

AMERICAN RADIO RELAY LEAGUE STATION

Ohio Avenue

Absecon, N. J.

Radio..3K₂..UR CW SIGS WRKD HR on.....*often*.....

Q R M:-*BD*.....Q R H. *75-80* Q R K. *gpa*.....Q S B. *bad* Q S S. *nt*.....

Transmitter.....*2*..uv-202 Tubes, 700 volts C. R. A. C., Rad.....*0.8* Amps.
76 m.

Receiver: Short Wave Tuner and!.....Steps of A. F. Amplification

DX:--*All*.....Districts.....*40*.....States, Canada, Porto Rico, Azore Islands,

California. *Eng. France - Italy Coast of Africa*

Remarks:--.....

this freedom

PSE QSL

Best 73's

E. Showell

Opr.

A. R. R. L. Booster

P. R. R. Emergency Relay Station

Mr. C. W. Leeds, Jr.,
401 n. New Road,
Pleasantville,
N. J.



Albion N.J.
Sept 19, 1923

Radio 284

M CW sigs was worked hr on Sept 19, 1923
abt 9:30 - Public Saving time. M tone was fb - on.
vy gsa and slight gss. Transmitter hr 10 watts

Using 10H circuit
and 550 volts on
plate -

Radiation 1.6

300
R. R. R. L.

Receiver hr consists
of Remartz 4 step -
Baldwin tones.

Antenna is 4 wire flat top - 40' high & 80'
long - Using 4 wire counterpoise - same dimensions
per gal card - on - try for gss.

Yours truly

C. Howell.

(sorry on - am all out of printed cards)
(Hope to work again - on)

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



E. Oeller,
7 Oneida St,
Schenectady, N.Y.
Radio
2BY

OFFICIAL RELAY STATION OF A. R. R. L.

"The First North American Amateur to Hear a South American Station"

Radio 3ALV.....

This card proves our communication of.....


U-300

Transmitter—One 7½ Watter with 500 Volts R. A. C. on Plate

DX: All Continents, 13..... Countries

PSE QSL CRD to Emerson T. Showell, Absecon, N. J., U. S. A.

A. R. R. L.

Dist. Supt. No. 7 

Emerson T Showell was born in 1908 in Absecon, New Jersey. His father, Townsend, was 31 and his mother, Ellen, was 25. He had one brother. He died doing what he loved on January 28, 1930, in Imperial, California, at the age of 22.

Emerson was a Barnstormer in the 1920s. He travelled all over the country.

The History of Barnstorming is a history of human courage and risk taking. While there have always been traveling pilots with their light airplanes, barnstorming saw its peak in popularity in the 1920's when the American government found itself with a surplus of aircraft especially the Curtiss JN-4 Biplane "Jenny". Not having any use for them these were sold off to civilians mostly former aviators and old timers.



The sudden availability of light planes that could operate from fields changed the entertainment industry. Initially pilots would travel through the villages offering joy rides to the people but then this died down as ordinary flight lost its charm. It was then that pilots started doing the craziest things in the air to attract an audience. These ranged from stunts involving the planes to stunts involving the pilots and the passengers themselves.

Stunt pilots performed dangerous spins and maneuvers that exposed the public to aerobatics which the aviator takes for granted. The public saw loops and the barrel roll, stall turns and wing overs while aerialists performed daredevil stunts like wing walking, stunt parachuting, switching planes in mid air. Many performed their own unique stunts.

Many stunt pilots became household names and intimately associated with the history of barnstorming. Mock aerial combat was the staple event and was hugely popular. Tail chases, wing walking, mid air transfers from one plane to another, sky diving and many other stunts kept the crowds coming.

A typical barnstormer (or a group of barnstormers) would travel across to a village, borrow a field from a farmer for the day and advertise their presence in the town by flying several low passes over it – roaring over the main street at full throttle. The appearance of the barnstormers was akin to a national holiday. Entire towns were shut down and people would flock to the fields purchasing tickets for the show and plane rides. Locals, most of them never having seen planes before, would be thrilled by the experience. In several towns parties would be organized on such occasions in the honor of the barnstormers.

From - <https://all-things-aviation.com/flying/history-of-barnstorming/>

