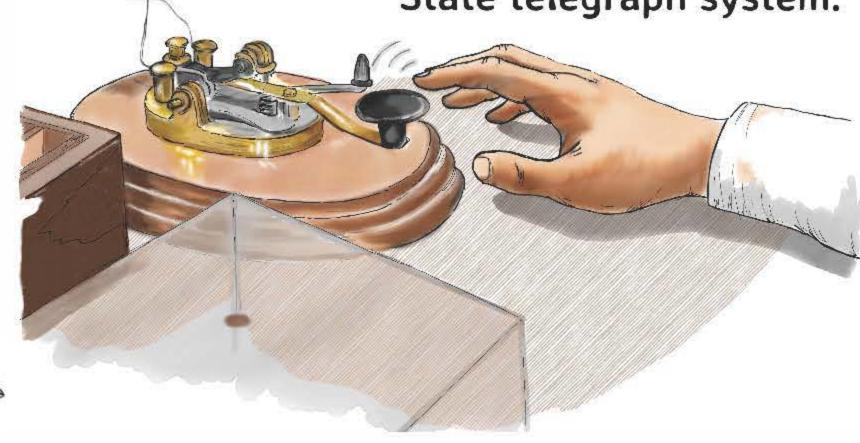
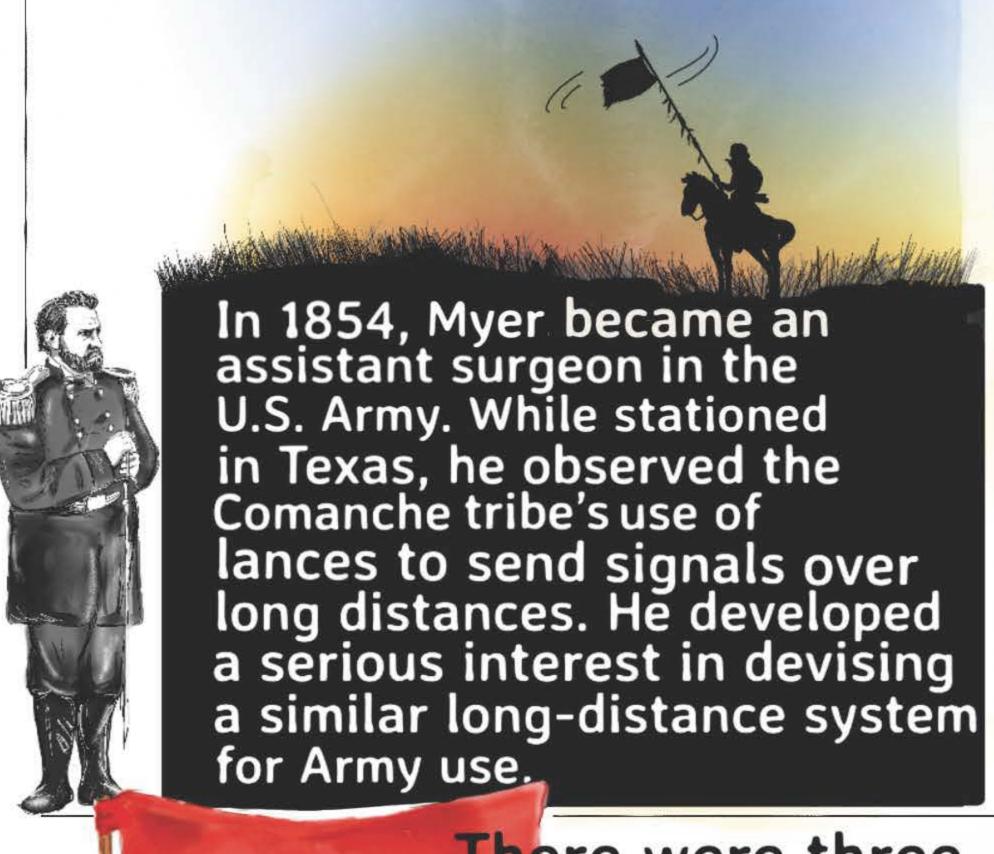


Myer, from Buffalo, New York worked as a telegrapher as a teenager. Later, while studying medicine at Buffalo Medical College, he worked for the New York State telegraph system.



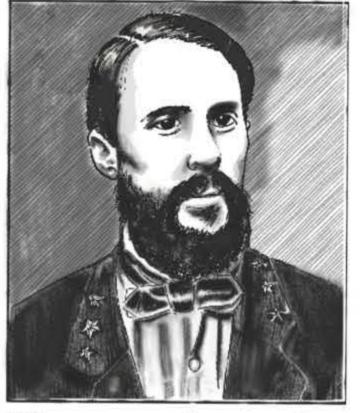


There were three positions for the flag:

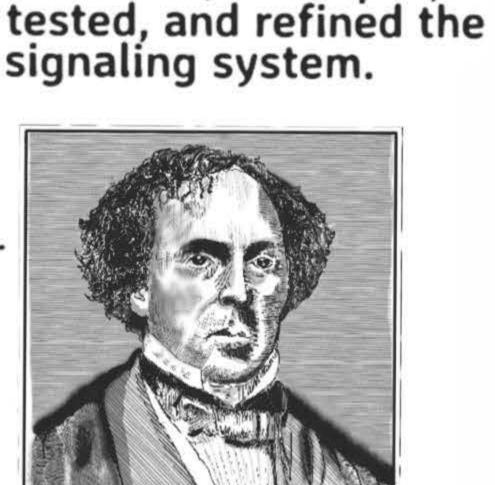
to the left=1
to the right=2
to the front=3
In this system,
11=a 1221=B
3=end of word
333=end of message



Prior to this time, if an army unit in the field wanted to send a message to another unit, the commander had two choices: first, if the message was long, he might send a runner. Or, he might fire off a rocket that exploded in a color that had a prearranged meaning.



The secretary of war John B. Floyd, recommended that the system be adopted and that Myer be appointed the Army's chief signal officer.



Between 1858 and 1860,

Myer and his principal

Alexander, developed,

assistant, Edward Porter

Cong

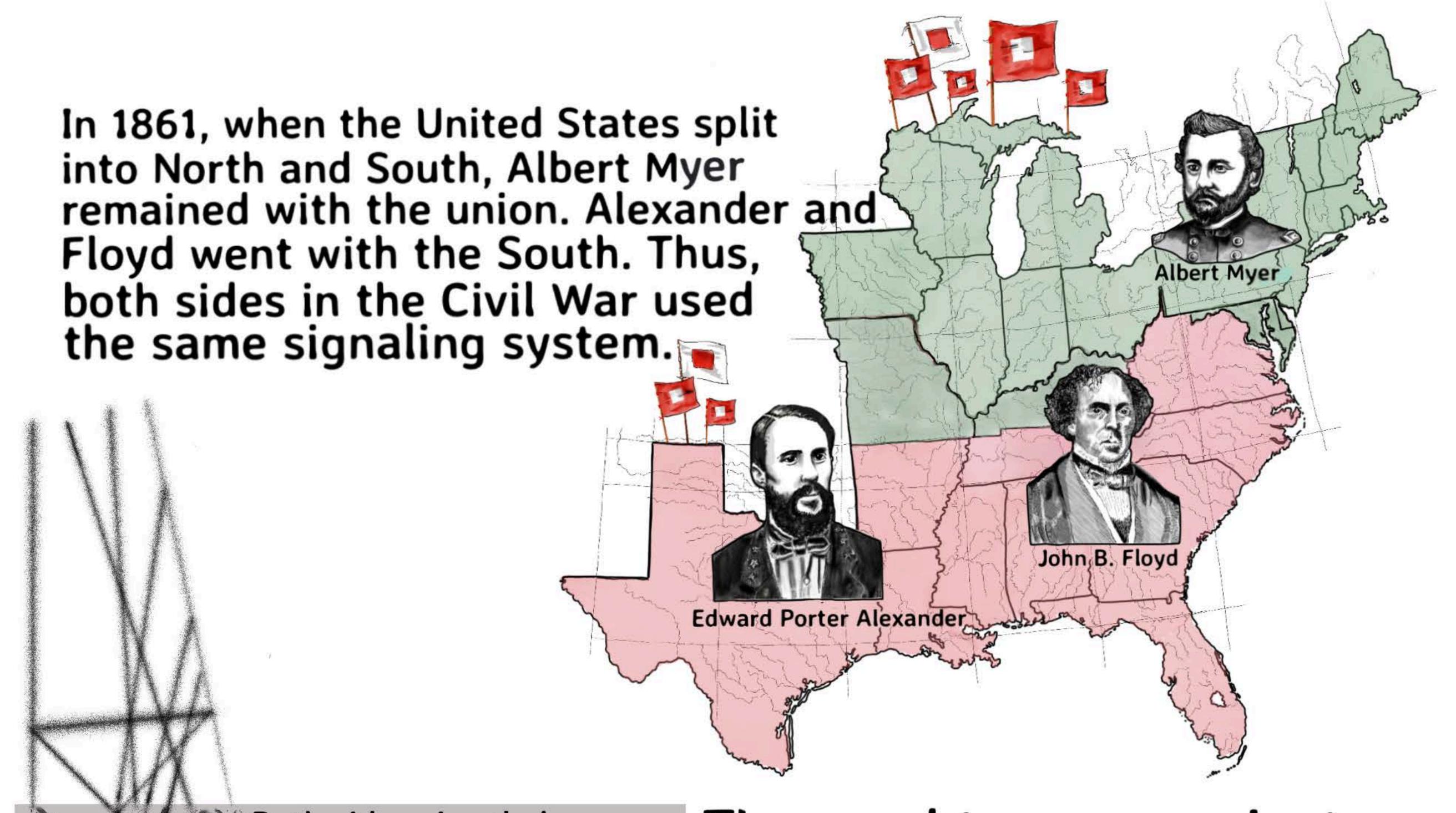
Congress approved this in June 1860.



A Revolution in COMMUNICATIONS







Both sides signaled from high places that had visibility for miles.

In some locations, they built towers to increase the visibilty of the flag signals over long distances.

At night, the signalman used a torch. Another torch would be placed at his feet as a reference point.

The need to communicate visibly from high places meant that messages sent by flag signal could be seen

by the enemy as well as the intended recipient.

Both sides realized the need to devise cipher

systems to protect their messages from the enemy.