

TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION IN RUSSIA (1858-1880)



Exhibits on analyzing the telegraph business by displaying various telegraph forms and other documents were officially included in the Postal History class at the 7th FIP Congress in July 2006.

At the same time, telegraph lines were built, which connected Moscow with many cities including Kazan (1863), via Kazan, in 1860-1870, Moscow received telegraph communications with the cities of Siberia and the Far East, as well as with the American Telegraph Line.

- PLAN
1. Dispatch from the telegraph station in Russia 2-4
2. Telegram is a new word in the Russian language 5-7
3. Telegrams from Hughes' Hughes device 8-9
4. International telegraph in Russia 10
5. The public telegraph in St. Petersburg 11
6. The telegraph of the main station in St. Petersburg 12
7. Military and police telegraph in St. Petersburg 13
8. Camp telegraph 14
9. Receipts for receiving dispatches (telegrams) 15
10. Envelopes for telegram delivery 16

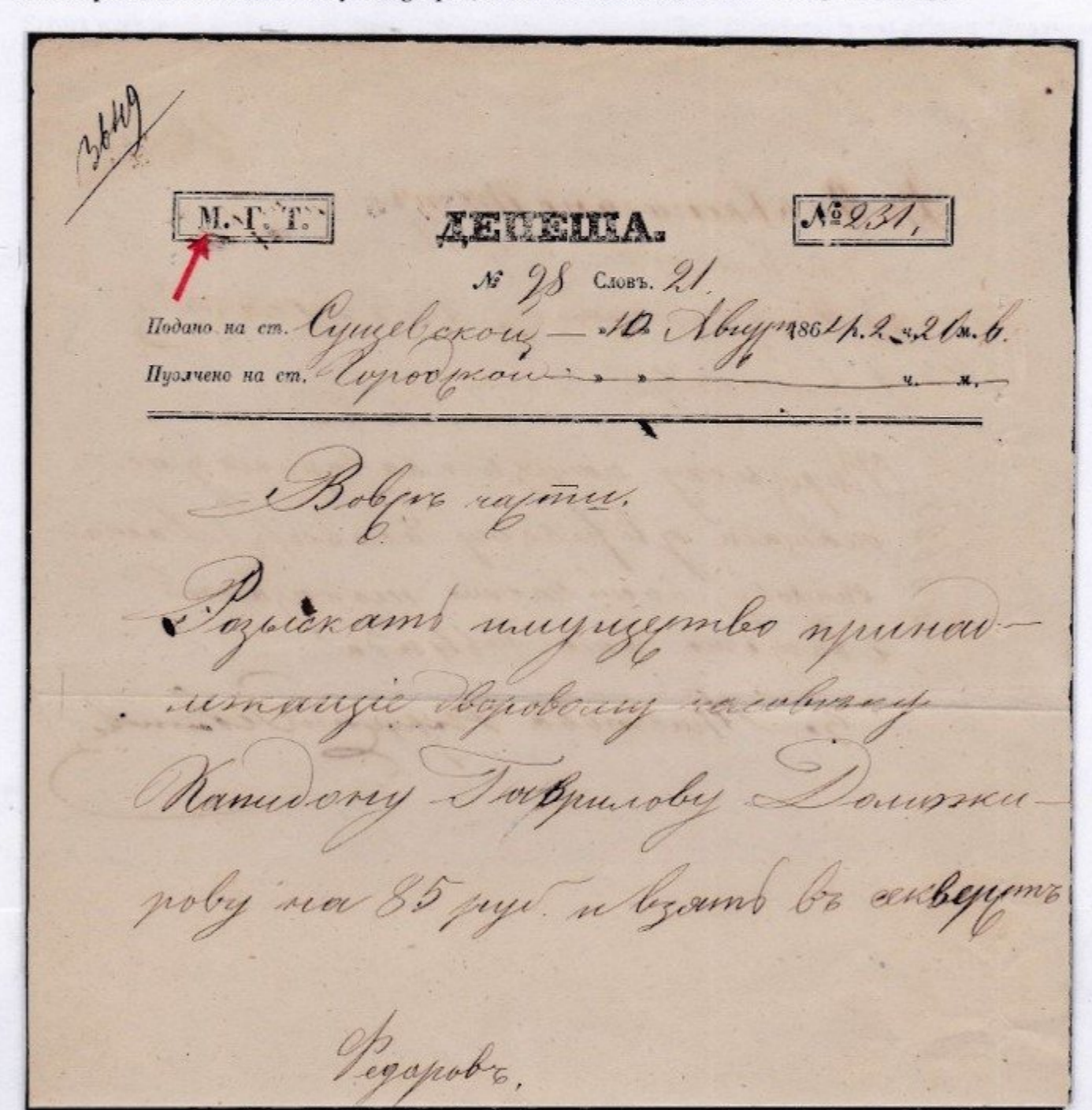
LITERATURA
1. M. Kossov, Telegram forms of Russia. The British Journal of Russian Philately, 2005, autumn 2000, pp. 38-44.

1. DISPATCH FROM THE TELEGRAPH STATION IN RUSSIA

1-1. DISPATCH OF THE MOSCOW CITY TELEGRAPH

The city telegraph began operating in Moscow in 1854. The city telegraph network was constantly developing and expanding; in 1880, there were already 33 stations operating in the city.

Errors were made in the text of the dispatch: instead of "Получено" (Received) it was printed "Получено"; instead of "Получена" (received) - "Получено"; instead of "Получена" (submitted) - "Получено".



Dispatch No. 98, 21 words, was sent from St. Petersburg on the Sushcheyevskaya station on August 10th, 1864, at 2:20 p.m.; and received at the Gorskaya station at the same time.

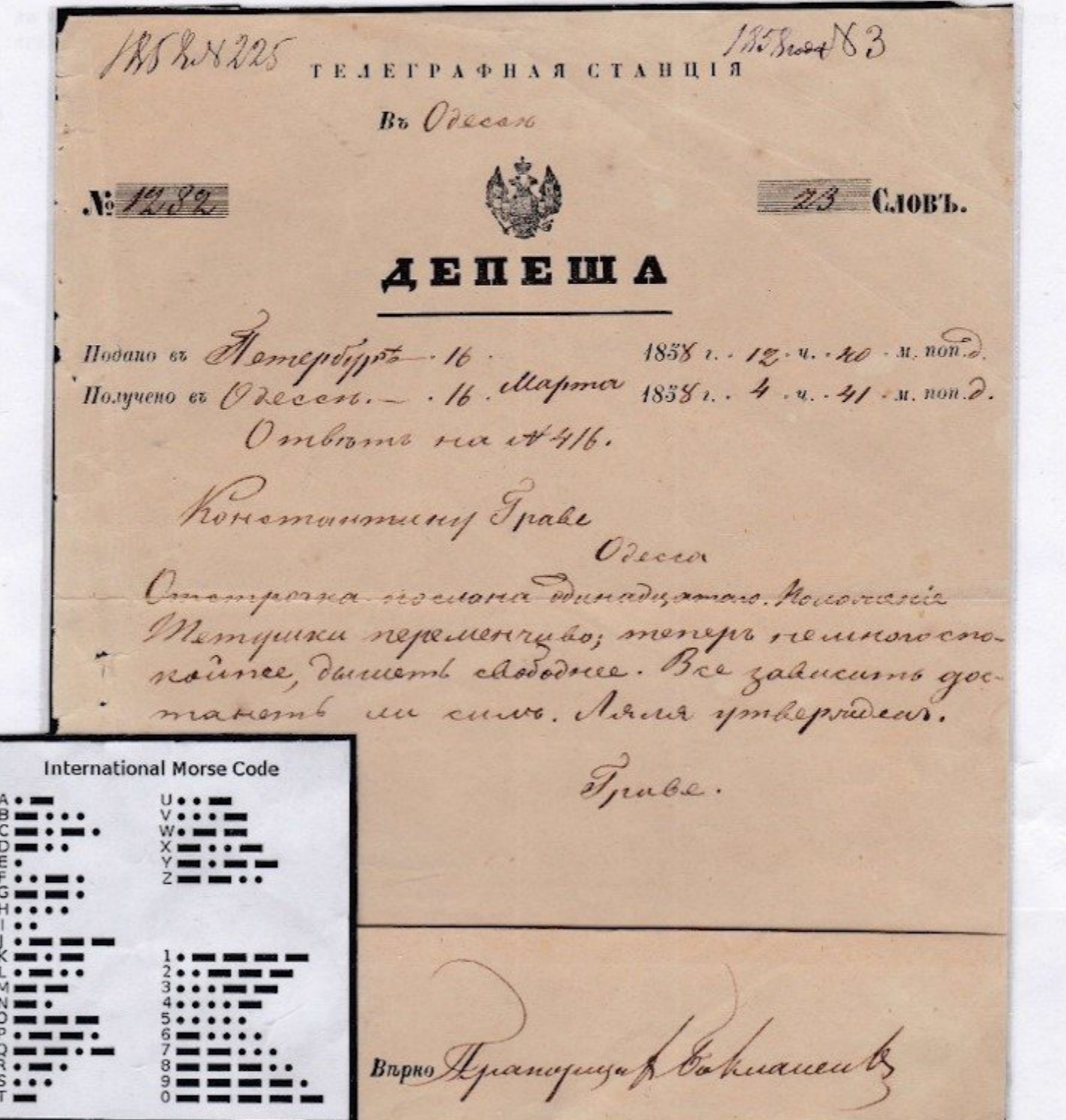
1-2. DISPATCH FROM THE TELEGRAPH STATION IN ODESSA

In 1854, the telegraph line between Moscow and Kiev began operating. This telegraph line was extended from Kiev to Odessa, where the telegraph station was opened on May 15th, 1855. The total length of this telegraph line was 759 kilometers.

Since 1854, Russian telegraph stations used the devices of the American inventor Samuel Morse (1791-1872) to transmit dispatches (telegrams).

These devices used Morse code to transmit dispatches. Morse code is a method of encoding letters of an alphabet, numbers and symbols in the form of short or long bursts of electric current. Short inclusions are dots, long ones are dashes.

The dispatch from the telegraph station in Odessa is known only in 1 copy.



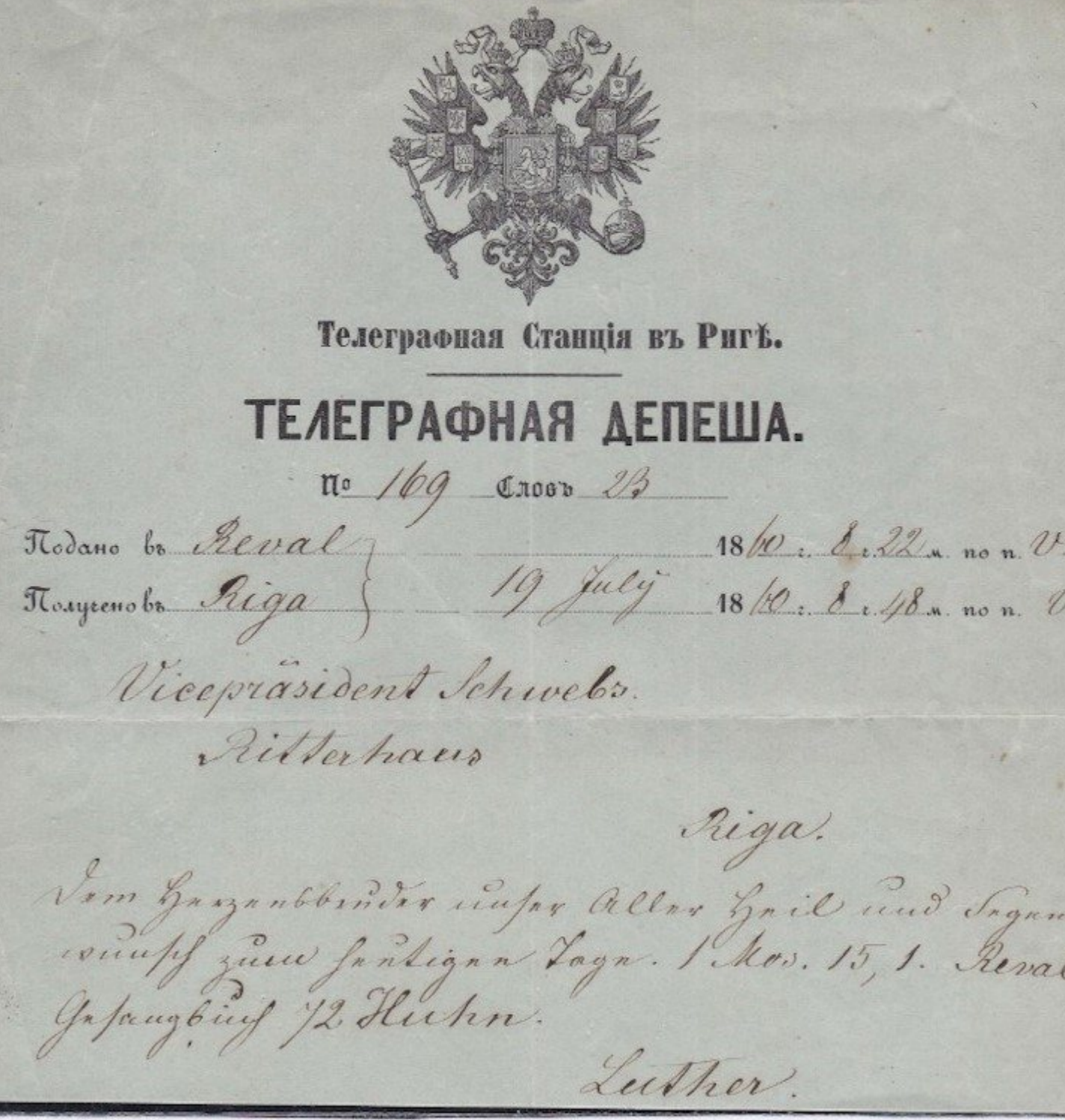
This dispatch was sent from St. Petersburg on March 16th, 1858, at 12:40 pm. It was received in Odessa on March 16th at 4:41 pm.

1-3. DISPATCH FROM THE TELEGRAPH STATION IN RIGA

In Russia, telegraph lines were in most cases built along railways. In 1855, construction of the line from St. Petersburg to Revel (the telegraph station opened there on June 10) and from Riga (the station opened there on June 14) was completed.

The dispatch form of the telegraph station in Riga differs from all known forms in that it was printed on colored light green paper, it had the definition "TELEGRAPHIC" in the title, and the coat of arms of the telegraph department was printed above the title.

The dispatch from the telegraph station in Riga is known only in 2 copies.



The telegraph dispatch was sent from Revel on July 19, 1860 at 8:22 pm. Received in Riga at 8:48 pm.

2. TELEGRAM IS A NEW WORD IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

2-1. TELEGRAM IS A NEW WORD IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

In 1860, the telegraph department of Russia decided to replace the French word "DEPECHE" with the more understandable Russian word. There was no such word in the Russian language, so the new word "Telegram" was made, originating from the word "Telegraph".

On the letterhead of the Main Telegraph Station in St. Petersburg in 1860, this word was printed with errors: instead of the letter "A" at the end of the word "Telegram" - the letter "S". Additional errors were in the words "Submitted" and "Received": instead of the letter "A" at the end of the word, there was the letter "O".

The form of the Main Telegraph Station in St. Petersburg in 1860 from telegram with errors is known only in 1 copy.



The telegram No 1207, 19 words was sent from St. Petersburg on the 21st of May 1860 at 9:37 pm. It was received in St. Petersburg on the 22nd of May at 1:46 pm.

2-2. TELEGRAM IS A NEW WORD IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

On the first forms for telegraph stations in Russia, the word "Telegram" was also printed with errors: instead of the letter "A" at the end of the word "Telegram", the letter "B" was printed. There were also mistakes in the words "Submitted" and "Received": instead of the letter "A" at the end of the words the letter "B" appeared.

In April 1863, the construction of the telegraph line to Siberia was not yet completed. Therefore, the telegram from St. Petersburg was sent by telegraph to the stations in Omsk (1 day) and then "by post to Krasnoyarsk" (20 days).

The telegram form with errors and the mark "further by mail" is known only in 1 copy.



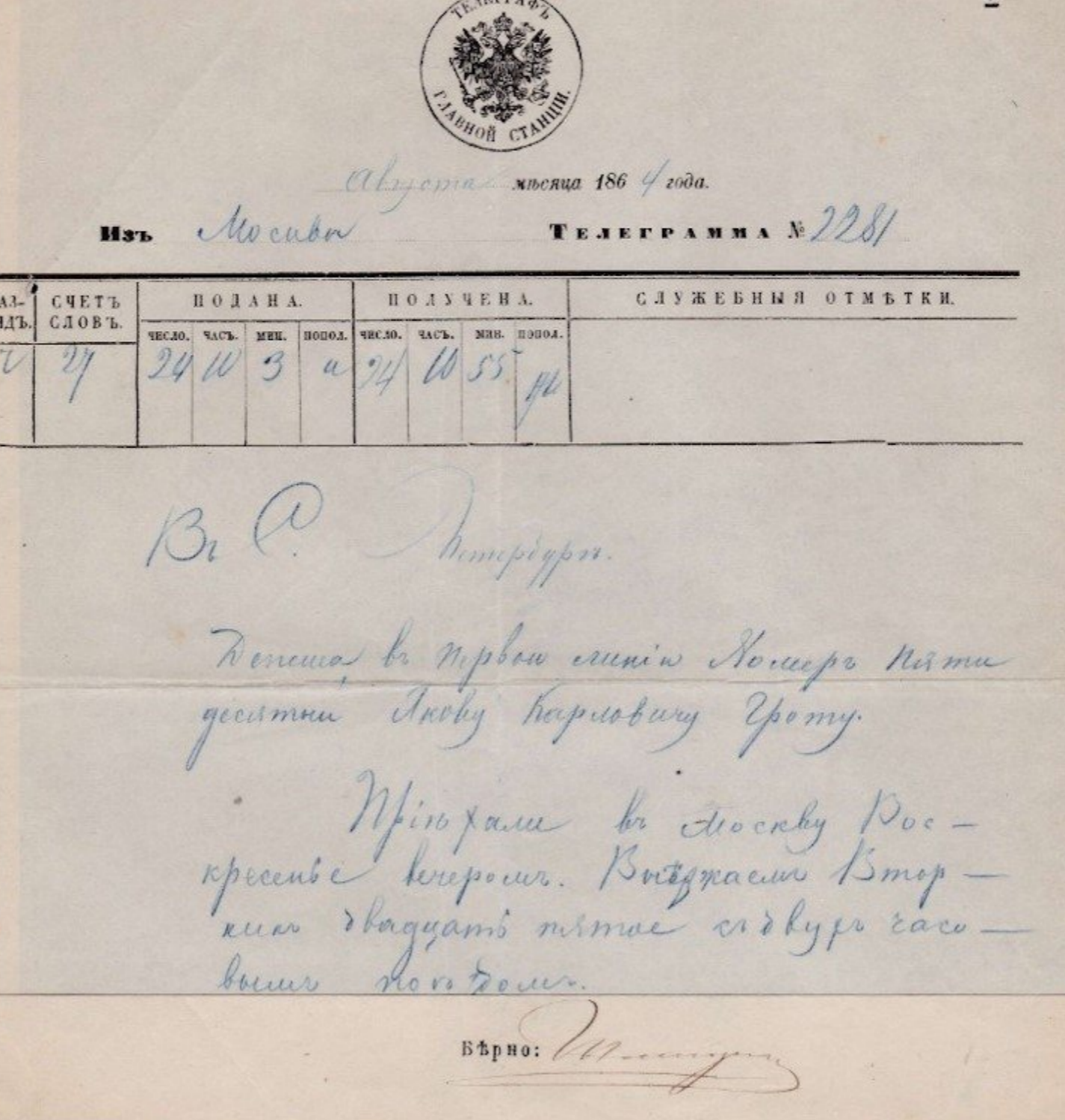
The telegram was sent from St. Petersburg on the April 3, 1863 at 11:20 am. It was received in Omsk on April 9 at 6 pm. According to the entry in the telegram it was "RECEIVED ON APRIL 29" in Krasnoyarsk.

2-3. TELEGRAM IS A NEW WORD IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

Since 1864, the new word "Telegram" was finally established in the Russian language, and it was printed on all forms without errors.

In the address of the telegram: "St. Petersburg, Dispatch to the First Line (Vasilievsky Island), number 50" the sender uses the old word "Dispatch".

The telegraph line between St. Petersburg and Moscow was opened in 1854. The Law No. 28211 of May 7, 1854, authorized the transmission of dispatches of private persons using this line. There were 12 telegraph offices in cities along this line, with a total of 35 telegraph stations on the line.



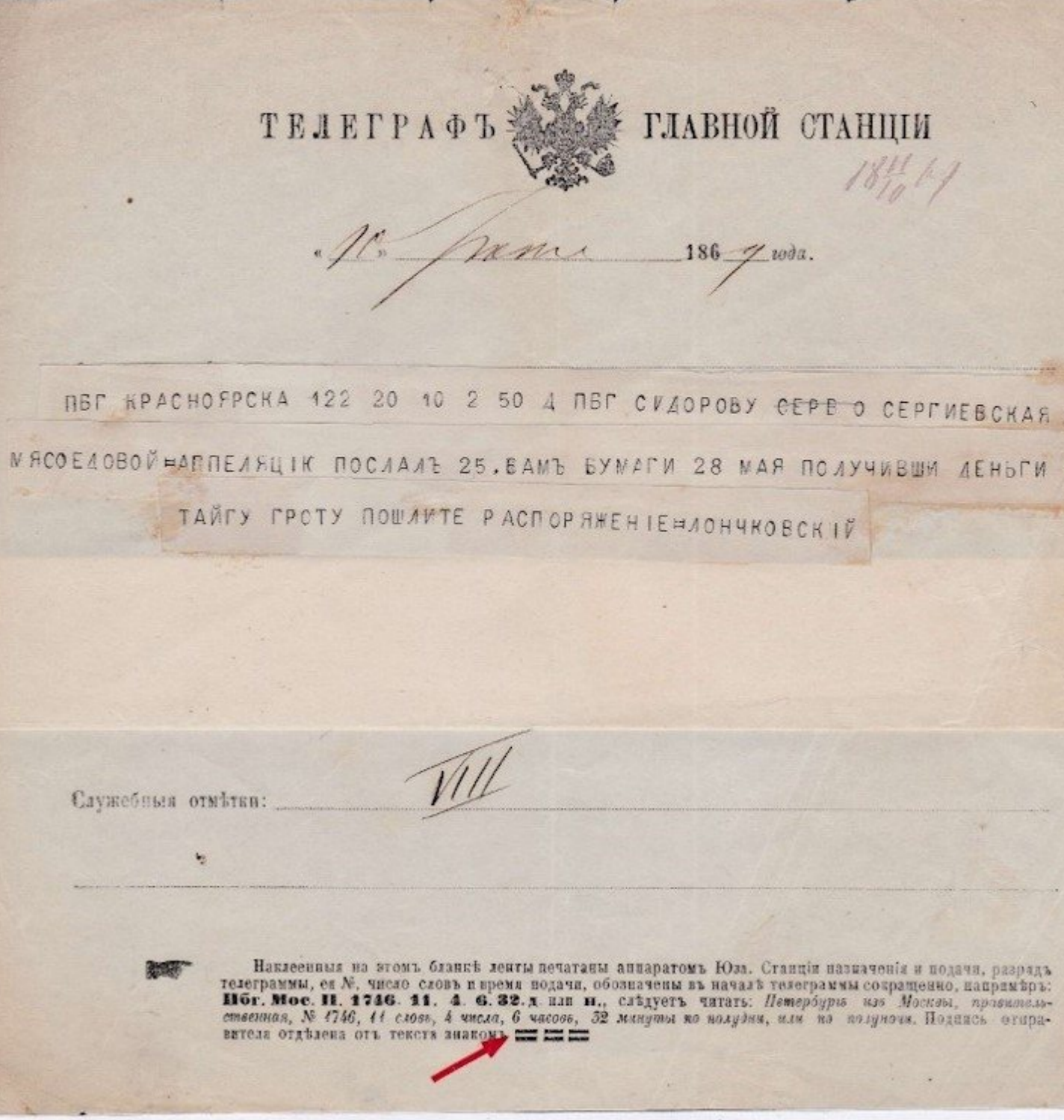
The telegram No. 2281, 27 words, was submitted in Moscow on August 24, 1864, at 10:03 am, and received in St. Petersburg on August 24 at 10:55 am.

3. TELEGRAMS FROM HUGHES' DEVICE

3-1. TELEGRAM FROM HUGHES' APPARATUS IN ST. PETERSBURG

Since 1865, the operation of the direct-printing apparatus of the American inventor David Hughes (1831-1900) began in Russia. 2 devices each were installed at the Main Station in St. Petersburg and Moscow. Hughes devices made it possible to transmit telegrams 3 times faster than Morse devices.

Telegram form (Type 1) - see the distinctive features below (text and number of dashes). The telegram (Type 1) is known only in the 1st copy.



Telegram No. 122, 20 words, sent from Krasnoyarsk on the 10th at 2:50 p.m. Received in St. Petersburg at the Main Station on October 10, 1865.

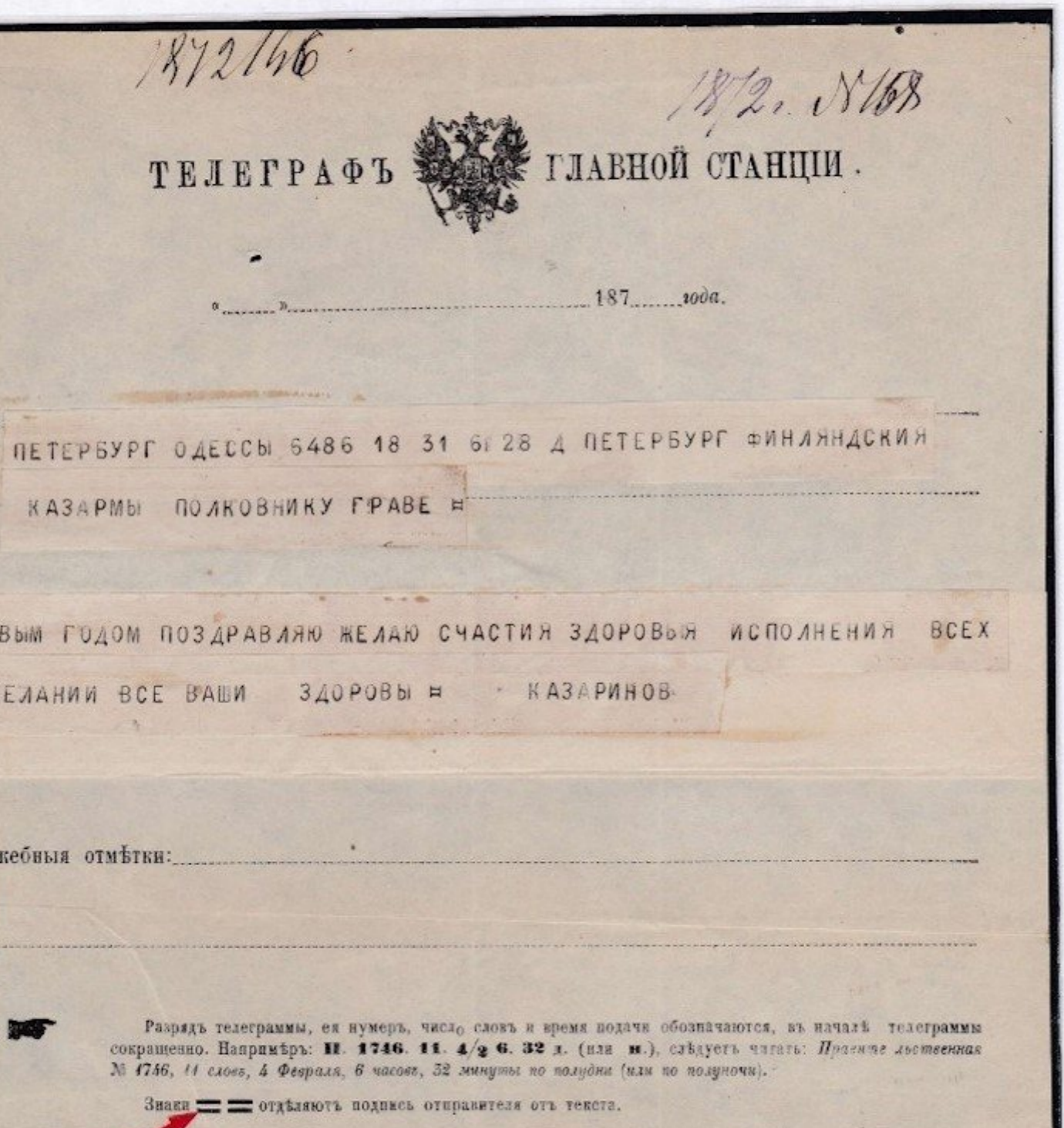
3-2. TELEGRAM FROM HUGHES' APPARATUS IN ST. PETERSBURG

The Telegraph Department's report spoke of the speed, accuracy and convenience of transmitting dispatches through the Hughes system.

These arguments convinced the government of the need to purchase such devices. For the right to use Hughes devices in Russia, the inventor received a huge reward of 200 thousand francs from the government.

Telegram form (Type 2) - see the distinctive features below (text and number of dashes). Additional distinctive features - see coat of arms (narrow or wide tail). The form was intended for sending foreign telegrams (see letter "P" in the lower text).

The telegram (Type 2) is known only in the 1st copy.



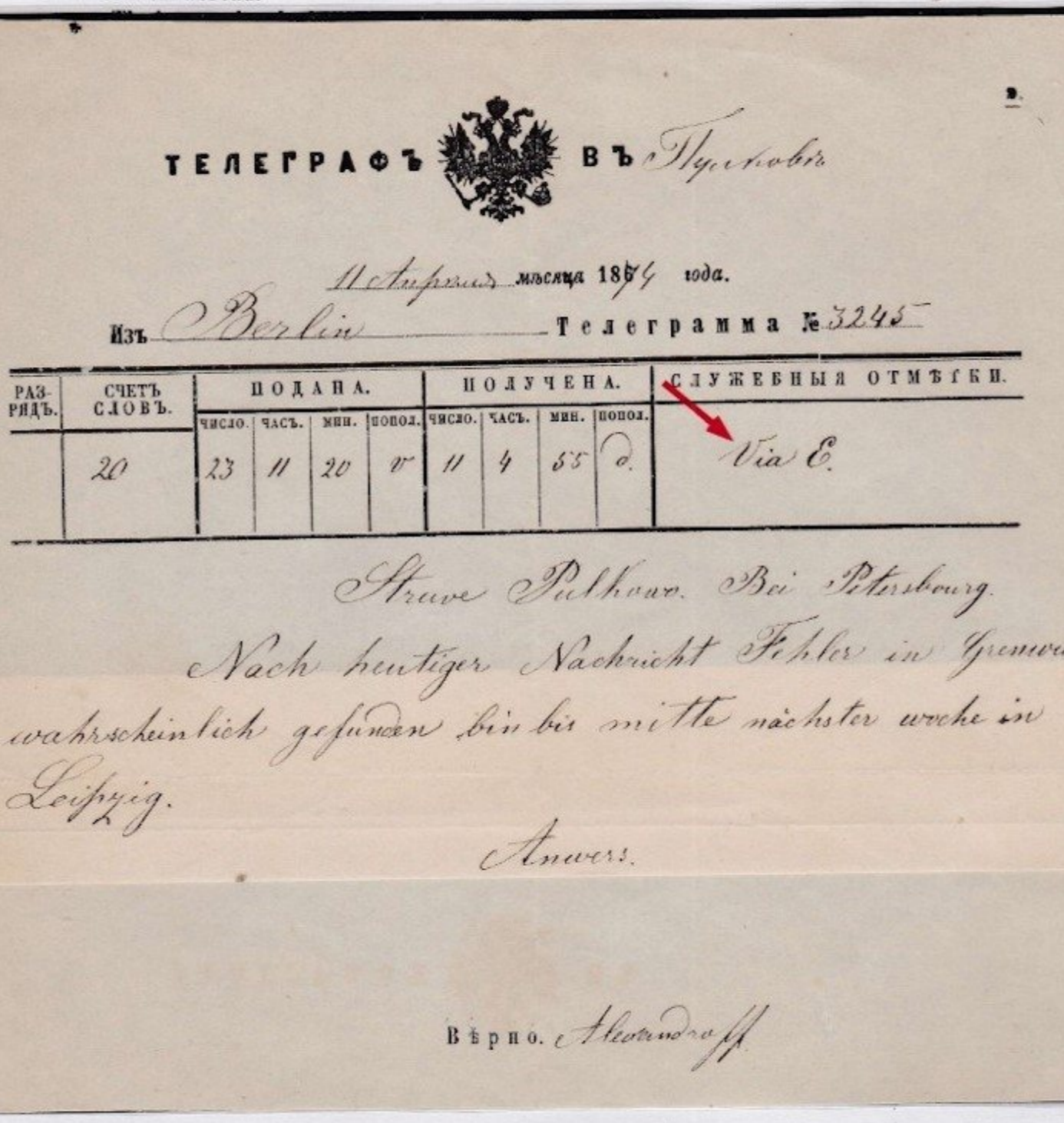
Telegram No. 6486, 18 words, sent from Odessa on the 31st at 6:28 a.m. Received in St. Petersburg at the Main Station on December 31, 1872.

4. INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH IN RUSSIA

Reception and transmission of foreign dispatches was carried out according to the Telegraph Convention concluded on September 24-26, 1854, between Russia and Prussia. Subsequently, 10 more European countries joined this Convention, including France, Great Britain, Switzerland, and others.

In 1854, the Russian telegraph network was connected to Prussia and Austrian wires - a direct connection with Europe was established.

In 1856 (only the 2nd year of work), 18,437 dispatches were sent abroad, and 17,295 dispatches were received from abroad.



The telegram was sent from Berlin on April 23rd, 1874 (Gregorian calendar) at 11:20 am. It was transmitted to Europe (there is an entry about it in the "Official notes"). It was received in Pulkovo (the telegraph of the main astronomical observatory) on April 11th (the Julian calendar) at 4:55 am.

5. THE PUBLIC TELEGRAPH IN ST. PETERSBURG

The form has the coat of arms of Saint Petersburg at the top, on the right is the date of installing the telegraph which is the 22nd of May 1866.



According to the information in the column "official notes", the telegram was sent from the station No 6 (it was located in the Viborg district of the city) on the 4th of April at 8:15 am. According to the text contained in the form the telegraph was established on the 22nd of May 1866, but actually it was in operation by the beginning of April 1866.

6. THE TELEGRAPH OF THE MAIN STATION IN ST. PETERSBURG

In the telegram form of 1865 the name of the station is printed on both sides with respect to the coat of arms and is somewhat altered: "the main station" instead of "of the main station".

In the column "official notes" an entry is made that explains the cause of the delay: "The delay in dispatching the mail to Nizhny Novgorod at 14 hours 5 minutes. In Vytegra the delay is 4 hours 31 minutes.

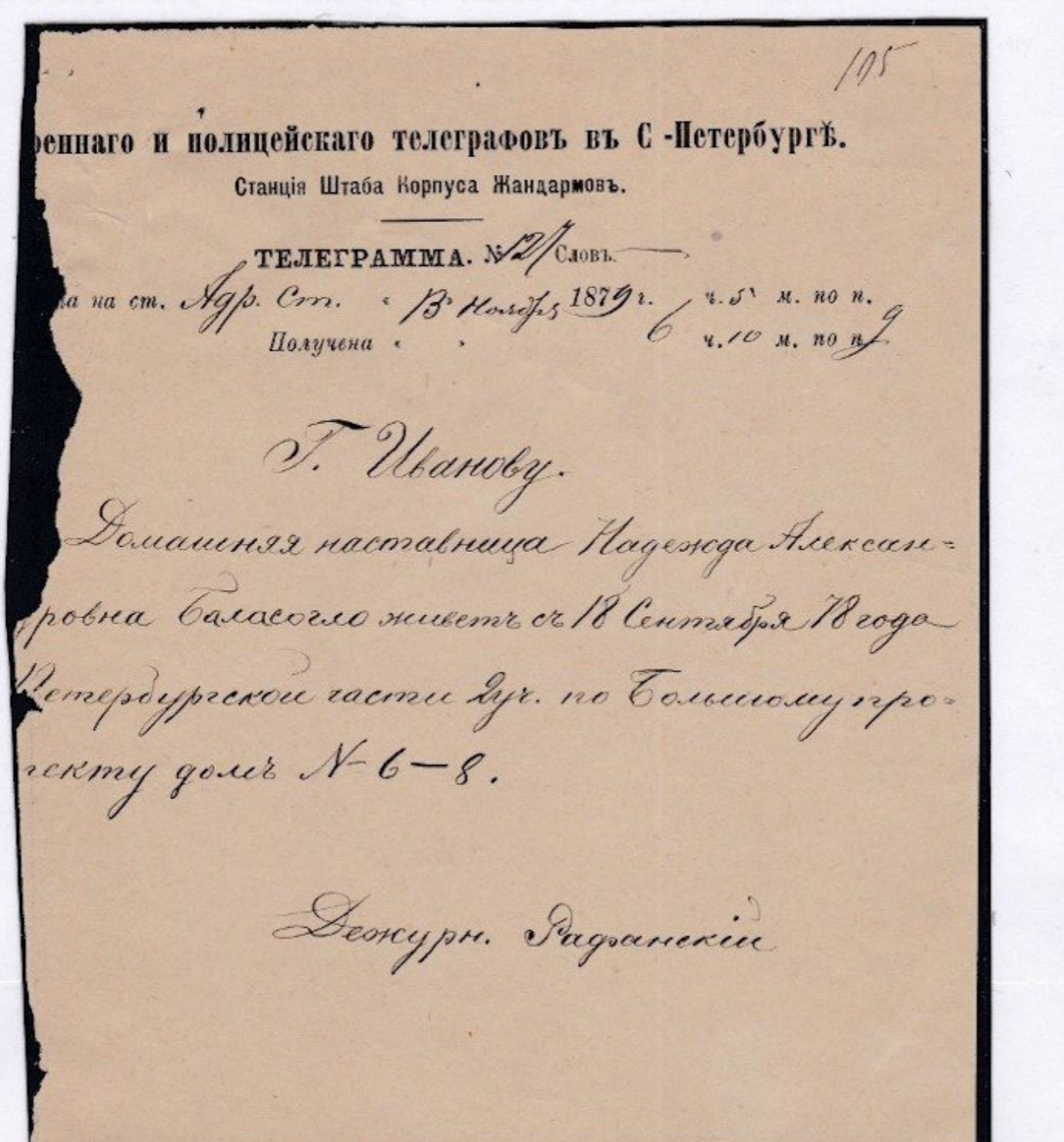


The telegram was sent from Ekaterinburg on the 22nd of June 1865 at 10am. It was received in Sankt Petersburg on the 29th of June at 7:44 pm.

7. MILITARY AND POLICE TELEGRAPH IN ST. PETERSBURG

For the first time, the telegraph for the special purposes of the Police Department was established in St. Petersburg in 1858. This telegraph connected the police city management with subordinate organizations in various parts of the city.

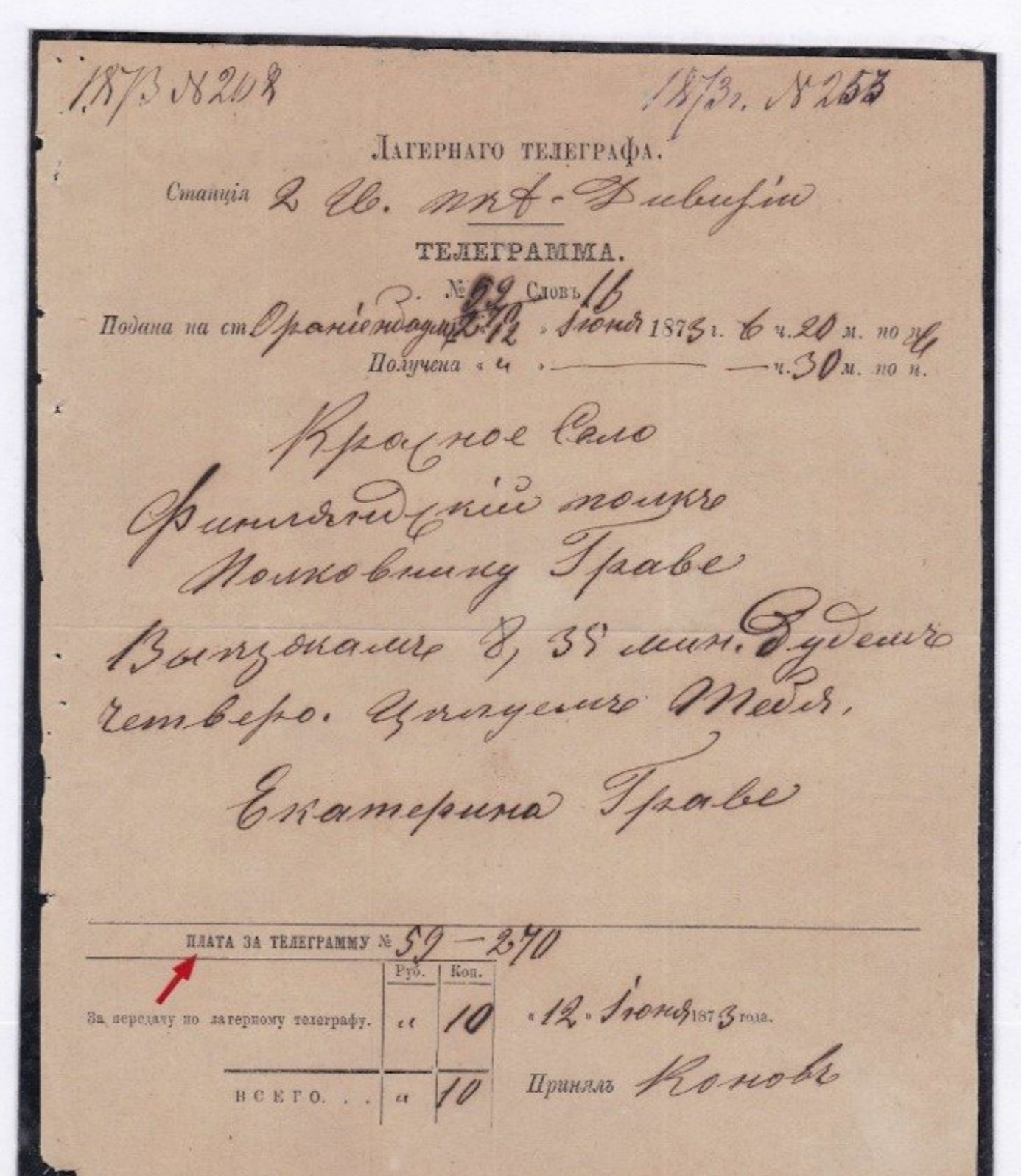
The police telegraph was used exclusively for official communications to resolve issues of city security, as well as assistance in case of fire.



The telegram No 121 was sent in St. Petersburg from the Station "Address Burge" on November 13, 1879, at 6:05 pm; and received by the station "Staff of the Gendarmarie" at 6:10 pm.

8. THE CAMP TELEGRAPH STATION

The peculiar feature of the camp telegraph is that for the transmission of a private telegram one was charged, and the amount was determined by the number of words. The amount was shown at the bottom of the form.



A telegram No 52, 16 words was sent from Oranienbaum on the 12th of June 1873 at 6:20 pm. It was sent to the Red Village and then by the camp telegraph to the Finland regiment. It was received at 6:30.

9. RECEIPT OF THE TELEGRAPH STATION IN ST. PETERSBURG

On April 15, 1855, the Regulations on the Admission and Reception of transmission of dispatches (telegrams) by electromagnetic telegraph (Act of 15 January 1855, No. 28940) started to take effect. The Regulation established the rules for sending and receiving both domestic and international telegrams. There were also forms of Receipts for payments when sending a dispatch.

These rules established the possibility of additional Receive payment and services: 1- Checking the time of the dispatch delivery; 2- Receiving a copy of the sent dispatches; 3- Identity card of the recipient of the dispatch; 4- notification of delivery of the dispatch to the belonging; 5-further transmission of the dispatch to a new address by mail or by courier. All this information has been printed on the receipt form.

This type of receipt for sending a dispatch is known only in 3 copies.

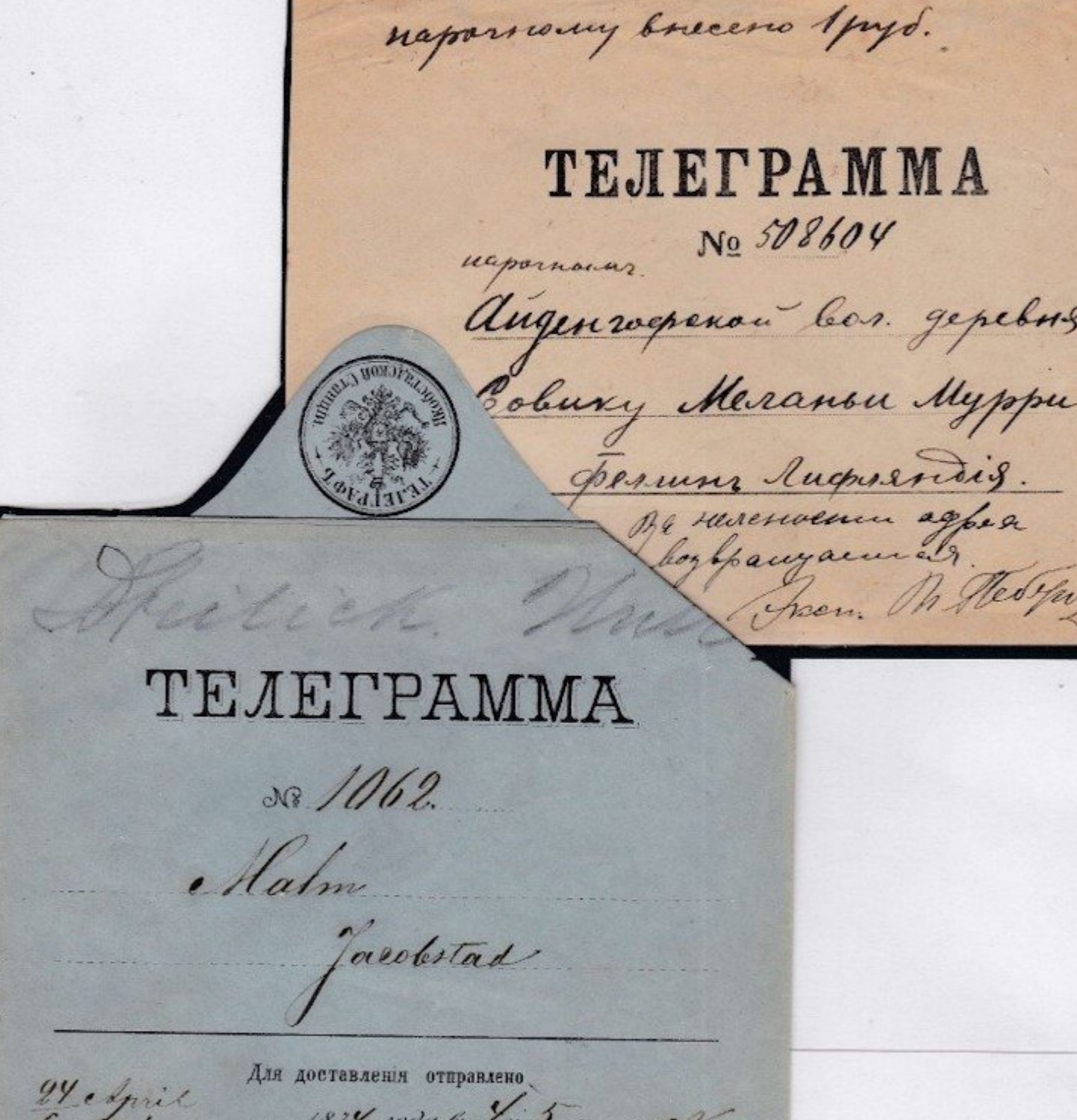


Receipt No. 44186, received at the telegraph station in St. Petersburg to send a dispatch No. 4562. Dispatch class "1" (determined by the number of words. Dispatches up to 25 words - payment 25 kopecks). The 24-word dispatch was adopted on 25 November 1864 at 2:10 p.m. to be sent to Vilna. For the transmission of the dispatch the sender was charged in total - 3 rubles 75 kopecks.

10. ENVELOPES FOR TELEGRAM DELIVERY

Until 1876, all telegrams were delivered in a special envelope with the printed text "TELEGRAM". Delivery of telegrams has been established by mail, relay, or courier, but for a distance of no more than 7 kilometers from the station. Telegram No. 598604 was sent from Fellin, Livonia, to the village Aidenhof volost by courier (see the text "1 ruble was paid to the courier"). The telegram was not delivered (see the text "For ambiguity of the address: Return. Signature").

The envelope of the telegram with sending by courier and return is known only in one copy.



The envelope of the Jakobstadt Telegram Station was printed on colored paper (a rare variant), a telegraph label was printed on the envelope flap (rare exception, on other envelopes when sealing the label on the flap glued). Telegram No. 1062 was sent for delivery to Jakobstadt on April 24, 1874 at 4:05 pm. The branded envelope of the Jakobstadt telegraph station is known only in 2 instances.

# TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION IN RUSSIA (1858 – 1880)



Exhibits on analyzing the telegraph business by displaying various telegraph forms and other documents were officially included in the Postal History class at the 70th FIP Congress in July 2008. The purpose of the collection is to show the development of telegraph communication in Russia. Telegraph communication was carried out by transmitting electrical signals which were translated into alphanumeric messages (telegrams) which were sent over wires.

Telegraph communication in Russia is one of the most interesting and least studied aspects of postal history. This fact can be partly explained by the rarity of relevant material. Telegrams were sent significantly less often than letters and they were not preserved since they contained little information and didn't have any postal stamps and were not pictorial and for that reason were not collected. Considering the rarity of this material, it was practically not studied in the philatelic literature. The author considers the publication of his article on this subject which for the first time presents a number of unknown telegrams as an important contribution.

The city telegraph began to operate in Moscow in 1854; in 1880 the city already had 33 stations. At the same time, telegraph lines were built, which connected Moscow with many cities including Kazan (1863). Via Kazan, in 1860-1870, Moscow received telegraph communications with the cities of Siberia and the Far East, as well as with the American Telegraph Line.

At first, the devices of the American inventor Samuel Morse (1791-1872) worked at Russian telegraph stations. Since 1865, David Hughes' direct-printing machines began operating as well. Machines Hughes made it possible to transmit telegrams 3 times faster than Morse devices.

Receiving and transmitting foreign dispatches by electromagnetic telegraph was carried out according to the Telegraph Convention, concluded on September 24-26, 1854, between Russia and Prussia, Austria. Subsequently, 10 more European countries, including France, Great Britain, Switzerland, and others, joined this Convention.

In May 1884, the length of the telegraph lines of Russia was 96,390 kilometers long. At those times, 1372 telegraph stations were operating, at which 2953 Morse and 126 Hughes apparatus were installed.

In Russia, the total number of dispatches (telegrams) transmitted by telegraph was 534,762 in 1865; 1,744,834 in 1875; 7,686,539 in 1875; and 10,226,140 in 1884.

## PLAN

1. Dispatch from the telegraph station in Russia	2-4
2. Telegram is a new word in the Russian language	5-7
3. Telegrams from Hughes' Hughes device	8-9
4. International telegraph in Russia	10
5. The public telegraph in St. Petersburg	11
6. The telegraph of the main station in St. Petersburg	12
7. Military and police telegraph in St. Petersburg	13
8. Camp telegraph	14
9. Receipts for receiving dispatches (telegrams)	15
10. Envelopes for telegraph delivery	16

## LITERATURA

1. M. Kossov. Telegraph forms of Russia. The British Journal of Russian Philately, №85, autumn 2000, pp. 38-44.

# 1. DISPATCH FROM THE TELEGRAPH STATION IN RUSSIA

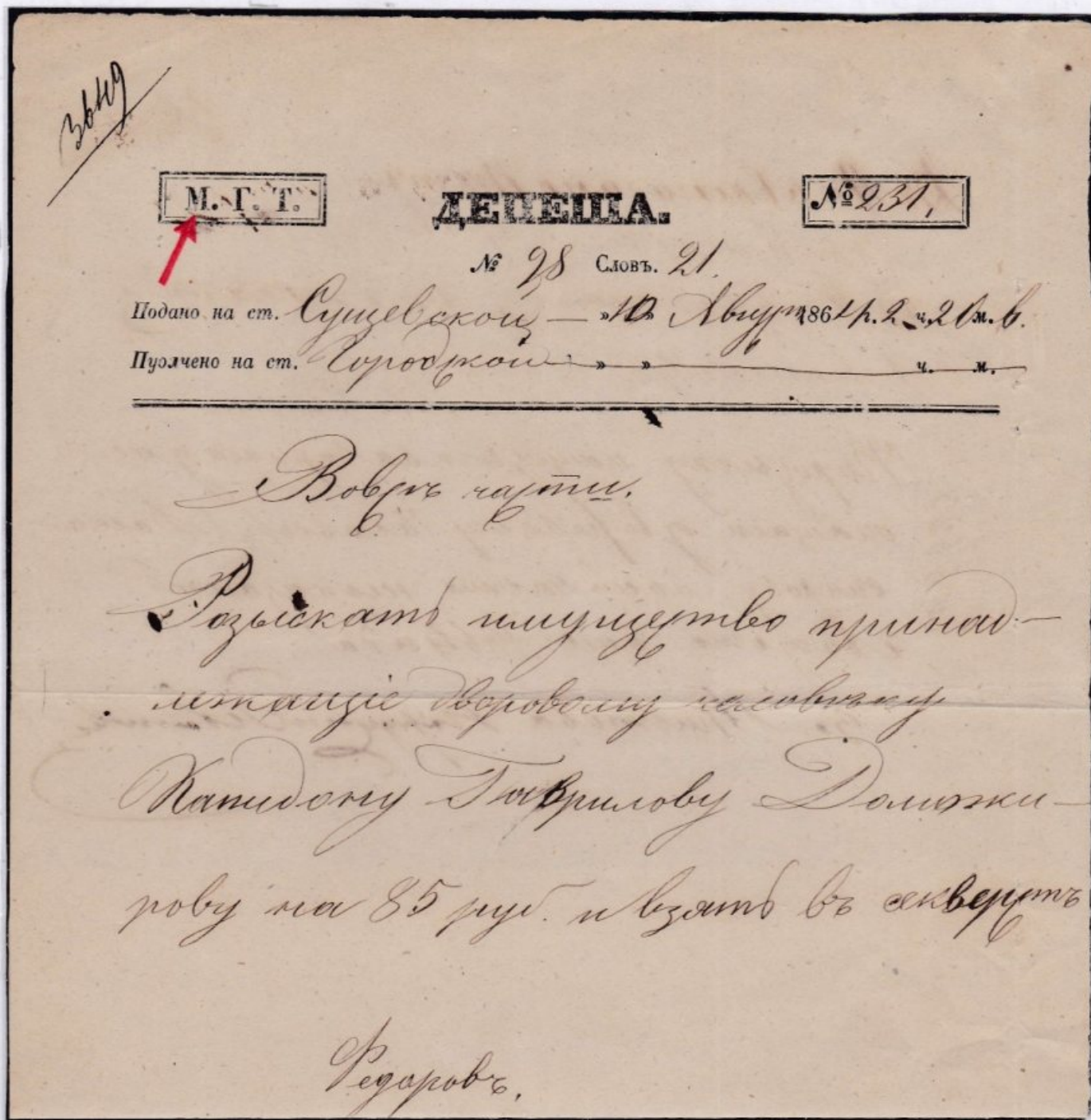
## 1-1. DISPATCH OF THE MOSCOW CITY TELEGRAPH

The city telegraph began operating in Moscow in 1854. The city telegraph network was constantly developing and expanding; in 1880, there were already 33 stations operating in the city.

At the same time, telegraph lines were built that connected Moscow with Kiev (1854), Nizhny Novgorod (1859) and Kazan (1863). Thanks to the Kazan telegraph line, in 1860s-1870s Moscow received telegraph communications with the cities of Siberia and the Far East, as well as with the American Telegraph Line.

Errors were made in the text of the dispatch: instead of "Получено" (Received) it was printed "Пуолчено"; instead of "Получена" (received) – "Получено"; instead of "Подана" (submitted) – "Подано".

The dispatch of the Moscow City Telegraph (M.C.T. in the frame) is known only in one copy.



Dispatch No. 98, 21 words, was sent in Moscow from the Sushchevskaya station on August 10th, 1864, at 2:20 p.m.; and received at the Gorodskaya station at the same time.

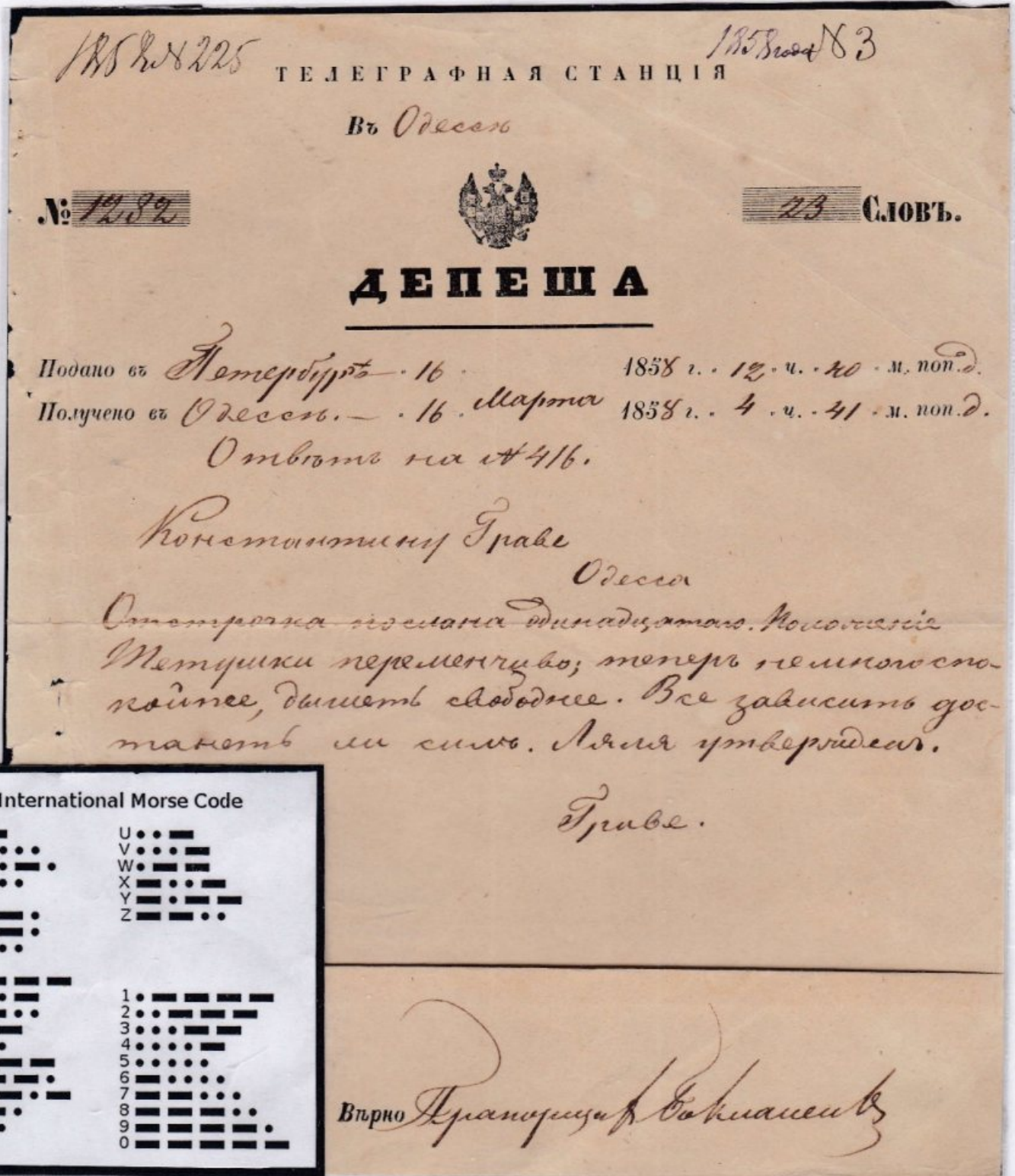
1-2. DISPATCH FROM THE TELEGRAPH STATION IN ODESSA

In 1854, the telegraph line between Moscow and Kiev began operating. This telegraph line was extended from Kyiv to Odessa, where the telegraph station was opened on May 15th, 1855. The total length of this telegraph line was 759 kilometers.

Since 1854, Russian telegraph stations used the devices of the American inventor Samuel Morse (1791-1872) to transmit dispatches (telegrams).

These devices used Morse code to transmit dispatches. Morse code is a method of encoding letters of an alphabet, numbers and symbols in the form of short or long bursts of electric current. Short inclusions are dots, long ones are dashes.

The dispatch from the telegraph station in Odessa is known only in 1 copy.



International Morse Code

A	· —	U	· · —
B	· · · —	V	· · · —
C	· — · —	W	· — · —
D	· — · ·	X	· — · — · —
E	· — ·	Y	· — · — · —
F	· · — ·	Z	· — · — · —
G	· — · —		
H	· · · ·		
I	· ·		
J	· — · — · —		
K	· — · —	1	· — · — · —
L	· — · ·	2	· · — · —
M	· — · —	3	· · · —
N	· — · —	4	· · · —
O	· — · —	5	· · · —
P	· — · —	6	· · · —
Q	· — · —	7	· · · —
R	· — · —	8	· · · —
S	· · · —	9	· · · —
T	· — · —	0	· · · —

This dispatch was sent from St. Petersburg on March 16th, 1858, at 12:40 pm. It was received in Odessa on March 16th at 4:41 pm.

1-3. DISPATCH FROM THE TELEGRAPH STATION IN RIGA

In Russia, telegraph lines were in most cases built along railways. In 1885, construction of the line from St. Petersburg to Revel (the telegraph station opened there on June 10) and to Riga (the station opened there on June 14) was completed.

The dispatch form of the telegraph station in Riga differs from all known forms in that it was printed on colored light green paper, it had the definition "TELEGRAPHIC" in the title, and the coat of arms of the telegraph department was printed above the title.

The dispatch from the telegraph station in Riga is known only in 2 copies.



Телеграфная Станція въ Ригѣ.

ТЕЛЕГРАФНАЯ ДЕПЕША.

№ 169 Слово 23

Подано въ *Reval* 18 60 г. 8 ч. 22 м. по н. в.  
Получено въ *Riga* } 19 July 18 60 г. 8 ч. 48 м. по н. в.

*Vicepräsident Schwed.*

*Ritterhaus*

*Riga.*

*Dem Hauptbesten der Kaiserlichen Post und Telegraphen-  
verwaltung zum fernigen Logn. 1 Nos. 15, 1. Reval  
Grafenb. 12. H. H. H.*

*Leuther.*

## 2. TELEGRAM IS A NEW WORD IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

### 2-1. TELEGRAM IS A NEW WORD IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

In 1860, the telegraph department of Russia decided to replace the French word "DEPECHE" with the more understandable Russian word. There was no such word in the Russian language, so the new word "Telegram" was made, originating from the word "Telegraph".

On the letterhead of the Main Telegraph Station in St. Petersburg in 1860, this word was printed with errors: instead of the letter "A" at the end of the word "Telegram" - the letter "Б". Additional errors were in the words "Submitted" and "Received": instead of the letter "A" at the end of the word, there was the letter "O".

The form of the Main Telegraph Station in St. Petersburg in 1860 from telegram with errors is known only in 1 copy.

*1860 № 226*

*1860 года № 22*



Главная телеграфная станция въ С. Петербургѣ.

1860 г.

Изъ *Воронежъ*

Телеграммъ № *1207*



РАЗРЯДЪ ДЕНЕШН.	СЧЕТЪ СЛОВЪ.	ПОДАНО.				ПОЛУЧЕНО.				СЛУЖЕБНЫЯ ОТМѢТКИ.
		Числ.	Час.	Мин.	по п.	Числ.	Час.	Мин.	по п.	
		<i>11 словъ</i>				<i>11 словъ</i>				
<i>2</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>12</i>		

*Петербургъ.*  
*Антонъ в. Вартовской Дивизи.*  
*Константину Травер.*

Принялъ *Королюковъ.*

The telegram № 1207, 19 words was sent from St. Petersburg on the 21<sup>st</sup> of May 1860 at 9.37 pm. It was received in St. Petersburg on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of May at 1.46 pm.


## 2-2. TELEGRAM IS A NEW WORD IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

On the first forms for telegraph stations in Russia, the word "Telegram" was also printed with errors: instead of the letter "А" at the end of the word "Telegram", the letter "Ъ" was printed. There were also mistakes in the words "Submitted" and "Received": instead of the letter "А" at the ends of the words the letter "Ъ" appeared.

In April 1863, the construction of the telegraph line to Siberia was not yet completed. Therefore, the telegram from St. Petersburg was sent by telegraph to the stations in Omsk (1 day) and then "By post to Krasnoyarsk" (20 days).

The telegram form with errors and the mark "further by mail" is known only in 1 copy.

*получен 29 апреля 1863* 2.6

**Телеграфъ**  **ВЪ Омскѣ**

*3 апреля* мѣсяца 1863 года.

ИЗЪ *Петербурга* ТЕЛЕГРАММЪ № *958*

раз- рядъ.	СЧЕТЪ СЛОВЪ.	ПОДАНЪ.				ПОЛУЧЕНЪ.				СЛУЖЕБНЫЯ ОТМѢТКИ.
		число.	часъ.	мин.	попол.	число.	часъ.	мин.	попол.	
<i>н</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>3.</i>	<i>11.</i>	<i>20.</i>	<i>н.</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>н.</i>		

*Омскѣ.*  
*Почтой Красноярску.*  
*Сидорову.*  
*Иеремеевскому стрелковому отряду.*  
*Иеремеев*

*Ивановъ Колебаевъ. Назначенъ вь Крестовую Армию в Костромѣ.*  
*Ивановъ Колебаевъ отъ вѣдущаго. Назначенъ вь Крестовую Армию в Костромѣ.*

Вѣрно: *Валентинъ*

The telegram was sent from St. Petersburg on the April 3, 1863 at 11.20 am.  
It was received in Omsk on April 9 at 6 pm. According to the entry in the telegram it was "RECEIVED ON APRIL 29" in Krasnoyarsk.

## 2-3. TELEGRAM IS A NEW WORD IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

Since 1864, the new word "Telegram" was finally established in the Russian language, and it was printed on all forms without errors.

In the address of the telegram: "St. Petersburg. Dispatch to the First Line (Vasilievsky Island), number 50" the sender uses the old word "Dispatch".

The telegraph line between St. Petersburg and Moscow was opened in 1854. The law No. 28211 of May 7, 1854, authorized the transmission of dispatches of private persons using this line. There were 12 telegraph offices in cities along this line, with a total of 35 telegraph stations on the line.



2.

*Августа* \_\_\_\_\_ месяца 1864 года.

**Изъ** *Москвы*

**ТЕЛЕГРАММА №** *2281*

РАЗ- РЯДЪ.	СЧЕТЪ СЛОВЪ.	ПОДАНА.				ПОЛУЧЕНА.				СЛУЖЕБНЫЯ ОТМѢТКИ.
		ЧИСЛО.	ЧАСЪ.	МИН.	ПОПОЛ.	ЧИСЛО.	ЧАСЪ.	МИН.	ПОПОЛ.	
<i>7</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>и</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>и</i>	

*Въ С. Петербургъ.*

*Допущена въ первую очередь Кошера Никита  
десятникъ Якову Карловичу Уртову.*

*Принято въ службу Вос-  
кресенья вечеромъ. Выздвжася Втор-  
никъ двадцать пятые седьмь часо-  
вонь по полдню.*

Вѣрно: *[Signature]*

The telegram No. 2281, 27 words, was submitted in Moscow on August 24, 1864, at 10.03 am. and received in St. Petersburg on August 24 at 10.55 am.

### 3. TELEGRAMS FROM HUGHES' DEVICE

#### 3-1. TELEGRAM FROM HUGHES' APPARATUS IN ST. PETERSBURG

Since 1865, the operation of the direct-printing apparatus of the American inventor David Hughes (1831-1900) began in Russia. 2 devices each were installed at the Main Stations in St. Petersburg and Moscow. Hughes devices made it possible to transmit telegrams 3 times faster than Morse devices.

Telegraph form (Type 1) – see the distinctive features below (text and number of dashes).

The telegram (Type 1) is known only in the 1st copy.

ТЕЛЕГРАФЪ  ГЛАВНОЙ СТАНЦИИ

18<sup>11</sup>/<sub>10</sub> 67

«10» *Ром* 1869 года.

ПБГ КРАСНОЯРСКА 122 20 10 2 50 4 ПБГ СИДОРОВУ СЕРЕ О СЕРГИЕВСКАЯ 4  
МЯСОЕДОВОЙ НАПЛЕЯЦІК ПОСЛАЛЪ 25. ВАМЪ БУМАГИ 28 МАЯ ПОЛУЧИВШИ ДЕНЬГИ БДУ  
ТАЙГУ ГРОТУ ПОШЛИТЕ РАСПОРЯЖЕНІЕ ЛОНЧКОВСКІЙ

Служебныя отмѣтки: *VIII*

Наклеенныя на этомъ бланкѣ ленты печатаны аппаратомъ Юза. Станціи назначенія и подачи, разрядъ телеграммы, ея №, число словъ и время подачи, обозначены въ началѣ телеграммы сокращенно, напрямѣрь: **Пбг. Мос. II. 1746. 11. 4. 6. 32.** д или н., слѣдуетъ читать: *Петербургъ изъ Москвы, правительственная, № 1746, 11 словъ, 4 числа, 6 часовъ, 32 минуты по полудни, или по полночи.* Подпись отправителя отдѣлена отъ текста знакомъ **== ==**

Telegram No. 122, 20 words, sent from Krasnoyarsk on the 10th at 2:50 p.m. Received in St. Petersburg at the Main Station on October 10, 1869.

### 3-2. TELEGRAM FROM HUGHES' APPARATUS IN ST. PETERSBURG

The Telegraph Department's report spoke of the speed, accuracy and convenience of transmitting dispatches through the Hughes system.


These arguments convinced the government of the need to purchase such devices. For the right to use Hughes devices in Russia, the inventor received a huge reward of 200 thousand francs from the government.

Telegraph form (Type 2) – see the distinctive features below (text and number of dashes). Additional distinctive features – see coat of arms (narrow or wide tail). The form was intended for sending government telegrams (see letter "P" in the lower text).

The telegram (Type 2) is known only in the 1st copy.

1872/66

1872. №108

ТЕЛЕГРАФЪ  ГЛАВНОЙ СТАНЦИИ.

..... 187..... года.

ПЕТЕРБУРГ ОДЕССЫ 6486 18 31 61 28 Д ПЕТЕРБУРГ ФИНЛЯНДСКІЯ

КАЗАРМЫ ПОЛКОВНИКУ ГРАВЕ Н

НОВЫМ ГОДОМ ПОЗДРАВЛЯЮ ЖЕЛАЮ СЧАСТІЯ ЗДОРОВЬЯ ИСПОЛНЕНИЯ ВСЕХ  
ЖЕЛАНИИ ВСЕ ВАШИ ЗДОРОВЫ Н КАЗАРИНОВ

рукобѣныя отмѣтки: .....

Разрядъ телеграммы, ея нумеръ, число словъ и время подачи обозначаются, въ началѣ телеграммы сокращенно. Напримѣръ: **Н. 1746. 11. 4/2 6. 32 д.** (или **н.**), слѣдуетъ читать: *Президе льственная № 1746, 11 словъ, 4 Февраля, 6 часовъ, 32 минуты по полудни (или по полуночи).*

Знаки **==** отдѣляютъ подпись отправителя отъ текста.

Telegram No. 6486, 18 words, sent from Odessa on the 31st at 6:28 a.m. Received in St. Petersburg at the Main Station on December 31, 1872.

#### 4. INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH IN RUSSIA

Reception and transmission of foreign dispatches was carried out according to the Telegraph Convention concluded on September 24-26, 1854, between Russia and Prussia. Subsequently, 10 more European countries joined this Convention, including France, Great Britain, Switzerland, and others.

In 1854, the Russian telegraph network was connected to Prussian and Austrian wires - a direct connection with Europe was established.

In 1856 (only the 2nd year of work), 18,437 dispatches were sent abroad, and 17,295 dispatches were received from abroad.

ТЕЛЕГРАФЪ  ВЪ *Петербургъ*

*Петербургъ* мѣсяца 1864 года.  
Изъ *Berlin* Телеграмма № 3245

РАЗ-РЯДЪ.	СЧЕТЪ СЛОВЪ.	ПОДАНА.				ПОЛУЧЕНА.				СЛУЖЕБНЫЯ ОТМѢТКИ.
		ЧИСЛО.	ЧАСЪ.	МИН.	ПОПОЛ.	ЧИСЛО.	ЧАСЪ.	МИН.	ПОПОЛ.	
	20	23	11	20	0	11	4	55	0.	<i>Via C.</i>

*Strasse Pulkowo. Bei Petersburg.*

*Nach heutiger Nachricht Fehler in Greenwich wahrscheinlich gefunden bis bis mitte nächster woche in Leipzig.*

*Anwers.*

Въ р н о. *Stevandraff*

The telegram was sent from Berlin on April 23rd, 1874 (Gregorian calendar) at 11.20 am. It was transmitted to Europe (there is an entry about it in the "Official notes"). It was received in Pulkovo (the telegraph of the main astronomical observatory) on April 11th (the Julian calendar) at 4.55 am.



## 6. THE TELEGRAPH OF THE MAIN STATION IN St. PETERSBURG

In the telegram form of 1865 the name of the station is printed on both sides with respect to the coat of arms and is somewhat altered : “the main station” instead of “of the main station.”

In the column “official notes” an entry is made that explains the cause of the delay: “The delay in dispatching the mail to Nizhniy Novgorod at 14 hours 5 minutes. In Vytegra the delay is 4 hours 31 minutes.

Телеграфъ



Главная Станція.

Июнь месяца 1865 года  
 Изъ Екатеринбургa ТЕЛЕГРАММА № 258

РАЗ- РЯДЪ.	СЧЕТЪ СЛОВЪ.	ПОДАНА.				ПОЛУЧЕНА.				СЛУЖЕБНЫЯ ОТМѢТКИ.
		ЧИСЛО.	ЧАСТЬ.	МИН.	ПОПОЛ.	ЧИСЛО.	ЧАСТЬ.	МИН.	ПОПОЛ.	
129		20	10	"	10	29	7	44	4	Защед отъезд. поштою Екатеринбургъ во Нисе не имъ након. 14ч. 5м. Выте- грагъ защед на конше не имъ на Ст. П.

Петербургъ  
 Распорядительский домъ  
 Дементьевой.

Михайлу Сидорову.

Владимиру какъ пошту-  
 мтъ выдать мнъ двои-  
 чатер Васъ, мисимъ Ва-

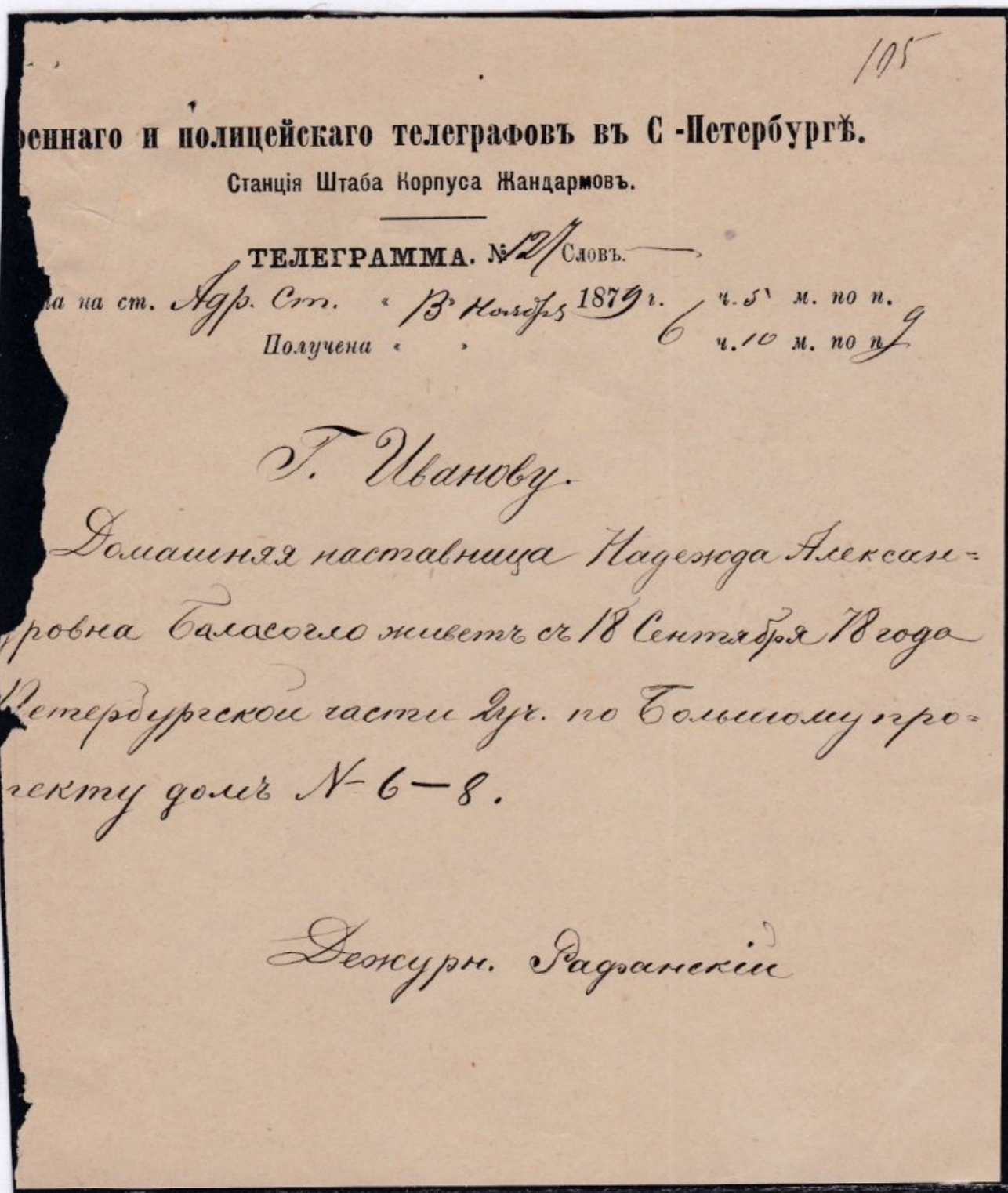
Вѣрно: *Колесниковъ*

The telegram was sent from Ekaterinburg on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of June 1865 at 10am. It was received in Sankt Petersburg on the 29<sup>th</sup> of June at 7.44 pm.

7. MILITARY AND POLICE TELEGRAPH IN St. PETERSBURG

For the first time, the telegraph for the special purposes of the Police Department was established in St. Petersburg in 1858. This telegraph connected the police city management with subordinate organizations in various parts of the city.

The police telegraph was used exclusively for official communications to resolve issues of city security, as well as assistance in case of fire.



The telegram № 121 was sent in St. Petersburg from the Station "Address Burge" on November 13, 1879, at 6:05 pm; and received by the station "Staff on the Gendarmerie" at 6:10 pm.



9. RECEIPT OF THE TELEGRAPH STATION IN ST. PETERSBURG

On April 15, 1855, the Regulations on the Admission and Reception of transmission of dispatches (telegrams) by electromagnetic telegraph (Act of 15 January 1855, No. 28940) started to take effect. The Regulation established the rules for sending and receiving both domestic and international telegrams. There were also Forms of Receipts for payments when sending a dispatch.

These rules established the possibility of additional Receive payment and services: 1- Checking the time of the dispatch delivery; 2- Receiving a copy of the sent dispatches; 3- identity card of the recipient of the dispatch; 4- notification of delivery of the dispatch to the belonging; 5-further transmission of the dispatch to a new address by mail or by courier. All this information has been printed on the receipt form.

This type of receipt for sending a dispatch is known only in 3 copies.

**ТЕЛЕГРАФНАЯ СТАНЦІЯ**

Въ *СПб*

**КВИТАНЦІЯ № 44186**

**ЗА ДЕПЕШУ № 4562**

« 1 » класса *27* словъ въ пояса въ Россіи.  
за Границею.

*отъ Завлоуцкаго и Вишню*

Принятую « 25 ноября 1864 г. въ 2 часовъ 10 минутъ по н.»

У П Л О Ч Е Н О.	Въ Рос- сій.		За Гра- ницею.		ВНЕСЕНО ВПЕРЕДЪ ДО РАСЧЕТА.	Руб.	К.
	Р.	К.	Р.	К.			
1) За передачу депеши . . .	<i>3</i>	<i>75</i>			1) За доставку по эстафетѣ. . . . .		
2) За провѣрку . . . . .					2) За отвѣтъ . . . . .		
3) За копію . . . . .					Итого . . . . .		
4) За удостовѣрен. въ личн. . . . .							
5) За извѣщеніе о доставкѣ депеши по принадлежн. . . . .							
6) За дальнѣйшую отправку:							
по почтѣ . . . . .							
съ нарочнымъ . . . . .							
Итого . . . . .	<i>3</i>	<i>75</i>					

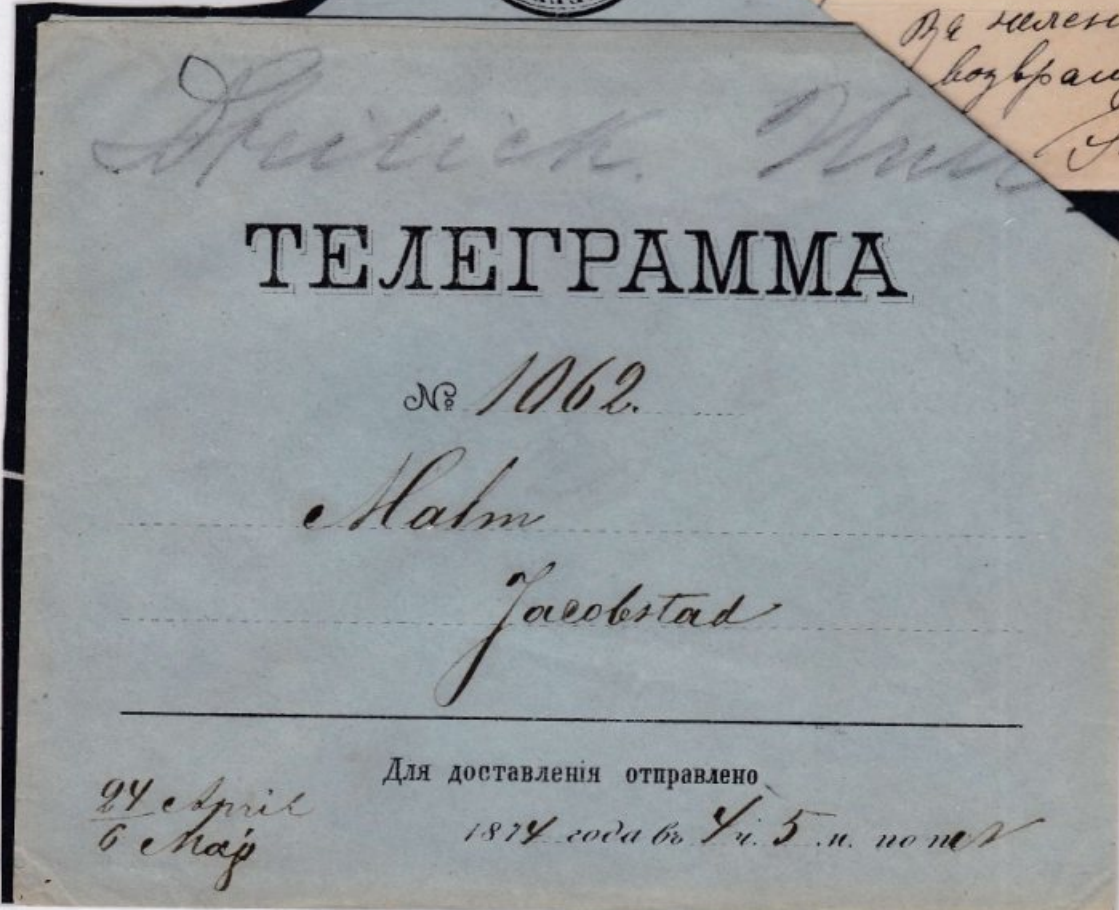
Начальникъ Станціи *ММ*

Receipt No. 44186, received at the telegraph station in St. Petersburg to send a dispatch No. 4562. Dispatch class "1" (determined by the number of words. Dispatches up to 25 words - payment 25 kopecks). The 24-word dispatch was adopted on 25 November 1864 at 2:10 p.m. to be sent to Vilna. For the transmission of the dispatch the sender was charged in total - 3 rubles 75 kopecks.

10. ENVELOPES FOR TELEGRAM DELIVERY

Until 1876, all telegrams were delivered in a special envelope with the printed text "TELEGRAM". Delivery of telegrams has been established by mail, relay, or courier, but for a distance of no more than 7 kilometers from the station. Telegram No. 508604 was sent from Fellin, Livonia, to the village Aidenhof volost by courier (see the text "1 ruble was paid to the courier"). The telegram was not delivered (see the text "For ambiguity of the address" Returns. Signature").

The envelope of the telegram with sending by courier and return is known only in one copy.



The envelope of the Jakobstadt Telegraph Station was printed on colored paper (a rare variant), a telegraph label was printed on the envelope flap (rare exception, on other envelopes when sealing the label on the flap glued).

Telegram No. 1062 was sent for delivery to Jakobstadt on April 24, 1874 at 4:05 p.m. The branded envelope of the Jakobstadt telegraph station is known only in 2 instances.