

# **HISTORICAL NOTES**

on

## **AMATEUR RADIO DEVELOPMENT**

with

## **OFFICIAL LICENSE RECORDS**

for

## **MARITIME PROVINCES**

**1911 - 1927**

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January 2007

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**by Wm. J Gillis VEIWG**

(1) INTRODUCTION

Canada's Centennial in 1967 was commemorated across the nation with many special observances. Amateur Radio joined in the festivities marking the occasion with several special events including a large Atlantic Hamfest staged in Moncton and a major ARRL Convention held in Montreal. One noteworthy Centennial project was the Saskatoon Amateur Radio Club's undertaking to publish 'The Story of Amateur Radio in Canada.' With contributed narratives, '*From Spark to Space*' went on sale in 1968.

Entreating the reader's indulgence, some brief personal background is included. *From Spark to Space* and other historical writings like *200 Meters & Down* describe the period during which my father was involved in radio. He began by constructing wireless receivers in 1919. In 1924 he obtained Amateur station license 1BJ for a station at his home in Newcastle NB and call sign 1AZ for a second station operated in Campbellton NB where he was based with the railway. Hearing directly about his radio experiences, reading his collection of early *QSTs* and technical references along with activating his home-built receivers and a still functioning two-tube transmitter, kindled my fascination with radio. It led to acquiring station license VEIWG in 1946, an interest in radio history and later research into pioneer Amateurs in the Maritimes.

Government files reviewed in the late 1980s were the prime authoritative source of past license issuances. This effort was facilitated by the invaluable interest and support of the late J. B. "Jim" Cullen, then Regional Authorization Manager, Dept. of Communications (now Industry Canada). The records were cross-referenced to Radio Callbook listings and particular call signs were verified by Brit Fader, VE1FQ, Walter Hyndman, VEIBZ and Les Codner, VEIGP. Now Silent Keys, all were highly respected veteran Amateurs. Les was prominent in the telecoms field, Walter served as PE1's thirty-first Lt. Governor and Brit faithfully managed the Maritime QSL Bureau for close to fifty years. It is now named the *Brit Fader Memorial QSL Bureau*.

To conserve website space, official call sign lists for the Maritime Region appended to this brief historical sketch are limited to the period from the first authorizations in 1911-12 to the 1926-27 licensees.

## (2) EMERGENCE OF WIRELESS

Charles H. Duell, US Patent Office Commissioner, is said to have declared in 1899; “***Everything that can be invented has been invented.***” His view not only ignored impending landmark inventions of the period but also the inevitable patent filings that built on each new creation. Wireless was no exception. The vision and persistence of Guglielmo Marconi and competitors like Telefunken and Universal Radio Syndicate confirmed the long range feasibility of wireless. Federal Telegraph had spanned the Pacific. In 1912-13 Universal built trans-Atlantic stations at Ballybunion, Ireland and Newcastle NB, utilizing the new continuous arc design of Valdemar Poulsen, a Danish engineer noted for his 1903 invention of the voice wire reorder.

Distant communication through nothing but "thin air" fascinated many novices, most with sparse knowledge of wireless. It was an enticing possibility and on-air experimental activity mushroomed. Unrestrained erratic spark transmissions soon reached an intolerable level disrupting essential marine and commercial service. Within a few years of its introduction wireless was gaining priority in safety and rescue at sea and commercial service was becoming essential to the business world. Protection from spurious and unwarranted interference was fundamental and pressure mounted for stringent government regulation.

Overshadowing all other major disasters of the time, the Titanic catastrophe in April 1912 dramatically underscored the crucial role of wireless at sea. The Marconi Company, with a network of coastal stations and its trans-Atlantic station at Glace Bay, NS, built in 1902 with \$80,000 in Canadian government funding (equivalent to 2.1 million dollars in 2007), viewed any form of outside control as a threat to its monopoly. USA President Howard Taft was noted for his resolute administrative manner. He intervened directly demanding that an International Radiotelegraph Conference scheduled for July 1912 in London immediately adopt universal government regulation. With such an imperative and the recent Titanic tragedy vivid in the minds of delegates, the Conference acted quickly and decisively.

## (3) EARLY REGULATION OF WIRELESS

Protection of essential services thus became a prime focus of the 1912 London International Radiotelegraph Conference. Instead of regulated allocation to accommodate experimenters on long waves, the Conference determined that protection could not be assured unless experimental activity was banned to 200 meters and below. In 1912, wavelengths below 200 meters were dismissed as "the useless short waves."

It was before the advent of broadcasting. Marine, commercial and government services would be allocated exclusively to long waves. Unforeseen was how this decision would immediately accelerate exploration of short wave propagation, development of innovative high frequency circuitry and creative antenna design.

#### (4) BEGINNINGS OF AMATEUR RADIO

A further consequence of the 1912 Conference decision to ban experimental activity to 200 meters and below was a major reduction in the number of casual experimenters. Undaunted by confinement to "unknown territory", the serious few who persisted took a determined and methodical approach to unraveling the mystery of short waves. Building on each discovery they systematically probed the peculiarities of short wave propagation, devised innovative HF circuits and effective antenna designs. A key element in their success was the open sharing of each new finding. They came to be universally recognized as Radio Amateurs.

As Radio Amateurs they soon gained the respect of regulators and the scientific community with their not-for-profit motivation, operating skills, regulatory compliance, public service and technical ingenuity in demonstrating that short waves were anything but "useless." Their achievements attracted new enthusiasts to Amateur Radio with similar purpose, many with organizational and technical skills. Other services observing Amateur Radio's success quickly sought exclusive allocations below 200 meters. Radio Amateurs established national associations such as the *Radio Society of Great Britain*, founded in 1913 and the *American Radio Relay League*, founded in 1914 with a Canadian Division formed in 1920. Both published respected journals.

In 1921, ARRL sponsored successful trans-Atlantic 200 meter tests by sending Paul Godley, 2XE, to the UK where he logged reception of more than thirty USA and Canadian Amateur stations. The first two-way trans-Atlantic Amateur Radio contact (USA-France) was made in 1923 between Schnell 1MO and Deloy, 8AB. Amateur skills also led in the conversion from "spark" to CW and improved frequency stability.

As will be further detailed, all of these achievements led to agreement at the 1927 International Radiotelegraph Conference on three cornerstone regulatory principles pertaining to Amateur Radio:

- (1) formal international definition and recognition of Amateur Radio,
- (2) allocation to Amateur Radio of harmonically related shortwave spectrum segments, and
- (3) assignment to Amateur Radio of country call sign prefixes.

## (5) CANADIAN LEGISLATION & REGULATION

In Canada, "wireless" was regulated through the "Radiotelegraph Act" under the Ministry of Naval Service. The "Act" passed in 1905 was amended in 1913 to include among other revisions, formal licensing of "Amateur Experimental Stations" first authorized in 1911-12. Responsibility for the "Radiotelegraph Act" was later transferred to the Dept. of Marine and Fisheries and then to the Dept. of Ships and Canals, a forerunner of Transport Canada.

Under further amendment it became the "Radio Act" and several years later was administered by a new Department of Communications. In recent years it has been managed by a contemporary government department -- Industry Canada. Although some requirements have been modified, qualifying for an Amateur Radio Certificate has retained the requisite technical and regulatory knowledge. Morse code proficiency has been dropped (see para. 14). This category of the spectrum authorization became officially defined as the "Amateur Radio Service."

## (6) REQUIREMENTS FOR CALL SIGNS

Evident from the beginning was the need for each station to have a unique concise identification similar to the procedure in landline telegraphy. Prior to government regulation, major private wireless companies such as Marconi assigned their own order of call signs. Under government licensing, national jurisdictions allocated call letters for all services. Prior to the formal agreement on country prefixes at the 1927 Washington Conference, some services used informal country designators to avoid confusion between neighboring jurisdictions. Canadian Radio Amateurs prefaced their call signs with the letter "c" and the letter "u" was used by Amateurs in the USA.

## (7) FORMAT OF CANADIAN AMATEUR RADIO CALL SIGNS

Before WW1, call signs issued to "Experimental Amateur Stations" in Canada consisted of two letters prefaced by the letter "X" denoting "experimental" station. After WW1 the "X" was dropped and starting in 1919, a regional numbering system for Amateur call signs was adopted. Assigned call letters were prefaced by a regional number. The numeral "1" was assigned to the Maritime Region, "2" indicated the Quebec Region and "3" designated the Ontario Region, "4" denoted the Prairie Provinces and "5" comprised BC, the Yukon and NWT.

Experimental commercial call signs were prefaced with "9" and numeral "10" preceded experimental broadcast stations. In recent years that has been changed and the numeral "10" is not currently assigned. The figure "9" is now used in the composition of call signs issued for Amateur stations in the province of New Brunswick.

After the 1927 Conference, Canadian Amateur Radio and Experimental call signs were prefaced with the newly adopted "VE" country prefix followed by the regional number and two or three suffix letters.

## (8) UNIQUE PERSONAL ASPECT OF AMATEUR RADIO CALL SIGNS

Radio Amateurs usually attach particular significance to call signs beyond their regulatory and identification function. Unlike call signs issued to most other services, Amateur station call signs are issued to an individual. As a consequence, they become personally attached to and associated with the holder or something of particular significance to that Amateur. One often hears reference to an individual Radio Amateur by station call sign alternatively with their personal name. This peculiarity of Amateur Radio call signs frequently extends to discussion about the first holder of a certain call sign and the history of call sign authorization. It is trusted that this brief review and the early call sign lists will contribute some useful background.

## (9) INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION & ADVOCACY OF AMATEUR RADIO

The classification, Experimental and/or Amateur and variations of it have been officially in use in Canada since 1911 and in other countries for a similar period. Agreement reached at the Washington 1927 Radiotelegraph Conference and later formalized in the Madrid Treaty, included the first official international recognition, definition and regulation of the service known as Amateur Radio. It is officially stated in the ITU articles as:

Article I, [14] Amateur Station: A station used by an "amateur," that is, by a duly authorized person interested in radio technique solely with a personal aim and without pecuniary interest.

Together with exclusive and shared frequency allocations plus specific country prefixes, this internationally agreed recognition and definition of Amateur Radio gave it regulatory status with other radio services. Amateur Radio had finally gained official international acceptance.

Adopted by more than seventy countries, the final accord was achieved only after a long and often difficult struggle. Records show that there was strong opposition to any authorization of Amateur Radio by one member of the Canadian government delegation, Lt. Col W. Arthur Steel, a former Army Signal Corps officer. The UK and certain other countries advocated very restrictive Amateur Radio privileges. This experience made abundantly clear the need for vigorous and constant Amateur advocacy and representation at all levels.

The International Amateur Radio Union (IARU) was founded in 1925, with individual memberships. To increase its effectiveness the IARU was reorganized in October 1928 as an association of national Amateur Radio societies. Membership in the IARU has now grown to 150 national Amateur Radio societies.

At the Madrid Conference it was decided to drop the term, Radiotelegraph, and change identity of the international organization dealing with regulatory matters to International Telecommunications Union (ITU). ITU is now an agency of the United Nations and meets at regular intervals. The IARU advocates on behalf of Amateur Radio to the ITU on a broad range of matters at the international level.

#### (10) 1927 INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT ON COUNTRY PREFIXES

When Radio Amateurs began their pioneering experiments below 200 meters, one early outcome was propagation of signals well beyond national borders. As described above, Canadian Amateurs unofficially prefaced their call signs with the letter "c" and stations in USA informally preceded their call letters with the letter "u." Amateurs in other countries followed a similar practice until adoption of internationally agreed Amateur Radio prefixes at the 1927 Washington Conference.

Augmenting the formal definition and recognition of Amateur Radio and agreement on Amateur Radio country prefixes at the 1927 Conference was the third major accord on allocation to Amateur Radio of a series of harmonically related bands throughout the short wave spectrum. (160, 80, 40, 20 & 10 meters, etc.)

On January 1, 1929, agreements reached at the 1927 Washington International Radiotelegraph Convention were approved for inclusion in the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) World Conference treaty signed at Madrid on December 9, 1932. Seventy-seven countries were represented. In line with the 1927 Conference Agreement, Canadian and USA administrations implemented use of newly adopted country prefixes late in 1928 pending formal signing of the Madrid Treaty four years later.

## (11) FORMAL ADOPTION OF COUNTRY PREFIXES

As noted above, agreements reached at the 1927 Washington Convention were implemented shortly thereafter and formalized in the 1932 Madrid Treaty. Call signs for all services were prefaced with newly adopted country prefixes. County prefixes for the Amateur Service included: "W", "K", or "N" assigned to the USA. "G" and "M" to the United Kingdom, "SM" to Sweden, "OZ" to Denmark, "F" to France, "I" to Italy, etc.

Although Canada became self-governing under the 1867 BNA Act, its foreign affairs remained under British control until 1931. Choice of a county prefix for Amateur Radio reflected Canada's 1927 position as a Dominion in the British Empire.

Citizens of Canada were "British Subjects" until 1947 and Canada did not have its own Constitution until 1982. At the 1927 Conference, a series of "V" and "Z" Amateur Radio prefixes were allocated to jurisdictions which were part of the British Empire, e.g., "VK" to Australia, "VU" to India, "ZS" to South Africa, "ZL" to New Zealand, "VE" to Canada, etc. and "VO" to the then "Dominion of Newfoundland".

With Newfoundland's 1949 entry into the Canadian confederation, the "VO" prefix was transferred to Canadian jurisdiction. The "VO" prefix continues to be assigned to Amateur Radio stations in Canada's tenth province, officially designated since 2001 as the "***Province of Newfoundland and Labrador.***" The full series of prefix blocks assigned to Canada are: CFA-CKZ, CYA-CZZ, VAA-VGZ, VOA-VOZ, VXA-VYZ and XJA-XOZ.

Implemented in recent years are revisions to regional numbering and permanent assignment of "VY" and "VA" prefixes along with expanded suffixes. On application to the regulator, authorized use of unique prefix and suffix combinations for special events within the above blocks is given due consideration by the regulator.

## (12) WORLD WAR II & AMATEUR RADIO

In September 1939, for a second time in its history, Amateur Radio on-air activity was prohibited for the duration of a World War. Through their technical and operating skills many Amateurs supported the war effort in various capacities. Numerous enlisted men and women were trained as radio technicians and operators leading many to pursue Amateur Radio when they returned to civilian life after the war. Amateurs on the "home front" kept the spirit of Amateur Radio alive by participating in the War Emergency Radio Service (USA) and providing off-air services using power line carrier techniques.

When peace returned, well-attended conventions held at Halifax in 1946 and 1949 confirmed the enthusiastic renewal of Amateur Radio. Included in the convention program booklets were complete lists of Radio Amateurs licensed in each of those years. Availability of a wide range of surplus military radio apparatus and components at affordable prices also stimulated the postwar growth of Amateur Radio. Again, Radio Amateurs demonstrated their ingenuity and resourcefulness by adapting "war surplus" equipment to Amateur bands and modes.

### (13) EMERGENCE OF NEW COUNTRIES

In the post WW2 era many former colonies gained new status as independent countries. Most one-time British colonies entered a new form of association through the Commonwealth of Nations, currently composed of 53 independent states. Many new country prefixes were approved by the ITU reflecting their changed status, such as: 5Z Kenya (formerly VQ4), 6Y Jamaica (formerly VP5), Madagascar (formerly FB8), 3C Equatorial Guinea (formerly EA0), etc.

### (14) POSTWAR GROWTH AND AMATEUR RADIO TODAY

In the sixty years since WWII, Amateur Radio has maintained its lead in technical advancement. While CW remains popular, conversion from AM to SSB, new frequency assignments, introduction of solid state circuitry, slow scan TV, teleprinter and digital modes, VHF/UHF repeaters, Amateur satellites and computer integration are among the more significant advances that continue to stimulate growth of Amateur Radio.

Although the construction of transmitters, receivers and other major components has declined in favor of manufactured transceivers, Amateurs continue to build specialized smaller devices and embrace new techniques. Emergency and public service remain the hallmarks of Amateur Radio's more than 90-year history. Although it is still a popular mode, Morse code proficiency is no longer a qualification requirement. Out of more than fifty thousand Radio Amateurs in Canada, close to four thousand reside in the Maritimes.

### (15) OLD TIMERS' CLUB

Founded in the Maritimes in 1960, the *Old Timers Club* is an association of more than one hundred and seventy-five members who have held an Amateur Certificate of Proficiency or a Radio Communication Operator's Certificate for twenty years or more.

It conducts a net on 3.750 MHz. each Sunday at 08:00L. For some years, the *Old Timers Club* has encouraged presentations and discussion on significant events in the history of Amateur Radio. This brief chronicle and the accompanying call sign records are devoted that objective.

## (16) DEDICATION

Radio Amateurs throughout the Maritimes and neighboring regions were profoundly saddened when Burns Getchell, VEICL, became a Silent Key on February 14, 2006. In 1998, Burns was inducted into the *Canadian Amateur Radio Hall of Fame* and given the '*Award of Honor*' distinction. A long time member of several Amateur clubs, organizations and the *Old Timers Club*, Burns started in Amateur Radio in 1930 and obtained his Certificate of Proficiency and Station License the following year.

Over a lengthy period Burns collected considerable material and penned several essays on the history of radio. He assembled an extensive exhibit of antique radio equipment at his home in St. Stephen, NB. Visitors from far and near were treated to an intriguing display and Burns' fascinating discourse on the evolution of radio.

To foster interest in the development of wireless and the history of Amateur Radio, Burns conducted several presentations at Amateur gatherings. He frequently gave interviews to the media and on occasion took great delight in momentarily activating his home built spark gap transmitters. For a number of years, it was a personal privilege and pleasure to exchange with Burns many historical manuscripts and references.

Burns Getchell was the consummate Radio Amateur and an inspiration to many. This brief chronology and the associated authorization lists are devoted to his memory.

## (17) ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Appreciation is extended to Old Timers Club President Bill Anderson, VE9UH and *OTC* Secretary Frank Graham, VY2FG, for taking the time to review the submitted manuscript and approve posting to the OTC Website. Many thanks also to Jim Cleveland, VE1CHI, who has been very helpful in facilitating Website uploading. Their cooperation and support is most encouraging.

Selected Bibliography:

*ITU Proceedings, IARU Reports,  
Government of Canada records,  
Radio Call Book lists,  
ARRL & RSGB, publications,  
SM Reports,*

**Contributions of:**

**Walter Hyndman, VEIBZ,  
Burns Getchell, VEICL,  
Brit Fader, VEIFQ,  
Les Codner, VEIGP.**

**Historical references including:**

*Instruction for Wireless Telegraphists (1918) by Hawkhead  
My Father Marconi by Degna Marconi  
The Sinking of the Titanic by L. T. Myers  
From Spark to Space by Saskatoon ARC,  
200 Meters & Down by DeSoto,  
History of Radio Club of America 1909-1984 published by RCA  
Amateur Radio on PEI by Barrett, VY2YN,  
Out of Thin Air by Large and Crothers,  
Whisper in the Air by Macleod,  
Come Quick, Danger by Dubreuil,  
A History of the Marconi Company by Baker,  
Wireless Over Thirty Years by Vyvyan.*

Appendix "A" (3 pages)

AMATEUR EXPERIMENTAL RADIO STATIONS OFFICIAL LISTS

Maritime Provinces 1911-1927

Authorized by the Canadian Department of Naval Service and successor Departments

LICENSED STATIONS 1911 - 12 (First experimental amateur authorizations.)

XAI	Donald Lawson		Yarmouth NS
XAJ	Karl O. Elderkin		Weymouth NS
XAK	Charles J. O'Hanley		Yarmouth NS
XAN*	Militia & Defence Dept.*		Charlottetown PEI
XAO	Francis P. Vaughan		Saint John NB

\*Sponsored by Keith Rogers

LICENSED STATIONS 1913-14

XAK	Charles John O'Hanley		Yarmouth NS
XAR	K. S. Rogers		Charlottetown PEI
XBB	Jack Oak Hum		Saint John NB
XBS	C. P. Logan	254 St. James St.	Saint John NB
XCA	G. D. Crowell		Sydney NS
XCJ	H. Redding		Halifax NS

LICENSED STATIONS 1919

1AA	J. C. Hanley	King St.	St. Stephen NB
1AB	C. W. Alexander	Patterson St.	Campbellton NB
1AC	L. L. Smith	Main St.	Yarmouth NS
1AE	H. Holden	Bay St.	Glace Bay NS
1AF	G. D. Davidson Jr.	124 1/2 Germaine St.	Saint John NB
1AG	J. F. C. Wightman	27 Queen St.	Amherst NS
1AH	G. A. Sandoz	107 Queen St.	Halifax NS
1AI	P. L. Whitman	63 Victoria Rd	Halifax NS
1AJ	J. E. A. Demers		Canso NS

LICENSED STATIONS 1920

1AB	C. W. Alexander	Patterson St.	Campbellton NB
1AE	H. Holden	Bay St.	Glace Bay NS
1AH	G. A. Sandoz	107 Queen St.	Halifax NS
1AI	P. L. Whitman	63 Victoria Rd.	Halifax NS
1AK	A. S. Atkinson	Little River	Saint John NB
1AL	F. Harrington	89 Paradise Rd.	Saint John NB
1AM	G. P. Nichols	331 City Line.	Saint John NB
1AN	W. L. Codner	8 Cranston Ave.	Saint John NB
1AP	H. B. F. McCrea	43 Sewell St.	Saint John NB
1AQ*	F. G. O'Brien	Kings College	Windsor NS
1AQ*	R. S. Garber		Bridgetown, NS
1AQ	R. T. Witmore	80 Coboug St.	Saint John NB
1AR	T. V. E. Seeley	42 Sewell St.	Saint John NB
1AS	N. Beal	South St.	Glace Bay NS
1AT	F. W. Hyndman	119 Rochford	Charlottetown PE

\* Short time holders.

LICENSED STATIONS 1923

1AA	H. E. Gaudet,	Box 192	Summerside PEI
1AB	C. W. Alexander,	Patterson St. Box 599	Campbellton NB
1AC	C. M. MacLean,	Mahone Bay	Lunenburg Co. NS
1AD	J. S. Perry,	Queen Hotel	Summerside PEI
1AE	H. Holden,	Bay Street	Glace Bay NS
1AF	J. L. Fenderson,		Jacquet River, NB
1AH	G. A. Sandoz,	Emsiole Cottage Franklyn St.	Halifax NS
1AI	P. L. Whitman,	63 Victoria Road	Halifax NS
1AJ	S. Jones	Box 108, Beech St.	Sydney Mines, NS

**1923 CONTINUED**

IAK	A. L. Atkinson	Little River	Saint John NB
IAL	G. T. Clarke	34 Paddock St.	Saint John NB
IAP	P. F. McCully	Woodburne	Pictou County, NS
IAQ	F. R. Rossiter	403 Brunswick Street	Halifax NS
IAR	J. J. Fassett	c/o Atlantic Sugar Refinery	Dartmouth, NS
IAS	E. F. Burke		Joggins Mines, NS
IAT	R. C. Peters	Westmount	Sydney NS
IAU	L.C. Bathe	105 ½ Cedar Street	Halifax, NS
IAW	G. A. Edwards	Box 155	North Sydney, NS
IAX	J. H. McCulloch	281 Forbes St.	New Glasgow NS
IAY	A. P. Watson	166 Union St.	Sydney NS
IAZ	E. R. Quilter	Glacis Barracks	Halifax NS
IBA	S. K. Wetmore	175 Canterbury	Saint John NB
IBB	C. A. Barbour	90 Pitt Street	Saint John NB
IBC	R. H. Williams	148 Durham Street	Saint John NB
IBD	J. F. Greene	29 Portland St.	Dartmouth NS
IBE	G. R. Erb	39 Metcalf St.	Saint John NB
IBF	F. Rafferty	228 Waterloo St.	Saint John NB
IBG	S. Henry		Southport PEI
IBK	H. M. Reynolds	The Citadel	Halifax NS
IBL	L. C. Young	345 Bentinck	Sydney NS
IBM	G. D. Crowell	305 Bentinck	Sydney NS
IBN	F. A. A. Mutch	132 Water Street	Charlottetown PEI
IBP	J. J. Power Jr.	23 Vernon Street	Halifax NS
IBQ	A. W. Greig	142 North Street	Halifax NS
IBR	W. S. Trotter	308 George Street	New Glasgow NS
IBT	J. J. Holmes	546 Esplanade	Sydney NS
IBU	W. G. Cook	298 Oxford Street	Halifax NS
IBV	G. Wells	74 Summit St.	Halifax NS
IBW	G. Charlton		Bridgetown NS
IBY	W. A. Noble	105 Carmarthen St.	Saint John NB
IBZ	F. W. Hyndman	119 Rochford St.	Charlottetown PEI
ICA	G. G. Houston	8 West St.	Charlottetown PEI
ICE	A. A. Gayton	411 Townsend St.	Sydney NS
ICF	D. G. Naus	403 Brunswick St.	Halifax NS
ICG	R. D. Stiles	97 Cottage Road	Sydney NS
ICI	A. T. MacKay	Box 163	Summerside PEI
ICK	W. E. Burke	36 Upper Hillsborough	Charlottetown PEI
ICL	G. B. Ingraham	41 Rodney Street	West Saint John NB
ICN	H. C. Whitney		Summerside PEI
ICO	A. H. MacKie	Summer St.	Summerside PEI
ICR	Q. C. Mader		Mahone Bay NS
ICU	H. B. Torey	Brookside Ave.	New Glasgow NS
ICV	M. J. Cleary	Box 312	North Sydney NS
ICW	J. L. MacDonald	Westmount	Sydney NS
ICX	A. B. Campbell	Cottage Lane	Glace Bay NS
ICY	Wm. Tredwell	Bay Street Box 38	Glace Bay NS
IDC	J. S. Kirk	Porter Street	Yarmouth NS
IDD	W. C. Borrett	14 Sinclair Street	Dartmouth NS
IDE	C. A. Landry	30 Rose Street	Dartmouth NS
IDF	C. C. Curran	124 Edward Street	Halifax NS
IDI	F. U. Mader		Mahone Bay NS
IDJ	E. S. Campbell	92 Beach Street	Halifax NS
IDK	G. F. Spencer		Port Morien (CB) NS
IDL	N. T. Worgan	208 Whitney Avenue	Sydney NS
IDM	S. H. Appleton	101 Morien Hill	Caledonia Mines (CB) NS
IDN	F. F. Harrington		Hampton Station NB
IDO	University of New Brunswick	Physics Dept.	Fredericton NB
IDP	G. C. Laurence	63 Le Marchant Street	Halifax NS Box 692
IDQ	A. M. Crowell	18 Thompson Street	Dartmouth NS
IDT	H. Lardner	69 Inglis Street	Halifax NS

**1923 CONTINUED**

1DV	R. Wood		Summerside PEI
1DW	T. G. Lantz		Mahone Bay NS
1EA	G. H. Burchell	54 Pleasant St.	Dartmouth NS
1EB	R. M. Binn	318 Tower Road	Halifax NS
1EC	A. R. Spencer	54 Anchorville Street	Sydney NS
1ED	S. Bateson	Box 391 Main St.	Sydney Mines NS
1EE	J. C. Arsenaunt	78 School Street	Charlottetown PEI
1EF	A. J. Dalton	678 Robie Street	Halifax NS
1EG	L. M. Frederick	Box 131 Main Street	Glace Bay NS
1EH	R. B. McKenzie	Box 519 Cottage Lane	Glace Bay NS
1EI	T. B. Lacey	60 St. James Street	Saint John NB
1EJ	G. Gilbert	17 MacKay Street	Dartmouth NS
1EK	G. L. Conrad	152 Brunswick Street	Halifax NS

**LICENSED STATIONS FISCAL YEAR 1926-27**

1AB	C. W. Alexander	Patterson Street	Campbellton NB
1AC	H. E. Thompson	Wentworth Street	Liverpool NS
1AE	C. H. Starr	Acadia University	Wolfville NS
1AF	J. L. Fenderson		Jacquet River NB
1AI	F. H. Clarke		Millerton NB
1AJ	R. B. MacQuarrie	Cambridge Street	Summerside PEI
1AK	A. L. Atkinson	Little River	Saint John NB
1AM	J. E. Palmer	117 Lansdowne Street	Fredericton NB
1AP	J. L. MacKay		Breadalbane PEI
1AQ	J. H. Smith	554 Brunswick Street	Fredericton NB
1AR	J. J. Fassett	Pleasant Street	Dartmouth NS
1AU	C. MacDonald	Great Falls	Bathurst Mines NB
1AX	L. Upton	121 Westmoreland Street	Fredericton NB
1AZ	W. J. Gillis	George Street	Campbellton NB
1BA	J. M. Cruickshank	12 Olive Street	Saint John West NB
1BC	W. S. Bligh		Berwick NS
1BD	E. S. Wright	Central Street	Summerside PEI
1BE	G. L. Smith	Bristol Avenue	Liverpool NS
1BG	J. J. Lutes	115 High Street	Moncton NB
1BH	W. Finney	Box A2 Atlantic Street	Sydney Mines NS
1BI	J. Finney	Box 562 Cranberry Street	Sydney Mines NS
1BJ	W. J. Gillis	Box 134	Newcastle NB
1BK	G. B. Slaven	518 Prince Street	Sydney NS
1BM	C. V. Wetmore		Liverpool NS
1BN	J. Rose	45 Almon Street	Halifax NS
1BO	A. W. Mason		St. Andrews NB
1BQ	A. W. Greig	280 Oxford Street	Halifax NS
1BR	F. Miller	Box 452 Pero Street	Sydney Mines NS
1BT	J. J. Holmes	11 Dominion Street	Sydney NS
1BZ	F. W. Hyndman	25 Fitzroy Street	Charlottetown PEI
1CE	A. A. Gayton	411 Townsend Street	Sydney NS
1CO	A. H. MacKie	Summer Street	Summerside PEI
1CX	W. Tredwell	Bay Street	Glace Bay NS
1DA	A. McPhail	Douglas Avenue	Glace Bay NS
1DD	W. C. Borrett	14 Sinclair Street	Dartmouth NS
1DJ	E. S. Campbell	92 Beech Street	Halifax NS
1DM	S. H. Appleton	101 Morien Hill	Caledonia Mines NS
1DO	A. F. Baird	University of New Brunswick	Fredericton NB
1DQ	A. M. Crowell	18 Thompson Street	Dartmouth NS
1DU	C. & J. S. MacDonald	St. Andrews Street	Bathurst NB
1ED	S. Bateson	Main Street	Sydney Mines NS
1EI	T. B. Lacey	Loch Lomond Road	Saint John NB

**END OF OFFICIAL LICENSED STATION LISTS FISCAL YEARS 1911-1927**