

The Jersey Broadcaster

NEWSLETTER OF THE NEW JERSEY ANTIQUE RADIO CLUB

Summer 1996

Volume 2 Issue 7



MEETING/ ACTIVITY NOTES

Reported by Marsha Simkin
and Marv Beeferman

June's meeting provided members with a full agenda, highlighted by the election of new officers (see this month's issue) and the club's quarterly "Show and Tell" session sponsored by Tom Provost. Participation was active, as illustrated by the following examples:

Marsha Simkin's talk about Camp Evans in Wall Township, NJ forms the basis for an article in this month's *Broadcaster*. Camp Evans is the site of a former Marconi Radio Station that was in existence from 1913 until around 1924. It is in the news these days because the Army is planning on turning it over to Wall Township as discussed in last month's issue. Marsha showed two postcards sent by an employee to his family. One, dated 1916, showed the Marconi Hotel where the employees lived while they worked at the station. A member told Marsha after the presentation that he had worked at the building in the 40's and had met his wife there. **Jerry Simkin** showed two radio related phonocards; one, a British issue showing a WW2 wireless setup and the other showing Guglielmo Marconi as part of a French series honoring inventors in the communications field. Jerry also showed two recent first day covers (specially designed stamped envelopes that are mailed on the first day a stamp is issued). One cover, from the Solomon Islands, had an image of Marconi as part of the cancellation. **Ruth Whartenby**, a Guild radio collector, displayed a model 6509 AM/FM "Buttons 'N Bows" radio decorated with sewing motifs. Its dials are replicas of thimbles and thread spools and its red, blue and gold decorative designs



MEETING NOTICE

The next meeting of the NJARC will take place on Friday, July 12, 1996 at 7:30 PM at the Grace Lutheran Church, corner of Route 33 and Main Street in Freehold. Contact Marv Beeferman at (609)-693-9430 for directions. This month's technical program will include a talk on horn speakers by Mark Mittleman. Any members wishing to contribute examples or information to supplement Mark's presentation will be enthusiastically welcomed. Let's show our support for our new officers with a nice turnout!

are exact replicas of the inlaid marquetry of an 18th century sewing chest. **Tom Fallon** brought a "tubeless" regenerative receiver built from an article in *Antique Radio Classified*. The radio uses a transistorized 01A substitute and has a unique photocell circuit to adjust gain. **Ben Tongue** showed what he described as a "quick and dirty" set analyzer consisting of various plug-in adapters inserted in a radio's tube socket for measuring filament, plate, grid and line voltages. The set also included a 4-5 pin adapter for taking readings on type 27 detectors. **Marty Friedman** described a 7-tube, wooden-cased Tom Thumb radio and a plastic dial cover that he made from computer disk label packaging (he had gotten the idea from a recent program at one of our meetings). **Marv Beeferman** brought a Philco speaker test set that looked more like a radio than a piece of test equipment. **Jon Fiscina** had a radio with a built in camera that was made by the Automatic Radio Co in the 40's. The camera requires special 127 film. Jon also showed a commercially-produced set of various size wooden dowels and stand used to support a radio chassis during repairs in its usually cumbersome upside-down position. The finale, a red and ivory Emerson catalin bought for 50 cents about 20 years ago turned some of us green with envy.

We recently received the following correspondence from Grace Lutheran Church where the club holds its monthly meetings:

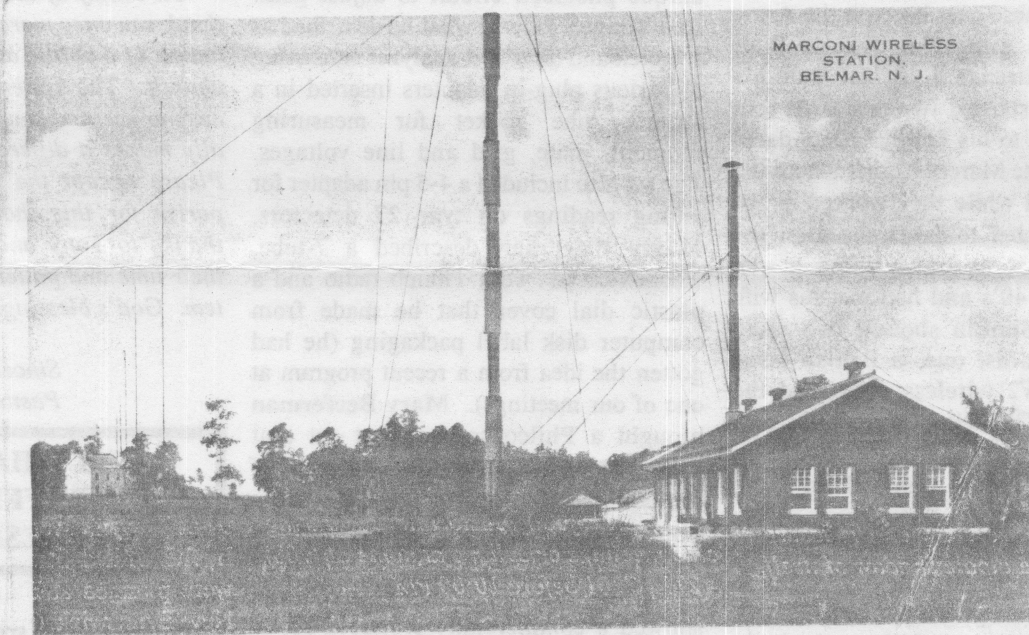
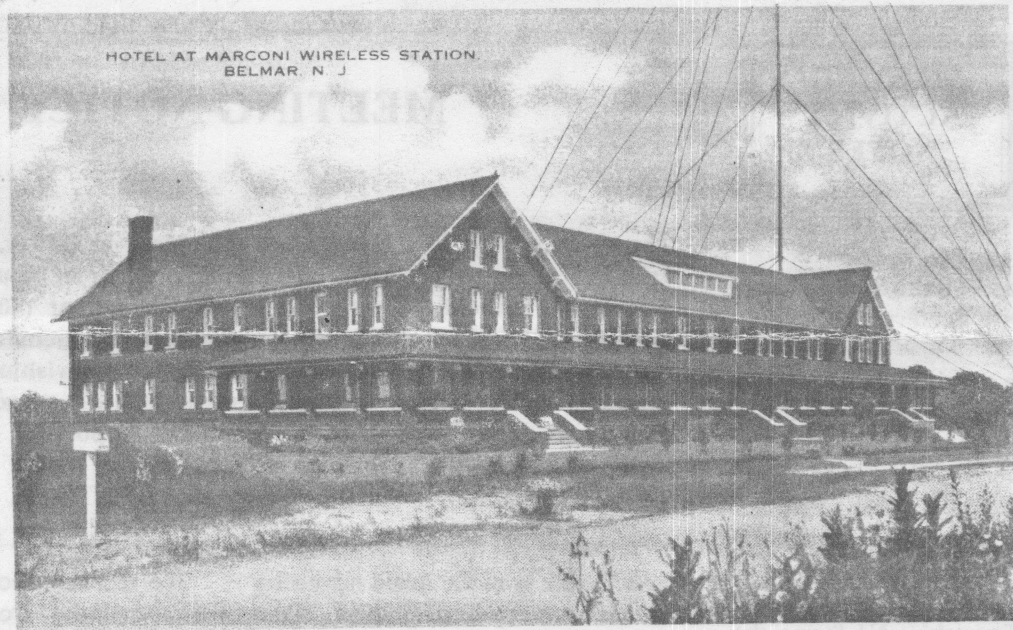
Dear New Jersey Antique Radio Club:

On behalf of the congregation let me thank you once more for the generous donation of a public address system for our church. The system works great - it is easy to use and sounds so natural. It really makes a difference in our services! Please accept the appreciation of our parish for this thoughtful gift. Many thanks to Tony and Rick for giving of their time and patience to install the system. God's blessings to you all.

*Sincerely yours,
Pastor Frank Watson*

**JIM WHARTENBY
ELECTED NJARC
PRESIDENT**

In a gracious speech upon taking his leave of office, out-going President and club founder Tony Flanagan wished congratulations to Jim Whartenby for his election as President of the NJARC. Vote tabulation at the June meeting, guided by the able hand of Ludwell Sibley, provided



the slate of officers that will assist Jim during his term:

Vice President: Ludwell Sibley
 Secretary: Marv Beeferman
 Treasurer: Gerald Dowgin
 Sargeant-At-Arms: Donald Cruise
 Trustee: Mark Mittlemen

Tony's tireless efforts, with the competent assistance of his wife Kathleen as Secretary and Treasurer, has positioned the club for a very successful future under its new leadership. In just a few short years, under Tony's guidance, we can be proud of:

An average membership of 165.
 A solid and substantial treasury.
 Tube and capacitor programs.
 A monthly newsletter.
 Friendly, well-attended and well organized meetings with exceptional programs.
 Club tee-shirts, sweatshirts and jackets.
 Successful fleamarkets and auctions.
 The respect of many of our sister clubs.

I'm sure that all members will join your editor in wishing Tony and his staff a heartfelt "THANK YOU" and in providing Jim Whartenby with our support and cooperation over the next two years.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Tony and Kathleen Flanagan for a job well done. Their hard work has made the New Jersey Antique Radio Club the success that it is. Without Tony's forceful leadership and Kathleen's attention to detail as both club Secretary and Treasurer, our club would be a pale shadow of itself.

Ruth and I became members at the fourth formal club meeting in October 1992. We have witnessed a five-fold increase in membership. We watched as the club broadened its focus to include both phonograph and audio interests, but the core of

the club definitely was "old tube radios." My observations are that sets from the mid 20's to mid 30's attract the most attention. Talks on these early radios are real crowd pleasers. It does not seem to matter that the topic is refurbishing the cabinet, replacing the veneer, selecting stains, the theory of circuit operation, tips on circuit repair or the latest talk on solid state tube replacements. All of these topics generate great interest. The authors of these talks should take pride in their work because they are the glue that binds us all together.

This sharing of information is important and I want to encourage all club members to give a talk. Everyone has an area of expertise. Even if the subject has been covered in a previous talk, there is always room for other approaches and opinions. As Benjamin Franklin said: "There is more than one way..."

As for the canceled summer swap meet, well, this may have turned out for the best. The last one was brutal, with temperatures in the high nineties with some tempers even hotter! I for one might have acted better. As for our fall meet, we still have some planning time. Does anyone know of a location with room for tailgating and indoor selling, decent rest rooms and maybe a kitchen too? The current location, in my mind, is not worth the expense. The tables are in poor repair, and the plumbing is even worse. I think that we will have just as a successful meet at a location somewhat removed from the beaten path. Does anyone have some ideas? Think VFW, K of C, fire houses, etc.

In closing, I would like to say that I am honored to be the president of your club. It will be my pleasure to lead the club wherever the membership would like to go. Please feel free to interact during club meetings or call me at home at (908) - 271 - 7701 before 10:00 PM

Again thanks,

Jim

FROM WIRELESS TO RADAR: THE CAMP EVANS STORY

Edited by Marv Beeferman

This article is the first in a series describing historic New Jersey sites still in existence that are associated with the development of radio and radio communications. Ed

By 1912, the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company realized that the bulk of traffic, and therefore the most profitable financial return, would be provided by the "American circuit." Consideration was also being paid to the unpalatable truth that wireless circuits compared unfavorably with cable circuits in terms of reliability of service. This was not because of any inherent defect in wireless technology; it was the old trouble of long and inefficient landlines between terminal stations and population centers. This stemmed from the fact that terminal sites had been originally chosen with the object of making the path between them as short as possible, which meant building them on the coast regardless of how remote they were from the ultimate destination of the messages.

But, with the passage of years, technological improvements had provided enough reserve signal strength to permit a longer service path to be used, thereby shortening the landline distance to major cities. Thus, the decision was made to build new stations (one transmitting and one receiving) on the mainland of the British Isles with the American Marconi Company building similar stations near New York. In Britain, Caernarvon in North Wales was chosen as the transmitting site while the receiving station was to be at Towyn, twenty miles further south. In the United States, equivalent stations were planned at Belmar (receiving) and New Brunswick (transmitting), 60 miles apart in the state of New Jersey.

In 1913, Marchese Guglielmo Marconi selected a large tract of the Wall Township countryside lying along the south side of a portion of Shark River as the site for the Belmar station (later to be-

come the Camp Evans Area). This area first entered the annals of radio history as a center for Trans-Atlantic radio transmission and reception, but since then, it has become the locale of some of the world's most important accomplishments in radar, modern electronics, meteorology and the space age.

Marconi erected many buildings, some of which are still standing. The large red brick structure which now serves as the headquarters for the Camp Evans Area was a hotel for Marconi employees, with the Italian-Irish radio genius himself occupying a room there. The wireless building located outside the present Evans security fence and a 97 foot high radio tower near the river are among the structures that he erected which still remain.

Accommodations at the Belmar station were not typical of a time when worker exploitation was the rule rather than the exception, as related by W. J. Baker in his book *A History of the Marconi Company*:

"...a 45-bedroom hotel was built to accommodate the unmarried employees, equipped with a luxurious lounge and a smoking-room, and a number of private sitting-rooms. A 12-acre vegetable garden supplied fresh produce and a French chef was in charge of the catering arrangements, in a kitchen equipped with the latest devices, including refrigeration. The married operators had four-bedroomed cottages and the senior engineers and their families lived in spacious bungalows.

The grounds were landscaped, with ornamental gardens overlooking a river and the Atlantic; woodlands provided shooting facilities and the streams an abundance of good fishing. In short, managerial policy was years ahead of its time, which is perhaps one reason why the Company had an astonishing record in long-service employees, with a strong family tradition..."

Immediately upon U.S. entry into the First World War in 1917, the U.S. Navy assumed control of the Marconi Company's marine stations in Massachusetts, New Jersey, California and Hawaii. By the end of 1918, as part of secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels objective of total government ownership of radio, the Navy had assumed ownership and control of all marine radio stations. All high-power sta-

tions intended for long-distance communication (including the Belmar and New Brunswick stations in New Jersey) also came under Navy control but were not, however, government-owned. Of these, the most important was the New Brunswick transmitting station, where an Alexanderson alternator had been installed at the Navy's request. This station and its sister receiving station at Belmar held the key to the resumption of commercial transatlantic service by Marconi; operational control could be retained by the Navy until the national emergency was officially terminated, but after that, the Marconi Company could take over once again. It became, therefore, a matter of settled policy in the Navy Department to impede in every way possible the Marconi Company's attempts to reequip its high-powered transmitting stations, New Brunswick in particular.

Navy pressures were ultimately successful and, under its auspices, a merger was proposed between General Electric and the American Marconi Company. But, because of the U.S. Government's insistence that the new company should be national in character and not affiliated with any foreign organization, the American Marconi Company eventually agreed to the sale of all of its holdings and the Radio Corporation of America came into being.

RCA opened its doors for business on December 1, 1919 and immediately took over the New Brunswick transmitting station and its receiving station partner in Belmar. The Brunswick-Belmar system (still under Navy control), with its 200 kilowatt Alexanderson alternator carrying the load, were the only reasonably adequate wireless facilities meeting 1919 technology standards that RCA obtained from the Marconi Company. The Navy discontinued using the Belmar facility in February, 1919, opting for the more efficient transatlantic receiving station at Otter Cliffs, Maine and, on March 1, 1920, relinquished control of all privately-owned high-power stations. RCA kept the Belmar station active until 1924, when, because of the rapid strides and expansion in the field of radio, it was abandoned.

In the ensuing years, the site became a meeting place for various organizations, including the county chapter of the Ku

Klux Klan. Older residents of the vicinity relate many tales of this group which include cross-burning on the lawns of local citizens. In 1938, a theological school, King's College, took over the area for a short time, but soon the school moved to Delaware, and the 90 acre site lay vacant.

In 1941, a few months before Pearl Harbor, the site was acquired by the Signal Corps for use in its expanding electronic research and development. In 1942, the installation was given its now well established name in honor of Lt. Col. Paul W. Evans, a World War I Signal Corps Officer who had made important contributions to early radio operations. After being acquired by the Army, the Evans Area became headquarters for the Signal Corps Radar Laboratory, and electronic research and development establishment closely integrated with the Signal Corps General Development Laboratory which had its headquarters on the main post of Fort Monmouth.

During World War II, The Evans Area, or Camp Evans as it was then called, became a prime point of operations in the development of radar. This accomplishment was the result of the pioneering work of such men as Roger B. Colton, Col. William Blair, Dr. Harold A. Zahl, Paul Watson and many other military and civilian associates who worked with them to develop the new system.

On January 10, 1946, a small group of Army Signal Corps Officers and civilian scientists and engineers gathered at a small shack across Marconi Road from the central part of Evans. This group checked out its radar equipment and traversed the 40-foot square "bedspring" antenna atop a 100-foot tower to face the spot above the horizon where the midday moon would rise at 11:48 a.m. At moonrise, quarter-second pulses of energy - (radio waves traveling at the speed of light) - were fed every four seconds through the electronic array named Diana (after the mythological huntress and goddess of the moon itself). The waves traveled the quarter-million-odd miles to the earth's natural satellite, rebounded from the rough surface, and retained enough energy to complete the half-million mile round trip journey in only two and one-half-seconds! The experiment was a success and, for the the first time, man put

the imprint of his own devices on a body outside the atmosphere of the planet on which he lives. And this was done with equipment centered within the confines of Wall Township, New Jersey.

With the moon continuing to serve as a handy reflector, radar studies continued at the Camp Evans Area. Voice and typewriter messages were bounced thousands of miles over the earth's horizon, and some of the information so obtained was put to good use in the projects Score, Vanguard II and Tiros I. The first pictures made of the earth's surface and its vast and constantly changing weather systems were received at the Diana site, and the moon-reflected signals were used to throw new light on fine-scale features of the lunar landscape, two small to be analyzed by optical telescopes of the time.

Other areas of experimentation at Evans encompassed the transmission of atmospheric information from weather balloons (first designed at Camp Evans), acoustics, and infrared detection systems. Scientists and engineers of Evans, in a comparatively short time, filled a good many pages of history in the development of electronics, meteorology and related physical sciences. Thus, this little parcel of land in Wall Township, N.J., has proven that radio history is composed not only of the passage of years, but also of the passage of significant events.

Thanks to Marsha Simkin for providing the book "Wall Township...a Quieter Time" which provided the basis of this article and permission of the Old Wall Historical Society for utilizing its contents. Since the book's publication, Chairwoman De Hearn told me that more information regarding the site has come to light which may be the basis, in conjunction with a visit to the camp, of a follow-up article.

Additional references include W.J. Baker's "A History of the Marconi Company," Thorn L. Mayes's "Wireless Communication in the United States," and Hugh Aitken's "The Continuous Wave." Ed

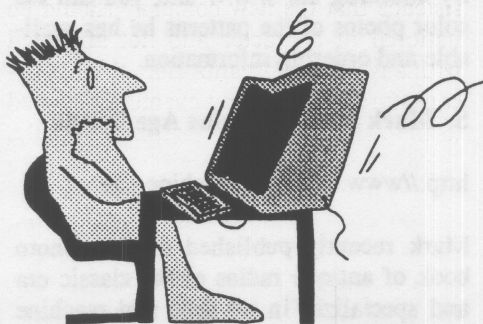
NJARC ON-LINE

Edited by Marv Beeferman

Thanks to Brian Belanger for his kind permission to reproduce sections of his article "Antique Radio on the World Wide Web" which appeared in the June issue of RADIO AGE (The Newsletter of the Mid-Atlantic Antique Radio Club) and which forms the basis for this article. Ed

The New Jersey Antique Radio Club made its initial appearance on the World-Wide Web thanks to a CompuServe home page devised by internet enthusiast John Dilks (K2TQN). At the moment, basic information is provided: the club logo in color, information on when and where the club meets, how to get there an space to run future event promos. The address is:

http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/Old_Radio/.



Many NJARC members have home computers, access to the Internet, and are familiar with the World Wide Web (WWW). For members who are not, the WWW is one of the most popular features of the interconnected network of computers called the Internet, which links thousands of computers all around the world. People at universities, corporations, or other large organizations usually obtain access to the Internet through a central computer facility that has a connection to the Internet. Individuals with home computers usually tie into the Internet via a service provider such as America On-line or CompuServe, to which they are connected via a modem and their home telephone line. (A modem is a device that transmits and receives digital

data.) While there is no charge to connect into the Internet itself, companies like America On-line and CompuServe charge a monthly fee plus service charges for the services they provide.

Once you have access to the Internet, you can tap into the World Wide Web, a particularly convenient way of accessing a tremendous amount of useful and interesting formation, including topics relating to antique radio.

Thousands of organizations and individuals have created a mind-boggling amount of information stored on computers connected to the Internet. To contact someone by phone, you need to know their telephone number. To connect to someone's World Wide Web "site," you specify the site's address. WWW addresses all start with <http://>, followed by additional letters that identify the particular site. University-based sites always contain the letters "edu" for educational institution. Company locations always contain the letters "com" (short for commercial). U.S. government WWW sites end in "gov." WWW sites outside the U.S. have an additional code to identify the country.

In some cases, the organization's WWW information is stored on the organization's central computer; in other cases, the person or organization rents storage space on someone else's "server" (a computer connected to the Internet). Today, hundreds of small businesses are springing up that provide this service. Information available on the WWW includes text, graphics, color photographs, sound, video clips, etc. To take advantage of all these special features, your computer must have the right hardware and software. Computers more than a few years old will likely need upgrading.

When first connected to someone's WWW site, you see their "home page," which typically consists of text and logos welcoming you to that particular site. Often, the home page will tell you what kind of information can be found in that site and will often include a table of contents. If you see something that interests you in the table of contents, you can usually click on it with your mouse and jump to that particular information.

The interesting thing about the WWW is the way information is linked (hence

the name "Web"). When people create information on the WWW, they always include, as a courtesy to the user, information about linking to other WWW sites. For example, an author of WWW information about an antique radio museum would normally include mention of other antique radio museum sites on the WWW of which he or she is aware. If you see something that interests you, you can click on the note about it and be transferred to that new site, even if the information you are accessing happens to be stored on a different computer half way around the world. How fast the transfer occurs depends upon how fast your computer and modem are, how busy the service provider's computer is, and how busy the computer at the other end is. There are times when this process can be painfully slow.

You can purchase software that will help you navigate around the WWW and Internet more easily and find what you want. For example, you can type in keywords such as "antique radio" and the computer will search through the thousands of sites and call your attention to those dealing with this subject.

Other radio clubs have discovered the benefits of going "on-line," recognizing that millions of people have WWW access and club interests are easily shared with those of similar interests all around the U.S. and even the world. Membership applications, color pictures of antique radios, *Broadcaster* articles and publication of other antique radio sites are just a few of the possibilities. For example, the Mid-Atlantic Antique Radio Club (MAARC) and the Radio History Society (RHS) are working together to create a WWW site that will feature both organizations. Check it out at:

<http://www.radiohist.org>

For those of you with WWW access, here are some other interesting antique radio-related home pages to check out:

1. Antique Radio Classified

<http://www.antiqueradio.com>

ARC is the best-known of the national antique radio publications.

2. The Horn Speaker

<http://home.navisoft.com/horn/th2.htm>

The Horn Speaker is another well-known antique radio publication.

3. IEEE Center for the History of Electrical Engineering

<http://www.ieee.org/history-center>

This site describes the work of the center and provides information on their research projects and publications, some of which deal with radio and television.

4. John Okolowicz, Grille Cloth Sales

<http://www.libertynet.org/~grlcloth>

John has written many fine articles about Philco's designers and has reproduced grille cloth for a large number of makes. By checking his WWW site, you can see color photos of the patterns he has available and ordering information.

5. Mark Stein, Machine Age Design

<http://www.cais.com/machine-age>

Mark recently published a great photo book of antique radios of the classic era and specializes in art deco and machine age design radios of the 1930's. His WWW site has neat pictures of interesting radios he has for sale. He also features a listing of antique dealers around the country who feature old radios.

6. Farnsworth and Television

<http://www.songs.com/noma/philo>

This site tells the story of Philo Farnsworth's contributions to television.

7. Television Trivia

<http://www.iw3p.com/frame/tv1.htm>

This site includes trivia nostalgia about the last four decades of TV.

8. Radio Nostalgia

<http://www.old-time.com>

If your computer hardware and software is up to it, you can see movies about radio and hear antique radios playing.

9. Microphone Collection

<http://soli.inav.net/~jebraun/mikes.htm>

Mr. Braun shares his microphone collection with the world via this site. Lots of neat pictures of mikes of all kinds.

10. A. Padgett Peterson, Information on Zenith Trans-Oceanics

<http://www.netmind.com/~padgett/index.html>

11. Bob Eslinger's Antique Radio Restoration and Repair

<http://www.neca.com/~radiodoc>

12. Museum of Radio and Technology, Inc.

<http://132.235.51.116/museumr&t/museum.htm>

This is the radio and television museum located in Huntington, WV, that was started several years ago by members of the Antique Radio Club of West Virginia. If you cannot visit the museum in person, this is the next best thing.

13. Bellingham Antique Radio Museum

<http://www.pacificrim.net/~radio/old.html>

This is a well-done museum web site that has audio clips of old radio programs in addition to antique radio pictures and data.

14. Phil Nelson's Old Radios

<http://www.accessone.com:80/~philn>

Philip Nelson has done a splendid job of creating an interesting site with changing exhibits. His latest creation is a section on tube carton art. You can scan small pictures of colorful tube cartons, and, when you see one you would like to see in more detail, a click with the mouse produces an enlarged color image.

15. Wolverine Antique Music Society

<http://www.teleport.com/~rfrederi/index.shtml>

If you like 78 records, check out this phonograph-related site.

16. Insulator Collectors

<http://www.insulators.com/index.htm>

These are only a few of the sites you can find on the WWW. Museums such as the Smithsonian have WWW sites with pictures of their current exhibits. You can "walk through" the exhibits while sitting in front of the computer.

Sometimes WWW sites run by private individuals are not available when you try to access them because their computer is down for maintenance. If you run into trouble, try again in a day or two.

For those of you who are net "surfers," let me know if you find any interesting radio-related sites and I'll compile a listing for a future *Broadcaster* issue.



No. 2555

MANHATTAN LOUD SPEAKER

With Concert Modulator

A loud speaker designed for perfect broadcast reception. All vibration, all "chattering," has been absolutely eliminated in the Manhattan loud speaker by doing two things:

First—To use a metal which is absolutely "dead." It is a lead-compound, which, unlike aluminum, brass, steel, or even cast iron, is inelastic and hence non-vibrating. Second—to introduce as much inertia as possible into the moving parts, especially into the adjustable back to which the magnetic system is attached. This is done by making every part of the reproducer extra heavy and by introducing a stiff spring which presses against the adjustable back.

Only few loud speaker have any adjustment, but that on the Manhattan, called the "Concert Modulator," is by far the easiest of any to operate. A simple movement from one side to the other, increases or decreases the air-gap, thus easily accommodating the instrument to differing conditions, to different tubes or "B" batteries. In operating the "Concert Modulator" one moves it slowly all the way over to the side marked "Loud." In this position, the instrument may not work satisfactorily. The Concert Modulator should then be moved slowly in the opposite direction toward the point marked "Soft," until the quality and volume of tone are agreeable. Further improvement in the tone quality may be effected by continuing to tune the receiving set. It will probably be found that the adjustment of the "Modulator" must be changed for different weather conditions.

Price\$25.00

CONNECTIONS

Free exposure for buyers and sellers! Unless requested otherwise, each ad will run for two months in both the *Jersey Broadcaster* and the *Delaware Valley Oscillator*. All buying and selling transactions are the responsibility of the parties involved.

FOR SALE

8" RCA table model TV, model 8T241; good cabinet, listed in Sam's folder 74-8, \$40.00. Aaron Hunter, 23 Lenape Trail, Southampton, N.J., 08088. (609)-267-3065.

"Radio USA" mike style radio, 16" tall, AM/FM, \$35 ("Radio USA" lights when mike is on). Novelty radios: Red racing car, AM/FM with clock in sun roof, \$20; Simplex 1912 car, AM, \$20; 1828 locomotive, AM, \$20; Ferrari red car, AM/FM, \$25; Ferrari white or black car, \$20. Many other unusual novelty radios from 50's, 60's, etc. Prices include postage and insurance! All NIB, listed in Bunis/Breed. Richard Brill, PO Box 5367, Old Bridge, NJ, 08857. 908-679-8026; fax 908-679-8524.

Tubes, NIB (over 6,000), 50% off AES prices; minimum purchase \$20 (for \$40 worth of tubes) or buy the whole lot. J J Papovich, 53 Magnolia Ave., Pitman, N.J. 08071, (609)-582-8279.

Howard W. Sams repair books: transistor (TSM), auto radio (AR), and hi-fi (MHF). Good supply. Lewie Newhard, (610)-262-3255 (evenings).

Collection of the late John Kara (former club member) consisting of: AK 188, early battery set, hi-fi equipment, ham receivers, consoles, wooden and plastic tabletops, transistor radios, test equipment, crystal sets, between 2,000 to 3,000 radio and TV tubes, etc. Elsie Kara, Whiting N.J. (908)-849-4318.

Ware cathedral model B-1 "Bantham" (Bunis 1 & 2) manufactured by the Ware Mfg. Corp., Trento N.J. All original - \$200. Freed Eiseman model NR-5 battery set (Bunis 2, pg. 81). All original, no tubes; nice - \$90. Crosley model XJ battery set (bunis 1 & 2). All original, no tubes - \$175. Freshman Masterpiece, slanted front, table model, no tubes, all original - \$75. Elwood F. Hunt, 308 Georgetown Road, Carneys Point, N.J. 08069. (609) - 299-5259

WANTED

EV 666 microphone with cord and correct connector; Emerson 790B in blue, black or red; National NTS-2 loudspeaker for NC-303 receiver; Hitachi TH-660A 6-transistor radio (black); Polyrad "Capri" 6-transistor in blue; Shalco 3-transistor in black; Shure M63 Audiomaster. Frank Feczko, 37 E. 36th Street, Bayonne N.J., 07002. (201)-437-6895

A.C. Dayton Model XL-60 chassis. Can be a junker but speaker and cabinet must be in better shape. A picture would be helpful. Stanley Thompson, 43 Cozy Corner, Avenel N.J. 07001-1122. (908)-636-3630

For Philco Model 21: speaker, escutcheon and dial. Aaron Hunter, 23 Lenape Trail, Southampton, N.J., 08088. (609)-267-3065

MARVIN P. BEEFERMAN
2265 EMERALDA PARK DRIVE
FORKED RIVER, N.J. 08731



BOB OLAWSKI
230 COURT AVE.
LYNDHURST, N.J. 07071

