

Gems & Jewellery

September 2005 Vol. 14 No.3



The Gemmological Association of Great Britain & The Society of Jewellery Historians

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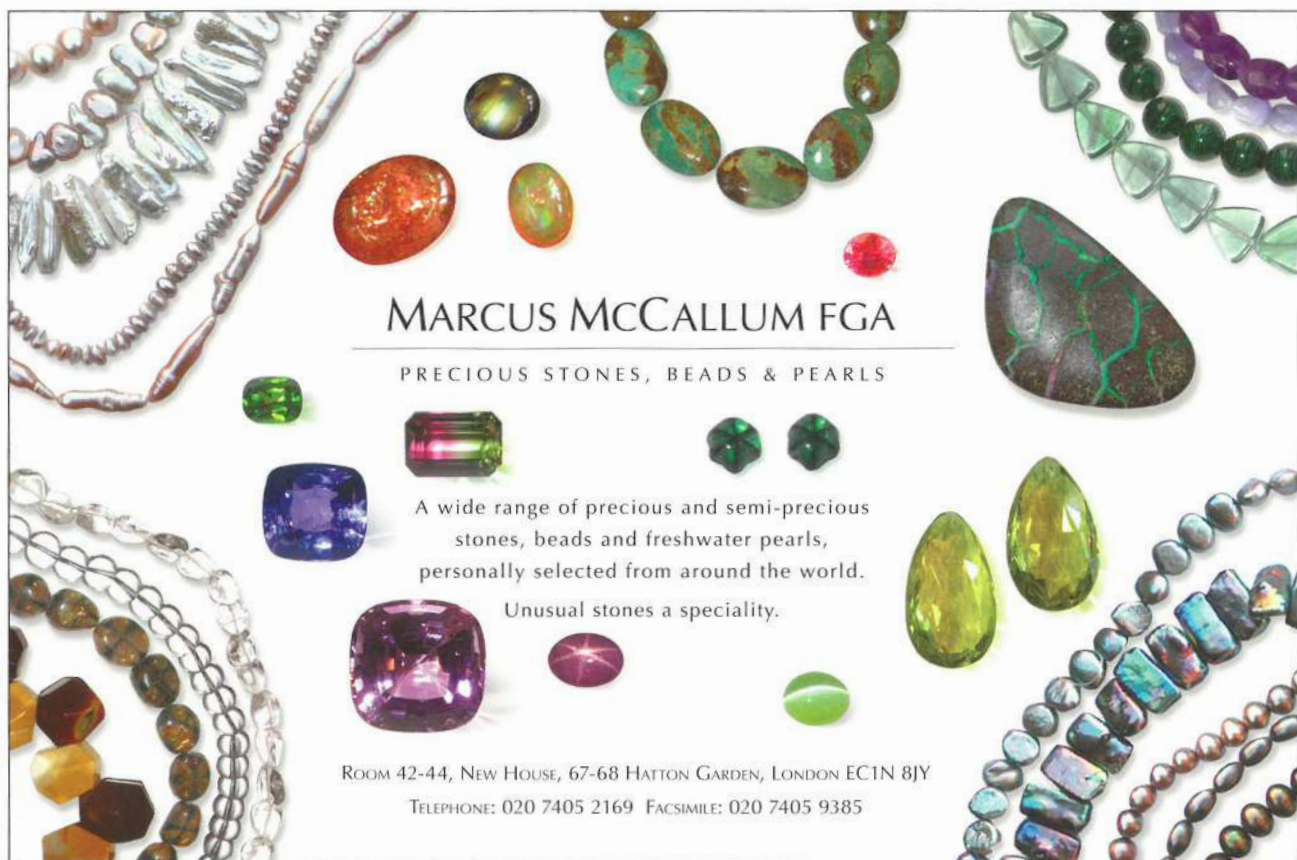
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The Lab's 80 years

The Gem Testing Laboratory is 80 years old this year (see the brief history on p.52), having been founded in 1925 in specific response to the then horrific threat of cultured pearls. For the first few years the lab was financed by a group of pearl dealers, but because there was a fear that this might lead to accusations of bias, the lab was placed under the wings of the London Chamber of Commerce. In the dismal economic climate of the 1930s there was not sufficient pearl work to keep the laboratory busy and so a major programme was then undertaken into the then novel use of spectroscopy in gem identification. This was again supported by the London trade because they saw the vital importance of this work both in day-to-day trade and in on-going education.

Happy to say, 80 years after our birth there are still many individuals and companies that are generously providing funding and samples. This allows us to stay up-to-date, to keep our members up-to-date and to continually hone and improve our in-house and international teaching.

So, on our 80th birthday and on behalf of the Gemmological Association, may I thank all those who have supported our laboratory in the past, those that do so today and those that will do so in the future.

Also, it is not just our 80th birthday, it is the 80th birthday for the concept of this kind of laboratory and all laboratories should celebrate! But we were the first, and the advertisement on the back cover of this issue notes that we inspired many others. This is not just marketing hype, some other laboratories were indeed directly modelled on ours. In any case, we can note with pride how many other gem laboratories around the world are run and staffed by gemmologists with our qualification – our Gemmological Diploma with its coveted FGA membership designation.

Education, Gem-A Conference and Tucson

When the lab was founded it was seen as an important adjunct to gemmological education. Our interlinking of education, research and membership is still vital: gemmology doesn't stop with the Association's Diploma. With this in mind the Gemmological Association is offering free attendance at our Conference on Sunday 30 October to all students who have successfully gained their Gemmological Diploma this year. For more details contact Dawn on 020 7404 3334.

Gem-A's profile in the USA continues to rise, largely as a result of Gem-A USA Director Anne Dale's tireless efforts. New teaching centres are being set up as are closer working relationships with other US gem and jewellery organisations. One of the Gem-A USA Advisory Board Members is Gail Levine, Executive Director of the National Association of Jewelry Appraisers, and her offer of a scholarship to cover fees for attendance at the NAJA's 25th Annual Winter Educational Conference on 30-31 January 2006 in Tucson AZ – during the Tucson gem and minerals shows – is open to all Gem-A students (see www.NAJAappraisers.com for more information).

Jack Ogden

Chief Executive Officer, Gemmological Association

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Gems&Jewellery

(Formerly Gem & Jewellery News)

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Cover:



Cartier Snake from the Cartier Collection displayed at the Diamonds exhibition. See Shows and Exhibitions, p.60. Photo by Nick Welsh, Cartier Collection. © Cartier



White topaz with sputtered back facets giving multi-colour effect. Photo Grenville Millington. See Hands-on Gemmology, p.58



The latest micro-laser 'KM' treatment of diamond. Photo by Branko Deljanin. See Hands-on Gemmology, p.57

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The Society of Jewellery Historians was formed in 1977 with the aim of stimulating the growing international interest in jewellery of all ages and cultures by publishing new research and bringing together those seriously interested in the subject, whether in a professional or private capacity. The membership includes archaeologists, museum specialists, collectors, art historians, dealers, gemmologists, practising jewellers and designers, scientists and restorers, all united by their enthusiasm for the subject.

The Society holds eight evening lectures a year at the prestigious apartments of the Society of Antiquaries of London, as well as occasional symposia. The lectures cover all periods from ancient to modern, and a living jeweller is normally included each year. Refreshments are served after lectures, and this provides an opportunity for members to meet.

Jewellery Studies is published in colour on an occasional basis, and contains full length articles, book reviews and other information. Members also, of course, receive *Gems & Jewellery* quarterly. The current maximum annual subscription is twenty eight pounds.

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Trick or treat

HARRY LEVY looks at the ethics of selling treated stones

As some readers might know, in my spare time away from writing puzzles for *Gems & Jewellery*, I run a gem dealing business and have been closely connected with CIBJO and other jewellery industry 'watchdog' bodies for many years. It is remarkable how often the three – gems, trade ethics and trickery – overlap.

Recently we were looking for a carat size round ruby and one of the local London dealers offered us just such a stone. But our immediate reaction was that it did not look right and it did not feel right. Gem dealers will recognise this gut reaction – it comes through experience and can't be taught.

Our ruby's colour was not 'right'. I am well aware of the huge range of shades of pinks and reds that can exist – especially with the various heat and beryllium treatments – but this one just didn't fit in. And it didn't feel right. That might sound even more irrational, but sure enough when we checked its actual weight against that estimated from its measurements, it was too light. Its specific gravity was too low.

Next we did what all good stone dealers should do when unsure about a gem, we turned to a higher gemmological authority. Our gut reactions were right – it was a hydrothermally grown synthetic red beryl.

I'm sure there was no trickery intended by the dealers who offered the stone to us. But somewhere farther back down the supply chain one of the links was a trick; that seller knew just what he or she was doing. Unless some dealer or retailer further up the supply chain has the right 'gut reaction' or sufficient gemmological knowledge, the stone will end up as a 'natural' in someone's piece of jewellery, never to be discovered for what it is.

Of course, although under UK law unknowingly passing on an untrue description is less of a crime than knowingly applying one, few cases of 'mistaken identify' come to the courts' attention and Trading Standards Officers are far too pressed on more important matters, such as those directly affecting safety and health.

Simply relying on being able to bounce the gem back down the supply chain with each link getting its cost back until it reaches the person who knowingly misled the buyer is not enough. All dealers who are in a position to make a 'buying' decision need to know enough gemmology and have enough experience to know when they don't know enough. You cannot simply take your supplier's word for it.

There is nothing wrong with selling synthetic or treated stones for what they are. Indeed, we should take pride in such amazing technical and scientific feats. The problems with synthetic and treated stones are that unscrupulous or ignorant dealers sell them as something that they are not. Prices are affected, or customer confidence, or both.

So, for example, selling irradiated quartz as 'lemon topaz' (as seen in a Hatton Garden shop window) might be ignorance or lack of ethics. Nothing that basic gemmological training and a good kick couldn't cure. But what about writing 'heated' on an invoice for rubies but deliberately not mentioning the lead-glass filling (as I recently encountered)? That cannot be brushed aside as unethical. Surely it is downright criminal.

And what should we think about 'crackled' stones? In this relatively recently revived 'trick' a synthetic ruby is heated and



A selection of the glass-filled rubies recently acquired by the Gemmological Association for educational and research purposes. (See also Notes from the Lab, p.53)

then cooled rapidly in water. This causes internal fissures and to the unwary they appear to be natural as they are not clean and thus 'could not be synthetic'. Are such crackled stones made to thoughtfully provide customers reasonably priced alternatives to natural rubies, made to fool the public, or made to fool dealers?

I do not like to think that there are people out there who are deliberately trying to trick me, supported, albeit often unintentionally, by ignorance and greed up the supply chain. All too often we let unscrupulous dealers get away with it. The coloured stone trade has been notoriously poor at policing itself in the past and unless the whole industry can clean up its act, heaven knows what will happen when synthetic diamonds and less-obvious diamond treatments become more common.

Let's insist on full disclosure, even if it is verbal. The ethical dealers have nothing to lose or to fear.

We have treatments, but let us eliminate the tricks. □

G8 Summit

In early July Gem-A Fellow Joanna Thomson, a jewellery designer and maker of the Scottish Borders, was invited to take part in a Spouses' Craft Fair at the Gleneagles G8 Summit. Joanna collaborated with fellow craftswoman and leatherworker Caroline Marr also from the Scottish Borders to make the leather-bound folders presented to each of the top delegates. Joanna's input was to make the silver corners for the folders, with particular attention to the siting of the hallmarks. Said Joanna: "Cherie Blair is an ardent advocate of the British hallmarking system and was keen to ensure that the world leaders went home with home-produced silver items bearing the Edinburgh hallmark." □



Pride of position

We were amused by an admission by Edinburgh jeweller Alistir Tait in a recent issue of the *Retail Jeweller* ('If I could do it all again' May 2005). In his youth Alistir had been so impressed with his position as secretary of the Gemmological Association's Scottish Branch that when he was planning a visit to South Africa he wrote to De Beer's on the Association's headed paper. Said Alistir: "What a surprise for them when they were met by a shy 18-year-old student bluffing his way in the world." □

The Gem Testing Laboratory Celebrates 80 years

The Gem Testing Laboratory run by the Gemmological Association is proud to celebrate its 80-year history – and the fact that it is the longest established such laboratory in the world. The list of those that have run and worked for the laboratory reads like a who's who of gemmology.

As originally conceived it was a pearl testing laboratory. It was established in 1925 to combat the 'threat' of cultured pearls that were then appearing in increasing numbers and causing enormous consternation among the London pearls dealers. Indeed, the laboratory was initially funded by the pearl dealers. However, to avoid any potential accusations of bias, the lab was soon put under the auspices of the London Chamber of Commerce.



Basil Anderson using the 'new' X-ray equipment in the laboratory in 1930

The first director of the laboratory was a young graduate from King's College, London – Basil W. Anderson. The laboratory's original home was in Diamond House, Hatton Garden, but in 1929 it was moved to 55 Hatton Garden and the same year new X-ray equipment was installed to aid pearl testing. The illustration shows Basil Anderson using this X-ray equipment around 1930.

45,000 pearls were tested during the laboratory's first year in their new premises. However, the depressed economic situation in the 1930s reduced the quantity of pearls for testing and Anderson and his colleague C. J. Payne had ample time to actively pursue gemmological research – research that the gem dealers and jewellers of the time funded because they saw it as vital for the future of their trade. During the following decades they were pioneers in the new field of spectroscopy in gem identification.

Alec Farn and Robert Webster joined the laboratory in 1946 and the four developed their services to the trade and started to forge international links and then in 1954 the laboratory moved to the basement of 15 Hatton Garden. Basil Anderson retired in 1971, and at the end of this same year the lease of 55 Hatton Garden expired and the Laboratory was moved to 36 Greville Street in another basement that Alec Farn described as suffering as much 'from flooding, debris and damp' as their previous home had done.

Ken Scarratt joined the laboratory in 1974, working under the direction of Alec Farn until 1981 when he was appointed Director on Alec's retirement. Ken did much to develop diamond grading, introduced during Alec Farn's tenure, and a fruitful period of cooperation with the GIA ensued. Ken worked alongside Alan Clark, Eric Emms and Steve Kennedy, all of whom later became responsible for the running of sections of the laboratory. In 1983 Ken supervised the move of the lab to the third floor of 27 Greville Street where it remains to this day.

Work on pearls, coloured stones and, increasingly, on diamonds remain at the core of the laboratory's activities but recently these have expanded into different kinds of jewellery, and projects on historic stones and metals are in prospect. □

Notes from the Lab

Glass-filled rubies

The 'glass filled' rubies that were first recorded a year or so ago (as reported in *Gems & Jewellery*, June 2005, p.30) seem to have been a bit later reaching Britain in quantity than some other parts of the world. We had seen the odd one, but not so many. Recently, however, they have been reaching Britain in greater numbers and although many are imported and rightly clearly disclosed as treated when sold, gem dealers and jewellers are warned to be on the look-out for those being handled by less ethical people.



1 Lead glass filled fracture in a ruby

Most are fairly readily recognisable under a microscope (1), especially if you have

already seen one or two. But we are seeing more that are less obvious because the rubies so treated are of better quality and less flawed to start with. In our lab X-rays are used to help detection – but not all labs own such equipment and I doubt if any dealers do. Under a microscope, various diagnostic internal features can usually be seen including, sometimes, a colour flash as with the glass-filled diamonds that have been around for some time now. But this can sometimes be tricky to spot. If in doubt ask us or another lab for an opinion – a verbal opinion won't cost that much and will help set your mind at rest.

Gold jewellery

As far as jewellery goes, an interesting example of fake ancient gold work passed through the laboratory recently – a piece purporting to be a Scythian (i.e. modern Ukraine) sheet gold plaque and 'from an old British collection', but actually a fake. In fact it was one of a series of such that we have seen in recent years and an almost



2 Rolling striations on gold sheet purported to be ancient



exact match to another offered on the London market a year or so ago.

The detail of the sheet gold shown here (2) reveals the parallel striations that characterise sheet metal produced by passing the gold between a pair of smooth steel rollers. If the plaque had been genuine it would have dated to about 300 BC. The rolling of metal seemingly has its origins in the sixteenth century when we see rollers in sketches by Leonardo da Vinci. They were used with increasing frequency in mints in the sixteenth and seventeenth century to produce sturdy sheet for cutting into coin blanks, but there is almost no evidence for their use in jewellery manufacture much before the mid-eighteenth century. □


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Tiffany on track

Connections between Tiffany & Co. and the Belmont family

June 11 this year saw the 137th running of the Belmont Stakes. This annual horse racing event is held at Belmont Park, New York. The winner's trophy is an 18 inch high silver bowl from Tiffany & Co., donated by the Belmont family in 1926 and presented annually ever since. Called the August Belmont Memorial Challenge Cup, it had been completed in 1896 by Paulding Farnham, Louis Comfort Tiffany's head jewellery and silver designer from the 1890s until 1908. The trophy, featured in *Magnificent Tiffany Silver* by John Loring (Harry N Abrams, 2001), is surmounted by a silver figure of the horse Finian, owned by August Belmont and the Belmont Stakes' winner in 1869. Belmont was a well-known financier who had emigrated to New York in 1837 as the American representative of the Rothschild bank house in Frankfurt.

This was not the first connection between the Tiffany family, Belmont and race horses. The nineteenth-century American entrepreneur Leonard Walter Jerome was famous for many things, including being the grandfather of Winston Churchill and a majority shareholder of the New York Times. Like Belmont, he was also an avid lover of racing and thoroughbred race horses. In 1866 he built the Jerome Park racetrack in the Bronx, New York, in association with August Belmont and the same year helped to establish the American Jockey Club at the racetrack with August Belmont as its first president. The following year, 1867, saw the first 'Belmont Stakes' race.

In 1866, the year the American Jockey Club was founded, Charles L. Tiffany (Louis Comfort's father) was commissioned to produce a medal for the Club. He was granted a US Design Patent (no. 2547) for such an ornament on 8 January 1867. The accompanying description reads: "Be it known that I, Charles L. Tiffany,



The original drawing of the medal produced by Tiffany in 1867

of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and improved Design for Ornament of American Jockey Club; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification."

The surviving drawing, shown here, depicts the medal-like ornament that in C.L. Tiffany's words was in the form of "... a monogram representing the letters A, J, C, the letter A being produced by the stirrups, the letter J by the whip, and the letter C by a horse-shoe", adding, perhaps unnecessarily, "By these means an ornament is obtained which shows, in a neat, elegant, and highly ingenious manner, the letters A.J.C., standing for American Jockey Club."

Jerome and Belmont, by whom Tiffany must surely have been commissioned, were exactly the type of wealthy American entrepreneurs that Tiffany's relied upon for their early and rapid growth. Indeed, the year after the date of the design patent, Charles Tiffany incorporated his business as Tiffany & Co. in New York and opened his London Branch.

August Belmont is known to have commissioned other objects from Tiffany & Co., including what must be one of the more unusual of Tiffany products – a cast silver and steel presentation train controller handle made to commemorate the starting of the first ever train on the Rapid Transit Railroad from City Hall Station, New York, on Thursday 27 October 1904. This was the first New York subway line. The silver and steel train controller was presented to the mayor by August Belmont, the President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company (it is now owned by the Henry Luce III Center for the Study of American Culture). Tiffany had also made the silver shovel for the original ground-breaking ceremony when this railway was begun in 1900 (now in Museum of the City of New York) and bronze medallions for the members of the State of New York's Rapid Transit Commission.

In 1890 the Belmont Stakes was moved from Jerome Park to Morris Park in the Bronx – remarkably handy for the new Rapid Transit Railroad stop at Bronx Park, New York. Then, just a year later, Belmont Park racecourse was opened – where the stakes are run to this day. □

JO

Provenance, not proven

RICHARD CARTIER discusses provenance from a valuer's point of view

Dealers in antiques, period pieces, and collectables understand that provenance can have a considerable influence on value. This issue can also be extremely important for jewellery. It is every bit as significant for new items as it is for older pieces. Curiously, provenance as a concept has little or nothing to do with whether or not something can be proven. In theory, provenance has more to do with province than proof!

Provenance, in its purest sense, means the origin of the item, particularly the place of origin (whence it came). The concept has grown beyond geography to include the item's history, particularly related to (famous or infamous) people who have had contact with it. It has been considered to be almost a property of the item and an antique dealer may ask if an item has provenance, which is assumed to mean, "Does this item have a significant provenance and if so what is it and is there supporting evidence?" It would be an error to speak of an article as having no provenance because everything must have originated somewhere sometime.

A non-jewellery example of a statement of provenance in this broad sense of historical connection could be a sign attached to an antique bed saying, "Queen Elizabeth I slept here." This is clearly a statement of provenance whether or not there is supporting documentation. The plausibility of the stated provenance will depend upon the evidence.

Famous or infamous person(s) may be individuals, companies or definable groups; and the contact of the person with the item may be in its design, manufacture, sale, outright ownership of, or even simple proximity.

The significance of the provenance in each case depends upon the time and place of origin and the importance of the person(s) historically connected to the item as well as the weight of evidence supporting the provenance.

The component materials of an item of jewellery will obviously influence the value of the piece, but provenance can have an even greater influence. The more significant the provenance, the less will be the influence of component values on the overall value of the article. For example, a silver and a gold locket each containing a lock of hair have components with significantly different values, but that difference in intrinsic value of the components (i.e. the gold and silver) may be entirely obscured by provenance. Documentation confirming a particular person as previous owner of the locket could obscure the value related to its composition (e.g. "worn by Elton John and given by him to Fred Bloggs at a concert in 1987"). To an even greater extent, documentation indicating that the lock of hair inside the locket came from and was grown by a particular person (e.g. "from the head of Bonnie Prince Charlie") could partially or completely obscure value considerations related to previous ownership!

A statement of provenance would normally not be considered plausible without some sort of supporting evidence. Credible evidence of an item's provenance may be in composition and design, packaging, trademarks, a signature on the item, or an accompanying document such as a bill of sale, warranty, photograph, customs document, a sworn affidavit, a written expert opinion, a last will and testament, a note referencing a will, a letter mentioning the item, clippings from printed material about the item, direct or indirect evidence or credible statements identifying previous owners, or even unrelated but clearly dated or traceable material such as newspaper used for packing. Mention of references in publicly available literature, even oral traditions or a personal verbal communication may also be credible evidence of provenance in some circumstances. Credulity, rather than technical analysis, is what is more often tested by evidence of provenance.

Branding, a central issue in much modern marketing, has everything to do with provenance. The vendor of every brand seeks to establish a cachet of increased value specific to the brand.

Branding of an item does not automatically give it any significant provenance, however. The value relationship of provenance has nothing at all to do with whether or not an item is branded. It has everything to do with the reputation of the person(s) attributed to in the provenance. Branding provides evidence of provenance, and nothing more. A relatively new item trademarked by an unknown manufacturer has insignificant provenance and an insurance replacement by an anonymous supplier that satisfied the item's description in all other particulars would be perfectly appropriate.

An anonymous supplier would not be appropriate to replace a solitaire diamond ring with the distinctive Asprey setting and their trademark, for example. Provenance would require replacement by Asprey's (or by one of the very few houses of comparable repute). A valuer must apply due diligence in the examination and research of each item in a report to make sure descriptions include relevant significant provenance, with an appropriate conclusion of value.

The insurance adjuster, the replacement supplier, the retail client having an insured item replaced, and the courts resolving a replacement dispute will then have information needed to judge as to whether a proposed replacement item is in all material respects comparable to the item that was lost. □

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Meet Richard during his author signing on Tuesday 6 September at IJL (see p.64)

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VALUING MODERN GEM-SET JEWELLERY

14 November

Guest lecturer Brian Dunn will start the day with a practical session on the identification of styles and methods of manufacture of modern jewellery. A discussion will follow on the effects on value of gemstone treatments and synthesis.
Gem-A members £140.00
(non-members £155.00)



Valuations specialist Brian Dunn. Brian has many years' experience in jewellery valuation with companies such as Garrard & Co. Ltd. and Asprey London

VALUING ANTIQUE JEWELLERY

15 November

Guest lecturer Brian Dunn will start the day with a practical session on the identification of styles, methods of manufacture and dating of antique jewellery. A discussion will follow on the effects on value of the alteration or repair of a piece of jewellery.
Gem-A members £140.00
(non-members £155.00)

For further details and a booking form visit www.gem-a.info/education/londonWrkShops.cfm or call Claire on 020 7404 3334

GEMSTONES FOR CURATORS AND CONSERVATORS

21 November



Intact but decomposed amber on an Early Iron Age Greek pin

Find out more about gems of the past and their use in jewellery with Dr Jack Ogden. The course will cover the history and characterisation of gems and their simulants, and how gem identification can help in assessments relating to dating, authentication and conservation practice.
Gem-A members £138.65
(non-members £150.40)
These prices include a buffet lunch.

GEM TRAITS

22 November

An opportunity to handle a wide selection of gemstones whilst learning about their beauty, rarity, durability, lore and history. Whether you work in the trade, are an interested hobbyist or you simply enjoy wearing gems in jewellery, this day is for you.
Gem-A members £122.20
(non-members £135.13)

PHOTOGRAPHING JEWELLERY

25 November

Anyone who has tried to photograph their work in the past will know just how tricky it can be. Guidance on this specialised area of photography will be given by guest lecturer Bob Maurer. Find out what effects you can achieve with some basic equipment and a little guidance!
Gem-A members £164.50
(non-members £175.07)

From synthetic diamond to the latest micro-laser treatments at the Gem Discovery Club

On 12 July Branko Deljanin, Director of Canadian Operations at the European Gemmological Laboratories (EGL) in Toronto and a Gem-A Tutor, introduced Club members to a wide range of diamond treatments. His talk was followed by a hands-on session in which participants were able to examine a variety of treated diamonds using the gemmological microscopes and other equipment provided.

During his presentation, Branko talked about EGL's cutting edge research into diamond treatments over the last five years. Such research has included work on high pressure high temperature (HPHT) treatment, irradiation and the latest micro-laser 'KM' treatment. Combinations of treatments to improve or change colour that have been studied include combinations of treatments, such as irradiation + annealing and HPHT treatment + irradiation + annealing.

KM Laser Treatment

Of particular interest was discussion of the latest type of micro-laser treatment of diamonds called KM. KM stands for 'Kiduah Mayuhad,' or 'special drill' in Hebrew. Unlike the usual laser drilling which has now been around for some 20 years, KM is far less obvious. It is on a much more minute scale than conventional laser drilling, essentially invisible with a 10x loupe and often requires a magnification in excess of those found on conventional gemmological microscopes.

The concept is the same as with the older laser drilling – a passage is 'drilled' down to an inclusion and then acid is used to remove or bleach the inclusion to improve the clarity of the diamond. However, with the KM treatment, one or more lasers are focused on the inclusion to heat it and

create internal fractures, and then the laser is used to form an irregular channel down to the inclusion and acid used to remove it. The laser channels are extremely narrow – around 5 microns across (5 thousandths of a millimetre) – and can look very much like natural fissures to the non-experienced eye. Older laser treatment usually left a tubular drill hole or a single one of some description, but these more resemble cracks reaching the surface or, sometimes, several minute holes.



Illustrated are two examples of the KM laser treatment of diamonds shown by Branko in his presentation. Diamonds with similar KM laser treatment were available for examination afterwards.



According to EGL, this new laser treatment is quite common in diamonds submitted to their north American laboratories.

Branko was accompanied by his colleague Dusan Simic of the EGL-USA Research Group.

Gem-A's Gem Discovery Club meets every Tuesday from 6:00 to 8:00 p.m. at the Gem-A headquarters near London's Hatton Garden. For further details visit www.gem-a.info/membership/gemclub.htm or call Dawn on 020 7404 3334.

Out of the ordinary

The mental and imaginative resources of the Gem Discovery Club were severely tested on Tuesday 7 June when David Davis, a well-known Hatton Garden gemstone dealer, brought some of his fine and rare stones for examination.

A large, deeply-cut grey-blue transparent oval stone caused a lot of speculation – the stone might have passed notice had it not been for the surprising and beautiful dark platy inclusions which, when the stone was turned under the lamp, glowed reddish-pink, dark, and reddish-pink once more. But help was at hand in the Spring 2005 issue of *Gems & Gemmology* Lab Notes which reported a quartz with covellite inclusions (p.47) that displayed very similar characteristics to David's stone.



Club members were also able to examine faceted diaspore, bright blue Zimbabwe euclase, emerald-green transparent vesuvianite (idocrase) presumably from Mt St Hilaire, Quebec, a transparent quartz with brown plates of cacoenite, bright blue faceted hauyne (only one locality possible – if you don't know it, come to the Club!). And there were many more.

This type of talk is extremely valuable and great fun – collections of this kind are not easy to locate and those able to describe the specimens as cheerfully and kindly as David are also hard to find. Like all those who have spoken to us at previous Club meetings, David's name has been added to the list of 'must come again'. □

The things that turn up

GRENVILLE MILLINGTON warns about some treated gemstones currently circulating on the British market

Spectacular gemstone from the Caribbean

A package was brought in to me by a retail jeweller containing two items of jewellery and a loose gemstone. His customer had brought them in to be looked at with the question: "Will Caribbean topaz increase in value?" Now they were on my counter with the same question along with the statement: "They don't look right!"

The package contained a loose 12 mm round faceted stone (**1 and 2**), a pair of earstuds each set with an 8 mm round faceted stone (**3**) and a pendant with a similar size stone (**4**). The loose stone was the largest and easiest to look at and it presented a spectacular sight, with bright greens, magenta and some gold, all flashing and changing as the stone was turned – a bit like an old 'rhinestone' paste. However, from the back most of the colour was not visible.

A look through the 10x lens at the unset example showed small but distinct doubling of the back facets,



1 The loose 12 mm round white topaz with sputtered back facets giving multi-colour effect

therefore obviously excluding glass. The doubling was enough for topaz and the refractometer confirmed this with readings of 1.612 - 1.622, quite consistent with colourless topaz.

Further examination of this stone showed that all the back facets had a 'sputtered' coating that was responsible for the multi-coloured appearance, although the top surface was free of any coating.

The ear studs were of the same appearance, with predominantly green and magenta colours, whilst the single stone pendant was bright orange with hints of red and pink. This stone was 8 mm round and gave RI readings of 1.610 - 1.620. So, another coated colourless topaz. What was also evident on this example was that some of the back coating had been removed by scratches – a common problem with these coated stones.

Coated topazes were first reported in the United States some ten years ago and have been marketed in increasing numbers in recent years under such names as 'mystic topaz' and 'rainbow topaz'. 'Caribbean topaz' appears to be another, newer marketing name for these stones; one Caribbean-based jewellery company actually advertises "A wide selection of high quality genuine Caribbean topaz jewelry."

These stones appear to be more familiar to jewellers in the United States than they are to those in the UK, and it seems worthwhile to bring them to readers' attention as they are now arriving on British shores.

The coloured and often rainbow-like appearance is a surface effect due to

GRENVILLE MILLINGTON is a Director of Hinton Millington Ltd, jewellery manufacturers, and has provided a gem testing service in the Birmingham Jewellery Quarter for many years.



2 The 12 mm stone viewed from the side and back

a thin vacuum deposition of metal, I believe titanium, over faceted topaz.

Some weeks later (July 2005) a local Birmingham Jewellery Quarter stone dealer sent me two stones to identify and comment upon (**5**). One was 10 x 8 mm oval, of very pleasant green with bluish-green areas, rather like some tourmaline. However, viewing the stone from the back showed the surface to have a decided metallic blue appearance and the general green colour was considerably lighter. I was reminded again of the 'Caribbean topaz'. Sure enough, the refractometer



3 Earstuds each with 8 mm round white topaz with similar colouring to the 12 mm stone



4 Pendant of 8 mm white topaz with sputtered back facets showing orange-pink face-up

gave white topaz readings. A second examination showed that the sputtered surface was not only on the back facets, but also on the crown facets with the exception of the table.

The second stone submitted was larger, 14 x 10 mm oval, of pale, slightly brownish-pink (6 and 7). I thought at first it might be morganite although it could also have been pink tourmaline. There was no hint of fancy intense colours or of an obvious coated back surface. General viewing through the 10x lens showed some natural inclusions. The RI readings were 1.613-1.623, 0.010 birefringence, indicating once again that it was (probably colourless) topaz. A more detailed inspection revealed a coating on the back facets only, but showing a far less obvious lustre. It showed slightly yellowish in

comparison to the pink and there was no apparent loss of colour when viewed from the back.

A refractometer reading from one of the back facets gave the same result as that from the table except that the shadow edges were fainter.

Other tests on these two stones were:

- LW and SW ultraviolet both inert.
- Chelsea colour filter showed pale yellow for the green stone and pale pink for the pink stone.
- Spectrum for each stone showed no absorption bands.
- Immersion in water showed nothing that was not visible in air.

Careful examination of the pink stone with 10x lens or microscope showed up the dappled back surfaces when viewed through the crown.

On reporting back to the stone dealer, I was told that the stones had been sent to them just as 'treated topaz' and that there had been an instance where one such stone had been placed in an ultrasonic cleaner only to emerge colourless. Describing them as 'treated' complies with the CIBJO (World Jewellery Federation) guidelines, but I prefer the CIBJO alternative description for such stones: 'coated topaz'. Certainly any purchaser should be informed that the stones are 'treated' or 'coated', and clearly advised of the instability of the coloured coating – particularly its susceptibility to scratching. Obviously, it is up to individual dealers to decide whether they want

to handle such stones, but as for me, I'd keep well clear.

Once seen, most of these stones are recognisable on sight, but the pink stone noted above was more worrying. It is not obviously a treated stone at first sight and the back facet coating was not readily discernible with only a casual inspection. Put into a jewellery setting, it will require a particularly thorough investigation to unmask it for what it is.

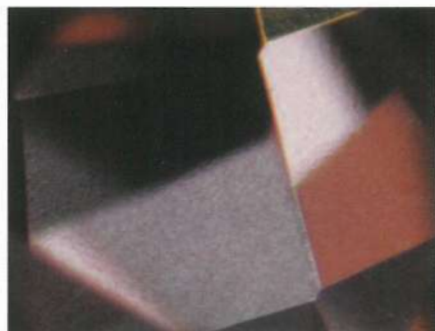
Valuers beware! □



6 A white topaz with sputtered back facets showing pink. Viewed from the front and back



5 A white topaz with sputtered back facets showing green. Viewed from the front and back



7 The pink stone viewed through the crown showing dappled effect on the back facets. Approx. 30x

Diamonds

An opportunity to see an amazing array of some of the world's most spectacular diamonds in one exhibition

Important diamonds from all over the world have been brought together for this splendid exhibition. Some of the largest diamonds, a variety of naturally coloured diamonds, historical jewels and a collection of celebrity jewellery are displayed.

Not to be missed are the 'VIP' stones, nine of the most important diamonds in the world because of their size and in many cases also their natural colour. Large diamonds of pink, yellow, orange, deep blue-green and red can be seen, as well as the De Beers Millennium Star, at 203.04 ct the largest D colour internally and externally flawless diamond in the world, and an uncut 616 ct diamond, the largest diamond crystal in the world. It

is the first time these nine extraordinary stones have been displayed together.

Also exceptional for their natural colour is the Aurora Collection, being displayed for the first time in Europe. The set of 296 diamonds totalling 267.45 ct includes 12 colour varieties from emerald green to blood red.

There are many stones of historical significance including Mogul treasures and diamonds on loan from the Royal Collection. In 1866 the discovery of a diamond crystal in a South African river transformed the story of diamonds forever. That very diamond, the Eureka, is on display, as is the Star of South Africa, which started the South African

Natural History Museum, South Kensington. To 26 February 2006



3 Wreath tiara or necklace with diamonds and rubies set in silver on a gold frame. Western Europe, c. 1835. © V&A Images, Victoria and Albert Museum

diamond rush. A selection of jewellery from the late 1800s to items worn by celebrities today illustrates the evolution of fashions using diamonds from South Africa.

The Design area explores the art of diamond cutting, which has evolved over the centuries to the brilliant cut favoured today. Also in this area are stunning and startling designs from Classic Cartier to a kitsch pink poodle brooch by contemporary designers Daniel Brush, showing how jewellery design has developed innovative ways of celebrating the unique quality of diamonds.

Diamonds has been made possible by the support of principal sponsor Steinmetz, with additional support from the Diamond Trading Company.

A 60-page catalogue entitled *Diamonds* by Vicky Paterson has been produced to complement the exhibition. The book gives information on science of diamonds, diamond jewellery in Europe and the technology of diamond, as well as illustrations and information on the exhibits. *Diamonds* is available through Gem-A Instruments at £15.00 plus postage and packing (email shop@gem-a.info or call +44 (0)20 7404 3334). □



1 Some of the coloured diamonds of the Aurora Collection. Photo Alan Bronstein and Harry Rodman/Aurora Gems, New York, courtesy of the Natural History Museum

2 Stainless steel, black plastic and rare earth magnet skunk brooch with white fur lines and other features suggested by a field of diamonds. Designed by Daniel Brush, New York. © 2005 Natural History Museum



Nelson and Napoleon at Greenwich

Curator RINA PRENTICE relates some of the stories behind the items displayed at an exhibition at the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich

On 7 July 2005 a major loan exhibition *Nelson & Napoléon*, commemorating the bicentenary of the Battle of Trafalgar and the death of Nelson, opened at the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich. Vice-Admiral Horatio, Viscount Nelson, died in the battle on 21 October 1805, confident of having commanded a great British victory over the combined fleets of France and Spain. The exhibition has brought together for the first time, from British and French museums and private collectors, many precious objects relating to Nelson and Napoleon. Some unique pieces of jewellery with unusual stories are included in the displays, as well as other representations of jewelled items in paintings and drawings.



Emma Hamilton by Johann Heinrich Schmidt of Vienna

Lemuel Francis Abbott's oil portrait of 1800 depicts Nelson as a rear-admiral, wearing his orders and medals on his uniform coat, as he always did. Of particular note, however, is the representation of a large diamond aigrette in his hat. This is the plume of honour, or *chelengk* presented to Nelson by Selim III,

Sultan of Turkey, after the Battle of the Nile of 1798. The *chelengk*, said to have been taken from the Sultan's own turban, consisted of a central diamond flower with a bow below, and thirteen rays above, which trembled with every movement. The artist had not seen the jewel when he painted the portrait, but worked from a sketch and description, so it is not very true to life, but the actual *chelengk* survived into the twentieth century and was photographed in 1929. Unfortunately, in 1951 it was stolen and has never been recovered.

In the cabin of the *Victory*, his flagship at Trafalgar, Nelson kept a favourite portrait of his mistress, Emma, Lady Hamilton. This was one of a pair of pastels of Nelson and Emma, produced in Vienna in 1800 by the court painter Johann Heinrich Schmidt, and Nelson referred to the Emma portrait as his 'Guardian Angel'. The voluptuous Emma, who was painted so many times and in so many guises, by artists like George Romney, is shown here as a pretty fresh-faced girl, demurely dressed, and wearing on her breast the gold and enamel Order of the Knights of Malta, bestowed on her by Tsar Paul of Russia.



Nelson by Lemuel Francis Abbott, showing the Turkish *chelengk* in his hat

Among the other representations of Emma Hamilton in the exhibition is a gold ring set with a large bloodstone intaglio depicting her as a Roman bacchante. The intaglio was cut in about 1795 by Teresa Talani, an artist working in Naples, and the ring is known to have been owned by Nelson. He sometimes used it as a seal and there still exist letters in Nelson's own hand which bear the wax impression of this intaglio.



Nelson's gold seal ring, by Teresa Talani, with an impression of the intaglio



Horatia's gold dog necklace

In January 1801, Emma gave birth to Nelson's daughter Horatia, and although her parentage was kept secret, Nelson remained a devoted father until his death. He used to write charming letters to the young child from sea, and sent her gifts from foreign ports. Horatia later married Philip Ward, the vicar of Tenterden in Kent, and she lived until 1881, bearing nine children. Many of her possessions are now at Greenwich, presented by her descendants, including gifts of watches and a necklace from her father. The necklace illustrated here is displayed in the exhibition. The flat gold links of the chain are joined to a gold cut-out silhouette of a greyhound. On 14 January 1804 Nelson wrote to Horatia from the *Victory*: "As I am sure that for the world you would not tell a story, it must have slipped my memory that I promised you a watch. Therefore I have sent to Naples to get one and I will send it home as soon as it arrives. The dog I never could have promised as we have no dogs on board ship; only I beg my dear Horatia to be obedient and you will ever be sure of the affection of Nelson & Bronte." In 1844 Horatia recalled that Nelson had written to tell her "that he cd not bear that I shd have a dog as I shd perhaps love it better than Ld N but that he sent me (wh I now have) a gold chain with the medallion of a greyhound in the centre."

Among the other items of jewellery displayed in the exhibition are the pair of gold *fede* or betrothal rings with the bezels

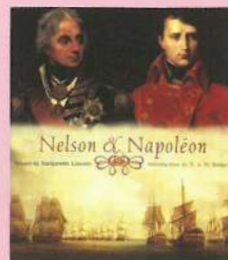
formed as clasped hands. These rings were exchanged by Nelson and Emma, probably when they took communion together before he left England before the Battle of Trafalgar, and Nelson's was on his hand when he died. The two rings, Nelson's owned by the National Maritime Museum and Emma's by the Royal Naval Museum, Portsmouth, have been reunited at Greenwich for the period of the exhibition.

There are a number of other fascinating commemorative rings, lockets and pendants of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries included in the display. Some are painted with maritime scenes or allegorical representations of Fame with her trumpet and Hope with her anchor. Other more specific gold badges were made after the Battle of the Nile, and these include a gold badge shaped as an anchor within a circle inscribed "Admiral Nelson. The British Tars & Glorius [sic] 1 Aug. 1798. Thanks be to God who hath given us the victory." On 8 September 1798 Emma Hamilton wrote to Nelson: "My dress from head to foot is alla Nelson. Even my shawl is in Blue with gold anchors all over. My earrings are Nelson's anchors: in short, we are all be-Nelsoned."

There are many French and Napoleonic exhibits not seen before in this country. A malachite ensemble of the Empire period, by an unknown jeweller, has been loaned by the Fondation Napoléon in Paris. The two gold, malachite and pearl necklaces, bracelets, diadem, brooch, pendant, two pins with cameos, and a pin with pearls, are of early nineteenth century date and decorated with male and female antique profiles. The set may have been owned by the Empress Josephine, or by Auguste-Amélie, her daughter-in-law.

The '*Nelson & Napoléon*' exhibition runs at the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, until 13 November 2005. Open 10.00 – 18.00 daily (to 4 September); 10.00 – 17.00 (5 September to 13 November). Timed ticketing applies. Last admission one hour before closing. Advance booking www.nmm.ac.uk/tickets or 020 8312 6788. Further information: 0870 780 4562 and online at www.nmm.ac.uk □

Nelson & Napoléon

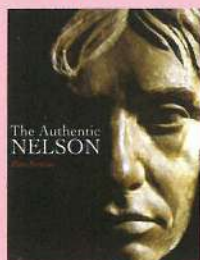


Edited by Margarete Lincoln. National Maritime Museum Publishing, 2005. ISBN 0948065591. 287 pages, 300 colour illustrations. Hardback, £30.

Although Nelson and Napoleon never met personally or directly in battle, for over ten years their careers were closely intertwined. *Nelson & Napoléon* explores the personal lives of these two men and the political and military conditions that brought them into prominence. It illustrates the impact of the French Revolution and Napoleon's influence on Britain, and his early career and rise to power. The essays and catalogue entries also explore Nelson's background and examine his tactics, before looking in depth at the years leading up to the Battle of Trafalgar and the battle itself.

This catalogue accompanies the major exhibition mounted at the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, to commemorate the 200th anniversary of Nelson's victory and death at the Battle of Trafalgar on 21 October 1805. The exhibition and the catalogue bring together recent discoveries and many celebrated or rarely seen items. These include one of the few surviving letters from Emma Hamilton to Nelson, many paintings, prints and drawings and evocative personal effects that paint a vivid picture of great events and of those involved in them. There is the sword used to proclaim Napoleon Emperor, Nelson's hand-drawn battle sketch for Trafalgar, the bullet that killed him, mounted in a gold and crystal locket, and his famous Trafalgar coat with the bullet-hole in the left shoulder.

The Authentic Nelson



By Rina Prentice. National Maritime Museum Publishing, 2005. ISBN 0948065621. 192 pages, 80 colour illustrations. Hardback, £20.

The Authentic Nelson investigates the dispersal of Nelson's possessions and traces their regrouping into public and private collections. It looks at the ways the Nelson relics have been used in museum displays and naval exhibitions, how some of these displays have been the target for burglaries, and how later copies and deliberate fakes have confused the story for collectors and curators. It also traces the history of Nelson's personal and shipboard belongings, items as various as his uniform and clothing, medals and orders, furniture, weapons, telescopes and other equipment, as well as his watches and jewellery, domestic porcelain and table linen, silver and other valuable presentations.

The second half of the book is a catalogue of the surviving objects once owned by Nelson and now in museum collections and private ownership. It is arranged in sections according to type and ends with the objects relating to his death and funeral. Among the jewellery items featured are the gold *fede* rings exchanged by Nelson and Emma, gold seal rings and fob seals, the mourning rings made after his death, Horatia's dog necklace and her watches, and the full story of Nelson's stolen Turkish diamond *chelengk*.

Both books are available from www.nmm.ac.uk/shop or call 020 8312 6700.

On the Cuff

From Fabergé to fashion statement, a celebration of cufflinks, their makers and wearers

The cufflink, in all its different guises, is the subject of *On the Cuff*, to be held in the foyer of Goldsmiths' Hall in the City of London.

The exhibition seeks to show the history of the cufflink from the eighteenth century through to the present day. Prior to the advent of the cuff-button, seventeenth-century cuffs were tied with ribbons or lace. Then, depending on status and income, early cuff-buttons were made from wood or horn with gilded or silvered brass for the lower and middle classes, while the aristocracy and upper classes displayed their wealth on their sleeves, their cuff-buttons being of gold or silver, often enamelled or set with jewels.

One of the earliest examples in the exhibition is an early eighteenth-century silver link showing a portrait of Queen Anne found by a mud-lark on the foreshore of the River Thames.

Changes in sleeve fashion called for new ways of fastening and all sorts of links and chains and other devices were designed. However, essentially the principle of the cufflink has changed little over the centuries. Today, despite the appearance

in the 1970s of the mass-produced sleeve with attached buttons, the cufflink continues to be the fashion accessory for discerning men – and women!

Art nouveau and art deco examples will be included in the exhibition, along with exquisitely jewelled cufflinks by famous names of the jewellery establishment. Dazzling, show-biz style links will be provided by Stephen Webster and Theo Fennell.

The exhibition will be accompanied by a shopping boutique of stylish cufflinks by contemporary designer makers.



At Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster Lane, London EC2 from 24 October to 19 November 2005. Admission free.

Goldsmiths' Fair 2005

The annual selling exhibition of contemporary jewellery and silverware by designer-makers

Now in its 23rd consecutive year, the Fair offers the best in contemporary jewellery providing a balance between classic gem-set pieces to more innovative, über-modern designs. The designers will be on hand to discuss their work and take individual commissions.

For more information visit www.thegoldsmiths.co.uk

At Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster Lane, London EC2 from 3 to 9 October 2005. Admission by catalogue at £6.00.

Gem-A at IJL

**DOUG GARROD to present
'Man-Made Diamonds' seminar**

Once again this autumn Gem-A will be exhibiting at the International Jewellery London (IJL) exhibition at Earls Court at stand G49. IJL is a premier event, which every year successfully brings together key buyers and suppliers of jewellery, gemstones and related products. Over 600 domestic and international exhibitors will participate in the show which will be held at Earls Court from the 4 to 7 September.

As part of a full and varied seminar programme, Doug Garrod, one of Gem-A's most popular tutors, will be presenting an exciting look into the world of synthetic diamonds. In his seminar 'Man-made Diamonds' Doug will explore in detail the historical development of synthetic diamonds, and discuss the many varieties and the most recent developments in identification techniques. This presentation will be offered twice during the show: Sunday 4 September from 3:30–4:30 p.m. and Wednesday 7 September from 11:30 a.m.–12:30 p.m. Admission to the seminar is free to those visiting the show.

The Gem-A stand will feature a wide range of gem-testing equipment and books on gems and jewellery. Our gemmologists will be on hand to answer any questions and advise on purchases of new equipment.

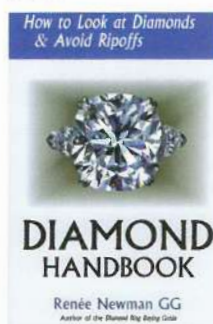
Especially exciting this year is the launch of our new C-Master digital jewellery gauge. This hand-held digital scale may be used not only to measure dimensions, but also to calculate the weight of loose and set



gemstones,
including diamond,
ruby, sapphire, emerald

and alexandrite in seconds. It is an essential tool for anyone working in the gem or jewellery trade. Normally offered in our shop at £250*, this must-have gauge will be available at the Gem-A booth for £199*.

Also offered at a special show price is the latest Zoom Microscope (see advert on p.50). So impressed were we by the performance of this microscope that



ten were recently installed in our teaching centre for gem education. Usually priced at £750*, the microscope will be offered at a special show price of just £649*.

Also on offer at the Gem-A booth will be Renée Newman's newest book *Diamond Handbook: How to Look at Diamonds and Avoid Ripoffs*. Using close-up photos, it expands on the information from Newman's popular book *The Diamond Ring Buying Guide* and covers additional topics such as diamond grading certificates, branded diamonds, appraisals, diamond recutting, antique diamonds and jewellery and choosing a jeweller. In his review of the book (*The Journal of Gemmology*, 2005, 29, 5/6) Michael O'Donoghue states: "This is a must for anyone buying, testing or valuing a polished diamond and for students in many fields." Normally retailing at £14.50, during the show this book will be offered free to any visitor purchasing over £65 worth of equipment from Gem-A.

Gem-A members interested in attending the show may contact Tara Veitch at tara@gem-a.info or call on 020 7404 3334 for ticket information. □

*Prices quoted are exclusive of VAT.



Gems Plaza

Introduced in association with Gem-A in 1997, the Gems Plaza is now a well established part of IJL and a definite 'must visit' for anyone with an interest in gemstones. Anna Wales, Show Director, said: "The Plaza has become a hugely popular area of the Show and a hub of activity. We continue to get enquiries from companies wishing to exhibit in the Plaza but have sold out for this year."

The Plaza is a popular showplace for Gem-A members. Marcus McCallum will be exhibiting an exciting range of gems including many rare and exceptional stones. Marcus currently has in stock a very nice 6 ct alexandrite, a 70 ct rubellite and a 65 ct golden spodumene. Show regular Marcia Lanyon specialises in rare and unusually shaped beads. Said Marcia: "The fashion colours for the Autumn/Winter season are to be shades of lavender and purple, so I will be showing a range of beads in these colours including rare charoite and sugilite." Ruppenthal will be showing their recently introduced range of twisted multi-strand bead necklaces with magnetic clasps. The necklaces come in a variety of stones including tourmaline, aquamarine and pearl. Holts@Sonar will be demonstrating the CAD CAM project which enables you to model and render your jewellery designs in 3D (as advertised on p.53).

Seminars

A programme of seminars will be taking place throughout the Show. In addition to Doug Garrod on 'Man Made Diamonds', speakers will include:

- Michael Allchin, Birmingham Assay Office
- John Ayton, Links of London
- Becky Currant, Holts@Sonar
- GIA
- Andre Marais, DTC
- Brenda Polan, The London College of Fashion
- Martin Rapaport, Rapaport Group
- Stephen Webster
- A panel of speakers drawn together by Emagold UK

Author signing

Meet author Richard Cartier on the Gem-A stand G49 on Tuesday 6 September. Richard will be signing copies of the latest edition of his book *Professional Jewellery Appraising: Valuation Theory and Practice* (see p.55 for further details).

For further information on the Show and the Seminar Programme visit the IJL website at www.jewellerylondon.com or call 020 8910 7894. □

UK Auctions – Autumn 2005

BONHAMS

(www.bonhams.com)

Knightsbridge, London (tel: 020 7393 3970)

Jewellery: 7, 28 September; 19 October;
9, 30 November; 14 December

New Bond Street, London

Fine Jewellery: 6 October; 8 December

(For sales at other UK venues visit Bonham's website)

CHRISTIE'S

(www.christies.com)

King Street, London (tel: 020 7839 9060)

Arts of India: 23 September

Important jewellery: 7 December

South Kensington, London (tel: 020 7930 6074)

Antique Jewellery: 10 November

Fine jewellery and rings: 13, 20 September;

6 October; 6 December

Jewellery: 16 October

Jewellery, unredeemed pawnbrokers' pledges: 23 September;
25 November; 2 December

DREWEATT NEATE

(www.auctions.dreweatt-neate.co.uk)

Donnington, Newbury, Berkshire (tel: 01635 553553)

Jewellery and silver: 20 September; 1, 2 November;
7 December

Godalming

Jewellery and silver: 16 November

Apse Road, Bristol

Jewellery and silver: 6 September

Neales, Birmingham

Jewellery and silver: 22 September

FELLOWS & SONS

(www.fellows.co.uk)

Birmingham (tel: 0121 212 2131)

Second-hand jewellery and watches (by Direction of
Pawnbrokers Nationwide): 15, 29 September; 13, 27 October;
10, 11 November; 8 December

Antique and modern jewellery: 8 September; 20 October;
1 December

GARDINER HOULGATE

The Bath Auction Rooms, Bath (tel: 01225 812912 e-mail:
auctions@gardiner-houlgate.co.uk)

Jewellery (some pawnbrokers): 14, 28 September;
12, 26 October; 9, 23 November; 7, 16 December

Fine and antique jewellery: 16 November

LYON AND TURNBULL

(www.lyonandturnbull.com)

33 Broughton Place, Edinburgh (tel: 0131 557 8844)

Arts with some jewellery: 2 September

Jewellery and silver: 15 September

Fine silver and jewellery: 7 December

SOTHEBY'S

(www.sothebys.com)

New Bond Street, London (tel: 020 7293 5000)

Jewellery: 6 October

Antique and modern jewellery: 15 December

Dates correct at time of going to press but may be subject to alteration.

Two important September sales

An interesting selection of jewels from the collection of the late German fashion designer Rudolph Moshammer will be offered at Sotheby's Amsterdam on 13 September. Among highlights of the collection are a pair of pendant earrings by Cartier featuring large natural pearls, a pair of rock crystal, onyx and diamond ear clips signed Boucheron, and a sapphire and diamond cultured pearl brooch. A yellow gold brooch with diamonds and synthetic rubies had, according to Moshammer in his book *Mama und ich*, been a present to Eva Perón on the occasion of her wedding to Juan Perón who was soon to be elected president of Argentina.

The Arts of India sale at Christie's, King Street, on 23 September will include an important emerald necklace once in

the collection of Maharaja Jamshib of Nawanagar estimated at over £1 million. This antique carved and polished emerald bead and pearl necklace



contains a seventeenth-century oblong emerald of approximately 155 ct and an eighteenth-century hexagonal emerald of approximately 200 ct. Although there is no signature on this necklace, some fine-quality features indicate that it is of European mounting. The sale will also include furniture, textiles and works of art, as well as paintings, prints and illustrated books. □

Record price for tiara

The Harcourt Tiara (featured on the cover of the June issue of *Gems & Jewellery*) was sold at Christie's on 15 June to Laurence Graff for \$1,583,553. This was the third highest price ever realized for such an item.

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Cookson 

Diamonds, head hunters and a prattling fool: the British exploitation of Borneo diamonds

Most books about diamond sources in the past make passing mention of Borneo at best, jumping from India ('pre c. 1728') to Brazil ('post c. 1728') with hardly a glance further east. Nevertheless, although Borneo played only a secondary role in the long history of the diamond trade, it is an interesting one that deserves more recognition.

We can probably trace some Western knowledge of the isle of Borneo back to the geographer Ptolemy around AD 150, but it is really only after the late thirteenth century that travellers such as Marco Polo, Friar Odoric of Porderone and Haydan the Armenian brought back some clearer knowledge of South East Asia. By this time there was also almost certainly Chinese and Islamic trade with Borneo. Sadly neither early Islamic nor Medieval European sources mention diamonds from Borneo, although Haydan the Armenian does refer to diamonds from "a very rich Province called Sym, which its situated between the kingdoms of India and China, and in that province are found diamonds". This was presumably Siam (Thailand), but at least he notes the existence of diamonds somewhere south of China.

Things changed in the wake of Vasco da Gama's discovery of the sea route around Africa to India in the 1490s. The Portuguese soon loosened the Arabs' grip on the Indian Ocean maritime trade and Lisbon became the main European centre for the Eastern trade in the sixteenth century. Goa, some 400 km south of modern Mumbai/Bombay in India, became a Portuguese colony in 1510 and Portuguese ships had reached Borneo by the 1520s. The first specific mention of Borneo diamonds of which I am aware comes a generation later from the Portuguese traveller and writer Fernão Lopes de Castanheda (1500 – 1559).

During the second half of the sixteenth century references to diamonds from

Borneo become more frequent and a steady trickle began to reach Europe. Although the Portuguese then had a near-monopoly on the eastern sea trade, the Dutch were largely responsible for these eastern goods reaching other European centres. Then, once king Philip of Spain had acquired Portugal through marriage, his enemies the Dutch were excluded from the trade and so the Dutch headed east themselves.



Map by Jodocus Hondius, c.1606, Amsterdam. With kind permission of The Philadelphia Print Shop Ltd, USA

The first four ships of the newly formed Dutch Maatschappij van Verre (Company for Distant Lands) left Amsterdam in 1595. When they returned in 1597 they brought with them enthusiastic accounts of the riches to be had, but less enthusiastic accounts of the dangers – from storms to head-hunters. The benefits of a joint operation on a larger scale were obvious and so the Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie (United East India Company) was formed in 1602.

Meanwhile, England had not been ignoring the eastern sea-lanes. Way back in the 1520s a London merchant, Robert Thorne, had tried to persuade Henry VIII of the benefits of establishing direct sea trade with the East, and some fifty years later Francis Drake visited the East Indies and sought to exchange 'diamants, pearles, or any other riche jewels' for gold in 'Java Major' (which probably included Borneo, or at least markets for Borneo products). Whether this was based on firm knowledge of the local supply or simply optimism is

uncertain. Then there was Ralph Fitch 'merchant of London' who travelled to South East Asia and returned in 1591 with descriptions of "Diamants of the New water. And they find them in the Rivers: for the king will not suffer them to diogge the Rocke."

There was huge potential for trade with the east but also considerable risks to capital and personnel. These risks were best minimised by pooling resources.

In 1600 the East India Company was formed in London with Sir Thomas Smythe as Governor. One of the first actions the Company took was to translate a detailed report written by the Dutch traveller Linshoetan who had travelled to the East Indies and had explained that in Borneo "many diamonds are found, that are excellent, they are small, but very good, and heavier, which is good for the seller, but not for the buyer". Even so, some diamonds, he claimed, were well over 100 carats. Other papers still extant from the East India Company include part of a translation of a Dutch letter written to the Dutch Company, possibly an early example of industrial espionage, that says that Sukadana in Borneo provided "the best diamonds in the world". The East India Company moved quickly and in their first voyage to the East established a trading station – 'a factory' – at Bantam on the Island of Java in 1602, a perfect position to open up trade with Borneo.

On 4 December 1608 John Saris wrote to the East India Company in London from Bantam. "I have many times certified your worships of the trade the Flemings [Dutch] follow to Sukadana which place yieldeth great store of diamonds, and of their manner of dealing with them." The Dutch, he explained, bartered the diamonds at Sukadana with gold or "the blue glass beads which the Chinese make." Saris proposed that similar blue beads could be made cheaply in England, but in any case the Company should enter the diamond trade

and would surely make its profits when the diamonds were finally sold in Europe.

A longer report by Saris notes that Borneo "yieldeth great store of Diamonds, the which are accounted the best in the world." These diamonds were dived for much like pearls and could only be obtained when there was not too much rain so the river were shallow. There were 'four waters' of diamonds here – white, green, yellow and "neither green nor yellow, but a colour between... But white water is best."

So the diamond trade in Borneo was flourishing in Dutch hands and England needed to establish a factory there. But they needed an experienced gem person, someone who knew diamonds. The search started. The East India Company Court Minutes for 13-29 December 1609 includes the agenda item "Inquiry to be made for Hugh Greete and other fit men skilful in jewels." At the next meeting a few days later they agreed that "Hugh Greete, skilful in jewels and stones, to be entertained", and at their meeting the following week they confirmed that Hugh Greete "be hired as a jeweller".

Things took time. As late as November 1612, a letter written from Bantam to Sir Thomas Smythe in London say that a jeweller – Hugh Greete – and a Mr Sophony were being sent to establish a factory at Sukadana, Borneo. The jeweller was Hugh Greete, whom we have just met. Sophony was Sofony Cozucke, originally Sofon Kozhukhov, one of four Russian youths sent to England in 1602 by Tsar Boris for an education and, perhaps, to learn the English approach to trade. He, and his fellow Russian student David Cassarian (Kazarin Davydov) were to play a major part in the British diamond trade in the East Indies. Theirs is a remarkable story and I am grateful to Cathi Szulinski for making her unpublished article *The First Russian Students in England* available to me.

There was already some warning of the problems that lay ahead. In 1612 some troubles with the Dutch were reported but that "All the fault was in the English mariners and Mr Greete and

Mr Safon [Sophony], especially Mr Greete."

An early, if not the first, parcel of diamonds from Borneo sent from Sukadana to Bantam arrived on 8 January 1614. It contained 337 diamonds "great and small containing 119 5/8 carats". It was sent on to London.

If we are to believe Greete and Sophony, their main problem was lack of capital. In a letter sent back to London in 1614 they were described as "In good health, but altogether unfurnished with moneys, which proved to be a very great hindrance to the Company for, if we might believe their reports, they had refused 1,000 carats of diamonds because they had no money to buy them." But the problems with Greete and Sophony were not money alone. There was "much contention between them [of such] sort that absolutely they would not upon any terms stay longer together..."

It was probably with some relief that Sophony left to go to Landacke, also in Borneo, to negotiate setting up a factory there where the locals wanted to trade directly with the English, not via their competitors in Sukadana. From Landacke "cometh all the diamonds" and "it is reported that it affordeth 3 or 4000 carats of diamonds in the year...". That sounded better, since at that time in Sukadana "diamonds by report are hard to come by" and "As for the trade of Sukadana there is as yet little profit had from thence." However Sophony was repulsed by the local Dyak head hunters. 3 or 4000 carats sounds more like the promised "riches beyond belief" than that earlier parcel of 119 5/8 carats of diamonds – it has been suggested that the great Golconda mines in India probably provided less than 5000 carats per year to the European market in their heyday in the later seventeenth century.

Another supposed diamond source in Borneo was at Sambas. David Cassarian, Sophony's compatriot, had been sent there and Sophony and Greete seem to have established a factory there during 1614, but even this was not up to expectations and dangerous, and so

was abandoned before the year was out.

David Cassarian arrived in Bengermassine (on the Martapura river, South East Borneo) at the beginning of 1615. Here it was safer and there was better potential for trade, but as he explained in a letter, although there was 'abundance of diamonds' they could only be obtained in exchange for gold.

Meanwhile the diamond trade in Sukadana had been continuing, though with no great yield. There are records of some small parcels of diamonds being sent to England, but lack of capital was a great hindrance. As Greete writes: "The total sum of all the diamonds bought here by me amounts to the sum of 455 carricks, and a quarter; but had I had money sufficient, I could have made every hundred a thousand."

Greete provided another reason for poor business – he wanted to know "at what rates diamonds went at in England". Without this knowledge he was "forced to buy them here at haphazard, and not knowing whether I overrated them or not, having been long out of England, in which time (for ought that I know) the prices of them may alter."

Whatever the truth behind Greete's complaints about lack of capital and pricing information, the East India Company in London was clearly beginning to become a little worried about his behaviour. In 1616 George Balle was sent to "remain at Sukadana with Hugh Greete, heretofore that factory hath been weakly managed".

Balle didn't last long. In February 1616 he wrote a letter to George Cokayne on Bantam pleading to be relived from Sukadana. His letter speaks for itself. "Release me hence, for that Mr Gritt [Greete] and I cannot live together... If you send any jeweller, that you make them chief and wholly to take charge upon himself, and not in this idle fashion to trouble and overthrow the business with scandalizing he that hath the charge, with scolding and wrangling, making that which should redound to the Company's credit a discredit, that others must laugh at our

follies." Cokayne wrote back stating that he had often admonished Greete and told him "not to be so hasty and rash with our own people and also with the country people". Later the same year Cokayne wrote to Balle again: "The place [Sukadana] fitteth not for such humours as he [Greete] hath, that neither dog nor cat can live by him, much less the poor country people." Twice it was stated: "In plain terms, it had been better the Company had given him [Greete] double his wages that he had never come to Sukadana."

Another letter from George Cockayne in Succadana, written in 1617, described Greete as 'a wicked prattling fool' but his crimes were more tangible than that. That same year he was confined for 'fraudulent dealing' – buying diamonds on his own account – and finally sent back to England in early 1618. As noted in the East India Company records: "His diamonds cannot be found, and he will not give any satisfaction for the wrong he has done the Company in his accounts." From the correspondence we learn much of the complexities of local trade as well as the misdeeds of Greete. For example, as implied in earlier letters, the Chinese traders had placed themselves between the locals of Landack and the British, so that the British had to buy the stones "at the price they [the Chinese] please, so that we do not know the prices first set, nor speak with the party that selleth them." One might imagine that Greete used this lack of transparency to his own advantage.

In any case eventually at least some of Greete's diamonds were finally located since the East India Company Court Minutes in 1618 notes: "Hugh Greete's accounts to be examined, and his diamonds sold." He died a prisoner in London in 1619 and the Court Minutes of the East India Company that year note a "Grant of 150l. more out of the estate of Hugh Greete to pay his debts, the remainder with other remainders of old accounts to be disposed of at the discretion of the Company to build an hospital or almshouse for the maimed men, or orphans, or widows whose parents and husbands died in the Company's service."

Or in the words of one of the more recent editors of the documents he "left his ill-gotten estate ... to be devoted by the Company to the foundation of almshouses for their decayed mariners." So in 1627 the East India Company bought a house on Poplar High Street, near their Blackwall shipyard. That almshouse is still known as Poplar Hospital.

The next 'diamond expert' with the East India Company in Borneo was George Collins of whom we know very little except that he was appointed chief factor at Sukadana. Collins was in Sukadana at least by early 1616 when he was "aggrieved at his [Greete's] rash and peremptory command" and "a-thundering". But Colin's own behaviour soon followed suit and in 1618 there was the complaint that "The Queen and Governor have often been disturbed in the night by his drunken rioting." One letter to the East India Company in 1618 referred to the "lewd and prodigal conduct of Geo. Collins" and another says "He has done nothing but filch, spend, and consume." A communication the following year observed: "Through that 'lewd and base fellow Greete', this factory [Sukadana] hath been in disgrace; 'that rascal Collins hath done the like'." Another letter of 1618 complains of the 'falsity' of George Collin's accounts – even though that same year Collins had himself complained about the lack of money for the factory and that if it was not better supported it could not be continued.

Even George Balle who had become President of the factory at Bantam in 1617, was eventually recalled to London in 1621 on charges of private trading. In the case against Balle in the Star Chamber the amount involved was £70,000, a huge sum in those days. The case had not been settled by the time Balle died around the beginning of 1625.

We can, of course, agree with Keay that "It stood to reason that any man willing to gamble his life on a voyage to the Indies would think nothing of gambling his wages of a few diamonds or a sack of cloves." But private trading was contrary to the East India Company's rules. Their rule book of

1621 allows those serving in the East to bring back with them one chest of Eastern goods such as silks and sugar-candy but expressly excludes 'dymonds'.

By the time Balle was recalled to London in 1621, the British had all but abandoned their trade in diamonds from Borneo. Of the other players, Sophony had been killed by a Dutch cannon in 1617 and we know nothing about David Cassarian after 1619 when he was reportedly chained up and starving on the tiny island of Monawoka, one of three tiny islands comprising the Gorong Islands, east of Ceram.

The centre of British diamond supply now moved to India, even though the Indian Golconda diamonds were 'not perfect, both weaker and more transparent than those of Sukadana'. Some exploitation of Borneo diamonds continued – and still does – but the East India Company's involvement with Borneo diamonds had lasted little more 10 years. We do not know the amounts of this trade. But if the potential purchases noted by Sofony, Greete and others are not too far from the truth, in the early decades of the seventeenth century Borneo may well have been supplying Europe with a comparable quantity of diamonds as Golconda a generation later. It is probably not far of the mark to say that the imports from Borneo in the early seventeenth century made diamonds more widely available in European Society and helped usher in a whole new age of jewellery. The East India Company's ten years of trading in Borneo though marred by dishonesty, gave it the head start it needed to become a lead player in the exploitation of the Golconda diamonds from India and helped to establish London as the world centre for the trade in uncut diamonds. "Sukadana, if stocked with 10,000 or 12,000 ryals worth of vendible commodities and honest men would be found as profitable as any ordinary factory in the Indies." JO

NB: The above is largely derived from the copious holdings of the India Office Library and Records, now housed in the British Library, London. Space prevents a full bibliography and footnotes, but a fuller version with footnotes can be downloaded in PDF format from www.gem-a.info/information/library/Borneo.pdf.

Puzzle

We are giving the puzzles a rest for the summer while we think of new ideas but here is the solution to our last puzzle. I tried to introduce our readers to the So Duko craze that has hit the UK. Most national newspapers now have two or three puzzles per day with different degrees of difficulty.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3
7	8	9	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1
5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4
8	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2
6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4	5
9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Léon Rubin

Congratulations to Léon Rubin of Brussels, Belgium, who celebrates his 80th birthday on 3 October. Léon has announced his intention to retire from his active role with the Société Belge de Gemmologie on 31 December, so will no longer assist with the running of the Gem-A examinations, a task he has undertaken for many years.

Léon Rubin was an RAF fighter pilot (Belgian Section) and is an active committee member of a number of World War II Veteran Associations. Said Léon: "As there is no more 'recruiting', our ranks are fast dwindling, and it is up to the more able-bodied to try to keep the Duty of Remembrance alive, against tendencies of politicians to just forget about it and also to try to work out the hand-over to the younger generations."

The Gemmological Association thanks Léon for his help and support, and wishes him a long and happy retirement. □

Overheard recently in a gem dealer's in Hatton Garden:

"I want a pearl please."

"Certainly, what size?"

"Oh! Do they come in different sizes?"

Sad to say, this is a genuine quote!

The easiest solution to the puzzle I set is to move by one position the numbers in the second row. So the sequence would be 9,1,2,3....., 8. And in the third line to move them by one place again, so it would be 8, 9, 1, 2, 3, etc. However this strategy fails as in the first 3x3 square there will be a duplication of numbers which goes against the rules. So the rows have to be shifted by three places and the second row will be 4, 5, 6....

The third row will now be 7, 8, 9, etc. as is shown in the diagram. When I set this puzzle I hinted that there were other more interesting aspects to this game. Most people think that it is a mathematical puzzle. It is not, it is a logical puzzle. The properties of numbers do not come into it. Numbers are used because we are so used to them and we can easily

spot missing numbers when we try to complete the puzzle. We could use any nine symbols. We could use letters of the alphabet. I had in mind using the first letters of nine gemstones, A for amethyst, P for Peridot and so on.

On further reflection, we could use different coloured gemstones, nine of each type. We could draw up a 9x9 square, put a number of stones on different boxes so that the rules are not broken, then go on adding to them until the puzzle is complete. Two could play in such a game taking in turn until one cannot make a legal move, or play together on the same side to complete the puzzle.

With such a puzzle you never need to be bored again.

Harry Levy

Two Ls and back

Britain and the United States have been described as two countries divided by a common language. A fine example of this is the 'jewellery' or 'jewelry' variation that plagues book publishers.

A few years ago I wrote a brief note in *The Jeweller* magazine (published by the National Association of Goldsmiths) that traced 'jewelry' with one 'l' back to Noah Webster's eighteenth century American dictionary (the original Webster's Dictionary). 'Jewelry' was indeed among the spelling simplifications championed by Webster, but my observation that the spelling with one 'l' even affected the UK in the early decades of the twentieth century can be revised with an earlier date for a UK introduction and a wonderfully pedantic discussion.

A correspondent to the British periodical *Notes and Queries* as long ago as July 1862 protested against the 'ill-looking word' jewelry that was 'making its way into our orthography.' As he noted, if a milliner sells millinery, then surely a jeweller sells jewellery?

Fair enough you might think, but it was not

that simple. Two weeks later another correspondent to *Notes and Queries* interjected with what he considered the 'obvious' observation that the word 'jewelry' was not derived from 'jeweller' at all. 'Jewelry' means a collection of jewels – just as peasantry is the collective noun of peasants.

So, according to this theory, jewellery is something that a jeweller sells, while jewelry is a collection of jewels. Distinct linguistically, but essentially synonymous in practice. Interesting – or maybe just pedantry (from pedant), but I still guess that Webster merely sought to simplify spelling and hadn't given such lofty linguistic niceties much thought. After all he also championed the word 'jeweler' which hardly ties in with the above theories.

Anyway, if we are being logical and linguistically consistent, why don't we propose the use of the word 'jewellery' to mean the place where jewellery is sold? After all if a baker has a bakery and a brewer a brewery, why shouldn't a jeweller hang out in a 'jewellery'?

JO

Forthcoming SJH lectures

Tuesday 25 October

LYNNE BARTLETT

Titanium: the Rainbow Metal

Lynne Bartlett's professional background is in the chemical industry, but about ten years ago she embarked on a new career in jewellery design and manufacture, and has combined her scientific knowledge with her interest in design and personal ornament. She is currently working on a PhD topic that explores the scientific, technical and design issues involved in the coloration of titanium and other refractory metals as used in jewellery and related decorative applications. The historic investigations that have been an integral part of her research will form the focus of her lecture.



Anodised titanium pin with silver-set cultured pearls by Lynne Bartlett

Tuesday 22 November

MARGARET SAX

Carving gemstones in Mesopotamia and jade in China

Margaret Sax has worked for many years in the British Museum's Research Laboratory. She is an expert on lapidary technology and has developed a methodology for identifying ancient carving techniques from the tool-marks preserved on hardstone artefacts. Her published research on prehistoric Near Eastern cylinder seals has resulted in a radical reassessment of the date for the introduction of the jeweller's wheel in Mesopotamia. Applying similar approaches to the recognition of the tools and techniques used for carving jade in China, she hopes to achieve a fuller understanding of the chronological development of that tradition, which dates back as far as the sixth millennium bc. She will discuss her work on both Ancient Near Eastern and Chinese lapidary work in her lecture.

SJH Meetings

Unless otherwise stated, all lectures are held at the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, London W1 and start at 6:00 p.m. sharp. Lectures are followed by an informal reception with wine. Meetings are open only to SJH members and their guests. A nominal charge is made for wine to comply with our charity status.

Tuesday 27 September

MONICA JACKSON

Gold Hellenistic Jewellery: the Significance of the New

Tuesday 25 October

LYNNE BARTLETT

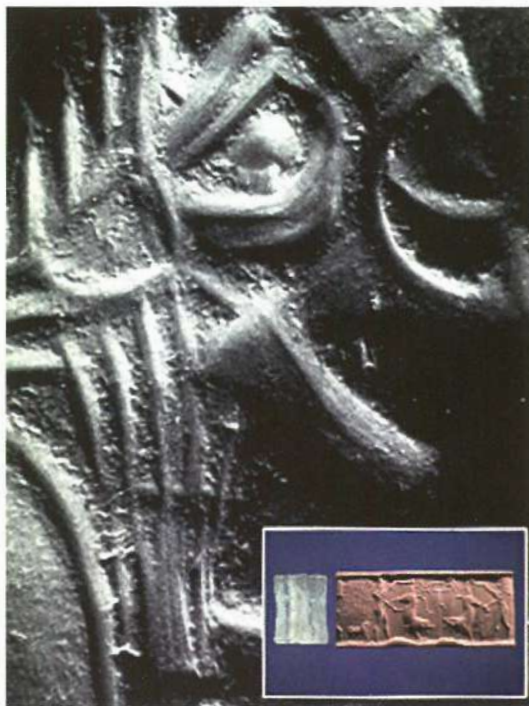
Titanium: the Rainbow Metal

Tuesday 22 November

MARGARET SAX

Carving gemstones in Mesopotamia and jade in China

The Society welcomes new members and would ask them to make themselves known at meetings to Committee Members, who will in future wear name badges. The convivial partaking of refreshments after lectures is also an opportunity for members to exchange views and information about jewellery, and is an important part of the Society's activities.



Detail of intaglio on a Mesopotamian rock crystal cylinder seal (38 mm high), 2334-2193 bc. The image was recorded using a scanning electron microscope. © British Museum photograph

Members' meetings

Annual General Meeting

Tuesday 11 October

The Association's AGM is to be held at the Gem-A headquarters in London at 5:00 p.m. This will be followed by a talk by **VIVIAN WATSON** entitled "A Walk in the Garden" when Vivian will take a stroll through the history of the jewellery trade in Hatton Garden.

Midlands Branch

Friday meetings will be held at the Earth Sciences Building, University of Birmingham, Edgbaston. For details call 0121 445 5359.

Friday 30 September

MICHAEL HOUGHTON

Cultured pearls – evaluation workshop

Friday 28 October

GWYN GREEN

Identification of gem materials using a microscope

Friday 25 November

JENNY SWINDELLS

History of buttons

Saturday 10 December

Annual Branch dinner

Midlands Gem Club

For details contact Paul Phillips on 02476 758940
e-mail pp.bscfgadga@ntlworld.com

North East Branch

For information call Neil Rose on 0113 2070702
e-mail gema.northeast@gemro.com

Wednesday 14 September

ALAN JOBBINS

A colourful pictorial presentation describing a wide range of the animal and vegetable materials which have been used for adornment over the centuries.

Thursday 3 November

BRIAN DUNN

The Naughty Nineties

For up-to-the minute information about Gem-A meetings and events, visit our website at www.gem-a.info

North West Branch

Meetings will be held at the new venue: YHA Liverpool International, Wapping, Liverpool L1 8EE. For further details contact Deanna Brady on 0151 648 4266.

Wednesday 21 September

STEPHEN WHITTAKER

Some you win, some you lose!

Wednesday 19 October

MAGGIE CAMPBELL PEDERSEN

Gems from life

Wednesday 16 November

AGM and social evening

Scottish Branch

For details call Catriona McInnes on 0131 667 2199,
e-mail scotgem@blueyonder.co.uk
website www.scotgem.demon.co.uk

Tuesday 27 September

MAGGIE CAMPBELL PEDERSEN

Gems from life

Monday 24 October

TERRY DAVIDSON

Cartier: the twentieth century

Monday 7 November

BASIL DUNLOP

Cairngorm gemstones

Gem Discovery Club

Specialist Evenings

Once a month Club members have the opportunity to examine items from the collections of gem and mineral specialists. Short introductory talks are followed by hands-on sessions under the guidance of the guest specialist.

Tuesday 30 August

MAGGIE CAMPBELL PEDERSEN

Organic gemstones – natural and imitation

Tuesday 4 October

HAROLD KILLINGBACK

Asterism and chatoyancy

Gem-A Conference

The Inside Story: the inclusions in gemstones

A celebration of the life and work of Professor Dr Edward Gübelin

Sunday 30 October 2005

The Renaissance
London Heathrow Hotel

Keynote Speaker: **JOHN I. KOIVULA**

The keynote speaker at the event will be Professor Gübelin's great friend and co-author of the *Photoatlas of Inclusions in Gemstones*, John I. Koivula, of the AGTA Laboratory in California. Volumes 2 and 3 of the *Photoatlas* are in preparation and it is anticipated that Volume 2 will be published in the autumn.

Other speakers will include:

EDWARD BOEHM
PROFESSOR HENRY HÄNNI
DR DANIEL NYFELER
STEPHEN KENNEDY
PROFESSOR ANDY RANKIN

The inclusions theme will be continued during the lunch break when delegates will be able to attend a video microscope demonstration by Doug Garrod entitled 'Everything included'.

The Conference will be followed by an optional informal dinner at the hotel.

A programme of events is being arranged to coincide with the Conference, including the Graduation Ceremony and Presentation of Awards at Goldsmiths' Hall, and a private viewing of the Crown Jewels with Crown Jeweller David Thomas.

For further details of this important event and a booking form visit our website at www.gem-a/conference2005 or call Dawn on +44 (0)20 7404 3334.



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