Victoriana

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Victoriana is a term used to refer to material culture related to the Victorian period (1837–1901). It often refers to decorative objects, but can also describe a variety of artifacts from the era including graphic design, publications, photography, machinery, architecture, fashion, and Victorian collections of natural specimens. The term can also refer to Victorian-inspired designs, nostalgic representations, or references to Victorian-era aesthetics or culture appropriated for use in new contexts.

The term "Victoriana" was coined in 1918, just before a wave of interest in Victorian objects and artifacts began in the 1920s. Another increased period of collecting of Victoriana emerged in the 1950s. In 1951, the Festival of Britain commemorated the centenary of the Victorian era's first world's fair, the 1851 Great Exhibition held at the Crystal Palace.

In the 1960s and 1970s, the eclectic character of Victorian era wood type inspired graphic designers like Seymour Chwast and Push Pin Studios. Items such as Stevengraphs were popular collectable items during the revival of interest in Victoriana in the 1960s and 1970s.

In the 1980s, Margaret Thatcher, then Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, promoted an interest in Victoriana by emphasizing "Victorian family values" as part of a roadmap to cultural, moral, and economic improvement.

Cubicle 7

Heresy Games and published a new edition of their 2003 role-playing game Victoriana in 2009. The company's first licensed game was obtained in 2006, with

Cubicle 7 Entertainment Ltd is an Irish games company that creates and publishes tabletop games. Best known for its Doctor Who and Lord of the Rings games, Cubicle 7 offers titles covering a range of licensed and self-developed properties.

Batocera victoriana

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Scincella victoriana

Scincella victoriana is a species of skink found in Myanmar. Lwin, K. (2018). " Scincella victoriana". IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. 2018: e.T102658521A102658539

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Eugenia victoriana

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Eugenia victoriana has the largest fruit of all known Eugenia species. The tree first flowers in its third or fourth year. The fruits are orange-colored, and have sour flesh and two to four large seeds.

Setobaudinia victoriana

Setobaudinia victoriana is a species of air-breathing land snail, a terrestrial pulmonate gastropod mollusk in the family Camaenidae. This species is endemic

Setobaudinia victoriana is a species of air-breathing land snail, a terrestrial pulmonate gastropod mollusk in the family Camaenidae. This species is endemic to Australia.

Megachile victoriana

Megachile victoriana is a species of bee in the family Megachilidae. It was described by Mitchell in 1934. " Megachile ". BioLib. 2014. Retrieved 19 October

Megachile victoriana is a species of bee in the family Megachilidae. It was described by Mitchell in 1934.

Acta Victoriana

Acta Victoriana is the biannual literary journal of Victoria College, Toronto at the University of Toronto. It was founded in May 1878 and is the oldest

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Mangelia victoriana

Mangelia victoriana is a species of sea snail, a marine gastropod mollusk in the family Mangeliidae. This marine species occurs off Victoria, Vancouver

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Queen Victoria

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Victoria (Alexandrina Victoria; 24 May 1819 – 22 January 1901) was Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from 20 June 1837 until her death. Her reign of 63 years and 216 days, which was longer than those of any of her predecessors, constituted the Victorian era. It was a period of industrial, political, scientific, and military change within the United Kingdom, and was marked by a great expansion of the British Empire. In 1876, the British parliament voted to grant her the additional title of Empress of India.

Victoria was the daughter of Prince Edward, Duke of Kent and Strathearn (the fourth son of King George III), and Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld. After the deaths of her father and grandfather in 1820, she was raised under close supervision by her mother and her comptroller, John Conroy. She inherited the throne aged 18 after her father's three elder brothers died without surviving legitimate issue. Victoria, a

constitutional monarch, attempted privately to influence government policy and ministerial appointments; publicly, she became a national icon who was identified with strict standards of personal morality.

Victoria married her first cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, in 1840. Their nine children married into royal and noble families across the continent, earning Victoria the sobriquet "grandmother of Europe". After Albert's death in 1861, Victoria plunged into deep mourning and avoided public appearances. As a result of her seclusion, British republicanism temporarily gained strength, but in the latter half of her reign, her popularity recovered. Her Golden and Diamond jubilees were times of public celebration. Victoria died at Osborne House on the Isle of Wight, at the age of 81. The last British monarch of the House of Hanover, she was succeeded by her son Edward VII of the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

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