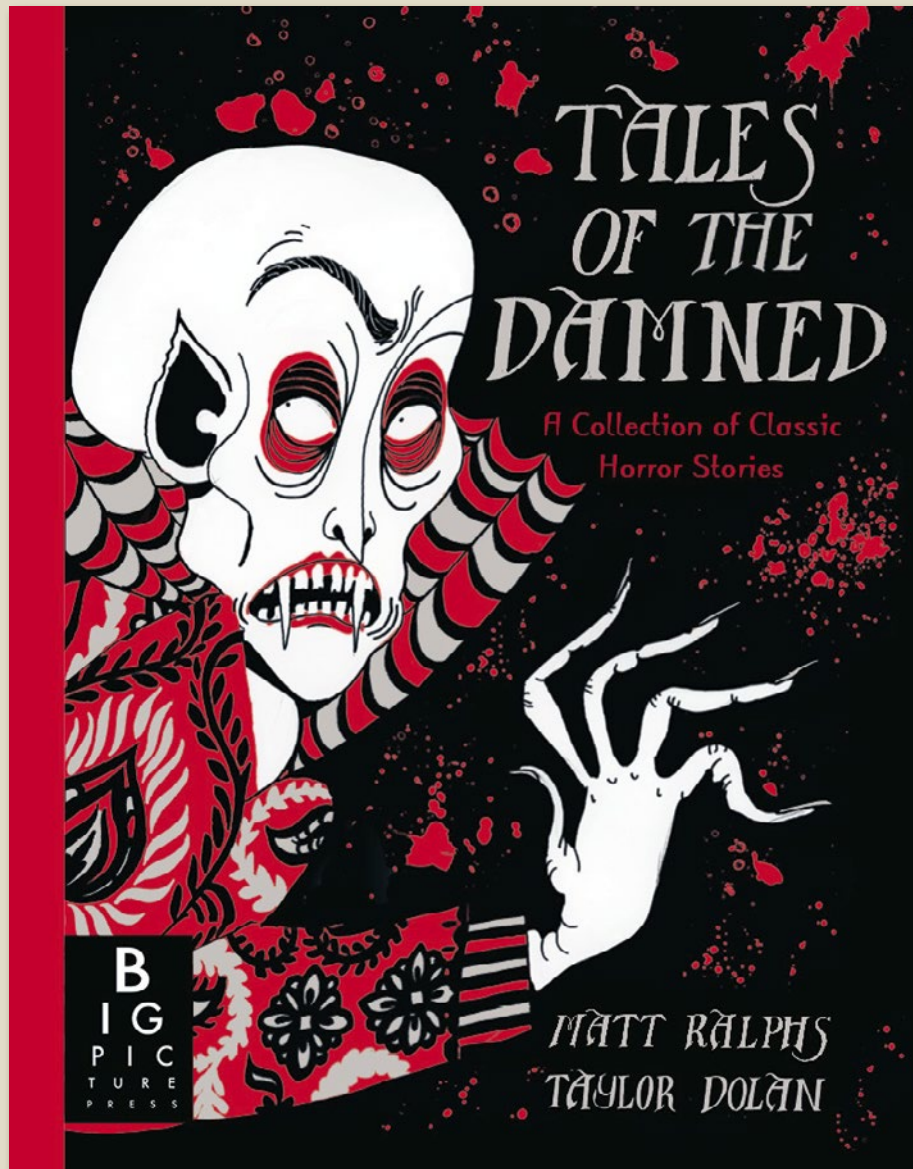




Brazil - BBF25 - Adult and gifting

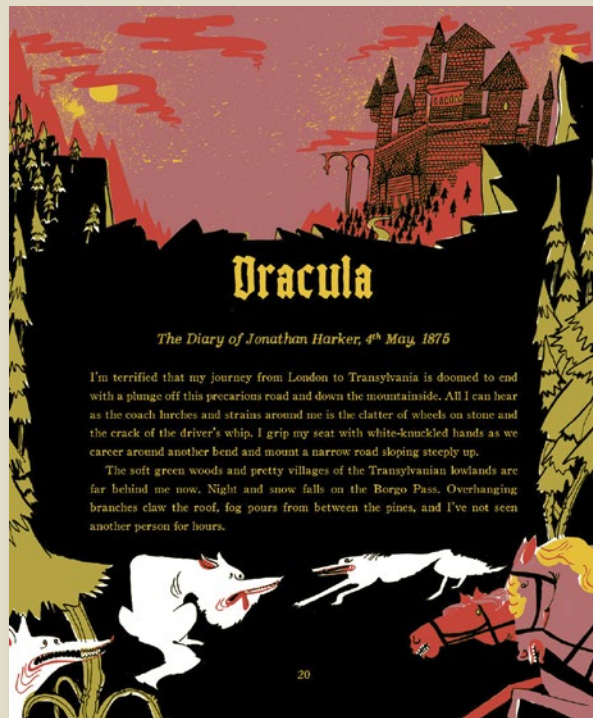
Tales of the Damned



An anthology of terrifying tales from around the world.

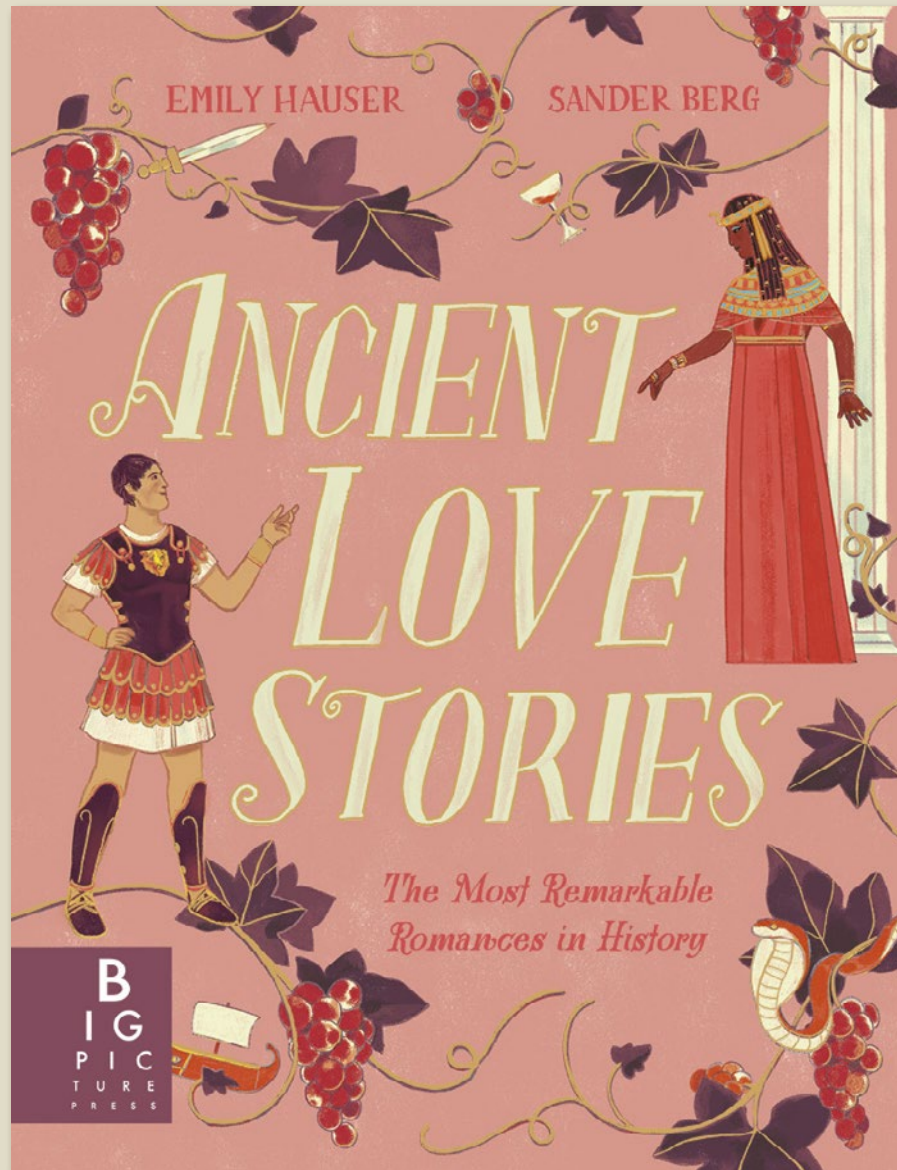
- Stories will be broken up with a series of 'theme' spreads, which will add a non-fiction element to the book. These spreads cover everything from the rise of the horror genre to famous monsters and vampire mass hysteria.
- There's a gap in the market for striking, beautifully illustrated horror anthology.
- Contents: The Mask of Red Death by Edgar Allen Poe; Edgar Allen Poe and the Birth of Horror Literature (NF); Dracula; Vampire Mass Hysteria (NF); The Monkey's Paw; Zombies and the Undead (NF); Red Riding Hood; The Original Dark Fairy Stories (NF); Frankenstein; Mary Shelley and the impact of Frankenstein (NF); Whistle and I'll Come To You; Ghosts and the Victorians (NF); Baba Yaga; Witches (NF); Bluebeard; Blood and Gore (NF)

Tales of the Damned



Pub Date	14/09/2023
Pub Price	£20.00
ISBN	9781800781696
H x W	230 x 190mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	Adult
Author	Matt Ralphs
Illustrator	Taylor Dolan
Extent	128pp
Word Count	25000 words
Rights Available	World

Ancient Love Stories



A striking collection of love stories from ancient history.

- Final contents - Sappho (ancient Greek), Nebuchadnezzar II and Amytis (Babylonian), The Sacred Band of Thebes (ancient Greek), Sima Xiangru and Zhuo Wenjun (Chinese), Mark Antony and Cleopatra (ancient Rome), The Lovers of Pompeii (ancient Rome), Hadrian and Antinous (ancient Rome), Eloise and Abelard (French), Frances Howard and Robert Carr (English), Shah Jahan and Mumtaz Mahal (Indian), The Sanchos (USA)
- Written by award-winning classicist and author, Emily Hauser.
- Featuring a range of true stories from around the world, discover the astonishing lengths humankind have gone to in the name of love.
- A list of Sander's publishers: US - Penguin Random House; Germany - Knesebeck Von Dem GmbH

Ancient Love Stories



THE SACRED BAND OF THEBES

This was the final meeting place of the Sacred Band of Thebes, one of the most remarkable and most loyal armies that had ever lived. A bold experiment in an open town square by attacking war and barbarian allies, who had been fighting for the freedom of the Greeks. An army, not just of soldiers, but of a hundred and fifty noble lovers.

Born together by love loyalty to each other, the crack team of warriors was founded in Thebes in 378 BC by an extraordinary visionary by the name of Pammenes. It began as a resistance corps against the looming military power of Sparta (renowned the world over for its famously trained soldiers) across the straited to the south. These were chivalry, quartermen, warriors, splashing blood across the pages of history, and well suited to the birth of a new kind of army.

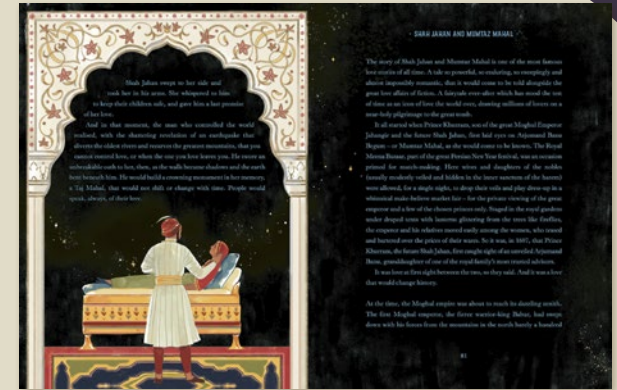


HERODIAS AND ANTOCHUS

These parts first crossed across years earlier, when Herodias - ruler of the Roman world and self-proclaimed priestess - took a summer jaunt across the Roman province of Bithynia, in northern Turkey, where Antiochus had his home. The emperor, busy with his job, probably did not spot Antiochus among the crowds of adoring subjects and eager petitioners. But one of his maids did - and, as usual, with an eye to the emperor's taste, spent a night in the maids' quarters, the kitchen-holed young man. Antiochus was duly offered a dinner invitation to the palace imperial suite along with a tuition package to the emperor's personal academy in Rome. To be fair, from a shiny offer of gold to be true - a one-way ticket to live among the stars. But, in any good market of opportunity, would have known, by reaction to the sun and you might get heated.

Antiochus' rise to the top was meteoric even by Roman standards, where there were plenty of high achievers who made it to the big time. Set among the other staff of the imperial household, Antiochus' - infamous - good-looking, smart, with a magnetic personality and a nose for the emperor's favored boys - quickly caught the emperor's eye. Herodias was instantly bewitched, and Antiochus became his paramour. In the summer of 108 BC, at the age of seventeen, Antiochus was personally selected to accompany Herodias on a tour of Greece (Herodias was a notorious Greek overlander, from what Asia Minor and, finally, Egypt).

It was clear to everyone that Herodias was willing to let Antiochus out of his sight - and together, they took part in many extraordinary experiences on their around-the-world trip. A night-long dip into mystical waters at the Thracian Mountain of Ganga. A bank hour here in the highlands of Asia Minor. A quest - about the searching out of Herodias' much-loved Greek mythology books - to take down a mountain lion that had been terrorizing the people of Licia. On all these adventures, the new obsession with each other grew steadily.

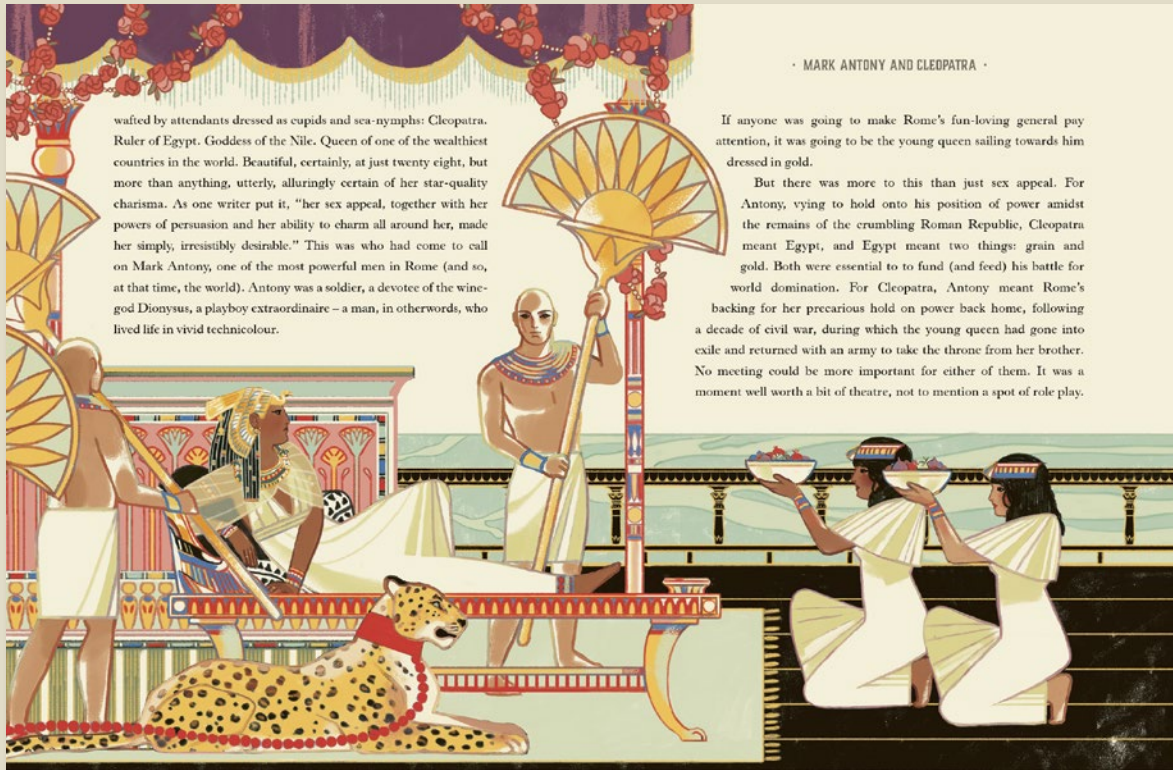


SHAH JAHAN AND MUMTAZ MAHAL

The story of Shah Jahan and Mumtaz Mahal is one of the most beautiful love stories of all time. A tale of passion, devotion, tragedy and ultimate sacrifice, their love story is a testament to the power of love. Mumtaz Mahal, the great favorite of Shah Jahan, was a woman of rare beauty and intelligence. Her father, a high-ranking official, was one of the few who were allowed to see the emperor's private quarters.

It all started when Shah Jahan, second of the great Mughal Emperors, fell in love with Mumtaz Mahal, the most beautiful woman in the world. The Prince Mumtaz Mahal, the great favorite of Shah Jahan, was a woman of rare beauty and intelligence. Her father, a high-ranking official, was one of the few who were allowed to see the emperor's private quarters. He would hold a court in the heart of the city, and Mumtaz Mahal would be there, in the heart of the city, in the heart of the city. He would hold a court in the heart of the city, and Mumtaz Mahal would be there, in the heart of the city, in the heart of the city. He would hold a court in the heart of the city, and Mumtaz Mahal would be there, in the heart of the city, in the heart of the city.

At the time, the Mughal empire was down to its last days. The great Mughal emperor, the third Mughal Emperor, had married Mumtaz Mahal, the most beautiful woman in the world. He would hold a court in the heart of the city, and Mumtaz Mahal would be there, in the heart of the city, in the heart of the city. He would hold a court in the heart of the city, and Mumtaz Mahal would be there, in the heart of the city, in the heart of the city.



MARK ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA

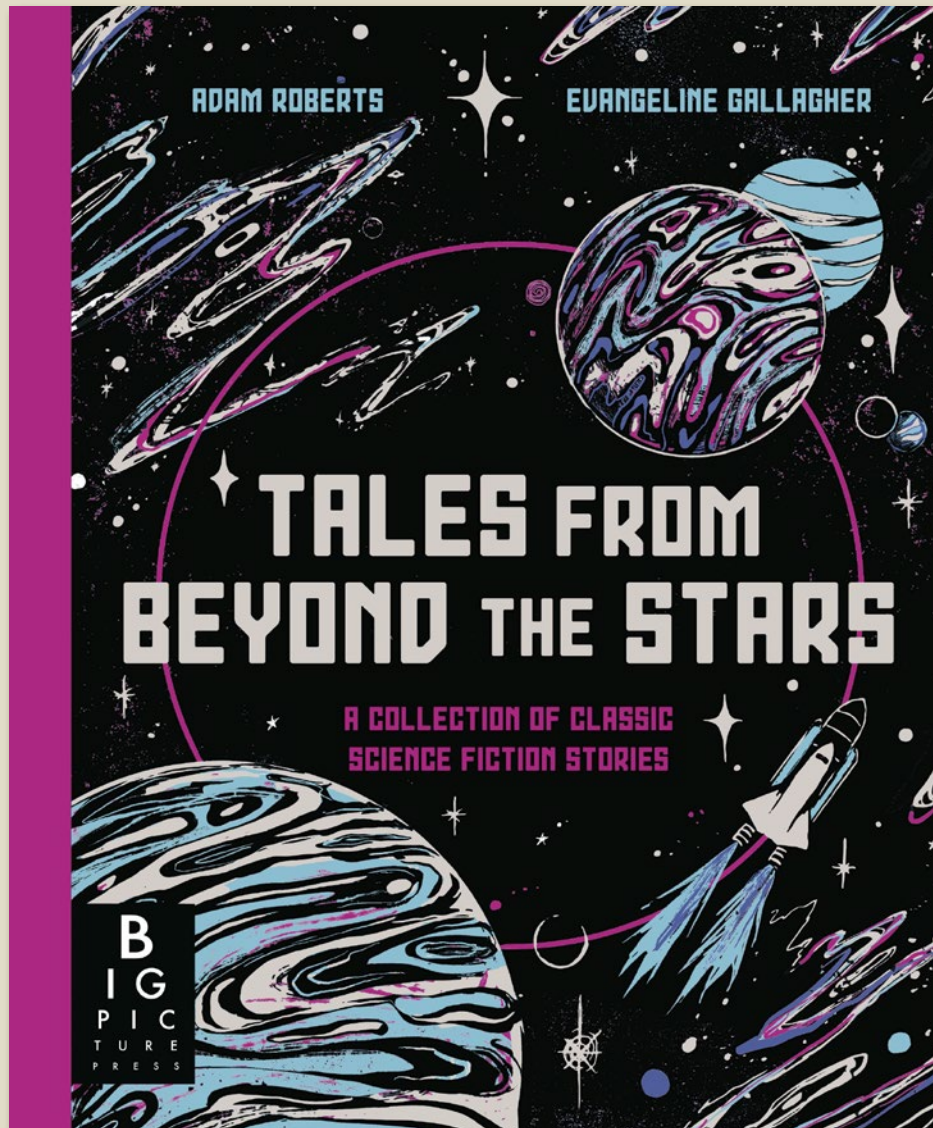
wafted by attendants dressed as cupids and sea-nymphs: Cleopatra, Ruler of Egypt. Goddess of the Nile. Queen of one of the wealthiest countries in the world. Beautiful, certainly, at just twenty eight, but more than anything, utterly, alluringly certain of her star-quality charisma. As one writer put it, "her sex appeal, together with her powers of persuasion and her ability to charm all around her, made her simply, irresistibly desirable." This was who had come to call on Mark Antony, one of the most powerful men in Rome (and so, at that time, the world). Antony was a soldier, a devotee of the wine-god Dionysus, a playboy extraordinaire - a man, in other words, who lived life in vivid technicolour.

If anyone was going to make Rome's fun-loving general pay attention, it was going to be the young queen sailing towards him dressed in gold.

But there was more to this than just sex appeal. For Antony, vying to hold onto his position of power amidst the remains of the crumbling Roman Republic, Cleopatra meant Egypt, and Egypt meant two things: grain and gold. Both were essential to fund (and feed) his battle for world domination. For Cleopatra, Antony meant Rome's backing for her precarious hold on power back home, following a decade of civil war, during which the young queen had gone into exile and returned with an army to take the throne from her brother. No meeting could be more important for either of them. It was a moment well worth a bit of theatre, not to mention a spot of role play.

Pub Date	28/09/2023
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800783225
H x W	246 x 189mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	Adult
Author	Emily Hauser
Illustrator	Sander Berg
Extent	96pp
Rights Available	World

Tales from Beyond the Stars



An anthology of classic science fiction stories.

- Stories will be broken up with a series of 'theme' spreads, which will add a non-fiction element to the book. These spreads cover everything from the rise of the science fiction genre to how it has inspired real life inventions.
- There's a gap in the market for a striking, beautifully illustrated science fiction anthology.
- Evergreen publishing with strong backlist potential and global appeal.
- An opportunity to expand the Big Picture Press list into the adult gift market.
- Resurgence of interest in titles that offer readers 'escapism' on TikTok, including fantasy and science fiction

Tales from Beyond the Stars



The other vessel, terrified by this development, turned back decks to tails, but my scientific curiosity was greater than my fear. I stood on the poop deck and called the boat to stop. It came to a halt, and I saw from her bow that she was a schooner, and could not bear me. To his huge size, my voice was like that from the moon, and I could not hear her. I kept on my feet, and she came on, and I saw that she was a schooner, and could not bear me. To his huge size, my voice was like that from the moon, and I could not hear her. I kept on my feet, and she came on, and I saw that she was a schooner, and could not bear me.



A JOURNEY INTO THE UNKNOWN

The dream of reaching off Earth is very old. In the second century AD, Lucian of Samosata imagined it when he wrote *The Voyage to the Moon*. In the 17th century, Francis Bacon wrote *The New Atlantis*, a utopian novel. In the 18th century, Robert Boyle wrote *The Art of Flying*, a treatise on the art of flight. In the 19th century, Jules Verne wrote *From Earth to the Moon*, a novel about a lunar mission. In the 20th century, Konrad Zuse invented the first computer. In the 21st century, we are exploring space and building a new world on Mars.



Here we see a futuristic city with flying cars and people in spacesuits. The city is built on a hillside, and the sky is filled with flying cars and spaceships. The people are wearing spacesuits and are looking out at the city. The city is a mix of old and new, with traditional buildings and modern technology. The sky is a mix of blue and green, and the ground is a mix of red and yellow.



The soldiers scurried and ran, struggling to right their cannons, all aimed into the pit, to bear on this new target. But they were too slow! The giant tripod stepped easily amongst them, shooting its heat ray at this mist, and that, and in moments the artillery was all destroyed. Only one gun got off a shot, and it whistled past the tripod's legs and fell away into the far reaches of the common.

Now everything was chaos. Soldiers took up position, aiming their rifles and firing. The civilians were swarming away, screaming and shouting, running for their lives. I heard the snap of rifle fire and the ping as bullets bounced off the metal hood of the Martian machine, but I too was running, lumbering up a slope and away. It was going uphill that saved my life, for the Martian tripod now deployed a second weapon: a noxious black smoke pouring out of the rear of its cockpit, sinking through

the air and asphyxiating all upon whom it fell. By the time I had reached the top of the hill I looked down upon a terrible scene: the black smoke was everywhere in the hollow, rolling like a foul mist, and all human resistance had been extinguished.

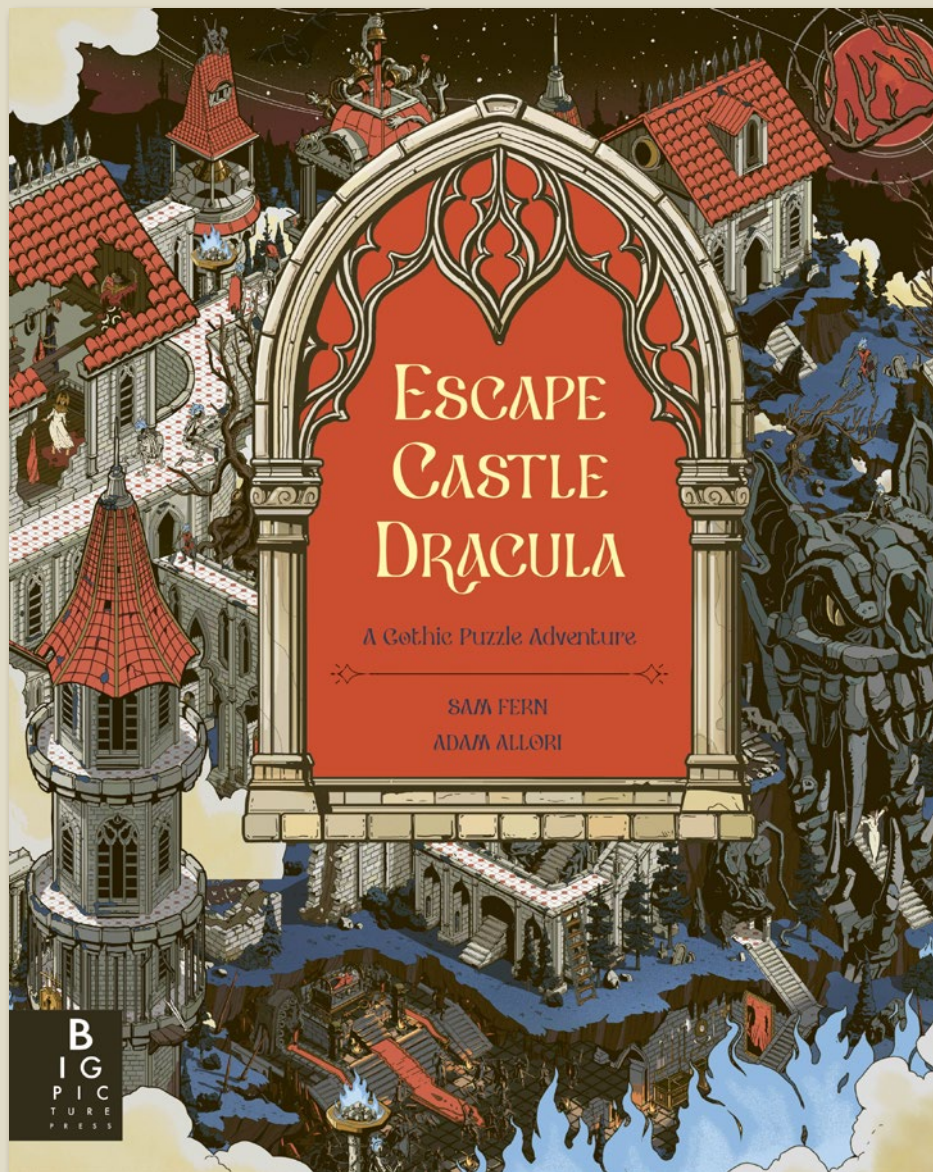
From the Martian tripod came an awful, howling cry, loud enough to bowl me over. I pressed my hands to my ears but the sound penetrated: *ullalaaaah!*

I stumbled away from the common, the horrible shrieks of the Martian splitting the air behind me.

My bicycle was lost. My clothes were covered in dirt. I hid behind a wall for a while to catch my breath and listened: screams, crashes, the cackling sound of burning buildings, the thud of tripods - for there were several now - stomping about the countryside, and again and again the cries of *ullalaaaah!*

Pub Date	07/11/2024
Pub Price	£20.00
ISBN	9781800786752
H x W	230 x 190mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	Adult
Author	Adam Roberts
Illustrator	Evangeline Gallagher
Extent	128pp
Word Count	25000 words
Rights Available	World

Escape Castle Dracula



A stunningly illustrated gothic puzzle adventure!

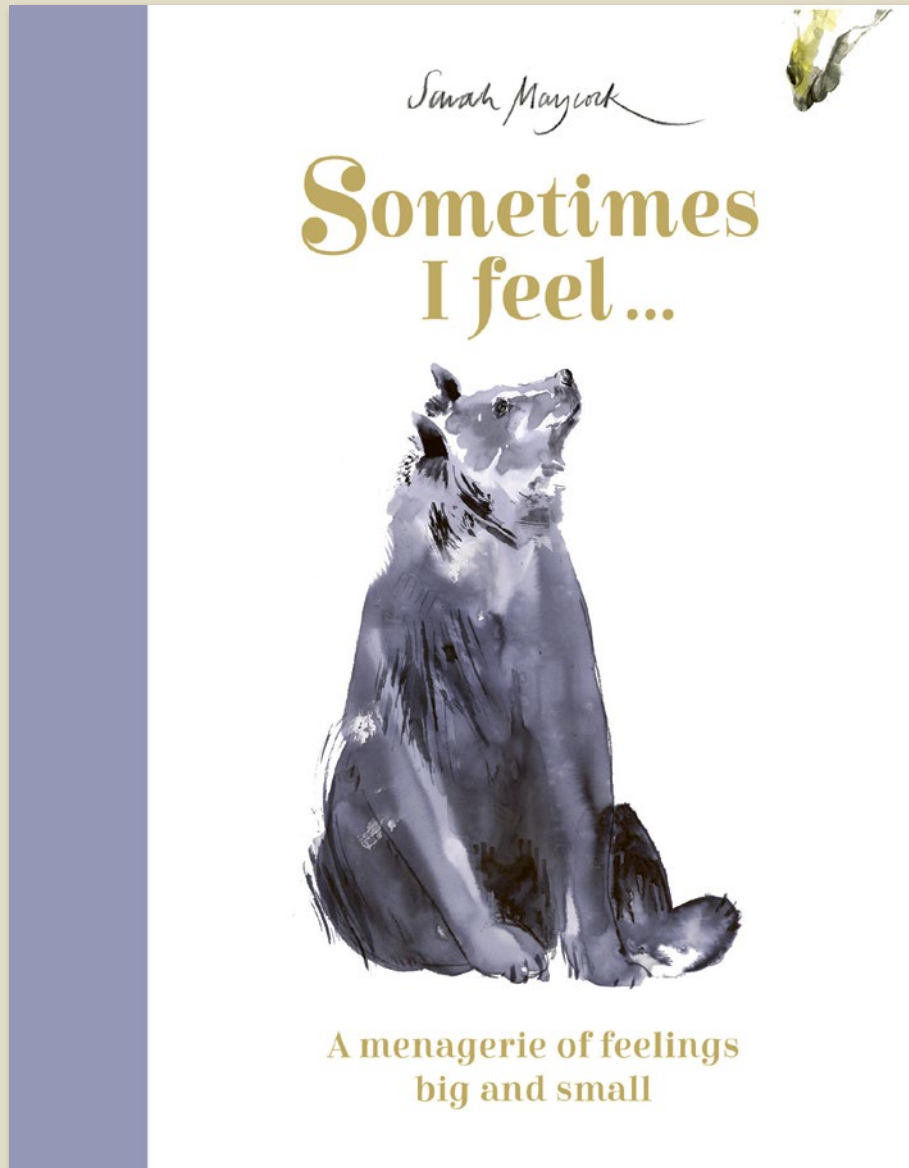
- Expanding our high-end activity offering - a core part of the Big Picture Press list
- Perfect for introducing readers to classic horror stories
- A fresh approach to an evergreen, universal subject
- Adam Allori's immersive artwork will appeal to readers of all ages
- Strong backlist and series potential - our follow up title could focus on classic adventure stories

Escape Castle Dracula



Pub Date	12/09/2024
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781800783423
H x W	340 x 270mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	12+ years
Author	Sam Fern
Illustrator	Adam Allori
Extent	40pp
Word Count	2000 words
Rights Available	World

Sometimes I Feel...



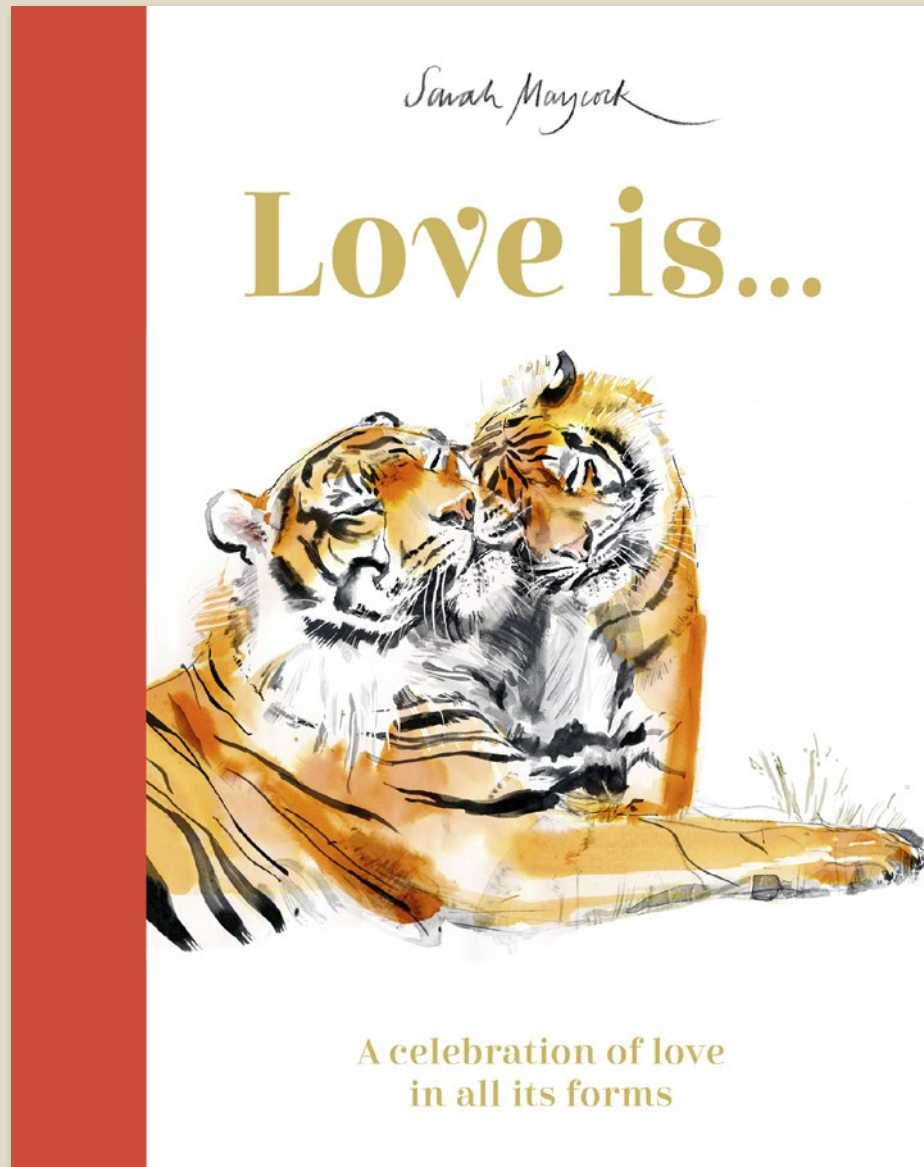
A mini hardback edition of Sarah Maycock's beautiful *Sometimes I Feel*.

- *Sometimes I Feel* has been used by several teachers in lessons, to teach emotional literacy.
- Smaller format and lower RRP to make this a covetable gift purchase.
- Sarah is an extraordinary talent and someone we'd love to publish more with (and is no doubt getting enquiries for other children's projects).
- Cover Treatments: grained cover with 100% gold foil

Sometimes I Feel...



Pub Date	20/01/2022
Pub Price	£5.99
ISBN	9781800781283
H x W	169 x 132mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Sarah Maycock
Illustrator	Sarah Maycock
Extent	48pp
Word Count	250 words
Rights Available	World



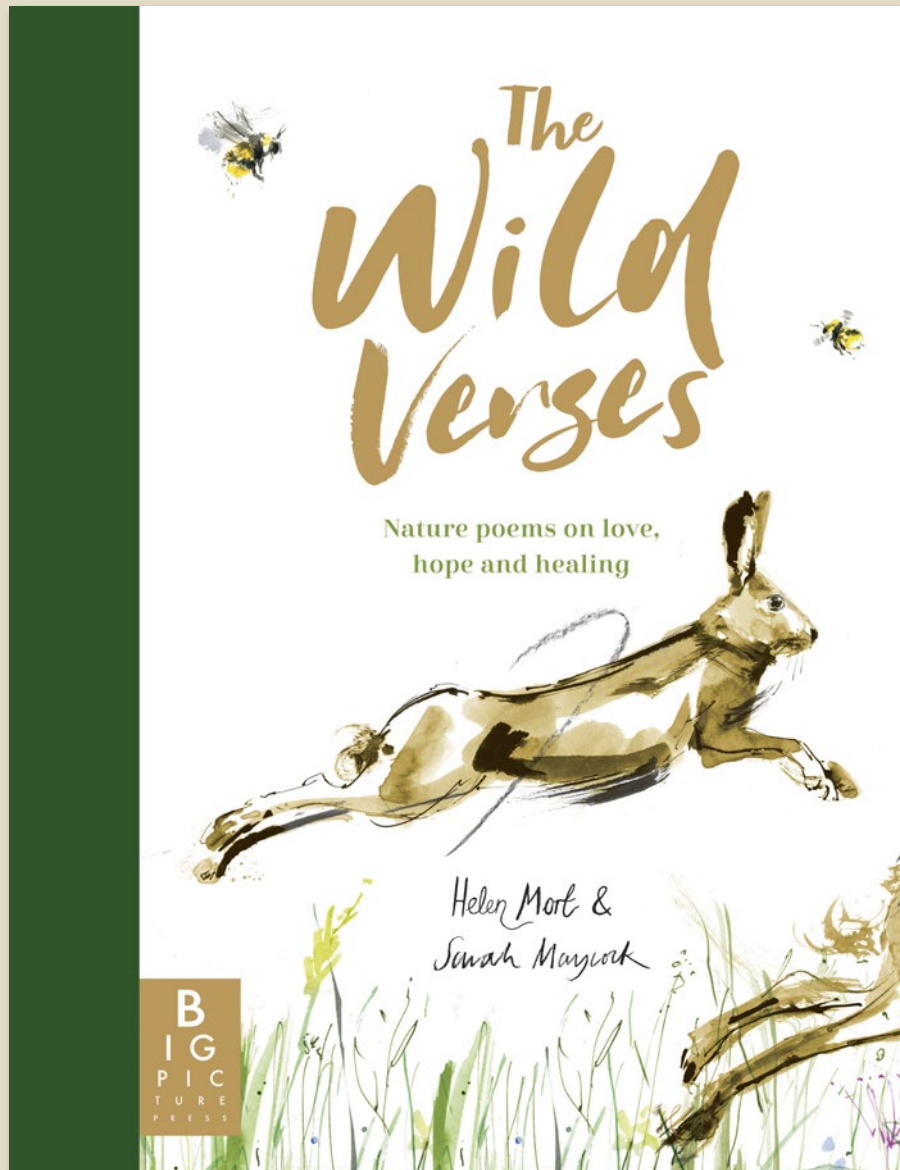
A beautifully illustrated mini gift book celebrating love in all its forms.

- A beautiful mini picture book that brings poetry and nature together in the most stunning of ways, perfect for gifting
- Promotes emotional awareness, empathy, and love in all its different forms
- Cover: graining with gold foil
- Sarah's bold, expressive artwork captures a creature's characteristics or the forces of nature in just a few swoops of ink, bringing each page to vivid life
- Sarah was selected as an It's Nice That Graduate in 2011 and her most recent work includes illustrations for the Natural History Museum's 2018 Whales exhibition.
- *Sometimes I feel* won the 2021 ALCS Educational Writers' Award



Pub Date	05/01/2023
Pub Price	£5.99
ISBN	9781800782259
H x W	169 x 132mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Lily Murray
Illustrator	Sarah Maycock
Extent	48pp
Word Count	250 words
Rights Available	World

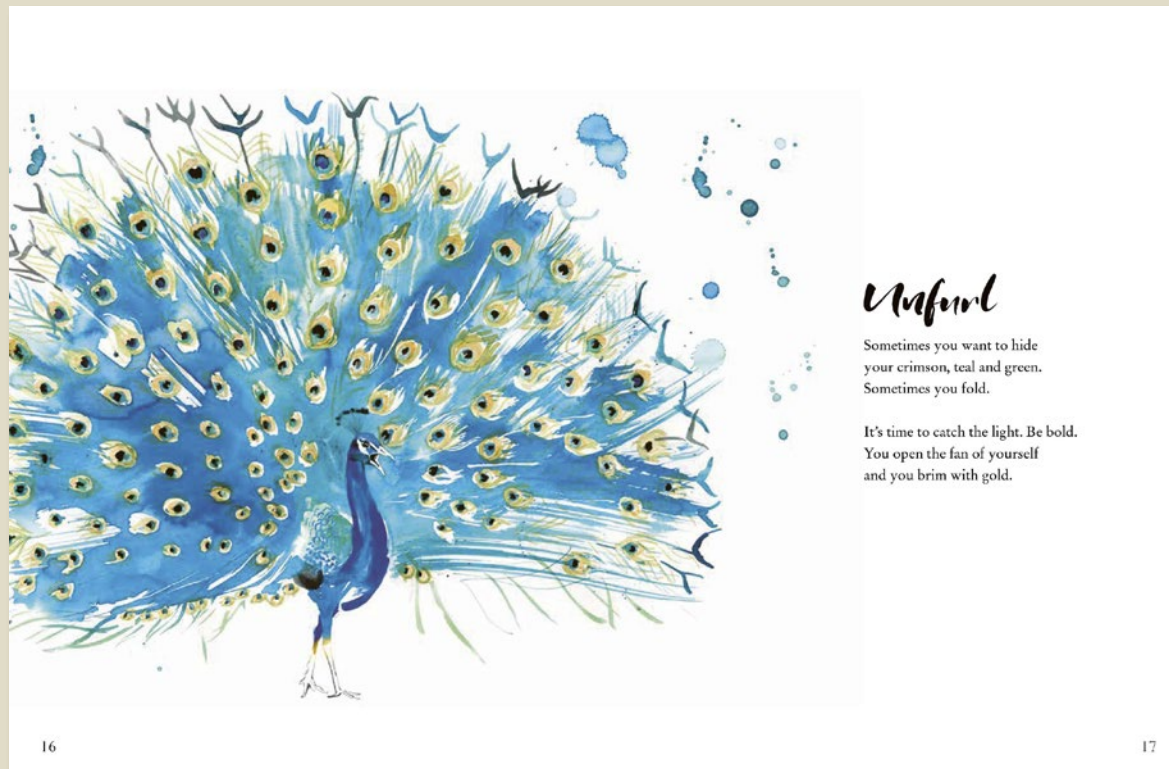
The Wild Verses



A striking poetry collection by Helen Mort.

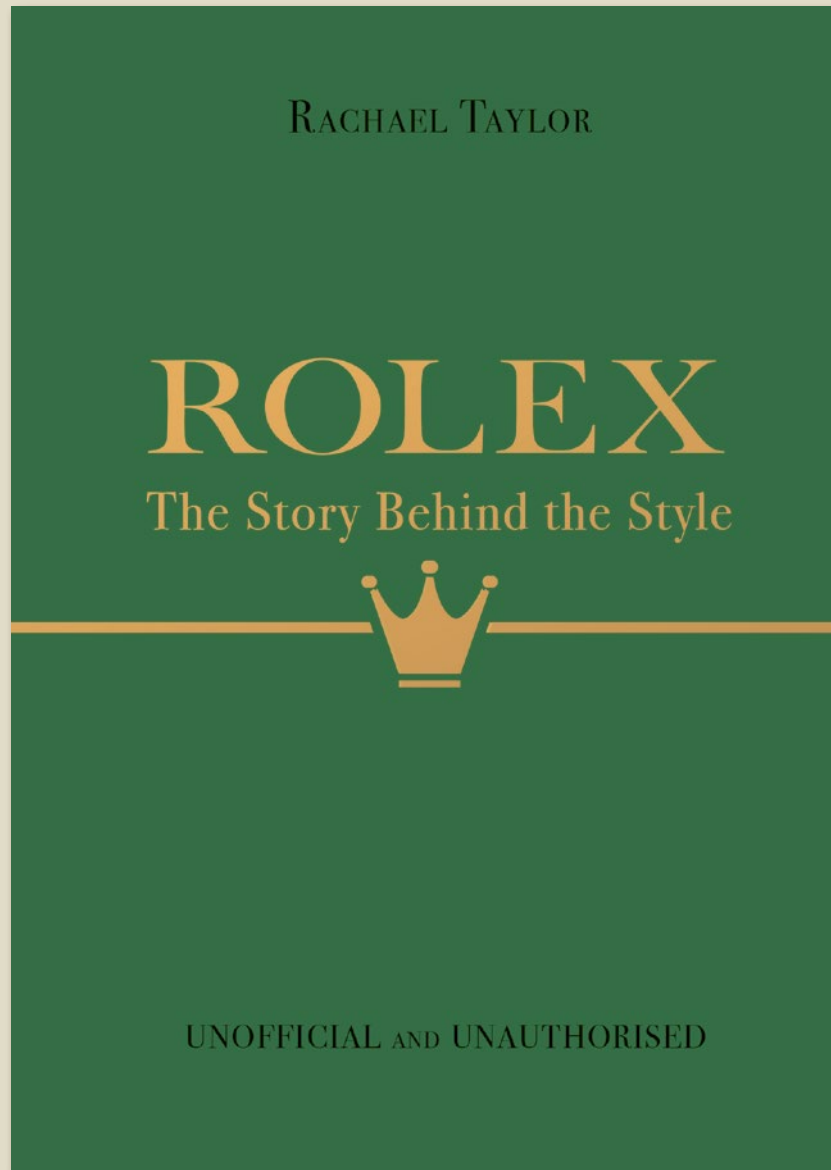
- The book will be split into different sections/feelings - joy, hard times, love, loss etc.
- Tapping into the phenomenal success of books like *The Boy*, *the Mole*, *the Fox and the Horse* and *The Poetry Pharmacy*.
- An opportunity to reuse Sarah Maycock's artwork in a new format - for an adult audience
- The perfect offering for the Christmas gift market
- Luxy cover finishes - quarter binding and foil
- With poems by award-winning Helen Mort

The Wild Verses



Pub Date	10/11/2022
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800784765
H x W	225 x 173mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	Adult
Author	Helen Mort
Illustrator	Sarah Maycock
Extent	112pp
Rights Available	World

Rolex: The Story Behind the Style



Visual history of the iconic watch brand.

- Written by Rachael Taylor, a journalist specialising in jewellery who has written for *The Financial Times*, Conde Nast publications and *Retail Jeweller*.
- Illustrated with full colour photographs showcasing the brand's history.
- Cover finishes: mat lam and foil
- Comp title *The Little Book of Chanel* has sold in excess of 61k copies TCM.

Rolex: The Story Behind the Style



PROVIDER: Hans Wilsdorf, the founder of Rolex.
 RIGHT: Representatives of watch firms in Geneva, Switzerland in 1906.



more wearable product would one day make the larger pocket watch obsolete. He set about trying to change the image of wristwatches.

A fundamental step was finding a manufacturer called Angler in the Swiss town of Besen that was making precision movements that could fit inside a wristwatch. Wilsdorf placed a large order, and soon Wilsdorf & Davis became one of the leading British wristwatch firms.

In a bid to establish his business as a brand rather than simply a dealer, Wilsdorf wanted to create a new name for the company: a catchy one that would look good on a dial and be easy to pronounce in many languages. He had experimented with many combinations of letters in search of this made-up name but failed to find anything that worked. Then, while riding through London's Cheapside on the upper

deck of a horse-drawn in 1906, it came to him. Or as he would later put it: "A gentle whisper: 'Rolex' in my ear."

Under this new name, Wilsdorf continued his quest to create reliable wristwatches with quality movements. In 1910, Rolex had a breakthrough when one of its products, powered by an Angler movement, became the first wristwatch in the world to receive the Swiss Certificate of Chronometric Precision – a mark of homological excellence. Four years later, another milestone would be achieved when the Kew Observatory in London awarded a Rolex wristwatch with a Class A precision certificate. This had previously only been given to marine chronometers used for navigation, and it further solidified the reputation of Rolex as a purveyor of precise timekeeping instruments.

In 1916, World War I broke out, and the following year the British government introduced a 33.3% customs duty as part of the war effort. By this time, Rolex's London office, which had a staff of 60 people, was exporting its watches all over the world and the tax change would make that difficult. As such, Wilsdorf made the decision to move the company to Geneva in Switzerland. It already had an office in La Chaux-de-Fonds, which it opened in 1917 for marketing purposes, but this move would remove it from the British watch industry altogether.

And, so, the legacy of Rolex's Swiss-made watches began, with the Swiss company Rolex S.A. registered in Geneva in 1920.

COPYRIGHT: TOP: A watchmaker operating in the Rolex movement in Besen in 1902. BOTTOM: A pocket watchmaker in Geneva in 1906. RIGHT: A Rolex watch in 1910. PHOTO: RIGHT: A Rolex watch in 1910. PHOTO: RIGHT: A Rolex watch in 1910.

The Origins of the Oyster

With Rolex settled into its new home in Switzerland, the company continued to develop its watch offering with a focus on precision and durability, as well as building its brand. Though certainly catchy, the name Rolex had not become an overnight success. Tired of waiting for it to catch on, Hans Wilsdorf launched a major marketing campaign in 1925, pledging to invest at least £12,000 a year – nearly £1 million in today's money. He also increased the number of watches Rolex was producing with its own branding on the dial, as it has been producing both branded and unbranded watches up until that time.

A major leap forward for Rolex's brand was the launch of the Oyster in 1926. This new style of watch promised to be waterproof and dustproof thanks to a hermetically sealed case, proving its durability. It also made it an obvious choice for sporting activities, which would prove to be a rich source of marketing for Rolex in the years ahead.



The Oyster case had a patented system of screwing down the bezel, crown and winding crown against the middle case to seal the movement inside securely. The winding crown, which is made from 10 individual parts, was key to its action as it goes between the bezel and the middle case and its functional external elements.

The Oyster case would become the backbone of Rolex. Nearly every watch in its contemporary range features an Oyster case, and the name of all the models reference it. A Submariner is technically named an Oyster Perpetual Submariner and a GMT-Master II is an Oyster Perpetual GMT-Master II, and so on. The only exception is the 1908 dress watch, which does not have an oyster case.

Rolex's iconic fluted bezel is a showstopper in the early Oyster cases. Although these bezels are decorative now, the ridges originally served a purpose to allow a special tool to screw the bezel securely to the mid case.

COPYRIGHT: A Rolex Oyster Perpetual on a brown leather strap. ABOVE: A close-up of a Rolex Oyster Perpetual case and bezel bezel.



The World's Most Famous Watch Brand

Rolex has become shorthand for luxury. There is no watch you can strap on to your wrist that will be recognised for the status symbol it is quicker than a Rolex. And for many, this is the appeal.

Yet there was a time when the name Rolex – a word completely made up by the brand's founder Hans Wilsdorf – was not famous. It would take hard work, boundary pushing and a lot of self-belief on the part of Wilsdorf, a German orphan, to jettison the name into the upper echelons of horology; starting with convincing the pocket watch-wearing gentleman of the early 20th century that they wanted to wear the time on their wrist at all.

As you will discover, Rolex won its place in history by constantly questioning what was possible and innovating at all costs. It pioneered so many elements of watchmaking and design that are standard today, such as waterproof watches, placing a date window on the dial, and even removing the need to wind our watches.

It also found its way into some of the most exciting moments in history by placing Rolex watches on the wrists of adventurers and explorers. Its watches have travelled to the world's highest peaks and to the depths of the ocean; they have survived extremes of temperature, speed and pressure.

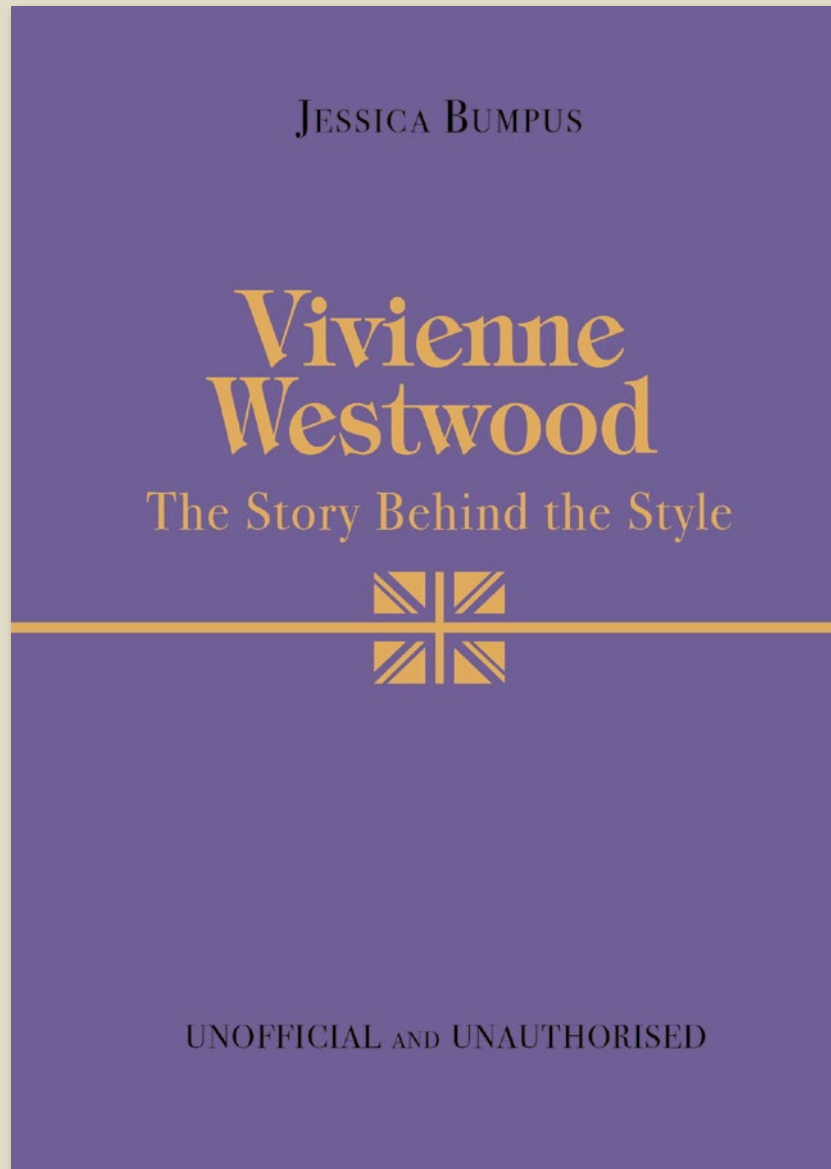
The story of Rolex is so much more than that of its watches. It is one of epic ambition and vision. What started out as a one-man band in London's Hatton Garden would become the epicentre of the Swiss watchmaking industry, and one of the most recognisable and coveted brands in the world.



ABOVE: A Rolex boutique in the GUM State Department Store on Red Square in Moscow.

Pub Date	26/10/2023
Pub Price	£13.99
ISBN	9781800787179
H x W	181 x 126mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	Adult
Author	Rachael Taylor
Extent	160pp
Word Count	16500 words
Rights Available	World

Vivienne Westwood: The Story Behind the Style



Visual history of the iconic designer.

- Written by Jessica Bumpus, fashion editor, formerly with *British Vogue*.
- Illustrated with full colour photographs showcasing the brand's history.
- Cover finishes: mat lam and foil
- Comp title The Little Book of Chanel has sold in excess of 61k copies TCM.

Vivienne Westwood: The Story Behind the Style

Derbyshire Days

Vivienne Isabel Swire was born on April 8 1941 to Gordon and Dora Swire at the Partington Maternity Home, Glossop. The future fashion revolutionist had one sister, Olga Swire, born 1945, and one brother, Gordon Swire, born 1946. She grew up in the parish of Tintwistle, Derbyshire (which was formerly part of Cheshire until 1974), both during and after World War II, enjoying what has been recounted as a fairly idyllic childhood, living at the more secluded Millbrook Cottage and playing outside until late.

The young Swire clan were encouraged to be creative and make things more than they were encouraged to read. Vivienne knew from a young age that she was good at making things, notably models at school, and she especially enjoyed sewing classes. Her mother would often make their clothes, and worked as a weaver in a local cotton factory.

The young Vivienne – who remembers having a passion for art from an early age – attended Hollingworth and Tintwistle Primary Schools from 1946 to 1952, at which point she passed the scholarship exam for Glossop Grammar School. She continued to be good at art during her time at Glossop Grammar, and considered attending art school.

Among Westwood's most formative fashion memories are the make-do-and-mend philosophy that came to define

Britain in austerity, as well as the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II in 1953, when Vivienne was 12 years old. The influence of these two events can be seen throughout every era of her designs, and the make-do-and-mend philosophy is evident in the motto "Buy Less, Choose Well, Make it Last", which the brand still promotes to this day. She expertly blended the elements of customisation, tradition and antiretrograde together to create her own unique brand, which is now contrasted by her husband Andrew: *Konwihale*.



LEFT: Vivienne Westwood wearing one of her iconic 'Buy Less' t-shirts

Malcolm McLaren

Westwood met Malcolm McLaren in 1965. An art student and a friend of her younger brother, Gordon, he would go on to become her creative collaborator for almost the next 20 years. Malcolm is an entrepreneur with the punk movement as Vivienne, and their partnership is legendary. He was something of a maverick of marketing strategy and distinction, before such things became commonplace in contemporary fashion. The pair were in a relationship for a time but never seem to have married.

Malcolm was interested in politics and was fascinated by the French Situationists, a creative enclave of writers and artists who wished to eradicate capitalism through acts of everyday life. He was a driving force in bringing politics, provocations, society and culture into Westwood's world. She found him to be charismatic and knowledgeable, but also full of contradictions.

In 1967, they had a son, Joseph Ferdinand Cecil, who would go on to follow in his parents' footsteps and enter the world of fashion. He founded the very successful lingerie company, *Agent Provocateur*.

It was in the early 1970s that McLaren and Westwood began to build their empire. Malcolm, in this period, had left art school and Vivienne was about to quit teaching. The plan had been to sell vintage records together, and there was talk of setting up a stall. But a retail opportunity – via a new

friend – on King's Road was about to arrive.

Tommy Roberts, of the legendary Mr Freedom fashion business, took over the lease of 438 King's Road in 1969. He and his business partner, the fashion entrepreneur Trevor Miller, were well-known for their eclectic and discerning fashion eye which appealed to the glitterati of the 1960s. It was under Miller's control the shop was renamed *Parisian Garage*; the spot was already well-known for fashion.

Vivienne and Malcolm, who were regular on King's Road, ended up moving the back of 438 King's Road, before taking the whole thing over and rebranding it. It would be known over the coming years as *Let It Beak*, *The Fun To Live*, *The Young To Die* and *Sex and Sublimation*, all of which would encompass the raucous, confrontational and non-conformist nature of McLaren and Westwood. Eventually the shop would come to define the varied-but-defined styles we know as punk today.



LEFT: Malcolm McLaren, partner of Vivienne Westwood, and Vivienne Westwood, 1977



A Revolutionary is Born

There are few British designers, or brands, that have made quite as much of an impact on the fashion landscape as Vivienne Westwood. A fashion designer of both cult and commercial success (which is a rare combination), she was a punk and a pioneer, a rebel and a provocateur, an activist and a change-maker.

Over the course of a career that spanned half a century, Dame Vivienne Westwood would become synonymous with the British punk scene. Punk is what immediately springs to mind for most when her name is mentioned, along with the King's Road, corsets, platforms, tarran, crinolines, pirate boots, sustainability and climate change awareness. The list goes on. Her shows and interviews have become legendary – she is famous for using fashion as a platform to speak out on the issues she cared most about.

There is no doubt that Westwood's affinity for fashion history has helped her designs stand out. They are often historically informed, yet never to the point that they look odd. Where something shouldn't work, it always did, thanks to Vivienne's ability to balance the old with the modern – she was a genius when it came to style mashups. And the original Vivienne Westwood aesthetic rooted in a DIY approach never fully went away. Her designs feel intrinsically British and perfectly eccentric.

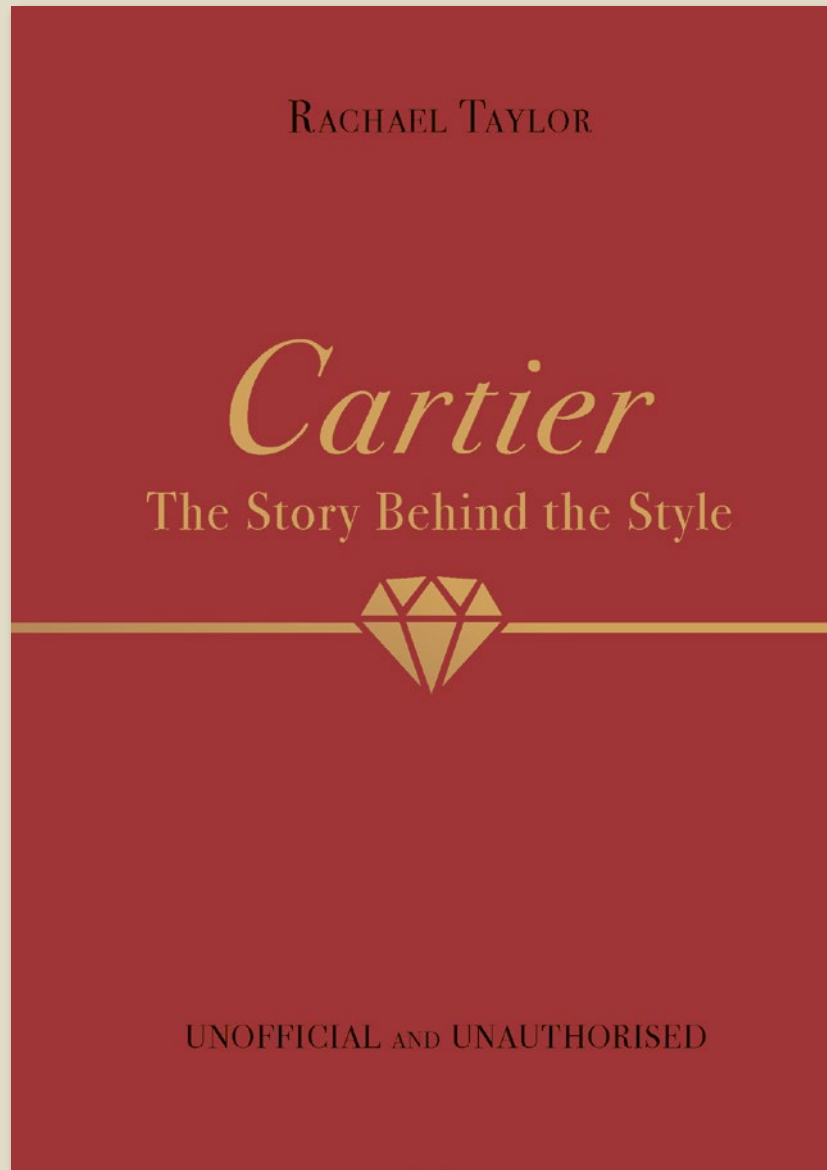
Westwood was the original multi-hyphenate and, in many ways, light years ahead of her time. She has inspired generations of designers that came after her, whether established and successful or aspiring and eager. Fashion critics even noted whiffs of her spirit at the London Fashion Week collections of autumn/winter 2023, which took place in February 2023, after her death. It's no wonder that her name is up there with the likes of Yves Saint Laurent, Christian Lacroix and the late great Karl Lagerfeld.



ABOVE: Vivienne Westwood takes her bow at the spring/summer 2018 London Fashion Week Men's collections, June 2017.

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Cartier: The Story Behind the Style



The story of iconic jewellery brand, Cartier

- Sample contents: The Beginnings of Cartier, Royal Affiliations, The First Men's Wristwatch, At the Heart of Art Deco, Inspiration from India, Stars and their Tanks, Mystery Clocks, Cartier's Jewellery Workshops, Glyptics, Fur Setting, Jeweller to the Stars, Red-Carpet Rocks, Love Bracelet, The New York Flagship, Cartier's Famous Red Box, Meet the Bellboys, Philanthropy, Continuing the Legacy, Ethical Supply Chain, Cartier Today and Tomorrow
- Written by Rachael Taylor, a journalist specialising in jewellery who has written for *The Financial Times*, Conde Nast publications and *Retail Jeweller*.
- Illustrated with full colour photographs from the brand's history
- Cover finishes: matt lam and foil

Cartier: The Story Behind the Style



The Beginnings of Cartier

The house of Cartier started with one man, Louis-François Cartier, but it would take a family to make it one of the most recognised and respected jewellers in history.

It was, in fact, Louis-François' father, Pierre Cartier, who set the dynasty in motion, although he could never have imagined the consequences of his actions at the time. Pierre had fought in the Napoleonic wars and spent time locked in the prison ships docked off the harbour at Portsmouth in Britain. When the war ended in 1815, Pierre returned to Paris, destitute and aimless. He would go on to find employment as a watchmaker and have five children with his wife Elisabeth, a watchwoman.

The eldest of the children born into this working-class Parisian family was Louis-François, and when he was barely out of school, his father sent him to work as an apprentice in a jewellery workshop owned by Adolphe Picard on Rue Montorgueil in Paris. It was a tough education – days were long and grueling and order was maintained with a whip – but he stayed and in 1847, at the age of 27, Louis-François bought the business from Picard, renaming it Cartier.

OPPOSITE: Cartier founder, Louis-François Cartier

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His makers mark – a symbol hallmark that every piece of Cartier jewellery no matter how small – was his initials, L. C., separated with an arc of leaves playing golf, perhaps as a nod to the financial gamble he was taking. Luckily, the risk paid off and the Cartier business thrived and expanded. In 1866, Princess Mathilde, a cousin of Emperor Napoleon III, purchased one of his jewels, and the Cartier name was suddenly whispered among Parisian high-society, even reaching the international elite. Three years later, Louis-François bought Gillon, a Parisian jeweller better known than his own, and renamed his business Cartier Gillon.

Louis-François' son Alfred Cartier took over the family business in 1874, but it was the arrival of his own three sons – the highly ambitious Louis, Pierre and Jacques – that would really shake up the jeweller and initiate its ascendance to the global brand we know today. The brotherly revolution started with Louis, who joined the nation in 1898. A year later he spearheaded the remaining

INVIOUS: Start of the Cartier business in Paris in 1847.

OPPOSITE LEFT: An illustration of Louis-François Cartier c.1848.

OPPOSITE RIGHT: Pierre Cartier playing golf in Paris.

of the business, stripping over Gillon to once again be known simply as Cartier. At the same time, the business opened a boutique at 13 rue de la Paix, just a stone's throw from Place Vendôme, the heartland of luxury jewellery in Paris. This venture was funded by an enormous dowry levied through a strategic arranged marriage to Andine-Caroline Worth, granddaughter of world-famous couturier Charles Frederick Worth.

Cartier garnered a reputation for innovation, and the size of boutiques would later live by a motto, 'Never copy, only create.' One of Louis' most successful experiments in the close of the 19th century was to use platinum in place of gold. This precious metal is now widely used by jewellers across the world, but at the time it was purely an industrial metal and thus revolutionary in the jewellery market. The white metal, which, unlike silver, does not tarnish, is highly malleable and allowed Cartier to create delicate, diamond-set jewels inspired by those created by 18th-century French aristocrats, a stark contrast to the heavier, colourful, Romantic and Nouveau jewels popular at the time. A signature Cartier Gulland style emerged, swirling across platinum stems, necklaces and earrings, that won over well-heeled women, including royals, in Europe and the United States.

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Pierre Cartier, the second eldest of the brothers, would be an agitator in his own right, championing the global expansion of the brand's retail empire. He started by opening a Cartier boutique on New Burlington Street in London in 1902, where the brand showcased a new style of geometric, abstract jewels with unusual colour combinations that would lay the foundations for the Art Deco jewellery movement.

The first decade of the 20th century was an important time for Cartier. In 1904, the jeweller received its first royal certificate from King Edward VII of Britain, and soon started to supply many other royal courts including those of Russia, Spain and Siam (now Thailand). In the same year, Louis Cartier created what he believed to be the first ever men's wristwatch for aviator Alberto Santos-Dumont.

Pierre, meanwhile, embarked on a journey to Russia; one that would prove profitable in commissions from its high society, but also as a source of inspiration that would shape Cartier's jewellery designs for years to come.

In 1909, Pierre would focus his wanderlust on America, opening a Cartier boutique on New York's Fifth Avenue; the precursor to its famous flagship store further up the street, the purchase of which he would famously broker a decade later in exchange for a string of pearls. Back in London, his younger brother Jacques stepped in to take over its British branch. That same year, Cartier moved uptown to a prestigious Bond Street address, where it remains to this day.

As Cartier's man in Britain, and, as such, jeweller to King George V, Jacques joined members of the aristocracy on a trip to India for the Delhi Durbar in 1911. It was an event

to commemorate the coronation of the King, with two weeks of festivities, during which King George V and Queen Mary would be proclaimed Emperor and Empress of India. This adventure to a new land would also prove to be a seminal trip for the house of Cartier. Jacques' sociable nature and love of travel would win ground-breaking commissions from India's rich, jewel-loving maharajas and inspire a whole new category of jewellery, pioneered by Cartier and much copied by other companies.

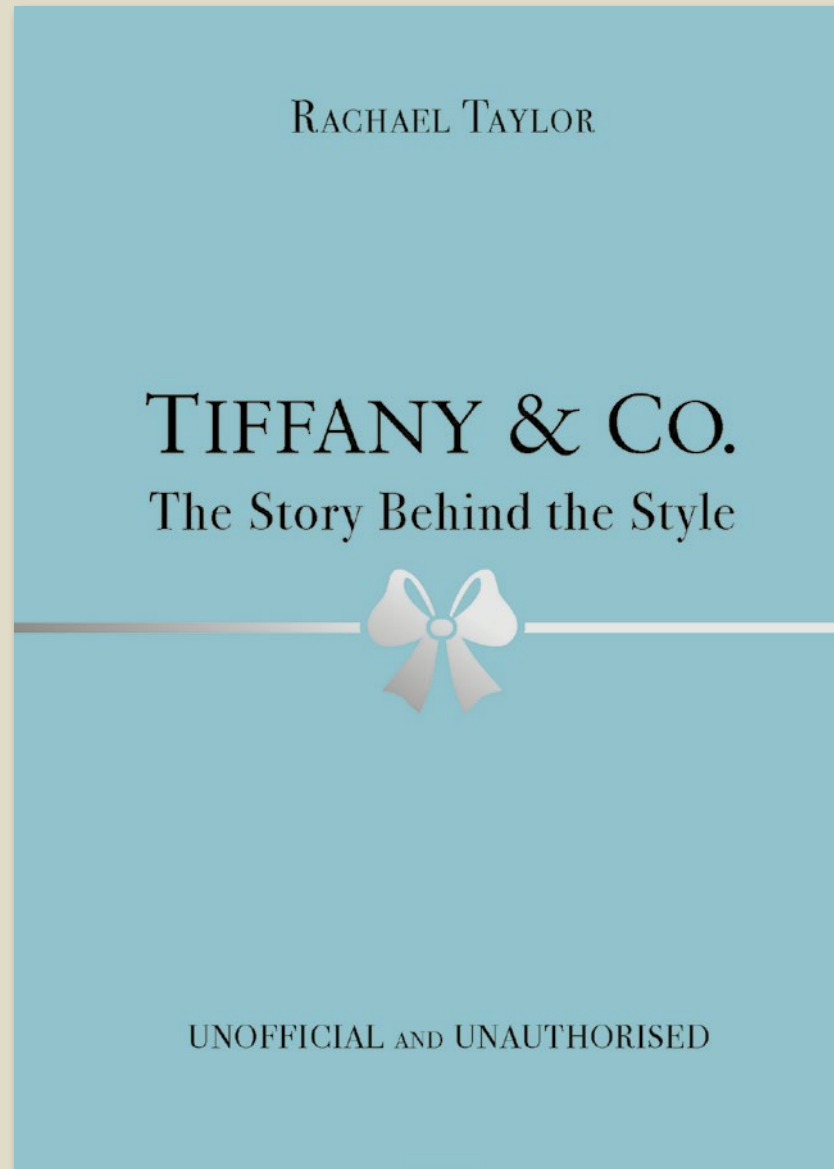
LEFT: Cartier platinum pendant watch set with diamonds, rubies and a pearl, c.1890-1910.

15



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Tiffany & Co.: The Story Behind the Style



Visual history of the iconic jewellery brand, Tiffany & Co.

- Sample contents: Discovery and Innovation, Tanzanite and Tsavorite, Tiffany Blue, Reimagining Engagement Rings, Breakfast at Tiffany's, The Blue Book, Red-Carpet Rocks, The Tiffany Diamond, Designers of Note, Tiffany Setting, Jackie Bracelet, Bone Cuff, Tiffany Keys, Creating Retail Theatre, A Retail Empire, I Do on Fifth Avenue, Blue Box Café, Beyond Jewels, Tiffany for a New Generation, Cleaning up Diamonds, A New Owner, A New Diamond
- Written by Rachael Taylor, a journalist specialising in jewellery who has written for *The Financial Times*, Conde Nast publications and *Retail Jeweller*.
- Illustrated with full colour photographs from the brand's history
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Tiffany & Co.: The Story Behind the Style



The King of Diamonds: Charles Lewis Tiffany

Charles Lewis Tiffany, the man who would go on to win the moniker of New York's 'King of Diamonds', did not hail from a long line of jewellers. His start in life was more modest, making his name in high society all the more glittering.

Tiffany was born in 1812 in Canton and later Tiffany, and grew up in the small town of Killbuck, Connecticut. The major business of the town was the production of cotton goods, and the family owned a manufacturing company. Tiffany was educated at local schools in the area before joining his father in the family cotton business.

By 1837, Tiffany felt restless. No longer satisfied by working at home with his family, he began to envision how he could make his own mark in business. He turned up with a school friend, J. R. Young, and the duo set in motion a plan to open a stationary store in New York City. With a \$1,000 loan from Charles' father, the ambitious 25-year-olds made the 150-mile journey north. The store, named Tiffany & Young, opened its doors at 259 Broadway that same year, and on its first day, \$4,981 rang through the till.

Tiffany & Young soon began to expand its remit, stocking glassware, cutlery, porcelain, clocks and jewellery, and began to develop a

OPPOSITE: Tiffany & Co. founder Charles Lewis Tiffany photographed by James Thomson Beach in 1902.



reputation as a purveyor of fine goods of taste. In 1841, the business expanded with the addition of a third partner, J. L. Ellis, and was renamed Tiffany, Young & Ellis. The trio expanded the store, doubling its size by moving the adjacent site, and continued to increase the quality of the goods they sold, with Young making buying trips to Europe to pick out English and Italian jewellery.

It was, in fact, political events in Europe that would be the making of this American luxury success story. In 1848, the status quo crumbled as republican revolutionaries sought to topple European monarchies and strip aristocrats of their power and wealth. It was a societal upheaval known as the Springtime of Nations. More than 50 countries were inspired by this, but none more so than France, where the monarchy was overthrown and replaced with a republic. Such widespread panic and disruption had an impact on the price of diamonds, and Tiffany, Young & Ellis reaped, by now, the full

OPPOSITE: An illustration of a window display designed by Tiffany & Co. in New York.

OPPOSITE: A sketch of the Tiffany & Co. booth at the Exposition Universelle in Paris in 1867.

In 1853, Young and Ellis decided to retire from the business, but Charles Lewis Tiffany was far from finished. He found new partners to work with, and the business was, at this point, renamed Tiffany & Company. Tiffany would go on to build his empire, grabbing headlines along the way. By the 1860s, the business was well established as an exponent of choice for the rich and the famous, both for its jewellery and its top-quality silver. In 1862, President Abraham Lincoln purchased a set of pearl necklaces and earrings from Tiffany & Co. for his wife Mary Todd Lincoln, who wore them to her husband's inauguration ball.

In 1870, Tiffany & Co. moved into a large new store in New York's Union Square, marking the beginning of a major decade for the jeweller one in which Charles Lewis Tiffany would earn the title the King of Diamonds. It was a single purchase that would truly jolt Tiffany into the high-jewellery atmosphere – a 237.42ct rough fancy yellow diamond. When cut and polished, what emerged was a diamond of staggeringly enormous proportions for a rare yellow diamond of that quality: it weighed 128.58ct and was named the Tiffany Diamond.

If the purchase of this new world-famous stone, which is on permanent display at Tiffany & Co.'s Fifth Avenue store in New York, signalled Tiffany's intention to dominate the diamond market, his groundbreaking creation eight years later sealed the deal. Seeking to

celebrate the beauty of diamonds, Tiffany designed an engagement ring in 1886 that remains a sought-after classic to this day. The Tiffany Setting engagement ring kicked back against the over-fussy designs of the time with a clean, minimalist band and a six-prong setting that lifted the diamond above the ring. The purpose for this innovative setting was to allow light to flow through the stone, and therefore maximise the sparkle. It was a huge hit, and the iconic design has become synonymous with engagement rings.

Just 15 years before his death, Tiffany pulled off a final coup. The aftermath of the French Revolution that had gifted Tiffany an abundance of important gems in 1848 and its early credibility in high-jewellery circles rumbled on. In 1887, the French government was masterminding a plan to sell the crown jewels of its fallen monarchy. Outwardly, it claimed that a democracy such as France had no need for "objects of luxury, devoid of usefulness and moral worth". The rumour mill suggested that it was in fact afraid of a power grab by Bourbons, Orleanists or Bonapartists, who might use ownership of the jewels to claim a right to rule. Tiffany cared little for this political posturing, but he did see an opportunity in it. He travelled to Paris to attend the auction of the French crown jewels at the Louvre. He sat in the audience, ready to make his bids, along with fellow jewellers, including a young Frédéric Boucheron, and Orleanists, members of the French royal family, whose pockets proved too shallow on the day to win back their family heirlooms.

When the final strike of the gavel fell, Charles Lewis Tiffany had in his possession close to a third of the historic crown jewels. He placed them in specially crafted red-leather boxes, embossed in gold with the words *Diamants de la Couronne*, translating from French as Crown Diamonds. Inside, impressed on the silk lining in the lid, was Tiffany & Co. New York and Paris, thus securing Tiffany & Co.'s place in the history books as a purveyor of royal jewels and his own coronation as the King of Diamonds.



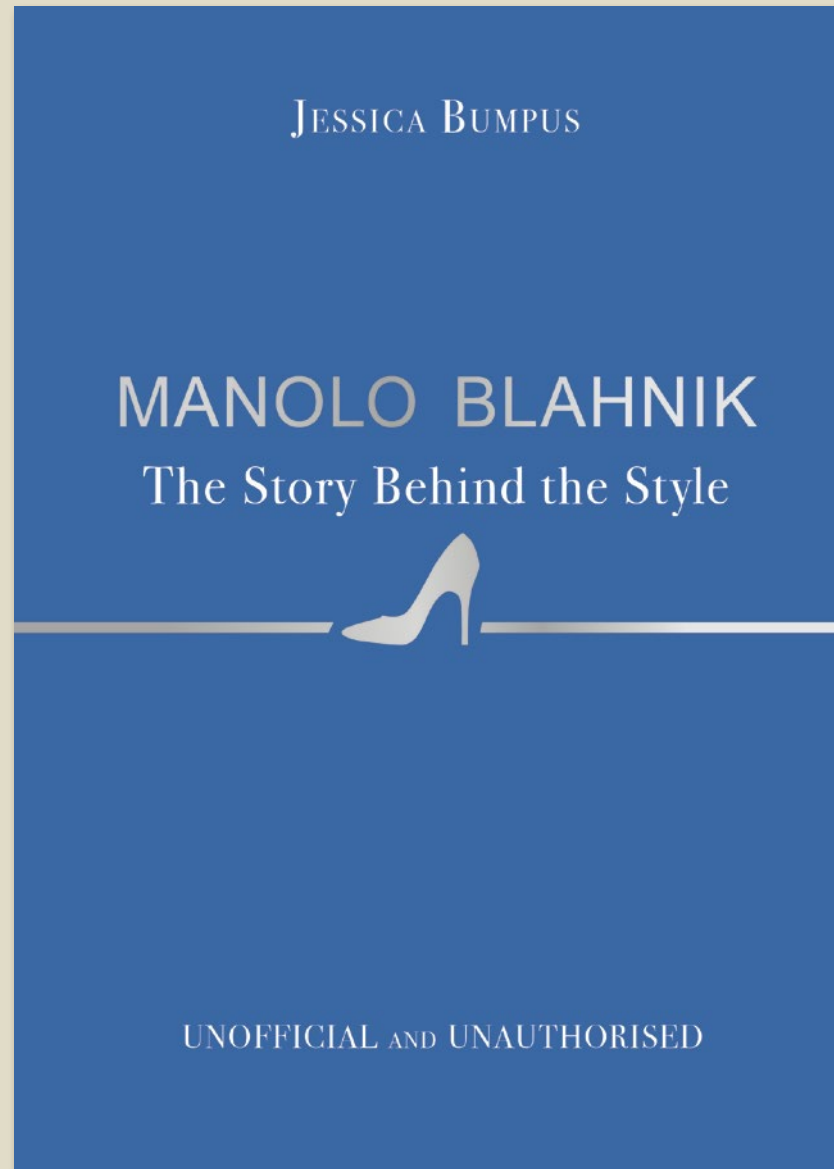
LEFT: The Tiffany & Co. flagship store in New York.

BELOW: A gold, diamond and enamel floral brooch, made by Tiffany & Co. in 1890.



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Manolo Blahnik: The Story Behind the Style



Visual history of the iconic shoe designer.

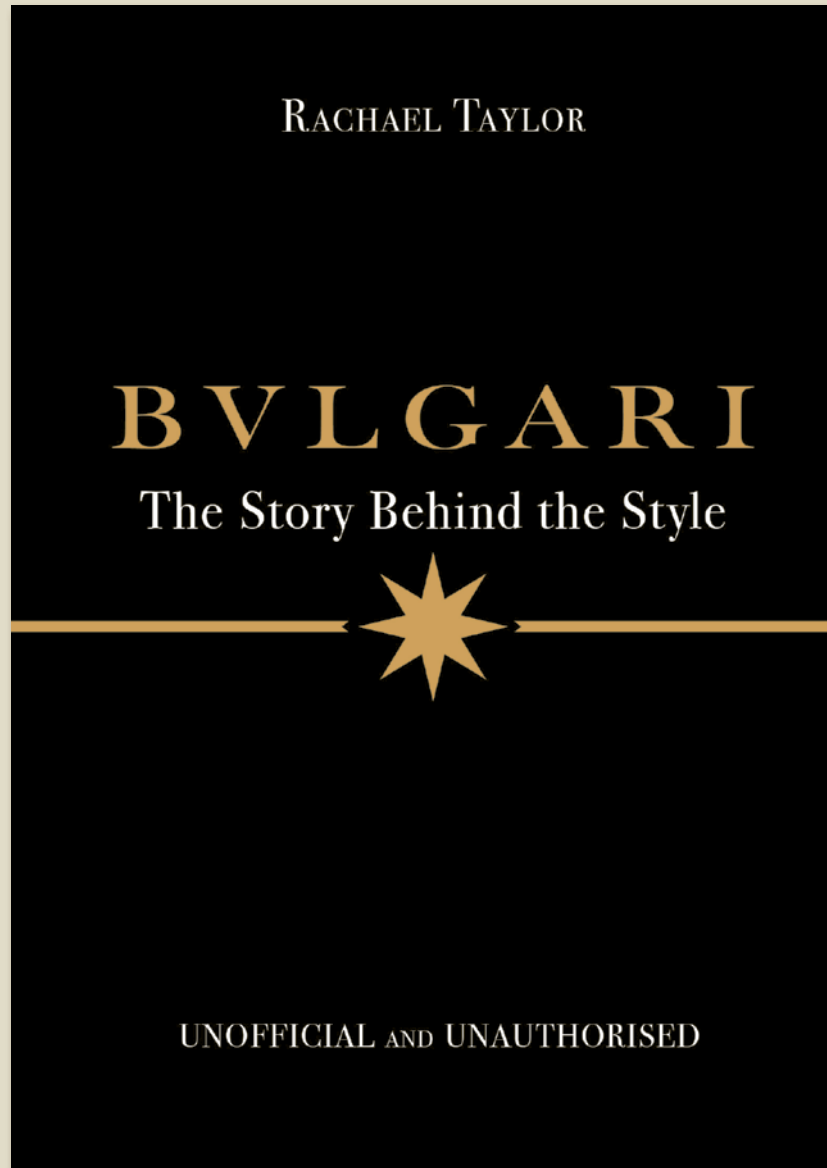
- Written by Jessica Bumpus, fashion editor formerly with *British Vogue* and author of *Vivienne Westwood: The Story Behind the Style*.
- Illustrated with full colour photographs showcasing the brand's history.
- Cover finishes: mat lam and foil.
- Comp title *The Little Book of Chanel* has sold in excess of 70k copies TCM.

Manolo Blahnik: The Story Behind the Style



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Bulgari: The Story Behind the Style



Visual history of the iconic jewellery brand.

- Written by Rachael Taylor, author of *Tiffany and Co*, *Cartier* and *Rolex*. Rachael is a journalist specialising in jewellery who has written for *The Financial Times*, *Conde Nast* publications and *Retail Jeweller*.
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Bulgari: The Story Behind the Style



Elizabeth Taylor

One of Bulgari's most famous clients in its *La Dolce Vita* era – and long afterwards – was Elizabeth Taylor. The American actress first discovered Bulgari when she was filming *Cleopatra* in 1962. Some of the film was shot on location in Italy, and it is said that when she had time between takes, or wished to escape the paparazzi, she would head to Via Condottotti to try on Bulgari's masterpieces. When she did, she was allowed to enter through a secret side door that provided her with a private courtyard in which to park.

Taylor was a famous jewellery collector, and often negotiated pieces of jewellery as part of her film contracts. She even published a book about her obsession in 2002 titled *Elizabeth Taylor: My Love Affair with Jewellery*. Therefore, it was little wonder that downtime in Rome led her to Bulgari.

Taylor's portrayal of Cleopatra also helped to make a Bulgari icon truly iconic: the Serpenti watch. Although she

didn't wear her watch during filming, she was photographed wearing it on set for a publicity still, and the snake-like design chimed perfectly with the Egyptian theme of the film. Her endorsement of the Serpenti watch transformed a quirky accessory created by a local Roman jeweller into a global icon.

Bulgari wasn't the only burgeoning love affair in Taylor's life at that time. She was also starting a romance with her *Cleopatra* co-star Richard Burton, who would become her

OPPOSITE: Elizabeth Taylor (above) in a publicity still for *Cleopatra* in 1962, wearing an Egyptian-style headdress. She was also starting a romance with her *Cleopatra* co-star Richard Burton, who would become her

OPPOSITE: Bulgari's most famous client, Elizabeth Taylor, in a publicity still for *Cleopatra* in 1962, wearing an Egyptian-style headdress. She was also starting a romance with her *Cleopatra* co-star Richard Burton, who would become her

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movement made it another record breaker. The ultra-thin minute repeater movement – housed in a titanium case to amplify the sound of the chiming mechanism that is the hallmark of this complication – was 3.12mm thick.

The following year, Bulgari presented another ultra-thin watch. The Octo Finissimo Automatic was not complex in terms of watchmaking, but it set a new record for size as the thinnest automatic watch on the market at 5.17mm, with a movement just 2.23mm tall.

Bulgari's next attempt would break two records. In 2018, it presented the Octo Finissimo Tourbillon Automatic. It was the thinnest automatic watch at 3.95mm, and also the thinnest tourbillon in the world.

The obsession with record-breaking ultra-thin watchmaking rolled on. In 2019, the Octo Finissimo Chronograph GMT became the thinnest mechanical chronograph movement at 3.3mm, set in a 6.5mm titanium case. In 2020, the Octo Finissimo Tourbillon Chronograph Skeleton Automatic

was named the thinnest tourbillon chronograph with a case depth of 3.5mm. And in 2021, the Octo Finissimo Perpetual Calendar became the thinnest perpetual calendar watch at 5mm thick.

In 2022, to mark the 10-year anniversary of the release of the Octo line, Bulgari presented another impressive watch that smacked the others out of the park. The Octo Finissimo Ultra became the thinnest mechanical watch on the planet, with a case size of just 1.8mm.

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New York

New York was the location of the brand's first international store since Sartoris's early expansion ended. The brand's products were already being sold in the US through an agent, but in 1972 it opened a boutique within the Pierre Hotel on the edge of Central Park.

In America, Bulgari positioned itself as luxury jewellery for women who wanted to have fun. It was tapping into the easy-going, carefree zeitgeist. In a campaign starring the American singer Cher, Bulgari described its jewels as "real, but not too serious". In that campaign, Cher was wearing a collection called Stars and Stripes that Bulgari had created to celebrate the Pierre boutique opening. The collection used coral, lapis lazuli, enamel and diamonds to create stars



OPPOSITE: A Bulgari ring with diamonds, lapis lazuli and coral set against the American flag, which was worn by Nancy Reagan in 1976.



and stripes motifs in reference to the American flag. Bulgari added pieces to the Stars and Stripes collection throughout the 1970s and into the early 1980s, but today it is a rare find on the secondary market, making it the holy grail for Bulgari collectors.

A special Stars and Stripes ring was made for former First Lady Nancy Reagan to wear at the centenary celebration of the Statue of Liberty. The flag on the gold ring was constructed with rubies, blue sapphires and diamonds. The ring came up for sale at Sotheby's in 2016 and fetched \$19,000.

By the late 1980s, Bulgari had expanded in Paris. Herlé boutique and moved to a larger location at 730 Fifth

Bulgari's First Signature Design

Every great jewellery house needs a signature design, and for Bulgari its first was the Trombino ring, which was created in 1932. The design was a labour of love for Giorgio



Bulgari, quite literally: it started out as a sketch for a ring with which he hoped to propose to Leonilde Gulienetti. For someone as passionate about jewels as Giorgio, the ring had to be perfect.

His design was for a ring that would elevate the central stone above the band, creating a sense of volume. This prominent setting is what inspired the name Trombino, which translates from Italian as "little trumpet", as the profile does indeed look trumpet-like.

He worked purely in white diamonds, as was the fashion at the time. As well as a central stone, diamonds crowded the band, but rather than simply creating a blanket of stones in a pavé setting, Giorgio sought to add a little flair.

In addition to pavé diamonds, he added graduated baguette-cut diamonds that led away from the central stone, almost like a ladder. This placement of baguettes created an even more prominent stage for that elevated central diamond, drawing the eye to it.

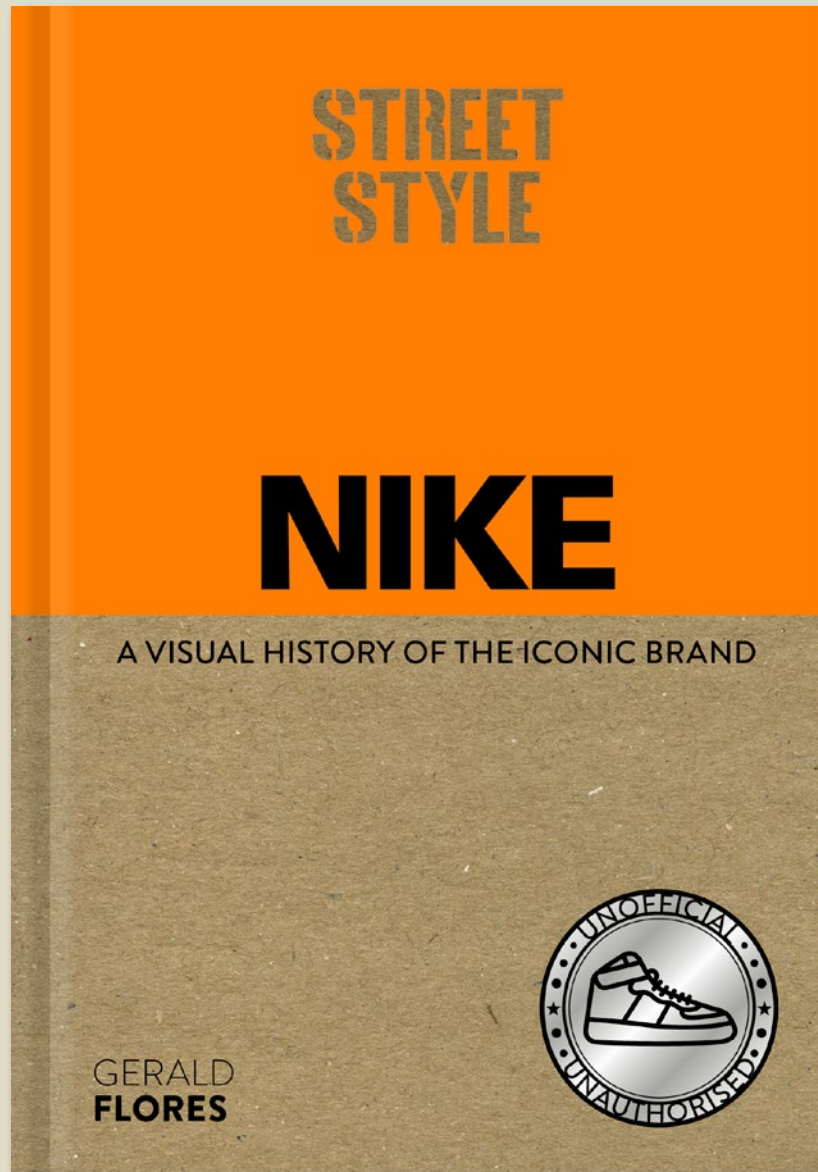
Giorgio was delighted with his final design, and steered his nerves for the proposal. Leonilde must also have been pleased with it, as she agreed to marry him.

So striking was the ring that it soon caught the attention of Rome society, and Giorgio realised that what had started as a personal project had huge potential for his company. And so, he began to produce the Trombino for his clients, and the 1930s design remains popular to this day.

OPPOSITE: An all-diamond and platinum Bulgari Trombino ring, which sold for US\$57,150 at Sotheby's in 2023.

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Street Style: Nike



Visual history of the iconic street style brand.

- Illustrated with full colour photographs showcasing the brand's history.
- Cover finishes: mat lam and foil.
- Written by sneaker connoisseur Gerald Flores. With over a decade of journalistic experience, Gerald is fascinated by the people, designers and stories behind sneakers. He has interviewed personalities including Kobe Bryant, Tinker Hatfield and Virgil Abloh.

Street Style: Nike

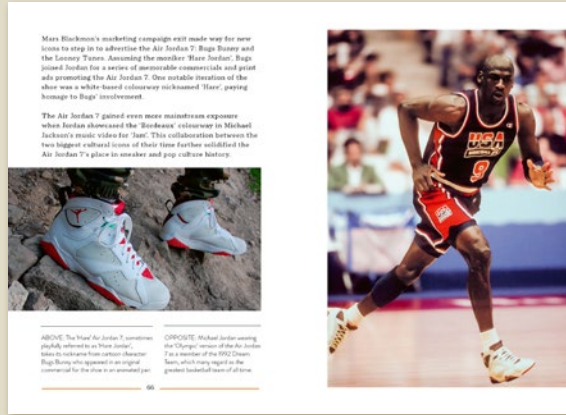


Nike's terms included \$500,000 in cash for five years, an endorsement figure that was unprecedented in that era. The highest number endorsement before 1984 was New Balance's deal with the Los Angeles Lakers. Larry Nystry for \$150,000 a year for eight years. Other perks offered to Jordan included stock options and a custom built shoe for the basketball to play in.

There were some stipulations, however. Nike wrote a clause in the initial contract that required Jordan to accomplish one of three things - win NBA Rookie of the Year, to become an All-Star, or to average 20 points per game within his first three years. If Jordan didn't, Nike reserved the right to end the deal two years early.

By the time Jordan's first year in the NBA ended, he averaged 28 points per game after playing every game of the season. Not only did he win Rookie of the Year honors during the 1984-85 season, but the rising star became the darling of the League with his acrobatic style of play that made the name of his signature Nike shoe acronym: Air Jordan.

Nike made over \$500 million in revenue thanks to the sale of Air Jordans by the end of that first year - a new industry standard for how brands would market, design and distribute through signature products was set.



Max Blackman's marketing campaign still made way for new shoes to step in to advertise the Air Jordan 7. Bugs Bunny and the Looney Tunes. Among the number three Jordan. Bugs joined Jordan for a series of memorable commercials and print ads promoting the Air Jordan 7. One notable iteration of the shoe was a white-based colorway nicknamed 'Yare,' paying homage to Bugs' involvement.

The Air Jordan 7 gained even more mainstream exposure when Jordan showcased the 'Bridges' colorway in Michael Jackson's music video for 'Jan.' This collaboration between the two biggest cultural icons of their time further solidified the Air Jordan 7's place in sneaker and pop culture history.



OPPOSITE: The Nike Air Max 180 is sometimes playfully referred to as 'The Invisible,' a nod to the shoe's unique design. Bug Boney who appeared in an original commercial for the shoe is an essential part of the shoe's history.

OPPOSITE: Michael Jordan wearing the 'Yare' version of the Air Jordan 7. It's a nod to the 1970s cartoon, Bugs Bunny who appeared in an original commercial for the shoe is an essential part of the shoe's history.



Nike Air Max 180

The Nike Air Max 180 was a collaborative effort between two giants in the footwear design industry: Tinker Hatfield and Bruce Kilgore. At the time of its creation in 1991, Hatfield was renowned for his groundbreaking work on previous Air Max models, pushing the boundaries of sneaker design and technology. Meanwhile, Kilgore had achieved legendary status for his iconic creation, the Air Force 1. Together, they set out to make Air Max bigger and better than it had ever been.

The duo's goal for the shoe was to once again make Nike's patented Air technology larger and more visible than it had ever been. To achieve this, they based it on a horseshoe concept for the Air unit, which allowed for increased visibility along the sides and underfoot of the shoe. They utilized a blow molding process to create a version of the bag that provided maximum visibility and impact absorption. Moreover, the Air 180 was the first shoe to feature a swooshbase outside embedded

directly to the Air unit, further enhancing its visibility and performance capabilities. The heightened visibility of the Air technology directly inspired the name Air 180.

During a period when Michael Jordan's endorsement could significantly impact any product, he was photographed wearing a pair of Nike Air 180s in the 'Concord' colorway for a photo shoot preceding the 1992 Olympics. This high profile shoot provided the Air 180 model with exposure to a wider audience and bolstered its mainstream appeal.

While the Nike Air 180 didn't initially receive the same level of fanfare as its contemporaries, its significance and appreciation have grown considerably over the years. As time has passed, the Air 180 has emerged as a standout and essential release within the Nike Air Max series.



OPPOSITE: The Nike Air Max 180 is a perfect combination of white, crimson and blue red.

LEFT: Designer and former Nike collaborator Tinker Hatfield is seen with the Nike Air Max 180 in 2007.



'Well, I don't love it,' Knight was heard saying upon the first review. 'But it will grow on me.'

The Swoosh definitely grew on Knight as the shape also bore a resemblance to the wings on the Greek goddess that Nike was named after. It would go on to become one of the most well-known logos in the world.

While Davidson was initially paid just \$35 for her design, Knight saw her as one of the original minds behind the brand and wanted to acknowledge this. In 1983, the founder rewarded Davidson with 500 shares of Nike, as well as a golden ring



with a Swoosh-shaped diamond, which is possibly the biggest remuneration for any logo design in history.

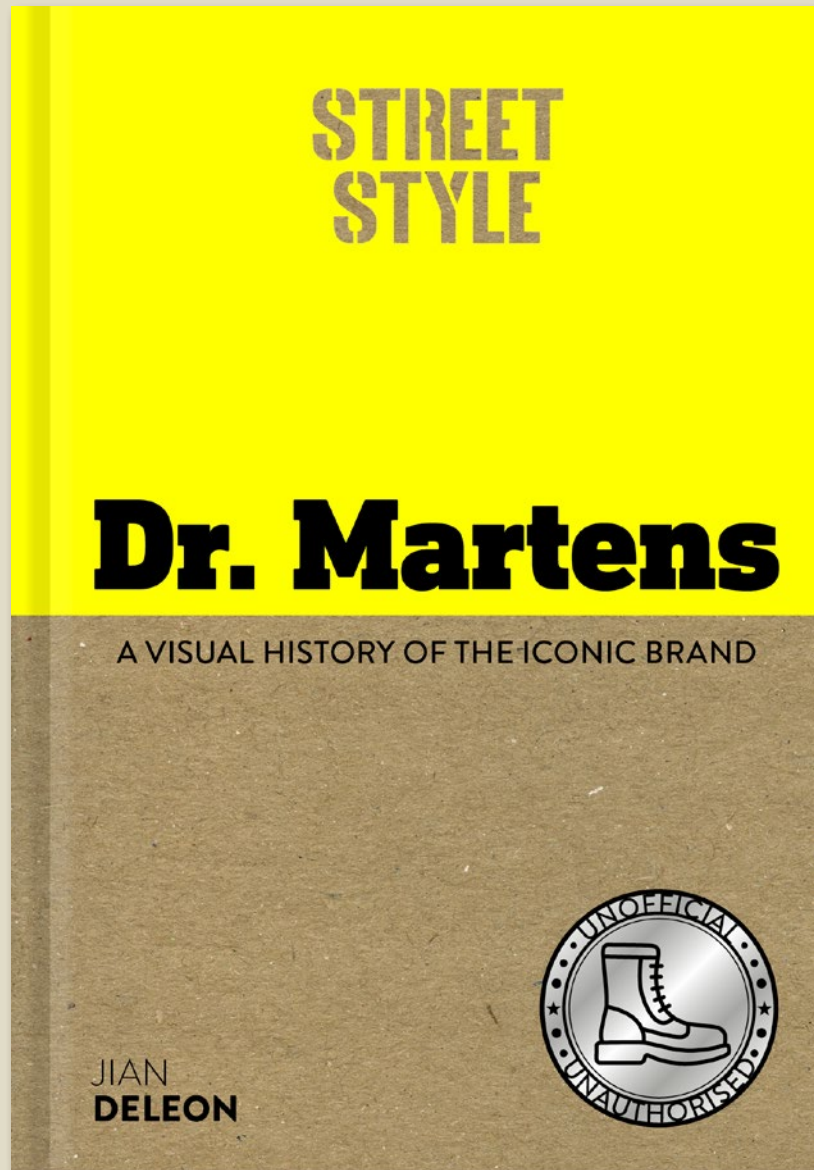
The marking is such a part of Nike culture that every new athlete that signs with the brand is tasked to draw their own version of the Swoosh. There have been different evolutions of the Swoosh and you can see the various iterations if you look through Nike's back-catalogue of products. Designer and Nike collaborator Virgil Abloh nodded to Davidson's original Swoosh design on the cover of his book *Something's Off* and the marking has been reversed on signature product for eccentric players, like Dennis Rodman's Air Darwin sneaker. But the essence of the Swoosh remains in its simplicity, its elegance and the way it represents movement.

OPPOSITE: Giannis Antetokounmpo's first signature sneaker implemented its performance features in the midsole in the shape of a reverse Nike Swoosh.

ABOVE: A lightning bolt effect on the Nike Swoosh printed on a pair of track spikes.

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Author	Gerald Flores
Extent	160pp
Word Count	15000 words
Rights Available	World

Street Style: Dr. Martens



Visual history of the iconic street style brand.

- Illustrated with full colour photographs showcasing the brand's history.
- Cover finishes: mat lam and foil.
- Written by Jian DeLeon, the editorial director for Highsnobiety. Jian is an expert on the intersection of streetwear, sneakers and luxury fashion. He co-hosts 'The Dropcast', Highsnobiety's weekly news podcast,

Street Style: Dr. Martens



The original pair of Dr. Martens' AirWair shoes were still a far cry from the instantly recognizable models the brand is known for today. The uppers were much more minimal in decoration and the sides were much wider with a very visible contrast thanks to a lighter-colored sole.

The first more traditional designs have more in common with a modern-day hybrid dress shoe than the sleek, utilitarian shapes of popular Dr. Martens styles, now set atop a well-translucent lug sole. Perhaps the unintentionally fashion-forward aesthetic is one of the reasons why women gravitated towards them long before more conservatively-dressed men did. It's hard to imagine one trying to pull these off within the strict dress codes of the 1950s, where leather-soled, dark-hued bottom footwear was still the norm for doing business. But looking back now, it set the perfect stage for what Dr. Martens would become: the ultimate anti-dress shoe.

LEFT: A modern pair of Dr. Martens 1460 boots.



The Spring Behind Every Step

It's hard to believe that an orthopaedic shoe could be synonymous with rebellious style around the world. Yet that is what the Dr. Martens brand continues to represent to millions of its ardent fans.

It can be challenging to maintain one's cool factor over the decades, but by intentionally aligning itself with subcultural style, the nearly octogenarian footwear manufacturer hasn't lost a single step when it comes to cultivating an alternative type of timeless footwear. Considering the United Kingdom also has a rich history of fine Savile Row tailoring, Scottish wools and ruggedly elegant Harris Tweeds, fashion houses like Burberry and tastefully tough outerwear from brands like Barbour, Dr. Martens is singular in that canon of classic British style. Indeed, Dr. Martens is a staunch iconoclast, a bastion of anti-establishment ideals for people who prefer to dress against the grain.

But despite the modern connotation of what Dr. Martens has become, its roots are built on a comfortable foundation. Dr. Klaus Maertens first conceived of the footwear's signature 'AirWair' sole while recuperating from a World War II foot injury.

Finding his standard-issue German Army boot severely uncomfortable for his ailing foot, he utilised soft leather for



The Birth of Bouncing Soles

Now that you've briefly had a glimpse at Dr. Martens' future, it's time to rediscover the past. How did a German town based in a distinctly British? That story begins in 1901. A man named Benjamin Griggs and his business partner, Rufinus, have begun a company to manufacture boots in Wollaton, north Nottinghamshire. By 1901, they had incorporated as R. Griggs & Co. Ltd., eventually becoming the R. Griggs Group.

In just a couple of decades, Wollaton had become one of England's shoe-making capitals. As early as 1881, one of its shoe factories was established as a workers' co-operative of local cobblers (known as 'The Buffers'), and it was now being run as the Nottinghamshire Productive Society, still making shoes as NPS, where its manufacturers may well know high-end footwear brands.

But the R. Griggs Group continued to flourish well into the 1950s under the leadership of Bill Griggs, who inherited the family business around that time. His fortunes would grow even more when he decided to take a risk in 1958. Backing on the success of their fledgling footwear business, Dr. Klaus Maertens and Dr. Herbert Funk began soliciting advertisements for Dr. Martens' AirWair shoes in international magazines. Griggs saw the fit of this innovative air-cushioned sole by two German doctors and instantly recognised its potential. After

all, having grown up in factories his whole life, he understood the need for sturdy, robust work boots, but also knew how uncomfortable they could be.

Ironically, the rest of his family disagreed with his foresight, seeing the air-cushioned sole as a gimmick, the kind of fad in the past that would fade out over time while leather-soled boots would be around forever. But he treated his intuition and went ahead to meet with Dr. Maertens and Dr. Funk, later developing a rapport with them and taking the exclusive licence for their AirWair-soled shoes in the United Kingdom.



ABOVE: The Griggs brothers owner of the R. Griggs Group that went on to own all of Dr. Martens.

Mod Squad

One of the most prominent British music subcultures to arise in the 1960s and early 1960s was the Mod subculture – or 'Mod' for short. Musical taste was just one part of the complete lifestyle. Mods were associated with clean-cut fashion pieces like polo shirts, modish suits and military issue MCI (modified) parkas, regularly seen embellished with the signature rounded of the Royal Air Force. It was a subculture focused on executing everything with intention – the hair you had, the clothes you wore, the music you listened to and the scooter you drove.

An avid fan of The Who, it's no surprise that Dr. Martens became an inimitable part of Mod's uniform. The sleek lines of the boots looked good with suits and usually complemented the minimalist style of the subculture and could also be worn on the Mod vehicle of choice: the Vespa scooter.

RIGHT: Two custom riding mod with a brother outside Horse Bus, Acton, London in 1963.



In contrast, the slicker-shaved subculture of Rockers who favoured leather motorcycle jackets, creepers, engineer boots and denim saw the Mod obsession with current fashion, jazz and R&B as effeminate, and numerous physical altercations between the two groups led to a moral panic about the rise of overly youth. Style was the Mod's mortality was not as their way of dress slowly seeped into the British mainstream, leading to the Swinging London phase of the 1960s. But as all trends go, as one fad falls out of favour, another one is right behind it to take its place.



ABOVE: A classic pair of Dr. Martens 1460 boots, broken in with wear.

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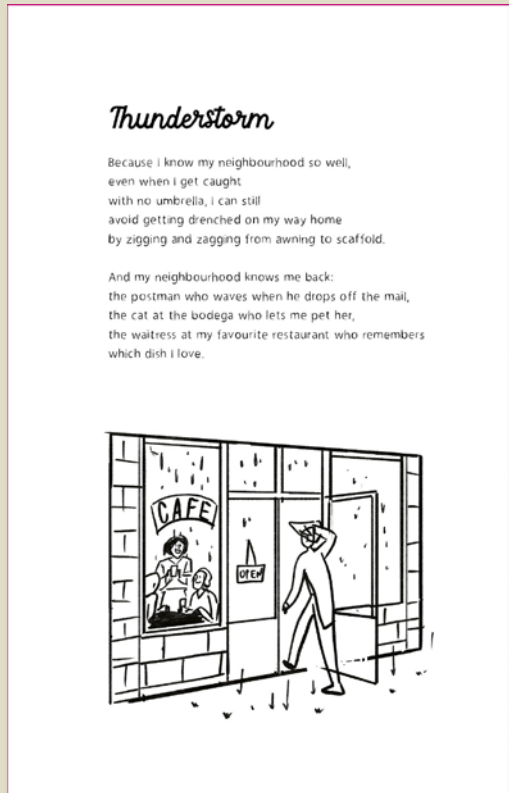
On The Streets of New York



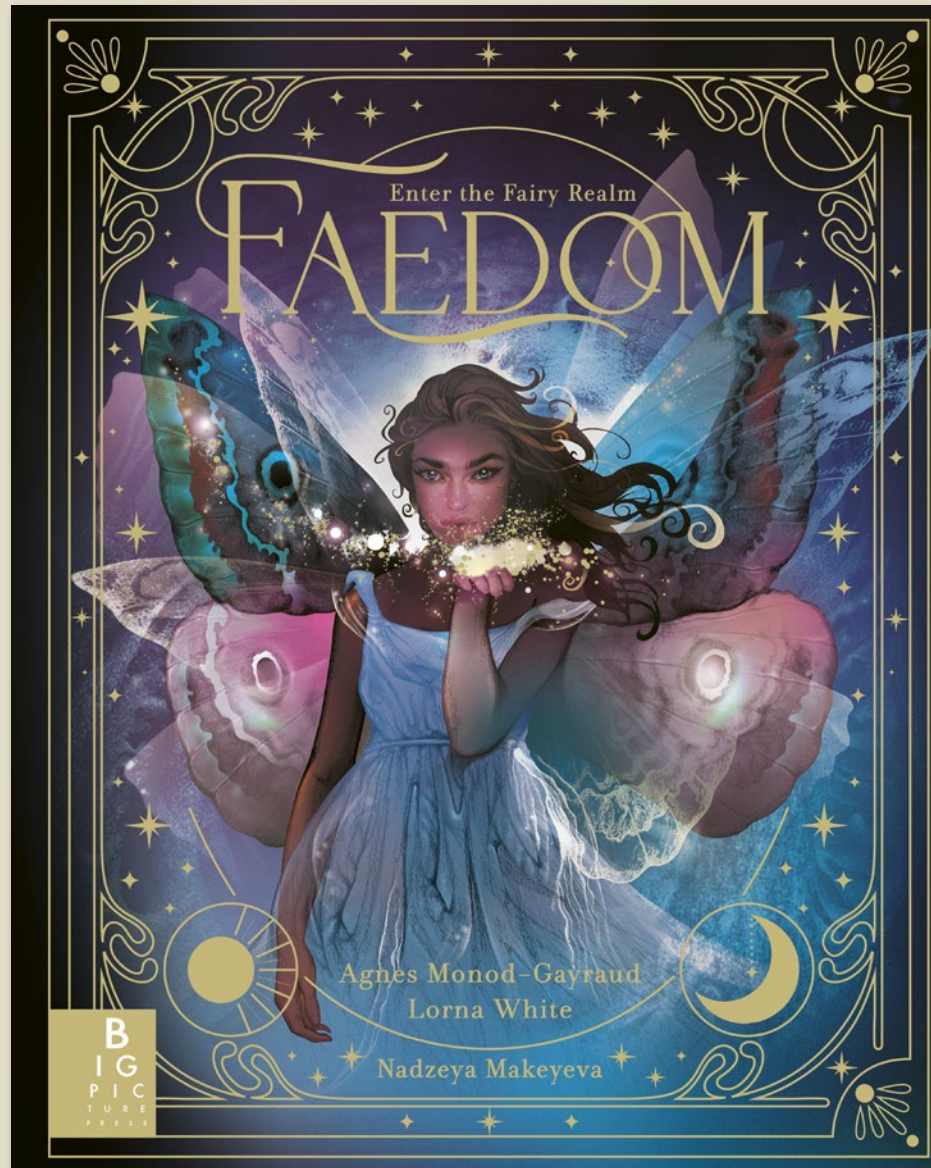
A vibrant illustrated poetry series celebrating cities around the world. This bright and bold book takes a tour through ‘the city that never sleeps’: New York.

- Each book in the On the Streets series is written by a poet from the city who celebrates the hidden parts of the city, as well as the main landmarks
- Each spread acts as a snapshot of a different part of the city. A non-fiction spread at the back of the book adds further information about landmarks and history
- Beautifully presented and produced with strong branding and a collectable feel

On The Streets of New York

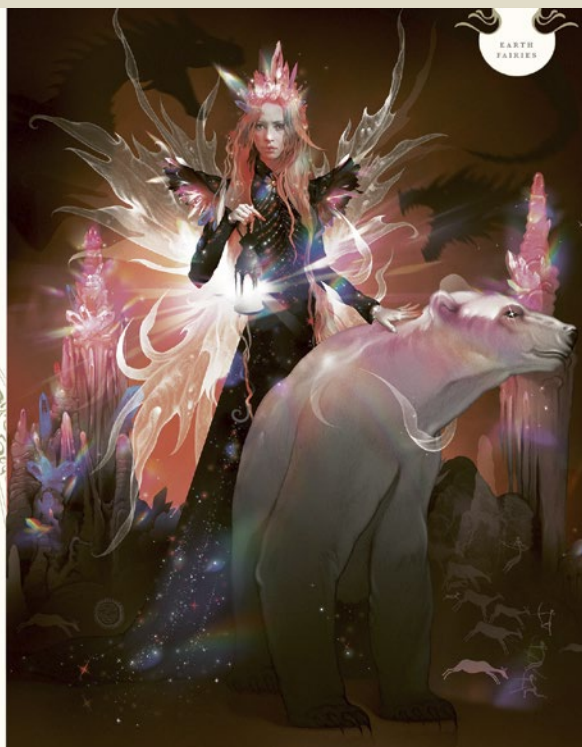


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Illustrator	Ryan Johnson
Extent	48pp
Word Count	500 words
Translation Files	21/07/2025
Files To Printer	10/11/2025
Freight On Board	29/01/2026
Rights Available	World



Explore the legendary world of fairies in this stunningly illustrated guide to the mythical realm.

- An incredible collection of fairies to be enjoyed by children and adults alike.
- *Faedom* also includes facts about the natural world including lunar cycles, astrology, crystal healing and herbology, bringing the world of fairies to life.
- Stunning ethereal artwork by debut talent Nadzeya Makeyeva.
- Large format and foil cover finish makes this the ideal gift.
- Agnes Monod-Gayraud is an award-winning translator and editor. Lorna White is a writer and researcher whose focus and expertise is in Ancient Mythology and Folklore.
- **Celebrating 10 Years of Extraordinary Illustrated Books**



Pub Date	24/10/2024
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H x W	340 x 270mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Agnes Monod-Gayraud Lorna White
Illustrator	Nadzeyya Makeyeva
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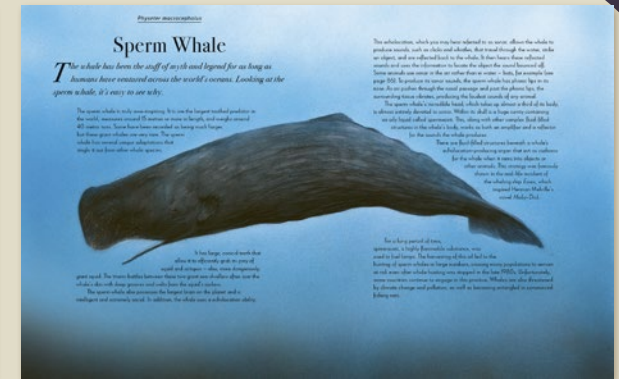
BEAUTIFUL

A Celebration of Evolution



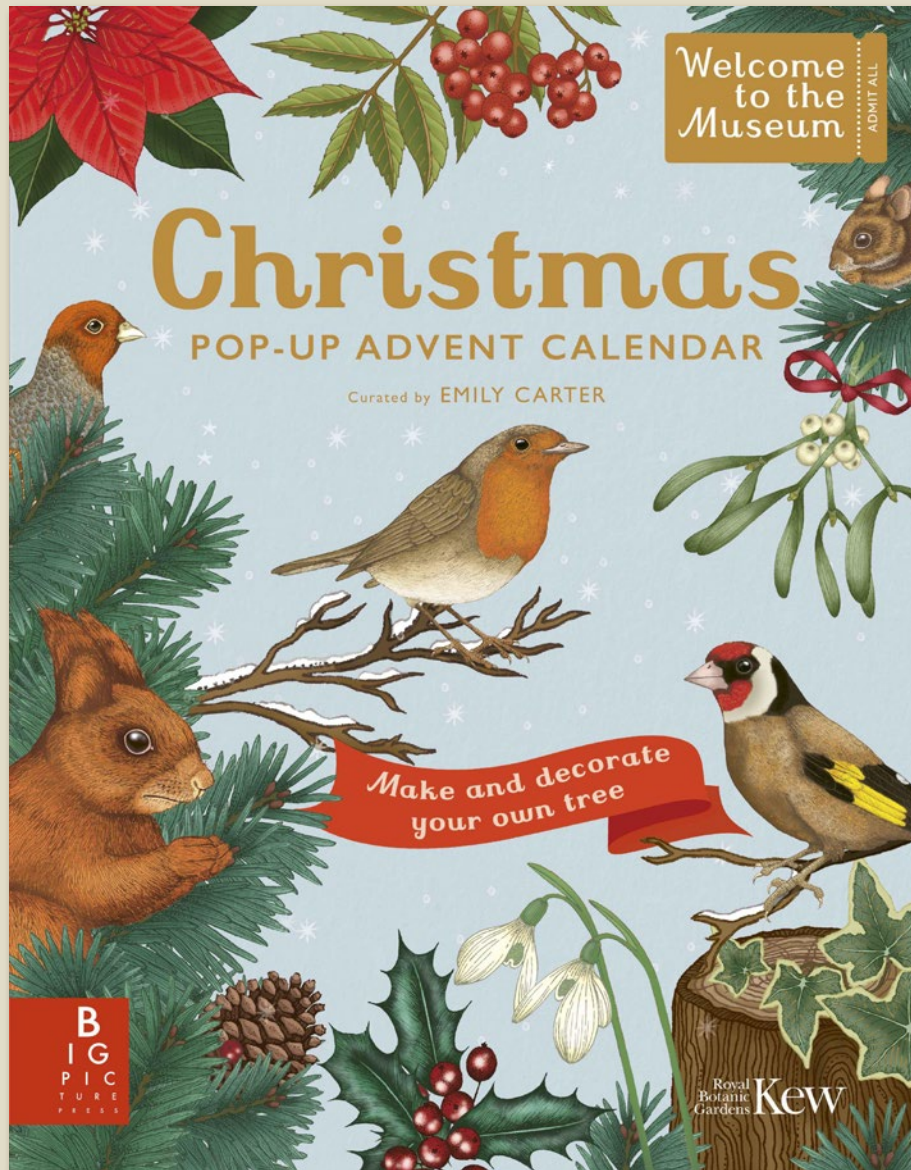
All of nature is beautiful. This stunning book shows how a variety of amazing creatures have evolved to look and behave the way they do.

- Stunning watercolour artwork by the phenomenally talented natural history artist William Spring.
- Large format with 100% foil cover treatments makes this the ideal gift book.
- A poignant message with significance for today's world.
- Includes 50 beautiful creatures to marvel at.
- The perfect book for fans of *Hidden Planet* by Ben Rothery and *The Golden Mole* by Katherine Rundell.



Pub Date	01/08/2024
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Illustrator	William Spring
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Word Count	25000 words
Rights Available	World

Welcome to the Museum: A Christmas Pop-Up Advent Calendar



The perfect gift, spread joy this Christmas with this decadent pop-up advent calendar, part of the bestselling Welcome to the Museum family.

- Published in conjunction with the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew
- High quality and made from sturdy material, the re-usable decorations and beautiful tree will take pride of place on any Christmas table, year after year.
- Beautiful artwork by textile designer, Emily Carter
- Luxury finishes including 100% foil cover, and interior box.

Welcome to the Museum: A Christmas Pop-Up Advent Calendar

MAMMALS

Reindeer

It is no coincidence that Father Christmas chose reindeer to pull his sleigh, as they are strong, hardy and capable of travelling more than 1,000km a year. As one of the earliest domesticated animals, reindeer share an ancient alliance with humans. These antlered deer thrive in colder climates of Europe, North America and Asia, residing in the frozen northern forests and the Arctic tundra. Covered in fur from head to hoof, reindeer use their useful dew claws to grip onto slippery surfaces and burrow through the snow, feasting on the ferns, fungi and lichen hidden below.

Unlike their magical counterparts, these animals do not need a glowing red nose to illuminate the way. As one of the few large mammals that can see ultraviolet light, reindeer are able to find food, locate predators and stay safe even in the dark, bleak winter when sunlight is scarce.

Key to plate

1: White spruce
This large evergreen conifer is the most common species of North America. However, recent studies suggest the tree is actually far further north, towards the North Pole. It is possible that working temperatures caused by climate change have allowed them to grow here, in an area where the soil would normally be too shallow.

2: Reindeer
Reindeer are able to grow large antlers.



BIRDS

Wild Turkey

For many households, Christmas dinner would not be complete without one large, oven-roasted bird taking prime place. Hailing from Mexico, the domestic turkey was first introduced to Europe in the 16th century as an exclusive aristocratic delicacy. The turkey's Christmas connection emerged shortly after when Henry VIII famously feasted on the exotic fowl during his festive banquet. Since then, turkey as a food has risen in popularity and grown in affordability helped in part by advances in food production and Charles Dickens's iconic charitable fondness for the bird.

Today, turkeys have a reputation as odd-looking, ungainly birds, but throughout history they have been venerated as powerful, majestic creatures. Wild turkeys come in a variety of dazzling colours, with beautiful iridescent blue bronze and green plumage. The Mayans revered these noble fowl and valued their spectacular feathers highly, using them to make ornamental cloaks, garments and headdresses.

Key to plate

1: Wild turkey
Meleagris gallopavo

2: American holly
Cotoneaster americana
Because of its red berries, this holly has long been a favourite of wild turkeys.

3: Cranberry
Cranberries, small and green, growing on their own little plants during the high winter months.



FRUITS AND SPICES

Festive Flavours

As Christmas draws near, festive flavours waft through kitchens across the globe, filling the air with traditional aromas of nutmeg, ginger and clove. In Europe, roasted sweet chestnuts make a tasty Christmas treat, harvested from the Castanea sativa tree with its prickly husks and grooved bark. The gingy orange is another popular festive food, gifted to well-loved children or peppered with cloves to make a pomander ball. This practice dates back to medieval times, when such spice-studded pomander balls perfumed the frosty air to ward off bad spirits and winter illnesses.

The iconic Christmas pudding also has humble origins, dating back to a porridge-like prune dish served in the 14th century. Although it originally formed part of a British tradition, the Christmas pudding is a global festive phenomenon, enjoyed by families far and wide in countries like South Africa, Australia and Canada. This dessert is often seasoned with cinnamon, a warm, fragrant spice derived from the inner bark of the Ceylon tree of Sri Lanka.

Key to plate

1: Christmas pudding
Filled with the quintessential flavours of the festive season, Christmas puddings are packed with dried fruits, currants, cloves and spices, made of which are harvested from tropical trees.

2: Orange
Citrus aurantium
Gifting oranges at Christmas may be a tradition that dates back to the 19th century, but it is a custom that has become a staple of the season. It is a symbol of good wishes and good luck, and is often used to decorate Christmas trees.

3: Star anise
Illicium verum
Star anise is the same genus as the spice that a hot water bath in the bath of the 19th century. It is a symbol of good wishes and good luck, and is often used to decorate Christmas trees.



BIRDS

European Robin

With its rust-coloured plumage and curious expression, the European robin is a plump, small-billed bird that breeds throughout Europe, Western Asia and parts of North Africa. A much-loved sight, the robin can be spotted all year round, the welcome sound of its melodic warbling filling the frosty air even during winter. As natural ground feeders, robins can be found hopping around gardens, woodlands and parks, foraging for insects and worms.

Despite being only 14cm long, these tiny birds are fiercely territorial, puffing up their scarlet chests and fighting off any feathered intruders that invade their patch. Robins are considered modern Yuletide mascots. They first appeared on Victorian Christmas cards as an ode to the vermilion-coloured uniform of the postmen who delivered them. These postal workers were aptly nicknamed 'redbreasts'.

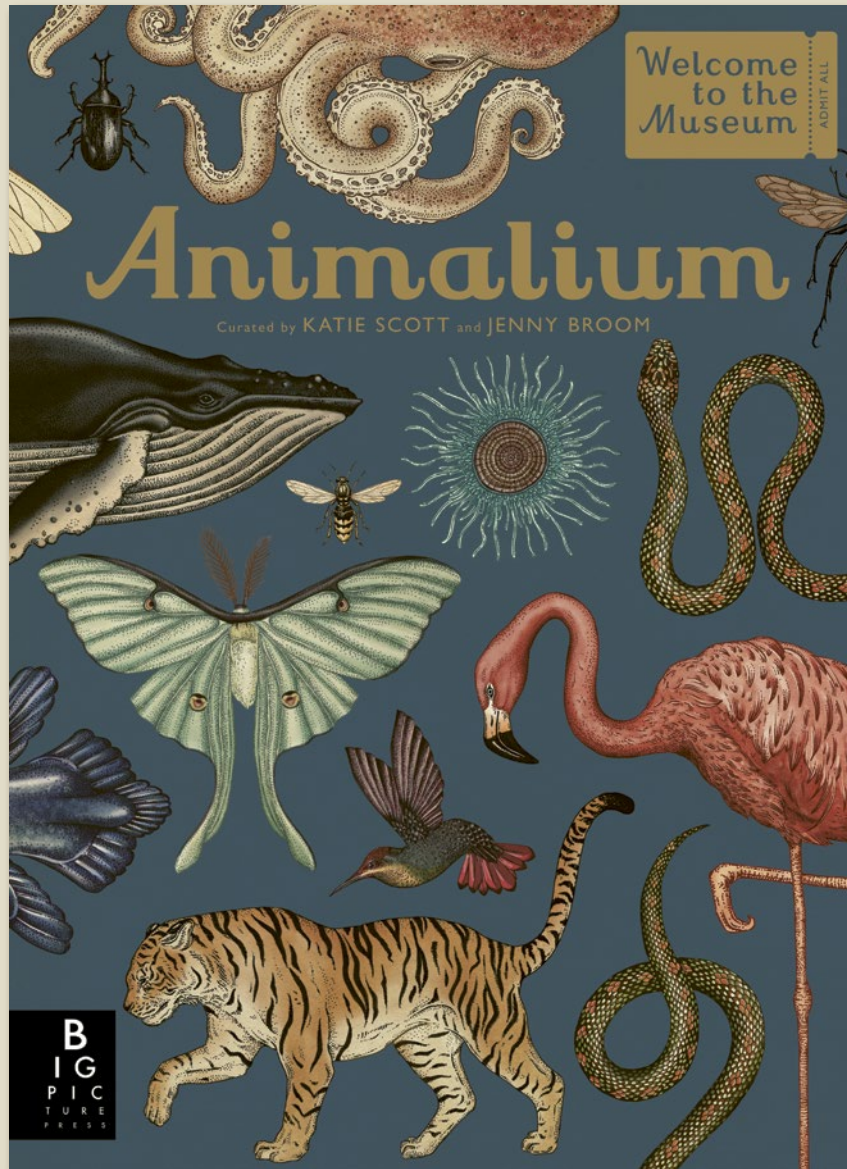
Key to plate

1: European robin
Eurostoeurus rubecula

2: Common holly
Ilex aquifolium
The evergreen holly bush is the UK's most festive plant and for hundreds of years it has been used, along with ivy, to decorate homes at Christmastime. Today, this prickly plant, with its water-resistant waxy leaves and bright red berries, makes the ideal festive wreath.

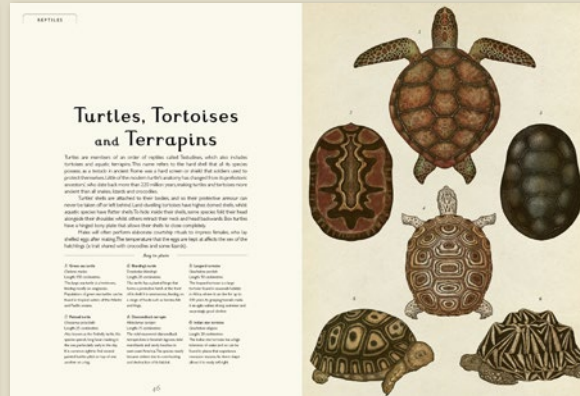


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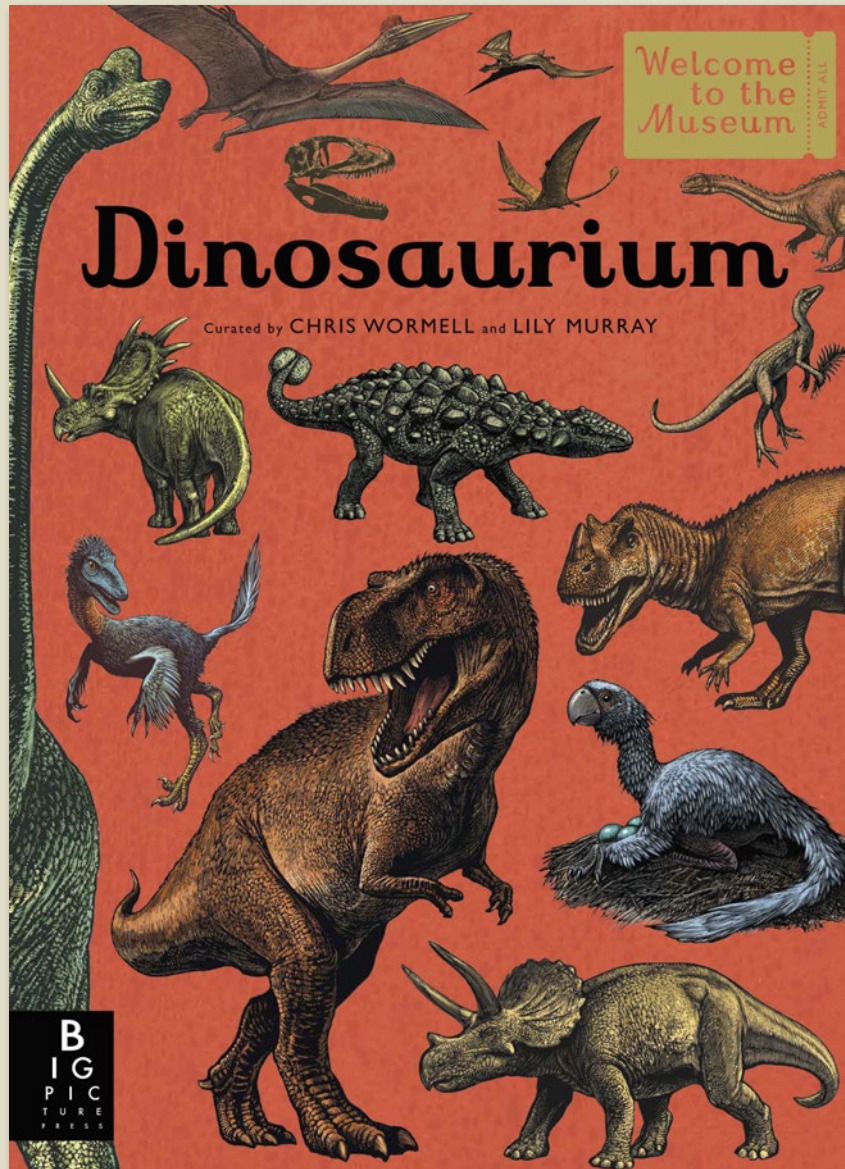
Learn how animals have evolved, see inside the dissection laboratory and discover the great variety of habitats on Earth.

- Over 100 full colour, immaculately detailed pages, featuring intricate cut-aways and curated exhibits, from unparalleled talent, Katie Scott
- See the story of evolution unfold and discover Darwin's secrets in this chronologically compiled collection of animal specimens
- Large, high quality format makes this the ultimate gift for book lovers
- Contents: Invertebrates; Fish; Amphibians; Reptiles; Birds; Mammals



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Illustrator	Katie Scott Limited
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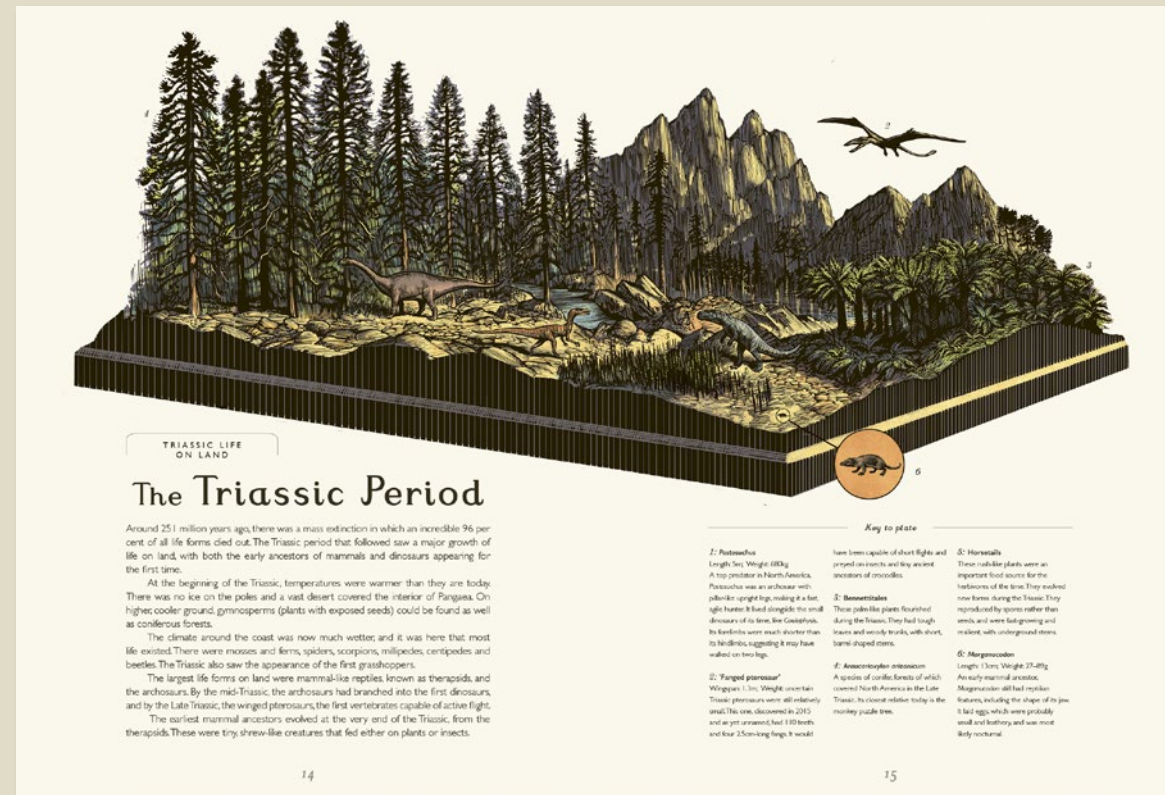
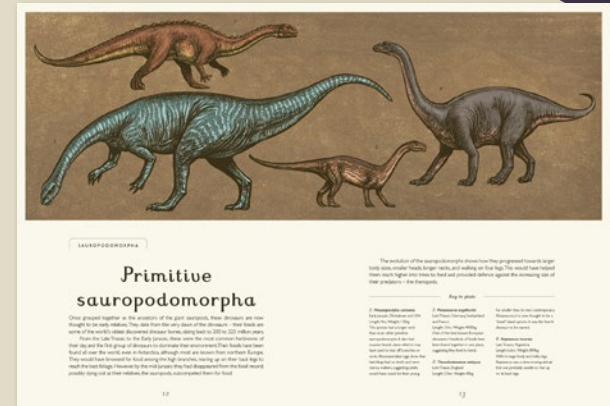
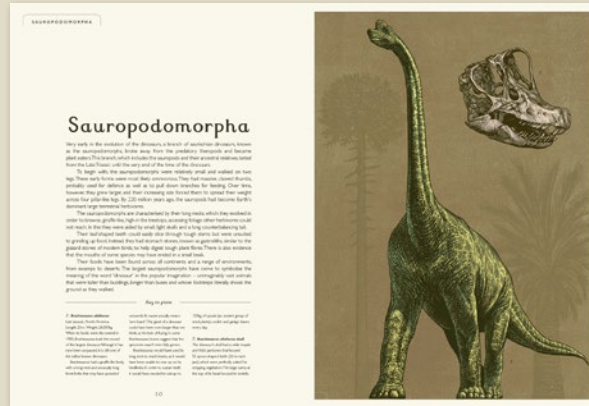
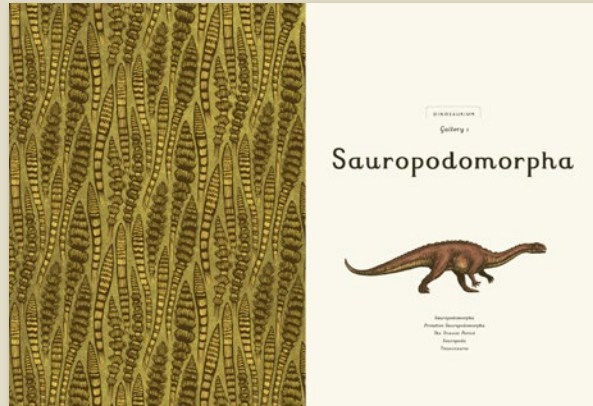
Dinosaurium



Featuring a comprehensive collection, from the legendary T. rex and Triceratops to lesser-known species.

- *Dinosaurium* has sold over 240,000 copies worldwide. The core *Welcome to the Museum* books have sold a combined quantity of over 1 million copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Contents: Sauropodomorpha; Theropoda; Ornithopoda; Thyreophora; Marginocephalia; Non-Dinosaurs
- Artwork by Chris Wormell, illustrator of award-winning title *H is for Hawk* and *La Belle Sauvage: The Book of Dust Volume One* by Philip Pullman
- The book's consultant, Jonathan Tennant, was a research palaeontologist at Imperial College London.

Dinosaurium



TRIASSIC LIFE ON LAND

The Triassic Period

Around 251 million years ago, there was a mass extinction in which an incredible 96 per cent of all life forms died out. The Triassic period that followed saw a major growth of life on land, with both the early ancestors of mammals and dinosaurs appearing for the first time.

At the beginning of the Triassic, temperatures were warmer than they are today. There was no ice on the poles and a vast desert covered the interior of Pangaea. On higher, cooler ground, gymnosperms (plants with exposed seeds) could be found as well as coniferous forests.

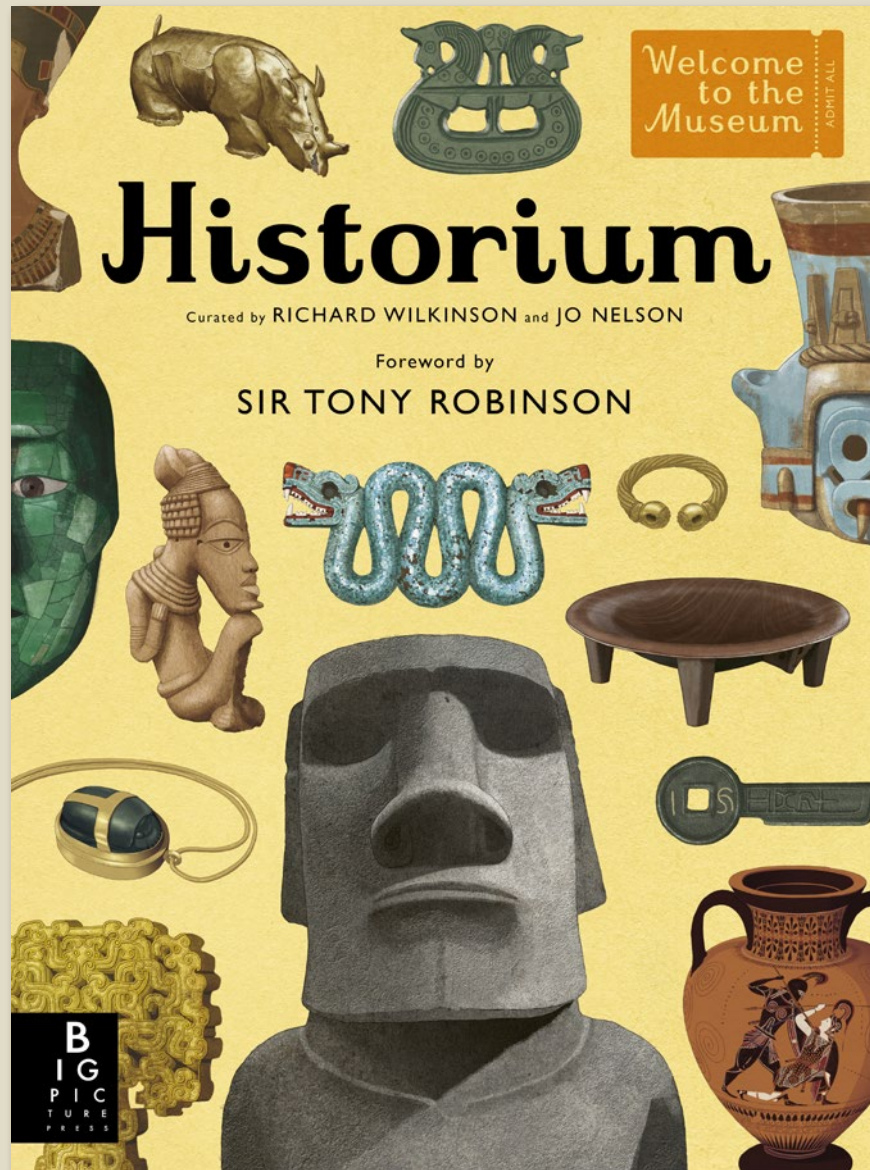
The climate around the coast was now much wetter, and it was here that most life existed. There were mosses and ferns, spiders, scorpions, millipedes, centipedes and beetles. The Triassic also saw the appearance of the first grasshoppers.

The largest life forms on land were mammal-like reptiles, known as therapsids, and the anhosours. By the mid-Triassic, the anhosours had branched into the first dinosaurs, and by the Late Triassic, the winged pterosaurs, the first vertebrates capable of active flight.

The earliest mammal ancestors evolved at the very end of the Triassic, from the therapsids. These were tiny, shrew-like creatures that fed either on plants or insects.

- Key to plate**
- 1: *Pantodon*
Length 1cm, Weight 0.02kg
A top predator in North America. Pantodon was an inshore, semi-pelagic upright fish, making a fast, agile hunter. It had alongside the small dinosaur in its line, the Coelacanth. Its barbels were much shorter than its barbels, suggesting it may have walked on two legs.
 - 2: "Fanged promosau"
Wingless 1.1m, Weight uncertain
Triassic pterosaurs were all relatively small. The one discovered in 2015 and yet unnamed, had 110 teeth and four 25cm-long legs. It would have been capable of short flights and preyed on insects and by its last ancestor of ornithomimid.
 - 3: *Bennettitale*
These palm-like plants flourished during the Triassic. They had tough leaves and woody trunks, with short, barrel-shaped stems.
 - 4: *Arucosphyx intonsum*
A species of conifer forests of which covered North America in the Late Triassic. Its closest relative today is the monkey puzzle tree.
 - 5: *Horseshells*
These mobile plants were an important food source for the herbivores of the time. They evolved new forms during the Triassic. They reproduced by spores rather than seeds, and were fast-growing and resilient, with underground stems.
 - 6: *Margosodon*
Length 1.5m, Weight 27-40kg
An early mammal ancestor. Margosodon still had monkey-like features, including the shape of its jaw. It laid eggs, which were probably small and leathery, and was most likely nocturnal.

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Illustrator	Chris Wormell
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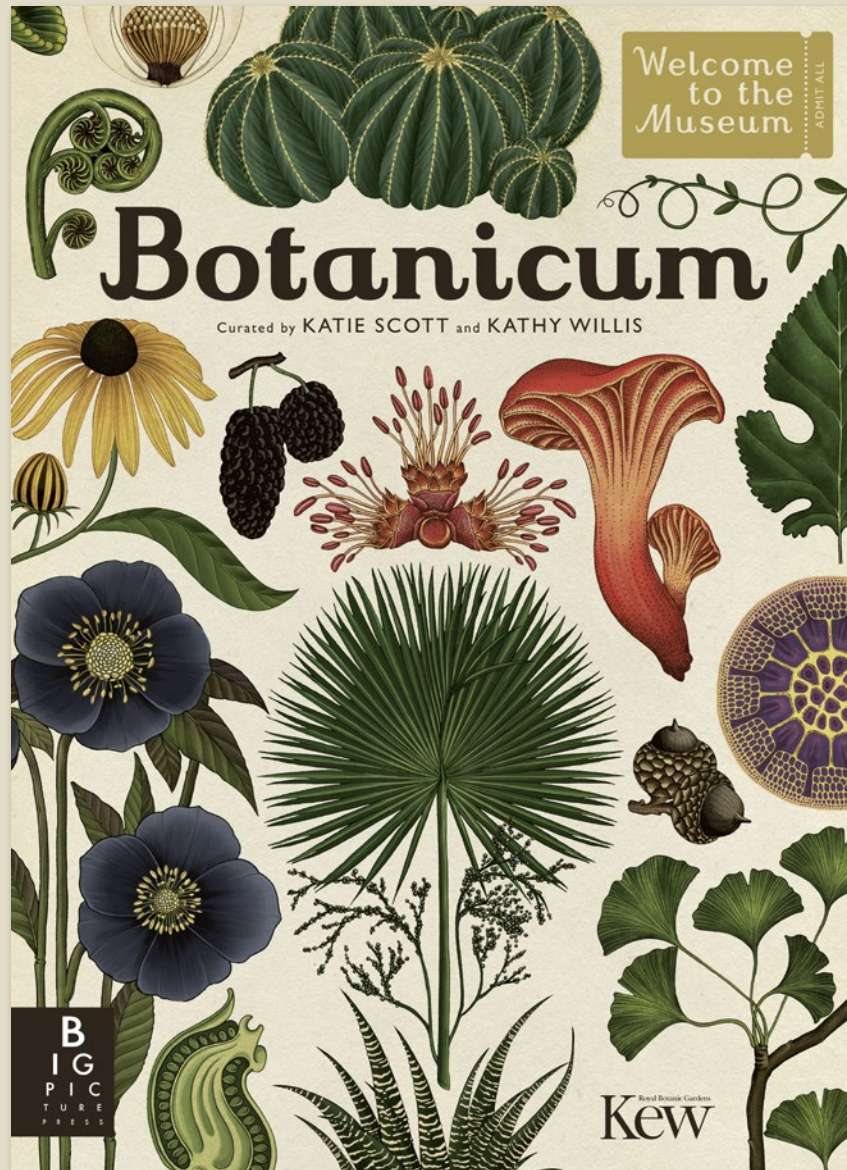


Explore the wonders of the past in this stunning collection of over 160 historical artefacts.

- Updated text and new cover design including matt lam and foil treatments
- Included foreword by Sir Tony Robinson
- A beautiful collection of artefacts from ancient civilisations around the world.
- The core *Welcome to the Museum* books have sold a combined quantity of over 1 million copies in 48 languages with *Historium* selling over 100,000 copies (as of July 2022)
- *Historium* was shortlisted for the People's Book Prize.



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Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Jo Nelson
Illustrator	Richard Wilkinson
Extent	112pp
Rights Available	World



From perennials to bulbs to tropical exotica, *Botanicum* is a feast of botanical knowledge.

- *Botanicum* has sold over 37 thousand copies worldwide. The core *Welcome to the Museum* books have sold a combined quantity of over 1 million copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Contents: The First Plants; Trees; Palms and Cycads, Herbaceous Plants; Grasses, Cattails, Sedges and Rushes; Orchids and Bromeliads; Adapting to Environments
- Shortlisted for the British Book Design & Production award.
- Created in consultation with The Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, this title has been created with world-class experts and advisors



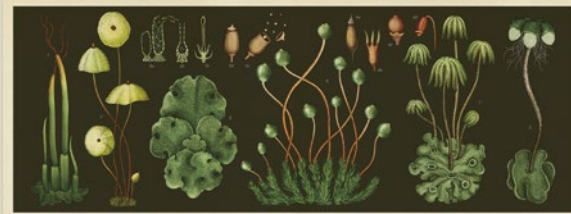
Algae

Early non-vascular life forms were algae. Algae are a diverse group of organisms that live in aquatic environments. They range from single-celled organisms to large, complex multicellular forms. Algae are found in a wide variety of habitats, from freshwater to marine environments. They play a crucial role in the food chain and in the production of oxygen.

1. Green algae
 These are the most common type of algae. They are found in both freshwater and marine environments. They range from single-celled organisms to large, complex multicellular forms. They are important primary producers in aquatic ecosystems.

2. Red algae
 These are found in marine environments. They are important for the production of agar and carrageenan. They are also important for the production of alginic acid.

3. Blue-green algae
 These are cyanobacteria. They are found in both freshwater and marine environments. They are important for the production of oxygen and for the fixation of nitrogen.



Bryophytes

Bryophytes are small, non-vascular plants. They are found in both freshwater and marine environments. They range from single-celled organisms to large, complex multicellular forms. They are important for the production of oxygen and for the fixation of nitrogen.

1. Mosses
 These are the most common type of bryophyte. They are found in both freshwater and marine environments. They range from single-celled organisms to large, complex multicellular forms. They are important for the production of oxygen and for the fixation of nitrogen.

2. Liverworts
 These are found in both freshwater and marine environments. They are important for the production of oxygen and for the fixation of nitrogen.

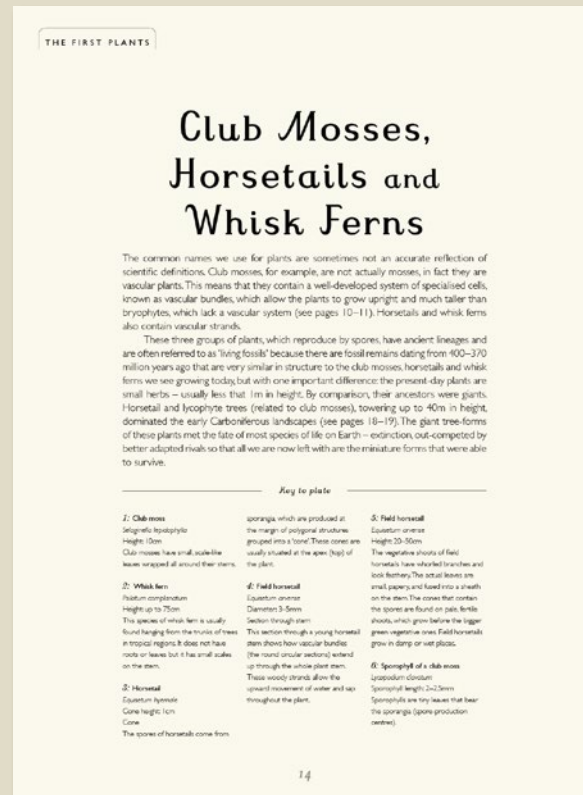


Fungi and Lichens

Fungi are a diverse group of organisms. They range from single-celled organisms to large, complex multicellular forms. They are important for the production of oxygen and for the fixation of nitrogen.

1. Mushrooms
 These are the most common type of fungus. They are found in both freshwater and marine environments. They range from single-celled organisms to large, complex multicellular forms. They are important for the production of oxygen and for the fixation of nitrogen.

2. Lichens
 These are a symbiotic relationship between a fungus and an alga. They are found in both freshwater and marine environments. They are important for the production of oxygen and for the fixation of nitrogen.



Club Mosses, Horsetails and Whisk Ferns

The common names we use for plants are sometimes not an accurate reflection of scientific definitions. Club mosses, for example, are not actually mosses, in fact they are vascular plants. This means that they contain a well-developed system of specialised cells, known as vascular bundles, which allow the plants to grow upright and much taller than bryophytes, which lack a vascular system (see pages 10-11). Horsetails and whisk ferns also contain vascular strands.

These three groups of plants, which reproduce by spores, have ancient lineages and are often referred to as 'living fossils' because there are fossil remains dating from 400-370 million years ago that are very similar in structure to the club mosses, horsetails and whisk ferns we see growing today, but with one important difference: the present-day plants are small herbs - usually less than 1m in height. By comparison, their ancestors were giant. Horsetail and lycophyte trees (related to club mosses), towering up to 40m in height, dominated the early Carboniferous landscapes (see pages 18-19). The giant tree-forms of these plants met the fate of most species of life on Earth - extinction, out-competed by better adapted rivals so that all we are now left with are the miniature forms that were able to survive.

Key to plate

- 1. Club moss**
Selaginella selaginoides
 Height: 10cm
 Club mosses have small, scale-like leaves arranged all around their stems.
- 2. Whisk fern**
Psilotum complanatum
 Height: up to 75cm
 This species of whisk fern is usually found hanging from the trunks of trees in tropical regions. It does not have roots or leaves but it has small scales on the stem.
- 3. Horsetail**
Equisetum hyemale
 Cone height: 1cm
 Cone
 The spores of horsetails come from sporangia which are produced at the margin of polygonal structures grouped into a 'cone'. These cones are usually situated at the apex (top) of the plant.
- 4. Field horsetail**
Equisetum arvense
 Diameter: 3-5mm
 Section through stem
 This section through a young horsetail stem shows how vascular bundles (the round circular sections) extend up through the whole plant stem. These woody strands allow the upward movement of water and sap throughout the plant.
- 5. Field horsetail**
Equisetum arvense
 Height: 20-50cm
 The vegetative shoots of field horsetails have whorled branches and look feathery. The actual leaves are small, papery and fused into a sheath on the stem. The cones that contain the spores are found on pale, fertile shoots, which grow before the bigger green vegetative ones. Field horsetails grow in damp or wet places.
- 6. Sporangium of a club moss**
Lycopodium obscurum
 Sporangium length: 2-2.5mm
 Sporangia are tiny leaves that bear the sporangia (spore production vessels).



Pub Date	08/09/2016
Pub Price	£25.00
ISBN	9781783703944
H x W	370 x 272mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Kathy Willis
Illustrator	Katie Scott Limited
Extent	112pp
Word Count	23400 words
Rights Available	World

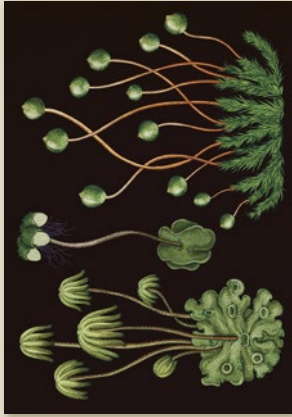
Botanicum Postcards



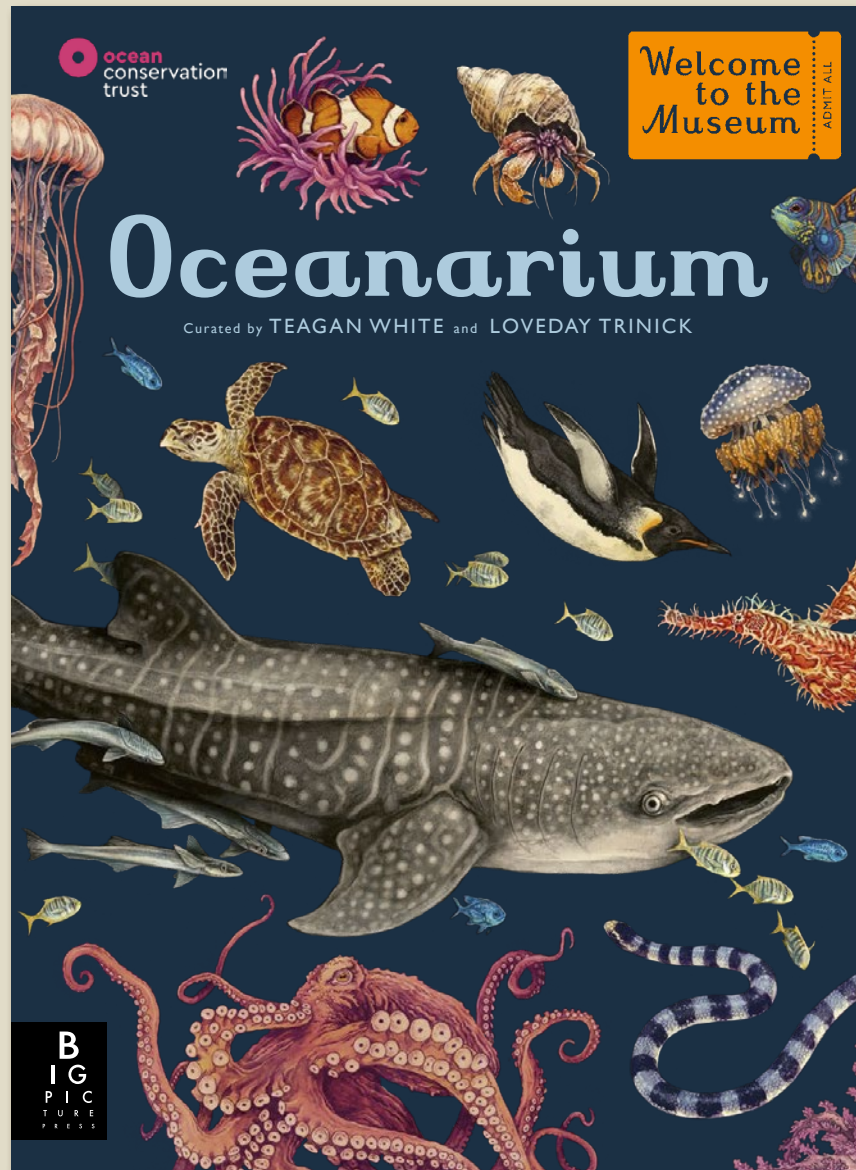
A box set of 50 beautiful postcards from *Botanicum* - by the bestselling illustrator of *Animalium*.

- *Botanicum* has sold over 370,000 copies worldwide. The core *Welcome to the Museum* books have sold a combined quantity of over 1 million copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- From *Botanicum*, which was shortlisted for the British Book Design & Production awards.
- 50 full-colour postcards with illustrations of plants from right across the world

Botanicum Postcards



Pub Date	03/11/2016
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781783706341
H x W	175 x 128mm
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Kathy Willis
Illustrator	Katie Scott Limited
Extent	50pp
Rights Available	World



Explore the planet's largest and most important habitat.

- The Welcome to the Museum series has sold over 1 million copies worldwide
- Contents: Plankton; Cnidaria; Molluscs and Echinoderms; Arthropods; Fish; Mammals; Birds; Reptiles; One Ocean
- Delicate gouache and watercolour paintings by American artist Teagan White
- Written by expert Loveday Trinick from the National Marine Aquarium, Plymouth, UK
- The UK edition has the endorsement and features the logo of the National Marine Aquarium, Plymouth, UK
- Cover finish: spot UV and 30% foil

Jellyfish

Although most people think of jellyfish as the same, there are thousands of different species. Some are as small as a pinhead, while others are as large as a school bus. They are found in all parts of the world, from the shallow waters of the beach to the deep, dark waters of the abyss. Jellyfish have no brain, no heart, and no lungs. They are made of mostly water and have a soft, gelatinous body. They can live for years, but some species only live for a few days. Jellyfish are fascinating creatures that have captured the imagination of people for centuries.



Key facts:

- Jellyfish are made of mostly water.
- They have no brain, heart, or lungs.
- They can live for years or just a few days.
- They are found in all parts of the world.

Habitat: Coral Reef

Coral reefs are some of the most diverse and productive ecosystems on Earth. They are found in shallow, clear waters and are home to a wide variety of marine life. Coral reefs are made of calcium carbonate skeletons of tiny animals called polyps. They grow in a circular pattern, forming a barrier that protects the shore from waves and storms. Coral reefs are also a source of food and shelter for many other organisms. They are a vital part of our planet's marine environment.



Key facts:

- Coral reefs are made of calcium carbonate skeletons.
- They are home to a wide variety of marine life.
- They protect the shore from waves and storms.
- They are a source of food and shelter for many organisms.

Seabirds

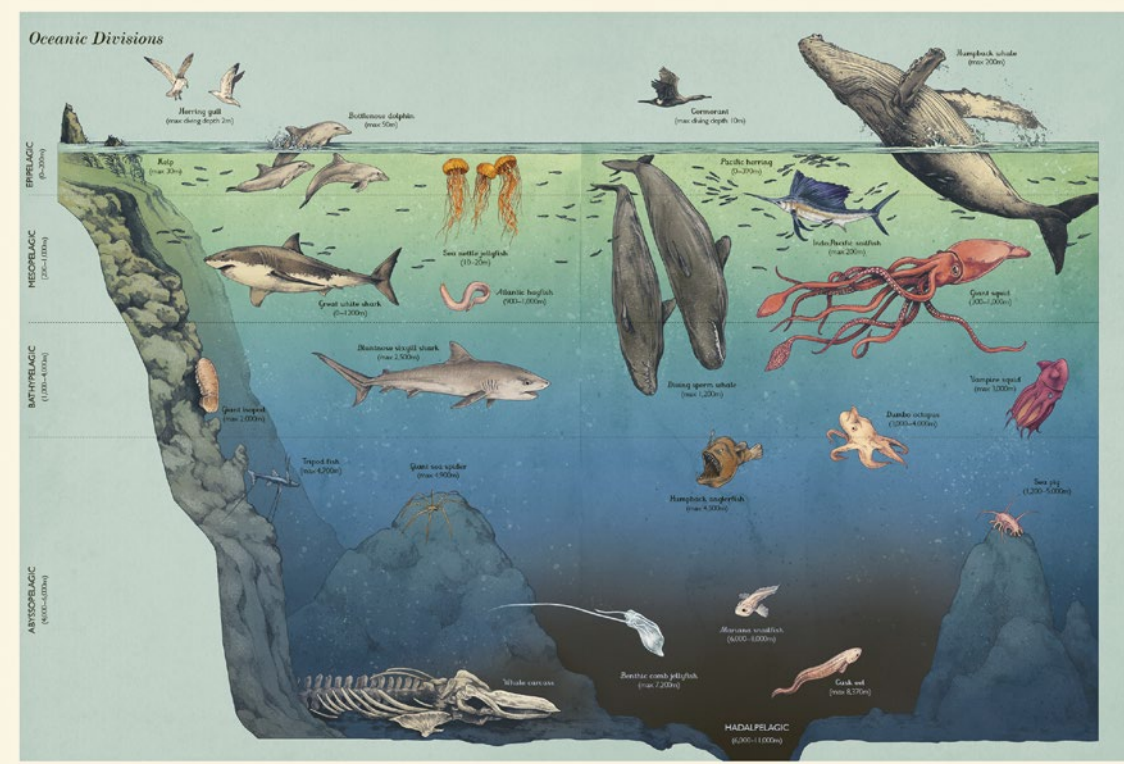
Seabirds are a group of birds that spend most of their lives at sea. They are found in all parts of the world and are known for their long migrations and diverse behaviors. Seabirds include species like albatrosses, pelicans, and terns. They have adapted to life on the water with specialized features like waterproof feathers and salt glands. Seabirds play a crucial role in the marine ecosystem and are a source of food for many other animals.



Key facts:

- Seabirds spend most of their lives at sea.
- They have specialized features like waterproof feathers.
- They play a crucial role in the marine ecosystem.

Oceanic Divisions

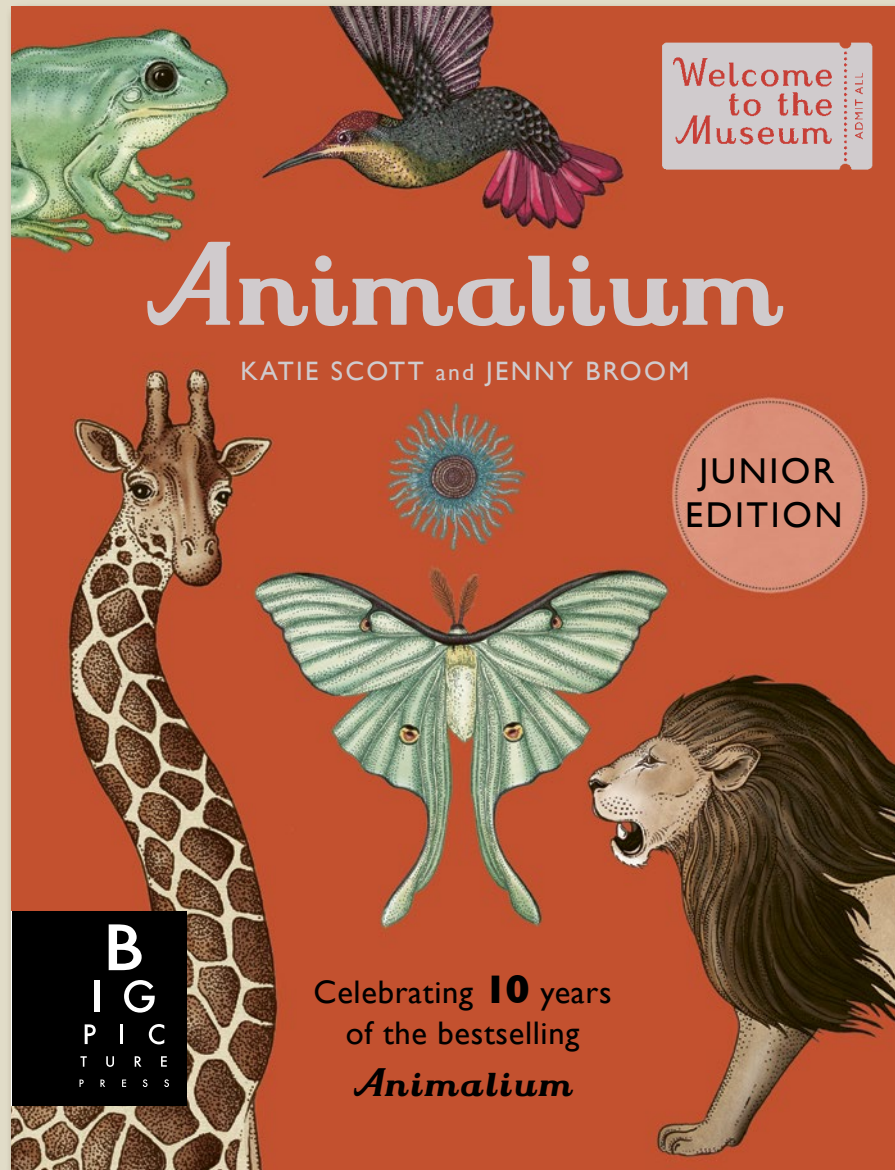


The ocean is divided into several zones based on depth and light penetration. Each zone has unique characteristics and is home to different types of organisms.

- Epipelagic (0-200m):** Includes species like Herring gull, Bottlenose dolphin, and Pacific herring.
- Mesopelagic (200-1000m):** Includes species like Sperm whale, Atlantic herring, and Giant squid.
- Bathypelagic (1000-4000m):** Includes species like Blobfish, Giant squid, and Vampire squid.
- Abyssopelagic (4000-8000m):** Includes species like Blobfish, Giant squid, and Vampire squid.
- Hadalpelagic (8000-11000m):** Includes species like Blobfish, Giant squid, and Vampire squid.

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Illustrator	Teagan White
Extent	112pp
Word Count	20000 words
Rights Available	World

Animalium (Junior Edition)



With text especially written for younger children, more readers than ever can discover the wonders of the animal kingdom in the *Animalium Junior*, the new edition of the international bestseller.

- Abridged format makes this the perfect alternative to the large-format book, and offers an alternative price point for consumers.
- Phenomenal vintage-inspired artwork by award-winning artist Katie Scott
- Cover finish: matt lam and 100% foil

Animalium (Junior Edition)

INVERTEBRATES

Invertebrates


Invertebrates are grouped together not because they have things in common, but because they all lack one important feature: a jointed back. Having evolved around 95 per cent of the animal kingdom, invertebrates vary widely from the simple sponge to the intelligent octopus. They are split into related groups (such as Rotatoria, segmented worms and molluscs) and can be found almost everywhere on Earth: in water, in the air on land and even underground.

Most species of invertebrate appeared around 540 million years ago, making them Earth's first animals. Springs evolved from sponges all creatures to become the very first animals. They can't move or think so it's easy to mistake them for plants, but they feed on bacteria and can sense and react to their underwater environment.

Next came the cnidarians, a wide-ranging group. Some, such as sea anemones, attach themselves to rocks, while most types of jellyfish can move freely through the water. While cnidarians kill and eat animals for survival, they are passive predators which means they wait patiently for their prey and then sting them to death!

Key to plate

1. Black sea nettle Diameter: 15cm	4. Glass anemone Diameter: 10cm	7. Bucket jellyfish Diameter: 20cm
2. White-spotted jellyfish Diameter: 15cm	5. Sea slug Diameter: 10cm	8. Blue heron jellyfish Diameter: 15cm
3. Purple sea nettle Diameter: 20cm	6. Brown sea slug Diameter: 10cm	9. Portuguese man-of-war Diameter: 10cm



INVERTEBRATES

Squids and Octopuses


The cephalopod family – which includes squids and octopuses – dominated the sea several million years before fish existed. Around 800 species of cephalopod can now be found in every ocean on Earth.

These large brains and complex senses make them suitable creatures able to communicate with one another. They have suckers like tentacles and move by taking in water and then shooting it out to move forward by jet propulsion.

Cephalopods can change the colour and pattern of their bodies to camouflage themselves and scare off predators. They also produce a ink and, when threatened, they release an ink cloud which confuses predators. Some can even produce a green-like cloud, a similar size, shape and colour to their own body, which acts as a decoy and means the clever cephalopod can escape.

Key to plate

1. Long-necked squid Female length: 12.5cm This specimen also has suckers in depth of colour to show.	2. Whip-like squid Female length: 10cm The long, whip-like tentacles of this squid are covered in suckers.	3. Angel octopus Female length: 10cm This octopus extends tentacles between 200-700cm.
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INVERTEBRATES

Flying Insects


Insects are arthropods (which means they have a hard outside called an exoskeleton) and are closely related to crustaceans (crabs and lobsters) and arachnids (spiders and scorpions). There are at least one million species of insects, and around 10,000 new species are identified every year!

Insects are the only invertebrates that can fly and were the first herbivores on Earth. Plants and insects have evolved together over millions of years. Plants have found ways to defend themselves from being eaten by insects, while, at the same time, trying to attract them to spread their pollen and allow them to reproduce.

All insects metamorphose as they mature, which means they undergo a series of changes to their bodies. The woodcock transformation from caterpillar to butterfly is perhaps the most well-known example.

Key to plate

1. Blue Phoenix butterfly Wingspan: 10cm This butterfly is found in the mountains of the Himalayas.	2. Atlas moth Wingspan: 15cm This moth has the largest wings of any insect but is unable to fly with them.	3. Common green grasshopper Length: 10cm
4. Common fly Wingspan: 1cm This common insect has a very delicate body.	5. Red-spotted dragonfly Length: 10cm	6. Common wasp Length: 1cm Waspes attack the wood of trees and can cause damage to buildings.
7. High dragonfly Length: 10cm This dragonfly can fly for an hour.	8. Pink-spotted grasshopper Length: 10cm This grasshopper can jump over one metre.	9. Green-back wasp Length: 10cm This wasp attacks its prey with its stinger.
10. Spotted dragonfly Length: 10cm This dragonfly can fly for an hour.	11. Blue-spotted dragonfly Length: 10cm This dragonfly can fly for an hour.	12. Green-back wasp Length: 10cm This wasp attacks its prey with its stinger.



INVERTEBRATES

Habitat: Coastal Waters


Coastal habitats appear where the sea meets the land. They are areas of constant change as waves, tides and currents continuously affect the landscape. Despite these challenges, life in coastal areas is the richest in the world. With rivers flooding into the sea and waves constantly eroding the land, there's a never-ending source of nutrients.

Many of the creatures that live in coastal waters, such as crabs, limpets and scallops, have hard shells which protect them from the sharp rocks and powerful currents. Some, such as mussels, can open their shells, allowing them to sift the water for food, while others hunt for prey hiding in crevices.

Some areas of the coast are above the water at low tide and below the water at high tide. Many animals that live in these areas – known as intertidal zones – have cement glands that allow them to anchor themselves to a rock and stay put as the tides rise and fall. Others, like starfish and octopuses, have powerful suckers on their arms which help them to grip slippery surfaces.

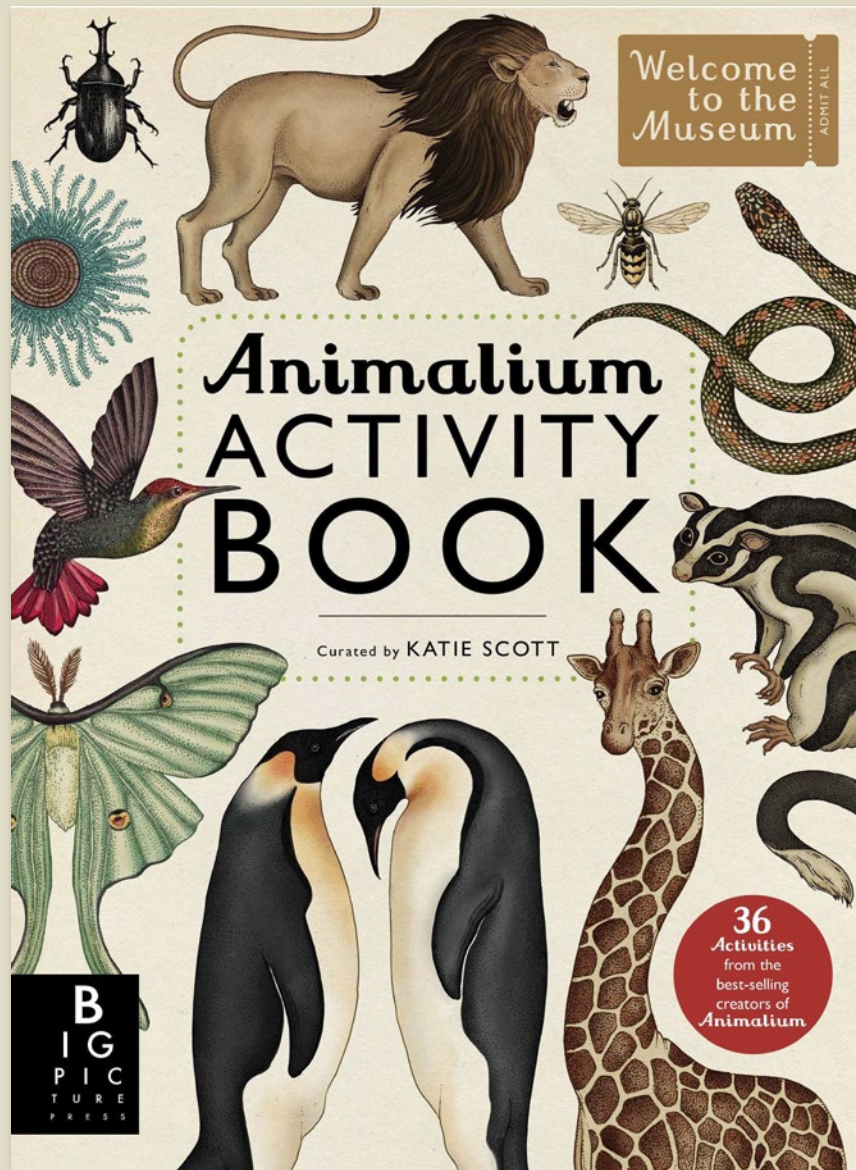
Key to plate

1: Northern shore-fin squid Mantle length: 14cm	2: Lettuce sea slug Length: 5cm	3: Striped venus clam Length: 4cm
4: Crown jellyfish Diameter: 20cm	5: Blue mussel Length: 9mm	6: Little grey barnacle Length: 9mm
7: Bushy-backed sea slug Length: 10cm	8: True tulip snail Length: 13cm	9: Cushion star Diameter: 24cm
10: Calico crab Width: 7.6cm	11: Calico scallop Length: 8cm	



Pub Date	08/06/2023
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781800783706
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Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Jenny Broom
Illustrator	Katie Scott Limited
Extent	80pp
Word Count	8000 words
Rights Available	World

Animalium Activity Book



Informative, imaginative and artistic activities for young naturalists everywhere.

- From the illustrator of 2014's bestselling *Animalium*, which won the Sunday Times Children's Book of the Year and has been shortlisted for the Blue Peter Award
- Activities - including colouring in, drawing, mazes and puzzles - feed into the core book and are beautifully presented in Charlie Harperesque-style. Accompanying texts provide facts and interesting information
- *Animalium* has sold over 540,000 copies worldwide. The core *Welcome to the Museum* books have sold a combined quantity of over 1 million copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- *Animalium* is a Sunday Times and CILIP award winner.

Animalium Activity Book

Answers

The lion's head is a green pastiche and has small whiskers.

The lion's head and neck are shaded in dark brown.

The lion's body is a light brown color.

The lion's tail is a light brown color.

How to draw a lion

Try it yourself

lion

lion

lion

Add animals to this coastal habitat

Some coastal habitat creatures

Crab

Starfish

Sea slug

Sea slug

Sea slug

Sea slug

Label the parts of the fish

Gills

Air bladder

Spiry dorsal fin

Heart

Stomach

Liver

Gizzard fin

Answers

A - Spiny dorsal fin
B - Caudal fin
C - Gills
D - Heart
E - Liver
F - Stomach
G - Air bladder

Circle the matching pair of ornate horned frogs

Pub Date	01/07/2015
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781783703432
H x W	305 x 224mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Illustrator	Katie Scott Limited
Extent	72pp
Rights Available	World

Icons of Cinema: Baz Luhrmann



A celebration of the iconic movie director behind *Moulin Rouge!* and *Elvis*.

- Written by Emily Maskell, freelance film critic who has written for BBC Culture, GQ, W Mag and more.
- Illustrated with full colour photographs including events and movie stills.
- The next title in this series, **Icons of Cinema: Greta Gerwig**, will publish in 2025.
- With home streaming services expanding and multiplying at an incredible rate, as well as the Barbenheimer Effect of 2023, there is a renewed interest in film and cinema.

Icons of Cinema: Baz Luhrmann

Paso Doble Flare

Though Scott and Fran perform several ballroom dances throughout *Strictly Ballroom*, their sub-breaking paso doble is the most memorable. The Latin ballroom dance initiates a ballfight; the male dancer is the mascot, while the female dancer is the real sayer of a romance. After another heated argument with his mother, Scott arrives at Fran's house and confides his desire to dance with her at the competition. However, Fran's Spanish family does not readily receive his declaration. Fran's father, Roco (Antonio Vargas, one of the world's leading Flamenco dancers), especially scowls at the young man and demands to see his paso doble in action.

They gather on the wooden terrace, lit by lanterns with Fran's family playing live instruments as Scott and Fran's dance is met by raucous laughter. Roco can't just stand by and watch his son assume the outsider position, head held high with smug confidence and effortless grace. The family forms a ring in which Roco challenges Scott with a "who is how it's done" game. They look like two bullfighters facing off. Luhrmann holds an extreme close-up on the intensity of Roco's forehead, while the sound design focuses on the increasingly loud clacking of his heels. Rapid fire editing cuts jump between close-ups of Fran's dancing and Scott's wonderment. The fiery



moment melts into a scene of schooling between the two men, who are very different from one another.

Roco becomes Scott and Fran's unofficial dance coach to help them perfect their paso doble. Fran's grandfather Yi Yi (Antonio Banderas) also assists, the film Scott's choreographer. The rhythm of the music into his head to help him "dance from the heart". Their nightly rehearsals are brought forward into the daylight, no longer hiding in the dark – it's a subtle callback to Fran's sentiment that "his life lived in fear is a life half lived". Luhrmann characterises such scenes with a traditional soundtrack composed of the nearly railway system, deliberate, cutting, the family's clapping, and the humming of a fan.



OPPOSITE TOP: Fran (Damon Gameau) and Scott (Alexandra Roach) dance together.

OPPOSITE BOTTOM: Scott (Damon Gameau) performing a flamenco dance for his father, Roco (Antonio Vargas).

ABOVE: Scott (Damon Gameau) and Roco (Antonio Vargas) in a heated argument.

A 21-year-old DMCapt called the character's complicated blend of emotions, cycling through all of these emotions in a few seconds. His anger is tangible in his unrelenting gaze and taunting expression as he faces the gun, but then comes shame. Luhrmann cuts to an extreme close-up of Roco's expression. DMCapt's face the only thing visible in the frame. Roco's anger turns to regret as tears spill from bloodshot eyes and blood trickles down his cheeks. There is no soundtrack for Roco's breakdown, just the patter of falling rain as he whispers: "I am Roco's fool".

Luhrmann jumps so quickly between the tranquil love and agonised violence that there is no character left untouched by the threat of death. The murder of both Mercutio and Tybalt demonstrates that this burning desire to defeat the enemy is worth it all in vain. Through Tybalt killing Mercutio and Romeo killing Tybalt,

Romeo has not only lost his best friend but left a devastating mark on the household's unity. The self-destruction of youth vulnerability with Romeo's Juliet's heartbreaking conclusion as the two lovers tragically take their lives in each other's arms.



ABOVE: Romeo (Damon Gameau) in a heated argument.

Luhrmann's Outback

On horseback, Luhrmann's epic drama captures the landscapes of Australia with wonder. This vast romance resonates over the landscape as much as Lady Sarah and Dorothea's infatuation. As the pair roam across endless miles of land, driving cattle, cinema-ographer Mandy Walker highlights the non-linear Outback's outgrowing nature.

Luhrmann's signature style of visual opulence infuses with Walker's long shots of dusty scrubbed plains, incredible sunsets and formidable mountainous terrain. As Walker sweeps over various terrains, the aerial shots are borderless panoramas. The cinematography borrows from the classic American western – capturing cattle drives like Howard Hawks' *Red River* – with grand vistas reduced to the expansive Outback. Further bolstering Australia, unlike Jill Blacklock's hyperactive editing, Dody Dorn and Michael McCook take a more restrained approach. The Outback lingers on the screen as viewers can properly absorb its grandeur.

Light is a central component of Luhrmann's storytelling. Walker's wide frames find each character under the blazing Australian sun, but the exposure quality of light and the noticeable absence of it imbues Australia's frames with a fantastical quality. Filming in Kooramara, a remote region of northern Western Australia, temperatures soared to a grueling 43°C and the intensity of sunlight bleached the cattle driving scenes. The sun is a guiding light but a punishing force in the outback, and has Never Never down which the borders traverse.

Luhrmann's lens appreciates Australia's landscapes, whether observing King George atop a mountain or Lady Sarah trudging through the sands. The film explores through several characters and their differentiating outlooks as Luhrmann examines the beauty of the desert and plains while contemplating the harsh reality of the country's history.



TOP: Dorothea (Damon Gameau) in The Outback.

MIDDLE: Lady Sarah (Alexandra Roach) in The Outback.

BOTTOM: Lady Sarah (Alexandra Roach) in The Outback.

THE CURTAIN RISES...

The Showman

Over three decades, Mark Anthony Luhrmann, who goes by the moniker Baz Luhrmann, has cemented himself as one of cinema's most recognisable filmmakers. The Australian film director, producer, writer and actor has worked across television, opera, theatre and music, but it is in the cinematic realm where he has really flourished. He is regarded as a contemporary auteur renowned for his theatrical aptitude, opulent aesthetic and sweeping romances.

Luhrmann is a showman as much as a director, known for conducting dramatic narratives that play out on a flamboyantly grand scale. Culturally, his significance spans the arts as he takes classic narrative structures and morphs them through new perspectives, not limiting himself to the boundaries of realism. This signature style marks the Australian filmmaker as a pioneering storyteller where the fusion of high and low pop culture creates an entirely singular body of films.

OPPOSITE: Luhrmann on the set of *Moulin Rouge!*

6



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Extent	160pp
Word Count	16500 words
Rights Available	World

Icons of Cinema: Greta Gerwig



A celebration of the iconic movie director behind *Barbie* and *Little Women*.

- Written by Laura Venning, film critic specialising in feminist cinema who has written for BBC Culture, Empire Magazine and Little White Lies.
- Illustrated with full colour photographs including events and movie stills.
- Barbie earned more than \$1.38 billion worldwide to become Warner Bros' highest grossing film ever, as well as the highest grossing film ever from a female filmmaker at the domestic box office, and was the largest global film release of 2023.
- Will publish simultaneously with **Icons of Cinema: Wes Anderson**.

Icons of Cinema: Greta Gerwig

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Freight On Board	07/08/2025
Rights Available	World

Icons of Cinema: Wes Anderson



A celebration of the iconic movie director behind *The Grand Budapest Hotel* and *Moonrise Kingdom*.

- Written by Emily Maskell, author of **Icons of Cinema: Baz Luhrmann** and freelance film critic who has written for BBC Culture, GQ, W Mag and more.
- Illustrated with full colour photographs including events and movie stills.
- Will publish simultaneously with **Icons of Cinema: Greta Gerwig**.
- With home streaming services expanding and multiplying at an incredible rate, as well as the Barbenheimer Effect of 2023, there is a renewed interest in film and cinema.

Icons of Cinema: Wes Anderson

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