



# BÄUMER

PLACE VENDÔME

## COLOURED DIAMONDS



WITH DIAMONDS FROM

LANGERMAN  
NATURAL COLOR DIAMONDS

*« Colored diamonds... Radiating intangible beauty and dazzling color, these unique gems are perfect symbols of nature's inexhaustible magnificence... »*

E. J. Gübelin, 1980

# Table of Contents

---

Introduction.....	4
Valuing Coloured Diamonds.....	5
Grading Coloured Diamonds.....	6 - 7
The Formation of Colour within Diamonds.....	8 - 9
The Most Famous Coloured Diamonds.....	10 - 12
Bäumer Vendôme and Coloured Diamonds.....	13 - 17

We would like to thank Langerman Diamonds, the world's leading expert in natural color diamonds, for sharing their exceptional photos that allowed us to write this book

# INTRODUCTION

The word “diamond” is derived from the ancient Greek “adamas,” which means “indomitable” or “invincible.” Evidently, this ancient Greek word was already being used at the time to directly associate diamonds with this fundamental trait of the magnificent stone.

Coloured diamonds, also deemed fancy coloured diamonds, have long been considered an anomaly. Today, however, they are renowned as some of the most precious gems on the planet. The way in which they are formed is extremely rare and depends on the gasses found in the ground. Their colour comes from chemical impurities and crystallographic defects.



This colouration is the key to their success. Therefore, each coloured diamond is unique and infinitely precious. In effect, coloured diamonds are much rarer than their colourless counterparts because only 5% of the world’s diamonds are coloured.

True miracles of nature, these gems offer a colour palette of yellow, orange, green, blue, crimson, pink, black, brown and in certain rare cases, red. In total, more than 300 diamond colours have been catalogued to date and within each of these colours there lies an infinite range of hues and shades.

# VALUING COLOURED DIAMONDS

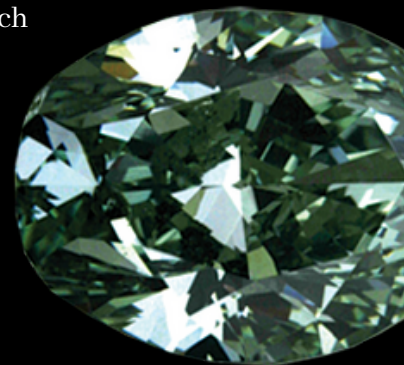


In order to appreciate a coloured diamond, we can't critique it in the same way as a colourless. In fact, contrary to colourless diamonds, the more intense the colour is of a coloured diamond, the higher its value. Furthermore, the purity of a coloured diamond isn't even considered in its evaluation.

Certain colours are rarer than others: pink and blue diamonds are extremely rare and can be worth millions of euros, especially if their colour is vivid. Yellow diamonds are more common and the least expensive among the range of existing colours.

To evaluate a coloured diamond, various factors must be taken into account. Naturally, these would be the weight and intensity of its colour, as well as the cut, which must be perfect.

Concerning the cut of the stone, three criteria are considered and graded from poor to excellent. First of which are its proportions. Respect of certain proportions of the gem allows for better sparkle. Next, is the polish, whoever carries out the work of polishing is given the responsibility of rendering an impeccable surface. Finally, the symmetry, which encompasses the alignment of the facets and the symmetry amongst them. This is an essential factor which determines the luminosity of a stone.





Grading D through Z only concerns white diamonds. As soon as their shades become considerably pronounced, we leave this grading system and enter instead into the domain of coloured diamonds, or Fancy Colour Diamonds.



Image: GIA

The level of shades within coloured diamonds are classified as follows:

- Fancy Light – Light colour
- Fancy – Pronounced colour
- Fancy Intense – Intense colour
- Fancy Vivid – Vivid colour
- Fancy Dark – Dark colour
- Fancy Deep – Deep colour

It goes without saying that intense and vibrant coloured diamonds are the most sought after. In terms of colour varieties, yellow is the most common. Grey and brown diamonds are not very popular and those with orange and violet hues are favoured more. Finally, green, blue, pink, and red are extremely valuable and can sell for hundreds of thousands of euros, and even more in some exceptional cases.

In cutting a diamond graded from S to Z, we can sometimes obtain a colour which is more pronounced than before. Furthermore, this can sometimes change the classification to Fancy, which adds much more value to the stone.



Image: GIA

# THE FORMATION OF COLOUR WITHIN DIAMONDS

When a diamond doesn't contain nitrogen, its colour is classified as exceptional white diamond. In most cases, white diamonds are not perfectly white and present some colouration which is most often yellow. In contrast, a saturation of nitrogen gives way to a large range of yellow colours, from pale lemon to intense canary yellow. Yellow tones are the most common, whereas the most spectacularly bright-coloured diamonds are rarer than the purest colourless diamonds.

What renders a diamond brown, pink or red is the distortion of its anatomic structure, caused by high pressure and temperatures at 500 kilometres below the surface. From rich cognac tones to the softest shades of chocolate, brown diamonds were one of the first to be used in jewellery. Red diamonds are the rarest coloured diamonds. They used to be sourced in the Argyle diamond mine in the Kimberly region of Western Australia, but this supply was exhausted, and the mine consequently shut down in 2020. Now, they have also been discovered in Brazil, Russia and certain African countries.

The presence of boron in the carbon structure of a diamond gives it its beautiful blue colour. The more boron within a diamond, the more intense its blue and the less grey it becomes. Blue diamonds are extremely rare, and the majority are sourced in South Africa, but they can also be found in India and Australia.

Some colours, such as pink, purple and sometimes brown, come from a deformation of the stone's crystalline structure. This is the process of "graining."





Like blue diamonds, most grey diamonds owe their colour to the presence of boron embedded within their structure. The effects of hydrogen on creating blue hues have not yet been proven. Grey diamonds are also known as anthracite, steel, slate, silver, pigeon and salt and pepper grey diamonds. Certain diamonds classified as grey by laboratories sometimes have bluish hues running through them. These become notably visibly when a grey diamond fluoresces under ultraviolet light, such as sunlight.



Pink diamonds are among the most difficult to find in the world, but red diamonds are even rarer. Their colour is due to changes in the microscopic anatomic structure, caused by intense heat and pressure.

Green diamonds are particularly valuable and owe their colour to radiation naturally present in the bowels of the Earth. After billions of years of travelling, the beauty of naturally green diamonds remains forever frozen.

Citrus and amber tones are sometimes found in natural diamonds, but bright orange diamonds are among the rarest and most valuable in the world. They are known to be rich in nitrogen, but the reason for their colour remains a natural phenomenon. Purple diamonds, on the other hand, acquire their unique colour when the diamond ore is exposed to high concentrations of hydrogen.

# THE MOST FAMOUS COLOURED DIAMONDS

## The Dresden Green Diamond

The Dresden Green Diamond is a historic coloured diamond. This diamond was bought in 1741 by Frédéric-Auguste II, King of Poland. It is the largest naturally green diamond that has ever been found. This gem was given the name “Dresden Green” after the capital city of Saxony, where the stone has been displayed for over 200 years. This hypnotic green diamond can nowadays be admired in the New Green Vault in Dresden Germany.



Image : Grünes Gewölbe Museum

## The Pink Star Diamond

The Pink Star diamond, weighing 59.6 carats, is the largest flawless vivid pink diamond that has ever been recorded. It's a Fancy Vivid Pink which was exhibited in various museums until it was sold at auction by Sotheby's in 2013, and again in 2017 for 71.2 million, making it the most expensive diamond ever sold at auction.



Image: Milliardaire



Image: Adventurine

## The Hope Diamond

Displayed at the Smithsonian Museum in Washington, the Hope diamond is without a doubt the most famous in the world, attracting no less than three million visitors per year. Its origin dates back to the legendary French merchant Jean Baptiste Tavernier, who sold it to King Louis XIV. The diamond was stolen during the French Revolution but surprisingly resurfaced in 1839 in the hands of Henry Philip Hope, from whom the diamond takes its name.

## The Tiffany Diamond

Among the most beautiful yellow diamonds in the world, the Tiffany Diamond, weighing in at 287.42 carats, was discovered in the famous Kimberly Diamond Mine in South Africa. Unlike any other stone before it, the diamond was eventually cut into a brilliant cushion of 128.54 carats. Only three illustrious women have had the honour and privilege of wearing it: Mary Whitehouse, Audrey Hepburn, and Lady Gaga. In 2012, the Tiffany Diamond was set into a magnificent necklace bearing over 100 carats of diamonds.



Image: Tiffany & Co



Image: De Beers

## The Golden Jubilee Diamond

This would be the largest known cut diamond. Exhibiting a yellow-brown colour, it was discovered in 1985 in the Premier Mine in South Africa, where the Cullinan diamond was famously unearthed, and is the largest rough brown diamond ever discovered. The Golden Jubilee's rough stone was originally 755 carats, it was then cut by G. Tolkowsky down to 545.67 carats. A "fire rose cushion" cut with 148 facets was chosen.

This Fancy yellow-brown diamond can be seen today at the Royal Thai Palace of Bangkok, in the Pimammek Golden Temple Throne Hall.

# BÄUMER VENDÔME AND COLOURED DIAMONDS

At Bäumer Vendôme, coloured diamonds are true treasures of nature adorned in natural colours. Each diamond is hand-picked by Lorenz Bäumer with love and heart. He particularly adores yellow, brown, orange, and green diamonds.

Lorenz Bäumer is a fervent advocate of coloured diamonds. Certain of their preciousness and highly sensitive to their reflections, the jeweller has created incredible settings for these magnificent gems.

The Maison Bäumer Vendôme offers more than fifteen unique creations featuring coloured diamonds which radiate rich hues giving life to jewels, a true feat of jewellery prowess.

The union of yellow diamonds and Lorenz Bäumer is an enduring love story. These brilliant stones remind him of the colours of the sun, surfing, and the colour of his favourite wine, Sauternes de Château Yquem.



4 FEUILLES DIAMOND RING  
White gold ring set with an orange, yellow, green, and chocolate diamond.

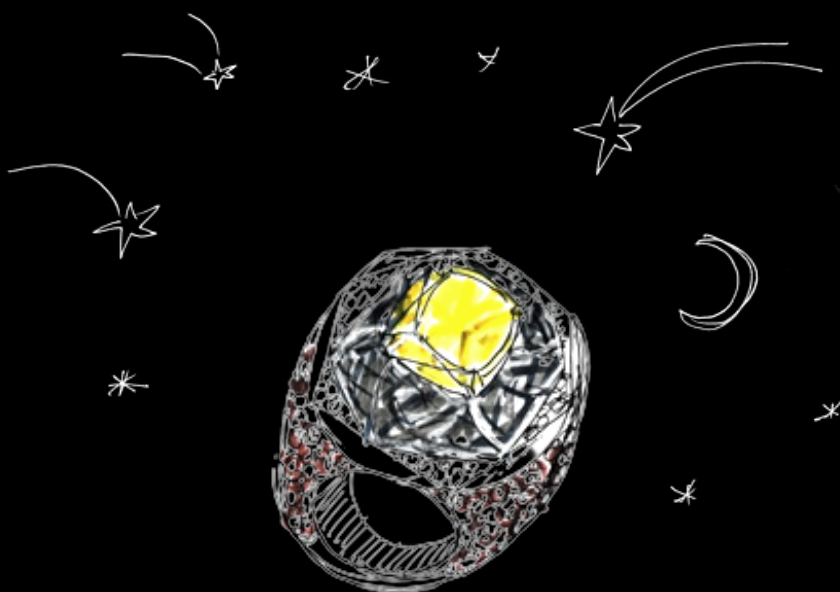


CHOCOLATE DIAMOND COEUR DE  
GLACE RING

White gold ring set with a chocolate diamond and white diamonds.

Lorenz Bäumer knows how to select such diamonds and the Jonquille diamonds that penetrate 19 Place Vendôme are so spectacular that they seem to spring from a ray of sunlight. Chocolate diamonds are among the jeweller's favourites, thanks to their soft brown colour, often tinged with flashes of pink.

The meteorite ring, imagined by Lorenz Bäumer, spotlights a magnificent 4 plus carat jonquille diamond, like the sun at the centre of its galaxy.



*Bague avec de la  
Météorite  
+  
diamant jonquille*



Modern and innovative, the meteorites' graphic lines harmonise with the hexagonal shapes of the ring paved with a multitude of chocolate and white diamonds.

#### JONQUILLE DIAMOND MÉTÉORITE RING

White gold and meteorite ring set with a jonquille diamond and paved with chocolate and white diamonds.

At Bäumer Vendôme, whether it is red diamonds embodying love, pink as a symbol of passion, green as a symbol of hope... Rainbow coloured diamonds are exceptional stones that require real savoir-faire.

For Lorenz Baumer, the diamond's colour is the most important deciding-factor when making selections and this is always intensified by a play of light which awakens the main and secondary colours.



In addition, all Bäumer Vendôme coloured diamonds are natural, untreated, and mined according to the Kimberley process. A GIA certification attests to their authenticity, and this also goes for every other diamond in the Maison.



OLFACTIVE AQUILEGIA RING

Yellow gold and titanium ring set with a cushion-cut yellow diamond and paved with yellow sapphires and white diamonds.



BAGUE OLFACTIVE ROSE DE DAMAS

Rose gold and titanium ring set with a pink diamond and paved with white diamonds and pink and purple sapphires.

Composed of exquisite and innovative creations, the Olfactive collection stimulates a new sense never before used in jewellery: the sense of smell. A delicate ode to nature.

Exceptional coloured diamonds, yellow and pink, mould these magnificent pieces of Haute Joaillerie. Their alliance with a titanium olfactive material makes them innovative and avant-garde pieces.





GOOD GIRL - BAD GIRL VANITAS  
DIAMOND RING

White gold ring paved with black and white diamonds and set with two purple sapphires.

In addition to the yellows, Lorenz Bäumer is particularly fond of black diamonds, which are the flagship stone of the Ombre et Lumière collection. Representing the suns shadow through trees and flowers or the delicate movement of branches by the breath of the wind, the Ombre & Lumière collection is an ode to inconspicuous love, like a poetic journey.

Looking closer at the Vanitas Diamonds ring, black diamonds, also called carbonado, have a hardness of 10 on the Mohs scale, just like traditional diamonds.

They are made up of countless microscopic inclusions of hematite or graphite and are completely opaque



BOUCLES D'OREILLES OMBRE &  
LUMIÈRE SMALL

White gold earrings paved with black and white diamonds.



# BÄUMER

PLACE VENDÔME

19 Place Vendôme, Paris

<https://www.baumer-vendome.com/>

@baumer\_vendome