

John Peacock

20th Century Jewelry

The Complete Sourcebook

with over 1,500 colour illustrations

Concise Biographies of Designers and Companies

Agatha

Costume jewelry firm founded in Paris in 1974 by Michel Quiniou (b. Mantes-la-Jolie, France; 1947–). The first Agatha boutique opened in Paris in 1976 and as of 2001 the company had 230 boutiques/points of sale in 23 countries. Agatha produces two jewelry collections a year, specializing in fashion-led, upmarket pieces.

Gilbert Albert (1930–)

Born in Geneva, Switzerland. Albert studied at the School of Industrial Arts in Geneva. He was then employed by the jewellers and watchmakers Gallopin & Cie and served as workshop head at Patek Philippe SA before founding his own company in 1962. The company is known for abstract gold jewelry incorporating unusual materials such as shagreen, peacock feathers, tiger claws, arrow tips and silks.

Kate Allen (dates unknown)

British-born designer of pieces in the Arts and Crafts style, including belt-buckles and clasps inspired by Celtic patterns. Active in the early years of the twentieth century.

Artwear see Robert Lee Morris

Charles Robert Ashbee (1863–1942)

Born in Middlesex, UK. An architect, designer, writer and social reformer, C. R. Ashbee was also a self-taught silversmith and jeweller who became one of the most important figures in the promotion of the Art Nouveau style. In 1888 he founded the Guild and School of Handicraft in London and in the 1890s began designing jewelry in simple forms, made from silver wire and inexpensive coloured stones such as turquoise, moonstone and opal. He was instrumental in the development of jewelry for *Liberty & Co. He is famous for his interpretations of the peacock motif and also for his stylized natural motifs, especially leaves and petals.

Asprey & Co.

Asprey & Co. was founded in 1781 in Mitcham, Surrey, UK, by William Asprey. William's son and grandson, both named Charles, developed the business. After entering a partnership with a stationer in 1841, the firm moved to Bond Street in 1847. Asprey flourished in the nineteenth century as a supplier of luxury goods and was granted two royal warrants. The jewelry department houses an extensive collection of rare stones and provides services such as the re-setting of family heirlooms and the creation of one-off pieces. Asprey supplied Madonna with her wedding tiara – a piece dating from circa 1910 made up of 767 diamonds. The firm also created a costume jewelry version of the 'Titanic Diamond' for Kate Winslet to wear in the film *Titanic*. In 1998 Asprey merged with *Garrard & Co., but the two companies separated in 2001.

Solange Azagury-Partridge (1961–)

Born in London, UK. After taking a degree in French and Spanish, Azagury-Partridge worked for one year for *Butler & Wilson. She

then moved to the twentieth-century art and jewelry dealer Gordon Watson. In 1987 she designed her own engagement ring, the success of which encouraged her to set up her jewelry business in London in 1990. She mixes gold and uncut semi-precious and precious stones in sculptural settings.

Mogens Ballin (1871–1914)

Danish artist and designer who established his workshop in 1900. Ballin's jewelry used powerful organic forms in various metals, including silver and pewter, set with semi-precious stones. *See also* Georg Jensen.

Slim Barrett (1960–)

Born in County Galway, Ireland. Barrett studied Fine Art at the Regional Technical College in Galway and arrived in London in 1983, when he began to design jewelry. He has received commissions from Galliano, *Chanel, Ungaro, Versace and Montana, among others. His work is most often described as 'whimsical' and he is credited with starting the 1990s craze for tiaras. His private clients have included the Princess of Wales, Madonna and Cher. He also created a fairytale gold crown studded with diamonds for Victoria Adams ('Posh Spice') for her wedding to David Beckham.

Suzanne Belperron (1899–1983)

French-born Suzanne Belperron studied at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris. In 1918 she began a decade-long collaboration with the Parisian jeweller René Boivin. In 1933 she began designing for Bernard Herz, an important pearl merchant of the period. During the Second World War Herz was deported and when in 1945 Belperron went into partnership with his son, Jean Herz, the firm became known as Herz-Belperron. Suzanne Belperron's designs are characterized by bold, pure lines, with restrained ornamentation, and with both matt and shiny surfaces. She frequently used precious and semi-precious materials together. Most of her designs were executed by the Paris workshop of Groene et Darde. She continued to design up to her death, but never signed the pieces, arguing that her designs were immediately recognizable.

BillyBoy (1960–)

Born in Vienna, Austria. Influenced by his mother and aunts, all of whom were clients of the great couturiers, BillyBoy started a collection of haute-couture dresses at the age of 13. Aged 15, he founded Surreal Couture, followed five years later by Surreal Bijoux, on the rue de la Paix, Paris. BillyBoy has created 'surrealist' jewels for Thierry Mugler and Charles Jourdan, and counts Lauren Bacall, Elizabeth Taylor and Boy George among his clients. He is also well known for his collection of Barbie dolls.

Bogoff see Jewels by Bogoff

Boucher & Cie

Marcel Boucher (born France; d. 1965) trained as an apprentice at *Cartier. He emigrated to the USA in the early 1920s and during the early 1930s designed shoe buckles for Mazer Brothers in New York.

In 1937 he established the Marcel Boucher & Cie Company in New York with a collection of 12 brooches which Saks Fifth Avenue bought and successfully reproduced. Boucher produced exquisite costume jewelry in the classical tradition, using exceptionally high-quality rhinestones.

Boucheron

Jewelry firm established in Paris in 1858 by Frédéric Boucheron (1830–1902), who had trained with the French engraver and chaser Jules Chaise. In the 1860s Boucheron became the first jeweller to establish a workshop on the Place Vendôme, which was to become the worldwide symbol of 'Haute Joaillerie'. Louis Boucheron, Frédéric's son, took over the running of the firm on his father's death. The firm initially achieved fame for its high-quality jewelry inspired by natural forms, but it kept pace with changing fashions and later made excellent pieces in the Art Nouveau and Art Deco styles. Boucheron describes itself as 'the Jeweller of Time': it designed the first jewelry watch bracelets as well as the interchangeable invisible clasp bracelet.

Bulgari

Italian jewelry firm founded by the Greek-born Sotirio Bulgari (1857–1932). A specialist in the art of engraving, Sotirio emigrated to Naples in 1881 and opened his first shop in Rome in 1884. He was later joined in the business by his sons Constantino and Giorgio and in the 1930s turned from engraving to the production of jewelry. Giorgio Bulgari dedicated his life to creating a 'Bulgari style'. This new aesthetic replaced the 'French style' – a diamond or other precious stone set in prongs – with a coloured stone set in a handcrafted gold bezel, in a frame of tapered baguette diamonds, and with the centre encased in a heavy gold chain. Bulgari designs harked back to the Renaissance, to Etruscan art and to Ancient Rome. It was the first firm to use antique coins and handmade gold chains in fine jewelry, and in the 1950s used yellow gold instead of platinum or white gold in the setting of precious stones. It also revived the cabochon cut. Constantino Bulgari wrote *Argentieri, Orafi e Gemmari d'Italia*, the only directory of hallmarks of Italian silver through the ages. Sons and nephews continue the family tradition.

Butler & Wilson

Nicky Butler (b. 1946) and Simon Wilson (b. 1944) started as antique dealers, selling jewelry, particularly from the Art Nouveau and Art Deco periods, in London street markets. Noting the popularity of such jewelry, they began to make copies by hand, before moving into mass production. They set up the company Butler & Wilson in 1968, selling their own line based on reproductions of period styles, including, in the 1980s, a highly successful turn-of-the-century lizard brooch in a variety of colours and designs.

Hattie Carnegie (1886–1956)

Born Henrietta Kanengeiser in Vienna, Austria. Carnegie was primarily a clothes designer: she launched her first clothing

collection in New York in 1918. Famous from the 1930s to the 1950s for her restrained, conventional suits and little black dresses, she also produced quirky, theatrical, colourful costume jewelry, often in matching sets.

Cartier

French jewelry firm, also famous for the development of the wristwatch, established by Louis-François Cartier (1819–1904) in Paris in 1847. The firm quickly prospered with the support of clients such as the Empress Eugénie. Cartier's son Alfred (1841–1925) took over premises at 13 rue de la Paix in 1898, the same year in which Alfred's son Louis (1875–1942), the driving artistic force behind the Cartier style, joined the firm. In 1902 Alfred's second son, Pierre (1878–1964), set up a branch in London and in 1909 the direction of the London branch was given to the youngest family member, Jacques Cartier (1884–1942). The company received the first of many royal warrants in 1904, around which time maharajas and oriental princes began to become ardent admirers of the Cartier style. In 1908 a branch opened in New York. In the early years of the century, Cartier specialized in Belle Epoque diamond dog collars, stomachers, lavallières and tiaras in the 'garland style' set in platinum. After the First World War Louis Cartier began introducing the new lines of Art Deco. He was supported by talented collaborators, among them Charles Jacquau (1885–1968), Jeanne Toussaint (1887–1978) and Peter Lemarchand (1906–70). In 1933 Toussaint was put in charge of the jewelry and under her direction a highly successful line in yellow- and gold-coloured stones was produced. In 1972 Robert Hocq (d. 1979) became President of Cartier Paris, and two years later Hocq's daughter Nathalie (b. 1951) began to run the high-fashion jewelry department and to promote 'Les Must de Cartier' – a boutique collection which sells jewels at more affordable prices.

Chanel

The jewelry designs of the couturier Coco Chanel (b. Saumur, France; 1883–1971) combine primitivism with sophistication and are characterized by their unusually large size, their uneven shapes, their innovative use of materials and their crude execution. Chanel collaborated with highly talented designers, including Count Etienne de Beaumont, whom she hired in 1924. In 1931 she met the illustrator Paul Iribe (1883–1935) and their designs were seen in 1932 in a hugely successful exhibition of sumptuous diamond and platinum jewelry with delicate settings, based on three themes: bows, comets and feathers. *Fulco di Verdura started his jewelry career at Chanel, designing for her from 1927 to 1934 and producing some quintessential Chanel pieces, including a number of variations on the theme of the Maltese cross. Chanel is also known for her famous strings of obviously fake pearls and for precious stones in ornamental settings of Byzantine inspiration. From 1924 on, Chanel's jewelry was often made by *Maison Gripoix.

Cherry Chau

Fashion accessories company launched in 1992 by Cherry René-Bazin (b. Hong Kong; 1954–). René-Bazin studied at the London

College of Fashion. The Cherry Chau company specializes in hair accessories, including diamanté clips, beaded combs and tiaras, and jewelry made from semi-precious stones.

Chaumet

Jewelry company first established in Paris in 1780 by Marie-Etienne Nitot. It was famous in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries for making pieces for Napoleon, but was not given the name Chaumet until 1907, when Joseph Chaumet joined the firm. He rebelled against the large, overly decorative jewelry of the time, and created refined pieces in the Art Nouveau style. During the twentieth century the company adapted successfully to changing fashions.

Coro

Coro, started in 1929 in Providence, Rhode Island, USA, took its name from the first two letters of the surnames of its founders, Emanuel Cohn and Carl Rosenberger, who had been in business together since 1901. Coro is perhaps the world's largest costume jewelry company. It has used more than fifty different trademarks, the most important of which are Coro, Corocraft and Coro-Duette. The company is best known for its 1940s pieces, such as retro brooches and cuffs, animal and flower brooches, and double clips.

Angela Cummings (1944–)

Born in Austria. Cummings studied goldsmithing, gemmology and jewelry design in Hanau, Germany. She was made assistant to Donald Claflin at *Tiffany & Co. in 1967 and introduced her debut collection six years later. In 1983 she started her own company in Connecticut, USA. Cummings draws inspiration from flora and fauna and is known for jewelry that mixes the organic and the abstract, including pieces that feature diamonds set in exotic species of wood.

Nelson Dawson (1859–1942) and Edith Dawson (1862–1928)

Jewelry designers in the Arts and Crafts style. Their jewels have typical metalwork settings and often incorporate deep-coloured enamels of flowers, birds and insects.

Jean Desprès (1899–1980)

Born in Souvigny-Allier, France. In addition to their famous glass-making company, Desprès's parents had a jewelry business in Paris, to which they sent their son as a young boy to learn the craft. During the First World War Desprès worked on the production of aeroplanes and remained fascinated by the machine-age aesthetic throughout his life. He worked in metal, silver, gold and pewter, and his designs are strongly modernistic, with geometrical patterns and motifs, though in the late 1920s, when he began a collaboration with the Surrealist artist Etienne Cournault, his pieces became less rigid.

De Vroomen Design

Founded in 1976 by Leo de Vroomen (b. near Leiden, Holland; 1941–). De Vroomen trained as a goldsmith in Holland before moving to England in 1965. After several years' lecturing in jewelry design at the Central School of Art and Design in London, he set

up a studio/workshop in 1970 with his wife, Ginnie. The company was founded six years later and Gisèle Moore joined as in-house designer in 1982. De Vroomen Design is chiefly known for its bold, innovative jewelry based on two main themes: sensuously sculptured repoussé which celebrates the warmth and malleability of gold, and enamels of every colour which are used to accentuate precious and semi-precious stones.

Jean Dinh Van (1927–)

Born in Boulogne-sur-Seine, France. Son of a Vietnamese father and a French mother, Jean Dinh Van produced his first jewelry under his own name in 1965, after ten years' apprenticeship with Cartier and study at the Ecole des Arts Décoratifs. In 1967 he created a ring for Pierre Cardin and made his debut with a collection for Cartier New York. In 1976 he opened a boutique on the rue de la Paix in Paris. Dinh Van is known for minimalist, 'easy-to-wear' jewelry in stylized, simple forms.

Alfred Dunhill

Established by Alfred Dunhill as Dunhill Motorities in London in 1891, the firm diversified to pipes in 1910 and to luxury accessories, including lighters and pens, in 1924. The firm is also known for its production of watches, from the Dunhill Dashboard Watch of 1895 to the Millennium ranges of wristwatches launched in 1981 and the Dunhillion Watch of 2001.

Erickson Beamon

Costume jewelry house founded in New York in 1983 by Karen Erickson (b. Detroit, USA; date unknown) and Vicki Sarge (b. Detroit, USA; 1954). In 1995 Sarge opened a branch in London. Erickson Beamon jewelry is fashion-led and the company has worked with Alexander McQueen, Julien Macdonald, Dries Van Noten and Anna Sui, among others.

Fabergé

In 1870 Peter Carl Fabergé (1846–1920) took over the firm started by his father, Gustav Fabergé (1814–81), in St Petersburg in 1842. He was later joined by his brother, Agathon, and by his sons, Eugène and Alexander. Fabergé is famous for its innovative creations in gold, enamelling and gemstones, and in particular for the jewelled eggs made from 1884 as Easter gifts from the Tsar to the Tsarina. It created a small range of jewelry, much of it in the Art Nouveau style. The factory closed after the 1918 Revolution.

Theodor Fahrner

Jewelry house, originally founded as Seeger & Fahrner in Pforzheim, Germany, in 1855. Theodor Fahrner took over the sole running of the firm in 1895. After his death in 1919 the company was sold to Gustav Braendle and the firm became known as Gustav Braendle, Theodor Fahrner, Succ. Famous at the turn of the century for its Art Nouveau designs, in the 1920s the company produced quintessential geometric Art Deco jewelry, including some of the finest brooches of the period. From 1952 it was headed by Gustav's son, Herbert Braendle, and was dissolved on his death in 1979.

Gerda Flöckinger (1927–)

Born in Innsbruck, Austria. Flöckinger moved to London in 1938. She studied Fine Arts at St Martin's School of Art, and etching, jewelry and enamelling at the Central School of Art and Design, before opening her own workshop in 1956. Her gold and silver jewels are all one-off pieces and are characterized by a special technique of fusing and texturing the metals rather than soldering them. Flöckinger highlights the flowing forms of the metals with semi-precious and precious stones or pearls.

Georges Fouquet (1862–1957)

In 1895 Georges Fouquet took over the jewelry business started in 1860 by his father Alphonse Fouquet (b. 1828). His pieces were chiefly in the Art Nouveau style – stylized versions of forms that drew inspiration from flora and fauna. Among the designers whose jewelry he executed were Charles Desrozières and Alphonse Mucha, the latter responsible for designing the famous snake bracelet worn by the actress Sarah Bernhardt.

Jean Fouquet (1899–1984)

Son of the jeweller *Georges Fouquet. Jean Fouquet believed that jewelry should be large and eye-catching. In the 1920s he created powerful pieces in the rigid, geometric style popular at the time. By the 1930s he was producing more curved lines. Though the House of Fouquet closed in 1936, Fouquet continued to take on private commissions and in the 1950s brought translucent enamel back into fashion.

Michaela Frey see M. Frey Wille**Lucien Gaillard (1861–1933)**

French-born Lucien Gaillard took over the Paris atelier of his father, Ernest Gaillard, in 1892. He is best known for his Art Nouveau designs and for his use of Japanese techniques. Gaillard specialized in horn jewelry, including pendants, combs and hair ornaments.

Garrard & Co. Ltd

Jewelry and silverware company founded in London in 1721 by silversmith George Wickes. Garrard was appointed Crown Jeweller in the nineteenth century and its connection to the British royal family has remained strong: it has made jewelry for Queen Elizabeth II and rings for Princess Diana, Sarah Ferguson and Sophie Rhys-Jones. In 1998 it merged with *Asprey & Co. but reclaimed its independence in 2001, at which point Jade Jagger was appointed Creative Director.

Arthur J. Gaskin (1862–1928)

Born in Birmingham, UK. Gaskin studied at Birmingham School of Art, where he later taught. He designed for William Morris's Kelmscott Press, and was an illustrator, silversmith and painter, as well as a jewelry designer. His jewels are of exemplary Arts and Crafts design, often incorporating leaves, flowers and birds, and drawing inspiration from sources as various as the Italian

Renaissance and Scandinavian folk art. Gaskin also designed for *Liberty & Co. *See also* Georgina Cave Gaskin.

Georgina Cave Gaskin (1868–1934)

Georgina Gaskin, née France, studied silversmithing at Birmingham School of Art, where she met *Arthur J. Gaskin, whom she married in 1899. She specialized in jewelry and enamelling and collaborated with her husband on many pieces of jewelry.

Green & Frederick

UK company, based in Edinburgh, started in 1998 by Edward Green (b. London, UK; 1952–), previously Managing Director of both Garrard and Mappin & Webb. Green & Frederick produces 'bridge' jewelry – quality gold or platinum jewelry using cubic zirconia as a substitute for diamonds, as well as pieces using semi-precious stones.

Andrew Grima (1921–)

Born in Rome, Italy. Grima moved to London in 1926 and studied mechanical engineering at Nottingham University. In 1946 he joined H. J. Company and took over the business in 1951. Grima's early designs were traditional but in the 1960s he began to produce innovative dramatic pieces, often emphasizing unusual gemstones and incorporating objets trouvés. He was at the forefront of the decade's fashion for rough-textured gold and asymmetrical splintered forms. In 1970 he received a royal warrant and in the same year designed and made the watch collection 'About Time' for Omega. In 1986 he moved to Switzerland, where he continues to design and make jewelry with his wife JoJo and daughter Francesca.

Angela Hale (1961–)

After taking a degree in photography and film studies at Derby University, Angela Hale served as PA to Issey Miyake. She opened a costume jewelry boutique in London in 1996. Hale's jewelry is inspired by the Victorian and Art Deco periods and is handcrafted from bronze set with *Swarovski crystals. Her pieces include tiaras, hairslides/ barrettes, earrings, chokers, brooches and rings.

Miriam Haskell (1899–1981)

Born in the USA. Haskell sold jewelry from a shop in the McAlpin Hotel, New York, from 1924 until the early 1930s, when she founded her own workshop on Fifth Avenue. Favouring naturalistic themes, she designed feminine, timeless costume jewelry, frequently using 'antique' gilded surfaces, pearls and intricate beadwork. She retired and sold her company in the 1950s, but the present company still produces costume jewelry in the Haskell style.

Adolf Hildenbrand (dates unknown)

Designer working between 1900 and 1919 for *Theodor Fahrner.

Hobé Cie Ltd

William Hobé came from a family of Parisian jewellers who produced expensive, high-quality jewels. His first costume jewelry designs were created in the mid-1920s at the request of Florence

Ziegfeld for showgirls of the Ziegfeld Follies. Their success encouraged him to found the costume jewellers Hobé in New York in the 1930s. The firm was particularly known for floral brooches designed as bouquets of flowers and leaves made either in silver- or gold-plated metal, or decorated with semi-precious or glass stones.

Georg Jensen (1866–1935)

Born in Denmark. Georg Jensen studied at the School of Fine Arts of Copenhagen. Around 1901 he started to work with the artist *Mogens Ballin, making jewelry in silver and semi-precious stones. Three years later he opened a workshop in Copenhagen selling jewelry of his own design and manufacture. His pieces incorporated stylized flowers, leaves, birds and animals, somewhat in the style of Art Nouveau but with an austerity that foreshadowed the avant-garde lines of early Art Deco. After Jensen's death the firm was continued by his son Soren Georg Jensen and it became a major influence on jewelry design after the Second World War, when it employed many talented jewelry designers, including Henning Koppel and Nanna Ditzel.

Jewels by Bogoff

Jewelry house founded in Chicago in 1940 by husband-and-wife team Henry Bogoff (b. Poland; 1908–58) and Yvette Glazerman (b. Russia; dates unknown) which in the 1940s and 1950s produced high-quality imitation jewelry plated with heavy rhodium or gold and hand-set with rhinestones.

Johnny Loves Rosie

Jewelry and accessories company started in London in 1992 by Maryrose D. Monroe. Known in the mid-1990s for hair accessories such as pins, bobby pins, pony ties and flowers, it added jewelry in 1998.

Barry Kieselstein-Cord (1948–)

Born in New York, USA. Kieselstein-Cord studied at Parsons School of Design, New York University and the American Craft Institute. He founded his company, producing precious and costume jewelry and accessories, in 1972. He looks beyond fashion for inspiration and considers his work to be 'bodywork' or 'sculpture' rather than conventional jewelry. His powerful pieces, often in gold, are bold and chunky, sometimes incorporating his signature alligator design or coiled serpents.

Arthur King (1921–86)

Born in New York, USA. Arthur King discovered the technique of jewelry-making when he worked with metal as a steward in the US Merchant Navy. He opened a boutique in New York, producing one-off pieces: colourful, unconventional jewelry, using exotic materials, including fossilized prehistoric shark's tooth, Brazilian tourmalines and Biwa pearls from Japan.

Archibald Knox (1864–1933)

Born on the Isle of Man, UK. Knox made a special study of Celtic art at Douglas School of Art, Isle of Man. In 1899 he designed the first

series of 'Cymric' silverware for *Liberty & Co. and soon became the firm's chief designer and the person mainly responsible for Liberty's Celtic revival. Cymric jewels were made in both silver and gold, usually set with turquoise or mother-of-pearl, or decorated with enamel, and hung with small blister pearls. Knox's designs feature the 'floating' blue and green peacock enamel – often shown behind an interlacing of silver and gold – that has almost come to symbolize English Art Nouveau jewelry. Silver jewels were often given a hand-hammered appearance.

Kutchinsky

UK jewelry company founded in the East End of London in 1893 by Polish immigrants as a watch and repair shop. Joseph Kutchinsky joined the firm in 1928 at the age of 14 and by 1958 the company was well established and had moved to the West End. New techniques developed by Kutchinsky after the Second World War included the production of a gold, silver and platinum alloy for the manufacture of jewelry. In the 1960s Kutchinsky was the first UK company to work with stones such as onyx, lapis, coral and hardstone and it created large pieces in innovative, modern designs. At the same time, and into the 1970s, it also designed large enamel pieces. In 1989 the company made the biggest jewelled egg ever produced – the pink diamond Argyle Library Egg, in the style of *Fabergé.

Christian Lacroix (1951–)

Born in Arles, France. Lacroix studied art history at Montpellier University and museum studies at the Sorbonne, Paris. He opened his couture house in Paris in 1987. His most famous jewelry design is the Byzantine-inspired cross encrusted with fake and semi-precious stones which he created in the late 1980s. His recent jewelry collections, in which silver is combined with semi-precious stones such as amethyst, garnet, rose tourmaline and agate, are more abstract and restrained. These designs range from highly modern pieces to jewelry inspired by natural, organic shapes.

Ilias Lalaounis (1920–)

Born in Athens, Greece. Descended from four generations of goldsmiths and watchmakers, Lalaounis studied economics and law at Athens University before joining the family firm, Zolatas, named after his uncle and mentor, in 1940. Lalaounis's first jewelry collections, shown in 1957, were inspired by ancient Greek art. Later collections have drawn inspiration from other cultures and from many sources, including nature and technology. In 1969, on the death of his uncle, Lalaounis established his own company. He works extensively in 22-carat gold, as well as in silver, using precious or semi-precious stones sparingly, as highlights. In 1993 he founded the Ilias Lalaounis Jewelry Museum in Athens.

René Lalique (1860–1945)

Born in Ay, on the Marne, France. Lalique was apprenticed to Louis Aucoq, a Parisian silversmith and jeweller. After attending art schools in Paris and London, Lalique returned to Paris where he designed for Aucoq, *Veve, *Cartier and *Boucheron. In 1886

he took over the workshop of Jules d'Estape. One of the most famous glassmakers and jewellers of the twentieth century, Lalique derived his initial success from stage jewelry made for the actress Sarah Bernhardt. He exhibited widely and achieved enormous publicity at the Paris Exposition Universelle in 1900. In 1905 he opened a shop on the Place Vendôme. His jewelry combines gold with gemstones and plique-à-jour enamelling and his designs often feature the female figure, nude or draped, with flowing hair, and sometimes with butterfly or dragonfly wings. Lalique also drew inspiration from nature – peacocks, snakes, insects and other natural forms. From 1914 he concentrated almost entirely on glass-making.

Kenneth Jay Lane (1932–)

Born in Detroit, Michigan, USA. After studying at the University of Michigan and graduating from Rhode Island School of Design, Lane joined the art department of American *Vogue* in 1954. In 1956 he left to become assistant designer at Delman Shoes and from 1958 to 1963 was associate designer for Christian Dior Shoes, New York. His first jewelry designs, in 1963, in which he utilized the rhinestones he had been using for shoe decoration, were so successful that by the following year he was running his own jewelry business. Lane makes use of plastic to simulate real gems and often sets his jewelry with opulent stones in rich colours. Considered to be one of the twentieth century's finest costume jewelry designers, his clients have included Elizabeth Taylor, Barbara Bush, Hillary Rodham Clinton and Joan Collins.

Liberty & Co.

The shop Liberty & Co. was founded in London in 1875 by Arthur Lasenby Liberty (b. Chesham, Buckinghamshire; 1843–1917), who began selling a range of decorative arts objects, chiefly from Japan and the Far East. In the late 1890s he launched a range of silverware and jewelry known as 'Cymric', in a Celtic Revival style inspired by the designs of *Archibald Knox. Knox was Liberty's chief designer but the firm employed many other talented artists – key figures in the Arts and Crafts and Art Nouveau movements, including Oliver Baker, Jesse M. King, David Veasey and Rex Silver – though Liberty policy was that their work was never attributed.

Maison Gripoix

Maison Gripoix, founded in the nineteenth century in Paris, specialized in the creation of high-quality handmade imitations of precious jewels. It is associated with the production of jewelry for many fashion houses, including Worth, Poiret, Piguët, Dior and Fath, but is best known for its collaboration with *Chanel. Susanne Gripoix (b. 1895) worked with Chanel from the mid-1920s until 1969.

Maison Vever

Parisian jewelry company founded in 1821 by Paul Vever. Paul's grandsons, Paul (1851–1915) and Henri (1854–1942) took over the business in 1874. Henri was a leading exponent of the Art Nouveau style and produced striking botanical designs. His Art Nouveau jewelry is considered second only to Lalique's. The firm employed

many of the period's finest craftsmen, including Eugène Grasset (1841–1917), the Swiss painter and illustrator, who designed some of Maison Vever's most distinctive pieces.

Mappin & Webb

UK silversmiths and jewellers founded in Sheffield in 1774 by Jonathan Mappin. The first London store opened in 1849. In 1858 John Newton Mappin was joined in the business by his brother-in-law George Webb. Chiefly a silversmiths, Mappin & Webb also produces high-quality watches and jewelry. Mappin & Webb jewelry is handcrafted, using both precious and semi-precious gems. The company offers a 'Grow Your Own Diamond' service, whereby a customer can return a diamond, receive its full original purchase price, and upgrade it for a diamond of greater value.

Marina B

Jewelry company established in Geneva in 1979 by Marina Bulgari (b. Rome, Italy; 1930–). Bulgari is the daughter of the famous jeweller Constantino *Bulgari. She worked in the family business from an early age before setting up on her own. Among her signature pieces are perfectly fitting chokers and reversible earrings. Her jewelry often combines precious and semi-precious stones.

Marvella

Costume jewelry company founded in New York in 1906 by Sol E. Weinreich. Marvella jewelry often featured simulated pearls and faceted beads. The firm was bought by *Trifari in 1982 and is owned today by the *Monet Group Inc.

Mauboussin

French jewelry company, founded in Paris in 1827 by M. Rocher and his cousin Jean-Baptiste Noury. Georges Mauboussin, nephew of Noury, joined the firm in 1876 and later headed the company in partnership with his cousin, Marcel Goulet Mauboussin, who joined in 1896. Mauboussin's jewelry and watches are of the highest quality and are manufactured only with precious, and often rare, materials. In 1955 the firm opened a boutique to sell more affordable pieces.

Annie McLeish (dates unknown)

Turn-of-the-century freelance designer of silver clasps and belt-buckles in the *Liberty style.

Patricia Meyerowitz (dates unknown)

British-born jeweller and sculptor. Meyerowitz studied at the Central School of Arts and Crafts in London, and in the mid-1960s wrote her first book on jewelry and sculpture. Her jewelry has been characterized as restrained and Constructivist: she creates pieces from a number of smaller, linked elements.

M.Frey Wille

Company manufacturing jewelry in fine enamel, founded in Vienna in 1951 by the Austrian artist Michaela Frey (b. Vienna, Austria; 1926–1980). Frey developed a technique of fusing hand-applied

24-carat gold into fine enamel. M.Frey Wille jewelry focuses on art, with designs featuring Egyptian and Greco-Roman themes and artists such as Klimt and Monet. Since Frey's death the company has been headed by Friedrich Wille (b. Vienna; 1940–), a co-worker of Frey's since 1970.

Moira of Bond Street

Jewelry company founded in 1971 by Moira Cohen (b. Glasgow, Scotland; 1940–). The company initially sold nineteenth-century jewelry and jewelry of the 1960s and 1970s but Cohen soon added jewelry of her own design, taking inspiration from the forms of butterflies, dragonflies, flowers and birds. Her jewels are based on the plique-à-jour enamelling technique and use old-style settings and old, cut stones.

Monet

New York costume jewelry manufacturer, originally founded in 1929 under the name Monocraft by brothers Michael and Jay Chernow. Monet began producing jewelry in 1937. The company developed the comfortable 'friction earclip' for earrings for non-pierced ears and the 'barrel clutch' for earrings for pierced ears. In the 1980s Monet made jewelry for Yves Saint Laurent. The company is now called the Monet Group Inc. and distributes jewelry under the names Monet, *Trifari and *Marvella.

David Morris (1936–)

Born in London, UK. David Morris studied at Clark's College, London, and spent five years as an apprentice goldsmith before starting his own company in London in 1961. His son, Jeremy Morris (b. 1961), took over as head of the firm in 1983, after an apprenticeship to a goldsmith in Paris. The company is known for innovative designs and for updating themes and details from jewelry history. Recent designs include Edwardian-inspired diamond necklaces and dress watches inspired by Cubism. David Morris has had a long association with Hollywood: the company provided the diamonds for the James Bond films *Diamonds are Forever*, *Tomorrow Never Dies* and *The World is Not Enough*.

Robert Lee Morris (1947–)

Born in Nuremberg, Germany, of US parentage. After graduating from Beloit College, Wisconsin, in the late 1960s, Morris set up a crafts commune where he began to experiment with jewelry-making. His work was discovered by the owners of the artist-jeweller gallery Sculpture to Wear and in 1974 Morris moved to New York. In 1977 he opened his own gallery, Artwear, which served as a springboard for the careers of many young jewellers. Morris works closely with fashion designers. He is best known for bold organic sculptural pieces, such as the large silver cuffs and hoop earrings he designed for Donna Karan in the 1980s. He has also collaborated with Karl Lagerfeld, Michael Kors and Yohji Yamamoto, among others.

Murrle, Bennett & Co.

Founded in London in 1884 by Ernst Mürrle (b. Pforzheim,

Germany; dates unknown) and a Mr Bennett, of whom no records remain. Mürrle was interned during the First World War and, in 1916, after his repatriation to Germany, the firm was confiscated and renamed White, Redgrove and Whyte. Murrle, Bennett & Co. was a jewelry manufacturers and produced many pieces for *Liberty & Co, including some by *Archibald Knox. The company had a workshop in Pforzheim – a major jewelry-making centre – where Mürrle spent time every year working with designers *Theodor Fahrner and Wilhelm Fühner. The pieces with which the firm is most identified were taken from contemporary German designs. Characteristically restrained and geometric interpretations of Art Nouveau, they were described by the company as being 'by artists of the Modern School'.

The Napier Co.

First established in 1875 in Massachusetts, USA, as a firm selling personal objects and gifts, the firm moved to Meriden, Connecticut, in 1891 and took the name Napier in 1922 after its then-president, James H. Napier. In the 1920s The Napier Co. made its name selling copies of Paris couture jewels by Lelong, Premet, Patou, *Schiaparelli and others. Today one of America's largest costume jewellers, it has continued to respond successfully to changing fashions.

Elsa Peretti (1940–)

Born in Florence, Italy. Peretti studied interior design in Rome and worked as a fashion model before turning in 1969 to jewelry design. Sant'Angelo used some of her pieces in his shows and at the same time she began to collaborate with Halston. In 1974 she joined *Tiffany & Co. Peretti works in a variety of materials but is best known for her simple, minimalist designs in sterling silver. She also introduced the affordable and revolutionary 'Diamonds by the Yard' – thin chains interspersed with tiny diamonds.

Alfred Philippe see Trifari

Paloma Picasso (1949–)

Born in Paris, France. Educated at the Université de Paris at Nanterre. Picasso began as a theatrical costumier and stylist but after success with necklaces created from Folies Bergère bikinis set with rhinestones, she decided to train in jewelry design. In 1969 Yves Saint Laurent showed her jewelry with his collections. In 1980 she designed her own debut collection exclusively for *Tiffany & Co. She often works in highly polished gold and silver, combined with exotic gemstones.

Piel Frères

Parisian high-fashion jewelry firm headed at the turn of the century by Alexandre Piel, with sculptor Gabriel Stalin as artistic director. Piel Frères was known in the early twentieth century for inexpensive, high-quality, sculptural pieces, especially belt-buckles, with deeply coloured enamelling, based on Art Nouveau themes. Around 1900 the firm made jewelry in the Egyptian Revival style and created designs depicting characters from contemporary plays and opera.

In Piel Frères pieces celluloid was used in place of ivory, and copper and silver in place of gold. Around 1915–20 the firm began to create fashion jewels for Jean Patou. At the 1925 Exposition des Arts Décoratifs et Industriels Modernes, Alexandre Piel's brother, Paul, received attention for his Cubist-inspired pieces in enamelled metal fretwork.

Otto Prutscher (1880–1949)

An Austrian architect and designer, Prutscher studied from 1897 at the Kunstgewerbeschule in Vienna, where he came under the influence of Josef Hoffmann (1870–1956), founder with Kolo Moser of the Wiener Werkstätte (founded 1903; dissolved 1932). Prutscher worked as a jewelry designer for the Wiener Werkstätte, and also designed furniture, ceramics, textiles and leather goods.

Wendy Ramshaw (1939–)

Born in Sunderland, UK. Trained in industrial design at Newcastle upon Tyne College of Art and Industrial Design and at Central School of Art and Design in London. Ramshaw has been making jewelry since the 1960s out of both precious and humble materials, and has also mixed the two, as in pieces that combine paper with gold. Her pieces are interchangeable: she is especially famous for her sets of five rings, which can be worn singly or together in different combinations to vary the patterns.

Elsa Schiaparelli (1890–1973)

Born in Rome, Italy. After a period in Boston and New York, Schiaparelli moved to Paris in 1922 and opened her shop, Pour Le Sport, in 1927. She showed her first fashion collection in 1929. An original and witty couturier, Schiaparelli commissioned designs for buttons and jewelry from a range of artists, including Jean Clément, Alberto Giacometti, Salvador Dalí and Jean Cocteau. Her jewelry displays influences from many of the art movements of her day, but especially from Surrealism. In the mid-1930s she began to employ the talents of *Jean Schlumberger. It was a collaboration that would raise costume jewelry to new heights and increase its popularity and acceptability. Among Schlumberger's many innovative and amusing designs for Schiaparelli were the jewels he created to accompany her famous 'Circus' collection of 1938: clowns, acrobats, and circus horses' heads made of gilt metal or Venetian glass. Schiaparelli closed her house in 1954.

Jean Schlumberger (1907–1987)

Born in Mulhouse, Alsace, France. After initial study for a career in banking, Schlumberger went to Paris in the 1920s and began making pieces of costume jewelry from glass beads and porcelain flowers found in flea-markets. These caught the attention of the fashion designer *Elsa Schiaparelli, who commissioned him to make buttons and costume jewelry. Schlumberger emigrated in the early 1940s to New York, where he opened his own business in partnership with Nicholas Bongard, nephew of the designer Paul Poiret. Schlumberger's designs of flowers, starfish, birds, angels and other motifs (the sea-horse was his signature design) brought him success throughout the 1940s and 1950s. In 1956 he

joined *Tiffany & Co. as designer and vice-president. His designs of the late 1950s, 1960s and 1970s are rich and fantastic, incorporating his favourite organic subject matter and with a daring use of colour and an inventive mix of precious and semi-precious stones, gold and enamels.

Swarovski

Austrian company founded in 1895 in Wattens, in the Tyrol, by Daniel Swarovski (b. Georghenthal, Austria; 1862–1956). In 1892 Swarovski patented a machine for cutting glass gemstones with perfect precision. The company makes high-quality rhinestones, cut crystals and other glass-related items. It began a line of rhinestone costume jewelry in 1977.

Raymond Templier (1891–1968)

Templier came from a family of Parisian jewellers (the firm Maison Templier had been started by his grandfather Charles Templier in 1849). His designs are in the Art Deco style, strongly geometric but featuring precious stones in some abundance. He achieved success with pieces in platinum or silver combined with onyx and other dark stones – a typically black-and-white Art Deco combination.

Tiffany & Co.

Founded in New York in 1837 by Charles Lewis Tiffany (1812–1902) and John B. Young as a stationers and fancy goods store. In 1841 it expanded into jewelry, buying in pieces from Paris, and by 1848 was manufacturing its own jewelry. In 1868 the firm merged with the silversmiths Edward C. Moore & Co., and Moore – a designer for Tiffany since 1851 – was instrumental in introducing Japanese styles. With the death of Charles Lewis Tiffany, his son, Louis Comfort Tiffany (1848–1933), joined the company. The latter's talents extended to many aspects of the decorative arts, including jewelry, glass-making and silverware. The firm produced greatly admired Art Nouveau jewelry designs and successfully followed the changing styles of the 1930s and 1940s. In 1955 Tiffany's was bought by Walter Hoving and the following year Hoving invited the jeweller *Jean Schlumberger to join Tiffany's as chief designer. Tiffany's success has been built not only on its own design expertise but also on its ability to recognize talent. Other designers who have worked under the Tiffany umbrella include Donald Claflin, *Angela Cummings, *Elsa Peretti and *Paloma Picasso.

Alexander Tillander (1837–1918)

After an early apprenticeship with two goldsmiths in Tsarskoe Selo and St Petersburg, Helsinki-born Alexander Tillander started producing simple gold bangles. He gradually built up his workshop, adding rings, brooches with matching earrings, cufflinks and studs to his output and acquiring a reputation for high-quality workmanship. In the early twentieth century the firm began to enjoy the patronage of various branches of European royalty. Alexander Jnr (b. 1907) later joined his father. After the Revolution the House of Tillander was re-established in Helsinki. Oskar Pihl was chief designer until his death in 1957. The firm continues today.

Jeanne Toussaint *see* **Cartier**

Trifari

American jewelry manufacturing company founded in 1910 by Gustavo Trifari. Leo Krussman joined Trifari in 1917 and Carl Fishel in 1918, at which point the company was renamed Trifari, Krussman & Fishel. The three men became known as 'The Diamanté Kings', producing highly successful imitations of the most popular precious jewelry of the time. Initially offering Art Deco designs, they followed changing fashions over the decades, bringing out cocktail jewelry in the 1930s, a legendary series of 'jelly-belly' animals in the 1940s, and shiny diamanté-studded pieces (often parures) in the 1950s. Alfred Philippe, the highly original designer who had created pieces for *Cartier and *Van Cleef & Arpels, was employed by Trifari from 1930 to the 1950s. Mamie Eisenhower commissioned Trifari to design faux pearl and diamanté parures for the presidential inaugurations of 1952 (designed by Alfred Philippe) and 1956. Trifari is now owned by the *Monet Group Inc.

Van Cleef & Arpels

French jewelry firm founded in Paris in 1906 by Julien Arpels (1884–1964), Charles Arpels (1880–1951) and their brother-in-law Alfred van Cleef (1873–1938). They were joined by Louis Arpels (1886–1976) in 1912. In the 1930s the firm designed a new type of vanity case known as a minaudière, and developed invisible settings that could be used to create mosaic-like surfaces of precious stones. In 1954 the firm opened a boutique department offering less expensive jewels.

Line Vautrin (c. 1918–97)

Born in France. At the age of 20 Line Vautrin began making jewelry which she sold house-to-house. In 1937 she opened a shop in Paris, offering jewelry, belts, shoes, buttons, etc. Her first bestseller was a gilt-bronze pendant showing Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden. An artist-jeweller of great wit and imagination, Vautrin created bold, primitive designs on a variety of themes, including nature – birds, leaves, flowers, fish, etc. – and the lives of the saints. She worked almost exclusively in gilt bronze.

Fulco di Verdura (1898–1978)

Born in Palermo, Sicily. In 1927 Verdura started working in Paris for *Chanel as a textile designer but soon turned to jewelry design. He created two of Chanel's signature pieces – a pair of pearl earrings surrounded by gold rope and two wide enamelled cuff bracelets encrusted with jewelled Maltese crosses. In 1934 he moved to New York and after a period designing for the jeweller Paul Flato he opened his own shop in 1939. Verdura's work exerted a considerable influence on later jewellers. He was the first to prefer coloured gemstones and gold to platinum and diamonds and also the first to incorporate real pebbles and shells in his designs. He favoured bright, colourful enamels, used both precious and semi-precious stones in the same setting and frequently took inspiration from nature: motifs common in his pieces include

shells, feathers, wings and leaves. His twisted baroque pearls and gold chains were particularly popular.

Vever *see* **Maison Vever**

Wartski

Wartski was established in 1865 in Bangor, North Wales, by Morris Wartski. The firm moved to Llandudno in 1907 and, after the marriage of Wartski's daughter to Emanuel Snowman (1887–1970), relocated to London in 1911. Until the 1920s Wartski specialized in gem-set jewelry and antique silver but after a visit to Russia by Snowman in 1925 it began to stock items of Russian origin, including *Fabergé eggs. Snowman's son, Kenneth Snowman, became chairman of the firm on his father's death. The firm's directors – Kenneth Snowman, Geoffrey Munn and Katherine Purcell – have published a number of scholarly works on jewelry. Wartski has a number of royal warrants and is known for its exceptional collection of antique jewelry.

Harry Winston (1896–1978)

Born in New York, USA. Winston, the son of a watch-jeweller, began his jewelry-making career in Los Angeles at the age of 15. He established Harry Winston, Inc. in 1932. A wholesaler, dealer and cutter of diamonds, Winston specialized in important stones, usually in simple settings. Known as the 'King of Diamonds', he handled or owned a large proportion of the world's most famous stones, including the Hope diamond. On his death the firm was taken over by his son, Ronald Winston (b. 1941).

Philippe Wolfers (1858–1929)

Born in Brussels, Belgium. Grandson of the founder of Wolfers Frères, Belgium's leading jewelry company (established 1850), Philippe Wolfers joined the family business in 1890, along with his brothers Max (1859–1953) and Robert (1867–1959), but started his own workshop in the same year. He is remembered for an outstanding series of Art Nouveau pieces. He stopped making jewelry in 1910.