Gold and Silver

A collection of books and annual reviews
built up between 1967 and 2012 by
Timothy Green

This library encompasses not just the story of the markets in London, but the history of the metals, be it in mining, coinage, trading, investment, jewellery and decoration or, today, in electronics and high technology. The titles range from Ernest Seyd's *Bullion & Foreign Exchange* published in 1868, perhaps the best account of gold and silver trading in London in the nineteenth century, to *Gold*, a reprint of the Special Number of The Times in 1933 covering the collapse of the gold standard.

On mining, we have *In Search of Soviet Gold* by John Littlepage, an American mining engineer's account of advising the Russians on opening up their alluvial and placer deposits in the 1930s. Earl J. Hamilton's *American Treasure and the Price Revolution in Spain* is a diligent Harvard student's search through 'old papers' to reveal the flows of gold and silver into Seville from the Americas between 1501-1650, which is matched by Frederic C. Lane and Reinhold Mueller's classic *Money and Banking in Medieval and Renaissance Venice*, which even includes the 'recipe' for refining gold up to 995 fine at the Venice Mint to make the gold ducat it minted for 500 years from 1285.

The spirit of gold rushes in California, Australia, the Klondyke and South Africa is captured by many miners who took a pen along with their shovel to provide vivid reports from the diggings.

And, in our own time, gold's applications in high technology are set out in Christopher Corti and Richard Holliday's *Gold – Science and Applications* published in 2010, following the trail set by Rapson & Groenewald's *Gold Usage* and Ramage & Craddock on *Sardis and the History of Gold Refining*, not forgetting from Tokyo Tanaka KK's *Precious Metals, Science and Technology*.

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December 2012
ASSAY/HALLMARKS


This little book makes the case for careful assaying and hallmarking of gold and silverware. It then sets out the Laws of nearly thirty countries of the world concerning the Standard of Gold and Silver wares. Most are in Europe, often with individual provinces and cantons, and America, Egypt, Morocco, China and Persia. In short, an ambitious pocketbook to the world of hallmarking.


The definitive book on hallmarking, not only at The Goldsmiths' Company of London, but including a History of L’Orfèvrerie Française. The report begins in 1327 when Edward III first gave a Charter to the Goldsmiths' Company and lists their assay marks and letters through the centuries, and those of other offices that grew up in York, Exeter, Chester, Norwich, Sheffield and Birmingham.


This is a remarkable alphabetical list of nearly seven thousand goldsmiths who worked in the City of London between 1200 and 1800. Many of their shop signs and trade cards are also displayed. The lists were invaluable in the identifying of 'good delivery' refiners approved by the Bank of England for the LBMA's publication of the Good Delivery List, 1750-2010.


Through detailed analysis of the company's medieval records – a unique series – a vivid picture is built up of the organisation of the goldsmiths’ gild in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

HISTORY


The dedication of this book is "To Sita, who crossed the Atlantic at the age of six weeks and rambled over Spain the next two years on the trail of old papers". The old paper that this young Harvard research student sought, in the *Archiva General de Indias* on the waterfront in Seville, was manifests and bills of lading of the first Spanish ships returning from the New World with gold and silver. Hamilton's achievement was to piece together the import of both metals, year by year, from 1501-1650. The statistics chart the rising inflow of gold between 1501 and 1550 as the Spaniards got their hands on Inca gold ornaments and melted them down. The imports surged in 1534-35 with the defeat of the Incas by Pizarro, then trailed off. There was no real mining at this stage; it was all looted treasure. Silver's turn came after 1560, when the amalgamation process of silver with mercury boosted output in Bolivia, at Potosi, and in Mexico. Silver production rose nine-fold 1500-1600, but gold's was up merely 50 per cent. Much of this metal was coined at the Mint in Seville, with immense impact across Europe sustaining Spain's armies in the field. The value of Hamilton's research (which certainly understated gold and silver flows because of smuggling to avoid the King's one-fifth tax) was to provide detailed tables of the emerging precious metal flows.
This remarkable book, edited by Colin McEwan, Curator of the Latin American collections at the British Museum, brings together thirteen distinguished archaeologists and metallurgists from the British Museum itself, the Gold Museum in Bogota, Colombia, the Institute of Archaeology in London, the Center for Archaeological Materials, Massachusetts, Institute of Technology and the Archeology and Palaeoecology at the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute in Panama. They embrace the great gold legacy of Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia and Central America and the Caribbean, before the Spanish conquests, which largely destroyed those ancient societies with their amazing skills in working gold. Welcome to the creations of the Nasca, the Chimy, the Moche and the Inca in Peru, the Quimbaya, Tolima, Zenu and Muisca of Colombia, and the Coclé in Central America. All this in a blend of scholarly essays and colour illustrations. This is a complete education in the world of Precolumbian Gold.


The impeccable and stimulating story of the rise of the City of London as the world's leading financial centre provides a framework for understanding how the gold market itself played a key role. Nathan Meyer Rothschild strides through its pages, while Mocatta & Goldsmid, Samuel Montagu and Pixley & Abel are in and out of the Bank of England's Bullion Office.


Second volume of David Kynaston's majestic story of the City sets in context the evolution of gold mining finance for the new mines in South Africa, the heyday of the gold standard, as every major nation, save China, was on it. Then, in the run-up to World War I in 1914, came a preoccupation with gold reserves and the shift from gold coin in people's pockets to gold in central bank vaults.

Ernest Seyd, *Bullion and Foreign Exchanges*, Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange, 1868. (Collector's item).

This is the best book on all aspects of the gold and silver market in London in the 19th century (and arguably the best ever). The original edition is a collector's item, but facsimile versions are now available. Seyd opens with detail on the malleability and ductility of gold, explaining that one gram of gold can be drawn into wire 600 feet long. Then he is off on definitions of gold and silver in blocks, bars, ingots, pieces, and coins. He even estimates that total world production of gold to 1868 was 300 million ounces. He describes the technology of assaying, refining and the pattern of weights and prices. The role of the bullion brokers and the shipping of bullion, with freight rates, is meticulously explained. So if you need to ship gold from London to Paris or silver to Bombay (via Marseilles), here are the procedures, with sample invoices. You want to import gold bars from California, here are sample invoices and shipping costs. The minting of gold coins is examined, while the Bullion Office of the Bank of England, the heart of the market, gets a thorough tour. Actually, no other book on gold and silver has ever been such a fountain of information.


Prompted by the final collapse of the international gold standard in 1933 as the United States came off gold, *The Times* published this snapshot of the world of gold at that moment. Forty articles by their staff and correspondents tackled everything from Gold Deposits and Production of Gold to Monetary Gold Stocks and the Gold Standard, along with the London Bullion Market, The Bank of England, The Royal Mint, The Rand's Vast Resources, Ancient Industry of India, gold mining, refining, jewellery, industrial use and coinage. In short, a topical briefing of all aspects of the crisis for their readers, but a lasting historical document.
### HISTORY (CONT'D)


A popular history of gold with black and white illustrations, sponsored by Homestake Gold where the author’s father worked. But unlucky timing in that a new era in gold was about to open, with a floating (as opposed to a fixed) price and the launching of high-tech markets.


Popular history of gold prompted by the rising price in the 1970s, but not up to speed on the modern market and relying somewhat on looking at my books!


Much praised history of gold, with glowing remarks by Paul Volcker, John Kenneth Galbraith, and other leading economists. But this is very much an economic history of the metal and tells us little about the gold business itself. There is no mention of the London gold market and its long alliance with the Bank of England, or of Mocatta, Sharps Pixley and others who were the mainstays. No mention either of the London Bullion Market Association! No mention either of the evolution of the round-the-world markets of Hong Kong, Singapore, Tokyo and New York that evolved, and some information at least ten years out of date.


Kenneth Blakemore, editor of a leading jewellery magazine, put together a history of gold from ancient times liberally illustrated with 32 pages of colour and 150 black and white pictures. A good introduction on gold, enhanced by an extensive glossary and a special section on hallmarking and assaying.


Promotion for Banco Real and Companhia Real de Metais (CRM) on virtues of gold and its role in the history of Brazil since the major gold discoveries after 1700. Best picture shows wooden box for transporting gold bars from the mines of Morro Velho in Minas Gerais and wonderful small gold bars cast at various local mining centres in the 18th and 19th centuries. A real reminder that Brazil was the major gold producer from 1700 to 1800.

**Gold, Alpine Fine Arts Collection Ltd, New York, 1981 (also copyright Verlag C. J. Bucher, Lucerne and Frankfurt, 1979).**

Essays by seven European writers on the history of gold, ranging from Six thousand Years of Gold Mining, Exploration and Quest for Gold, Uses of Gold, The Jewellery Market, Gold and the History of Currency, the Goldsmith Through History, and Gold in Western Art, plus a thorough Glossary. Lavishly illustrated in colour and black and white. A 'coffee table book', but a thorough one from knowledgeable writers.

### GOLD RUSHES


The definitive book bringing together the major gold rushes of the 18th and 19th centuries, which transformed the world of gold and underpinned the heyday of the gold standard. Professor Morrell's comprehensive study tracks all the major discoveries from Brazil in 1700 to Alaska and the Klondike in the 1890s, by way of Siberia, California, Australia, New Zealand and Western Australia. He discusses, too, the significance of the gold rushes in American history in opening up the West. In all, a unique briefing on a major era in gold's history.
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<th>Gold Rushes (Contd)</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>John W. Leonard, The Gold Fields of the Klondike, A Fortune Seeker's guide to the Yukon Region of Alaska and British America, A. N. Marquis, Chicago, paperback, 1897.</strong></td>
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<td>This charming, illustrated, 200-page guide from the front line of the gold rush in Alaska and the Yukon is a gem. It is crammed with maps, cross-section drawings of miners' cradles, sluice boxes and Tom and Riffle Boxes, along with profiles of prospectors like Clarence J. Berry who, with his partner, scoured out $130,000 of gold in his first season. Anyone who picked up a copy of this paperback en route to the goldfields might feel well equipped. It even has a chapter on The Law &amp; The Miner, illustrated with drawings of the Canadian Mounted Police on the job. The registering of claims and the marking of locations is explained. Try to find a copy on Abebooks.com.</td>
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<td>A deeply moving account of the rush to California in 1849 built around the diary of William Swain, who left Buffalo, New York in April to trek across the plains and over mountains with 30,000 other prospectors to reach the 'diggings' in late November. There Swain tells of the monumental efforts of miners to extract gold from the rocks and gravels of Sierra streams. Unequalled as a daily diary of the greatest gold rush in history. A few got rich, most succumbed to the hard life and temptations of San Francisco, which blossomed from a tiny harbour to a major port opening up the American West.</td>
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<td>Wonderfully illustrated coverage of the gold rush with contemporary colour paintings and black and white photographs that capture the spirit of the diggings. Every aspect from primitive panning and dredging to the rough and tumble of the miners' camps, with their bars and fancy ladies.</td>
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<td>A vivid narrative drawn from contemporary publications and unpublished personal diaries of the forty-niners seeking their fortunes.</td>
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<td>Reprint of the 1849 edition of California and its gold regions, by Fayette Robinson, and of the 1851 edition of California in 1850 by Franklin Street. Both are front-line reports from the diggings.</td>
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<td>Entertaining magazine-style book from gold rush country, with contemporary drawings and photographs, along with snappy text and packed with modern advertisements from Sutter Creek, &quot;The nicest town on the Mother Lode&quot;, promoting St George Hotel, since 1862 – comfortable rooms and Nevada City Mint; Gold &amp; Silver Bars. Not to forget, the Mine Shaft, &quot;Keene Dredges&quot; and &quot;Garrett metal Detectors&quot; for today's diggers.</td>
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<td>In the wake of the California Gold Rush came the discovery of gold in the Black Hills of Dakota in the 1870s that would last for over a century. The Homestake Mine was incorporated in 1877 and Lead City grew up as a famous underground mining centre, the deepest in North America. The mine flourished until 2002.</td>
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### Gold Rushes (Contd)


A 'hands on' book on how and where to pan for gold that I picked up in a little shop by the Sacramento River in California while writing about contemporary 'diggers' spending their weekend seeking alluvial gold. Not much had changed since gold rush days. Theh (?) has infinite patience sifting and washing the shallows of the river and some showed me a little bag of gold dust.

### Coins/Mints


This book could only have been written by someone such as Eduard Kann, who spent his working life as a member of the Shanghai Exchange Brokers Association in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Its 500 pages are packed with every detail on the gold and silver business in China a trader could need. You want to know the early history of gold coins, the weight of Yunnan Gold Dollars, the movements of gold to and from China for 30 years, the shapes of gold bars, production province by province (not forgetting Chinese Turkistan), along with telegraphic transfer rates to London and New York and every aspect of the *tael*. Repeat that for silver, which he points out, "is of paramount importance to the country's foreign trade". The Chinese loved silver and China was the single great nation not to go on the gold standard, always staying with silver. Kann reports, too, on the London, New York, Indian and Hamburg silver markets and their relationship to China, not forgetting world silver production and consumption and the price back to the Middle Ages. You also get the regulations of the Shanghai Gold Stock Exchange and a glossary of banking terms. *Currencies of China* challenges Ernest Seyd's *Bullion & Foreign Exchanges* (qv) as one of the essential books on precious metals markets in the 19th and early 20th century.


Eric Kelly, archivist at the Bank of England for many years, ostensibly covers less than two decades during the Napoleonic Wars when the Bank of England suspended payment in gold coin against its banknotes, but supplemented domestic coin circulation with Spanish silver dollars, which it over-countered with its own mark and by issuing its own silver 'collars' as tokens. Actually, it is an education in the history of silver coinage as he covers a broader canvas. He reminds us of the debasement of the coinage by Henry VIII in the 16th century, and leaps forward to the last great debasement in 1946 when, for Britain, the only means of repaying the United States' 88 million ounces of silver advanced during World War II under the Lend-Lease Agreement was to remove it from the coins. Henceforward, Britain had no silver coinage. Kelly also gives us the progeny of the silver dollar. It owes its name to the famous coins, the *joachimsthaler*, made of silver from the Saxony mine of Joachimsthal, the most productive in Europe from 1516. The coin was copied as the *thaler* by German mints, which became the *daalder* in the Netherlands, *dollar* in Spain, and *dollar* in England. Essentially the silver dollar was the *euro* of its day, accepted internationally. The education in silver continues with tables of silver production and prices through the centuries, notably that 60% of world output came from the Valencia mine in Mexico in the 18th century as the crisis at the Bank of England broke in 1797. A book that tells us much more than the title suggests.
### Coins/Mints (Contd)


Venice emerged as the centre of the bullion trade in medieval and Renaissance Europe, shaping the development of money, banking and trade throughout Europe and the Mediterranean. Professors Lane and Mueller spent a lifetime investigating how the famous golden ducat and silver groat were valued, private contracts, book-keeping and public decrees – a monumental contribution to economic history. They pieced together the development of banking, foreign exchange and the bullion trade between 1250 and 1500. They set out the detailed workings of the Assay Office, which checked all incoming gold and silver, the daily gold and silver price fixings on the Rialto, and the exacting requirements of the Mint, whose gold ducat, launched in 1285, remained weight and fineness unchanged for five hundred years. The Mint's output and charges are recorded, and the shifting relationship between its gold and silver coins (especially in the silver 'famine' of the 14th century). This book stands out as one of the most important in the history of both metals.

**Sir John Craig, Newton at the Mint, Cambridge University Press, 1946.**

Sir Isaac Newton presided over the Royal Mint from 1696 until 1726, perhaps the most crucial period in its history. He was at hand for the great re-coinage of the next few years, which essentially transformed the daily currency from silver to gold. The slight over-valuing of the gold guinea, set by Newton in 1717, effectively created the gold standard, with the price unchanged for two hundred years (save for a period in the Napoleonic Wars when cash payments in gold were suspended). This short intimate study by Sir John Craig even offers us Newton's menus for dinner at the Mint: Fish, Pasty, Fricassay of Chickens and a Dish of Puddens, Quarter Lamb, Wild Fowl. Peas and Lobsters". The inside story on every front.

**Ramzi Kocaer, Osmanli Altinpari – Gold Coins of the Ottoman Empire, University of Istanbul, 1967.**

Useful pocket book illustrated by the gold coins of 30 Ottoman emperors, from 1451-1922, with their fineness, weight, mint and gold image of each coin. According to Professor Kocaer this is the most complete listing of all gold coins of the period.


In a decade when gold bullion coins became the vogue as the price rose and fell, this is a handbook to the potential investor; what to buy, how and when to sell, and how to look out for fraud.

**Monnaies d’or, Société de Banque Suisse, 1968.**

Excellent booklet (in French) put out by Swiss Bank Corporation.

**John McIlwraith and Anthea Harris, Striking Gold, 100 Years of the Perth Mint, Gold Corporation, East Perth, Western Australia, 1999.**

The Perth Mint opened in 1899 to refine and mint the output of the Western Australian goldfields, initially mainly sovereigns.
### COINS/MINTS (CONTD)


Dr Ming-Hsun Li was born in China, studied at the London School of Economics, then worked for the Bank of China for many years and was managing editor of *Economic Review*. He also researched this detailed study of the recoinage of English currency between 1696-9, when Sir Isaac Newton was Master of the Mint. "It was," he argues, "an event of long-lasting importance in British economic history." In short, almost by accident, it changed England from a largely silver-based coinage to gold. The gold standard, that would endure for two hundred years, was born out of a slight rebalancing at the Mint of the prices offered for gold and silver in the recoinage process. This made gold more valued (and thus brought in for recoinage), while cheaper silver went abroad, mainly to India, where it was more highly priced. As Dr Li says, "By under-valuing silver, England became the first country in the world to adopt a gold standard". His own commentary is backed up by contemporary essays on the dilemma by Sir Isaac Newton himself, Sir Christopher Wren (architect rather than economist), philosopher John Locke, and Charles Davenant, the Inspector General of Exports and Imports, who had a professional eye on the nation's trade, especially the silver flows to India. All this is backed by contemporary statistics on gold and silver production, prices, gold/silver ratios and coinage costs.


Dyer was Librarian and Curator of the Mint for many years, and wrote this illustrated booklet to mark 1,100 years of the Royal Mint which was established in 886 AD by Alfred the Great. An excellent briefing of the successive mints, their machinery and the coins they made, illustrated in colour.


Brisk book targeted at new American gold investors in the mid-1970s as the long ban on American citizens holding gold was lifted and the price soared. A run through the history of coins is followed by a detailed briefing on Building Your Gold Coin Collection, with special sections on the coins of the United States, Mexico, Canada, Europe, Renaissance, Medieval and Ancient Coins are also covered and there is a thorough bibliography. Illustrations, however, are limited.


A comprehensive catalogue of coins with valuations, and prefaces in French, German, Italian and Spanish. The gold coins of every coin-issuing country from 600 AD to 1960, arranged alphabetically by country, from Afghanistan to Zanzibar, many with black and white photographs. This is a major reference book for the coin collector.

### SILVER


S. L. N. Simha spent thirty-five years in the Research Department of the Reserve Bank of India specialising in the regulation of gold and silver trading on the sub-continent before writing this comprehensive account of India's love affair with silver. As he says, "I do not know of many other publications ... that give so much factual data on silver over so long a period". He begins with a history of silver in ancient coinage, bimetallism, and the gold-silver ratio in Europe, America and India from the 18th century. Then he explains the decline in the silver price from 1850 and the commissions looking at its future, noting India and China remaining firm friends of the metal. The revival of silver's fortunes after World War II and India's own market and consumption are reported. Over thirty tables of statistics on production, prices in major markets, India's imports and world consumption make this book a basic source.
**Silver (Contd)**

**Benjamin White, Silver, Its History and Romance, Waterlow & Sons, London, 1920 (Collector's item)**

Benjamin White worked in the London Silver Market from 1884 for almost forty years and he observed, "No modern writer has taken silver for his subject as to its history, mining, refining, its use for manufacture and currency and its markets". So he wrote this volume. He goes back to ancient Greek and Roman mining, then to silver mining across Europe through the Middle Ages, to the discoveries in Bolivia and Mexico in the 16th century that transformed supply. Mining in Central and South America get dedicated chapters, as do the United States and Canada. Then on to essays on assaying and refining, all forms of manufacture from melting to wire drawing, granulation and stamping, jewellery and plate. Major mints and their coin output are reported and the London Silver Market is explained (with good detail on the 'fixing', and assayers and refiners listed). Silver flows to India and China and prices are carefully logged, along with multinational stocks of gold and silver. The language is a little flowery, but as a source of information on the silver scene in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, it is invaluable.


Investigative journalist Stephen Fay tells "how two of the world's richest families, the Hunts of Texas and the House of Saud, tried to corner the silver market". Their efforts pushed the silver price in a matter of months from $7.50 per ounce to peak at $52.50, on the Chicago Exchange in January 1980, before a spectacular collapse back under $15 in weeks. The tale, told like a detective story with interviews with all key players in Dubai, London and New York, pieces together how this pyramid was built and promptly collapsed. The scheme was put together largely in a tiny office on a rooftop in the souk in Dubai, with Bunker Hunt on the sofa trying to woo two of Dubai's most legendary traders, who saw what Hunt was up to, and made their own plans accordingly. There had been previous attempts to corner the silver market by Indian traders in the early 20th century, but nothing on this scale. Within days, as the price slid down again, Hunt could not meet his margin calls. The strength of this account is that Stephen Fay approached the affair knowing little about silver, so had no pre-conceived ideas and turned in a detailed reporter's account. It is, without doubt, the best investigative book ever written about a single event in the history of silver – or gold.

**Roy W. Jastram, Silver, the Restless Metal, John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1981.**

Complete copy of Jastram's book (my original copy went missing). This is the sequel to Roy Jastram's book The Golden Constant and tracks the long view of silver, starting from Silver in England since the Thirteenth Century. Its purchasing power from 1623-1979 is recorded. The second half covers the American Experience, on the price and purchasing power in the United States since 1800.

**Silver/Bimetallism**


Dana Horton was a delegate of the United States to the International Monetary Conferences of 1878 and 1881 which debated the dramatic shift from a prominence of silver coinage to gold in the wake of the gold rushes after the 1850s, and the subsequent depreciation of the price of silver, while that of gold was stable as the gold standard went world ...(??) Horton was a stout advocate for silver, as many in the United States sought the maintenance of bimetallism. But within a decade of this book, the United States was itself on gold. Incidentally, this is a pristine copy of the book – the pages have never been cut, so whoever bought it in 1887 did not read it.
## GOLD INVESTMENT


Jeff Nichols became one of the best known gold 'gurus' of the last 30 years and is still a champion of its prospects. He learned his trade at Goldman Sachs in the blossoming gold world of the 1980s. This hands-on guide explains Technical Analysis, Bullion Coins, Gold Bullion, Gold-mining Equities, Futures and Options to the new investor. Backed up by market statistics and a good list of other useful books. Although the market has since become more sophisticated, it remains a handy background introduction.


Veteran trader Paul Sarnoff, Director of the Metals Consultancy, offers a basic introduction to gold trading (including several caveats), setting out where gold comes from, where it goes before and what the prospects are. He explains trading physical versus paper gold, before tackling futures and options, the need for a trading plan and pricing models. He also focuses on the wider range of new gold mining shares in North America and Australia that became available in the 1980s. Book now rather overtaken by events.


This up-to-date book by Jonathan Spall, who has spent the last 25 years living all the changes in the gold market and is now director of commodities at Barclays Capital, offers the ideal window on today's world of gold. He sets out the background of mining and refining before homing in on the key elements of gold mines and hedging, Lenders and Borrowers of Gold, Bullion Banks, Gold Exchanges, Exchange Traded Funds and Physical Gold. He advises on getting exposure to physical gold and rules for trading. He adds useful appendices with a Glossary of Terms, the properties of gold and bar weights. This is a pocket book for everyone in gold, trader or investor.


In a fast-moving market Jonathan Spall, Product Manager for Precious Metals at Barclays Capital, has updated and expanded his earlier book *Investing in Gold* (see this bibliography) to add a major section on 'Professional Tips and Strategies for Today's Ultimate Safe Haven Investment'. He also advises on simple and complex gold trading processes, the pivotal role central banks play in the gold market, the boom in Gold Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) and explains how spot gold is traded. He also sets out why gold mining companies have traditionally hedged, and why they no longer do so. He adds useful appendices on "Rules" for Trading Gold, Frequently Asked Questions, and a Glossary of Terms. Drawing on his 25 years' experience in the precious metal market Jonathan Spall has provided a practical handbook for the world of gold today.


Comprehensive academic study on gold as money and its role in the international monetary system, and as investment. Also appendices on prices, gold bonds and list of gold coins through history.
**MINING/SOUTH AFRICA**


Picking up from his earlier chronicle, The Gold Miners, A. P. Cartwright focuses on the first 80 years of Gold Fields of South Africa, the mining house that Cecil Rhodes and his partner, Charles Rudd, established in 1887. Their first mines, Simmer and Jack, followed by Robinson Deep Mine, marked them out as the mining house to watch (before Ernest Oppenheimer came on the scene). The momentum was maintained by the next generation when Guy Carleton Jones, the consulting engineer, backed a German prospector, Dr Rudolf Krahmann, in the early 1930s with the first use of a magnetometer in the search for deep reefs west of Johannesburg. His pinpointing of the West Wits Line set Gold Fields course for many decades.


Sir Ernest Oppenheimer was the last of a line of South African mining entrepreneurs like Cecil Rhodes, Barney Barnato and Guy Carleton Jones who had the courage to stake their reputations on the potential of a new gold field. While his early life was in diamonds rather than gold, with the creation of De Beers as the world's largest producer, he founded Anglo American Corporation in 1917, which was to become the largest gold miner in South Africa through the second half of the 20th century. Hence the title of Sir Theodore Gregory's book on Oppenheimer's role as a buttress of the South African economy (Gregory himself was Professor of Economics at the London School of Economics and Professor of Social Economics at Manchester University). On the gold front, Oppenheimer's major achievement was backing the discovery of new gold fields in the Orange Free State in the late 1940s, which yielded four of the industry's seven 'super' mines over the next few decades. "The Orange Free State was a gamble," the chairman of a rival mining house once said. "No one would start a mine today on the basis of the information available on Free State in 1946." This is an essential book on the role of gold mining in South Africa, with production figures and share of world output, 1887-1960.


Alan Patrick Cartwright, journalist and editor, became the historian of the South African gold fields from the first claims pegged on the Main Reef at Langlaagte Farm three miles from Johannesburg in 1886, to their supremacy in the 1960s when the mines produced over two-thirds of world production. He writes on the entrepreneurs J. B. Robinson, Alfred Beit, Ernest Oppenheimer and Guy Carleton Jones, who founded the great mining houses that could provide the capital to explore and develop the complex deep reefs of the Witwatersrand Basin. So here is the story of the 'West Wits Line', the Klerksdorp field, the Orange Free State field and, latterly, Kinross in the Transvaal. This is a reporter's account of the heyday of the richest gold deposits the world has yet seen.


Popular history of the early days of mining in the Transvaal and the impact of the early days of the gold rush of the 1880s.


In-house history of the company, no author credited.

**David Jacobsson, Fifty Golden Years of the Rand, 1996-1936, Faber & Faber, London, 1936.**

The Mining Editor of the Johannesburg Star, D. Jacobsson, wrote this history of the first fifty years of gold mining in South Africa with a professional eye.
### Mining South Africa (Contd)

**A. King, Gold Metallurgy on the Witwatersrand, Transvaal Chamber of Mines, Johannesburg, 1949.**

Highly technical book by a former Consulting Metallurgist of the New Consolidated Gold Fields, A. King and seventeen other metallurgists and engineers across the South African industry, with many illustrations, charts and statistics.

**David Goldblatt and Nadine Gordimer, On the Mines, C. Struik (Pty), Cape Town, 1973.**

This team of a great South African photographer and a great South African writer, both born and bred on the Watersrand, the gold reef of South Africa, offers a unique portrait of the world's largest gold field, its mining challenges and the people who developed it from nine farms where mining first began in 1886. Their work is divided into the Witwatersrand; a time and tailings; shaft sinking; and mining men. It is a lasting portrait of the years when South Africa produced over seventy per cent of the world's gold.

**Anthony Hocking, Oppenheimer and Son, McGraw-Hill, Johannesburg, 1973.**

The story of Sir Ernest and Harry Oppenheimer, South Africa's gold and diamond magnates, whose influence spread worldwide.


Massive volume of stocktaking on the fiftieth anniversary of gold discoveries in South Africa. Owen Letcher goes right back to gold discoveries in southern Africa even before the crucial 1887 pegging on the Main Reef. Thereafter, he has anecdotes, cartoons, photographs, cost and production detail of the blossoming mines, and flow sheets of tube milling plants. Maps of the Witwatersrand Goldfields shown, mine by mine, in 1936. He also publishes the balance sheets, with share holdings, output and ore reserves. A treasure trove of information for researchers seeking detail on the first half-century of South Africa's gold.


Gold Fields was the first of the mining finance houses that were to characterize the South African gold mining industry's organization for many generations. It was formed in 1887 by Cecil Rhodes and Charles Rudd as a London company to hold properties they had acquired on the Transvaal's Witwatersrand gold fields. Historian and political commentator, Paul Johnson, has written a fascinating study of a unique venture. The author catalogues the expansion of the company into other geographic areas such as Australia, West Africa and the US. Illustrated with numerous black and white and colour photographs.


The first of an annual series of hardback pocket books detailing the development of each of the Rand Mines in terms of ore developed, ore reserves, net profit, capital revenue, dividend and highest and lowest share prices. The series continued annually until 1948. The books are now Collector's items. My collection contains eleven for years 1931, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1938, 1939, 1941, 1942, 1944, 1945 and 1948 (and I remain on the lookout for the other seven years on abe books).

### Mining/Australia & New Zealand

**Geoffrey Blainey, The Golden Mile, Allen & Unwin Pty Ltd, St Leonards, NSW, 1993.**

A lively account of life on the diggings in the Kalgoorlie region of Western Australia in the last decade of the 18th century, complete with many black and white photos of mining and the life of the city.
<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>MINING/australia &amp; New Zealand (Contd)</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>&quot;Dolly Pot&quot;, edited by Peter Bridge, Taurus Resources N.L. &amp; Hesperian Press, Carlisle, Western Australia, 1987.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excerpts from the &quot;Dolly Pot&quot; column in <em>The Western Mail</em>, 1936-42, on the mining pioneers in Western Australia. Signed copy by the author to Timothy Green.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Verse from the Goldfields, collected by Margaret Bull, Hesperian Press, Victoria Park, Western Australia, 1977.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>These poems breathe the spirit of diggers, touching the privations of the pioneers on the first Australian gold rush of the 1850s and their unfailing humour. The later discoveries at Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie pay tribute to &quot;Paddy Hannan and his mates who found gold beneath a tree&quot;.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>G. Lindesay Clark, <em>Built on Gold, Recollections of Western Mining</em>, Hill of Content Publishing, Melbourne, Victoria, 1983.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>These are the memoirs of Sir Lindesay Clark on Gold Mines of Australia Ltd and the formation in 1933 of Western Mining Corporation Ltd, of which he became chairman.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Albert Gaston, <em>Coolgardie Gold</em>, Hesperian Press, Carlisle, Western Australia, 1984.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The personal record of Albert Gaston who joined the Coolgardie gold rush in 1892.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D. W de Havelland, <em>Gold &amp; Ghosts</em>, Hesperian Press, Carlisle, Western Australia, 1985.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A prospector's guide to metal detecting and the history of the Australian gold fields.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tim Hewart, <em>Joining the Gold Rush</em>, Wrightbooks Pty Ltd, Elsternwick, Victoria, 1995.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An investors' guide to the Forty Biggest Australian Mining Companies. Useful round-up in the midst of the gold mining boom of the 1990s that made Australia a major producer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gold! Gold! Diary of Claus Gronn, A Dane on the Diggings, editor Cara McDougall, Translated from the Old Danish by Gullevia Ubberson, Hill of Content Publishing Company, Melbourne, 1981.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A breathless account of Claus Gronn's adventures on the gold fields of Victoria in the early 1850s. The editor of this account is Claus Gronn's Australian grandmother.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A first-hand account of the fortitude and humour with which the early prospectors faced the harshness of the goldfields, written by one of the original prospectors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>David Tyrwhitt, <em>The Discovery and Development of Telfer</em>, Louthean Publishing Pty, West Perth, Western Australia, 1995.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Tyrwhitt was a pioneer in the development of the Telfer gold mine in the heart of the bleak desert of Western Australia that took almost 20 years from the early 1970s to the 1990s, in the spirit of the original diggers of the 1850s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An account of the great days of quartz mining at Reefton, Waiuta and the Lyell on the South Island of New Zealand in the late 18th century. Signed by the author to Timothy Green.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**MINING/CANADA**


Vivian Danielson & James White of Canada's *Northern Miner*, piece together the story of BRE-X Minerals' Busang project in Indonesia which, in the mid-1990s, went from being "the world's largest gold deposit" to the biggest gold swindle in mining history, deceiving analysts and investors. Even major mining companies like Barrick Gold and Placer Dome were tempted, as 'slated' drilling cores were turned in for analysis. The saga ruined many reputations in the Canadian mining industry and remains a cautionary tale.


An insider's account of the confrontation in the Supreme Court of Ontario, Canada between two mining companies, Lac and Corona, over the rights to properties on the Hemlo gold field in Northern Ontario which had revived Canada's gold industry in the mid-1980s. Blow-by-blow account of the courtroom battle, which Lac won, although at considerable cost. An object lesson in the complexity of mineral rights in opening up a new gold field.

**MINING/Ghana**


This practical guide to the mining industry in Ghana by the former chief executive of the Ghana Commercial Bank, T. E. Anin, aimed "to stimulate interest in the … development of Ghana's gold endowment". Given that annual output was 12 m.t. in 1986 when the book was written and is now over 90 m.t. annually, it may have had some effect. After a swift run-through of the history of production on the Gold Coast from 1460-1945, Anin tracks the steady growth of the Ashanti operations that evolved into serious mining by the mid-1980s. He then gives a detailed geological survey of Ghana's gold deposits, setting the scene for expansion, which was aided by a new Mining and Minerals Law in 1986. Thus Anin caught Ghana on the cusp of becoming a major gold producer.

**MINING/GEOLoGY**


These highly technical papers were presented in Harare, Zimbabwe in 1982 to 200 delegates from 28 countries. The symposium was the first held by the Geological Society of Zimbabwe. The main themes were: Gold in Crustal Rocks, Gold in Hydrothermal Fluids, Stratabound Gold Deposits, Non-stratabound Gold Deposits, and Regional Setting and Controls of Gold Mineralization.


Mammoth tome of over 1,200 pages, 184 illustrations of every aspect of mining embracing the Geographical and Geological Distribution, Hydraulicing, Reduction and Separation, Treatment of Ores Containing Other Metals, and Glossary of English and Foreign Technical Terms. The first definitive book following the gold rushes in the USA, Australia and New Zealand after 1850, complete with six double page maps. The ultimate guide of its time.
**Mining/Russia/Soviet Union**


Intriguing account of an American mining engineer from Alaska who was wooed by the Russians to help in the opening up of their alluvial and placer deposits in Siberia in the 1920s and 30s. Stalin was fascinated by the impact of the Californian gold rush of 1849 in opening up the Far West in America. So he sought to tempt Russians to trek to Siberia. From 1928 to 1937 Littlepage travelled the length and breadth of the Soviet Union supervising the creation of ninety steam and electric dredges in alluvial deposits on rivers and power houses, mechanical joists, crushers and cyanide plans in lode mines. Yet he never revealed how much gold was produced by this boom, although Soviet output grew significantly.

**Mining/Philippines**


This book, commissioned by the Chamber of Mines of the Philippines, is billed as "the definitive history of mining in … a country long known as 'The Isles of Gold'". Salvador Lopez spent seven years in writing it, producing a thorough job. He starts with the mineralisation of the islands as a distinct geologic unit, which historically attracted China, Japan and, above all, Spain as a source of gold, long mined in placer and lode operations (clearly designated by maps). Annual production, mine by mine, and exports are charted from 1899 - 1937, with further detailed coverage of the gold mining revival of the 1970s and 80s in newly discovered gold-copper deposits. A special section is devoted to gold panning and small-scale mining which yields significant quantities. An essential book for anyone seeking to familiarise themselves with mining on the islands.

**Mining/Brazil**

*Ouro*, Governo do Estado de Minas Gerais, Metais de Minas Gerais SSSA, Belo Horizonte, Brazil, 1981 (in Portuguese).

This book, put out by the mining industry in Minas Gerais province of Brazil in 1981 in the midst of the local gold rush prompted by the high international price in 1980, is a useful introduction to gold mining in Brazil for the last three centuries. Although in Portuguese, it is readily understandable, with clear descriptions of the mining areas and mining companies. Gold output is tracked, both in the early 18th century gold rush and from 1900 to 1980, with the all-important distinction between gold mines and unofficial *garimpo* production. A quick way to learn the mining background of Brazil (with the benefit of wonderful colour reproduction from the early days).

**Mining/Switzerland**


Swiss gold is not only in the vaults of the banks, but in mountain streams and valleys. This charming book looks at contemporary drawing of gold seekers at work as far back as the fourteenth century. They used complex sluices, washing tables and batteries remarkably like the 'diggers' of California and Australia centuries later.
**MINING/VEZUELA**


Jumping on the bandwagon of the high gold price of 1980, the Ministry of Mines rushed out this booklet on the history of gold mines in the country, and the potential for development. Actually most production was unofficial and serious mining was not expanded for some years. But this shows the first stirrings.

**MINING/FRANCE**


This substantial work in French gives thorough coverage of the origins of gold, its mining and refining. Written in the wake of the discovery and mining of gold in South Africa and the Klondyke in the previous decade, with black and white photographs, or charts and diagrams on every page. For French readers a thorough introduction to the metal. Also benefits from a magnificent cover embossed with gold impressions of gold's locations worldwide, machinery and gold coins, and now a collector's item.

**SCIENCE/TECHNOLOGY ETC.**

Thomas Egleston, *The Metallurgy of Silver, Gold and Mercury in the United States, Vol.1, Silver*, John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1887. (Note, this is a two volume work, of which I have only the first.)

This was the definitive work by Professor Egleston of New York's School of Mines, covering every technical aspect from the discovery of gold, placer mining and the separation of gold from silver, stamp mills, roasting ores, treatment of tailings and leaching processes. Detailed plans of crushing mills, such as those at Butte City, Montana, Assay Office, the cost of treatment and of labour are set out. In short, a practical handbook for setting up every procedure for recovering silver.


professor de Launay of France's École Supérieure des Mines sets out a straightforward introduction to the geology of gold, to its distribution (with tables of annual production from 1888 to 1906) and the economic uses of gold.

**Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI), Gold Extraction for the Small Operator, London, 1936.**

Brisk little booklet put forward by ICI's Technical Service department, covering crushing and grinding, cyanidation, precipitation and treatment of difficult ores.


Compiled as an easy-to-use, quick reference on over 4,000 terms, together with listings of other practical reference books.


When this book was published, it was considered to be the most comprehensive presentation of scientific and technical knowledge of gold usage in a variety of industries. In particular, there are major chapters on the metallurgy of the carat gold alloys and their use in jewellery production, on electroplated golds, and on instrumental and engineering applications. Demand, supply and distribution patterns are reviewed together with the use of gold for investment. There are shorter chapters on dental golds, bonding of gold to other materials, and other forms of gold coatings. It is a collector's item.

This is an important book that not only updates an earlier book *Gold Usage* by Rapson and Groenewald, 1978, but also presents more recent developments in the science and applications of gold, notably in catalysis and nanotechnology. After an introductory chapter that sets the scene by discussing gold supply and demand, there are sixteen further chapters written by leading experts in their field including two from the editors themselves. Many of the chapters are concerned with chemical aspects such as gold catalysis, luminescence, surface electrochemistry and biomedical applications. The development of nanotechnology has produced a number of diverse applications because of the unique physical and chemical properties of gold at nanoscale dimensions. A chapter on the metallurgy of gold leads on to others concerned with manufacturing processes in metal joining, jewellery production, electroplating, bonding wire, dentistry, thick film pastes and decorative gold materials. Each chapter is an excellent review of its particular subject and is backed up with extensive references for those requiring specific detailed information.


I found this book at the Mining Museum on the Greek island of Milos. It is a unique appraisal of gold and silver mining in ancient Greece, including production, processing of ores and the minting of coins. Quotes are taken from Aristotle, Herodotus, Pliny and Straba on the metals. The famous silver mines of Laurian are carefully assessed and ancient processes described.


Series of 15 essays on many aspects of gold by distinguished scientists on diverse topics from Mining, Extraction and Refining of Gold, by Dr William Rapson to Gold in Medicine by Dr R. V. Parish, and Gold in the Electronics Industry; New Developments in Semiconductor Packaging by Dr David Jacobson and Dr Giles Humpton. A very professional package.


Eleven essays on many practical aspects of gold, from Gold Working in Britain from the Iron Age to Medieval Times, and Assaying and Hallmarking, to the Gold Tooling of Books, plus a good essay by Mark Grimwade on The Metallurgy of Gold.


A crucial book on the history of gold refining, telling how a joint expedition from Harvard and Cornell Universities, working with the Department of Scientific Research at the British Museum, identified an ancient gold refinery at Sardis in Lydia (western Turkey), the home of King Croesus, which perfected the parting of gold and silver, thus enabling gold (and silver) coins of consistent fineness to be minted. The book continues with a valuable historical survey of gold refining.
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<tr>
<th><strong>SCIENCE/TECHNOLOGY ETC. (CONT'D)</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Jeffrey St John, Noble Metals, Time-Life Books, Alexandria, Virginia, 1983.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>This volume is one of a series that examines the workings of planet earth, from the geological wonders of its continents to its atmosphere and ocean depths. It sets out the genesis of mineral treasures (mostly gold and silver), prospecting, the platinum family and ‘new uses to serve a new age’. Graphic illustrations show the structure of alluvial gold deposits, the anatomy of deep mines, especially those of the Witwatersrand reefs of South Africa, the intricacies of gold wire in electronics, and silver in photography. This is a practical introduction to the origins and applications of gold, silver and platinum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Precious Metals, Science and Technology, 100th Anniversary Commemorative Publication, Tanaka Kikiinzoku Kogyo K. K., Tokyo. Published by International Precious Metals Institute, Allentown PA, 1991.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation from the Japanese to commemorate the centenary of Tanaka KK in 1985. This 800-page book is a highly professional work to which many scientists contributed covering all aspects of the Physics and Chemistry of Precious Metals, and special coverage of precious Metals in the Electronics Industry</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>GOLD STANDARD AND MONETARY GOLD</strong></td>
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<td><strong>W. J. Busschau, Gold and International Liquidity, South African Institute of International Affairs, Johannesburg, 1961.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr William Busschau, economist and chairman of Gold Fields of South Africa, was the champion of gold's role in the international monetary system from the 1930s to the 1960s, when South Africa produced 70% of the world's gold. &quot;The gold standard may not be perfect,&quot; he once said, &quot;but it is the best system humanity has devised.&quot; The book is a collection of five lectures in Europe in 1960 on The Flow of Credit in Relation to Gold in the International Monetary System, delivered when the crunch point on holding the gold price at $35 per ounce was about to arrive. His arguments are backed up by appendices on world production, non-monetary and monetary absorption, central bank stocks and prices. A valuable record of the 'pro-gold' arguments for monetary gold, from the standpoint of the major producer.</td>
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<td>Papers by 22 international economists reflecting a wide range of views on the merits and weaknesses of the Gold Standard and whether restoring it could help cure inflation, high interest rates and low productivity. Includes a review of the literature since the 18th century on the gold standard and studies of the experience with gold in England, Germany, Italy, Sweden and Canada. An exhaustive and highly technical professional study.</td>
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<td>Bankers, economists and gold miners from North America, Europe and South Africa (then by far the largest producer) debate the establishment of adequate international reserves and balance-of-payments adjustments. The conference, coming just three years before the breakdown of the fixed $35 price, shadowed the changes to come. As one participant put it, &quot;The present price of gold is kept arbitrarily by the US government at 35 dollars an ounce, thus maintaining an unstable international monetary situation in danger of collapse&quot;. Essentially, the last great debate before the gold price was freed to float in the market in 1968, though central banks swapped with each other at $35 until 1971.</td>
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### Gold Standard and Monetary Gold (Contd)

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<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>John Kenneth Galbraith</td>
<td>Money, When it Came, Where it Went</td>
<td>Andre Deutsch,</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>1975</td>
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<td></td>
<td>ISBN 0-233-96725-7</td>
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<td>&quot;There is nothing about money that cannot be understood by the person of average curiosity, diligence and intelligence,&quot; says Professor Galbraith in this easily readable, accessible book. He focuses, in particular, on the blossoming of the Bank of England in the 18th century as a unique issuer of bank notes fully backed by gold, and calls the debate provoked by the 1810 Bullion Committee's report on the High Price of Gold &quot;the most famous … in all history on money and its management&quot;.</td>
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| Isidore Ostrer                   | The Conquest of Gold                                  | Jonathan Cape,    | London   | 1932          |
|                                 |                                                       | Special edition   | limited to six hundred copies: this is copy 54.|
|                                 | In the wake of Britain coming off the Gold Standard in 1931, Isidore Ostrer, financier (and some time film producer) set out his own remedies, pointing to Bank of England's misdeeds, the meaning of a Bank Balance, and (in his opinion) the function of banks. He adds Ostrer's Gold Standard and Ostrer's Paper Standard and Ostrer's Law of Interest. A polemic worthy of today's gold gurus. |

### Bank of England and Central Banks

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<th>Author</th>
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<td>The definitive history of the Bank, written at its invitation by the great economic historian, sets in context the evolution of the gold standard, with its fixed price for over 200 years. The Bank's creation came just as major gold discoveries were made in Brazil. Much of that gold came to Britain to pay for exports of wool, and ended up in the young bank's vaults, essentially creating the first central bank reserves and enabling the Bank to issue bank notes fully backed by gold. Most important to the London gold market was the creation of an alliance with the Bank, through whose Bullion Office gold flowed for generations, giving it a unique understanding of the gold trade never matched by any other central bank.</td>
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|                                | Professor Sayers picks up the Bank's history in the twentieth century. On the gold front, the most useful material is in the Appendices of Volume 3, which prints Bank and Treasury memoranda on the changing environment for gold from the outbreak of World War I in 1914 through the temporary suspension of the gold standard, its restoration by Winston Churchill in 1925, and its collapse in 1931. The documents provide an inside perspective on the final years of the standard's unique history. |

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<td></td>
<td>Good introduction to the world of central banking which evolved so rapidly in the 20th century, which also shows how gold maintained its niche in their reserves.</td>
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### MARKETS/TRADING


Practical guide to the evolving North American gold exchange scene in the mid-1980s by leading gold trader at Samuel Montagu in London.


Jessica Cross assessed the impact of new derivatives in futures, options, swaps, warrants and other exotic instruments, which brought a new dimension to the gold market in the early 1990s. She reported the impact of the revolution on miners, market-makers, investors and speculators and explained the uses of derivatives in the market. The usefulness of gold loans, futures, exchange and OTC options, spot differed, forwards and gold-backed paper were considered, along with the pros and cons of hedging.


Practical guide to India's great gold market, which was fully liberalised in the 1990s. Initially, Desebrock sets out the role of the Indian government in this new and expanding market. But the heart of the book is the imports of gold, originally just ten tola bars, now more kilo bars, and the banks and bullion dealers who handle them, along with major refiners and a quilt work of small units across the country. The bulk of the business is jewellery, seen both as adornment and investment, and accounting for most fabrication, although there is a small industrial sector. Voluntary hallmarking is also growing. Regional jewellery styles and the growing number of branded retail chains are described. Mumbai prices from 1925-2001 compared with London are listed. An essential handbook for any newcomer to the Indian gold market.


Useful survey of the market worldwide, including market agents and instruments, such as futures, options, warrants, physical stock and flows, bullion markets, trading and price setting, paper markets and prices, and Soviet gold output.

**'On Gold', edited by H. Alan Lipscomb, the Waterleaf Press, DeKalb, Illinois, 1982.**

Collection of essays by twelve gold gurus in the wake of the high price of the early 1980s ranging over forecasting, trading, and the whole gold scene. Among them, The Aden Sisters, who were prominent on the American gold conference circuit predicting the price going up for ever (they had a huge wall chart in their office in Cost Rica). With other wisdom on Cycles in Silver, Gold and Economics, the Price Past and Present, and South African gold shares (then in vogue, as the mining boom of the late 1980s had not started and South Africa was the prime producer). For historians, a chance to catch the mood of those heady years.


A major study of the market's size, scope, operation and effect, embracing central banks, bullion banks, gold mining companies and hedge funds. This was the most comprehensive and detailed review of the gold derivatives market at the time.

Robert Sitt put 30 years’ experience as one of Hong Kong's gold traders into writing the story of its sophisticated market. He traces its history from the original gold and Silver Exchange Society to its emergence as a major re-export centre, with China on its doorstep, and a trading forum used by international bullion banks to quote a parallel market *in loco* London gold during Hong Kong's opening hours. This bilingual guide provides basic information that any trader or investor needs to know.

'Gold in Turkey' is the title of two booklets published by Türk Economı Bankası in 1993 and 1996 providing a broad briefing on activities.

In history, local gold mines served the city of Troy before 2000 BC and Croesus of Lydia introduced the first true gold coinage at a primitive mint at Sardis in 550 BC, making Turkey the first real crossroads of the gold trade. On the current scene the Regulatory Framework for Gold following the freeing of the market in 1993 and the subsequent surge in gold supply and trading is explained, along with the gold demand in jewellery and coin, plus the rise in the scrap market. Useful guide to any professional visitor.

**GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY**

* Balestra, 1882-1982, *One Hundred Years: A Family, A Town, A Company*, Bassano del Grappa, Italy. "This volume has been printed in a limited number of copies for the friends of "Balestra 1882".

this beautiful book in a gold slip case celebrates one of Italy's most famous gold jewellery fabricators, especially of gold chain. It is not just a record of the company, but a panorama of gold jewellery made through the centuries in Italy, and especially of gold chain, with many colour reproductions and special essays.


The history of jewellery throughout the world, with a major section on gold covering its physical properties and methods of working, and its use in the ancient world, Pre-Columbian America and in Africa.

* 'Kremlin Gold, 1000 Years of Russian Gems and Jewels', the State Museums of the Moscow Kremlin, the Houston Museum of Natural Science, The Field Museum, Chicago, Harry N. Abrams Inc., New York, 2000.*

The catalogue of a unique exhibition assembled by these three museums which featured over one hundred archeological relics, objects of fine and decorative arts and jewellery, with colour illustrations on every page. The opening pages show an exquisite braided gold bracelet of the 4th-5th century from the northern Black Sea region, opposite a gold Grivna or collar, weighing over 1.5kgs, also from the Black Sea. The treasures continue with engraved gold dippers (for drinking), reliquaries, altar plates, a gold sarcophagus cover, chased with a life-sized figure and gold snuff boxes and serving dishes. This is one of the richest gold collections ever assembled.

J. F. Hayward spent many years at the Department of Metalwork of the Victoria and Albert Museum in London before undertaking this monumental study of goldsmiths across Europe between 1540-1620 (for Sotheby Parke Burnet). His book has 748 pages, with 24 in colour and 740 monochrome photographs of goldsmiths’ and silversmiths’ designs and actual works. He sees the 16th century as a period of dramatic shifts in design and metalwork techniques, first in Italy, then moving north of the Alps to France, Flanders and, above all, to Germany. His goldsmiths were inspired by the ideas of masters of painting, sculpture and engraving in the flood tide of the Renaissance. He gives short profiles of nearly 250 leading craftsmen, discussing their source material, patrons (mostly at great courts), the accumulation of treasure by these Princes, Guild regulations and the methods of production, with illustrations of their workshops from Florence to Augsburg. The result is a unique panorama of an exciting century in precious metals helped, not least, by significant new sources of both metals in Europe and the Americas. A word of warning: this is a heavy book – it weighs 3.5 kilos – and best read at a lectern.


Clare Phillips, a curator in the Metalwork, Silver and Jewellery Collection at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, has assembled an admirable introduction to the evolution of jewellery from the simple shell beads worn 30,000 years ago to the magnificent gold ornaments of Sumer, Egypt and Troy by 2,500 BC through to modern jewellery. She analyses jewellery's changing fashions, explores its social context and how it has been worn by men and women as goldsmiths and silversmiths improved their craft. The 174 illustrations (54 in colour) come from museums, galleries and private collections around the world. An extensive bibliography points to further reading on gold and silver craftsmanship, changing fashions from the ancient world to the Renaissance, the Baroque era and jewellery of the 20th century.


Henry Havard, the Inspecteur Général des Beaux-Arts, wrote this classic book on the history of French jewellery from antiquity to the late 19th century. It is illustrated with forty black and white plates and an exquisite colour frontispiece of a goldsmith's shop in the fifteenth century. This tome weighs over five kilos and is a collector's item.

**Annual Bulletins, Circulars, Reviews and Other Special Papers and Publications**

Mocatta & Goldsmith, Annual Circular on Movements of Gold and Silver, 1877-1933 (copies from originals).


World Gold Council, Gold Bulletin & Gold Patent Digest: Volume 21/No.1; Volume 23/No.2; Volume 24/No.3; Volume 24/No.4; Volume 28/No.3; Volume 29/No.4; Volume 31/No.1; Volume 31/1998; Volume 33/No.2.

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<tr>
<th><strong>Annual Bulletins, Circulars, Reviews and Other Special Papers and Publications (Contd)</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Timothy Green,</strong> <em>Precious Heritage, Three Hundred Years of Mocatta and Goldsmid, Rosendale Press,</em> 1984, private circulation to Mocatta clients and others in the gold market. Copyright Mocatta Metals Corporation, New York, 1983. This booklet by Timothy Green was originally researched for the three hundredth anniversary of Mocatta in 1974. In the course of that research, Timothy Green's team traced the first Mocatta in London, Moses Mocatta, as having a bank account in 1671 with Alderman Edward Blackwell, one of the most famous of goldsmith bankers during Charles II's reign and sending gold to India in 1676 on the East India ships, Nathaniel and Society. This booklet tells the story of Mocatta through three centuries from 1671.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>The London Silver Market,</strong> booklet published by the three members of the market, Mocatta &amp; Goldsmid, Samuel Montagu &amp; Co. Ltd and Sharps Pixley Limited in 1982. Sets out the market's history, trading on the market, the Silver Fixing, Specification of Good Delivery Bar and Acceptable Melters and Assayers.</td>
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<td><strong>Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths,</strong> <em>Chrusothriambos, the Triumphs of Gold, Compiled and Performed on behalf of the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths in honour of Sir James Pemberton, Lord Mayor of London, 29 October 1611,</em> Devised and Written by Anthony Mundy. This is one of the earliest surviving texts of a Lord Mayor's pageant and almost certainly the first ever printed for the Goldsmiths' Company. This is one of 600 privately printed copies.</td>
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