

Quick Company was propelled in November 1995[2][3] by Alan Webber and Bill Taylor, two previous Harvard Business Review editors, and distributer Mortimer Zuckerman.[4][5] The distribution's initial rivals included Red Herring, Business 2.0 and The Industry Standard. [6]

In 1997, Fast Company made an online informal organization, the "Organization of Friends" which brought forth various gatherings that started meeting in person.[7] At one point the Company of Friends had more than 40,000 individuals in 120 urban communities, in spite of the fact that by 2003 that number had declined to 8,000.[8] In 2000, Zuckerman sold Fast Company to Gruner + Jahr, larger part possessed by media monster Bertelsmann, for \$550 million.[9] Just as the deal was finished, the fall of the website bubble happened and prompted noteworthy misfortunes and a decrease available for use. Webber and Taylor left the magazine two years after the fact in 2002, and John A. Byrne, beforehand a senior essayist and previous administration editorial manager with BusinessWeek, was acquired as the new supervisor. Under Byrne, the magazine won its first Gerald Loeb Award, the most renowned respect in business reporting. [10]. Be that as it may, the magazine couldn't turn around its monetary decrease in the wake of the website bust. In spite of the fact that the magazine was not particularly about Internet trade, promoting pages kept on dropping until the point that they were 33% the 2000 numbers.[8] In 2005, Gruner + Jahr put the magazine, and additionally Inc. magazine, available to be purchased. Through a contact, Byrne reached business visionary Joe Mansueto and helped

for \$35 million.[11]
Under previous editorial manager in-boss Robert Safian,[12] Fast Company was named by the American Society of Magazine Editors as the magazine of the year in 2014.[13]
Stephanie Mehta was named editorial manager in-boss in February 2018,[14] having already worked at Vanity Fair, Bloomberg, Fortune, and The Wall Street Journal. Quick Company is

guaranteed to stay with Fast alive, at last won the challenge, purchasing both magazine titles

control him through the deal. An offering war eventually resulted, setting The Economist

against Mansueto's organization Mansueto Ventures. Mansueto, the main bidder who

claimed by Mansueto Ventures and is headquartered in New York, New York.