EXCERPTS FROM ENGINEERING PAPER
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Re - Trans-Pacific High Power Stations
Extracted by - W. A. Breniman

Very little, if anything, has appeared in the SOCIETY OF WIRELESS PIONEERS publications about the dawn of communication across the vast Pacific by way of Hawaii. The early modes and their time span are indicated on the map with the specific locations of stations being given in following paragraphs.

Philbrick left Kahuku in 1920 to become Engineer-in-Charge at Bolinas, California. In 1926 he became District Operating Engineer and in 1943, became District Engineer for the Hawaiian Islands. He returned to Bolinas in 1945 and retired in 1946.

Construction of the American stations in California and Hawaii got underway in 1913, with the test and tune stage being scheduled for September 1914. The J. G. White Engineering Corporation of New York were the constructors.

The California transmitting station was located at Bolinas, about 20 miles north of San Francisco, and the receiving station at Marshalls, about 38 miles north of San Francisco.

The Hawaiian transmitting station was located at Kahuku, about 30 miles northwesterly of Honolulu, and the receiving station at Koko Head, about 12 miles southwesterly of Honolulu.

At Bolinas two transmitters, each with an input rating of 300 KW, were installed to operate on 6,700 meters (44.77 hKz) with the two transmitters being alternated in service using the call KET. The antenna was 600 feet in width and 2,700 feet in length and supported on 325 foot masts.

The California antenna, directionally oriented, was 5,000 feet in length with its 2 conductors supported on a single line of five 325 foot guyed, cylindrical section, steel masts.

The antenna at Marshalls was of the order of 10 miles in length, and no data is available on the length of the Koko Head antenna. As previously stated, the antenna used at Tomioka, Japan was 10.54 miles in length.

KET - MARSHALL - Receiving
KET - Bolinas - Sending
KPH - Pt. Reyes Station