

15th of September 1792

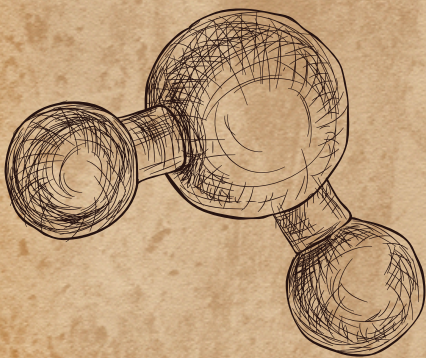
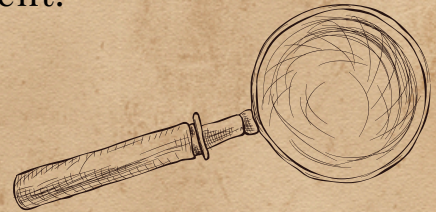
Dear Diary,

Today, I found myself deeply pondering Luigi Galvani's claim that animal movement is caused by electricity. The more I pondered it, the more I felt compelled to question it. After a bit of thought, I decided to challenge the claim and find the actual reason. I then proposed the idea that it was just static electricity that had caused the movement in the frog's legs. To support my claim, I recalled my experiment from 1785 where I created the Electrophorus Machine that generates static electricity. By rubbing a metal plate against a cat's fur, I was able to build up a charge strong enough to build up sparks. This certain event led me to believe that there is more to discover about this and I am determined to find a true explanation for this event.

23rd of November 1792

Dear Diary,

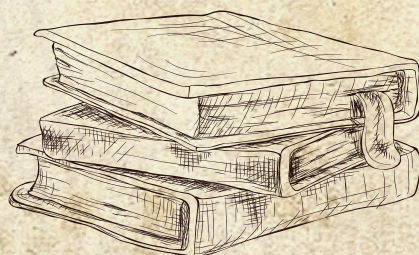
This evening, while attempting to recreate the same outcome that Luigi Galvani had, I made a fascinating discovery. If you use two different types of metals, in my case, copper and silver, placing a copper coin on one leg while placing a silver coin on the other will cause the frog's legs to move. But when it comes to using copper and copper or silver and silver, it does not trigger a reaction at all and instead remains motionless. This led me to an important and successful conclusion that this so-called "animal electricity" isn't a unique property of living beings but rather just simple electricity produced by the interaction of different metals. I call this event "Metallic Electricity."



3rd of December 1792

Dear Diary,

Recently, I have been starting to investigate and explore further about metallic electricity by examining the effects of liquid on electrical conductivity between metals. During the investigation and research, I discovered that frog legs or any animal's parts in general aren't necessary to generate an electrical charge with metals; liquids such as saltwater can also trigger an electrical charge between metals. To find out, I replaced the legs with saltwater and achieved the same result. I then set up an experiment using five cups of diluted acid, connecting them with alternating strips of silver and zinc. When I placed my fingers in the end cups, I felt a mild electric shock. This confirmed my theory that connecting different metals through a conductive liquid can generate electricity effectively.



4th of January 1794

Dear Diary,

Today, I tested how different metals work with electricity. I found that when I use two metals that are very different from each other, they make more electricity. So, with the knowledge and information that I had discovered, I decided to make a list showing which metals produce and charge up the most electricity, starting with zinc and ending with manganese ore. This list will surely help me in future experiments.

