

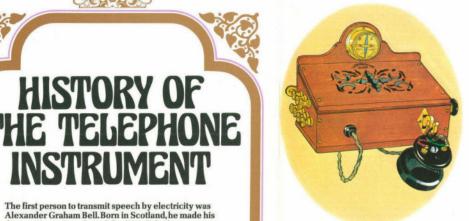
Bell's telephone was used as both a transmitter and a receiver 1877.



Edison's telephone had a carbon transmitter and a chalk receiver.1878.



The telephone of 1879 combining Edison's carbon transmitter with Bell's receiver.



Callers spoke into the fret-work front of this telephone.1880.



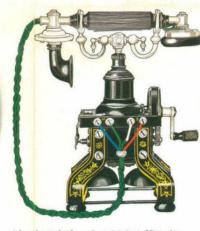
Successful in business, the telephone proved equally useful in homes. 1880.



Before 1900 the only public telephones were installed in shops.



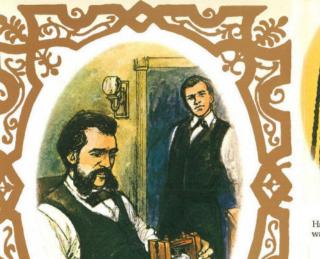
In late Victorian days, the 'Electrophone' relayed music over the telephone wires.



A handset telephone in an intricate Victorian design. 1895.



Telephones were often made of wood, which was sometimes carved.1900.



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discoveries in Canada and the USA. Telephones are designed firstly to be functional, but they can be artistic

too and reflect current artistic trends.

Alexander Graham Bell with the first telephone that received speech.



Handsets gave freedom of movement to telephone users, but early handsets needed individual batteries and were not successful when electricity was fed from the exchange. 1900.







1924

 $Called 'can destick' telephones \ because \ of their shape, these \ were \ used \ from \ the \ 1880's \ for \ over \ half \ a \ century. Later \ models \ had \ dials.$ 



Because the shape of handsets affects the quality of speech, style and performance have evolved together.



Plastic telephone with improved transmitter that solved the handset problem.1929.



Telephone with internal bell.1930's.



Wall telephone with handset.Mid-1950's.



Modern telephone with improved circuit to Because the shape of hands compensate for length of line.



Modern wall telephones are neat and space-saving.

Telephone with illuminated dial and variable volume electronic caller. Modern.



Push-button telephones, in many styles, are being used extensively.