



Who invented telephone?

The first phone was patented in 1876 in the United States. This phone is the invention of Alexander Graham Bell.

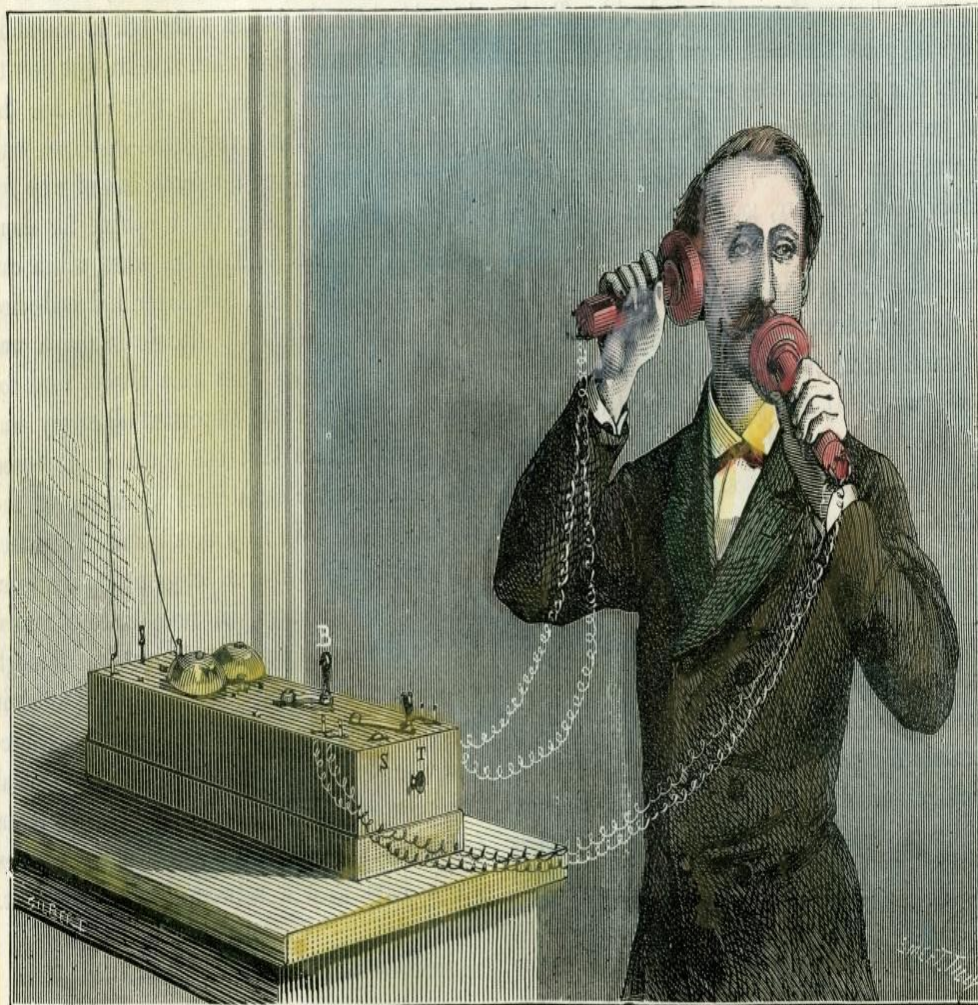
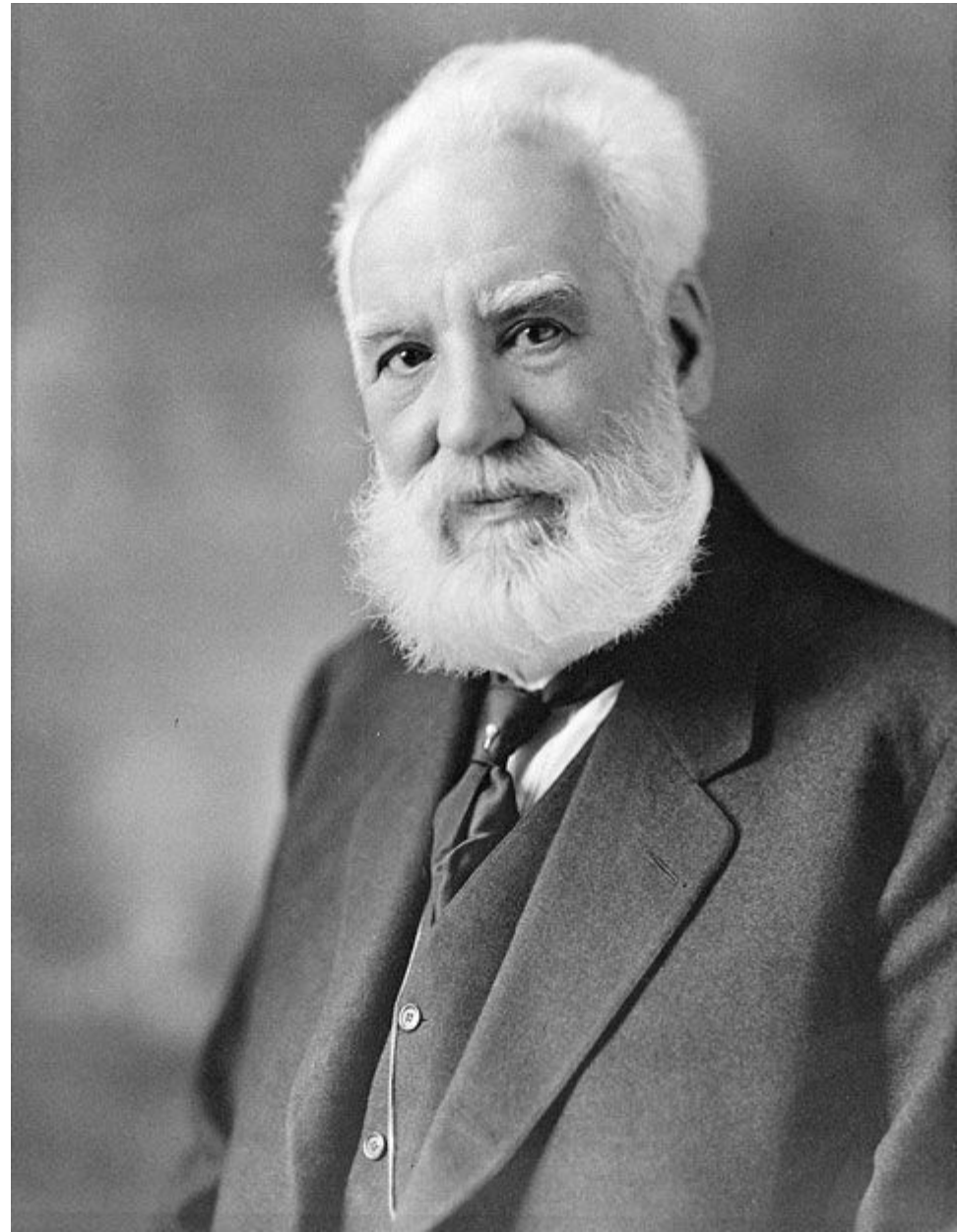


Fig. 7.—BELL'S TELEPHONE IN OPERATION.




# Alexander Graham Bell

Alexander Graham Bell (March 3, 1847 – August 2, 1922) was a Scottish-born scientist, inventor, engineer and innovator who is credited with patenting the first practical telephone.



Bella's father, grandfather and brother were all associated with the work on the art of oratory and speech, and both his mother and wife were deaf, profoundly influencing Bell's life work. Bell considered his most famous invention intrusion on his real work as a scientist and refused to have telephone in his study. In 1877 Bill married his student Mabel Hubbard.





His research on hearing and speech further led him to experiment with hearing devices which eventually culminated in Bell being awarded the first U.S. patent for the telephone in 1876.

He was subsequently asked to repeat the program at the American Asylum for Deaf-mutes in Hartford, Connecticut, and the Clarke School for the Deaf in Northampton, Massachusetts.

His first two student girls were "deaf-mute", who made remarkable progress under his tutelage.

Alexander Bell opened his "School of Vocal Physiology and Mechanics of Speech" in Boston, which attracted a large number of deaf pupils, with his first class numbering 30 students.



While he was working as a private tutor, one of his most famous pupils was Helen Keller, who came to him as a young child unable to see, hear, or speak. She was later to say that Bell dedicated his life to the penetration of that "inhuman silence which separates and estranges.

