

Nepal Pink Diamond Nevada diamond New South Wales

Contributed by Administrator
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Nepal Pink Diamond. A stone re-reported by a United States gem dealer, while in Nepal in 1959, as a 72-carat, old Indian cut, with a "soft, rose-pink" color. Further information lacking.

Netherlands Diamant-Speurwerk Centrum. A Dutch research center established in 1954 by the Amsterdam Jewelers' Association for the purpose of carrying out investigations aimed at improving diamond cutting techniques and machines, and increasing the quality of the Netherlands product.

Nevada black diamond. A misnomer for obsidian.

Nevada diamond. A misnomer for artificially decolorized obsidian.

New Eland Mine. A small diamond pipe mine in the Boshof area, Orange Free State, Republic of South Africa.

New Jagersfontein Mining & Exploration Co., Ltd. The company that owned the Jagersfontein Mine, in the district of Fauresmith, Orange Free State, Republic of South Africa. The mine was closed in 1971. The prop-

erty and plant were leased under an agreement to De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd. See JAGERSFONTEIN MINE.

New Rush. See KIMBERLEY MINE.

New South Wales. The principal diamond-producing State in Australia. See AUSTRALIA.

New Star of the South Diamond. See

NOVA ESTRELA DO SUL DIAMOND.

New Thor Mine. A small diamond pipe mine in the Winburg area, Orange Free State, Republic of South Africa.

New Union Coldfields Group. A South African mining concern, of which Star Diamonds (Proprietary), Ltd., in the Orange Free State, is a subsidiary. See STAR DIAMONDS (PROPRIETARY), LTD.

Ngelehun. The site of a rich alluvial diamond deposit that was reported in 1958 in Sierra Leone.

N'Gounie. An alluvial diamond deposit in Gabon that has been all but exhausted.

Niarchos Diamond. A 426.50-carat flawless diamond of exceptionally fine color that was found in the Premier Mine, Republic of South Africa, in 1954. The late Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (Chairman of De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., the owner of the Premier Mine), who had the rough in his personal collection for a short time, valued it at \$300,000. In 1956, it was sold as part of an

\$8,400,000 parcel to Harry Winston, New York City gem dealer, who, in 1957, cut it into a 128.25-carat pear-shaped brilliant with 58 facets on the crown and pavilion and 86 additional facets around the girdle. In the same year, it was bought by Stavros S. Niarchos, Greek ship-builder

and industrialist, for a reputed \$2,000,000. A 30-carat marquise and a 40-carat emerald cut were also obtained from the same rough. It was pictured in color in the April 1958 issue of National Geographic Magazine. Also known as the Ice Queen and the Pretoria Diamond. **nick.** A minor chip out of the surface of a diamond, usually caused by a light blow. Nicks are more likely to be found along the girdle than elsewhere, although they may also appear along a facet junction or on a facet.