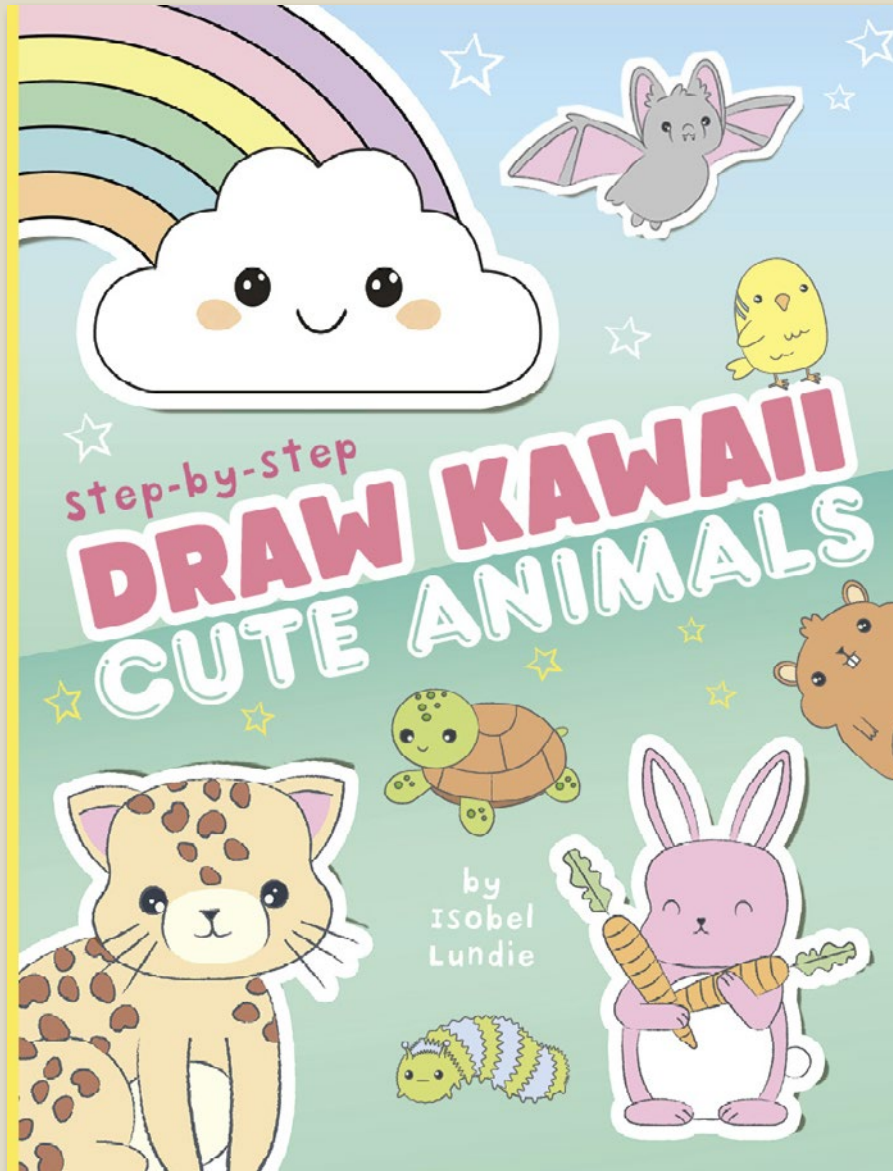




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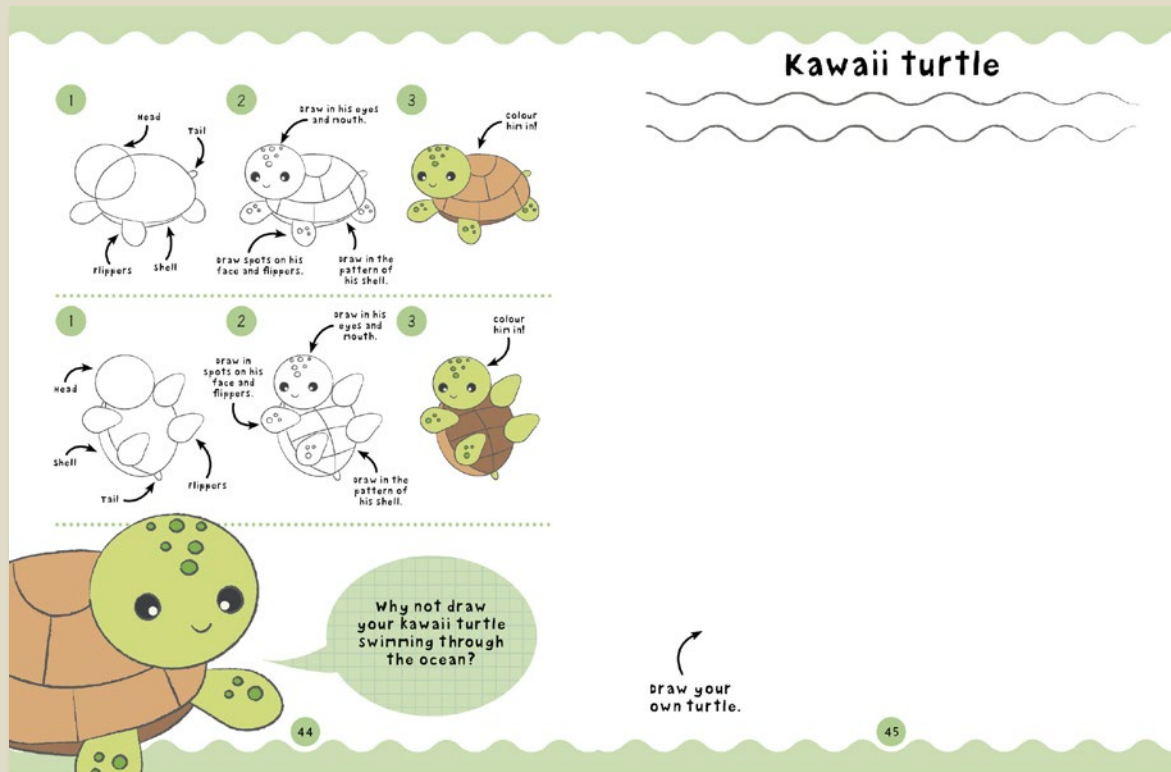
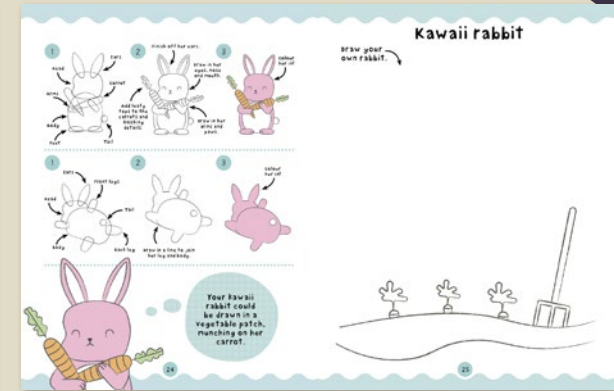
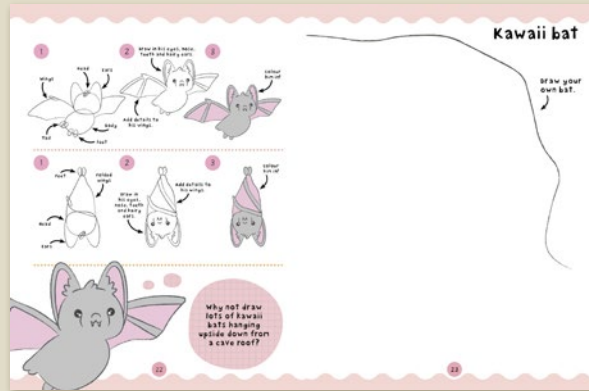
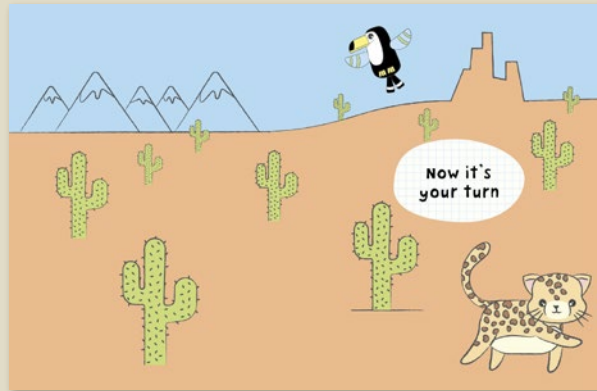
Draw Kawaii: Cute Animals



Introduce your child to the charming world of kawaii!

- Easy to follow instructions and guides throughout.
- Learn how to draw a range of different cute kawaii animals - perfect for young girls in particular.
- A brilliant beginners guide to introduce children to different drawing techniques, mediums and art styles, helping them to gain confidence.

Draw Kawaii: Cute Animals



Pub Date	04/07/2024
Pub Price	£7.99
ISBN	9781800789937
H x W	246 x 189mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Isobel Lundie
Extent	64pp
Freight On Board	02/05/2024
Rights Available	World

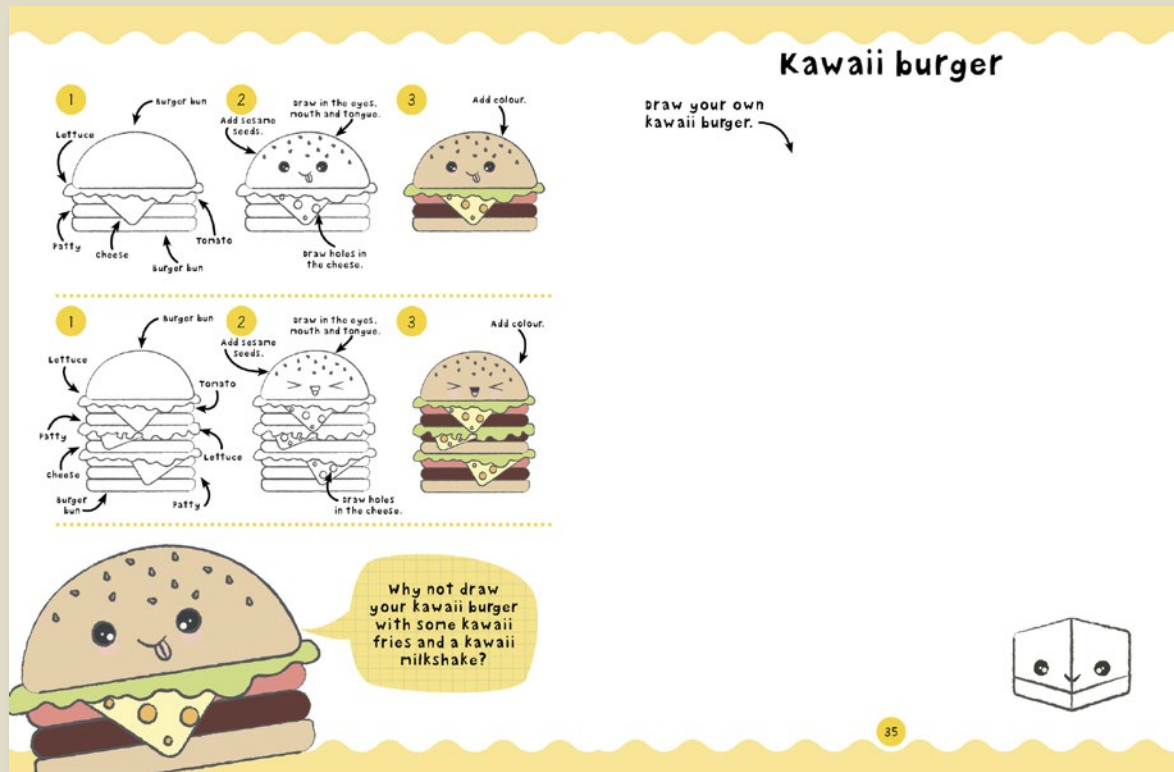
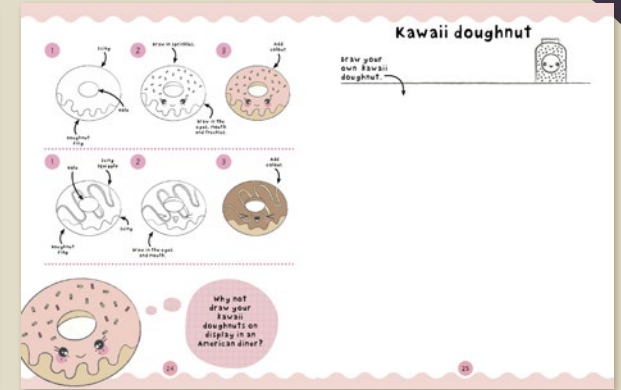
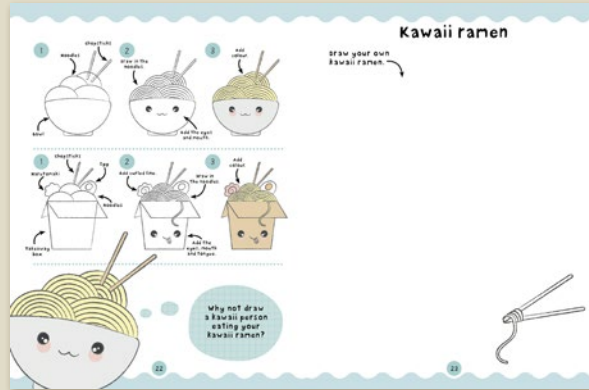
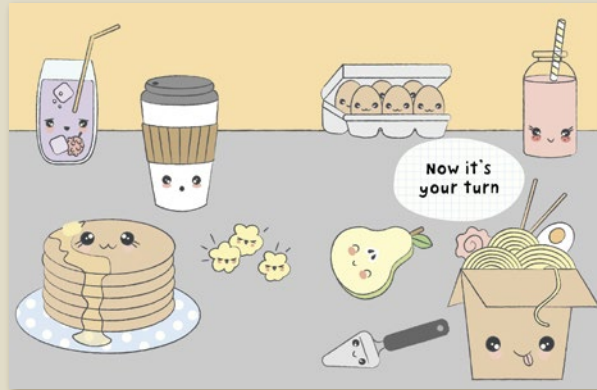
Draw Kawaii: Cute Food



Welcome to the charming world of kawaii!

- Easy to follow instructions and guides throughout.
- From fries to cupcakes, learn how to draw a range of different cute kawaii food - perfect for young girls in particular!
- A brilliant beginners guide to introduce children to different drawing techniques, mediums and art styles, helping them to gain confidence.

Draw Kawaii: Cute Food



Pub Date	04/07/2024
Pub Price	£7.99
ISBN	9781800789944
H x W	246 x 189mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Isobel Lundie
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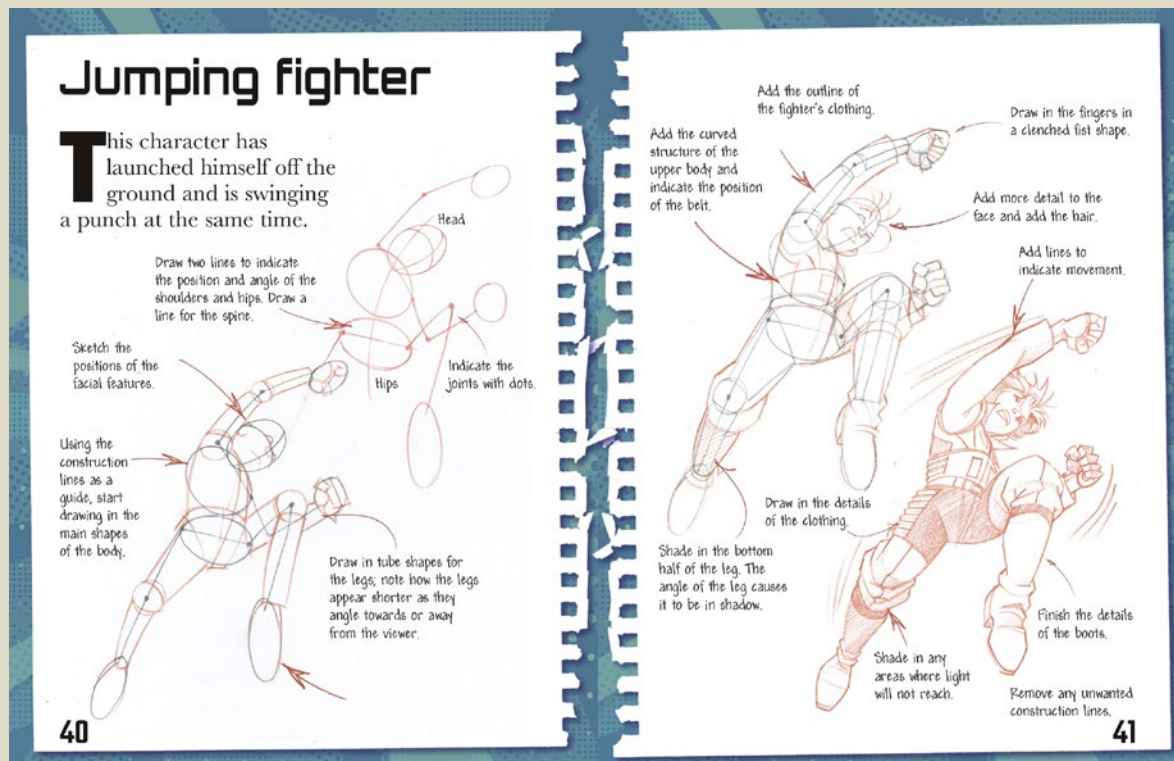
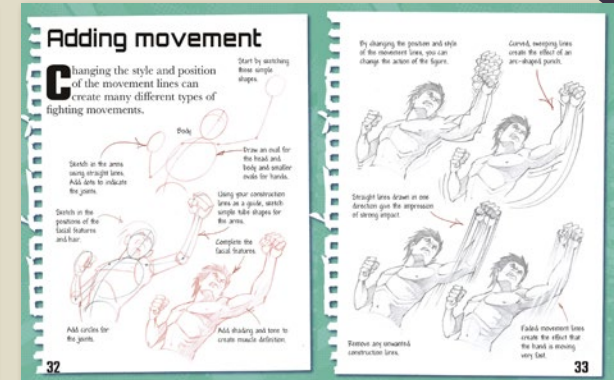
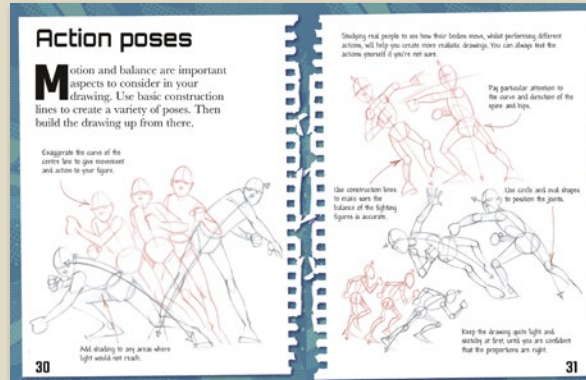
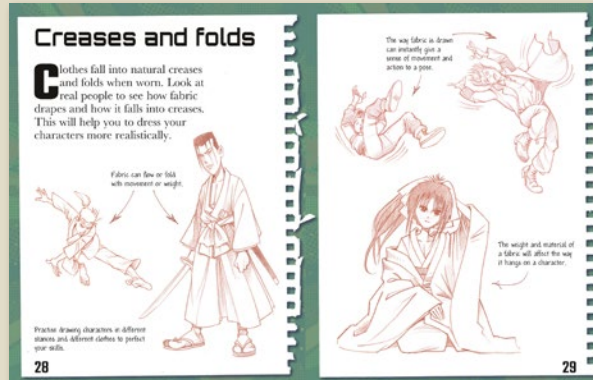
Art of Drawing Manga: Action and Movement



A step-by-step guide to manga style drawing

- Easy step-by-step instructions, perfect for beginners to grow their confidence.
- Manga has established itself as a hugely popular art style among both teenagers and adults.
- Teaches aspiring artists all the basics including which materials to use when, values of light and dark, and how to use perspective in their drawings.

Art of Drawing Manga: Action and Movement



Pub Date	01/03/2020
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Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Marlborough Max Marlborough
Illustrator	David Antram
Extent	64pp
Word Count	5125 words
Rights Available	World

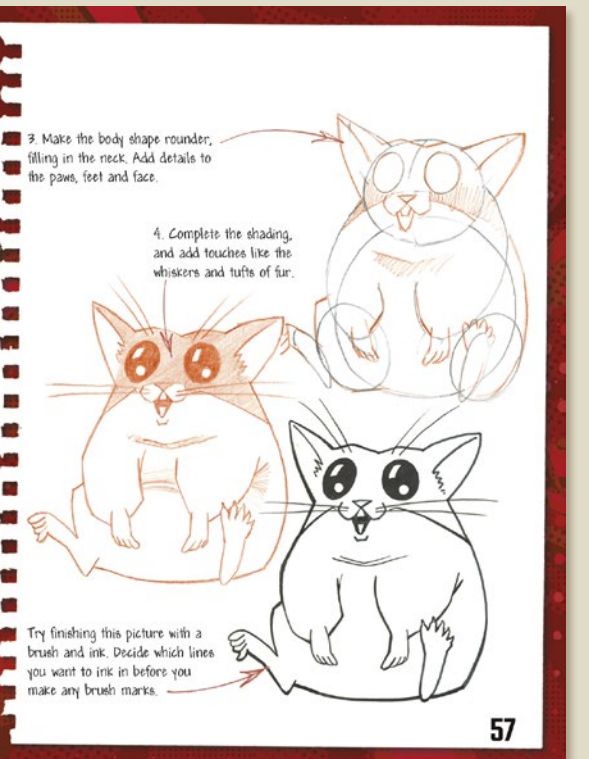
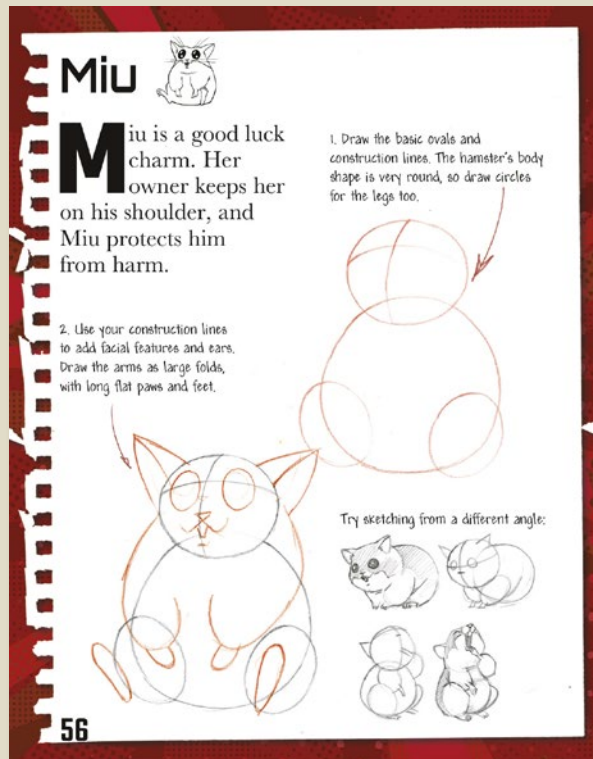
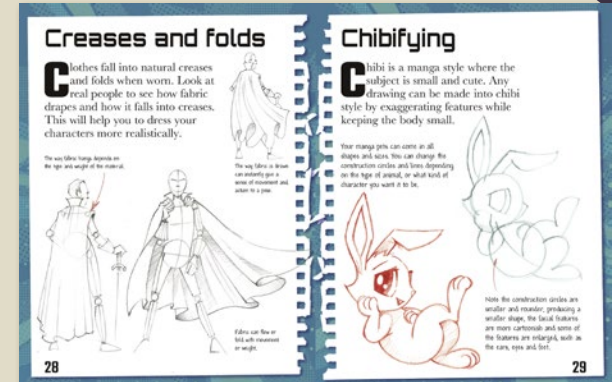
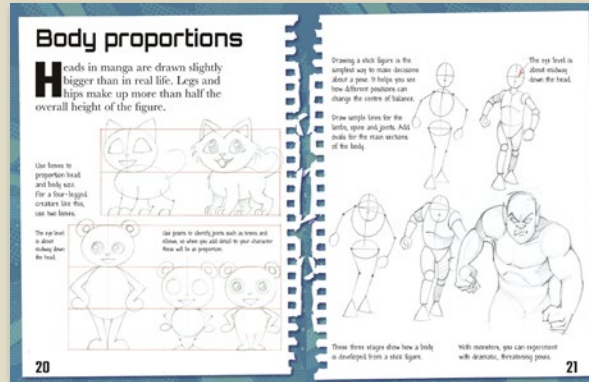
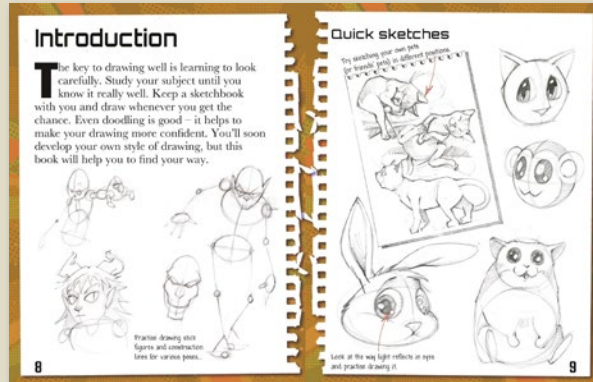
Art of Drawing Manga: Monsters and Pets



An easy step-by-step guide to drawing manga creatures!

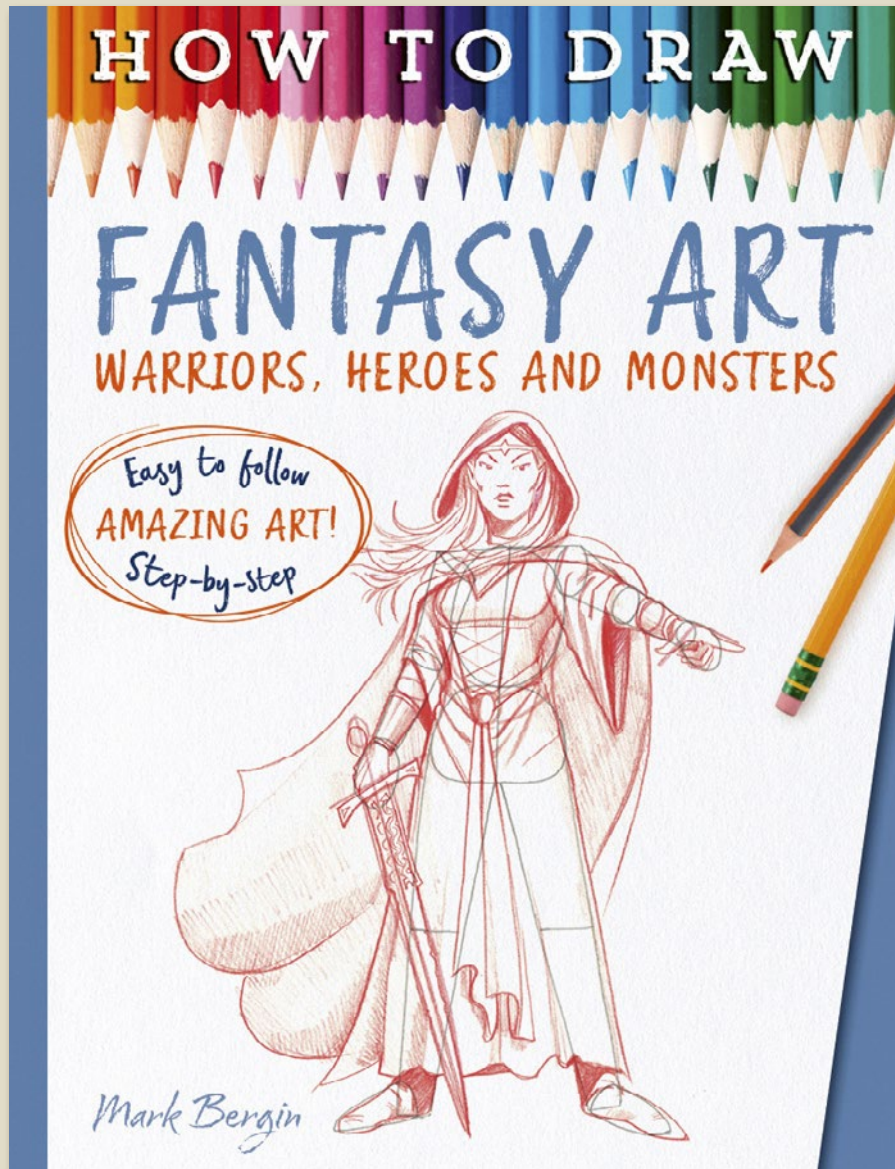
- An easy, accessible step-by-step guide that makes creating masterpieces easy.
- Manga has established itself as an incredibly popular art style amongst both children and adults.
- This book also teaches readers all the basics, including which materials to use when, values of light and dark, and how to use perspective in their drawings.
- The perfect gift for both manga lovers and animal enthusiasts alike!

Art of Drawing Manga: Monsters and Pets



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Word Count	5025 words
Rights Available	World

How To Draw Fantasy Art



A step-by-step guide to fantasy art!

- Easy to follow instructions, simple steps and diagrams throughout.
- Learn to draw a range of different fantasy characters and mythical monsters in all their intricacy!
- Perfect for beginners to learn the basics and build art confidence, and ideal for children 8-12 years old.
- Continue the series with 55 other How to Draw titles to be made available!

How To Draw Fantasy Art

Drawing materials

Try using different types of drawing paper and materials. Experiment with charcoal, wax crayons and pastels. All pens, from felt-tips to ballpoints, will make interesting marks - or try drawing with pen and ink on wet paper.

Pencil is one of the most common, and comes in a wide range of grades. Add an eraser to your pencil alongside with blades to prevent blunting.

Watercolour special effects by mixing water parts of a drawing done with wax crayons.

Sketchette is a kind of drawing that normally is on black paper.

Charcoal is very soft and makes very dark, rich drawings. Add an eraser to your charcoal drawing with blades to prevent blunting.

Wax crayons are used to draw on paper or other surfaces. They come in many colors and can be used to draw on paper or other surfaces. They come in many colors and can be used to draw on paper or other surfaces.

Character proportions

This page shows some of the more popular fantasy figures and their proportions compared to a normal human figure. On average, the length of a human head should fit eight times into its body length. When you draw a fantasy figure anything goes - so let your imagination go wild.

Draw these simple figures to help you choose a good position for your character. You can measure the position of a character by using character poses as reference.

Man beasts

Combining a human figure with an animal's head can create a great hybrid monster. You can get inspiration by drawing from life models. Photos from sports movies and figure reference manuals are a good source too. Why not try putting a snake or insect's head on a human body - see what you can create!

Worms! A human that takes on the shape of a worm when there is a full moon.

Dragon man: The body of a man with the characteristics of a dragon's tail.

Amazon warrior

This powerful female figure is a classic action fantasy character. She must look strong and powerful but retain her femininity and beauty.

Sketch cylinder shapes for each arm which join at the elbow.

Add the basic shape of the hand.

Draw in ovals for the head, neck, body and hips.

Draw a long curved line to start the position of the body.

Legs: add the curved lines of the upper and lower leg, indicating the knee joint.

Add the foot shape and direction.

Drawing hands
Practise sketching your own hands in different positions. This will help you draw expressive hands on your characters.

Add the sword using straight lines.

Sketch in the position of the ears, nose and mouth.

Sketch in the shape of the hair mass.

Indicate the position and shape of the breasts.

Add the costume's draped cloth using simple lines.

Finish the detail on the sword. Small broken lines give the impression of shining metal.

Add shape, tone and details to the hair.

Draw in bracelets and armbands.

Add tone to the legs.

Draw in the top of the costume.

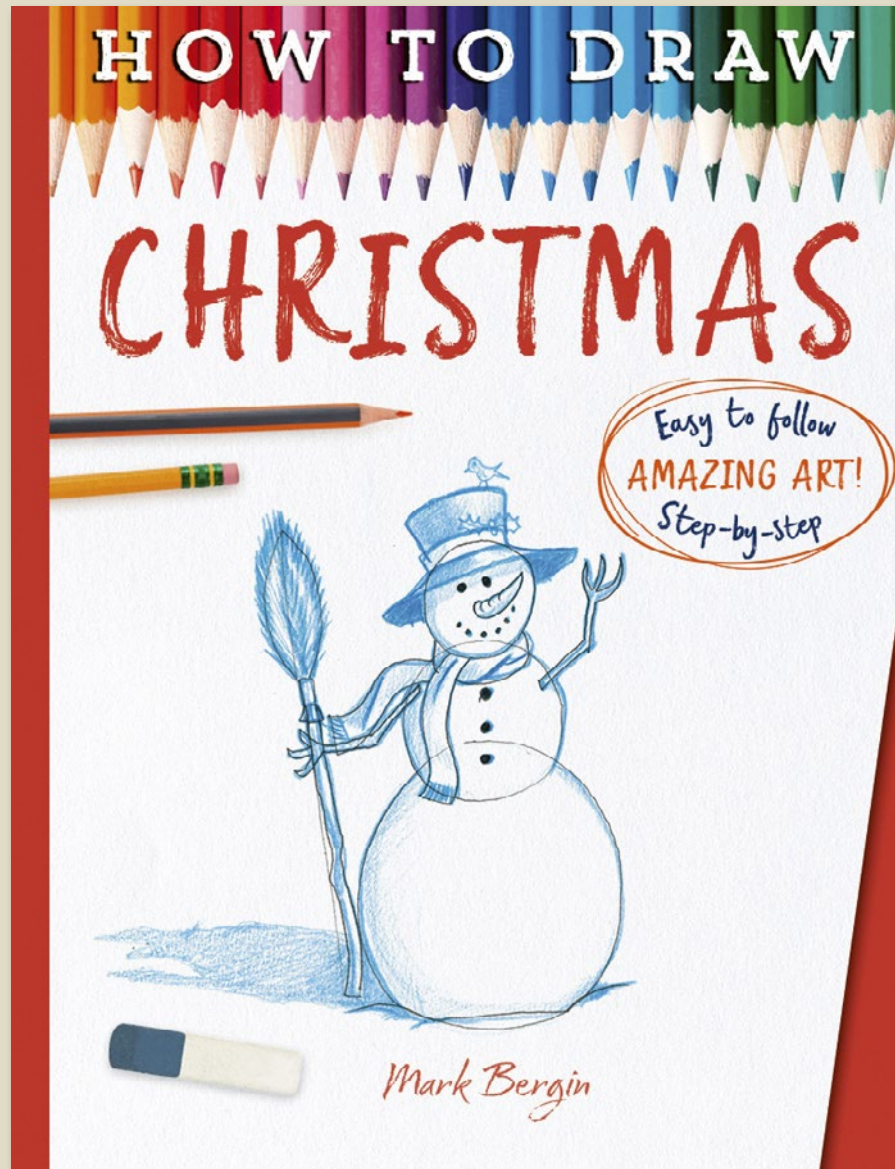
Draw in the boot shapes.

Complete the details on the boots.

Add shade to areas where the light would not reach.

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Freight On Board	20/06/2024
Rights Available	World

How To Draw Christmas



A festive step-by-step guide to drawing Christmas cartoons!

- Easy to follow instructions, simple steps and diagrams throughout.
- Learn to sketch your own Christmas creations from scratch - perfect for crafts lovers!
- Continue the series with 55 other How to Draw titles to be made available!
- Perfect beginners guide to introduce children to art. Ideal for 8 to 12 year olds.

How To Draw Christmas

Drawing materials

Try using different types of drawing paper and materials. Experiment with charcoal, wax crayons and pastels. All pens, from felt-tips to ballpoints, will make interesting marks - or try drawing with pen and ink on wet paper.

Small Drawings can include a vast amount of detail and focus. They're especially good for a range of light and dark effects to create drawing.

Medium Drawings are the best equipment and materials will not necessarily make the best drawing - only practice will.

Big Big drawings are a great way to get a range of light and dark effects to create drawing.

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Christmas alphabet

It is fun to create your own hand-drawn lettering. Here is an example of how to design a job, Christmas-themed alphabet. Use it for cards, invitations and posters, or use it to spell out someone's name to personalise special gifts.

There are some ideas for a Christmas-themed alphabet.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z AEOA&

E E

You can create a wide variety of different Christmas letters, such as a gift-wrapped letter or a letter shaped like a letter or letter.

Santa Claus' sleigh

The modern idea of Santa's sleigh and the names of his reindeer comes from the poem *The Night Before Christmas*. It was originally published anonymously in 1823 in the *New York Sentinel*. Rudolph was not invented until 1939, when he featured in a booklet that was sold at Montgomery Ward department stores.

Draw in the reindeer's neck legs.

Now add a reindeer head with antlers, tail and hooves.

Now draw a Santa Claus with sack for the presents.

Add the harness and sled shafts.

Use the construction lines to evenly position the reindeer. Draw in the reindeer's body, head and tail with curved lines to show movement.

Use the construction lines to evenly position the reindeer. Draw in the reindeer's body, head and tail with curved lines to show movement.

Perspective

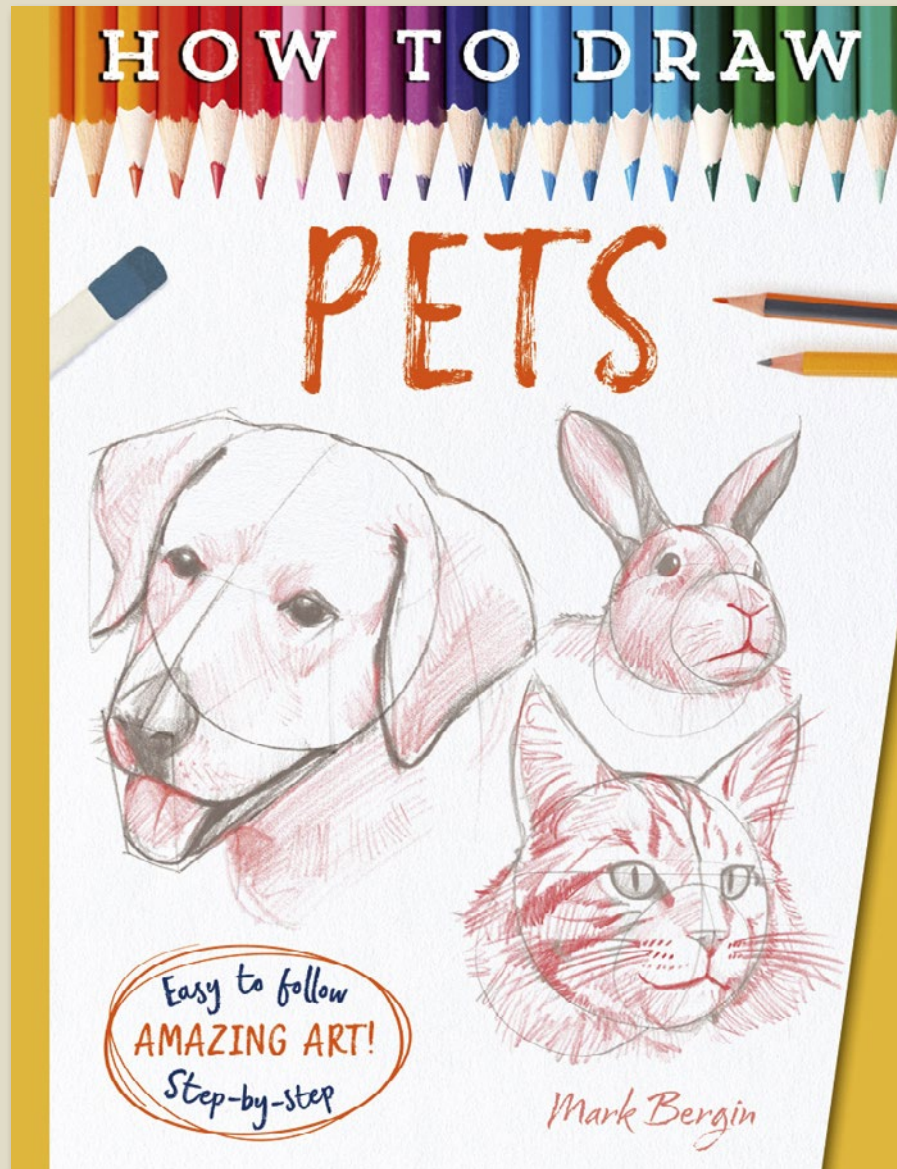
If you look at anything from different viewpoints, you will see that the part that is closest to you looks larger, and the part furthest away from you looks smaller. Drawing in perspective is a way of creating a feeling of space - of showing three dimensions on a flat surface.

The vanishing point (VP) is the place in a perspective drawing where parallel lines appear to meet. The position of the vanishing point depends on the viewer's eye level.

Two-point perspective uses two vanishing points - one for lines running along the length of the subject, and one on the opposite side for lines running across the width of the subject.

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Author	Mark Bergin
Extent	32pp
Freight On Board	20/06/2024
Rights Available	World

How To Draw Pets



A step-by-step guide to drawing your furry friends

- Easy to follow instructions, simple steps and diagrams throughout.
- Learn to draw 9 different pets, from dogs and cats to parrots, snakes and bearded dragons!
- Perfect beginners guide to introduce children to art. Ideal for 9 to 12 year olds.
- Continue the series with 55 other How to Draw titles available!

How To Draw Pets

Heads, paws and claws

Pets have many different types of heads, paws and claws. Studying and sketching the detailed features of a pet will help you with your final drawings.

Quick pencil sketches can help you to understand the structure of paws and claws.

Look for areas where hair should be darker and also for changes of texture.

The more you study a subject and your final drawing is the more accurate your drawing will become.

Always consider the lightness and add tone to the darker areas.

10

Using photos

Drawing from photographs of pets can help you develop both your drawing skills and your eye for detail.

Make a tracing of a photograph and line up all of the important lines.

Use this as a guide to draw your own drawing. You can use a pencil to draw the main shapes and then use a pen or fine line for the details. You can also use a pencil to draw the main shapes and then use a pen or fine line for the details.

12

Dog

Dogs are often kept as domestic pets but some, like sheepdogs, are used for work.

Draw a circle for the head. These two circles for the legs are the same size as the circle for the head.

Draw the dog's body, adding the neck and tail.

Sketch in the dog's legs, adding the feet and claws.

Sketch in the dog's head, adding the ears and eyes.

18

Rabbit

Rabbits are popular pets that are usually kept outside in a hutch.

Draw a circle for the head and two ovals for the shoulders and rear.

Draw two long connecting curved lines.

Add two front legs using straight lines, and use half circles for the front paws.

Sketch in the basic shape of the rear legs and paws.

Position the rabbit's ears on its head.

Add a little round tail.

Add the head details: draw in the ears, eyes, small nose and mouth.

Add tone to the rabbit's body to give the impression of fur.

Add shading to areas where the light would not reach.

20

Pub Date	28/03/2024
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Author	Mark Bergin
Illustrator	Mark Bergin
Extent	32pp
Word Count	2955 words
Rights Available	World

How To Draw Dragons



A step-by-step guide to drawing dragons

- Easy to follow instructions, simple steps and diagrams throughout.
- Learn to draw a range of different dragons and mythical beasts in all their intricacy!
- Perfect beginners guide to introduce children to the art of drawing. Ideal for children and dragon enthusiasts 9 to 12 years old.
- Continue the series with 55 other How to Draw titles available!

How To Draw Dragons

Birth of a dragon

A baby dragon hatches from an egg. Draw the dragon emerging from the cracked egg.

16

The wise dragon

The ancient dragon offers wise advice and might to those brave enough to ask!

18

Perched dragon

This dragon is perched on a large rock waiting patiently for its next victim to appear.

19

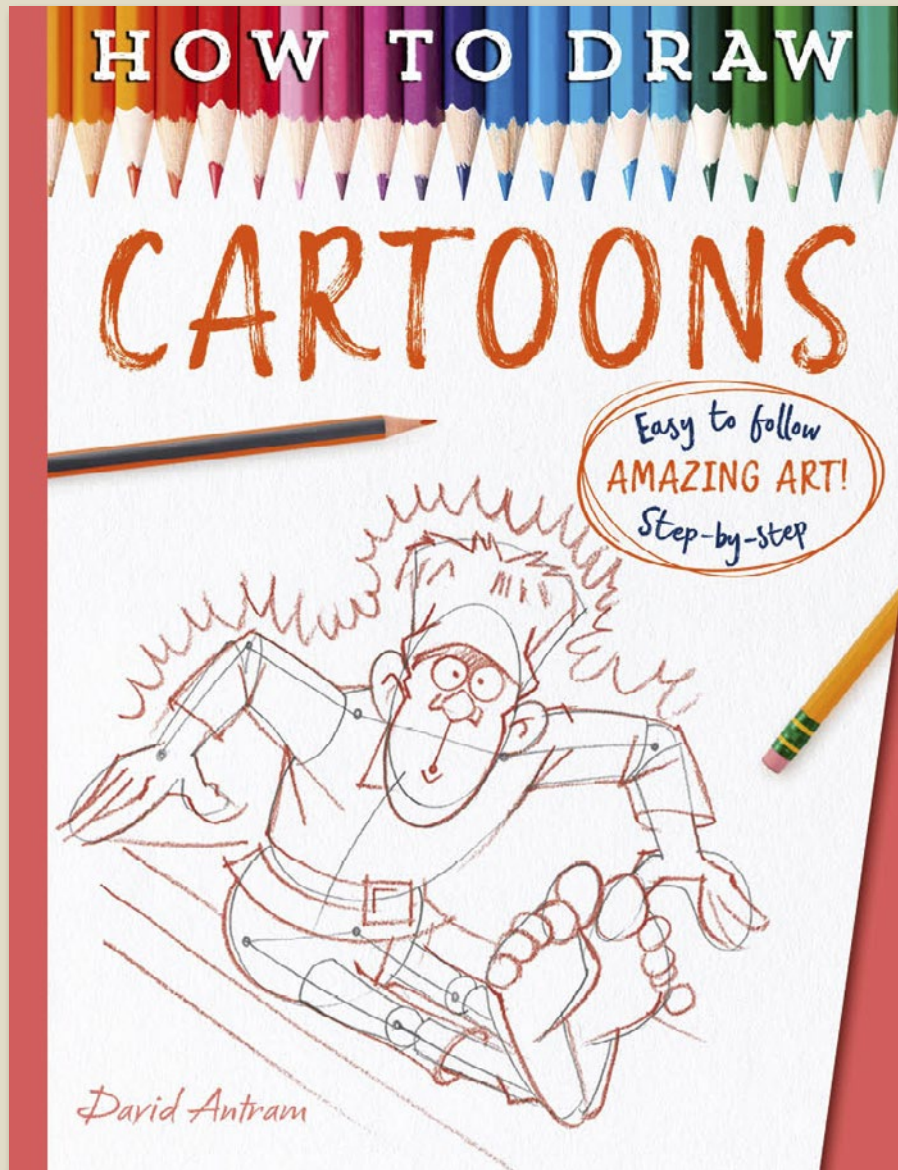
Sleeping dragon

A dragon sleeping peacefully in its den makes for a very interesting composition.

16

Pub Date	28/03/2024
Pub Price	£6.99
ISBN	9781800787667
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Bergin Mark Mark Bergin
Extent	32pp
Word Count	2849 words
Rights Available	World

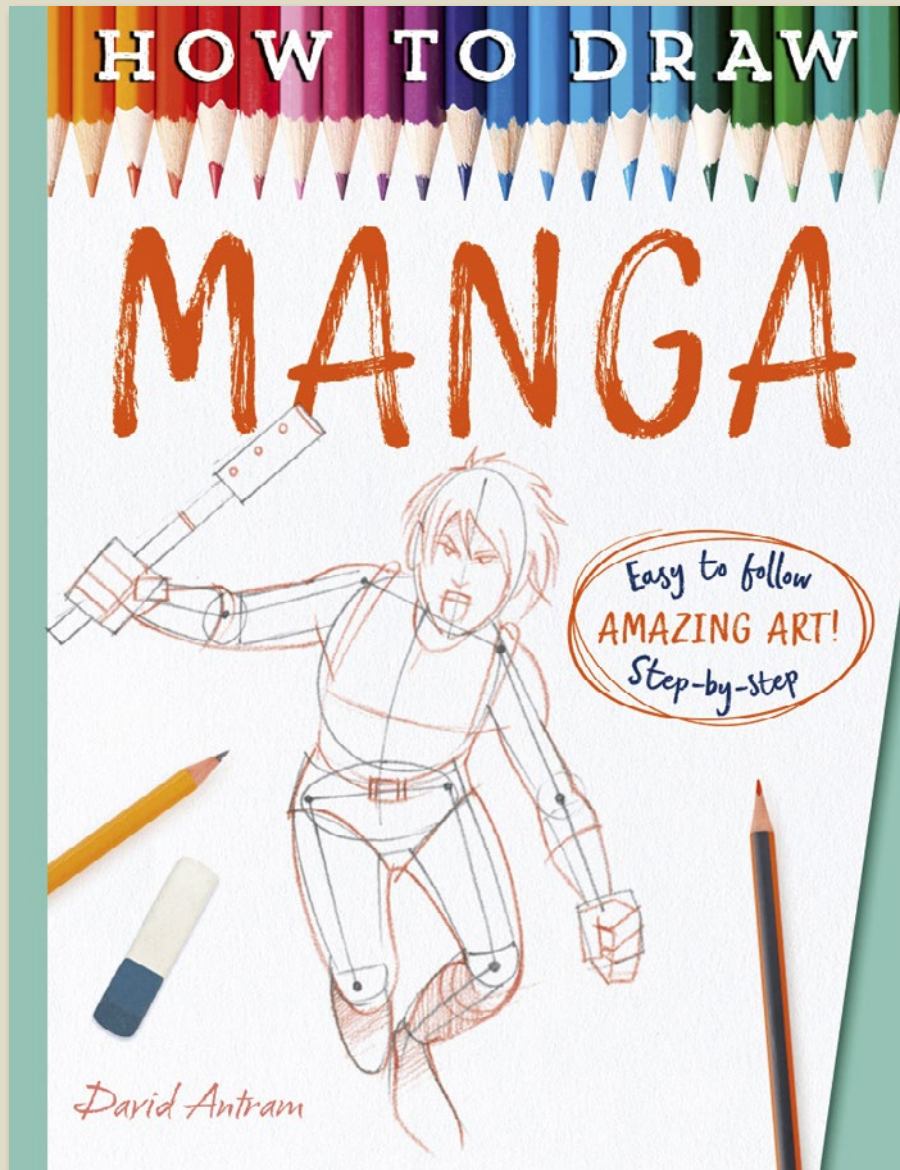
How To Draw Cartoons



A step-by-step guide to drawing cartoons

- Easy to follow instructions, simple steps and diagrams throughout
- Learn to draw a range of cartoon characters and scenes, encouraging children to get creative and make their own stories
- Perfect beginners guide to introduce children to art. Ideal for 9 to 12 year olds.
- Continue the series with 55 other How to Draw titles available!

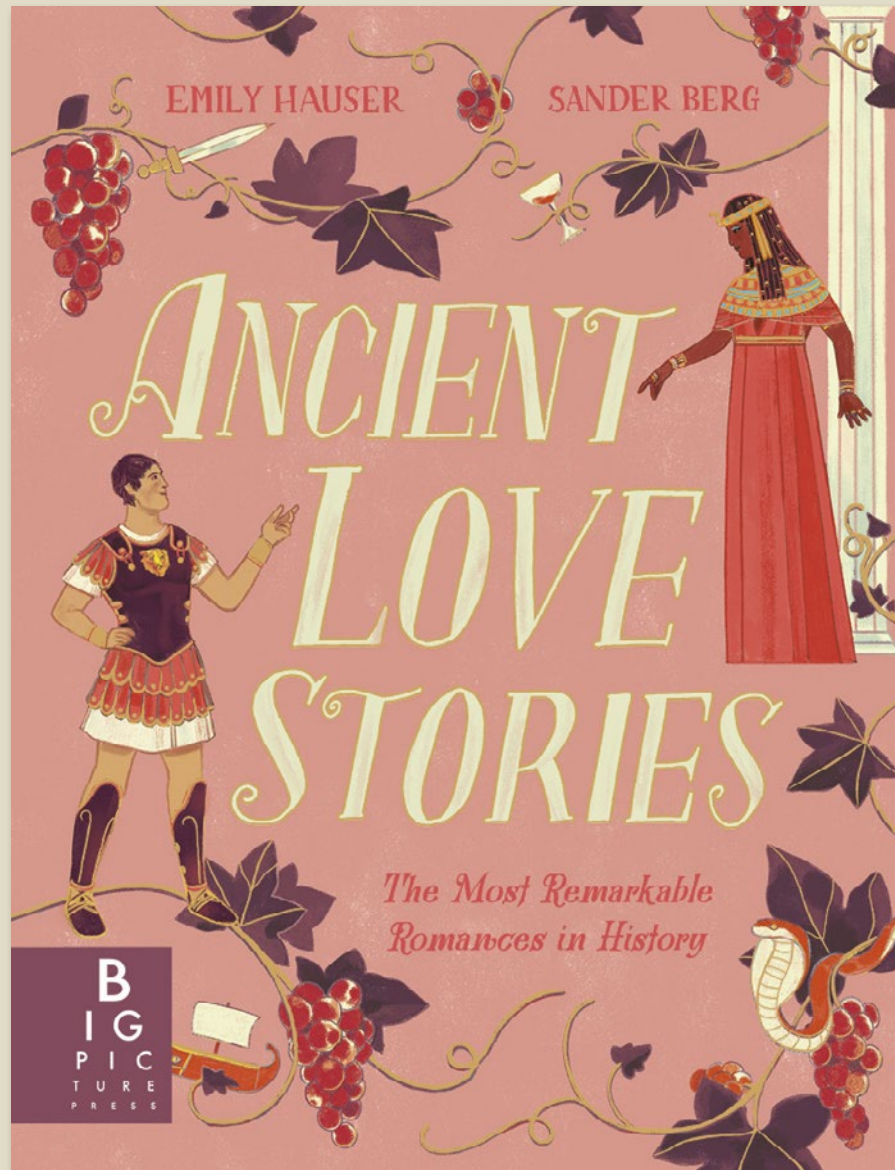
How To Draw Manga



A step-by-step guide to drawing manga

- Easy to follow instructions, simple steps and diagrams throughout.
- Learn to draw Manga from scratch and kickstart your comic journey
- Manga and Japanese illustration styles are increasingly popular among all ages, so this is the perfect beginners guide for children and adults alike to fine tune their skills.
- Continue the series with 55 other How to Draw titles available!

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 heroes alike, who had died fighting for the freedom of the Greeks. An army, not just of soldiers, but of a hundred and fifty noble boys.

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 (recovered the world over for its legendary military prowess across the continent to the south. These were chivalry, aristocratic, open, splashing blood across the pages of history, and well suited to the birth of a new kind of army.

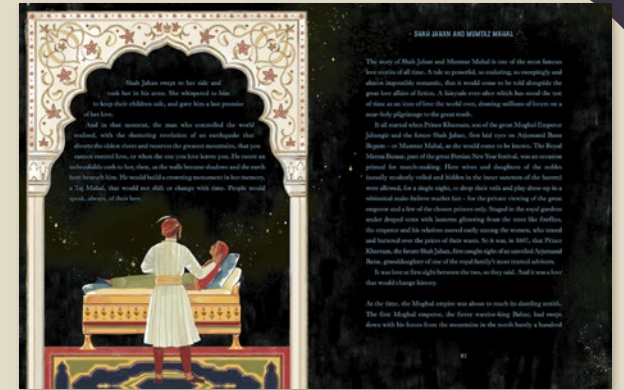


HERODIAS AND ANTOCHUS

These parts first crossed across years earlier, when Herodias - ruler of the Roman world and self-proclaimed prince of peace - 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-baked 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 his boy from a dusty village on the fringe of the Roman empire, this must have seemed an offer too good to be true - a one-way ticket to live among the stars. But, in any good student of mythology would have known, by invitation to dinner and you might get burned.

Antiochus' rise to the top was meteoric even by Roman standards, where there were plenty of holy emperors who made it to the big time. Set among the other staff of the imperial household, Antiochus - handsome, 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 besotted, and Antiochus became his paragon. In the summer of 128 BC, at the age of seventeen, Antiochus was personally selected to accompany Herodias on a tour of Greece (Herodias was a notorious Greek sympathizer, then said - 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 round-the-world trip. A night-long dip into mystical events at the Thracian Mountain of Gaea. A bank heist 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.

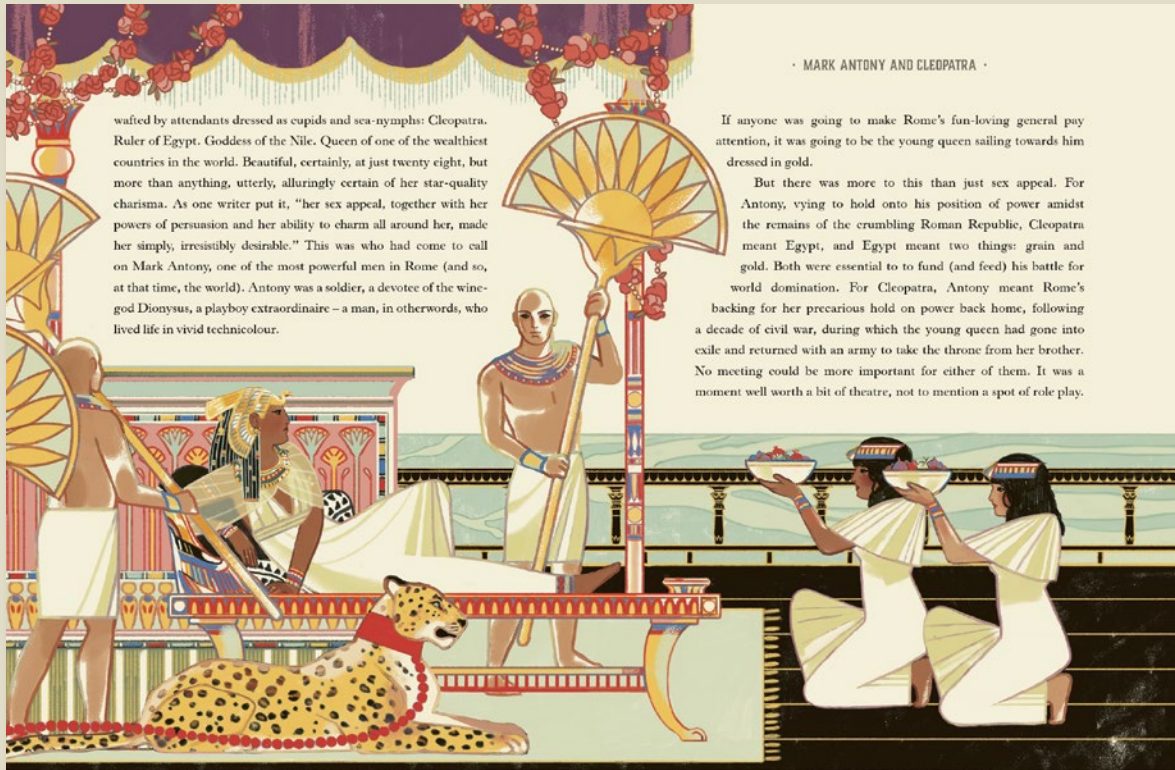


MARK ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA

The story of Mark Antony and Cleopatra is one of the most famous love stories of all time. A tale of passion, seduction, and tragedy that has inspired countless artists, writers, and filmmakers. The story begins in 58 BC, when the young Roman general Julius Caesar, on his way to Egypt, was met by the young queen Cleopatra. She had come to the Nile to meet her father, the Ptolemy king, who had been deposed by her brother Ptolemy XIII. Cleopatra, who was only 18 years old, was a beautiful and intelligent woman who had been trained in the ways of a ruler. She was also a skilled politician and a powerful woman.

It was not long before Caesar and Cleopatra were in love. They had a secret affair, and Caesar was so taken with her that he decided to help her overthrow her brother. In 48 BC, Caesar and Cleopatra fled to Egypt, where they were welcomed with open arms. They were married in 47 BC, and their union was a political alliance that helped to stabilize Egypt. However, their relationship was also a source of controversy in Rome. Many people were angry that Caesar had become so close to a foreign queen, and they were angry that he had abandoned his wife. In 44 BC, Caesar was assassinated, and Cleopatra fled to Rome. She was met by Mark Antony, who was one of Caesar's closest friends. They fell in love, and Antony followed Cleopatra back to Egypt. Their relationship was a source of controversy in Rome, and it eventually led to the Battle of Actium in 31 BC, where Antony and Cleopatra were defeated by Octavian. They committed suicide together in 30 BC.

At the time, the Egyptian empire was down to nearly its final years. The last Ptolemy emperor, the three-year-old Ptolemy, had been deposed by his father from the throne in the early hours of a bloody day.



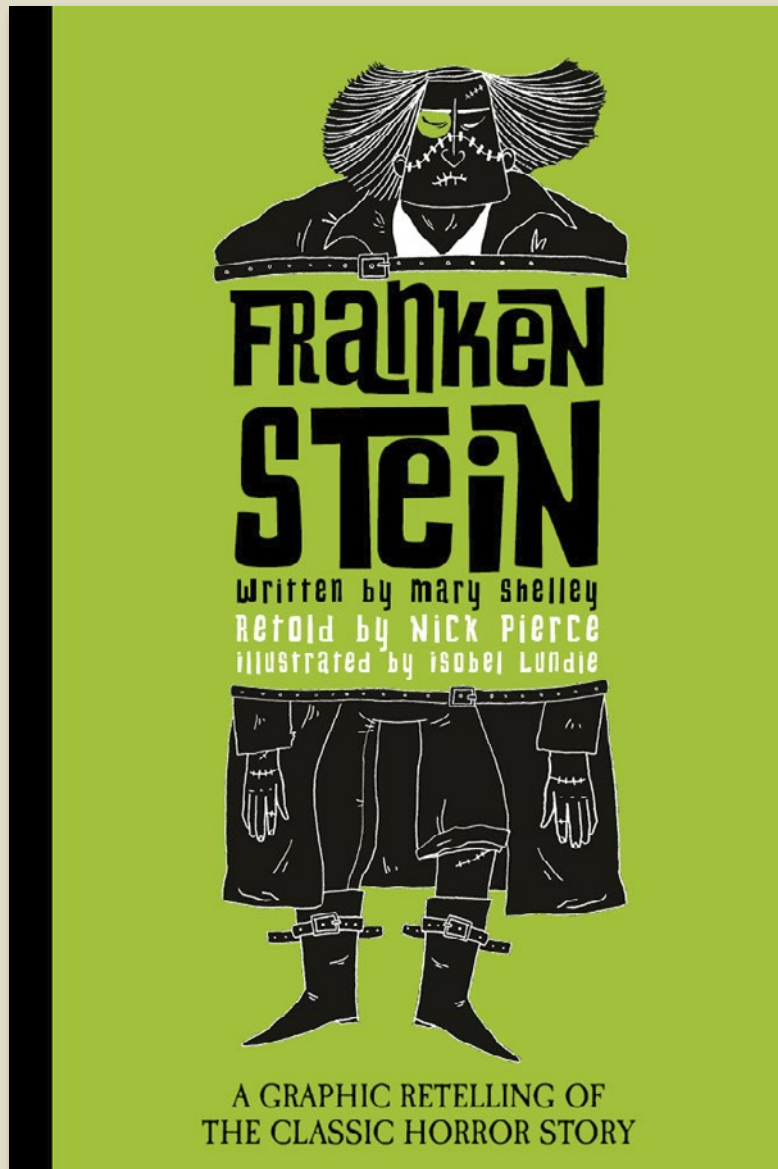
MARK ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA

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.

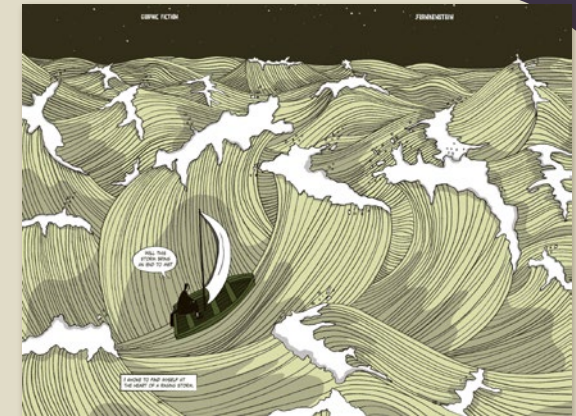
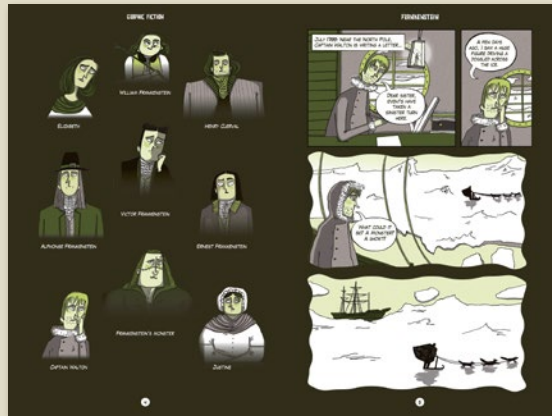
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Author	Emily Hauser
Illustrator	Sander Berg
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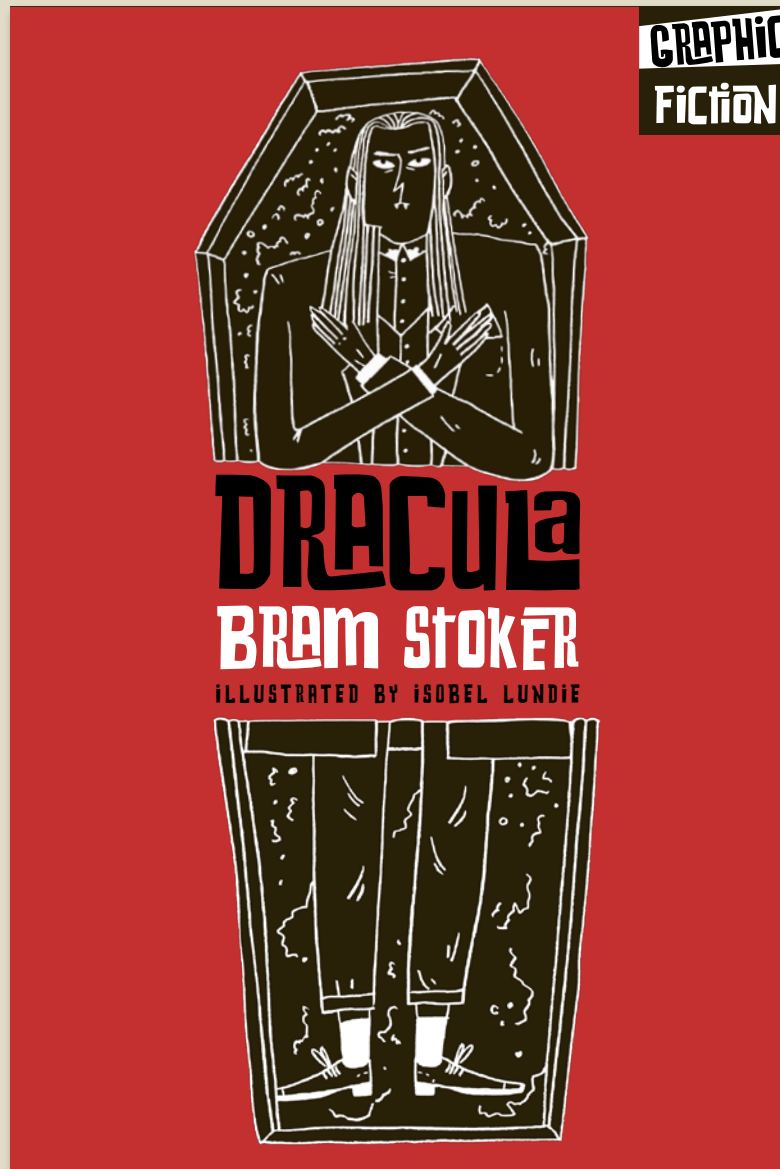
A graphic retelling of Mary Shelley's gothic masterpiece

- A contemporary twist on a 19th Century classic. This creepy graphic retelling is the perfect tool for engaging reluctant readers and introducing children to the literary canon.
- An excellent English Literature curriculum companion. The endmatter contains an educational author biography, history of the text and key theme analysis to further help children.
- A wonderful introduction to the horror genre. Young readers will be captivated by Isobel Lundie's beautiful, spooky illustrations.
- Utilises speech bubbles and easy-to-follow sequential ordering to make the story more accessible.
- Next title in the series: Dracula

Frankenstein



Pub Date	12/09/2024
Pub Price	£7.99
ISBN	9781800788800
H x W	210 x 140mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Mary Shelley
Illustrator	Isobel Lundie
Extent	64pp
Word Count	4316 words
Files To Printer	15/04/2024
Freight On Board	11/07/2024
Rights Available	World



Bram Stoker's legendary gothic masterpiece is bought back to life in this blood-sucking graphic retelling!

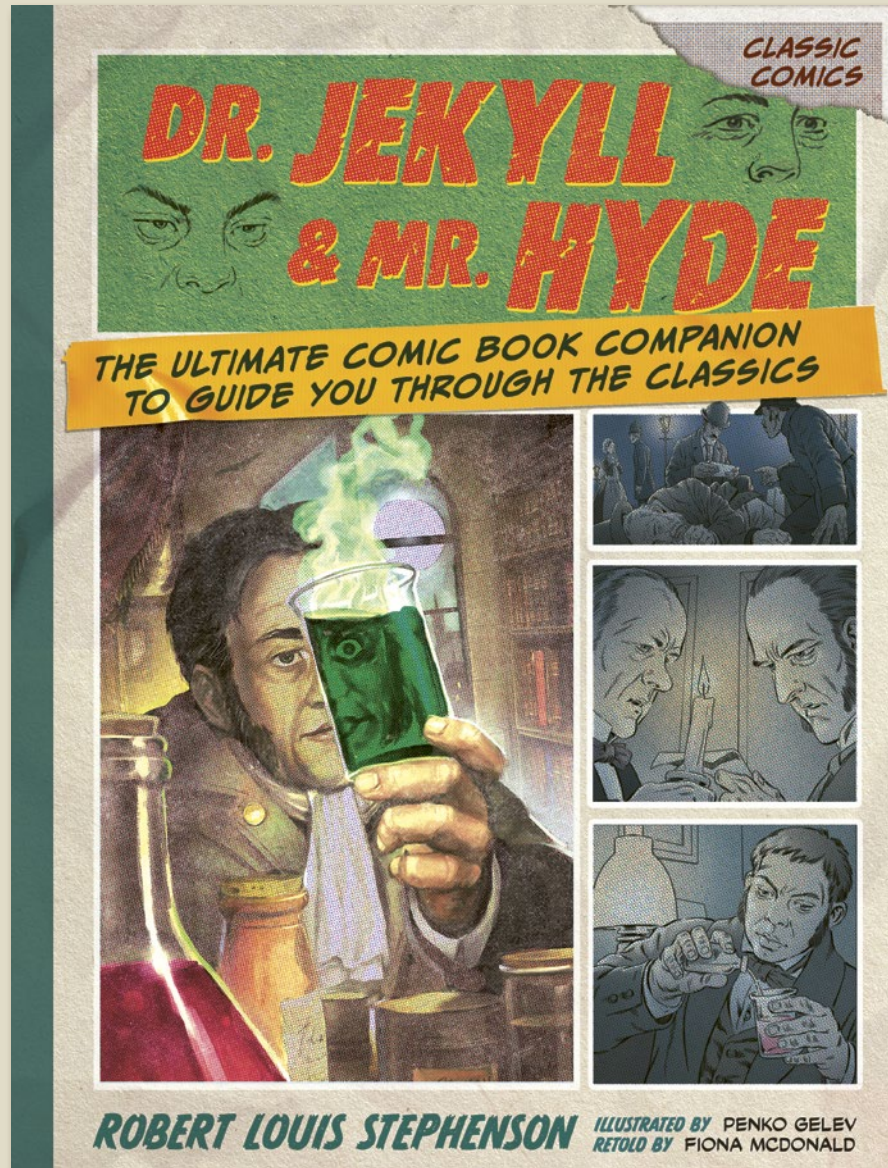
- A contemporary twist on a 19th Century classic. This creepy graphic retelling is the perfect tool for engaging reluctant readers and introducing children to the literary canon.
- An excellent English Literature curriculum companion. The endmatter contains an educational author biography, history of the text and key theme analysis to further help children.
- A wonderful introduction to the horror genre. Young readers will be captivated by Isobel Lundie's beautiful, spooky illustrations.

Dracula



Pub Date	12/09/2024
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ISBN	9781800788817
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Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Bram Stoker
Illustrator	Isobel Lundie
Extent	64pp
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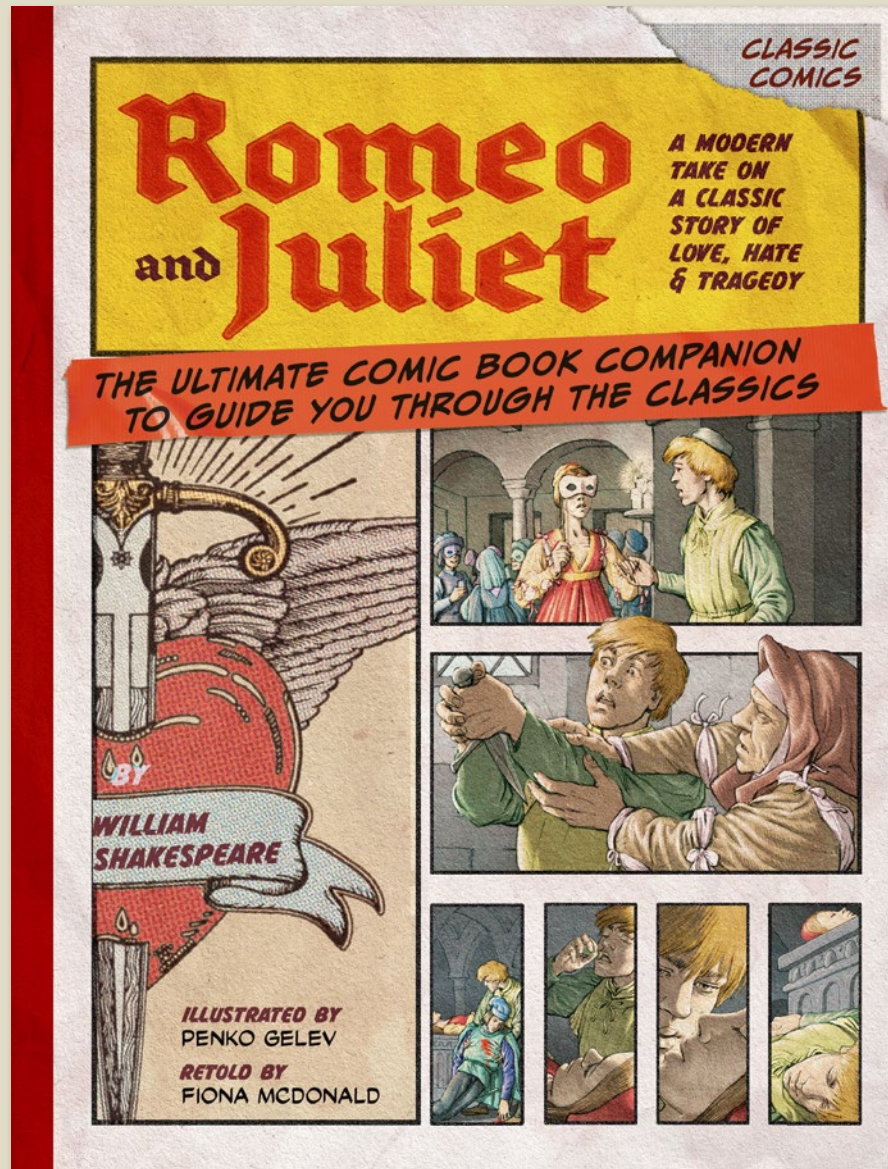
Classic Comics: Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde



The ultimate comic book companion to guide you through the Victorian classic, *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*

- The highly visual nature of comic book storytelling is the perfect way to encourage reluctant readers who are challenged or intimidated by reading to improve their literacy skills.
- Small amounts of text and easy-to-follow sequential ordering of the picture strips help make Shakespeare more accessible.
- Perfect curriculum companion to students studying Jekyll and Hyde at school, with an additional glossary to help dissect any tricky jargon or Victorian terms.

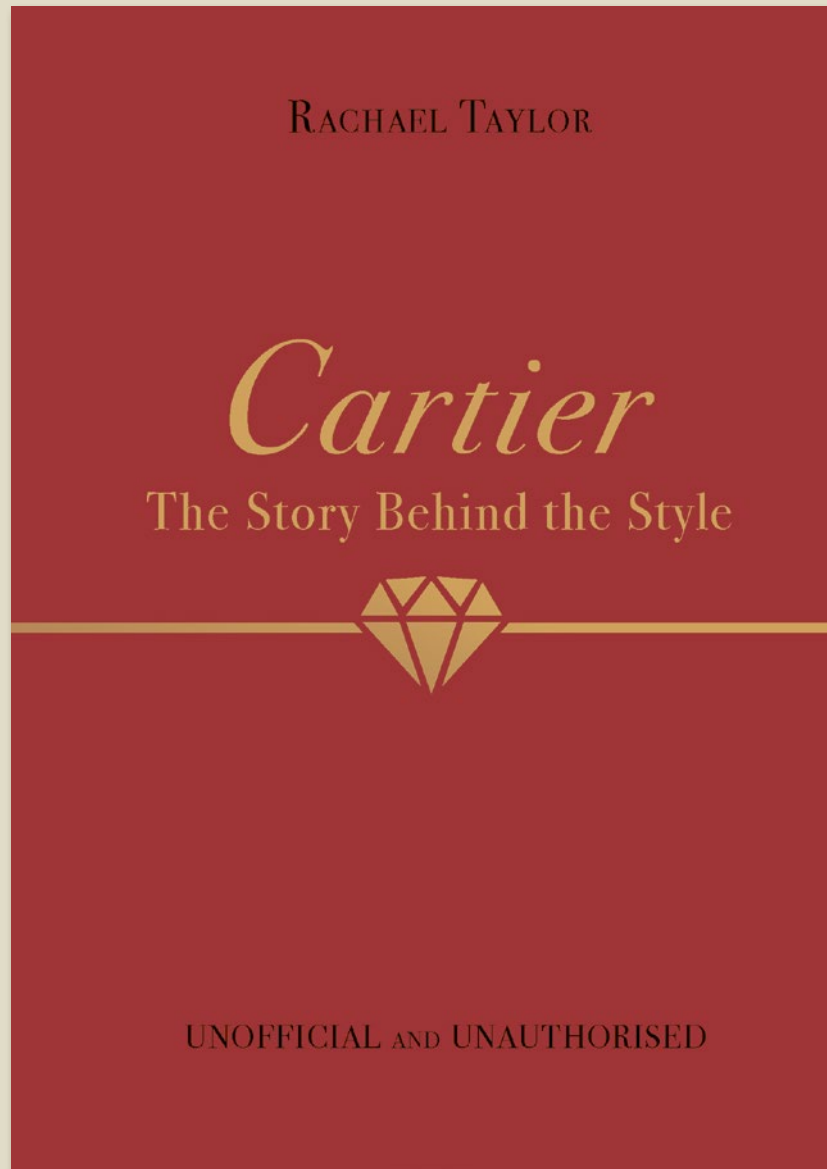
Classic Comics: Romeo and Juliet



The ultimate comic book companion to guide you through Shakespeare's classic, *Romeo and Juliet*.

- The highly visual nature of comic book storytelling is the perfect way to encourage reluctant readers who are challenged or intimidated by reading to improve their literacy skills.
- Small amounts of text and easy-to-follow sequential ordering of the picture strips help make Shakespeare accessible.
- Perfect curriculum companion to students studying *Romeo and Juliet* at school, with an additional glossary to help dissect any tricky jargon or old-fashioned terms.

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



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 cool, 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 maison in 1898. A year later he spearheaded the remaining

OPPOSITE: 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 1890s.

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 title of jewellers 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 Art 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.

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

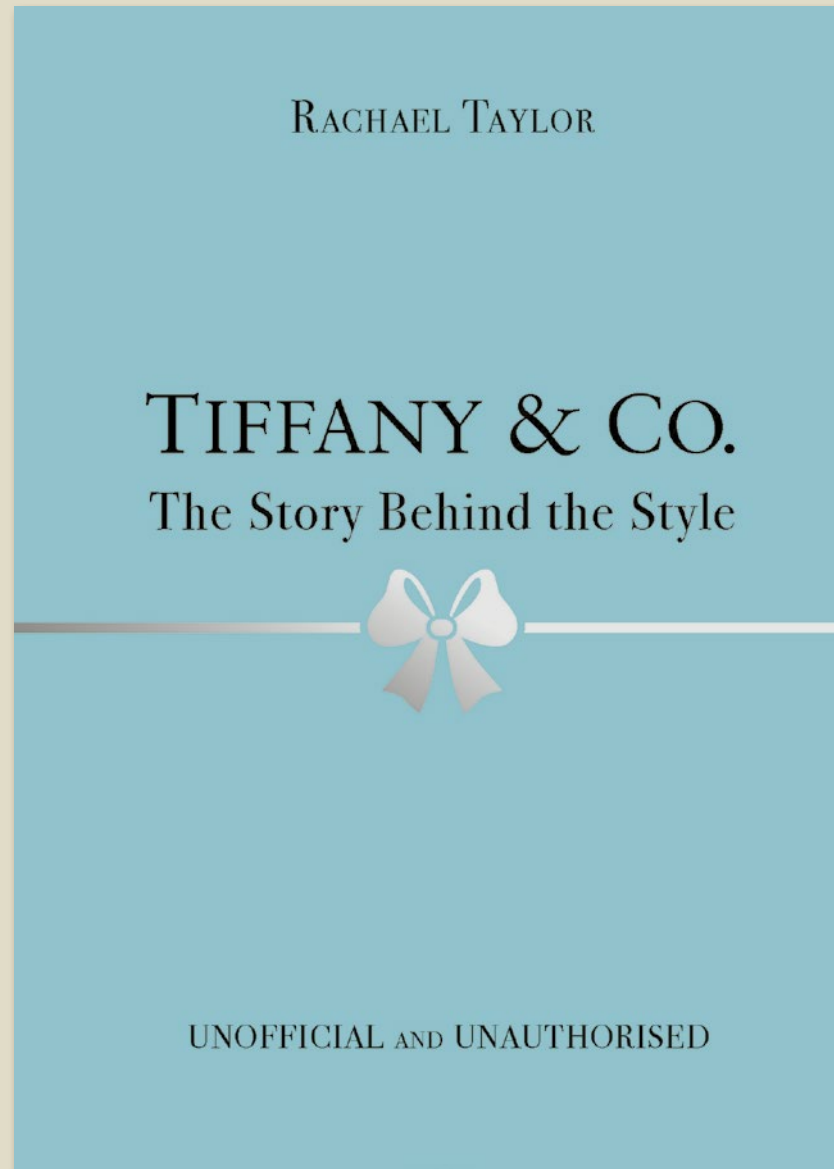


LEFT: Cartier platinum pendant watch set with diamonds, rubies and a pearl, c.1890-1910.

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.

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Rights Available	World

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 Caf ©, 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 feel 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 Ohio. 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-old 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, silver, porcelain, clocks and jewelry, 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 jewelry.

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 jewelry store, inspired by the Tiffany & Co. store in New York.

OPPOSITE: A sketch of the Tiffany & Co. store at the Excelsior Hotel in Paris in 1902.

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 jewelry and its top-quality silver. In 1862, President Abraham Lincoln purchased a set of pearl neckties 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 justify Tiffany's name: the high-jewellery masterpiece – a 237.42ct rough fancy yellow diamond. When cut and polished, what emerged was a diamond of staggering 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 rare 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 invention 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.



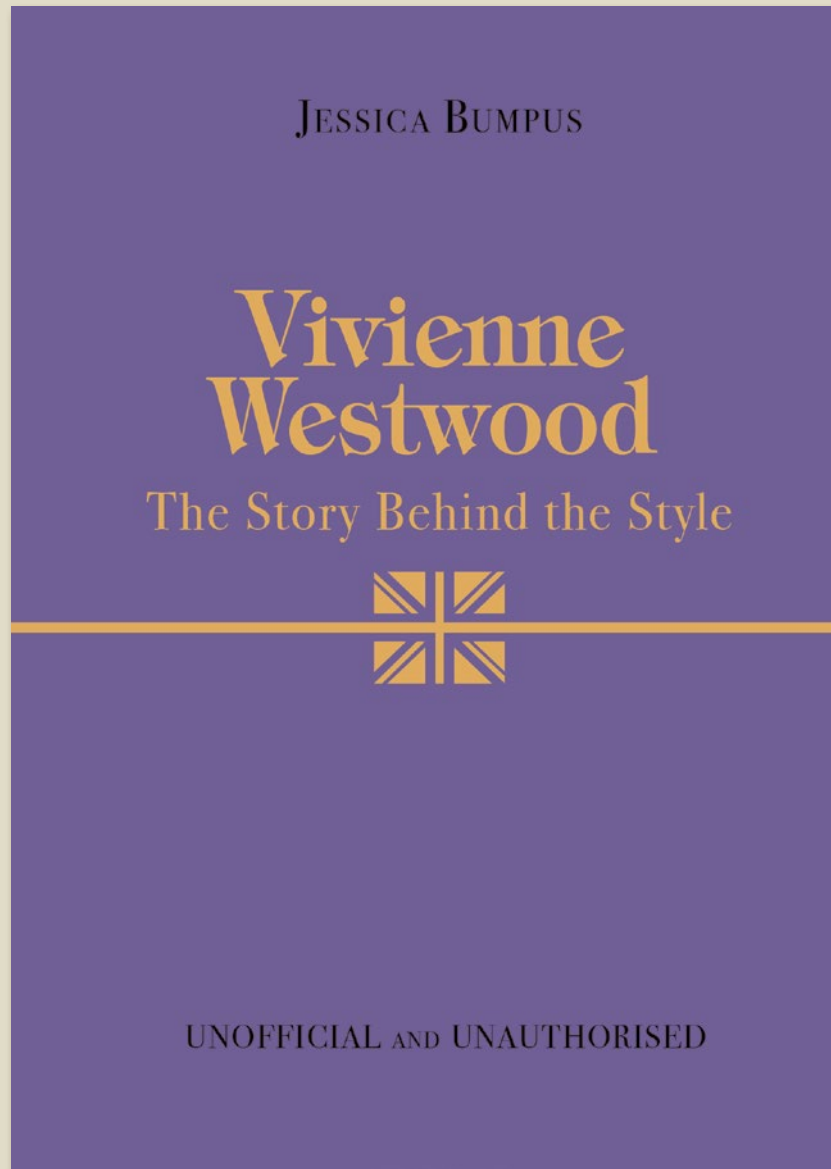
LEFT: The Tiffany & Co. flagship store in New York.

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



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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 Paragon 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 semi-detached Millbrook Cottages 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: *Konshalee*.



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 leasing 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, Vivienne Westwood and Joseph Ferdinand Cecil in front of the original Parisian Garage, 1971



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.

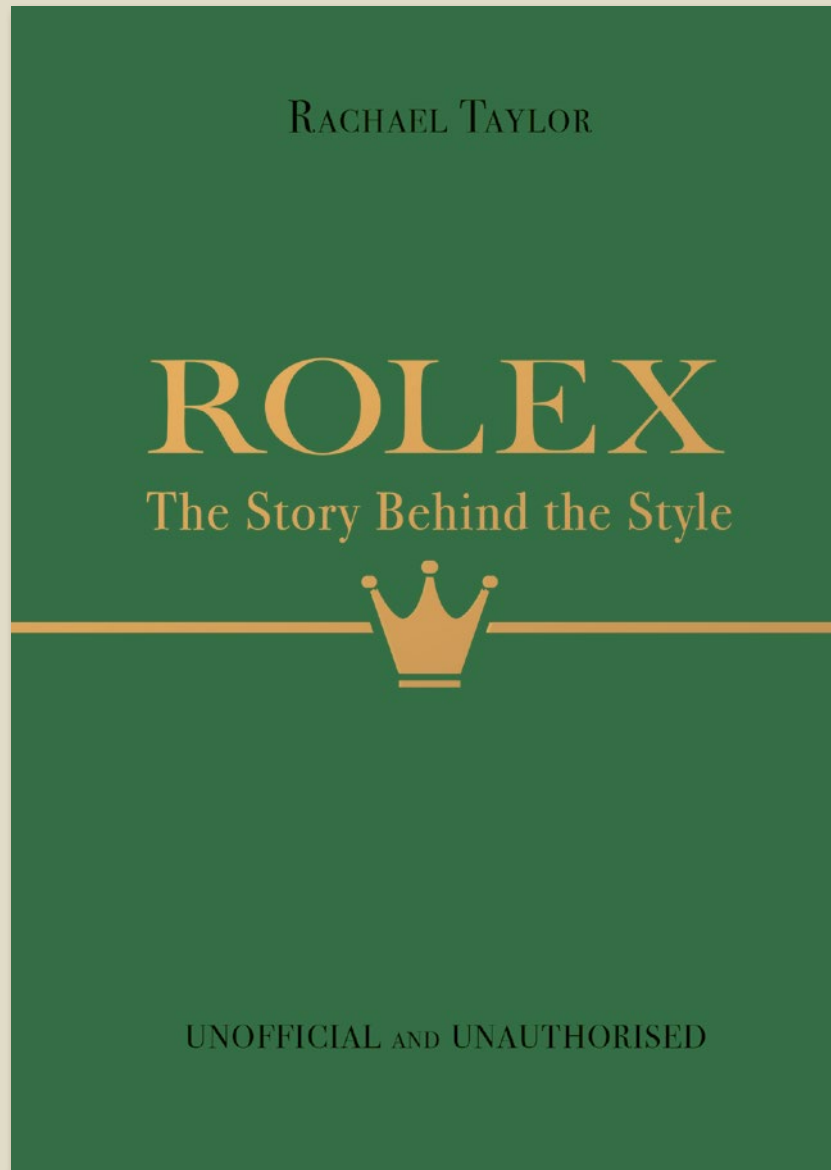
Westwood was the original multi-hyphenate and, in many ways, light years ahead of her time. She has inspired generations of designers that came after her, whether established and successful or aspiring and eager. Fashion critics even noted whiffs of her spirit at the London Fashion Week collections of 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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Rolex: The Story Behind the Style



Visual history of the iconic watch brand.

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Rolex: The Story Behind the Style



PROVIDER: Hans Wilsdorf, the founder of Rolex.
 RIGHT: Representatives of watch firms in Geneva in 1908.



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 Bienne 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 1908, it came to him. Or as he would later put it: "A gentleman whispered '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 Bienne 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.

OPPOSITE TOP: A watchmaker operating in the Rolex movement in Geneva in 1942. TOP RIGHT: Rolex watches in a display case in the Rolex boutique.
 OPPOSITE BOTTOM: A pocket watch displayed in the Rolex boutique in Geneva in 1910. RIGHT: Rolex watches in a display case in the Rolex boutique.

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 in its action as a go-between between the sealed inner world of the 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 fluted bezels are decorative now, the ridges originally served a purpose to allow a special tool to screw the bezel securely to the mid case.

OPPOSITE: A 1959 Rolex Oyster Perpetual on a brown alligator strap. ABOVE: A close-up of a Rolex Oyster Perpetual case and bezel base.



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.

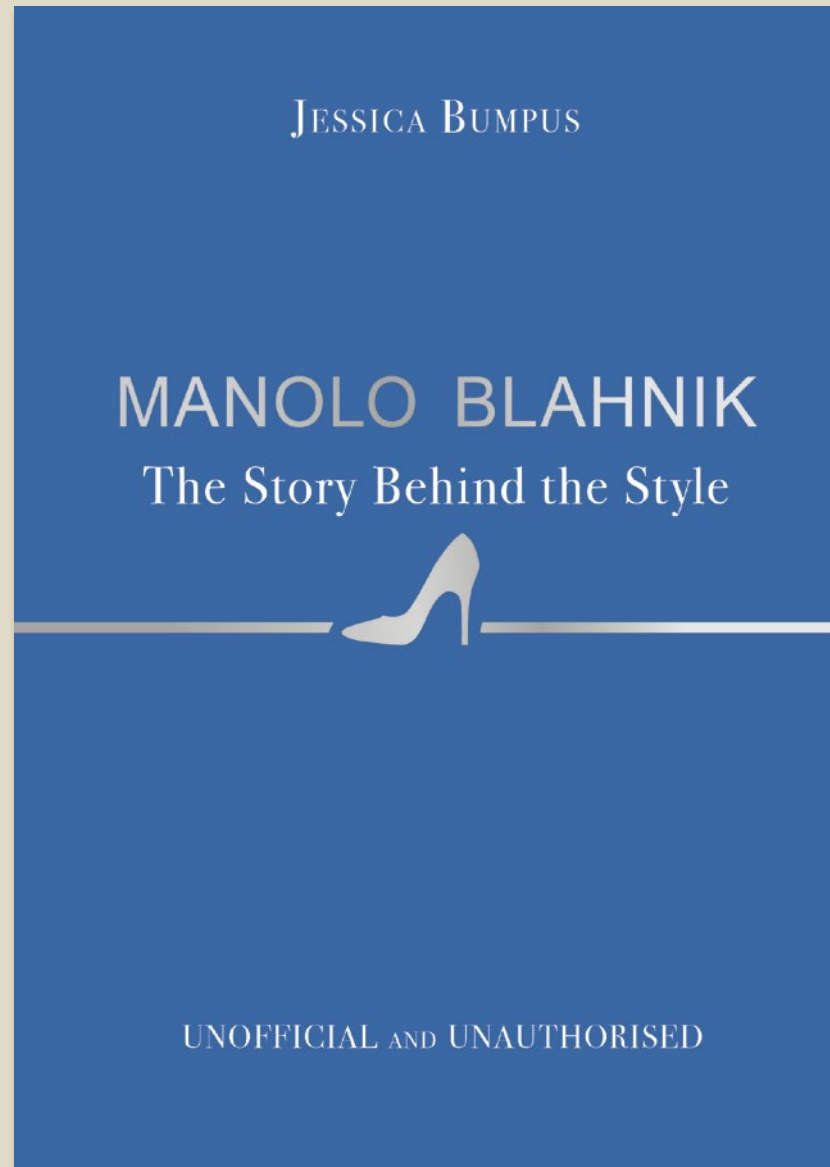
The story of Rolex is so much more than that of its watches. It is one of epic ambition and vision. What started out as a one-man band in London's Hatton Garden would become the epicentre of the Swiss watchmaking industry, and one of the most recognisable and coveted brands in the world.



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

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Manolo Blahnik: The Story Behind the Style



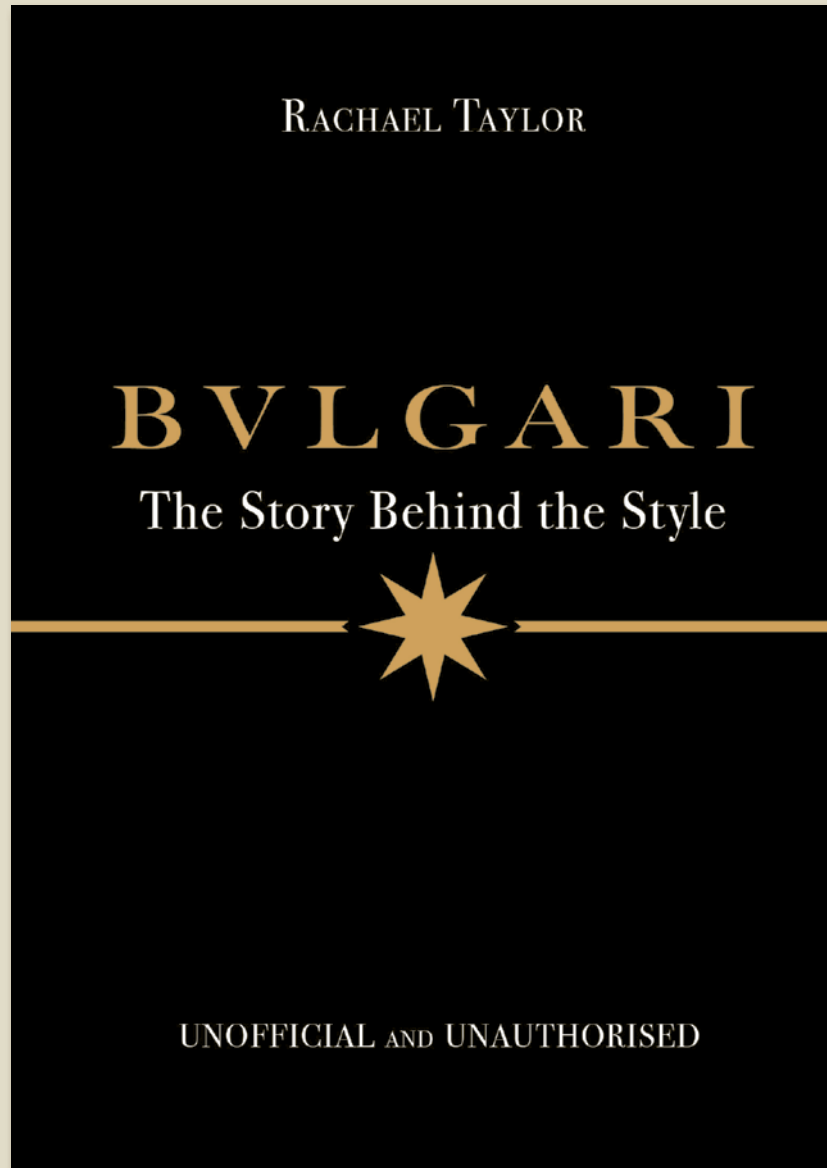
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- Illustrated with full colour photographs showcasing the brand's history.
- Cover finishes: mat lam and foil.
- Comp title *The Little Book of Chanel* has sold in excess of 70k copies TCM.

Manolo Blahnik: The Story Behind the Style

Pub Date	24/10/2024
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Bulgari: The Story Behind the Style



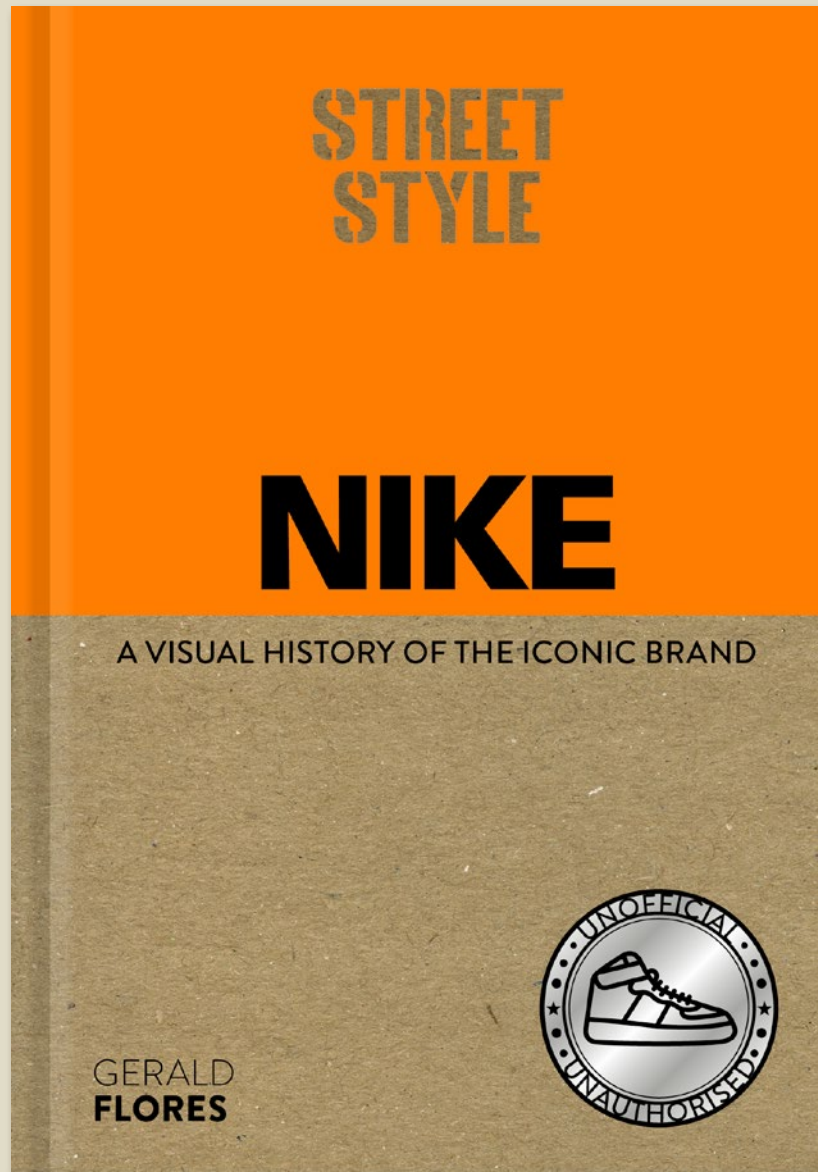
Visual history of the iconic jewellery brand.

- 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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Street Style: Nike



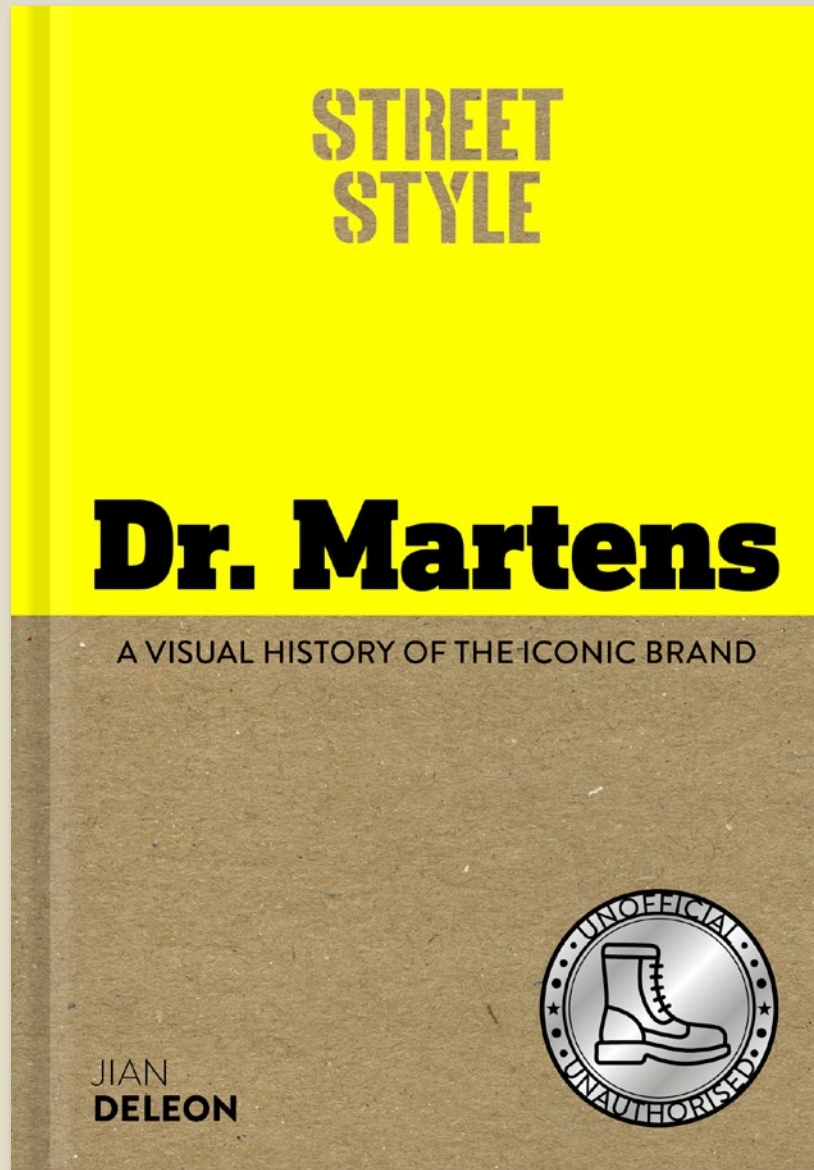
Visual history of the iconic street style brand.

- 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

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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 Spring Behind Every Step

It's hard to believe that an orthopedic 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. Doctor 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 boots severely uncomfortable for his ailing foot, he utilised soft leather for



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

NOT FINAL

Who Was Dr. Martens?

Dr. Martens may not be a real person, but Dr. Klaus Maertens certainly was. The brand as we know it today began with him. A doctor in the German Army, he found himself in post-war Munich at the age of 25, nursing a broken foot. The year was 1945, World War II had just ended, but his injury was one he earned from an unfortunate riding accident.

As he was recovering from his injury, he found that the standard issue, leather-soled Schürzenbock lowboots that had been part of the German Army uniform since 1937 actually hurt his feet more than helped them. Unconquering and footless styles were undergoing a similar shift. It had been a little more than a century since the Industrial Revolution had commercialised the footwear industry, allowing for mass production for a craft that was once exclusively handmade. Consequently, styles were being made when it came to what was happening in the world of vacuumed soles.

American chemist Charles Goodyear discovered that heating up rubber and adding sulphur made it even more flexible. The vulcanised process had many industrial applications, but it also made it much easier to make durable, rubber-soled shoes. Yet while canvas plimolls and burgeoning sneaker companies like Converse explicitly were meant for athletic pursuits, Maertens saw an opportunity in making a shoe that had the classic, down-toy appeal of a military boot, combined with the comfort and orthopedic benefits of a rubber sole.

OPPOSITE: Dr. Klaus Maertens, creator of the original Dr. Martens boot.



NOT FINAL

The first prototype of what would become the Dr. Martens 1460 leather boot took design elements from the German Schürzenbock and set it on top of a unique, air-cushioned sole originally made from heat-treated, reprocessed tyre rubber. He made his proof-of-concept using a salvaged cobbler's last and a needle, but it would still take a couple of years before his brand-new shoe business got any proverbial legs behind it.

OPPOSITE: Standard issue German army field boots from World War II that were uncomfortable to wear for Dr. Martens.



NOT FINAL

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the upper and repurposed tyre rubbers to create an air-padded sole. The resulting shoe is equal parts built to last and equal parts built to live in. It's no wonder that punk rockers and hip-hop artists alike have graced thousands of stages in a pair of Dr. Martens over the years - it's a shoe made for those who live out loud. The story of how a purpose-driven product came to define one of today's most exciting lifestyle brands is one that spans a growing connection between clothing and culture. When you combine a timeless product with a chameleon-like ability to mean different things to different people, you get a shoe that is undeniably trend-proof.



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

NOT FINAL

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