

MERCHANDISE STANDARDS

FOR ANTIQUES COUNCIL MANAGED SHOWS

LAST REVISED JULY 21, 2010

**THIS PACKET DETAILS ATTACHMENT A FOR EACH
EXHIBITOR CONTRACT**

**If you have any questions in regard to these Standards
please contact the Antiques Council office at:**

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Attachment A

MERCHANDISE STANDARDS FOR ANTIQUES COUNCIL MANAGED SHOWS

All merchandise offered for sale at Antiques Council shows must be consistent with a high-quality antiques show. The following requirements for merchandise standards and labeling, and procedures for quality review are part of the exhibitor contract.

Every exhibitor is required to guarantee all merchandise sold at the show to be as represented on the label and

invoice, if an item is later discovered to be not as described, the exhibitor must refund the full price of the item.

Section 1. GENERAL MERCHANDISE REQUIREMENTS: Items must be of such a standard and in such condition that they are in keeping with the best interest of a high-quality antiques show.

A. All merchandise must be:

1. Genuine antiques or works of art of the period that they are represented to be;
2. In their original form;
3. Not overly restored, in the judgment of the Standards committee;
4. In conformance with the further requirements for specialized categories of merchandise as set forth in Section 4, Category Standards.
5. Except for items that specifically fall under the category 'MODERNISM' as defined herein and other specific exceptions detailed in category descriptions, all items in Council managed shows must predate 1940.
6. All pieces should be of original design and manufacture. Attributions should be supported with documentation or provenance.

B. Other items are acceptable that may be:

1. Altered for decorative purposes but are clearly recognizable as to their original form, e.g., objects modified to be electric lamps; objects mounted on new stands to be used as tables; new matting and framing of old prints and paintings; rugs made into cushions or bags. In all cases the labels must provide this information.
2. Twentieth Century art forms that are not copies of earlier forms, e.g., Arts and Crafts period items, Art Nouveau items, Art Deco items and 20th Century Modern design.

C. Merchandise with the following characteristics is NOT allowed:

1. Married items, in which the combination of parts appears to be an original whole.
2. Enhanced items, in which the original form or decoration has been altered to make the item more desirable. This excludes replacement for restoration purposes.
3. Any item so heavily restored as to bring into question its original form and style. Such quantity of allowable restoration is judged by the Standards Committee.
4. In the case of 20th century furniture and objects – forms that are copies of originals, whether made in the period or later.

Section 2. LABELING AND INVOICING: The basis of Standards in shows managed by the Antiques Council is full disclosure.

A. **MERCHANDISE LABELING:** Every article exhibited that is for sale must bear a

descriptive label with at least the following information:

1. A brief and accurate physical description.
2. Significant restoration and details of any alteration.
3. Country and/or place of origin.
4. Date of origin, preferably to a 25 year range (e.g., Circa 1825 -1850).
5. Price.

Notes:

- a) Many categories of merchandise have specialized labeling requirements; these are set forth on Section 4, Category Standards.
- b) Paintings (not prints) may have their condition described in a separate report, as noted in the Category Standards for paintings. If so, the label with the painting must clearly state "Condition Report Available".
- c) An additional labeling option is offered, for small items only. For dealers in jewelry, silver flatware, vertu, or other items too small to bear a fully detailed label, information other than price may be recorded in a separate list which must be clearly posted in the booth for the use of customers and the Standards Committees. A small, clearly visible stand-up sign in the exhibitor's booth referencing this information should also be supplied.
- d) Display accessories which might be mistaken for antique items must bear a label declaring them not for sale.

B. **INVOICING**: The exhibitor is required to provide each client with an invoice or bill of sale stating the precise description, date and condition clearly and unambiguously, with at least the following information:

1. Seller's company name and address.
2. Buyer's name, address and date of sale.
3. An accurate, brief physical description, including condition, which identifies the object and which matches the label.
4. Selling price, tax charged, and total sum paid.

Section 3. THE STANDARDS REVIEW PROCESS

A. THE REVIEW:

1. The Standards Committee will review the exhibitors' merchandise and labels for compliance with the merchandise standards specified in Sections 1 and 2 above and for Section 4, Category Standards. This review will take place at an announced time during set up and prior to the preview party and the Standards Committees will remain active during the life of the show. Merchandise brought into the show after the initial Standards review must be brought to the attention of the Standards Committee for review, before it is offered for sale.
2. The Standards Committee will notify the exhibitor, orally or in writing, of any item deemed to be inaccurately labeled or inappropriate to the show. All such items will be relabeled or removed from the show by the exhibitor, prior to the preview party. Removed items may not be offered for sale during the remainder of the show.

B. ARBITRATION:

If an exhibitor is asked by the Standards Committee to remove or relabel an item and disagrees with that decision, the exhibitor has the right to appeal to the Director of Standards (or an appointed deputy) for arbitration. All arbitration must be requested before the show opens to the public.

During arbitration, the exhibitor meets with the Standards Committee with the item in question present, so that a re-examination may be conducted. The exhibitor can then justify the original description of the item, with supporting evidence or testimony. Following this review, the finding of the Standards Committee is then final and binding on the exhibitor.

In all cases where an exhibitor declines to comply with the final decisions of the Standards Committee, the Director of Standards has the obligation to notify, in writing, the President of the Antiques Council with the nature of the complaint and its resolution. This information must be passed on to the Dealer Selection Committee for the show the following years.

C. DECISIONS OF THE STANDARDS COMMITTEE:

The Standards Committee will try to enforce fairly, objectively, and to the best of their ability the standards as laid down in this document, but they shall not be liable to any person for any error in judgment or mistake of fact, or for any other reason. Findings of the Standards Committee are final and binding on the exhibitor.

Section 4. CATAGORY STANDARDS

AMERICAN FURNITURE

A description of surface condition or finish is not necessary. If the exhibitor chooses to use the term “original finish” or “old surface”, this must meet with the agreement of the Standards Committee.

Wood accessories and the cases of clocks will also be reviewed as furniture.

What is NOT allowed:

1. Reproductions of earlier forms i.e., all items must be of the period they represent.
2. Marriages of any kind.
3. Furniture that has been reduced in size, modified in form, embellished, or excessively restored, in the judgment of the Standards Committee.
4. Painted or Japanned furniture with a completely repainted surface.
5. Furniture that is so extensively restored as to bring into question the original form or style. An example would be a chest with a new base.

What IS allowed, but must be noted on the label: (Please also see the overall labeling requirements for all categories.)

1. Restoration to painted or Japanned surfaces, in keeping with the original.
2. Regilding, provided it allows access to surfaces that will support evidence of antiquity and/or restoration.
- 3 Replaced/restored feet, plinths, hardware, and other minor repairs, that are in keeping with the original.

4. Replacement of marble tops, which are in keeping with the original.
5. Replaced glass in mirrors or glazed panels in other furniture.

ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS AND GARDEN ORNAMENTS

Architectural elements or garden ornaments in shows managed by the Antiques Council must predate 1940 unless specifically attributed to a known designer working prior to 1960.

Because of intended use, as well as exposure to weather, architectural elements and garden ornaments can be more acceptable in repaired or resurfaced condition than, for example, a piece of formal furniture.

Labels for architectural elements and garden ornaments should carry at least the following information, in addition to standard labeling requirements:

- Original intended use of the object
- History of repair
- Approximate date of manufacture
- Country of origin

What is NOT allowed:

1. New or modern resurfacing that obscures access to evidence of repairs or antiquity.

What IS allowed, but must be noted on the label: (Please also see the overall labeling requirements for all categories.)

1. Addition of modern display components, such as stands and pedestals.
2. Conversion of antiques objects to a modern use, such as iron grates made into occasional tables, so long as the original object is clearly recognizable and described.

BAROMETERS AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS

The dateline for barometers and scientific instruments is 1900.

All items should be in good working order. If not, the fact must be noted on the descriptive label.

What is NOT allowed:

1. Modern copies of earlier instruments, such as silver and brass Butterfield-type dials and 20th century reproductions of mercury barometers.
2. Instruments that have had significant alteration to their original purpose or operating components, such as aneroid movements grafted into mercury barometers.

What IS allowed, but must be noted on the label: (Please also see the overall labeling requirements for all categories.)

1. Modern display stands, wall brackets, or pedestals.
2. Replacement of lost or worn parts, as long as the work is in keeping with the original. This may include weights for scales, lenses and stands for telescopes, tubes for barometers, etc.

BASE METALWARE

Metalware consists of base metals: iron, steel, copper, brass and paktong.

What is NOT allowed:

1. Marriages of any kind.
2. Metal objects which have been altered, embellished, modified, in form or changed to make the object more desirable.
3. Excessive restoration, as adjudicated by the Standards Committee.
4. Overall repatinated metalware (chemically induced surface color).
5. Reproductions of earlier forms. All items must be of and reflect the character of the period in which they were fabricated.
6. New objects.

What IS allowed, but must be noted on the label: (Please also see the overall labeling requirements for all categories.)

1. Significant restoration which is not readily apparent to the eye.
2. Spot repatination necessitated by restoration.

CERAMICS
(Porcelain, Pottery, and Faience)

Ceramics in Antiques Council shows should qualify under the traditional definition of “antique,” i.e., over 100 years old, except for those falling under the ‘MODERNISM’ guidelines.

Labels must follow general Antiques Council standards, and include:

Country of origin and factory	Circa date (within 25 years)
Condition - restoration and its full extent	Price

What is NOT allowed:

1. Mass-produced items made in the 20th century.
2. Out-of-period items which are not of the quality of the original material, or those

imitating earlier periods or form, in a way to deceive; this includes hard paste copies of English figures by Samson and other imitators.

3. Alterations in the form or overall character of any exhibited item.
4. Misrepresentation of any exhibited item.

About Samson et al: Although Samson and his ilk are famous as copiers; it is generally acknowledged that they did produce original, high-quality pieces that are now antiques in their own right. Those items not made to deceive or copy will be allowed.

For examples, the following items are therefore not allowed:

General dinner ware and figures from Bohemian and German factories from the 1920's and later which imitate Meissen and other earlier factories.

Toby jugs from the early 20th century; being direct copies and of a generally low quality.

However, a Delft plaque from Makkum dating from the early 19th century would be acceptable, but a late 19th century Delft or Makkum plaque made in the earlier style would not be. Russian porcelain of quality was made into the 1930's and would be considered completely acceptable as would 20th century Meissen made by named artists.

CLOCKS

Longcase clock cases will also be inspected by the appropriate furniture committee.

Clocks should be in good working order. If not, it must be so noted on the description

What is NOT allowed.

1. Replacement of any of the three major components: dial, movement, or case.
2. Total repaint of dials. (Note that minor restoration to painted dials, such as retouching numerals or replacement of small areas of flaked paint, is expected and acceptable.)
3. Paint-decorated or Japanned cases that have had the surface so completely restored as to call into question the original decoration.
4. Significant modification of mechanical functions such as the addition or removal of musical capability, later addition of gongs to longcase clocks, or removal of complicated striking works on bracket clocks.
5. Derivative or "reproduction" clocks, such as 20th century copies of American banjo clocks and any 20th century mass-produced clock.

What IS allowed, but must be noted on the label: (Please also see the overall labeling requirements for all categories.)

1. The following very common conversions of 17th through 19th century clocks:
 - A. Conversion of lantern and bracket clocks to anchor escapement.
 - B. Later reconversion to balance wheel or verge escapement.
 - C. Platform escapement replacement on carriage clocks.
2. Regilding of metal cases and components.

CONTINENTAL
AND
ORIENTAL FURNITURE

Descriptions of surface condition or finish are not necessary. If the exhibitor chooses to use the term “original finish” or “old surface”, this must meet with the agreement of the Standards Committees.

Related wood accessories and the cases of clocks will also be inspected as furniture.

What is NOT allowed.

1. Reproductions of earlier forms; i.e., all pieces must be of the period they represent.
2. Marriages of any kind.
3. Furniture that has been reduced in size, modified in form, embellished, or excessively restored, in the judgment of the Standards Committee.
4. Furniture that has been completely repainted or re-japanned.

What IS allowed, but must be noted on the label: (Please also see the overall labeling requirements for all categories.)

1. Re-painted, re-japanned, or regilded areas; such restoration must be in keeping with the original and allow access to surfaces that will support evidence of antiquity and/or restoration.
2. Replaced/restored upholstery, hardware, and repairs; all restoration must be in keeping with the original.

3. Replacement of marble tops; in keeping with the original.
4. Replacement of glass in mirrors, or glazed panels in other furniture.

ENGLISH FURNITURE

Descriptions of surface condition or finish are not necessary. If the exhibitor chooses to use the term “original finish” or “old surface”, this must meet with the agreement of the Standard Committee.

Wood accessories and the cases of clocks will also be inspected.

What is NOT allowed:

1. Reproductions of earlier forms i.e., all pieces must be of the period they represent.
2. Marriages of any kind.
3. Furniture that has been reduced in size, modified in form, embellished, or excessively restored in the judgment of the Standards Committee.

What IS allowed, but must be noted on the label: (Please also see the overall labeling requirements for all categories.)

1. Painted or Japanned furniture with a completely repainted surface is discouraged. Restoration to painted surfaces must be in keeping with the original.
2. Regilding, provided it allows access to surfaces that will support evidence of antiquity and/or restoration.
3. Replaced/restored upholstery, feet, plinths, hardware, and other minor repairs, that is in keeping with the original.
4. Replacement of marble tops, which are in keeping with the original.
5. Replacement of glass in mirrors, or glazing in other furniture.

FOLK ART

There is no universally accepted definition of the precise nature of Folk Art, and some judgment must be used in determining whether a piece falls into the Folk Art category. However, as a help in determining what is to be considered as Folk Art for inclusion in an Antiques Council show, a general description from Lipman and Winchester, *The Flowering of American Folk Art*, 1974 may be useful:

“No single stylistic term, such as primitive, pioneer, naive, natural, provincial, self-taught, amateur, is a satisfactory label for Folk Art, but collectively they suggest some common denominators: independence from cosmopolitan, academic traditions; lack of formal training, which made way for interest in design rather than optical realism; a simple and unpretentious rather than sophisticated approach, origination more typically in rural than urban places and from craft rather than fine art traditions.”

Folk Art falls into the following general categories:

1. Naive paintings, such as portraits, landscapes, seascapes, still life's, overmantels, fireboards, tavern signs, etc.
2. Other pictures such as penmanship, fraktur, etc.
3. Sculpture such as portraits, ships' figureheads and sternboards, weathervanes, whirligigs, cigar store figures and other shop signs, decoys and small decorative objects.
4. Furniture, in all the usual forms, and boxes, which may be identified as Folk Art by their architecture or by their painted, decorated or carved surface.

What is NOT allowed:

1. Folk art which has been extensively restored or reworked, either in its structure or its painted or carved decoration.

GLASS

Glass, except items that fall under the standards defined for 'MODERNISM', later than the Art Deco period, approximately 1940, is prohibited

Twentieth century pressed or molded glass is only permitted if (a) it is in perfect condition and (b) it is of higher artist merit than common household forms.

What is NOT allowed:

1. Direct copies of earlier forms, unless they can be proven by the exhibitor to be over 100 years old
2. Repairs of such a nature as to bring into question the original form of the piece. An example would be the complete removal of a broken element.

What IS allowed, but must be noted on the label: (Please also see the overall labeling requirements for all categories.)

1. Any restoration or replacement, no matter how minor. This includes grinding or polishing to remove chips, etc.
2. Replacement of parts of a multi-piece form, such as an appropriate stopper for a decanter.

JEWELRY

Antiques watches and vintage wristwatches are included in this standard and will be reviewed by the Jewelry Standards Committee. These items must be in working order.

All items must incorporate stylistic elements which are clearly of a specific periods, and be of

good quality and condition.

Labels, or separate information lists, must contain an accurate, specific statement of metal content, if the piece is unmarked.

What is NOT allowed:

1. Conversions which change the form or use of an item, such as cufflinks made into earrings.
2. Marriages which combine two or more separate elements to create an entirely new item, such as an antiques buckle or pin made into a necklace by adding an antique chain.
3. Unsigned jewelry that is attributed to a specific maker or country of origin without acceptable supporting documentation or provenance.
4. Reproductions of earlier forms.
5. Mass produced jewelry of indeterminate age or origin; synthetic and Majorca pearls; costume jewelry; unmounted gemstones and unstrung pearls.

What IS allowed, but must be noted on the label: (Please also see the overall labeling requirements for all categories.)

1. Replaced or altered fittings (i.e. earrings tops, pin catches), if neatly done, and if the integrity of the piece is not compromised.
2. Beads and bead jewelry of natural materials only, and cultured pearls, provided they are incorporated in a piece that does not violate any other prohibitions.

MODERNISM

Twentieth century / modernism, refers to items of 20th century inspiration and design, including Arts and Crafts, Art Nouveau, Art Deco and Post war design through 1979. All items should be appropriate for a high quality antiques show and representative of their period not merely made in the 20th century.

In addition to meeting the high standards outlined above, all 20th century items will also be subject to the same guidelines as the general category they represent (paintings, silver, glass, etc.).

All pieces should be of original design and manufacture. Attributions should be supported with documentation or provenance. Pieces 'in the style of', 'in the manner of' or 'after' will not be allowed.

What is **NOT** allowed:

1. Reproductions of earlier forms, i.e., all items must be of the period they represent.

2. Marriages of any kind.
3. Furniture or objects that have been reduced in size, modified in form, embellished, or excessively restored, in the judgment of the Standards Committee.
4. Painted, Japanned, lacquered, enameled or veneered items which are completely repainted or reveneered (including shell, hide, parchment etc.)
5. Furniture or objects that are so extensively restored as to bring into question the original form or style.

What **IS** allowed but must be noted on the label: (Please also see the overall labeling requirements for all categories.)

1. Restorations to painted, Japanned, lacquered, enameled or veneered surfaces, in keeping with the original.
2. Regilding, provided it allows access to surfaces that will support evidence of age and/or restoration.
3. Replaced feet, plinths, hardware and other minor repairs that are in keeping with the original.
4. Replacement of marble or glass tops, which are in keeping with the original.
5. Replaced glass in mirrors or glazed panels in other furniture.

ORIENTAL RUGS

Carpets must be hand-made, prior to 1940.

Labels should note material used in the carpet.

Items made from carpets, e.g., stools and cushions are permissible so long as the carpets which they are made follow the guidelines for carpets.

Tapestries will also be inspected by the Standards Committee for oriental rugs and must comply with these standards.

What is NOT allowed:

1. Carpets having more than about 20% of the entire surface (aggregate) painted or repaired unless the carpet is of unusual rarity or merit.
2. Carpets having any single area larger than about 6 square inches that has been painted are not allowed, unless, in the opinion of the Standards Committee, the carpet is of unusual rarity or merit.

What **IS** allowed, but must be noted on the label: (Please also see the overall labeling requirements for all categories.)

1. Minor painting, reweaving, or patching to correct small areas of wear or damage.
2. Any alteration to the original configuration of the carpet, such as removed borders, reduction in size, etc.
3. Addition or replacement of fringe decoration.
4. Fragments mounted on backings, and clearly identified as fragments; the original carpets must be described and follow these standards.

PAINTINGS

Any exhibitor, who has a painting with unknown condition, may contact the Standards Manager for paintings prior to the show and arrange for a review of the piece during the setup period. At that time, condition will be documented and must be included in the descriptive label, if the piece is judged show worthy.

This standard includes oil paintings, watercolors, drawings, and portrait miniatures.

Paintings in shows managed by the Antiques Council will be blacklighted to detect restoration.

Labels for paintings should carry at least the following information:

Artist's name and country, or school and dates active

Where signed

Date painted (within 25 years)

Medium

Size

Price

Condition notes (lined or laid down on board; areas of inpaint and/or overpaint; repairs to tears or punctures; etc.) An alternative to Condition Notes is to use the descriptive line, clearly displayed on the label, "CONDITION REPORT AVAILABLE". If this option is taken, the separate book, binder, or folder of Condition reports must be available for unaided access by clients. A copy of this Condition Report must accompany the invoice issued to the buyer.

What is NOT allowed:

1. Paintings executed by living artists. Paintings executed after 1940 should be brought to the attention of the Standards committee in advance of the show.

2. Any painting in which the primary subject matter (for example, the face in a portrait) has been totally or significantly inpainted.
3. Excessive inpainting or overprinting, exceeding approximately 20% of the visible surface. Exceptions may be made, at the discretion of the Standards Committee, for paintings in which the restoration can be justified due to age or importance.
4. Attribution without sufficient documentation acceptable to the Standards Committee.
5. Fragments or paintings significantly reduced in size.

PRINTS AND EPHEMERA

“Antiques Prints” acceptable for inclusion in an Antiques Council show are those prints produced by traditional methods such as engraving or lithography, and were generally issued prior to about 1915. Prints produced by photomechanical processes after 1900 are not acceptable.

Signed, limited edition fine art prints produced up to 1945 and those falling under the standard defined for ‘MODERNISM’ are allowed.

Maps will be reviewed by this Standards Committee.

Labels for prints should carry at least the following information, in addition to standard labeling requirements:

Artist and/or engraver
Medium
Place of publication and date of publication when known
Details of restoration and/or condition

What is NOT allowed:

1. Twentieth century restrikes from earlier sources.
2. Fragments.
3. Prints that, in the judgment of the Standards Committee, have been excessively restored.

What IS allowed, but must be noted on the label: (Please also see the overall labeling requirements for all categories.)

1. Coloring after publication.

SILVER

Items produced later than 1940, except for items defined under the 'MODERNISM' category, are prohibited.

Terminology: The term OLD or ANTIQUE SHEFFIELD PLATE should be used only for the rolled, laminated product made until about 1840. The term SILVER PLATE is to be used for electroplated items made after 1840 when the process came into general use. If an item has a manufacturer's description of Sheffield Plate, E.P.N.S., E.P.C., or other marks not Hallmarks it is still to be labeled SILVER PLATE.

What is NOT allowed:

1. Later decoration or engraving.
2. Items not in their original form.
3. Spurious marks.
4. Flatware: pieces in patterns of recent manufacture which are not discernibly old (pre-1940).

What IS allowed, but must be noted on the label: (Please refer to the overall labeling requirements for all categories.)

1. Repairs and/or replaced parts such as finials, handles, bases; all of which must conform to the original item.
2. Minor spot plating of Old Sheffield Plate.
3. Reengraving i.e. monograms, coats of arms, and presentation inscriptions.
4. Significant restoration which is not readily apparent.

TEXTILES

Textiles must be in show worthy condition, i.e., without major damage and/or wear. This is where condition is paramount. Generally speaking, expectations will depend on the age of the item. More wear and/or restoration will be tolerated on examples of greater antiquity (18th century or earlier).

Textile labels should include material and technique (for example: silk embroidered, wool work, chintz appliqué) as well as age, origin, and condition.

What is NOT allowed:

1. Textiles later than 1940 are prohibited.
2. Reproductions of earlier forms (for example: Centennial crewel work).
3. Items altered to enhance their value (for example: crib quilts made from larger quilts that have been reduced in size).

What IS allowed, but must be noted on the label: (Please also see the overall labeling requirements for all categories.)

1. Any restorations.
2. Fragments or panels mounted on backings must be made from acceptable material and clearly identified as incomplete textiles.
3. Cushions or pillows must be made from acceptable material and be in show worthy condition.

OBJECTS OF VERTU

ENAMELS

English enamels on copper must date between 1750-1840 excepting portrait miniatures on copper.

The country of origin for manufacture of “motto boxes” written in English on enamel must be ENGLAND.

Labels must follow general Antiques Council standards, and include:

Country of origin and factory	Circa date (within 25 years)
Condition - restoration and its full extent	Price

What is NOT allowed:

1. Mass-produced items made in the 20th century.
2. Out-of-period items which are not of the quality of the original material, or those imitating earlier periods or form, in a way to deceive; this includes second period Continental enamel made in the English taste.
3. Alterations in the form or overall character of any exhibited item.
4. Misrepresentation of any exhibited item.
5. Enamels which have “married” tops (lids) and bottoms (bases).

PAPIER MACHE

Papier Mache should be good quality with original decoration basically intact and date no later than circa 1915.

A specific country of origin is preferred in labeling with all objects dated within a twenty five year period, i.e., circa 1850-75.

Papier Mache should retain most of its original painted decoration and the ground color should be bright and clear. Restoration and inpainting to missing pieces along with “French Polishing” and re-varnishing should be noted on the label.

Modern custom made bases or stands must be labeled as such, e.g., with modern base.

TORTOISESHELL & IVORY

Tortoiseshell and Ivory should be of high quality and date no later than circa 1915. Mass produced tourist objects from the 20th century are prohibited.

A specific country of origin is preferred in labeling with objects dated within a twenty five year period, i.e. circa 1850-75.

For small items only, a separate list detailing all labeling requirements for objects may be clearly

posted within the exhibitor's space for use by both the Standards Committee and the public.

What is NOT allowed:

1. Restorations with new or modern tortoiseshell or ivory. Restorations made with fiberglass and epoxy-resins are strongly discouraged.
2. Bakelite and Celluloid objects in a tortoiseshell or ivory design are not allowed when exhibited with genuine tortoiseshell or ivory.

What IS allowed, but must be noted on the label: (Please also see the overall labeling requirements for all categories.)

1. Restorations or replacement of veneers on tortoiseshell and ivory, replacement of original ivory feet with brass, wood or other materials, relining and changes in configurations of interiors of boxes, replacing of gaming pieces within a box, repairing or replacing of hinges, and relining of tinfoil in tea caddies and replacements of mother of pearl decoration.
2. French polishing, refinishing and new lacquering of objects.

GOLD SNUFF BOXES AND FABERGE

Gold snuff boxes and Faberge items with hallmarks must be fully described when present including the country of origin.

Gold-pique work should be identified as such.

Expectations are far higher for pieces made in the 20th century.

Objects should be dated within a twenty five year period whenever possible.

For small items only, a separate list detailing all labeling requirements for objects may be clearly posted within the exhibitor's space for use by both the Standards Committee and the public.

What is NOT allowed:

1. Reproductions of any kind, including objects of a later date made to imitate an earlier

period or style regardless of the material used.

2. Objects made after the Art Deco period.

What IS allowed but must be noted on the label: (Please also see the overall labeling requirements for all categories.)

1. Restorations, or replacements, using a like, kind and quality material of the same age as the original material whenever possible, both on the interior and exterior.