

*** Due to the New Year's Holiday falling on Tuesday, January 1st, the ***
 * January meeting of the Central Texas Amateur Radio Club will be on Tuesday, *
 *** January 8th at 7:00 PM at the ***
 ** Bell County Communications Center, 798 West Avenue O, in Belton **

The Prez Says...

Priscilla Beauregard, KE5UES



Goodness where has this year gone. Seems each year goes by faster. And this weather sure is cold. The only thing that is good about weather in the low 20's is that it will get rid of some of the bugs.

Ladies don't forget to check in with the new Pink HAMsters Net for women only. It will be on the W5BCR Bosque County 2 meter repeater on 147.180(+) with a PL of 123.0 at 7:30 PM each Tuesday night, beginning January 8th. I won't be able to check in that night as the Central Texas Amateur Radio Club is having its monthly meeting that night as New Year's Day falls on the first Tuesday in the month. But I sure plan to try the next week. I think this net will help all of us get use to talking on the radio.

The Club wishes to extend condolence to Teddy Bruski and family for the loss of his sister in December.

Once again it is that time of the year when membership dues are due. The dues are \$20.00 for the year.

Some dates that you might wish to remember for January: Straight Key Night is January 1st; Pink HAMsters Net January 8th; Confederate Heroes Day is January 19th some state offices may be closed or at reduced staffing; Advance SkyWarn Training for Travis County is on January 6th; the ARRL North Texas Convention "Cow Town HamFest" is January 18th and 19th; Postage Rate increases go into effect January 27th and Texas Flag Day is January 25th. There will be more information on these dates further on in the news letter.



I am borrowing some words from the ARRL as they express my thoughts... As the shadows lengthen and the evening comes, the busy world is hushed and our work is done. When we reflect on the past year – thinking about the good DX with hams in far-away places, as well as the regular rag chews with friends across town – we can't help but feel the magic of Amateur Radio and marvel how it brings us all closer together. May 2013 bring every one of us safe lodging and peace.



The Central Texas Amateur Radio Net
meets every Thursday at 8:00 PM
on the W5BEC repeater,
on 147.140(+) PL 123.0
Join Us!

January NCS & Back-Up NCS Schedule

January 3 rd :	January 10 th :
Net Control: KE5UES	KE5ISN
Back-Up: KE5ISN	AD5SK
January 17 th :	January 24 th :
Net Control: AD5SK	K6WXA
Back-Up: K6WXA	W5VEX

January 31st:
Net Control: W5VEX
Back-Up: KE5ISN



Straight Key Night

Straight Key Night is held on January 1st from 0001 - 2359 UTC on all authorized amateur frequencies.

For more information on this event, visit: <http://www.arrl.org/straight-keynight> (...more information follows in this issue of the newsletter...) – Ed.



Pink HAMsters Net

Susan Godfrey, KF5OHM

Starting **Tuesday, January 8th**, the Central Texas Chapter of the Pink HAMsters will begin having their weekly nets each Tuesday, on the Bosque County W5BCR repeater, on 147.180(+) PL 123.0 at 7:30 PM.

Please note this net is for YL's **ONLY**.

Strays

“The Green Hornet, he hunts the biggest of all game – public enemies that even the G-Men cannot reach.” With his faithful valet Kato, Brit Reid daring young publisher, matches wits with racketeers and saboteurs, risking his life so that criminals and enemy spies will feel the weight of the law by the sting of the Green Hornet!”



The show originated from Detroit on station WXZY in 1936 and was picked up for network broadcast by Mutual on January 1st, 1938 and centered on a newspaper publisher named Britt Reid who at night would change into his alter ego, *The Green Hornet*. He would become a vigilante and protect his daytime identity by wearing a green mask to disguise himself. Eventually Reid's alter ego would end up being pronounced a criminal, making it easy for him to infiltrate all the real hang-outs and places of “business” for the crooks. That way, the hero could find out what he needed to know about their schemes. It also allowed him to be able to weasel his way into taking a cut of the thugs' loot.

Ride again with the *Green Hornet* by visiting:

<http://archive.org/details/TheGreenHornet>



North American QSO Party

Contest period is from 1800Z, Jan. 19th to 0600Z, Jan. 20th on 160, 80, 40, 20, 15 and 10 Meters. Complete rules and further info can be found at:

<http://www.ncjweb.com/naqprules.php>



Confederate Heroes Day



January 19th



FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK



What I “normally” like to do is send out the newsletter at least a couple of days prior to what would be the next club meeting. In the case of what will be the **February** issue of the *Wavelength*, that means that I would normally send it out between the 29th and the 31st of January.

However, we have an important meteorological event occurring on February 2nd and it just wouldn't be right to report it a month late or not at all. Therefore, I won't be sending out the February issue of our newsletter until say, around noon-ish on February 2nd .



Skywarn Training



Coryell County (*Basic Spotter Training Only*) Monday, Jan. 7th, 7:00-9:00 PM, at the Gatesville Fire Dept., 109 South 23rd Street in Gatesville.

Falls County (*Basic Spotter Training Only*) Tuesday, Jan. 8th, 7:00-9:00 PM, at the Falls County Courthouse, located at 122 Bridge St., in Marlin.

Hamilton County (*Basic Spotter Training Only*) Wednesday, January 16th, 7:00-9:00 PM at the Hamilton Fire Dept., 115 W. Henry St., in Hamilton.

Limestone County (*Basic Spotter Training Only*) Wednesday, January 9th, 7:00-9:00 PM at the Limestone County Courthouse, 200 W. State St., in Groesbeck.

Milam County (*Basic Spotter Training Only*) Monday, Jan. 21st, 7:00-9:00 PM, at the Cameron Volunteer Fire Dept., 1505 N. Travis St., in Cameron.

Travis County (*Basic & Advanced Spotter Training*) Saturday, January 6th, 8:00am – 4:00pm at the McCallum High School Fine Arts Center, 5600 Sunshine Dr., in Austin.

More info on this training session is at: <http://www.utexas.edu/depts/grg/kimmel/skywarn2013.html>

Williamson County (*Basic Spotter Training Only*) Wednesday, January 30th, 7:00pm – 9:00pm at the Jester Annex, 1801 East Old Settlers Blvd., in Round Rock.





A.R.R.L. North Texas Section Convention

Cowtown Hamfest, the original Hamfest in the Fort Worth Metroplex, sponsored by the Lockheed Martin Amateur Radio Club, the ARRL North Texas Section Convention is Friday, January 18 from 3PM to 8 PM and Saturday, January 19, 8 AM to 3 PM. The convention will be held at the Lockheed Martin Recreation Area, 3400 Bryant Irvin Road in Fort Worth. Talk-In frequency is 147.280(+) PL 110.9 and call for **W5SJZ**.

Point of Contact is David Forbes - KC5UYR, who can be emailed at: kc5uyr@compuserve.com.

More information is available at: <http://www.cowtownhamfest.com> and <http://www.arrl.org/hamfests/north-texas-section-convention-cowtown-hamfest-1>



ARRL January VHF Contest

Contest period is 1900Z, Jan. 19th through 0359Z, Jan. 21st on 6, 2, 1.25 Meters and 70 Cm. For more info visit: www.arrl.org/january-vhf

RADIO AGE



The Wireless 'Phone Will Get You

Many a man in the spring of the weather and of youth has stood on his doorstep and longed to be able to shout his thoughts to all the world. Many have felt this, but few have ever thought they could do it. Wireless telephony has made such a scheme within the range of the possibilities. If your wife is cross, or your enemy is hot on your trail, or the partner wants to tell you that note falls due to-morrow, don't think you can go to San Francisco or China and get away from her or them. Gadzooks: You can't- -the wireless 'phone will get you.

- *The Electrical Experimenter*, January 1916

Postage Rate Increase

The US Postal Service has announced that as of January 27th, the cost to mail first class letters and postcards within the US will increase by 1 cent for each.

Pounding the Brass – Straight Key Night

Dan Henderson, N1ND

*Once upon a New Year's dreary,
while I pounded brass so weary
Listening for many a quaint and
curious signals as the volume soared –
While I called CQ by rapping,
suddenly there came a tapping.
As a signal gently rapping, rapping
above my ambient noise floor.
"Tis some station," I did mutter,
"tapping above the old noise floor –
Wanting QSOs, nothing more."
Presently my fist grew stronger,
hesitating then no longer.
Pounding the brass the call I
answered, pondering the fun in store –
What new friend I was then making, a
new contact for the taking.
The signal of my straight key rising,
rising through the ether to explore –
Now that I was sure I heard you – here
I opened wide the door, -
Having fun and nothing more.
Much I marveled through this contact,
glad to hear the discourse plainly,
With its answer full of meaning – lots
of relevance it bore;
For we cannot help agreeing much
great fun we had that evening.
And next day different headings
beaming. Make more contacts I implore
Different station signals gleaning,
many louder than before.
Pounding brass and nothing more.
As the clock approached that hour, the
end I hoped would not be dour
Looking back on times remembered
from our common hobby's lore;
The legacy of brass a' pounding; the
code meticulously sounding;
Making music that the well-trained ear
will appreciate and adore.
Moments cherished shared and stored,
Straight Key Night forever more.*



Always held during the twenty-four hours of New Year's Day (UTC that is) **SKN** has become an annual homage to the traditions of our hobby – where many recall days of simpler times.

Those who venture into this casual, fun time on the air from one or more of the hectic or demanding areas of our hobby such as contesting, DXing or EmComm, may not understand that there is room in amateur radio for all kinds of operations and operators as well.

You never know what the conversation may bring when you strike up a relaxed SKN contact. That is part of what makes this a fun event.

Straight Key Night is always from 0001-2359 UTC on New Year's Day. Whether you are a new-comer to the hobby, someone whose rusty fist could use a good workout or an experienced hand with the key, try SKN 2013.

You might find the dreary midwinter's night quite fun when you light up the ether!





Tuning-In

New Texas State-Wide Interoperability Frequencies

The Federal Communications Commission mandated that all existing radio systems under Part 90 which includes state and local public safety systems, convert their radio systems to 12.5 kHz bandwidth by January 1st, 2013. With this mandate, some frequencies in the **Texas Interoperability Plan** went away; some new frequencies have come into use and several previously “designated” frequencies have changed their operating purpose and / or “channel name”.

Interoperable frequencies – or channels – are common radio frequencies used to communicate between various agencies such as police, fire, EMS and other agencies. These are shared common frequencies without which, the various agencies involved in an incident could not communicate with each other.

In some locals these are also referred to as “*Mutual Aid*” frequencies.

The new channel plan is as follows:



Channel Name	Frequency	Usage / Remarks
VCALL10	155.7525	Calling Channel
VTAC11	151.1375	Tactical Channel
VTAC12	154.4525	Tactical Channel
VTAC13	158.5375	Tactical Channel
VTAC14	159.4725	Tactical Channel
VFIRE21	154.2800	Tactical Channel
VFIRE22	154.2650	Tactical Channel
VFIRE23	154.2950	Tactical Channel
VFIRE24	154.2725	Tactical Channel
VFIRE25	154.2875	Tactical Channel
VFIRE26	154.3025	Tactical Channel and Air-to-Ground (<i>Previously “Texas Air 2”</i>)
VMED28	155.3400	Tactical Channel and Air-to-Ground
VMED29	155.3475	Tactical Channel
VLAW31	155.4750	Tactical Channel
VLAW32	155.4825	Tactical Channel
VTAC33	159.4725	Output Frequency Itinerant Repeater
VTAC34	158.7375	Output Frequency Itinerant Repeater
VTAC35	159.4725	Output Frequency Itinerant Repeater
VTAC36	151.1375	Output Frequency Itinerant Repeater (Primary)
VTAC37	154.4525	Output Frequency Itinerant Repeater (Secondary)
VTAC38	158.7375	Output Frequency Itinerant Repeater
TXCALL1D	154.9500	Car-to-Car (<i>Previously “Texas Law 1”</i>)
TXCALL2D	155.3700	Air-to-Ground (<i>Previously “Texas Law 2”</i>)

Unless otherwise noted, these are all simplex frequencies using a PL Tone of 156.7. The repeaters listed use a PL Tone of 136.5.

How's DX?

DCØKK is active in Sri Lanka through the 9th of March as **4S7KKG**. His activity is on the HF Bands CW & Digital modes. QSL via his home call.

DL5RMH will be active from Guatemala until the middle of January signing **stroke TG9**. QSL via his home callsign.

H44RK will be active from Upolu Island, Samoa through the 1st of March as **5WØRK**. QSL via NR6M.

DDØVR and DE3BWR will be active as **XVØVR** through the 4th of January on Cat Ba Island and Phu Quoc Island off of Vietnam. QSL via DDØVR.

PP1CZ will be active from Fernando de Noronha Island 15 - 21 January as **PYØF**. His focus will be on 160 through 80 meters CW. QSL via his home call.

JR1IZM will be operational as **7P8ZM** from Lesotho through the month of January on all of the High Frequency bands. QSL via JO1CRA.

CoCoRaHS WxTalk Webinar Series

This month's Webinar is on Thursday, January 17th at Noon. The topic of discussion will cover El Nino, La Nina and Recurring Jet Stream Patterns. You can sign-up for this Webinar at:

<http://www.cocorahs.org/Content.aspx?page=wxtalk>



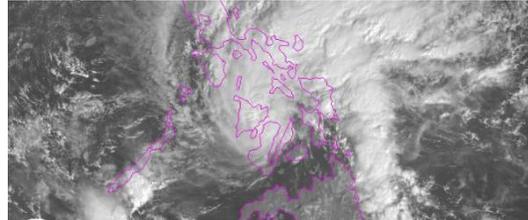
Robert Shoemaker-KE5WVC, sent along this handy link to an online repeater directory. You can check it out at:

http://www.repeaterbook.com/repeaters/index.php?state_id=48

Amateurs asked to leave 7.095 MHz Clear as Tropical storm Quinta hits the Philippines

Jim Linton, VK3PC

The Philippines Amateur Radio Association Vice Chief Operating Officer, Ramon J. Anquilan - DU1UGZ, is asking that 7.095 MHz be kept clear as this frequency is being utilized as their emergency net frequency to handle any emergency and welfare traffic.



Communities were on put on alert Christmas Day as a low pressure area developed into a storm and made landfall on Wednesday, December 26th and travelled through the Visayas. Officials warned that the areas within a 350 kilometer diameter of Tropical Storm Quinta should expect heavy to intense rainfall, along with possible flash floods and landslides over the next few days.

Strays



A man skis in front of the Alamo – Jan. 12, 1985, after more than a foot of snow fell on San Antonio.



The Weather Channel to begin naming Winter Storms

During this 2012-13 winter season, **The Weather Channel** will begin naming what it calls, “*noteworthy winter storms.*” As explained on their website, “a storm with a name is easier to follow, which will mean fewer surprises and more preparation. In addition to providing information about significant winter storms by referring to them by name, the name itself will make communication and information sharing in the constantly expanding world of social media much easier.”

WINTER STORM CENTRAL		WINTER STORM NAMES 2012-2013	
ATHENA	HELEN	ORKO	VIRGIL
BRUTUS	IAGO	PLATO	WALDA
CAESAR	JOVE	Q	XERXES
DRACO	KHAN	ROCKY	YOGI
EUCLID	LUNA	SATURN	ZEUS
FREYR	MAGNUS	TRITON	
GANDOLF	NEMO	UKKO	

The Weather Channel's 2012-13 Winter Storm Names

Unlike the National Hurricane Center -- which has named tropical storms and hurricanes since the 1940s -- the National Weather Service does not name winter storms. “One of the reasons this may be true is that there is no national center, such as the National Hurricane Center, to coordinate and communicate information on a multi-state scale to cover such big events,” according to The Weather Channel.

The National Centers for Environmental Prediction’s Hydrologic Prediction Center does issue discussions and snowfall forecasts on a national scale, but it does not fill the same role as the NHC in naming storms.

Historically, many major winter storms have been named during or after the event has occurred, such as ‘The President’s Day Storm’ and ‘Snowmageddon.’ Yet, until now, there has been no organized naming system for these storms before they impact population centers. In Europe, forecasters have named winter storms since the 1950s, and many local television stations in the US name winter storms, as well.

According to The Weather Channel, a winter storm will only be given a name after a complete assessment of several variables, including snowfall, ice, wind and temperature, as well as taking into account the time of day (rush hour vs. overnight) and the day of the week (weekday school and work travel vs. weekends). The Weather Channel will only name a storm no more than three days before its anticipated impact.

The full article covering this can be found at:

<http://www.weather.com/news/weather-winter/why-we-name-winter-storms-20121001>



[weather.com](http://www.weather.com)

Wireless Telegraphy from an Aeroplane

Earle E. Ennis

January 21st, 1911... Wireless telegraphy as a factor in the aerial evolutions of the future in naval and military warfare was thoroughly exploited in a series of experiments conducted for the War Department at the recent aviation meet at San Francisco. At that time it was conclusively proven for the first time that communication can be established between an aeroplane, hundreds of feet in the air, and a ground station, and that messages can be transmitted with absolute accuracy from almost any distance or altitude with practically no interferences from other wireless stations in the vicinity.



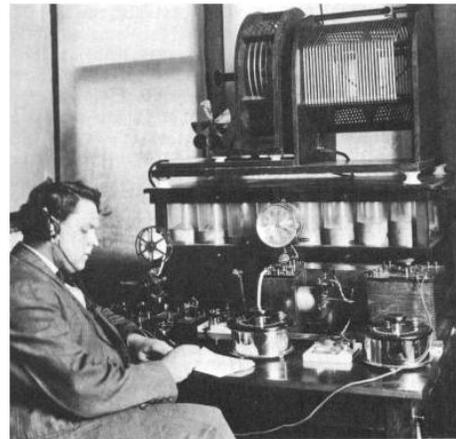
Lieutenant Paul W. Beck aboard the Wright Aeroplane.

The tests were conducted at Selfridge Field and were under the direct charge of Lieutenant Paul W. Beck and representatives of the Western Wireless Equipment Company, who designed and built the apparatus for the experiments. The maximum distance covered was 40 miles and the greatest altitude attained during the tests was 500 feet, at which time Lieutenant Beck, carried as a passenger in a Wright machine,

transmitted two complete messages in the Morse code to the wireless station on the aviation field while traveling at an approximate speed of 55 miles per hour. Both messages were received at the field station as well as by other stations, one of which was over 40 miles distant, with absolute clearness and accuracy.

The apparatus used in the experiments, which Lieutenant Beck carried in his lap, weighed but 29 pounds and was enclosed in a small mahogany case with sending key fastened on the top. The integral instruments consisted in the main of a small storage cell, a high-frequency coil-transformer, an inductive transformer for syntonizing, variable condensers for varying the capacity of the oscillation circuit, a noiseless discharge chamber for the spark and an ordinary telegraph key.

The antenna consisted of 95 feet of phosphor-bronze wire, 1/16 of an inch in diameter, formed of seven fine strands inter-twisted and weighing 1½ ounces. When the aeroplane left the ground this was wound around a small drum which unwound at the will of the operator and swung out behind, clear of the propeller. The wire was fastened to the machine by a simple clip attachment, that was easily opened when the aeroplane neared the ground, releasing the antenna and allowing it to drop to the ground, and permitting the machine to land free from possibility of entanglement with tree tops or other objects.



Earle E. Ennis at the receiving station.

Another point that was noticed was the steady decrease in the loudness of the signals as the aeroplane traveled away from the field station and the correspondingly steady –

- increase as it returned indicates that with a receiving instrument on the ground properly calibrated, it would be quite possible to determine the approximate distance of an aeroplane from a ground station.

Merely tentative efforts were made to receive a message aboard an aeroplane during the tests at Selfridge Field, owing to the practical impossibility of hearing any of the signals through the terrific exhaust of the engine. The aeroplane is in its crude state yet, and until the noise is eliminated it is impossible to receive signals from the ground and have them audible in telephone receivers even though as sensitive a detector as the perikon is used.

Wireless work as applied to aeroplanes is capable of much greater development than as applied to any other field of research. The ability to obtain an almost unlimited wave length, and absolute freedom from interference, added to the small amount of power necessary to reach unbelievable distances, all open up a vista to aeroplane wireless that is as free from limits as the medium through which it works, and will undoubtedly lead to the clearing up of many of the contradictions that hamper the progress of the experts.

Demonstrated Value of Amateur Wireless in Aviation

Charles W. Taussig, "The Book of Radio" 1922

One of the most striking examples of the value of having amateur radio stations scattered all over the country is illustrated in the following story:



The U. S. Mail Plane was delayed in Cleveland. The authorities would not let it leave the ground, owing to a break in the radio equipment which was being repaired. The impatient pilot, anxious to start, condemned the radio as being of no service to him in flights and requested that he be permitted to start without it. He was not allowed to do this, however, for the regulations are very strict in regard to mail airplanes.

After further delay, the radio was fixed, and the plane left on its long flight to Chicago. The trip was uneventful, until the plane neared Chicago, where a heavy ground fog obscured both land and lake. Blind for all practical purposes, the aviator circled around and around, seeking the landing place.

Through a slight rift in the fog bank below him, he caught a glimpse of Lake Michigan. This was not very reassuring and he was at a loss to know just where the landing field lay. After more circling about, the gas became almost exhausted, and in desperation he finally told his radio operator to send out a Q S T (general call) and ask any radio station who heard them to call the Mayfair landing field on the telephone and ask them to send up rockets. In an incredibly short time, rockets were seen piercing the fog bank below, and a safe landing was made. Upon inquiry, the pilot learned that six different amateurs had telephoned their message to the landing field.

Illustration from the cover of QST, August 1919

C Q D

Alfred M. Caddell

The Story of the First Sea Rescue by Radio when Radio Was Wireless and a Ten-Inch Spark Coil and a Magnetic Detector Was the Ultimate in Apparatus

Serious accidents on passenger liners at sea are rare enough these days. Just stop for a moment and see if you can remember when the last great disaster at sea occurred. The fact is that radio has so aided navigation that real accidents simply don't happen. Every big vessel is in constant touch with both shores of the ocean during the entire passage and we have grown to take radio almost for granted. But it was not so long ago that the radio waves had to prove their usefulness. Then, even the big ships boasted but one operator who could be at his set only a part of the day. Sets would not send very far, and the apparatus was not too dependable. The public, if it gave much consideration to radio at all, was somewhat skeptical.

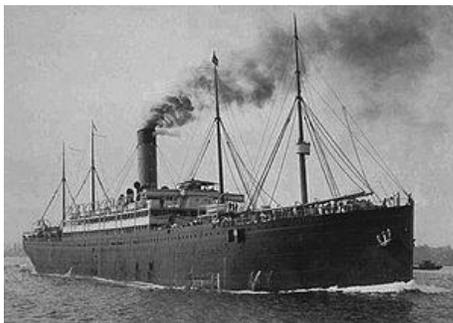
But when radio saved the lives of thousands at sea in January, 1909, when Jack Binns at the key of the *RMS Republic*, sent out distress calls which gave him the aid of the land station nearest him and the many ships around the scene of the disaster, Americans began to feel that maybe this radio thing had something to it after all...

It was four o'clock Saturday morning, **January 23, 1909**. The *RMS Republic*, in command of Captain Inman Sealby, had left New York for Liverpool at five o'clock the evening before, with 1,600 passengers on board. Jack Binns was the one wireless operator on the ship. Almost immediately upon clearing Sandy Hook the ship had run into a thick fog bank, the automatic fog-horn was set going.



Jack Binns in 1908

Binns was kept busy at the key until midnight, sending and receiving commercial messages, and exchanging "location" reports with other ships and stations on shore. And then he turned into his bunk for the night.



The RMS Republic

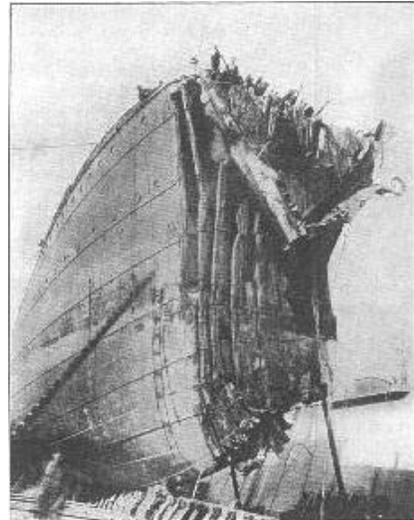
All went well until eight bells, and then----a tremor ran throughout the ship. There was a terrific crashing. Crumpled up like the bellows of a concertina, the lower part of the colliding ship's bow had hit the *Republic* full and square in her engine room compartment while the upper part, plowing its way through the cabins on the deck, hung over it, a menacing mountain of twisted steel. The roof of the wireless cabin collapsed; part of the cabin itself was wrenched away.

The engine and boiler rooms on *Republic* began to flood, and the ship listed. A strong current was running, swinging the colliding ship and the *Republic* around and twisting her davits, stanchions and beams.

At a glance--it all happened at once, it seemed--Binns took in the situation. He was standing between life and death. He jumped to the key immediately and began sending out *CQD*, which at that time was the distress call, becoming the first ship in history to issue a *CQD* distress signal.

The Italian liner *SS Florida*, which had struck the *Republic*, came about to rescue her complement and the *RMS Baltic* and the U.S. Coast Guard cutter *Gresham* responded as well. The *Florida* had not suffered as much as the *Republic*, and it was decided to put all of the passengers and crew on board her. Her engines were undamaged and the ship was controllable. The captain of the Italian ship, a young man by name of Ruspini, handled the situation from his end with a surprising degree of coolness.

When daylight broke the next morning, Sunday, there was one of the greatest concourses of ships ever seen on the seas. Everywhere, as far as the eye could see were ships. Every liner and every cargo boat equipped with wireless that happened to be within a three hundred mile radius of the disaster, overhearing the exchange of messages between the *Baltic* and



What happened to the SS Florida
Bow of the Florida after the collision.
Photo was taken in a Brooklyn dry dock.

the *Republic* had gathered around and stood by ready to be of whatever assistance they could. It was a fine testimonial to the value of wireless.

Captain Sealby and a skeleton crew remained on board *Republic* to make an effort to save her. Crewmen from the *Gresham* tried using collision mats to stem the flooding, but to no avail. An attempt was made by the *Gresham* to take *Republic* under tow. This effort too was futile, and on 24 January, *Republic* sank. At 15,378 tons, she was the largest ship to have sunk up to that time. All the remaining crew were evacuated before she went down.

There are many rumors that the *Republic* was carrying gold and / or other valuables when she went down. One rumor is that she was carrying gold worth \$250,000 – \$500,000 in American gold coins to be used as payroll for the US Navy's Great White Fleet. Another theory is that she was carrying money for the relief effort for the 1908 earthquake in Messina, Italy. A third theory is that she was carrying \$3,000,000 in gold coins as part of a loan to the Imperial Russian government. All of these values, of course, are in 1909 dollars when gold was \$20 per ounce. Today, the coin values would bring the recovery to at least many hundreds of millions of dollars, and some experts have estimated that the recovery (with proper marketing of the recovered coins) could approach \$5 billion or more, making the *Republic* salvage the largest treasure recovery of all time.

The wreck of the *Republic* was found by Martin Bayerle in 1981. She lies upright approximately 50 miles south of Nantucket Island in approximately 270 feet of water. Two salvage expeditions in the 1980's attempted to locate the gold, but were unsuccessful. To date, none of the rumored treasure has been found.