



**National Museum of  
Roller Skating**

**Historical Roller  
Skating Overview**



Dear members,  
 Welcome to 1999! At the end of last year, the museum received two wonderful gifts. First, the museum was awarded an \$8,686 grant from the Cooper Foundation in Lincoln to purchase a SpacerSaver system for our archives. The archives room in the museum has filled to capacity and needs additional space. By acquiring a SpacerSaver shelf system, the museum will increase storage space by 158%. This new shelf system will alleviate crowded storage, prevent harm to objects, allow researchers to find information more easily, and effectively fulfill the museum's mission statement by preserving the collection. The new shelf system will be installed in March.

Our second gift comes from long-time museum member John Chrien, in memory of his wife Ruth and their commitment to roller skating. John and Ruth started at the Rollercade in Cleveland in 1939 and were co-founders of Judges Panel No. 1 in 1942. This past December, John donated shares of British Petroleum stock to the museum valued at a bit under \$10,000. John received a great tax break while enabling the museum to further enhance all of our programs.

If you are interested in making a similar gift to the museum like John Chrien did, or to include the museum in your Will, Living Trust, Gift of Property, or name the museum as beneficiary of an insurance policy or IRA, please contact me for further information.

New items added to the Museum Store include tote bags, note pads, pens, pencils, postcards, and commemorative coins. The three coins are featured in an acrylic case showing the three disciplines of competitive roller skating on one side and the obverse recognizes roller skating as a participation sport for the 1979 Pan American Games. The tote bag is black with a red winged skate with the quote, "Make A Date to Roller Skate" in white. The tote bag is free with a new or renewed membership at the Patron or Benefactor level. The note pads are gold with three phrases and the museum logo. The cream colored pens and white pencils also feature the logo. The new postcard features a roller hockey team from the 1930s. All the items can be seen on page 9, and if you are a museum member, you automatically receive 10% off your total purchase.

What would you do if won \$5,000? How would you spend it? The only way to get such a prize would be to buy a ticket for the 1999 museum raffle on page 11. The 1999 RSA Convention & Trade show will be held at the Town & Country Resort, May 9-13, in San Diego, California. The museum raffle will take place after the Presidential Dinner, Wednesday, May 12. You need not be present to win!

The National Museum of Roller Skating's annual fund raiser provides vital unrestricted operating support to the museum for the upcoming year. It is an opportunity for you to help the museum while giving yourself a chance to win money. It ensures the fiscal vitality of the National Museum of Roller Skating, thereby enabling the museum to acquire artifacts, build exhibits, produce a newsletter, and educate others on the history of roller skating.

Tickets are sold for \$50 each and a total of \$10,000 in cash prizes will be given out. One winner will win the grand prize of \$5000! The remaining cash prizes consist of: 15 winners of \$100 each (\$1500); four winners of \$250 each (\$1000); three winners of \$500 each (\$1500); and one winner of \$1000.

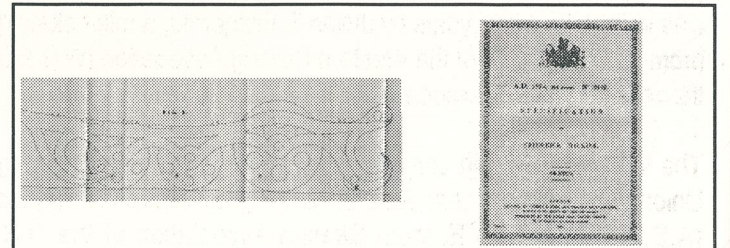
The feature article was written and researched by Assistant Curator, Susan Curtis. The article zooms back to the era of speed skating in the early 20th century. The article was inspired by the recent donation by the family of J. N. Zink, former professional speed skater.

I would like to thank Bill Wolf, editor and photographer for USARS for taking photographs of the new museum store items as seen on page nine.

Thanks again for your continued support and please enjoy this newsletter!

  
 Michael Zaidman  
 Director & Curator

On the cover: **Speed skater Fred Martin, representing the Riverview Rink and his manager Joseph Munch pose for the camera after Fred wins the 24-hour race. Gift of Roland Martin (82.54)**



Patent Update

Last year, some generous members contributed money toward the purchase of a very rare collection of 455 roller skating patents. These patents hail from London and show some wonderful designs of roller skates from the 1800s. The museum appreciates the following who have contributed since the last newsletter:

Ed & Winnie Young

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**Museum Hours**  
 9 am to 5 pm, Monday through Friday.  
 Closed holidays and weekends, open by appointment.

*Historical Roller Skating Overview* ISSN 0896-1379 ©1999 is published bimonthly for members of the National Museum of Roller Skating. It is available only through membership in the museum. Minimum annual contribution is \$25. Send correspondence and change of address to: National Museum of Roller Skating, 4730 South Street, PO Box 6579, Lincoln, Nebraska 68506-0579 USA. Phone: 402/483-7551 FAX: 402/483-1465 E-mail: Rllrsktmus@aol.com  
 Internet: [Http://www.usacrs.com/museum.htm](http://www.usacrs.com/museum.htm) For America Online: hit keyword roller skating, then Grandstand, scroll for site.

## Professional Speed Roller Skating in the Early Twentieth Century

By Susan Curtis, Assistant Curator

In the first two decades of the twentieth century, before the availability of television or talking movies, American entertainment primarily focused on the circus, theater, and sporting events. Professional speed roller skating races became one of the most popular sports in America. Skaters traveled circuits in the East and West (now the midwestern states) racing other professional skaters and local contenders.

Publications devoted to entertainment news were popular. The weekly magazine, *The Billboard*, was considered the leading amusement publication and the official skating newspaper of the United States and Canada. *The Billboard* covered all aspects of roller skating—professional and amateur racing, vaudeville acts, hockey, figure skating, and roller rink news—in addition to news about circuses and theater performances. The roller skating column was written for many years by Julian T. Fitzgerald, a roller skating promoter and official of the Western Skating Association (W.S.A.), the regional skating association of the Great Lakes area.

The W.S.A. worked in conjunction with the International Skating Union of America (I.S.U.A), Amateur Skating Association of Canada (A.S.A.C.), and the Eastern Skating Association of the U.S. (E.S.A.U.A) to advance figure skating, speed skating, and team skating sports and to establish uniform rules, regulations, and governance for competitions. Their 1910 publication, *International Skaters Handbook on Ice and Roller Skating*, outlined requirements for amateur and professional status, how races were sanctioned and judged, minimum prizes to be awarded, and how records were made. The handbook described how to make roller track measurements:

first scatter some white powder on the surface, allow one or two skaters to skate the course as fast as they can for a few laps, then measure the track made by the skaters, placing the corner posts 12 inches inside of the measured line.

The handbook also described the types of races recognized by the I.S.U.A. and supported by the W.S.A. In dead heat races there were three professional classes:

Class C races for skaters that had won a prize but never competed in a Class B or A event, Class B races for skaters that had won a first

prize in a Class C or handicap race, and Class A races for skaters that had won a first prize in a Class B race or competed in open competition with Class A skaters (except for handicap races) or had won any championships.



Start of the first U.S. individual 24-hour race, March 28-29, 1913. (97.0.626)

winner was decided by the skater covering the distance in the shortest time. A Royal Pursuit Race consisted of four or more skaters starting an equal distance apart, and when any skater was passed by another contestant, he retired from the race. The race continued until there was only one skater left on the track.

The W.S.A. worked to replace rowdy events with true sports competition. A newspaper of the era ran an editorial titled "For the Speed Merchants" that outlined their goal for the sport:

Some time back a certain speed skater wrote for a match race in the South, and in receiving his answer was confronted with the following conditions attached to the match. . . . "The rules governing this contest will be as follows: You will have to protect yourself at all times, shoving and tripping allowed. No grabbing, and the



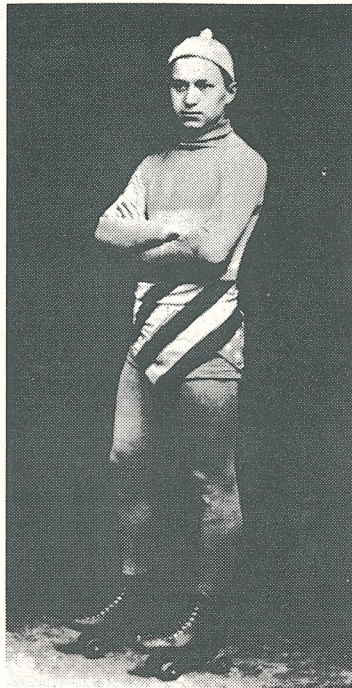
Fred Martin, 1912. Gift of Rose Martin (88.22.6)

winner to take all of 50 percent of the gate receipts." Now imagine a race of this kind before a body of officials of the W.S.A. or some other association. It would be a joke, and would last only long enough to pull them off the floor. This is what hurts the racing game, . . . and the patrons in those places will never care much about the racing end of the game until they witness some of the real races officiated by prominent and experienced officials. I hope that others will take notice of this article and get away from that rough stuff.

Though never a competitive skater or rink manager, Julian T. Fitzgerald worked tirelessly to promote the sport of roller skating. He served a term as president and served as secretary for many years of the W.S.A. In his skating column in *The Billboard*, Fitzgerald listed season opening and exhibition dates for rinks all across the country. He also printed amateur and professional race results and challenges from both established champions and new challengers.

Challenges were often personal, like this one from Joseph Munch who held the title of W.S.A. Champion Speed Skater from 1905-1912. In contesting the results of his April 1912 Northwest Championship race against Frank Bryant:

. . . It was a very exciting race, in fact, one of the most exciting as far as the spectators were concerned, of any of the many races I have participated in. Bryant and I were on equal terms up to the last few laps, when I forged ahead about four feet in crossing the tape, one lap after the pistol report which would have ended the race, but the lap card holder, in his excitement, did not turn the card. I slowed up, and Bryant went a half lap more, when Manager Marshall at once announced: 'Bryant Wins,' without the decision of the three judges who officiated. Two of the judges came into my dressing room and asked: 'What kind of race is this, when the manager can give the race to Bryant without consulting us.' I was told by the judges that I had won the race by about four feet. It's easy to loose (sic) a championship,



**Frank Bryant, Champion of the Northwest, 1913.** (81.0.3)

but they are mighty hard to get and hold. I will race Frank Bryant a series of best three out of five races for the championship of the Northwest (professional), two races to be held at the Riverview Palace Skating Rink in Milwaukee, Wis., and the other three races to be held in any rink in America that Bryant wishes them to be held in, and a side purse of from \$50.00 to \$500.00, winner to take all.

Bryant replied to Munch through Fitzgerald's column the next week, "In answer to Joseph W. Munch's challenge in this week's *Billboard*, will say that I am ready at any time to race him best three in five races for the championship which I now hold. Munch was defeated by me last April on the 10th and 11th, in two straight races, the first night was a scratch race, and on the twelfth lap Munch had a lead of about twenty feet, but in the sixteenth lap I was on even terms with him, when Manager Marshall shot the gun, meaning that there were two more laps to go. We were flying like the wind at the close of the last lap, but

owing to a little dispute of the officials the race was mixed up a little, and I went to Munch and told him that if he thought that I had not won fair and square from him, to show him and the spectators that I was on the square, I was willing to race it over the same night. If

Munch will give me a fair proposition I will race him in his own rink any time or date he may name, and I am sure that Manager Marshall will give a return of two days at the Auditorium Rink, Duluth, Minn. Now that I have answered Munch's challenge I hope that he will get down to business and settle without question who is the champion of the Northwest."

Bryant and Munch met in a rematch on February 21-22, 1913, at the Riverview rink. The championship was decided by the best two out of three in a one-mile race. Bryant won the first race by four feet in 3 minutes, 7 seconds. Bryant fell in the second race and Munch won in 3 minutes, 5 seconds. The deciding race was won by Bryant in 2 minutes, 49 seconds, recorded as the fastest mile ever skated at the Riverview rink. With this win, Bryant secured the title of Northwest Champion that Munch had defended since 1905. Bryant then held the title for the next three years.



**Joseph Munch, Champion of the Northwest, circa 1910-13.** Gift of Roland A. Martin (82.54.9)

Professional speed roller skating also



**Jesse Carey (L-R), Joseph Munch, and Roland Cioni, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1913. Gift of Roland Martin (82.54)**

included competitors Frank Bacon of McKeesport, Pennsylvania, who became a professional speed skater in 1904 after competing as an amateur for two years. Bacon came in first in the 1500 meter race at Coney Island, N.Y. on June 27, 1908, to win *The Billboard* trophy medal for the championship of the world. Bacon announced his retirement from racing in 1912 to go into the automobile industry but came out of retirement in 1913 to again compete in individual and team endurance races. In 1915 he teamed with Fred Martin to compete in a 24 hour race at the Convention Hall Rink in Washington, DC., placing second to Roland Cioni and Arthur Eglington.

Fred Martin of Los Angeles was the amateur Pacific Coast Speed Skating Champion until he moved east in 1910 and entered a professional race at the Wayne Rink in Detroit. He settled in the midwest, frequently winning races in Milwaukee and Chicago in 1914-15. In addition to mile races, Martin was an exceptional endurance skater, competing in both individual and team 24-hour races.

Harley Davidson of Minneapolis came from a family of skaters. He was a champion ice and roller skater and won the World Professional Championship at the Olympia Rink in London, England in 1909. He defeated European racers and fellow American, Allie Moore, to win the diamond-studded medal and \$2,000 purse. In 1911 he formed the Harley Davidson Professional Speed Skating Troupe. This group toured the U.S. for a year

performing racing exhibitions.

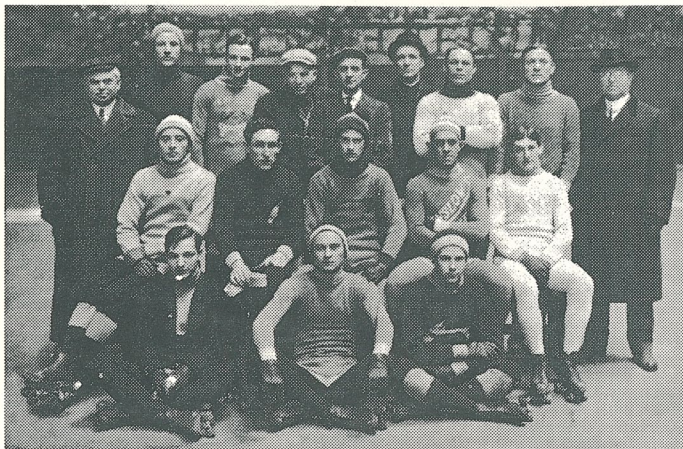
Roland Cioni joined the professional speed roller skating circuit in 1910 and became one of the best known racers of the time. On March 25, 1914, Cioni won the World Professional Speed Skating Championship at the Palace Rink in Detroit. He successfully defended his title in 1915 and 1916, becoming the first skater to win three consecutive years. Large crowds packed rinks to watch Cioni, who remained undefeated in individual competition from 1914 until his retirement in 1921.

Jesse Carey was an extraordinary endurance skater, winning three 24 hour races by 1913. In a newspaper interview, Carey recounted winning the 24-hour race in Paris in 1910. Forty thousand spectators paid to see the finish of the race that began at 4 p.m. Christmas eve. During the race, Carey never left the track and won by two miles over the second place finisher. His diet during the race consisted of two chicken legs, two oranges, two quarts of champagne, and one quart of tea. Carey described the scene after the end of the race, when women from the audience jumped over the rail and tore off his racing clothes, forcing his trainers to wrap him in a blanket and carry him off the track. In addition to his female fans, the French medical community was amazed at the stamina of the 120 pound, thirty-nine-year-old skater and discussed the race in medical schools for a long time after his win.



**J. N. Zink in 1907. Joseph Neville Sink was born in 1888 and died in 1953 in Duluth, MN. Joseph changed his name to Zink when he went to Chicago to try boxing. His father did not approve of him going to Chicago to box, so he changed his name from Sink to Zink so his father wouldn't find out. The name remained as his sons picked up the name too. Gift of Jay Zink (98.25.4)**

Nineteen-year-old Joseph Neville (J.N.) Zink set a record for one



**Group of professional speed skaters circa 1910-20. The group includes Harley Davidson, Roland Cioni, Fred Martin, Jesse Carey, and Rodney Peters. Gift of Rose Martin (82.46.21)**

hour's continuous skating by covering 23 miles and 9 laps at the Palace Rink in Buffalo, New York on December 18, 1907. This topped the previous record of 19 miles and 9 laps. On January 2, 1908, at Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada, Zink won the two-mile championship of Ontario. He competed in the World's Championship Races at the Expo Roller Rink in Pittsburgh in January 1908 but lost to Frank Bacon in the preliminary heat.

The Professional Speed Roller Skating Races held at the Jai Alai Rink in St. Louis from January 15 to February 17, 1911 were marred by heated rivalries between the skaters that threatened the sport. The skaters were divided into two factions headed by Harley Davidson of Minnesota and Rodney Peters of St. Louis. During the first part of the meet letters of complaint about fellow competitors were received from both camps. In addition, Davidson and his group felt that the officials were giving unfair support to Peter's group from St. Louis. In frustration, Davidson pulled out of the races before the third week. In reaction to this behavior, several rink managers who were present to book races left without booking any professional races for the following year.

On March 28-29, 1913, the Riverview Skating Palace in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, hosted the first individual 24-hour endurance championship race held in the United States. Sixteen racers entered and eight started the race at 9 p.m. on Friday, March 28. Flooding in Ohio and Indiana prevented four eastern racers, L.M. Moore and Jack Woodworth from Washington, DC; Rollie Birkheimer from Columbus, Ohio; and Arthur Launey from New York, from arriving in Milwaukee in time to compete. Joseph Munch, manager of the Riverview rink, started skaters Jesse Carey, Roland Cioni, Frank Bacon, Fred Martin, Frank Bryant, Forest Hamilton, George Schwartz, and Ray O'Neill. The referee for the race was Julian T. Fitzgerald, secretary of the W.S.A.

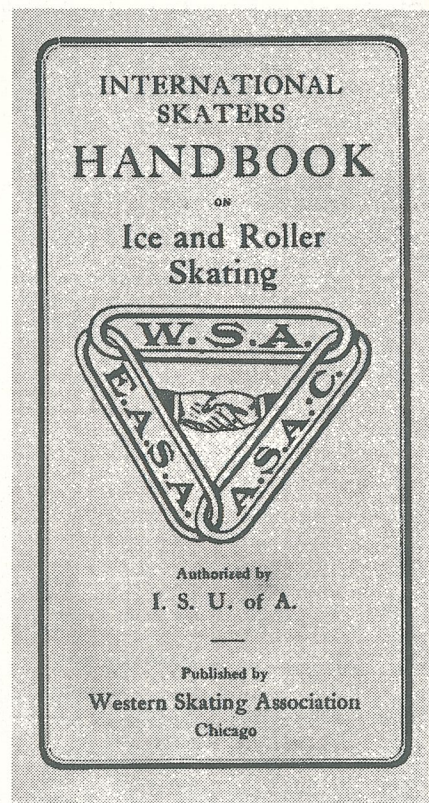
The racers took off at a fast clip with the first mile completed in 3 minutes, 15 seconds. This incredible pace was kept up until mile

63 when the pace slowed to an average of 5-minute miles. Frank Bacon broke the heel of his boot on the 26th lap. Instead of leaving the rink, he had a new skate brought to him and he changed skates in the 30th lap while continuing to race. George Schwartz steadied Bacon with a hand on his back while the switch was made. Frank Bryant tried this same maneuver when he changed skates during the 41st mile, but was not as smooth as Bacon.

The first skater to retire from the race was George Schwartz who was forced to quit because his feet were blistered raw after completing 63 miles. Forest Hamilton quit after 72 miles and 7 laps. Ray O'Neill quit after 110 miles and 3 laps after realizing he had no chance of finishing in the money. The surviving contestants agreed to a rest period of 1 hour and 20 minutes after 9 hours of skating and a second rest period of 1 hour and 20 minutes after noon on Saturday, 15 hours after the race began. The racers felt that this second rest period would prepare them for the big push to the end of the race and provide a good show for the large crowd expected for the finale.

Roland Cioni, favored to win, held the lead in the final miles but fell to fourth place when he collapsed on the track from a loss of blood from a nosebleed. Cioni had continued to race against the advice of his trainer, H.W. English. Fred Martin moved from second place to win the race with 253 miles and 7 laps. Jesse Carey finished second with 253 miles and 6 laps, Frank Bacon finished third with 253 miles and 5 laps, Cioni finished fourth with 252 miles and 8 laps, and Frank Bryant finished fifth with 247 miles and 8 laps. For winning the race, Martin received \$150 cash and a diamond medal. Carey received \$100, Bacon received \$75, and Cioni and Bryant each received \$25. After the race, all the skaters agreed that they would not compete in a 24-hour individual race again, opting instead for 12-hour individual races or team competition for longer races.

The Professional World's Championship race was held at the Palace Rink on March 25, 1914. This race was also remembered for the



**The International Skater's Handbook on Ice and Roller Skating as published by the Western Skating Association, 1910. Gift of Jay Zink (98.25.22)**

emotional disputes that erupted after every race. It was claimed by the officials that after every race it was the exception when one or more racers didn't claim to be fouled and insist that competitors be disqualified. No claims were upheld except for the disqualification of Fred Martin in the semifinals. Martin thought he had won the semifinals but was disqualified for fouling Louis Bradbury on the third turn of the thirteenth lap. Martin was "greatly incensed" by this judgment, claiming he had not fouled Bradbury and berating the judging of the competition in general. In addition to the disqualification, an error by the lap-scoring operator forced the skaters to complete one extra lap. The final results of the championship were first place to Roland Cioni, second place to Rollie Birkheimer, third place to Rodney Peters, fourth place to Jack Woodworth, and fifth place to former champion Allie Moore, who led in the final race until the tenth lap. Cioni's time for the championship was 3 minutes, 6 seconds for the mile.

While the professional speed roller skating circuit could be lucrative, many skaters became rink managers to supplement their racing incomes or when they retired from competition. Fred Martin managed the White City Roller Rink in Chicago and the Columbia Skating Palace in Ft. Worth, Texas, before going to the Arena Gardens rink in Detroit. Joseph Munch became the manager at the Riverview Rink in Milwaukee where he coached skaters Allie Moore and Fred Martin. J.N. Zink managed rinks in across the midwest. Rodney Peters managed the Delmar Gardens, San Souci, and Palladium rinks in St. Louis. Roland Cioni managed the Dreamland Rink in Chicago when it first opened in 1916 and started teaching in 1919. Harley Davidson became an exhibition skater, performing fancy and dance skating, after his retirement from racing in 1916.

As many of the professional skaters retired to focus on rink management or exhibition skating in the 1920s, the sport of professional speed roller skating declined. By the end of the

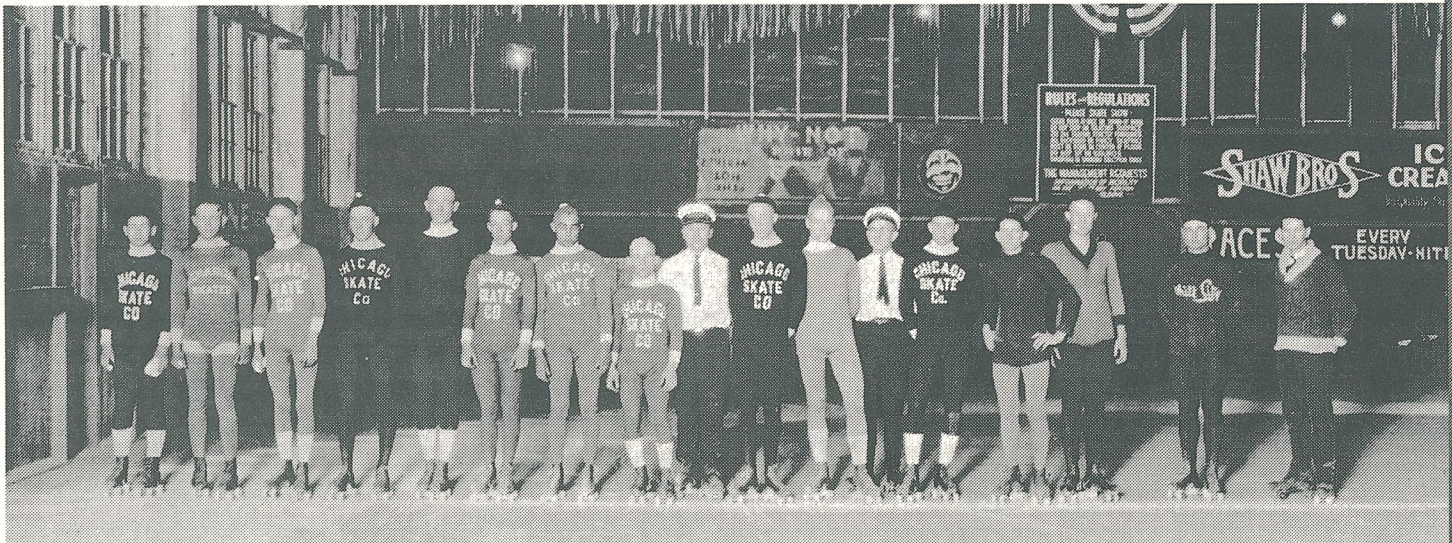


Roland Cioni (center) receiving the cup for the professional championship at Chicago Stadium, 1929 (97.0.624).

1930s, professional racing lost its popularity to amateur skating competitions and the new sport of roller derby.



Poster for the Greatest Racing Tournament circa 1920 (82.54).



Start of the State 24-Hour Continuous Skating Speed Championship Race conducted by Fred Martin (ninth from the left) in 1923 in Ft. Worth, Texas (97.0.625).

**Profile: John and Ruth Chrien**

By Assistant Curator Susan Curtis

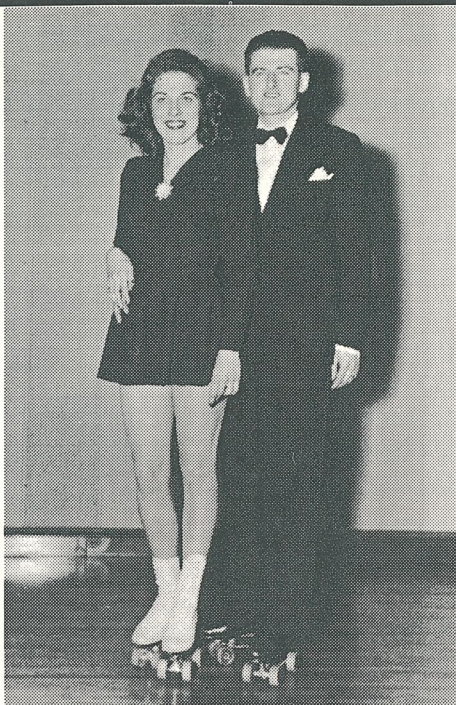
Last December, museum member John Chrien, gave a substantial gift to the museum in memory of his wife Ruth and their commitment to roller skating. John donated over 100 shares of stock to the museum valued around \$10,000. This donation enables the museum to further enhance all of our activities and programs.

John and Ruth Chrien started skating at the Rollercade rink in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1939-40 and have been active supporters of roller skating since. John was born October 24, 1919, began skating in 1939, and by January 1943, had passed the Junior Bar test and held a Number 1 medal. Ruth Tisdall Chrien was born September 24, 1928, began skating in 1940, and passed her Junior Bar test at the age of fourteen. John and Ruth met at the Rollercade rink and became skate dancing partners, often performing together in the rink's productions.

John and Ruth were enthusiastic skaters and supportive of their rink. They performed in most of the Rollercade's shows between 1942-48. In 1942, John served as president of the Rollercade Skate Dance Club, librarian of the Figure Club, assistant director of the rink's production, *Hi-Ho America*, and co-editor of the rink newsletter, the *Rollercadian*. In 1943, despite the seventy hours per week he dedicated to war work, John served as assistant and secretary to director Jack Dalton in the Rollercade's production, *Roller Rhythms*, was editor of the show's program, and editor of the *Rollercadian*. Ruth was the program's reporter. Both were part of the precision skating team that performed in Madison Square Garden at the Infantile Paralysis fundraiser show in 1944. In 1946, in addition to performing, John directed the *Roller Rhythms* show and edited the program, with Ruth and Dorothy Scholtz serving as co-editors.

In 1945, John and Ruth placed first in Cleveland's City Intermediate Dance Championship, second in the State, and third in the Regional Intermediate Championships. They competed against national champions including Irene and Jack Boyer of Dayton, Ohio. The Chriens' interest in skating, however, went beyond competing themselves to encouraging other skaters and enhancing the art of skating.

Starting with the 1943 season, the Roller Skating Rink Operators Association (RSROA) changed the method of appointing skating judges. According to the RSROA, appointment as a judge was



**John & Ruth Chrien, City of Cleveland Intermediate Dance Champions, 1945-47. Gift of John Chrien (98.36.18)**

one of the highest honors conferred on a skater by the RSROA. Proficiency tests and awards were the highest honor that it could confer on a skater. Before 1943, judges were appointed based on recommendations of rink owners or a skater of recognized ability and by answering a few basic skating questions. Many skaters felt that there needed to be a uniform standard of expertise held by all judges. Therefore, beginning in 1943, judges were required to hold a proficiency level at least as high as that which they were judging and to pass a judge's test.

The Chriens, along with Louis and Harriet Carlson, were the first skaters to pass their judges test at the Rollercade rink. These four then judged the following entries and became charter members of Judges Panel #1. John served many terms as panel chairman and Ruth served several terms as secretary. The Chriens judged competitions at all levels: local, regional, and national.

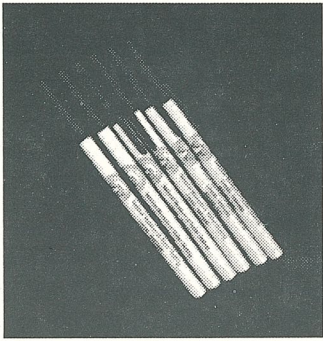
They judged both skating competitions and proficiency tests. John and Ruth served as judges for the first Black National Championships and helped other rinks set up judges panels. While both were qualified to judge dance, figures, and speed skating, skate dancing remained their favorite. Julie Panek, who joined Judges Panel #1 in 1950, described John as a great instructor. She remarked on how easy it was to follow his instructions and how he would gently, but effectively, correct mistakes.

John and Ruth were married on August 18, 1945. In 1953, their son David was born, followed fourteen months later, in 1954, by daughter, Myra. David and Myra became accomplished ice skaters and the Chriens found their time and focus turned away from roller skating to ice skating judging. David and Myra became Gold Medal ice skaters and competed at national championships from 1969-73. Myra turned professional for a short time and now lives in Texas with her family. David took over his father's business in Ohio.

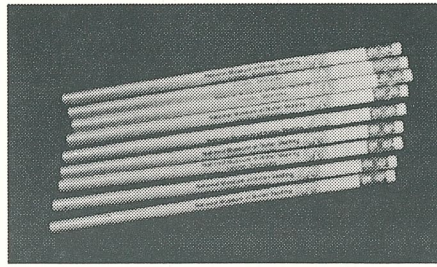
Ruth lost her battle with colon cancer on January 31, 1998. But in the month before her death, she and John had time to reminisce about their life together and they realized the prominent part roller skating and judging had played. After Ruth's death, John decided to return to roller skating. His first assignment in roller skating judging is in February of this year. The sport of roller skating is grateful for the Chriens' years of dedication and the support and guidance John is continuing to provide.

If you are interested in making a similar gift to the museum like John Chrien did, or to include the museum in your Will, Living Trust, Gift of Property, or name the museum as beneficiary of an insurance policy or IRA, please contact the museum for further information.





Item A - Pens



Item B - Pencils



Item C - Make A Date To Roller Skate Totebag



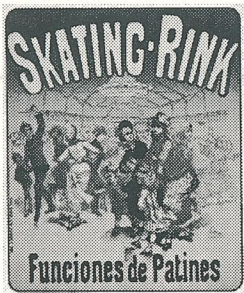
Item D - Roller Hockey Postcard



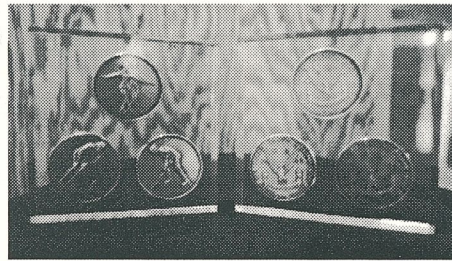
Item E - Roller Derby Postcard



Item F - Gold Notepads



Item G - Jules Cheret Poster



Item H - Coins from the 1979 Pan American Games

**Museum Members  
save 10% on all  
items**

## STORE ORDER FORM

	Price	Quantity	Total
Item A - Logo Pen	75¢		
Item B - Logo Pencil	60¢		
Item C - Tote Bag 11" x 16.5"	\$12		
Item D - Hockey Postcard	55¢		
Item E - Derby Postcard	55¢		
Item F - Gold Notepads - all have museum logo			
Four Styles:	Only museum logo	\$1.50	
5.5" x 4.25"	"Founded 1980"	\$1.50	
	"Join Today"	\$1.50	
	"Wear a Helmet! Skate Safe!"	\$1.50	
Item G - Jules Cheret Lithograph *Reduced*	\$10		
Item H - Coins from the 1979 Pan Am Games	\$15		
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>			
Museum members - 10% discount		Subtract 10% Member Discount	
Shipping & Handling			\$ 3.00
<b>TOTAL</b>			

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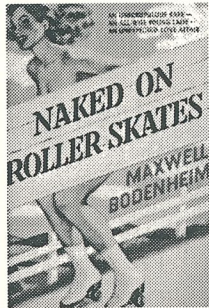
Mail this order form along with your payment to:

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 PO Box 6579

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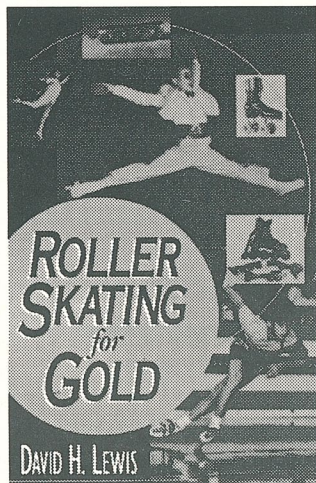
Questions? Call 402/483-7551 extension 16

The National Museum of Roller Skating's collection has grown each year because of donors who have contributed to the growth of the museum. If you have an artifact that you would like to donate, please contact the museum before donating. Thank you for your continued support! The following donors have contributed since November: Robert J. Campbell, Harry Corson, Jr., Betty Ann Danna, Ed Fior, Ron Gustafson, David Lewis, John McLinn, George Pickard, Cathy Reimer, and Jeff Walker



John McLinn donated this book, Naked On Roller Skates by Maxwell Bodenheimer from his collection of roller skate items. This book was originally copyrighted in 1930 (99.2)

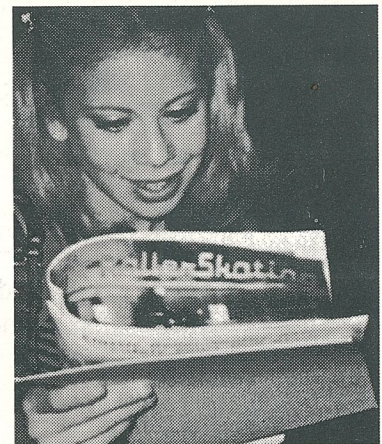
The new 33 cent stamp brings Xtreme Sports to the spotlight with the introduction of an in-line skater. This new stamp will be available in the spring from your local post office. This stamp is part of a series with skate boarding, snow boarding, and stunt bikers.



David Lewis donated a copy of a book he wrote, Roller Skating For Gold in 1997.



Jeff Walker donated this banner from the 1998 National Artistic & Speed Championships in Fresno, California this past August. Banners such as these were used on city light poles advertising the event (98.72.1)



This photograph above, donated by Cathy Reimer, shows Tara Lipinski reading US Roller Skating, the official publication of the national governing body of the sport of roller skating. Tara Lipinski won a national championship in Primary Girls Singles in 1991 and a gold medal in the 1998 Winter Olympics in Nagano in ice skating. this image. (98.70.1)

The photograph below of Midway Park's roller skating rink was donated by Ron Gustafson. Midway is one of the oldest operating amusement parks in the country. Midway is located in Maple Springs, New York. (98.69.1)



**Your 1999 Raffle Ticket is here!**

Cash prizes will consist of:

- 15 winners of \$100 each = \$1500
- 4 winners of \$250 each = \$1000
- 3 winners of \$500 each = \$1500
- 1 winner of \$1000
- 1 Grand Prize winner of \$5000
- Total Cash Prizes = \$10,000



**NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ROLLER SKATING  
1999 Raffle**

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Ticket Seller *Historical Roller Skating Overview*

PRESERVING OUR PAST FOR THE FUTURE

**Donation \$50. Total of \$10,000 in cash prizes. Grand prize \$5,000! Drawing to take place, May 12, 1999, at the RSA International convention during the President's Dinner. Ticket holders need not be present to win. All proceeds benefit the museum.**

The National Museum of Roller Skating is a publicly supported, charitable organization.

cut or photocopy and mail with payment to the museum

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 minimum contribution of \$250. Please fill out the information below if you are interested. All other donations will be recognized in the newsletter.

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 \_\_\_\_\_

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

**DID YOU KNOW?**

MEMBERSHIP QUIZ RESULTS

What song did Margot Allred dance to at the 1940 National Championships?

Answer: *The Blue Danube*

Winners: *Larry & Mary Hayes and Betty Crouthers*

**DoYou KNOW?**

NEXT MEMBERSHIP QUIZ

In 1913, the Riverview Skating Palace hosted the first individual 24-hour endurance championship race held in the U.S., which racer was the first to retire?

The first two correct answers will win two new items from the museum store. Please mail your answers to the museum.

The National Museum of Roller Skating would like to thank these members who have either joined or renewed the museum since our last issue. Your support is appreciated!

**Benefactor (\$500)**

Ed & Winnie Young

**Patron (\$250)**

Mr. & Mrs. Charles Wahlig

**Associate Patron (\$100)**

L R Brown      Scott, Kathy & Lindsay Kleiman

Margot Hager      Eric & Barbara Englund

**Donor (\$50)**

Enid Busser      Betty Crouther

Theresa Dilling      Joey Higby

Ursula B. Jones      Rinksider

Seneca Sports, Inc.

**Individual/Family (\$25-35)**

Anonymous      Larry Masumy

Bob Babcock      Gilbert Norden

Margaret Brooks      Elisa Paul

Erika Carmona      Charles & Carol Peele

Virgil & Sue Dooley      Lenore Remley

Cynthia Gates      Richard Shanks

Shaun-Michele Golden      Thelma & Dave Sirkin

Sarah Gruber      Howard Strauss

Sheri Hack      Phyllis Tomlinson

Ralph & Loretta Horvath      Susan Walton

Jacqueline Lankowski      Norma Willison

Ann Lisk      Herb & Donna Wright

**Join Here!**

New       Renew

Check one:

Benefactor      \$500

Patron      \$250

Associate Patron      \$100

Donor      \$50

Individual/Family      \$35

Additional Contribution \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Gift Membership \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Total Enclosed \$ \_\_\_\_\_

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signature \_\_\_\_\_

*Member Form*

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Address \_\_\_\_\_

City, State, Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Thank you for joining!  
*Gift Membership Form*

Name \_\_\_\_\_

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City, State, Zip \_\_\_\_\_

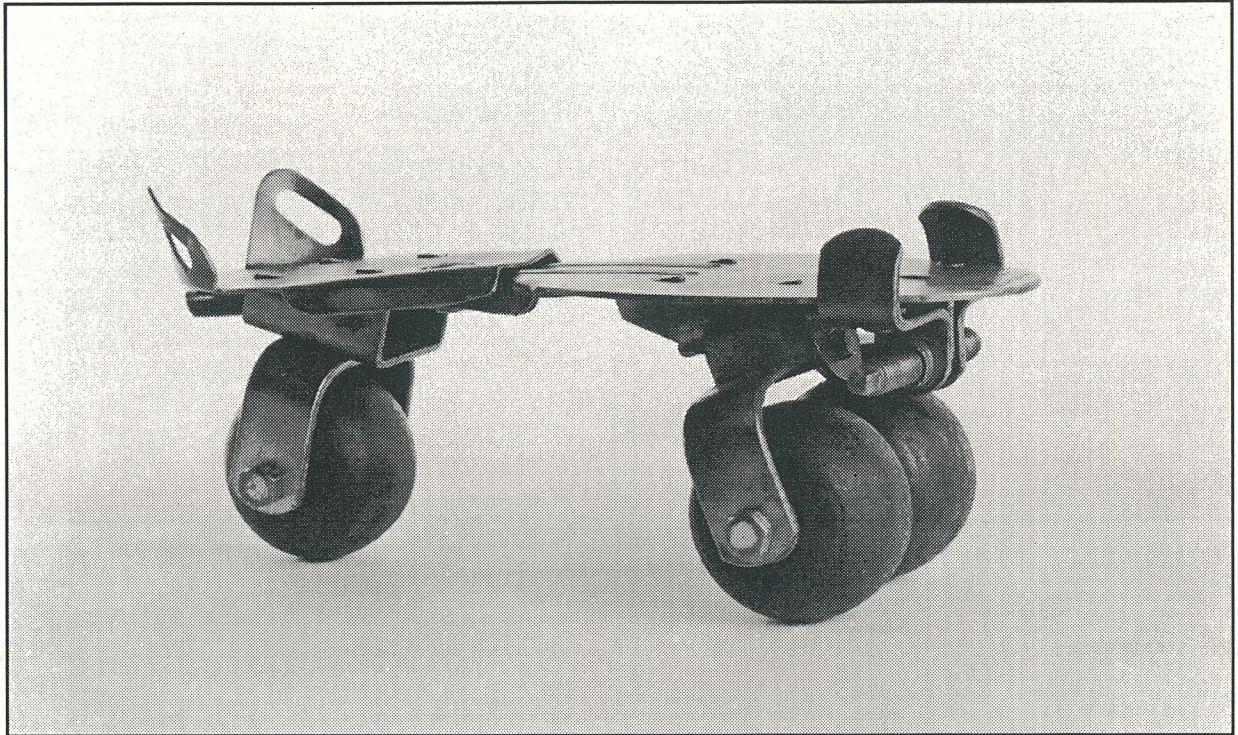
Memberships make great gifts!

Benefits extend one year from join date. Please allow 3 weeks for processing. Membership includes a subscription to the member's newsletter, *Historical Roller Skating Overview*, 10% off museum store items, a membership card, and a copy of *The History of Roller Skating*, ©1997 ISBN 0-9658192-0-5. All donations are tax-deductible up to the amount permitted by law.

Please clip and return to: **Nat'l Mus. of Roller Skating, PO Box 6579, Lincoln, Nebraska 68506**

# Another Artifact

This adjustable metal skate was manufactured by the W. J. Baker Company, from Newport, Kentucky. This skate is unusual with its three hard rounded black rubber wheels. Gift from the Jesse Bell Collection (81.9.6)



BUY YOUR NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ROLLER SKATING RAFFLE TICKET ON PAGE 11.

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