelham ,	S. Carolina ave. near Beach	12 to 20	2 to 3.50	75	" "	
Portier Cottage . . . . .	. . . . .	12 to 15	2 to 2.50	34	" "	The Revere has a very desirable location, good table and good service. Popular the year round.
Paoli, . . . . .	. . . . .	8 to 10	1.25 to 1.50	28	Spring and Summer.	
Pembroke ,	N. Carolina ave., n'r Pacific	7 to 12	1.50 to 2	37	All the Year.	The Raymond is a well-managed and desirable house. The rooms are pleasant and the table good.
Patton, . . . . .	. . . . .	8 to 10	1.25 to 2	36	" "	
Pierprent ,	Ocean end of N. Jersey ave.	12 to 25	2.00 to 5	100	" "	The Roman has large rooms; select neighborhood; first-class cuisine. Café attached.
Pitney, . . . . .	. . . . .	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	40	Spring and Summer.	
Presser, . . . . .	. . . . .	8 to 12	2	21	All the Year.	The Roanoke is centrally located, near the beach and depot. First-class accommodations.
Philadelphia, . . . . .	. . . . .	8 to 12	1.50 to 2.50	32	June to October.	
Pavonia, . . . . .	. . . . .	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	39	Summer Season.	The Rudolf is a refined and luxurious house. Table and service unexcelled.
Quaker City, . . . . .	. . . . .	8 to 10	2 to 2.50	22	All the Year.	
Raleigh, . . . . .	. . . . .	18 to 30	3 to 5	110	" "	The Roanoke is centrally located, near the beach and depot. First-class accommodations.
Revere ,	Park Place near Beach,	12 to 18	2.50	40	" "	
Renova, . . . . .	. . . . .	10 to 12	2 to 2.50	35	Spring and Summer.	The Rudolf is a refined and luxurious house. Table and service unexcelled.
Raymond ,	Virginia ave. near Beach,	12 to 10	2 to 2.50	52	All the Year.	
Rutherford, . . . . .	. . . . .	12 to 15	2 to 2.50	16	" "	The Roanoke is centrally located, near the beach and depot. First-class accommodations.
Runnymede, . . . . .	. . . . .	12 to 18	2.50 to 3	70	" "	
Rio Grande, . . . . .	. . . . .	12 to 18	2.50 to 3	57	" "	The Roanoke is centrally located, near the beach and depot. First-class accommodations.
Roman ,	Ocean end St. Charles Place	6 to 10	Ann. Plan.	50	" "	
Radnor, . . . . .	. . . . .	6 to 10	1.50 to 2	16	" "	The Roanoke is centrally located, near the beach and depot. First-class accommodations.
Royal Palace ,	Ocean end Pacific ave.,	21 to 50	4 to 12	300	" "	
Royal, . . . . .	. . . . .	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	101	" "	The Roanoke is centrally located, near the beach and depot. First-class accommodations.
Rossmore, . . . . .	. . . . .	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	53	Summer Season.	
Reade, . . . . .	. . . . .	17 to 30	2.50	60	All the Year.	The Roanoke is centrally located, near the beach and depot. First-class accommodations.
Roanoke ,	New York ave. near Pacific,	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	40	" "	
Riding, . . . . .	. . . . .	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	17	" "	The Roanoke is centrally located, near the beach and depot. First-class accommodations.
Rudolf ,	Ocean end of New Jersey,	18 to 30	3 to 5	250	" "	
Robbins, . . . . .	. . . . .	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	30	" "	The Roanoke is centrally located, near the beach and depot. First-class accommodations.



PROPOSED MAIN BUILDING.

Atlantic City Hospital.

BOICE ANNEX.

NAME OF HOUSE.	LOCATION.	RATE PER WEEK.	RATE PER DAY.	GUEST ROOMS	TIME OPEN.	REMARKS.
Seaward,	2016 Pacific ave.,	\$9 to 15	\$1.50 up	30	All the Year.	The Seaward is home-like and comfortable. Convenient to beach and station. Good table.
Southampton,	Michigan ave. and Beach,	8 to 15	1.50 to 2.50	12	" "	The Shelburne is a refined and luxurious house. Every convenience. Table and service unsurpassed. Unrivaled ocean view.
Shelburne,	Michigan ave. and Beach,	18 to 30	3 to 4	00	" "	
Somerset, . . . . .	.....	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	121	Summer Season.	
Sorrento, . . . . .	.....	15 to 18	1.50 to 3	27	All the Year.	
Seaside,	Penna. ave. and Beach,	18 to 30	3 to 5	150	" "	The Seaside is a first-class house. Delightfully situated, overlooking the sea. Excellent table and service. Every modern convenience.
Steager,	Stanton,	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	50	" "	The St. Charles is an entirely new house. It is elegantly appointed and strictly first-class. Table and service unexcelled. Café attached.
Stanton,	Foot of St. Charles Place,	10 to 12	1.50 to 2	15	" "	
St. Charles,	Foot of St. Charles Place,	18 to 30	3 to 5	200	" "	
Scarborough, . . . . .	.....	15 to 25	3	100	" "	
Strand, . . . . .	.....	12 to 20	2.50 to 3.50	100	Spring and Summer.	
St. George,	Missouri and Atlantic aves.	10 to 12	1.50 to 2	33	All the Year.	The St. George is situated within easy access of the beach and Reading Railroad station. Good service; terms reasonable.
Sunset, . . . . .	.....	8 to 10	1.50	16	Summer Season.	
Spring Haven, . . . . .	.....	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	26	" "	
Stickney,	Kentucky ave. near Beach,	9 to 14	2 to 2.50	60	Feb. to Nov.	The Stickney is a comfortable, home-like house. Good table and good management. Always popular.
Surf Villa,	Missouri and Atlantic,	12 to 15	1 to 2.50	35	All the Year.	The Speidel is convenient to Reading Railroad station and beach, and has every modern convenience.
Speidel,	Missouri and Atlantic,	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	40	" "	
Tacoma, . . . . .	.....	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	40	" "	
Traymore,	Illinois ave. and Beach,	18 to 35	3.50 to 5	250	" "	The Traymore is an imposing home. Large guest-rooms. Every convenience. Unsurpassed cuisine.
Tarleton, . . . . .	.....	10 to 18	2 to 2.50	100	Feb. 1 to Oct. 15.	The Victoria's services and other features are commended. Hot and cold baths attached.
Victoria,	S. Carolina ave. near Beach,	10 to 18	2 to 2.50	75	All the Year.	
Vermont, . . . . .	.....	10 to 20	2 to 3	40	Spring and Summer.	
Vallemar, . . . . .	.....	10 to 12	1.50 to 2	23	" "	
Vista,	Kentucky ave. near Beach,	0 to 10	1.50 to 2	18	All the Year.	The Vista is centrally located near the beach, and is a good family house.
Wallingford, . . . . .	.....	8 to 15	1.50 to 2.50	30	" "	The Wavelet is a well-managed and desirable house. Convenient to beach and station.
Wavelet,	Pacific ave. near New York,	9 to 12	1.50 to 2	33	" "	
Warren, . . . . .	.....	8 to 12	1.50 to 2.50	17	Summer Season.	
Wiltshire,	Ocean end Virginia ave.,	15 to 25	3 to 5	150	March 1 to Oct. 1.	The Wiltshire is centrally located. Near ocean and new Steel Pier. Table and service unexcelled.
Wharton, . . . . .	.....	8 to 10	1.50 to 2	44	Spring and Summer.	
Welsh,	Ocean ave. near Beach,	8 to 12	1.50 to 2	6	All the Year.	The Welsh Cottage is a favorite house. It is centrally located and convenient to the beach.
Wellman, . . . . .	.....	21 to 65	3 to 9	100	Spring and Summer.	
Westminster, . . . . .	.....	10 to 15	2 to 3	60	All the Year.	
Wetipquin,	Ocean ave. near Beach,	8 to 12	2	25	Spring and Summer.	The Wetipquin is newly furnished and plumbed throughout. Evening dinners, tables for four.
Wetherell, . . . . .	.....	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	55	All the Year.	
Wickliffe, . . . . .	.....	10 to 15	2 to 2.50	40	" "	
Waldorf, . . . . .	.....	10 to 15	2 to 3	35	" "	

Physicians, Lawyers and Tradesmen in Atlantic City.

NAME.	BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	REMARKS.
Adams, Harold F.,	Architect,	Real Estate and Law Building,	Designer of some of the finest buildings in Atlantic City.
Adams, I. G. & Co.,	Real Estate and Insurance,	Real Estate and Law Building,	Largest fire insurance agency in New Jersey.
Albertson & Young Co.,	Plumbers and Hardware,	2025 Atlantic ave.,	Builders' supplies, stoves, steam and hot-water heating.
Atlantic City Carpet Cleaning Co.	Carpets thoroughly cleaned,	1822 Baltic ave.,	Carpets cleaned 3 cents a yard.
Atlantic City National Bank,	Banking,	Atlantic & Pennsylvania aves.,	Interest allowed on money deposits.
Atl'tic Safe Deposit & Trust Co	Banking,	Atlantic and New York aves.,	Oldest bank in Atlantic City. Capital and surplus, \$170,000.
Barber & Jennings.	Real Estate,	1725 Atlantic ave.,	Full list of furnished hotels and cottages.
Brown, H. D.,	Plumber,	2411 Atlantic ave.,	Stove repairing a specialty.
Bewley, L. H.,	Jeweler,	1705 Atlantic ave.,	Repairing of jewelry and fine watches.
Bates & Co.,	Jewelers,	096 Atlantic ave.,	Silversmiths and practical jewelers.
Bickel, Samuel D.,	Druggist,	Atlantic and Illinois aves.,	Drugs, perfumery and toilet articles.
Bolle, H. N.,	Jeweler,	912 Atlantic ave.,	Practical watchmaker and jeweler.
Bartlett, J. H. & Son,	Real Estate and Insurance,	170 South Carolina ave.,	Conveyancing, fire and life insurance.
Bruckmann, V. C.,	Real Estate and Insurance,	600 Atlantic ave.,	Property for sale, rent or exchange.
Bacharach & Sons,	Hatters and Furnishers,	1034 and 1500 Atlantic ave.,	Tailors and men's outfitters.
Bell & Gorman,	Furniture and Carpets,	Tennessee and Atlantic aves.,	Largest furniture and carpet warehouse in South Jersey.
Baumont, W.,	Carpenter and Builder,	12 S. Tennessee ave.,	Handwood finishing a specialty.
Brownley, C. J.,	Druggist,	New York and Pacific aves.,	Prescriptions, drugs and toilet articles.
Buckeye Laundry,	Laundry and Carpet Cleaning,	221 to 227 N. Vermont ave.,	One-day laundry. Carpets thoroughly cleaned.
Chapman, R. T.,	Jeweler,	1829 Atlantic ave.,	Optical work a specialty.
Clark, J. C.,	Dry Goods and Notions,	873 Atlantic ave.,	Large assortment. Prices right.
Cook, E. H. & Co.,	Real Estate and Insurance,	8 States ave.,	Houses for sale and to rent.
Cramer, J. P. & Co.,	Real Estate Agents,	1328 Atlantic ave.,	Insurance and conveyancing.
Grandall, J. F.,	Dentist,	Union National Bank Building,	Real Estate, Mortgages, Insurance.
Crowley Co.,	Real Estate and Insurance,	1333 Atlantic ave.,	Ladies' and gentlemen's tailors.
Curzio, Frank,	Merchant Tailor,	Atlantic and Michigan aves.,	Toilet articles, drugs, perfumery, etc.
Cuskaden, A. D.,	Druggist,	Real Estate and Law Building,	Desirable properties for sale or rent. A wide-awake firm.
Devine & Wootton,	Real Estate and Insurance,	1330 to 1334 Atlantic ave.,	Finest store in Atlantic City. Fine goods at low prices.
Dickerson, T. J. & Co.,	Hatters and Furnishers,	1336 to 1340 Atlantic ave.,	Real Estate, Mortgages, Insurance.
Down & Shedaker,	Real Estate and Insurance,	1336 to 1340 Atlantic ave.,	Editor and publisher of the Atlantic City <i>Daily Press</i> .
Edge, Walter E.,	Editor and Publisher,	Mensing Building,	President Union National Bank.
Endcott, A. B.,	Counselor-at-Law,	Union National Bank Building,	Beautiful foliage and bedding plants. Fresh cut flowers.
Edwards, D. B.,	Florist,	107 South Carolina ave.,	Steam and gas fitting. Sanitary plumbing and drainage.
Freeman, L. E.,	Plumber,	1022 Atlantic ave.,	Watches and jewelry. Repairing a specialty.
Fittion, Henry,	Jeweler,	709 Atlantic ave.,	House and sign painter. Superior workmanship.
Felker, George C.,	Painter,	9 South Kentucky ave.,	
Fowler, J. B.,	Real Estate,	1208 Atlantic ave.,	

NAME.	BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	REMARKS.
Freese, David,	Picture Frames,	1819 Atlantic ave.,	Picture frames made to order.
Garrison, G.,	Coal, Wood, Lime, etc.,	California ave. above Arctic,	Best grades of coal, cement, plaster and mortar.
Guarantee Trust Co.,	Banking,	Atlantic and N. Carolina aves.,	Interest allowed on time deposits.
Gutridge, O. H.,	General Contractor,	1326 Atlantic ave.,	Hardware, wall paper, house-furnishing goods, Vienna rolls and rye bread.
Genenotzky, W.,	Baker,	127 North Indiana ave.,	
Giltinan, David,	Real Estate and Insurance,	1302 Atlantic ave.,	Desirable properties for rent and for sale.
Godfrey & Godfrey,	Attorneys-at-Law,	Real Estate and Law Building,	Prominent attorneys.
Hinkle & McDevitt,	Plumbing and Hardware,	817 Atlantic ave.,	Hot-water and steam heating. Builders' supplies. Clothing and gent's' furnishing goods.
Hirsch, A.,	Cloth,	1603-05 Atlantic ave.,	Editor and proprietor of <i>Daily Union</i> and <i>Atlantic Times</i> .
Hall, John F.,	Editor and Publisher,	Baltic ave., above Illinois,	Anthracite and bituminous coal.
Heil, B.,	Coal, Flour, Feed, etc.,	Baltic and Connecticut aves.,	A first-class barber shop.
Heston, A. M.,	Publisher,	Elks' Building,	Publisher <i>Heston's Hand-Book</i> and <i>Outing by the Sea</i> .
Ingram, J. G.,	Druggist,	14 States ave.,	Drugs, perfumery and toilet articles, prescriptions.
Inlan & Co.,	Real Estate Agents,	1408 Atlantic ave.,	Real estate, insurance and mortgages.
Irvin, Thompson,	Dry Goods,	1009 Atlantic ave.,	Leading dry goods house. Large stock and low prices.
Kessler, Gustav,	Butcher,	1619-21 Atlantic ave.,	Market supplies of all kinds.
Keates, William H.,	Real Estate Agent,	1913 Atlantic ave.,	Desirable cottages and hotels.
Leeds, B. F.,	Livery Stable,	1208 Atlantic ave.,	Agent for Keystone wagons.
Lott, Louis,	Merchant Tailor,	1811 Atlantic ave.,	Material, fit and workmanship guaranteed.
Lewis, W. R.,	Grocer,	1310 Atlantic ave.,	Butter, eggs, and poultry a specialty.
Mathis & Wells,	Real Estate,	96 Atlantic ave.,	Houses for sale or rent. Insurance.
McGuire, E. A.,	Ship Chandlery and Hardware,	43 S. Virginia ave.,	Fishing tackle and sportsmen's goods of all kinds.
Miller, Mary,	Physician,	807 Atlantic ave.,	
Mitchell, John W.,	Advertising Agent,	Ventnor,	
Myers' Union Market,	Butchers,	26 North Virginia ave.,	Advertisements inserted in Hand-Book and newspapers.
Myers, Fred,	Baker,	1513 Atlantic ave.,	A leading market-house. Chicago tenderloins a specialty.
McLaughlin, William,	Editor and Publisher,	1511 Atlantic ave.,	Columbian Bakery. Superior bread, pies, and cakes.
McAllister, R.,	Coal,	1216 Atlantic ave.,	Editor and proprietor of the <i>Sunday Gazette</i> .
Nassano Bros.,	Fruit Dealer,	Baltic and Kentucky aves.,	Superior coal; full weight; promptness.
Packard, E. M.,	Dentist,	1210 Atlantic ave.,	Choice fruits, nuts, and confectionery.
Parrand, A. C.,	Electrician and Locksmith,	Penna. and Atlantic aves.,	Trunks and umbrellas repaired.
Phillips, The A. H. Co.,	Insurance and Real Estate,	15 S. New York ave.,	Agents for a number of first-class companies.
Raith, C. C.,	Dentist,	1315 Atlantic ave.,	
Raymond Ice Cream Co.,	Ice Cream and Water Ices,	New York and Atlantic aves.,	
Ridgway, Wm. F.,	Druggist,	17 S. Tennessee ave.,	Short-notice orders promptly filled.
Risley & Cavilier,	Real Estate Agents,	Atlantic and Penna. aves.,	Compounding of prescriptions a specialty.
Roesch & Sons,	Butchers,	1311 Atlantic ave.,	Real estate, insurance, conveyancing.
Rothholz, Samuel,	Clothier,	Maryland and Atlantic aves.,	Market supplies of all kinds.
Rosenbaum, Jacob,	Auctioneer,	1210 Atlantic ave.,	Men's outfitter. Hats and furnishing goods.
		Maryland ave. below Atlantic,	"The" auctioneer of Atlantic City.

NAME.	BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	REMARKS.
Sabath, W.,	Family Liquors,	1608 Atlantic ave.,	Imported and domestic wines and liquors.
Second National Bank,	Banking,	Atlantic and New York aves.,	Capital and surplus, \$170,000.
Seiffert, D. J.,	Jeweler,	920 Atlantic ave.,	Practical watchmaker and jeweler for 32 years.
Shinn, C. C.,	Real Estate Agent,	Real Estate and Law Building,	Insurance, conveyancing and mortgage loans.
Stadler, F.,	Confectioner and Baker,	Atlantic and Virginia aves.,	Ice-cream parlors.
Sooy, Walter C.,	Physician,	1921 Pacific ave.,	
Stephany, Robert E.,	Att'y and Counselor-at-Law,	Real Estate and Law Building,	Fire-insurance agency. Supreme Court practice.
Senseman, Wilson,	Real Estate Agent,	1026 Atlantic ave.,	Conveyancing. Cottages for rent and for sale.
Shreve, John G.,	Editor and Publisher,	906 Atlantic ave.,	Proprietor of the Atlantic City <i>Daily</i> and <i>Weekly Review</i> .
Springer, J. B.,	Real Estate Agent,	11 S. New York ave.,	Interest and rents collected. Mortgages.
Union National Bank,	Bankers,	Kentucky and Atlantic aves.,	Sold as a rock.
Vaughn, S. Hudson,	Architect,	Real Estate and Law Building,	Designer of some of the finest buildings in Atlantic City.
Voelker, Carl,	Editor and Publisher,	1216 Atlantic ave.,	Proprietor of the <i>Free Press</i> .
Wall & Holdzkorn,	Grocers,	1202 Atlantic ave.,	Fine and staple groceries. Low prices.
Warner, Allen & Co.,	Real Estate Agent,	4 States ave.,	Renting and collections a specialty.
Westney, A. W.,	Physician,	1302 Pacific ave.,	
Wootton, Harry,	Counselor-at-Law,	Real Estate and Law Building,	Law and Conveyancing Bureau.
Wright, J. P.,	Undertaker,	33 North Virginia ave.,	Graduate of the United States College of Embalming.
Webster, J. Bart,	Physician,	132 South Maryland ave.,	Prescriptions carefully compounded.
Wright's, Willard,	Druggist,	Atlantic and Virginia aves.,	Hotels and cottages for sale and to rent.
Wyd, F. W.,	Real Estate Agent,	1000 Atlantic ave.,	Properties for sale and to rent.
Young, H. R.,	Real Estate Agent,	6 States ave.,	
Young, J. L.,	Amusements,	Boardwalk and Tennessee ave.,	Owner of Young's Ocean Pier.
Youngman, M. D.,	Physician,	1018 Pacific ave.,	

The Autumn Break-up.



They may never meet again.



Bathing Scene in Summer.

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JOSEPH H. BORTON,
Vice-President.

FRANCIS P. QUIGLEY,
Cashier.

ATLANTIC CITY NATIONAL BANK,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

CAPITAL, \$50,000, 1881. SURPLUS, \$150,000. UNDIVIDED PROFITS, \$50,000, 1900.

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Charles Evans, Frederick Helmsley, Dr. Thos. K. Reed, Elisha Roberts,
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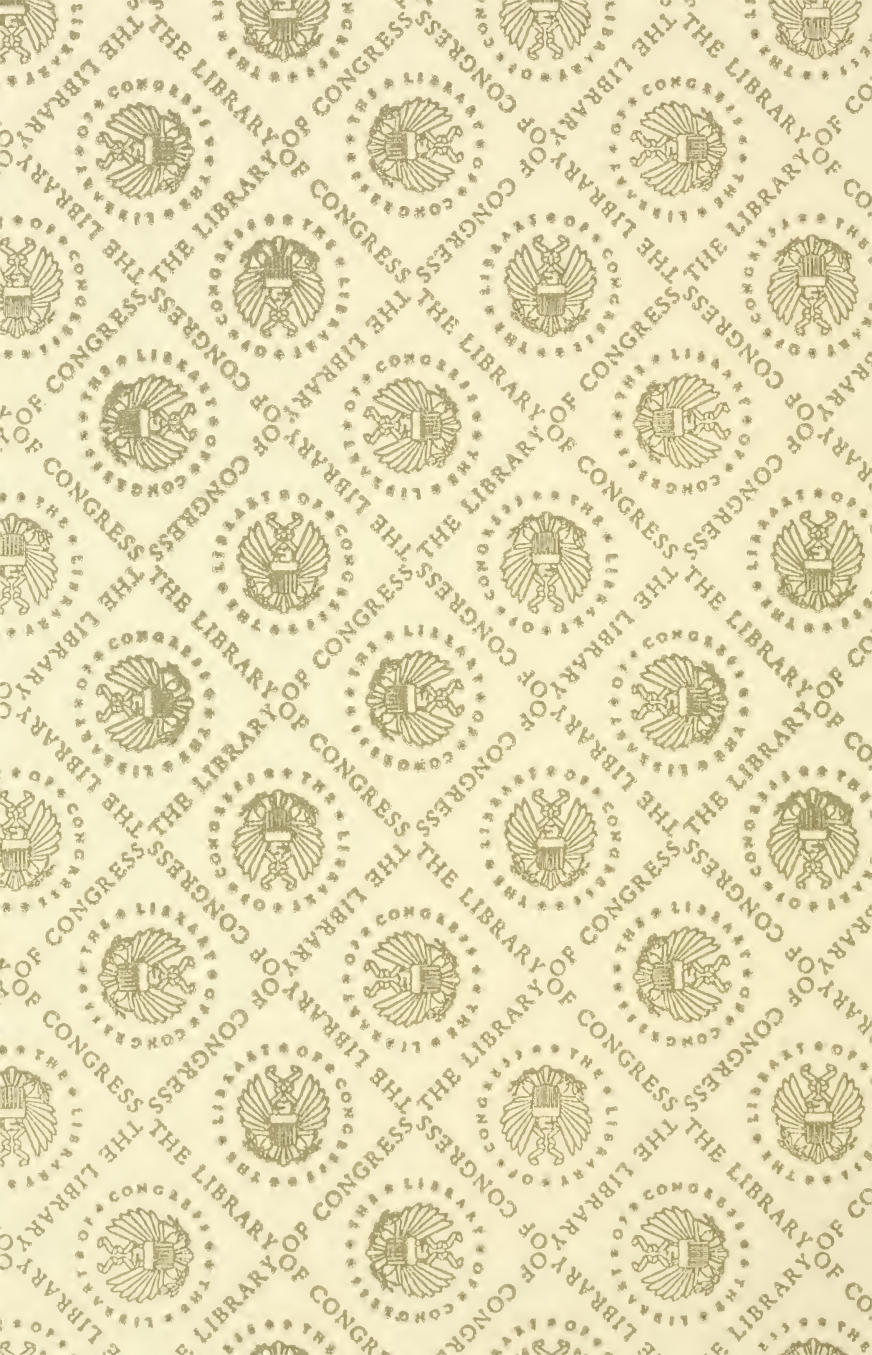
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