

Chronology of Key Events in the History of

The Daily Telegraph



| 1800s | | |
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| 1855 | June 29 | <i>Daily Telegraph And Courier</i> launched by Colonel Arthur Sleigh, price 2d, edited by Alfred Bate Richards |
| 1855 | June 30 | Special 2nd edition printed in afternoon to report the death of Lord Raglan, C.-in-C. of British forces in the Crimea |
| 1855 | September 17 | Price halved to 1d, making it the first penny paper |
| 1855 | December 31 | Alfred Bate Richards resigns as Editor, replaced by Thornton Leigh Hunt |
| 1856 | October 28 | " <i>And Courier</i> " dropped from title, leaving it as just <i>The Daily Telegraph</i> |
| 1857 | February 17 | Joseph Levy buys out ownership of the paper from Colonel Sleigh |
| 1857 | | Box number system for classified advertisements invented |
| 1858 | June 25 | Adopts the motto "Was, Is & Will Be" |
| 1860 | | Offices move from 253 Strand to 135 Fleet Street |
| 1861 | May | First supplement published, on the International Exhibition |
| 1862 | | An appeal for starving cotton workers in Lancashire raises £6,000 |
| 1863 | March 9 | 4-page supplement on the arrival of Princess Alexandra of Denmark in Britain sees that day's issue sell a world-record 205,884 copies |
| 1872 | July 3 | Publishes despatch from Henry Morton Stanley describing how he met Dr. Livingstone |
| 1873 | | Sponsors expedition of George Smith, of the British Museum, to Nineveh |
| 1874 | | Co-sponsors Henry Morton Stanley's African expedition with the <i>New York Herald</i> |
| 1881 | July 1 | A drawing by Hall Richardson of murder suspect Percy Lefroy Mapleton is the first image to appear in the <i>Telegraph</i> , and helps in the manhunt for him |
| 1882 | June 28 | New building at 135 Fleet Street opened by the Prince of Wales |
| 1882 | July 3 | Opens a postal department to which can be addressed answers to advertisements |

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| 1887 | June 22 | Hosts a tea party in Hyde Park for London children to mark Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee |
| 1897 | April | Launches the Prince of Wales' Hospital Fund to mark Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee |
| 1897 | October 6–December 6 | Winston Churchill contributes a series of articles from the Malakand campaign |
| 1898 | September 3–4 | The news of the Battle of Omdurman prompts a special Saturday afternoon edition and a special Sunday one |
| 1899 | April 9–May 20 | The short-lived <i>Sunday Daily Telegraph</i> is printed. The first issue contains the first women's page, which moves to Saturdays after publication ceases |
| 1899 | October 26 | Shilling Fund for Boer War Soldiers' Widows and Orphans launched. It would raise £255,275, then a record for a newspaper appeal |



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| 1900s | | |
| 1907 | January 11–12 | Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's special investigation into the George Edalji case is published 3 |
| 1908 | October 28 | An interview with Kaiser Wilhelm II which raises diplomatic eyebrows is published |
| 1911 | December 25 | The newspaper is published on Christmas Day for the final time |
| 1914-18 | | The <i>Telegraph's</i> First World War coverage includes several series of reports by Rudyard Kipling and Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, and notable appeal funds for the aid of Belgium and a memorial statue for Edith Cavell |
| 1915-16 | March–January | The <i>Telegraph's</i> Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett is the official correspondent in the Dardanelles campaign |
| 1916 | | The newspaper is published on Good Friday for the last time until 1987 |
| 1917 | November 29 | A letter by the Marquess of Lansdowne calling for a negotiated peace with Germany is published |
| 1917 | December 26 | The newspaper is published on Boxing Day for the last time until 1995 |
| 1918 | March 4 | The price is doubled to 2d |
| 1923 | | Sir John Le Sage retires as Editor, succeeded by Fred Miller |
| 1924 | | Fred Miller dies; Arthur E Watson succeeds him as Editor |
| 1925 | July 30 | The first crossword puzzle is printed |
| 1928 | January 18 | William Berry (later Viscount Camrose) purchases ownership in partnership with Lord Iliffe and Gomer Berry (later Viscount Kemsley) for £1.2 million |
| 1929 | January 14 | A daily features page is launched |
| 1930 | February 15 | Size of paper reduced and it is printed on new presses |
| 1930 | May 5–6 | Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett's reports from India on the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, after a leak by J. R. Clynes, Home Secretary of the decision to arrest him, upset the British Government, unaware of the leak's source |

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| 1930 | November 13 | Harrods produces a weekly Food News advertorial on the women's page | |
| 1930 | December 1 | Price reverts to 1d | |
| 1933 | | An expedition to Mount Everest is sponsored | |
| 1934 | July 10 | The reporting of the Night of the Long Knives sees the paper banned in Germany on July 10/11 and again from July 14 until July 27, with other bans brought in over the Telegraph's German coverage later in the 1930s | |
| 1935 | February 7 | Wireless Correspondent L. Marsland Gander becomes the world's first Television Correspondent, with a television set installed in the Telegraph's offices | |
| 1937 | October 1 | After a merger, the newspaper is renamed <i>The Daily Telegraph and Morning Post</i> | |
| 1939 | April 25 | The front page is redesigned to carry news rather than advertisements | |
| 1940 | July 1 | Due to wartime newsprint restrictions, the size of the paper is cut to 6 pages (later 4 on Saturdays), a state of affairs that would continue until September 1946 and prevent any more than 737,000 copies printed daily | |
| 1940 | October 1 | A Manchester edition is printed for the first time | |
| 1942 | January 10 | Crossword competition held. Successful competitors were recruited by Bletchley Park, which used this as a covert recruitment exercise | |
| 1944 | May 2, 22, 27 & 30 & June 1 | Words connected with the D-Day landings appear in the crosswords on these days, leading MI6 to question setter Leonard Dawe | 4 |
| 1947 | April | Circulation rises over 1 million for the first time | |
| 1950 | April 8 | Arthur E Watson retires as Editor, succeeded by Colin Coote | |
| 1951 | January 12 | John Betjeman joins the paper as fiction reviewer, later becoming Architectural Correspondent | 5 |
| 1954 | June 15 | Viscount Camrose dies; his son Seymour, 2nd Viscount, becomes Chairman and his son Michael (later Lord Hartwell) Editor-in-Chief | |
| 1955 | March 26–April 20 | Industrial action prevents publication of the paper. The first issue after it ends includes a supplement covering the news that happened in that time | |
| 1959 | February 2 | New typeface introduced | |
| 1961 | February 5 | <i>The Sunday Telegraph</i> launched, priced 5d | |
| 1961 | February 11 | Philip Larkin becomes The Daily Telegraph Jazz critic | |
| 1963 | December 12 | The first colour advert appears in the newspaper, for Rose's Lime Juice | |
| 1964 | April 1 | Sir Colin Coote steps down as <i>Daily Telegraph</i> Editor, succeeded by Maurice Green | |
| 1964 | September 25 | Colour Magazine launched, published on Fridays, entitled <i>Weekend Telegraph</i> | |
| 1965 | January 27 | A special colour supplement to mark Sir Winston Churchill's death is published | |
| 1967 | April 4 | The City pages are renamed Business, and the section is expanded | |
| 1967 | June 30 | Magazine retitled <i>Telegraph Magazine</i> | |
| 1968 | December 27 | Special edition of The Daily Telegraph printed on the QE2; this edition would be printed until November 5 1976 | |
| 1969 | October 21 | A redesign sees " <i>and Morning Post</i> " dropped from title, news moved from the back of the newspaper to the front, Business pages moved from the front to just after the middle, and sports pages moved to the back | 6 |
| 1974 | December 7 | Maurice Green retires as <i>Daily Telegraph</i> Editor; succeeded by W. F. Deedes | |
| 1976 | September 12 | Magazine moves from Friday to Sunday and is renamed <i>Telegraph Sunday Magazine</i> | |
| 1979 | January 22 | For the first time the price is in double figures for <i>The Daily Telegraph</i> when it rises to 10p | |
| 1980 | March 17 | The first price rise of more than a penny for <i>The Daily Telegraph</i> as it rises to 12p, and then to 15p on October 6 | |
| 1983 | April 4 | Title changed to <i>Daily Telegraph</i> | |

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| 1985 | April 24 | Company name changed to <i>Daily Telegraph</i> P.L.C. and a share issue to raise funds for new printing facilities announced |
| 1985 | December 12 | Conrad Black takes over ownership of the newspaper, although by agreement Lord Hartwell remains Chairman and Editor-in-Chief |
| 1986 | February 7 | For the first time the <i>Daily Telegraph</i> is wholly produced using electronic technology |
| 1986 | March 10 | Max Hastings succeeds W. F. Deedes as <i>Daily Telegraph</i> Editor |
| 1986 | June 10 | Marc Boxer's first front-page cartoon is published |
| 1986 | September 2 | Title reverts to <i>The Daily Telegraph</i> ; redesign sees Birth, Death and Marriage announcements moved to an inside page and a full obituaries section launched |
| 1987 | April 4 | Weekend section launched on Saturdays |
| 1987 | July | <i>Telegraph</i> leaves Fleet Street and moves to South Quay, Docklands |
| 1987 | July 31 | The final London edition of the paper contains the first front page to be printed in colour |
| 1987 | September 1 | Lord Hartwell retires as Chairman and Editor-in-Chief |
| 1988 | September 10 | Magazine renamed <i>Telegraph Magazine</i> and publication moved to Saturdays |
| 1988 | September 11 | <i>Sunday Telegraph</i> renamed <i>The Sunday Telegraph</i> and Telegraph Gothic adopted as the title font to bring it in line with the Daily. <i>7 Days</i> magazine launched |
| 1989 | February 4 | For the first time the Saturday paper is priced differently to the Monday-Friday paper (35p as opposed to 32p on weekdays) |
| 1990 | March 12 | Sports section now a standalone supplement on Mondays, albeit with page numbers continuing from those of the mainbook |
| 1992 | February | Offices move to Canada Tower, Canary Wharf |
| 1992 | November 16 | Discovery of IRA bomb van at Canary Wharf means only a limited single edition is published with a front page almost blank save for an explanation |
| 1993 | August | First Newspaper Fantasy Football competition introduced |
| 1994 | January 8 | Arts & Books Supplement introduced |
| 1994 | June 23 | Price war with <i>The Times</i> sees cover price reduced from 48p to 30p |
| 1994 | November 15 | Electronic <i>Telegraph</i> launched on internet |
| 1995 | September 17 | New <i>Sunday Telegraph Magazine</i> launched |
| 1995 | September 29 | Max Hastings resigns as <i>Daily Telegraph</i> Editor |
| 1995 | October 18 | Charles Moore appointed <i>Daily Telegraph</i> Editor; Dominic Lawson appointed to replace Moore as <i>Sunday Telegraph</i> Editor |



2000s
2000

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| January 1 | First edition prints the year as 1999 |
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