

T.P.C. Matters
Published Quarterly in
January, April,
July and October

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A Celebration of 1906

Most of us would like to have at least 100 birthdays. A century of human experience is a long time but even those who celebrate 100th birthdays in 2006 are not able to tell us the events of their birthday from personal experience. Luckily, we postcard collectors can. Our collections make us custodians of history and if we collect with the idea that a picture is worth a thousand words, we can write history by searching out those cards that best tell the stories of long ago. The stories in this issue (some common, some unique), attempt to explain the events of 1906. These are the words that equal the pictures owned by collectors in three states – give or take a thousand words.



Earthquake hits San Francisco, 5:12 AM

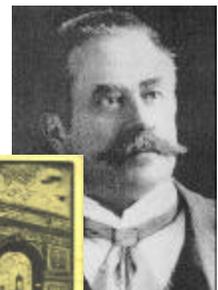


The 1906 earthquake in California was not an isolated incident in time. The morning papers of April 19, carried the headline above, but elsewhere in the world, 1906 was 365 days that turned into a very eventful year. On January 8th a landslide killed 20 villagers in Haverstraw, New York. Three weeks later an earthquake killed thousands in Ecuador. In March, more than a thousand miners died in a coalmine explosion in France. Mount Vesuvius erupted on April 7 and virtually devastated the city of Naples, Italy. The San Francisco earthquake happened eleven days later killing 3000 of our citizens and leaving 275,000 people homeless.



In June there were railroad riots in Sweden where more than fifty police officers were injured trying to keep the peace. On June 25, one of our nation's most notorious murders took place in New York City when playboy Harry K. Thaw shot and killed noted architect Stanford White. And to end a perfectly terrible month, on the 28th the Irish Royal Jewels were stolen in Dublin. (The theft was not reported until July 1907 and the jewels have never been recovered.)

On September 18th a typhoon with tsunami killed an estimated 10,000 persons in Hong Kong and on the 21st race riots broke-out in Atlanta, Georgia, where 21 black business owners died trying to protect their property.



Disasters of all-kinds. Most have been recorded on postcards. Here are a few cards that illustrate the events listed above.

[Illustrations: Top, left and right, San Francisco, California, immediately after the Great Earthquake in April 1906. Center, left, the most famous house in W. Haverstraw, NY, the Treason House – where Benedict Arnold planned the surrender of West Point to the British. Center, right, Mt. Vesuvius. Bottom, left, the Irish Royal jewels; bottom, right, Stanford White (insert: Washington Square Arch, drawn by Bernard Wall – White's most famous architectural project.)]

President's Message . . .

In life I am a bit reserved when it comes to change, but I seem to balance that with the mantra "Change Is Good." – and here we are at a crossroads that brings us to change.

Soon after establishing the Taconic Postcard Club in April 2002, Denis Castelli began providing an incredible gift to our members by creating and publishing our club newsletter *TPC Matters*. That monthly publication was remarkable in so many ways. However, over the past months Denis' busy schedule has not permitted him the time necessary to produce the newsletter. I am incredibly thankful to Denis for his time, patience and talent and I know our readership joins me in those thanks. It is time to move on.

It is my pleasure to welcome Ray Hahn as our new editor. Living in southern New Jersey, Ray is a corresponding member who has attended one club meeting when surprising us on one of his and his wife Marie's East-of-the Hudson tours. He will be joining us again at our April meeting when he chauffeurs our guest speaker.

Ray has contributed several articles to our newsletter over the past three years; he is a researcher and is a wonderful resource on all things postcard and most importantly, a friend. Welcome and thank you Ray. Tradition has changed.

Susan

Editor's Message . . .

Dear readers,

May I introduce myself to those of you I have not met? Hello, I'm Ray Hahn. (I have included my picture so the members I have met can at least say, "Oh, that guy.")



I met Susan Lane some years ago and within minutes we both realized that our postcard collecting interests were nearly identical.

When Susan told me about the new postcard club "East of the Hudson" her entreaties to join were legion, but the most convincing was that TPC had a fabulous newsletter. Therefore my membership in TPC is based on my wish to receive *TPC Matters*, edited by Denis Castelli. Now, so it seems, it is my providence to step into Denis's shoes. Believe me, I know I have a hard act to follow, and I too, need to thank Denis for his work with a genuine hope that future issues will measure-up to his standard.

TPC members should know that you will not see your editor at many meetings – Yorktown Heights is 175 miles from my front door and the trip takes at least 3½ hours on a very good traffic-day on the New Jersey Turnpike.

We will need to correspond using the USPS and email – so I look forward to hearing from all of you who want to make contributions to *TPC Matters*.

To start, I have prepared this theme issue, featuring stories of 1906, and it is my sincere hope that you enjoy it.

Ray

Other Things You Should Know

Craig Yoe is hard at work creating an image for our National Postcard Week postcard for 2006. NPCW is the first week after the first Sunday in May. Craig has reminded me that he need not be the only one making a contribution; so get your pens, pencils and crayons to the task. It is great publicity for TPC.

Also up for applause is T. P. McDermott who has offered to take the reins on plans for a postcard show. Please let T.P. know if you are interested in a position on his committee for this is more than a one person job. If you want a show we are all going to have to put in some work.

We are hosted by the Yorktown Museum, housed on the top floor of the Yorktown Community & Cultural Center. Please visit their exhibitions and support their programs. They have been wonderful to us, supplying us with our meeting room, audio-visual equipment, signs, our website and countless other gifts. The Yorktown Museum staff, Adele Hobby and Nancy Augustowski, is the best gift of all.

And one more reminder: support TPC by paying your dues for 2006. They remain at \$15 per person or \$25 per family.

Taconic Postcard Club

- President Susan Hack-Lane
- Vice President Laura Lee Keating
- Treasurer Helene Stonehill
- Secretary Thomas X. Casey
- Newsletter Editor Ray Hahn
- Historian Dolores Pedi
- Columnist Ed Hogan
- Librarian Adele Hobby
- Audiovisual Reggie White

Please send club inquiries to:

The Taconic Postcard Club
 Post Office Box 735, Peekskill, NY 10566
<http://www.yorktownmuseum.org/TaconicPostcard.htm>

Please send newsletter inquiries and articles to:

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Next Meetings

Tuesday, April 25, 2006

Megan H. Fraser – A Curator's Perspective
 Roundtable: "National Treasure" – library finds.

Tuesday, May 30, 2006

Anne Nishimura Morse – Art of Japanese Postcards
 from the Leonard Lauder Collection
 Roundtable: "Memoirs of a Geisha" – Oriental Influence

Tuesday, June 27, 2006

Carl Crego – Fort Ticonderoga, A Postcard History
 Roundtable: "Drums Along the Mohawk" – New York History

Dmitri Dmitriyevich Shostakovich, A Memoir of a Listener

by Ray Hahn

I have a vivid memory of a concert, in the summer of 1972, played at Robin Hood Dell by the Philadelphia Orchestra. My memory is of that moment when Eugene Ormandy, whose conducting bordered on magic, came to about twenty or so bars of music from the end of Symphony No. 5 by Dmitri Shostakovich. A percussionist named Michael Bookspan was at the ready to play the last eight beats of the fourth movement – *Allegro non troppo*. Years earlier, Ormandy had conducted the United States premiere of this symphony and of no less than five of the composer's other fifteen symphonies.

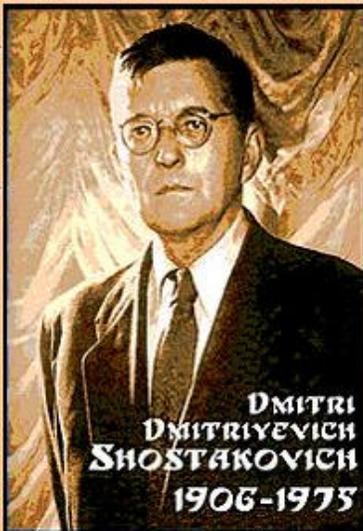


Written in 1937, Symphony #5 in D minor, Opus 47 received a first performance by the Leningrad Philharmonic Society in November of that year. In a society where all things are to glorify the state, this symphony was considered an outstanding achievement in Soviet symphonic literature. The rest of the world liked it because it is simply great music – no political yardstick was

needed anywhere west of Joseph Stalin's influence.

At the Robin Hood Dell that night in 1972 Bookspan played the tympanic notes required in the last few measures of music. It had been a splendid performance; surely Ormandy was proud of his players. Ten bars from the end the strings, woodwinds, and brass are hard at work, and then came the last eight notes of the symphony. Bookspan turned to face the bass drum – face on to his conductor, his fellow players and his audience. One, two, three, four, five, six, seven drum beats – loud, louder and as loud as it can be done. And then ... eight! Bam! Bookspan missed the drum head and hit the steel-rimmed edge with a mighty force. The handle of his drum stick broke sending its head flying twenty or more feet in the air. Ormandy saw it happen, and with all the grace a man can summons in such a short time, he jerked his head slightly to the right as the broken drum stick flew past his left ear and well into the audience. Everyone cheered.

Three years later at Tanglewood, the summer home of the Boston Symphony, we were there again to hear the fifth symphony of Dmitri Shostakovich (after all, we now had a "history" with this piece of music) – it was August 9, 1975.



Just before the conductor walked to the podium an announcement was made that Mr. Shostakovich had died that very day in Moscow.

2006 is the centennial of the composer's birth. He was born in St. Petersburg, Russia on September 25, 1906.

These three postcards are the only ones I have.



Left: Eugene Ormandy; Right: Shostakovich, aged 32.

Fashion of the Era



In 1906 it would have been commonplace to court your sweetheart in a horse drawn cart called a hansom, like the one on this postcard. Hansoms (also called Jaunting carts) originated in London just before the turn of the century and were often considered more maneuverable than their four-wheeled, big brother, the Growler.

Hansoms were made of wood, with some iron parts. Leather was used for straps, seats, and suspension; and paints and varnishes were needed to protect the wood. Even the smallest cart was not cheap. A 1906 Sears, Roebuck & Company catalog shows a Hansom with 54" steel-rim wheels for \$19.75.

The lady in the picture is wearing a full-length, light cotton voile dress with a pleated hem and most likely a pin-tucked bodice - probably \$4.45. Her hat is straw with *grosgrain* ribbons laced around the crown. Her razor-point shoes probably cost \$2.65, and her most precious accessory, the imported from China silk umbrella - \$4.00.

The gentleman is wearing a straw hat with a 3" brim and a black satin band. His jacket and vest are likely linen or serge. The shirt was often heavily starched cotton (\$3.25) with a button-on linen or celluloid collar. Bow ties (12¢) or cravats (17¢) were expected. His pants were likely wool and his shoes were soft leather – loafer type, hand made, priced at about \$2.45. And the silk pocket scarf with a hand-rolled edge – 35 cents.

A Face from the American Wild West



This post card is part of a series offered for sale by the USPS in 1993. It is copyrighted and carries 19 cents postage.

If you can identify the person pictured, you are likely a fairly keen student of the American West. It is Bat Masterson; lawman, buffalo hunter, noted gambler and newspaper editor.

Historians dispute most of Masterson's early life. They agree that he was born on November 24, but it could have been either 1853 or 1856. Some

say he was born in Quebec, Canada; others think it was Illinois. Even his name is debated; some say William Barclay while others think it was Bartholomew. The one thing historians agree on is that everyone knew him as, Bat.

Masterson fixed his place in American folklore and myth with his absurd antics, while still in his twenties and thirties, in wild-west places like Texas, Kansas, Colorado, and Oklahoma. He knew and was friends with the likes of Wyatt Earp and John "Doc" Holliday.

By 1891 Masterson was mostly retired from law-enforcement and had taken to writing sports stories for a Denver newspaper. In 1902 he moved to New York City and soon became sports editor of and columnist for the *New York Morning Telegraph*.

While in New York he became friends with the President and often visited the White House. In 1905 Masterson was appointed U. S. Marshall in New York City, a political appointment, in which he served throughout President Roosevelt's second term in office. His most important work as Marshall began in 1906 when he organized police and enforced control over the gangs that made the southern wards of Manhattan a perilous place to live and affordable by only the poorest.

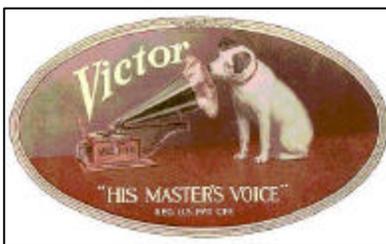
Masterson's columns, headed "Masterson's Views on Timely Topics," appeared three times a week. He died at his typewriter in 1921. He had just finished writing:

There are those who argue that everything breaks even in this old dump of a world of ours. I suppose [those] who argue that way hold that because the rich man gets ice in the summer and the poor man gets it in the winter things are breaking even for both. Maybe so, but I'll swear I can't see it that way.

Bat Masterson, 1921



August 22, 1906



First Victor Victrola manufactured.

October 23, 1906 –

Birthday of Gertrude Caroline Ederle



Miss Ederle was born in New York City. From her earliest memory she wanted to be a competitive swimmer, and won her first swimming award at age 14.

At age 19, after winning three medals in the Olympics Games in Paris two years earlier, Ederle became the first woman to swim the English Channel.

On August 6, 1926, fighting rain, high winds and 20-foot waves, she completed her crossing of the Channel in 14 hours 31 minutes, beating the men's record by nearly two hours. Her's remained the women's record for 24 years.

The real-photo postcard below shows her arrival on the beach at Kingsdown, Kent, England at 9:04 p.m.



Gertrude "Trudy" Ederle - English Channel in August 1926



March 15, 1906

On this day Henry Royce and Charles Rolls registered the name Rolls-Royce, Ltd. as a trademark at the Office of Licenses in London, England.



Henry Royce



Charles Rolls

The association of these two men led to the manufacture of the six-cylinder Silver Ghost which, within a year, was hailed as 'the best car in the world'.

100 years later Rolls-Royce continues to manufacture the best car in the world and an amazing assortment of aircraft and aviation engines and components.



Sports 1906

Baseball

Philadelphia, Pa. September 26, 1906

Harry Davis was commonly known in his day as a gentleman athlete. He worked for Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics and distinguished himself in many ways, but most notably in his habit of hitting home-runs when most needed to win a game.

In 1906, just like 2006, Philadelphia sports teams had some pretty dismal times. One such was the four day period from September 22 to the 26 - the A's had been completely shut out for 48 consecutive innings. Davis was the one who broke the dubious record



with a 2-run double against Cleveland in the 6th inning, but the A's still lost 5-3.



Football

St. Louis, Mo. September 5, 1906

On this bright and sunny Wednesday afternoon a young college football player named Brandbury Robinson threw the first legal forward pass in an American football game. Robinson was enrolled in St. Louis University and in his team's first game of the season against Carroll College (Wisconsin) he worked his way into the record books by throwing the ball to Jack Schneider.

[Ed. Note: Sorry, I couldn't find a single post card or photograph of Mr. Robinson or Mr. Schneider.]



Horse Racing

Churchill Downs, Kentucky May 2, 1906

The three year Bay colt, Sir Huon, ridden by Roscoe Troxler won the \$4,850 Champion's purse on a fast track. The 1906 Derby was considered one of the best races of the decade.

Quoting from the official record: *Troxler rode a well judged race on Sir Huon, saved him from the pace set by Hyperion II, [finished fourth] and never made a move until well around the far turn, where the colt came fast and taking command when entering the homestretch, held the race safe all through the last quarter and was well in hand at the finish. Time: 2:08. ©*



Card courtesy of Donald T. Matter.

Later that year Sir Huon had six other starts; won five and placed second in the other.

© www.kentuckyderby.com

Bicycling

Paris, France July 29, 1906



On July 4, 1906 the Tour de France left Paris and headed toward Lille. In the next 25 days this fourth Tour would cover 2824 miles. The 82 competitors, would average about 25 miles per hour and when the 14 finishers crossed the line in Paris it was Rene Pottier who biked by all his competition.

This was the first tour to include a non-French participant - Alois Catteau, a Belgian, garnered 129 points to take sixth place.

As was the case in previous Tours, cheating and sabotage were rampant. Three riders were disqualified for using trains as shortcuts, and in the far rural areas, spectators entertained themselves by throwing horseshoe nails in the road and laughing as tire after tire went flat.

F.Y.I. It took until 1986 for Greg LeMond, to become the first American Tour de France winner. In these last 20 years, Americans have won ten Tours.



Ice Hockey

Montreal, Quebec December 1906

The original Stanley Cup (pictured below) was a decorative bowl purchased in London in 1890 for the



outlandish sum of \$49.00. It was donated to the Canadian amateur hockey league by Lord Stanley, then Governor General of Canada, to be used as an annual prize for the best team in Canada.

The Stanley Cup competitions have a long and storied history of use, neglect and abuse - there are plenty of good books on the subject of the cup's history. From my days as a librarian I would recommend, The Stanley Cup, by Mark Steward, published in 2003.

The 1906 competition was an extremely hard fought one for it was then that the Eastern Canada Amateur Hockey Association was formed and although "amateur" was in the name of the league, the players were not. A team named the Montreal Wanderers won the Cup, and to them is ascribed a story that includes the following facts.

After their victory the team wanted its picture taken with the Cup in the studio of a photographer named Jimmy Rice. After the photo was taken, the team left, but left the Cup behind. It stayed in the studio for some months until Rice's mother used it to hold red geraniums that decorated the studio window.



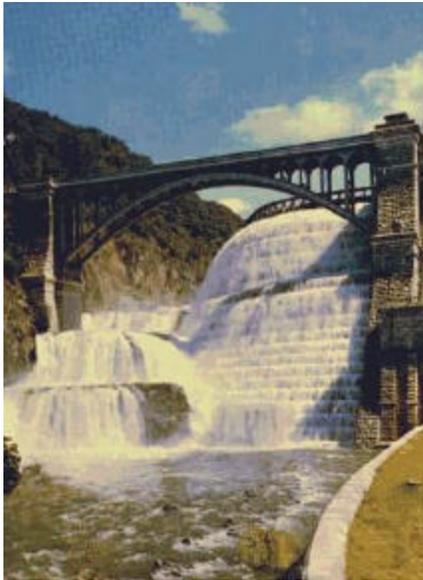
Baseball

Chicago, Illinois September 1906

The World Series featured a cross-town match up (a first) between the Chicago Cubs and the White Sox. In a series of bizarre circumstances the Sox won the series in six games for one of the greatest upsets in baseball history.

Croton Dam **1906 to 2006 - A Century of Service**

by Susan Hack-Lane



In response to the needs of NYC during the 19th century a reservoir and aqueduct system were constructed by 1843 along the Croton River in Yorktown. It was soon found to be inadequate for the growing demands for drinkable water, sanitation and fire control. Plans for an enlarged reservoir system were designed with a dam at Quaker Bridge in Croton but construction was eventually pushed back to land more easy to build upon in the town of Cortlandt on the property of the Cornell farm.

With construction beginning in 1892, and rock quarried from nearby areas, the new dam took 14 years to build, cost eight million dollars and included revisions in the construction of its masonry foundation to avoid the disasters that had taken place half a century before along the Croton River and more close at hand, at the Johnstown Flood.

This beautiful dam is 266 feet broad at its base and 297 feet high from base to top. At its completion it was considered the second largest hand-hewn masonry structure in the world, second to the pyramids. The new Croton Dam continues to serve NYC with an adequate water supply and provides Westchester residents and tourists with a breath-taking view of nature and a man-made wonder.

The year 2006 is quite the centennial year for the Croton Dam with three champagne toasts already logged in. Completed in 1906 and transferred to New York City in 1907, the new dam is justly being honored with the celebration of its 100th

anniversary with separate events marking the placement of the last stone placed on the dam roadway and the last stone on the spillway arch. In time for the celebration was last year's completion of the connecting bridge across the top of the dam, its second replacement, but this time, one that followed the contours of its original metal structure.



Welcome to the Monkey House

Enrico Caruso and the First Celebrity Trial of the 20th Century



In the early part of the 20th century, Enrico Caruso was by all accounts the most popular singer in the world – both an internationally renowned performer and the standard bearer of the phonograph industry.

He was, in fact one whose celebrity grew out of a mass media, but he also depended on his charisma, and it was this star-power that made him the subject of the first celebrity trial of the 20th century.

On Friday, November 16, 1906, Caruso was arrested for 'annoying' a woman in the Monkey House at the Central Park Zoo. Most accounts claim that the police made an appalling mistake. It was said that because of his embarrassment the singer wept loudly in his jail cell until he was bailed-out by the director of the Metropolitan Opera.

The woman whom Caruso allegedly molested identified herself as "Mrs. Hannah Graham of 1756 Bathgate Avenue, Bronx." Contemporary reports note however that she was reluctant to become involved in a police matter for fear of hurting her reputation as a respectable woman, and that she submitted her name and address only under pressure by the arresting officer, James J. Cain.

The next day it became evident that no one by that

name lived at the given address, and questions of her identity, indeed, her very existence, became a central issue in the twisted affair, the likes of which weren't seen again in American jurisprudence until the O. J. Simpson trial in 1995.

When the trial began – six days later – the prosecution broadened the charges against Caruso, accusing him of harassing not one woman but several, as if to compensate for the absence of "Mrs. Hannah Graham," whom the police still could not produce. Patrolman Cain took the stand and testified that Caruso molested not only her, but also other women. He described a sexual free-for-all, but his outlandish account strained under cross-examination.

Seen a century later, the Monkey House Incident marks the start of a new relationship between the law and entertainment personalities.

Unlike the Stanford White murder mentioned on Page 1, in the Caruso incident there was no concern of hideous crime, but an *alleged* molestation of a woman whom many believed did not exist.

Was it a publicity stunt? We will never know, but even without proper witnesses at the trial or evidence of proof, Caruso was convicted and fined \$10. In the White murder trial, Thaw was found not guilty by reason of insanity.



Postcard of Caruso as *Rigoletto*

Postcards In Your Collection



Susan Lane wants to share this Happy New Year card from her collection. The card was published in Europe for sale in the USA and is one of a set that celebrates the inevitable march of time. The artist is unknown.

The illustration shows how one beautiful woman can pull strings to make men do her biddings. We see the "1" singing; "9" playing a woodwind melody; "0" playing a violin, and "6" beating a drum. Happy New Year 1906!

[Editor's Note: I want to encourage TPC members to make contributions to this corner of Page 7. Each issue will exhibit cards from our collections. Please consider sharing that special card you have with your fellow collectors.]



Ignacy Jan Paderewski

The world is so full of things we don't know - here's a fine example. I bought this card from the McKelveys several months ago for no apparent reason. I thought I could find a story in it but I certainly had no plan to use it in this issue until I discovered a web site owned by the *Polish American Journal*. I found a photograph there of Mr. Paderewski at age 45, making a Pianola (a player piano) recording of his own composition - a minuet. (Paul Somers, an expert musicologist friend of mine, has identified it as a Minuet in G major.) The recording was made on February 27, 1906.



If Paderewski is a mystery to you, there are many fine biographies of him and in one review, a critic wrote:

Yes, [his] was a personality that was not one in a million, but perhaps one in a century; an "artist of such a distinctly pronounced individuality as to be an exceedingly rare occurrence - indeed - phenomenal." Paderewski was a genius, an intellectual, a "statesman par excellence;" a beautiful orator in a language that was not his; a linguist who spoke no less than seven languages fluently; a great musician; a patriot; and most of all, a humanitarian who was so generous that every act of kindness to him was always returned manifold.

Paderewski was born in Poland, but he was certainly a citizen of the world and although he traveled widely and resided in Switzerland, he wrote in his memoirs, "America, the country of my heart, is my second home." He instructed that after his death (1941) that his heart be buried in America at the National Shrine of Our Lady of Czestochowa in Doylestown, Pennsylvania.

In 1906 a hand-sewn American flag cost \$1.25.

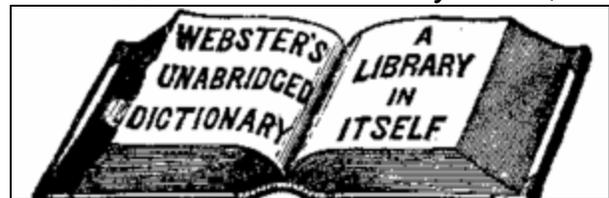


45 star flag – used as the national flag from January 4, 1896, when Utah joined the Union until Oklahoma became the 46th state on November 16, 1907.

Flags made in the early part of the 20th century were often made of gabardine, a tightly woven diagonal twill with a matte finish. The fabric was manufactured in many weights from different fibers and was considered to be multi-seasonal. Gabardine dates back to the Spanish Middle Ages when *gabardina*, a mostly wool fabric, was used for making protective capes.



In 1906 a Webster's Dictionary cost 75¢



An early (1888) advertisement of a Webster's Dictionary



**Edwardian Theatre Postcards
The Image of Phyllis Dare Becomes an Archetype**



In May of 1906 a young female actress began work at the Vaudeville Theatre, in London's West End, playing the title role in *The Belle of Mayfair*. Phyllis Dare was still two months short of her sixteenth birthday, but she embraced the role as a professional and the production ran 416 performances.

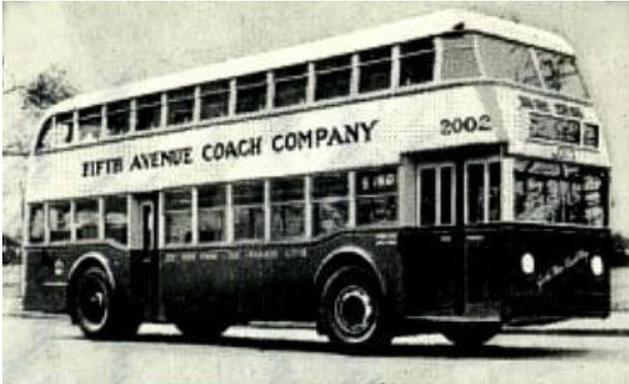
Within days of her first performance post cards of Dare in character costume appeared at the curbs outside the theatre where thousands were

purchased as souvenirs. Dare's image joined the dozens of other actresses who worked on English, Canadian, American, and Australian stages.

So why is this important? It's not. But there is one fact of interest - there are more post cards issues (25+) of Phyllis Dare on Edwardian Theatre post cards than any other actress. Perhaps you have some in your collection.

All in 1906

The First Double Decker Bus in America



Much to the surprise of their riders, the first double decker, motorized buses were introduced to the citizens of Manhattan in 1906. The Fifth Avenue Coach Company imported six coaches with British chassis and body work powered by French engines. By all available reports the riders loved the new buses. They were fast, clean and quiet. This postcard was a rider souvenir – most likely from the late 30s or early 40s.



Double-Bubble

Did you know that bubble gum was invented in Philadelphia? It's true – bubble gum was first made in 1906 by Frank H. Fleeer - he called his invention *Blibber-Blubber*, but he had one very serious problem, the recipe was unstable and Mr. Fleeer was unable to consistently reproduce the substance and therefore was unable to market his gum. It took more than twenty years but in 1928 a Fleeer employee named Walter Diemer was successful in stabilizing the process and *F. H. Fleeer Company* successfully introduced Double-Bubble Bubble Gum to the public.

The Fleeer Company was also the first maker of sports trading cards. A 1923 offer of 120 *Famous Pictures* cards was packed with every five-cent piece of Fleeer's *Bobs & Fruit Hearts* candy. The Fleeer Company continued to make sports trading cards until May 2005.



First Advertisers Convention



The first American advertising convention began on Thursday, May 3, 1906, in Madison Square Garden, New York City. Dozens of companies participated including the Sanitol Toiletries Company of New York and St. Louis.

This postcard, copyright 1906, advertises *Sanitol Tooth Powder*. The bottom of the can had a polished mirror surface so the consumer could see the results of brushing with their product.

The Dutch Boy Painter

In 1906 a consortium of white lead manufacturers, newly combined under the name of The National Lead Company, were looking for a symbol to unite them. As the finest white lead manufacturers, using what was called the "Dutch method" of processing, and also because the people of Holland had a worldwide reputation for keeping their homes immaculately white-washed, they decided upon a little Dutch boy. Artist Rudolf Yook, an illustrator of Dutch ancestry, came up with the initial sketches of a little boy dressed in overalls and carrying a paint bucket and brush.



This postcard, an advertisement, explains that the boy is the most famous logo in the paint industry.



Night and Day Bank

Thomas Benedict Clarke, a New York art dealer and collector was the source of an idea that took many generations to catch hold in the banking industry. It was Clarke's idea to have banks stay open for night-time business. The *Night and Day Bank* at Fifth Avenue & 44th Street in New York City was the first to have night hours starting Friday, April 13, 1906.

Your editor has not been able to find a picture of the bank, but has been able to find a reference to the bank in an O. Henry short-story.



Sarah in a Boat

Since 1854, when Atlantic City was founded, millions of tourists from everywhere have descended on that city during the summer months. One of the most popular attractions was to have your picture taken by one of the dime photographers who had shops or kiosks along the Boardwalk.

I recently found this postcard in a friend's collection.

The card was sent to Mr. P. Antolli of Warnock St., Philadelphia, on July 17, 1906. Anyone who defines historical research as "just reading dead people's mail" would love this one. The message reads: *Dear Papa, This card is from Sarah. I'm in a boat, but not afloat. Having a good time but will not gloat. Some day I will get you to AC with me you lovable old goat. Love to you and Mama, your daughter Sarah Antolli.*



First National Monument



DEVIL'S TOWER
National Monument in the Black Hills of Northeastern Wyoming. The first national monument ever created, this gigantic obelisk of nature rises 1306 feet above the river which flows at its base, and contains enough material for a 10-foot roadway nine times around the earth. Devil's Tower has been termed "The Eighth Wonder of The World."

September 24, 1906