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The Telephone

At this show I strive to highlight the development of the Telephone and how far it has come and how worldwide we are and how dependent we can be on our Telephones. I also would like to show how useful and how beneficial the telephone is to us compared to now and then. Some of the main focuses would be of course Alexander graham bell and the first telephone call, Apple and its development and apples effect on the product.

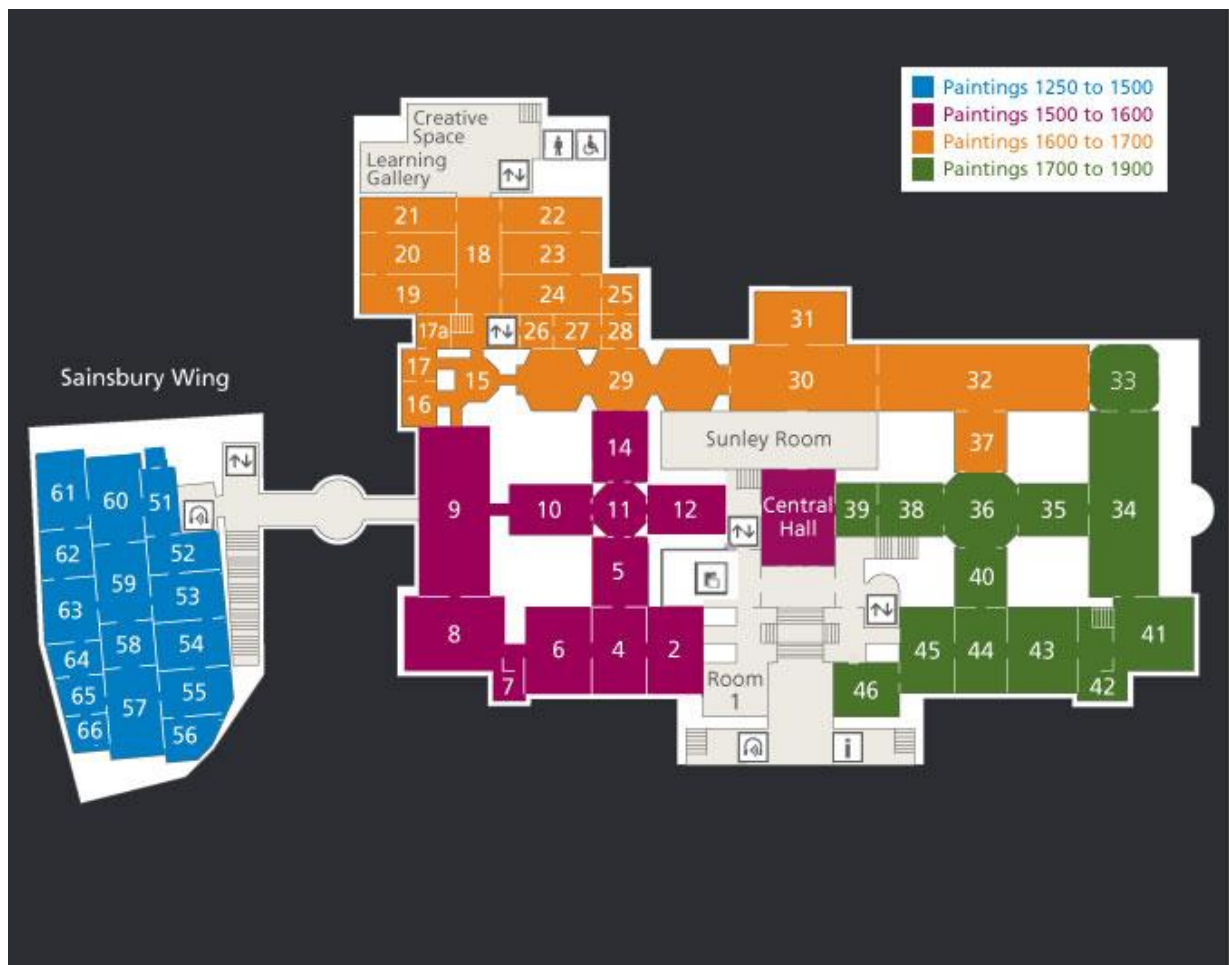


Fig 1: The London national gallery 16 October 2015, last updated March 2020.

The Telephone, Room 33

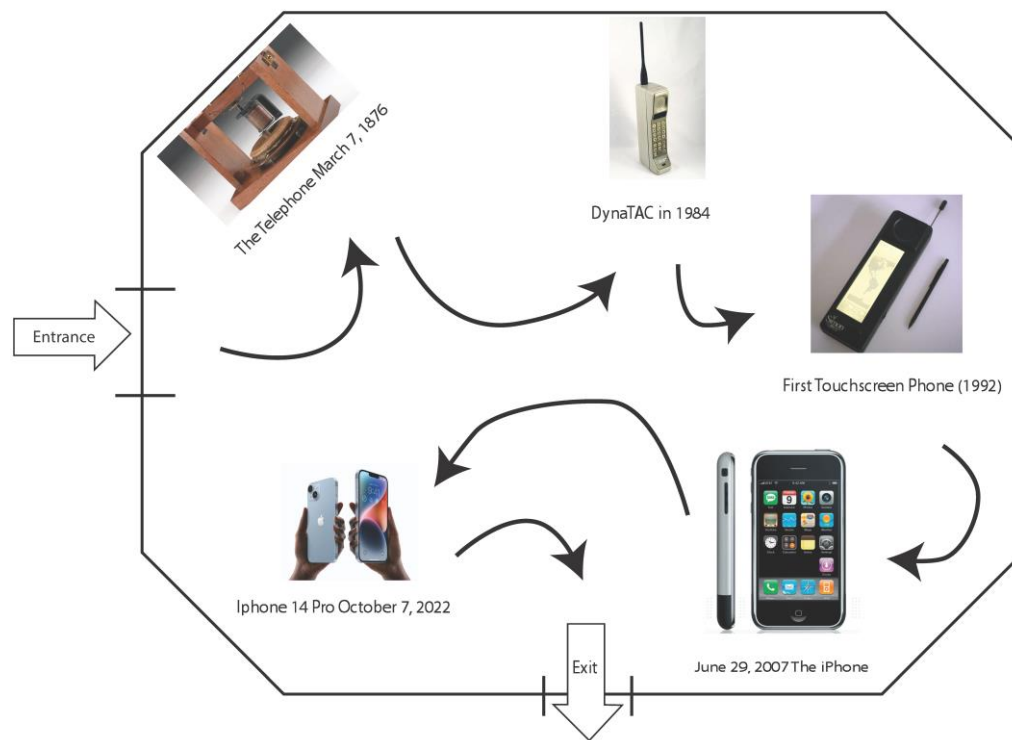


Fig 2: The Telephone, Room 33. 14th April 2023.

I have placed out the object specifically to suit this room in the London national gallery it is the very top right corner room, the entrance is located on the left side of the room, The objects are located around the octagon shaped room starting from the left side as you enter the room, they are strategically placed to follow the timeline of the products starting from the year 1876 and ending in the year 2022.

The space I have chosen is in the London national gallery room 33, I choose this room as it is an octagon shape which is much more unique than your average four walled square or rectangle shaped building. I believe that the development in technology is the most important ant most innovative development there has ever been and I'd like to share that, I

plan to do this by focusing on the development of the telephone and document the development from the telephone to the mobile phone to then the smart phone a device so small but also that you can use to do almost anything with and at a high quality; photos, video editing, music producing and discover almost infinite amounts of information all in a small hand held device.

The area the items are located I plan to design it to theme, use colours, patterns, trends and information from that time and era. I will be exhibiting the first telephone created by Alexander Graham Bell in 1876 here I'd like to use brown and beige colours ill also incorporate William Morris patterns (Fig 3) he was a known designer in this era, DynaTAC by martin cooper In 1984, The first touch screen phone by IBM, The iPhone created by Apple and the iPhone 14 also by apple in 2022 here I'd like to include a modern style design but also include some futuristic features to emphasis the development from the first telephone in 1876.



The first telephone

The first part of the timeline will feature Of course, the first telephone, the staple of this exhibition patterned by Alexander Graham Bell on March the 7th 1876 (Bailey, 2006). The Scotsman was at the institute for deaf mutes, there he met the president of the institute a prominent patent lawyer called Gardiner Greene Hubbard they both shared the same interests in mechanical and electrical inventions. Bell began to use his knowledge of musical pitch in electric telegraphy, using tuned electromagnetic reeds the 'harmonic telegraph' was designed to transmit several messages along the same wire sending and receiving multiple pitches or frequencies simultaneously. the device was not designed as a telephone but as an improvement on conventional telegraphy. On March the 10th three days after receiving the patent Bell made the first contact using his device to contact Thomas A Watson saying, "Mr Watson come here I want to see you" Nearly 40 years later in 1915 Thomas A. Watson and Alexander Graham Bell make the first transcontinental telephone call Bell being in New York and Watson being in San Fransisco 2,565.68 miles apart. The display will include a replacer of the telephone patent and used in 1876 it will also include copies of the peppers proving bell was in fact the inventor and what he and Thomas achieved and will be decorated with William Morris wallpaper to achieve the late 1800 feel. (Fig 4)



Fig 4: ["How Prof. Bell invented the telephone."](#) July 9, 1899. *The San Francisco Call* (San Francisco, CA), Image 22. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*.

DynaTAC 8000X

The next section of the timeline will include the DynaTAC 8000X released in 1984 by Motorola, after more than a decade of cellular research and development, it was the first commercially available handheld cell phone, The device was 23cm tall, weighed 790 grams, had 30 minutes of battery life after having to charge for 10 hours, could store no more than 30 numbers and was sold for \$4000 that's nearly \$10000 in today's rates (Garcia-Swartz & Campbell-Kelly, 2022). At the result of 15 years of developing by the engineer's mote Roler released the first completely portable handheld mobile phone. In September 1983, the

device was approved in the USA by the federal communications commission, then in 1984 was released onto the market. The mobile phone was affectionally known as the brick phone and is famously seen being used in the film wall street by the. character Gordan Gekko. The phone remains truly iconic and increasingly sought after collectable. Even though it was extremely pricy the waiting list to access the device was in the thousands. The display will show a replacer of the DynaTAC 8000X it will also include space features as it was also the year the 1st un-tethered space walk and it was 15 years since the moon landing.



Fig 5: Motorola – DynaTAC 8000X



Fig 6: An original IBM Simon Personal Communicator is placed next to an Apple iPhone 4S at the Science Museum on August 15, 2014, London, England

IBM Simon

The next section will show the first touch screen phone, the Bell south (designed by IBM) that was released in 1994 it was the first of its kind in its time, the device was touch screen, portable, had a calculator, email and colour work on networks, it is described as being the first mobile computer in the shape of a phone, it was characterised as a PDA (personal digital assistant), the device emerged from IBMs ambition to create a computer that could fit in your shirt pocket (Thavalengal & Corcoran, 2016). Simon the personal communicator was marketed using the slogan “Mobile communications made simple” it was strategically

marketed to make it easy for consumers to remember and was delivered from the game "Simon says." At the launch Rich Guidotti (the product development manager) marketed the product as a communicational device first and a computer second, it is said to be the first time a company did not try to put a cellular device in a computer but instead tried to achieve the opposite a computer in a cellular device. The launch of the device was delayed until 1994 where it was offered across 15 US states for \$895 with a two-year contract or \$1099 without a contract which is equivalent to approximately \$2000 in the year 2020, only approximately 50000 units were sold making it an exceedingly rare piece today. The Simon also included a stylus offering a breakthrough feature being able to draw or write and then the content could be sent as a fax. The Simon also features "predictive keyboard" where after selecting a letter the device would predict what letter you would like to choose next; this feature has been developed into predictive text and is iconic now, seen in all smartphones and applications used by everyone. The display will show valuable information provided it will also include a replica of the device and will be decorated with 90s themed attire to go in hand with the era.



Fig 7: The iPhone was unveiled on January 9, 2007

The original iPhone

The fourth section will feature the first iPhone, in June of 2007 Steve Jobs the CEO of Apple introduced the original iPhone, a revolutionary mobile phone that has the combined features of the iPod and a breakthrough internet communicator, the iPhone featured the multiple touch screen display, microphone, headset controls and specs that the modern smartphone user takes for granted all in its 3.5" screen (Apple Inc., 2007). Before Apple's most popular device was released smart phones were notoriously clunky, half keyboard half screen and were incapable of running full websites which led to companies having to develop weaker

versions of their sites. The iPhone changed all that, the device was said to be the invention of the year “a beautiful and breakthrough handheld computer.” The iPhone ran off 2G carried by AT&T (the only carrier option available). Apple sold 6.1 million units around the world. At this display I would like to display the original iPhone and to keep everything sleek, minimalistic, and simple to try and capture the apple brand and strive to achieve a clean, neat, and sophisticated look.

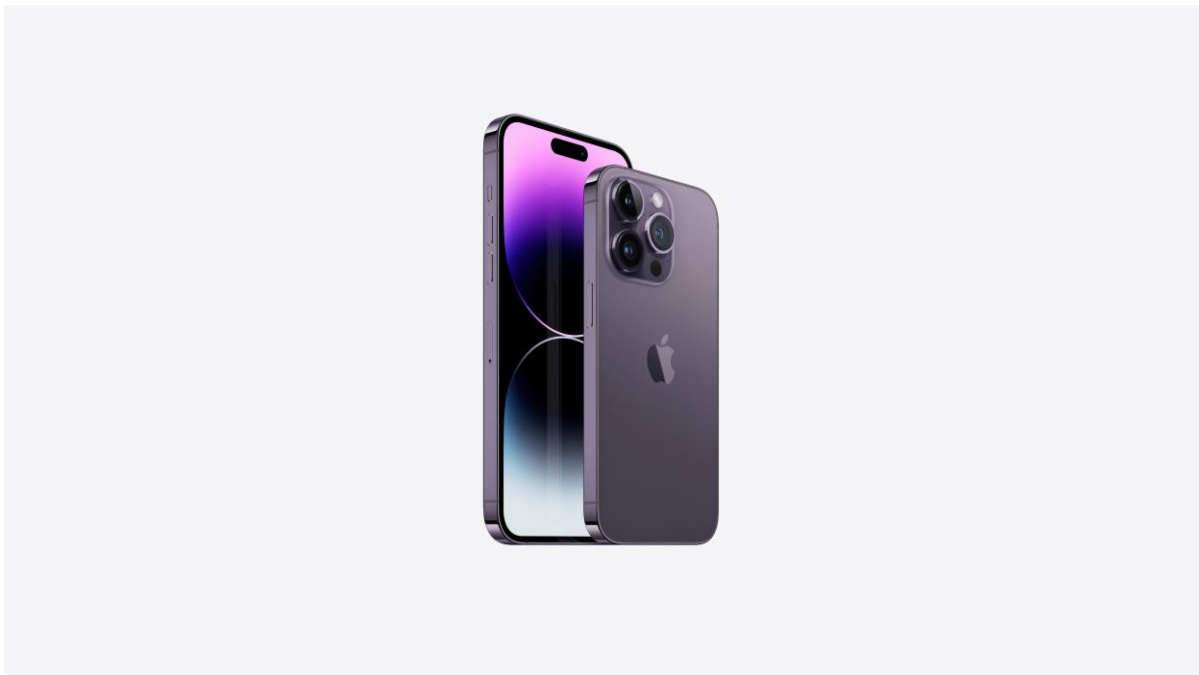


Fig 8: iPhone 14

The iPhone 14

This will be the last device I would like to show is the iPhone 14 the latest iPhone released on 16th of September 2022 and later in October the 14 pro was released (Spoonauer, 2022). The device features new 5G, the fifth generation of mobile network that has been designed to virtually connect everyone and everything together. It includes a 48MP main camera with an advanced quad-pixel sensor with up to four times the resolution and much more detail in lower light, a display that is up to two times brighter in the sun. Created with stainless steel

the device is water and dust resistant, it includes a ceramic shield tougher than any smartphone glass. The vital safety feature designed to save lives designed to detect a crash and calls for help when you cannot the device comes in numerous colours. The device features some of apples most innovative features such as face id, Apple pay, messenger and “Find My.” at the final display it will feature the iPhone 14 and designed showing its numerous features, images and videos trying to emphasise the development of the telephone compared to 1875

To conclude I hope to capture the development in technology effectively and I strive to emphasise the development and show how far the telephone has come even in such a small amount of time and show what the modern-day smartphone user takes for granted. Whiles creating and researching for this exhibition I two realised how extraordinary these devices are and how extremely useful they are to us and how powerful they really are, “the smartphone in your pocket is powerful enough to have put a man on the moon” (Puiu, 2021). One of those facts that seem incomprehensible but in fact a modern smartphone is more potent than the computers used on the Apollo 11 mission.

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