



The 1921 Transatlantic Tests



Progenitors of Modern Topband Dxing and Contesting



EVERYDAY ENGINEERING MAGAZINE

Sept 1920 Issue Announces the First Transatlantic Test



Experimental Transatlantic Sending Tests

The Next Long Distance Record for a 200-Meter Set Will be Transmitting Across the Atlantic. "Everyday Engineering" is Making Arrangements for the Tests

It is hoped that, during the coming winter, the next transatlantic conquest will be recorded, that is, the transmission, from a 200-meter, 1 k. w. experimental station, of radio messages to England.

The first experimenter to transmit across the Atlantic will set a new standard for 200-meter sets. His name will never be forgotten as long as there are radio experimenters.

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Announcement is made now to give everyone sufficient time to prepare for the tests, which will start on February 1, 1921. The elements of the contest are as follows:

1. Any man, or group of men, can enter. In the latter case, credit will be given to the man who engineers the work. Those connected with radio companies may enter if they carry on as individuals apart from the organizations in which they are employed.

2. The only limits on the transmitter are that the input, measured at the source of power supply, shall not exceed 1 k. w., and the wavelength shall not exceed 200 meters.

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3. Those wishing to enter the contest must communicate with the Radio Editor, EVERYDAY ENGINEERING MAGAZINE, in order to be allotted places in the schedule, the details of which will be announced later.

4. Names for entry in the schedule will be accepted up to November 15, 1920. Suggestions for the method of conducting the tests will be entertained until October 15, 1920. Complete details of the schedule will appear in the January, 1921, issue of EVERYDAY, in circulation on the first of December. This allows two months before the tests are made. News of the preparations will be published as fast as they are completed.

5. Prizes to be awarded by individuals and manufacturers, and the conditions under which they are to be given, will also be published.

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CAN YOU ENTER THE COMPETITION?

Special efforts of this sort are necessarily expensive. There are experimenters who will not be dismayed by the cost of fitting up and carrying out tests to obtain the high degree of efficiency required. Others may feel that their present equipment is sufficient.

So many times, however, contests are won by those who work with limited facilities, who do their utmost with what they have. There will be some contestants who will apply to friends to help them. In some towns, civic pride will prompt contributions in an effort to bring the honor of achievement to that locality.

As is true in all engineering efforts, the man with the greatest energy and resourcefulness will win.



Transatlantic Sending Tests



Everyday Engineering very unfortunately has been obliged to suspend publication, and its radio department editor, Mr. M. B. Sleeper, has asked the A.R.R.L. to take over the tests and see them thru.




May, 1921

Q S T



Failure of the Transatlantic Tests

Naturally we are disappointed in this outcome—the more so as American ex-amateurs have demonstrated that our amateur signals *do* get across all right



May, 1921

Q S T



Failure of the Transatlantic Tests

Such reception is a new field for British experimenters and they hardly can be expected to show the same performance as an American dyed-in-the-wool ham who has learned how get amateur DX only after

years of patient struggle. We have tested most of the circuits used by the Britishers, and find them one and all decidedly inferior to our standard American regenerative circuit using variometer tuning in secondary and tertiary circuits.



May, 1921

Q S T



Failure of the Transatlantic Tests

We would bet our new spring hat that if a good U.S. amateur with such a set and an Armstrong Super could be sent to England, reception of U.S. amateurs would straightway become commonplace.

This statement was reproduced in the English "Wireless World" and caused considerable commotion



The Spring Hat



Mr. M. W. Burnham, of the firm of Burnham & Co., prominent British manufacturers of British apparatus, took up our bet of the "new spring hat"—he bet us that Godley would hear no American amateur signals.





The Second Transatlantic Tests

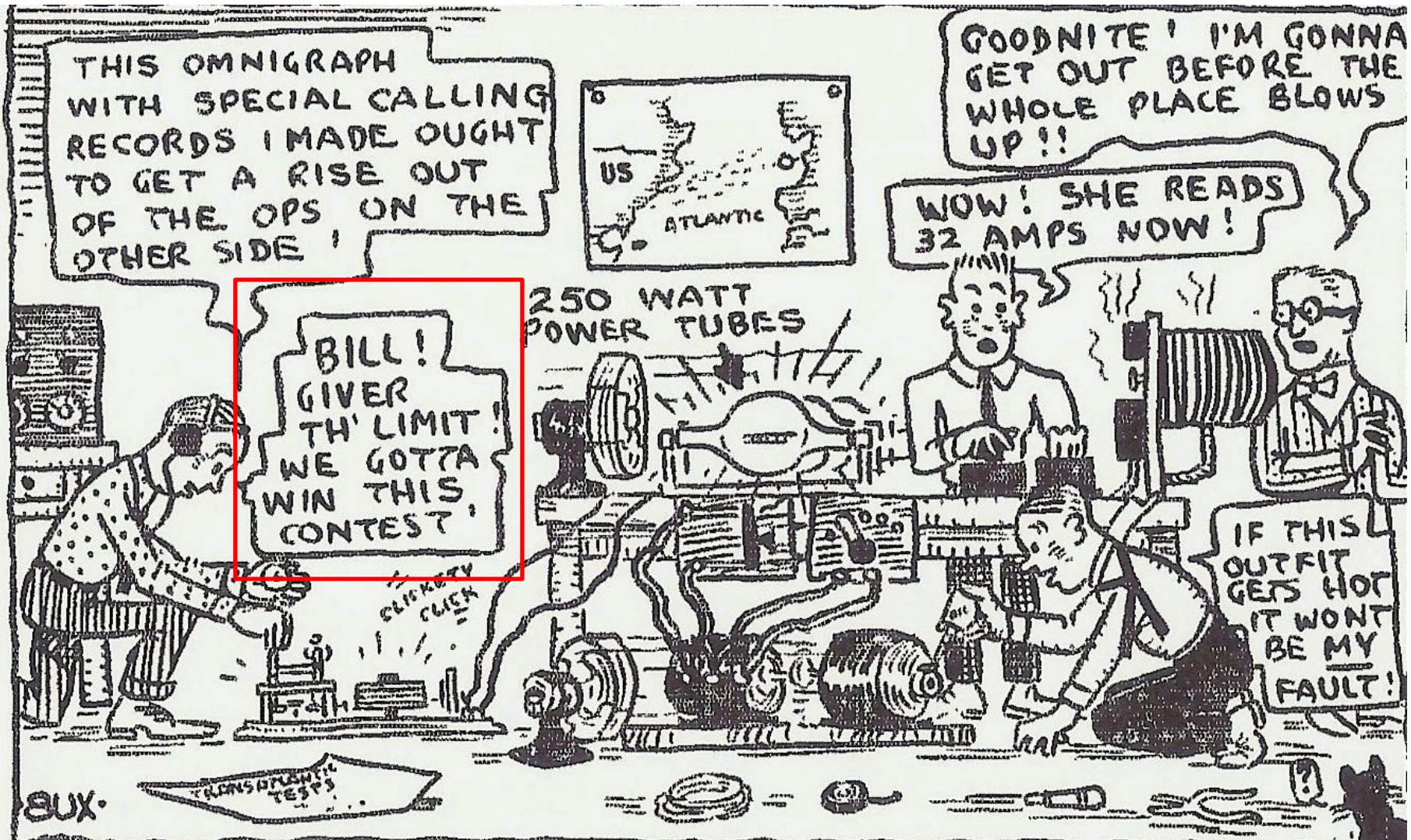
December 7-16, 1921





Giver th' Limit!

We Gotta Win this Contest





Paul Godley, 2ZE

ARRL's Operator at Androssen, Scotland



Godley's Tent in Androssen, Scotland

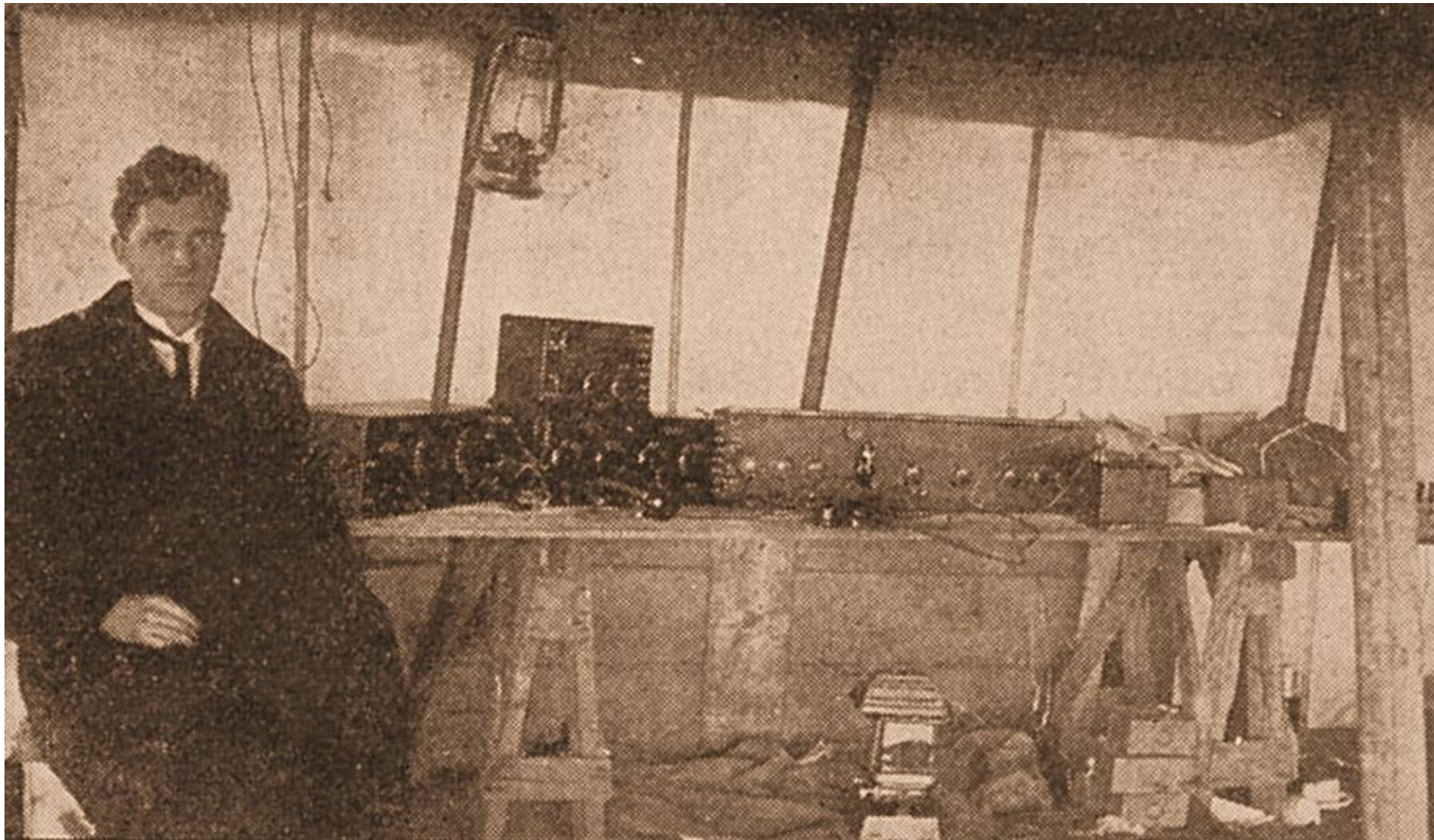




Inspector D.E. Pearson



Witnessed all of Godley's reception in Androssen

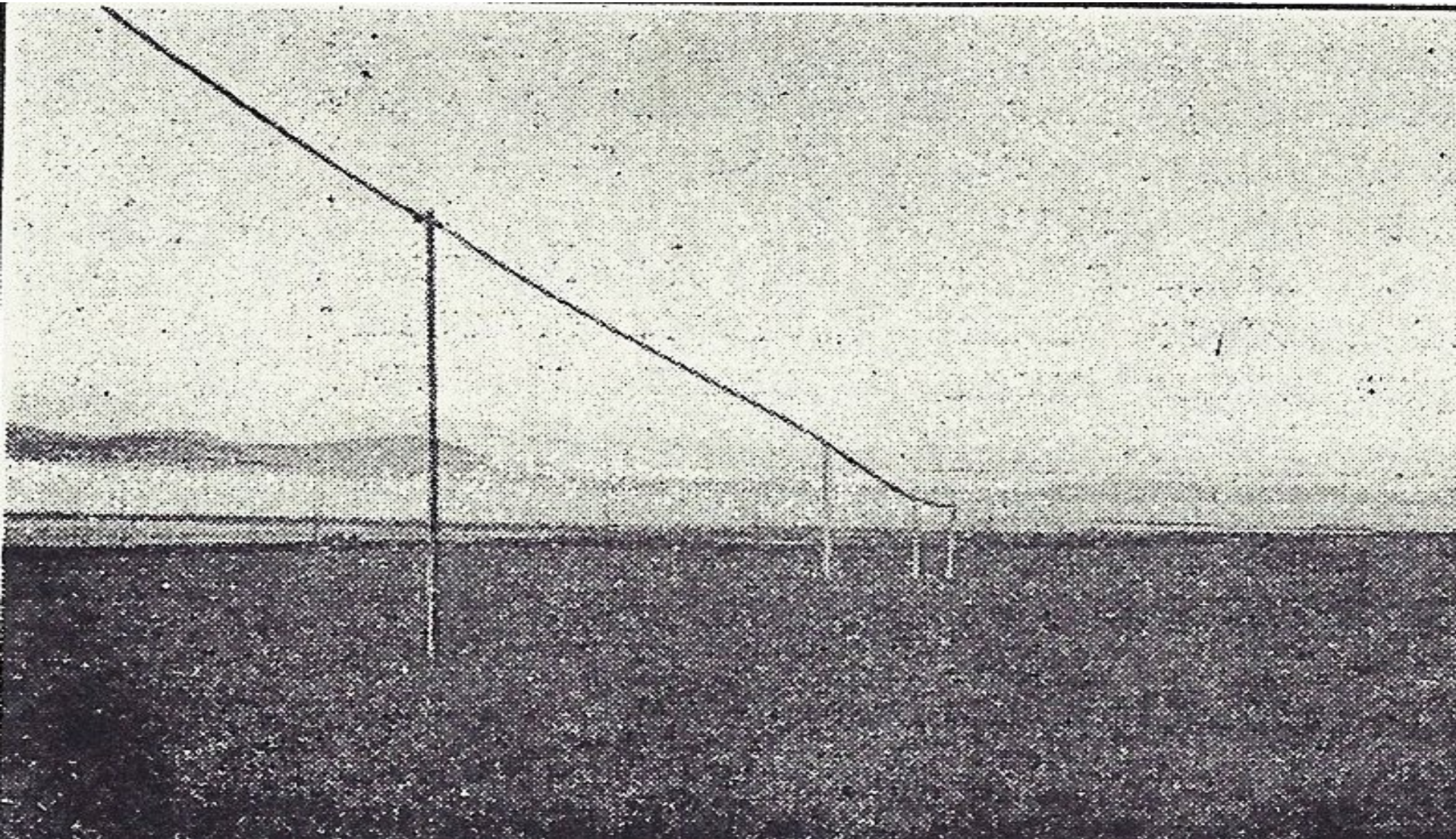


Harold H. Beverage

Godley unexpectedly met Beverage during his voyage to England

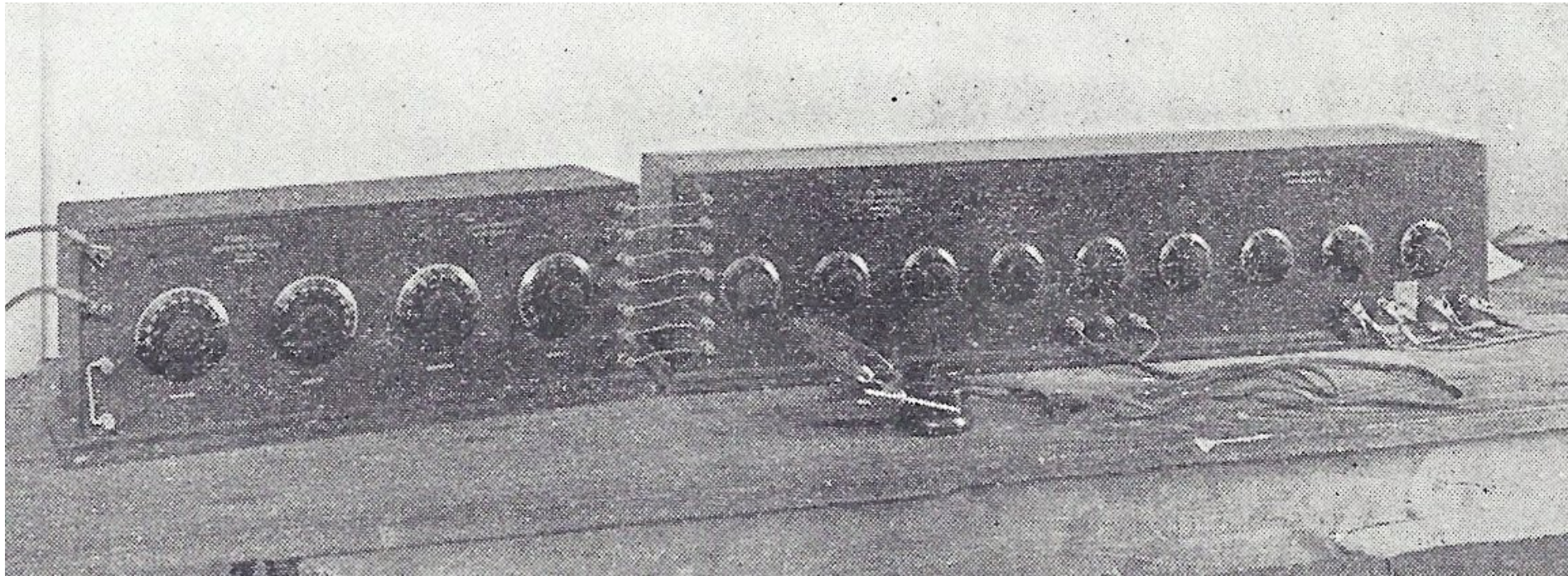


1300 Foot Beverage Antenna Installed by Godley at Androssen

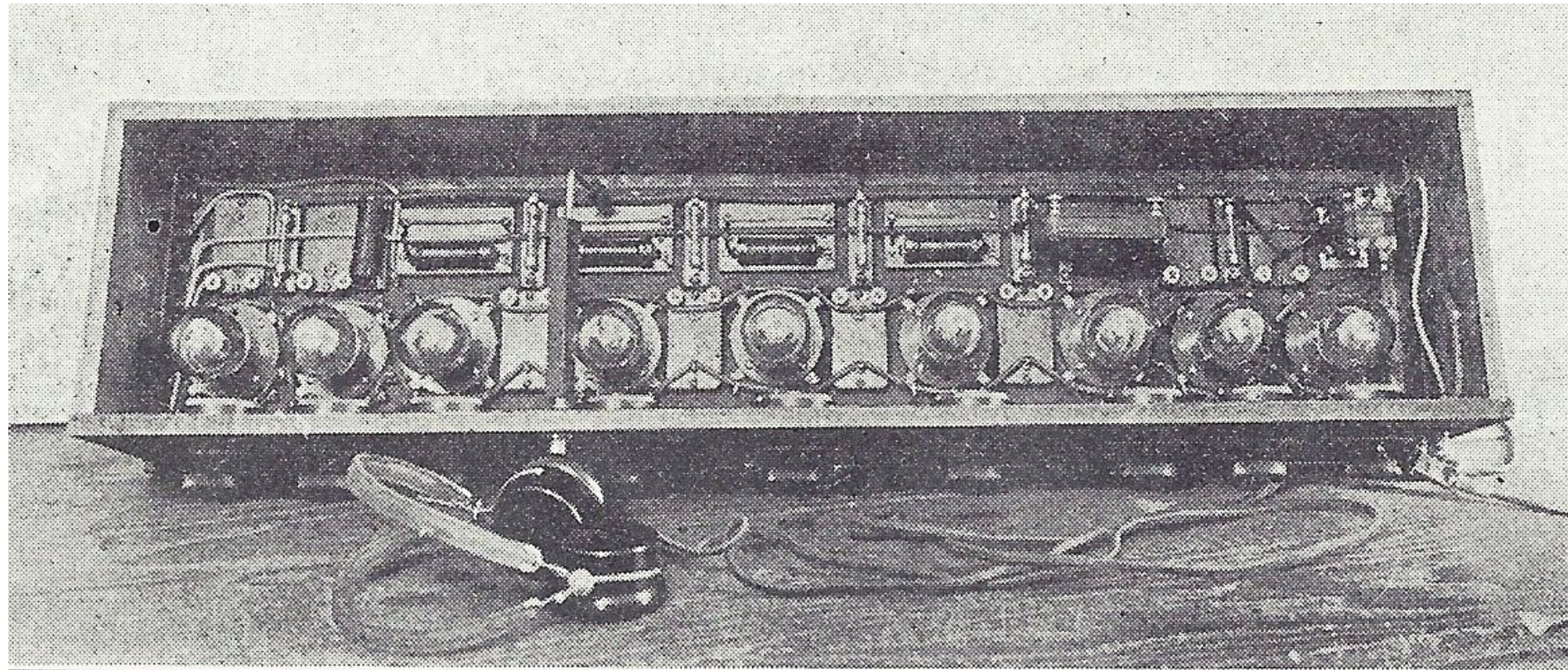


Nine Tube Armstrong Superhetrodyne Receiver

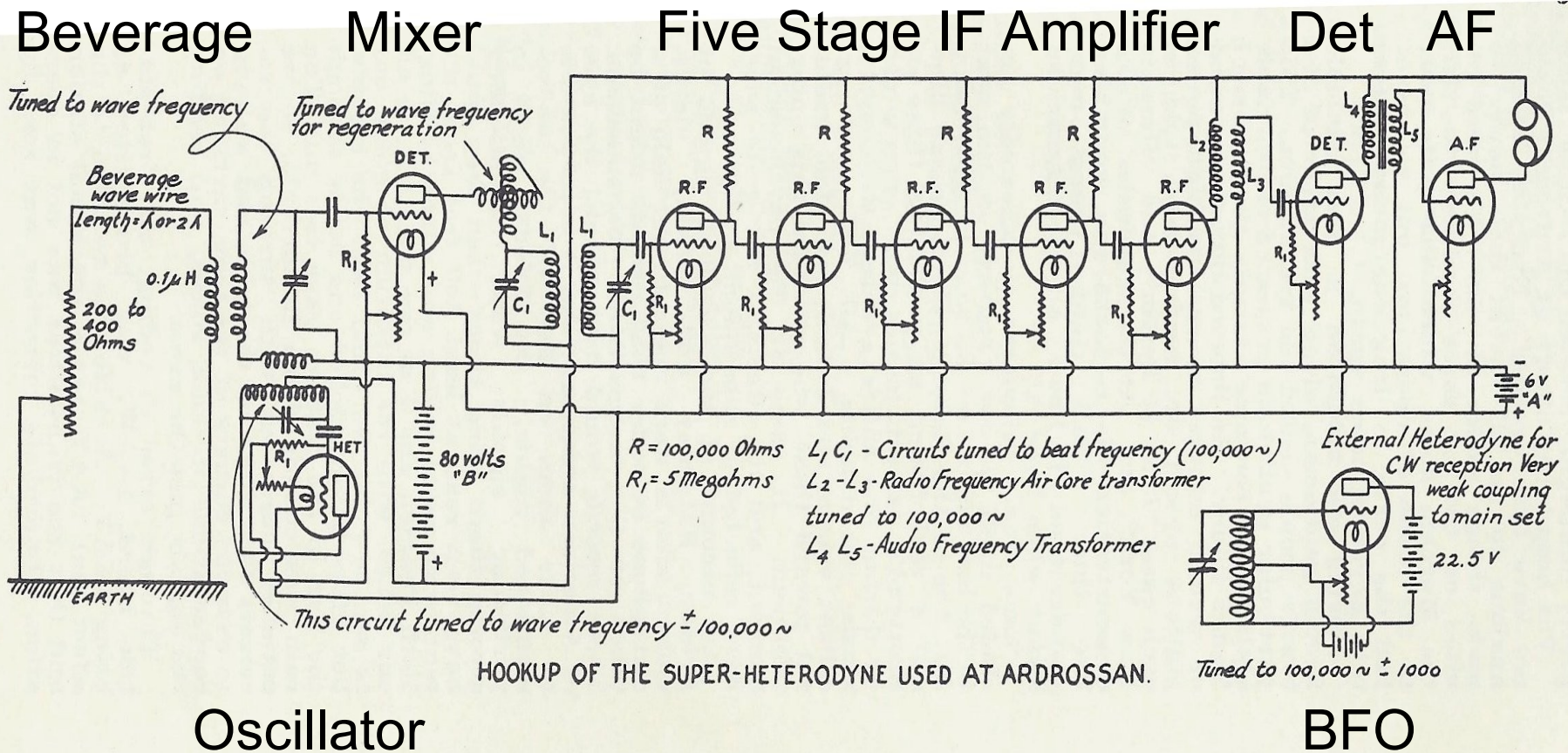
Godley's Receiver and Tuner at Androssen



The Armstrong Superhet used at Androssen (top view)



Schematic of the Armstrong Superhet and Beverage Antenna used at Androssen





The 1BCG Station in Greenwich CT





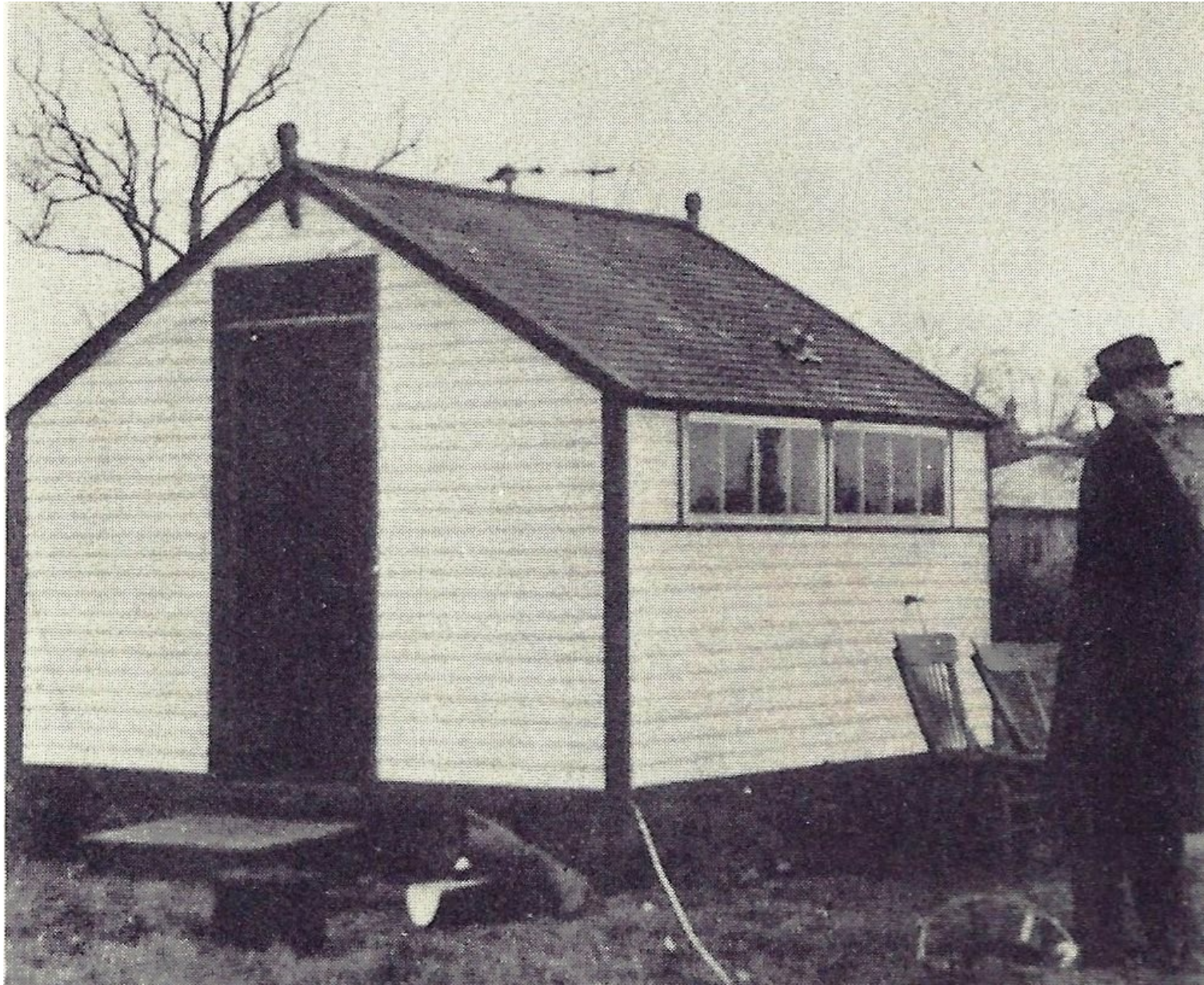
Edwin Armstrong





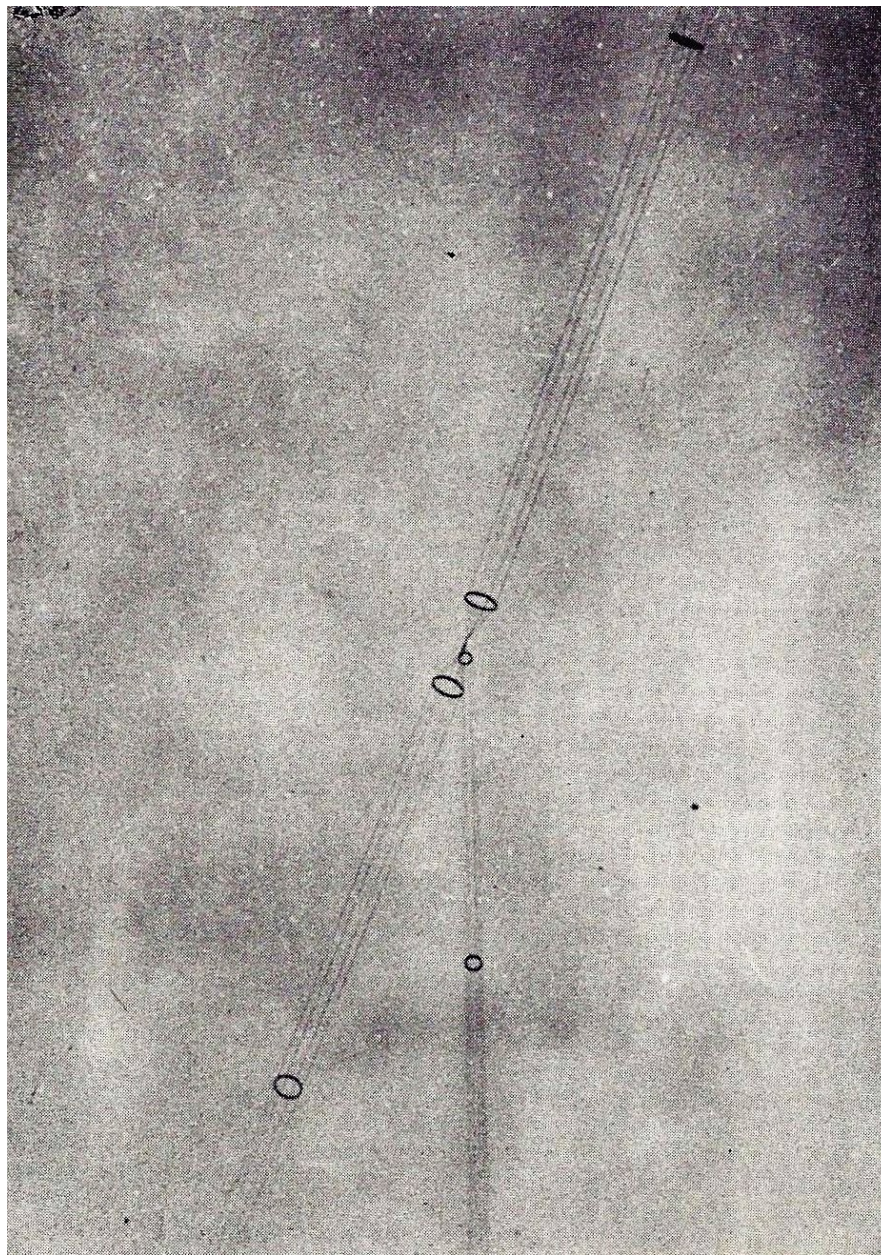
1BCG Hamshack

after it was moved under the antenna





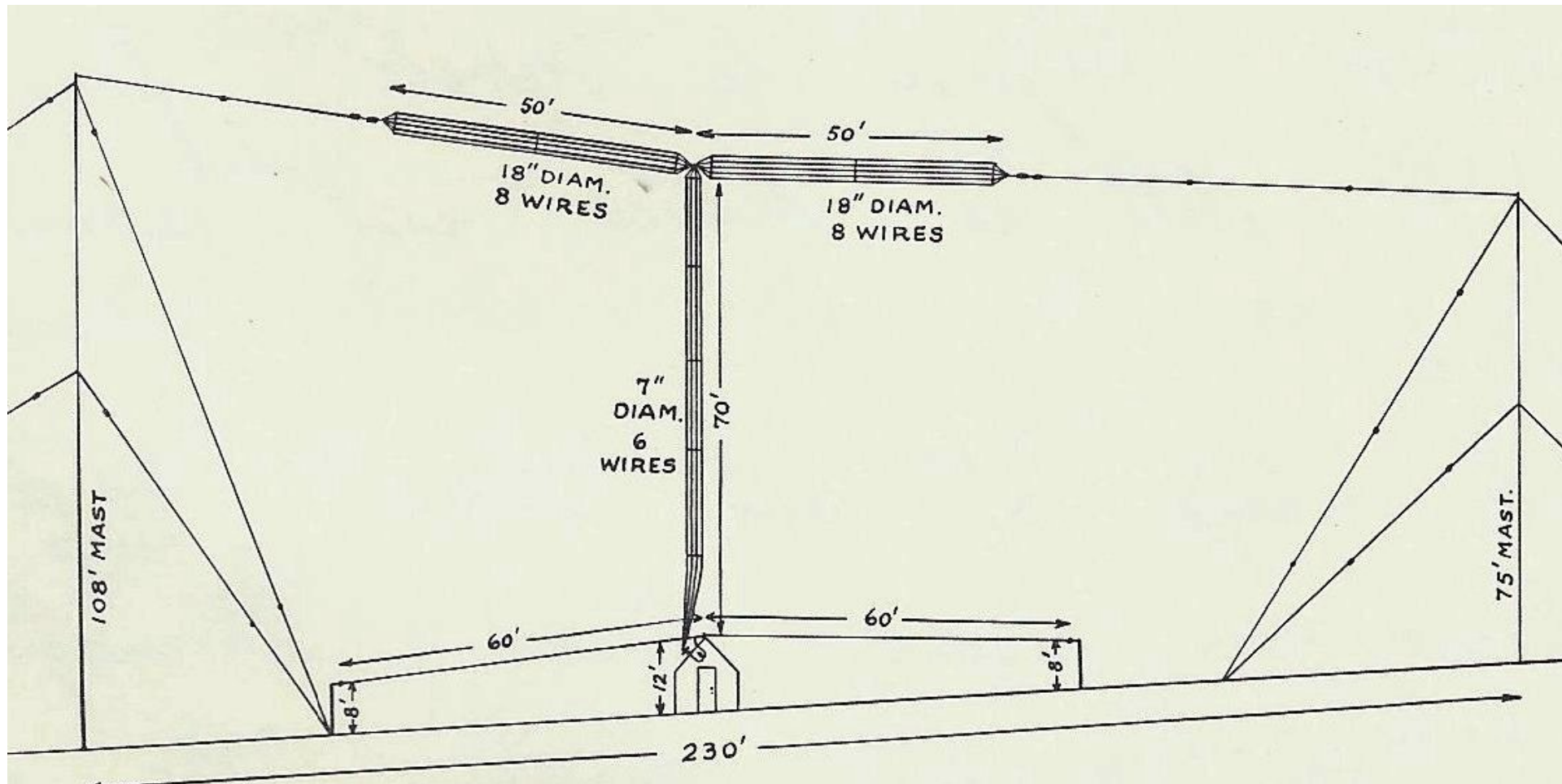
1BCG Cage Aerial





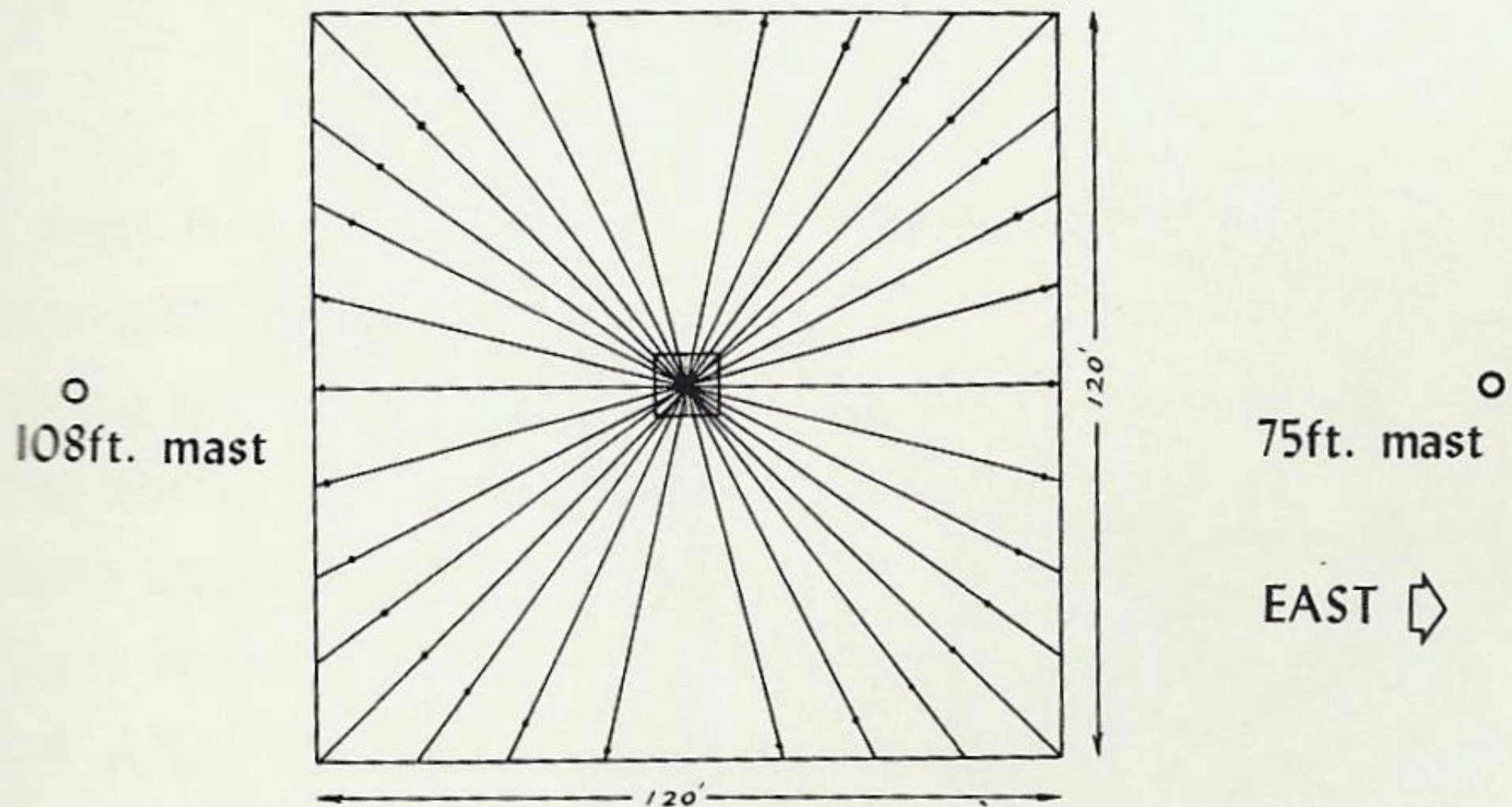
1BCG Cage Aerial

directly above the hamshack



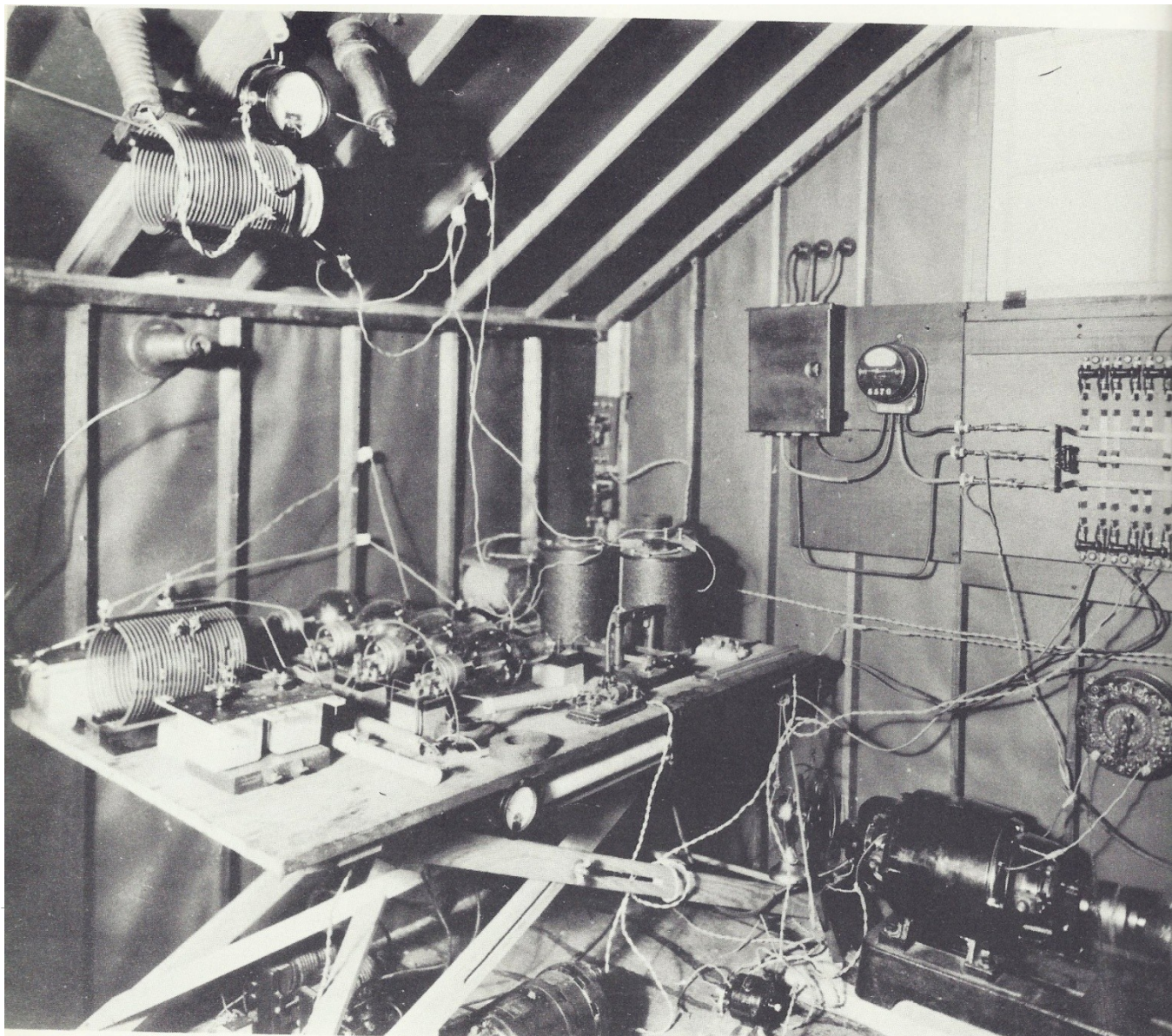


1BCG Counterpoise





1BCG Kilowatt CW Transmitter



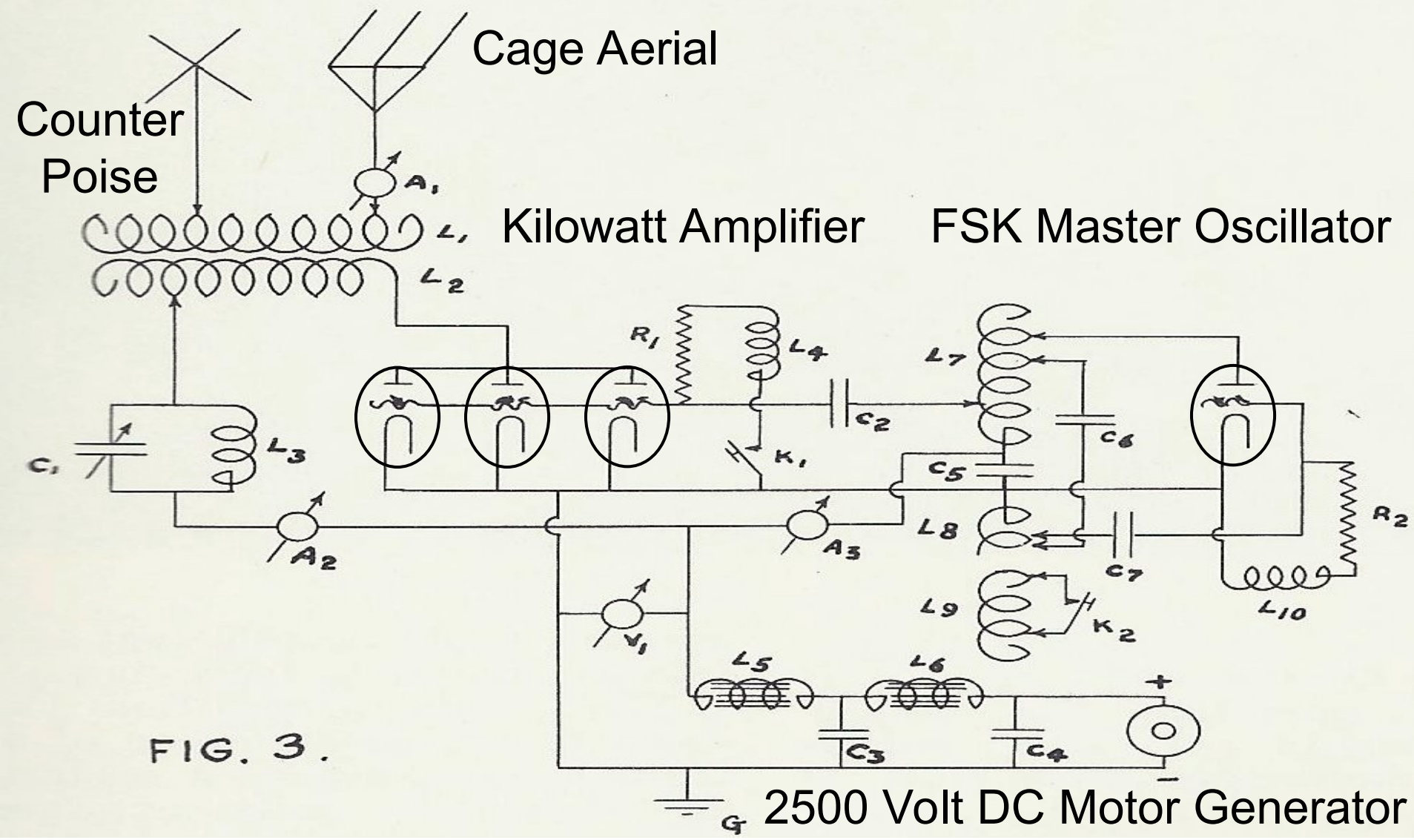
The UV204 “250 Watter”



Radio  **Corporation**
of America

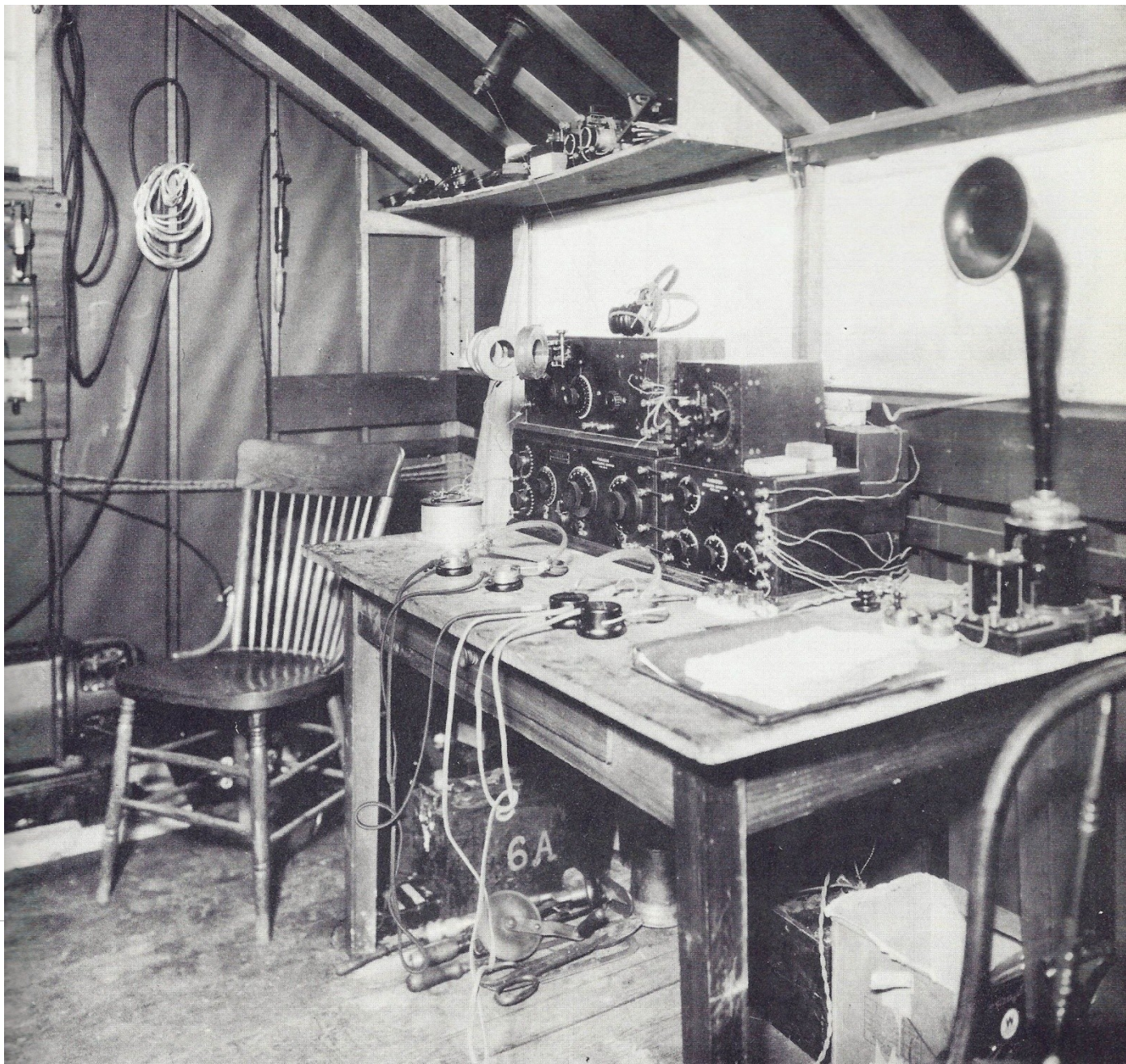


1BCG Kilowatt CW Transmitter





1BCG Receivers



Godley's Original Copy

The First Transoceanic Message via Amateur Radio

252 Am

"Nr 1 de 1 BCl W-12

Newyork Date 11/12-21

To Paul Godley
Ardrossan Scotland

Hearty congratulations

Burghard

Inman

Grinan

Armstrong

Amey

Cronschite."

Rec'd from 1 BCl finish-
ing at 3 Am.



Transmitting Godley's Reports

Marconi's 250 KW Longwave Radio Station

MUU Cefn Du Mountain, Wales





They Knew They had Won!

The 1BCG Team in Greenwich CT





QST

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF POPULAR WIRELESS
BY THE AMERICAN RADIO RELAY LEAGUE, INC.

TRANSATLANTIC TESTS SUCCEED!

The Atlantic Ocean has been bridged by the signals of American amateur stations—not one but dozens of them! Paul F. Godley, sent overseas with American equipment by the ARRL, set up his station at Ardrossan, Scotland, and there copied the signals of the following stations:

SPARK

1ARY Burlington, Vt.
1AAW Illegal Station, not yet located
1BDT Atlantic, Mass.
2BK Yonkers, N.Y.
2DN Yonkers, N.Y.
CAN. 3BP Newmarket, Ont.

C.W.

1RU West Hartford, Conn.
1RZ Ridgefield Conn.
1ARY Burlington, Vt.
1BCG Greenwich, Conn.
1BDT Atlantic, Mass.
1BGF Hartford, Conn.

1BKA Glenbrook, Conn.
1XM Cambridge, Mass.
1YK Worcester, Mass.
2EH Riverhead, N.Y.
2FD New York City.
2FP Brooklyn, N.Y.
2ARY Brooklyn, N.Y.
2AJW Babylon, N.Y.
2BML Riverhead, N.Y.
3DH Princeton, N.J.
3FB Atlantic City, N.J.
8BU Cleveland, Ohio.
8ACF Washington, Pa.
8XV Pittsburgh, Pa.

This accomplishment is epoch-making and opens the door to unguessed possibilities in private radio communication. We will publish the

COMPLETE STORY IN OUR NEXT ISSUE — DON'T MISS IT!

January 1922

20 Cents

H.R. HICK

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

The Monthly Journal of Practical Information

35¢ a Copy



APRIL 1922



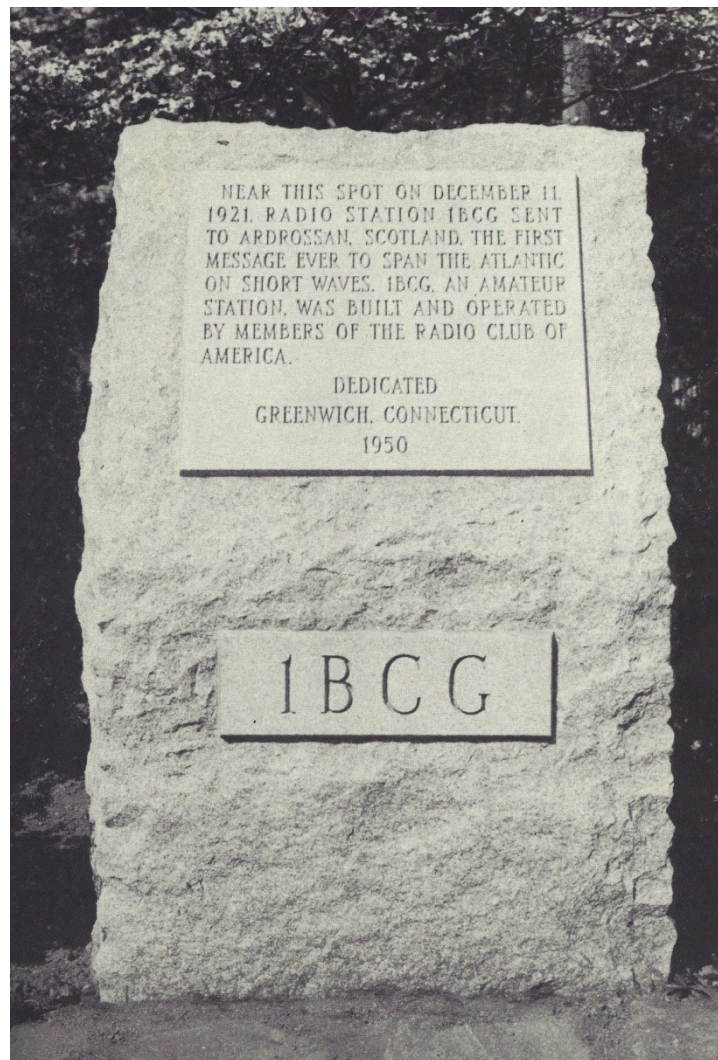
\$4.00 a Year



AN INCIDENT DURING THE RECENT AMATEUR RADIO TRANSATLANTIC TRANSMISSION TESTS.—[See page 232]



1BCG Commemorative Monument Greenwich, Connecticut





Commemorative Plaque Androssen, Scotland



NEAR THIS SITE IN DECEMBER 1921, RADIO SIGNALS TRANSMITTED BY RADIO AMATEURS WERE FIRST HEARD ACROSS THE ATLANTIC. AMERICAN ENGINEER PAUL P. GODLEY SELECTED ANDROSSAN AS A QUIET SPOT FOR RADIO RECEPTION, AND SPENT SEVERAL LONG WINTER NIGHTS IN A TENT WITH HIS RECEIVING APPARATUS. HE WAS REWARDED WITH CONFIRMED RECEPTION OF MORE THAN 30 DIFFERENT AMATEUR RADIO STATIONS IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, THUS PROVING THAT VAST DISTANCES COULD BE SPANNED BY RADIO WITHOUT MASSIVE COMMERCIAL INSTALLATIONS.

ERECTED IN DECEMBER 1989 BY THE RADIO SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN TO COMMEMORATE THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE AMERICAN RADIO RELAY LEAGUE, SPONSOR OF GODLEY'S EXPEDITION.