

Set of 4 x 78s issued about  
April 1941

The

# MORSE CODE

on

## COLUMBIA RECORDS

*The Quickest Way to Learn*

**T**HE Morse Code is the language of telegraphy. It is the form in which messages of the Services, news and commercial messages of the world are transmitted and received, whether by line or wireless telegraphy.

The Morse Code is simply dots and dashes used in different combinations—each combination representing a letter, figure or sign. Thus a dot followed by a dash represent the letter A; a dash followed by a dot represent the letter N; and many other combinations.

The owner of a wireless Receiving Set will hear many of these dot and dash messages. They are apparently unintelligible; actually they are as readable as letters in print. Some amateurs have acquired the art of reading the Morse Code thus transmitted from printed handbooks. This, however, necessitates close study and is frequently found both tedious and difficult because the brain is endeavouring to assimilate through the eye what in reality is only heard by the ear; Morse Code is only heard not seen.

That difficulty is now overcome with the aid of the gramophone, and an intelligent grasp of the meaning of the Morse Signals may be acquired through a set of Columbia Records which have been prepared with the co-operation of Signallers from the R.A.F.

On the principle that oral instruction is necessary in the early stages as an aid to understanding, the Morse expert engaged to make these Columbia records *carefully explains by word of mouth*, on the records themselves, how the Morse Code is constructed. This feature is of most valuable help, since, once more, it enables the ear to be concentrated on the lessons, and adds a human element to the instruction that renders the teaching of greater interest.

These Columbia Morse Code records take the listener through the entire alphabet, and further embody the most up-to-date procedure of Wireless Telegraphy as well as including carefully graduated matter for practice purposes telegraphed in such a manner as to provide—in conjunction with the speed regulator on the gramophone—sufficient variation in speed of signalling to take the beginner from the lowest to the highest degree in the art of telegraphy.

The method of presenting the Morse Code and the order in which the various portions are taken for instructional purposes, is based on the latest practice adopted by the three Services, while the procedure and special signs given are taken from the unified procedure of the Services.

To still further assist the student the contents of each record are printed here. The lessons are divided into eight parts on four records, as given on the following pages.

## MORSE CODE RECORD No. DB1995. Part 1

This first part gives the Morse Code as used in International Wireless Telegraphy, gradually built up from the elementary dot and dash. It is the quickest way to learn the Morse Code. Each letter of the alphabet is dealt with in this part.

The record is as follows :—

The International Morse Code is made up of dots and dashes ; or shorts and longs ; and spaces or silences. The dot is taken as the unit, and the dash is equal to three dots.

When speaking in terms of Morse the dot is referred to as dit and the dash as dah. The dots sound like this dit dit dit dit ..... and the dashes thus dah, dah, dah, dah IIII

The space or silence between the dits and dahs of a letter is equal to one dit. The space between letters is equal to three dits and between words five dits.

By using dits and dahs together in various combinations the whole alphabet, figures, punctuation marks and other signs necessary in telegraphy are made up in this manner :—

Letter A dit dah ·I  
Letter B dah dit dit dit I···  
Letter C dah dit dah dit I·I·

The whole alphabet will now be transmitted each letter being given twice. Here are the first six letters A to F

A A B B C C D D E E F F  
·I ·I I·· I·· I·I I·I I·· I·· · · ··· I·· I··

Master these first before proceeding to the next group of six which now follows :—G to L

G G H H I I J J K K L L  
II· II· ..... ..... ·· ·· ·III ·III I·I I·I I·· I··

Now the next six letters :—M to R

M M N N O O P P Q Q R R  
II II I· I· III III ·II· ·II· II·I II·I I· I·

Followed by the balance of the alphabet :—S to Z

S S T T U U V V W W X X Y Y  
··· ··· I I ··I ··I ···I ···I ·II ·II I··I I··I I·II I·II  
Z Z  
II·· II··

Do not pass on to the next side until you have mastered the foregoing

## MORSE CODE RECORD No. DB1995. Part 2

In this section figures are carefully dealt with followed by punctuation marks and certain procedure signs necessary in telegraphy. As many of these signs are combinations of the letters on Side 1 it is recommended that this part should not be taken until Side 1 has been thoroughly mastered.

The record is as follows :—

Figures are made up of further combination of dits and dahs and the figures one to nought will now be transmitted each figure being sent twice :—

1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5
·IIII	·IIII	··III	··III	···II	···II	····I	····I	·····	·····
6	6	7	7	8	8	9	9	0	0
I····	I····	II···	II···	III··	III··	IIII·	IIII·	IIIII	IIIII

In the Services when transmitting figure group messages, the figure 0 is signalled as T in the subject matter of the message only. Listen to this figure group :—70450

II··· I ····I ····· I

The most common punctuation symbols are :—

Full stop	three A's sent as one sign	·I·I·I
Brackets	two K's sent as one sign	I·II·I
Inverted commas	two R's sent as one sign	·I··I·
Under line or block letters—the letters UK sent as one sign		··II·I
Apostrophe	WG sent as one sign	·IIII·
Oblique stroke	XE sent as one sign	I··I·
Hyphen	DU sent as one sign	I····I
Note of interrogation or repeat	UD sent as one sign	··II··

The following procedure signs are used in messages. Commencing sign, with which all transmissions are opened VE sent as one sign ···I·

Ending sign, with which all transmissions are ended AR sent as one sign ·I·I·

Wireless stations are identified by means of call signs which are made up of combinations of letters or letters and figures.

For example GHB II· ···· I··· or A4X ·I ····I I··I

The letter V...I represents "from" when used with call signs.

Transmissions of plain language are preceded by the symbol AAA sent as one sign ·I·I·I

Transmissions of letter of figure groups are preceded by the symbol BT sent as one sign and called the long break I···I

## MORSE CODE RECORD No. DB1996. Part 3

In this part simple short messages are transmitted, showing the correct procedure and order of placing the call signs, numbering and timing the messages, the differences in procedure for plain language and code messages being defined.

The record is as follows :—

After the commencing sign the receiving station's call sign is given followed by V and then the transmitting station's call sign thus :—

VE G 7 N V R S D  
 ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ····

A simple plain language message would be :—

VE A 6 K V G H D AAA  
 ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ····  
 C O N C U R AR  
 ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ····

A simple letter group message would be :—

VE K S C V M 3 N BT  
 ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ····  
 L A J S Q AR  
 ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ····

Now all messages bear a series number and a time of origin.

The series number is sent as NR followed by a number.

The time of origin is the time when the message was first originated and is signalled last.

A plain language message would now read :—

VE 7 F Q V G 9 R N R 2  
 ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ····  
 AAA N O R E P L Y BT 1 2  
 ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ····  
 1 S AR  
 ···· ···· ····

A letter group message would be :—

VE C 3 D V K 9 N N R 8  
 ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ····  
 BT B H N U P BT 1 7 0 3 AR  
 ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ····

## MORSE CODE RECORD No. DB1996. Part 4

Short plain language, code and figure group messages are transmitted.

The record is as follows :—

VE A4X V D2J NR3 AAA  
while many people say quick BT 1140 AR  
VE D2J V A4X NR7 BT BEWXA VQSLT  
YIGHN CZMDO FPURK BT 1510 AR VE GHB V  
7FD NR4 BT 29875 30164 02479 18653 45092 BT  
1745 AR

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## MORSE CODE RECORD No. DB1997. Part 5

Further messages are transmitted at a faster rate in plain language, code and figure groups, with some weak jamming.

The record is as follows :—

VE A6B V GHC NR8 AAA and  
after having given such haphazard BT  
0848 AR VE D2C V Z2F NR1 BT BLOSQ DAVYI  
MEWHX KNUCT ZRFJG BT 0907 AR VE G8L V  
D7V NR 12 BT 21694 37085 96517 48302 BT 2214 AR

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## MORSE CODE RECORD No. DB1997. Part 6

Longer messages are transmitted at a faster rate, with medium jamming.

The record is as follows :—

VE M3X V 3ZB NR8 AAA GIVEN SUCH GRANTS  
CHILDREN WOULD VERY OFTEN BT 0732 AR VE  
Q2C V L3D NR2 BT CHLIZ DUTNB FEWRS PKAGV  
JMYON QBEOQ BT 1803 AR VE GHI V 2AB NR  
18 BT 29861 45370 58207 16943 92684 73051 08256  
BT 2122 AR

## MORSE CODE RECORD No. DB1998. Part 7

Still faster transmission up to about 18 words per minute with more serious jamming.

The record is as follows :—

VE X72 V GHB NR 10 . AAA The blazing houses  
collapsed ruins and among BT 1040 AR VE 2CA V B3F  
NR 3 BT VRAZL PEOHU DFKN YTOIG WBJMX  
CTROF ULEHB ICAPM KVSUZ DXGNQ BT 1233 AR  
VE Y6G V B9R NR 11 BT 39106 58427 48360  
92751 01397 65842 13278 BT 1517 AR

## MORSE CODE RECORD No. DB1998. Part 8

Still faster transmission up to about 18 words per minute with more serious jamming.

The record is as follows :—

VE AAA Bowlers of pace made the ball rise awkwardly  
and in addition to the difficulty they experienced in bringing  
off scoring strokes AR VE BT HBUVP MLCJY RTOQB  
SFKGA CEFVZ INDXA KXGBJ LSIMJ UZYDP OVEQF  
RMKWA NLHCT EUPGQ JDRXZ NBYWO CAHTI AR  
VE BT 87305 19246 30465 82197 29475 06813 03649  
18257 65041 38792 AR

### NOTE

The Morse Code is not intended to be read in printed form. It is based on sound ; you *hear* dots and dashes.

To become accustomed to this idea, follow the lead of experienced telegraphists, and when speaking in terms of Morse, instead of saying "dot-dot-dash-dot-dot" use "dit" instead of "dot" and "dah" instead of "dash." Be sure to refer in "dididah" language from the commencement ; never as "dot-dot-dash." You will find this a great help in acquiring Morse quickly.

The amateur who has followed carefully the instructions in this series of records should then be in a position to read Morse, and be able to follow intelligently what is going on in the "air" when ships, aircraft, land stations, etc., are exchanging signals.

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