

***If u work on a diamond u gotta watch a few that matter. Here are the 4 most important: the 4 c`s.***

***Carat:*** weight of bean seeds → Greek Guy called Keraton / 1914 (1.5) \* Gram

***Colour:*** makes most of the price, but theres still lotsa confusion about the role of colour / deeply coloured diamonds are rare, attractive and very famous. They called „Fancies”

Are diamonds white? No they`re actually not, most of them have a little sense of colour. But we should say colourless. Of corse there are many deeply coloured diamonds like red, yellow, brown, pink, green ones etc.

***Cut:*** short word with lotsa meaning. Shape is a betta word. → round: most of the diamonds are like that.

Square: special case of the oblong shape

Oblong: step cut / parallel to edges, pyramid with head chopped off (baguette)

Octaagon: step cuit / 4 corners

Oval: most of the round diamonds not in perfekt propotion / so they`re like squashed round ones

Pear: one half round and the other half step cut and stretched to a an end

Heart: looks exactly like a heart

***Clarity:*** there are diamonds that are more clear than others, but there are also diamonds who are supposed to be „unclear” (we would say cloudy)

### ***Cullinan***

***Diamond:*** 1905 found by Frederick Wells , 3106 carat (1.3 pounds) , named by Sir Thomas Cullinan (he opened the mine) , was selled to King Edward the 7<sup>th</sup> on this 66<sup>th</sup> birthday for 1,250,00 dollar , 1908 they broke it and now there are 9 famous, larger pieces , they belong to he royal family or are part of the british crown jewels

In 1867 two children, erasmus and louisa Jacobs picked up a shiny stone from the ground near the Orange River. The stone turned out to be a 21 carat diamond, In the following couple of years more diamonds were found and by 1872 large mines were in full swing all day long.

When mining began, diamonds were found in the first 2 metres of the ground. Gradually, the miners had to start digging deepe. The next 20 metres hled quite a few diamonds, but it was even further down, in the so- called Kimberlite-rock, that the largest quantity of diamonds were found, Many rock had to be lifted out of the mines to get at the diamonds and it took a great deal of manpower. Around 2500 miners and 10000 workers were employed in the mines in the 1870s

The miners were nearly all Whites while the workers were Blacks. One had to have a digging licence to be able to be a miner, and even though Blacks could buy a licence, the white miners ganged togheter and tried to make it almost impossible for any black person to get into the mining business. The black workers had to carry a pass on them, a piece of paper to prove that they were employed by a white miner. The blacks were often stopped and searched by private security police, and if they could not show their pass or, even worse, if they had diamonds hidden in their clothing, they were severly punished.

The deep-level digging was very expensive. Many miners could not afford to pay for the workers and the equipment which was needed. They sold their lincences to other miners who had more money. In the 1880`s Kimberley became the centre of the diamond industry. The mines surrounding the town were producing 95% of the world s diamonds, and it quickly became a place where normal law was set aside and money ruled. Mining companies were created and the competition was fierce. For several years, two English settlers, barney barnato and cecil john Rhodes, completed with each other to own the largest and the strongest company. Rhodes won the battle and took over Barnato`s company. He created then the powerful ``De Beers Mining Consolidated Mines Limited`` which is still one of the world`s leading companies.