**VICTORIAN AGE**

(1837–1901)

The reign of queen Victoria spanned through almost the entirety of the 19th century; indeed the young monarch ascended the throne 1837 at the age of 19 and died in 1901. Her sovereignty lasted for over 60 years, making it the longer reign up until that time. Even though, the title for most enduring reign has been equalled by the current monarch, Elizabeth I, the Victorian era will always be remembered as a period of unprecedented wealth and power for the United Kingdom. In fact, the reign of Queen Victoria was characterized by political stability, and revolutionary developments in transport and communication. In particular, during the Victoria age we witness the industrialization of printing, thanks to the invention of the steam press: this innovation profoundly influenced the production and distribution of newspapers in Great Britain. As a matter of fact the technological developments deeply affected the evolution of newspaper in the nineteenth century, reaching an amount of prints such as to inaugurate the very notion of mass media.

Moreover, with England's emergence as the dominant global power of the nineteenth century, newspapers began to experience a higher degree of freedom of the press. Newspapers of the time served not only documented historical, economic, and political events but also reflected social and cultural ideas, trends, and conflicts.

Many flagship periodicals that were born in this period are still being published today: e.g. The Daily Telegraph was first published in 1855 and the Daily Mail, born in 1896.

**The layout**

Attending the cultural prominence of the newspaper were the gradual spread of voting rights, rising literacy rates, and cheaper access to periodicals, all of which were shifting the political landscape. These changes are complex and not reducible to technological developments, though a few details are helpful to know in understanding the newspaper’s epochal rise to prominence.

Papers of

the early 19th century were generally tan, or smoke colored, due to processing the rags using

water with high iron content, what we call “hard water.” During the late 1820s paper

manufacturers in the U.S. began using ground lime, the active ingredient being calcium

carbonate, to cleanse the fibers during the beating process. As the use of lime had no effect on

the vatman, hand mills were finally able to regularly produce a grade of off-white papers

**COLORS**

**For what concerns the 19th century Victorian newspapers the colours are quite limited, the text is in black (#000000) and for the background we decided to use a off-white colour: platinum(#E4E3E1) to recreate what a piece of paper would look like at the time after being cleansed with ground lime**

SOURCES

Was influenced by the american ….->included some american newspapers

PINTEREST

This is deliberately not historically (veritiero) but tries to be representative of the period

A crayola paper has been used to render how a 1800 newspaper would look like.

and the gradual shift of the cultural and political landscape

affected the evolution,

the manufacture, production and distribution of newspaper in the nineteenth century

The newspaper in Britain precedes the nineteenth century, though a set of significant technological and demographic changes dramatically affected the evolution of newspaper through the Victorian era, achieving a scale and saturation which may inaugurate the very notion of mass media.

Queen Vicotria became queen in 1837 and her reign spanned through over 60 years

Queen Victoria ruled Britain for over 60 years. During this long reign, the country acquired unprecedented power and wealth. Britain’s reach extended across the globe because of its empire, political stability, and revolutionary developments in transport and communication. Many of the intellectual and cultural achievements of this period are still with us today.

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Steam power and industrial processes would profoundly change the manufacture, production, and distribution of newspapers in the nineteenth century. Though technologies are never solely responsible for dramatic historical changes, steam printing so increased the speed, scale, and affordability of the newspaper as to redefine it in modern terms.

Many journals were born in the Victorian era:

SOURCES

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ANNI 90, inizio anni 2000

Il nuovo millenio, desiderio di cambiare, di distrinugersi, di rompere i coglioni.

**COLORS**

Four colours were used for the creating a simple yet elegant rendering: floral white (#F9F6F0) the background of the articles, fire opal (#DE6449) for the drop-cap letter, claret (#f1f5dc) for the subtitle and secondary titles, finally cadet (#5F696D). This was a personal choice but the everything has been thought to resemble a fashion magazine of the late 90s, early 2000s.