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AT&T.

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1885: The American Telephone and Telegraph Company is formed as a subsidiary of then-Bell Telephone Company with a charter to build and operate the original long distance network. By the e AT&T completes its first line, between New York and Philadelphia. The initial capacity of the line was 0



1892: AT&T reaches its initial goal, opening a long distance line connecting New York and circuit could handle only one call at a time. The price was \$9 for the first five minutes.



1911: AT&T inaugurates service between New York and Denver, the longest line possible Developed around 1899 by Michael Pupin of Columbia University and George Campbell of AT&T, load the rate at which a traveling telephone signal weakens — making it possible to build longer telephone lin



1914: The headquarters and operations center of the AT&T Long Lines division opens at 2. New York City, the oldest section of what later became AT&T's corporate headquarters at 32 Avenue of Long Lines, a unit of AT&T and the Bell System, builds and operates the interstate long distance network



1915: Using the first practical electrical amplifiers, developed by AT&T's Harold Arnold, . first transcontinental telephone line. The new line connects the network that AT&T had been building ou from New York since 1885 with a separate network that had been constructed by AT&T's Pacific Teleph the West Coast. In effect, it connects telephones throughout the continental United States. The ceremonia 25 has four locations: New York City, San Francisco, the White House in Washington, D.C., and Jekyll I AT&T President Theodore Vail is at the time. Service is available to all telephone customers, but at an for the first three minutes between New York and San Francisco, volume is low.

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1921: The AT&T network reaches its first overseas destination when service begins to Cuba between Key West, Fla., and Havana. U.S. President Warren Harding inaugurates service on April 16, 1921. Cuban President Menocal. The capacity of the line is one call. A call between Havana and New York costs first three minutes; a call between Havana and San Francisco costs \$22.35.



1924: AT&T demonstrates long distance telephotography, now known as fax, with the transmission of photos over telephone wires between Cleveland and New York. Commercial service begins in a handful of cities the following year. For many decades, telephotography had one major use — sending photos of distant events for use by the press.



1927: AT&T begins trans-Atlantic telephone service, initially between the United States and Europe. Conversations cross the Atlantic via radio. The initial capacity is one call at a time at a cost of \$75 for the first three minutes.



1927: AT&T presents the first demonstration of television transmission in the United States. President Woodrow Wilson's live moving images are transmitted over wire from Washington, D.C., to New York. The transmission was seen by AT&T President Walter Gifford and a large audience.



1934: AT&T inaugurates trans-Pacific telephone service, initially between the United States and Japan. The initial capacity is one call at a time at a cost of \$39 for the first three minutes.

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1939-1943: The volume of long distance calls increases by 350 percent due to world war I cannot build additional circuits during the war, we run ads asking consumers not to make long distance c:



1941: The first non-experimental installation of coaxial cable in the network is placed in se Minneapolis, Minn., and Stevens Point, Wis. Compared to such earlier transmission technologies as oper coaxial cable, coaxial cable has higher capacity and lower cost on high-volume routes. It also has sufficie carry television signals.



1943: AT&T installs the first automatic long distance telephone switch, the No. 4 crossbar, Operators at a switchboard attached to the switch dial long distance numbers, including area codes, whicl internally for this purpose. Previously, all long distance calls were completed by operators plugging into to other operators in distant cities. The new switch cuts the time needed to complete a call from about 60 20.



1947: The first commercial microwave-relay system goes into operation, providing telephc circuits between New York and Boston. Network traffic for the next 35 years is carried primarily by a mi relay and coaxial cable.



1948: AT&T begins offering networking services for television on facilities connecting ma Northeast and Midwest. The service reaches the West Coast in 1951. Television networks use this service programming to their affiliated stations around the country.

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1951: AT&T introduces customer dialing of long distance calls, initially in Englewood, N.J. rollout takes place over the second half of the 1950s. Until this innovation, all long distance calls required assistance.



1956: AT&T opens for service TAT-1, the first trans-Atlantic telephone cable. The initial cost was at a time at a price per call of \$12 for the first three minutes. Since trans-Atlantic service opened in 1927, across the ocean via radio waves. But cables provide much higher signal quality, avoid atmospheric interference, greater capacity and security.



1962: AT&T opens the Network Control Center in New York, its first facility designed to manage the long distance network.



1964: AT&T opens TPC-1, the first submarine telephone cable across the Pacific. It went from the mainland to Hawaii, where it connected to two cables linking Hawaii with the mainland. This brought the same improved Pacific service that TAT-1 had brought to trans-Atlantic service in 1956.



1970: AT&T introduces customer dialing of international long distance calls, initially between London. Up to this time, all overseas telephone calls required an operator.

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