

# Dennis Blacklaws Ltd

LOWER HUTT:

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Resident Appraiser/Valuer: Dennis D. Blacklaws

Gems & Jewellery Specialist - Appraiser/Valuer - Graduate Gemologist



Appraisal prepared for  
Address



AppraisalPlus DBL06001

Ref No: 21669DB/LH24830

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Date: 9 March, 2021

## ARTICLE

### ITEM 9. CONTINUED .../

#### Side Natural Pearls:

8 x est 1.35-1.37mmØ

"Natural" and (non-drilled) and (Seed) type Pearls; presenting 'Out of Round' and shape, with Crème/White and Body type colour, presented with assorted Rosé/Silver - Greyish/Greenish surface over-tone, presented under (incandescent) light.

"Natural" and (non-drilled) (Seed) type Pearls presented with dull - high surface Lustre and surface orient, with minor - slight noticeable surface blemishes, presenting slight semi-translucent and degree of translucency.

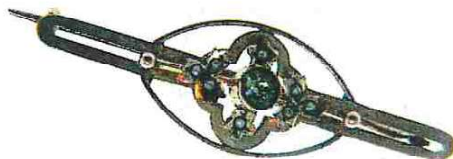
N.B. Direct X-Ray radiograph-examination required to identify Nacre thickness and to identify if of "Natural" or "Fresh-Water - Tissue Grafted" and/or "Akoya" origin. For the purposes of this appraisal all (Half) and "Seed" type (Pearls) appraised as "Natural" origin.

N.B. Doublet and Half Pearls graded in mounts (in-situ). Doublet and Half Pearls diameterØ & depth dimension measurements estimated due to mounts.

Brooch Total Weight (2.46grams) with Total Metal Weight (2.32grams).  
Brooch presenting near as 'New' and Safe condition and general overall surface wear.  
Photographs (X2/1.).

R.M.V.N. \$1,170.00

I.M.V. \$...880.00



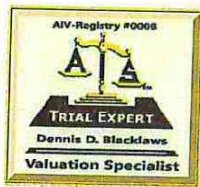
Item No 9. for (courtesy) "WIKIPEDIA" REFERENCES CONTINUED .../

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9. Imported, - (Original) Fabricated, die-struck, Hand-Crafted, - (single) Bezel, with (single) variety: Capped Doublet species: (Natural) Garnet & Psuedo/Glass synthesis: Assembled phenomena: transparent/translucent object: (faceted Gemstone) colour: Green with (8) Pearls variety: (Natural) (Salt-Water) species: (Pinctada Vulgaris) and/or (Pinctada Margaritifera) type: (Wild) shape: (Half) colour: (Natural-coloured) treatment: (Nil) location: (un-Known) origin: Persian Gulf - Bahrain - Australia (world-wide) and classical/traditional - vintage design "Belle-Epoque" style (multi-tier) and (Cluster) style (Bar) design Brooch.

Brooch Metal composition analysed as 9ct Red (Rose) gold alloy, and stamped with 9C style hall/mark.

Brooch presented with Red (Rosé) gold, with (single) and separate, hinged and "Parallel" and "wire" type brooch "Pin", and "attached" to "under-side" and fitted with (single) and separate "Clasp" and "device" and "Assembly" type setting.

Brooch presented with Red (Rosé) gold, and Elevated, (single) and separate Doublet, with "rub-over", and flush and inset, cut-out and pierced, "in-situ" and "single" separate "Bezel" design, with 4.82mmØ x 4.83mmØ x 3.71mm† dimension with "Round" and "Parallel" shaped, Tension inset, type "pierced-back" and central mount "Assembly" style setting.

Brooch presented with Red (Rosé) gold, and Elevated, and (8) separate Half-Pearls, with low bead Pavé flush and inset, and cut-out and pierced, "in-situ" and Tension style, with "double" and "Leaf" shaped, "double" and "Flower" shaped, "immediate" and "surround" and "split-level" style mount "Assembly" settings.

Brooch presented with "Assembly" settings 'split-level' and placed across top of Red (Rosé) gold, and "flat" and "Loop" shaped, with 48.50mm→ x 3.89mm← x 1.59mm† dimension 'double' and 'Strip' and 'knife-edge' cut-out and pierced, "in-situ" design "Bar" style "Assembly" settings to 7.00mm† height and placed and applied to and across top.

Centre Psuedo/Glass Doublet, modified, and "Round" shaped, mixed cut;

1 x est 4.48-4.47mmØ x 3.60mm†

Est by Formula 1 x est 0.573ct

(1) (single) Psudeo/Glass Doublet presenting semi-translucent/transparent very slight Yellowish/Green - Green Hue, with Tone (4-6) with Saturation (2-4) and Clarity (I).

GIA GemSet® colour Analysis

(1) (single) Psudeo/Glass Doublet presenting Good- Fair symmetry and proportions, with abraded crown facet junctions, with abraded crown facet junctions, with Broken Crown - Girdle outline, with Medium surface polish and presenting Nil Window effect, with a number of internal Gas-Bubbles and separation Plane type inclusion scenes, applying (oblique lighting) and (immersion microscopy) technique, presented in mount.

ITEM 9. CONTINUED .../



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EDINBURGH ASSAY OFFICE



GIA  
GEMOLOGICAL  
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AMERICA



  
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(courtesy) ref: Wikipedia

**Pearl** is a hard object produced within the soft tissue (specifically the "Mantle (mollusk)" of a living "Animal shell" "Mollusk". Just like the shell of a clam, a pearl is made up of "Calcium carbonate" in minute crystalline form, which has been deposited in concentric layers. The ideal pearl is perfectly round and smooth, but many other shapes of pearls "Baroque pearl" occur. The finest quality natural pearls have been highly valued as "Gemstones" and objects of "Beauty for many centuries, and because of this, the word pearl has become a "Metaphor" for something very rare, fine, admirable, and valuable. The most valuable pearls occur spontaneously in the wild, but they are extremely rare. These wild pearls are referred to as natural pearls. The English word *pearl* comes from the French *perle*, originally from the Latin *perna* meaning leg, after the ham- or mutton leg-shaped bivalve. Almost any shelled mollusk can, by natural processes, produce some kind of "pearl" when an irritating microscopic object becomes trapped within the mollusk's mantle folds, but the great majority of these "pearls" are not valued as gemstones. Nacreous pearls, the best-known and most commercially significant pearls, are primarily produced by two groups of molluscan bivalves or clams. A nacreous pearl is made from layers of nacre, by the same living process as is used in the secretion of the mother of pearl which lines the shell. A "natural pearl" or "wild pearl" is one that forms without any human intervention at all, in the wild, and is very rare. Many hundreds of pearl oysters or pearl mussels have to be gathered and opened, and thus killed, to find even one wild pearl, and for many centuries that was the only way pearls are obtained. This was the main reason why pearls fetched such extraordinary prices in the past. Natural pearls are nearly 100% calcium carbonate and conchiolin. It is thought that natural pearls form under a set of accidental conditions when a microscopic intruder or parasite enters a bivalve mollusk, and settles inside the shell. The carbonate and conchiolin to cover the irritant. This secretion process is repeated many times, thus producing a pearl. Natural pearls come in many shapes, with perfectly round ones being comparatively rare. Typically, the build-up of a natural pearl consists of a brown central zone formed by columnar calcium carbonate (usually calcite, sometimes columnar aragonite) and a yellowish to white outer zone consisting of nacre (tabular aragonite). The presence of columnar calcium carbonate rich in organic material indicates juvenile mantle tissue that formed during the early stage of pearl development. Displaced living cells with a well-defined task may continue to perform their function in their new location, often resulting in a cyst. Such displacement may occur via an injury. The fragile rim of the shell is exposed and is prone to damage and injury. Crabs, other predators and parasites such as worm larvae mostly polychaete worms- or other drilling menaces, such as the drill mussel *Teredo*) may produce traumatic attacks and cause injuries in which some external mantle tissue cells are disconnected from their layer. Embedded in the conjunctive tissue of the mantle, these cells may survive and form a small pocket in which they continue to secrete their natural product: calcium carbonate. The pocket is called a pearl sac, and grows with time by cell division; in this way the pearl grows also. The juvenile mantle tissue cells, according to their stage of growth, produce columnar calcium carbonate, which is secreted from the inner surface of the pearl sac. With ongoing time the external mantle cells of the pearl sac proceed to the formation of tabular aragonite. When the transition to nacre secretion occurs, the brown pebble becomes covered with a nacreous coating. As this process progresses, the shell itself grows, and the pearl sac seems to travel into the shell. However, it actually stays in its original relative position within the mantle tissue. After a couple of years, a pearl will have formed and the shell might be found by a lucky pearl fisher. A well-equipped gem testing laboratory can distinguish natural pearls from cultured pearls by using gemological X-ray equipment to examine the center of a pearl. With X-rays it is possible to see the growth rings of the pearl, where the layers of calcium carbonate are separated by thin layers of conchiolin. The differentiation of natural pearls from non-beaded and cultured pearls can be very difficult without the use of this X-ray technique.

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