

The Victorian Internet Tom Standage

Telegram style It originated in the telegraph age when telecommunication consisted only of short messages transmitted by hand over the telegraph wire. Standage, Tom (1998). The Victorian internet : the remarkable story of the telegraph and the nineteenth Telegram style, telegraph style, telegraphic style, or telegraphese is a clipped way of writing which abbreviates words and packs information into the smallest possible number of words or characters. from the original on 2017-03-15 - via The Telegram Office. The telegraph companies charged for their service by the number of words in a message, with a maximum of 15 characters per word for a plain-language telegram, and 10 per word for one written in code. The style developed to minimize costs but still convey the message clearly and unambiguously 6455b91421

The related term cablese describes the style of press messages sent uncoded but in a highly condensed style over submarine communications cables. In the U.S. Foreign Service... 6455b91421 The central thesis of the book argues that of these two technologies, it was the telegraph that was the more significant, since the ability to communicate globally at all in real-time was a qualitative shift, while according to Standage the change brought on by the modern Internet was merely a quantitative shift. 6455b91421

Claude Chappe The operator in a tower moved the arms to a sequence of positions, spelling out text messages in semaphore code. This was the first practical telecommunications system of the industrial age, and was used until the 1850s when electric telegraph systems replaced it. The operator in the next tower read the message through a telescope, then passed it on to the next tower. of Data Networks, John Wiley & Sons, ISBN 0818667826 Standage, Tom, (1998) The Victorian Internet, Bloomsbury Publishing, ISBN 978-1-62040-592-5 French Claude Chappe (French: [klod ʃap]; 25 December 1763 – 23 January 1805) was a French inventor who in 1792 demonstrated a practical semaphore system that eventually spanned all of France. His system consisted of a series of towers, each within line of sight of others, each supporting a wooden mast with two crossarms on pivots that could be placed in various positions 6455b91421

The Victorian Internet The Victorian Internet: The Remarkable Story of the Telegraph and the Nineteenth Century's On-Line Pioneers is a 1998 book by Tom Standage. The book was first published in September 1998 through Walker & Company and discusses the development and uses of the electric telegraph during the second half of the 19th century and some of the similarities the telegraph shared with the Internet of the late 20th century. The book was The Victorian Internet: The Remarkable Story of the Telegraph and the Nineteenth Century's On-Line Pioneers is a 1998 book by Tom Standage 6455b91421

The perception of more positive attributes such as morality, technology, and sophistication to one's own time may lead a member of a collectivity to impose their forms of time on others and to impede efforts towards a common temporal period. 6455b91421

Relay league Berkley Books. ISBN 0-425-17169-8. A relay league is a chain of message forwarding stations in a system of optical telegraphs, radio telegraph stations, or riding couriers. Early 19th century methods of this type evolved into the electrical telegraph networks of the mid-to-late 19th century. system were employed. The Victorian Internet. Post rider Pony Express Relay (disambiguation) Standage, Tom (1999) 6455b91421

Mechanical Turk The machine was toured and exhibited for 84 years as an automaton, and continued giving occasional exhibitions until 1854, when it was destroyed in a fire. 'chess Turk'; Hungarian: A Török), or simply The Turk, was a fraudulent chess-playing machine constructed in 1770, which appeared to be able to play a strong game of chess autonomously, but whose pieces were in reality moved via levers and magnets by a chess master hidden in the machine's lower cavity. In 1857, an article published by the owner's son revealed that it was an elaborate hoax; a fact suspected by some but never fully explained while the machine still existed. Its left arm The Mechanical Turk, also known as the Automaton Chess Player (German: Schachtürke, lit. dressed in Ottoman robes and a turban – “the traditional costume”, according to journalist and author Tom Standage, “of an oriental sorcerer”; 6455b91421

Tom Standage He first joined the paper in 1998 as a science correspondent and was successively appointed technology editor, business editor, and finally, digital editor. including The Victorian Internet (1998), A History of the World in 6 Glasses (2005), and Writing on the Wall (2013). As head of the newspaper's digital strategy, Standage is the editor-in-chief of the website of The Economist, its applications and digital platform. Standage was born in the Greenwich Tom Standage (born 1969) is a British journalist, author, and editorial executive currently working as the Deputy Editor of The Economist newspaper under editor-in-chief, Zanny Minton Beddoes 6455b91421

Acoustic telegraphy A telegrapher used a conventional Morse key to tap out the message in Morse code. 195–199 Bibliography Standage, Tom, The Victorian Internet, Berkley Books, New York (Penguin), 1998, ISBN 0-425-17169-8 D. Robertson. At the receiving end a device tuned to the same frequency resonated to the pulses but not to others on the same wire. The Great Telephone Mystery Acoustic telegraphy (also known as harmonic telegraphy) was a name for various methods of multiplexing (transmitting more than one) telegraph messages simultaneously over a single telegraph wire by using different audio frequencies or channels for each message. The key pulses were transmitted as pulses of a specific audio frequency 6455b91421

Inventors who worked on the acoustic telegraph included Charles Bourseul, Thomas Edison, Elisha Gray,

and Alexander Graham Bell. Their efforts to develop acoustic telegraphy, in order to reduce the cost of telegraph service, led to the invention of the telephone... 6455b91421 Born and raised in England, Standage graduated from Oxford University with a degree in engineering and computing. He began his career in journalism as a science and technology writer for The Guardian and The Daily Telegraph where he was deputy editor of the technology supplement, Connected. Standage is... 6455b91421 Constructed and unveiled in 1770 by Wolfgang von Kempelen (1734–1804) to impress... 6455b91421 A similar myth from the same time period claimed that needles alone could be used to communicate over long distances. After touching two needles against a "special species of lodestone," they would become "sympathetic" to... 6455b91421

Chronocentrism The Victorian Internet: The Remarkable Chronocentrism is the assumption that a certain time-period (typically the present) is better, more important, or a more significant frame of reference than other time periods, either past or future. the Puppy: A Survival Guide to the Curious Jargon of Modern Life. Standage, Tom (2007). Penguin UK. ISBN 9780141963990 6455b91421

Duplexer George Bartlett Prescott, Electricity and the Electric A duplexer is an electronic device that allows bi-directional (duplex) communication over a single path. Most radio repeater systems include a duplexer. In radar and radio communications systems, it isolates the receiver from the transmitter while permitting them to share a common antenna. Duplexers can be based on frequency (often a waveguide filter), polarization (such as an orthomode transducer), or timing (as is typical in radar). ISBN 9788122413380. Tom Standage, The Victorian Internet, ch. 11, Walker & Company, 2007 ISBN 978-0-802-71879-2 6455b91421

Sympathetic alphabet Retrieved 27 May 2017. Spon. 19. Standage, Tom (1998). & F. On the transplanted flesh was tattooed an alphabet whereby, by pricking the letters with a magnetic needle, the users believed they could communicate instantaneously across great distances. p. Telegraphy, to the Year 1837. E. N. It was believed that the transplanted piece of flesh kept a close sympathy with the original limb so that its owner was still aware of any injury done to it. The Victorian Internet: the remarkable story of the telegraph A sympathetic alphabet was a supposed form of communication used in the 17th century by Rosicrusians and Magnetisers. Two parties would remove a section of skin from their arms or hands and mutually transplant it while still fresh 6455b91421

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