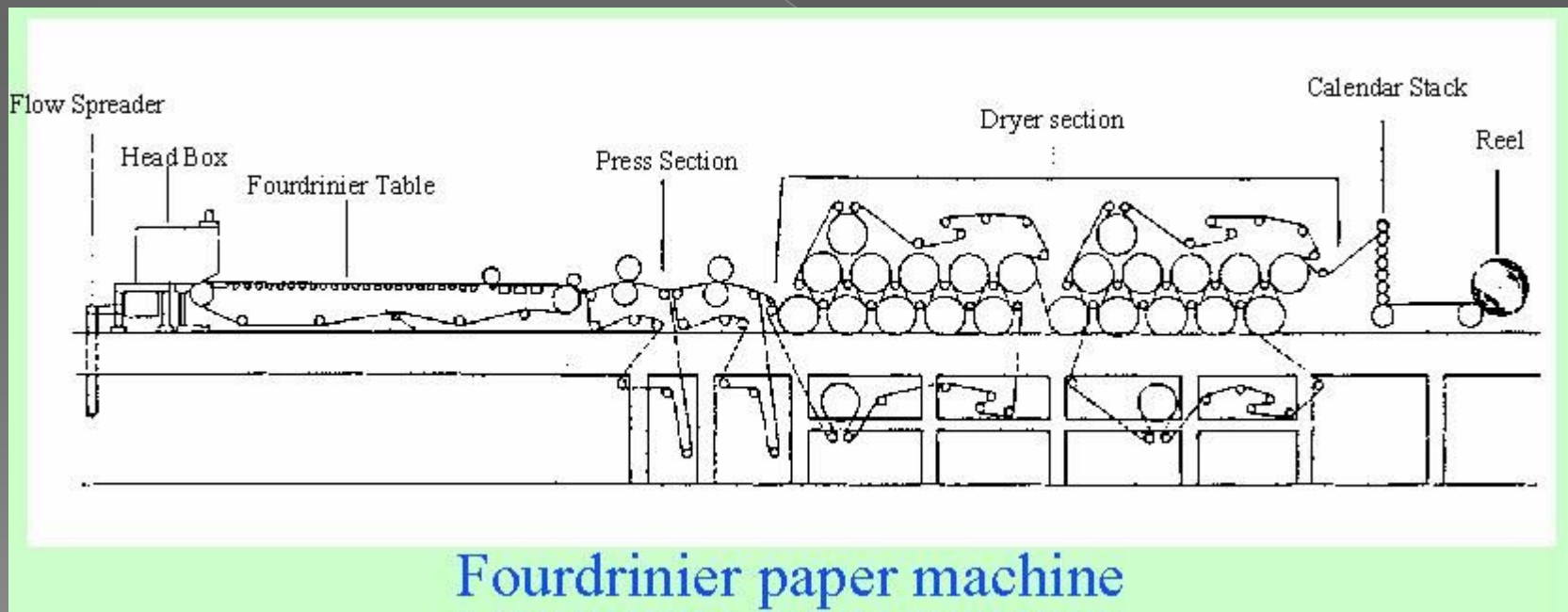


# New Printing technologies in North America

Authors in an industrial age

- Changes in legal rights would be followed by major technological and market innovations and change. Nineteenth-century print culture was transformed by the implementation of new techniques for paper-making and print production, and advances in communication systems.

- The invention of the mechanized Fourdrinier paper-making machine in 1801, for example, replaced hand-prepared paper-making techniques, increasing productivity and driving down paper costs.



Industrialized print culture patterns developed in tandem with general industrialization across Western Europe. As Roger Escarpit notes, mechanization enlarged market potential, shifting power in the book trade at the same time. 'Faced with a developing market, printing and bookselling underwent a major change, as nascent capitalist industry took charge of the book. The publisher appeared as the responsible entrepreneur relegating the printer and bookseller to a minor role. As a side effect, the literary profession began to organize. In practice this resulted in a separation of activity.

Major publishing houses emerged who acted as both general and specialist list publishers — these included such heavyweights as John Murray and William Blackwood in Britain.



- Bernhard Tauchnitz in Germany



- Britain led the way in industrial production shifts between 1800 and 1850. France saw major changes in the 1830s: with the July revolution in 1830, state censorship was relaxed and liberal trade laws instituted, while general education became compulsory from 1833, thus enabling an increase in the level of literate readers. By 1848 similar industrialized shifts in print production had affected Germany, the US, the Nordic countries and elsewhere.

Royalty system, adopted from US publishing practices, is said to have become commonplace in Britain from the 1880s onward

