**COLORING BOOK** 



SAUVAGE

Sauvage is an homage to the wilderness — be it deep within the jungle or the one stirring in the heart. Inspired by the patron saint of painters, Henri Matisse, Sauvage's unencumbered brushstrokes balance wild freedom with refined form. The hand-printed pattern is fearless and expansive, a leafy canopy of brilliant color.



v.s.

In Tibetan cosmology, the Phoenix and Dragon appear to be opposites: one is fire, the other water, one lives east, the other lives west. But together they take on special significance — a balance to one another. The rolling medallion border and thoughtful scale of V.S. lends itself to a number of uses — from drapery to paneled screens to elaborate upholstery.



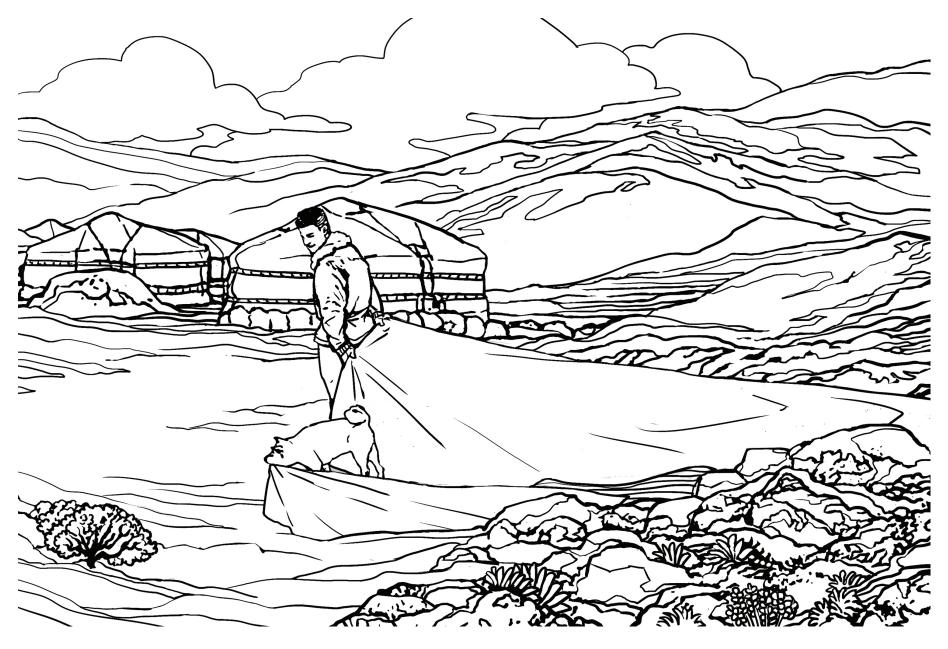
**JANAS** 

Janas – or faeries – are fabled to hide in the cracks of ancient caves, where they weave linen with gold filigree and sing as they work. They venture out only after sunset, when bedtime stories waken the dreamy recesses of the mind and floating lights appear behind closed eyelids. Named for the mysterious creatures that inspired it, Janas gives the illusion of illumination.



**KHOTAN** 

Named for an ancient Central Asian city along the Silk Road, Khotan carpets combine Chinese geometry with Middle Eastern motifs and Western color palettes. Highly prized by collectors, they're an early example of cross-cultural textile design. An amalgam of ingredients from many customs and countries, Khotan is a branching, blooming mystery.



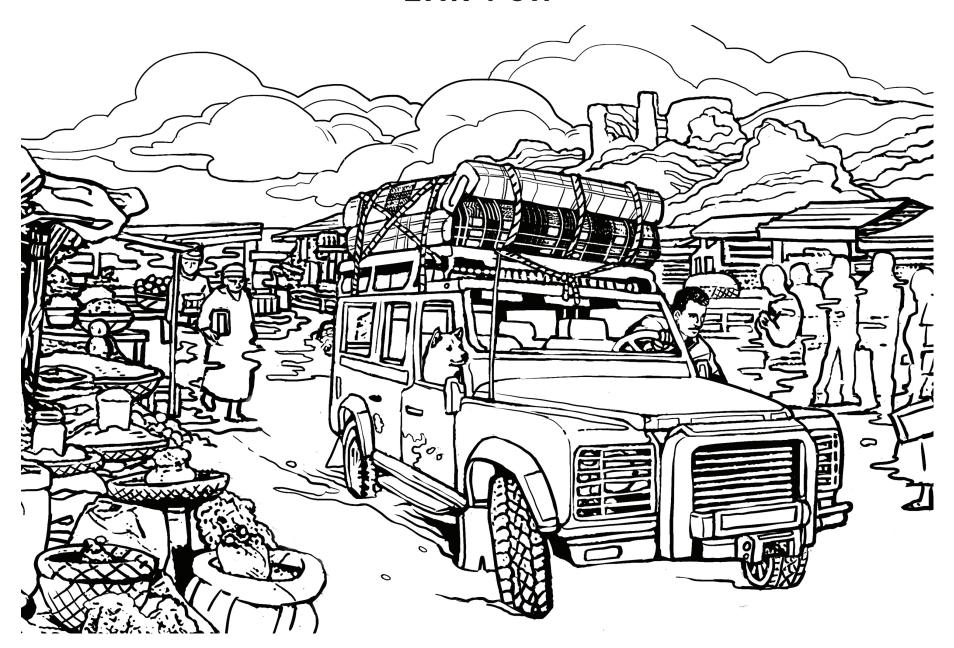
BATU

Raw wool, cleaned and carded, is the oldest known material used to make textiles. Felted wool is simple but uncompromising, refined in its resilience. Batu comes from the Mongolian word for strength and stability. It is timeless in its usage, able to withstand all that life brings.



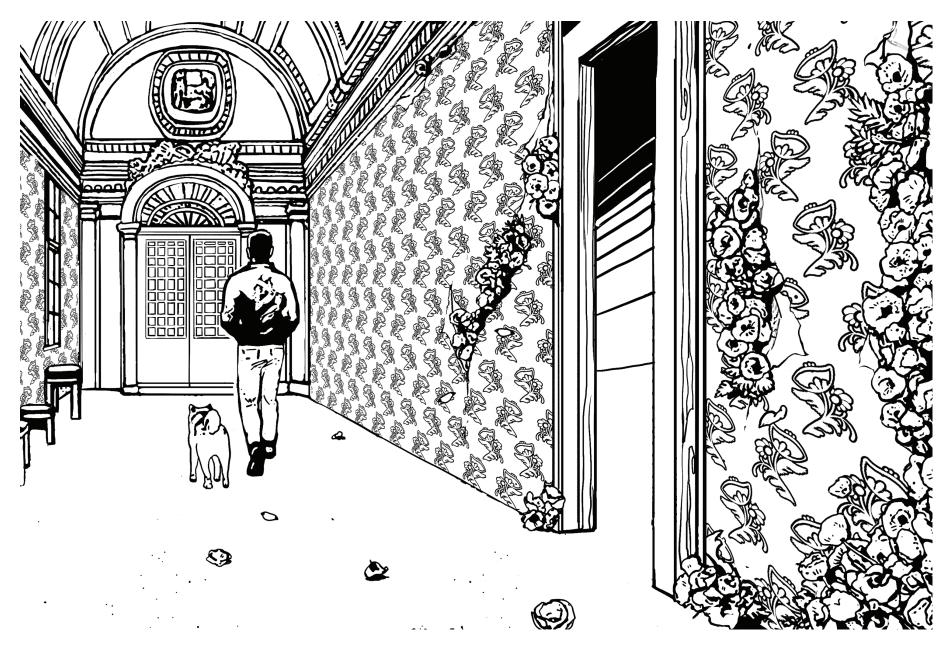
SARU

Named for the Japanese snow monkey, Saru is a tapestry of macaques and persimmons woven with metallic lamé yarns. Monkeys figure prominently in the folklore of Japan as both messengers of the gods and cunning tricksters. In many Shinto myths, monkeys descend from the mountains to deliver gifts from kami (spirits), including persimmons — symbols of good luck and longevity.



**EXPEDITION** 

Expedition ventures into new territory, pairing close-set stripes with broad spacing at unexpected intervals. In woven linen, it's a modern take on the well-traveled history of gingham, pulling inspiration from a pattern closely associated with colonial India, Malaysia, Japan, Britain and beyond. Almost imperceptibly, the pattern reveals the restlessness of an unending journey.



**PAPAVERO** 

Few flowers are as revered as the poppy, which has inspired a wealth of art. William Morris frequently returned to it in his search for beauty "in accord with Nature," and Shakespeare called it, along with mandragora, one of "the drowsy syrups of the world." Used for sleep since antiquity, the poppy symbolizes dreams, peace and prosperity — the flower was exchanged for currency across the ancient Roman Empire.



**CIMARUTA** 

A chimerical blossom is born from a serpentine stalk of rue. Cimaruta is named after the Italian folk charm, which is often associated with witch-craft and mythology of Southern Italy. The Cimaruta amulet is a protective symbol used to ward off the evil eye when donned as a necklace or placed above an infant's cradle.



LES BAOBABS AMOUREUX

In Madagascar, not far from the well-known Avenue of the Baobabs, are Les Baobabs Amoureux. Entwined together, these two giant baobab trees inspired a local legend, in which a young boy and girl from separate villages fell in love. Each promised in arranged marriages to another, they prayed for a way to be together. In response, the baobabs grew and met, forever inseparable.