

THE CARD – Vol. 29, No. 3, Issue 324, March 2018

A Publication of the Lancaster County Postcard Club, Lancaster, PA

Enjoying postcards through education and entertainment.

TIME TO RENEW DUES. PLEASE SEND YOUR CHECKS TO RICHARD PENDERGRAST

950 Willow Valley Lakes Drive, I-506, Willow Street, PA 17584

Next Meeting: March 19, 2018. Farm & Home Center. Buy, Sell & Trade from 5:00. Meeting - 7 PM

Like us on Facebook – www.facebook.com/LCPClub.

FEBRUARY MEETING

A busy meeting opened with President Milliken asking members to salute the flag. We welcomed visitor Virginia Musser of Lititz. There were 38 members who signed in. The secretary's minutes were approved as read and the treasurer's report showed a balance of \$7,453.24.

Dick Pendergrast is collecting dues for 2018. Regarding the Expo, Jere Greider said that contracts will go out at the end of the month. There was a silent auction supervised by Bob Kramer. The 50-50 prize of \$16.00 was won by Jere Greider. The door prize vouchers were won by Jeanne Schopf.

Brian Frankhouser, assisted by his wife Ruth, gave presentation about "Ed Herbener's Visit to Lancaster County." Using real photo cards, Brian showed Herbener's views of many small towns in the surrounding areas during the Golden Age of Postcards. Brian speculated that Herbener traveled by bus, train, and trolley, capturing and selling postcards to businesses and families.

Ken McClain led a discussion about the submission of boards during the Expo. Susan Glass explained that the 22x28 poster boards need a title. Captions are optional for the show, but with text, the submission would receive more points. At the show, the boards are protected. They should be submitted before 8:00 on the Friday evening before the Expo. Susan will put the specifics into the newsletter. The meeting was adjourned at 8:25 PM.

** MEMBERSHIP REMINDER – TIME TO PAY DUES

It's March and once again time to pay dues. Dick Pendergrast will happily take your money at the meeting or you can send him a check.

FEBRUARY POSTCARD COMPETITION

Fifteen members competed in the single card competition on the subject "Historical Building".

First:	Paul Smoker	Woolworth Building
Second:	Maria Schurz	Philadelphia Mint
Third:	Donna Walter	Little Rock Central High School

Honorable Mention:

Walter Mowrer – Donegal Church, Doug Milliken – Hans Herr House, Bob Kramer – 9/11: United We Stand, Dick Pendergrast – Ephrata Cloister, Susan Glass – Robert Fulton Birthplace, Gisela Withers – Twin Towers, Sue Sweeney – Ruins of Stanford University After 1906 Earthquake, Leighton Stover – Flat Iron Building, Annetta Buettner – Hagley Museum, Judy Smoker – Old Faithful Inn, Ken McClain – Washington Mansion at Mount Vernon

2018 POSTCARD COMPETITION SUBJECTS

March – Dolls – single card
April – Easter – **board**
May – Parades – single card
June – Amusement Parks – single card



MARCH PROGRAM

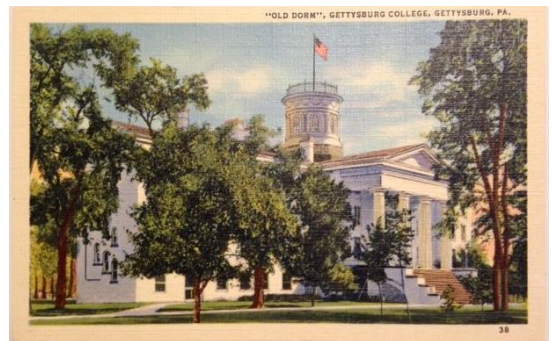
Believe it or not, there is more to Gettysburg than the Battlefield. Gettysburg College alum, Keith Gromis will present the March program on his alma mater.

The private, four-year liberal arts college was founded in 1832 as a sister institution for the Lutheran Theological Seminary and sits adjacent to the famous battlefield. Approximately 2700 undergraduates are enrolled there.

The college's original name was Pennsylvania College and was founded by Samuel Simon Schmucker, but owes its inception to Thaddeus Stevens a radical republican and abolitionist from Gettysburg.

Early in his military career, President Dwight D. Eisenhower and his wife, Mamie, lived in a house in Gettysburg that was across the street from the college. While living in Gettysburg, Eisenhower became involved with the College serving on the Board of Trustees. He was given an office, which he used when writing his memoirs. Eisenhower's old office is now named Eisenhower House and is occupied by Gettysburg College's office of admissions.

Below is a common postcard of Penn Hall or "Old Dorm." Built in 1837 it is the hub of the campus and included dorms for students, quarters for the College's president, a dining room, recitation rooms, a library and a chapel. During the Civil War, due to its geographical location, it was used by both the confederates and union troops as a hospital and signal tower. Renovated in the late 1960's, it currently houses administrative offices. Keith will present some interesting facts about the college and alum. There may even be a ghost story or two.



FUTURE PROGRAMS

April – Members Market
May – Bud Heim
June – Dick Pendergrast
July – Picnic

FUTURE SHOWS

March 23/24 – Morlatton Post Card Club Inc., 43rd Annual Postcard Show, Farm & Home Center
April 14 – Havre de Grace Spring Postcard Show, Havre de Grace Community Center, Saturday 9-4, Live auction at 4PM

**INCLEMENT WEATHER

If the Lancaster City Schools are closed on the day of our LCPC meeting – **the club will not meet.** For those of you, who use FACEBOOK; go to LCPClub page for a cancelation posting. If the weather prediction is questionable contact the President Doug Milliken (717-684-5331) or Susan Glass (717-872-0810).

"Lancaster County postcards published by Newark, Delaware photographer Edward Herbener"

For those of you who missed the February meeting, Brian Frankhouser was kind enough to summarize his presentation so it could appear in this issue of *The Card*.

During the "golden age" of postcards, most commercially manufactured RPPC's in Lancaster County were fairly localized based on the photographer's place of residence. However, in 1914 and 1915 there were two major real photo sets that each included more than 20 local towns and potentially hundreds of different views. Following is a summary of background and information about the first set that was published by Ed Herbener.

Herbener built a homemade camera about the year 1887 and first became a professional photographer in Stricklerville, PA. He moved to Appleton, MD before finally settling in Newark, DE in the mid 1890's where he stayed over 20 years. Although he lived in three different states, these were not long distance moves. In fact, all three towns are less than 10 miles from each other. About 1915 he expanded his business into Washington, DC and Fort Myer, VA.

Although his range of operations stretched from New York to North Carolina, his focus was Delaware, Maryland, and eastern Pennsylvania. He was publishing postcards of Chester County (real photo and lithographed) long before he visited Lancaster County in 1914. Most of his time in Lancaster County was in the eastern corridor, but he went as far northwest as Rheems and Bainbridge, and as far south as Rawlinsville. It seems very possible that he may not have owned an automobile at the time because almost every town he visited had a trolley or train line through it, and the only available photo of Herbener shows him waiting at the Newark train depot with camera and tripod.

Based on his numbering system, it's theoretically possible that over 350 view of Lancaster County were photographed. However, there are several reasons why some cards in this set were scarce, even in the early years:

1. The wholesale price of these postcards was \$1.75 per hundred compared to generic cards of the period that cost less than a third of that amount.
2. Herbener's price was per hundred (his salesman sample cards had no price per thousand).
3. What the retailer received was a selection of views (as many as 15-20 for some towns), so if only 100 were ordered, there could be as few as five or six of some individual views.
4. Even if survival rates are as high as 20%, it could mean an average of only one surviving postcard of some views if the retailer ordered only 100 postcards.

It's likely that Herbener did not number his postcard views until late in the process. He would announce his intention (by postcard) to visit a town, take a selection of photos during his visit and label the side of the negative, and then number and transpose the label after an order was received.

After Ed Herbener died in 1938, his equipment and negatives were stored in a basement that suffered water damage. When the negatives were destroyed it became almost impossible to reconstruct the entire Lancaster County checklist (I have been compiling this information for 20 years and have about 25% of his estimated total work in Lancaster County).



New Holland School.jpg - salesman sample from Herbener (not numbered)

8348 Gap.jpg. - where William Penn received refreshment during his visit in 1701 to sign a peace treaty



8432 Rohrerstown.jpg - Main Street in Rohrerstown (note label on side of negative)

8238 Ronks.jpg - Railroad Depot in Ronks



ROLLER SKATING

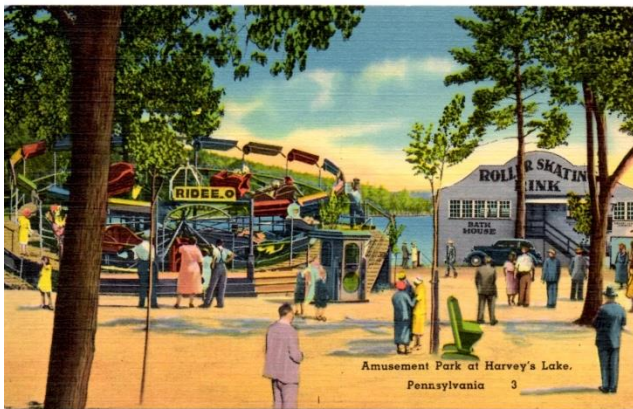
By Annetta Buettner

Roller Skating is remembered fondly by many as much as hop scotch, shooting marbles, jacks, jumping rope or other fun childhood activities.

We skated outdoors and in amusement parks but as roller skating stayed popular, small towns everywhere provided indoor skating for all. Some facilities were on second floors of businesses. (Most likely skating sessions were held after business hours. 😊) In roller rinks were built with wooden surfaces.

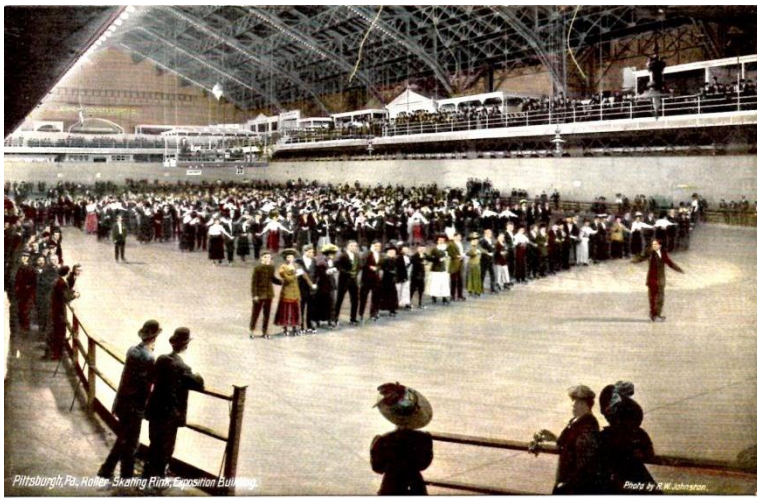
But there's belief that Romans had a very rudimentary skate on wheels. Most widely accepted is the story of the first skate on rollers, rather than blades, being developed in the mid-1600's by a Dutchman who continued skating after the ice in canals melted.

In 1760, Joseph Merlin of London unveiled skates with wheels for use indoor and out, year long.



Skate production was well under way by the 1880's and rinks to accommodate skaters were built. At that time, one of the largest rink was in Chicago. Named the Casino, it had a 16,000 square foot of white maple skating surface where there were frequently 800 to 1,000 skaters, all in formal dress. Music was provided by a band

American, James Plimpton, created an improved version in 1863, allowing skates to turn without lifting their wheels off the surface. He successfully introduced his new skate to European aristocracy. "Rinking was all the rage in Germany, France and England and became a favored pastime of the American upper class..



Soon roller skating became an affordable interest to all. Leagues of skaters playing roller polo, a forerunner of roller hockey, were formed. The popularity of roller skating during the early 1900's is reflected in the number of songs written about the sport. Many vaudeville and circus acts were done on roller skates and the movie industry produced a hit with prominent dancers, Astaire and Rogers. "The Rink" in 1916 with Charlie Chaplin is another example.



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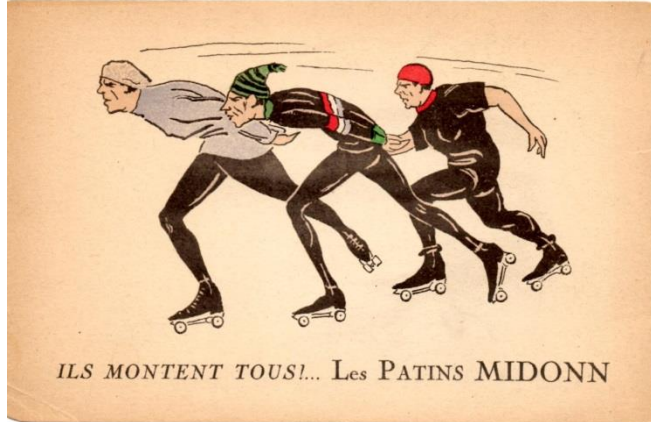


The Skating Vanities was a roller skating extravaganza that toured the United States and abroad in the 1940's and 1950's.

Of course, not all skating was done in rinks. Clamp on skates were used on the streets and sidewalks as well.

Roller skating became a spectator sport in the late 1950's with the advent of Roller Derby. A resurgence of the "Derby" is popular today.





Also artistic competitive skating became popular in several disciplines and exists today. Just as in ice skating, there are competitors in speed, figure and free style, and dance and synchronized skating.

Traditionally roller skating has followed repeating cycles of popularity and disfavor. But there are still skating rinks where you'll find enthusiastic skaters, often to live organ music.

There is a museum of roller skating artifacts and interesting history of the sport in Lincoln, NE.

You may even come across Amish skaters when out for a summer drive.



The End



What You Need to Know to Create a Competition Board

- Decide on a title for the board
- Mount postcards on 22" x 28" boards held vertically
- Use white poster board
- Arrange postcards on the board - can add text
- Number of PC on board varies

BEST OF SHOW 2016 – Don Brown

