

# *Technologies of Romance: Valentine from a Telegraph Clerk ♂ to a Telegraph Clerk ♀: the material culture and standards of early electrical telegraphy*

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[Technologies of Romance: Valentine from a Telegraph Clerk ♂ to a Telegraph Clerk ♀: the material culture and standards of early electrical telegraphy](#)

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## Keywords

electrical telegraphy, poetry, scientific instruments, James Clerk Maxwell

## Valentine from A Telegraph Clerk ♂ to a Telegraph Clerk ♀, by JC Maxwell, 1860

The tendrils of my soul are twined  
With thine, though many a mile apart.  
And thine in close coiled circuits wind  
Around the [needle](#) of my heart.

Constant as [Daniell](#), strong as [Grove](#).  
Ebullient throughout its depths like [Smee](#),  
My heart puts forth its tide of love,  
And all its circuits close in thee.

O tell me, when along the line  
From my full heart the message flows,  
What currents are induced in thine?  
One click from thee will end my woes.

Through many an [Ohm](#) the [Weber](#) flew,  
And clicked this answer back to me;  
I am thy [Farad](#) staunch and true,  
Charged to a [Volt](#) with love for thee

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## Introduction

In 1860, renowned natural philosopher (now referred to as a 'scientist' or, more specifically in the case of Clerk Maxwell, a 'physicist') James Clerk Maxwell wrote 'Valentine from a Telegraph Clerk ♂ [male] to a Telegraph Clerk ♀ [female]' ([Harman, 2001](#)).<sup>[1]</sup> The short poem was a slightly tongue-in-cheek ode to the romance of the electric telegraph littered with references to manufacturers of batteries used in electrical telegraphy around this time such as John Daniell, Alfred Smee, and William Grove and electrical units (now SI derived units) such as Ohm, Weber, Farad and Volt ([Mills, 1995](#)).

Although intended as slightly tongue-in-cheek, Maxwell's short ode can be read as a state of play of electrical telegraphy as it stood in 1860 when Britain dominated the limited undersea electrical telegraph network as it existed at the time and continued to do so as the network expanded to a global interconnected electrical network by the end of the nineteenth century.

**Figure 1**



© Science Museum/Science & Society Picture Library

Science Museum object 2004-162, Letter opener with 1894 calendar and map, made for the Eastern Telegraph Company, 1893–1894. Object is currently on display in cable section of the Information Age gallery at the Science Museum, London

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This sixteen-line poem was but one from a lifetime of poetry on the part of Clerk Maxwell – many exploring the wonders and romance of the new age of electrical telecommunications through which Clerk Maxwell lived and to which he actively

contributed. Three years earlier in September 1857, Maxwell had also written a poem about the failed transatlantic telegraph cable, *The song of the Atlantic Telegraph Co.*[\[2\]](#)

It would not be until 1866, nearly a decade after the failure of the initial 1857 transatlantic cable, that the first successful commercial transatlantic telegraph cable was laid and by the end of the nineteenth century a vast network of telegraph cables connected the furthest corners of the globe.[\[3\]](#) By this time, an extended telegraph network led to decreased costs and the telegraph became a more accessible and everyday form of communication. It was the romance, possibility, and personal use of the telegraph which caught the popular imagination, and these aspects began to be featured in popular literature in the late Victorian age – as they had been, in a more technical form, in Clerk Maxwell’s original 1860 poem above ([Bruton, 2015](#)). Below I have used artefacts from the Science Museum Group’s extensive holdings relating to the history of electrical telegraphy – many on display in the Information Age gallery at the Museum – to engage with both the technology and romance of the early years of electrical telegraphy.[\[4\]](#) In this article, I explore, situate and contextualise the technology – the material culture and early technical standards – as well as the human aspect – the romance and promise – of electrical telegraphy referred to in Clerk Maxwell’s poem above.

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## Needle

**Figure 2**



© Science Museum/Science & Society Picture Library

Science Museum object 1983-478, Ørsted Compass Needle, 1828. Object is currently on display in cable section of the Information Age gallery at the Science Museum, London

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In 1820, Danish natural philosopher Hans Christian Ørsted published in Latin the results of his experiments and demonstration on the direct relationship between electricity and magnetism in a report entitled *Experimenta circa effectum conflictus electrici in*

*acum magneticam* ([Ørsted, 1820](#)). In the same year, an English-language translation of Ørsted's paper was published as 'Experiments on the Effect of a Current of Electricity on the Magnetic Needle' in *Annals of Philosophy* ([Ibid, pp 273–277](#)). Ørsted's work continued to be of interest to telegraph engineers more than fifty years later: in 1876, a statue was erected to the memory of Ørsted in Copenhagen and the *Journal of the Society of Telegraph Engineers* used this event to re-print Ørsted's original paper in Latin alongside an English-language translation by Reverent J E Kempe, Rector of St James's, Piccadilly, London ([Ørsted, 1876](#); [Madsen, 1876](#)).

Ørsted had discovered that a magnetised compass needle moved when brought near a wire in which electric current was flowing, and that the effect was increased if the wire was formed into a coil. The Ørsted Compass Needle shown above, currently on display in the Information Age gallery at the Science Museum, is believed to have been used at lecture demonstrations in London in the 1820s – the same decade of the publication in Latin, English and other languages of Ørsted's ground-breaking research on electromagnetism. It was also around this time that it became apparent that Ørsted's apparatus had application far beyond scientific research and demonstration and had immense potential as a practical form of long-distance electrical signalling, also known as electrical telegraphy.

**Figure 3**



© Science Museum/Science & Society Picture Library

Left: Science Museum object 1963-215, Large Cooke and Wheatstone 5-needle telegraph, 1837. Object is currently on display in the cable section of the Information Age gallery at the Science Museum, London

Right: Science Museum object 1876-1272, Cooke and Wheatstone's earliest (five-needle) telegraph, England. Object is currently on display in the Making the Modern World gallery at the Science Museum, London

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One of the earliest and best-known applications of Ørsted's apparatus and principles to a form of electrical telegraphy was Cooke and Wheatstone's five-needle telegraph, patented by William Fothergill Cooke and Charles Wheatstone in 1837 ([Liffen 2010](#)). Considered the first practical electrical telegraph apparatus, a letter of the alphabet was communicated when any two of the five needles on the dial face pointed to a letter. This meant the system could only communicate using twenty letters of the

alphabet. Two Cooke and Wheatstone five-needle dials have survived: one on display in the Information Age gallery at the Science Museum (shown above) and one at the National Museum of Scotland – the latter, as communicated to me by John Liffen, has some puzzling features which do not match the Science Museum example but still seems likely to date from 1837.

As discussed in more detail in John Liffen's 2010 journal article, there are also two or three other more complete but later working models of Cooke and Wheatstone's 1837 five-needle dial telegraph – one (also shown above) on display in the Making the Modern World gallery at the Science Museum; one at the Museum fur Kommunikation in Berlin; and a third example, also believed to date from the same time, in the Powerhouse Museum in Sydney ([ibid](#)). All three were working models made in 1849–50 to demonstrate in a patent dispute.

An article in *The Times* ([1839](#)) described Cooke and Wheatstone's telegraph system as being 'during two months, constantly worked at the passing of every [Great Western Railway] train between Drayton, Hanwell, and Paddington' (*The Times, 1839*). The article went on to describe the early – if not earliest – telegraphists employed on the line as being 'two of the boys from the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in the Kent-road have been at the Paddington station for five or six weeks, where they were instructed in the working of the machinery by Mr. Ralph Hutchinson, and they are now perfectly competent to superintend the telegraph at any one of the stations', an early example of a new technology enabling accessible employment opportunities for those previously marginalised from most workplaces.

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**Daniell**

**Figure 4**



© Science Museum/Science & Society Picture Library

Science Museum object 1923-232, Daniell cell used by Edward Davy, 1836–1839.  
Object is currently on display in cable section of the Information Age gallery at the  
Science Museum, London

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In 1836, British natural philosopher and first Professor of Chemistry at University College London, John Frederic Daniell, developed the Daniell cell. The Daniell cell was an electrochemical battery contemporaneously referred to as a ‘double fluid battery’ which used copper sulphate and zinc sulphate fluids and offered an improvement in efficiency over the Voltaic cell (Fahie, 1837, pp 216–217). The Daniell cell was more continuous and efficient in operation, especially compared to the single-fluid battery, but had a tendency to decline in efficiency over time (ETHW).

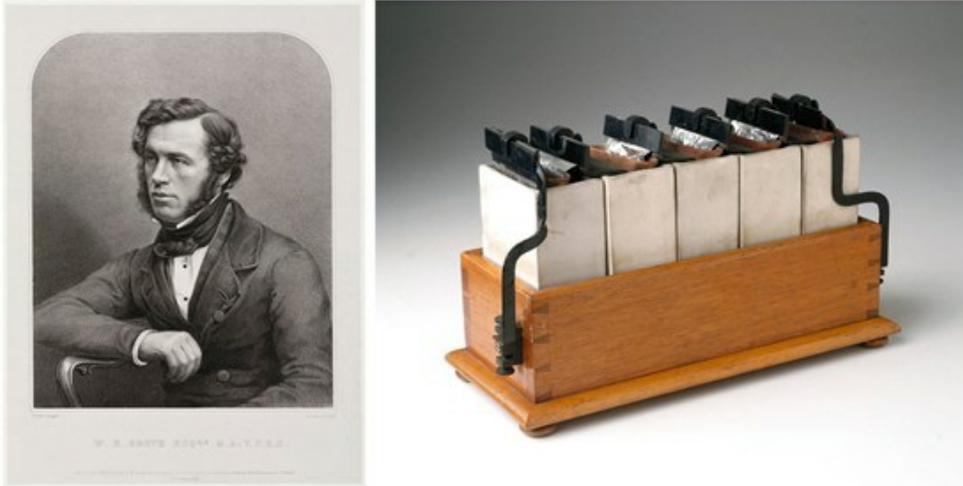
In 1837, Daniell received the Copley Medal – the Royal Society’s oldest and most prestigious award, granted for outstanding achievements in research in any branch of science – for ‘his two papers on voltaic combinations published in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1836’ (Daniell, 1836). These papers related to the electrochemistry which underpinned the Daniell cell. ‘The far-famed Daniell cell’ (as per contemporary electrical telegraphy historian and Irishman J J Fahie) became one of the standard primary batteries for electrical telegraphy and remained so into the mid-nineteenth century when Clerk Maxwell wrote the poem quoted above (Fahie, 1837). It was the same J J Fahie who discovered the Daniell Cell shown above – now on display in the Information Age gallery – in a field in Somerset in 1883 and it is believed to have been used and possibly made by chemist Edward Davy, who around 1837–1838 was a rival to Cooke and Wheatstone in developing a practical electric telegraph system. [5] In 1838, Davy emigrated to Australia leaving behind his electrical telegraph apparatus in storage with much being destroyed with the exception of a few Daniell cells.

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## Grove

Figure 5



© Science Museum/Science & Society Picture Library

Left: Science Museum object 1980-517, Sir William Robert Grove (1811–1896):  
Lithograph by Bosley, after a daguerreotype by Claudet

Right: Science Museum object 1895-14, Grove battery of five cells, 1895

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15180/191201/016>

Another standard battery incorporated into use in electrical telegraphy in the mid-nineteenth century was the Grove voltaic cell, developed by Welsh judge and natural philosopher William Grove. Initially developed in 1839, the battery continued to be used throughout the mid-nineteenth century and very probably beyond. In the mid-nineteenth century, the Grove cell was favoured by the electrical telegraph industry in the US and Britain as it had a higher output voltage compared to the earlier Daniell cells mentioned previously. For example, the commercial version of the Grove cell made in 1895 by the scientific instrument makers Elliott Brothers shown above was a battery of five Grove cells with a total voltage of 9 volts so about 1.8 volts current output per cell.<sup>[6]</sup> The Grove cell had electrodes made of platinum and zinc with the electrolyte being dilute sulphuric acid and the depolariser being strong nitric acid.<sup>[7]</sup> However, the increased scale and popularity of the electrical telegraph network in the late nineteenth century led to the Grove cell falling out of use as, unlike the Daniell cell, it did not produce a constant voltage; the platinum electrode was expensive; and furthermore the battery discharged poisonous nitrogen dioxide, which was hazardous to health.<sup>[8]</sup> As such the example shown above may have been a rare surviving commercial version of the Grove cell from the late nineteenth century.

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## Smee

**Figure 6**



© Science Museum/Science & Society Picture Library

Science Museum object 1895-13, Smee cell, 1895

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In 1840, surgeon and later electro-chemist Alfred Smee developed an improved version of the single-fluid battery cell called the Smee cell, for which he won the prestigious Gold Isis medal of the Society of Arts in 1841.<sup>[9]</sup> The Smee cell was popular in both the electrical telegraphy and printing industries, including the printing of banknotes. The latter was a family connection: Smee's father William Smee was Chief Accountant for the Bank of England ([Mackenzie, 1953](#)).

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**Ohm**

**Figure 7**



© Science Museum/Science & Society Picture Library

Left: Science Museum object 1982-1459/52, Portrait, photogravure, Georg Simon Ohm

Right: Science Museum object 1980-34, Standard resistor, 1 ohm, c 1883

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15180/191201/018>

In 1862, the British Association for the Advancement of Science (BAAS) appointed the first Commission to study electric units and standards of electrical resistance. The committee consisted of experts in electrical engineering and science chaired by William Thomson with members including Fleeming Jenkin, James Prescott Joule, Clerk Maxwell, and many others. In 1864, the Ohmad – named after German physicist Georg Simon Ohm – was proposed by the committee to be the standard electrical unit (later SI derived unit) for electrical resistance; by 1867, it had been renamed the Ohm, as it is currently referred to ([Report of the Committee on Standards of Electrical Resistance, 1864 and 1867](#)).

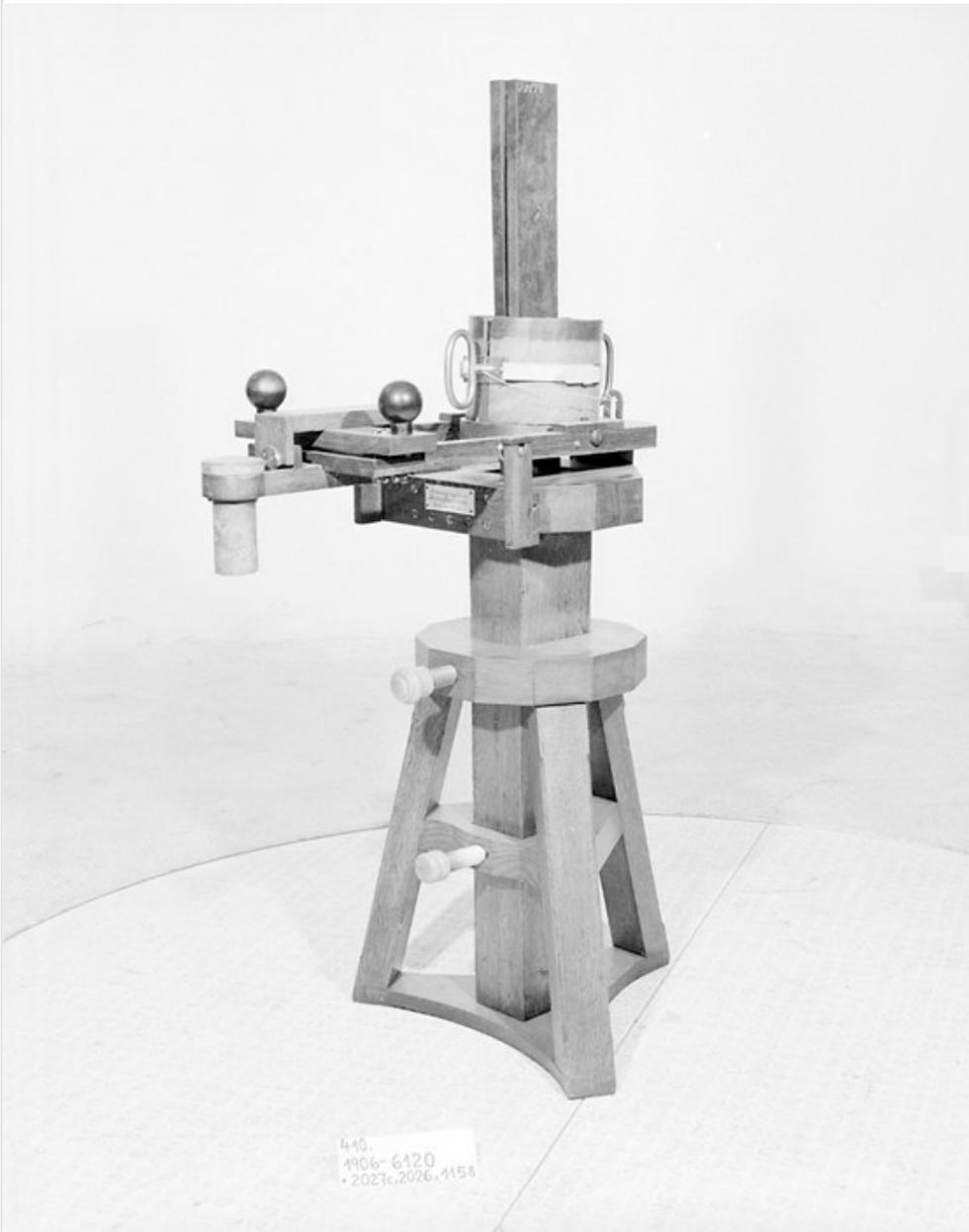
At the 1881 Congrès internationale des électriciens (International Electrical Congress) and the related 1884 International Conference for Determination of Electrical Units, the Ohm was defined in relation to the resistance of a mercury column of specified weight and length, with slightly differing lengths due to variance between different national standards of Ohm. In addition, the inconsistency of the cross-section of the glass tubing of the mercury column meant reproducing a physical standard Ohm was challenging. Instead other apparatus such as the standard one-ohm resistor (shown above) was developed to circumvent this problem and to become a physical artefact standard for the Ohm.<sup>[10]</sup>

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**Weber**

**Figure 8**



© Science Museum/Science & Society Picture Library

Science Museum object 1932-390, Working Reconstruction of the Gauss-Weber (1833) electromagnetic telegraph apparatus

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In 1833, director of Gottingen Observatory Carl Friedrich Gauss and his colleague Wilhelm Weber invented one of the first practical electrical telegraph systems and used it to communicate with each other from the Physical Laboratory to the Observatory in Gottingen, Germany over a distance of about one kilometre and to coordinate their study of geomagnetism (see Figure 8[11]). Gauss and Weber later developed a telegraph code of their own making.

The Gauss-Weber system was the first to make use of the principle of self-induction discovered by Michael Faraday in 1831 and the working reconstruction example shown above was given first to the Institution of Electrical Engineers upon the centenary of Faraday's discovery in 1931 by the Electrotechnischer Verein of Berlin.[12] Although most of their original apparatus has been lost, there is also a reconstruction in the Deutsches Museum, Munich.

In 1902, the British Association for the Advancement of Science (BAAS) committee on electric units and standards of electrical resistance committee proposed the SI derived unit of magnetic flux be named after Weber.[\[13\]](#)

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## Farad

**Figure 9**



© Science Museum/Science & Society Picture Library

Left: Science Museum object 1978-446/4, Engraved portrait of Michael Faraday

Right: Science Museum object 1914-897, Glazed frame, containing 'Delineation of Lines of Magnetic Force by Iron filings' prepared by Michael Faraday

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15180/191201/020>

Named after Michael Faraday, the Farad is the SI derived unit of electrical capacitance, as declared at the Congrès internationale des électriciens (International Electrical Congress) in 1881 ([The Electrician, 1881](#)). The diagram shown above, which some may recognise from their science classes, was prepared by Michael Faraday and initialled by him on the back.[\[14\]](#) Using magnetic lines of force visualised by iron filings, it demonstrates the magnetic attraction between the unlike poles of two adjacent bar magnets. Faraday's work on electromagnetism and electro-chemistry was deeply influential on the development of electrical telegraphy and later wireless telegraphy.

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## Volt

**Figure 10**



© Science Museum/Science & Society Picture Library

Science Museum object 1915-363, Hibbert standard one-volt cell

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15180/191201/021>

This electrical cell was designed and constructed by lecturer on Physics and Electro-Technology Walter Hillbert between 1894–1896 in order to produce a cell which would give an output voltage of exactly one volt.<sup>[15]</sup> Little is known about this object; it may have been used for teaching while also being a physical manifestation of electrical standards at the time – in particular how they applied to both electrical power and electrical telegraphy in the nineteenth century and beyond.

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## Conclusion

Written in 1860, James Clerk Maxwell's poem 'Valentine from A Telegraph Clerk ♂ to a Telegraph Clerk ♀' highlighted the human impulse behind and romantic potential of electrical telegraphy in the Victorian Age. Clerk Maxwell's poem mixed romantic language with standards of electrical units and apparatus (and the people behind them) to paint an evocative portrait of the state of play of electrical telegraphy as it stood in 1860. Through a close reading of the poem and a wider exploration of the material culture represented through the Science Museum collections, I have engaged with both the technology and romance of the early years of electrical telegraphy.

## Acknowledgements

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## Tags

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## Footnotes

1. There are many, slightly varying versions of this poem so I have used the version from the first (1882) edition of Lewis Campbell and William Garnett, *The life of James Clerk Maxwell: with a selection from his correspondence and occasional writings and a sketch of his contributions to science* (London: Macmillan), pp 630–631. URL: <https://archive.org/details/lifeofjamesclerk00camprich/>
2. See Burns, B, 1857, *History of the Atlantic Cable & Undersea Communications: The Song of the Atlantic Telegraph Company by James Clerk Maxwell*. URL: <https://atlantic-cable.com/Article/UnderTheSea/index.htm>

For further details of James Clerk Maxwell and an appendix of his poetry, see Campbell, L and Garnett, W, 1882, *The life of James Clerk Maxwell: with a selection from his correspondence and occasional writings and a sketch of his contributions to science* (London: Macmillan) URL: <https://archive.org/details/lifeofjamesclerk00camprich/>

3. Reformatted version of an article by Robert O Woods, Fellow ASME, that originally appeared in *Mechanical Engineering*, July 2011. It contains additional material from 'From Gaining Weeks to Milliseconds The Transatlantic Cable', by John Vardalas, initially published in IEEE-USA's *Today's Engineer*, November 2010. URL: [https://ethw.org/Transatlantic\\_Cable](https://ethw.org/Transatlantic_Cable)
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8. T/1895-14 Science Museum Technical File for: Grove battery, five cells, in tray and Mills, Bob. 'Early batteries for telegraph, telephone and other uses', in *Australasian Telephone Collectors Society Newsletter* (January 1995 and May 1995). URL: <http://telephonedcollecting.org/articles/batteries.html>
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10. For further details, see Chapter 2: 'Meanings of Measurement and Accounts of Accuracy', in Gooday, G J N, 2004, *The Morals of Measurement: Accuracy, Irony, and Trust in Late Victorian Electrical Practice* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press).
11. As of September 2019, this object is described in the Science Museum's collections database as a replica but in fact may be a reconstruction, as discussed in correspondence with John Liffen. He also directed me to: Dennison, Mark and Tony Hall-Patch, "'Replica" steam locomotives, what purpose do they serve?', in (ed) Jarvis, Adrian, *Replicas as Research Tools, papers presented at a Research Day School Merseyside Maritime Museum 10 February 1996* which explains the difference between a replica, reconstruction, reproduction, and representation.
12. T/1932-390 Science Museum Technical File for: Working Replica of the Gauss-Weber (1833) electromagnetic telegraph apparatus. (Exhibited at the Faraday Centenary Exhibition, September 1931)
13. See Giorgi, Giovanni, 'Rational Units of Electromagnetism' [unpublished MS with handwritten notes by Oliver Heaviside]. URL: [https://www.iec.ch/about/history/documents/documents\\_giovanni.htm](https://www.iec.ch/about/history/documents/documents_giovanni.htm)
14. T/1914-897 Science Museum Technical File for: Glazed frame, containing 'Delineation of Lines of Magnetic Force by Iron filings' prepared by Michael Faraday
15. T/1915-363 Science Museum Technical File for: Hibbert standard one-volt cell and Wikisource contributors, 'Author: Walter Hibbert', Wikisource, [https://en.wikisource.org/w/index.php?title=Author:Walter\\_Hibbert&oldid=7310085](https://en.wikisource.org/w/index.php?title=Author:Walter_Hibbert&oldid=7310085) (accessed 1 September 2019)

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