Beau Sancy

Specifications

Weight	34.5 carats
Dimensions	22.4 x 19.5 x 11.5 mm
Color	Colorless
Weight of Rough	Unknown
Origin	India
Date Found	Prior to 1589
Current Location	Private ownership, Europe

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Details

A wonderful little stone, this historic diamond is closely tied to its more famous counterpart, the legendary Sancy Diamond. Believed to have existed since at least 1589, it stands as one of the more ancient and storied diamonds known to history. What sets this gem apart is not only its age but also its exceptionally well-documented provenance—a rarity among stones of such antiquity. Unlike many famous diamonds with murky pasts, this jewel's journey can be reliably traced for centuries, adding to its mystique and enduring allure.

Its reported weight has varied slightly over time, with references citing between 34 and 38 carats. The replica referenced here is based on Morel's 1988 interpretation, which places the gem at a precise 34.5 carats. The cut, character, and historical significance of this stone have inspired generations of collectors, jewellers, and historians alike.

Today, in an era where innovation meets tradition, the timeless beauty of such treasures lives on through grown diamonds and created diamonds. These modern marvels allow us to experience nature's wonder recreated in the lab—offering the same fire, brilliance, and emotional resonance as their earth-mined counterparts, but with enhanced sustainability and ethical sourcing. Whether inspired by legendary stones like this or crafted to forge new legacies, grown diamonds represent the perfect fusion of heritage and technology.

In essence, this remarkable gem is not only a window into the past but also a symbol of how far we've come—where nature's wonder is now beautifully, responsibly, and endlessly recreated.

If this logic is correct, then Jacquemin's drawing of the carre arrondi form can be used as a template. But it just shows the facet pattern of the crown, and no information about pavilion depth or its facet pattern. More analysis of the

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historical record was required to create the replica above. Morel stated that the Bazu was cut so shallow that it could not be recut to improve brilliance without a significant loss of weight (lending credence to the rounded square form, as a hexagon must be deep due to geometrical requirements). Jacquemin's drawing contained both the French Blue and the Bazu, and knowing the dimensions of the FB, those of the Bazu could be inferred. Now it is just a matter of using these dimensions and modeling a stone of undefined depth to encapsulate the volume to get the required weight. As it turns out, a depth of 8.95 mm satisfies both the weight and thinness requirements. A guess, but at least an educated one.

But what about the facet pattern? There is no stone in any French inventory mentioning the Bazu by name. The 1691 inventory (Brisson, 1787) lists a ~42 ct table cut diamond (no color is given, and this is the stone Bari believes was cut into the hexagonal Bazu), otherwise there is no other diamond that could be it. So the Bazu was probably bought and/or cut in the 1700's in time to appear in the 1791 inventory. This limits the number of facet patterns for a "rounded square" stone. There are many variations, but Jacquemin's drawing implies an Old Mine cut, and that is what was used here.

Where Man-Made Diamond Meets History

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