

Chapter 1 : Invention of the telephone - Wikipedia

Inventing A Voice Merckcom inventing for life, for more than a century, merck has been inventing medicines and vaccines for many of the world's most challenging diseases.

In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: MaryAnne Borrelli *Inventing a Voice*: Edited by Molly Meijer Wertheimer. Rowman and Littlefield, ; pp First-lady studies have undergone a progressive development and maturation in recent years. With ceremony and symbol also identified as modes of public communication, the power of the first ladies can be more fully recognized and more comprehensively assessed. As editor Molly Meijer Wertheimer notes, these women have each "invent[ed] a public persona while onstage, amid much public scrutiny and criticism. No matter how much experience she has had with audiences and the media, this cannot be an easy task" 3. The twin themes of invention and struggle, with due recognition given the societal and political constraints historically imposed on wives in the public sphere, unify this edited collection. At the same time, the diversity of the first ladies and of their rhetorical practices allows the authors to showcase a wide variety of research designs. Each chapter of *Inventing a Voice* investigates how a first lady strategically used rhetorical communication during her years in the White House. By examining first ladies from Ida McKinley to Laura Bush, the collection encompasses the full twentieth century. This is a period in which both mass communication and the presidency underwent extraordinary changes, singly and in conjunction with one another. And yet, as the authors demonstrate, no linear development is seen in the position of the first lady. Many would agree that this role has been conceived in contrasting terms. Ida McKinley "projected a traditional model of matrimonial expectations that stereotyped women of the day" Nancy Reagan is described as "a model of participation for the roles of political partner, hostess, public relations specialist, and advocate. But, it is as a wife that Nancy Reagan [by her own words] finds her most challenging and rewarding role" Here is the commonalty shared by all first ladies: They functionâ€™and are judgedâ€™as gender role models for wives and women throughout the country. *Inventing a Voice* presents the rhetorical analysis that provides evidence for this assertion, assessing the first ladies as public communicators of values and ideals. As highly visible women in the public sphere, holding office by reason of relationship rather than election, first ladies

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This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. March Further information: Sound waves are carried as mechanical vibrations along the string or wire from one diaphragm to the other. The essential idea of this toy was that a diaphragm can collect voice sounds from the air, as in the ear, and a string or wire can transmit such collected voice sounds for reproduction at a distance. He observed that connecting and disconnecting the current caused a ringing sound in the magnet. He called this effect "galvanic music". Charles Bourseul[edit] Charles Bourseul was a French telegraph engineer who proposed but did not build the first design of a "make-and-break" telephone in That is about the same time that Meucci later claimed to have created his first attempt at the telephone in Italy. It is certain that, in a more or less distant future, a speech will be transmitted by electricity. I have made experiments in this direction; they are delicate and demand time and patience, but the approximations obtained promise a favorable result. Thus, it can be called a "telephone", since it did transmit voice sounds electrically over distance, but was hardly a commercially practical telephone in the modern sense. Thomas Edison tested the Reis equipment and found that "single words, uttered as in reading, speaking and the like, were perceptible indistinctly, notwithstanding here also the inflections of the voice, the modulations of interrogation, wonder, command, etc. The results also confirmed it could transmit and receive speech with good quality fidelity , but relatively low intensity. His caveat describes his invention, but does not mention a diaphragm, electromagnet, conversion of sound into electrical waves, conversion of electrical waves into sound, or other essential features of an electromagnetic telephone. In , a description of it was reportedly published in an Italian-language New York newspaper, although no known copy of that newspaper issue or article has survived to the present day[citation needed]. Meucci claimed to have invented a paired electromagnetic transmitter and receiver, where the motion of a diaphragm modulated a signal in a coil by moving an electromagnet, although this was not mentioned in his U. In the s Meucci was credited with the early invention of inductive loading of telephone wires to increase long-distance signals[citation needed]. Meucci demonstrated some sort of instrument in in Havana, Cuba , however, this may have been a variant of a string telephone that used wire. Meucci has been further credited with the invention of an anti- sidetone circuit. However, examination showed that his solution to sidetone was to maintain two separate telephone circuits and thus use twice as many transmission wires[citation needed]. The anti-sidetone circuit later introduced by Bell Telephone instead canceled sidetone through a feedback process. A resolution was passed by the United States House of Representatives in that said Meucci did pioneering work on the development of the telephone. Others in Canada disagreed with the Congressional resolution, some of whom provided criticisms of both its accuracy and intent. This telephone is constructed on the model of pipe-telephones on ships and is still working. He used to give his patients two conductors linked to 60 Bunsen batteries and ending with a cork. He also kept two conductors linked to the same Bunsen batteries. He used to sit in his laboratory, while the Bunsen batteries were placed in a second room and his patients in a third room. His intuition was that the "tongue" of copper wire was vibrating just like a leaf of an electroscope; which means that there was an electrostatic effect. In order to continue the experiment without hurting his patient, Meucci covered the copper wire with a piece of paper. Through this device he heard inarticulated human voice. He called this device "telegrafo parlante" litt. Meucci later claimed that he did not think about transmitting voice by using the principle of the telegraph "make-and-break" method, but he looked for a "continuous" solution that did not interrupt the electric current. Meucci later claimed that he constructed the first electromagnetic telephone, made of an electromagnet with a nucleus in the shape of a horseshoe bat, a diaphragm of animal skin, stiffened with potassium dichromate and keeping a metal disk stuck in the middle. The instrument was hosted in a cylindrical carton box. Meucci separated the two directions of transmission in order to eliminate the so-called "local effect", adopting what we would call today a 4-wire-circuit. He constructed a simple calling system with a telegraphic manipulator which short-circuited the instrument of the calling person,

producing in the instrument of the called person a succession of impulses clicks , much more intense than those of normal conversation. As he was aware that his device required a bigger band than a telegraph, he found some means to avoid the so-called "skin effect" through superficial treatment of the conductor or by acting on the material copper instead of iron. He successfully used an insulated copper plait, thus anticipating the litz wire used by Nikola Tesla in RF coils. In Meucci later claimed that he realized his "best device", using an iron diaphragm with optimized thickness and tightly clamped along its rim. The instrument was housed in a shaving-soap box, whose cover clamped the diaphragm. In August , Meucci later claimed that he obtained transmission of articulate human voice at a mile distance by using as a conductor a copper plait insulated by cotton. He called his device "teletrofono". Drawings and notes by Antonio Meucci dated September 27, , show coils of wire on long-distance telephone lines. Nestore Corradi in mentions the sentence "Electric current from the inductor pipe" The above information was published in the Scientific American Supplement No. Cyrille Duquet invents the handset. Each message can either be read by an operator by the sound, or from different tones read by different operators, or a permanent record can be made by the marks drawn on a ribbon of traveling paper by a Morse recorder. On July 27, , Gray was granted U. In Bell founded a school in Boston to train teachers of the deaf. The school subsequently became part of Boston University, where Bell was appointed professor of vocal physiology in He became a naturalised U. Bell had long been fascinated by the idea of transmitting speech, and by had come up with a simple receiver that could turn electricity into sound. Others were working along the same lines, including an Italian-American Antonio Meucci, and debate continues as to who should be credited with inventing the telephone. However, Bell was granted a patent for the telephone on 7 March and it developed quickly. Within a year the first telephone exchange was built in Connecticut and the Bell Telephone Company was created in , with Bell the owner of a third of the shares, quickly making him a wealthy man. In , Bell was awarded the French Volta Prize for his invention and with the money, founded the Volta Laboratory in Washington, where he continued experiments in communication, in medical research, and in techniques for teaching speech to the deaf, working with Helen Keller among others. In he acquired land in Nova Scotia and established a summer home there where he continued experiments, particularly in the field of aviation. In , Bell was one of the founding members of the National Geographic Society, and served as its president from to , also helping to establish its journal. Bell died on 2 August at his home in Nova Scotia. Alexander Graham Bell is the inventor of the first practical telephone. The classic story of him saying "Watson, come here! I want to see you! This showed that the telephone worked, but it was a short-range phone. Bell was also an astute and articulate businessman with influential and wealthy friends. As Professor of Vocal Physiology at Boston University , Bell was engaged in training teachers in the art of instructing the deaf how to speak and experimented with the Leon Scott phonautograph in recording the vibrations of speech. This apparatus consists essentially of a thin membrane vibrated by the voice and carrying a light-weight stylus, which traces an undulatory line on a plate of smoked glass. The line is a graphic representation of the vibrations of the membrane and the waves of sound in the air. He began his experiments in with a harmonic telegraph, following the examples of Bourseul, Reis, and Gray. Bell told Watson, who was at the other end of the line, to pluck the reed, thinking it had stuck to the pole of the magnet. Watson complied, and to his astonishment Bell heard a reed at his end of the line vibrate and emit the same timbre of a plucked reed, although there were no interrupted on-off-on-off currents from a transmitter to make it vibrate. The battery current was not causing the vibration but was needed only to supply the magnetic field in which the reeds vibrated. Moreover, when Bell heard the rich overtones of the plucked reed, it occurred to him that since the circuit was never broken, all the complex vibrations of speech might be converted into undulating modulated currents, which in turn would reproduce the complex timbre, amplitude, and frequencies of speech at a distance. After Bell and Watson discovered on June 2, , that movements of the reed alone in a magnetic field could reproduce the frequencies and timbre of spoken sound waves, Bell reasoned by analogy with the mechanical phonautograph that a skin diaphragm would reproduce sounds like the human ear when connected to a steel or iron reed or hinged armature. A second membrane-device was built for use as a transmitter. Bell spoke into his instrument, "Do you understand what I say? However, the voice sounds were not distinct and the armature tended to stick to the electromagnet pole and tear the membrane. Because of illness and other

commitments, Bell made little or no telephone improvements or experiments for eight months until after his U. Watson, come here, I want to see you. A funnel-shaped mouthpiece directed the voice sounds upon the membrane, and as it vibrated, the soft iron "armature" induced corresponding currents in the coils of the electromagnet. These currents, after traversing the wire, passed through the receiver which consisted of an electromagnet in a tubular metal can having one end partially closed by a thin circular disc of soft iron. When the undulatory current passed through the coil of this electromagnet, the disc vibrated, thereby creating sound waves in the air. This primitive telephone was rapidly improved. The double electromagnet was replaced by a single permanently magnetized bar magnet having a small coil or bobbin of fine wire surrounding one pole, in front of which a thin disc of iron was fixed in a circular mouthpiece. The disc served as a combined diaphragm and armature. On speaking into the mouthpiece, the iron diaphragm vibrated with the voice in the magnetic field of the bar-magnet pole, and thereby caused undulatory currents in the coil. These currents, after traveling through the wire to the distant receiver, were received in an identical apparatus. This design was patented by Bell on January 30,

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Inventing a Voice presents the rhetorical analysis that provides evidence for this assertion, assessing the first ladies as public communicators of values and ideals.

Visit Website After the deaths of his older brother Melville James and younger brother Edward Charles from tuberculosis, Bell and his family moved to Ontario, Canada, in 1851, seeking a healthier climate. A year later, Bell found his way to the U.S. While a teacher, Bell met year-old Mabel Hubbard, one of his deaf students. Despite a year age gap, the two fell in love and were married in 1862. The couple would go on to have four children: Inventing the Telephone While a teacher for the hearing impaired, Bell was asked by a group of investors – one of whom was his father-in-law Gardiner Hubbard – to help perfect the harmonic telegraph. The device was one of the most exciting innovations of the day, allowing for multiple messages to be sent over wire simultaneously. But Bell was more keen on developing a voice transmitting device, which he would later call the telephone. After some negotiation, the investors allowed for Bell to work on both technologies, with more focus on the popular harmonic telegraph. However, in the end, the telephone won out. Alexander Graham Bell refused to have a telephone in his study, fearing it would distract him from his scientific work. Bell Telephone Company Soon after establishing the Bell Telephone Company in 1876, Bell found himself in what would become an almost year-long legal battle with other inventors who claimed they had invented the telephone before or around the same time as Bell, his most notable rival being Elisha Gray. However, in the end, none of the lawsuits proved successful. The telephone proved wildly successful, and within 10 years, more than 100,000 people in the United States owned telephones. But a few years after founding Bell Telephone Company, Bell quickly lost interest in managing the business aspect of his enterprise and sold his shares. Instead, he invested his sizable fortune into building a new scientific experimental facility called the Volta Laboratory, aimed at improving the lives of the hearing impaired. The laboratory ran many experiments using light to transmit sound. The graphophone was an improved and more commercialized version of the phonograph invented by Thomas Edison. In 1881, Bell got to work on a device that could detect metal in the body for surgical use. In the 1890s, Bell began focusing his studies on aviation. In 1908, he formed the Aerial Experiment Association and helped develop flying machines like the Silver Dart. As a quiet but powerful tribute to Bell, people all over Canada and the United States refrained from using their telephones during his funeral. Sources Alexander Graham Bell: Eric Foner and John A. Alexander Graham Bell Biography.

Chapter 4 : Inventing a Voice, Molly Meijer Wertheimer - Shop Online for Books in Australia

"Wrong color, wrong place, wrong time." This is John Edgar WideÂ-man's conclusion about the death of Louis Till, Emmett Till's father. Wideman, a novelist and essayist, was 14 when another year-old black boy, Emmett, was murdered in Mississippi.

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Chapter 7 : The History of Voicemail

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