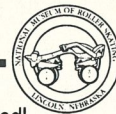


**June/July 1998
Issue No. 64**

HRSO

**Historical Roller
Skating Overview**





Dear Members,

The 1998 museum raffle was a great success. Thank you to everyone who participated! The \$5000 grand prize winner was an elated Paul Gamsby. You can read a wrap-up of activities on page eight featuring ticket buyers, sellers, and this year's winners.

During the RSA convention in May, the museum elected Annelle Anderson, former RSA and USA Roller Skating President and a current rink operator from Fort Worth, Texas to serve on the museum's board. Mrs. Anderson has been involved in roller skating for numerous years, and she looks forward to many successful years with the museum.

Also during the convention, the museum honored Bruce Pearson, who served as a board member from 1992-1996. Bruce's son, Greg, received the plaque in honor of his father who wasn't able to attend the convention.

Now available, *Awards & Honors of the Roller Skating Association International*. This book highlights over 300 names who have won various RSA awards. Some of the seventeen different awards include Life members, Hall of Famers, operators of the year, service awards, and achievement awards. The book is available for five dollars and an order form is located on page ten.

In May, the museum was awarded two grants. The Nebraska Humanities Council, an affiliate of the National Endowment for the Humanities, awarded a Major Grant to build two interactive exhibits. These exhibits will educate museum visitors about the history of the roller skate wheel and the formation of the roller skate. Wheels have changed significantly since the first patented skate in 1819, and by allowing visitors to feel and spin the wheels, visitors will learn about the advancements of wheel technology. The second exhibit shows how a roller skate is built. The Snyder Skate Company donated the skate parts to be displayed. Both exhibits will be ready by the first of July.

The second grant is a Museum Assessment Program grant by the Institute of Museum and Library Services. Through guided self-study and on-site consultation with a museum professional, the grant will enable the museum to evaluate its current practices, establish priorities to achieve professional museum standards, and plan how to best serve the community.

Also, the museum recently received membership to the International Association of Sports Museums and Halls of Fame. The IASMHF is a non-profit organization incorporated in 1971 to assist institutions and their staffs to develop, operate and promote their museums and halls of fame in a professional manner for the benefit of the public.

In June, the museum will have extended hours during USARS's North Central Regional Championships in Lincoln. The extended hours are listed on page eleven. If you are planning a trip to the museum and need special hours to see it, please call so we can accommodate you.

A bit of sad news to report, William C. Ludascher, a long time museum contributor and past board member, died in March. Mr. Ludascher contributed many artifacts to the museum's collection and served as Board member from 1985 to 1988.

Thanks again for your support, and please visit the museum this summer to see the new interactive exhibits.

Michael Zaidman
Director & Curator



Robert Bollinger, William Ludascher, James Wells and Bert Anselmi are shown above at the grand opening of the museum in 1992 at our second location.

On the cover: Women skating on a banked track in 1941, possibly at the Planet Roller Rink in Chicago, IL..
Gift of Frank Moser (92.101.4)

Error: Kevin Cernik was the grand prize raffle winner in 1997. In the last newsletter, Frank Cernik was incorrectly listed.

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Museum Hours

9 am to 5 pm, Monday through Friday. Closed holidays and weekends, open by appointment. Extended hours, see page 11.

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Across the United States on Roller Skates: The Early Years of the Transcontinental Roller Derby, 1935-1942

By Assistant Curator, Sarah Webber

Beginning on Christmas evening in 1938, thousands of San Antonio residents abandoned their radios, bridge games, and even poker games to instead take a seat in the Municipal Auditorium for something much more entertaining: the roller derby. Mary Louise Walliser, an evening news reviewer for the *San Antonio Press*, reported after watching the derby that it “gets into your system, and becomes a personal battle from the sidelines.” An unsuspecting reporter, Walliser, like thousands of other Americans across the country, caught the incredibly infectious ‘derby-itis.’

Few sports have captured the American imagination quite like the Transcontinental Roller Derby. While drawing upon earlier popular marathon events such as walkathons, the roller derby proved to be an exciting novelty. In addition to its uniqueness within the marathon fad, the fledgling



Leo A. Seltzer, founder of the Roller Derby, shown here at age 35.

sport further provided Americans with one of their first opportunities to witness women compete in a sport under the same rules of play as men. Drawing on a tablecloth in Chicago’s Johnny Ricketts restaurant, the small-time sports promoter Leo Seltzer came up with the idea of a roller marathon in the spring of 1935. Seltzer’s new sport quickly became a lucrative venture for both Seltzer and his business sponsors, as well as popular new entertainment in America. The Transcontinental Roller Derby, which underwent a change in form shortly after its birth, steadfastly held Americans’ attention until the Second World War disrupted the life of the nation as well individuals within the sport.

Endurance Derbies

Though original in its use of roller skates, the idea of a marathon endurance derby became popular before the 1929 Great Depression. During the 1920s, endurance kissing, marathon hand-holding, and milk drinking, as well as kite-flying and gum chewing, fascinated Americans. Hoping to capitalize on America’s obsession with marathons, promoter Charles Pyle sought to transform the fascination into profit and organized a marathon run from Los Angeles to New York City’s Madison Square Garden. On March 4, 1928, nearly two hundred men began running in the race across the country, though the number dropped to one hundred and twenty three within the first sixteen miles. Promoted as the “titanic struggle between the greatest long-distance runners of the world,” sportswriters soon dubbed the event “the Bunion Derby” due to its financial problems and the number of blistered feet and fallen arches. Transcontinental derby runners

numbered seventy by the time they reached Illinois, and only fifty-five finished the race in New York City. Though Pyle expected to make a sizable profit from the event, few people turned out for the side-show that traveled alongside the marathon and the promoter went deeply into debt.

While Pyle’s cross-country marathon proved not profitable, events staged in a single location over a period of time became quite popular and lucrative. Marathon dance contests, which began in 1910, culminated in an event promoted as “the dance derby of the century,” held at Madison Square Garden. Ninety-one couples began dancing on June 10, 1928, and paying crowds often reached 7,000 a night. Though such marathons declined in popularity among New Yorkers shortly after the dance derby of the century, dance marathons remained standard in the rest of the country throughout the 1930s. Marathon walking, like dancing, also became a popular and lucrative spectator sport, and was where roller derby inventor Leo Seltzer got his start in promoting marathon events.



The Roller Derby logo from 1935.

Creating the Roller Derby

Born in Helena, Montana, in 1903, Seltzer’s family moved to Portland, Oregon, shortly after his birth. Though he attended an extension of the University of Oregon, Seltzer never completed college and instead entered the burgeoning movie industry as a film distributor in the Northwest. Seltzer bought a theater chain in Portland, and prospered throughout the 1920s until the Depression. Hitting upon economic hard times, he reestablished himself in Denver, Colorado, where he held the first commercial walkathon in 1931. Taking the idea from dance marathons and combining elements from vaudeville and track and field events, Seltzer held twenty-three profitable walkathons. Within a few years, however, the novelty for Denver residents began to wear off, and the event began to offend Seltzer. Abandoning the walkathons, he moved east to Chicago and obtained work as an events promoter.

Renting the Chicago Coliseum, Seltzer began promoting sports such as all-around dancing and six day bicycle races. Soon after he established himself in Chicago, Seltzer read an article in *Literary Digest* that ranked roller skating as one of the most popular sports in the country, and came up with the idea of a roller marathon. *Literary Digest* also cited statistics showing women roller skated as much as men. Seltzer decided to have both men and women skate in his roller marathon, believing that including women skaters “might make sense because other women might want to see



Clarice Martin and Bernie McKay, the winners of the original roller derby in 1935. Gift of Rose Martin (88.22.3)

a sport that had women participating." The women spectators could, he thought, "empathize" with the female skaters. The thirty-two year old Seltzer saw his roller marathon as a new idea in sports, one where both men and women participated under the same rules.

In order to launch his new sport Seltzer asked Fred Martin, the rink manager of White City, a popular rink in a large amusement park in Chicago, for assistance. Martin advertised for and recruited roller skaters to try out for the roller derby at the White City rink. Martin later recalled he "had no trouble at all in getting teams set up and sent them down to the Coliseum for tests." By early August, the two men selected fifty skaters to compete in the roller

disqualification. A large electronic map above the roller skaters, who alternated during the event to keep from wearing out, measured the distance skated by the various teams.

The competing roller skaters practically lived at the Chicago Coliseum, for besides skating for eleven and a half hours, they also slept at the rink when not skating. Patented

after other indoor endurance marathon events, the competing roller skaters slept in "full view of the spectators and each other on cots in the centre of the rink," observed a writer for *Time* magazine. To keep up their strength, skaters ate six meals a day and underwent multiple urine tests daily to satisfy health officials that they were not exhausted. Along with meals sponsored by Seltzer, skaters received free medical attention. Despite these safety measures, injuries and exhaustion occurred. "Though lacking in the extreme danger and gruesome tragedies" that occurred with regularity in horse, auto, and cycle racing, the roller derby remained dangerous for skaters, especially when they attempted to out-do each other.

Head injuries, broken bones, and sheer exhaustion felled many. While nearly all of the skaters suffered from blisters and sore muscles early into the competition, the attending nurse forced several skaters to withdraw due to their exhaustion before even a week elapsed. By the end of August, increasing numbers of skaters left the race



1935's leading roller derby teams eye the finish of their long, long marathon on the electronic map.

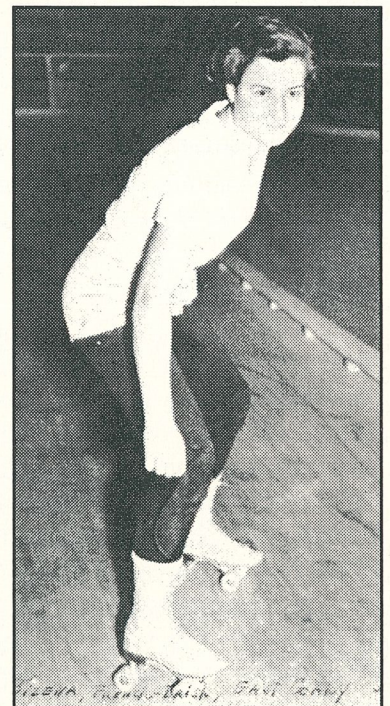
marathon.

Chicago & the Original Transcontinental Roller Derby

Having established twenty-five teams with Martin's assistance, the first Transcontinental Roller Derby opened at noon on August 13, 1935, a month after Leo Seltzer copyrighted the name. Twenty thousand Chicagoans filled the air-conditioned Chicago Coliseum to witness fifty skaters making up twenty-five male-female teams skate 3,000 miles around the track, a distance equal to that between San Diego and New York City. Beginning on that hot August day, skaters attempted to cover the distance in the least number of hours and minutes, for the first team to do so won the event. Each team had to travel a given number of miles in every eleven and a half hour daily skating session to remain on the track. During the entire time allotted for the race, one of the two members of each team had to skate or else the team risked



Ivy King and Joe Evans, one of the teams that competed in the 1st Transcontinental Roller Derby, Chicago, 1935. Gift of Rose Martin (88.22.4)



Gene Bizena, from E. Gary, IN, one of the winners of the 3rd Roller Derby, held in Louisville, KY in the fall of 1935.



due to injuries. Joe Keats fell on the banked track, splitting open his head and fracturing his shoulder, while Frank Wilson went over the railing, catching and twisting his arm between the rails. Even Bill Henning, the only skater to have ever actually skated across the United States, bowed out of the race when the nurse disqualified him because of the dangerous condition of his ankles. Even though it "hurt him to have to leave the race after going this far," the derby program following his dismissal reassured readers that Henning "took his disqualification like a man."

Broadcast twice daily on Chicago radio station WCGL and covered by the local papers, fans kept up with the skaters' injuries and the progress of the derby even when unable to attend. While the local media kept fans informed of the status of their favorite skaters, promoters of the roller derby encouraged fans to return nightly by reminding them that by missing one night they missed seeing their favorite team possibly pull ahead or fall behind. Promoters used the popularity of individual skaters to encourage attendance, even advertising the birthdays of skaters to encourage fans of a particular skater to attend and "pull for them."

Promoters also added extra draws to the evening to reduce the possibility of boredom from watching skaters travel around the same track night after night. While Erskine Tate and His Orchestra played most nights, other musical guests also made appearances in an attempt to pull wider audiences. A wedding between two of the skaters, Jack Cummings and Jayne Terreberry, was even held during an intermission at the derby, and advertised in advance in hopes of high attendance. Seltzer and his fellow promoters advertised special nights to ensure fans' returned to the sport which provided "more excitement and thrills. . . than can be had at any other sport event in the city."

On Sunday, September 22, two skaters finally won the first roller derby. Ironically, the female member of the two member team was Clarice Martin, the eldest daughter of Fred Martin who assisted Leo Seltzer recruit skaters for the first banked track competition. Clarice Martin, along with her skating partner Bernie McKay, held the lead from September 11 on, and were one of only nine teams out of the original twenty-five to finish the month long event.

Positive of the success of his roller derby, Leo Seltzer began holding try-outs for the next derby he planned on taking on the road after the Chicago event finished. In late August, skaters, equipped with their own roller skates, responded to the "notice to all skaters" in the program and tried to become a banked track skater. Many succeeded, and traveled with Seltzer to Kansas City following the conclusion of the first derby at the end of September. After Kansas City the roller derby skated in Louisville before returning to Chicago in late December to hold the last and fourth derby of 1935. Following a second run in Chicago, the derby went back on the road in early 1936. Though *Time* magazine in February of that year compared the sport to such "preposterous" endurance events like tree-sitting, the roller derby attracted

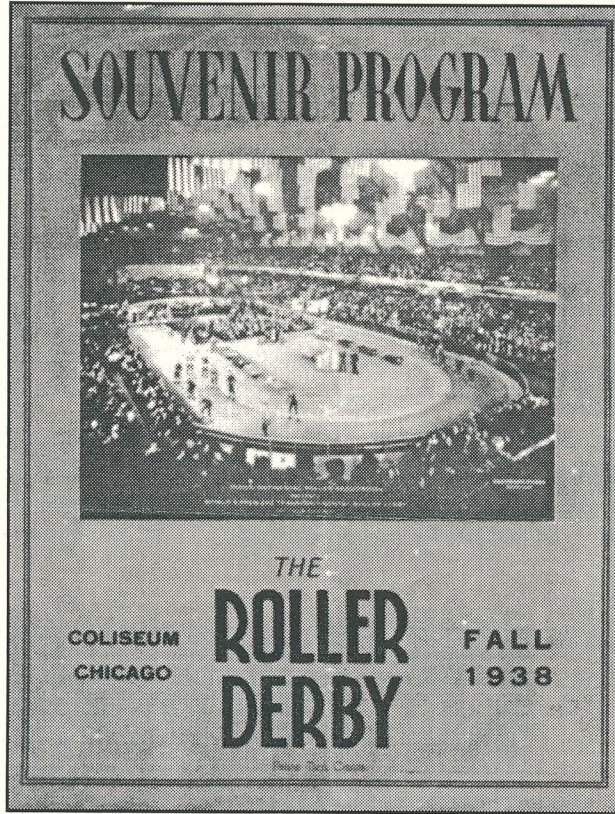
around 10,000 people each day. One fan attested to the "ever-increasing attendance," noting that "most everyone who has seen this event" felt the need to share the experience with friends.

The Roughest Sport on Wheels

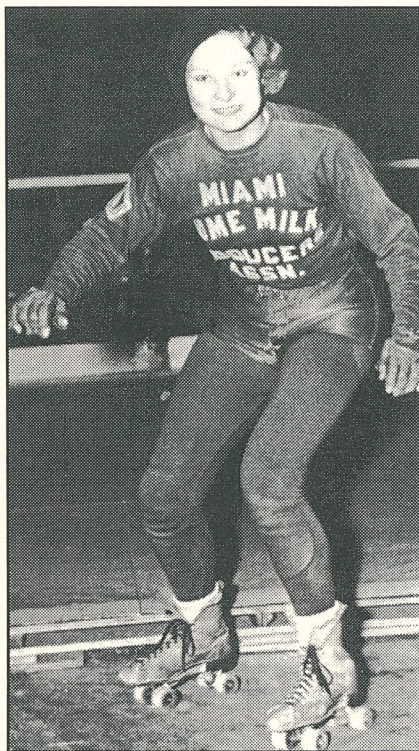
Changes brought to the sport by Seltzer in early 1937 added a heightened level of physical contact, making the sport both more interesting and even more popular. Upon the suggestion of sportswriter Damon Runyon, who witnessed several skaters accidentally crash into each other at a derby race in Miami, Seltzer revised the rules to add more body contact between skaters. Seltzer further changed his sport from one of endurance to a competitive sport, with teams vying against each other, taking ideas from football, ice hockey, and the jamming which occurred during bicycle races. The roller derby subsequently evolved into a sport consisting of two opposing teams with two five player squads, one composed of all men, the other all women. Teams earned points by successfully circling the track and passing a member of the rival team at the end of the pack. The attempts to shove, slug, and thrust through a member of the opposing team's line was called a jam. The jam ended when a fall occurred, or by a special sign from the leading skater, or when the two minute time limit expired. While physical activity and roughness became necessary to earn points, unnecessary roughness, intentional falls, and tripping disqualified a skater.

With a certain roughness now permitted, roller derby skaters began pushing and shoving with gusto. And though largely exaggerated, physical activity and even violence became hallmarks of the derby. Large fights often ensued following the rule changes. Though intentional roughness got a skater into the penalty box or even fined and banished for a period of time, people attended the roller derby in hopes of seeing overstated violence. Seltzer's changes created a new excitement for the roller derby spectators: the expectation of a fight between skaters. Devoted fans placed bets on their favorite skaters, and as to whether a fight would ensue between two skaters. Those in attendance often became so overwhelmed with excitement or rage they rushed down to the track in order to obtain a better view of the skaters. Women engaged in such activity as often as men.

Female fans went wild for the derby. A woman writing for the roller skating industry paper the *Richardson Rinkster*



Souvenir program from a roller derby held at the Chicago Coliseum in the fall of 1938.



Seltzer, the holder of all copyrights and patents on the roller derby, also used the popularity of the banked track sport as a marketing tool. From the very beginning of the first Transcontinental Roller Derby, Seltzer tried a number of business ploys to make a dollar and further market the derby, selling sponsorship of teams to local and national businesses. During the original derby, skaters wore jerseys embossed with the names of Chicago businesses such as Andy Frain's Ushers and Newart Credit Clothiers. As the derby grew more popular and increased its touring schedule, national companies such as 7-Up and Orange Crush also paid to have their names embossed on the front of the derby skaters' uniforms. Here a woman advertises Miami Home Milk in the late 1930s. Gift of Richard & Marge McLaughlen (81.33.420)

Seltzer realized one of the biggest draws to the roller derby would be the women skaters. Unlike other aggressive sports from which the roller derby drew, from the first day of the race in the Chicago Coliseum women competed on an equal basis with men. Claimed by Seltzer and the skaters alike as the first professional sport in which women competed under the same rules of play as men, women roller derby skaters proved to be just as physical on the track

commented on the derby, writing that she became enraptured with the "exciting and thrilling spectacle." Within a half hour of entering the Chicago Coliseum, the author A.P.W. forgot the din of the audience, her interest so "keen in the skaters, my eyes so pleased with the colorful costumes." Though at first "amused at the intentness of the spectators," before long she started "yelling with the best of them." The avid fans forgot their culturally stereotyped feminine roles at the door, and waved their arms and yelled for their favorite skaters.

Women both watching and skating on the banked track participated in the roller derby as extensively as men. From the very beginning, when he conceived of the idea while reading the article on roller skating in the *Literary Digest*,

as their male peers. Many women probably joined the banked track precisely because it provided a chance to participate in the sport they enjoyed on a professional level, for few other sports in the 1930s afforded women this opportunity. Female skaters drew people wanting to see beautiful women skate as well as those desiring to witness women participating equally alongside men.

Attracting America

The allowance for physical roughness brought even larger and more enthusiastic audiences to the banked track. The roller derby soon attracted fans from Nebraska farming families to Hollywood stars such as Eddie Cantor, George Burns, Gracie Allen, and Cary Grant. People who attended one evening of the roller derby quickly became devoted fans, and many cheered for certain skaters. Fans became attached to particular skaters for their looks, for their skating ability, and their peculiar habits. Promoters of the roller derby drew upon and capitalized on this devotion to certain skaters by selling picture postcards of teams and programs every night that highlighted the skaters' achievements from the previous evening as well as short biographies of those participating.

Fans revealed their devotion in numerous ways, from sending postcards and presents to attending all derby events in their area. Mr. and Mrs. Harvey L. Bagley, "candidates for the title 'world's number one Roller Derby Fans!'" drove more than 7,412 miles through seven states



Eddie Cantor,
20th Century Fox Star,
presented with a pair of Richardson

Eddie Cantor, a vaudeville turned movie comedian, trying on a pair of roller skates in 1938 as derby skaters watch. Cantor attended the derby, as did many other well-known film stars, many times. (97.0.13)



The cover of RollerRage magazine from February 1941.

over a three year period to see the roller derby. Derby fan clubs sprouted up across the United States following an appearance of the roller derby. Thousands of fans subscribed to *Roller Derby News*, which changed to *RolleRage* in the early 1940s, to

entertaining in army camps for men and women in the services. Five derby skaters died during the war, including Jacoby. No longer able to either fill skaters positions nor the bleachers, the roller derby declined in popularity as Americans' attention turned to the global conflict.

Suggested Reading for more on the Roller Derby and endurance marathon events:

Calabria, Frank M., "The Dance Marathon Craze," *Journal of Popular Culture* 10 no. 1 (1976).

Deford, Frank, *Five Strides on the Banked Track: The Life and Times of the Roller Derby* (Boston: Little, Brown, and Co., 1971).

Durant, John, "The Bunion Derby," in *Yesterday in Sports* Charles Osborne, ed. (New York: Time-Life Books, 1968).

Martin, Fred, "Birth of an Idea," *Skating News* (March 1950): 10.

Michelson, Herb, *A Very Simple Game: The Story of the Roller Derby* (Oakland, CA: The Occasional Publishing Company, 1971).

"Roller Derby," *Time* (February 3, 1936): 24.

Severn, Bill *A Carnival of Sports: Spectacles, Stunts, Crazes, and Unusual Sporting Events* (New York: David McKay Co., 1974).

keep up with their favorite skaters and to learn about other fan clubs across the country.

By the early 1940s, six roller derby units comprising of two teams apiece traveled the country, governed by a national organization, the Roller Derby League. One team in the unit represented the city the skaters were competing in, the opposing team representing Chicago, if in the midwest, or New York elsewhere in the country as the out of town big city bad guys. The roller derby appeared in over fifty major cities in 1940. Millions of Americans witnessed the derby as it traveled the United States; during the 1940 season alone, more than five million people attended the roller derby. The overwhelming reception across the country signaled to derby promoters that their sport had left its infancy. Well-known sports writers of the era Quentin Reynolds and Damon Runyon deemed the derby one of America's outstanding sports, and newspapers around the country regarded the derby as spectacular entertainment.

World War II & the Decline of the Roller Derby

America's entrance into world war affected the lives of everyone in the country, including those involved with the roller derby. Many of the men in the derby enlisted, with skater Ray Jacoby receiving the "honor of being the first member of the 'babe of sport' to be drafted," according to *RolleRage* in 1941. The first to leave, he promised to send photographs of himself in uniform, with *RolleRage* likewise promising to publish them when they arrived. More than half the skaters eventually enlisted in the armed forces. The derby dwindled down to one team, struggling to keep the attraction and devotion of war-minded Americans. The sport remained alive by the solitary traveling unit

The Patron Memorial Plaque was created to honor those individuals who have contributed to the growth of roller skating as a sport, recreation, or business. A plaque may be purchased for a minium contribution of \$250. Please fill out the information below if you are interested. All other donations are used for the endowment fund.

On occasion of Precision Skating Teams, Brookpark Skating Club, OH
John Chrien

In Memory of Ruth Chrien

In Memory of Lewis Quintin

In Memory of Fred Rendfrey

Bert & Lynn Anselmi

In Memory of Jim Tyra

Michigan Chapter of USARS

In Memory of Brandon Agbayani

Tiffany Tyra-Zendejas

National Museum of Roller Skating

Endowment Fund

In Memory of In Honor of On Occasion of
Name _____

Event of Occasion _____

Please check one:

\$25 \$50 \$100 \$250 (plaque) Other \$ _____

This contribution was made by:

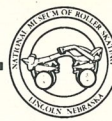
Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Make check payable to: NMRS. All gifts to this fund are tax-deductible.
Mail this form and payment to the museum.

Memorials



The National Museum of Roller Skating's annual raffle took place last May 6 during the RSA International's Presidential dinner at the Disney Resort in Florida. The museum sold 551 raffle tickets and gave away \$10,000 in cash prizes. Robert Bollinger sold the most tickets for the second straight year claiming the top ticket seller award. Below are the 1998 raffle winners:

- \$100 Gladys Kelly gave her \$100 back to the museum
- \$100 Christia Foley
- \$100 The Anselmi Grandchildren
- \$100 Gold Coast Roller Rink (FL)
- \$100 Mary M. Campbell
- \$100 JoAnn Hodges
- \$100 Table 8 from the RSA dinner
- \$100 Karin & Marvin Fitzgerald
- \$100 Bob & Shirley Gormley
- \$100 Rob Sherman
- \$100 Wendy Broduck
- \$100 Keith Brainard
- \$100 Kelli Mirelli
- \$100 Doug Flora
- \$100 Richard Wheway.

- \$250 Bruce Broyles gave \$100 back
- \$250 Evelyn Trotter
- \$250 Cory & Becky Hundley
- \$250 Roxanne Owens.

- \$500 Martin Roberts
- \$500 Dianne Groves Werner
- \$500 Jack & Nancy Becker gave their \$500 back to the museum

- \$1000 Ron Beilsten & Bud Beilsten.

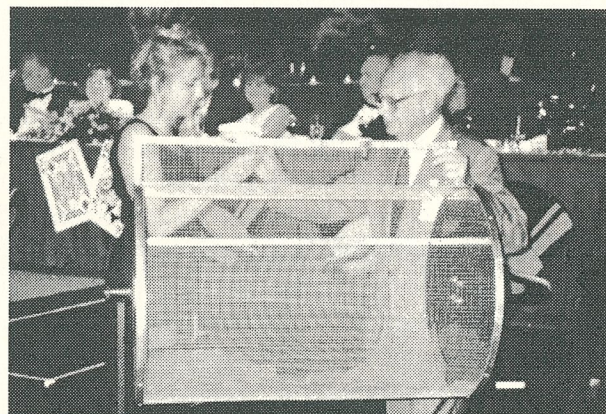
- \$5000 Paul Gamsby

The museum would like to thank everyone who participated in this year's raffle including those individuals who helped sell tickets including Annelle Anderson, Nellie Anderson, Bert & Lynn Anselmi, Kevin Baker, Robert & Dianne Bollinger, Shawn Castro-Jones, Frank Cernik, Charlotte Groves, Dave Fleming, Bill Kelly, Larry Lawrence, Ron Liette, Mills & Betty Lynn, Katherine McDonell, George Pickard, Budd Van Roekel, and Ed & Winnie Young.

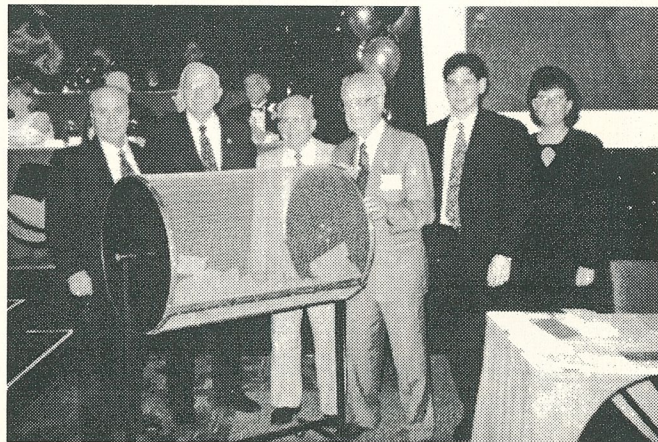
The 1999 raffle will take place in May in Dallas, Texas.



Emcee for the RSA dinner Harry Walker, presents Robert Bollinger his second straight raffle ticket seller award. Mr. Bollinger sold 213 of the 551 tickets sold.



Amanda Brown, Director of Marketing for the RSA, picks a winning raffle ticket and hands it to museum Board member Robert Bollinger.



Museum Board members, (left to right) Bert Anselmi, Frank Cernik, Mills Lynn, Robert Bollinger, Director & Curator Michael Zaidman, and Robert Waldman get ready for the start of the 1998 Raffle.

1998 Raffle



The 1998 raffle was a great success because the people listed on the next two pages bought tickets. The National Museum of Roller Skating greatly appreciates their efforts! The number besides their name designates the number of tickets purchased.

3M+C
 Actual Realty
 Anselmi Grandchildren (8)
 Arrow
 Brent/Casey/Janet/Niki
 Bill Acklus
 Andy Adams
 Andy Anderson (2)
 Bob & Annelle Anderson (2)
 Nellie Anderson
 Teresa Anselmi
 Anthony Anselmi
 Jim Appleby
 Joel Aranson
 Louis Armbruster (3)
 Steve Astrin
 Gay Baboval
 Janina Bacich
 Carla Baker (2)
 Kevin Baker (2)
 Steven Ball (2)
 Ralph Barker
 James Barr
 John Bax
 Jack & Nancy Becker
 Peggy Beeghly
 Ann Behan
 Bud Beilsten
 Ron Beilsten
 Joy Blake (2)
 Dianne Bollinger
 Mocha & Spot Bollinger
 Barbara & Ed Bolton
 Mimi Boo (2)
 Jim Boring
 Doug Boughton
 Trent Bradnan
 Keith Brainard (4)
 Robert Braun (2)
 Sue & David Breen
 Jackie Brezney
 Keith Broda
 Wendy Brodock
 Dan & Kim Brown (3)
 L. R. Brown (2)
 M Brown
 Joseph Brownlee
 Bruce Broyles
 LW Buell
 Colleen Cahill Schmerheim
 Carol Cadwell (2)
 Ed Caldwell
 Mary Margaret Campbell
 S. Cantor (2)
 Buckee & Chewee Carlson (2)
 Roxee Carlson
 Lenora & Rick Carson (2)
 Walt Carter
 Bob Castro
 Gary Castro (3)
 Shawn Castro
 James Caylor
 Carousel Skating
 Frank & Phyllis Cernik (3)
 Kevin Cernik (2)
 Brandon Cernik
 Joe Champa
 Nick & Tina Champa (3)
 Champs RollerDrome
 Carol Chester
 John Chrien (2)
 Roger Cobb
 Evelyn Cobb
 Tommy Colgan (4)
 Sally Combs
 Sissie Combs
 Tripp Combs
 Charlene Conway
 Conway Roller Rink
 Glenn & Julie Couey
 Leita Couey (2)
 Larry Cowns
 Gene Cox
 Mable Creten
 Dairy Queen Brazier
 Betty Ann Danna (2)
 George Davis
 Gail Davis
 Kathi Deitz
 Anthony Di Pietro
 Megan & Robert Dill (4)
 Donald Dillon
 John Dobler
 Evard Dodge (2)
 Virgil & Sue Dooley
 Arthur Durand (2)
 John Durnye
 Mike Edelman (2)
 Kim & Connie Eisenzimmer
 Tom Ellis
 Bruce Engbrecht
 Howard Engle (2)
 Barbara & Eric Englund (3)
 Bud Eversman (2)
 Mrs. Virginia Fehr
 William Fellows, Jr.
 Anthony Ferraro
 Brian Ferraro

Mike Finley
 Karen & Marvin Fitzgerald
 (3,5)
 David Fleming (2)
 Bill Flesher
 Doug Flora
 Tony Flynn
 Christia Foley (2)
 Mike Foley (2)
 Bob & Peg Fortman
 David Frank
 Chester Fried
 Dee Fuchs
 Patty & Paul Gamsby (2)
 Dane Gazaway (2)
 Generation Z
 Gerald Gillis
 Gold Coast Roller Rink (2)
 Bob & Shirley Gormley
 C. K. Gravitt
 Charlotte Groves (8)
 Curtis Groves (2)
 Dianne Groves Warner (3)
 Edward Guillory
 John & Diane Gustafson (2)
 Sheri Hack
 Jim Hafner
 Edwina Hansen
 Ed Harris
 Melinda Harris (2)
 Paul Hedrick
 JoAnn Hodges
 Dolores Hollenbeck
 Kurt Honabach
 Bob Housholder
 Troy Hoxworth
 Chad Hudson
 Tom & Janis Hughes
 Cory & Becky Hundley (2)
 Dwight Hunt
 Keith Hunt
 Jeff Ingram
 Terri Ingram
 J & D Athletic (2)
 Sue Jackson
 JBL Trinity (21)
 Bob Jean
 JellyBeans
 Bettie Jennings
 Robert Jeremias
 Bill Johnson
 Brent Johnson
 Ron & Teresa Johnson
 Virginia Johnson
 Roy Jolley
 Roy Johnston
 Pat Jones
 Robert Jordan

Gary Karten
 Crystal Katiek
 Linda Katz
 Millie Keener
 Cecelia Kelley
 Gladys & William Kelly (5)
 Shawn Kezar
 Carole & Dennis King (2)
 Ellis & Kay King (7)
 Forrest King
 Charles Kirchner
 George Kolibaba
 Chuck Kurp
 Walter Lanham
 Gene Lannery
 David Largy
 Larry Lawrence (3)
 Chad LeBouf
 Bradley & Nandita Leonard (2)
 Debbie Leonard
 Frank Lernik
 Julia Liette
 LeeAnn Lindahl
 Judy & Jim Link (3)
 Harold Long
 Susan Loos
 C. W. Lowe
 Brian Lucas
 Charles Lucas
 Skateway Lynden
 Betty & Mills Lynn (2)
 Ken Lynn
 Micheal Lynn
 Graham MacDonald
 Susan Maiolo
 Kim & Mark Majoros
 Manatee Social Skaters
 Charles Manning
 Tony Markgraf (2)
 Ron Martin
 Rose Martin (2)
 Lauren Martinsen
 Alan Massengill
 John Matejec (4)
 Maxfield Family (2)
 Donna Mayo
 Rudy Mazza
 Dianne McChesney
 Bill & Dorothy McDonald
 Kathy McDonnell (2)
 Colin McDonough
 John McFadden
 Jim McMahan
 Brian & Suzanne McWilliams (2)
 Susan Means (2)
 Mark Miller
 Elaine Minch
 Ron Miner (2)

1998 Raffle



1998 Raffle & New Book

Frank Nugent (2.5)
 Thomas Obert
 Richard Ordway
 Roxanne Owens
 Pappy
 Inez Paradiso
 Peter Parker
 Larry Pattison
 Pattison West
 Peachtree Skate
 Don & Susan Perkins
 Janie Phillips
 George Pickard
 James Pollard
 Tim Poole
 Michael Pricketts
 Frank Proctor
 Sheri & Ray Prokorym
 Pat & Doris Prozzillo (4)
 Rick Pugh
 George Pyche
 Marc Pyche
 Frank Quintin
 David Ramsey
 Glenn Ramsey (4)
 Jacob Ramsey
 Patty Ramsey
 Wayne Ramsey
 Todd Reese
 Ted & Sue Rendfrey
 Bob Renner
 James & Joyce Ritter (3)
 Riverside Arena
 Martin Roberts (2)
 Tina Robertson
 Bently & Jeanne Robison
 Rollerland West
 Rollhaven Employees
 Claire Rookard
 Nicholas Rozzi
 RC Sports
 Rollerdrome
 Rollerland West James
 RSA Section 1(5)
 RSA Section 3
 RSA Section 4 (11)
 RSA Section 5 (2)
 RSA Section 10 (2)
 RSA Section 12 (10)
 RSA Staff
 RSA Dinner Table 3
 RSA Dinner Table 6
 RSA Dinner Table 7
 RSA Dinner Table 8
 RSA Dinner Table 12
 RSA Dinner Table 13
 RSA Dinner Table 14
 RSA Dinner Table 22
 RSA Dinner Table 26

RSA Dinner Table 35
 Suzan Rubak
 Arthur & Francine Russell
 Bill & Pat Sahly (3)
 Larry & Judy Sanford
 David Schafer (2)
 George & Dorethy Schweigert
 Robert Sherman
 Barbara & Jerry Shores (2)
 Joe Simons
 Bill Sisson (2)
 Skateland Arena
 Skate South
 Skateworld of Troy (2)
 Art Snowden (2)
 Jenelle & Tori Spade (2)
 Sparkles
 Spectrum
 Ernie St. Germain (2)
 Trace & Terry St. Germain
 Carl Staffan
 Andy Starr (2)
 Laser Storm
 Diane Svoboda
 Randy Talbot
 Dale Taylor
 Victoria & Michael Tharp (3)
 Beverly & Mitchell Thibodeaux
 Gypsy & Chris Tidwell
 Russell Tolson
 Frank Torries (2)
 Bo & Evelyn Trotter (2)
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 Ken Wall
 Kim Wall
 Kurt Wall
 Marjorie Wall (2)
 Peggy Wallace Boucher
 Doug Warren
 Jim Wehring
 Ted Werner (7)
 Terry Werner
 Richard Wheway
 Carter White Family
 Becky Wilke
 Norma Willison
 Herb Wilson
 Ben Winkler (2)
 Anthony Wipperfurth
 Shannon Wood
 James Woodrome
 Ray Woramsey
 Danny & Gary Worley (3)

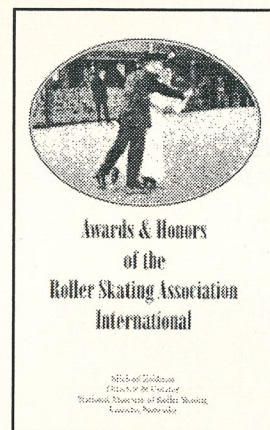
Patti Wueffen
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Thanks for your support!!!

The 1998 version of the *Awards & Honors of the Roller Skating Association International* is now available. Compiled & edited by Michael Zaidman, Director & Curator, this seventy-six page book contains seventeen chapters highlighting over three hundred individual's awards and honors from the RSA. The RSA has given many awards including: RSA Hall of Fame, RSA Life Members, RSM Life Members, Vernon Fowlkes Memorial Award, Victor J. Brown Operator of the Year Award, The Al Kish Attaway Special Service Award, Heart of the Industry Award, RSA Board of Directors Citation Award, RSA Service Awards, Miscellaneous Awards, Lifetime Achievement Award, Elsie Kempf Amateur of the Year Award, SRSTA Life Member and Teacher of the Year Award, SCA Coach of the Year and Life Member, and RHCA Coach of the Year Award.

This book also list names alphabetically in the index and briefly describes each award and history of RSA International.

To purchase your copy, send \$5 plus \$2 for shipping and handling. If you are a museum member, please send \$4.00 plus \$2 for s/h. Please fill out the order form below or call the museum to order over the phone or if you have questions.



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Did You Know?

MEMBERSHIP QUIZ RESULTS

The 1991 Primary Girls roller skating champion recently won an Olympic Gold in ice skating. Can you name her?

Answer: Tara Lipinski

Winners: Larry & Mary Hayes, Heather Martin, Nellie Boucher, and Marilyn Turner.

Do You Know?

NEXT MEMBERSHIP QUIZ

What year did the speed and artistic competitions combine into one national event?

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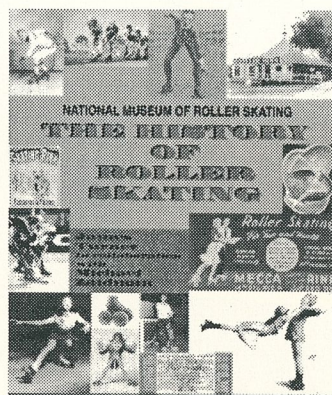
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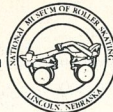
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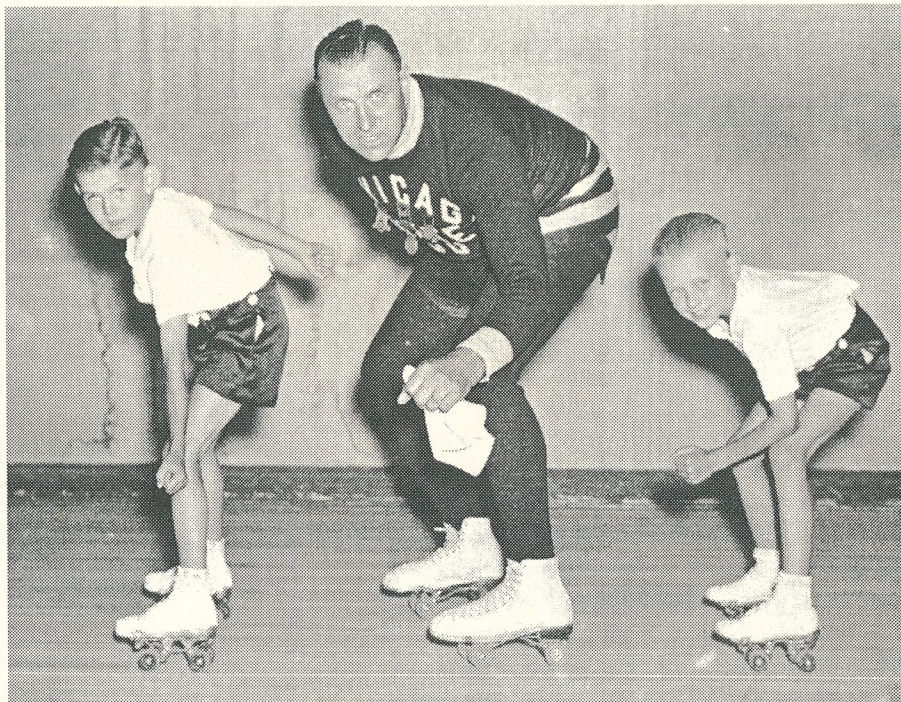
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First Friday Tours, free 30 minute tours of the museum the first Friday of every month at 12:15 pm by the Curator!

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Jay Zink donated several scrapbooks of his father, Joe Zink, a speed skater from the turn of the century. This photograph shows Floyd Zink, Joe Zink, Sr., and Joe Zink, Jr. posing in a racing position on roller skates. This image was used in several advertisements for a skating exhibition, circa 1930 (98.25.9).



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