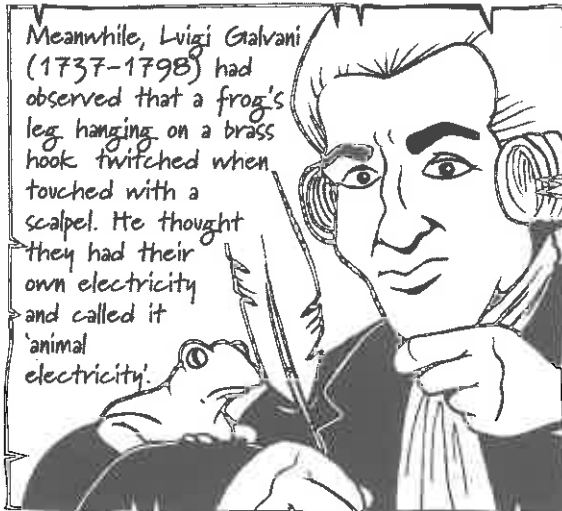
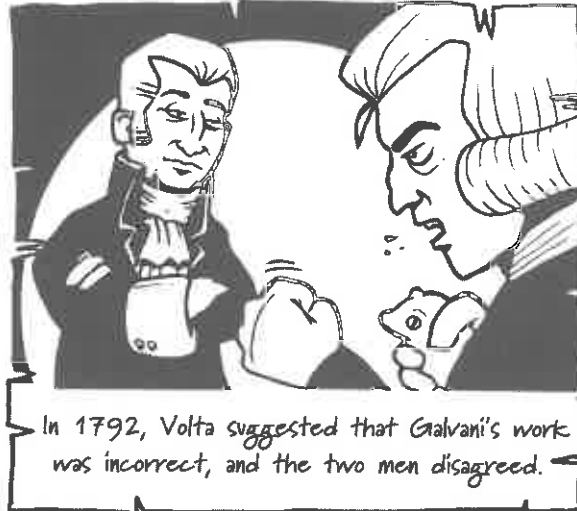


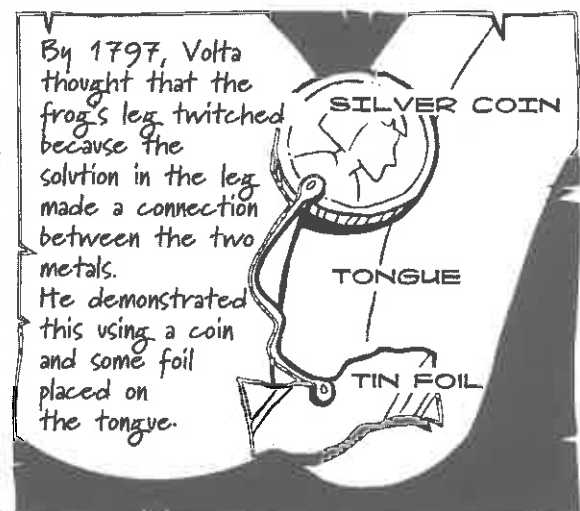
Meanwhile, Luigi Galvani (1737-1798) had observed that a frog's leg hanging on a brass hook twitched when touched with a scalpel. He thought they had their own electricity and called it 'animal electricity'.



In 1792, Volta suggested that Galvani's work was incorrect, and the two men disagreed.

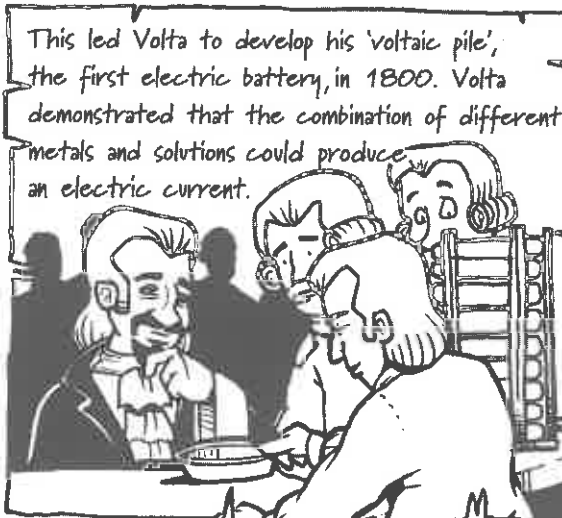


By 1797, Volta thought that the frog's leg twitched because the solution in the leg made a connection between the two metals. He demonstrated this using a coin and some foil placed on the tongue.

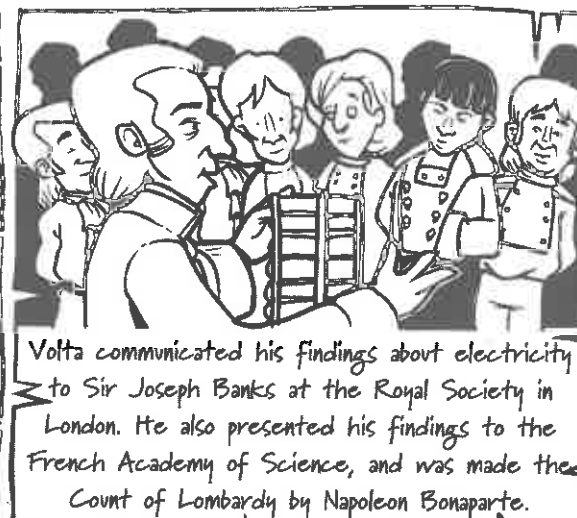


SILVER COIN  
TONGUE  
TIN FOIL

This led Volta to develop his 'voltaic pile', the first electric battery, in 1800. Volta demonstrated that the combination of different metals and solutions could produce an electric current.



Volta communicated his findings about electricity to Sir Joseph Banks at the Royal Society in London. He also presented his findings to the French Academy of Science, and was made the Count of Lombardy by Napoleon Bonaparte.



In 1818, Volta retired to his family home in Como, and he died in 1827. The term 'volt' is based on his name.

