Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Abbott, Charles Greely. “Atlantic Cables of 1858, 1865, and 1866. A short section of each.” Plate 28. Page 96. Smithsonian Scientific Series: Great Inventions. Wisconsin: Smithsonian Institution Series, Incorporated. This is an image from a book depicting the different cables and their sizes. It also helped put into perspective how they realized that adding more insulation to the cable was a lot safer of a choice for the safety of the cable.

AMS Control Cable. Australia - Singapore submarine cable system completed cable laying. ctrlcable.com, 2021, https://www.ctrlcable.com/cables-solution/Australia-Singapore-submarine-cable-system-completed-cable-laying. Accessed 20 February 2021. This shows the process of laying a submarine cable today. This is used to compare it with the first time they layed the transatlantic cable in 1858.

Associated Press. “Sues for Body of his Dead Son.” *The Anderson Daily Intelligencer* [Anderson], 18 April 1914, pp. 4-5, https://www.loc.gov/resource/sn93067669/1914-04-18/ed-1/?sp=5&r=-0.362,0.065,1.323,0.813,0. Accessed 24 January 2021. This was a newspaper article from 1914 that showed the many telegraph companies and their influence on the public. It also showed how the telegraph that connected North America and Europe greatly influenced people’s expectations of up to date news.

Baker & Goodwin. “ The Laying of the Cable---John and Jonathan Joining Hands / W & P.” Library of Congress, Baker & Godwin, Printers, Printing House Square, Corner Nassau and Spruce Streets, New York, c1858., 1858, www.loc.gov/item/2004665357/.

This is a drawing of the Agamemnon and Niagara ships meeting in the Atlantic. The two men shaking hands represent the United States and Britain.

Barker, Wm. J. (William J.) (Surveyor). “Chart of the submarine Atlantic Telegraph.” Library of Congress. Philadelphia, Pa. : Published by W.J. Barker & R.K. Kuhns, 1858. https://www.loc.gov/item/2013593216/ Accessed 29 January 2021. This was an image that was created right after the first successful transatlantic telegraph cable was laid. It showed Morse code and the route that the transatlantic telegraph cable took across the Atlantic.

“Biographical Sketch of Professor Morse.” *The Saline County Journal* [Salina], 25 April 1872, p. 4, https://www.loc.gov/resource/sn84027670/1872-04-25/ed-1/?sp=1&q=Morse&r=0.534,0.143,0.231,0.142,0. Accessed 13 December 2020. This was a page of a newspaper from 1872. It showed the event that some people believe started Samuel Morse’s interest that led to the telegraph.

Brookes-Roper, Mike. “Cable Drum Housing EMEC Cable.” EMEC, EMEC, 4 October 2013, http://www.emec.org.uk/?attachment_id=5713. Accessed 13 February 2021. This was a primary source image on a website showing the process of winding the fiber optic cables. This was a good image to show the way we lay the cables today is very similar to the way they laid the first transatlantic telegraph cable.

Bufford, John H. Atlantic Telegraph Polka: The Niagara & Agamemnon Commencing to Lay the Cable. Boston, c1858. This was a picture of an old music cover, showing the Niagara and Agammemnon laying the cable from the middle of the ocean. This was a

good source to show how people viewed the laying of the transatlantic telegraph cable at the time.

"CPEC: Multi Million dollars cross border Optical Fiber Cable project being launched." Times of Islamabad, 10 April 2019, https://timesofislamabad.com/10-Apr-2019/cpec-multi-million-dollars-cross-border-optical-fibre-cable-project-being-launched. Accessed 13 February 2021. This was a website with a primary source image that I wanted to use portraying the inside of the submarine fiber optic cables. This was a good image for my website to let the reader of the website understand the fiber optic cables better.

"Death of Prof. Morse, the Father of the Telegraph." *The Anderson Intelligencer* [Anderson], 11 April 1872, p. 4, https://www.loc.gov/resource/sn84026965/1872-04-11/ed-1/?q=Morse&sp=1&r=-0.118,-0.029,1.281,0.787,0. Accessed 13 December 2020. This was a newspaper from 1872 that was focused on Morse's process from an idea of the telegraph to a new system of communication across the world. It showed the large amounts of testing that Morse went through and the efforts he made to get the patent of the electronic telegraph.

Field, Henry M. *The Story of the Atlantic Telegraph*. Press of J. J. Little & Co., 1892. This was a book written by Henry M. Field, the brother of Cyrus Field, who was the main pioneer of laying a working transatlantic telegraph cable. Showed the process and failed attempts of laying the transatlantic telegraph cable.

Gleason, Frederick. "Gleason's Weekly." Gleason's Weekly Line of Battle Ship [Boston], 26 March 1859, p. 1, https://atlantic-cable.com/CablePioneers/Gisborne/index.htm. Accessed 11 February 2021. This is a portrait of Frederick N. Gisborne from a newspaper

at the time. I used this to illustrate how the word of the new invention was spreading throughout the United States.

“Injunction Refused in the Great Telegraph Case.” *New-York Daily Tribune* [New York], 21 October 1850, p. 8, loc.gov/resource/sn83030213/1850-10-21/ed-1/?sp=6&r=-0.045,-0.037,0.469,0.288,0. Accessed 13 December 2020. This was an article taken from a newspaper in 1850. It showed how Samuel F. B. Morse’s patent for the electric telegraph was challenged by many people trying to claim that they invented it, but Samuel Morse was able to keep the patent for the electric telegraph.

"Manipulation of the Atlantic Telegraph Line. From August 10th to the 1st of September inclusive". Report of the Joint Committee Appointed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and the Atlantic Telegraph Company, to Inquire Into the Construction of Submarine Telegraph Cables: Together with the Minutes of Evidence and Appendix. Eyre and Spottiswoode: Eyre. 1861. pp. 230–232. Retrieved 24 January 2021. This was a transcript of the first messages sent across the transatlantic telegraph cable. It also shows who sent the specific messages at what time.

Morse, Samuel F. B. “The First Telegraph Message.” Library of Congress, 24 May 1844, https://www.loc.gov/resource/mcc.019/?sp=1&r=-0.028,-0.271,1.111,0.641,0. Accessed 13 February 2021. This was an image on the Library of Congress website of the first telegraph message sent publicly. The message that was sent through the telegraph was sent by Annie Ellsworth, and it said Numbers 23:23, “What hath God wrought?”

Newman, Christopher. “Houston We Have a Surfeit.” We’ll soon have ten times more satellites in orbit – here’s what that means, The Conversation. Accessed February 13, 2021. This

was an image of a satellite, which shows the progression of technology from the transatlantic cable.

Selby, Julian A. “By Telegraph: Cable Correspondence.” *The Daily Phoenix* [Columbia], 1 August 1866, p. 3. *Library of Congress*. Accessed 16 November 2020. This was a newspaper article from 1866 celebrating the second successful laying of the transatlantic telegraph cable after the first one broke. It also showed Andrew Johnson’s hopes for the good influence the cable would have on the world.

“Sketch of R. H. Gillet's Argument in the O'Reilly and Morse Telegraph Case, before the Supreme Court, December 24 and 27, 1852.” *The Daily Union* [Washington D.C.], 6 December 1853, p. 4, https://www.loc.gov/resource/sn82003410/1853-12-06/ed-1/?sp=1&q=Morse&r=0.421,0.097,0.498,0.306,0. Accessed 13 December 2020. This was a newspaper article from the 1800s looking at a case from the 1800s showing someone trying to steal the patent for the electric telegraph. It also showed that many people did this, but Samuel F. B. Morse won the cases and kept the patent.

The Telegraphic Messages of Queen Victoria and Pres. Buchanan. Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, 1858 Aug. 28, p. 191. https://www.loc.gov/resource/cph.3b07162/. Accessed 29 January 2021. This was an image from the 1850s that showed the messages sent through the first transatlantic telegraph cable, sent between Queen Victoria and U.S. President James Buchanan. It also included the names of people who made the transatlantic telegraph cable possible.

The Tribune Association. “Situation in Districts.” *The New-York Tribune* [New York], 13 August 1907, pp. 2-6, https://www.loc.gov/resource/sn83030214/1907-08-13/ed-1/?sp=2.

Accessed 24 January 2021. This was a newspaper article from 1907 that showed the influence the transatlantic telegraph cable had on people's expectations of up to date news. It also showed an issue that it was easy for people to impersonate other people on one end of a telegraph line.

Trainor, Sean. "How Samuel Morse and the Telegraph Still Influence Your Life." Time, 27 April 2016, https://time.com/4307892/samuel-morse-telegraph-history/. Accessed 11 February 2021. This website was used to get a primary source image of the telegraph. I used this to help the user of the website have an image of the telegraph in their mind.

Secondary Sources

Bray, John. *Innovation and the Communications Revolution*. The Institution of Electrical Engineers, 2002. This book showed that Cyrus W. Field and William Thomson were some of the main contributors to a successful laying of the transatlantic telegraph cable. It showed the process Samuel F. B. Morse went through to invent the telegraph, and it also showed inventions made by other people that were similar to the electrical telegraph that Morse made.

Burns, Bill. "1850 Dover-Calais Cable." History of the Atlantic Cable & Undersea Communications, Atlantic-Cable.com, 2011, https://atlantic-cable.com/Article/1850DoverCalais/index.htm. Accessed 14 February 2021. This was good for providing images that helped the user put an image in their head of the first undersea cable laid between Dover and Calais across the English Channel. It had a good story of the troubles and process of laying the Dover-Calais telegraph cable.

CatkumaPatentPress. “Morse Code Patent Print Art 1840.” *Etsy*, 2016, https://www.etsy.com/listing/239224239/morse-code-patent-print-art-1840?ga_search_query=morse&ref=shop_items_search_1. Accessed 20 February 2021. This is an art print of Samuel Morse’s patent of Morse Code. I will use this to create the banner for the page about new means of communication.

Cowan, Mary Morton. *Cyrus Field's Big Dream*. Penguin Distribution Children's, 2018. This was a book that was a pretty condensed story of how the first transatlantic telegraph cable was laid. It also gave some good quotes from people regarding the transatlantic telegraph cable.

Deffree, Suzanne. “1st transatlantic telegraph cable completed, July 27, 1866.” EDN, AspenCore, 27 July 2019, https://www.edn.com/1st-permanent-transatlantic-telegraph-cable-completed-july-27-1866/. Accessed 20 February 2021. This was a good source that had a picture from a cable-laying ship from the 1800s. This was a good picture for my home page because it could be pretty easily understood without any background information needed.

Headrick, Daniel R. *The Invisible Weapon*. New York, Oxford University Press, 1991. This book showed that after the first transatlantic telegraph cable was laid, there were times at which many new cables were being laid, and some years that had almost no progress. It also showed that a lot of undersea telegraph cables connected to the British Isles, making the UK a communication center for the world.

Howe's Adventures & Achievements of Americans. 1858. Atlantic-Cable, https://atlantic-cable.com/Maps/index.htm. Accessed 20 February 2021. This was good to

show the general route the transatlantic telegraph cable took across the Atlantic. This was good for a background banner on my website.

Hugill, Peter J. *Global Communications Since 1844*. Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1999. It showed the large amounts of money that was put into the laying of the transatlantic telegraph cable and the effort put into it, too. I also showed the influence that the transatlantic cable had on the world after it was successfully laid.

Hulton Archive/Getty Images. "This Mortal Coil: Cable on the HMS Agamemnon was used to lay the first transatlantic telegraph line, which began operating in 1858." IEEE Spectrum, IEEE Spectrum. This is an image that shows an olden day cable spooling process. I used this on my "Changed World" page to show how similar the process is to now.

Huurdeman, Anton A. *The Worldwide History of Telecommunications*. John Wiley & Sons Inc., 2003. This showed the many things that influenced Cyrus W. Field to lay the transatlantic telegraph cable, and how he made it possible. It also gave a very good description of the laying of the transatlantic telegraph cables.

Laborie, Leonard. "Globalizing the Telegraph." *Global Communication Electric*, The University of Chicago Press, 2013, pp. 63-91. This book showed the reasons that the telegraph had such a big influence on the world, and why it expanded so quickly. It also included part explaining Metcalfe's law, which describes the value of a communication network.

Marsh, Allison. "The First Transatlantic Telegraph Cable Was a Bold, Beautiful Failure." IEEE Spectrum, IEEE Spectrum. This website article makes the claim that the transatlantic cable was at first a failure. I used this in my counterargument.

McDonald, Philip B. *A Saga of the Seas*. Wilson-Erickson, Inc., 1937. This book was a good source for showing the influence of the telegraph manufacturing companies. It also showed how Cyrus W. Field made the transatlantic telegraph cable possible.

Ne, Nicholas. Paying Out the Land End of the Cable from the Stern End of the "Niagara". LegaNerd, 2020. The Atlantic Cable, https://leganerd.com/2014/05/07/the-atlantic-cable/. Accessed 20 February 2021. This source shows how they first layed the transatlantic cable from the Niagara. This will be compared to how they lay the cable today.

Oslin, George P. *The Story of Telecommunications*. Mercer University Press, 1992. This was a good source for describing the reasons that some attempts at laying the transatlantic telegraph cable failed. It also showed how the telegraph influenced other types of communication that were invented later.

Rider, John D., et al. "Undersea Cable." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 2020 Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 16 September 1998, https://www.britannica.com/technology/undersea-cable. Accessed 14 November 2020. This was a good source for getting the basic information for understanding how the attempts to lay the transatlantic telegraph cable failed or succeeded. It also gave some background for how the earlier undersea telegraph cables influenced the transatlantic telegraph cable.

Smith, Chris. "Queen Victoria, the SS Great Eastern, 2500 miles of cable and a communications milestone." BT Group, 28 February 2019, https://home.bt.com/tech-gadgets/internet/the-ss-great-eastern-and-the-amazing-story-of-the-transatlantic-telegraph-cable-11363992848355. Accessed 15 February 2021. This was a website showcasing the story of the transatlantic telegraph cable as well as the struggles

and victories that came with it. This had a good image for my website of the ship SS Great Eastern.

Storrs, Graham. *The Telecommunications Revolution*. The Bookwright Press, 1985. This gave some good information of how the telegraph influenced other types of communication today. It also showed the steps we took to get from the telegraph to satellite communication.

"Sumitomo Electric Secures Submarine Cable System Contract in Alaska." Wire & Cable India, Tulip 3P Media Private Limited, 18 January 2021, https://www.wirecable.in/2021/01/sumitomo-electric-secures-submarine-cable-system-contract-in-alaska/. Accessed 20 February 2021. This website was used to get a picture of a rendering of a fiber optic cable. This helped put an image in the user of the site's head of what it looks like and the size of them.

TE Connectivity Subcom. "Subsea Fiber Optic Cable." Fortune, Fortune Media IP Limited, 12 May 2015, https://fortune.com/2015/05/12/microsoft-fiber-optic-cable/. Accessed 20 February 2021. This shows what a fiber optic cable looks like on the inside. I will use this next to a picture of how the first transatlantic cable looked.

"Thin underwater cables hold the internet. See a map of them all." YouTube, Vox, 19 October 2015, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ve810FHZ1CQ. This was a good video that explained the evolution of the transatlantic telegraph cable to the fiber optic cables we use today. This helped the site be more interesting through video instead of static pictures.

Transatlantic Cable 1866 - Shore end_2, www.sam-magnetometer.net/dl3hrt/Album/pages/Transatlantic%20Cable%201866%20-

%20shore%20end_2.htm. A cross-section picture of the original cable that failed. I used this on the “A Bold, Beautiful Failure” page banner.

Warshal, Matt. “What Are Fiber Optic Cables Made Of?” *CableXpress*, CXTec Inc., www.cablexpress.com/blog/what-are-fiber-optic-cables-made-of/. This is a photo of the glass inside of fiber optic cables. I used this image to help the reader visualise how the fiber optic cables work.