

The
Indiana
Historical
Radio Society



BULLETIN

Volume 40

September 2011

Number 3

**An EMERSON U5A
Restored
(page 8)**

**AUNT SAMMY'S
RADIO
RECIPES**



**Revisited
(page 16)**



**Before
restoration**



**After
restoration**



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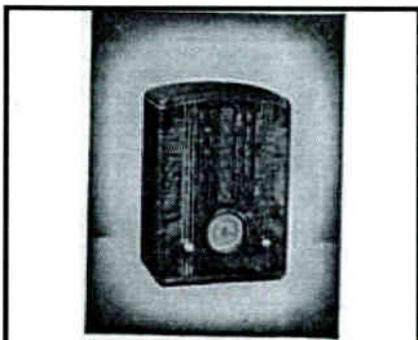
The INDIANA HISTORICAL RADIO SOCIETY is a non-profit organization founded in 1971. Annual membership dues of \$15.00 includes the quarterly IHRS "BULLETIN." Radio-Ads are free to all members. Please include an S.A.S.E. when requesting information. Send applications for membership and renewals to Herman Gross, our treasurer as noted above.

The BULLETIN
A PUBLICATION OF THE INDIANA HISTORICAL RADIO SOCIETY
CELEBRATING FORTY YEARS OF DOCUMENTING EARLY RADIO

The Indiana Historical Radio Society Bulletin

September 2011

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No. 110—Emerson Radio

5-tube, A.C.-D.C. Superheterodyne. Two bands. Flood-lighted Aeroplane dial. Automatic volume control. Dust-proof dynamic speaker. 75 to 200 and 183 to 565 meters. 25 to 60 cycles, 110 volts. Covers complete American short-wave range and standard American broadcast band. Figured, hand-rubbed walnut cabinet with mahogany inlays. Size: 11x7½x5 inches. Complete with R.C.A. Radiotrons. Packed 1 in a carton.

The Emerson U5A, model 110 listed in a 1936 Masback catalog.

In this issue:

Ed Dupart guides us through the restoration of an Emerson U5A. The challenge for Ed was not just a tight chassis assembly to work with but the aged surface of the radio cabinet. Ed solves the challenge of 'bringing back the original beauty of the cabinet finish' by using a 'French polishing' technique. (page 8)

A network of multiple radio stations in 1926 broadcasting meant stations scheduled an individual to read material simultaneous with readers at other stations. So when, on October 2, 1926, the announcer said "this morning we are going to introduce Aunt Sammy . . ." fifty women standing before fifty primitive microphones in fifty different radio studios across the country and reading fifty identical scripts prepared by the Department of Agriculture's Radio Service were transformed into fifty Aunt Sammy's." (ref 1 pg 20) This issue of the Bulletin revisits Edna Clemans' 1985 Bulletin article on Aunt Sammy's Radio Recipes (page 16)

See you in Greenfield, October 22 for the IHRS Fall Foliage Meet!

Fred Prohl, Editor

The Indiana Historical Radio Society

2011 Meeting Schedule

IHRS FALL MEET

Saturday, October 22 – doors open at 8am

Riley Park Shelter, Greenfield

- - - Regional Events of Interest to Members - - -

Antique Radio Club of Illinois

October 2 and December 11, 2011 7AM to 11AM at the
American Legion Hall, Carol Stream, IL

see www.antique-radios.org for details.

*** *****

Michigan Antique Radio Club www.michiganantiqueradio.org

Kalamazoo, Michigan October 15

AWA-Antique Wireless Association

The original and largest historical radio group. The AWA publishes a quarterly AWA Journal. Membership is \$25 per year. Write to: Antique Wireless Association, Inc. Box 421, Bloomfield, NY 14469

www.antiquewireless.org

Congratulations to IHRS member Harold Stark! Harold was awarded the position of "Master Steam Engineer" at the 2011 Indiana State Fair. "For 31 years, Harold Stark has set up, demonstrated, and repaired farm equipment in the Pioneer Village at the Indiana State Fair. His interest in steam power grew out of watching his grandfather work a small 80-acre farm in Rush County. It was then that Harold first learned about working with and maintaining a steam engine. From plowing fields to powering buzz saws, steam was an exciting and important part of his youth. In 1979, he completed his half-scale steam engine, which he built as a memorial to his grandfather, uncles, and friends who fostered his lifelong interest in steam power. Harold's decades of service to the Fair were honored in 2010 by the State of Indiana with the Partner in Progress Award, but he stresses that he is proudest of his "work with some of the younger ones, helping to repair the equipment, so future generations can enjoy them for years to come." See "Harold Stark, Steam Engineer" on YouTube or artisanancestors.com

On Saturday, October 22, 2011 the Indiana Historical Radio Society will meet at the Riley Park Shelter, Greenfield

The Riley Park Shelter is located one block north of US 40 on Apple Street, Greenfield. Radio Swap space is available inside and outside the shelter building. General admission is free. Swap N Sell vendor fee is \$10.00 for current members of the Indiana Historical Radio Society and \$15.00 for non-members.



Popular vote contest categories:

category 1 Radios ending in -dyne --tone, or -phone.

category 2 Mail order radios such as Montgomery Ward's Airline.

Category 3 Your very first old radio, or the one you've had the longest. Bring the radio that turned you on to the fun of vintage radio.

Schedule of events:

7:00 AM Set up Swap N Sell of vintage radio equipment.

Set up indoors or out in the parking lot, first come first serve.

8:00 AM The IHRS Fall Foliage Meet officially begins

9:30 AM Contest entries in place and ready for show.

9:30 AM Silent auction entries in place in the shelter – bidding begins

10:45 AM Silent auction ends – buyers pay for items.

11:00 AM Lunch – If you are able, bring a dish to share along with IHRS provided meat service.

An IHRS Business meeting will immediately follow the lunch.

Contact for the IHRS Fall Greenfield Meet:

Fred Prohl, (812) 988-1761 or email inhistradio@gmail.com

Information also at indianahistoricalradio.org

Write!

Radio ads - Free to IHRS members. Unless we are advised otherwise, we will run ads for two issues. The exception would be where services, etc. are being listed. Please send your ads to the editor at the address shown on page 2. If you cannot submit an electronic copy, we can scan in a typed copy.

Articles for publication. Radio history or restoration and repair of radio, your own radio collection; someone else's radio collection; your recent or memorable radio find; your experience at a radio event. Pictures are encouraged. We can scan good quality color or B&W prints. Sending jpeg pictures on CD-R works well. Fred Prohl



Treasurer's Report – Summer Meet – August 27, 2011

Vendor fees and donation jar receipts totaled \$281.25

Facility rental, insurance and miscellaneous expense totaled \$431.50 for a negative \$150.25 for the meet.

Swap meet space was \$10.00 for IHRS members and \$15.00 for non-members (19.5 member spaces and 3 non-member).

General admission was free.

Total attendance was 51, 38 IHRS members and 13 non-members.

Three new members were added at the meet. Total membership is 170.

Herman Gross, Treasurer, IHRS

Renew your membership for 2012 now!

If the date on your mailing envelope for this issue of the Indiana Historical Radio Society Bulletin is 12/11 or earlier, it is time to renew your membership. Please send a check payable to the *Indiana Historical Radio Society* in the amount of \$15.00 per year.

Send your payment to:

Herman Gross, IHRS

1705 Gordon Drive

Kokomo, IN 46902.

Include your current mailing address, if not on your check, and your email address, if you have one. Membership questions? Contact Herman at hw144ihrs@comcast.net or call him at (765) 459-8308.

A good day for many at the IHRS Summer Meet.

Pictures by Ed Dupart



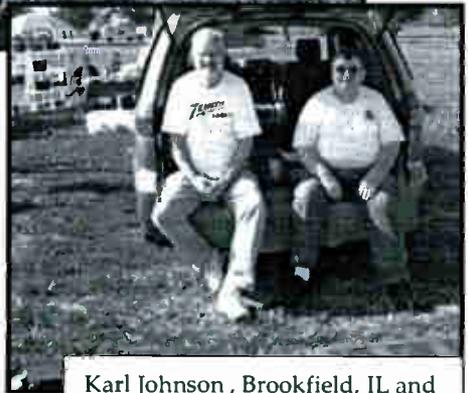
Scott Beard, Terre Haute



Glenn Fitch, Carthage and Bob Pote, Greenwood



Brent and Bonnie Morrison



Karl Johnson, Brookfield, IL and Pete Nauseda, Palos Hills, IL

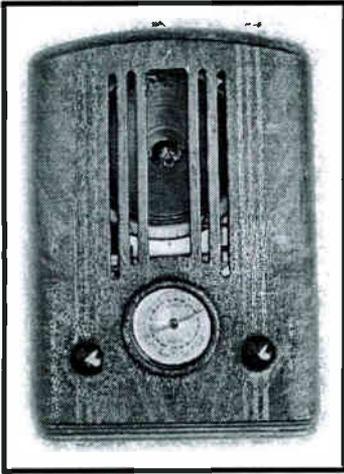
A Good Day continued on page 25!

Emerson U5A model 110

By Edward Dupart

July 1, 2011

A lady at church whose husband passed away a few years ago was a radio & TV repairman and had quite a few radios. She sold most of them, but I did get the remnants and among those remnants was this Emerson U5A, which needed a total restoration. Out of the remnants, this was the one radio I wanted. I have seen several of the plastic versions of this radio, model 108, but never the wood version, model 110, so I was quite pleased finding this radio among the remnants.



The radio as I got it had no dial lens, no knobs, no grill cloth and the finish was all bubbly all over and reminded me of small bubble wrap. The radio also needed re-gluing, but it had all its veneer, all its tubes, and no rust and other than replaced filter capacitors, no chassis work. Overall, not too bad a shape, but it looked nasty. This is a two-band radio with the low short-wave band.

Since this is fairly rare set, I decided to treat it a little differently. All the capacitors were bad, so I put the new capacitors in the old housings. When you look at the chassis now it looks quite original with the exception of the filter capacitors. Even though the finish was horrible looking and bubbly, it was thick, so I decided to try and resurrect the original finish and this is where I will start my restoration story.

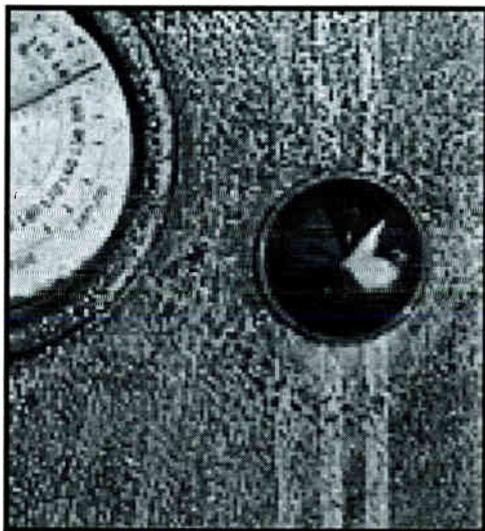
Two men showed me a process they called French polishing. What they did was take denatured alcohol that will "melt" or dissolve the finish and by using a circular motion with a rag you "melt" the old finish and make it flow again into a smooth surface. They showed me an old piano they had redone with this process and it was absolutely gorgeous and looked just like new. They said before they started on the piano, it looked like a typical, old junky piano with a dull finish and the finish full of cracks. They also did this on some early radio and windup phonographs that had a shellac finish. After seeing this I thought I would try a variation of this process on a lacquer finish at a later date.

True French polishing is used a lot on musical instruments and decades ago used on fine furniture and it uses shellac and denatured alcohol. Layers of shellac are built up and polished with circular and/or figure eight motions with the alcohol "melting" the shellac. One of the advantages of using shellac is that it does melt readily and the finish is easily repaired when scratches and other problems with the finish occurs. Much information on this process is available on the Internet.¹

If there is enough finish left, this polishing technique will work and my little radio didn't have any missing, flaking finish, it was all there, nice and thick. This radio was built about 1935-36 and so the finish was lacquer. Denatured alcohol, Mineral spirits or paint thinner wouldn't cut it, so I used a paint stripper that doesn't attack lacquer aggressively. I applied the stripper with coarse steel wool and with a circular motion, removed some of the top layer. I didn't let the stripper sit, but rather I immediately started my circular motions as soon as I applied the stripper. Then I switched to very fine steel wool and used

mineral spirits and with a circular motion polished the remaining lacquer into a smooth finish. Then I polished/buffed it with a soft cloth and it looked fantastic and was glass smooth with the grain filled. I made this sound easy, but it takes practice. I tried this on two other radios and I wound up stripping the whole cabinet on both of them, so the Emerson was my first successful attempt at this process. Timing and not being real aggressive with the stripper or solvent is key to success.

I'm not done yet. One of the places I had to re-glue was the seam at the top of the cabinet, which was originally painted black to cover up the seam and there wasn't enough black left to recover, so I scraped the old black off. All of my re-gluing was done before I did any French polishing and was my first step in repairing this cabinet. After I French polished the cabinet, I taped it off with a low release blue tape and painted the seam with black enamel. I removed the tape and if there had been any bleed-through of the black onto the lacquer, I could use mineral spirits to remove the black, but it

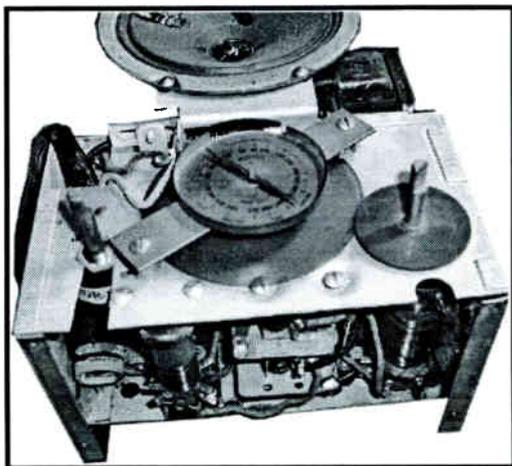


The finish was bubbly all over and reminded me of small bubble wrap.

would not effect the lacquer. Fortunately, I did not have any bleed-through. The very bottom trim finish was almost all gone and was originally a dark brown, so I used some dark brown toning lacquer on the base trim. I did put a coat of fresh clear lacquer over the entire cabinet to make the trim at the top and the bottom to blend in. I used very fine steel wool on the topcoat and I polished it out with a soft cloth. Old T-shirts are a favorite of mine for polishing. The cabinet looks superb and has beautiful graining in the wood. With this method I was able to retain the original color.

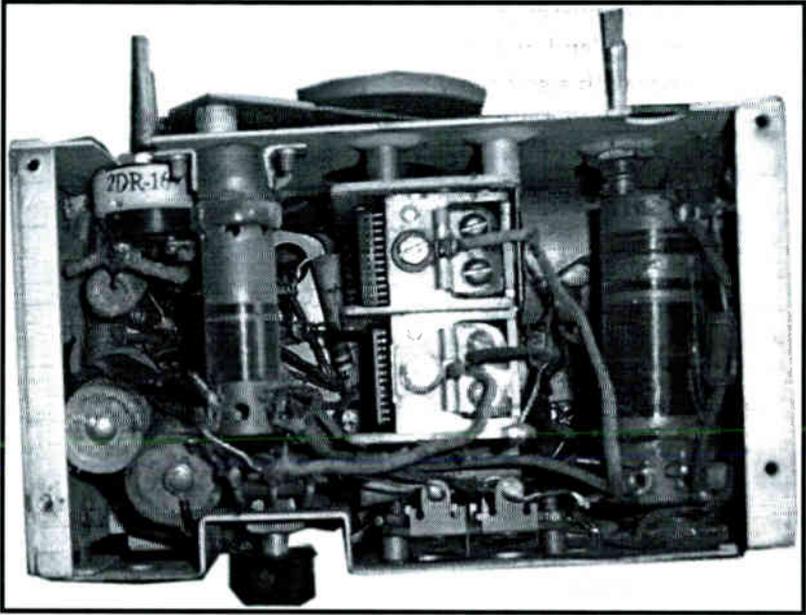
The grill cloth was missing, so I looked at the Emerson's in the Radio Attic Archives on the Internet to get some ideas. There were no pictures of the wood version of the U5A, but there were several of the plastic versions, so I found some grill cloth that was similar to that and used it on my wood U5A. It's amazing how much better a radio cabinet looks when it has grill cloth in it.

Now, onto the missing dial lens. One of the things I do when I'm rummaging at the Salvation Army and the Goodwill stores around here as well as true rummage sales is to look for small clocks with plastic lens that could be used for radios with a little imagination and modification. A couple of years ago I found a nice round lens and put it aside for the day I would need it and that day

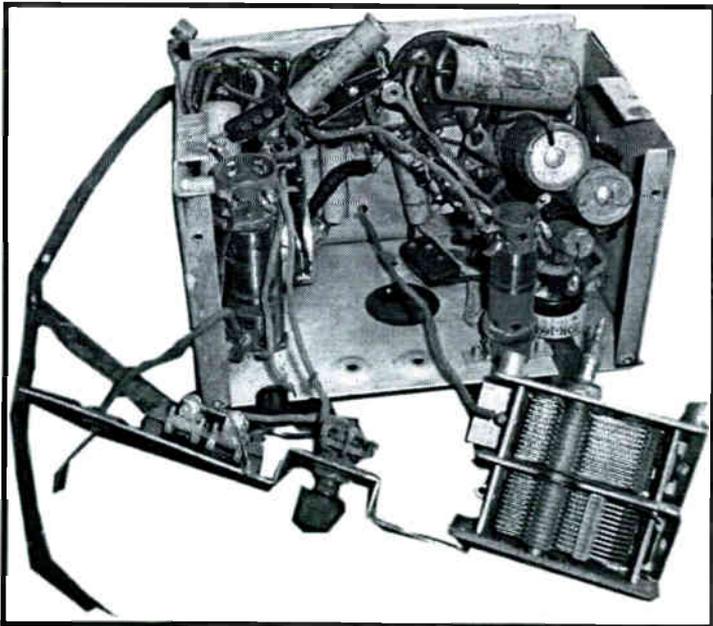


I came when I got this Emerson. The lens for this Emerson actually attached to the inside of the cabinet rather than to the chassis and this lens I had been hanging onto was nearly a perfect fit, but it did have a ridge I would have to grind off. I used my bench grinder and used it to get rid of the lip and being plastic it wasn't hard to do. Once I was done grinding on it, I needed to polish it. Initially I used white polishing compound, the same kind used on cars. With a slightly damp cloth, a piece of my old T-shirt, I used a circular motion that got rid of all the scratches. Then I used a micro car polish that gave a glass like shine. My lens is now done and now to install it. I used a rubbery-based contact glue I get at the Dollar Store to attach the lens to the inside of the cabinet. After it dried it felt pretty solid. All I have to do now is install the chassis.

I had two Emerson black knobs of the same vintage, but were a different style than what was used on the Bakelite Emerson of the same chassis. I used them and they look good on this radio.



"This radio is a real cram job - - - I took a lot of pictures and made drawings."
Above - bottom view of the chassis. Below - band switch, oscillator coil, variable capacitor, and dial removed for access to capacitors.



This radio is a real cram job and is a difficult radio to work on. I bet the assembly line workers didn't have too many kind words about this radio when they were putting it together and I'm sure the radio repair people cringed when one came through the door, hoping all it needed was a tube. The only things easy to get at are the tubes. Chassis restoration of this model is not for the faint of heart or the inexperienced. Before I started working on the chassis I took lots of pictures and made drawings, because what I did was remove the band-switch assembly, the oscillator coil, the variable capacitor and the dial. With all of this out of the way I could get at the capacitors and with the pictures and my drawings I could get it all back together. I have a good memory, but not that good.

As I mentioned earlier, all the capacitors were bad and so I changed them. If it's a radio that has some value to it or one I just like, I tend to put the new capacitors in the original housings. Some say this is over kill and that no one sees them, but I do. The original flat filters were gone and replacements from the 50's were used and they were also bad, so I used modern filters that are about $\frac{1}{4}$ the original size of the replacements. So now it's re-capped my way.

This radio also uses a button cell for bias on the 75 audio section. Naturally the cell was bad, so I cleaned out the cell and placed an AG 13 cell in the old button cell housing and reinstalled it and it worked fine. I get a pack of 8 of these cells at the Dollar Tree store for a dollar.



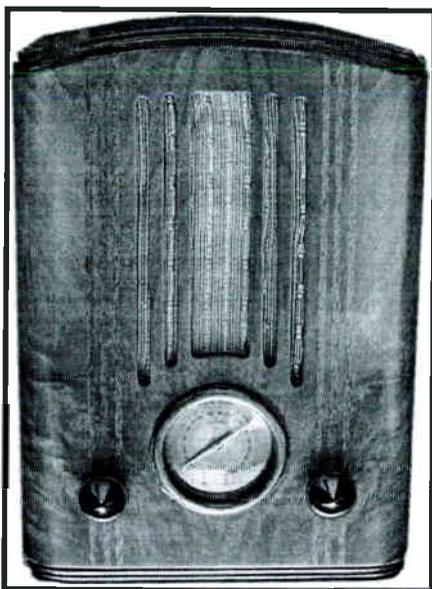
The button cell replacement.

This is a series string radio and the dropping resistor was incorporated with the line cord. The line cord had enough frayed areas that I didn't want to use it and to tape it just wouldn't be right. Besides, taping a line cord just gives me shivers about the potential hazards, so I used a nice brand new cloth cord, minus the dropping resistor. Many years ago I wrote an extensive article on how to use a diode and a smaller dropping resistor to get around having to use a huge dropping resistor. The diode is placed in series with the filament string and is applying a $\frac{1}{2}$ wave pulsating DC to the filaments and it effectively drops about 35 volts across the diode. The tube lineup is: 43, 25Z5, 6A7, 6D6,

75 and a 6.3 volt pilot light and that adds up to about 75 volts. Add the 35 volts for the diode and we are up to 110 volts. Since most line voltages today seem to run about 115 to 125 volts, I decided I wanted to drop and additional 20 volts and that divided by .3 amps gives me 66.6 ohms. I used a 63 ohm 10 watt resistor I had in my resistor box and that worked out quite well. This way the tubes aren't running at full capacity filament wise.

The next problem to tackle is the bright flash of the pilot light when the radio is first turned on, which many of us have experienced in our AC/DC radios. This has to be hard on the pilot light. Since I'm applying DC to the filaments, I can use a Zener diode across the pilot light to keep the voltage to a specified value. I had some 6.8-volt Zeners and I figured that would be just fine with a 6.3-volt bulb. That Zener kept the voltage to no more than 6.8 volts across the pilot light, so now when the radio is first turned on there is no longer that bright flash of the pilot light.

After aligning the radio I can finally put it all back together. The beautiful wood Emerson used in this radio and the way they did the inlays makes this a knockout radio and after seeing the plastic versions, I'll take the wood version any day to the plastic version. I just like looking at this radio. *Ed Dupart*



"I'll take the wood version (of the Emerson U5A) any day. I just like looking at this radio!" Ed Dupart

References:

1. www.frets.com A Classic Finishing Technique – French Polishing by Frank Ford, 3/22/98

Chemicals used:

- Turtle Wax White polishing Compound
- Lightning Wood Strip-Real products Mfg., LTD 03480 ST. RT. 15 Ney, Ohio 43549 1-800-659-2459 Klean-Strip available at Home Depot will also work.
- Royal Blue Wax & Cleaner in One www.royalbluwax.com or similar autowax product that
- works on plastics.

Popular Vote Contest – Summer Meet 2011 – Columbus

Pictures by Ed Dupart



Depression Farm (Battery) Radio, SILVERTONE 1850A, Fred Prohl, 1st place.
AIRLINE 93BR-401, Ed Dupart 2nd place;. ARWATER KENT 387, Michael Feldt.



Depression AC Radio 1929-42. EMERSON U5A, Ed Dupart, 1st place. RCA 4-T, Fred Prohl, 2nd place. SIMPLEX, Dan Sperry.



Open to Radio and Radio Related Equipment. ATWATER KENT One Tube, Ed Taylor, 1st place. Three MAJESTIC 130's, Bill Morris, 2nd place. MAGIC TONE Bottle Radio. Steve Sommerrock.

Contest quality vintage radios for sale in the Swap N Sell parking lot at the 2011 IHRS Summer Meet.



AT HOME ON THE RANGE WITH AUNT SAMMY - Revisited
By Edna W. Clemans (originally published - in the IHRS Bulletin June 1985)

Does anyone out there in Radioland remember Aunt Sammy? Aunt Sammy? Sure, you do. She was Uncle Sam's wife! Her first broadcast was pretty early—October 4, 1926. Her show was called "Housekeepers' Chat" and consisted of talks about homemakers' concerns: furniture, appliances, clothing, food, etc. She was a kind of audio Heloise. The big highlights of her show, though, were Aunt Sammy's menus and recipes. These, as well as the rest of the broadcast script, were provided to individual radio stations by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Bureau of Home Economics and the Radio Service. Aunt Sammy was a well rounded gal. She took on world affairs and told jokes.



Ruth Van Deman, one of the authors of the original "Aunt Sammy's Radio Recipes." Fannie Walker Yeatman was the other author.¹

Nevertheless the recipes got the most listener response. At first listener requests were filled by mimeographed sheets of recipes, but after Aunt Sammy had been on the air for only a year, the Bureau issued a pamphlet with the most-asked-for recipes. Cookbooks were issued three times between 1927 and 1931 under the title of AUNT SAMMY'S RADIO RECIPES. AUNT SAMMY'S RADIO RECIPES REVISED was the fourth edition (May, 1931) and cost fifteen cents from the Superintendent of

Documents in Washington. The very first cookbook to be printed in braille was Aunt Sammy's in 1932. The eagerly accepted recipes and menus were the work of two women in the Bureau of Home Economics: Ruth VanDeman, Associate Specialist in

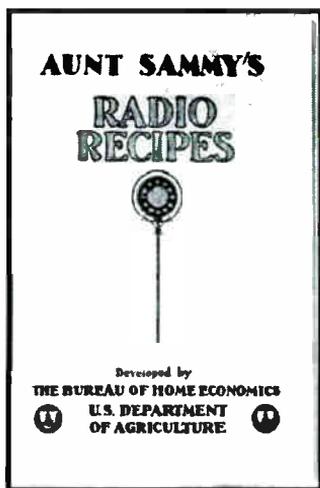
Charge of Information, and Fanny Walker Yeatman, Junior Specialist in Foods.

But there were many Aunt Sammys. Women at the local stations around the country read the government-provided information to their listeners. By the end of that first year of programs, forty three stations had Aunt Sammys. By 1932, 194 stations were presenting "Housekeepers' Chats" with Aunt Sammy. Many stations carried the show five times a week.

For some reason which I could not discover, Aunt Sammy broadcast no more after 1934. The character was dropped. The show, however, continued in a drier vein and was retitled "Homemaker Chats." Perhaps, the Great Depression cast a pall over Aunt Sammy's easy-going personality, and she wasn't suited for the grim chore of managing a bleak Depression household. "Homemaker Chats" lasted, without her, until 1946.

Here is one of Aunt Sammy's radio recipes from the 1920's. Imagine listening in on your little Crosley Pup in the kitchen, or, maybe, you've gone into the living room to tune in the program on the far more reliable Atwater Kent Model 20 in that gorgeous Pooley Cabinet.

BAKED CUCUMBERS



- 3 good -sized cucumbers.
- 3/4 cup fine dry breadcrumbs.
- 3 tablespoons butter.
- 1/2 teaspoon salt.
- 1-1/2 tablespoons chopped onion.
- 1-1/2 teaspoons finely chopped parsley.
- 1 tablespoon chopped celery.
- 1 cup tomatoes cut in pieces.

Wash cucumbers and cut in half lengthwise. Scoop out as much as possible of the pulp without breaking the skin. Brown the onion in the fat, add other ingredients mixed with the cucumber pulp. Stir constantly, and cook five minutes, or until dry. Place the

filling in the cucumber shells and bake until the shells are soft and the mixture is brown on top.

The information contained in this article is from AUNT SAMMY'S RADIO RECIPES (May 1931) and SELECTIONS FROM AUNT SAMMY'S RADIO RECIPES AND USDA FAVORITES (August 1976). The latter is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. My copy came from my Congressman.

Edna W. Clemans

Edna Clemans, shared the IHRS Bulletin editor responsibilities with her husband George in the mid 1980's. When told of the reprint of her article in this issue of the Bulletin she had this to say: "My childhood was full of radio programs during WW2, but not Aunt Sammy. More like Superman, Tom Mix, Sgt. Preston, and Let's Pretend. When I married George, we compared "program notes" and in the 1970's we began diligently to collect anything remotely "radio." We still do. I don't remember when we joined the IHRS, but it was in the '70s, and I still like getting to Indiana for meetings."

More on Aunt Sammy's Radio Recipes

Radio Audience Gets Housekeepers' Chats

" - Five Days Each Week

Josephine R. Hemphill (Yearbook of Agriculture - 1928, United States Government Printing Office, 1929)

A personal representative of the United States Department of Agriculture in the households of thousands of city, town and farm women. That is what "Aunt Sammy" means to members of the radio audience who listen to the housekeepers' chats, a 5-day-a-week, 15-minute program syndicated to approximately 90 stations in the United States, and devoted exclusively to authentic information on subjects of interest to women. Thousands of letters from interested listeners leave no doubt as to the efficacy of radio as a means of disseminating scientific information of a practical nature. In four months more than 25,000 letters were received from women, who sought advice on every phase of homemaking.

It is Aunt Sammy's duty to assemble material bearing on household economics from the various bureaus in the department and to compile this material so that it can be effectively presented by the women who actually broadcast the programs. These women are also known as "Aunt Sammy."

Using fan letters as a guide to what household information is most needed and desired, Aunt Sammy discusses nutrition, meal planning, cooking, clothing, health, house furnishing, gardening, and other kindred subjects. The letters indicate that planning and cooking three meals a day continue to be the biggest and most puzzling tasks of the average housewife.

The Bureau of Home Economics is the main source of information for the housekeepers' chats, and the success of the talks is due in large measure to the work of the bureau specialists in planning practical, well-balanced menus, calling for foods which are in season, and in furnishing recipes so nearly "fool proof" that they seem never to fail, even in the hands of inexperienced cooks. Great care is taken in writing the menus and recipes, so that they will be clearly understood over the air. Lists of ingredients are repeated and methods of cooking explained logically and simply.

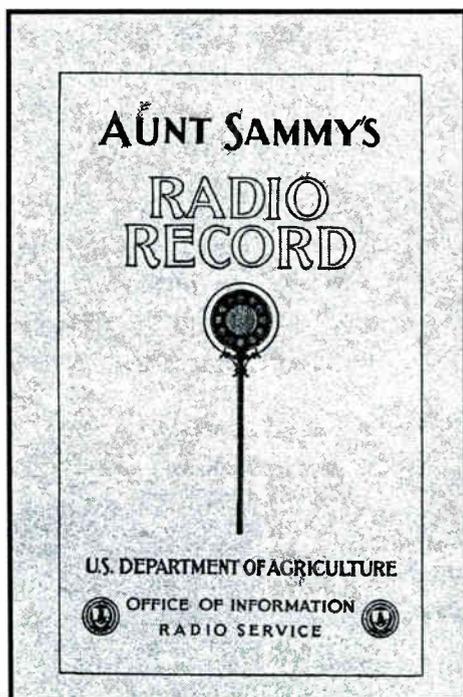
Another important contribution of the Bureau of Home Economics is its answers to the hundreds of questions received as a result of the housekeepers' programs. If the answers are of general interest, they are incorporated into the programs; otherwise a personal answer is mailed.

Anticipating a demand for the radio recipes, the department had 50,000 loose-leaf cookbooks printed in 1926. Menus and recipes were furnished in loose-leaf form with a binder, and supplements were sent out from time to time. The loose-leaf cookbook was followed by Aunt Sammy's Radio Recipes, a bound book containing 70 menus and about 300 recipes developed by the Bureau of Home Economics and broadcast in the housekeepers' chats from October, 1926, to June, 1927. Two hundred and five thousand copies of Aunt Sammy's Radio Recipes have been distributed in response to individual requests from women listeners.

In order to put the home radio information service on a more systematic basis, Aunt Sammy's Radio Record was provided for listeners of the 1928-29 season. Aunt Sammy's Radio Record is a 48-page book. It contains directions for planning balanced meals and for setting the table, and space for taking down the menus and recipes which are being given in the broadcasts this season.

Excerpt from a report of the Secretary of Agriculture on Radio Service Expanded "Yearbook of Agriculture - 1928"

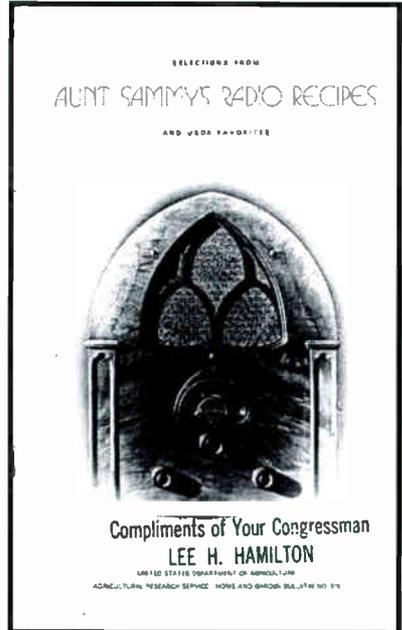
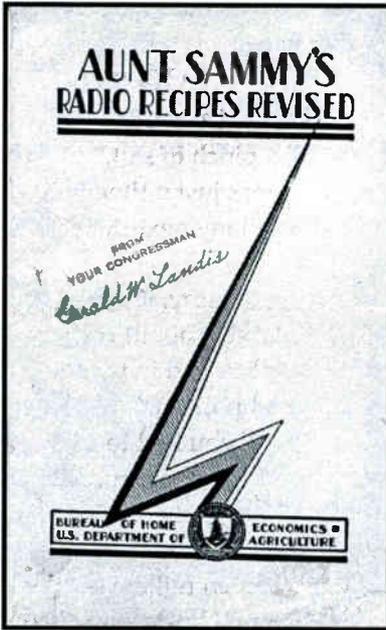
Evidence of growth in the number of listeners to the department's radio releases is given by an increasing demand for printed matter supplementing spoken facts. Aunt Sammy's Radio Recipes, a cook book, compiling recipes and menus sent by radio in the Housekeepers' Chat, prepared by the Bureau of Home Economics, was sent on request to 185,000 homes in the last fiscal year. Forty-five thousand booklets containing the agricultural economic lessons of the United States Radio Farm School were issued. So that listeners may set down for reference broadcast information, arrangements have been made for publication of Aunt Sammy's



The Aunt Sammy's Radio Record, a (difficult to find) book for the housekeeper to record menus and recipes.

Radio Record for hearers of the Housekeepers' Chat, and of the United States Farm Radio Record for listeners to the farm broadcasts.

The cordial cooperation of broadcasters played an essential part in the expansion and stabilization of the radio service which took place during the last year. With a continuation of this cooperation, and with the rapid progress of the radio art generally, growth in the usefulness of radio as a means of placing facts before farmers is certain. (*Yearbook of Agriculture, 1928*)



Left - 1931 reprint of Aunt Sammy's Radio Recipes – compliments of Gerald W. Landis, Bloomfield, Indiana; member of U.S. House of Representatives, 1939 - 1949. On the right is a 1976 version "Selections from Aunt Sammy's Radio Recipes, compliments of Congressman Lee H. Hamilton, Evansville, Indiana; member of U.S. House of Representatives, 1964 – 1999. If you like a state connection with your radio collectables, many Aunt Sammy's Radio Recipe books were sent to Congressional Representative's constituents over the years.

References: "Aunt Sammy's Radio Record – The Great Depression Cookbook" Greif, Martin Universe Books, 1975. "Yearbook of Agriculture 1928, United States Government Printing Office" pgs114 and 513 "Aunt Sammy's Radio Recipes" The Bureau of Home Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1927. "Aunt Sammy's Radio Recipes Revised" U.S. Government Printing Office, 1931. "Selections from Aunt Sammy's Radio Recipes and USDA Favorites" U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF INFORMATION
RADIO SERVICE
September, 1928

AUNT SAMMY'S RADIO RECORD
"MUCH DEPENDS ON DINNER"

"Don't forget," I concluded, "to add a pinch of salt."

Uncle Ebenezer arrived home from work just n time to hear the end of a telephone conversation between my next-door neighbor and myself.

"A pinch of salt," he repeated. "Aunt Sammy, it seems to me that you and your friends are always talking about recipes and what to cook for dinner. Aren't you interested in the higher things of life – poetry, and music, and – and politics?"

"Uncle Ebenezer," I began patiently, "If you had to go to market three times a week to buy meat and potatoes and spinach; if you had to plan and cook one thousand and forty meals in one small year (I'm counting only two meals on Sundays); if you had to wash and dry and put away more than seven million ---"

"Enough!" interrupted Uncle Ebenezer. "I begin to realize what a misguided wretch I am. As the poet said ----

All human history attest

That happiness for man ---- the hungry sinner! ---

Since Eve ate apples, much depends on dinner.

When do we eat, Aunt Sammy?"

"Much Depends On Dinner" is from page 1 of Aunt Sammy's Radio Record

Say something about your contest or display radio!!

Describing what makes your radio unique, or restoration details, or how you came by your vintage radio does a lot to increase interest in the radio. Several entries in the 2011 Summer IHRS Popular Vote Contest included "words" to say something about the item.

Ed Dupart had this to say about his
Airline farm battery radio –
The Westclock circa 1927

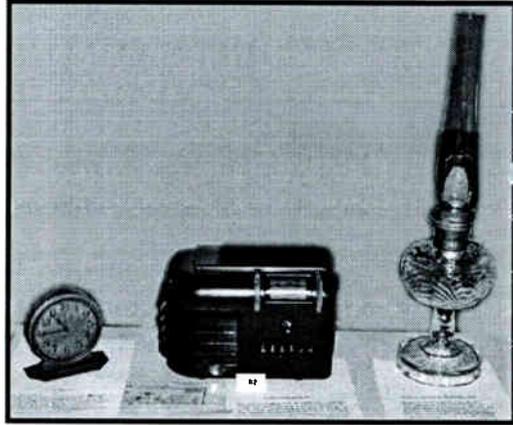
The farmer that listened to this
Airline radio might have read by
the Aladdin lamp and probably got
up in the morning to a clock
similar to this. Even though the
clock works well, my wife said,
"No way was I going to put that
ugly green clock in the bedroom!"
That is the original color and some
of you may remember a lot of the
kitchen utensils were of a similar color green.

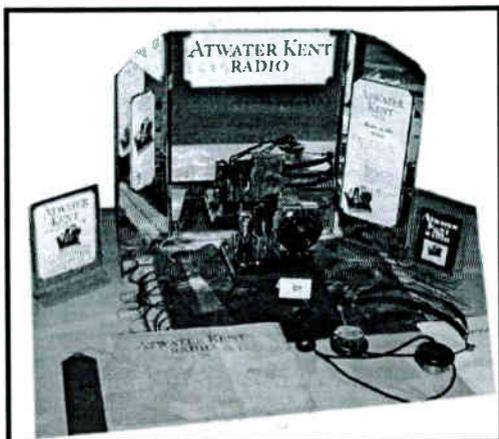
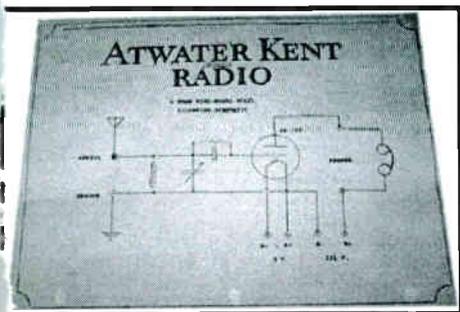
The Aladdin Lamp 1940-42 Washington Drape

Aladdin kerosene lamps were introduced in 1909 and were all metal until 1932 when the first glass lamps were introduced. This particular model was first introduced in 1940 and could have been used with the 1939-40 Airline battery radio and most likely on the farm. The Aladdin lamp used a mantle that glowed very bright and was the equivalent of a 40-60 watt light bulb, making these lamps very popular, but somewhat pricey. The mantle, when it is brand new and never fired up is a bright blue. Once it has been lit it turns white.

The Airline Model 93BR-462A

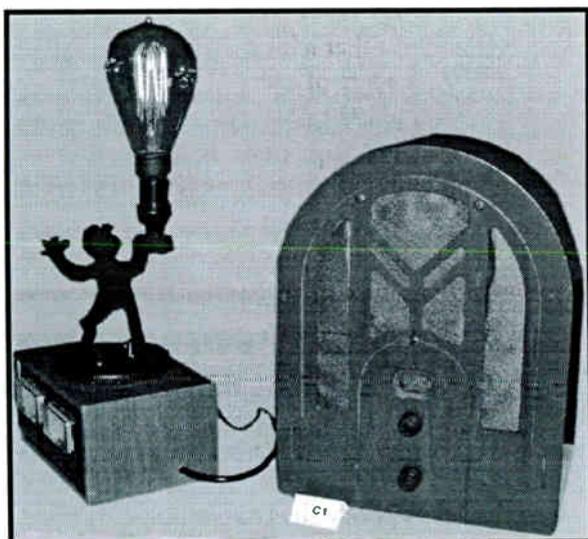
The radio is a working 1939-40 model with a code date of June 1939 on the schematic. To operate the radio I use ten 9 volt batteries hooked in series to get the 90 volts required. I bought a four D cell battery holder from Radio Shack designed for four cells in series to produce 6 volts and I modified it to hold 4-D cells in parallel giving several hours of continuous operation. The same cabinet was used with the AC version that used a tuning eye, which was placed where the on/off switch is on the battery radio. The AC version is fairly common, but this is the first battery version I have seen.





Several contestants included schematics with their entry as Ed Taylor did. Ed's AK one tube (home assembled) set also included additional radio information with the display.

Fred Prohl had the following to say about his RCA Model 4-T 1937 Four Tube entry: The RCA radio is connected in series with a "for the fun of it" vintage light bulb. The series bulb drops the voltage about 20 volts allowing 95 to 100 volts AC applied to the radio. The meters indicate the voltage drop across the radio and the circuit current. A 150 watt light bulb would be more appropriate – dropping 10 to 15 volts AC. The series lamp is a safety feature in operating vintage radios – in the unlikely event the radio fails, drawing considerable current, the lamp becomes the load, saving me from a "smoked" radio.



Say Something! continued

Michael Feldt described his entry in detail:

Atwater Kent Manufacturing Company
4700 Wissahickon Avenue,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania USA

The AK 387 was designed exclusively as a battery operated set, therefore, there was never any AC version offered. It was meant to be part of the 1933 line of AK radios but because Atwater Kent was so late in bringing it out, it was included in AK's first generation cathedral radios. This model can be found with either Bakelite knobs or wooden knobs and no AC version was made but there was a console version made, the 427Q. One other model used the same cabinet as did the 387 and that was the 257, an AC powered, dual band, four knob, export set that is so rare today that there are only three examples know to exist today.



I acquired this set first as an empty cabinet at the 1995 IHRS Winter Meet in Indianapolis. A collector was carrying the cabinet through the main entrance doorway and before he could set it down at his sales table, I bought it. In March of 2011 I finally located a junker set in the Chicago Craigslist. The cabinet was highly damaged but it had everything that I needed to complete my 387. The seller, who lived in the northern edge of Chicago, rendezvoused with me at the Valparaiso Public Library and we finalized the sale.

Specifics on the AK 387

Tube line up: 34 RF Amplifier; 1A6 1st detector/oscillator; 34 IF Amplifier;

32 2nd Detector; 30 Audio Driver; (2) 30 Push Pull Audio Amplifier.

Frequency range: BC Band 55KHz – 1500KHz; IF Freq, 264KHz.

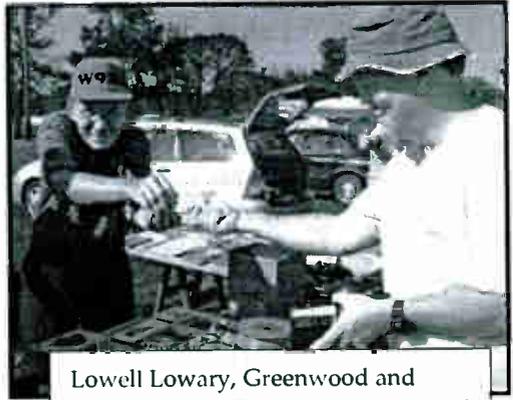
Dimensions: 19.5" high, 16.6" wide, 10.5" deep.

Power Source: +2VDC, +67.5VDC, +135VDC, -3VDC, -9VDC, -10.5VDC.

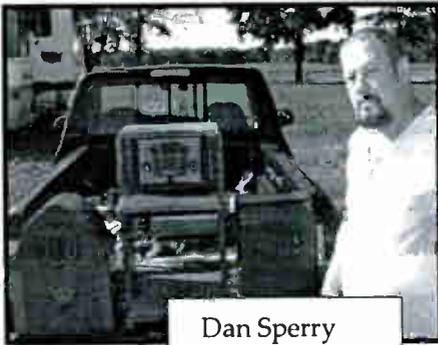
A good day, continued from page 7,
with more pictures from the camera of Ed Dupart



Bob White, Cincinnati



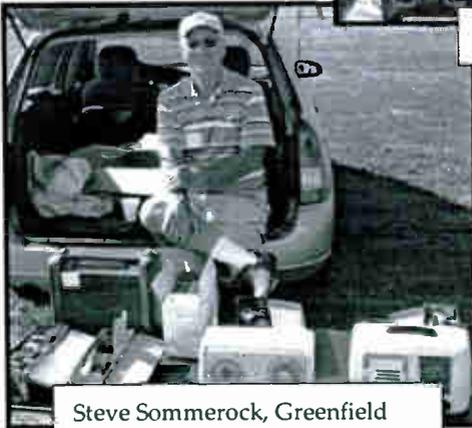
Lowell Lowary, Greenwood and
Michael Feldt, Carmel and the eternal
struggle over money.



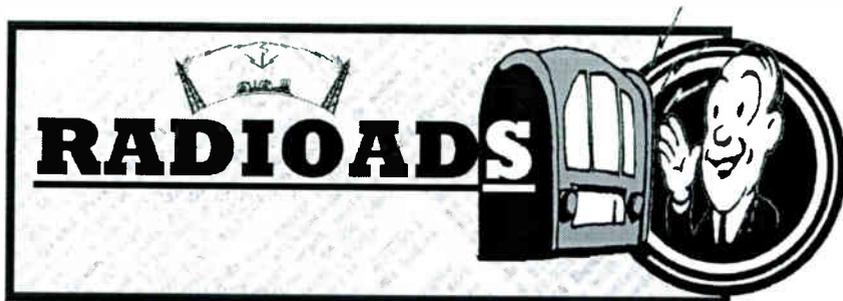
Dan Sperry



Bill Arnold, Washington



Steve Sommerock, Greenfield



Submit your "FREE TO CURRENT MEMBER" RadioAd by the 15 of February, May, August, or November in time for the Bulletin issue that follows.

For Sale: 1928 Scott Shield Grid Nine, Custom Cabinet, Excelsior, Copper Clad Beauty. \$1500 PU ONLY! Please call Don Johnston (765) 945-7735, 3621 East 700 North, Windfall 46076. 9/11

For Sale Consoles, Zenith 10S160-400.00, Zenith 12S471-350.00, Zenith 9S367-350.00, Zenith 10S470-300.00, Atwater Kent 328-300.00, General Electric A87-100.00. Can send pictures. Contact Scott Beard 812-236-8071 or Triodesb@att.net 9/11

Wanted: John Meck Transmitter Model 60T-1, ca. 1947, easily recognizable by the 4 white insulators on the upper left hand corner of the front panel. They were manufactured in Plymouth, IN. Bill Ross W9WR, 300 Oxford Road, Kenilworth, IL 60043-1167; (847) 251-7447; william.ross@comcast.net 9/11

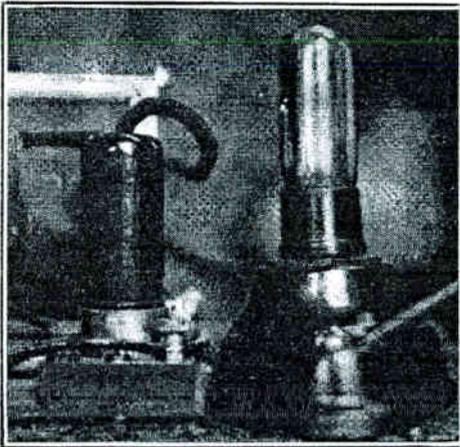
Information wanted: I am researching the first generation Delco farm radios (Models RA-3 & RB-3 and the unique dynamotor called the Electrifier.) designed to run from the 32 Volt Delco light plants. These sets are fully documented in the United Motors service manual but I have yet to find ANY advertising related to these particular radios and the Electrifier... I have the RA-3 and Electrifier and always want to properly document these artifacts for posterity.... Any information would be greatly appreciated. kd4hsh@juno.com
For pictures go to: http://kd4hsh.homestead.com/delco_RA-3_1.html
Robert Lozier, Monroe, NC 6/11

For Sale: REPRODUCTION RADIO BATTERIES: I've developed replica battery solutions for most tube and transistor radios--batteries that have not been available for nearly thirty years. They look, they feel and they work--just like the originals! Plus, they are a reusable resource. Inside are holders for AA, C, D and 9-volt batteries. When the batteries wear out, simply remove them and install new ones. Contact Bill Morris at battery maker@gmail.com or at 317-895-1334. 6/11

For Sale: Reproduction cabinet parts (wood). In stock parts; front panels, rear arch supports, base molding, for Philco models 20,21,70,90 (others per sample). Philco Colonial Clock top trim including finials, Grandfather Clock finials for Philco 570, GE H-91, Crosley 124 (others per sample). Almost any wood part available per sample, any make or model (per quote) (tooling charge may apply). Dick Oliver c/o Antique Radio Service, 1725 Juniper Place #310, Goshen, In. 46526. Ph. (574) 537-3747, e-mail- dolivears@aol.com 6/11

For Sale: A large selection of radios, tubes, parts and test equipment from the 70 year collection of the late Jim Fred. Contact Mark Fred (Cutler, Indiana) at 765 268-2214 or 765 412 5610 6/11

Quick Tube Tester



(Photo courtesy of Morrison Radio Co.)

OTHER THAN changing around the tubes to find the oscillatory and amplification values, as a quick test, the service man as well as the radio fan, had found no other system to use successfully. However, an Indiana manufacturer has solved the problem with the instrument shown above. By simply inserting a tube from the set into the socket of the instrument and placing a plug in the socket from which the tube was taken, the glow of a small lamp in the base of the instrument indicates the proficiency of the tube. Pencil points to the glow lamp.

The Morrison Quick Tube Tester.

The Morrison Radio Company is identified in Radio World, July 10, 1926 as an Indiana Radio manufacturer.

Do you have a Morrison Quick Tube Tester? If so, show it off at a future IHRS Meeting.

The February 1927 McGraw Hill Radio Trade Directory lists the Morrison Radio Company as a Michigan City, Indiana manufacturer.



Computer screen background – free to IHRS members.
Email the Bulletin Editor at inhistradio@gmail.com with your choice.
Your selection will be emailed to you.

