



Samuel Morse

# Morse Code



A .-	M --	Y -.-	Fullstop .-.-
B -...	N -.	Z --..	.-
C -.-.	O ---	0 ----	Comma --
D -..	P .-.	1 .----	...--
E .	Q --.-	2 ..---	Query ..-..
F ...	R .-	3 ...--	
G --.	S ...	4 -----	
H ....	T -	5 .....	
I ..	U ..-	6 -....	
J .---	V ...-	7 --...	
K -.-	W .--	8 ----..	
L .-..	X -.-	9 ----.	



## Morse Code Begins

In turn the double needle gave way to the single needle system, using only one wire and the famous code developed by the American, Samuel Finley Breese Morse. A further development, the Highton single needle system, introduced in 1837 employed the Morse code, transmitted from a device known as a commutator. The commutator had two keys, which made current flow in opposite directions in the line, corresponding to a dot and a dash.

Originally, the receiving operator had to watch the needle and write down the letters. This made it very slow, and pretty soon means were found to make the signal audible to the operator. By putting two different type of stop pins, two distinctive sounds were made - a sort of 'ting' and 'tong'. The operator now had only to concentrate on listening to the sounds, and write down the letters.

Experience soon showed that a skilled operator could interpret Morse code from the long and short periods of the dots and dashes. As a result the familiar single current Morse key and sounder came into use. This is the first data transmission system which is still in extensive use today on the amateur bands.

