

Sinkankas' Standard Catalog of Gem Values

John Sinkankas

SINKANKAS' STANDARD CATALOG OF GEM VALUES

By JOHN SINKANKAS

This catalog contains a wealth of detailed precise information accumulated from the author's vast experience in lapidary work and gemology. Presented here for the first time is a systematic analysis of the factors involved in the evaluation of gems, cut and rough, including carvings and ornamental objects, pearls and other organic substances used for ornament. Detailed lists give qualities, sizes, and prices of both standard and rare gems. The author clearly explains factors involved in arriving at values such as color, rarity, hardness, fashion, etc., citing examples and laying the groundwork for the price lists in the second part of the book. Helpful photographs and diagrams of gems illustrate styles of cutting and explain good and bad features in gems which the prospective buyer must look for. Each gem discussed is prefaced by a thumbnail sketch with useful advice to buyers. There are tables of monetary conversions, weights and measures, size and shape diagrams and a useful bibliography.

This book is addressed to amateur lapidaries, gem collectors, museum buyers, etc., but will also be of enormous value to all jewelers, who now have no such comprehensive reference work to which they can turn for ideas of prices on unusual gems; also it will be useful to miners and processors of gem rough, since yardsticks are established by which they can judge value of their productions and thus avoid embarrassments in selling. Of course it is of interest to all readers considering the purchase of gems.

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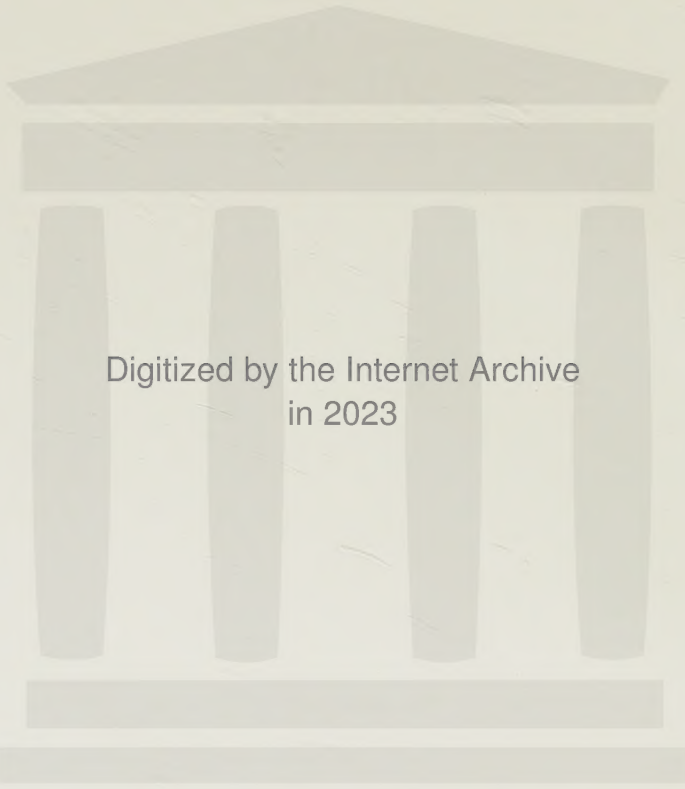
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Sinkankas'
**STANDARD CATALOG
OF GEM VALUES**

JOHN SINKANKAS

Certified Gemologist • American Gem Society

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Publisher's Note

U.S. Department of Commerce statistics show that the Consumer Price Index (CPI) has increased by the end of 1985 to 322.2 compared to a base figure of 100.0 for 1967. A related statistic shows that the purchasing price of the dollar has declined by the end of 1985 to .310 from a base of 100.0 in 1967. Substantial inflation has occurred in the intervening years.

The above figures are intended to provide a framework and guide to the reader when considering the pricing information found in this book. While the effects of inflation must be taken into account in determining current gem values, the reader is cautioned to carefully consider all the factors (as presented in this book) which determine today's prices.

Preface

If we were to examine the smaller treasures and keepsakes that even the most modestly financed family owns, somewhere among them we would be sure to find a piece of gem-set jewelry. There is no question that the fascination of gems is pervasive and compelling. The reasons for being interested in gems may be scientific, aesthetic, or materialistic, but gems have always held a unique position in all cultures of mankind.

In view of our universal regard for gems it is remarkable how little information is available to the general public on values of gems and the gemstones from which they are made. Although gems are not purchased as regularly as vegetables and meats, or even as frequently as automobiles in more affluent societies, there is a need for a standard reference on values to which the buying public can turn for guidance. The aim of this catalog is to provide the general public, amateur gem cutters, jewelers, dealers in rough and cut gemstones, and prospectors and miners a source book containing the following information:

1. A discussion of the human factors involved in the evaluation of gems which influence prices directly and substantially.
2. The problems of supply and marketing, with discussions of pricing systems, stability of prices, and investment values.
3. Listings of current cut and rough gemstone values, including pearls and other organic materials, preceded in each case by remarks and advice on qualities, sizes, possible defects, and other information designed to assist the reader in buying or selling with knowledge and discrimination. *In all instances, the prices are retail.*

One thing this book is *not* is a textbook of gemology. Although much is said in passing about gemstone properties and proper lapidary treatments because they affect values so greatly, no attempt is made to describe properties or cutting techniques in detail. For such information the reader should consult one or more of the excellent books listed in the Bibliography. It is emphasized that the central theme of this catalog is

values. The additional information supplied, sometimes at considerable length, is included only to support this main theme.

A criticism leveled against this catalog even before it was written was that the prices would soon go out of date. Certainly the price data will have to be adjusted to reflect the general rise or fall in the cost-of-living index exactly as it is being adjusted now for *all* commodities and services. The same forces which make the prices of food, clothing, and shelter unstable also work in the case of gems. However, the quality data furnished herein, and most importantly, the relative standings of gems one to another, will change very little unless, as sometimes happens, a new discovery floods the market with a gemstone which only the day before was so rare as to command a high price. Excepting such rare events, the intelligent user of this catalog will realize that the prices in it will have to be revised from time to time. A good yardstick to use is the consumer price index published in almost all newspapers at frequent intervals by the United States Government; it is commonly stated in per cents, which can be applied to the prices in this catalog as well as to other commodities and services outside the gem trade. By regularly referring to this index, buyers will be aware of the possibility that higher prices may be asked for gems than those listed in this catalog. In recognition of changing prices, subsequent editions will be issued every few years to reflect the latest conditions.

In any complex work such as this, especially one involving so many figures, mistakes are certain to occur, or differences of opinion to arise. The author will be most pleased to receive comments and criticisms which will aid him in preparing better future editions.

J.S.

San Diego, California

Acknowledgments

Much of the information on rare gemstones and those of lesser value employed chiefly by amateur gem cutters was obtained from a study of advertisements in *The Lapidary Journal* and *Gems and Minerals* and other magazines expressly catering to the interests of the many earth science enthusiasts. Hundreds of price lists were ordered as a result of this study, and it would serve little purpose to acknowledge each one; however, of particular value were the extensive and detailed catalogs issued by International Gem Corporation of New York City and Grieger's Incorporated of Pasadena, California. Mr. Herbert Walters of Craftstones, Ramona, California, supplied prices for a large variety of first-class tumbled gems, mainly quartzes and other gemstones now used extensively in popular jewelry. Mr. Edward R. Swoboda of Los Angeles, California, most helpfully provided current price information on Japanese coral, shell products, and carvings; additional information on shell prices was supplied by John Q. Burch, conchologist, of Seal Beach, California.

In respect to more expensive gems, particularly those which are the classical stock in trade of professional jewelers, I wish to gratefully acknowledge the help of Mr. Richard T. Liddicoat, Jr., Director of the Gemological Institute of America, Los Angeles, California, without whose invaluable advice I would have had great difficulty in formulating meaningful price schedules for such important gems as rubies, diamonds, emeralds, and sapphires. Much information, both scientific and technical, on commercially important gems was also obtained from past issues of *Gems and Gemology*, published by the Gemological Institute under the editorship of Mr. Liddicoat. Certain tables appearing in this catalog which are owing to the work of members of the staff of the Gemological Institute are acknowledged separately. In this connection, I also wish to acknowledge the help I received from perusal of the extensive and sound article "Gem Stones and Allied Materials" by Dr. Richard H. Jahns, which appears in the third edition of *Industrial Minerals and Rocks*, published by A.I.M.E., New York, whose author, in turn, depended upon

the Gemological Institute for reliable data. The interesting and useful price trend chart shown in Figure 3 is from that article.

Useful information was also supplied by Harry B. Derian, jeweler and gem carver of Los Angeles, California; Sol Shalevitz, diamond merchant, also of Los Angeles; Irwin Moed, expert in the irradiation of diamonds, New York City; Akbar Ouskouian, Persian turquois, New York City; Maurice Shire, emeralds, also of New York City. Information on the custom carving of fine cameos and intaglios was supplied by one of the few remaining expert practitioners of the art, Ewald Leyendecker of Idar-Oberstein, Germany. Further information on charges for custom lapidary work in Germany was supplied by Ernest W. Beissinger of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The troublesome area of evaluating fine carvings in jade and other hardstones was made far less hazardous by frequent consultations coupled with examinations of the stocks of Kenneth Brown and John R. Siglow, dealers in oriental antiquities, of La Jolla, California. Both are discriminating and expert in their field and most cooperative in supplying information which would have been difficult to obtain otherwise.

Finally, I wish to acknowledge the help of O. D. Smith, photographer, of La Jolla, California, in the preparation of many of the photographs which appear in this catalog, including the color plate used for the cover; Miss Bonnie Swope of San Diego, California, who prepared most of the drawings in this book; and my wife, Marjorie, who supplied invaluable assistance in all phases of manuscript preparation.

Identification and Examination

Neither the publishers nor the author can undertake to examine, identify, or render an opinion on the condition or value of any cut or rough gemstone, due to the time and responsibility involved, but refer readers to the many reliable dealers, jewelers, and gemologists in public and private agencies who provide identification or appraisal services.

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I

Introduction to Gems

Webster's *Unabridged Dictionary* (Second Edition) defines a gem as "Any jewel, whether stone, pearl, or the like, having value and beauty that are intrinsic and not derived from its setting; a precious or, sometimes, a semi-precious stone cut and polished for ornament." Also, "A semi-precious stone of value because carved or engraved, as a cameo or intaglio." Interestingly, below these definitions appears, "In modern usage, GEM more frequently suggests a precious stone as cut or polished; JEWEL, a precious stone as set and worn for ornament. . . ."

The professional view differs somewhat as expressed in the Gemological Institute of America's *Jewelers' Manual* (1964): "GEM. (1) A cut-and-polished stone that possesses the necessary beauty and durability for use in jewelry; also, a fine pearl. (2) An especially fine specimen; e.g., a *gem diamond*. In this use, the meaning depends on the ethics and the range of qualities handled by the seller. (3) As an adjective, a prefix; e.g., *gem quality*, *gem crystal*, etc. (4) As a verb, to decorate with gems."

The definitions above agree that a gem must be beautiful and valuable, and that it must be cut and polished so that it can be used in jewelry. Webster's definition includes engraved gems since these are made from suitable material and are cut and polished. In fact, until about the turn of the century, the word *gem* meant an *engraved stone* more than anything else. Today the meaning has broadened until it embraces all kinds of cut stones, pearls, and even jewelry sets fashioned from organic materials such as amber, coral, jet, and ivory. However, for size reasons, it cannot apply to the large objects produced by the lapidary such as spheres, book ends, ashtrays, and carvings over an inch or two in length which are manifestly awkward to wear upon the person. However, it is emphasized that meaning (2) of the *Jewelers' Manual* cited above is still very much in use in the trade, that is, the word *gem* means a superlative specimen,

generally of superb color, of best internal quality, finely cut, and otherwise head and shoulders above the vast majority of specimens cut from the same species. Thus the term "gem turquois," as an example, refers to the finest grade of Persian material, *i.e.*, pure uniform blue of the highest possible intensity, and free of any defect whatsoever.

In this catalog, the term *gem* will be used principally to denote finished stones ready to wear in jewelry, but it will also be used in the sense of top quality as defined above. On the other hand, the term *gemstone*, or, simply, *rough*, will be used only to designate rough material which has not had any lapidary work expended upon it.

The term *precious stone*, introduced above, now needs defining. At one time it was used in a narrow sense to signify one of a few very hard, durable, and beautiful minerals of considerable rarity which traditionally had enjoyed the highest esteem since antiquity, *i.e.*:

Diamond

Corundum (Ruby and Sapphire)

Beryl (Emerald)

Chrysoberyl

Opal

Pearl

Despite the fact that pearl is not a mineral, it was commonly ranked as a precious stone and included in the above list. All other gemstones were arbitrarily classed as *semi-precious stones*, a term which is rapidly losing favor because it is essentially meaningless. This becomes clear when one considers the very high prices for large specimens of superior quality which certain so-called "semi-precious" stones such as demantoid (andradite) or benitoite can command. While they may not be as durable or as beautiful in some respects as the classical "precious" stones listed above, they nevertheless are in demand as collectors' items. Also it is true that diamonds, rubies, sapphires, and other "precious" stones occur in poor specimens, which, in some instances, sell at much lower prices than those considered to be of lesser rank. It is largely for these reasons that the designations "precious" and "semi-precious" are being discarded.

Another term which is also losing ground but which has more to say in its favor is *ornamental gemstone*. It was coined as a classification for the massive or rock-like gemstones which found major employment in objects larger than jewelry gems, although some could be fine enough in quality to fall into the latter category. Included were such minerals as malachite, rhodonite, serpentine, jadeite and nephrite, chalcedony, and a number of others. Again the distinctions between such massive gemstones and others of higher rank are poorly defined and it is not at all uncommon to see fine examples of each of these minerals employed in jewelry as cabochons, small pendant carvings, beads, cameos, etc.

Another category of gemstones which is still in use is that of *rare* or *unusual gemstones*, generally meant to include those gemstones which occur so infrequently in gem quality that they are scarcely known except

to connoisseurs. Here are included andalusite, axinite, cassiterite, iolite, and kornerupine, among others, all of which are reasonably durable and, in the better examples, quite attractive. In the last several decades a much greater number of species has been added to this category, including those gemstones which by no stretch of the imagination can be called "gemstones" if one of the criteria is to be durability when worn in jewelry. Into this group fall such fragile species as amblygonite, apatite, beryllonite, diopside, and sphalerite. Some are so soft or so readily cleaved that cutting them is a severe test of the lapidary skill. Because of their inherent weaknesses, they must be forever consigned to soft folds of padding in a gem paper or in a cushioned mount in an exhibit case, never to be set in jewelry except as an empty gesture. Nevertheless, many of them are beautiful, and in terms of the amount of skill and effort expended on cutting them, they represent considerable value in a small package. Most of these species are cut by amateur lapidaries, particularly the more venturesome who become bored with cutting standard gemstones and eagerly seize the challenge of trying something new. Gradually these species are becoming acceptable to collectors, connoisseurs, and museums, and the demand for rough is increasing to fulfill a widening market for the finished gems.

Aside from the gemstones derived from the mineral kingdom there are those which owe their origin to organic creation. The most important example, touched on above, is the pearl. Pearls are concretions produced within shellfish and vary widely in shape and attractiveness, depending on which shellfish grows them. Their use in jewelry and ornamentation, at least among ancient civilizations accustomed to fishing in fresh or salt waters, may be even older than the use of mineral gemstones. By custom they have been considered as gemstones from time immemorial. Other organic materials classed as gemstones are mother-of-pearl, amber, coral, tortoise shell, ivory, and jet.

A final category of gemstones is one that is becoming increasingly important, namely, synthetics. Most synthetic materials are the laboratory equivalents of such valuable natural gemstones as ruby, sapphire, and emerald, but one, strontium titanate, has no known counterpart in nature, while another, synthetic rutile, has no natural match in respect to color and transparency. The commercial synthesis of gemstones and the creation of those without natural counterparts will probably increase as the necessary growth conditions are investigated and economical manufacturing techniques developed.

To summarize, there is no quick and easy definition for the term *gemstone* which is acceptable on all counts. It covers a wide range of materials, although most of them are minerals and rocks with only a few being organics. However, it is safe to say that *ornamentation*, whether it be of the person or otherwise, is the *principal theme pervading our*

esteem of gemstones. Thus, when we think of gemstones, we think first of colorful and durable mineral materials obtained from the crust of the earth. This is the traditional restriction placed upon the term *gemstone* and accounts for the reluctance to accept into the fold a host of extremely attractive rare but soft minerals and organic materials beyond those few already mentioned.

Other special terms, such as cameos, intaglios, and faceted and cabochon gems, will be fully defined in later chapters. It is time to turn our attention to examining the factors which make gemstones valuable, for it is these which must be continually kept in mind if shrewd assessments of value are to be made.

FACTORS INFLUENCING ESTEEM

The factors influencing the esteem in which gems are held are few in number but extremely important because they so directly affect value. These are *attractiveness, durability, rarity, fashion, and size.* They are not fixed in scope by any means and the predominance of one factor may compensate for shortcomings in another.

ATTRACTIVENESS

The fascination felt for gems is mainly a visual appreciation of their beauty. There is little doubt that beauty is the most important quality that any gem can have, for without it no gem or other ornamental gemstone object will be highly prized, regardless of what else it has to recommend it. Beauty lies mainly in vivid coloration, as in the splendid red of the ruby or the glowing green of the emerald; it can also be in outline or shape, as in the symmetry of a well-cut faceted gem or the graceful lines of a tasteful carving; or it can exist in the special optical effects which the skilled lapidary is capable of developing in such gemstones as star sapphires, catseyes, or moonstones. Brilliance in a faceted gem is of course also highly important, especially if the sparkling reflections are combined with flashes of color in highly dispersive gems. All of these, and others too numerous to mention, influence the attraction we feel for gems.

COLOR

The importance of color cannot be overemphasized. It is one of the earliest impressions registered upon our senses when we fix our attention upon any object. Studies of human response to colors show that perception of hue is best in the central part of the spectrum and decreases toward either end. Thus, yellow-green, yellow, and yellow-orange will appear brighter as a rule than the hues which range from yellow-green to violet, and from yellow-orange to red. Further, as colors are observed

in the decreased light of evening, those at the extremes of the spectrum, namely red and violet, seem to become darker while those near the center tend to retain their visibility. In terms of colored gems, this means that dark red, blue, or violet gems are less likely to "hold" their hues in evening illumination than yellow, orange, or yellow-green gems. For the person contemplating buying expensive colored gem jewelry meant to be worn mainly at evening functions, it would certainly be wise to "test" the jewelry under the expected lighting conditions rather than under those so carefully provided in the jewelry store. Grave disappointments may be avoided.

An interesting sidelight to modern studies of color perception is that hues toward the violet end of the spectrum, the so-called "cool" colors, tend to depress spirits, while those toward the other or "warm" end of the spectrum tend to excite. These human reactions to color have been amply demonstrated in workshop and office environments and may possibly play important roles in personal acceptance or rejection of certain colors in gems.

The preference of individuals for specific colors is well established, but not so well known is the relative attractiveness of colored gems in general. The most attractive colors appear to be those which are pure and rich in hue, such as red, green, blue, purple, orange, and yellow. Of these hues, the first three are most attractive, while purple and orange are slightly less so. There is a substantial drop of interest in yellow. Interest also rapidly wanes in all hues which become increasingly darker or lighter. The least interest is displayed in gemstones which are some shade of brown, particularly if they tend to be quite dark. Black and white gemstones are also unattractive as a rule, although they may be in vogue for brief periods as evidenced by the lavish use of jet in the Victorian era. Colorless gems are generally unattractive unless, as in the case of faceted diamonds, they display good brilliance, preferably with good dispersion or "fire" as an added feature.

The presence of color is important even in those gems which are offered primarily for their display of optical effects, *e.g.*, the sheen in moonstone, the spangles of aventurine, or the bright lines of reflected light which appear in star and eye stones. Between two moonstones, for example, one displaying a bluish light and the other a silvery light, the blue one will be preferred to the silvery one by the majority of persons. This preference holds true in virtually all kinds of lapidary objects, whether they be faceted gems, cabochons, or carvings.

DURABILITY

The ability of gems to resist normal wear while set in jewelry is a perfectly understandable requirement and needs no supporting argu-

ments. Durability depends upon mineralogical *hardness*, or the ability to resist abrasion, and upon *toughness*, or resistance to fracture. Some cleavable minerals, such as topaz, while quite hard and easily capable of resisting normal abrasion, are sometimes split in two by relatively weak blows. Others, such as jadeite, whose single crystals are easily cleaved, occur in compact masses where this potential weakness is overcome by the interlocking of numerous minute crystals into a material of astonishing toughness.

The generally accepted rule of thumb for classifying gemstones as durable is that they be as hard or harder than quartz. The table below shows the Mohs Scale of Hardness which is used for gemstones as well as for ordinary minerals. It merely indicates which gemstones are harder than others and does not give absolute hardnesses.

Mohs Scale of Hardness

1. Talc (softest)	6. Feldspar: <i>moonstone</i> ,
2. Gypsum: <i>satin spar</i> , <i>alabaster</i>	7. Quartz: <i>amethyst</i> , <i>citrine</i> , etc.
3. Calcite: <i>cave onyx</i>	8. Topaz
4. Fluorite: " <i>blue john</i> "	9. Corundum: <i>ruby</i> , <i>sapphire</i>
5. Apatite	10. Diamond (hardest)

Many authorities state that all gems will eventually be abraded by atmospheric dust and the traces of soil unavoidably brought into homes and buildings because these contain fine particles of quartz (hardness 7), and unless gems are harder than quartz, damage will result. However, the severity of this kind of abrasion has never been convincingly demonstrated, and it is the view of other authorities that it is very minor in effect, if it has any effect at all, and that most damage to gems results from careless treatment while being worn, or from allowing gems to bump into each other in jewelry boxes or drawers.

While durability has its unchallenged virtues, exceptions to the rule are made if the gemstone happens to possess some other outstanding quality. Perhaps the best example is opal, which is both a soft and brittle mineral (hardness 5 to 6½). It is so liable to damage while being worn that jewelers are frequently called upon to demount an opal from a customer's ring and send it off for repolishing. Despite this handicap, opal commands very high prices in fine specimens because no other gemstone can match its distinctive beauty. Other soft and weak gemstones which are considered acceptable for wear because of their outstanding beauty are moonstone, peridot, and the synthetic gemstone strontium titanate.

RARITY

It is human nature to treasure the rare, sometimes for rarity's sake alone. Among gems, for example, synthetic ruby has never been as highly esteemed as natural ruby because it is made in relatively enormous quantities and is therefore much too common. On the other hand, synthetic star ruby, carefully controlled from manufacture to final retail sale in cut form, is able to command a good price because it is both beautiful and considerably rarer than ordinary transparent synthetic material. While synthetic gems can be fully as handsome as their natural counterparts, natural gems of equal quality or even of much lesser quality find a ready market and sell for much higher prices. The preference for the natural is a highly important human factor.

Paradoxically, rarity, as will be shown, can be a handicap if it goes too far. It is well known among dealers in art objects, antiques, and jewels that before any person can appreciate the worth of a masterpiece, he must have pointed out to him all of the factors which make such an item desirable. In the case of well-known gems such as diamond, ruby, sapphire, and emerald, nearly every prospective buyer has heard and read about them from childhood. By the time he becomes an adult, he has firmly fixed in his mind that these gems are precious, beautiful, and desirable. He has even accepted one gem, the diamond, as an indispensable part of the engagement ring. The average jeweler does not have to convince the bridegroom-to-be that he should buy his fiancée a diamond engagement ring; this has already been done for him, and the sale negotiations merely need to settle such mundane details as quality, size, and price. This happy situation for the jeweler does not apply in the case of other gems, particularly if they are not well known. Thus, the transparent andalusite from Brazil, a handsome and durable gem, is readily salable only to connoisseurs or collectors of the unusual because it is so rare and its supplies so uncertain that no one in the trade wishes to risk a promotional campaign to acquaint the public with its virtues in the hope that profitable sales will result. Because of the problems briefly touched upon above, the vast majority of retailers in gems and gem-set jewelry avoid handling rare or unusual gemstones and stick to the "safe" standard gems which need no educational campaign to insure a supply of informed customers.

FASHION

The factor of fashion is closely related to those of attractiveness and rarity. What was considered attractive yesterday may not be attractive today, and today's standards may be displaced by others tomorrow. By today's standards, black gems are not attractive and are seldom worn

except in the case of the small black-dyed onyx-chalcedony plaques sometimes seen in rings. But in the 19th century it became fashionable to wear jet jewelry for mourning, sometimes in incredible quantity. In the the same century, the opal, much maligned because of superstitious beliefs in its evil powers, became fashionable after Queen Victoria restored it to favor by wearing opal-set jewelry whenever it was appropriate to do so. Near the turn of the century and for about 15 years afterward, the *art nouveau* style reigned in the world of fine arts and influenced the design of jewelry. Because the naturalistic designs were better complemented by cabochon gems, they were used in much larger quantities than before and of course required the use of gemstones suited to cabochon cutting rather than those transparent kinds traditionally cut into faceted gems.

A curious instance of fashion turning against a gem because of the factor of rarity involves the pearl. At one time it was fashionable among the wealthy to wear chokers, necklaces, bracelets, rings, diadems, and chatelaines strung or set with natural pearls. When Mikimoto and other Japanese perfected the techniques of producing cultured pearls in large quantities, the market in natural pearls suffered a disastrous setback from which it has never fully recovered. The extremely close resemblance of cultured pearls of good quality to natural pearls at once placed pearl in the category of common instead of rare and resulted in a greatly lessened demand for natural examples by those who wore them as symbols of wealth and position. While natural pearls are still highly esteemed, they no longer occupy their once exalted position.

SIZE

The use of the expression "bigger and better" summarizes this human factor. Increasing size in gems is symbolic of greater wealth and higher position, with some exceptions of course. Frankly, few persons can look upon a ten-carat diamond worn in an engagement ring without being impressed, especially if the engagement rings of their friends carry diamonds of only one carat or thereabouts. Naturally, prices asked for such large gems are usually much more per carat than for much smaller gems. However, size is also esteemed for other reasons besides prestige. For example, in gemstones which occur in paler colors, such as aquamarine, very small gems, say about one or two carats, are so "washed out" in color that they simply are not as beautiful as those which are ten carats or more in weight. For this reason, the preferred size range for aquamarines is between ten and fifteen carats, and perhaps somewhat more. Such gems are sufficiently intense in color to be beautiful, yet are not so large that they become awkward to wear in rings. Conversely, some natural gemstones are so intense in color that excessively large cut speci-

mens merely appear black, especially under evening light, and therefore the price demanded for oversized examples may actually be less per carat than for smaller sizes. A good example of a gem of this sort is dark green tourmaline.

II

Supply and Marketing Information

A long chain of events marks the progress of rough gemstones from the time they leave the mine to the time they are placed before a buyer, transformed into brilliant objects of beauty. At each stage the parcel of rough is examined by an expert whose livelihood depends on the infallibility of his judgment. Gradually the parcel is sorted out into various grades, from poor to superlative, and defective pieces removed. When at last the rough reaches the hands of the cutter it is subjected to the most critical scrutiny yet, for it is here that the promise in the colorful crystals is converted into gleaming, salable reality. The personal attention that each gemstone receives along the way contributes to the final cost and it is the purpose of this chapter to explain the workings of the system for the benefit of those who wish to deal in gems or wish to know how the gems they own came into being and why they are so costly.

NATURAL RARITY OF GEMSTONES

As mentioned before, most gemstones are minerals or rocks and occur in favored sites in the earth's crust or in the gravels that result from the weathering of rocks. It is truly remarkable how little of the millions of tons of minerals exposed to our view consists of beautifully crystallized minerals such as might be useful for gems. Of those that *seem* useful for gems, only a very few actually meet the standards, that is, are sufficiently beautiful, durable, rare, and large enough to be cut into salable stones. As a class of natural objects, gemstones are exceedingly rare while rarer still are those which will produce first-class gems. Thus one of the factors that makes gems esteemed, *rarity*, is already an inherent feature.

GEMSTONE MINING

Aside from the highly mechanized and efficient diamond-mining methods used in Africa, most gemstones are recovered from small pits sunk in gem-bearing gravel deposits or from short tunnels and shafts in hard rock. While extensive gem-bearing gravels containing rubies, sapphires, spinels, and other splendid gemstones occur in Ceylon and Burma, large quantities of topsoil and sterile gravel must be excavated before the layers containing gems are uncovered. After a pit is sunk with much labor and cost, the operators cannot be certain that they will find a productive deposit underneath. Many years ago it occurred to someone to try to mechanically mine, wash, and sort the gem-bearing gravels of the Mogok district in Burma under the reasonable assumption that modern methods and machinery could surely take the place of the traditional native labor and make mining far more efficient and profitable. Accordingly, the Burma Ruby Mines, Ltd. was organized and set in operation, but after some years of successful operation it was forced to dissolve in the face of vanishing profits. Gem mining in Burma is now back to the unmechanized state where it started and where it will probably remain for many years to come. In Ceylon, mechanical recovery and washing of gravels has never been tried extensively, due partly to the attitude of the people, who prefer that their native gemstone resources be exploited slowly over a period of many years instead of all at once. Naturally this prevents oversupply problems and assures that the miners will have gemstone resources to mine for generations.

A special kind of gemstone deposit is known as a *pegmatite*, or a very coarse-grained mass of quartz and feldspar usually occurring as a vein-like body enclosed in the country rock. Practically all aquamarines, morganites, topazes and tourmalines come from "pockets" or cavities in pegmatites, especially from those in Brazil, Madagascar, and California. Unfortunately, these gem-bearing deposits are not extensive as a rule, some being merely a few feet thick and containing only one or two productive pockets in which the crystals are of gem quality. Sometimes a pegmatite yielding good gemstones is exhausted in a few months, and the miners must abandon the deposit and search for another which shows signs of promising mineralization. Unfortunately, there is no way of being certain that gem-bearing pockets exist in a pegmatite unless the gemstones actually appear in the outcrop. Unless better means are found to detect the presence of gemstones beneath the surface, pegmatite gemstones will become increasingly scarce and more expensive. Many of the famous pegmatites of Brazil, Madagascar, and California are now exhausted, with fewer and fewer new finds being made every year.

In those mines where gemstones persist in depth, notably in the "pipe" diamond deposits of Africa, costs of mining steadily increase with depth,

as is true of any underground mine. Only by the exercise of ingenuity in developing more efficient methods of mining has the De Beers Syndicate been able to provide diamonds at reasonable cost. Even so, costs in this area are rising as rapidly as they are in other segments of the economy and have been reflected in the recently imposed price rises for rough diamonds.

Mining for gemstones is, at best, a precarious business. Deposits are small, returns uncertain, and often profits so meager that discouraged miners leave the fields to enter other pursuits. While the gemstones themselves are "free" for the taking, it can be readily appreciated that all of the easily available deposits have long since been skimmed off, leaving those whose exploitation is possible only at considerable cost. In the long run, we may be certain that natural gemstones will become increasingly scarce and more costly.

DISPOSITION OF ROUGH

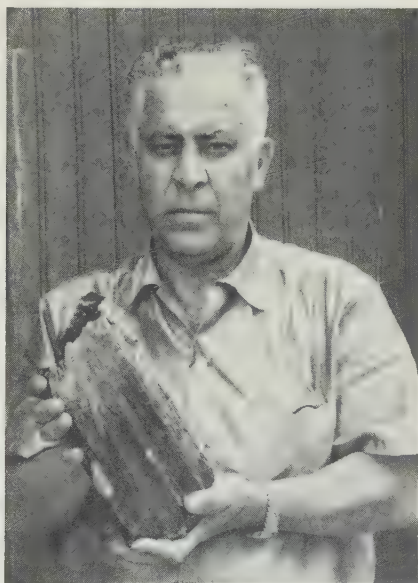
In nearly every gemstone deposit, the truly useful material is a very small percentage of the whole, on the order of two to five per cent by weight of crystals which appear to be reasonably free of flaws, of good color, and of usable size. In order to make mining profitable, it is customary among miners to adopt one of several schemes for selling their production. One method is to lump all of the production into a "mine run" lot, containing all grades from bad to good, and sell the lot *in toto*. The other method is to grade the production at the mine and sell smaller lots at prices adjusted according to quality. The drawback to the first scheme is that very few buyers are able to pay for and dispose of large mine-run lots, forcing the miners to wait a discouragingly long time before the right customer comes along. The drawback to the second scheme is that buyers eagerly take top-grade rough but are reluctant to purchase lots of inferior material. Often the result is that the miners are "stuck" with considerable gem rough, which costs them as much to mine as the best grades, but for which there appears to be no market. If such miners had based their prices on the expectation of selling *all* grades, it is easy to see how their mining venture would become unprofitable. To avoid this disaster, miners usually place high enough prices on their readily saleable grades to assure themselves of at least recovering costs. Any further sales of poorer grades then become pure profit.

The same problem faces the field buyer who is usually headquartered in a large city, preferably with export facilities, and who sends his agents into the field to buy directly from the miners. Should he sell his purchases "as is" or should he classify the rough into parcels of various grades? In some instances, the decision is easy because of the nature of the gem material itself, as in the case of the tigereye quartz from Griqua-

land in South West Africa which is remarkably consistent in quality and needs little sorting to be satisfactory to foreign customers. Other gemstones, usually massive types, also can be sold in nearly the same condition that they leave the mine, e.g., labradorite, amazonite, rose quartz, and rock crystal.

However, in a gem-producing region such as Minas Gerais in Brazil, where a bewildering variety of minerals and gemstones can be found in a single pegmatite, the field buyers purchase promising lots from the miners and ship them back to their city headquarters. Here the mine production is carefully washed and experts go over each piece, rejecting

FIG. 1. Gem dealer Paulo Nercessian of Rio de Janeiro, holding a very large kunzite crystal.



obviously unsuitable material, selecting suitable material, and placing the "doubtfuls" in a separate pile to be examined more closely at a later time. Well-crystallized specimens that have escaped damage are examined critically. Those that promise to bring more as rough gem material are ruthlessly broken up, to the distress of the mineral-collecting fraternity, while those which promise to fetch a better price as specimens are set aside.

By the time the sorting process is over, the field buyer has a series of parcels of (a) top-quality facet material, (b) lesser-quality facet material, either poorer in color or containing flaws, (c) cabochon or carving material, (d) specimen material, and (e) waste. While the dealer usually has no problem in disposing of all classes from (a) to (d), he realizes that

his waste, if it can be sold, adds pure profit to his operation. If the waste consists of small chips, such as rock crystal, it can be sold to makers of fused quartz and glass; if it consists of colorful massive material or very small transparent gemstone bits, it can be sold to makers of tumbled gems who are thereby saved the trouble of crushing the rough material for themselves.

The above grades are not fixed by any means, and exceptional material may be placed in a "gem" category, usually a very small part of the whole, but so superior in quality and size that the sale of this one parcel may return the cost of the entire mine production lot. The same is true of large and fine mineral specimens such as undamaged crystals of beryl, tourmaline, spodumene, or topaz. Figure 1 shows Paulo Nercessian, a buyer of Rio de Janeiro, holding an enormous crystal of gem-quality kunzite which was saved out from a large quantity of other kunzite and sold separately as a unique museum specimen.

COBBING AND TESTING

When time permits, the field buyer turns his attention to the pile of "doubtful" material mentioned above. This contains crystals and fragments of potential gem material which needs to be separated from waste. A typical example may be a large quartz crystal in which smoky quartz alternates with citrine, with the latter of course being much more valuable than the former. The crystal may also contain flawed areas which



FIG. 2. Cobbing citrine quartz to remove flawed areas.

must be separated from the clean areas, and usually the base is milky quartz of no value whatsoever. Such a crystal is turned over to an expert "cobber," or a workman skilled in the use of small whippy hammers which he utilizes delicately to remove unsatisfactory material as shown in Figure 2. Very large sections may be separated by the use of presses or diamond saws. Despite the loss of weight necessarily incurred in the cobbing process, the remaining material is upgraded to such an extent that it brings a price which more than makes up for the weight loss and cost of labor.

Quartzes and other transparent gemstones are also tested by immersion methods, a technique which will be elaborated upon in a succeeding chapter. In brief, the crystals are immersed in an oil which enables the expert to see inside and detect the presence of flaws. This is important not only because of gem-cutting considerations but also because much quartz is sold for the making of electronic devices and needs to be free of flaws and other defects if it is to be useful. Much of our quartz gemstone production from Brazil is sold at reasonable cost only because it is a by-product of mining principally directed toward the recovery of electronic-grade quartz crystals.

HEAT TREATMENT

Another important test applied to certain rough gemstones is heat treatment to determine if colors can be improved thereby. Heat treatment is accomplished by the field buyer upon such gemstones as citrines containing smoky overtones (the smoky color is driven off), amethysts (changed to rich brownish-red or green), yellow topaz (changed to pink) and certain greenish aquamarines (changed to blue). He may test a few specimens out of each lot and then certify that the color change will occur, or he may heat-treat all specimens and charge more for the final product accordingly.

DISPOSITION OF ROUGH IN CEYLON AND BURMA

Gemstone production in these countries is mainly in the form of single crystals found in extensive gem-bearing gravel deposits. All mining operations are small in scale, with numerous parties forming temporary companies to exploit limited patches of ground after the necessary licensing arrangements and financing have been accomplished. In Burma, entire families and their relatives are engaged in mining, sorting of rough, and selling, usually financing their own operations from sales proceeds. In Ceylon, on the other hand, the financing is commonly provided by a gem merchant who receives all the rough, sells it, and divides the proceeds among all parties in the venture according to a traditional sharing

procedure. In both countries, exceptional specimens may be saved out to be cut in behalf of the mining company and sold as cut gems in the anticipation of receiving a larger profit than would have been realized from the sale of the rough. The tendency in both countries, and, in recent years in Brazil, is to cut important rough rather than to sell it. Needless to say this means that buyers from abroad are finding it increasingly difficult to purchase good rough. However, while this has affected the cutting industry in such gem-consuming countries as the United States, England, France, and Germany, and has markedly increased the price of such rough as can be imported, the cost of finished gems has remained about the same. This is so because the increased duty levied against cut gems as compared to rough has been compensated for by the cheaper cutting charges prevailing in gem-producing countries. At present, rough supplies from Burma are almost nonexistent because of new regulations imposed upon the miners who must sell their productions through government agencies. Recent visitors report that as a result of this new policy the miners are hoarding their good material and supplying the government agents only with poor gem rough, which of course is virtually unsaleable.

EXPORT PROBLEMS

It would be exceedingly naïve for any inexperienced individual to travel to a gem-producing country such as Brazil, Burma, Thailand, Madagascar, or Ceylon and expect to bring back quantities of rough or cut gems at bargain prices. First of all, the local experts are fully aware of values, some of them having been born and raised in families whose business for generations has been buying and selling rough and cut gemstones. There is no reason to believe that they are ignorant, a view which unfortunately is held altogether too often by visitors from abroad. Second, the natives realize that the major portion of their income is derived from regular dealings with foreign customers who are trustworthy members of the gem trade. If they sold anything but trash to the casual visitor, they would imperil their relations with their important customers, and of course, this they cannot afford to do.

In the case of individuals who wish to import gems and rough on a permanent basis, numerous problems exist, which in variety and complexity are simply amazing to a person accustomed to dealing with the relatively simple customs procedures of his own country. Such complexities, and associated problems, are to be expected in Brazil and other Latin American countries, and also in Madagascar, Mozambique, Burma, Thailand, Ceylon, India, and others. Learning how to thread one's way through the maze of regulations is partially accomplished by obtaining the appropriate publication issued by the U.S. Department of Commerce

for the country with which the dealer wishes to trade. But mastery of publications explaining regulations is only the beginning. In Latin American countries, particularly Brazil, customs regulations exist *between states*, and govern closely who can mine, sell, transport, and export gemstones, with licensing and fees required at virtually every turn, along with generous contributions to the appropriate official's personal welfare fund. Furthermore, chicanery and double-dealing are rife, until it becomes virtually impossible to do anything by one's self. It is for this reason that most successful importers seek out a trustworthy agent in the country concerned to do business in their behalf, partly as a legal expert, partly as a diplomat, partly as a gem expert, and partly as an exporter. Further complications arise as a result of currency exchange problems, especially in Brazil, where inflation has made the cruzeiro drop drastically in value, sometimes overnight.

The lot of the gemstone importer is not a happy one these days, and the rising prices of rough reflect the "squeeze" being put upon him by circumstances described above.

DISPOSITION OF ROUGH GEMSTONES IN THE UNITED STATES

Gemstones are today imported by a number of small to large dealers, some acting as retailers, some as wholesalers, and others principally to supply their own cutting establishments. To assure themselves of quality, most importers make periodic trips to the gem-producing countries, sighting the various lots offered for sale and bargaining for those which appear satisfactory. These are immediately set aside and turned over to their local agents who then take on the responsibility of shipping the materials to the United States.

At home, the lots are again subjected to careful examination and resorting as necessary into smaller parcels for which the importer has customers. His pricing is once more based upon the probability of sale of choicer material and the possible sale of poorer grades. After prices are established, the material is offered to smaller rough gemstone dealers, to professional lapidaries, and to individuals, mostly amateur gem cutters. Some importers who are expert in mineral specimens make a practice of importing these also. A smaller number of importers specialize in only one kind of gemstone, such as emerald, opal, etc., which they may sell solely as rough or which they sell as finished gems after sending off the rough to professional lapidaries for necessary cutting.

Because of large variations in quality even within a graded parcel of rough, dealers offer two buying plans to customers, each presenting certain advantages. The first plan is to buy "grab" lots, where the dealer merely takes a quantity of rough from the parcel without further inspection, and sells it at a certain price. The second plan is "selection," where

a large quantity is sent to the buyer for inspection and selection, and the rejected material returned, or the buyer selects personally at the sales-room. Since the buyer is certain to choose only the best within the parcel, this privilege is charged for at a rate substantially higher than for "grabbing."

SALE OF CUT GEMS

Cut gems may be obtained from domestic professional lapidaries or imported from abroad already cut. The choice depends on cost and the cutting quality desired. If small gems are required as "side" stones or for pavé work, it probably pays to import them already cut because labor charges abroad are enough less to compensate for the higher duty which has to be paid on cut gems as compared to rough. This scheme is followed for such gems as small diamonds, rubies, sapphires, emeralds, and zircons. Excellent cutting work is done in Idar-Oberstein, Germany, in Thailand, Hong Kong, and a few other places, but unsatisfactory work is common in India and Ceylon, and it is from the latter places that faceted gems receive the dealer label "native cut," which is to say, "poorly" cut.

After gems are received, the dealer examines all of them carefully, checks weights and qualities, and then places them in specially folded paper packets called "diamond papers." Important gems are packaged individually with carat weight, dimensions in millimeters, quality, and price per carat or per piece marked on the flap of the packet. Mediocre quality gems are often lumped together in large numbers in the same packet.

The largest quantity of cut gems in the United States is sold by specialists in this aspect of the trade to other members of the trade. They are prepared to send out "approval" selections or single gems, depending upon the requirements of jewelers, or other cut-gem dealers who happen to have a call for a certain gem not in their own stocks. The prices are wholesale or "keystone," the latter term, when affixed to a price, meaning that it is 50 per cent off to the retailer. The latter may then mark up the gems to assure himself a profit and dispose of them to individual buyers not in the trade, or send them to a manufacturing jeweler to be made up into jewelry.

DIAMOND MARKETING

While there is considerable give-and-take in the entire colored-stone marketing process, such is not the case with the diamond whose fate is closely regulated from mining to cutting. About 85 per cent of the world's production of diamonds is controlled by the De Beers Syndicate which began its remarkable career many decades ago in the Union of South

Africa. Not only does the syndicate control production through a miners' association, with each mine being assigned an annual production quota, it also requires the miners to sell to a centralized buying organization which assembles all of the rough and markets it in a standard, undeviating procedure.

The problem of disposing of the poor as well as the good grades of gem-quality diamonds is solved by carefully estimating the demand for cut gems in world markets and the prospective consumption of diamond crystals by individual customers, for each of whom a parcel is prepared containing crystals of all sizes and qualities. The customers are notified when their parcel is ready and they travel to London to the selling organization headquarters to inspect their parcel in a ceremony known as a "sighting." Customers have the choice of accepting or rejecting the parcel, but mostly they accept. They may now cut all of the crystals or sell off parts of the parcel which they do not desire for themselves. Thus the rough is carefully released to precisely satisfy the demand and to prevent a glut of diamonds on the market which would depress prices.

While this monopolistic practice may be abhorrent to those who believe in free trade, it does have the merit of smoothing out fluctuations in prices and thereby confers a remarkable stability to the gem diamond industry and an assurance of a certain minimum value to each diamond sold. Specific rules formulated by the Federal Trade Commission to protect buyers of cut diamonds are discussed under that gem in Chapter IV.

INVESTMENT VALUES OF GEMS

Cut gems, especially diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and others equally valuable, are often considered to be "good" investments. It is true that a large amount of money can be placed in a few top-quality gems, and if the need should arise, they can be more easily transported and disposed of than bulkier items of equal value. During past wars or severe internal conflicts within certain countries this aspect of gems proved a godsend to persons who had to flee the borders with nothing but the minimum in personal possessions. Fortunately for most persons, this kind of "investment" is not necessary, and hopefully it may never have to be.

On a long-term basis, perhaps over a period of twenty-five to fifty years, high-quality gems do tend to appreciate in monetary value; that is, a fine gem bought years ago may fetch many more dollars than it cost. However, since the dollar has depreciated in buying power during the same period, the profit may be a "paper profit" instead of a real one. If there is an actual profit it has to be computed on the basis of the buying power of the dollar at the time of purchase compared to its buying power now. Some rarer gems, notably alexandrite chrysoberyl, catseye chrysoberyl, demantoid garnet, fine blue aquamarine, and fine peridot have

appreciated in value so much that old gems sold now can often realize a real profit. However, for most gems, about the best that can be said for them is that they have retained considerable real value, perhaps about 50 per cent of cost. More will be said about this in subsequent paragraphs.

RESALE VALUES AND PROFIT MARGINS

Closely connected with the discussion above are resale values and the profit margins of the dealers who sold the gems. These must be discussed together since one depends upon the other. Only the naïve person could believe that a \$500 diamond bought today can be sold for the same price tomorrow. While some jewelry stores will give full value on a trade-in toward another purchase of higher value, or perhaps even stretch a point and give credit toward the purchase of an item of equal value, they cannot buy gems at retail value and expect to stay in business. This is not a unique situation by any means, even though the customer may argue that the diamond he wishes to sell is not damaged in any way, as would be the case with furniture, automobiles, or other items which suffer wear and tear. The jeweler must pay for his stock in trade, the services of his sales personnel, advertising, rent, upkeep, and a host of other expenses which are unavoidable. He cannot support all these expenses without requiring a profit on each sale.

The amount of profit varies considerably even within the same class of establishment, the tendency being to "mark up" fast-selling items at a lower rate than those which sell only occasionally. Markups on diamonds, for example, may be quite uniform over much of the country because a steady demand exists for those which are to be used in engagement rings; on the other hand, colored gems, such as the emerald, ruby, and sapphire, may bear variable markups because qualities are less standardized and the demand less steady. Keen competition exists among retail jewelers and the likelihood of getting a "steal" in one store as compared to another is remote, especially if diamonds are being bought.

Important variables in the amount of profit taken by the dealer are costs, as mentioned above, volume of business, overhead charges, and the class of clientele being dealt with. A popular fallacy is that small decrepit stores, with obviously cheap furnishings and low overhead, offer better bargains than the larger long-established stores doing business in handsomer environments and higher rent districts. The sad truth is that one is more likely to be fleeced in the smaller store than in the larger and more impressive one. Many small stores deliberately cater to clientele who represent less trustworthy members of the community, and usually, those less informed. To protect himself from bad debts, the proprietor handles merchandise upon which there is a large profit margin, and in

many instances, he will not hesitate to ask prices fully as high as those being asked in higher-class establishments for precisely the same merchandise, despite the fact that his overhead and other costs must be much lower.

Particularly to be avoided are those stores which habitually use misleading advertising terms, some examples of which are "genuine synthetic" in reference to ordinary inexpensive synthetic ring stones, or "the home of the blue-white diamonds," when blue-white diamonds are so exceedingly rare that the average reputable jeweler neither has one in stock nor could find one if he were asked to do so. Advertising of this sort causes the prudent buyer to suspect the integrity of the shop owner. On the other hand, large, long-established stores have risen to their prominent positions mainly by fairness and honesty in their dealings, for only by these means can an enviable reputation be won and a steady clientele assured. Reputable stores commonly join self-regulating associations such as the American Gem Society or the National Retail Jewelers Association. By joining, they commit themselves to following rigid rules of business ethics and conduct, and customers may be more assured that they will be able to get better value for their money.

While profit margins are variable for the reasons mentioned above, some general statements can be made at this time in respect to the markups on individual gems, engraved gems, and other classes of finished lapidary objects. The markups are almost always on a sliding scale, with higher markups, in per cent of cost, placed upon lower-priced items, and diminishing as the price of the item goes higher and higher. The most usual exception is when low-priced items sell quickly and in quantity. Another exception is when a dealer deliberately stocks a large variety of items in order to cater to the interests of as many persons as possible, but many of these items move only slowly. In such a situation it is usual to place much higher markups on the slow-moving items to compensate the dealer for the capital tied up in them. Such markups may be several hundred per cent of cost, but for normal, steady-selling items, the markup is usually 100 per cent for items costing about \$200 to \$300, decreasing to about 50 per cent for items costing \$1000 and to 30 per cent or less for items costing about \$2000. The markup is lower still for higher-cost items, but conversely may be more than 100 per cent for items in the range of several dollars to \$200.

It is emphasized that the above markups are only approximate and cannot be construed as being the rule for all sales of gemstones. However, it can now be appreciated that as far as resale values are concerned, one is more likely to recover a larger share of his costs from higher-priced gems than from lower-priced ones, in particular if the gems happen to be of very high quality.

PRICE TRENDS

While the prices of diamonds are carefully controlled, this is not the case with many other gemstones, which are commonly cast upon the market in a feast-or-famine fashion because of a big "strike" of rough in some gem-producing field. The resulting fluctuation in prices follows a definite pattern. When the news of the "strike" is broadcast, field buyers rush to the mine to purchase the production. The gem material is then placed into trade channels as quickly as possible to realize a quick profit. The glut of new material rapidly finds its way into the hands of cutters and soon thereafter the market receives the cut gems. In this game, the early birds reap quick profits because they can sell a considerable number of the gems at the older and higher prices if they were uncommon to begin with. But as the news spreads throughout trade circles, the gems quickly become unsaleable except at lower and lower prices, finally reaching some bottom figure which is so attractive to investment buyers or bargain hunters that the last of the gems are finally disposed of. For some time afterward prices remain depressed, but gradually they climb back to normal levels as the "floating" gems are absorbed by the public and the scarcity, which characterized the gem before, is once again restored.

In the long-range view, such events are only temporary in their effect and the fact remains that the general trend of gem prices is upward, closely following the world economy. The table below illustrates the remarkably steady rise in prices of good-quality gems, as compiled by the famous jewelry firm of Marcus & Company of New York and published in *Fortune*, December 1931. The sudden drop in the 1930 figures reflects the disastrous stock market crash of 1929.

Retail Values of Good-Quality One-Carat Gems
(in U.S. Dollars)

	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930
Emerald	\$150	\$175	\$250	\$550	\$800	\$650
Diamond	125	125	175	275	750	500
Ruby	75	75	100	200	300	300
Sapphire	75	75	75	150	250	200

Another compilation, by G. F. Kunz, Vice President of Tiffany & Company, and published in *Saturday Evening Post*, May 5, 1928, is also of

interest because it shows the very wide spread in retail prices between gems of best quality and those of fine quality. The first table refers to those exceptional specimens called "gems" by members of the trade, while the second table provides a per-carat price comparison. The sizes of the stones are not given, but presumably they are on the order of several carats or more.

Values Per Carat—Most Exceptional Specimens

1928

Name	Price per Carat
Emerald	\$ 6000
Ruby	4500
Sapphire	2000
Diamond, green	7000
" red	8500
" blue	6850
" white	3500
Pearl, 20-grain/5 cts.	20400
Pearl, 10-grain/2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts.	2600

Values Per Carat—Fine Quality Specimens

1928

Name	Price per Carat
Emerald	\$ 1000
Ruby	1000
Sapphire	500
Diamond	700
Pearl, 10-grain	2000

A more recent compilation of prices, prepared by Dr. Richard H. Jahns for his article "Gem Stones and Allied Materials" in *Industrial Minerals and Rocks*, 3rd Edition, 1960, is reproduced in Figure 3. It plots prices against weights, showing clearly how the value of any given gem changes according to size.

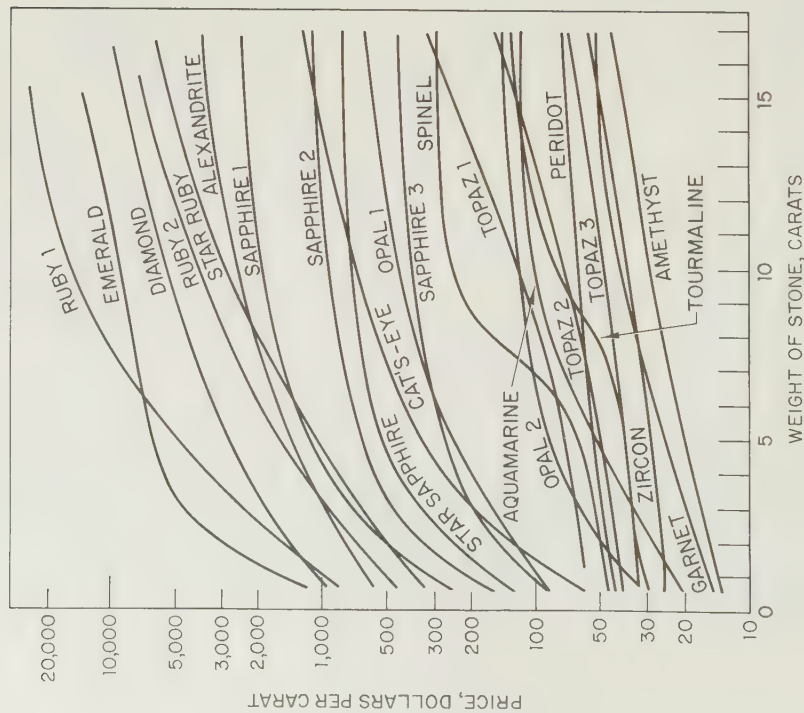


FIG. 3. Ranges in prices of cut gems of exceptionally fine quality according to weight.
(Courtesy Dr. Richard H. Jahns)

Prices shown in Figure 3 are on a logarithmic scale and represent averages for the period 1950–1957. The following notes apply to the curves, which should be regarded as rough approximations:

Emerald—Moderately dark green, essentially flawless.

Ruby 1—Medium dark red, very slightly purplish.

Ruby 2—Medium dark red, slightly orangy.

Diamond—White.

Star ruby—Medium dark red, slightly purplish.

Alexandrite—Medium dark, intense colors, with sharp color change.

Sapphire 1—Medium dark blue, slightly violetish.

Sapphire 2—Medium dark blue.

Sapphire 3—Medium dark pink or greenish-blue.

Star sapphire—Medium dark blue, slightly violetish.

Catseye—Chrysoberyl, medium dark green.

Opal 1—Dark blue to very dark gray.

Opal 2—White

Spinel—Medium dark orange-red.

Topaz 1—Medium purple-red.

Topaz 2—Medium pink.

Topaz 3—Medium blue.

Aquamarine—Medium dark blue.

Tourmaline—Medium dark pink, red, purplish-red, or violet-red.

Peridot—Medium dark green.

Zircon—Medium dark blue.

Garnet—Medium dark purplish-red.

Amethyst—Medium dark violet, reddish to purplish.

DIAMOND CUTTING AND CHARGES

Diamond cutting is a highly specialized form of lapidary work using accurate equipment but depending upon the skill of the cutters for satisfactory final results. The cutting trade tends to cluster its shops in only a few places in the world where the necessary talented workmen, equipment suppliers, and suitable rough are readily available. Principal cutting centers are established in Antwerp, New York, and in Israel, with smaller centers in Amsterdam, London, and San Juan, Puerto Rico. In the United States the largest center is located in midtown Manhattan, New York City, but several cutters operate shops in Chicago, Los Angeles, and a few other large cities. The United States cutters confine their work mainly to gems over $\frac{1}{8}$ carat, the smaller gems being cut in Antwerp and Israel.

Cutting charges for gems of about one carat weight range from about \$25 to \$35 per carat in the United States, to about \$75 to \$100 per carat for larger gems of five carats or more, depending upon the volume of business brought to the cutter and the time spent in such preliminary work as cleaving, sawing, or other preparations prior to actual faceting of the crystals. If the cutting is contracted for through a jeweler, the charges will be somewhat more.

WORLD CUTTING CENTERS AND CHARGES

Cutting centers devoted to all other gemstones are numerous. Practically every major country has at least one. The largest center is the Idar-Oberstein complex in Germany, which has been in continuous operation for centuries. Here all classes of work are accomplished, including diamond cutting, ordinary facet and cabochon work, gem engraving, sculpture, drilling of beads, making of ash trays, and other types of work too numerous to mention. A number of shops are family concerns, sometimes tracing their participation in the lapidary arts through several generations. Many of the shops specialize. For example, one may handle bead-drilling especially well, while another is equipped and skilled in carving. Cutting charges range from several dollars per carat for faceted gems on small orders, to pennies per carat on very large orders. Charges are adjusted according to the complexity of the cutting, the nature of the material, and the size of the finished objects. Anyone interested in sending rough to Idar-Oberstein for cutting should inquire beforehand for a schedule of charges, stating as accurately as possible what the finished objects should be, their size, style of cut, and other details. Under no circumstances should flawed or defective rough be sent, because it costs just as much to cut poor material as it does the best. Unless the rough is carefully cobbled beforehand to eliminate areas which are defec-

tive, the customer may find himself paying for cutting charges on gems or other objects of indifferent quality, perhaps not worth the cost of the charges incurred. This advice applies equally to all other cutting centers.

Since World War II, an important center has developed in Hong Kong as a result of the influx of skilled lapidaries from the ancient lapidary centers in Canton and Peking in the mainland of China. Many classes of work are accomplished, including facet and cabochon cutting, beads, small to large carvings, and utilitarian objects. The specialty, of course, is carving, an art in which the Chinese have always excelled. However, if Western motifs are wanted, problems arise because of the ingrained tradition of turning out carvings in the highly stylized Chinese manner. The carvers are quite incapable of producing a true-to-life nude figure, for example, or a realistic animal unless an accurate model is supplied which they can copy. Needless to say, prior arrangements must be carefully concluded before material is supplied and permission given to go ahead.

A much older center than Hong Kong exists in Kofu, Japan, where family shops, much like those of Idar-Oberstein, ply their art with centuries-old traditions behind them. This center has been famous for its specialized work in spheres and carvings, formerly produced from Japanese rock crystal but now replaced by imported stones. Long familiarity with rock crystal is reflected in the faceted beads and the "pagoda" stones which are turned out very cheaply in the thousands. Larger carvings are also undertaken, but the results seldom achieve the spontaneity and imagination of the Chinese carvings unless the lapidaries are furnished with accurate models. Like the Chinese, they also cannot turn out life-like nudes, animals, and other objects because of being steeped in an art tradition which rarely allowed such faithful representations to be made.

Smaller cutting centers are located in various oriental countries, mostly to handle the gems mined from local deposits. Excellent faceted work is accomplished in Burma, but their cabochons are sometimes of poor quality when made from the cheaper materials. In Ceylon, particularly in Colombo, native lapidaries pay far too much attention to recovering as much weight as possible from the rough, following a tradition of centuries' standing. Many of their faceted gems are grotesque distortions, usually brilliant to be sure, but so deep or so deformed that many resemble carrots in shape. They are fond of certain cutting styles which repeatedly crop up on their faceted gems and are almost infallible hallmarks of Ceylon work. The preoccupation with weight also results in star gems which look like balls because the parts underneath are not cut away but left to add weight, or lopsided stars in which the crossing points of the light streaks are far off to one side. Similar asymmetry occurs in moonstones. Indian work is inclined to be equally sloppy from the Western point of view, many faceted gems having facets applied in what seems to be only an approximation of symmetry. This irregularity certainly pos-

Charges for Custom Faceting in Germany
Customer-Supplied Material

	Per Gem	Per Carat			
Gemstone & Cut Style	Under 1 ct.	1-3	3-5	5-10	10+
QUARTZ varieties; oval, oct., cush.	1.40	1.30	.80	.60	.50
<i>Above varieties</i> cut to specific sizes, or rd. brills., or fancy shapes	1.80	1.70	1.20	.90	.80
CORUNDUM, GARNET, BERYL, TOURMALINE, TOPAZ, FLUORITE, SPHENE; oval, oct., cush.	1.60	1.30	1.00	.80	.70
<i>Above</i> , cut to specific sizes, or rd. brills., or fancy shapes	2.00	1.80	1.60	1.20	1.10

Note: Prices for very small quantities, or extremely poor material requiring removal of defective areas, are slightly higher, while prices are lower for large quantities of clean material.

Charges for Custom Cabochon Cutting
Customer-Supplied Material

	Per Gem	Per Carat			
Gemstone	Under 1 ct.	1-3	3-5	5-10	10+
STAR RUBY, SAPPHIRE	1.80	1.50	1.00	.90	.80
OPALS	1.50	1.10	.60	.60	.60
OPALS, cut to specific sizes	1.60	1.30	.90	.90	.80

sesses a distinctive charm when the gems are set in the colorful gold-enamel mountings of native jewelry, but larger gems, imported into Western countries and meant for setting in Western-style jewelry, usually need to be recut.

Important cutting centers are established in London, Paris, and elsewhere in Europe. The cutting of the locally-mined pyropes in Bohemia, once an impressive business, is now at a low point but is recovering. Excellent facet and cabochon work is accomplished in London and Paris, and also in the United States, in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, and a few other major cities. Brazil is rapidly developing an impressive native cutting industry of considerable versatility and skill in the faceting of native gemstones. They have learned how to facet oval brilliants and other more demanding styles both in standard gemstones and in the difficult kunzite. Much agate is also being processed into ash trays and other large ornamental objects. In Australia, cutting centers exist for both facet and cabochon work, the latter specializing in the treatment of opals and the former in the sapphires found in several places on the continent. New Zealand has a small cutting center specializing in the cutting and carving of nephrite and bowenite. The famous zircons of Thailand are beautifully cut by native lapidaries who also now turn out enormous quantities of quartz gems at astonishingly low prices.

All centers mentioned above accept custom work, but due to varying costs of living, customs duties, and other factors, most work today is sent to Germany or Hong Kong, if the services of local centers are not desired. Customs regulations in the United States cause charges to be levied against cut gems regardless of the cost of the rough, for which no discount is allowed. It is advisable to check regulations at a local customs office before contracting for lapidary services abroad. The table on page 27 gives typical charges for custom faceting and cabochon work in Germany on customer-supplied gem material. The rough is sent to an agent in the United States and dispatched by him to Idar-Oberstein where the actual work is performed.

In addition to commercial centers, many amateur cutters in the United States do facet and cabochon work, preparation of flat slabs, book ends, spheres, and sometimes gem engraving and carving. In the case of faceted gems, exceptionally precise cutting can be expected, while rarer gems, many of them of a degree of softness or fragility baffling to the commercial cutter, can also be handled. Depending on the volume of work, styles of cuts, and the nature of the gemstones, charges usually range from \$3 to \$5 minimum per faceted gem of about one carat or less, with additional charges for increasing size on the basis of \$.50 to \$1.50 per carat. Charges are higher for exceedingly soft and fragile gemstones which require slow, careful work.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY QUOTATIONS—1967

The following table gives the exchange rates for converting United States dollars into foreign currencies. Particular attention should be paid to those currencies marked with an asterisk (*) because their instability causes large changes in short periods of time; obtain latest quotations from a bank before contracting for materials or services.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES USED IN THE GEM TRADE

Rough and cut gemstones are sold either by weight or size, the latter being used mostly for cabochon gems, and weight, in carats, for faceted gems. However, if cabochon gems are made from very precious material such as catseye chrysoberyl, emerald, opal, etc., they are sold by weight; conversely, very cheap faceted gems, such as rock crystal, smoky quartz and some synthetics, may be sold by diameter size (expressed in millimeters).

Rough gemstones of the cheaper sorts are sold by the pound or by the kilogram. Somewhat more expensive types are sold by the ounce, and most faceting material and precious cabochon material is sold by the gram or even by the carat. Massive gemstones may also be sold in the form of slabs, generally about 3/16" to 1/2" thick, using the square inch as the cost unit.

Conversion Table of Weights and Measures

Unit	Equivalent
Pound, avoirdupois (lb.)	16 ounces
" "	.454 kilogram
" "	453.60 grams
" "	2268.0 carats
Ounce, avoirdupois (oz.)	28.53 grams
" "	141.75 carats
Kilogram (kg.)	1000 grams
"	5000 carats
"	2.2046 pounds
"	35.25 ounces
Gram (gm.)	5 carats
Carat (ct.)	1/5 gram
"	100 "points"
Point (pt.)	1/100 carat
Grain (gn.)	1/5 carat
Inch (in.)	25.40 millimeters
Millimeter (mm.)	approx. 1/25 inch

International Monetary Quotations

Country	Monetary Unit	Equivalent in \$	\$1 Buys
Argentina*	Peso (100 centavos)	.003	345 pesos
Australia	Dollar (100 cents)	1.128	89 cents
Austria	Pound (20 schillings)	.78	25.64 schillings
Belgium	Franc (100 centimes)	.02	49.7 francs
Bolivia*	Peso (100 bolivianos)	.09	11.78 pesos
Brazil*	Cruzeiro (new)	.314	3.18 cruzeiros
Burma	Kyat	.21	4.76 kyats
Canada	Dollar (100 cents)	.92	1.08 dollars
Ceylon	Rupee (100 cents)	.17	5.92 rupees
Chile*	Escudo (100 centesimos)	.20	5 escudos
China (Nat.)	NT Dollar (100 cents)	.025	40 dollars
Colombia*	Peso (100 centavos)	.06	18.08 pesos
Czechoslo- vakia	Korun (100 hellers)	.062	16.25 korunen
Denmark	Krone (100 öre)	.1345	7.435 kroner
Ecuador	Sucre	.056	1.8 sucres
Egypt	Pound (100 piastres)	2.32	.43 pound
Finland	New Finnmark (100 pennis)	.241	4.15 finnmarks
France	Franc (100 centimes)	.20	4.90 francs
Germany (West)	Deutschmark (100 pfennige)	.25	3.99 deutschmark
Great Britain	Pound (20 shillings)	2.40	8 shillings
Greece	Drachma (100 lepta)	.033	30 drachmas
Guatemala	Quetzal (100 centavos)	1.00	1 quetzal
Hong Kong	Dollar (100 cents)	.166	6.02 dollars
Iceland	Krona (100 aurar)	.023	43 krona
India	Rupee (100 naye paise)	.135	7.43 rupees
Indonesia*	Rupiah (100 sens)	.10	10 rupees
Iran	Rial (100 dinars)	.013	75 rials
Israel	Pound or Lira (100 agorot)	.33	3 pounds
Italy	Lira (100 centesimi)	.0016	623 lira
Japan	Yen (100 sen)	.0027	362 yen
Kenya	Shilling	.09	11 shillings

International Monetary Quotations (cont.)

Country	Monetary Unit	Equivalent in \$	\$1 Buys
Lebanon	Pound (100 piastres)	.32	3 pounds
Malagasy Rep.	Franc	.044	250 francs
Mexico	Peso (100 centavos)	.08	12.50 pesos
Mozambique	Escudo (100 centavos)	.035	28.40 escudos
Netherlands	Guilder (100 cents)	.28	3.60 guilders
New Zea- land	Dollars (100 cents)	1.13	.88 dollars
Norway	Krone (100 öre)	.14	7.13 kroner
Pakistan	Rupee (100 paisa)	.21	4.75 rupees
Panama	Balboa (2 pesos)	1.00	1 balboa
Peru	Sol (100 centavos)	.026	38.46 sols
Philippines	Peso (100 centavos)	.26	3.90 pesos
Portugal	Escudo (100 centavos)	.035	28.40 escudos
Saudi Arabia	Riyal (20 gurshes)	.225	4.44 riyals
Singapore	Dollar (100 cents)	.33	3.05 dollars
South Afri- ca (Rep.)	Rand (100 cents)	1.41	.71 rand
Spain	Peseta (100 centimos)	.015	69 pesetas
South West Africa	Rand (100 cents)	1.41	.71 rand
Soviet Union	Ruble (100 kopecks)	1.11	90 kopecks
Sweden	Krona (100 öre)	.194	5.15 kroner
Switzerland	Franc (100 centimes)	.23	4.34 francs
Tanzania	Shilling (100 cents)	.14	7 shillings
Thailand	Baht or Tikal (100 satang)	.05	20 baht
Uruguay*	Peso (100 centesimos)	.014	71 pesos
Venezuela	Bolivar (100 centimos)	.22	4.48 bolivars

Note: A useful pocket guide for dealings in foreign currencies is Richard Joseph's *World Wide Money Converter and Tipping Guide*, Doubleday & Company, Inc., Garden City, N.Y., published annually.

III

Rough Gemstones

The following sections discuss important properties and characteristics of rough gemstones which the buyer must take into consideration when making his purchases. It is not within the scope of this catalog to explain the causes of these properties and characteristics, or to describe the operation of the several gemological instruments which will be mentioned from time to time. The reader desiring more information should consult one of the gemological textbooks listed in the Bibliography. The last part of this chapter provides a complete and detailed listing of the gemstones which have been used by both commercial and amateur lapidaries. Each entry gives pertinent remarks designed to assist the reader in becoming a discriminating buyer.

FACET-GRADE MATERIALS

Obviously, the first consideration in choosing material for faceted gems is that it be transparent enough to permit the development of the brilliance for which faceted gems are mainly valued. Cloudy to translucent gemstones, and even those which are quite opaque, are sometimes cut into faceted gems, but they cannot be as spectacularly beautiful as those which are perfectly clear inside. Occasionally, highly translucent chrysocolla chalcedony, smithsonite, idocrase, serpentine, and other normally massive materials are facet-cut and show enough diffuse reflection from the back facets to make them glow in a rather pleasing manner.

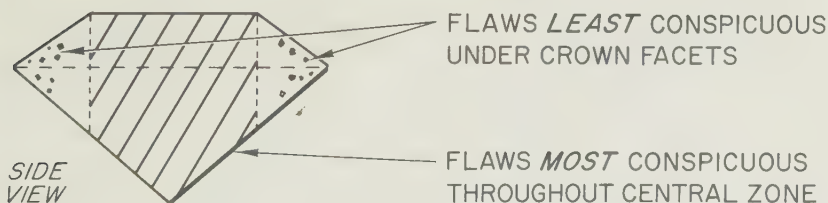
Ideally, however, facet material should be completely "clean," or free of flaws of any kind such as cracks, partly developed cleavages, or solid inclusions or cavities containing liquids or gases. Common inclusions consist of layers of minute gas- or liquid-filled cavities, the shape of the layers suggesting the name "veil" or "veil-type" inclusions. Other com-

mon inclusions are hollow openings or solid inclusions, of small diameter and great length, often resembling bundles of hairs in parallel position. While inclusions of this kind serve useful purposes in cabochon gems, they are generally regarded as defects in facet-grade material.

EFFECTS OF FLAWS AND INCLUSIONS

Ordinary cracks and fissures are abundant in many gemstones but may also arise during trimming of the rough by miners and dealers. Whenever possible, cracked rough should be avoided for the reasons explained below. If the edge of a crack intrudes into a clean area, one may be sure that the base of the crack extends deeper than the eye can see, because its narrowest part is thinner than one wave length of light and thus becomes invisible. Despite its invisibility, the damage exists and it may happen that during cutting the crack will open farther. This is likely to occur in kunzite, topaz, tourmaline, and clear opal, but it could happen in other gemstones. In the case of kunzite, such cracks have been known to open progressively during cutting, despite all attempts of the lapidary to cut past them, until finally the partly finished gem falls in two. The small cracks around the periphery of transparent tourmaline crystals and those in the clear "cherry" and "honey" opals of Mexico are also likely to continually expand during shaping, until the stone is

BRILLIANT CUT



STEP CUT

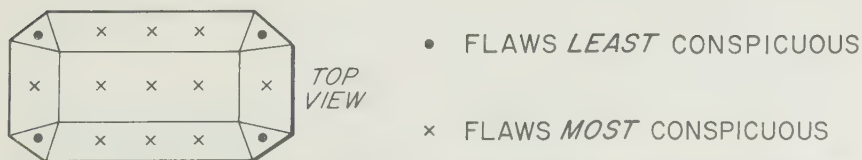


FIG. 4. Placement of small flaws in round brilliant and step-cut gems to disguise their presence.

ground to a ridiculously small size or falls into pieces. For these reasons, it is wise not to accept transparent rough in which well-developed cracks point toward clear interior areas.

Another drawback to leaving cracks in finished gems is that the slight surface openings may pick up polishing powder from the lap or create a series of small scores behind the crack opening which interrupt the smoothness of the polished facet. From the standpoint of brilliance and clean reflections, cracks are unsightly if allowed to remain near the center of the gem, because they will be repeatedly reflected until the gem seems to contain dozens of cracks instead of merely one or two. This effect is most disastrous in step-cut gems and least noticeable in round brilliants, particularly if the cutter places the flaws near the girdle facets as shown in Figure 4. In some instances, notably in emeralds, numerous small, uniformly distributed flaws create acceptable gems which appear to "glow" rather than to sparkle. Such numerous inclusions are called *jardin*, or "garden."

If cracks or flaws cannot be avoided, the rough should be selected on the basis of (1) uniformity and small size of flaws, and (2) location of flaws near the periphery of the rough gemstone where they can be cut

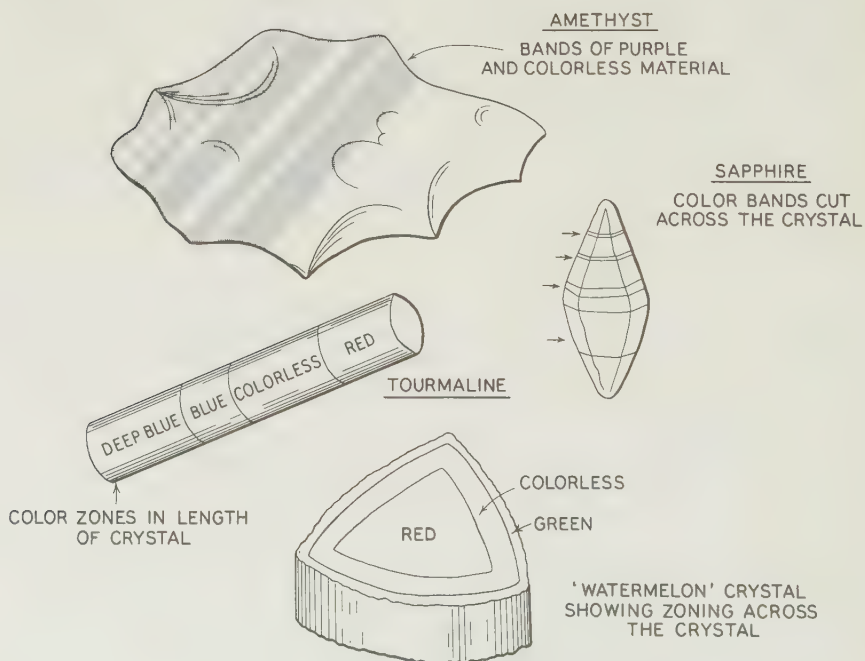


FIG. 5. Color distribution in gem rough.

away or hidden beneath girdle facets. Under no circumstances should rough be accepted which contains flaws in the center of the clear area. This rough cannot be used unless it is sliced through the flaw itself and two smaller clean gems made instead of one large one.

COLOR AND COLOR DISTRIBUTION

In many gemstones, color tends to be uniformly distributed in the rough, and the lapidary's only concern is that of cutting the largest gem consistent with the shape of the rough. In other gemstones, however, the color may be unevenly distributed or even changeable in character from place to place as shown in Figure 5. Amethyst is frequently an offender, with its color confined to narrow bands with colorless material between. If these bands appear edge-up as one looks down upon the gem, they will be easily noticeable and detract from the appearance. The skilled lapidary carefully notes their position and orients the rough in such a manner during shaping that the bands will lie approximately parallel to the top surface of the gem. Thus if one buys amethyst rough, it is necessary to look for this defect and select only those pieces in which it will be possible to place the bands correctly and still obtain a good yield.

Sometimes color occurs in only one spot or area, the rest of the rough being pale in hue or even colorless. If the rough is shaped as shown in Figure 6, with the spot of color placed at the apex of the pavilion, the finished gem will be "flooded" with color and could appear quite handsome.

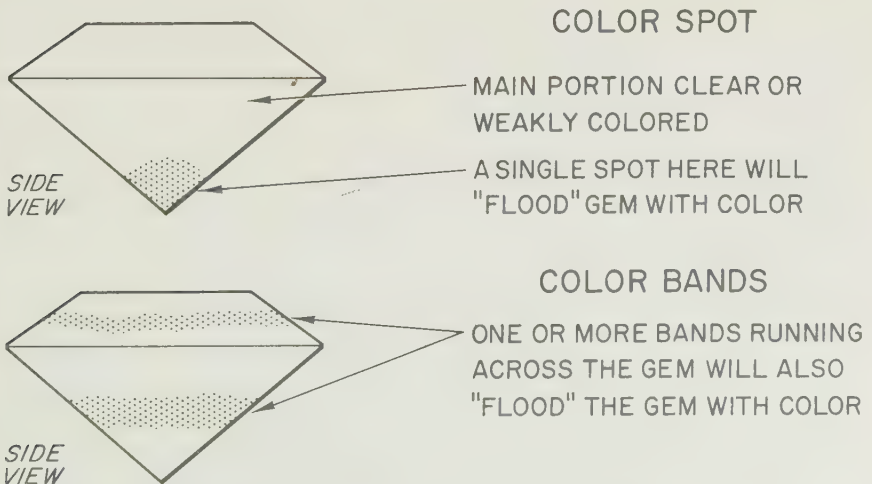


FIG. 6. Utilizing spots or bands of color properly when cutting gems.

A particularly troublesome color problem arises in gemstones which show marked differences in color depending upon the direction within the crystal. When two colors appear, the effect is called *dichroism* and may be present in such gemstones as tourmaline, beryl, apatite, benitoite, ruby, sapphire, and zircon. The effect is often so strong in tourmaline crystals that it can be easily detected with the unaided eye. The dichroic effect is shown diagrammatically in Figure 7. Very commonly, the color

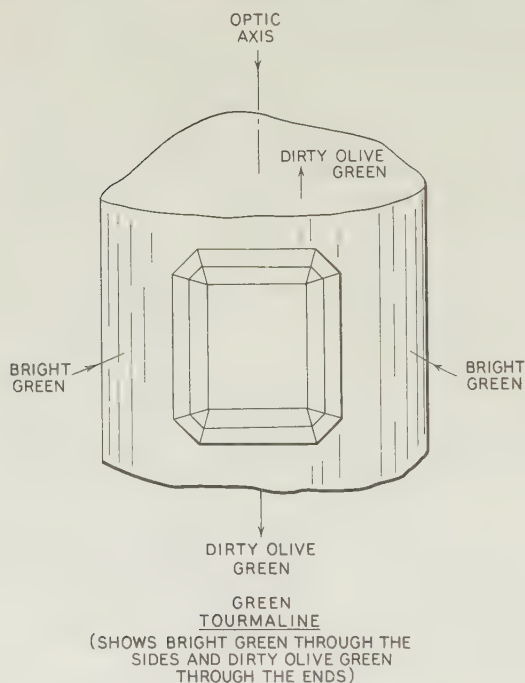


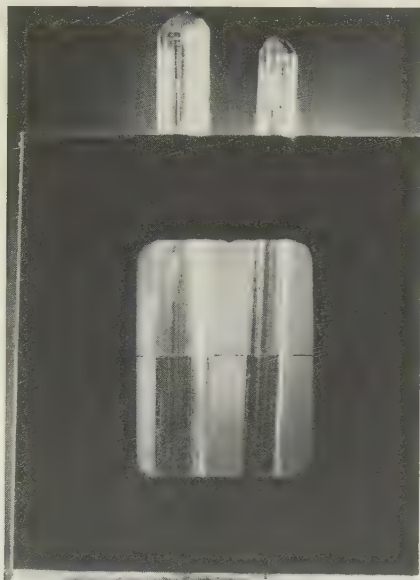
FIG. 7. Dichroism in a tourmaline crystal showing how a gem is positioned to obtain the best finished appearance.

along the length of the crystal, or the direction of the optic axis, is a disagreeable shade of olive which is sometimes so dark that it seems black. However, looking through the sides of the crystal, the color is a much more pleasing shade of yellow-green. Figure 7 shows how a step-cut gem must be placed in such a crystal if the final color is to be pleasing.

In some dichroic gems the lapidary reverses the procedure to obtain the best "face-up" color. For example, the best color in a pink tourmaline is seen looking *down* along the crystal axis instead of across; thus the gem has to be cut so that the top facets lie across the crystal instead of parallel to its length. Other dichroic gemstones that require this orientation are ruby and sapphire and some beryls. To be certain of the proper orientation, some cutters use a small instrument called a *dichro-*

scope which separates the two colors clearly and enables the skilled user to tell which direction in the rough gemstone would produce the best results. One of the simplest of these instruments is made from pieces of polaroid film; its use is shown in the photograph of Figure 8 where

FIG. 8. Split-polaroid dichroscope placed before a pink tourmaline to show the two dichroic colors of rich pink and pale pink.



actual crystals of pink tourmaline are being tested. The differences in color shade are apparent in the two windows of the instrument.

In still other kinds of gemstones, *three* colors occur in the crystals according to direction, and the effect then is given the name *trichroism*. It is more difficult to orient a gem properly in such crystals, but again the dichroscope is helpful. The cutter examines such crystals with care to observe the separate colors. Only two colors can be seen at one time, but by turning the crystal about he eventually detects the third color. He then makes a choice of direction based upon the most pleasing and strongest color, remembering that now at least two of the three colors will blend into a combined hue. Some experience is necessary in the cutting of such crystals, but once the tricks have been learned it is not a difficult procedure. Striking trichroic colors are seen in iolite (pale yellow, pale blue, deep blue) and in facet-grade andalusite (yellow, green, red).

It now only remains to say that in a third class of gemstones there is no color difference according to direction and of course no inspection of the rough is required with the dichroscope, the lapidary needing

merely to look for possible patchiness or zoning of color. Some gemstones in this class are garnet, opal, natural glasses (tektites), obsidian, and spinel. Those gemstones that would normally show dichroism or trichroism but are composed of a great many minute interlocked crystals also behave in this fashion, e.g., jadeite and serpentine. If highly translucent specimens of these gemstones are held before the dichroscope, no color changes will be detected.

The table on page 39 shows the principal gemstones exhibiting pronounced dichroism or trichroism. Strong color differences require proper orientation if satisfactory gems are to result.

EFFECTS OF DOUBLE REFRACTION

The property of *double refraction* occurs in many gemstones, and when strong, must be taken into consideration when purchasing rough. In poorly cut zircons, spenes, or synthetic rutiles ("titania"), a displeasing "blurry" appearance is seen as one looks down on the top of the gem because the junctions between facets seem doubled (Figure 9). Double

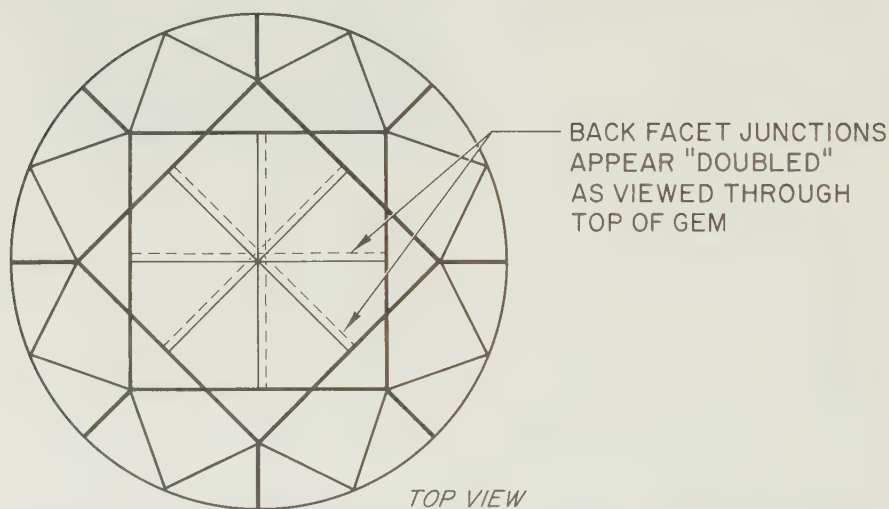


FIG. 9. A faceted zircon gem showing how the back facets appear doubled due to double-refraction.

refraction is an inherent property which cannot be eliminated, but its effects can be reduced by skillful orientation of the rough, if the latter is of the proper shape to begin with. In some crystals, as in the zircon, there is only one direction along which double refraction is at a mini-

Gemstones Showing Pronounced Dichroism or Trichroism

Name	Apparent Color	Colors Seen in Dichroscope	Contrast
Andalusite	brownish	green, red, yellow	strong
Axinite	brown	brown, violet, red	strong
Benitoite	blue	blue, colorless	strong
Beryl, aqua- marine	blue	blue, colorless	distinct
Chrysoberyl, alexandrite	green (daylight)	green, yellow, red	strong
Chrysoberyl, alexandrite	red (artif. light)	green, reddish- yellow, red	strong
Corundum, ruby	red	red, orange-red	strong
Corundum, sapphire	blue	blue, pale green- blue	strong
Enstatite	brown	red-brown, green, yellow	strong
Epidote	brown	brown, green, yellow-green	strong
Iolite	blue	dark blue, paler blue, yellow	strong
Sphene	green	green, pale brown, pale yellow	distinct
Sphene	yellow	yellow, brown, pale green	distinct
Spodumeme, kunzite	lilac	violet, pink, colorless	strong
Tourmaline, rubellite	red	dark red, pink	strong
Tourmaline, indicolite	blue	dark blue, pale blue	strong
Tourmaline, green	green	olive-green, pale green	strong
Tourmaline dravite	brown	dark brown, pale red-brown	strong
Zircon	blue	blue, colorless	strong

Note: For a complete list, consult one of the standard gemological texts listed in the Bibliography.

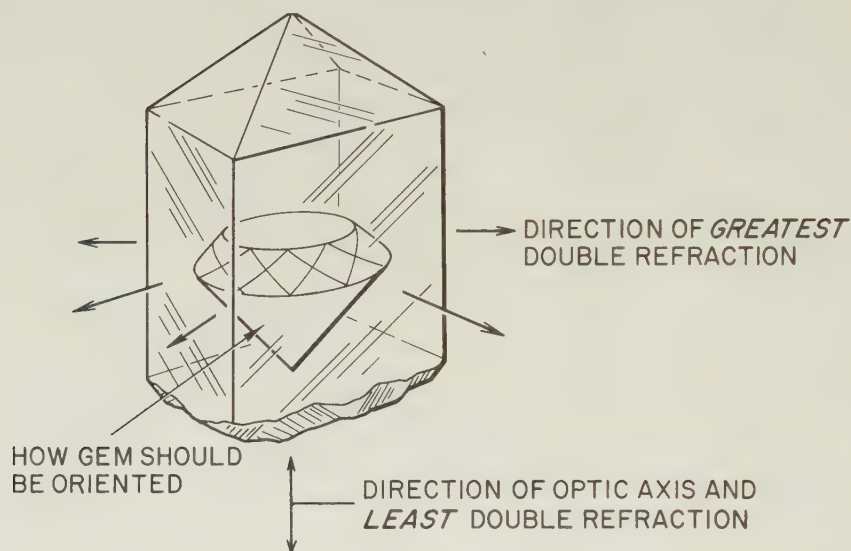


FIG. 10. How a faceted gem should be oriented within a zircon crystal to obtain least double-refraction.

mum, as shown in Figure 10. If the faceted gem is cut so that its top facets lie *across* this direction, the least amount of blurring will be seen when one looks down upon the gem. In other crystals, there are several directions in which double refraction is least, sphene for example, and the knowledgeable buyer must examine each crystal very carefully to be sure that he picks those most likely to produce good results.

ORIENTING SYNTHETIC RUTILE

In view of the troubles many cutters have had with the highly double-refractive synthetic rutile, a few words on how to locate the direction along which the least blurring will occur in finished gems are considered worthwhile. This direction coincides with the optic axis. Synthetic rutile is usually sold in *boules* or cylindrical masses which look like enormous grains of corn, or sometimes in pieces of boules. The optic axis can lie in any direction in the boule, although mostly it is approximately parallel to the length. Unfortunately the outside of the boule is always frosted and one cannot look through it to detect the optic axis without polishing some facets or "windows" in the manner shown in Figure 11. Near the end opposite these windows a pencil mark is made on the surface at any convenient point. If by luck the pencil mark and the window through which the lapidary looks are located at opposite ends of the

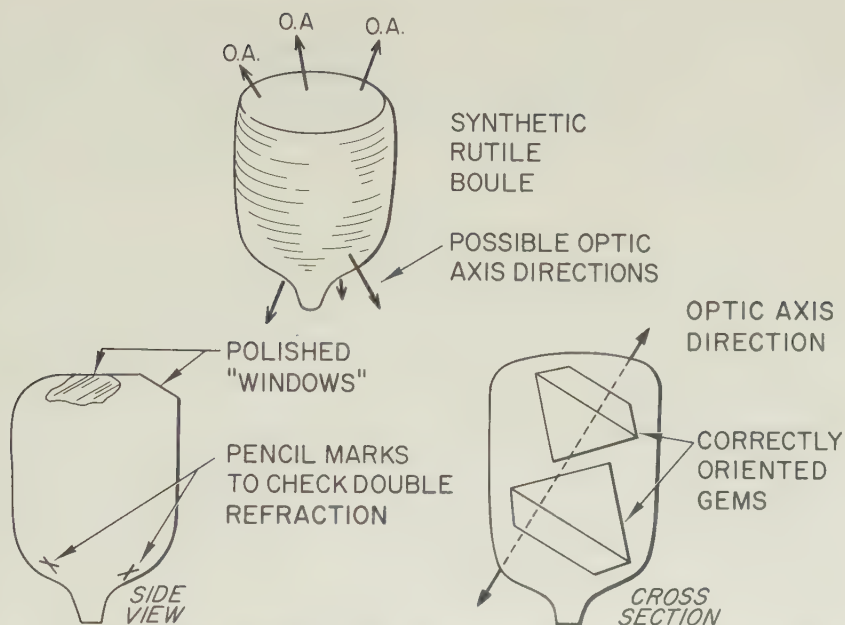


FIG. 11. Orienting synthetic rutile boules to avoid double-refraction effects.

optic axis, then very little blurring of the pencil mark will be apparent; however, it is more likely that the mark will be appreciably "doubled." Now comes the trick. If another mark is made about $\frac{1}{8}$ " away from the first, and observed again through the window, it is easy to compare its appearance with that of the first mark. If it is more blurred, it means that the optic axis is being worked away from; if it is less blurred, it means that the optic axis is being approached. By making another mark, and perhaps others toward the proper direction, it is possible to steadily decrease the blurring image until the point is reached where blurring is least. Now if an imaginary line is connected from the window to the last pencil mark, this will be the direction of the optic axis. The boule can then be marked and sawed up properly, with confidence that when gems are cut the least amount of blurring will occur.

Except for the gemstones mentioned and a number of the rarely cut species, such as the carbonates, the effects of double refraction can be largely ignored when purchasing rough. In the case of synthetic rutile, however, it is extremely important, and every effort should be made to determine the optical axis before cutting begins. If a considerable number of synthetic gems are to be cut it is wisest to buy whole boules, because they lend themselves better to the axis-locating procedure described

above than do sawed sections or the small angular pieces which are commonly sold for the cutting of small single gems. If small sections must be bought it is a good idea to ask the supplier to indicate with two opposed dots on the surface of the rough the position of the axis, which he should know if he has taken the trouble to saw the boule according to the axis position.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF FACET ROUGH

Perhaps the first question that the experienced lapidary asks himself when shown a parcel of facet rough concerns the *shape* of the gemstone crystals or fragments. If these are excessively thin, elongated, or grossly misshapen, the return in terms of finished carats against rough carats can be disappointingly low. Very slender pencils of tourmaline, for example, regardless of how lively the color or how elegant the crystal form, cannot yield gems any thicker than the pencil itself (Figure 8). Thin platy crystals, Montana Yogo Gulch sapphires for example, are also impossible to cut into anything except very small gems. Similarly, crystal fragments with deep hollows must be cut to eliminate such hollows,



FIG. 12. Using a desk lamp to check for flaws in a transparent gemstone.

which means a drastic reduction in finished size regardless of how large the piece of rough appeared at the start. In general, best returns come from chunky or blocky pieces approximating spheres or cubes, and thus lending themselves readily to the cutting of brilliant or step cuts. In any case, the cutter must visualize what the rough can yield and buy accordingly, providing, of course, that the rough is satisfactory in terms of color, flaws, and the other considerations previously discussed.

Once the rough has been selected for shape, it should be critically examined for inner clarity, color and color distribution, cleavage traces, etc. Cracks or inclusions show up best in transmitted light, as shown in Figure 12 where a desk lamp is being used for examination. The stone is placed at the edge of the shade in such a way that the strong light passes through the gem but does not blind the eyes. By slowly turning the rough, brilliant reflections arise from cracks, and to a lesser extent, from inclusions. Sometimes it is helpful to wet the stone with oil or with water because this allows a clearer view of the interior.

As an excellent alternative, a small pencil flashlight can be used to examine rough by holding the stone near the body at a comfortable distance below the eyes and shining the light upwards through the stone. The best flashlight for this purpose is the kind fitted with a small bulb which is about the size of a match head. This puts a narrow but intense beam of light into the stone, which quickly illuminates blemishes.

IMMERSION OF ROUGH

A better way to examine the interior is to place a piece of rough in a liquid which nearly matches its refractive index. Everyone has observed the startling result when clear ice is placed in ordinary water; seemingly it disappears! Because ice is frozen water it has nearly the same refractive index as ordinary tap water; hence the "disappearance." Precisely the same effect is observed with gemstones, providing the right fluid is used. The trick is to obtain a closely matching fluid, the closer the better. A fluid may be of any kind, as long as it is not harmful. If an exactly matching fluid cannot be obtained, practically any fluid is better than nothing at all. Some commonly available fluids are fuel oils, kerosene, mineral oil, castor oil, salad oils, and clove oil. The following table lists those which are most useful. Some of the unusual ones may be ordered from drugstores.

OTHER MEANS OF EXAMINATION

One of the best ways to examine facet rough is to cut and polish a small "window" on the rough to look inside. Not much material is lost in the process and uncertainties as to internal quality can be resolved.

Immersion Fluids

Name	Refractive Index	Suitable for
Kerosene	1.45	Opal
Glycerine	1.47	Opal
Mineral oil	1.48	Natrolite Moldavite
Cedar wood oil	1.51	Petalite Pollucite Leucite
Clove oil	1.54	Feldspar
Anise oil	1.55	Quartz Scapolite Beryllonite
Bromoform*	1.59	Beryl
Cassia oil	1.60	Topaz
Monochlornapthalene*	1.63	Topaz Apatite Tourmaline Andalusite Danburite
Monobromonapthalene*	1.66	Spodumene Phenakite Kornerupine Diopside
Monoidonapthalene*	1.70	Sinhalite Willemite Idocrase Kyanite
Methylene iodide*	1.74	Spinel Sapphire Garnet Chrysoberyl Benitoite
Methylene iodide with sulfur*	1.78	Garnet

*Avoid inhaling fumes; avoid skin contacts by using tweezers to immerse and remove rough.

Skilled cutters usually cut a single large facet on the rough where it will serve the double purpose of a window, and, if no defects are found, as the large table facet of the finished gem. It must be mentioned, however, that dealers do not permit gemstones to be returned to them if windows have been cut on the rough; buyers must make up their minds about the rough without damaging it in any way.

When a large quantity of rough is involved, especially if it is in the form of many small etched or abraded fragments or pebbles, individual examination becomes tedious and time-consuming. Sometimes it pays to make up an examination bench fitted with a frosted glass top, beneath which is an electric bulb. The pebbles are spread over the glass and the obviously clear ones separated from those which are just as obviously unsuited for facet work. Another method is to tumble the rough to a good polish, and from among the finished stones, select those of facet quality. This has been successfully employed with peridot rough from Arizona, rose quartz from Brazil, and other gemstones. While there is some loss of material, it is not as much as may be imagined, and the ability to select top-grade, high-priced material may more than offset the loss in weight and the cost of tumbling.

CABOCHON MATERIAL

Flawlessness in cabochon material is not as crucial as it is in facet material; however, large flaws or surface cracks which tend to trap polishing powder, pores, soft inclusions which may pit during polishing, and other gross defects can result in unsightly gems. In very valuable materials such as star ruby and corundum, which depend for their value upon the inclusions creating the stars, great care is used in selecting the rough, because the brightness of the stars depends upon the basic clarity of the gemstone. If dark-colored inclusions are present, or small cracks and other defects, the reflections will be interfered with and the gem will be less beautiful. Some specific recommendations on star rough follow.

SELECTION OF ASTERIATED, OR STAR, ROUGH

It is not an easy task to judge quality in star sapphire because most crystals, supplied by the gravel deposits of Ceylon and Burma, are heavily abraded and not properly shaped to show the star even if the crystals are immersed in a suitable fluid. The inclusions which cause the star, or *asterism*, lie in only one series of parallel planes, as shown in Figure 13, with the optic axis at right angles to them. The first task is to determine the direction of this axis and to grind and polish away some material from one end of the crystal to impart the necessary spherical

shape which allows the star to be seen. While some crystals are found which show a decided silky sheen at opposite ends, which mark the ends of the crystals and therefore the places where shaping should begin, this is not always the case, and some needless loss could occur unless the lapidary were sure. Fortunately, many crystals show some traces of crystal faces as shown in Figure 13. These faces are usually striated par-

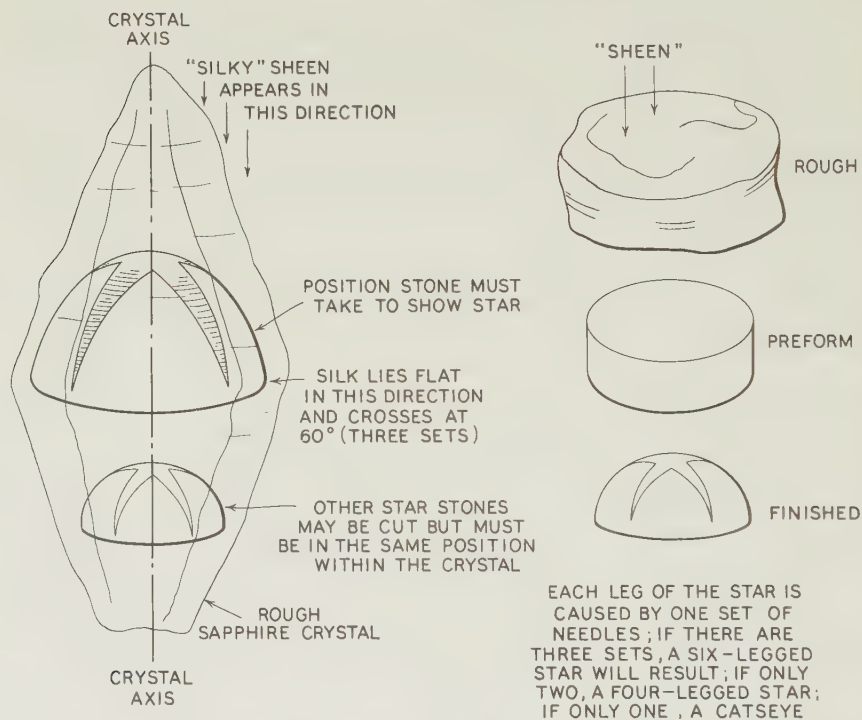


FIG. 13. How gems are cut from star sapphire crystals in order to place the star on top.

allel to the planes containing the inclusions. Using them as clues, coupled with the appearance of sheen on opposite ends of the rough crystal, it is possible to safely shape and polish one end to check for asterism. The material removed in this preliminary shaping and polishing operation needs only to be large enough to do the trick, sometimes a polished area of $\frac{1}{8}$ " across being sufficient.

Star rubies may be more difficult to orient because some of the crystals are less regular in shape than sapphire crystals. However, one excellent clue, if the crystals are not too badly worn, is to look upon the surfaces

for triangular markings and ridges which occur only on the ends of the crystals.

In both ruby and sapphire, frequent wetting with methylene iodide helps to detect the silky shimmer of the star-forming inclusions. All checking for asterism should be under a pinpoint source of light and not under a fluorescent light or an overhead fixture containing several light bulbs. If the sun is available, it provides the best light of all.

SELECTION OF CHATOYANT ROUGH

The term *chatoyant* is used to designate the silky sheen caused by very small reflecting inclusions of a fibrous nature which lie in parallel position in certain gemstones. Strictly speaking, all star gems are chatoyant, but the chatoyancy occurs in several directions at once while in ordinary chatoyant gems, such as catseye chrysoberyl and catseye tourmaline, only one set of reflecting inclusions is present and therefore only one line of light crosses over the polished surface of the gem. The principles for selecting suitable chatoyant rough are the same as outlined above for star stones. Sometimes the selection task is easier because some chatoyant gems possess this property so strongly that even the briefest inspection is enough to convince one that the effect really exists. Good examples are tigereye from Africa, some chrysoberyls and tourmalines, and rarely, some beryls. Figure 14 shows how a catseye gem is cut from chatoyant rough and indicates the proper shape of the rough if a good yield is expected.

In all star and catseye rough it is important to remember that the sharpest lines of light develop only if the finished cabochon is strongly curved over the top. If it is too shallow, the reflections tend to widen and become diffuse. A good rule of thumb is to select only those pieces of rough which are approximately ball-like in form. The finished cabochon should be approximately hemispherical, or broadly oval, with the thickness of the gem from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ the breadth. If thicker gems are cut, they become grotesque, while thinner gems exhibit poorer optical effects. Further, the finest stars and eyes can only result if the inclusions are very slender, highly reflective, perfectly straight, sufficiently numerous to provide strong reflections, and evenly distributed throughout the crystal. It is very rare that all of these requirements are met in one gem, and naturally such a specimen commands a very high price.

Top-quality ruby, sapphire, and chrysoberyl rough displaying promising chatoyancy seldom leaves the country of origin without being cut locally and sold in this form. About the best that the amateur cutter can expect to obtain, or the professional for that matter, if he does not have direct trade connections into the countries producing such valuable rough, are smaller pieces of no more than several grams weight, or larger

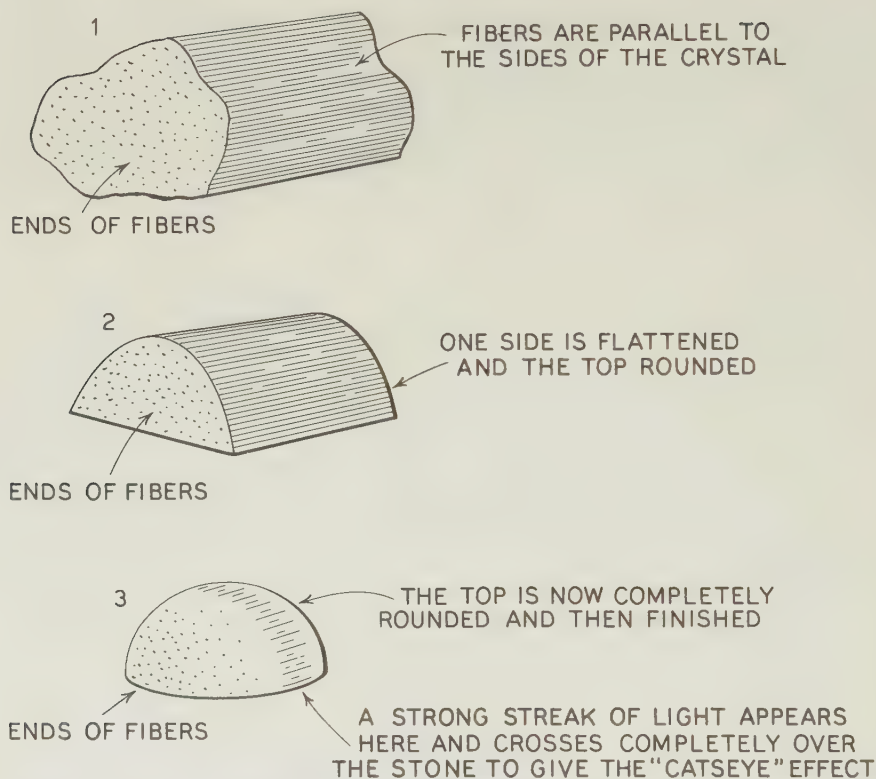


FIG. 14. How a catseye gem is cut from the rough in order to place the "eye" on top.

pieces which native cutters decided were too risky to cut because of uncertainties about the outcome. Lately, much cheap, nearly opaque red corundum, euphemistically advertised as "ruby," has come from India; it is a very poor approach to the real ruby in respect to quality, although it can be had in large crystals and in large quantities.

MOONSTONES

The finest moonstones are feldspar gemstones occurring in Burma and Ceylon. Both countries provide rough remarkable for its high degree of translucency, almost water-clear in some specimens, and the presence of minute inclusions which give rise to a beautiful silvery or blue sheen. Any rough requires careful inspection before purchase because of the tendency of native dealers to attempt to dispose of unsuitable material.

Much of the rough is partly split along two prominent cleavage planes or sometimes into plate-like fragments which, at first glance, seem satisfactory for cabochons. Unfortunately, such thin pieces often display the moonstone sheen only on the thin edges. This means that any gem cut from them would have to be so small that it would scarcely pay for the cost of cutting. If these fragments are cut in any other way, with the idea of obtaining larger gems, the sheen will be badly off center.

Much less troublesome is the feldspar moonstone which has recently appeared from India in the form of large blocky fragments. While good-sized gems may be cut from them, they seldom compare in translucency or strength of sheen to the fine moonstones of Burma and Ceylon.

SUPERIORITY OF WATERWORN OR WEATHERED ROUGH

Much high-quality material occurs in the form of pebbles and boulders which have eroded from the rocks originally enclosing them. Sometimes they are found near the place of origin, but at other times they are washed into streams and rivers and subjected to severe pounding before coming to rest in a gravel deposit. Only the soundest crystals and masses can survive this combined attack of weathering and stream wear, and it is for this reason that gravel beds rich in gems are the particular target of knowledgeable gem miners. It can be truly said that nature has tested each piece and destroyed those found wanting.

Stream-worn material is therefore likely to be of very high quality and includes the gem pebbles from Ceylon and Burma mentioned earlier, various durable gem species such as topaz, tourmaline, beryl, and chrysoberyl from alluvial deposits in Brazil and elsewhere, and waterworn agates such as those from the Montana river deposits. Nephrite jade and jadeite are famous for providing very fine material from pebbles and boulders. In fact, the older Chinese jade carvers vastly preferred alluvial material, either nephrite from the stream gravel deposits of Turkestan, or the jadeite boulders from Burma. These were viewed as having proved themselves tough enough to produce the most delicate carvings.

Weathering need not be connected with stream wear as is shown by the loose nodules of chalcedony found lying on the ground in many places in the world. The agate nodules and geodes of southern Brazil and northern Uruguay, vein sections of chrysoprase in Australia, petrified wood in Arizona, and peridots and garnets in New Mexico and Arizona are some examples of gemstones weathered from their original deposits. Nature has destroyed the enclosing rocks in a gentle yet irresistible fashion, leaving behind the more durable gem material. As far as freedom from defects is concerned rough of this kind can be of top grade because it has been treated gently during the long cycle of erosion. However, if cracks existed in the material from the time of its formation,

they may still be present after it has lost its enclosing rock and, as a general rule, the quality of the material is not as high as that found in stream gravel deposits where a more severe elimination process has taken place.

QUARRIED MATERIAL

Much cabochon rough is extracted from its host rock by the use of considerable physical force, perhaps even explosives. Sometimes the quarried blocks are so large that they cannot be easily transported and must be further broken down into manageable pieces by means of sledge hammers. If the material is valuable throughout, it may pay the operator of the mine to saw the larger masses into smaller blocks at the mine even if considerable difficulty is involved in doing so. In primitive countries, or in extremely remote areas, the use of power equipment may not be feasible and it then becomes necessary to break up the blocks as best one can. This necessarily involves considerable loss because the mere act of hammering means applying destructive stress to the stone and creating cracks which radiate in all directions from the points of impact. There is an art to breaking down large masses of rock so that the least damage is done except where it is wanted, but much good gem material has been destroyed by poor hammering techniques and later sold to the unwary who believe it to be sound.

Rough blocks can be a gamble unless they are carefully inspected for signs of hammering damage. One should look for the telltale whitish, crumbly places on the surfaces of blocks which are the remnants of hammer blows. Beneath each one is likely to be a network of cracks radiating deeply into otherwise sound material. Such damage is inclined to be particularly severe in brittle materials such as jasper, chert, petrified wood, rose quartz, and obsidian; or in cleavable or splittable materials such as feldspars, some types of nephrite jade, sodalite, and serpentine. On the other hand, granular materials such as rhodonite and jadeite tend to absorb the shock of misdirected blows a short distance below the surface and the damage is usually confined to smaller areas.

Cracked rough is not necessarily undesirable if meant for cutting into small articles, but it can be troublesome during slab sawing because of the tendency for sections to fall out prematurely and damage the blade. Cracked rough is definitely undesirable when large flawless masses are required for such items as book ends, spheres, and carvings.

IMPREGNATION OF ROUGH TO DISGUISE DEFECTS

Knowing that cracks detract from the value of rough, some overseas dealers in large parcels of rough, notably Brazilian and Indian dealers, sometimes practice a deception which the buyer should guard against.

They soak the rough in an odorless and colorless vegetable oil, which has two "improving" effects: (a) it heightens the color, and (b) it fills small cracks and pores, lending the impression that sound material is being bought. While the use of oil for revealing true color has some justification—in fact, many materials offered for sale these days are customarily immersed in water for this purpose—the buyer must remember that small cracks, pores, and soft spots are also disguised by immersion and keen disappointments can occur after lapidary work begins. To be safe, it is wise to take a typical sample from a parcel of treated rough, wash it in soap and hot water, and then dry it off until all traces of water have disappeared. The sample will now appear in its natural state and the buyer will know what he is getting.

SAWED BLOCKS AND SLABS

The great advantage of sawed blocks and slabs is that much guesswork as to quality is removed. The fresh, flat surfaces provide clear indications of color, pattern, texture, and presence or absence of defects. Another advantage is that sawed material is usually sounder because the mere act of sawing causes faulty rough to fall apart along the cracks created by natural forces or the hammer blows of the miner. This is an important consideration to the carver seeking good material.

Thin slices or *slabs* are sold in quantity to cabochon cutters. They should be about 3/16" thick for ordinary cabochons, or perhaps somewhat thinner for small stones, and a little thicker for larger stones. Slabs that are much thinner or thicker are merely wasteful unless cut to order for some special project. Crudely cut slabs should be avoided; these can be recognized by pronounced grooves left upon their surfaces by an improperly operating saw. Particularly to be avoided are slabs with soft spots; these can be detected by merely wiping the surface with a wet cloth and noting if any places appear to dry much more quickly than the remainder of the slab; such places are probably porous and will refuse to take a polish. All sawed pieces and slabs cost more than mine-run rough because of labor and wear and tear on sawing equipment. A number of lapidary supply houses in the United States undertake custom sawing, charging at the rate of from five cents to fifteen cents per square inch, depending on the volume of work and the type of material. Costs rise sharply if the rough consists of small nodules which are particularly troublesome to handle and require much attention during sawing.

SELECTION OF CARVING ROUGH

While it may seem that more latitude can be taken in respect to internal defects when choosing large rough for carvings, this is really not the case. As a matter of fact, it is far more difficult for the carver to obtain

satisfactory rough than the cutter of gems. Because some types of carvings require sections to be quite thin, such as the arms or legs of a statuette, even the slenderest of cracks cannot be tolerated unless the carver is able to adjust his design to place such defects where they will not be conspicuous. The Chinese carvers are past masters in disguising cracks and other defects, but this is facilitated by the complexity of their carvings which makes it easy to change the design slightly to accommodate any defect which happens to appear during carving. On the other hand, the traditions of Western art generally call for more simplicity, which implies the freer use of broad, smooth areas. This, of course, allows much less opportunity to alter the design if a defect appears. Cracks, patchy color areas, soft spots, and other defects are particularly undesirable whenever large smooth areas are to be part of the carvings. These remarks apply equally to material which is to be used in bowls, large ash trays, book ends, and other massive objects.

ROUGH GEMSTONE PRICES

Rough gemstones, including certain organic materials, but not pearls, are listed alphabetically with cross references for varieties. Each entry is preceded by appropriate statements of characteristics, sizes, qualities, sources, etc. Not all varieties are included because so many of them, especially among the numerous members of the quartz family, are no more than trivial sub-varieties of little economic importance.

All prices are retail per avoirdupois pound (lb.), avoirdupois ounce (oz.), metric gram (gm.), or metric carat (ct.). Some items are priced by the piece (ea.) or square inch (sq. in.). Most prices are given in ranges according to improving quality. The variables upon which prices depend have been described for cut gems in a previous chapter and the same considerations apply to rough.

Prices asked for exactly the same material can differ appreciably from dealer to dealer due to such factors as dealer's volume, connections with direct sources of supply, expenses, and the amount of profit required to stay in business. The highest degree of price standardization occurs in the common, steadily-supplied gemstones and the least degree in the rare gemstones or those of extremely high quality and large size among the common jewelry-trade gemstones such as diamond, emerald, ruby, and sapphire. For the latter, exceptionally large and fine rough specimens may be negotiated entirely on the likelihood of getting someone with enough money to buy the rough, or to form a syndicate to cut up the rough, hoping to dispose of the cut gems at a profit. "Standard" prices for such rough gemstones are never fixed.

In this connection, the prices asked for expensive rough are not greatly below the prices asked for cut gems if it is apparent that the rough is

clean and that the weight loss can be readily estimated. For example, a clean crystal of ruby of ten carats weight, well shaped, and obviously capable of being cut into an oval brilliant of five carats, will sell at a price not very far from the wholesale price of the cut gem. There is no gamble in the cutting because the clarity and color quality of the finished gem are assured while the cutting charges will be modest. For these reasons, the owner of the rough would be a very poor businessman to ask a price for it far below the wholesale price of the cut gem. On the other hand, rarer gems and collectors' gems are not disposed of as readily as the standard jewelry gems, and the element of chance becomes greater. Also, some rough is so fragile that it may break during cutting and result in serious weight losses. Dealers are therefore reluctant to pay as much for such rough, and as the reader will note when he compares rough to cut gem prices, exotic rough is generally priced lower in proportion than standard rough.

While prices will change as the world economy changes, users of this catalog can approximate current values by applying an increase or decrease in accordance with the cost-of-living index as published by the United States Government. In the last several years this change has been upward, about 3-6 per cent per year. Users are urged to consult the data in the next chapter along with the data in the lists below; this will give a much better appreciation of the pricing structure and the relative values of rough and cut.

Many amateur cutters have been disappointed that they cannot always obtain top-quality rough and find it difficult to understand why this should be so. Some of the reasons have been touched on before, but it is worthwhile to say again that *the largest and finest rough seldom passes beyond the borders of the country in which it was mined without being cut*. In fact, the best specimens are bought up almost as quickly as they are mined. Thus many of the rough gemstones listed below, especially in the finest qualities, will appear on the market only rarely.

CATALOG OF ROUGH GEMSTONE VALUES

ABALONE, see SHELL

ABALONE PEARL, see PEARL in Chapter VII

ACHROITE, see TOURMALINE

ACTINOLITE (see also NEPHRITE)

Rarely in small crystals; hard but easily cleaved; collectors' gem only.

Madagascar, small dark green crystals, $\frac{1}{4}$ " ea. .50-.75

AGATE, see QUARTZ

ALABASTER, see GYPSUM

ALBITE, see FELDSPAR

ALEXANDRITE, see CHRYSOBERYL

ALGAE, see QUARTZ

ALGODONITE

Irregular masses from Michigan copper mines furnish unusual cabochons of metallic luster; rare; collectors' gem only.

Cabochon grade	lb.	3.00-6.00
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ALMANDITE, see GARNET

AMAZONITE, see FELDSPAR

AMBER

Mostly supplied by East Germany and Denmark in pieces to 4" diameter; Burmese and Italian amber rarely available; Dominican amber commonly offered but seldom of good lapidary grade; avoid recent fossil resin *copal* which is much cheaper than true amber but also crazes quickly and has no place in the lapidary arts.

Baltic, clear flawless yellow, 5-50 ct. pieces	ct.	.15-.20
" " " " " " "	gm.	1.00
" carving grade, yellow to brownish	oz.	6.00
" cabochon grade, " " "	gm.	.50
" with inclusions (not insects)	oz.	1.00
Dominican Republic, brownish-yellow to reddish-brown, 1" size	oz.	2.75

PRESSED AMBER

Small pieces of amber pressed together under moderate temperature into fused solid masses of useful size; may have insect inclusions.

Denmark, blocks to 800 gm.	ea.	58.00
" " " " " , with insects	ea.	72.00

AMBERDAN

Tests indicate that this is not amber but a suitably colored plastic material closely resembling true Baltic amber in appearance; sold in rectangular blocks.

End of Amber Section

AMBLYGONITE

Almost colorless to pale straw-yellow to rich yellow cleavage masses from Brazil affording clear areas suitable for faceting; supplies sporadic; soft; rare; collectors' gem only. Usual size faceted gems 3-15 ct.; record gem of about 70 ct. known.

Flawless, yellow, to 25 ct.	ct.	1.50-2.00
Some inclusions, to 25 ct.	ct.	.35-.75
Cabochon grade, small clear areas, to 5 oz.	oz.	2.50

AMETHYST, see QUARTZ

ANALCIME

A common mineral but very rare in transparent crystals sufficiently large to cut small faceted gems not over 1-2 ct.; soft, fragile; collectors' gem only.

Colorless, facet grade, crystals, not over $\frac{1}{4}$ " ct. .50-.75

ANDALUSITE

The clear variety provides beautiful dichroic gems in green-red or brown-red when properly cut; hard, durable, but too rare to be more than collectors' gems; supplied mainly from Brazil, also Ceylon, as waterworn pebbles and crystals; veil inclusions common; usual size $\frac{1}{2}$ ", rarely to 100 ct.; cut gems to 5 ct. common but cut gems to 20 ct. rare and valuable.

Facet grade, clean, less than 5 ct.	ct.	.75-1.00
" " " 5-8 ct. size	ct.	1.00-2.00
" " " 8-15 ct. size	ct.	2.00-5.00
" " " over 15 ct.	ct.	5.00-10.00
With inclusions	gm.	1.00-2.00

CHIASTOLITE

Impure variety of andalusite in the form of cigar-shaped crystals to 1" diameter and displaying black cross-like figures against a white to tan background; soft; sometimes cut as a curiosity.

Crystals, $\frac{1}{2}$ "- $\frac{3}{4}$ " diameter	ea.	.25-1.50
Australia, crystals, all sizes	lb.	4.00

End of Andalusite Section

ANDRADITE, see GARNET

ANGLESITE

Extremely soft and fragile lead mineral; rarely in clear crystals large enough to facet; colorless to pale brown; collectors' gems.

Tunisia, $\frac{5}{8}$ " crystals	ea.	1.00-3.00
Tsumeb, $\frac{1}{2}$ "- $\frac{3}{4}$ " crystals	ea.	1.00-3.00

ANHYDRITE

Soft, fragile, rarely in facet-grade crystals; collectors' gem only.

Switzerland, pale purple cleavages to $\frac{3}{4}$ "	ct.	.25-.50
Ontario, massive cabochon grade	oz.	.50

ANTHOPHYLLITE

Sometimes displays a bronze iridescence but rarely available and seldom cut.

ANTHRACITE

Selected masses from Pennsylvania are suitable for carvings and ornamental items but seldom offered and then only at pound prices.

APACHE TEARS, see OBSIDIAN

APATITE

Popular among amateur cutters, but soft and requiring care in treatment; abundant vivid yellow crystals from Mexico yielding gems to 20 ct.; small frac-

ture fragments of green and yellow-green available from other sources; Maine purple and Burma blue rare and highly prized; Mexican yellows can be heat-treated to colorless; greenish catseye available from Brazil; collectors' gem only.

Mexico, selected large crystals to 5 gm.	gm.	.75-1.25
" facet grade, mixed sizes	gm.	.15-.25
" cabochon grade	oz.	.50
Madagascar, Ontario, green, facet grade, 1-5 gm.	gm.	.35-1.25
Brazil, green, facet grade, to 3 gm.	gm.	.75
Burma, blue, facet grade, to 10 gm.	gm.	1.25-5.00
Ceylon, pale green, facet grade, to 3 gm.	gm.	.50-.75
Maine, purple, facet grade, to 4 ct.	ct.	1.25-2.50
Brazil, green, catseye, 3-12 gm.	gm.	1.25-5.00

APOPHYLLITE

Soft, fragile; colorless crystal tips sometimes provide facet material; rare; collectors' gem only.

India, facet grade, crystal tips	ea.	.75
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AQUAMARINE, see BERYL

ARAGONITE

Rarely in facet-grade crystals only from Bilin, Czechoslovakia, as elongated pale straw-yellow prisms capable of cutting gems to 8 ct.; soft, fragile; collectors' gem only. Massive material sometimes offered for cabochons but most of this is actually calcite.

Bilin, straw-yellow, facet grade, 5-20 ct.	ct.	.25-.75
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ARGILLITE

Soft gray slate-like rock from British Columbia used for carvings but under Indian monopoly and not usually sold.

AUGELITE

Soft, fragile; clear colorless crystals only from Champion Mine, Mono County, California; now unobtainable; collectors' gem only.

AVENTURINE, see FELDSPAR OR QUARTZ

AXINITE

Recently in large quantities from Baja California, Mexico, as brown crystals yielding faceted gems to 23 ct.; strongly trichroic; intensity of color makes gems larger than about 5 ct. appear dark; while classed as a collectors' gem the hardness and durability is sufficient for normal wear in jewelry but the color is commercially undesirable.

Mexico, clean, to 5 ct.	ct.	.25-.40
" " 5-10 ct.	ct.	.75
" some inclusions, to 15 gm.	gm.	.50-1.50
" cabochon grade	oz.	1.00-3.00

AZURITE

Small clean crystals facetable but finished gems must not be over $\frac{1}{8}$ " thick if any light is to be reflected; soft, fragile; collectors' gem only. Attractive cabochon material sometimes available but most material offered is too porous to permit good polish; alternate bands of azurite and malachite, sometimes

called *azurmalachite*, are specially prized; cabochon material also too soft for jewelry.

Tsumeb, facet grade to 1 gm.	ct.	.15-.25
Cabochon grade, hard, compact	oz.	3.00-4.00
Arizona nodules, 8-15 mm. diameter	oz.	3.00
Azurmalachite	oz.	4.00-6.00

AZURMALACHITE, see AZURITE

BARITE

Very soft and fragile crystals provide small faceted gems for collectors; commonly available from South Dakota, Colorado, and England; massive barite rarely available.

South Dakota, golden brown, to 25 ct.	ct.	.25
Colorado, pale blue, to 15 ct.	ct.	.10-.15
England, colorless, to 50 gm.	gm.	.25-.75
England, massive, brown-banded stalactitic pieces	lb.	4.00

BAYLDONITE

Bright chartreuse-green masses occasionally from the copper mines near Tsumeb, S. W. Africa, in cabochon grade; rare; collectors' gem only.

BENITOITE

Only known source of facet-grade crystals is at Dallas Gem Mine, San Benito County, California; rarely available except in small fragments seldom over 2-3 ct.; relatively soft; collectors' item. Largest gem known 9 ct.; cut gems under 1/2 ct. common; over 1 ct. rare and over 3 ct. extremely rare. Usually blue but a very few crystals have provided colorless faceted gems.

Crystal fragments, 1/2-2 ct.	ct.	3.00-5.00
" " 2-4 ct.	ct.	5.00-15.00
" " 5-10 ct.	ct.	10.00-30.00

BERYL

Standard commercial gemstone; hard, durable, colorful; provides fine jewelry gems and small carvings. By far most expensive variety is *emerald*, ranking above diamond in large richly-colored examples; blue *aquamarine* highly prized but traces of green drastically reduce value (however, some rich yellow-green aquamarines are heat-treatable to fine blue); *golden beryl* and *morganite* only moderately valued, *goshenite* very low value. Most apricot- or peach-colored beryls, commonly called morganite, fade to pink upon exposure to strong light, the final hue depending on richness of original hue. Aquamarine sometimes contains plate-like brown inclusions capable of creating weak to moderately strong stars; catseyes occur in practically all varieties. Largest clean rough provided by aquamarine, sometimes in crystals of many pounds weight; also large clean crystals in golden beryl, more rarely in morganite and goshenite. Emerald crystals rarely clean when over 1/4" diameter, but reasonably clean crystals of nearly 1" diameter have been found.

AQUAMARINE

Supplied almost exclusively by Brazil; also from Madagascar, and sometimes from scattered deposits in the United States and Australia; occasionally in

gem gravels of Ceylon and Burma. Finest blue grade, absolutely without trace of greenish tinge, is sometimes called "Fortaleza" after source in Brazil. Prices drop rapidly with smaller rough and as greenish tinges enter.

Fine blue, Fortaleza facet grade, under 10 gm.	gm.	5.00-25.00
" " " " " over 10 gm.	gm.	10.00-50.00
Medium blue, facet grade, under 5 gm.	gm.	1.00-10.00
" " " " " 6-10 gm.	gm.	2.00-25.00
" " " " " over 10 gm.	gm.	5.00-40.00
Light blue, facet grade, under 10 gm.	gm.	.50-8.00
" " " " " over 10 gm.	gm.	1.00-15.00
Blue-green, fine, facet grade	gm.	1.00-20.00
Light greenish colors	gm.	.05-.25
Catseye, blue, strong eye	gm.	5.00-15.00
Cabochon & tumbling grades, according to color	oz.	.25-1.50
Very pale colors, cabochon & tumbling grades	lb.	3.50-5.00

EMERALD

Principally from Colombia; also small crystals from Brazil, India, Rhodesia, the last of deep color and suitable for small cut gems; prices ascend steeply according to size and color, the prized color being a deep bluish-green or "Muzo" color, also deep yellow-green (Sandawana, Rhodesia).

Deep Muzo color, facet grade, 1/2-4 ct.	ct.	20.00-300.00
" " " " " 4-6 ct.	ct.	30.00-500.00
" " " " " 6-12 ct.	ct.	50.00-700.00
" " " " " over 12 ct.	ct.	50.00-1000.00
Medium green, facet grade, under 5 ct.	ct.	15.00-160.00
" " " " " over 5 ct.	ct.	50.00-400.00
Pale green, various sizes	ct.	2.00-100.00
Cabochon grades, Muzo color, approximately 60% of facet grade prices		
Cabochon grades, medium color, approximately 40% of facet grade prices		
Catseye, medium green	ct.	20.00-100.00

Note: The so-called "tumbling" grade emeralds are virtually without value and should not be purchased.

SYNTHETIC EMERALD

Deep to medium green crystals grown by hydrothermal and flux-fusion methods; virtually indistinguishable from natural emeralds except through careful testing; growth methods are costly and slow, resulting in sustained high prices.

Chatham, dark green crystal clusters, 1/2-2 ct.	ct.	5.00-15.00
" " " " " 2-5 ct.	ct.	10.00-40.00
" " " " " 10-33 ct.	ct.	10.00-50.00

GOLDEN BERYL (HELIODOR)

Ranks low commercially because the color is not greatly favored for jewelry and resembles that of citrine; large color variations from greenish-yellow to golden yellow to pale yellow; a yellow with a reddish cast is more highly prized. A deep yellow kind has been called *heliodor*. Principally from Brazil;

occasionally from Madagascar and United States. Clean faceted gems seldom over 30 ct.

Deep yellows, facet grade, 1-15 gm.	gm.	4.00-20.00
Medium " " " 1-15 gm.	gm.	2.00-12.00
Pale " " " 1-15 gm.	gm.	1.00-8.00
Cabochon grade, various colors	oz.	1.00-2.00
	lb.	10.00-20.00
Madagascar, dark yellow, catseye	gm.	5.00-10.00

GOSHENITE

This colorless variety is cut mainly for collectors; it is not used commercially.

Facet grade, various sizes	gm.	.05-.50
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GREEN BERYLS

This varietal name embraces deeper-hued green beryls, ranging from chartreuse to somewhat brownish-green types, some of which are capable of heat treatment to blue. Paler kinds are generally classed under aquamarine.

Deep yellow-green or brownish-green, heat treatable	gm.	2.00-15.00
Medium green, not heat treatable	gm.	1.00-8.00

MORGANITE

Includes true pink, also peach, apricot, and other orange tints which fade to pink or can be heat-treated to pink; occasionally available in flawless rough large enough to cut gems over 100 ct.; veil-type inclusions common. Ranks low commercially because most cut gems are too pale; the finest pinks occur in Madagascar.

Madagascar, rich purplish-pink, when available	gm.	7.00-15.00
Brazil, pink	gm.	1.00-10.00
" rich orange-sherry color	gm.	2.50-7.50
Brazil, pink, catseye, coarse tubes	gm.	1.00-2.00
" cabochon grades	lb.	10.00-20.00

STAR BERYL

Aquamarine containing numerous very small plate-like crystals of brown hematite parallel to the basal plane and furnishing weak to good stars when properly cut; not all specimens produce stars; rare.

Brazil, brown star beryl, free of cracks	gm.	.75-4.00
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End of Beryl Section

BERYLLONITE

An excessively rare phosphate mineral obtained only from one deposit in Maine as cleavable colorless crystals and fragments up to 2" diameter; soft, brittle; suitable only for collectors' gems. Cut gems over 5 ct. very rare.

Maine, crystal sections	ct.	1.50-5.00
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BINGHAMITE, see QUARTZ

BLOODSTONE, see QUARTZ

BORACITE

Only from saline deposits of Germany as very pale bluish-green corroded

crystals not over $\frac{3}{8}$ " diameter which provide attractive facet gems; very rare; collectors' gem only.

Germany, crystals, $\frac{1}{8}$ "– $\frac{3}{8}$ "	ea.	2.00–15.00
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BORNITE

Known as "peacock ore" because of iridescent tarnish film which quickly develops on fracture and cabochon surfaces; soft, brittle; collectors' item only.

Alaska, massive	oz.	.50–1.50
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BOWENITE, see SERPENTINE

BRAZILIANITE

Soft, cleavable phosphate mineral in greenish or pale yellow to rich yellow crystals; only from Brazil in cuttable specimens; collectors' item; largest gems 20–30 ct.

Yellow, facet grade, under 10 ct.	ct.	.50–2.00
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Fine rich yellow, or greenish-yellow, facet grade, 20–40 ct.	ct.	1.50–4.00
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Fine rich yellow, or greenish-yellow, facet grade, 10–20 ct.	ct.	1.00–3.00
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Cabochon grade, numerous flaws	gm.	.25–.75
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BREITHAUPHITE

A sulfide mineral furnishing brilliant metallic luster cabochons, soft; collectors' gem only.

Ontario, massive, usually mixed with other sulfides	lb.	2.50–5.50
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BRONZITE, see HYPERSTHENE

BROOKITE

Very small crystals very rarely clean enough to facet; not commercially available.

BYTOWNITE, see FELDSPAR

CACOXENITE, see QUARTZ

CALCITE

Clean crystals provide faceted gems of interest only to the collector; some purplish-pink massive material of considerable translucency has also been faceted; much massive, banded calcite is employed in ornaments ranging from wall panelling, counter tops, and pedestals, to book ends, desk stands, and spheres; such material is commonly called *calcite onyx*; brownish types, usually obtained from cave deposits, are called *cave onyx*; some onyxes are available in blocks of several tons weight; chatoyant material is called *satin spar*.

Baja California, Mexico, brown, facet grade

crystals	gm.	.05–.25
Spain, purplish-pink translucent massive, select	gm.	.75–1.25
Calcite onyx, various localities	lb.	.25–1.25
Cave onyx, brown, various localities	lb.	.15–.55
England, fibrous satin spar	lb.	.50
Michigan, <i>Petoskey stone</i> (coral replacement), pebbles	lb.	.20–.75

CALIFORNITE, see IDOCRASE

CANCRINITE

Bright yellow to orange-yellow massive, usually with blue sodalite; seldom occurs large enough to provide pure-color cabochons over 1/2" diameter; soft, brittle; collectors' item only.

Ontario or Maine, massive	oz.	1.00
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CARBORUNDUM, see SILICON CARBIDE

CARNELIAN, see QUARTZ

CASSITERITE

A highly prized collectors' item when faceted from colorless, flawless material; hard and tough but too rare to be used commercially; clear material only from outer zones of the dark brown crystals from Bolivian tin deposits. Massive fibrous variety known as *wood tin* sometimes cut cabochon. Faceted gems over 1-2 ct. rare; largest clean gems not over 4-5 ct.

Bolivia, facet grade, according to size & color	ct.	1.50-10.00
Mexico, wood tin, brownish nodules	oz.	.50-.75
" " " " "	lb.	4.50

CATLINITE

Soft, easily carved stone containing pyrophyllite and usually brownish to reddish in hue; Indian "pipestone."

South Dakota	lb.	.65
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CATSEYE SHELL, see SHELL

CELESTITE

Soft, fragile strontium mineral sometimes faceted for collectors.

Ohio, pale blue crystals to 1"x1"x1/8"	ea.	.50-1.50
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Texas, deep blue to colorless crystals to 1"x1/4"x1/4"	ea.	.25-1.00
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Sicily, colorless crystals to 1/2"x1/4"x1/4"	ea.	.15-1.50
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Ontario, small orange bladed crystals, in matrix, per specimen, 2"x3"		1.00-3.00
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CERUSSITE

An extremely soft lead mineral, but capable of being cut into attractive faceted gems of considerable brilliance and dispersion; the best material is colorless; collectors' item only. Also in excellent catseye material, but very rare.

Tsumeb, colorless crystal sections to 20 gm.	gm.	.75-1.50
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" pale brown " " " " "	gm.	.25-.55
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Arizona, colorless crystal sections to 10 gm.	gm.	.75-1.50
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CHALCEDONY, see QUARTZ

CHERT, see QUARTZ

CHIASTOLITE, see ANDALUSITE

CHLORASTROLITE, see PUMPELLYITE

CHLOROMELANITE, see JADEITE

CHONDRODITE

Excessively rare one-locality mineral from Tilly Foster iron mine, New York, as small transparent brownish-red crystals not over $\frac{1}{8}$ " thick; occasionally available from old collections; collectors' gem only.

Facet grade, to 4 ct.	ct.	2.00-12.00
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CHROMITE

Black, massive chrome ore, sometimes cut as a curiosity.

Maryland, California, or Oregon	lb.	2.50
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CHRYSOBERYL

Very hard and durable; provides excellent gems for jewelry such as catseyes, chartreuse to yellow faceted gems, and *alexandrites*, the last noted for their color change from green in daylight to bright red under artificial tungsten light, the value depending on how distinct the change is, how vivid the colors, and, of course, size, freedom from flaws, etc. The finest alexandrites came from the Urals and rough is no longer obtainable; those from Ceylon tend to be brownish and display considerably less attractive colors; recently in fair to good small crystals from Brazil and as small crystals with good color change from Rhodesia. The best catseyes display a remarkably sharp silky white eye upon a highly translucent green to yellow background, the greenish hues being more desirable; also in alexandrite type but seldom showing good color change. Brownish to yellowish facet grade chrysoberyls are not highly prized commercially because they resemble the cheaper gemstones, citrine and golden beryl; chartreuse-green faceted gems are much more esteemed and command good prices.

Brazil or Ceylon, yellow, facet grade, to 10 ct.	ct.	.60-2.00
" " " " " " over 10 ct.	ct.	.75-4.00
Brazil, chartreuse, facet grade, to 10 ct.	ct.	.75-6.00
Brazil, chartreuse, facet grade, over 10 ct.	ct.	1.50-25.00
Brazil, brownish, facet grade, various sizes	gm.	.75-4.00
Brazil, cabochon grades	gm.	.25-.35

ALEXANDRITE

Brazil, color change greenish-blue to pale amethyst, to 10 ct.	ct.	4.00-12.00
Urals, green-red color change, 1-4 ct.	ct.	3.00-30.00
" " " " " " 5-10 ct.	ct.	15.00-150.00
" " " " " " over 10 ct.	ct.	25.00-200.00
Ceylon, brownish-green to brownish-red, 1-4 ct.	ct.	1.50-15.00
" " " " " " 5-10 ct.	ct.	5.00-100.00
" " " " " " over 10 ct.	ct.	15.00-150.00
Rhodesia, fine color change, 1-4 ct., selected	ct.	10.00-15.00
" " " " " " mine run crystals	lb.	90.00

CATSEYE

Brazil or Ceylon, yellow body color, 1-4 ct.	ct.	4.00-20.00
" " " " " " 5-15 ct.	ct.	7.00-40.00
" " " " " " over 15 ct.	ct.	10.00-80.00 ⁺

Brazil, greenish body color, add 15%–20% to above prices

Brazil, alexandrite-type, weak color change, 3–4 ct. ct. 10.00–25.00

End of Chrysoberyl Section

CHRYSOCOLLA, see QUARTZ

CHRYSOPRASE, see QUARTZ

CITRINE, see QUARTZ

CLEIOPHANE, see SPHALERITE

CLINOZOISITE

Sometimes available from Baja California as facet-grade crystals of brownish color; a collectors' gem.

Brown to yellowish-brown, to 10 ct. ct. .25

COAL, see ANTHRACITE

COBALTITE

Produces interesting metallic luster cabochons of pink-silver color.

Ontario, massive pieces to ½ lb. lb. 2.50–4.50

COLEMANITE

Soft, fragile, and slowly perishable facet-grade crystals obtained from the borate deposits of California; collectors' gem only.

Colorless to faint yellow, to 8 ct. ct. .20–.75

CONCH, see SHELL

CORAL

Occurs in all shades from pale to dark pink or orange-pink, to various shades of red, to dark red ("ox-blood"); also brownish-red, and mottlings of several hues or with white; pure white is also commonly available. Mottled pieces are considered much less desirable. Flaws include worm borings and soft places, or discolorations due to decomposition in the case of coral fished up dead. Soft but fairly tough and capable of receiving fine detail in carvings and an excellent polish. Used in carvings, cabochons, beads, and as polished stem and twig sections set "as is" in jewelry or strung in necklaces in the case of slender twigs of about 1/16" thickness. Some large branches are sold for table ornaments; especially prized and very rare are sea-floor stones upon which a handsome growth of coral is attached; however, fakes are common, consisting usually of sections of branches, sometimes polished, set into soft rock which lacks the white calcareous deposits typical of true sea-floor pebbles. Values vary widely according to tastes developed in individual countries; *pelle d'angelo*, or "angel's skin," is highly prized in Europe and in the Orient, its color being a pure rose; also valued in the Orient is pure white, but yellowish-tinged varieties are unacceptable; intense pink appears to be valued by everyone, but darker hues to deep red ("ox-blood") are more esteemed in the United States. Large masses increase sharply in value because of the considerable rarity of old but perfect coral branches. Trade terms used for various grades of coral are: *Sardinian*, hard

material of excellent quality; *Italian*, good quality in all shades from white to red; *Moro*, a fine-quality deep red Japanese type; *tosa*, average Japanese coral; *Sicilian* and *Algerian*, lesser qualities of Mediterranean coral; and *Japanese* coral, used to designate pieces that are mottled white and red.

Black coral is a different marine organism, lacking the calcareous skeleton of the true coral; its stems and branches consist of intensely black organic matter of great toughness; supplied from Pacific waters mainly; in vogue for black, light-weight jewelry, accepts a fine polish; thick stem sections of about 1" are liable to split along annular growth rings.

Red, fine color, branch sections to $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick	gm.	2.50-5.00
Red, good color, branch sections to $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick	gm.	1.50-2.00
Red coral, bulk, all grades, sea-run	oz.	1.50-4.00
Pink sprays, $1\frac{1}{2}$ "- $2\frac{3}{4}$ "	ea.	1.45-4.95
Pink, <i>angel's skin</i> , fine grade	gm.	3.00-7.00
Orange & orangy-reds, fine grade	gm.	.60-1.25
White, fine grade	gm.	1.25-2.50
White, branches, 3"-10"	ea.	.75-2.50
Twigs, red, drilled, $\frac{1}{4}$ "- $\frac{5}{8}$ " long	ea.	.06-.20
Twigs, red, $\frac{1}{8}$ " thick	gm.	.25-.30
Trees, red, $1\frac{1}{2}$ "-3" diam.	ea.	1.50-15.00
Black coral, stem sections, $\frac{1}{2}$ "- $\frac{7}{8}$ " long	ea.	.20-.40
" " " 1"-3" long	ea.	.50-3.95
Black coral, cleaned, in bulk	oz.	5.00
" " sea-run, " "	lb.	6.00

CORAL (Petrified), see CALCITE (Petoskey Stone) or QUARTZ

CORDIERITE, see IOLITE

CORUNDUM

Includes *ruby*, *sapphire*, and star stones; red hues are called ruby but pinks and all other colors are called sapphire with the implication that the rough is suitable for gem purposes; otherwise it should be called by the species name. In recent years opaque to barely translucent red corundums have been sold as "ruby," particularly from India; needless to say they command but a very small fraction of the price received for real ruby in equivalent sizes. Finest sapphires are intensely hued, blue being the favored color; also prized are amethystine hues, orange, and rich pink; yellows are not as desirable for jewelry purposes while most greens tend to be somewhat dingy in hue, although very fine Australian stones have been found. Best star stones show distinct six-ray stars upon a richly-colored background whether red as in ruby or blue as in sapphire; as background colors depart from these hues the values drop sharply; the most abundant and cheapest star sapphires are only faintly blue, purplish, or merely pale gray to nearly white. In terms of size, star stones reach as much as 40 cts. in ruby and several hundred cts. in sapphire; faceted rubies over several cts. weight are rare but sapphires commonly occur in sizes of many carats. Hard, durable; a standard gemstone. Good rough always difficult to obtain because the *best* material in largest sizes is cut locally and only the leftovers are sold outside the country.

RUBY

The finest rubies occur in the gem gravels of Burma; good rubies also from Thailand and pale rubies from Ceylon; very rarely, small rubies of good color from gravel deposits in United States and Australia. Extremely expensive in rich red color, costs increasing rapidly with size and freedom from flaws.

Burma, fine reds, if available, 1-4 ct.	ct.	10.00-100.00
" " " " " 5-6 ct.	ct.	15.00-300.00
" " " " " 7-10 ct.	ct.	20.00-600.00
" " " " " over 10 ct.	ct.	30.00-1000.00+

STAR RUBY

Burma, fine star, if available, 1-10 ct.	ct.	5.00-550.00+
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SAPPHIRE

The best rich blue sapphires occur in the gem gravels of Burma, sometimes in sizes large enough to facet gems of several hundred carats weight; fine rich blues also occur in Thailand but are usually much smaller; fine pale blues characteristic of Ceylon gravels; very small but fine colors from Yogo Gulch, Montana; fair to good sapphires from Australia especially in yellows and greens.

Burma, medium dark blue, facet grade, 1-4 ct.	ct.	5.00-60.00
" " " " " 5-10 ct.	ct.	10.00-150.00
" " " " " 11-30 ct.	ct.	20.00-250.00
" " " " " over 30 ct.	ct.	20.00-500.00+
Burma, lighter blue, facet grade, 1-4 ct.	ct.	2.00-10.00
" " " " " 5-10 ct.	ct.	4.00-15.00
" " " " " 11-30 ct.	ct.	5.00-35.00+
Ceylon, pale blue, facet grade, 5-10 ct.	ct.	3.00-15.00
" " " " " 11-20 ct.	ct.	5.00-20.00
Ceylon, amethystine, facet grade, 1-5 ct.	ct.	1.00-8.00
" " " " " 6-15 ct.	ct.	3.00-30.00
Ceylon, pink, facet grade, 1-5 ct.	ct.	1.00-10.00
" " " " " 5-10 ct.	ct.	3.00-20.00
Ceylon, orange, facet grade, 1-5 ct.	ct.	2.00-10.00
" " " " " 6-10 ct.	ct.	4.00-20.00
" " " " " 11-20 ct.	ct.	6.00-30.00
Ceylon, green, facet grade, 1-5 ct.	ct.	1.00-10.00
" " " " " 5-10 ct.	ct.	2.00-15.00
Ceylon, yellow, facet grade, 3-5 ct.	ct.	.75-10.00
" " " " " 6-15 ct.	ct.	1.00-15.00
" " " " " 16-40 ct.	ct.	1.50-30.00
Australia, best blue, facet grade, 3-30 ct.	oz.	135.00-450.00
" fine green, facet grade, 5-15 ct.	ct.	2.00-15.00
" fine yellow, facet grade, mixed sizes	oz.	135.00-150.00
" fine green, facet grade, mixed sizes	oz.	100.00-120.00
" ordinary yellow, mixed sizes	oz.	18.00-40.00
" ordinary dark blue, mixed sizes	oz.	25.00
" mixed colors, small	oz.	20.00
" dark blue, cabochon grade, 5-25 ct.	oz.	12.00

Montana, Yogo Gulch, fine blue, less than 2 ct.	ct.	1.00-10.00
“ “ “ “ “ 2-4 ct.	ct.	5.00-20.00
Montana, Yogo Gulch, purplish-blue, 2-5 ct.	ct.	1.00-10.00
Montana, gravel stones, various colors, small	ct.	.50-.75
“ “ “ “ “ to 8 ct.	oz.	.50-2.00
Tanzania, gray-blue to purplish, facet, 5-25 ct.	ct.	10.00-20.00

STAR SAPPHIRES

Burma, medium dark blue, 5-10 ct.	ct.	5.00-20.00
“ “ “ “ “ 11-25 ct.	ct.	8.00-100.00
“ “ “ “ “ over 25 ct.	ct.	8.00-125.00
Burma, medium blue, 5-10 ct.	ct.	2.00-10.00
“ “ “ “ “ 11-25 ct.	ct.	3.00-40.00
“ “ “ “ “ over 25 ct.	ct.	5.00-70.00
Ceylon, pale blue, 5-15 ct.	ct.	2.00-8.00
“ “ “ “ “ 16-30 ct.	ct.	3.00-10.00
“ “ “ “ “ over 30 ct.	ct.	3.00-15.00
Ceylon, bluish-gray, gray, etc., small pebbles	oz.	20.00-40.00
Ceylon, pale red to pink, small pebbles	oz.	40.00

STAR CORUNDUMS

India, black star	gm.	.85
Australia, black star, 5-15 ct.	ct.	.10-.20
“ “ “ “ “ 2-4 gm.	gm.	.65
India, red star, to 100 gm. crystals, selected sections	ct.	.10-.15
India, red star, to 100 gm. crystals	gm.	.10-.65
“ “ “ “ “ “ “	oz.	2.00-9.00
Montana, lavender star, crystals, 1/4 oz. to 3 oz.	oz.	1.00-2.00

SYNTHETIC RUBY AND SAPPHIRE

Star boules are not commercially available, all being used to cut finished gems in behalf of designated marketing companies; facet-grade boules available in any color and in any quantity. Synthetic ruby crystals grown by Chatham are available under the name “cultured ruby”; they closely resemble natural ruby crystals in respect to properties and inclusions.

Boules, whole (about 200 ct.), split, or sectioned	ct.	.035-.07
“ “ “ “ “ “ “	gm.	.10
Facet preforms, ring sizes	ct.	.045
“ “ “ “ “ “	ea.	1.60-2.50
Chatham ruby crystals, 2-6 ct.	ct.	30.00

End of Corundum Section

COVELLITE

Soft, massive copper mineral; dark purplish tarnish as soon as polished; collectors' item only.

Alaska or Montana, massive	oz.	.25-.50
“ “ “ “ “	lb.	2.25

CROCOITE

Small, brilliant red-orange transparent crystals only from Tasmania; faceted gems cut from them are far too soft to be used for any purpose except as collectors' items.

Prismatic crystal sections, $\frac{1}{8}$ "– $\frac{1}{4}$ " long	ea.	.35–.50
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CROWN OF SILVER, see QUARTZ (Psilomelane Chalcedony)

CUPRITE

Very rarely, as small clear crystals suitable for faceting collectors' gems; the term "cuprite" is commonly used to designate a cuprite-stained epidote metarhyolite from Pennsylvania which has some use in cabochons and ornamental objects.

Pennsylvania, metarhyolite	lb.	1.50–2.50
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DANBURITE

Hard gemstone suitable for transparent faceted gems but cut only for collectors; colorless crystals abundant from Mexico; rarely, pale yellow waterworn pebbles from gem gravels of Burma.

Mexico, colorless crystal tips, 3–10 ct.	ct.	.05–.35
Japan, " " 3–30 ct.	ct.	.10–.50
Burma, yellow, facet-grade pebbles, to 45 ct.	ct.	1.50–3.50

DATOLITE

Attractive faceted gems cut from very pale yellowish-green crystals; the finest are from Westfield, Massachusetts, and afford flawless gems to 5–6 ct. Unusual massive datolite, colored by copper and other minerals, occurs as warty nodules to 10" diameter in copper deposits of Michigan; these are prized according to size and color, the least valuable being white, increasing in value toward red, reddish-brown, orange, etc., and sometimes cut for cabochons but mostly sliced and polished as cabinet specimens.

Massachusetts, facet grade, to 8 ct.	ct.	1.00–4.00
New Jersey, " " to 5 ct.	ct.	.25–.75
Michigan, white nodules, according to size	oz.	.25–.35
" nodules, according to size and color	oz.	.50–1.25

DEMANTOID, see GARNET

DIAMOND

It is virtually impossible for anyone outside the established diamond cutting, selling, or trading organizations to obtain supplies of gem-quality diamonds except from Brazil, where a substantial quantity of diamonds is produced each year from river gravels by independent miners; the usual sources in Africa are closely controlled by the De Beers Syndicate, which grades the stones and places them on sale in London as lots, each lot containing various sizes and grades according to the established consumption records of the buyers who have traded with the syndicate in the past. Supplies are not abundant and few buyers of lots are willing to part with good stones if they can cut them themselves and realize a greater ultimate profit thereby. This situation, and the necessity for special lapidary equipment in order to cut diamonds, has resulted in few non-professional cutters attempting to cut this gemstone. Prices for rough rise very steeply with

quality and size and the figures given below are only an approximate guide. A full discussion of qualities appears in the next chapter.

Crystals, any source, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 ct., according to quality	ct.	30.00-175.00
“ “ “ 1-3 ct., “ “ “	ct.	50.00-500.00
“ “ “ 3-5 ct., “ “ “	ct.	100.00-1500.00

DINOSAUR BONE, see QUARTZ

DIOPSIDE

Hard, durable, but seldom attractive colors; fairly steady supply of facetable dark green crystals from Madagascar; occasionally in pale green from Alpine localities and New York; also in attractive pale green waterworn crystals from gem gravels of Burma. The Madagascar material is so dark that gems over 5 ct. tend to be unattractive. Star diopside, but very dark, occurs in India.

Madagascar, dark green, facet grade, to 10 gm.	gm.	.50-1.00
New York, light green crystals, $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 gm.	gm.	2.00-8.00
Burma, pale green, facet grade	gm.	1.00-8.00
“ “ “ chatoyant	gm.	1.00-4.00
Finland, deep green chrome diopside, 1-3 ct.	ct.	.75-5.00
India, very dark green, chatoyant, 2-8 gm.	gm.	.20
“ “ “ “ 9-15 gm.	gm.	.50
“ “black” star, 4-rayed, 1-20 ct.	ct.	.15-.50
“ “ “ 6-rayed, 1-20 ct.	ct.	.50-1.00
“ very dark green, facet grade, 1-5 ct.	ct.	.20

VIOLANE

Massive, purple variety of diopside, sometimes used in collectors' cabochons; rare; found in small patches in ore at Franklin, New Jersey, and at St. Marcel, Piemonte, Italy.

Massive, often admixed with other minerals	oz.	.50-.75
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DIOPTASE

Vivid emerald-green crystals sometimes faceted into very small gems for collectors; soft, brittle; rarely clean. Largest clear gems about $\frac{1}{2}$ ct.

Africa, crystal tips to $\frac{1}{4}$ "	ct.	.75-1.00
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DOLOMITE

An abundant rock-forming mineral, some types of which are used for large objects; rare in clear crystals suitable for faceting; soft, cleavable, a collectors' gem only.

New Mexico, colorless facet crystals to 15 ct.	ct.	.15-.60
New Hampshire, massive, tan, red & brown	lb.	.75
Michigan, "Kona" dolomite, mottled & colored, massive	lb.	.75

DRAVITE, see TOURMALINE

DUMORTIERITE, see QUARTZ

EMERALD, see BERYL

ENSTATITE

Available from India as corroded facet-grade crystals of dark greenish-brown to brown color; also showing 4-rayed star on nearly black background; faceted gems cut to 4-8 ct., but larger gems appear too dark; hard, tough, but cut only for collectors.

India, facet-grade, 3-15 ct.	ct.	.05-.25
" " " "	gm.	.25-.65
" black star, 1-30 gm.	gm.	.50-.75
" greenish-black with white catseye	gm.	.25-.50

EPIDOTE

Abundant rock-forming mineral, sometimes cut in massive form for cabochons or for large ornamental items; facet-grade crystals cut for collectors, but while hard, are too dark to be attractive. *Piedmontite* is a massive variety sometimes cut in cabochons of an attractive deep rose color.

Baja California, Mexico, crystals, small clear	gm.	.15-.25
California, Kern Co., crystals with clear areas	gm.	.15-.25
Austria, Salzburg, fine clear crystals	gm.	.50-1.50

ESSONITE, see GARNET

EUCLASE

One of the classic rarities; occurs in Brazil and Siberia in clear crystals ranging from colorless to pale straw-yellow, yellow, pale green, and blue; cleavable; cut only for collectors; cut gems over 5 ct. very rare.

Brazil, crystal sections, according to clarity and color; blue costliest	ct.	1.50-20.00
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FABULITE, see STRONTIUM TITANATE

FELDSPAR

The feldspar group includes a wide variety of gemstones, cabochon and facet grade, which are noted for special optical effects: *adularescence* in moonstones, *peristerism* in *albite peristerite*, *schiller* in a number of species, *aventurescence* in sunstones, and *labradorescence* in *labradorite*. The finest moonstones are found in Ceylon and Burma, and may display either a silvery or blue adularescence, the latter being more highly prized. Blue peristerism, and sometimes peristerism in patches of different colors, is characteristic of some albites. Schiller, a spangly appearance due to minute separations along cleavage planes, is common in microcline, perthite, and albite. The bright spangles, or aventurescence, in oligoclase sunstone are due to very small, flat platelets of hematite. Very good material comes from either Norway or India. The labradorescence effect is best seen in labradorite from Finland, in the material from Labrador, and in a highly translucent variety of labradorite from Madagascar, which, unfortunately, occurs only in small pieces. *Amazonite*, the bright green to blue-green variety of microcline perthite, appears in very fine quality in Virginia and in a few deposits in Brazil and South Africa. Facet-grade feldspars include straw-yellow to pale yellow *sanidine* crystals eroded from lavas, and pale to vivid yellow *orthoclase* crystals from Madagascar, the latter sometimes furnishing clear gems to 100 ct. The silvery or blue *orthoclase* or *microcline* moonstones from Ceylon and Burma are always in demand in the jewelry industry; there is some

demand for other feldspar gemstones, especially among collectors. All species and varieties are relatively soft for use in jewelry; some are easily cleavable and hence fragile.

ALBITE

Virginia, Amelia, white massive, blue peristerism	lb.	1.50-3.50
" " " " " "	sq. in.	.25-.75
Ontario, salmon-pink, massive, peristerite,		
various hues	lb.	.80

BYTOWNITE

Rarely occurs in small clear fragments suitable for faceted gems; probably most of the material sold for this species is actually sanidine.

LABRADORITE

Pale to dark gray body color, displaying patches of colored reflections which are commonly blue but which may also be green, gold, bronze, red, and yellow; usually fractured and seldom capable of providing cabochons over 1" diameter; the best large masses come from Finland; exceptionally vivid effects observed in Madagascar variety but solid rough fragments seldom over $\frac{3}{4}$ ". Transparent grains of pale straw-yellow color and weathered from lavas are often sold under this species name but are probably sanidine. The name "spectrolite" has been proposed for the labradorite from Finland.

Finland, rich labradorescence, black body color	oz.	.85-1.00
" " " " " "	lb.	8.00-15.00
Labrador, fine " gray " "	lb.	5.00-8.00
" " " but fractured	lb.	2.00-3.50
" tumbling grade	lb.	.60
Madagascar, intense hues, pieces not over $1\frac{1}{2}$ "	gm.	.75-1.50
Mexico, straw-yellow facet grade, to 20 ct.	gm.	.50-1.00
Texas, " " " " to 25 ct.	gm.	.50-1.50

MICROCLINE

Includes *perthite*, a variety containing numerous streaks of albite; *amazonite* is green to blue-green perthite in which the microcline is colored but the albite streaks are white; some microclines provide moonstones while some perthites provide weak sunstones. Amazonite is popular for tumbled gems.

Amazonite, Virginia, Amelia, fine blue-green	lb.	3.00-8.00
" South Africa, good blue-green	lb.	5.00-6.00
" Colorado, fine blue-green, small crystal pieces	lb.	4.00
" Norway, good color	lb.	4.00
" Ontario, deep green	lb.	2.00-5.00
Amazonite, various localities, small, tumbling grade	lb.	.50-3.00
Perthite, Ontario, salmon color	lb.	.90-1.50
" " " " weak sunstone	lb.	1.00
" Finland, " " "	lb.	1.00

MOONSTONE

For convenience, moonstones are discussed together although they may be *orthoclase* or *microcline*; the best stones are nearly transparent, the Burma

blue sheen stones being more so than the blue or silver stones from Ceylon; after these come the silver and blue moonstones from New Mexico, which unfortunately are never large in flawless pieces; the moonstone from India, appearing lately in large quantities, is only translucent, although some of the greenish types show fair translucency and good sheen. Burmese and Ceylonese moonstones are becoming scarce. In all types, rough must be selected with care because the strongest sheen may appear upon thin edges, which would necessarily make cut gems much narrower than if the sheen appeared on broader surfaces. Moonstone is ordinarily cut cabochon, although it has been used very effectively for cameos and intaglios.

Burma, blue sheen, fine, 1-10 gm.	gm.	1.00-8.00
“ silver “ “ “ “	gm.	.75-5.00
Ceylon, blue sheen, fine, 1-30 gm.	gm.	.75-5.00
“ silver “ “ “ “	gm.	.50-3.00
New Mexico, blue and silver sheen, 1-5 gm.	gm.	.75-2.50
India, silver sheen, green body color, to 40 gm.	gm.	.10-.15
“ “ “ “ “ “ mine run	oz.	3.00
“ other colors, mine run	oz.	.50-.80
“ silver sheen, white body color	oz.	.10-.25
“ mine run, all sizes and colors	lb.	7.00-10.00

OLIGOCLASE

This species provides the best sunstones; the highest quality contains abundant uniformly distributed orange spangles uninterrupted by gray or white streaks; rare in sound pieces over $\frac{3}{4}$ ". Rarely, facet-grade oligoclase, in small sizes and colorless or faintly greenish.

Norway, sunstone, masses to 1" across, select	oz.	2.00
“ “ “ “ 3" “ mine run	lb.	3.00-6.00
India, sunstone, fine select grade	gm.	.10-.15
“ “ select	oz.	.80-3.00
“ “ mine run	lb.	3.00-12.00

ORTHOCLASE

The best facet-grade orthoclase is yellow material from Madagascar in crystals to several inches diameter, from nearly colorless to intense yellow; pieces with minute inclusions, which give the crystals a milky appearance, seriously reduce brilliance and should be avoided.

Madagascar, best yellow, 1-15 gm.	gm.	.80-2.50
“ medium “ “ “	gm.	.40-.60
“ pale yellow “ “	gm.	.20-.30

SANIDINE

Offered in formless fragments obtained from surface deposits and lightly etched or sand-blasted; pale tan to straw-yellow; faceted gems to 14 ct.

Oregon, straw, to 8 gm.	gm.	.25-.35
“ “ “ “ “ mine run	oz.	.50-1.00
Mexico, “ “ 5 gm.	gm.	.05-.15
“ “ “ “ “ mine run	oz.	.80

FIBROLITE (Sillimanite)

Very rare; hard, but very easily cleaved and few attempts to cut succeed; as waterworn transparent pebbles in gem gravels of Burma; collectors' stone only.

Burma, facet-grade pebbles, 2-10 ct.	ct.	1.00-2.50
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FLINT, see QUARTZ

FLUORITE

Soft, cleavable, low refractive index, but occurs in many attractive hues and is commonly faceted for collectors; massive purple and white banded variety from England, known as "blue john," has been extensively employed for ornamental objects of considerable size, but the source of material appears depleted and the industry dormant. Facet grade available in colorless, pale blue green, purple, yellow, and, rarely, in pink or red; cut gems to several hundred ct.

England, green, purple, fine, 10-100 ct.	gm.	.20-.30
Illinois, purple, yellow, fine, 100 ct.+	gm.	.05
Mexico, pale green, to 50 ct.	gm.	.20-.30
New Hampshire, fine green, to 200 ct.	gm.	.05-.35
Ontario, pale green, to 50 ct.	gm.	.25-.65
S. W. Africa, pale green, to 100 ct.	gm.	.05-.10

FRIEDELITE

Extremely fine-grained massive material from zinc mines of New Jersey; translucent; some resembles brownish carnelian in color; for cabochons and translucent faceted gems; rare except at localities named; a collectors' gem.

Seam material, 1/2"-1" thick	oz.	1.00-2.00
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GADOLINITE

A heavy black rare-earth mineral sometimes cut as a curiosity.

GARNET

The species and varieties of this group furnish many fine gems in a wide variety of hues; deposits widespread and some gem-quality garnets continually supplied to the market at relatively low cost; demantoids and spessartines in short supply; recently very fine rhodolite has appeared on the market from Tanzania and commands a high price in view of its beauty and the rarity of this variety in large sizes.

ALMANDITE

Many sources of facet-grade rough; star rough from Idaho in large sizes; colors from brownish-red and very dark to bright red to purplish-red of medium intensity.

India, facet grade, 10-30 ct.	gm.	.15-.25
" cabochon grade, to 100 gm.	oz.	3.00-4.00
Tanzania, facet grade, fine color, to 15 ct.	ct.	.05-.15
Rhodesia, facet grade, 3-15 ct.	ct.	.10-.30
Madagascar, facet grade, light red, 10-25 ct.	ct.	.10-.40
New York, dark brownish-red, 10-25 ct.	gm.	.05-.15

Idaho, facet grade, dark purplish-red, 5-10 ct.	gm.	.10-.15
" " star, spot polished, to 15 gm.	gm.	.20-.50
" " mine run, under 1/2"	lb.	2.50
" " " " over 1/2"	lb.	5.00-15.00

ANDRADITE

The classic variety of andradite is *demantoid*, noted for its beautiful intense yellow-green to emerald-green hues; rough formerly from Russia and now unobtainable; some rough from Italian alpine sources; rare.

Demantoid, Urals, 1-5 ct., when obtainable	ct.	5.00-25.00
" Italy, 1-15 ct., when obtainable	ct.	2.00-10.00
Korea, yellow-brown to brownish-green, small crystals to 1/4"	ct.	.50
Arizona, Stanley Butte, small clear areas to 4 ct.	ct.	.75

GROSSULAR

Also known as *hessonite* or *essonite*; facet-grade material resembles the orange-red to orange hues characteristic of spessartine, for which species grossular has been confused; additionally, in colorless to very pale orange facet-grade material, and massive, resembling jade or idocrase; largest hessonites supplied by gem gravels of Ceylon, yielding cut gems to 15 ct. Softer than other garnets.

Ceylon, hessonite, facet grade, to 25 ct.	ct.	.25-4.00
California " " " to 10 ct.	ct.	.15-.75
Baja California, hessonite, to 8 ct.	ct.	.25-.50
Quebec, pale orange, facet grade, to 5 ct.	ct.	1.00
" colorless " " to 3 ct.	ct.	1.00
California, massive white, cabochon grade	oz.	.50-.75
" " " " " "	lb.	1.50
S. Africa ("Transvaal jade"), massive, cabochon grade, fine green	lb.	90.00
" " " massive, cabochon grade, green	lb.	12.00-18.00
" " " massive, cabochon grade, fair green	lb.	6.00
" " " massive, cabochon grade, red or pink	lb.	8.00-12.00

PYROPE

Invariably as small smooth-surfaced grains in eruptive rocks or surface gravels; seldom over 1-2 gm.; best color dark uniform red; to be colorful, most faceted gems should not be over 1-2 ct.

Arizona-New Mexico, facet grade to 6 ct.	ct.	.10-.25
" " " " " 3 ct.	oz.	1.00
Montana, small, about 1/8"	oz.	1.50

RHODOLITE

Formerly quite rare but recently available in large fine rough from Tanzania; color range medium to pale purplish-red to pale reddish-purple, almost resembling some amethyst; produces fine brilliant gems.

Tanzania, facet grade, very fine, under 10 gm.	gm.	2.00-20.00
" " " " " 10 gm.+	gm.	8.00-40.00
North Carolina, facet grade, 1-5 ct.	ct.	.10-.25
Ceylon, India, Australia, to 15 ct.	ct.	.10-.50

SPESSARTINE

Color range from pale orange to deep brownish-red; often flawed except in small areas, flawing being most common in paler hues; very large gems to 30 ct. cut from brownish-red material from Ceara, Brazil, but ordinarily clean gems to 10 ct. are all that can be expected while clean gems in paler hues to 5 ct. are considered large.

California, facet, very fine orange-red, 1-14 ct.	ct.	1.00-5.00
Virginia, Amelia, various shades, 1-10 ct.	ct.	.50-2.50
" " cabochon grades	gm.	.10-.75
Madagascar, bright orange, 1-6 ct.	ct.	.50-2.00
Brazil, brownish-red, to 50 ct.+	gm.	1.00-3.00

End of Garnet Section

GOETHITE

Massive, fibrous material sometimes cut into ornaments or cabochons displaying bandings and weak chatoyancy; black with dark brown to yellow bandings.

Michigan	lb.	2.50
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GOSHENITE, see BERYL

GRANITE

Various types of granite and granite-like rocks have been used for ornamental objects of large size and sometimes for cabochons and tumbled gems (see UNAKITE); *graphic granite* displays interesting patterns of grayish quartz upon white to pale tan feldspar and has been made into spheres, bookends, etc.

Granites, various localities	lb.	.25-.75
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GROSSULAR, see GARNET

GYPSUM

Ornamental objects made from compact varieties *alabaster* and *satin spar*, the latter chatoyant; white, pink, pale orange, pale brown, etc.; very soft but accepts a good polish; much worked in Italy into boxes, statuary, imitation fruits, etc.; accepts dye.

Alabaster, various colors	lb.	.25-.75
Satin spar	lb.	.75-1.00

HAMBERGITE

Very rare colorless gemstone; fairly hard but cut only for collectors; facet-grade crystals only from Madagascar but this deposit exhausted, and material now comes only from old collections; clean gems to 5 ct. considered large.

Crystals, with small clean areas	gm.	2.00-5.00
Selected clean fragments, to 8 ct.	ct.	1.50-8.00

HELIODOR, see BERYL

HEMATITE

Compact English and Brazilian material used for cabochons, faceted gems, and intaglios; sometimes called "Alaska black diamond."

England, "kidney ore" masses to 15 lb.	lb.	6.00
Brazil, fine crystals, to 1/2 lb.	lb.	6.00-12.00

HESSONITE, see GARNET

HEXAGONITE, see TREMOLITE

HIDDENITE, see SPODUMENE

HODGKINSONITE

Very rare purplish-pink mineral in veinlets in ore from Franklin, New Jersey; sometimes clear enough to facet small gems not over 1/2 ct.; available only from old collections; collectors' gem only.

Facet grade, 1-3 ct.	ct.	1.00-4.00
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HOWLITE

Soft borate mineral from California; solid white or lightly veined with black; in cauliflower-like nodules to 10 lb. but usually 1-4 lb.; useful for carvings and larger ornamental objects; can be dyed.

Massive, white, or white with black veins	lb.	.75-1.00
" " " " " " " " slabbed	sq. in.	.25

HYALITE, see OPAL

HYPERSTHENE

Used in cabochons when displaying metalloid sheen (bronzite); hard; rare in uncracked pieces over 1/2"; collectors' stone only.

Arizona, catseye or sheen material, to 40 ct.	ct.	.25-.40
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IDOCRASE (Vesuvianite)

Relatively abundant in crystals but seldom providing clear areas for faceted gems of over 2 ct.; good cabochon material more common, jade-like material from California being called *californite* or, sometimes, "California jade." Fairly hard but mainly cut for collectors.

California, massive, bright yellow-green,		
	translucent	oz.
" " " " " " " "	highly "	gm.
" " ordinary greens	lb.	1.25-4.00
Ontario, brownish-yellow, facet grade, crystal fragments to 5 gm. ("Laurelite")	gm.	2.00-6.00

INDICOLITE, see TOURMALINE

IOLITE (Cordierite)

Unique for strength and character of pleochroism: straw-yellow, blue, dark blue; effect obvious in rough pieces; pieces to 25 gm. common but veil inclusions abundant and clean faceted gems over 5 ct. rare; rarely contains oriented hematite crystals which impart aventurescent effect; more rarely, with silky inclusions giving star effect.

Brazil, pale blue, facet grade, 1-5 ct.	ct.	.25-1.25
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India, dark blue, facet grade, 3-10 ct.	ct.	.10-1.25
“ “ “ cabochon grade, to 25 gm.	gm.	.15-.20
Madagascar, blue, facet grade, 5-10 ct.	ct.	.20-2.50
“ “ “ cabochon grade, to 10 gm.	gm.	.10-.25

IVORY

Includes elephant, narwhal, walrus, and sperm whale (tooth) ivory; attractive brown-stained walrus ivory from Eskimo and Aleut burial sites in Alaska; soft but tough and easily carved.

Sperm whale teeth, 4"-6" long	ea.	4.00-8.00
“ “ “ “ “ 12-to 16-oz. pieces	lb.	6.00-8.00
Walrus ivory, Alaska	lb.	2.50-5.00

JADE, see JADEITE OR NEPHRITE

JADEITE

Fine-grained massive pyroxene mineral much used for carvings and jewelry gems; classical source Upper Burma; also minor deposits of good material in Japan; fair material from Guatemala and other sources in Mexico or Central America of poor to fair coloration; poor material from California. Burma produces waterworn pebbles and quarry blocks in white, grayish-white, with areas of pale to rich emerald-green, red, brown, yellow, mauve, and black; the emerald-green variety, when intensely hued and translucent, is given the name *imperial jade* and is very costly; rich greens and rich pure reds are also costly, followed by mauve, yellow, and black; the whitish or grayish-white material, and the faintly greenish varieties which are very abundant in the Burmese deposits are cheap; strangely, pure white translucent jadeite is rare and fetches a good price. A very dark green to nearly black jadeite is called *chloromelanite*; it has little value.

Emerald-green, highly translucent, 3-15 ct.	ct.	15.00-85.00
Emerald-green, fine, partly translucent, 3-50 ct.	ct.	3.00-25.00
Green, bright, but not vivid	gm.	3.00-5.00
“ “ “ carving grade	oz.	10.00-20.00
Green, pale, carving grade, streaked	lb.	15.00-45.00
Greenish streaked carving material, pale hues	lb.	3.00-8.00
Red, intense, pure hue, translucent	oz.	15.00-25.00
“ hues with brownish tinges	oz.	8.00-12.00
Mauve, pale, but uniform	oz.	10.00-15.00
“ paler, streaked	oz.	3.00-6.00
Ordinary grayish-greenish material	lb.	3.00-4.00
Chloromelanite	lb.	5.00-8.00
Japanese material, green streaks on white	oz.	7.00-12.00
“ “ “ white	oz.	.50-1.50
California, off-white	lb.	2.00

JASPER, see QUARTZ

JASPILITE, see QUARTZ

JET

Tough black lignite coal, capable of being carved or faceted; defects include splits and soft or porous places; best material from England but supplies

meager; also from Spain, Japan, United States; once popular for mourning jewelry.

England	oz.	2.00-3.00
Utah, in pieces to 3" diameter	lb.	3.00
Colorado, " " " "	lb.	5.50

KORNERUPINE

Hard, rare gemstone from gravels of Madagascar, Burma and Ceylon; seldom available; a collectors' gem.

Madagascar, greenish, facet grade to 8 ct.	ct.	1.50-7.00
Ceylon or Burma, brownish, facet grade to 7 ct.	ct.	1.00-5.00

KUNZITE, see SPODUMENE

KYANITE

Abundant mineral but rare in facet-grade crystals; easily cleaved, difficult to cut; usually many inclusions; collectors' gem only.

Brazil, fine blue crystals, facet-grade areas	gm.	1.00-2.50
" pale green slender crystals, facet-grade	gm.	.10-.50
Kenya, pale to dark blue or green, facet-grade areas in crystals	gm.	.05-.25
North Carolina, green, facet-grade crystals	gm.	.20-.75

LABRADORITE, see FELDSPAR

LAPIS LAZULI

Rock-like gem material in which the blue color is imparted principally by *lazurite*; also contains *calcite* as white streaks or spots and *pyrite* crystals; the finest grade is very fine-grained, uniform in color, lacks calcite, and if it contains pyrite, the latter is in evenly distributed pinpoint crystals; best material from Afghanistan; good mottled material from Lake Baikal region; fair from Chile and abundant; fair to good from California and Colorado but supplies meager. The most compact material can be faceted to a fine finish but most lapis is employed in cabochons, and in small to large carvings.

Afghanistan, finest deep blue grade	gm.	1.00-5.00
" medium grade, some pyrite	gm.	.65-2.00
" some mottling with white calcite	gm.	.25-1.00
Chile, best grades, bright blue, usually mottled with calcite	lb.	15.00
Chile, medium grades	lb.	4.00-8.00
" tumbling grade	lb.	2.50-3.50
California, Colorado, various grades	oz.	.25-1.25

LAURELITE, see IDOCRASE

LAZULITE

A dark to medium blue mineral resembling lazurite but rare and seldom found in masses large enough to provide cabochons; very rarely, small clear crystals are found in some diamond-bearing gravels of Brazil.

California, Champion Mine, Mono Co., massive	oz.	1.00
Maine, massive, streaks in pegmatite	oz.	.50

LAZURITE, see LAPIS LAZULI

LEPIDOLITE

Soft pink to mauve massive lithium mica rock occurring in pegmatites; has been used for spheres, bookends, and other ornamental objects; eventually fades.

California, Maine, etc.	lb.	1.00-1.25
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LEUCITE

Faceting material from $\frac{1}{8}$ "- $\frac{1}{4}$ " crystals occurring in lavas; very pale straw color; collectors' gem only.

Italy, to 3 ct.	ct.	.35-.65
" " " "	ea.	.25-.50

LIBYAN DESERT GLASS, see TEKTITE

LINTONITE, see THOMSONITE

LLANITE, LLANOITE

Granite rock containing small blue chatoyant quartz grains in brownish groundmass; soft; useful for ornamental objects only.

Texas	lb.	.75-1.50
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MAGNESITE

Rarely in clear facetable crystals from Brazil providing gems to 15 ct. for collectors.

Brazil, colorless, to 50 gm.+	gm.	.75-1.50
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MAGNETITE

Black magnetic iron ore sometimes cut as a curiosity.

MALACHITE

Bright green copper carbonate known from antiquity and extensively used for ornamental items and carvings, and for beads and other forms of jewelry; soft but dense and fairly tough in thick sections; attractively banded in shades of dark to pale green, the darker material accepting a better polish; often in large masses to many pounds in weight but seldom thicker than 4" with usual crusts being 1"-2" thick; slowly alters to a black coating, especially if excessively handled; classic sources in Russia exhausted; sporadic production from Arizona; principally supplied from copper mines in Africa.

Africa, fine, banded, pieces under 2 lb.	lb.	4.00-10.00
" " " " over 2 lb.	lb.	12.00-20.00

MARCASITE

Bright metallic luster similar to pyrite and formerly used for small faceted gems to ornament buckles but now superseded by similar gems cut from stainless steels.

MARCASITE AGATE, see QUARTZ

MARIPOSITE

Foliated rock with bright green streaks of fuchsite mica in white groundmass; soft; suitable for ornamental objects.

California	lb.	.80-1.25
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MEERSCHAUM, see SEPIOLITE

MESOLITE

White fibrous zeolite mineral sometimes cut into chatoyant cabochons; soft; collectors' item only.

Oregon, pieces to 2"	lb.	2.00
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METEORITES

Metallic meteorites are occasionally sliced and polished for unusual jewelry; very small "nuggets" have been set whole in tie clasps.

MICROCLINE, see FELDSPAR

MICROLITE

Extremely rare in facet-grade crystals which come only from the Rutherford mines near Amelia, Virginia; dark reddish-brown to pale brown; cut gems not over 3 ct.

Virginia, to 5 ct.	ct.	5.00-10.00
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MIMETITE

Compact forms of this lead mineral have been cut into bright orange cabochons; soft; collectors' curiosity; occasionally available from Mexico.

MOLDAVITE, see TEKTITE

MOONSTONE, see FELDSPAR

MORDENITE

White fibrous zeolite mineral from Nova Scotia; sometimes cut into cabochons showing weak chatoyancy.

Nova Scotia, nodules up to $\frac{3}{4}$ "	ea.	.25-.50
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MORGANITE, see BERYL

MORION, see QUARTZ

MOTHER OF PEARL, see SHELL

MOZARKITE, see QUARTZ (CHERT and FLINT)

MUSCOVITE

Massive, fine-grained rose material from New Mexico has sometimes been cut into cabochons; soft; collectors' item only.

MYRICKITE, see OPAL

NACRE, see SHELL

NATROLITE

Colorless slender crystals of this zeolite mineral provide very small faceted gems; largest gems to 2 ct. have been cut from California material.

California, Clear Creek, crystal tips to 5 ct.	ct.	.50-1.50
New Jersey, colorless fragments to 3 ct.	ct.	.25-.75
Montana, slender colorless crystals	ct.	.25-.75

NEPHRITE

Fibrous *actinolite* or *tremolite*; hard and extremely tough, the classical jade predating jadeite jade and much revered by the ancient Chinese; translucent to nearly opaque; many hues, but seldom as vivid as jadeite, include near-white, tan, yellow, brown, brownish-red, yellow-green, olive-green, dark green to nearly black, etc. Formerly from Khotan, the ancient Chinese source, and from Siberia and Silesia; specimens from these sources are occasionally found in old collections. Currently supplied in large quantities from Alaska, British Columbia, Wyoming, California, and New Zealand. The Chinese prized the off-white Khotan "mutton fat" nephrite, but it is little esteemed in the West; the most valuable nephrites are now the bright greens from Wyoming and New Zealand without traces of olive; as the latter hue appears, the value decreases. "Black" jade from Wyoming is also prized but in reality is a type of very dark olive-green nephrite. The Wyoming fine greens are now very scarce. Unworked material from New Zealand prohibited from export.

Alaska, dark greens, usually mottled	lb.	10.00-25.00
" " " chatoyant streaks	lb.	15.00
" " " good quality	sq. in.	1.20-2.00
California, Monterey, grayish-green, fine quality	lb.	10.00-15.00
" " dark gray-green to olive-green	lb.	4.00-6.00
" " slabbed	sq. in.	.25-5.00
California, Riverside Co., black	lb.	3.00
" " " mine run	lb.	1.50
" " " " magnetite-hematite inclusions	lb.	.75-3.00
California, Mariposa Co., dark green	lb.	3.00-5.00
Wyoming, finest light green, no inclusions	lb.	50.00-150.00
" fine green	lb.	20.00-45.00
" good green, some spots	lb.	10.00-15.00
" olive-greens	lb.	2.00-7.00
" fine black	lb.	10.00-14.00
" good black, some waste	lb.	6.00
" black mottled with green	lb.	3.00-4.00
" black-olive	lb.	5.00-10.00
British Columbia, good green	lb.	25.00
" " ordinary greens	lb.	3.00-6.00
" " mottled greens	lb.	.75-1.50
" " greens, in blocks to 100 lbs.	lb.	3.50
" " stream pebbles, some cuttable	lb.	.75-1.00
" " tumbling	lb.	1.00
New Zealand, fine uniform green	lb.	15.00-20.00
" " dark " "	lb.	5.00-15.00
" " pale green, schistose	lb.	2.50-4.00

NICCOLITE

Nickel sulfide mineral polishing to brilliant metallic luster and very pale copper color; collectors' gem only.

Ontario, massive cabochon grade	lb.	2.00-3.00
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OBSIDIAN

A common glass-like volcanic rock used extensively for tumbled gems, small carvings, ornamental objects, and jewelry; brittle and weak; black most common but also brown, reddish-brown, and streaked material, the so-called "flow" obsidians; *Apache tears* are black to dark brown clear nodules weathered from perlite rock; *sheen* obsidians contain numerous minute spangly inclusions, the best being a *gold sheen* from Mexico; also *rainbow* obsidian with colored inclusions, sometimes in pronounced bands with or without spangling; also *spiderweb*, a brecciated type, and *snowflake*, a kind with grayish flower-like patches in a black groundmass. Available in large quantities and in large pieces to 10-25 lb. from California, Oregon, Nevada, Mexico.

Black	lb.	.40-.75
Snowflake	lb.	.45-1.00
Mahogany sheen	lb.	.50-1.00
Gold or silver sheen	lb.	.50-1.00
Mexican gold sheen, large spangles	lb.	.65-1.25
Rainbow	lb.	.50-1.00
Apache tears, Arizona	lb.	.50-.75
Slabs of ordinary obsidians	sq. in.	.15-.50
Tumbling grades of ordinary obsidians	lb.	.40-.65

OLIGOCLASE, see FELDSPAR

OLIVINE (Peridot)

Gem variety known as *peridot*; from dark brown to pale yellow-green, but only green hues used for gems; somewhat soft and brittle but customarily used in fine jewelry; finest crystals from St. John's Island (Zebirget) in Red Sea but now scarce; good to fine large crystals found in Burma but color somewhat darker than St. John's material; also, some contain swarms of very small inclusions which may deaden the brilliance of faceted gems; in other instances the inclusions are aligned and furnish good chatoyant gems; Burma material is now unobtainable but small quantities of St. John's peridot reach the market from time to time, while fair to good material from San Carlos, Arizona, continues to be in good supply although seldom capable of cutting flawless gems over about 5 ct.

St. John's, facet grade, 2-5 ct.	ct.	.75-3.00
" " " " 6-10 ct.	ct.	1.00-5.00
" " " " 11-20 ct.	ct.	2.00-10.00
" " " " over 20 ct.	ct.	8.00-15.00
Arizona, best facet grade, to 5 ct.	ct.	.25-1.00
" " " " 5-15 ct.	ct.	.50-1.75
" with small inclusions	gm.	.15-.75
" mine run	lb.	16.00

ONYX, see CALCITE OR QUARTZ

OOLITE, see QUARTZ

OPAL

For a discussion of color and its bearing upon value in precious opal varieties such as *black*, *white* and *Mexican* types, see the following chapter; these

Nevada, Virgin Valley, black	oz.	15.00-25.00
" " " black, fine limb sections	oz.	50.00-100.00
" " " white, precious	oz.	15.00-25.00
" " " jelly, precious	oz.	20.00-40.00
Nevada, cabochon grade moss opal	lb.	1.25
Brazil, white precious opal, fine	oz.	25.00-75.00
" yellow to orange, brownish, facet grade	gm.	.25-.45
Oregon, cinnabar in opal, "myrickite"	lb.	3.50-5.00
Common opal, includes "opalite"	lb.	.60-1.50
Opalized wood, various types	lb.	.25-3.00

OPALITE, see OPAL

ORTHOCLASE, see FELDSPAR

PECTOLITE

Fibrous white compact masses sometimes cut into cabochons displaying a weak chatoyancy; collectors' gem only.

California, seam sections to 1" thick	lb.	4.50
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PENTLANDITE

Sometimes cut into cabochons for collectors; brilliant metallic luster.

Ontario	lb.	1.00-3.00
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PERIDOT, see OLIVINE

PERISTERITE, see FELDSPAR

PERTHITE, see FELDSPAR

PETALITE

Rare pegmatite mineral; colorless to pink; sometimes facetable from clear areas in colorless crystals from New South Wales; fairly hard, brittle; inclusions common; collectors' item only.

New South Wales, facet grade, colorless, 2-8 ct.	ct.	.85-2.00
South West Africa, massive pink	lb.	4.00
Rhodesia, massive pink	lb.	1.50

PETOSKEY STONE, see CALCITE

PHENAKITE

Hard, colorless pegmatite mineral of considerable rarity; clear crystals sometimes cuttable to faceted gems of 5-10 ct. but usual sizes much less; inclusions common; collectors' gem only.

Brazil, facet-grade crystals to 10 gm.	gm.	2.50-10.00
Urals, colorless facet-grade crystals to 5 gm.,	gm.	2.50-5.00

PHOSPHOPHYLLITE

Beautiful pale blue-green soft phosphate mineral found in cuttable crystals only in one Bolivian tin deposit; cleavable, fragile, difficult to process; very rare; collectors' gem only.

Bolivia, facet grade to 2 gm.	ct.	2.00-4.00
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PIEDMONTITE, see EPIDOTE

POLLUCITE

Colorless to faintly straw-yellow, often with white inclusions; occurs as clear areas in formless grains; medium-hard, brittle; collectors' gem only.

Maine, facet grade fragments to 10 ct.	ct.	1.00-1.50
Connecticut, facet grade fragments to 15 ct.	ct.	1.00-2.00

PRASE, see QUARTZ

PRASIOLITE, see QUARTZ

PREHNITE

Abundant in some lavas as crusts lining cavities; various shades of green, yellow, brown; rarely thick enough or colorful enough to provide good cabochon material; unusually translucent kinds are facetable; hard and tough but mainly cut for collectors.

New Jersey, fine green, cabochon grade	lb	4.00-10.00
Australia, pale green, cabochon grade	lb.	3.00-3.50
Scotland, pale greenish-yellow, facet grade	oz.	.50-1.00

PROUSTITE

Rare silver mineral of beautiful intense ruby-red color but very soft and difficult to polish; practically all facetable material comes from old specimens from Chanarcillo, Chile; collectors' gem only; surface tarnishes in a matter of months.

Facet grade, 2-20 ct.	ct.	2.00-5.00
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PSILOMELANE, see QUARTZ

PUMPELLYITE (Chlorastrolite)

Only the variety *chlorastrolite* is used for cabochon gems; it forms compact gray-green nodules in lavas and seldom exceeds $\frac{3}{4}$ " diameter; highest-quality nodules accept a glass-like polish and display a pattern of small dark green to pale grayish-green chatoyant patches; rare in sizes over $\frac{1}{2}$ "; soft, mainly cut for collectors.

Michigan, spot-polished to show quality	ea.	1.00-10.00
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PYRITE

Solid crystals capable of being faceted or cabochoned into gems of brilliant metallic luster and pleasing brass-yellow hue; soft, brittle; collectors' gem only.

Various localities, crystals	oz.	.25
" " "	lb.	2.00

PYROPE, see GARNET

PYROXMANGITE

A pink manganese mineral sometimes cut into very small faceted gems; from one locality in Japan only; very rare; collectors' gem only.

Facet grade, $\frac{1}{2}$ ct. pieces	ct.	1.00
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QUARTZ

The numerous varieties of this mineral provide more inexpensive gem material than all other species combined. *Crystalline* varieties are those with individual crystals large enough to see with the naked eye or under weak magnifi-

cation; *cryptocrystalline* varieties require high magnification and typically contain minute fibrous or granular crystals, commonly arranged in parallel groupings forming bands. Varietal nomenclature of quartz has been made extremely complex and confusing by the tendency of miners and dealers to affix distinctive names to varieties which actually differ but little from well-established varieties; the result is a long list of names which have little meaning. The list below includes only the standard varieties or those which have been shown to be sufficiently different to deserve their own varietal names.

QUARTZ—CRYSTALLINE

AMETHYST

Customarily divided into three grades according to decreasing desirability: *Siberian*, *Uruguay*, and *Bahia*, the first being richest and purest in hue with decided change in color from blue-purple in daylight to red-purple under tungsten light; supplied mainly by Brazil with smaller amounts from Uruguay, Madagascar, and elsewhere; quality names above are appended to material from any source, providing it meets quality standards. Serious defects in rough include color-banding (usually as colorless streaks alternating with colored areas), variations in color intensity, smoky tinges, and veils of inclusions; attempts to remove smoky color may result in complete loss of amethystine hue as well as smoky tinge. Finest material is rare in sizes over about 1"—2" diameter. Mainly facet-cut, some being used for cabochons, tumbled gems, and larger pieces for carvings.

Brazil, finest Siberian, facet grade, under 3 gm.	gm.	1.50-5.00
" " " " " 3 gm.+	gm.	4.50-15.00
Brazil, Uruguay facet grade, 2-20 gm.	gm.	.75-5.00
" Bahia " " 2-20 gm.	gm.	.25-4.00
Brazil, very pale facet grade	gm.	.10
" cabochon & tumbling	lb.	1.25-5.00
Mexico, small, facet grade, medium color	gm.	1.25
" crystal tips, tumbling grade	lb.	2.75
Australia, crystals to 4", fair grade areas for faceting	lb.	3.50
Ontario, large crystals, tumbling grade	lb.	1.25-2.00
Tanzania, tumbling grade	lb.	2.95

GREENED AMETHYST

Brazilian amethyst converted to peculiar grayish-green hues by heat treatment; the name *prasiolite* is sometimes applied to this material; faceted gems seldom over 10 ct.

Brazil, facet grade, 1-5 gm.	gm.	.60-5.00
" " " " "	oz.	5.00

"STAR" AMETHYST

Pale amethyst containing filaments of reddish hematite arranged upon the terminal faces of the crystals; when cut across the crystal tips a fixed six-ray pattern is seen, but the legs of the "star" are merely streaks where the hematite crystals fail to reflect light; apparently only from a single deposit in Mexico.

Single crystal tips	oz.	.50
" " "	lb.	7.50

AVENTURINE QUARTZ

Fine-grained quartzites containing numerous mica crystals which impart a spangled appearance when viewed in the appropriate direction; formerly in golden material from Russia but now the best is green material from India and paler green from Brazil; popular for tumbled gems, cabochons, carvings, and ornamental objects.

India, medium to light green, blocks to 20 lbs.	lb.	.75-1.50
“ tumbling fragments	lb.	.75
“ slabbed	sq. in.	.25
India, dark blue	lb.	3.00
Brazil, pale green, in blocks to 15 lb.	lb.	.60-.75
“ pale blue, streaked with dark blue	lb.	2.00-2.50

BINGHAMITE, see TIGEREYE

CACOXENITE, see GOETHITE IN QUARTZ

CAIRNGORM, see SMOKY QUARTZ

CATSEYE QUARTZ

Contains numerous parallel fibers which are finer and less abundant than those in tigereye; cabochon gems show a good to fine straight streak of light; colors yellow, brown, rarely green; mainly from Ceylon; rough not available; also produced by bleaching of tigereye.

CITRINE

Much used in inexpensive jewelry as a substitute for genuine topaz and unfortunately often sold under that name; color ranges from faint yellow to deep pure yellow, to golden yellow, to reddish-yellow, and in various shades of yellowish-brown; heat-treated amethyst produces rich reddish material known as *Rio Grande citrine*, *Madeira citrine*, and *Palmyra citrine*, the deeper colored amethysts producing correspondingly deeper colors in the citrine; this material is more expensive than naturally-colored material. The terms *ox-blood* or *sang de boeuf* are sometimes used for natural dark citrines with a decided reddish hue. Virtually all citrine is produced in Brazil, but fine material occasionally appears from Madagascar. Ordinary citrine often occurs in sizes capable of cutting flawless gems over several hundred carats in weight. Most material is facet-cut but some is employed in cabochons and tumbled gems; large flawed pieces are desirable for carvings.

Brazil, Rio Grande, facet grade, 1½-3 gm.	gm.	1.50-3.75
“ “ “ “ “ 3-5 gm.	gm.	1.50-6.50
“ “ “ “ “ over 5 gm.	gm.	2.00-15.00
Brazil, fair to good grades of Rio Grande, to 10 gm.	gm.	.75-4.00
Brazil, Madeira, & Palmyra facet grade, 1-3 gm.	gm.	.40-2.00
“ “ “ “ “ over 3 gm.	gm.	2.00-4.00
“ “ “ “ “ mine run	lb.	2.00-4.00
Brazil, ox-blood, facet grade, to 15 gm.	gm.	1.00-4.00

Brazil, rich yellow, facet grade, to 50 gm.+	gm.	.50-3.50
“ medium “ “ “ “ “ “ “	gm.	.15-1.50
“ pale “ “ “ “ “ “ “	gm.	.10-.75
Brazil, yellow, tinged smoky, facet grade	gm.	.03-.15
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	lb.	1.00-3.00

DUMORTIERITE QUARTZ

Fine-grained quartzite containing deep blue inclusions of dumortierite; also available in pink; generally used in larger ornamental objects.

California, blue	lb.	1.00
Nevada, pink	lb.	2.00-3.00

GOETHITE IN QUARTZ (“Cacoxenite”)

The Brazilian material is commonly and erroneously called “cacoxenite” due to an early misidentification of the brilliant yellow to gold parallel goethite fibers and tufts which appear in this variety; the fibers are arranged in layers parallel to the terminal faces of large citrine-amethyst-smoky quartz crystals, the centers of which supply tumbling material, but only the outer zones provide the material herein described; when properly oriented, fair catseye and chatoyant effects are possible.

Brazil, good cabochon grade, pieces to 2”-3”	lb.	2.50-4.00
“ “ “ “ slabbed	sq. in.	.50-1.00

GREEN QUARTZITE

A fine-grained pale green variety sometimes used for tumbled gems; available in large pieces from Brazil and Africa.

Pieces to 10 lbs.	lb.	.60-1.50
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GREENED AMETHYST, see AMETHYST

MORION, see SMOKY QUARTZ

PRASE

This varietal name was once applied to fine-grained quartzite colored dark green by inclusions of amphibole; some authorities believe it should also apply to green jaspers; the term is now rarely used and material using this name is very seldom sold.

ROCK CRYSTAL

Colorless quartz; very abundant in facet-grade crystals to several pounds weight; large flawless pieces capable of cutting spheres in excess of 3” are rare and cost rises sharply as size increases above this; electronic-grade crystals of 5-10 lbs. may realize as much as \$50.00 per pound; much of facet material is left over from the extensive mining for electronic quartz in Brazil during World War II; Brazil continues to be the largest supplier, but good material is available from Arkansas as well as from many other places in the world.

Brazil, facet grade, to 2” diameter	gm.	.01-.03
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	lb.	1.40
Sphere blocks, for 3” spheres	lb.	5.00-10.00
“ “ “ 4” “	lb.	10.00-20.00
Carving blocks, small flaws and inclusions, over	lb.	3.00-6.00

ROSE QUARTZ

Translucent to nearly transparent; from very pale pink to medium rose, sometimes with a bluish tinge; also chatoyant but rarely so pronounced that good star or catseye cabochons can be cut; favored for carvings. Value depends upon intensity of hue coupled with approach to transparency; mainly supplied by Brazil but also from Madagascar, South Dakota, and Canada.

Brazil, facet grade, good pink	gm.	.25-.75
Brazil, catseye material	gm.	.25-3.00
“ star material, good pink, good chatoyancy	gm.	.75-1.50
“ “ “ pale pink	gm.	.05-.15
“ “ “ “	lb.	2.50-4.00
Brazil, ordinary cabochon and tumbling grades	lb.	1.00-2.50
Madagascar, strong star material, good pink	gm.	.75-1.50
“ fair “ “ “ “	oz.	.75
Georgia, facet grade, or star grade, good pink	oz.	1.00
“ select facet grade	gm.	.05
“ tumbling grade	lb.	2.00

RUTILATED QUARTZ

Recently in abundance from Brazil in fair to superb material containing brilliant coppery to golden rutile fibers in colorless to medium smoky quartz; some fibers occur in broad blades to 1/2" wide, others appear in stellate patterns upon small black tabular hematite crystals; crystals to 10 lbs. weight. Used mainly for specimen pieces but also for cabochons, carvings, and ornamental items.

Brazil, golden rutile in quartz	oz.	.15-.50
“ “ “ “ “ mine run	lb.	2.00-6.00
“ “ “ “ “ tumbling pieces	lb.	1.00-1.50

SMOKY QUARTZ

Includes all varieties with hues from pale brownish smoky to rich brown to nearly black; *cairn gorm* is rich brown material and *morion* is material of very dark color; can be heat-treated to lighten or drive off color completely; smoky quartz with yellowish tinge is commonly a mixture of smoky and citrine and can be heat-treated to remove the smoky hue and leave behind the pure citrine color; virtually all material is supplied commercially by Brazil but also available from Madagascar, California, Maine, and elsewhere. Favored for faceted gems which are often misleadingly called "smoky topaz." Also used in carvings, spheres, and other ornamental objects.

Brazil, medium smoky, facet grade	gm.	.02-.04
“ “ “ “ “	oz.	.25-.35
“ “ “ “ “	lb.	4.00-7.00
Brazil, tumbling	lb.	.75-.85

TIGEREYE

Narrow seams of an asbestos mineral replaced by quartz; the original fibrous structure is retained, resulting in chatoyancy in polished specimens; yellow, brownish-yellow, brown, red, blue, green, and streaked in these colors; yellow is by far the most abundant kind; supplied exclusively from South West Africa. Brown and yellow kinds turn red upon heat-treatment; they can also be turned

to very pale yellow by bleaching in warm oxalic acid solution. *Binghamite* is a tigereye from the iron deposits of Minnesota; its fibers are much finer and chatoyancy sometimes greater. *Silkstone* is analogous to binghamite but the fibers are randomly oriented and it is not so highly prized. African tigereye used extensively in cabochons, engraved gems, tumbled gems, and ornamental items.

S. W. Africa, fine yellow, seams 1"-2" thick	lb.	.75-1.50
" " " " to 4" thick	lb.	3.00-4.00
" dark blue	lb.	1.75-2.00
" natural red	lb.	1.75-2.00
" multicolored	lb.	1.75-2.50
" fragments for tumbling	lb.	.50-.65
" slabbed "	sq. in.	.10-.30
Minnesota, binghamite, slabs	sq. in.	.40-1.50
" silkstone "	sq. in.	.25-.35

TOURMALINATED QUARTZ

Clear to smoky quartz containing slender black tourmaline needles; the value depends on uniformity of size of needles and even distribution throughout the quartz; the needles should not be too fine or too abundant; sometimes used for cabochons and carvings.

Brazil	lb.	2.50-7.50
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End of Quartz—Crystalline Section

QUARTZ—CRYPTOCRYSTALLINE

BANDED AGATE

Major source continues to be the Brazilian-Uruguayan basalt field producing nodules from walnut-size to 10"-12" in diameter; much is dull gray material but some is fairly colorful with good bands; finest colored material is being provided by the Mexican fields.

Brazil, nodules to 10" diameter	lb.	.30-1.25
" " " " " slabbed	lb.	4.50
" " " " " whole		
sections	ea.	1.50-15.00
Uruguay, small nodules & fragments, tumbling		
grade	lb.	.50-.75
Mexico, Coyamito nodules, 1"	lb.	1.25
" " " " " 1"-2"	lb.	1.00-3.00
" " " " " over 2"	lb.	5.00
" " " " " broken, tumbling		
grade	lb.	1.25
Mexico, Laguna nodules	lb.	2.00-5.00
" " " " " slabbed, whole sections	ea.	1.50-15.00+
" " " " " "	sq. in.	.40-.50
" Moctezuma nodules	lb.	.45-1.50
" black & blue banded	lb.	1.35
" field run, various sources	lb.	.75
" " " " " tumbling grade	lb.	.50-1.50
Panama, nodules or seam sections	lb.	.25-.45

Montana, Dryhead, nodules & seam sections	lb.	7.50
“ “ tumbling	lb.	3.00
Idaho, blue & white, seam sections	lb.	.60
New Mexico, seam sections	lb.	2.50-3.50
Nova Scotia, nodules & seam sections	lb.	1.30
Ontario, small nodules	lb.	1.25
Oregon, Eagle Point, seam sections	lb.	1.00
Texas, blue & white, seam sections	lb.	.50-1.00

BLOODSTONE

An extremely dense, dark green moss agate in which appear more or less circular spots of dark red or so-called “drops of blood.” India is virtually the only reliable source. Finest material shows a uniform green groundmass with evenly-spaced red dots.

India, bulk lots	lb.	1.25-3.50
“ “ “ chips for tumbling	lb.	1.00-2.00
“ slabbed	sq. in.	.30-.50

CARNELIAN

Translucent chalcedony of brownish-red, red, or red-orange color; *sard* is dark reddish-brown, *sardonyx* is sard with white bands; natural brownish carnelian often improved in color by heat-treatment; most vivid red-orange material is heat-treated Indian carnelian; much carnelian from Idar-Oberstein is dyed.

Brazil, nodules & pieces to 7" diameter	lb.	.90-1.50
“ small pebbles for tumbling	lb.	.75
“ broken nodules for tumbling	lb.	1.00
“ slabbed	sq. in.	.25-.50
Uruguay, small pebbles, field run	lb.	2.50
India, heat-treated	lb.	3.20
Oregon & Washington, field run	lb.	.35-2.00

CHALCEDONY

Mexico, blue, nodules to 2"	lb.	1.00-1.50
“ amethystine, small pieces	lb.	1.25-2.00
South West Africa, blue, selected pieces	oz.	1.50
“ “ “ “ “	lb.	16.00

DYED CHALCEDONIES

Finest grades dyed with permanent pigments and are uniformly colored, free of flaws, and mostly translucent; mainly supplied by Idar-Oberstein, Germany, in slabs; rough used is Brazilian agate and chalcedony.

Black, slabbed	sq. in.	.15-.25
“ “	lb.	28.00
Black & white banded, slabbed	sq. in.	.50-1.00
“ “ “ “ “	lb.	50.00
Red, slabbed	sq. in.	.50-1.00
“ “	lb.	38.00
Green, slabbed	sq. in.	.50-1.00
“ “	lb.	38.00

Green & white banded, slabbed	sq. in.	.50-1.00
“ “ “ “ “	lb.	50.00
Blue, slabbed	sq. in.	.50-1.00
“ “ “ “ “	lb.	35.00-45.00
Blue & white banded, slabbed	sq. in.	.50-1.00
“ “ “ “ “	lb.	50.00

CHERT AND FLINT

Chalcedonic materials of sedimentary origin; usually less translucent than chalcedonies deposited during volcanic activity; rarely display banding but may have attractive patterns and colors resulting from stains.

England, gray flint nodules	lb.	.65
Germany, brown flint nodules and pieces	lb.	.65
Iowa, banded chert	lb.	.50
Ohio, Flint Ridge chert, pieces	lb.	.75-1.00
Ozark Mountains, chert, "mozarkite"	lb.	.50-.95

CHRSYCOLLA CHALCEDONY

Translucent chalcedony colored attractive blue-green to green by copper minerals; finest material uniformly colored, free of inclusions, and highly translucent; some can be faceted into "sleepy" gems; principally from Arizona.

Arizona, finest "facet" grade	sq. in.	10.00-15.00
“ “ “ “ to 25 gm.	gm.	.50-2.00
“ good grade	sq. in.	5.00-10.00
“ “ “ with some defects	oz.	1.00-5.00
“ ordinary grade, some good areas	lb.	8.00
“ soft, porous tumbling grade	lb.	2.00-3.50

CHRSYOPRASE

Finest known material now comes from Australia and in respect to intensity of hue and quality far overshadows chrysoprase found elsewhere; the best Australian material is translucent, completely uniform in hue and texture, and is free of pale spots or small quartz-filled vugs.

Australia, finest yellow-green, seam sections	gm.	.05-.25
“ select “ “ “ “	lb.	60.00
“ good to fine grades	oz.	.65-10.00
“ mine run lots	lb.	40.00
“ fine, slabbed	sq. in.	2.50-5.00
Brazil, pale green, good to fair quality	oz.	1.10
“ “ “ good quality	lb.	3.80-9.75
“ tumbling grades	lb.	2.00
California, medium green, good	oz.	2.00-4.00

CORAL (Silicified)

Primarily supplied by Florida in the form of geodes lined with chalcedony of various colors; also solid coral showing coral markings, from Iowa and Utah; mainly used as polished specimens and for tumbling.

Florida, geode sections	lb.	1.00-1.50
“ whole geodes	lb.	2.00-5.00
“ yellow, solid, with markings	lb.	5.00

Iowa, solid masses, with markings	lb.	1.00-2.50
Utah, red horn coral, with markings, to 1½"	oz.	.30-.60
" " " " " "	lb.	1.00-6.00
" " " " " " polished	ea.	.75-1.00

DENDRITIC AGATE, see also MOSS AGATE

Finest types display black, red, or brown inclusions resembling miniature trees, in translucent chalcedony; the best come from India but also occasionally fine from Montana and elsewhere.

Montana, Yellowstone River, slabbed	sq. in.	.50-5.00
Oregon, fine, surface polished, per inch exposed area	sq. in.	1.50-5.00
Wyoming, Sweetwater pebbles to 1" diam.	doz.	1.00-1.25

DINOSAUR BONE

Dinosaur bones replaced by chalcedony and showing cell structure quite clearly; very variable in quality, solid material being quite rare.

Western U.S., choice cross-sections	lb.	8.00
" " field run pieces	lb.	.50-3.00
" " slabbed, ordinary grade	lb.	2.00
" " tumbling	lb.	.50

EYE AGATE

Two types of agate are called by this name: (1) any banded agate cut in such a manner that the exposed bands form circular rings, and (2) any agate containing tube-like structures which show rings when cut across in the proper direction; the first type is usually cut and polished as a first step and then dyed to impart color to some of the rings. The specimens are then used for display purposes.

Mexico, small eyes	lb.	1.00
" "luna" or "moon" agate, purplish-blue	lb.	1.50-3.00
Dyed display pieces, 3"-5"	ea.	3.00-18.00

FIRE AGATE

Chalcedonies which contain very thin bands of iridescent goethite; when properly cut the iridescence appears near the surface showing reddish, brownish, golden, and greenish colors; the best material is highly translucent because this detracts least from the iridescence; prices vary greatly depending on intensity of colors.

Southwestern U.S., nodules to 2" diam.	ea.	.30-1.50
Mexico, field run nodules to 3"	lb.	1.50
" face-polished nodules	ea.	1.50-5.00

IRIS AGATE

Because the beautiful colors of this variety are seen only in transmitted light, this material seldom is used in jewelry but finds some employment in screens, lamp shades, or other transparencies through which light will be shown; the finest material is highly translucent, displays vivid colors, and the color bands are at least ½" wide; prices vary greatly depending on intensity of color, width of color bands, and if the slice is a complete nodule section.

Various sources, slabbed to less than ⅛" thick	sq. in.	.50-3.00
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JASPER

A convenient catch-all term for all forms of impure chalcedony which contain so many inclusions that the material is usually translucent only on thin edges; many colors and patterns available; much jasper occurs in blocks of large size; common defects are hairline cracks, small quartz crystal-lined vugs, and porous spots which refuse to polish. Only a few varieties are listed below.

California, Morgan Hill, orbicular	sq. in.	.10-.25
" " " "	lb.	1.00-3.00
California, Stone Canyon, brecciated	lb.	.75-2.00
Oregon, "Morrisonite"	lb.	2.50
Oregon, Biggs	sq. in.	.20-.50
" " " "	lb.	4.00
" Bruneau	sq. in.	.35-.50
" " " "	lb.	1.50-2.00
" polka dot	lb.	1.50-2.00
Arizona, Cave Creek, fine red	lb.	1.50-2.50
India, green	lb.	.75-1.50

JASPILITE

Dark reddish siliceous rock containing bands of hematite; the latter assume a bright metallic luster when polished; abundant from iron regions of Minnesota and Michigan.

Minnesota, Michigan	lb.	.90-2.25
Sweden	lb.	3.00

LACE AGATE

Applied to banded agate in which the bands zigzag on a small scale and resemble the scallops of lace edging; "crazy lace" from Mexico is porous and accepts organic dyes.

Alabama	lb.	1.25
Mexico, "black lace"	lb.	1.25-2.00
" " " tumbling grade	lb.	1.00
Mexico, "crazy lace"	lb.	.60-1.50
" " " tumbling grade	lb.	.50
Mexico, "lavender lace"	lb.	1.25-1.50

LAKE SUPERIOR AGATE

Reddish, brownish, and greenish banded agate nodules and pieces found around the Great Lakes, particularly south of Lake Superior; colorful large nodules rare; usual size from 1" to 2"; commonly cracked.

Nodules and sections, $\frac{3}{4}$ "-2"	lb.	.75-3.50
Specimen nodules	ea.	1.50-15.00
Select tumbling grade	lb.	2.00

MONTANA AGATE

Characterized by brownish-red bands and/or black dendritic inclusions in translucent pale gray to bluish-gray chalcedony; nodules and fragments in gravels of Yellowstone River Valley, Montana; favorite ring stone in Western U.S.

Choice nodules, 3" up	lb.	8.00
Medium grade nodules	lb.	2.00-4.00
Low grade nodules	lb.	1.00-1.50
Tumbling fragments	lb.	.50-1.00
Slabbed, various grades	sq. in.	.20-2.00

MOSS AGATE

Contains dark green, brown, yellowish, or red wispy inclusions in translucent chalcedony resembling the filaments of moss; finest qualities display evenly spaced filaments which do not undercut during polishing; major supplies from India but common elsewhere.

Colorado, golden	sq. in.	.35
India, green	lb.	.75-1.50
" " slabbed	sq. in.	.25-.35
" " tumbling chips	lb.	.75
India, reddish-yellowish, in green	lb.	1.40-1.50
Mexico, "paisley"	lb.	1.50
" "vaquilla," red & yellow	lb.	.75-1.50
" "vaquilla," red & yellow, tumbling chips	lb.	.50
" red	lb.	.75
" black	lb.	1.25
New Mexico, yellow & brown	lb.	.75
Oregon, red & yellow	lb.	1.00-1.50
" red & green	lb.	1.50-2.50
Texas, brown, yellow, red	lb.	.50-2.00
" green	lb.	1.00-3.00

NOVACULITE

Gritty sharpening stone quarried in Arkansas and sometimes providing handsome cabochon material; difficult to polish to high luster.

Arkansas, various colors	lb.	.85
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OOLITE and ALGAE

Minute silica spherules (oolite), usually not over 1/16" diameter; seldom attractive unless the spherules are distinctly colored; dark brown wavy patterns characterize algae.

Wyoming, brownish	lb.	.85-1.00
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PETRIFIED WOODS

A large variety of silicified woods are available, ranging from enormous logs to branch and twig sections, and from dead-black or white to reds, yellows, tans, browns, and other hues; common defects are fractures, soft spots, and small quartz crystal vugs; some woods contain opal in addition to chalcedony and are difficult to polish well because of hardness differences; most specimens used for large ornamental objects but much is also tumbled; the region surrounding the Petrified Forest in Arizona supplies most market demands.

Alabama, brownish	lb.	3.00
Arizona, Petrified Forest region	lb.	.40-1.50
" " " " tumbling chips	lb.	.25-.60
Georgia, brownish	lb.	.80

Oregon, tempskya, yellow-brown	lb.	1.50
“ “ “ “ slabbed	sq. in.	.25
“ myrtlewood	lb.	1.50
Texas, palm, cross-sections	lb.	.75-2.00
Wyoming, Eden Valley black, limbs	lb.	1.25-2.75
“ North Fork black	lb.	1.00

PLUME AGATES

The finest grades provide very attractive cabochons if the feather-like inclusions are enclosed in translucent chalcedony; prized plume colors are red, yellow, orange, and black; the last is satisfactory only if the plumes are not too dense; quality depends on even spacing of filaments, absence of soft spots, brightness of plume colors, and degree of translucency of enclosing chalcedony; fine examples are not common.

Colorado, fair grade	lb.	2.50
Mexico, black	lb.	1.00-4.00
“ red “Apache” or “flame”	lb.	.65-3.00
“ “bird of paradise”	lb.	1.00
New Mexico, yellow-brown	lb.	.75
Oregon, Graveyard Point	lb.	2.00
“ Carey red	lb.	1.50-15.00
“ white	lb.	1.50
“ Friday Ranch, golden & red	sq. in.	.50-4.50
Texas, Woodward Ranch, select nodules, red	lb.	3.00
“ “ “ nodules, red, field run	lb.	1.00
“ “ “ nodules, black	lb.	.75-2.00

PSILOMELANE CHALCEDONY

Chalcedony containing abundant minute plumes of a black manganese mineral arranged in bands, some bands polishing to a brilliant metallic black; also called “crown of silver,” and erroneously, “black malachite.” Now used as a substitute for hematite.

Mexico, seam sections	lb.	1.00-1.50
“ “ “ tumbling grade	lb.	.75
“ “ “ slabbed	sq. in.	.25

SAGENITE

Chalcedony containing numerous straight needle-like inclusions, often radiating from common centers; rare in fine grades; commonly undercuts.

California, Nipomo, brownish needles	lb.	1.50-5.00
Mexico	lb.	1.00-2.00

THUNDEREGGS

These nodules are mostly used as specimens when sawn into halves and polished; occasionally the interior material contains plumes and is then used for cabochons.

Idaho, Sucker Creek	lb.	.75
“ “ “ sawn halves	ea.	.30
Oregon, Friday Ranch	lb.	.25-.80

TURRITELLA

Large numbers of conical spiral shells, about $\frac{3}{4}$ " long, replaced by silica in a dark brown groundmass; principally supplied by Wyoming.

Slabby pieces to 3" thick	lb.	.50-.85
" " " " " slabbed	sq. in.	.20

End of Quartz—Cryptocrystalline Section

RHODIZITE

Very rarely as small clear crystals and fragments up to $\frac{1}{8}$ " diameter suitable for faceting; pale yellow; from Madagascar only; extremely rare in facetable pieces.

Facet grade, to $\frac{1}{8}$ "	ct.	5.00
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RHODOCHROSITE

Beautiful massive material only from Catamarca, Argentina; used for cabochons, beads, and ornamental objects; rarely, facet-grade crystals from Colorado; soft and brittle but massive material fairly tough. Stalactite sections from Argentina are particularly prized as specimens because of their handsome concentric ring patterns.

Colorado, facet-grade crystals to 8 ct.	ct.	1.50-3.00
Argentina, best quality, rich pink to pale red	lb.	5.00-7.00
" small pieces	lb.	3.00-4.00
" ordinary pale pink grade, all sizes	lb.	1.20-2.50
" tumbling fragments	lb.	.90-2.00
" stalactite cross-sections	sq. in.	.75-1.50

RHODOLITE, SEE GARNET

RHODONITE

The richest colored material now comes in quantity from Australia; fine red from California no longer available; attractive pink available in quantity from Vancouver Island, Canada; very rarely, facet-grade crystals are found with galena at Broken Hill, New South Wales.

Australia, Broken Hill, facet-grade crystals to $\frac{1}{2}$ "	ct.	1.50-5.00
" red, massive	lb.	.80-2.00
" " tumbling fragments	lb.	.75-1.80
" " slabbed	sq. in.	.35
" " "	lb.	4.50
California, pink, massive	lb.	.50-2.00
British Columbia, pink, massive	lb.	.75-3.50
" " " slabbed	sq. in.	.25
Colorado, pale pink	lb.	.35-.50
Montana, Butte, pale pink	lb.	.75

RHYOLITE

Some silica-rich rhyolites are attractively banded in several colors, as reds, browns, tans, purples, etc., and take a fair to good polish; the name *wonderstone* has been applied to them.

California, blocks to 6"	lb.	.75-1.00
Nevada " " "	lb.	.75
Mexico " " 12"	lb.	.75

RICOLITE, see SERPENTINE

ROCK CRYSTAL, see QUARTZ

ROSE QUARTZ, see QUARTZ

RUBELLITE, see TOURMALINE

RUBY, see CORUNDUM

RUTILATED QUARTZ, see QUARTZ

RUTILE (Natural and Synthetic)

Natural rutile crystals are seldom large and clear enough to afford faceted gems; some have been cut from slender crystals from North Carolina and from twin crystals from Brazil. Synthetic rutile, commonly called *titania*, is available in boules, boule sections, and preforms; full boules run about 200 ct. and are usually very pale straw color.

Synthetic rutile boule sections	ct.	.25-.50
“ “ preforms for 1-5 ct. faceted gems	ea.	2.95-14.95

SAGENITE, see QUARTZ

SAMARSKITE

A black, heavy, rare-earth mineral sometimes cut as a collectors' curiosity.

SANIDINE, see FELDSPAR

SAPPHIRE, see CORUNDUM

SARD, see QUARTZ

SARDONYX, see QUARTZ

SATIN SPAR, see CALCITE OR GYPSUM

SCAPOLITE

While somewhat soft for use in jewelry, clear scapolite provides attractive faceted gems, while catseye varieties provide handsome cabochons; rough crystals commonly deeply etched and should be examined carefully before purchase: facet-grade yellow available from Brazil; catseye rough from Burma sometimes available.

Brazil, pale to medium yellow, facet grade to 25 gm.	gm.	1.00-3.00
Madagascar, good yellow, facet grade, to 10 gm.	gm.	2.50-3.50
“ medium to pale yellow, facet grade	gm.	.75-2.00

SCHEELITE

A sought-after collectors' item, providing highly refractive and dispersive gems; pale yellow, orange, or colorless; soft; clear crystals rare; largest faceted gems seldom over 15 ct.

California, Greenhorn Mts., colorless crystals		
to 15 gm.	ct.	.75-2.50
Arizona, brownish crystals, small clear areas	ct.	.15-.75
Mexico, brownish-orange crystals to 4 gm.	ct.	.25-2.00

SEPIOLITE (Meerschaum)

White, porous material, much used for smokers' pipes and small carvings; usually sold to dealers by the box according to volume.

Turkey, pure pieces, shaped, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ " diam.	ea.	5.50
" " " " " 7" diam.	ea.	28.00

SERPENTINE

Embraces a wide variety of rock-like ornamental materials ranging from those used for decorative paneling in building interiors, to the finer and rarer kinds suitable for use in jewelry. *Verde antique* is a dark green rock much used for larger ornamental applications; *ricolite* is an attractively banded material of predominantly grayish to yellowish-green hues and available in large blocks; *bowenite* ("Soochow jade") is a fine-grained translucent type suitable for carvings and some jewelry cabochons; *williamsite* is the finest serpentine of all when it is highly translucent to nearly transparent, and colored a vivid pure green; some williamsite is clear enough to facet.

Rhode Island, yellow	lb.	2.00-3.00
New Jersey, yellow	lb.	2.00-6.00
" " greenish	lb.	.50-1.00

RICOLITE

Colorado, banded	lb.	.75
" " "	sq. in.	.15-.20

VERDE ANTIQUE

Various sources, various grades	lb.	.25-.50
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WILLIAMSITE

Maryland-Pennsylvania, finest grade	lb.	10.00-15.00
" " good, white inclusions	lb.	3.50-6.00
" " fair grade, olive tinge	lb.	1.50-2.50

End of Serpentine Section

SHATTUCKITE

Arizona, Ajo, good blue, massive	lb.	3.00-4.00
" " tumbling grade	lb.	2.00

SHELL

The shells of a number of salt-water and fresh-water mollusks provide attractive material for inexpensive jewelry, ornaments, carvings, and utensils; the texture is fine and permits delicate carving and engraving; *mother-of-pearl* or *nacre* displaying pearly iridescence is prized for knife handles, small spoons, and carvings; non-nacreous shell provides cameo material if it contains layers of contrasting color. Shells listed below are seldom readily available to amateurs but may be obtained from dealers catering to shell collectors; however, samples bought from them are carefully selected for lack of damage and are therefore sold at much higher prices than the unselected commercial shells which are handled without regard to superficial damage. For further details on the species named and their uses in ornament, consult Julia Ellen Rogers' *The Shell Book* (1910, 1951).

PEARL SHELL (*Pinctada*)

This is the standard pearly shell much prized for knife handles, veneers, inlays, and carvings, particularly because of its fine iridescence, thickness and breadth; large quantities are obtained in Australian waters but the finest specimens (*P. maxima*) are obtained from Tahitian waters; also fine is *P. margaritifera* from Australian waters.

Australian, <i>P. margaritifera</i> or <i>maxima</i> , large lots,	fine grade	lb.	1.50-2.50
" " " " large lots,	large lots,		
" " " " medium grade	medium grade	lb.	1.00-1.25
" " " " large lots,	large lots,		
" " " " fair grade	fair grade	lb.	.65-.85
Australian, above, collectors' pairs, 6" diam.		pr.	4.00
Tahitian, <i>P. maxima</i> , " " 8" "		pr.	5.00

FRESH-WATER PEARL MUSSELS (*Unio*)

These were formerly fished in large quantities from the rivers in the Mississippi drainage for the sake of pearl-button nacre, but the industry has now greatly declined; adequate supplies can still be obtained by visits to fishers still in business or from shell dealers; very many species available.

Typical U.S. <i>Unios</i> , shell pairs, 2-5"	pr.	1.00
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TOP SHELL (*Trochus*)

Conical spiral shells with wide base $2\frac{1}{2}$ "-5" diameter; beautiful nacre; the *great top shell* listed below is much used for ornament manufacture in the South Sea Islands and for the making of small nacre articles; produced in large quantities from Australian waters.

<i>Trochus niloticus</i> , large lots	lb.	.16-.20
" " specimens, about 4" diam.	ea.	2.00

GREEN SNAIL SHELL (*Turbo*)

The *T. marmoratus* is also fished from Australian waters in large quantities and exported for the manufacture of pearl buttons and other articles; the nacre is thick and of good quality; up to 10" long.

<i>Turbo marmoratus</i> , to 8", large lots	lb.	.30-.60
" " specimens, small	ea.	.40-.60
" " " over 7"	ea.	1.00-1.75

ABALONE (*Haliotis*)

The beautifully colored and iridescent abalone shells have been used for centuries for decorative and utilitarian purposes; small bits are used for inlay work and in jewelry, particularly by the Indians of the Southwestern United States; the whole shells have been used as ornaments and ashtrays. Abundantly supplied from Baja California, Mexico, and California; principal species are the red abalone, *H. rufescens*, and the green abalone, *H. fulgens*; mature individuals attain shell sizes of 10"-12" and 7-8" respectively.

Single shells, red abalone	ea.	.50
" " green "	ea.	.35
Large lots, sea-run	lb.	.10-.15

NAUTILUS SHELL

The chambered nautilus (*N. pompilius*) is a handsome pearly shell much used for ornaments, carvings of great delicacy, small containers, and for the manufacture of blister-like "coque de perles"; the latter are sections of inner whorls, cut off flat, and filled with wax or cement to simulate ordinary blister pearls; they are about $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 1" in size and when set in jewelry are quite effective.

Nautilus pompilius, Philippines, shells to 6"

	diam., large lots	ea.	.50-.75
"	specimens	ea.	2.50

HELMET SHELLS (*Cassis*)

The species of this genus are much favored for cameos because their white to near-white outer layers resting upon colored under-layers provides the necessary contrast for good cameo work; texture fine and capable of affording excellent detail; only one or two large cameos may be cut from one shell, plus several smaller ones; the first two species named below provide practically all of the material used in the cameo carving industry.

Cassis rufa, red helmet; Indian Ocean, Japan,

	5"-7"	ea.	2.00-3.00
"	<i>madagascariensis</i> , black or cameo helmet, W. Indies, to 10"	ea.	4.50-7.50
"	<i>tuberosa</i> , sardonyx helmet; W. Indies, 6"-8"	ea.	4.00-6.00
"	<i>flammea</i> , flame helmet; W. Indies, 4"-6"	ea.	4.00-6.00
"	<i>cornuta</i> , horned helmet; Indian Ocean, W. Indies, to 12"	ea.	5.00-7.50

CONCH (*Strombus*)

The common queen conch (*Strombus gigas*) of Florida and the West Indies has been used for cameos in which the carved figures appear in pink against a white ground; the pink tends to fade in time; abundant and cheap when bought in quantity.

<i>Strombus gigas</i> , 8"-10"	ea.	.25-2.50
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"CATSEYES" (*Turbo petholatus*)

The snail-like South Pacific mollusk, *Turbo petholatus*, provides the so-called "catseyes" which are cabochon-shaped calcareous trap doors used to protect the mollusk when the body is withdrawn into the shell. Many of these trap doors are handsomely colored and have been extensively used for ornament among the island natives.

Green & white or red & white, 1"-1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	ea.	1.00-1.50
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End of Shell Section

SIDERITE

Brown to greenish-brown cleavable iron carbonate; rarely transparent and then sometimes used for small faceted gems for collectors; soft and weak.

Portugal, Panasqueiros, cleavage sections to 5 gm.	gm.	1.00-2.00
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SILICON CARBIDE (Carborundum)

Sometimes thin crystal blades of this synthetic abrasive are pale enough in

color to afford small attractive gems; hues brown, blue, green; very hard and tough; high refraction and dispersion; crystals rarely over $\frac{1}{8}$ " thick; collectors' item only.

Crystal sections, facet grade to 1 gm.	ct.	.50-.75
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SILLIMANITE, see FIBROLITE

SILVER IN MATRIX

Dendrites of silver with sulfides occur in calcite matrix in some of the silver deposits of Ontario; suitable sections have been cut for cabochons and ornamental items; readily tarnishes; difficult to polish; soft; collectors' item only.

Ontario, calcite vein sections	lb.	12.00
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SIMPSONITE

Facet-grade yellow-orange crystals from Brazil; hard, high refractive index; very rare; clear areas not over 4 mm.; collectors' gem only.

Facet-grade sections to 3 ct.	ct.	5.00-10.00
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SINHALITE

Rare gem mineral found as waterworn pebbles in gravels of Ceylon; mostly pale straw-yellow to yellow-brown; pebbles to $1\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter; collectors' gem only.

Ceylon, waterworn pebbles, $\frac{1}{2}$ "- $\frac{3}{4}$ " diam.	gm.	5.00-15.00
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SMALTITE

Sulfide mineral providing attractive silvery cabochons; available in large masses from Ontario silver mines; collectors' item only.

Ontario, massive, to 3" diam.	lb.	3.75
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SMITHSONITE

Massive, fine-grained material in many hues as yellow, pale brown, reddish-brown, green, blue; translucent thick-banded types favored for cabochons; some highly translucent types are capable of being faceted into small "sleepy" gems; also in pale straw-yellow crystals of facet grade but very rare; soft but fairly tough when massive, brittle in crystals; massive types formerly cut for commercial cabochons but now mostly in demand by collectors; sources Greece, Sardinia, Mexico, New Mexico, South West Africa, Australia.

Mexico, blue-green massive crusts to 1" thick	lb.	7.50
New Mexico, Kelly Mine, fine blue-green crusts to 2" thick	lb.	8.00-20.00
South West Africa, deep fine green to 2" thick	lb.	12.00-25.00
" " " facet-grade straw-yellow crystals to $\frac{3}{4}$ "	gm.	.75-1.50
New South Wales, transparent crystals to 1" long	gm.	1.00-2.00

SMOKY QUARTZ, see QUARTZ

SODALITE

Rich blue cabochon material; Ontario material veined with white, pink, cream, also with yellow cancrinite; recent Brazilian material blue with small white specks and much darker; soft and brittle but useful for heavier cabochons, carvings, and tumbled gems; available in large blocks from Brazil; very rarely, small (to $\frac{1}{8}$ ") facet-grade areas in Ontario material.

Ontario, fine grade	lb.	3.00
“ ordinary grade	lb.	1.25-2.00
“ slabbed	sq. in.	.20
Brazil, dark blue	lb.	2.25-2.50
“ slabbed	sq. in.	.50

SOOCHOW JADE, see SERPENTINE

SPECTROLITE, see FELDSPAR

SPESSARTINE, see GARNET

SPHALERITE

Despite softness and fragility, fine faceted gems are prepared from transparent crystals of yellow, orange, red, or green color; brown hues result in dull gems; abundant fine material from Spain and Mexico; very pale greens from Franklin, New Jersey (*cleiophane*), provide exceptionally beautiful gems, but material is extremely rare; largest faceted Spanish gems to about 100 ct., but most are less than 40 ct.; collectors' item.

Spain, fine yellow to orange, flawless, to 10 gm.	gm.	1.50-2.50
“ fine yellow to orange, facet grade, selected, to 100 gm.	gm.	.25-.75
“ mine run transparent blocks	oz.	3.00
Mexico, Cananea, yellow-green, facet grade, select, to 10 gm.	gm.	.30-.75
“ “ mine run chunks	lb.	8.00-10.00
Colorado, dark greenish, small facet areas	oz.	1.00

SPHENE

Once classed as quite rare but recent supplies of material from Baja California, Mexico, and from Brazil have made rough readily available; soft and brittle but high refraction and dispersion provide extremely attractive faceted stones when color is pale yellow, green, or greenish-yellow; occasionally used in jewelry but mainly a collectors' item.

Brazil, yellow-green crystals to 5 gm., cuttable to 2 ct.	gm.	4.00-10.00
Mexico, brown, large crystals to 50 gm.+	gm.	1.00-2.00
“ yellow-green, crystals to 5 gm.	gm.	2.50-8.00
“ fine pale green, crystals to 3 gm.	gm.	5.00-10.00
“ fine emerald-green, crystals to 1-3 ct.	ct.	2.50-15.00
Switzerland, yellow to pale green, thin crystals	ea.	3.50-5.00

SPINEL

Available only in small rough because large fine crystals are cut in Ceylon and Burma as produced; in many colors including prized reds, red-oranges, and blues; also pink, grayish-purple, medium purple, dark wine-red, pale gray-blue; hard and tough; synthetics produced in great quantity.

Burma or Ceylon, reds, to 5 ct.	ct.	1.00-10.00
“ “ “ “ 6-10 ct.	ct.	3.00-15.00
“ “ “ “ 11-20 ct.	ct.	5.00-30.00

"	"	"	blue, to 5 ct.	ct.	1.00-5.00
"	"	"	" 6-10 ct.	ct.	1.00-6.00
"	"	"	" 11-20 ct.	ct.	1.00-8.00
"	"	"	gray-blue	gm.	.75-1.00
"	"	"	mine run, not over 1/4"	oz.	6.00

SYNTHETIC SPINEL

Boules, various hues, to 200 ct.; also pieces	ct.	.03-.04
Preforms, ring-sizes	ea.	1.25
" doublets, ring sizes	ea.	1.50-1.60

End of Spinel Section

SPODUMENE

Because of difficulties in cutting and lack of strong colors, most varieties are not favored for commercial gems; pink to purple *kunzite* is the most attractive variety but suffers from color-fading; true *hiddenite* occurs only in very small crystals in North Carolina and is unobtainable; its name has been applied carelessly to pale greenish varieties from Brazil and elsewhere which do not approach true hiddenite in color; Brazil also provides multicolored specimens, sometimes to hundreds of grams in weight and not infrequently flawless; readily cleaved but hard and quite durable.

Brazil, kunzite, fine pink to purple, 8-50 gm.	gm.	.45-5.00
" " pale pink, to 200 gm.	gm.	.15-.50
California, kunzite, purple, to 50 gm.	gm.	1.00-5.00
" " pink, to 100 gm.	gm.	.15-.25
Brazil, pale bluish-green, 5-20 gm.	gm.	1.00-6.00
" " greenish, to 200 gm.	gm.	.15-.75
" yellow, 5-50 gm.	gm.	.15-.75

STAUROLITE

Small cruciform crystals are cleaned and polished as good-luck charms; rarely in facet-grade crystals from Switzerland and then seldom capable of providing gems over 1/2 ct.

"Cross stones," crystals to 1"	ea.	.25-1.00
Facet grade, brown, some clear areas	ct.	2.00-5.00

STIBIOTANTALITE

A rare mineral and even more rarely providing small faceted gems from clear areas; reddish-brown to honey-yellow; hard; cut only for collectors; sometimes available from mineral dealers; from California or Mozambique.

Facet grade, usually with flaws, clear areas to 3 ct.	ct.	2.00-5.00
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STICHTITE

Pale lilac to purple massive mineral forming narrow veinlets in green serpentine and sometimes cut in cabochons for collectors; soft and difficult to polish well.

Massive serpentine, with stichtite veinlets	lb.	1.50
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STRONTIUM TITANATE ("Fabulite")

Colorless synthetic facet-grade boules provide beautiful gems to 50 ct. showing high refraction and dispersion; closest in appearance to diamond because of

lack of color, presence of high dispersion, high refractive index, and lack of double refraction; soft and brittle; all output in United States channelled through one firm for cutting and distribution of gems under name of "fabulite"; some small boules have been produced in Japan.

Boule sections to 5 ct.	ct.	1.00-3.00
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SUNSTONE, see FELDSPAR

TAAFEITE

An excessively rare mineral found in pebbles in the gem gravels of Ceylon; so scarce that rough is never offered for sale.

TEKTITES

Glass-like materials of meteorite-impact or celestial origin; most are black but some are deep green and have been cut into faceted gems for collectors; fairly soft and brittle. Bright yellow-green glasses left over from assay tests for precious metals and resembling small spheres or cones of about $\frac{3}{4}$ " diameter, usually with scaly outer layers, have been sold to the unwary as tektites; they quickly develop whitish powdery surfaces, even after polishing.

Czechoslovakia, <i>moldavite</i> , corroded masses to 1" diam.	gm.	1.00-1.75
Libyan Desert, yellow impact glass, windworn masses to 3"	gm.	1.00-1.25
Far East types, black, $\frac{3}{4}$ "-3" nodules	ea.	1.00-7.50

TEMPSKYA, see QUARTZ (Petrified Wood)

THAUMASITE

A fibrous white zeolite; when compact, forms dense fibrous masses capable of polishing into cabochons or beads; the latter are slightly chatoyant; soft; collectors' item only.

Virginia & New Jersey, masses to 6" thick	lb.	2.50
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THOMSONITE

A fibrous mineral filling small cavities in eruptive rocks; sometimes beautifully colored in rings of pink, red, white, and green; quality depends on color contrast, patterns, and size of nodules; translucent grayish-green variety showing no patterns whatsoever is known as *lintonite*. Soft but fairly tough; used to limited extent in jewelry, particularly in Great Lakes region where produced.

Minnesota, Grand Marais, selected nodules,	$\frac{1}{4}$ "-1"	ea.	1.00-10.00
" " " field runs, all sizes		ea.	.20-2.00
" " " <i>lintonite</i> $\frac{1}{4}$ "-1"		ea.	.05-.30

THULITE, see ZOISITE

THUNDEREGG, see QUARTZ

TIGEREYE, see QUARTZ

TITANIA, see RUTILE

TOPAZ

Most expensive when hues are purplish-red or strong reddish-orange, the latter often called "imperial"; also expensive when natural pink or purple; fine blue

rough is costly when similar in color to fine blue aquamarine; sherry-color topaz crystals occur in cavities in rhyolite rocks and are seldom over $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in length, but similarly colored crystals from pegmatite pockets, while much larger in size, also fade upon exposure to strong light; colorless topaz crystals, very faintly yellow or very faintly blue, sometimes reach sizes in excess of 20 pounds, but the material is little valued for cutting. Hard, but with one perfect cleavage, sometimes difficult to polish well; veil-type inclusions common; avoid pieces with cleavage traces.

Brazil, purplish or violetish-red crystals, 3-6 ct.	ct.	1.50-3.00
" " " " " " 7-15 ct.	ct.	1.50-6.00
" purplish or violetish-red crystals, 16-25 ct.	ct.	2.00-15.00
" pinked crystals, 3-15 ct.	ct.	2.00-6.00
Brazil, reddish-orange, fine, 5-10 ct. crystals	gm.	1.50-8.00
" " " " 10-25 ct. "	gm.	4.00-40.00
" " " " 25-50 ct. "	gm.	5.00-70.00
Brazil, yellow, 3-30 gm.	gm.	.75
Brazil, fine blue, 5-50 gm.	gm.	3.00-4.00
" pale blue, 5-100 gm.	gm.	1.25-2.00
" very pale blue, 5-100 gm.+	gm.	.10-.25
Brazil, blue, cabochon grade	gm.	.10
" blue, tumbling grade	lb.	9.00
Brazil, colorless, sizes to several pounds	oz.	.50-1.00
" " " " " "	lb.	10.00-15.00
Colorado, sherry crystals, to 50 gm.	gm.	.25
Mexico, reddish-brown, facet-grade crystals,		
1-4 gm.	gm.	.75-.90
Texas, stream pebbles, pale blue, to 50 gm.	gm.	1.00-3.00
" " " very pale blue, to 50 gm.	gm.	.25-.75
" " " colorless, to 50 gm.	gm.	.10-.20
Utah, small colorless or sherry crystals, to $\frac{3}{4}$ "		
long	gm.	.25-.90

TOURMALINATED QUARTZ, see QUARTZ

TOURMALINE

The following varieties commonly appear in the gem trade: *rubellite*, rich red to purplish red; *indicolite*, deep blue; *green*, in many shades and tints; *pink*, and *dravite*, a dark orange-brown variety. Bi-color crystals also occur, usually in green and red or pink; sometimes good specimens can be cut into very attractive emerald-cut gems. Numerous fine tubular inclusions also result in *catseye* varieties, mainly in greens but also in pink and blue. Rubellites are generally most expensive if relatively free from flaws and not too dark in color, the cost increasing as the color approaches that of ruby; also expensive are fine greens which are free of any trace of olive and which resemble the emerald in hue; pale blues are quite rare and also highly prized. *Achroite*, the colorless variety, is extremely rare but only in demand by collectors. Good yellows are also rare, especially in pieces large enough to cut gems of about 6 carats or over; however, the gems are not in demand because they too closely resemble citrine and golden beryl. Good sharp catseyes are in demand and suitable rough is

quite expensive. Practically the sole commercial source of tourmaline is Brazil, but fine material occasionally comes from Madagascar, Mozambique, California, and Maine. A small quantity of green and dravite tourmaline is produced from the gem gravels of Ceylon.

ACHROITE		
Brazil, Madagascar, etc., to 5 gm.	gm.	1.50
CATSEYE		
Brazil, green, to 3 gm.	gm.	3.00-6.00
" blue, to 2 gm.	gm.	3.00-5.00
California, Mesa Grande, coarse tubes, 1-3 gm.	gm.	1.50-2.50
DRAVITE		
Ceylon, waterworn pebbles, $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 gm.	gm.	1.00-4.00
New York, crystal fragments, $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 gm.	gm.	2.50-5.00
GREENS		
Brazil, "emerald" color, Teofilo Ottoni, 4-15 gm.	gm.	18.00-50.00
" ordinary deep green, to 20 gm.	gm.	2.50-4.00
" fine blue-green, 3-18 gm.	gm.	4.00-30.00
Brazil, good yellow-green	gm.	2.00-10.00
" pale green	gm.	4.50-15.00
" green, olive shades	gm.	.50-2.00
California, Mesa Grande, yellow-green	gm.	2.50
Maine, fine blue-green to 4 gm.	gm.	5.00-15.00
" " " " " 4-15 gm.	gm.	15.00-50.00
INDICOLITE		
Brazil, fine blue, not too dark, to 15 gm.	gm.	5.00-9.00
" dark blue, for small cut gems, to 30 gm.	gm.	2.00-4.00
" pale blue, to 5 gm.	gm.	3.00-7.50
South West Africa, pale blue, to 5 gm.	gm.	5.00-10.00
PINKS		
Brazil, rich pink, 1-6 gm.	gm.	10.00-18.00
" good pink, 2-10 gm.	gm.	7.50-10.00
" pale pink, 2-10 gm.	gm.	2.50-5.00
California, Mesa Grande, pink, 1-3 gm.	gm.	5.00-10.00
RUBELLITE		
Brazil, deep red, finest grade, 3-5 gm.	gm.	15.00-25.00
" " " " " 5-10 gm.	gm.	25.00-50.00
" ordinary grades, 5-10 gm.	gm.	5.00-15.00
" " " many inclusions, to 20 gm.	gm.	2.50-5.00

CABOCHON, CARVING, AND TUMBLING TOURMALINE

By far the greatest quantity of colored tourmaline contains numerous flaws, usually veil-type inclusions and small cracks, which render the crystals unsuitable for facet work but permit use for cabochons, carvings, and tumbled gems. The finest non-facetable material in large sizes is reserved for carvings, smaller

sizes being used for cabochons. In general, the prices follow the trends noted above for facet-grade material in the several prized colors.

Best carving grades, crystals over 2" diameter	oz.	7.00-10.00
Best cabochon grades, fragments over 1/2" thick	oz.	4.50-6.50
Good cabochon grades " " " "	oz.	.50-3.00
Mine run, cabochon, and tumbling grades	lb.	9.00-18.00
Tumbling grades, usually less than 1/2" size	lb.	3.00-6.00

End of Tourmaline Section

TREMOLITE (see also NEPHRITE)

Rarely in small clear crystals which can be faceted; also in catseye-type crystals which produce weak streaks of light. The pink variety, *hexagonite*, from New York State, sometimes occurs in clear crystal grains capable of faceting into gems of about 1/2 carat. Rare; collectors' gem only.

New York, <i>hexagonite</i> , crystals to 1/2" long	ct.	1.00-2.00
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TURQUOIS

Large quality differences exist in turquoise from different localities and even in the material mined from a single deposit. In general, seam or vein turquoise is poorer in quality than nodular turquoise, the latter usually being harder, less porous, and capable of taking a better polish. The finest turquoise is still produced by the Iranian mines, but sometimes equally good material is found in some of the deposits of the Southwestern United States. Much porous material from the United States is plastic-impregnated after being tumbled to baroque form; the impregnated kinds can usually be recognized by their glassy polish, which is due to the plastic. Pale colors ordinarily mean that the material will refuse to polish well. Top-grade Persian material, especially in larger, "clear" pieces, is seldom sold in rough form.

Arizona, Bisbee, good blue, hard	oz.	12.50
" " medium blue, hard	oz.	10.00
" " nuggets, various grades	oz.	4.00-10.00
" " spiderweb	oz.	12.50
" " small fragments	oz.	2.00-4.00
Arizona, Morenci, good grade	oz.	10.00
Arizona, Kingman, best blue	oz.	10.00
" " medium blue	oz.	5.00
" " fair blue	oz.	1.00
" " large carving, best grade	lb.	75.00
" " " " good grade	lb.	30.00
" " " " some speckling	lb.	15.00
Mexico, Zacatecas, blue, best grade, hard	oz.	5.50
" " medium blue	oz.	4.00
Nevada, Fox Mine, dark blue	oz.	4.50-6.60
" " medium blue	oz.	4.00
" " pale blue	oz.	1.25-3.00
" " seam sections, blue	oz.	2.00
" " " " "	lb.	25.00
" " " " thin	oz.	10.00

Persian, fair to good blue, small pieces	oz.	5.00
" " " " " large pieces	oz.	10.00
" " " " " matrix	lb.	8.00
Persian, fair to good blue, spiderweb	oz.	8.50-10.00
" " " " " "	lb.	100.00-120.00

TURRITELLA, see QUARTZ

ULEXITE

Too soft and too easily affected by atmospheric moisture to be considered a gemstone; nevertheless, attractive cabochons and spheres, showing catseye streaks, are prepared from chatoyant seam sections found in borate deposits of California; the same material provides the well-known "television stone."

California, seam sections, "TV" stone	lb.	1.50-8.00
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UNAKITE

Granitic rock containing evenly-spaced patches of salmon-pink feldspar and bright green epidote with some quartz; a popular material for tumbled gems.

Virginia, North Carolina	lb.	.80-1.75
" " "	sq. in.	.20

VARISCITE

The beautiful pale green nodules from Fairfield, Utah, seldom appear on the market; major supplies are now coming from seam-type deposits in Utah and Nevada, of which the best grades are deep green, translucent, and take a good polish.

Fine, compact dark green, select	oz.	1.00-5.50
" " " " mine run	lb.	5.00-9.00
" patterned slabs	sq. in.	1.75-4.00
" solid color, slabs	sq. in.	.75-1.00
Good, pale green color	lb.	1.75-4.00

VERDE ANTIQUE, see SERPENTINE

VERDITE

Occasionally offered from the Republic of South Africa; the original verdite is a compact rock consisting mainly of opaque green serpentine, but some new material, called by the same name, is apparently a quartzose rock colored by fuchsite mica.

VESUVIANITE, see IDOCRASE

VIOLANE, see DIOPSIDE

WILLEMITE

Massive, fluorescent material, usually mixed with fluorescent calcite and non-fluorescing franklinite and zincite, is still available from the zinc deposit at Ogdensburg, New Jersey; it finds some use for spheres, flats, and occasionally for unusual cabochons; solid willemite suitable for cabochons is rarer and costlier, while transparent willemite is very rare and is obtained only from old collections; a collectors' gem.

Facet grade, crystal sections to 3 ct.,	ct.	1.50-10.00
Massive, fluorescent material	lb.	.50-4.00

WILLIAMSITE, see SERPENTINE

WITHERITE

Some fibrous masses are sufficiently translucent to provide "sleepy" faceted gems if not cut too large; abundant in pale straw-yellow crystal aggregates from Illinois and more translucent whitish aggregates from England.

Illinois, fibrous aggregates	gm.	.50-1.25
" " " some translucent areas	lb.	5.00
England " "	gm.	.75-1.50
" " " mainly translucent	lb.	6.00

WOLLASTONITE

Fibrous aggregates are sometimes compact enough to be cut into weakly chatoyant cabochons.

WONDERSTONE, see RHYOLITE

WULFENITE

Clear areas in tabular crystals sometimes cut into small transparent faceted gems of very pretty color and fine brilliance despite the extreme softness and fragility of the mineral; a collectors' gem only.

Arizona, tabular orange or red crystals, 1/2" diam.	ea.	3.00-5.00
Tsumeb, S. W. Africa, pale brown, crystals to 1 1/4" diam.	ea.	10.00-15.00

ZINCITE

Perhaps one of the rarest of all collectors' gemstones, the only source of clear material being the now-depleted zinc mine at Franklin, New Jersey, from which came a very small quantity of material in the form of bright orange-red seams in calcite-rich ore; the largest known clean faceted zincite is about 20 carats, but the vast majority of cut gems are less than 3 carats; collectors' gem only.

Facet grade, bright red, clean fragments to 3 cts.	ct.	5.00-10.00
Facet grade, blackish-red, to 5-10 cts.	ct.	.25-.65

ZIRCON

Natural zircons predominantly some shade of brown, but colorless, very pale straw, pale brownish-orange, and blue zircons are obtained by heat treatment of suitable brown crystals; supplies mainly from Thailand and Ceylon, the latter providing a wide variety of green shades which do not change color upon heat treatment; faceted gems up to about 40 carats are known, but the rough ordinarily offered seldom provides faceted gems over several carats; hard but easily chipped.

Reds, orange-reds, 1-3 gm.	gm.	2.00-8.00
" " " 4-10 gm.	gm.	2.00-20.00
Purplish reds, 1-3 gm.	gm.	1.00-4.00
" " " 4-10 gm.	gm.	2.00-15.00
Ceylon, shades of green, usually slightly milky	gm.	.50-1.50
Browns, various sources, 1/2-1 gm.	gm.	1.50-2.00
Red-brown, various sources, 1/2-1 gm.	gm.	2.00-3.50

Thailand, blue, heat-treated $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 gm.	gm.	2.00-6.00
“ blue, 4-6 gm.	gm.	2.00-10.00
“ “ 7-10 gm.	gm.	3.00-20.00
Thailand & Ceylon, colorless, heat-treated, $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 gm.	gm.	.50-1.50

ZOISITE

The fine grained pink variety, known as *thulite*, is sometimes used for cabochons. Recently a very beautiful facet grade variety was discovered in Tanzania of vivid trichroism: purple, blue, and red, or purple, green, and red. Flawless rough to 50 grams has been found, some in crystals and some in crystal fragments.

Norway, massive thulite, in blocks to 1 lb.	lb.	4.00
Tanzania, facet grade to 50 grams, fine	gm.	10.00-25.00
“ “ “ “ “ “ some flaws	gm.	2.00-8.00

IV

Faceted and Cabochon Gems

This chapter deals with the two major types of cut gems: *faceted gems* and *cabochon gems*. Faceted gems are covered with small flat surfaces called *facets*, while cabochon gems feature a top surface of smoothly rounded shape, and a bottom surface which is usually, but not always, flat. There are many variations in both types as will be seen.

The first part of the chapter takes up the mechanical aspects of the lapidary art, among them, attention to correct proportions and angles in the case of faceted gems, proper curvature in the case of cabochon gems, and perfection of polish in both. The next section deals with styles of cutting for both types of gems and gives numerous sketches to show the patterns of facets employed in faceted gems, the profiles of cabochons, and other features which appear in modern gems. The last section is a catalog of faceted and cabochon gems, arranged alphabetically by species and varieties as before, with comments on quality, size, and other considerations important to the prospective buyer.

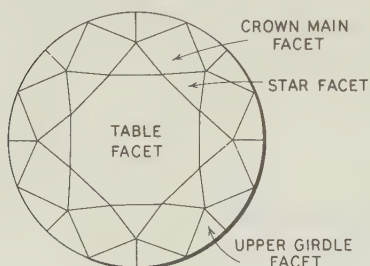
FACETED GEMS

The effectiveness of faceted gems depends on the fact that the bottom part of the gem, or *pavilion*, acts like a mirror. The light falling on the top of the gem passes through the transparent material, strikes the pavilion facets, and is reflected upward to return to the eye. The use of many facets causes a dazzling display of individual sparkling reflections which change and shift as the gem is turned; these result in the effect known as *brilliance*.

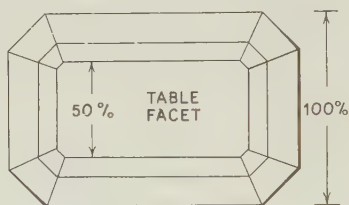
BASIC CUTTING STYLES

To achieve these reflective effects, two basic types of facet cuts are employed, the *step cut* (or *emerald cut* as it is also called) and the *bril-*

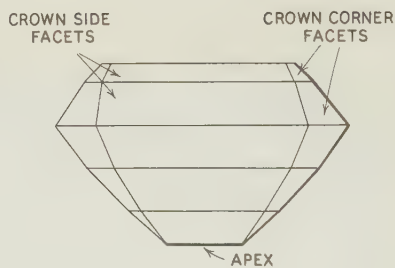
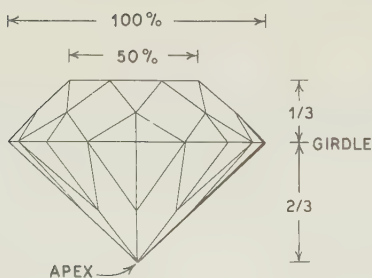
STANDARD BRILLIANT CUT



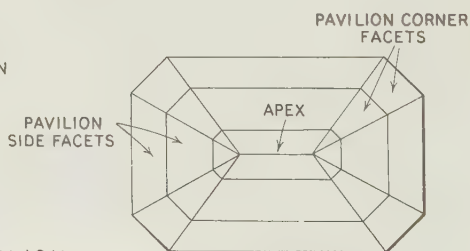
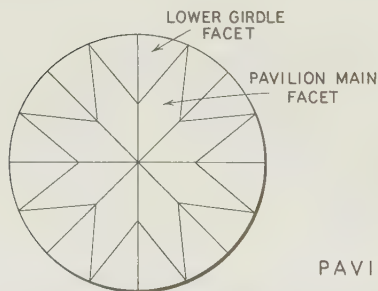
EMERALD OR STEP CUT



CROWN



SIDE



PAVILION

FIG. 15. The two most common facet gem cuts, the standard brilliant and the step cut.

liant cut. Both are shown in Figure 15. From them, and from combinations of both styles, stem all of the many variations that have developed. The step cut consists mainly of parallel rows of strip-like facets, or *steps*. It has been used most effectively for emerald and other colored gemstones such as aquamarine, topaz, and tourmaline. It has also been used for colorless gemstones, including diamond and zircon, but not as frequently as the brilliant cut. The latter is preferred for colorless or very faintly colored gems, because the greater number of facets in the brilliant

cut creates more complex and, thus, more interesting reflections. In the case of the diamond, it brings out the property of *dispersion*, or the splitting of white light into its colored components, much like a glass prism splits a beam of sunlight into the vivid hues of the spectrum. Sometimes we see dispersion at work when a beam of light strikes a cut-glass vase or pitcher, or fleetingly, we see it along the beveled edge of an old-fashioned plate-glass mirror. In diamond, this optical property is very strong, and if the gem is faceted correctly, it results in numerous bits of vivid color flashing from the gem when it is held beneath a good light and turned in the fingers. It is for this reason that most persons are attracted to well-cut brilliant diamonds rather than to step-cut diamonds, which produce a less spectacular dispersion.

Another important consideration in choosing between a step or brilliant cut is the need to reduce or disguise the disfiguring reflections which arise from inclusions or defects within the gem. In general, very slight flaws can best be hidden in the general dazzle of reflections arising from the brilliant cut rather than in the relatively few strip-like reflections arising from the step cut. A notable exception to this rule is in the emerald. When it contains so many small, evenly-spaced inclusions, called *jardin*, or "garden," that no style of cutting will disguise their presence, the step cut is considered acceptable, although, of course, the brilliancy of reflections is greatly reduced and an attractive "glow" supplants the normal, sharp reflections.

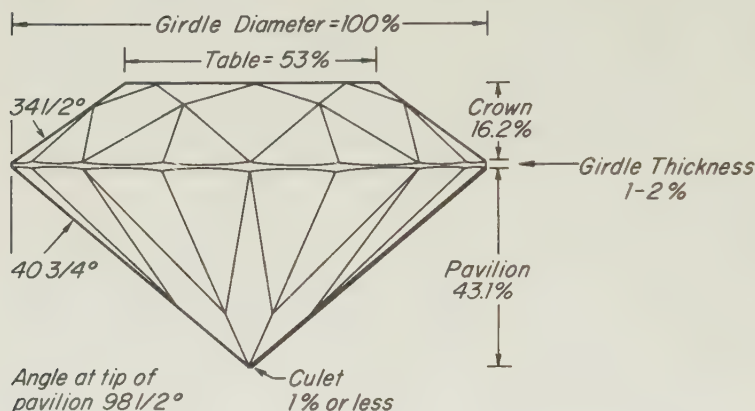
REFRACTION AND ITS EFFECTS

The supreme considerations in transparent faceted gems are that the facets be placed at the correct angles to each other and that the finished gems have nearly the proportions shown in Figure 15. These angles and proportions were derived from many years of gem-cutting experience accumulated by lapidaries the world over and have been scientifically confirmed in modern times. The angles and proportions vary from one gemstone species to another because the property inherent in every gemstone, known as *refraction*, or the ability of a gemstone to reflect and bend light rays, also varies according to species. Each species has its own characteristic powers of refraction which the jeweler and gemologist measure on a small instrument called the *refractometer* when testing gems. The strength of refraction is given a number called the *refractive index*. The number is high in diamond, and low in opal. The effect of this difference in refractive power can be readily seen if two well-cut brilliant gems, one of diamond and one of opal, both clear, colorless, and flawless, are placed side by side. The enormous brilliance of the diamond far surpasses that of the opal.

Gems of lower refractive powers, such as opal, quartzes (amethyst,

citrine, rock crystal, etc.), and beryls, must be cut somewhat *deeper* in the pavilion than those of *higher* refractive powers such as diamond, zircon, sphene, and strontium titanate. Thus, if one took two correctly

IDEAL OR AMERICAN BRILLIANT CUT



MODERN DEPARTURE FROM THE IDEAL CUT, FEATURING A LARGER TABLE AND LESS CROWN DEPTH

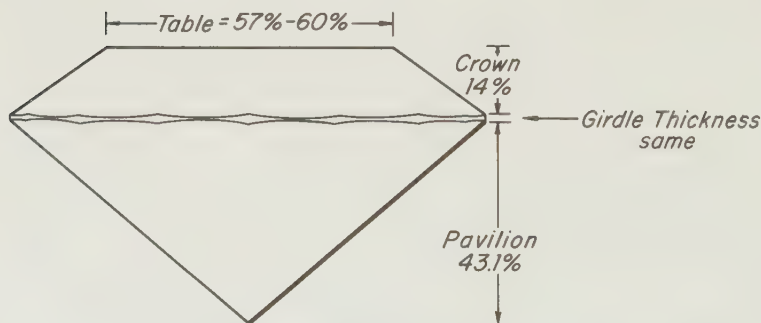


FIG. 16. Brilliant cuts commonly employed for diamond.

proportioned round brilliant gems of the same diameter, one of diamond and the other of rock crystal, it would be apparent at once that the pavilion of the diamond was not as deep as that of the rock crystal. Lapidaries are well aware of the effects of refraction and take this prop-

erty into consideration while cutting gems, adjusting the proportions and angles to suit the refractive index of each gemstone.

Slight departures from ideal angles and proportions can be made without serious harm to brilliance as shown in Figure 16, where the *ideal* brilliant cut for diamond and a modern variation are diagrammed. There are obviously substantial differences in them, yet if two diamonds of identical color and clarity are cut to the same diameter, one in the ideal cut and the other in its variation, it is virtually impossible, without special light-measuring instruments, to detect consistently which one is more brilliant.

In general, more liberties with angles and proportions can be taken with gemstones of higher refractive index than with those whose refractive powers are less. In the higher index gemstones there is a greater "reserve" of refractive and reflective power, and appreciable deviations from ideal cutting still provide excellent brilliance. This latitude narrows as the refractive index decreases, until for gemstones of low refractive index, the lapidary must be quite careful with angles and proportions if the finished gem is to look brilliant at all.

Drastic departures from proper angles and proportions result in equally drastic losses of light as shown in Figure 17. If the facets are angled too steeply, they fail to reflect the light within the gem and much is lost through the back facets of the pavilion. A gem cut too shallow produces

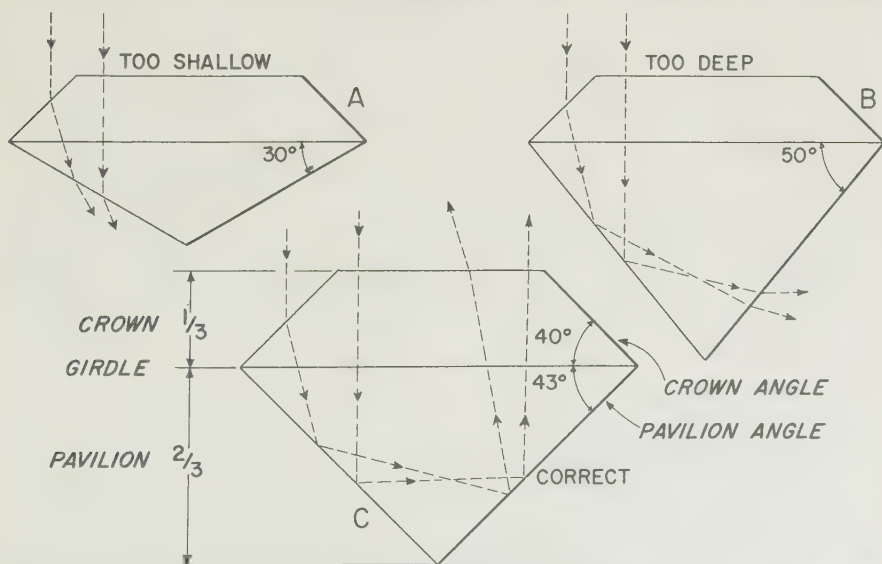


FIG. 17. Side views of faceted gems showing how incorrect angles will result in serious losses of light through the bottoms of the gems.

a gray area in the center called a "hole." A gem cut too deep results in a general loss of brilliance or a grayness; the gem is marked by feeble, rather than strong, reflections. Both of these effects are best observed by holding a gem underneath a good light and looking down upon the top.

EFFECTS OF INCLUSIONS ON BRILLIANCE

One or two spots, specks, minute crystals, small cracks, etc., do not greatly affect the total amount of light which is returned to the eye in properly cut gems, although they may be disfiguring because perfect inner clarity is established as the ideal for faceted stones. However, as the inclusions increase, they begin to scatter light, causing the rays to dart off at angles other than those desired. Many of these rays simply escape through the sides of the gems and contribute nothing to brilliance. Eventually the point is reached where so much light is lost that only a feeble glow appears on top, as in the *jardin* emeralds mentioned earlier. Extreme losses occur in those gemstone materials which are only translucent, such as chalcedonies, for example, which consist of very many extremely small crystals grown together in compact masses. As the size of the individual crystals grows smaller and the spaces between them grow smaller too, light has less opportunity to be deviated from its path and more returns to the eye; such material is highly translucent, and sometimes, as in the case of williamsite serpentine, actually provides fairly satisfactory faceted gems. In gemstones that are normally transparent, such as ruby, sapphire, and quartz, very small inclusions commonly occur which, though abundant, are too small to be seen clearly with the naked eye. Nevertheless, they seriously interfere with the passage of light and cause much scattering; a faceted gem cut from this sort of material can be a great disappointment to the lapidary who expected a brilliant gem for his efforts. Other gemstones likely to have such inclusions are the blue sapphires of Kashmir, rose quartz, some heat-treated zircons from Thailand, and the green zircons of Ceylon. Sometimes the inclusions are so small that they cannot be seen under high-power magnification; nevertheless, their presence is easily detected by the glowing, "sleepy" look of the finished gems.

DELIBERATE DEPARTURES FROM IDEAL ANGLES AND PROPORTIONS

During the above discussion the reader may have gained the impression that there can be no excuse for cutting faceted gems in other than correct angles and proportions. Actually, there are good and sufficient reasons for departing from the ideal as will be seen, especially when it is considered that most gems are meant for setting in jewelry.

Consider the step-cut gem first. In this style of cutting, the bottom

pairs of facets must be cut, like brilliants, at the proper angles if full reflection of light is to take place from them. If they are cut too shallow, a rectangular "hole" appears, and if several bottom pairs of facets are cut too shallow, the hole becomes even larger. Unfortunately, in order to be sure that these bottom-most facets are cut at the proper angles, the lapidary must cut all of the ones above at steeper angles. The net result is that any properly shaped step-cut gem must be considerably deeper than a standard brilliant-cut gem of exactly the same width. These relationships can be appreciated from the diagrams of Figure 15. In small stones, the increased depth is not a great drawback, but in large gems, especially those meant for rings, the increased depth results in a bulky gem which rises so high above the ring finger that it becomes top-heavy. This can, and does, result in the entire ring slewing sideways, to the discomfort of the wearer. For this reason, large step-cut ring stones are commonly cut *under* the proper pavilion angles. This makes the stone less brilliant, of course, but it also makes it less top-heavy and more comfortable to wear. The decision to buy such a gem is a matter of personal preference; if a great breadth is wanted, then brilliance has to be sacrificed to some extent.

In other instances, stones cut shallower than usual, or "spread," as the gem expert puts it, are intentionally shaped this way to obtain the maximum return from poorly shaped rough, especially if the latter is expensive. This is a common practice among diamond cutters, and if the departures from ideal proportions are not too great, satisfactory brilliance results, as shown in Figure 16. In still other instances, shallow cutting is used when colored gemstones would be too dark if cut to the proper depth; in this category are some very dark green or blue tourmalines, dark blue sapphires, and, among the rarer gemstones, blue iolites and dark brown axinites.

On the other hand, the principal reason for cutting gems too deep is merely to recover as much weight as possible from the rough and thus to exact a higher price for the finished gem on the basis of weight. Such excessively deep gems are particularly common among the sapphires cut locally in Ceylon, the elongated crystals of which lend themselves well to this exaggerated departure from accepted proportions. The appearance of some of these gems is sketched in Figure 18. In some specimens the length is so great that they resemble carrots in shape. The native cutters and the merchants who dispose of such gems to Western buyers know perfectly well that they must be recut if they are to sell in Europe or the United States, but they reason that if native customers, or those from India, are willing to accept such gems, then Western customers should be willing to do so too. It may be remarked in passing that Ceylon and Indian faceted gems are also remarkable for their lack of perfect symmetry in the placement of facets, sizes of facets, and even angles for opposed

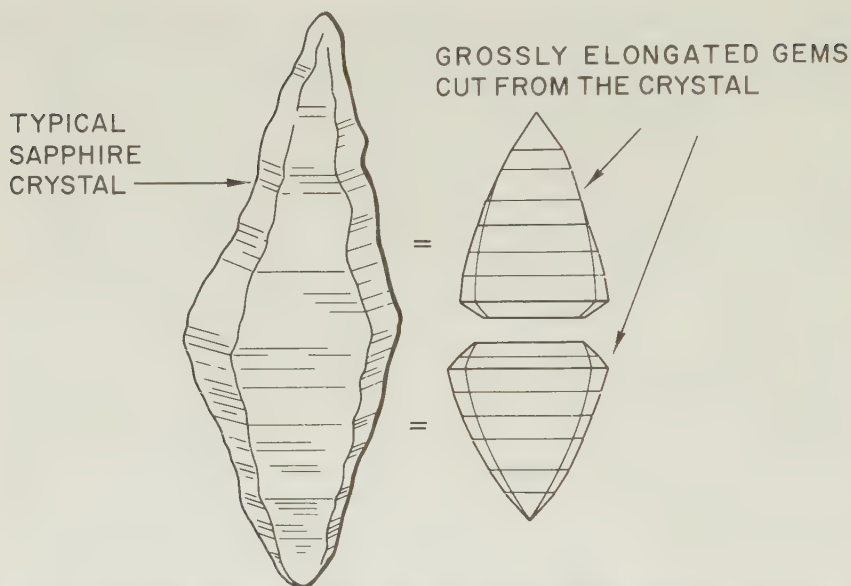


FIG. 18. Poorly shaped faceted gems cut from Ceylon sapphire crystals by the native cutters.

pairs of facets; in fact, they may be so sloppily cut that it is obvious the lapidary was only concerned with more or less rounding off the rough with facets, using minimum care to achieve a fair degree of brilliance. These hallmarks are so well known among members of the jewelry trade, that they can recognize these “native-cut” gems at a glance.

GIRDLES

The thin band which separates the *crown*, or top of the gem, from the *pavilion*, or bottom, is known as the *girdle*. It may or may not be polished, or covered with very small facets. A girdle which is too thin is likely to chip when the jeweler sets it in jewelry, as shown in Figure 19. If the girdle is too thick, it results in a clumsy-looking gem. The proper girdle is neither too thin nor too thick, combining graceful thinness with adequate thickness to resist the stresses applied to it when seized by the prongs which secure the gem to its mounting.

Sometimes girdles are seen which are covered completely by a series of very small, evenly-spaced facets instead of the usual matte finish left by the initial grinding of the rough gemstone to give it its profile. The makers of such gems, usually diamond-cutters, claim that some light is reflected back into the diamond which would otherwise be lost. Others

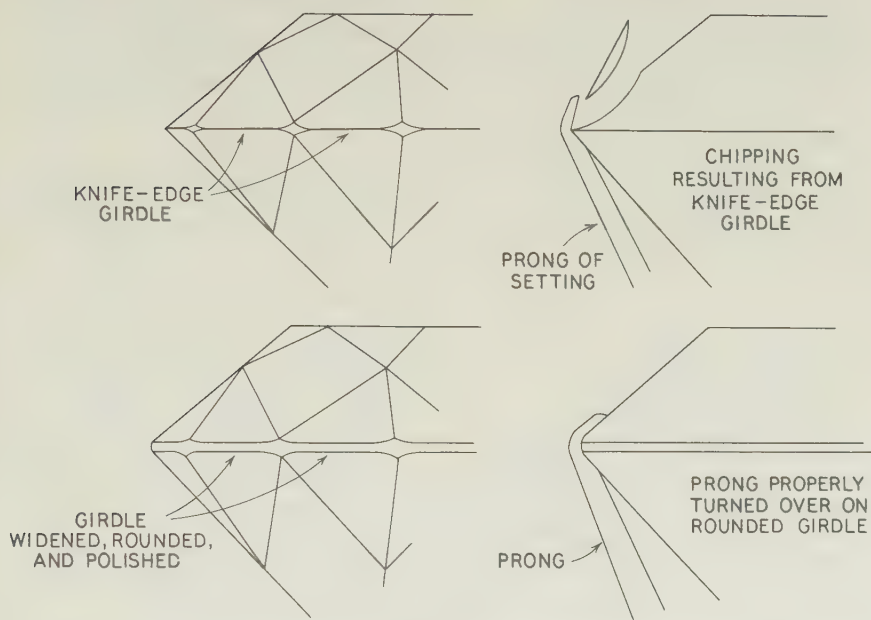


FIG. 19. Excessively thin girdles on faceted gems can easily result in chipping.

merely point out that the increased elegance of the gem is sufficient reason for employing such extra facets, especially if a rather large stone is to be set in a claw mount which would expose most of the girdle to view. There is no question that the latter reason is the better of the two, but another reason can also be advanced in support of polished, if not faceted, girdles—they are less likely to chip during setting.

THE GIRDLE AS AN INDICATOR OF QUALITY

By examining the accuracy with which the facets of the crown meet the facets of the pavilion along the girdle, even the inexperienced person is able to judge the relative skill of the lapidary. It goes without saying that the skilled workman will pay equal attention to all parts of the gem and not just to those which are most obvious. Offset or mismatched facets are shown in Figure 20 along with other cutting errors that can be easily detected with the naked eye or under low magnification. Such defects are seldom glaring but they depart from the ideal and are silent signs that the basic material of the gem was not considered worthy of the best cutting skill, or that the lapidary was sloppy in his work. *It is almost an invariable rule in the lapidary arts that the finest materials*

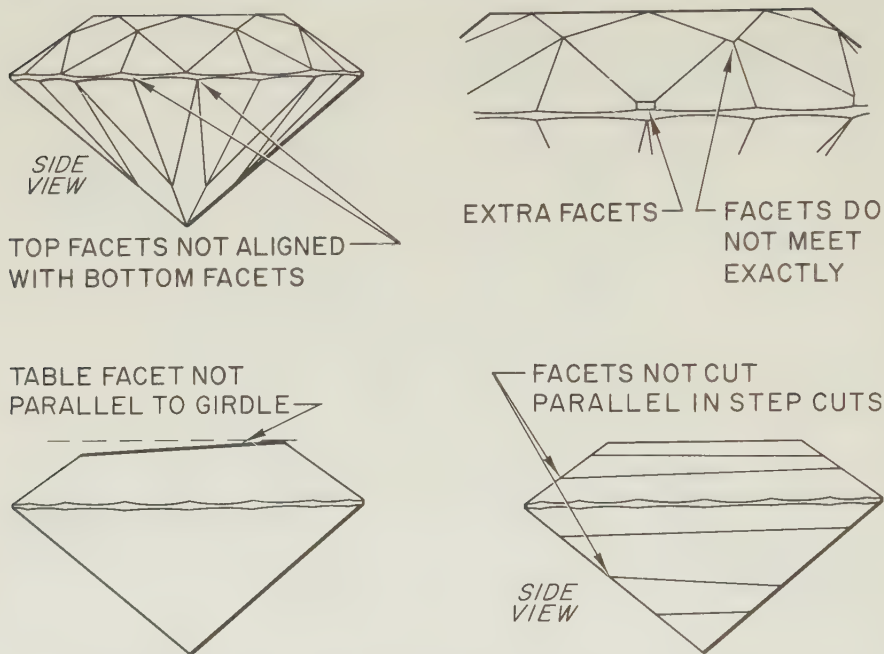


FIG. 20. Common faceting errors which decrease the value of gemstones.

are sent to the finest cutters for treatment. Only by doing this will it be possible to realize the fullest potential value of the rough. Thus, every indication of poor cutting should make the buyer suspicious of quality, and, of course, of real value. This rule is rigidly applied to the most expensive rough and relaxes as the rough becomes cheaper, until the most slapdash lapidary work generally appears upon gems cut from the poorest rough.

NATURALS

If one examines a parcel of round diamond brilliants, he is sure to see, sooner or later, a peculiarity which is confined *only to the diamond*. This is the existence of small flat spots along the girdle, called *naturals*, which glisten brightly in marked contrast to the dull surface of the rest of the girdle. There may be one or, at the most, four such spots evenly spaced around the periphery. They are remnants of the natural faces of the diamond crystal, in this case, the octahedron. As shown in Figure 21, they result when the cutter grinds a section of the crystal into a circular outline, part of which is to become the girdle of the finished gem. To avoid loss of material, he grinds away the excess diamond until he is

on the verge of obliterating all traces of the original crystal faces. At this point he stops grinding and leaves behind one or more minute flat spots which are the naturals previously referred to. If these spots are quite small and inconspicuous, they can be hidden easily behind a prong

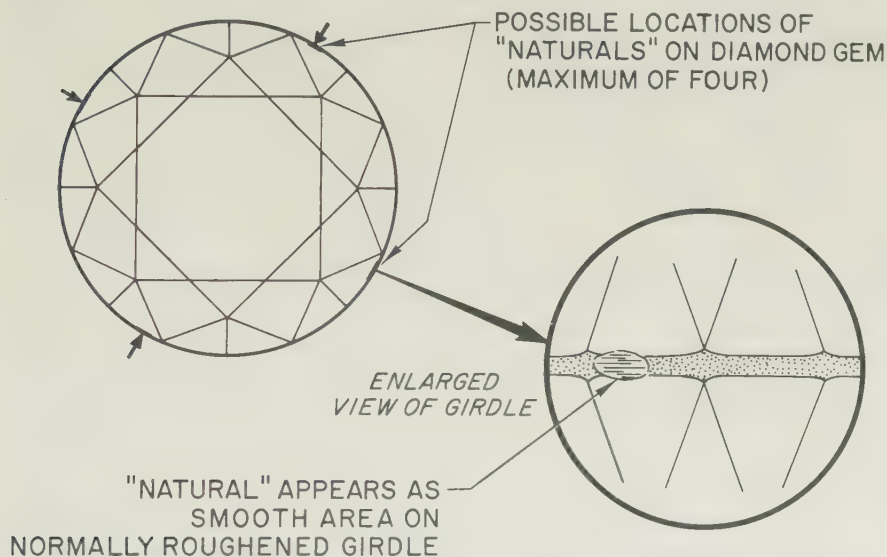


FIG. 21. Vestiges of natural crystal faces along the girdles of faceted diamonds.

or bead during setting, but if they are noticeable to the naked eye, the stone bearing them is not cut as well as it should be. Naturals are defects, although in the diamond trade they are considered relatively unimportant unless they are conspicuously large.

CULET FACET

A curious departure from logic in faceting occurs when diamond cutters place a small facet squarely upon the tip of the pavilion, as shown in Figure 22. This is called a *culet*. There is no question that this facet destroys the ability of a small area near the tip to properly reflect light, yet, through long-standing tradition, this culet is still placed on brilliant-cut gems. Several reasons have been advanced as to why it is there, among them, that it prevents splitting of the gem. But none of the reasons seem valid. However, the culet does serve as a check of the lapidary's skill because its outline forms a minute, more or less regular octagon. If the sides of the octagon are all of the same length and the angles between them are equal, it indicates that the large pavilion facets above are also

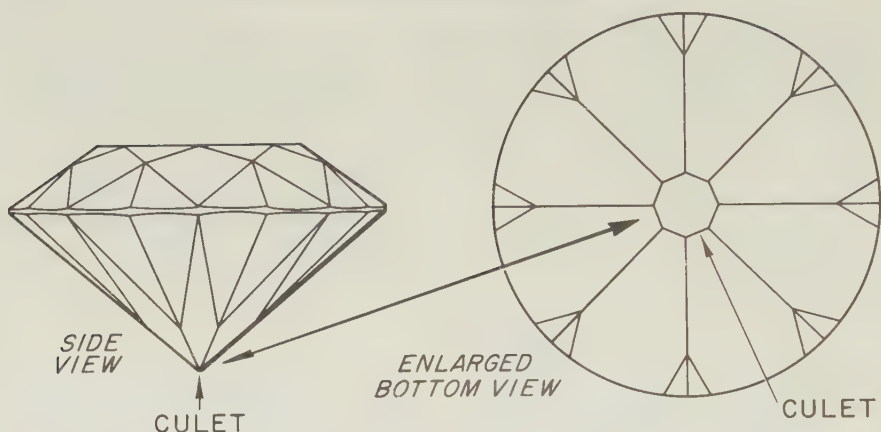


FIG. 22. The culet facet on cut diamonds.

very evenly and accurately cut. On the other hand, if the octagon is irregular or misshapen, it indicates poor cutting.

SURFACE FINISHES

Maximum brilliancy in any faceted gem is achieved only when the facets are cut as flat as possible and polished to the highest degree of smoothness. The quality of surface finish is highly important in cabochon gems also, particularly in those displaying special optical effects such as star stones, catseyes, and moonstones. A perfect polish also greatly enhances the play of color in opal.

But to return to faceted gems, it is well known that the flatness of facets and the perfection of polish is best achieved on the hardest gemstones. Thus diamond, hardest of all, is capable of being cut and polished so perfectly that electron microscope photographs show scarcely any kind of surface irregularity even at magnifications of thousands of times. This superior flatness is not only attributable to the nature of the diamond itself, but also to the iron laps which are used for cutting and polishing. A careful diamond cutter keeps his laps in top condition so as to avoid any trace of irregularity on the facets caused by the grooves which appear on any kind of polishing lap after some use. Stones less hard than diamond very commonly show minute parallel polished grooves, particularly upon the large table facet, and indicate that the cutter allowed the stone to rest too long on the same place on the lap. In contrast to these "polish marks," as they are called, are the minute scorings with ragged edges which result from tearing of the surface of the gem. These tears may be due to small particles of grit caught in the surface of the lap or to minute

fragments of the gem itself which have broken loose and ploughed through the facet under the force of the spinning lap.

Surface defects are most likely to appear upon the cheaper gemstones, where the rate of production must be high to keep lapidary charges low. Too much attention cannot be given to individual stones, and this usually shows up when the facet surfaces are examined with low-power magnification under a good light. Synthetic ruby, sapphire, and spinel often show a series of very small cracks on facet junctions which are due to the relief of stresses within the material created by the method of manufacture. They are commonly called "fire marks" because it is believed that they arise from polishing that is too rapid, and, hence, too hot. Many of these cracks are so small that a magnification of about 20x or more is required to see them well.

While "fire marks" and other surface defects may not be readily visible to the naked eye, they nevertheless cause scattering of light from the surfaces of the gem and decrease the total brilliance that could have otherwise been developed.

Softer gemstones, particularly those which are cut only for collectors, present many problems in polishing and are those most likely to show polishing defects. Some of them cannot be polished well except on soft and yielding laps, with the result that the facet junctions are noticeably rounded. While a good brilliance is obtained, the reflection usually lacks the crispness of well-cut gemstones of greater hardness.

Aside from the exceptions noted for soft stones, well-cut and well-polished faceted gems should display good proportions, flat facets of regular shape and all of the same size in any particular row of like facets, accurate junctions between facets without overlaps or gaps and a smooth, glassy polish, particularly on the large and highly important table facet. Scratches and polishing marks should not be visible to the naked eye. In the diamond trade, where quality grades are strictly defined, none of these defects should be visible under 10x magnification. Additional diamond trade practice rules, as promulgated by the U.S. Federal Trade Commission, are furnished under the Diamond listing.

CABOCHON GEMS

Because cabochons are entirely hand-shaped, the final curved surfaces depend for their geometrical perfection upon the skill of the lapidary. The ideal cabochon should be symmetrical in profile and outline, both of which can be easily determined by visual inspection. The base of the cabochon should have a slight bevel placed all the way around so that the jeweler will not chip the stone when he sets it into a mounting. The bevel is shown in Figure 23 along with some common shaping defects which detract from the quality of cabochon gems.

In mass-production cabochons, especially those from Idar-Oberstein in Germany, and some jadeite from Hong Kong, the form is achieved by grinding on hard-surfaced laps, leaving numerous small flat areas over the surface. Sometimes these are not entirely eliminated by subsequent smoothing operations and appear as vestiges upon the finished stones. These are also counted as defects, and one may be quite sure that their presence signifies an inexpensive material which the lapidary shop did not consider worthy of the additional labor required to make the sur-

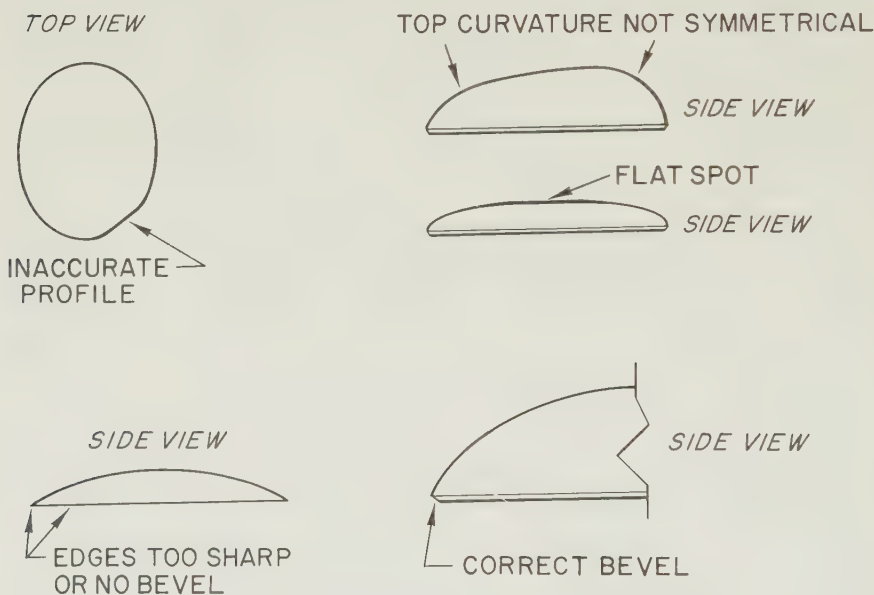


FIG. 23. Common shaping errors in cabochon gems.

faces truly smooth. On the other hand, more expensive materials, such as fine jadeite, chrysoprase, and catseye chrysoberyl, are treated with great care in respect to shaping and finishing.

A special defect of jadeite cabochons is the development of numerous small shallow pits over the polished surface because of improper polishing techniques. The appearance much resembles the slightly irregular surface of an orange or lemon peel, and, appropriately enough, is known among lapidaries as a "lemon peel" finish. The development of this kind of surface is difficult to avoid due to the nature of the gemstone itself, but the point is, it can be avoided, and when present, lessens the value of the gem.

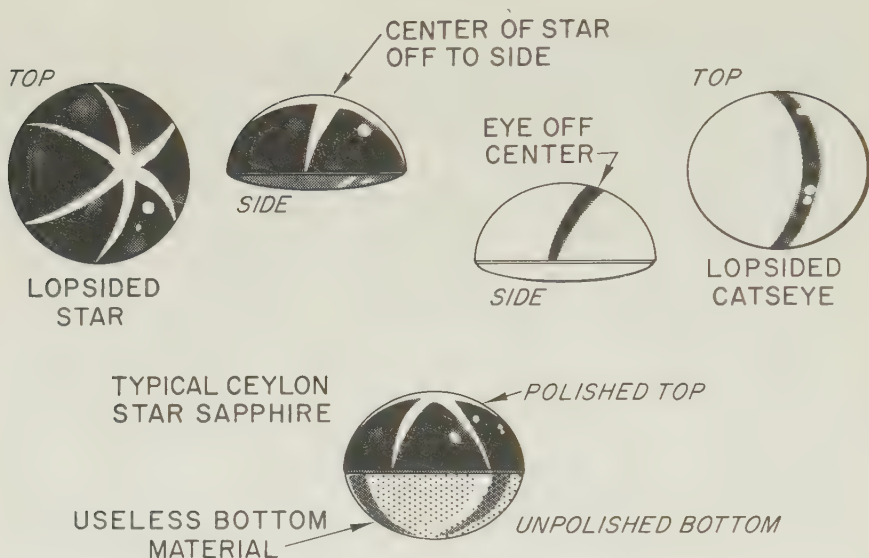
PROPORTIONS OF CABOCHONS

The proportions of cabochon gems vary widely, some being quite thin in relation to their width, others being quite thick. Gemstones displaying star, catseye, and moonstone effects must be cut reasonably thick to "sharpen" the lines of light in the case of the first two and to induce strong sheen in the case of the last. Good star and eye effects require that the thickness of the cabochon be from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ the width; good moonstone effects are seen with the same proportions but do not lessen greatly until the thickness is reduced to about $\frac{1}{8}$ the width, depending on how strong the effect is in the rough used. Catseye gems, particularly chrysoberyl catseyes, often are cut with high tops and sharp curvatures at the crests, somewhat elongated along the streak of light, if the stone is elliptical. The sharp curvature narrows the line of light to a very thin, intensely bright line which enhances the gem's value. Very shallow curvatures must be used on gemstones whose optical displays or patterns of inclusions (e.g., tree agate) appear in planes; sometimes the curvature is so shallow that the top of the cabochon is nearly flat. Gemstones which must be cut this way are labradorite, sunstone, and tree agate. Precious opal is often shaped in this manner, especially black opal, whose rough mostly occurs in thin seam sections to begin with. On the other hand, the translucent Mexican-type opal appears best if the cabochons are shaped as proportionately thick as star gems.

The strength of material is also a major consideration in determining the depth of cabochon gems. For example, weak materials such as malachite and rhodochrosite must be cut fairly thick to prevent breakage during wear, but very tough materials such as jadeite, nephrite, and rhodonite can be cut quite thin. Another important consideration is the total weight of the cabochon, especially if it is large in area. If cut too thick, it may weigh so much that it hangs heavily and awkwardly in a pin or pendant, much to the discomfort of the wearer.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON STAR AND CATSEYE GEMS, MOONSTONES, ETC.

As previously explained, star- and catseye-causing inclusions, and those responsible for moonstone, sunstone, and other sheen or color effects, occur in certain planes in the host crystal. It is up to the cutter to examine the rough to determine how he can best cut it to place the special effect squarely on top where it belongs. If the optical display does not appear on top, it will be seen well only from one side instead of from all sides, depending on how much the ideal direction is deviated from. Because of the high value of star and catseye gems of good to fine quality, native cutters, particularly in Ceylon, attempt to make each gem as large as



possible, even if it means a lopsided star or eye. These defects, and others, are shown in Figure 24.

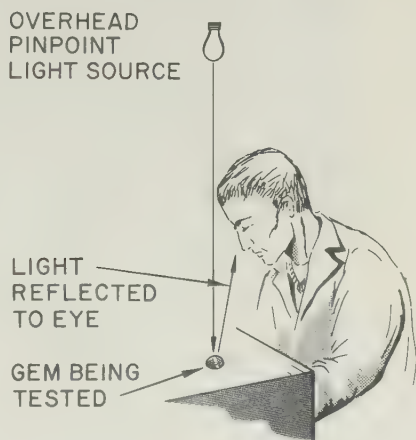
If the star or eye effect is not greatly off to one side, the gem may be purchased with a view to recutting because too much weight will not be lost. However, if the effect is greatly displaced, the gem may be a very poor investment due to the large amount of material that must be removed to correct the position of the eye or star. The tendency to cut these gems as large as possible manifests itself in another irritating trick practiced by the Ceylon cutters. This is to cut the gems into nearly spherical balls even though only the polished top half can conceivably contribute to the star or eye effect. Native sellers attempt to assure the hesitant customer that the bottom bulge is needed to "reinforce" the effect; this is simply not so. However, the bottom bulge may have good star or catseye material in it; if it does, the buyer may have the sphere-like gem cut in half and the bottom recut into another gem. Unfortunately, in most instances, the lapidary has already satisfied himself that the bottom bulge is poor material whose only value is to add weight and inflate the price.

CHECKING POSITION OF OPTICAL EFFECTS

To determine the strength, perfection, and position of any special optical effect, stand beneath a *single* pinpoint source of light, e.g., a single

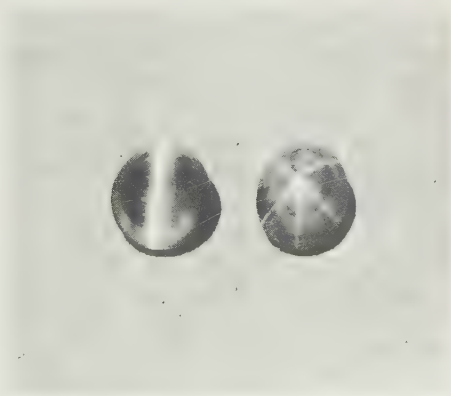
electric bulb (*not* a fluorescent light) or the sun. Diffuse light, such as that found out-of-doors on a cloudy day, results in broad, diffuse reflections which are more confusing than revealing. As shown in Figure 25,

FIG. 25. How a gem displaying an optical effect is examined.



the stone is held below the eyes in such a manner that the rays from the light source pass close to the forehead. Tilt the gem slowly from side to side, noting how much the optical effect appears to tilt with each movement. A few seconds' experimentation will show whether or not the optical effect appears on top or appears to one side. Properly cut eye

FIG. 26. Large and fine gems displaying the catseye effect on the left and the star effect on the right. The gem on the left is a catseye chrysoberyl weighing about 40 carats, while the gem on the right, weighing about the same, is a star ruby. (Courtesy Smithsonian Institution)



and star gems are shown in Figure 26. The same technique is used for moonstone, sunstone, and labradorite gems. It may also be used for precious opal, particularly black opal, and certain classes of white opal which tend to display their strongest colors along the edges of rough



FIG. 27. Where the best play of color appears in rough opal.

seam sections instead of on top, as indicated in Figure 27. Because cutting the gems across the narrow dimension of the seam will obviously result only in small gems, many lapidaries succumb to the temptations of greater weight recovery and cut their gems the wrong way.

TUMBLE-POLISHED BAROQUES AND CABOCHONS

Large quantities of irregularly-shaped gems, known as *baroques* or tumbled gems, are now prepared very cheaply by tumbling pieces of rough in barrels along with suitable abrasives and liquids, and later, with polishing agents. The process takes many days or even weeks, depending on the kind of material, the size of the barrels, and other variables which are carefully considered by the manufacturers. Finished gems, with some applications in inexpensive but attractive jewelry, are shown in Figure 28.

While the principal tumbled-stone production remains baroques, an increasingly important segment has become the smoothing and polishing of geometrical shapes, including cabochons. Many of the cuff-link gems sold today in clothing shops are tumbled. They begin as small sawed squares or other suitable shapes and are merely placed in the tumbling barrels until they eventually emerge as polished gems. In the case of cabochons, the shaping must still be done by hand methods, but the tedious final smoothing operations can be accomplished by tumbling. The drawback to this method of finishing is the tendency for all sharp edges to become severely rounded. In some kinds of jewelry mountings this is not of importance, but in others it is, and the traditional, completely hand-finished cabochons are still employed in many kinds of jewelry. Balancing the drawback of rounded edges is the fact that the tumbling operation often produces a vastly superior finish on certain gemstones

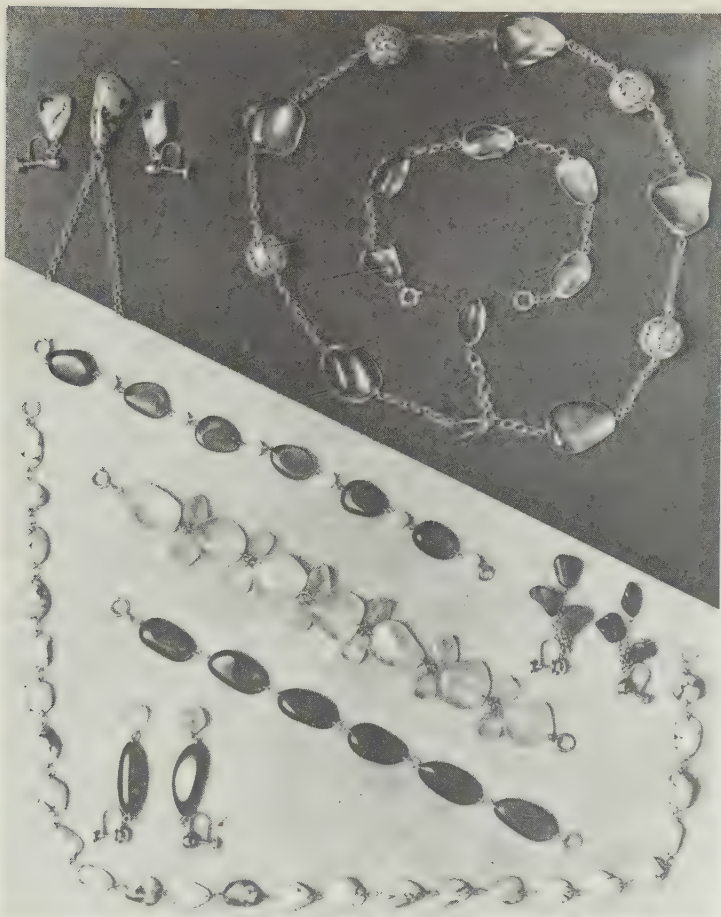


FIG. 28. Typical tumbled gems showing their irregular shapes and some uses in inexpensive jewelry. (Courtesy Craftstones, Ramona, California)

which are hand-polished only with much difficulty and the expenditure of much time, for example, jadeite, certain jaspers, and rhodonite.

While it is true that flawed and cracked material can be fruitfully employed as grist for the tumbling mill, there is a fallacy among some makers of tumbled gems that any rough, regardless of how poor it is, is suitable for tumbling. Unfortunately, in this field, as in other lapidary fields, there is no art of the lapidary that can improve the intrinsic quality of rough material. If it is poor to begin with, tumbling will only make this fact clearer.

Much of the charm of tumbled gems lies in their irregular shapes,

but if the shapes are too irregular, it becomes nearly impossible to smooth those places which are deeply recessed or which follow large, open cracks. As with other lapidary objects, the best tumbled gems are made from colorful or attractively patterned material, free from unsightly cracks, flaws, and soft spots, and are polished to perfection. To be avoided are those pieces which have been tumbled so violently that they retain numerous surface cracks or rough spots upon protruding places. Other signs of poor workmanship are cracks filled with polishing compound, chipped places, and unpolished spots in deep recesses.

Tumbled gems must be fitted with attachment eyes. There are several suspension methods used: (a) a groove is cut around the gem and a thin wire is fitted into the groove and twisted into a suspension loop at one end; (b) an ornamental cap is cemented onto the stone with epoxy; and (c) a small, narrow groove is cut in one end of the stone and a metal ring is cemented into the groove with epoxy. The last of these methods is far superior in holding power to the others and should be specified where high-class stones are involved.

FACET AND CABOCHON GEM CUTS

Gem cutters have been particularly imaginative in devising new styles or "cuts" for faceted and cabochon gems, as will be seen in the drawings which follow shortly. Numerous variations have been invented by the

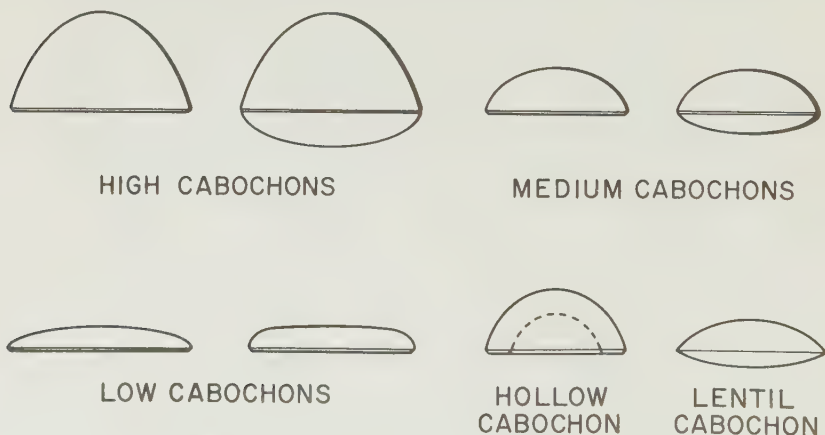


FIG. 29. Side views of various cabochon shapes.

lapidary artisans of Idar-Oberstein, Germany, and, more recently, by a host of amateur cutters in the United States. The efforts of the latter appear in the many carefully drawn diagrams furnished in past issues

of *Lapidary Journal* and *Gems and Minerals* magazines. In some instances, the cuts are refreshing departures from old, well-established styles, but most are only slight modifications which offer the bored amateur something new.

In the gem trade and its special branch, the diamond trade, conservatism is the rule and serious departures from basic styles are seldom attempted. Sometimes a special piece of rough calls for an unusual cut, but mostly the standard brilliant and the step cut are used for faceted gems, and round or elliptical shapes for cabochons. An exception occurs when many small gems are needed to act as "side stones" to large gems in a ring or to cover entire surfaces of jewels in a blazing mass of brilliance. Many small bits of diamond, emerald, ruby, and sapphire can be used in such applications, faceted to shapes which will fit well into the design. However, it is seldom that large, good rough of the more expensive gemstone species is cut into other than conservatively styled gems, the advantage being that if such gems are ever unset from their mountings, they will sell more readily than others of equal weight and quality which have been cut in nonstandard patterns, possibly to fit special niches in unique pieces of jewelry.

If all faceted gems were examined it would be found that by far most are cut as *standard brilliants* of 57 facets, or its close relative, the diamond brilliant of 58 facets (counting the small culet facet), or as *step cuts*. Common variations on the basic brilliant style are the *oval brilliant*, *pendeloque*, *pear*, and *marquise*. Step-cut variations include the *octagon step cut* and the *cushion step cut*. A large number of gems are also faceted in *combination cuts*, which is the general term used to describe styles that combine features of both brilliant and step-cut styles.

Cabochons are also cut in a number of shapes, but those which are simply circular or elliptical are by far the most common. Some are faceted along the sides to add interest and a little sparkle, while others may be steeply beveled around the sides with nearly flat tops. An interesting combination of the cabochon and faceted gem is found in the *buff top* (Fig. 38), sometimes used for men's ring stones. In this style, the top is a low, curved cabochon surface while the bottom is covered with facets much like the pavilion of an ordinary faceted gem.

DRAWINGS OF FACETED AND CABOCHON CUTS

Space does not permit including all of the styles in which gems have been cut, if indeed one could be sure that he had collected every known variation in the first place. However, the drawings do include the common cuts mentioned above and those variations of each which are of greatest importance. Also included are some common combination cuts and several simplified cuts which are employed for very small gems.

OVAL CABOCHONS *(BROOCH and COSTUME RING)*

30X24



25X19



25X18



25X15



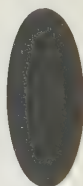
20X12



22X8



24X10



24X14



18X13



18X9



16X9



16X8



ALL SIZES IN MILLIMETERS

FIG. 30-A & B. Top views of oval cabochons in standard brooch, costume ring, and finger ring shapes.

FACETED AND CABOCHON GEM PRICES

Gems are listed alphabetically by species. Important varieties are placed under the species to which they belong. Where appropriate, each entry is preceded by brief statements of quality, size, defects, and other

OVAL CABOCHONS (RING)

20X15



16X14



16X12



14X12



9X7



10X8



11X9



12X10



14X10



8X6



7X5



5X4



4X3



3X2



ALL SIZES IN MILLIMETERS

FIG. 30-A & B (cont.)

information designed to help the reader become a discriminating buyer of gems.

Prices are retail, by the carat (ct.) for most faceted gems and some cabochon gems, by the unit (ea.) for small gems, and by the ounce (oz.) or pound (lb.) for inexpensive tumbled gems. The *point* system is used for selling diamonds and some other gems of value weighing less than one carat, there being 100 points to the carat, with "25 points" meaning

CUSHION CABOCHONS (FOR BOX RINGS)

18X13



16X14



16X12



14X12



16X8



12X10



14X10



15X11



12X8

8X6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

8X6



7X6



6X5



ALL SIZES IN MILLIMETERS

FIG. 31-A & B. Standard cushion cabochon shapes for box rings and octagon shapes for box or claw-mount rings.

$\frac{1}{4}$ carat, "50 points," $\frac{1}{2}$ carat, etc. The variables upon which the prices depend have been described in Chapter I, but specific amplifying remarks on value factors are furnished under many of the species.

PRICE RANGES

Most prices are expressed in *ranges*, sometimes narrow, sometimes broad. In almost every instance, the increasing rarity of larger size rough

OCTAGON CABOCHONS

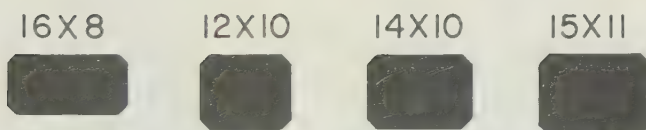
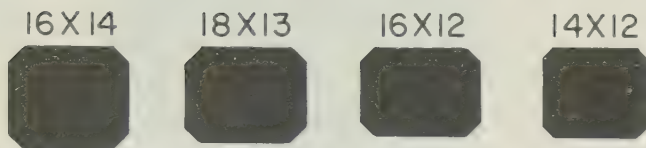
*ALL SIZES IN MILLIMETERS*

FIG. 31-A & B (cont.)

is reflected in the higher prices asked for larger cut gems and, at the other end of the scale, by the lessened demand for very small gems, whose prices, per carat, may be much lower in proportion. In the case of small gems, the prices may reach a bottom per-carat figure, and then begin rising again for even smaller gems. This is explained by the fact that the amount of labor expended on the cutting of these very small gems is nearly the same as for larger gems, yet the yield is much lower in terms of carats per hour. Therefore it is necessary to charge more per carat for

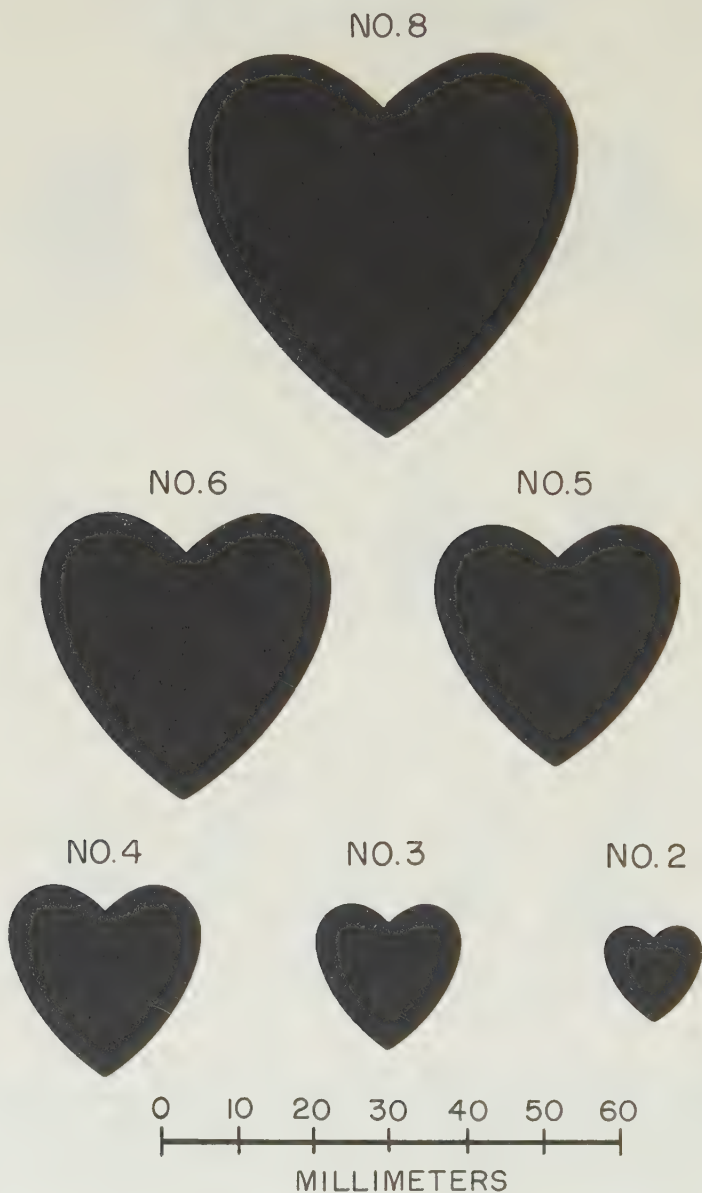
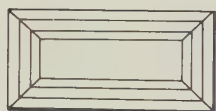


FIG. 32. Standard heart cabochon shapes used mainly in pendants. Suspension holes are usually out just below the bases of the "vees."



TOP



BOTTOM

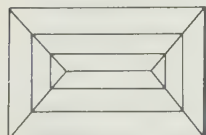
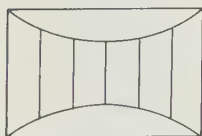
CUSHION



ANTIQUE



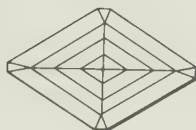
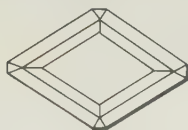
HEXAGON



STEPPED CROWN

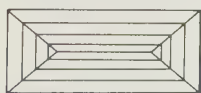


EMERALD OR OCTAGON



LOZENGE

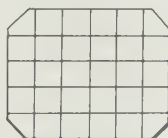
CORNERS MAY BE POINTED



DOUBLE-CROWN

STEP-CUT

(MAY ALSO BE TRIPLE-CROWN)



CHECKERED CROWN

FIG. 33. Some common and unusual step cuts for faceted gems.

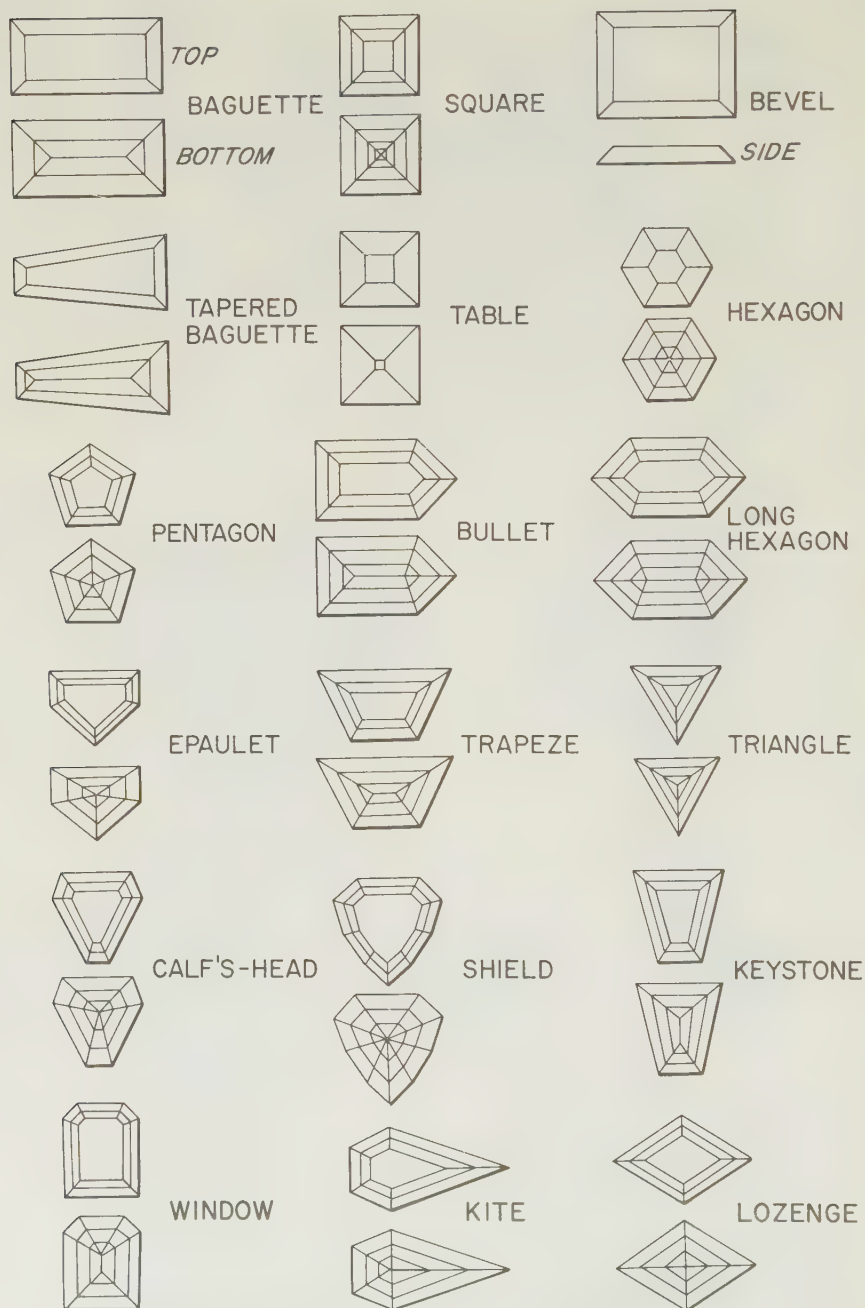
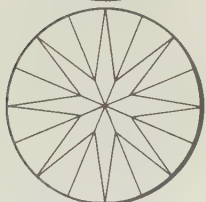


FIG. 34. Step cuts used for very small faceted gems.

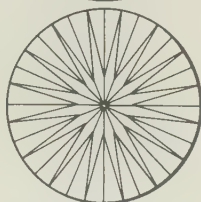
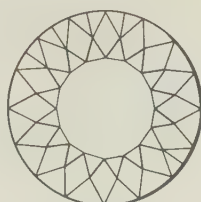


TOP

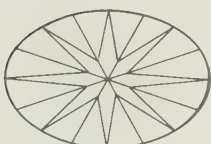


BOTTOM

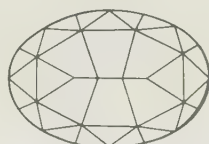
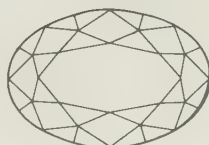
STANDARD



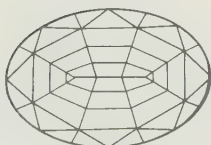
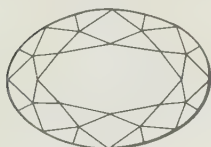
DOUBLE



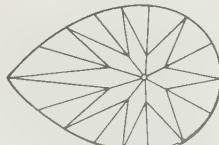
OVAL
POINTED PAVILION



OVAL
WEDGE PAVILION

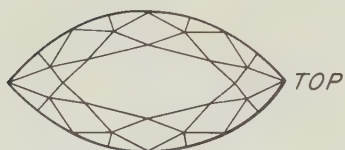
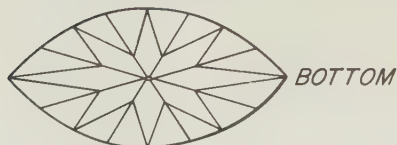


OVAL MIXED
STEP-CUT PAVILION

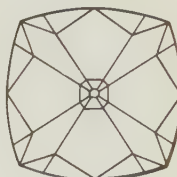
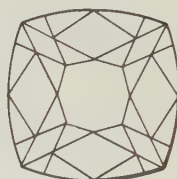


PEAR

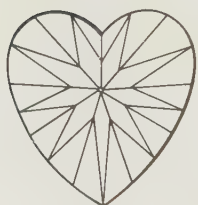
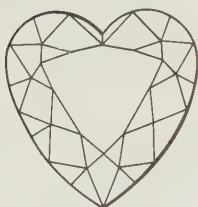
FIG. 35. Brilliant cuts used for faceted gems.

*TOP**BOTTOM*

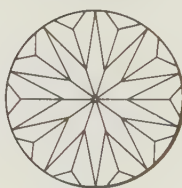
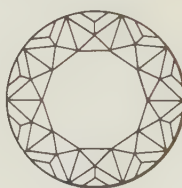
MARQUISE



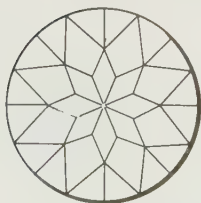
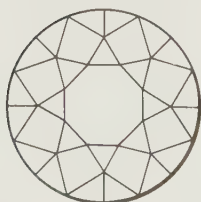
OLD-MINE



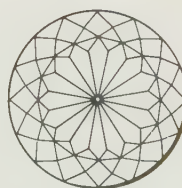
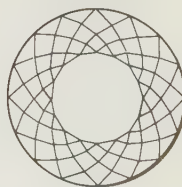
HEART



MAGNA



ZIRCON



PORTUGUESE

FIG. 36. Brilliant cuts used for faceted gems.

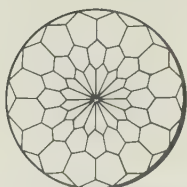
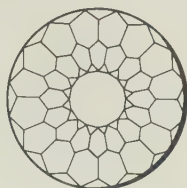


TOP

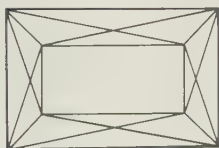


BOTTOM

SPIRAL

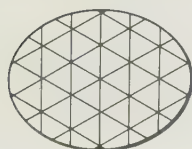
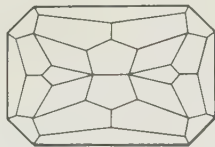
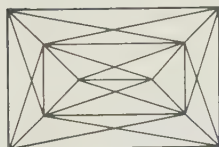


HONEYCOMB

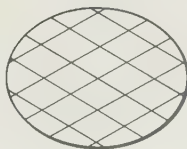


CUSHION SCISSORS

SCISSORS

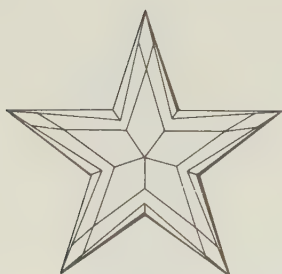


OVAL-MIXED
TRIANGLES ON TOP



LOZENGES
ON TOP

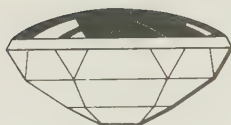
FIG. 37. Brilliant and mixed cuts used for faceted gems.



STAR

*SIDE**BOTTOM*

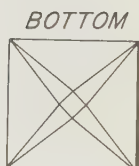
BRILLIANT-CUT BRIOLETTE



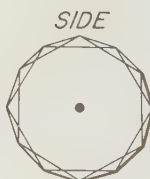
BUFF-TOP

*SIDE**BOTTOM*

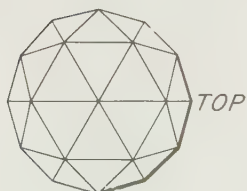
STEP-CUT BRIOLETTE

*TOP**BOTTOM*

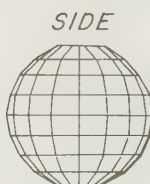
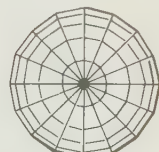
FRENCH

*SIDE*

RONDELLE

*TOP**SIDE*

FULL DUTCH-CUT ROSE

*SIDE**BOTTOM*

STEP-CUT BEAD

FIG. 38. Miscellaneous cuts used for faceted gems.

the cutting of these very small gems if the lapidary is to make this part of his work profitable. These very small gems are known as *calibre* or *melee* and range in diameter from 1 millimeter or less to several millimeters (see Fig. 34).

The great importance of color is reflected in the listings below, many of which are by *color*. Enormous differences in price can and do occur simply because some colors, or even certain shades of the same color, as in the ruby or emerald, are far more prized. Furthermore, among the paler-hued gems, such as the aquamarine, 10- to 15-carat gems are most in demand for ring stones because they are large enough to be impressive, yet not so large that they become awkward to wear. Smaller aquamarines tend to "wash out" in hue, which lowers their price per carat, while larger gems may rise only slowly in price per carat because they are not as much in demand.

Another factor which causes different prices per carat to be asked for gems that ostensibly are of the same color, quality, and size, is the presence or absence of flaws or other defects, such as color banding or zoning, and poor cutting.

A final factor, sometimes of importance, is the regard in which specific gems are held by individual dealers. One dealer may prefer an emerald which verges on the yellow side more than one which appears bluish; he may consciously or unconsciously price the yellow gem somewhat higher than the bluer one.

RULES FOR CHOOSING GEMS

As can be seen, the use of price ranges is mandatory; however, to aid the reader in evaluating gems, the following rules should be followed:

FOR COLORLESS GEMS

1. *Color Rule.* Ignore, except in the case of the diamond (see discussion for this species in the price list that follows).
2. *Clarity Rule.* Now supremely important; check for flaws, inclusions, spots, etc.
3. *Cutting Rule.* Examine gem for quality of cutting, i.e., proper proportions and angles yielding good brilliance and dispersion, symmetry of facets, even size of similar facets, accurate junctions between facets, sharpness of facet edges, lack of chipping or "knife edges" on girdles, and perfection of polish.
4. *Style of Cut Rule.* Consider this in relation to the use to which the gem is to be put; if the gem is capable of showing dispersion or "fire," is the cut suitable?
5. *Size Rule.* Consider use to which gem is to be put.

6. *Rarity Rule.* This consideration is mainly of importance to collectors of the unusual.

FOR COLORED GEMS

1. *Color Rule.* Usually of greatest importance except for very rare gems. Determine the order of color desirability by referring to the price lists that follow; determine if color is pure, vivid, and evenly distributed without being confined to bands, patches, spots, etc.; faint tints are usually less desirable than rich hues; check quality of color by examining gem under *normal* daylight, sunlight, tungsten light (ordinary electric bulbs) and fluorescent light, noting changes in color under each; for dark stones, be sure to examine under *normal* tungsten light and *not* under a strong spotlight such as is commonly present in salesrooms. *Note:* Colored gems, and even colorless gems, are commonly presented to customers in "diamond papers," or special folding paper wrappers which serve to store the gems and bear information as to their weight, species, cutting style, etc.; dark gray to black inner liners are commonly used for opals, faintly blue tinted liners may be used with diamonds, or colored liners with colored stones; *remove the gem and examine on ordinary white paper or white surgical cotton!*
2. *Clarity Rule.* Very desirable to have gems flawless, but exceptions may be made as in emerald, ruby, sapphire, etc.; evenly distributed flaws or inclusions known as "jardin" in emerald are acceptable, but naturally lower prices must be asked; avoid centrally located flaws in pale-hued gems especially.
3. *Cutting Rule.* Quality of cutting still important, but ideal proportions in the case of large step-cut gems may be deviated from slightly if gems meant to be worn in rings; very dark step-cut gems may depart even more from ideal proportions if this is necessary to prevent excessive darkness.
4. *Style of Cut.* More latitude allowed than for colorless gems, but in general step cuts are best; also popular are oval or round brilliants, hearts, pendeloques, etc.
5. *Size Rule.* Avoid excessive size in deep-hued gems.
6. *Rarity Rule.* This consideration is mainly of importance to collectors of the unusual.

Detailed discussions of color qualities and other considerations mentioned above are given in the following lists under BERYL, DIAMOND, CHRYSOBERYL, CORUNDUM, JADEITE, OPAL, etc.

PAPER WEAR

If a number of gems are stored in a single diamond paper, buyers should be alerted to the possibility that careless handling may have

caused damage or "paper wear" due to mutual rubbing. While paper wear is most likely to occur among the softer gems, even the diamond and the corundum gems are susceptible; the most vulnerable places are the tips of pavilions, girdle edges, especially if very thin, and crown facets.

NOTES ON LIST BELOW

Unless otherwise noted all entries are *faceted gems*. The following abbreviations are used:

Carat (ct.)	Round (rd.)	Brilliant (brill.)
Cabochon (cab.)	Octagon (oct.)	Each (ea.)
Points (pt.)		

CATALOG OF FACETED AND CABOCHON GEMS

ABALONE

Commonly offered in tumbled shell fragments; sometimes cut cabochon, an especially attractive type being composed of a thin layer of shell covered with rock crystal, but this type of doublet has not been offered commercially.

Cabochons, rds., 12-18 mm.	ea.	.15-.30
" ovals, 16x12-20x15 mm.	ea.	.30-.40
Tumbled shell fragments, 1½"-2"	lb.	5.00-8.00

ABALONE PEARL, see Chapter VII

ACHROITE, see TOURMALINE

ACTINOLITE

Green catseye, weak	ct.	1.75
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AGATE, see QUARTZ

AGNI MANI, see TEKTITE

ALBITE, see FELDSPAR

ALEXANDRITE, see CHRYSOBERYL

AMAZONITE, see FELDSPAR

AMBER

Because of softness, amber is principally used in brooches when cut in various cabochon styles; it is not suitable for rings; faceted gems, of the kind prepared from harder gemstones, are virtually unknown. Special pieces containing insects, or iridescent circular cracks, many of which are induced in clear material by

heat treatment, are cut into flattish cabochons or pendants. Clear yellow material commands higher prices than cloudy material. The best amber is Baltic, especially that retrieved from the sea. Sicilian amber is prized by connoisseurs because of its variety of colors.

Plaques or flat cabochons, with insects $\frac{1}{2}$ "-2"	ea.	5.00-50.00
" " " " plant life, $\frac{1}{2}$ "-2"	ea.	2.50-20.00
Yellow, clear, cabochons, ovals, 8x6-25x18 mm.	ea.	1.30-6.75
" " " rds., 4-25 mm.	ea.	.80-7.50
Yellow, clouded, cabochons, ovals, 8x6-25x18 mm.	ea.	.70-5.50
" " " rds., 4-25 mm.		.60-6.00

AMBLYGONITE

Very pale straw-yellow to medium-intensity yellow, the latter prized most; veil-type inclusions common; record step-cut gem ca. 70 cts.; usual size $1\frac{1}{2}$ -15 ct.; prices increase steeply according to color and size. From Brazil only.

Various facet cuts, 1-4 ct.	ct.	5.00-25.00
" " " 5-15 ct.	ct.	15.00-35.00

AMETHYST, see QUARTZ

ANDALUSITE

Strongly dichroic pale reddish-brown and red, to olive-green and red, the latter most prized because differences in color more pronounced, but the first type of color is inclined to be more vivid; veil-type inclusions common; abundant in sizes to 3-4 ct. but scarce over 7 ct. and rare over 10-15 ct.; weak catseyes sometimes occur. From Brazil, also Ceylon and Burma.

Various facet cuts, $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 ct.	ct.	8.00-15.00
" " " 4-7 ct.	ct.	10.00-25.00
" " " 8-15 ct.	ct.	15.00-40.00
Catseye (weak), brown & red	ct.	5.00-10.00

CHIASTOLITE

All cabochons of this variety polish poorly due to softness, but some produce fair results; value depends mainly on strong color contrast between background, which should be white or nearly so, and the cross figures, which should be quite black and distinctly formed.

Cabs., rds., 4-6 mm.	ea.	.50-2.50
" ovals, 16x12 mm.	ea.	2.50

End of Andalusite Section

ANDRADITE, see GARNET

ANGLESITE

Colorless faceted step-cut gems, sometimes prepared for collectors; very soft, fragile, but with high refraction and dispersion when properly cut.

Step cuts, 1-6 ct.	ct.	10.00-20.00
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ANHYDRITE

Colorless to pale pink-purple; soft and brittle; cut for collectors only.

Step cuts, 1-5 ct.	ct.	5.00-10.00
--------------------	-----	------------

APATITE

Large variations in polish quality due to softness and differences in skill of individual cutters; best gems show sharp facet junctions. Bright, slightly greenish-yellow gems to 20 ct. abundant from Mexico but usual size range is 5–10 ct. with gems over this size quite scarce; record Mexican apatite about 25 ct.; rarest variety is rich purple from Maine, seldom over $\frac{1}{2}$ – $1\frac{1}{2}$ ct.; next comes fine aquamarine blue from Burma, sometimes yielding gems to 10 ct. although any over 1–2 ct. scarce; also yellow-green, olive-green, medium green, yellow, and rarely pink, the last inclining to fade to greenish under prolonged light exposure; some catseyes very fine with extremely sharp, bright eyes. Mexican gems can be heat-treated to colorless.

Maine, medium purple, to 1 ct.	ct.	100.00
Burma, fine blue, $\frac{1}{2}$ – $1\frac{1}{2}$ ct.	ct.	75.00–100.00
“ medium blue, $\frac{1}{2}$ –2 ct.	ct.	50.00–60.00
“ pale blue, $\frac{1}{2}$ –2 ct.	ct.	15.00–40.00
“ pale blue-green, 3 ct.+	ct.	15.00–25.00
Norway, light green-blue, to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ct.	ct.	5.00
Brazil, olive-green, to 6 ct.	ct.	5.00
Ontario, medium green, to 5 ct.	ct.	2.50–10.00
“ medium yellow, to 5 ct.	ct.	2.50–5.00
Colorless, various facet cuts, to 5 ct.	ct.	10.00–15.00
Mexico, yellow, various facet cuts, 1–3 ct.	ct.	3.00–5.00
“ “ “ “ “ 4–10 ct.	ct.	5.00–6.00
“ “ “ “ “ 10–15 ct.	ct.	6.00–8.00
Brazil, catseyes, yellowish, to 12 ct.	ct.	2.00–8.00
“ “ green-yellow, to 15 ct.	ct.	2.00–10.00

AQUAMARINE, see BERYL

ARAGONITE

Facet gems to 8 cts. cut only from elongated Czechoslovakian crystals; pale straw-yellow; with care, facet junctions can be made fairly sharp and surfaces smooth; sometimes with veil inclusions.

Various facet cuts, $\frac{1}{2}$ – $2\frac{1}{2}$ ct.	ct.	15.00–20.00
“ “ “ 3–8 ct.	ct.	15.00–30.00

AUGELITE

Colorless, soft, and brittle; extremely rare; cut for collectors only.

California, step cuts, $\frac{1}{2}$ –3 ct.	ct.	15.00–30.00
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AVENTURINE, see FELDSPAR OR QUARTZ

AXINITE

Attractive faceted gems only in 1–5 ct. range, inclining to be too dark when larger; flawless gems to 5 ct. common but over this size scarce, and over 10 ct. rare; cut examples relatively common with recent finds of fine facet-quality material in Baja California, Mexico; brilliant cuts usually more attractive; color red-brown with pale violet overtones.

Various facet cuts, $\frac{1}{2}$ –5 ct., clean	ct.	15.00–25.00
“ “ “ $\frac{1}{2}$ –5 ct., very slight flaws	ct.	5.00–10.00
“ “ “ over 5 ct., clean	ct.	20.00–35.00

AZURITE

Faceted gems sometimes cut, but unless very thin (not over $\frac{1}{8}$ ") they are merely blackish in appearance; good quality cabochons surprisingly rare, especially those showing layers of malachite (*azurmalachite*).

Cabs., rds., 4-25 mm.	ea.	.60-8.00
" ovals, 7x5-30x20 mm.	ea.	.50-5.00

BARITE

Fine faceted gems cut from golden-brown North Dakota material; also from fine yellow material from British Columbia; large faceted gems to 45 ct. from colorless English material; small blue faceted gems from Colorado material but rarely over 1 ct.; very difficult to cut and most faceted gems show rounded facet junctions.

Golden brown, step cuts, to 5 ct.	ct.	10.00-30.00
Blue, step cuts, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ct.	ct.	10.00-15.00
Colorless, step cuts, 5-45 ct.	ct.	3.00-6.00

BEDIASITE, see TEKITE

BENITOITE

Faceted gems relatively common in size range $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ ct., but 1 ct. size scarce and gems $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 ct. rare; over 3 ct. very rare; color deep purplish-blue to pale blue to colorless, but colorless gems very rare; prices and demand holding up well.

Deep blue, rd. brills., clean, $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ ct.	ct.	30.00-75.00
" " " " " 1-2 ct.	ct.	100.00-125.00
" " " " " 2-3 ct.	ct.	125.00-150.00
Good blue, rd. brills., clean, $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ ct.	ct.	15.00-50.00
" " " " " 1-2 ct.	ct.	75.00-100.00
" " " " " 2-3 ct.	ct.	100.00-125.00
Colorless, rds. or step cuts, clean, to 2 ct.	ct.	25.00-50.00

BERYL

Most prized variety is *emerald*, which in finest qualities exceeds all other gemstones in value in the range of 2-6 ct.; beyond that it is overtaken by fine rubies; much lower in value are fine blue *aquamarines*, and below the latter fall other beryl varieties; many common beryls occur in large sizes, for example, a beautiful yellowish-green step-cut gem in the Smithsonian of over 2000 ct. All beryls are hard, durable, and accept a fine polish.

EMERALD

Color, freedom from flaws, and size, in that order, determine value; the best color is an intense green, most persons favoring bluish-green but many liking intense, pure "leaf" green which inclines toward yellow-green; the terms *Siberian* and *Muzo* are commonly used to designate top color grades, although real *Siberian* emeralds are seldom offered; *Sandawana* (Rhodesia), *Chatham* synthetics, and some *Indian* emeralds are often very intensely colored in small sizes and make excellent melee. Flaws are usually, but not always, present in stones to 5 ct.; above that size flaws are invariably present; very small inclusion-type flaws are less disfiguring than fracture-type flaws, the latter tending to reflect

light in spangles. Values ascend steeply for top-grade gems from 1 ct. to 6 ct., commonly exceeding diamond and ruby, but from this point values begin to "flatten" with increasing weight, ruby of top quality becoming more expensive per carat (see Fig. 3). Large emeralds are known up to and over 45 ct., but usually with many "jardin" type flaws. Old Indian gems commonly were cut from basal sections of large Colombian crystals, sometimes retaining the hexagonal outline and sometimes carved or cabochoned. Emeralds always retain value in top grades, even in small stones. Colombia virtually only source of larger emeralds. Step cut is preferred.

Finest Muzo bluish-green, essentially flawless, 1 ct.	ct.	400.00-1400.00
" " " " " 3 ct.	ct.	700.00-3300.00
" " " " " 5 ct.	ct.	800.00-4800.00
" " " " " 8 ct.	ct.	1000.00-5200.00+
Finest Muzo bluish-green, lightly flawed, 1 ct.	ct.	150.00-600.00
" " " " " 3 ct.	ct.	200.00-1000.00
" " " " " 5 ct.	ct.	400.00-1400.00
" " " " " 8 ct.	ct.	400.00-1500.00
Finest Muzo bluish-green, moderately flawed, 1 ct.	ct.	50.00-200.00
" " " " " 3 ct.	ct.	100.00-400.00
" " " " " 5 ct.	ct.	100.00-500.00
" " " " " 8 ct.	ct.	150.00-700.00
Medium Muzo bluish-green, essentially flawless, 1 ct.	ct.	120.00-800.00
" " " " " 3 ct.	ct.	400.00-1200.00
" " " " " 5 ct.	ct.	400.00-1500.00
" " " " " 8 ct.	ct.	400.00-1900.00
Medium Muzo bluish-green, lightly flawed, 1 ct.	ct.	50.00-300.00
" " " " " 3 ct.	ct.	200.00-600.00
" " " " " 5 ct.	ct.	200.00-700.00
" " " " " 8 ct.	ct.	300.00-800.00
Medium Muzo bluish-green, moderate flaws, 1 ct.	ct.	15.00-150.00
" " " " " 3 ct.	ct.	40.00-160.00
" " " " " 5 ct.	ct.	60.00-200.00
" " " " " 8 ct.	ct.	75.00-250.00
Pale bluish-green, essentially flawless, 1 ct.	ct.	40.00-110.00
" " " " " 3 ct.	ct.	120.00-350.00
" " " " " 5 ct.	ct.	130.00-600.00
" " " " " 8 ct.	ct.	200.00-700.00
Colombia, fine green, melee, step cuts, 2-4 mm.	ct.	30.00-150.00
" pale green " " " 2-4 mm.	ct.	20.00-30.00
Sandawana, intense yellow-green, essentially		
flawless, 1 ct.	ct.	400.00-1200.00
essentially		
flawless, 4 ct.	ct.	700.00-4500.00
lightly		
flawed, 1 ct.	ct.	150.00-450.00
" " " " "		
flawed, 4 ct.	ct.	200.00-1000.00

Sandawana, lesser color & perfection grades,		
	1-4 ct.	ct. 70.00-400.00
" good green, melee sizes		ct. 60.00-150.00
India, medium green, melee sizes		ct. 25.00-30.00
Cabochons, according to color, flaws, etc., 1/2-20 ct.		ct. 10.00-110.00
Cabochons, good color, moderately flawed,		
	rds. 4-20 mm.	ea. 4.00-100.00
" " " " flawed,		
	ovals, 7x5-20x15 mm.	ea. 5.00-100.00
Cabochons, "fixed star," 2-7 ct.		ct. 10.00-150.00
Catseye cabs., medium to light color, 3 ct.		ct. 50.00-200.00
North Carolina, emerald matrix cabs., 5-10 ct.		ct. 2.00-3.00

SYNTHETIC EMERALD

Available in excellent intense bluish-green but seldom without serious flaws in sizes over 5 ct.

Best color, according to presence or absence of		
	flaws, 1-2 ct.	ct. 60.00-200.00
Fine green, according to presence or absence of		
	flaws, 1-2 ct.	ct. 20.00-150.00

AQUAMARINE

The finest gems are beautiful medium blue without trace of green, commonly called "Marta Rocha" or "Fortaleza" blue. The most beautiful faceted gems are those in the range 10-15 ct., which are large enough to display blue effectively and to appear impressive; smaller sizes are less in demand because the color pales; larger gems in the range 15-25 ct. tend to be bulky in finger rings and are less in demand. Values drop rapidly as greenish tinges appear or hues become excessively pale. Usually in step cuts, also ovals, brilliants, and hearts. Fine blues always in demand and now becoming scarce; flawless quality usually demanded.

Deepest pure blue, 3-6 ct., clean	ct.	15.00-60.00
" " " 10 ct., "	ct.	40.00-80.00
" " " 15+ ct., "	ct.	70.00-120.00
Medium blue, 3-6 ct., clean	ct.	12.00-30.00
" " 10 ct., "	ct.	20.00-40.00
" " 15+ ct., "	ct.	30.00-60.00
Light blue, 3-6 ct., clean	ct.	4.00-10.00
" " 10 ct., "	ct.	6.00-15.00
" " 15+ ct., "	ct.	10.00-20.00
Very light blue, 3-6 ct., clean	ct.	3.00-8.00
" " 10 ct., "	ct.	5.00-12.00
" " 15+ ct., "	ct.	5.00-15.00
Deepest greenish-blue, 3-6 ct., clean	ct.	10.00-20.00
" " " 10 ct., "	ct.	15.00-50.00
Medium " " 3-6 ct., "	ct.	5.00-15.00
" " " 10 ct.	ct.	10.00-30.00
Light greenish-blue, 3-6 ct., clean	ct.	2.00-5.00
" " " 10 ct. "	ct.	3.00-8.00

Medium bluish-green, 3-6 ct., clean	ct.	1.00-4.00
“ “ “ 10 ct., “	ct.	2.00-5.00
“ “ “ 15+ ct., “	ct.	3.00-6.00
Light bluish-green, 3-6 ct., clean	ct.	1.00-2.00
“ “ “ 10-50 ct., “	ct.	1.50-3.50
Good blue, rd. brills., 1-3½ mm.	ea.	.24-.60
Fair blue, “ “ 3-12 mm.	ea.	.90-16.00
Medium greenish-blue cabochons, rds., 4-25 mm.	ea.	.80-35.00
“ “ “ “ ovals,		
7x5-20x15 mm.	ea.	1.00-9.50
Pale blues & greens, tumbled gems, ½"-1½"	lb.	32.00
Light greenish-blue, catseyes, depending on		
color & brightness of eye, 5-10 mm.	ct.	1.50-8.00
Light blue, catseyes, fine sharp eyes	ct.	5.00-25.00

MORGANITE

Includes pinks, salmon hues, and orange; orange and salmon hues are unstable, fading rapidly to pink with exposure to light, especially daylight; the final pink intensity depends upon the initial intensity of salmon or orange; by far most pinks are pale and quite unprepossessing in small stones, but sometimes medium-intensity pinks are offered, which, in hue, are reminiscent of pink tourmaline. Madagascar has produced some exceptional purplish-pink gems to about 45 ct., clean. Usually from Brazil; also from California.

Finest purplish-pink, 3-6 ct., clean	ct.	5.00-15.00
“ “ “ 10 ct., “	ct.	8.00-40.00
“ “ “ 15+ ct., “	ct.	12.00-100.00
Medium purplish-pink, 3-6 ct., clean	ct.	2.00-8.00
“ “ “ 10 ct., “	ct.	3.00-15.00
“ “ “ 15+ ct., “	ct.	5.00-25.00
Light “ “ 3-6 ct., clean	ct.	2.00-6.00
“ “ “ 10 ct., “	ct.	2.50-10.00
“ “ “ 15+ ct., “	ct.	3.00-12.00
Ordinary light pink, 3-10 ct., clean	ct.	2.00-4.00
“ “ “ 15+ ct., “	ct.	2.00-6.00
Pale salmon, 5-25 ct., clean	ct.	1.00-5.00
Orange, 5-25 ct., clean	ct.	5.00-10.00
Pinks & oranges, tumbled gems, ½"-1½"	lb.	32.00

GOLDEN BERYL

Very pale to medium-pure yellow but also ranging to greenish-yellow or brownish-yellow, sometimes fairly intense; much golden beryl resembles citrine too closely and this has perhaps contributed to the generally low esteem in which this gem is held; an exceptionally fine golden-yellow variety from South West Africa was called *heliodor* and this varietal name is still sometimes used; the brownish-yellow and some greenish-yellow (olive-tinged) varieties can be heat-treated to pure blues, the intensity of blue depending upon the intensity of the original hue (see heat-treatment note under GREEN BERYLS).

Finest golden yellow, 3-6 ct., clean	ct.	4.00-15.00
“ “ “ 10 ct., “	ct.	6.00-20.00
“ “ “ 15+ ct., “	ct.	10.00-30.00

Fine pure yellow, 3-6 ct., clean	ct.	2.00-5.00
" " " 10-25 ct., "	ct.	4.00-12.00
Pale yellow, 5-15 ct., clean	ct.	2.00-6.00
" " 15+ ct. "	ct.	3.00-8.00
Medium greenish-yellow, 3-6 ct., clean	ct.	6.00-20.00
" " " 10 ct., "	ct.	8.00-30.00
" " " 15+ ct. "	ct.	10.00-40.00
Light greenish-yellow, 3-6 ct., clean	ct.	4.00-8.00
" " " 10 ct., "	ct.	4.00-10.00
" " " 15+ ct., "	ct.	4.00-15.00
Madagascar, yellow-brown, 5-60 ct.	ct.	1.50-2.50
Good yellow, rd. brill., 3-12 mm. (to 6 ct.)	ea.	2.00-30.00
" " octs., ovals, 7x5-16x12 mm., 1-10 ct.	ea.	8.00-60.00
Madagascar, brownish-yellow catseyes, sharp eyes	ct.	4.00-15.00
Various yellows, tumbled gems, 1/2"-1 1/2"	lb.	32.00-48.00

GREEN BERYLS

Virtually all the hues included here are yellow-greens which verge on one hand toward the blues of aquamarine, and on the other, toward the yellows of golden beryl; very rarely some green beryls are found which are faintly tinged by the blue-green of emerald but seldom are such hues as intense as those found even in pale emerald. Sometimes green beryls are sold with the advice that they may be heat-treated to blues, but if this were really the case, such gems would have been heat-treated before being offered for sale because of the higher prices obtained for blue stones; it will be found that stones of chartreuse to olive-green can heat-treat to blue, but the typical pale greenish stones, found abundantly in Brazil, can not.

Medium yellow-green, 3-6 ct., clean	ct.	4.00-6.00
" " " 10 ct., "	ct.	4.00-8.00
" " " 15+ ct., "	ct.	5.00-15.00
Pale yellow-green, 5-15 ct., clean	ct.	2.00-6.00
Very pale yellow-green, 5-50 ct., clean	ct.	1.50-3.50
Greenish hues, catseyes, weak to fairly sharp eyes, to 45 ct.	ct.	1.00-4.00

GOSHENITE

Colorless, 1-25 ct., clean	ct.	1.00-3.50
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BLACK STAR BERYL

The "black" is a misnomer, the color being actually deep brown, due to inclusions in what would normally be ordinary greenish beryl; price varies directly with the sharpness of the six-rayed star and the freedom from cracks; cabochons to about 25 ct. From Brazil, but now almost unobtainable.

Dark brown, star, cabs., 2-25 ct.	ct.	3.00-5.00
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End of Beryl Section

BERYLLONITE

Colorless gems have been cut to 5 ct., clean, but are quite rare in this size; usual size for clean gems, brilliants, or step cuts is 1/2-3 ct.; only from Maine.

Colorless, $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 ct., clean	ct.	10.00-15.00
" 4-5 ct., "	ct.	15.00-30.00

BILLITONITE, see TEKITE

BLOODSTONE, see QUARTZ

BORACITE

Pale greenish transparent faceted gems cut only from German crystals; very rare; all gems present a "sleepy" appearance due to interior optical imperfections; fairly hard but so rare that only a few cut gems exist.

Germany, very pale green step cuts, $\frac{1}{8}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ct.	ct.	15.00-30.00
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BOWENITE, see SERPENTINE

BRAZILIANITE

Very pale to medium golden-yellow hues; also greenish-yellow, the green verging on olive; small faceted gems to several carats are common, but gems over 5 ct., clean, are scarce, and over 10 ct., clean, rare; usually step-cut, also oval brilliants; only from Brazil.

Fine golden yellow, 1-5 ct., clean	ct.	5.00-15.00
" " " 6-10 ct., "	ct.	8.00-20.00
Pale yellow, 1-5 ct., clean	ct.	4.00-6.00
" " " 6-10 ct., "	ct.	5.00-15.00
Fine greenish-yellow, 1-5 ct., clean	ct.	5.00-20.00
" " " 6-10 ct., "	ct.	10.00-25.00

CACOXENITE, see QUARTZ

CALCITE

Fairly attractive large faceted gems have been cut from brown material from Baja California, Mexico, and yellow from other localities; an unusual purplish-pink massive material, from Spain, has been faceted into step cuts displaying weak "glowing" reflections; very soft, fragile; for collectors only.

Spain, purplish-pink, 1-5 ct.	ct.	2.50-3.00
Deep yellowish-brown, step cuts, 5-45 ct.	ct.	3.50
Yellow, step cuts, 5-45 ct.	ct.	2.50
Colorless, step cuts, 5-45 ct.	ct.	.50-1.00
Calcite onyx, cabs., ovals, 8x10-25x18 mm.	ea.	.35-1.50

CALIFORNITE, see IDOGRASE

CARNELIAN, see QUARTZ

CASSITERITE

Extremely rare in colorless gems without veil-type inclusions and traces of brown; the latter hue has a remarkable "deadening" effect on brilliance, and brownish gems seldom display the dispersion possible in this mineral; very small gems to about 1 ct. are not uncommon, but good-quality specimens over this size are quite rare; cut from Bolivian material only.

Colorless, clean, rd. brills., $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ct.	ct.	40.00-60.00
" " " " 3-5 ct.	ct.	60.00-80.00

Pale brown, rd. brills., clean, $\frac{1}{2}$ -10 ct.	ct.	10.00-30.00
Dark brown, rd. brills., clean, $\frac{1}{2}$ -15 ct.	ct.	1.00-5.00

CELESTITE

Colorless to pale blue step-cut gems occasionally faceted for collectors, principally from Texas crystals; extremely soft and fragile; very difficult to cut.

Texas, colorless, step cuts, $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 ct.	ct.	5.00-10.00
" pale blue " " " "	ct.	10.00-20.00

CERUSSITE

The best gems are colorless and clean, and may be had in sizes from 5 to 25 ct.; many gems are tinged brown and this hue greatly "deadens" the normally high dispersion and brilliance; usually step-cut, also cabochons and white, sharp catseyes.

Colorless, 5-15 ct., clean	ct.	4.00-6.00
Pale brown, 5-35 ct., clean	ct.	3.00-4.00
White, catseyes, 3-6 ct.	ct.	10.00-20.00

CHALCEDONY, see QUARTZ

CHIASTOLITE, see ANDALUSITE

CHLORASTROLITE, see PUMPELTYITE

CHONDRODITE

Very rarely offered in small step- or brilliant-cut gems not over 2 ct.; color is brownish-red, very similar to dark almandite garnet; only from one locality in New York State.

Dark brown-red, $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ct., clean	ct.	60.00-80.00
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CHRYSOBERYL

The highly-prized *alexandrite* variety is scarce in good clean faceted gems up to 5 ct. and very scarce over this size; quality requirements are a decided color change, the stronger the better, and absence of the common veil-type inclusions which seriously reduce brilliance. The finest gems are Uralian, showing good emerald-green in daylight and rich purplish-red under tungsten light; gems from Ceylon tend to be less emerald-green and more brownish, as do those from Brazil. Despite the hardness and high durability of chrysoberyl, faceted gems other than alexandrite do not command very high prices; usual colors are bright yellow, golden yellow, brownish-yellow, greenish (olive)-yellow, and greenish (chartreuse)-yellow, the last being most prized; *alexandrite catseyes* are known but while displaying color change, the strength of change is usually feeble and the colors unattractive.

ALEXANDRITE

Urals, strong color change, 1-3 ct., clean	ct.	200.00-900.00
" " " " 6 ct., " (or		
" " " " 10 ct., " (or		
" " " " 1000.00-4000.00	ct.	
Urals, strong color change, 1-3 ct., lightly flawed	ct.	150.00-500.00
" " " " 6 ct., " "	ct.	300.00-1000.00
" " " " 10 ct., " "	ct.	800.00-2000.00

Urals, good color change, 1-3 ct., clean	ct.	150.00-350.00
“ “ “ “ 6 ct., “ (or		
“ “ “ “ “ (or	ct.	450.00-600.00
“ “ “ “ “ (or		
“ “ “ “ “ nearly so)	ct.	600.00-1000.00
Urals, good color change, 1-3 ct., lightly flawed	ct.	150.00-250.00
“ “ “ “ 6 ct., “ “	ct.	300.00-400.00
“ “ “ “ 10 ct., “ “	ct.	400.00-600.00
Urals, weak color change, 1-6 ct., clean	ct.	50.00-200.00
Urals, good color change, heavily flawed, 1-6 ct.	ct.	25.00-45.00
Brazil, weak color change, 1-5 ct., clean	ct.	45.00-150.00
Ceylon, brownish, good color change, 1-6 ct., clean	ct.	150.00-400.00
“ “ “ “ “ 10 ct. “	ct.	600.00-1200.00
Melee, fair color change, 1-2 mm. rd. brill.	ct.	150.00
Catseyes, fair eye, fair color change, 1½-9 ct.	ct.	150.00-400.00

YELLOW AND GREENISH-YELLOW CHRYSOBERYLS

Vivid greenish-yellow, nearly chartreuse, 1-3 ct.,		
“ “ “ “ “ clean	ct.	12.00-30.00
“ “ “ “ “ 4-15 ct.,		
“ “ “ “ “ clean	ct.	20.00-125.00
“ “ “ “ “ 15+ ct.,		
“ “ “ “ “ clean	ct.	75.00-150.00
Intense golden yellow, 1-6 ct., clean	ct.	6.00-18.00
“ “ “ “ 7-15 ct., “	ct.	12.00-30.00
“ “ “ “ 15+ ct., “	ct.	15.00-50.00
Pale golden yellow, 1-6 ct., clean	ct.	4.00-12.00
“ “ “ “ 7-15 ct., “	ct.	8.00-20.00
“ “ “ “ 15+ ct., “	ct.	15.00-40.00
Pale brown, or yellow-brown, 1-6 ct., clean	ct.	4.00-12.00
“ “ “ “ “ 7-15 ct., “	ct.	8.00-30.00
“ “ “ “ “ 15+ ct., “	ct.	12.00-40.00

YELLOW AND GREENISH CATSEYE CHRYSOBERYLS

Catseyes are at their finest when the minute inclusions are invisible to the naked eye and produce a brilliant narrow line of bluish-silvery light against a fine honey-yellow or greenish-yellow body color; grayish, gray-green, and brownish body colors are less desirable as are inclusions which are relatively coarse and produce rather broad eyes of less sheen or eyes that are white. Differences of opinion exist as to the most desirable body color; some dealers place a higher value upon deep yellow, verging slightly toward brownish, while others claim that a greenish body color is more desirable; all agree, however, that an olive-green tinge is less desirable than either of the hues mentioned.

Excellent sharp eyes, rich body color, 1-3 ct.	ct.	100.00-200.00
“ “ “ “ “ “ 6 ct.	ct.	250.00-450.00
“ “ “ “ “ “ 10 ct.	ct.	600.00-1200.00
Good sharp eyes, good color, 1-3 ct.	ct.	75.00-150.00
“ “ “ “ “ “ 6 ct.	ct.	200.00-300.00
“ “ “ “ “ “ 10 ct.	ct.	400.00-800.00

Fair eyes, fair body color, 1-6 ct.	ct.	35.00-150.00
" " " " " 10 ct.	ct.	100.00-200.00
Fair eyes, olive-greenish body color, 1-3 ct.	ct.	15.00-25.00
" " " " " 4-8 ct.	ct.	20.00-45.00
" " " " " 15 ct.	ct.	75.00-150.00

End of Chrysoberyl Section

CHRYSOCOLLA, see QUARTZ

CHRYSPRASE, see QUARTZ

CITRINE, see QUARTZ

CLEIOPHANE, see SPHALERITE

CLINOZOISITE

Step-cut gems, dark brown to green-brown, 1-3 ct., clean	ct.	10.00-20.00
Catseye, green-brown, weak eye	ct.	1.00-2.00

COLEMANITE

Colorless to faintly straw-yellow faceted gems sometimes prepared for collectors; soft and brittle; polish eventually disappears due to surface alteration.

California, step cuts, $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 ct.	ct.	4.00-6.00
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CORAL

Commonly cut in cabochon form; also used in the form of polished twig and branch sections; see remarks on qualities in Chapter III.

Pink, ovals, 8x6-20x15 mm.	ea.	.80-30.00
" rds., 4-15 mm.	ea.	.70-10.00
Orange-red, ovals, 22x11-22x14 mm.	ea.	12.00-14.00
Ox-blood, ovals, 8x6-20x15 mm.	ea.	2.00-40.00
" rds., 4-15 mm.	ea.	1.00-14.00
Branch sections, ox-blood, dark pink, 2"-4", tumbled	ea.	4.00-8.00

CORDIERITE, see IOLITE

CORUNDUM

The supreme gem variety of corundum is the *ruby*, which, in its finest qualities, exceeds the diamond in value from about 3 ct. upward, and the emerald from about 6 ct. upward; the *star ruby* is the next most valuable variety, followed by fine blue faceted *sapphires* and *star sapphires*; other sapphire colors are generally less in demand and bring lower prices. All varieties are very hard, durable, and polish to a high luster; however, the poorly translucent red star-corundum from India is apt to pit during shaping and subsequent polishing may not completely remove these pits.

RUBY

Standards of quality are *Burma ruby*, finest vivid red, the best hue being rich red without trace of dinginess or "blackness" and red with a slight purplish tinge, sometimes called "pigeon blood"; followed by red which is orange-tinged

as in *Siam ruby* (Thailand), or rich red that is somewhat darker in tone, sometimes with a faint brownish cast; and *Ceylon ruby*, applied to lighter-hued reds, which, by insensible progressions, change to varieties so pale as to merit the name *pink sapphire*. Following behind the finest rubies are *star rubies*, which, in the best grades, combine rich red body color, abundant, evenly-distributed "silk" inclusions, but not so profuse that the stone appears pink rather than red when cut, and polished cabochons showing stars with sharp streaks of light, and without serious gaps in the streaks due to thinness or absence of silk at critical points. Common defects in faceted gems are black inclusions, often with systems of radiating, mirror-like cracks, patches of silk which seriously reduce brilliance, and veil-type inclusions. Most gems are understandably cut to realize the largest clean weight, but often this means orienting the gem in such a manner that the orange tinge observed through the sides of the gem crystals is predominant instead of the more desirable purplish tinge which appears through the ends of crystals.

Very slightly purplish-red, flawless or nearly so,									
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1/2-1 ct.	ct.	150.00-1000.00
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 ct.	ct.	500.00-1900.00
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 ct.	ct.	1500.00-4650.00
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	10 ct.	ct.	2500.00-10400.00
Very slightly purplish-red, light flaws,							1/2-1 ct.	ct.	100.00-750.00
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 ct.	ct.	900.00-1500.00
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 ct.	ct.	1000.00-3000.00
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	10 ct.	ct.	2000.00-4500.00
Very slightly purplish-red, moderate flaws,							1/2-1 ct	ct.	50.00-100.00
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 ct.	ct.	150.00-800.00
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 ct.	ct.	300.00-1000.00
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	10 ct.	ct.	600.00-1500.00
Pale grades of above,							1/2-1 ct.	ct.	30.00-100.00
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 ct.	ct.	100.00-350.00
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 ct.	ct.	200.00-900.00
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	10 ct.	ct.	400.00-1900.00
Dark grades of above,							1/2-1 ct.	ct.	20.00-70.00
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 ct.	ct.	35.00-150.00
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 ct.	ct.	50.00-200.00
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	10 ct.	ct.	200.00-1500.00
Slightly orange-red, flawless or nearly so,							1/2-1 ct.	ct.	100.00-500.00
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 ct.	ct.	400.00-1000.00
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 ct.	ct.	600.00-1500.00
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	10 ct.	ct.	800.00-2800.00
Slightly orange-red, light flaws,							1/2-1 ct.	ct.	50.00-300.00
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 ct.	ct.	150.00-500.00
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 ct.	ct.	200.00-1000.00
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	10 ct.	ct.	300.00-2000.00

Slightly orange-red, moderate flaws, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 ct.	ct.	30.00-200.00
“ “ “ “ 3 ct.	ct.	40.00-300.00
“ “ “ “ 6 ct.	ct.	75.00-500.00
“ “ “ “ 10 ct.	ct.	125.00-800.00
Pale grades of above, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 ct.	ct.	25.00-80.00
“ “ “ “ 3 ct.	ct.	30.00-200.00
“ “ “ “ 6 ct.	ct.	70.00-300.00
“ “ “ “ 10 ct.	ct.	100.00-400.00
Dark shades of above, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 ct.	ct.	20.00-70.00
“ “ “ “ 3 ct.	ct.	20.00-90.00
“ “ “ “ 6 ct.	ct.	40.00-150.00
“ “ “ “ 10 ct.	ct.	70.00-200.00
Purple-reds & brownish-reds, flawless or nearly so,		
1-3 ct.	ct.	100.00-500.00
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ 6 ct.	ct.	300.00-800.00
10 ct.	ct.	400.00-1500.00
Purple-reds & brownish-reds, light flaws, 1-3 ct.	ct.	80.00-300.00
“ “ “ “ “ “ 6 ct.	ct.	100.00-500.00
“ “ “ “ “ “ 10 ct.	ct.	200.00-800.00
Pale grades of above, 1-3 ct.	ct.	60.00-150.00
“ “ “ “ 6 ct.	ct.	70.00-225.00
“ “ “ “ 10 ct.	ct.	100.00-450.00
Dark grades of above, 1-3 ct.	ct.	50.00-125.00
“ “ “ “ 6 ct.	ct.	40.00-150.00
“ “ “ “ 10 ct.	ct.	75.00-225.00
Melee or calibre faceted gems, fine colors	ct.	20.00-100.00
“ “ “ “ “ fair to good colors	ct.	10.00-75.00
Cabochons, fine red, rds. or ovals, 1-5 ct.	ct.	15.00-45.00
“ “ “ “ “ 6-10 ct.	ct.	35.00-65.00
“ “ “ “ “ 10+ ct.	ct.	55.00-150.00
Cabs., fair to good reds, rds. or ovals, 1-5 ct.	ct.	5.00-25.00
“ “ “ “ “ 6-10 ct.	ct.	10.00-45.00
“ “ “ “ “ 10+ ct.	ct.	15.00-75.00

STAR RUBY

The colors given in the list above also affect the values of star rubies, but the differences in cost according to color grade are less pronounced than is true for faceted gems; the least desirable star rubies, if they can be dignified by that name, are the dark maroon to brownish-red gems from India which are translucent only in thin sections.

Fine medium color, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 ct.	ct.	40.00-350.00
“ “ “ “ 3 ct.	ct.	100.00-700.00
“ “ “ “ 6 ct.	ct.	100.00-1200.00
“ “ “ “ 10 ct.	ct.	150.00-2400.00
Fine medium dark color, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 ct.	ct.	40.00-250.00
“ “ “ “ 3 ct.	ct.	100.00-550.00
“ “ “ “ 6 ct.	ct.	200.00-900.00
“ “ “ “ 10 ct.	ct.	300.00-2000.00

Fine lighter hues, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 ct.	ct.	20.00-80.00
" " " 3 ct.	ct.	40.00-200.00
" " " 6 ct.	ct.	60.00-350.00
" " " 10 ct.	ct.	120.00-500.00
India, dark red, 5-120 ct.	ct.	.50-3.00
" " " rds., 4-18 mm.	ea.	2.50-65.00
" " " ovals, 8x6-20x15 mm.	ea.	2.50-65.00

BLUE SAPPHIRE

High quality *blue* sapphires consistently command higher prices than those of other colors; the most valued hue is a rich, slightly violet-blue which sometimes possesses the property of appearing violet-blue in daytime and purplish-blue under tungsten light and is medium dark in intensity; such gems are principally supplied by Burma. Fine pure blue gems rank next, followed by sapphires which are tinged with gray or purple. The *Kashmir* sapphire is pure blue, and when from the original locality in Kashmir, often somewhat milky in appearance because of numerous extremely fine inclusions. The designation *Ceylon* sapphire is applied not only to the typical pale violet-blue gems from that island, but also to those of other countries which resemble them; some Ceylon gems are medium dark in hue and command high prices. Large faceted gems of fine-quality sapphire up to several hundred carats are known but fine gems in the range 5-15 ct. are most likely to be sold, while smaller gems, cut from varieties which would be too dark in large sizes, are abundant as rounds and step cuts from melee sizes to several carats. Fine blues from Australia seldom exceed several carats; the excellent gems from Yogo Gulch, Montana, do not usually exceed 3 carats cut and most are considerably smaller. The *river* sapphires of Montana are very seldom intense or pure enough in color to be valuable; many contain centrally-positioned inclusions which seriously detract from brilliance and satisfactory cut examples seldom exceed several carats.

Slightly violet-blue, medium dark, flawless, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 ct.	ct.	75.00-300.00
" " " " " 3 ct.	ct.	250.00-800.00
" " " " " 6 ct.	ct.	500.00-1400.00
" " " " " 10 ct.	ct.	800.00-1600.00
Same color, slight flaws, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 ct.	ct.	40.00-150.00
" " " " " 3 ct.	ct.	70.00-500.00
" " " " " 6 ct.	ct.	250.00-1200.00
" " " " " 10 ct.	ct.	350.00-1250.00
Same color, but very dark, flawless, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 ct.	ct.	40.00-60.00
" " " " " 3 ct.	ct.	45.00-100.00
" " " " " 6 ct.	ct.	60.00-125.00
" " " " " 10 ct.	ct.	80.00-200.00
Same color, but very dark, slight flaws, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 ct.	ct.	15.00-40.00
" " " " " 3 ct.	ct.	20.00-90.00
" " " " " 6 ct.	ct.	50.00-100.00
" " " " " 10 ct.	ct.	75.00-180.00
Same color, but pale, flawless, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 ct.	ct.	40.00-60.00
" " " " " 3 ct.	ct.	45.00-80.00
" " " " " 6 ct.	ct.	45.00-115.00
" " " " " 10 ct.	ct.	50.00-180.00

Same color, but pale, slight flaws, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 ct.	ct.	15.00-45.00
“ “ “ “ “ 3 ct.	ct.	25.00-80.00
“ “ “ “ “ 6 ct.	ct.	35.00-100.00
“ “ “ “ “ 10 ct.	ct.	50.00-150.00
Medium dark blue, flawless, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 ct.	ct.	75.00-200.00
“ “ “ “ “ 3 ct.	ct.	100.00-500.00
“ “ “ “ “ 6 ct.	ct.	150.00-600.00
“ “ “ “ “ 10 ct.	ct.	150.00-800.00
Same color, slight flaws, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 ct.	ct.	40.00-150.00
“ “ “ “ “ 3 ct.	ct.	50.00-200.00
“ “ “ “ “ 6 ct.	ct.	60.00-300.00
“ “ “ “ “ 10 ct.	ct.	60.00-450.00
Same color, but very dark, flawless, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 ct.	ct.	20.00-30.00
“ “ “ “ “ 3 ct.	ct.	25.00-40.00
“ “ “ “ “ 6 ct.	ct.	30.00-50.00
“ “ “ “ “ 10 ct.	ct.	35.00-60.00
Same color, but very dark, slight flaws, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 ct.	ct.	10.00-20.00
“ “ “ “ “ 3 ct.	ct.	10.00-40.00
“ “ “ “ “ 6 ct.	ct.	15.00-50.00
“ “ “ “ “ 10 ct.	ct.	15.00-60.00
Grayish-blue, medium dark, flawless, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 ct.	ct.	20.00-100.00
“ “ “ “ “ 3 ct.	ct.	60.00-200.00
“ “ “ “ “ 6 ct.	ct.	100.00-250.00
“ “ “ “ “ 10 ct.	ct.	150.00-300.00
Same color, medium dark, slight flaws, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 ct.	ct.	10.00-30.00
“ “ “ “ “ 3 ct.	ct.	20.00-100.00
“ “ “ “ “ 6 ct.	ct.	25.00-150.00
“ “ “ “ “ 10 ct.	ct.	50.00-180.00
Same color, but very dark, various grades, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 ct.	ct.	5.00-20.00
“ “ “ “ “ 3 ct.	ct.	5.00-40.00
“ “ “ “ “ 6 ct.	ct.	10.00-40.00
“ “ “ “ “ 10 ct.	ct.	10.00-50.00
Same color, but pale, various grades, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 ct.	ct.	5.00-20.00
“ “ “ “ “ 3 ct.	ct.	8.00-30.00
“ “ “ “ “ 6 ct.	ct.	10.00-40.00
“ “ “ “ “ 10 ct.	ct.	10.00-50.00
Thailand, dark blue melee, 1-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. rds.	ea.	.70-3.50
Ceylon, light blue melee, native cut, 1-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. rds.	ea.	.35-3.00
Violet-blue melee, various color shades	ct.	4.00-40.00
Blue melee, various color shades	ct.	4.00-36.00
Gray-blue melee, various color shades	ct.	2.00-18.00
Montana, Yogo Gulch, fine blues, $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ct.	ct.	45.00-100.00
Montana, river sapphires, $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 ct.	ct.	10.00-30.00

PINK SAPPHIRE

Some specimens are remarkably brilliant and attractive in color; however, it is uncommon to find large gems with uniform coloration; most cut gems are only several carats.

Medium dark, various grades, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 ct.	ct.	18.00-60.00
“ “ “ “ 3 ct.	ct.	20.00-80.00
“ “ “ “ 6 ct.	ct.	30.00-150.00
“ “ “ “ 10 ct.	ct.	30.00-400.00
Pale pink, various grades, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 ct.	ct.	15.00-40.00
“ “ “ “ 3 ct.	ct.	16.00-60.00
“ “ “ “ 6 ct.	ct.	20.00-120.00
“ “ “ “ 10 ct.	ct.	40.00-250.00

GREEN SAPPHIRE

Fine pure green gems from Australia, also from Ceylon and Burma; values drop sharply as gems become olive-tinged or grayish, also if mottled in appearance because of color zoning.

Medium dark, various grades, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 ct.	ct.	10.00-70.00
“ “ “ “ 3 ct.	ct.	20.00-90.00
“ “ “ “ 6 ct.	ct.	50.00-160.00
“ “ “ “ 10 ct.	ct.	50.00-200.00
Medium color, various grades, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 ct.	ct.	10.00-60.00
“ “ “ “ 3 ct.	ct.	20.00-50.00
“ “ “ “ 6-10 ct.	ct.	25.00-80.00
Pale color, various grades, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 ct.	ct.	8.00-20.00
“ “ “ “ 3 ct.	ct.	10.00-50.00
“ “ “ “ 6-10 ct.	ct.	15.00-60.00

YELLOW SAPPHIRE

As is usual among gems, various yellow sapphires do not command very high prices; golden-yellows and orange-yellows are worth somewhat more than pure yellows; some Ceylon and Burma gems attain cut sizes over 45 carats; some Australian golden-yellow gems are very fine.

Medium yellow or golden yellow, various grades,		
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 ct.	ct.	8.00-50.00
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ 3 ct.	ct.	10.00-60.00
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ 6 ct.	ct.	10.00-70.00
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ 10 ct.	ct.	25.00-120.00
Pale yellow or golden yellow, various grades,		
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 ct.	ct.	6.00-20.00
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ 3-6 ct.	ct.	8.00-25.00
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ 10 ct.	ct.	10.00-50.00
Medium orange-yellow, various grades, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 ct.	ct.	12.00-40.00
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ 3-6 ct.	ct.	16.00-60.00
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ 10 ct.	ct.	25.00-70.00
Pale orange-yellow, various grades, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 ct.	ct.	8.00-25.00
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ 3-6 ct.	ct.	10.00-50.00
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ 10 ct.	ct.	12.00-60.00

ORANGE (*Padparadschah*) SAPPHIRE

Reddish- to somewhat brownish-orange, sometimes resembling the brownish- to reddish-orange "imperial" topaz or some spessartine garnets; rare in large sizes.

Ceylon, various grades & shades, 1-10 ct.	ct.	30.00-200.00
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PURPLE SAPPHIRE

The finest specimens resemble the best grades of amethyst but are inclined to be more brilliant, purer in hue, and somewhat redder; rare in cut gems over several carats.

Ceylon, various grades, 1-5 ct.	ct.	25.00-200.00
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STAR SAPPHIRES

The finest blue gems occur in the gem gravels of Burma and Ceylon; the latter country additionally furnishes a considerable variety of star gems in other colors, among them, a great many indifferent grayish to nearly white, or very pale blue, pink, or purplish gems, most of which are sold very cheaply as compared to the rich-hued gems; as a rule, the prized body colors of facet-grade sapphires are also prized in star stones. Fine-quality star sapphires have been cut to sizes well in excess of 150 carats. The gems from Ceylon are very often cut to realize maximum weight; thus they will be found to be so deep upon the bottom that they resemble spheres (see Fig. 24); this surplus material adds nothing to the star and its sole purpose is to bring more money into the hands of the original native dealer; for the same reason, other star gems are cut lopsided so that the star appears some distance from the geometrical center of the top, thus requiring such gems to be recut before they can be mounted. Other common defects are interrupted streaks of light because of absence of fibrous inclusions at critical points, too few inclusions resulting in weak stars, and also too many inclusions, causing gems to appear whitish. Hexagonal zoning of inclusions is also common in star sapphires, and if too evident, detracts from value.

Slightly violet-blue, medium dark, best grades, 1 ct.	ct.	40.00-150.00
" " " " " " " 6 ct.	ct.	200.00-350.00
" " " " " " " 10 ct.	ct.	500.00-600.00
" " " " " " " 15 ct.	ct.	600.00-800.00

Same color, good to fine grades, 1 ct.	ct.	30.00-80.00
" " " " " " " 6 ct.	ct.	40.00-200.00
" " " " " " " 10 ct.	ct.	70.00-500.00
" " " " " " " 15 ct.	ct.	100.00-600.00

Same color, medium hue, good to fine grades, 1 ct.	ct.	10.00-40.00
" " " " " " " 6 ct.	ct.	25.00-100.00
" " " " " " " 10 ct.	ct.	30.00-200.00
" " " " " " " 15 ct.	ct.	40.00-350.00

Same color, dark hues, good to fine grades, 1 ct.	ct.	20.00-50.00
" " " " " " " 6 ct.	ct.	30.00-70.00
" " " " " " " 10 ct.	ct.	50.00-150.00
" " " " " " " 15 ct.	ct.	80.00-300.00

Same color, light hues, good to fine grades, 1 ct.	ct.	10.00-30.00
" " " " " " " 6 ct.	ct.	20.00-40.00
" " " " " " " 10 ct.	ct.	20.00-50.00
" " " " " " " 15 ct.	ct.	25.00-60.00

Grayish-blue, medium dark, good to fine grades,		
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	1 ct. ct.	20.00-60.00
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	6 ct. ct.	20.00-80.00
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	10 ct. ct.	70.00-300.00
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	15 ct. ct.	80.00-300.00
Same color, dark, good to fine grades, 1-6 ct.	ct.	15.00-60.00
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	10-15 ct. ct.	40.00-175.00
Same color, medium & light hues, good to fine grades, 1-6 ct.	ct.	10.00-40.00
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	good to fine grades, 10-15 ct. ct.	20.00-110.00
Bluish-gray, light to medium hues, good to fine grades, 1-6 ct.	ct.	8.00-40.00
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	good to fine grades, 10-15 ct. ct.	8.00-70.00
Purplish, medium to medium dark hues, good to fine grades, 1-6 ct.	ct.	15.00-60.00
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	dark hues, good to fine grades, 10-15 ct. ct.	20.00-160.00
Pink, pale to light hues, good to fine grades, 1-6 ct.	ct.	20.00-70.00
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	grades, 10 ct., ct.	30.00-200.00
Black, gold-brown star, best quality, 1-6 ct.	ct.	30.00-60.00
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	10-15 ct. ct.	50.00-100.00
Black, brown to grayish-brown star, various grades, 1-6 ct.	ct.	4.00-40.00
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	various grades, 6-10 ct. ct.	8.00-50.00
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	various grades, 10-15 ct. ct.	8.00-70.00

SYNTHETIC STAR CORUNDUMS

Excellent synthetic star corundums are readily available, the principal types being Linde (blue, red, white, and black) and Gemma (Star of Freyung), the last made in Germany and furnished in blue cabochons with less sharp stars than those in corresponding Linde stones; all are fully controlled from manufacture and cutting to sale of cut gems by designated wholesale distributors. Recently, Linde has placed the letter "L" upon the base of each cut stone. Compared to natural stars, the synthetics are so perfect that they usually can be reliably identified on this basis.

Linde, rd. cabochons, 5-12 mm.	ea.	10.50-53.00
“ oval “ 8x6-14x12 mm.	ea.	22.00-115.00
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ carat price	ct.	11.50-14.00

SYNTHETIC STAR DOUBLET, BACKED

Blue, oval cabochons, 10x8-12x10 mm.	ea.	9.00-15.00
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SYNTHETIC SAPPHIRES

Large quantities of synthetic sapphire boules are cut into faceted gems for costume jewelry and rings; mass-produced gems are cut rapidly, the stresses developing minute cracks along facet junctions; better-grade gems are cut more slowly and produce beautiful results; in no case are faceted synthetic sapphires expensive; the alexandrite-type is one of the most popular and appears to be sold throughout the world, often without clearly stating to unwary customers that it is a synthetic sapphire and not the much more valuable chrysoberyl variety.

Rd. brills., various hues, well-cut, 3-20 mm.	ea.	.70-17.00
Ovals, octs., cushions, various hues, well-cut, 3-18 mm.	ea.	1.35-15.00
Hearts, various hues, well-cut, 2-20 mm.	ea.	1.10-18.00
Pears, " " " " 5x3-9x7 mm.	ea.	1.25-2.00
Alexandrite-type, ring stones, generally	ct.	1.25-2.00
" " ovals, 8x10-12x14 mm.	ea.	1.95-3.70
" " rds., 4-15 mm.	ea.	.75-4.60
Melee, various hues, rd. brills., 1-3½ mm.	ea.	.30-.80
Tumbled gems, various colors, ⅝" average	ct.	.25

End of Corundum Section

DANBURITE

Abundant colorless faceted gems from Mexico of 1-3 ct.; scarce in range 3-5 ct., and rare when 5-7 ct.; yellow gems from Burma are virtually unobtainable.

Mexico, colorless, ½-2 ct.	ct.	5.00-10.00
" " 2-6 ct.	ct.	10.00-20.00
Burma, yellow, 3-10 ct.	ct.	15.00-25.00

DATOLITE

Finest faceted gems cut from large Massachusetts crystals; small gems of 1-2 ct. from Paterson, N.J., material; massive material from Michigan seldom sold in cabochon form.

Mass. or N.J., clean, very pale green, ½-1½ ct.	ct.	15.00-20.00
" " " " " " 2-5 ct.	ct.	20.00-40.00

DEMANTOID, SEE GARNET

DIAMOND

Aside from the usual price rise with weight, the principal factors affecting value are (a) color, (b) clarity, and (c) cut or "make." Each factor is carefully judged in arriving at the retail value of any gem.

The factor of *color* is given an importance unequalled in the evaluation of any other gem. By far most diamond gems appear colorless to the untrained eye and only a few gems display decided hues such as one expects to see in varieties of corundum, for example; these are "fancy" diamonds, very rare and very costly. The apparently colorless gems are painstakingly subdivided into numerous, if somewhat artificial, color grades, the nuances between which are seldom apparent when gems are mounted in jewelry. Nevertheless, some color-grading system is employed by every dealer in diamonds, and affects directly and substantially the price that is charged. As Robert Crowningshield of the Gemological

Institute of America states: "The grading of most diamonds for color is the art of classifying them on a scale from colorless to obviously yellow." This statement is based on the fact that most diamonds encountered in the trade range from absolutely colorless to some tinge of yellow or faintly smoky. Those that are decidedly yellow or coffee in hue are fancies and sold as such. There are numerous color-grading systems in use, three of which are shown below with some intermediate steps omitted:

Diamond Color-Grading Systems

Colorless to Pale Yellow etc.													
<hr/>													
G.I.A. system	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P etc.
American Gem Society	O		I		II		III		IV		V		VI etc.
Old system	River Wesselton Crystal Capes etc.												

The overly-free use of the term "blue-white" is much less evident now than several decades ago when jewelers used this term more freely in their advertisements and were rightly regarded with suspicion because of the very real rarity of diamonds which actually display some tinge of blue. A survey by the Gemological Institute of America some years ago showed that only one diamond out of 500 examined under scientifically-adjusted lighting conditions actually qualified for the term "blue-white." Needless to say, diamonds of this hue command very high prices. Even higher prices are asked for fancies, particularly those which are blue to rich blue, red, pink or green, with lesser prices asked for golden, yellow, and rich brown gems. Some of these colors appear in irradiated gems, namely yellows, browns, greens, and blues.

The factor of *clarity* refers to the absence of inclusions or flaws. The term "perfect" is now seldom used; instead, those diamonds which do not reveal inclusions or flaws when examined by an expert eye under 10-power magnification rate the term "flawless." From flawless downward, various grading systems are in use but the terms in the table on page 166, with their meanings, are approved by the Gemological Institute of America and are widely used.

The final factor of *cut* refers to the mechanical shaping and polishing of a diamond crystal into a faceted gem, giving due regard to proper proportions, symmetrical outlining and placement of facets, accurate meets or junctions between adjoining facets, proper girdling and culeting, and surface finish upon facets. Good proportions, as shown in Figure 16, are necessary for development of brilliance and dispersion ("fire"), the optical properties for which colorless diamonds are most noted. Diamonds too deeply or shallowly cut are less brilliant than they could be, sometimes seriously so. Excessively thin crowns ("swindled" crowns) cut down dispersion substantially, although brilliance can be quite satisfactory. In general, overlapping facet junctions, extra facets, or uneven facets do not seriously detract from brilliance and dispersion, providing that the basic proportions are nearly correct; however, careless work is usually a sign of poor material and should also be cause for rejection of any stone in which

G.I.A. Diamond Flaw-Grading Systems

Term	Meaning	Remarks
Fl	Flawless	No imperfections visible under 10x magnification.
VVS 1	Very, very slightly included	Difficult to see any imperfections under 10x magnification.
VVS 2	"	Somewhat less difficult to see imperfections under 10x magnification.
VS 1	Very slightly included	Imperfections not obvious but easy to locate under 10x magnification.
VS 2	"	Same, imperfections somewhat easier to locate under 10x magnification.
SI 1	Slightly included	Imperfections very readily visible under 10x magnification, but not large enough to be seen by naked eye when diamond is "face up."
SI 2	"	Same, but imperfections easier to see under 10x magnification.
I 1, I 2, I 3	Imperfect grades	Imperfections increasingly visible to the naked eye when gem is "face up."

it is glaringly evident. Careless polishing, usually shown by scores or "wheel marks" on facet surfaces, results in some loss in brilliance and dispersion. Excessively thick or thin girdles are also signs of poor cutting, thick girdles being used by some cutters to realize as much weight from the rough as possible. Excessively thin girdles, coming to sharp edges, are unsatisfactory because they may break during setting of the gem or chip if the gem happens to strike a hard surface, especially after it is set into a ring. The culet facet at the tip of the pavilion should be as small as possible and not at all readily visible with the naked eye when looking down upon the gem.

The table on p. 167, prepared by Richard T. Liddicoat, Jr., Director of the Gemological Institute of America, and here slightly modified, shows how prices change according to the factors discussed above, namely *color*, *clarity*, and *cut*. For purposes of demonstration *only*, it is assumed that the highest retail price of \$2000 shown in the table is for a one-carat finest color, flawless gem, American cut, with the other prices reflecting reasonable decreases according to departures in quality from the ideal \$2000 stone.

The *style of cut* is of considerable importance because some cuts are more optically effective than others, although large variations in prices seldom occur

Decrease in Diamond Values According to Decreasing Quality

American Gem Society Color Grades →	Colorless				Color visible, face up
	0 to 1.4	1.9 to 2.4	2.4 to 2.8	3.5 to 4.0	4.5 to 5.0
Flawless					
Fine cut	\$2000	\$1820	\$1720	\$1340	\$780
Good "	1850	1680	1590	1260	720
Fair "	1600	1460	1380	1070	620
Poor "	1230	1120	1060	820	480
VVS 2					
Fine cut	1640	1500	1420	1100	660
Good "	1520	1390	1310	1020	610
Fair "	1310	1200	1140	880	530
Poor "	1010	920	870	680	520
VS 2					
Fine cut	1340	1280	1180	900	560
Good "	1240	1180	1090	830	520
Fair "	1070	1020	940	720	450
Poor "	820	790	720	550	340
SI 2					
Fine cut	1100	1020	960	760	460
Good "	1020	940	890	700	420
Fair "	880	820	770	610	370
Poor "	680	630	590	470	280

The table above, using a base price of \$2000 per carat, is from *Gems and Gemology*, Vol. VIII, No. 6, Summer 1955, p. 169.

among gems of the same quality and weight because of differences in style, providing of course that the style is an acceptable one. From the standpoint of brilliance and best display of dispersion, coupled with an intriguing shift in reflections as gems are turned about, the *standard round brilliant* style is best, and by far most diamonds are cut in this fashion; other modifications of the brilliant style, such as *ovals*, *pears*, *pendeloques*, and *marquises*, suffer more losses of light because of their geometry. *Step cuts* are very brilliant but dispersion is seldom as effectively displayed in them and the simplicity of their

strip-like reflections is not as pleasing to many prospective buyers as the scintillating, triangular reflections of gems cut in brilliant styles. The old style *mine cut* is actually a nearly square brilliant cut, but the proportions employed make the gems excessively deep and much less brilliance is realized from them. Sometimes they can be recut into a modern style, and, providing the basic gem is of high quality to begin with, made to increase in value despite the substantial weight loss involved in the process.

Very small gems are called *melee* or *calibre*, and may be cut into full brilliants, simplified brilliants, step cuts, or step cuts with specific outlines for setting into corresponding openings or recesses in jewelry as shown in Figure 34; such small stones are often seen as complementary gems or "side" stones in rings, surrounding or setting off larger gems. The price per carat depends on quality, of course, but also upon the amount of labor expended in their cutting, the styles with more facets naturally commanding higher prices. As with other very small gems, the price per carat in diameters of about 4–5 millimeters is somewhat higher than for ordinary diamonds.

Price trends in diamonds follow fairly steady and predictable slopes because of the careful "cradle to grave" regulation which exists in the diamond industry, from mining to disposal of rough to a select group of buyers. The table below, compiled in September, 1966, by *Jewelers' Circular-Keystone* magazine, and incorporating other data, shows price trends for "fine quality" gems from 1930 onward, that year being nearly at the low point of the Great Depression:

Diamond Price Trends, Prices in U.S. \$

Size	1930	1945	1955	1963*	1965	1966**
1/4 ct.				72–340		85–300
1/2 ct.	300	370	420	220–600	500	185–690
1 ct.	500	750	1000	575–1650	1500	650–2300
2 ct.	1200	1800	2400	1380–5000	4000	1500–8000
5 ct.	11,000	12,500	15,000		20,000	

*Not JCK data. **Data from October, 1966, De Beers advertisement.

Since 1965, rising production and processing costs, reflecting the general inflationary trend in the world economy, caused price increases totalling nearly 35 per cent.

The importance of the diamond in the general economy is considerable, while in the jewelry trade it is very important. This is reflected in the *Trade Practise Rules for the Diamond Industry* issued by the Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D.C., and promulgated February 10, 1956. Copies may be obtained by application to that agency. The rules define the term "diamond," deal with misrepresentations and misuses of various terms intended to mislead prospective buyers, and otherwise clearly specify the bounds of ethics in the selling of diamonds. Of particular interest to prospective buyers and sellers are

the sections dealing with the misuse of the word "perfect," the true significance of the term "blue-white" in connection with diamond colors, misuses of the terms "brilliant," "full cut," "clean," etc. Any buyer or seller of diamonds should be familiar with these rules and it is urged that a copy be obtained for guidance, and in the case of sellers, for compliance. Reputable jewelers selling diamonds will have a copy available to customers for reference should they so desire.

The prices below are for good- to fine-quality stones, the extreme prices for each weight being for flawless, colorless gems, cut to ideal or very nearly ideal proportions (American cut), while the lower prices are for gems which may be somewhat off-color, flawed to some degree, or cut to proportions departing substantially from the ideal. Much lower prices can be asked for badly flawed gems, those decidedly off color, etc., and conversely, higher prices may be asked for flawless, perfectly proportioned gems of definite blue-white tinge.

1/8 carat (12½ points)	ct.	160.00-520.00
1/4 carat (25 points)	ct.	250.00-640.00
1/2 carat (50 points)	ct.	350.00-1015.00
3/4 carat (75 points)	ct.	475.00-1350.00
1 carat (100 points)	ct.	650.00-1900.00
1½ carats	ct.	1100.00-2400.00
2 carats	ct.	1800.00-3175.00
2½ carats	ct.	2300.00-3720.00
3 carats	ct.	3000.00-4700.00
Melee, single cut rds., good quality, 1-5 points	ct.	210.00-160.00
" " " " fine " 1-5 points	ct.	245.00-180.00
Melee, full cut rds., good quality, 2-10 points	ct.	255.00-210.00
" " " " fine " 2-10 points	ct.	275.00-225.00

IRRADIATED DIAMONDS

Nondescript color diamonds are now commonly irradiated with deuterons and neutrons in cyclotrons and atomic piles to produce attractive green, blue, gold, canary, coffee, and even black gems; there is no residual radioactivity. Gems whose only fault may have been poor color can often be made far more beautiful and valuable; most starting gems are some shade of very pale yellow or brown. However, such gems should be sold with the clear understanding on the part of the buyer that they are not naturally colored. Gemological methods exist to distinguish natural fancies from irradiated diamond. The prices below have been recently asked for good-quality yellow stones; considerably lower and higher prices may be asked according to flawlessness, richness of hues, quality of cut, etc.; blues and greens are higher, while coffees and blacks are lower.

Yellow, 1/4 ct. (25 pts.)	ct.	400.00-700.00
" 1/2 ct. (50 pts.)	ct.	450.00-1000.00
" 1 ct.	ct.	600.00-1250.00
" 2 ct.	ct.	950.00-1750.00
" 3 ct.	ct.	1500.00-2500.00
Irradiation charges, less than 1 ct.	ct.	50.00-70.00
" " over 1 ct.	ct.	40.00-50.00

DINOSAUR BONE, see QUARTZ

DIOPSIDE

The green faceted gems from Madagascar are usually too dark to be effective above 4-5 carats; attractive green from Burma, but rare.

Burma, medium dark green, 1-10 ct.	ct.	5.00-15.00
Madagascar, dark green, clean, 1-15 ct.	ct.	4.00-7.00
New York, yellow-green, clean, 1-5 ct.	ct.	8.00-15.00
Italy, fine green, 1-5 ct.	ct.	8.00-20.00
Finland, emerald-green, 1/2-1 ct.	ct.	40.00
India, nearly black, catseyes, 3-15 ct.	ct.	1.00-8.00
" " " 4-ray star cabochons, 3-15 ct.	ct.	1.00-5.00

DIOPTASE

Deep emerald-green, 1/4-1 ct., step cuts	ct.	40.00
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DRAVITE, see TOURMALINE

EMERALD, see BERYL

ENSTATITE

India, brown or green-brown, step cuts, clean,		
1/2-10 ct.	ct.	4.00-8.00
India, brown, catseyes, 1-5 ct.	ct.	2.00-4.00

EPIDOTE

A much overrated gem, which, in the usual very dark green varieties, scarcely shows a glimmer of reflected light except in gems less than 1 carat; rarely, pale brownish varieties yield small gems which are somewhat attractive.

Austria, very dark green, step cuts, 1-15 ct.	ct.	4.00-15.00
Mexico, brownish, step cuts, 1-2 ct.	ct.	6.00-8.00
Massive, light green, oval cabochons,		
7x5-30x20 mm.	ea.	.50-4.00
" " " rd. " 4-25 mm.	ea.	.40-2.50

EUCLASE

Very rare; colorless, pale to light blue, faint purple, straw-yellow, yellow, green; cut gems only from Brazilian crystals mined many years ago.

Medium blue, clean to lightly flawed, 1-2 ct.	ct.	50.00-100.00
Pale blue, " " " " " "	ct.	30.00-50.00
Good yellow, " " " " 1-8 ct.	ct.	20.00-25.00
Pale yellow, clean to lightly flawed, 1-10 ct.	ct.	15.00-20.00
Colorless, " " " " " "	ct.	15.00-20.00

FABULITE, see STRONTIUM TITANATE

FELDSPARS

The finest faceted gems are cut from the yellow orthoclase of Madagascar; other species and varieties furnish interesting and sometimes attractive faceted gems. The best cabochon gems are the exceptionally transparent Burmese *moonstones*, displaying bright blue reflections in an almost transparent matrix, sometimes with a fairly sharp silver eye in conjunction with the blue; next best are the fine blue moonstones from Ceylon, followed by the silvery kinds; fair

to good moonstones are cut from Indian material as are good *sunstones*, but the latter may be cracked or flawed; interesting catseye and star gems are also furnished by India, sometimes of high quality.

ORTHOCLASE

Madagascar, fine yellow, clean, step-cut gems,		
1-5 ct.	ct.	2.50-5.00
5-25 ct.	ct.	3.50-10.00
Madagascar, pale yellows, clean gems, 3-10 ct.	ct.	1.50-4.00

SANIDINE

Oregon, Mexico, Texas, straw-yellows, clean, step			
cuts to 10 ct.	ct.		.85-3.00

OLIGOCLASE

North Carolina, colorless to faintly greenish, facet gems, 1-4 ct.	ct.	1.50-4.00
Norway, India, <i>sunstone</i> , oval cabs., 8x6-22x14 mm.	ea.	1.25-10.00
“ “ “ rd. “ 4-15 mm.	ea.	.80-18.00
India, <i>sunstone</i> , to 30 ct. cabs.	ct.	.50-2.00

ALBITE

Colorless faceted gems, clean, to 3 ct.	ct.	1.50-2.00
India, catseye, strong eye, 3-40 ct.	ct.	2.00-3.00

MICROCLINE

<i>Amazonite</i> , oval cabs., 7x5-30x20 mm.	ea.	.50-4.50
" rd. " 4-25 mm.	ea.	.40-2.50
<i>Amazonite</i> , tumbled gems, fine green	lb.	12.00-16.00
" " " good "	lb.	6.00-10.00
<i>Perthite</i> , dyed various hues, tumbled gems	lb.	5.00-8.00

LABRADORITE

Finland, fine blue or dark gray groundmass, oval					
cabs, 8x6-22x14 mm.	ea.		1.50-12.00		
" " " " " gray groundmass, oval					
rd. cabs, 4-25 mm.	ea.		1.00-25.00		
Madagascar, vivid colors on pale gray ground					
mass, cabs.	ct.		1.00-2.00		
Labrador, various colors, gray groundmass, oval					
cabs., 7x5-30x20 mm.	ea.		.50-5.00		
" same rd., cabs., 4-20 mm.	ea.		.80-4.00		

MOONSTONES

Burma, fine blue, 1-3 ct.	ct.	6.00-12.00
" " " 4-9 ct.	ct.	10.00-20.00
Burma, fine blue, 10+ ct.	ct.	15.00-40.00
Ceylon, fine blue, 1-3 ct.	ct.	5.00-10.00
" " " 4-9 ct.	ct.	8.00-15.00
" " " 10+ ct.	ct.	10.00-30.00

Fair to good blues, 1-3 ct.	ct.	2.00-10.00
" " " " 4-9 ct.	ct.	3.00-12.00
" " " " 10+ ct.	ct.	3.00-20.00
Ceylon, fine silver-white, 1-3 ct.	ct.	3.00-6.00
" " " " 4-9 ct.	ct.	4.00-8.00
" " " " 10+ ct.	ct.	6.00-16.00
Ceylon, fair to good, silver-white, 1-3 ct.	ct.	1.00-4.00
" " " " " 4-9 ct.	ct.	1.00-6.00
" " " " " 10+ ct.	ct.	1.00-10.00
Ceylon, silver-white, ovals, 7x5-20x15 mm.	ea.	1.50-200.00
" " " " rds., 4-18 mm.	ea.	.75-165.00
India, various hues, oval cabs., 8x6-22x16 mm.	ea.	.75-35.00
" " " " rd. " 4-25 mm.	ea.	.60-35.00
India, star & catseye gems, 5-50 ct.	ct.	.50-5.00
India, green cabs., weak stars, 5-15 ct.	ct.	.75-1.00
India, various colors, tumbled gems	lb.	12.00-16.00

End of Feldspar Section

FIBROLITE (Sillimanite)

Very rarely offered as small faceted gems of fine pale blue color from Burma; normally not over several carats in weight; an astonishingly large faceted gem of 35 carats is in the British Museum; extremely difficult to cut because of easy cleavage.

Burma, blue, 1-5 ct.	ct.	45.00-60.00
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FLUORITE

Low refractive index prevents faceted fluorites from being very brilliant, but satisfactory results are possible if gems are correctly cut and polished; faceted gems of large size are known (about 200 ct.); common imperfections are minute inclusions which scatter light. Purples most abundant, followed by pale yellows; fine blue gems scarce, also pinks and reds.

Various hues, step cuts or brill., 1-50 ct.	ct.	.50-5.00
Green cabs., ovals, 8x6-25x18 mm.	ea.	1.50-30.00
" " rds., 4-18 mm.	ea.	.80-14.00

GARNET

Hard, durable, and much used in jewelry, e.g., faceted *almandite* and *rhodolite* in rings, *pyrope* in pavé-type pendants and pins. Emerald-green to rich yellow-green *andradite* (*demantoid*) most sought after by collectors and most expensive; also expensive are *rhodolite* and *spessartine*; star *almandites* are sometimes most attractive, but many display very weak stars which do not compare in quality to those displayed by star gems of other species, e.g., corundum.

ALMANDITE

Wide color range, from inexpensive dark brown-reds to costlier medium intensity purplish-reds; prices rise as hue lightens. Ordinary dark material supplied in large quantities by India.

Brown-red, faceted, generally	ct.	2.00-6.00
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Purplish-red, faceted, very fine, medium hue,		
1-5 ct.	ct.	6.00-24.00
" " " " " "		
6-10 ct.	ct.	12.00-40.00
" " " " " "		
11-15 ct.	ct.	15.00-50.00
Purplish-red, faceted, medium dark hue, 1-5 ct.	ct.	6.00-12.00
" " " " " "		
6-10 ct.	ct.	8.00-15.00
" " " " " "		
11-15 ct.	ct.	12.00-20.00
Purplish-red, faceted, medium dark hue, 1-5 ct.	ct.	2.00-12.00
India, facet rds., well cut, 3-10 mm.	ea.	.50-15.00
" " " native cut, 3-10 mm.	ea.	.40-8.00
" " octs., ovals, 7x5-16x12 mm. (1-10 ct.)	ea.	4.50-50.00
" " hearts, well cut, 4x4-10x10 mm.	ea.	1.40-12.00
" " ovals, " " 6x4-12x10 mm.	ea.	1.00-16.50
" " " native cut " " " "	ea.	.75-8.50
India, rose-cut melee, 1-3½ mm.	ea.	.30-.50
" facet squares, " " "	ea.	.25-.40
Madagascar, medium pinkish-red	ct.	3.00-5.00
India, cabochons, ovals, 7x5-20x15 mm.	ea.	1.80-30.00
" " rds., 4-20 mm.	ea.	.50-35.00
India, tumbled gems, ¼"-½"	oz.	1.00
Madagascar " " dark red, small, ⅛"-¼"	lb.	8.00-12.00

STAR ALAMANDITE (Idaho)

Although star garnets are abundant in Idaho, most cut examples can only be classed as fair quality with weak, interrupted legs, numerous inclusions, etc.; exceptionally good specimens are truly rare.

Four-ray, exceptionally fine, 1-3 ct.	ct.	10.00-40.00
" " " " 4-7 ct.	ct.	20.00-60.00
" " " " 8-15 ct.	ct.	30.00-120.00
" " " " 15+ ct.	ct.	40.00-150.00
Four-ray, good, 1-3 ct.	ct.	6.00-25.00
" " " 4-7 ct.	ct.	6.00-40.00
" " " 8-15 ct.	ct.	8.00-45.00
" " " 15+ ct.	ct.	10.00-50.00
Four-ray, fair, 1-3 ct.	ct.	2.00-12.00
" " " 4-15 ct.	ct.	4.00-25.00
" " " 15+ ct.	ct.	6.00-30.00
Six-ray, fair to good	ct.	20.00-50.00
Tumbled star material, ½"-¾"	gm.	.20-.25

ANDRADITE

Prized gem variety, now quite rare, is transparent *demantoid*, ranging in color from rich emerald-green to various shades of yellow-green, the first being most in demand; the best gems approach the emerald in hue; as traces of yellow appear, values drop. Transparent gems in brown or brownish-green also available.

<i>Demantoid</i> , emerald-green, medium dark, $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 ct.	ct.	30.00-150.00
“ “ “ “ “ 5 ct.	ct.	60.00-400.00
“ “ “ “ “ 10 ct.	ct.	150.00-500.00
“ emerald-green, medium, $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 ct.	ct.	20.00-60.00
“ “ “ “ “ 5 ct.	ct.	30.00-100.00
“ “ “ “ “ 10 ct.	ct.	70.00-175.00
“ yellow-green, medium dark, 1 ct.	ct.	30.00-50.00
“ “ “ “ “ 5 ct.	ct.	30.00-100.00
“ “ “ “ “ 10 ct.	ct.	60.00-160.00
“ yellow-green, medium, 1 ct.	ct.	20.00-30.00
“ “ “ “ “ 5 ct.	ct.	25.00-50.00
“ “ “ “ “ 10 ct.	ct.	40.00-100.00
“ yellow-green, light, 1 ct.	ct.	8.00-16.00
“ “ “ “ “ 5 ct.	ct.	12.00-25.00
“ “ “ “ “ 10 ct.	ct.	30.00-50.00
Arizona, brown, facet gems, $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 ct.	ct.	6.00-15.00
“ “ “ “ “ 2 ct.	ct.	8.00-20.00
Korea, brownish-green, facet gems, $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 ct.	ct.	6.00-15.00

GROSSULAR

Faceted gems have been cut from brownish-orange (*hessonite*), pale orange to orange-yellow, and colorless material, but mostly from the first named: massive material has been cut into cabochons of attractive bright green or pink shades (Transvaal), or white; faceted gems often display a characteristic “swirled” internal appearance which slightly decreases the sharpness of internal reflections.

Medium dark orange, 1-10 ct.	ct.	4.00-20.00
“ “ “ 15+ ct.	ct.	8.00-30.00
Medium orange, 1-10 ct.	ct.	2.00-16.00
“ “ 15+ ct.	ct.	6.00-20.00
Light orange, 1-10 ct.	ct.	2.00-12.00
“ “ 15+ ct.	ct.	6.00-16.00
Orange hues, rd. brills., 3-12 mm. (to 6 ct.)	ea.	.90-50.00
“ “ octs., ovals, 7x5-16x12 mm. (1-10 ct.)	ea.	4.00-150.00
Massive, green (“Transvaal jade”) cabs., rds.,		
“ “ “ “ “ 4-20 mm.	ea.	.50-2.50
“ “ “ “ “ ovals,		
“ “ “ “ “ 7x5-30x20 mm.	ea.	.60-5.00
Massive, pink cabs., prices generally equiv. to massive green		

PYROPE

Extremely dark red hues are characteristic, the intensity often being so great that few faceted gems over several carats display obvious color; most gems must be cut to less than one carat; this is particularly the case with the Bohemian pyropes which are commonly rose cut and set pavé in many classes of jewelry; very rarely, large gems of medium dark hue are found and these command high prices, but there is reason to believe that most of these are compositionally intermediate between almandite and pyrope.

Pyrope, pure medium dark red, faceted, 1-5 ct.	ct.	6.00-20.00
" " dark red " 1-5 ct.	ct.	2.00-10.00
Alm.-pyrope, medium dark red, faceted, 1-5 ct.	ct.	6.00-30.00
" " " " " 10 ct.	ct.	6.00-40.00
" " " " " 15 ct.	ct.	8.00-50.00
Alm.-pyrope, dark red, faceted, 1-5 ct.	ct.	2.00-10.00
" " " " " 10 ct.	ct.	6.00-16.00
" " " " " 15 ct.	ct.	6.00-25.00
Alm.-pyrope, rd. brill., 3-12 mm. (to 6 ct.)	ea.	.50-24.00
" " oval brill., 7x5-16x12 mm. (1-10 ct.)	ea.	2.20-75.00
Arizona pyrope, tumbled gems, about 1/4"	oz.	2.00

RHODOLITE

One of the most beautiful garnets; finest colors are medium to relatively light purplish-red, resembling some amethysts, but richer in hue and set off better by the considerably higher brilliance in faceted gems; large gems are rare, but recent finds of fine quality material in Tanzania introduced cut gems of unprecedented size.

Rich purplish-red, 1-5 ct.	ct.	6.00-40.00
" " " 10 ct.	ct.	8.00-50.00
" " " 15+ ct.	ct.	20.00-100.00
Light purplish-red, 1-5 ct.	ct.	4.00-25.00
" " " 10 ct.	ct.	6.00-40.00
" " " 15+ ct.	ct.	8.00-60.00
Medium color, rd. brill., 2-12 mm. (to 6 ct.)	ea.	2.00-150.00
" " octs., ovals, 7x5-12x10 mm. (1-5 ct.)	ea.	10.00-85.00
North Carolina, or Ceylon, light hue, 1/2-3 ct.	ct.	8.00-30.00
" " " " " 3-10 ct.	ct.	10.00-30.00

SPESSARTINE

One of the rarer garnets; color range from pale orange to deep brownish-red; the "gem" color is a beautiful rich red-orange; seldom flawless over 5 carats; large cut gems to over 20 carats have been cut from Brazilian and Virginia material, but are brownish-red; small veil inclusions common, especially in pale to medium orange types. The rich red-orange gems of Ramona, California, are probably the best available; also from Brazil and Madagascar.

Finest red-orange hue, 1/2-3 ct.	ct.	15.00-45.00
" " " 4-5 ct.	ct.	25.00-75.00
" " " 6-10 ct.	ct.	25.00-100.00
Medium orange, 1/2-3 ct.	ct.	10.00-35.00
" " 4-5 ct.	ct.	20.00-75.00
Pale orange, 1/2-3 ct.	ct.	8.00-20.00
" " 4-5 ct.	ct.	15.00-45.00
Brownish-red hues, 1-5 ct.	ct.	3.00-8.00
" " " 6-10 ct.	ct.	5.00-15.00
" " " 11-25 ct.	ct.	6.00-20.00

GOSHENITE, see BERYL

GROSSULAR, see GARNET

HAMBERGITE

Faceted colorless gems now very rare and seldom over 4-5 carats; sometimes with tubular inclusions.

Madagascar, colorless, $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 ct.	ct.	20.00-40.00
" " " 2-5 ct.	ct.	30.00-60.00

HELIODOR, see BERYL

HEMATITE

Massive material used extensively in intaglios, faceted gems, beads, and cabochons; always dead-black with brilliant submetallic luster; some *psilomelane chalcedony* now being used as a substitute.

Faceted rds., flat backs, 4-15 mm.	ea.	.50-2.95
" cush. " " 8x8-16x12 mm.	ea.	1.00-2.50
" ovals " " 12x10-22x8 mm.	ea.	1.20-3.00
Cabochons, rds., 4-20 mm.	ea.	.60-10.00
" ovals, 8x6-20x15 mm.	ea.	.75-8.00
Faceted, various full cuts	ct.	1.00-1.50

HESSONITE, see GARNET

HOWLITE

White, opaque, fine-granular massive, sometimes with narrow black veinings, sometimes cabochoned but now mostly tumbled and dyed turquoise color.

Tumbled gems, dyed intense turquoise blue,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	lb.	5.00-8.00
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IDIOCRASE (Vesuvianite)

Transparent gems are rare despite the abundance of the mineral in nature; fine small gems to about 1-2 carats have been cut from clear crystals from European sources; also fine gems but often with small veil-type inclusions, from greenish-golden material from Laurel, Quebec, once known as "*laurelite*"; also handsome faceted gems, with diffuse reflections, from bright apple-green cryptocrystalline material from California (Pulga).

Quebec, rich greenish-yellow, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 ct.	ct.	25.00-30.00
" " " " 2-4 ct.	ct.	30.00-50.00
California, Pulga, fine green, faceted, 3-15 ct.	ct.	2.00-6.00
California, massive, mottled green, cabochons, 10x12 mm.	ea.	1.75

INDICOLITE, see TOURMALINE

IOLITE (Cordierite)

Faceted gems available in deep violet or blue-violet, through various paler shades to relatively pale violet or gray-violet; strongly pleochroic; care must be exercised in orientation to avoid mottled hues or yellowish hues; rarely in flawless gems over 8 ct., most examples containing abundant veil-type inclusions; also in cabochons, sometimes displaying reddish aventurescence or pronounced, whitish, 4-ray star.

Medium violet, 1½-3 ct., clean	ct.	6.00-10.00
“ “ 4-5 ct., “	ct.	8.00-20.00
“ “ 6-8 ct., “	ct.	15.00-40.00
Dark violet, 1-3 ct., clean	ct.	3.00-6.00
“ “ 4-8 ct., “	ct.	8.00-15.00
Pale violet, 1-3 ct., clean	ct.	4.00-8.00
“ “ 4-8 ct., “	ct.	6.00-15.00
Various hues, rd. brills., 3-12 mm. (to 6 ct.)	ea.	2.00-30.00
“ “ octs., ovals,		
7x5-16x12 mm. (1-10 ct.)	ea.	8.00-150.00
Cabochons, 7x10 ovals	ct.	.25-.50
Cabochons, 4-ray star, 6 ct.	ct.	4.00-12.00

IVORY

Seldom used in cabochons but finds extensive use in necklaces and carvings.

Cabochons, ovals, 14x10-20x15 mm.	ea.	.50-.75
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JADE, see JADEITE OR NEPHRITE

JADEITE

Finest gem jadeite (Burma) is *imperial jade* when the color is an intense pure green, evenly distributed and without mottling, veining, or other conspicuous defects, and the cabochon (or small carving) is semi-transparent; value decreases as translucency decreases, even if the color is excellent, also when the grain size becomes apparent or veinings or areas of paler green or colorless jadeite appear; further decreases occur when the color becomes excessively dark or takes on grayness, or tinges of olive-green. Other colors are less prized, but pale pure greens are highly prized, also rich reds, mauves, yellows, oranges, etc.; the least desirable gems are dark olive-greens, gray-greens, or vaguely-tinged gems, and blacks. As in the case of imperial jade, quality depends on intensity and purity of color, degree of translucency, evenness of texture, and absence of veinings, mottlings, etc. Jadeite cabochons are usually sold by the stone.

Imperial jade, finest grades, 18x14 mm. oval cabs.	ea.	3000.00-6000.00
“ “ excellent grades, “ “ “ “	ea.	550.00-3000.00
Fine, even green, translucent, 18x14 mm. oval cabs.	ea.	100.00-550.00
Fine green, translucent, some mottling with white, same size	ea.	25.00-200.00
Uniform vivid yellow-green (“Apple-green”), same size	ea.	80.00-500.00
Apple-green, mottled with white, same size	ea.	10.00-75.00
Uniform darker green, olive-tinged, “ “	ea.	5.00-65.00
“ “ “ “ “ , mottled white, same size	ea.	3.00-35.00
Fair-quality greens, oval cabs., 8x6-20x15 mm.	ea.	3.00-45.00
Medium “ “ “ “ “ “	ea.	10.00-150.00
Fair “ “ rds. 4-20 mm.	ea.	1.25-18.00
Mauve, uniform, light to medium dark, 18x14 mm. oval cabs.	ea.	6.00-300.00

Blue, uniform, light to medium dark, 18x14 mm.		
oval cabs.	ea.	6.00-300.00
Above hues, mottled, also with green, 18x14 mm,		
oval cabs.	ea.	6.00-200.00
“ “ mottled with white, 18x14 mm.		
oval cabs.	ea.	5.00-75.00
Red, uniform, medium to medium dark,		
18x14 mm. oval cabs.	ea.	6.00-60.00
Brownish, reds, uniform, medium to medium		
dark, 18x14 mm. oval cabs.	ea.	3.00-30.00
Orange, uniform, medium, 18x14 mm. oval cabs.	ea.	5.00-45.00
Yellow, uniform, light to medium light, 18x14		
mm. oval cabs.	ea.	5.00-35.00
Black, uniform, 18x14 mm. cabs.	ea.	3.00-12.00
Pure white, translucent, 18x14 mm. cabs.	ea.	3.00-30.00
Faintly-hued whites, “ “ “	ea.	2.00-10.00
Sets, one ea., red, green, mauve, yellow, black,		
10x8 mm. ovals	set	20.00
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “		
18x13 mm. ovals	set	40.00
Sets, one ea. of above, plus white, 10x8 mm.		
oval cabs.	set	9.00
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ 18x13 mm.		
oval cabs.	set	18.00
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ 7 mm. rd.		
cabs.	set	8.00
Fair to poor green, stars, 5-pt., 14-28 mm. dia.	ea.	2.40-7.00
“ “ “ “ drops 18-20 mm.	ea.	5.00-8.00

JASPER, see QUARTZ

KORNERUPINE

Very rare, almost invariably faceted but also cabochoned; best gems are cut from greenish Madagascar material; the brown gems from Ceylon or Burma are less desirable.

Madagascar, good greenish, $\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ ct.	ct.	30.00-50.00
“ “ dark green, $\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ ct.	ct.	25.00-35.00
Ceylon, reddish-brown, $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 ct.	ct.	15.00-25.00

KUNZITE, see SPODUMENE

KYANITE

Has been faceted into step-cut gems to about 15 carats, but gems over 5 carats are seldom free of tube-like inclusions, minute splits, or zones of varying color; finest gems intense violet-blue, but very fine examples also known of pale blue or medium green. Not durable.

Fine blue, $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ct., clean	ct.	15.00-50.00
“ “ $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 ct., slightly flawed	ct.	10.00-25.00
Pale blue, 1-10 ct., usually mottled in hue	ct.	8.00-12.00
Medium green, 1-5 ct., clean	ct.	15.00-35.00

Pale green, 1-5 ct., clean	ct.	6.00-10.00
" " 6-15 ct., mottled, slight flaws.	ct.	5.00-8.00

LABRADORITE, see FELDSPAR

LAPIS LAZULI

Finest gems are cabochoned or sometimes faceted from perfectly uniform, fine-grained material of intense violet-blue color, and lacking inclusions of calcite (white) or pyrite (gold): quality of material is judged by the evenness and luster of polished surfaces: pittings or dimplings indicate poorer material: somewhat less desirable is material in which hue is paler or approaches pure blue but the other attributes remain the same. Far more common, and less valued, are gems prepared from good solid material of fine color, but evenly speckled with small, uniform-size pyrite crystals. The presence of calcite drastically lowers the price: the best Chilean material is poor compared to even fair grades of Afghanistan material; it is usually patchy, difficult to polish well, and commonly contains areas of disagreeable grayish material.

Afghan. finest grade, 18x14 mm. cabochon	ea.	50.00-120.00
" " " cabs., 5-25 ct.	ct.	10.00-20.00
Afghan. fine grade, 18x14 mm. cab.	ea.	30.00-100.00
" " " cabs., 5-25 ct.	ct.	8.00-16.00
Afghan. medium grade, 18x14 mm. cab.	ea.	10.00-40.00
" " " cabs., 5-25 ct.	ct.	3.00-6.00
Afghan. medium grade, rd. cabs., 4-25 mm.	ea.	2.00-65.00
" " " oval " 8x6-20x15 mm.	ea.	3.50-40.00
Afghan. lesser grade, rd. cabs., 4-25 mm.	ea.	.80-25.00
" " " oval " 8x6-20x15 mm.	ea.	1.50-20.00
Chile, cabochons, rds., 4-25 mm.	ea.	.60-5.00
" " ovals, 7x5-30x20 mm.	ea.	.60-7.00
Chile, tumbled gems, 1/4"-1 1/2"	lb.	24.00

LAURELITE, see IDOCRASE

LEUCITE

Provides colorless to faintly straw-yellow transparent gems with a slight milkiness and considerable "fire" which is due to diffraction effects within the gems.

Italy, 1/4-1/2 ct.	ct.	15.00
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LIBYAN DESERT GLASS, see TEKITE

MALACHITE

Quality depends on color, a medium green being best, also on attractive bandings and a good polish free of pits. Mostly used in large ornamental applications. Excessive contact with skin results in loss of polish and black surface alteration.

Cabochons, rds., 4-25 mm.	ea.	.80-12.00
" ovals, 7x5-40x30 mm.	ea.	.50-10.00
Tumbled gems, 1/2"-3/4"	lb.	24.00

MICROCLINE, see FELDSPAR

MOLDAVITE, see TEKITE

MOONSTONE, see FELDSPAR

MORGANITE, see BERYL

MOTHER-OF-PEARL, see SHELL

NATROLITE

Colorless, transp. facet gems, step cut, $\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ ct.	ct.	15.00-25.00
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NEPHRITE

In general, no nephrite gems approach in beauty and intensity of color the best jadeite gems, the intense greens, reds, yellows, and oranges of jadeite having no counterparts in nephrite; however, some very good yellow-greens occur in Wyoming and New Zealand nephrites, while the black nephrite of Wyoming is superb and produces better cabochons and beads than black jadeite. Variations in texture in nephrite commonly cause polishing difficulties, resulting in cabochon surfaces that may be pitted, dimpled, or variably brilliant in luster. Quality depends on color, freedom from dark specks, inclusions, partially developed splits, and surface defects. The finest greens of Wyoming and New Zealand are about on par; as olive tinges appear, values drop rapidly; mottled varieties are much less valuable. Rarely, small whitish-green catseyes have been cut from Alaskan material.

Wy. or N.Z., fine yellow-green, 18x14 mm. oval		
cab.	ea.	20.00-40.00
" " " good " " " " oval	ea.	10.00-30.00
" " " med. " " " " oval	ea.	6.00-20.00
cab.		
Good quality, medium dark green, rd. cabs.,		
4-25 mm.	ea.	.60-8.00
" " " " " oval cabs.,		
7x5-25x18 mm.	ea.	.75-6.00
" " " " " cush. cabs.,		
6x6-14x12 mm.	ea.	.55-1.05
" " " " " drilled		
hearts, 14x14 mm.	ea.	2.10
" " " " " green drilled		
hearts, 30 mm.	ea.	3.75
Wyoming, black, oval cabs., 10x8-18x13 mm.	ea.	1.45-3.25
" mottled jade ("snowflake"), hearts,		
18x18 mm.	ea.	6.00
Calif., medium dark green, oval cabs.,		
30x13-38x22 mm.	ea.	3.25-3.75
" black, magnetite inclusions, ovals,		
18x13-40x30 mm.	ea.	2.50-7.50
Wy., medium dark green, tumbled gems,		
$\frac{1}{2}$ "- $1\frac{1}{2}$ "	lb.	24.00
Various, drops, 20x6-40x25 mm.	ea.	2.60-8.00
" heart cabs., 10-25 mm.	ea.	4.00-10.00

OBSIDIAN

Enormous quantities now used for tumbled gems, ornamental objects, and plain or partly sculptured cabochons (black or gold sheen) prepared in Mexico and set in native silver jewelry.

Black, rd. cabs., 4-25 mm.	ea.	.40-2.50
" oval " 7x5-30x20 mm.	ea.	.50-4.50
Snowflake, oval cabs., 14x10-40x30 mm.	ea.	.75-3.20
Gold sheen, rd. " 4-25 mm.	ea.	.40-2.50
" " ovals, 7x5-30x20 mm.	ea.	.50-4.50
Stars, faceted, 5-pt., 14-28 mm. dia.	ea.	2.00-3.60
"Apache tears," tumbled, fine quality	lb.	5.00-8.00
" " " medium " "	lb.	2.00-2.50
Snowflake, tumbled, medium grade	lb.	8.50

OLIGOCLASE, see FELDSPAR

OLIVINE (Peridot)

In general, the finest faceted gems, cut from St. John's Island peridot, are pure yellow-green and free of inclusions; those from Burma are a deeper green, somewhat less vivid, and in some gems marred by very small inclusions arranged in layers and imparting a "sleepy" or slightly fuzzy appearance to the reflections; Arizona peridot ranges from rather pale yellow-green through all shades up to brown; brownish tinges are much less desirable; it is difficult to obtain Arizona gems over 5 carats that are free of inclusions. Rarely, good aventurescent gems from Burma material, showing strong pale green sheen. Most, if not all, peridot gems sold in Hawaii, and claimed to be local, are Arizonan in origin.

Rich pure green, 1-6 ct., clean	ct.	10.00-40.00
" " " 7-10 ct., "	ct.	20.00-50.00
" " " 11-25 ct., "	ct.	30.00-75.00
Medium green, 1-6 ct., clean	ct.	6.00-30.00
" " " 7-10 ct., "	ct.	16.00-40.00
" " " 11-25 ct., "	ct.	20.00-60.00
Yellow-green, 1-6 ct., clean	ct.	6.00-20.00
" " " 7-10 ct., "	ct.	12.00-25.00
" " " 11-25 ct., "	ct.	15.00-30.00
Brownish-greens, 1-6 ct., clean	ct.	3.00-6.00
" " " 7-10 ct., "	ct.	3.00-15.00
Arizona, tumbled gems, 1/8"-1/2"	oz.	2.00-4.00
" " " " "	lb.	32.00

OPAL

Cut opals may be divided into two broad types, those which display brilliant flashes of color and are known as *precious opals*, and those which do not, known as *common opals*. Commercially, the first are of utmost importance and the greatest attention will be placed upon them here. Value in precious opal depends on color intensity, color distribution, kinds of colors, number of colors, and shape of cabochons. The best opals display extremely intense colors, unrivalled in purity by any other gemstone; only the brilliant hues seen upon the wings of certain tropical butterflies are comparable. The colors are seen best only if the opal matrix in which they appear suspended is nearly transparent;

as the matrix becomes cloudier or milkier, the flashes lose intensity, sometimes becoming only feeble in poor-quality gems. Color distribution refers to the separate patches of hue, their size, shape, and the way they appear over the exposed area of the gem; the best qualities display patches of about the same size, at least 2-3 mm. in diameter in gems of about 18x14 mm., and preferably larger in larger stones; the entire surface must be covered uniformly by these patches as in a mosaic; very broad patches or very small patches reduce value; also less desirable are patches which appear striated, elongated into streaks, non-uniform in size, or otherwise departing from the perfect "mosaic" type pattern previously mentioned. The kinds of colors are extremely important, the most desirable being pure "exciting" hues, preferably reds, blues, greens, intense purples, golds, etc.; preferably at least two colors should be present and, better yet, three; the colors will appear even more intense and vivid if they consist of "warm" colors adjacent to "cool" colors, that is, red plus green or blue, orange plus blue or green, etc. Any kind of *uncolored* patchiness, inclusions of clay or white opal ("potch"), cracks, etc., seriously detracts from value. The shape of cabochons is of lesser but still considerable importance—outlines should be symmetrical, ellipses are preferred in the shape of an 18x14 mm. oval (see Fig. 30); solid gems should be low-crowned in order to present the broadest possible display surface but should not be flat, nor should the cabochon be so thin that it may break if accidentally knocked; opal doublets should especially have sufficient precious material on top to withstand some abuse.

For purposes of classification, the following types of precious opal are recognized in the trade: *black opal*, body color gray (Australia) to quite black (Nevada); *white opal*, body color white to off-white (Australia); *Mexican opal*, body translucent to transparent, colorless, faintly bluish, pale to deep yellow, brownish-yellow, orange, red and brownish-red. Highly translucent to nearly transparent material from Australia and Nevada of whitish body color is often called *jelly opal*. White opal also occurs in Mexico and Nevada, but only rarely is it cut into gems. Opals are generally sold by the carat, but the typical black opal doublets from Australia are sold by the stone because of variability in weight of the valueless backing material. While jelly opals are sometimes faceted as curiosities, non-precious Mexican opals are commonly faceted into handsome gems for collectors and sometimes for use in jewelry. However, all opals are soft and brittle and must be carefully protected from excessive abrasion or bumping into hard objects.

The general rule for determining satisfactory color intensity in precious opal is to hold the gem at arm's length, or about a distance of two feet from the eye, in ordinary illumination (not direct sunlight or under an intense spotlight) and observe if the color flashes are clearly visible; if the stone appears merely dark (black opals), white (white opals), or some other undistinguished hue reflecting the body color, the gem is of low quality.

BLACK OPAL

The queen of all opals; the finest specimens are unbelievably beautiful but also extremely rare despite recent aggressive mining for new supplies and the fairly large total quantities produced; gems of high quality over thumbnail size are particularly scarce, especially in solid vein sections sufficiently thick for non-doubletted cabochons.

Highest quality, 1 ct. oval cabochons	ct.	90.00-120.00
" " 2 ct. " "	ct.	125.00-200.00
" " 5 ct. " "	ct.	275.00-350.00
" " 10 ct. " "	ct.	400.00-500.00
" " 10+ ct. " "	ct.	up to 1500.00
Fine quality, 1 ct. oval cabochons	ct.	50.00-75.00
" " 2 ct. " "	ct.	60.00-125.00
" " 5 ct. " "	ct.	80.00-250.00
" " 10 ct. " "	ct.	100.00-400.00
" " 10+ ct. " "	ct.	up to 800.00
Medium quality, 1 ct. oval cabochons	ct.	20.00-30.00
" " 2 ct. " "	ct.	20.00-40.00
" " 5 ct. " "	ct.	25.00-100.00
" " 10 ct. " "	ct.	35.00-150.00
" " 10+ ct. " "	ct.	40.00-200.00
Fair quality, 1-5 ct. oval cabochons	ct.	10.00-50.00
" " 6-10 ct. " "	ct.	20.00-80.00
Good quality, rd. cabochons, 4-15 mm.	ea.	14.00-150.00
Lightning Ridge, black-dyed, 10x8-25x18 mm.	ea.	12.00-52.00
Nevada, Virgin Valley, seldom sold cut		

BLACK OPAL DOUBLETS (Australian)

Oval cabochons, thin prec. opal top, 10x8-36x13 mm.	ea.	15.00-100.00
Rounds or cabochons, 6 mm.	ea.	3.00

"BLACK OPAL," DYED

Some rather porous white opal from Australia, usually displaying small specks of play of color, "pin fire," has been successfully dyed along the minute fissures and openings to impart an artificial black hue, possibly through sugar-sulfuric acid techniques.

Cabochons, ovals, 10x8-25x18 mm.	ea.	12.00-52.00
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WHITE OPAL

Virtually all gems cut from Australian material; very fine qualities are rare and extremely beautiful; much poor-quality material is cut up into cheap gems, some of which require close examination under strong light to detect any color play at all.

Highest quality, 1 ct. oval cabochons	ct.	30.00-45.00
" " 2 ct. " "	ct.	40.00-70.00
" " 5 ct. " "	ct.	80.00-120.00
" " 10 ct. " "	ct.	100.00-150.00
" " 10+ ct. " "	ct.	100.00-200.00
Fine quality, 1 ct. oval cabochons	ct.	15.00-25.00
" " 2 ct. " "	ct.	20.00-40.00
" " 5 ct. " "	ct.	30.00-80.00
" " 10 ct. " "	ct.	45.00-100.00
" " 10+ ct. " "	ct.	50.00-110.00

Fair to medium qualities, 1 ct. oval cabochons	ct.	5.00-15.00
" " " " 2-5 ct. " "	ct.	5.00-20.00
" " " " 6-10 ct. " "	ct.	6.00-40.00
" " " " 10+ ct. " "	ct.	6.00-50.00
Fair quality, oval cabs., 7x5-25x18 mm.	ea.	2.50-50.00
" " rd. " 4-25 mm.	ea.	1.20-60.00
" " small rd. " 2-3½ mm.	ea.	.20-.40
Better quality, oval cabs., 7x5-25x18 mm.	ea.	5.00-140.00
" " rd. " 4-25 mm.	ea.	3.00-150.00
Australian "jelly," with play of color, oval cabs.	ct.	.75-10.00

MEXICAN OPAL

Generally held in lower esteem in the trade; factors in this lower position are the widely held but not fully justified assumption that Mexican opals will dehydrate and crack over a period of time (this also happens to some Australian opals), and the lower demand for many of the Mexican opals which appear in various shades of yellow or orange body colors; these shades, plus intense reds and brownish-reds, no doubt lessen the effectiveness of the color flashes, such as red flashes in red opal (*cherry opal*), or yellow flashes in yellow opal; however, some Mexican opals, particularly those which are faintly bluish in body color, are superb and rival the finest and most translucent white opals from Australia. Because the intensity and abundance of color patches in Mexican opal are seldom as great as in Australian opal, it is customary to cut gems in rather deep cabochons, sometimes presenting a bulky appearance and less spread for a given weight.

Best grades, 1 ct. oval cabochons	ct.	25.00-35.00
" " 2 ct. " "	ct.	35.00-45.00
" " 5 ct. " "	ct.	45.00-65.00
" " 10+ ct. " "	ct.	65.00-90.00
Fine grades, 1 ct. oval cabochons	ct.	10.00-20.00
" " 2 ct. " "	ct.	15.00-25.00
" " 5 ct. " "	ct.	20.00-30.00
" " 10+ ct. " "	ct.	25.00-40.00
Fair to good grades, 1-5 ct. oval cabochons	ct.	3.00-15.00
" " " " 6-10 ct. " "	ct.	6.00-25.00
Rhyolite matrix, prec. opal areas, oval cabs., 8x6-20x15 mm.	ea.	1.50-8.00
Honey, facet, no play of col., rd. brills., 4-12 mm.	ea.	1.50-20.00
Red, " " " " " " " " 4-12 mm.	ea.	3.50-30.00
Brazil, honey to orange, facet, no play of col., 3-15 ct.	ct.	2.00-4.00

CATSEYE OPAL

Australian, yellow-green, sharp eyes, 5-15 mm.	ct.	5.00-9.00
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End of Opal Section

ORTHOCLASE, see FELDSPAR

PERIDOT, see OLIVINE

PERTHITE, see FELDSPAR

PETALITE

Colorless gems of small size rarely available; sizes usually to 3 carats; white inclusions and small cracks commonly present.

Rd. brilliants, flawless, $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 ct.	ct.	10.00-25.00
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PHENAKITE

Colorless gems occasionally available from material mined many years ago in Brazil; clean round brilliants and step cuts to 5 carats; small flaws or inclusions usually present in gems of 5-10 cts.

Faceted, clean, $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 ct.	ct.	10.00-15.00
“ “ 4-5 ct.	ct.	15.00-20.00
“ slight imperfections, 6-10 ct.	ct.	6.00-15.00

POLLUCITE

Faintly straw-yellow gems, not over 2 carats, have been cut from Maine material; also colorless from Connecticut in faceted gems to 10 carats but rarely without whitish inclusions.

$\frac{1}{2}$ -3 ct., clean	ct.	10.00-20.00
4-10 ct., clean to slightly included	ct.	10.00-30.00

PRASIOLITE, see QUARTZ

PROUSTITE

Very rare; practically all faceted gems have been cut from crystals collected in Chile many years ago; intense pure red with strong adamantine luster on polished surfaces which increases to semi-metallic as inevitable alteration occurs; this may be reduced by keeping gems away from the light; luster can be restored by gentle rubbing with lens paper, but small scratches may appear as a result; extremely difficult to cut and polish; very soft.

Flawless, step cuts, 1-4 ct.	ct.	25.00-35.00
“ “ “ 5-10 ct.	ct.	40.00-50.00

PSILOMELANE, see QUARTZ

PUMPELLYITE (Chlorastrolite)

Finest material provides fascinating small cabochons, seldom over 10 mm., displaying “turtleback” pattern of light to very dark olive-green patches which appear to “shift” as the gem is turned under the light due to the fibrous nature of the mineral; best quality shows this effect clearly, and is compact material, highly polished, and lacking soft places or inclusions; good specimens relatively rare.

Oval cabochons, 6-12 mm.	ea.	1.25-12.00
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PYROPE, see GARNET

QUARTZ

The standard gem varieties commonly sold in jewelry stores are *amethyst*, *citrine* (often misleadingly sold as “topaz”), *smoky quartz* (often misleadingly sold as “smoky topaz”), *rock crystal*, *rose quartz*, and, in recent years, *greened amethyst*; the foregoing are usually sold as transparent faceted gems, or sometimes, cabochon gems. The following massive varieties are also sold: *aventurine*,

chrysoprase, chrysocolla chalcedony, bloodstone, tigereye, dyed chalcedony (very common), and a large variety of *agates*; these are sold mainly as cabochons but sometimes as faceted gems.

AMETHYST

The finest quality is rich purple, showing a characteristic change of color according to the kind of light under which it is observed, i.e., reddish-purple under tungsten light, and bluish-violet under daylight or daylight fluorescent tubes; the color must be pure and not made murky by traces of smoky coloration; other grades are progressively weaker in hue and color change, until some are so pale that the hue is merely a purplish-pink. In the trade, dealers assign the following names to various color grades: *Siberian*, the best color, deep and rich in quality, excellent color change; *Uruguay*, very good, medium intensity, lesser color change; *Bahia*, paler color, weak color change. The terms "Rose de France" and "lilac" have been recently used to describe pale purplish-pink stones. Color banding, unfortunately, is common in amethyst and only skillful work on the part of the lapidary can prepare satisfactory gems from such material; if bands appear on the top of the gem where a slight tilting shows streaks of colorless material within the purple, the value of the gem sharply declines. Top-quality gems to about 20-25 carats should be flawless or very nearly so, lack apparent banding, and should be accurately cut; gems of this quality over 25 carats become increasingly valuable because of scarcity of good rough.

Siberian grade, very fine, intense hue, 3 ct.	ct.	4.00-12.00
" " " " " 5 ct.	ct.	4.00-16.00
" " " " " 10 ct.	ct.	8.00-20.00
" " " " " 20 ct.	ct.	8.00-30.00
Siberian grade, medium dark, 3-5 ct.	ct.	4.00-8.00
" " " " " 6-10 ct.	ct.	5.00-10.00
" " " " " 11-20 ct.	ct.	5.00-15.00
Uruguay grade, medium colors, 3-20 ct.	ct.	4.00-10.00
Bahia grade, medium to dark, weak dichroism,		
3-20 ct.	ct.	2.00-8.00
" " paler hues " "		
3-20 ct.	ct.	.75-5.00
Pale "lilac" or purplish-pink, 3-20 ct.	ct.	.50-.60
Light to medium hues, rd. brills., 3-12 mm.		
(to 6 ct.)	ea.	.60-2.50
" " " " octs. ovals, 7x5-16x12		
mm. (1-10 ct.)	ea.	.75-6.00
Medium dark melee, rd. brills., 1-3½ mm.	ea.	.25-.60
Cabochons, generally	ct.	.10-.50
Cabochons, medium color, 4-25 mm.	ea.	.60-10.00
" " " ovals, 8x6-20x15 mm.	ea.	.50-5.00
Cabochons, good color, rds., 4-25 mm.	ea.	.80-35.00
" " " ovals, 8x6-20x15 mm.	ea.	1.10-9.00
Tumbled gems, good color	lb.	24.00
" " medium color	lb.	12.00-16.00
" " fair color	lb.	8.00-12.00
" " "lilac," nearly flawless, to ¾"	lb.	24.00

GREENED AMETHYST

This is amethyst subjected to careful heat-treating which changes purple hues to various shades of pale to medium green, the latter having a slight olive tinge; the name "prasiolite" has been applied to this variety.

Various facet styles, 3-15 ct.	ct.	2.00-8.00
Rd. brills., 3-12 mm. (to 6 ct.)	ea.	1.00-25.00
Faceted octs., ovals, 7x5-16x12 mm. (1-10 ct.)	ea.	6.00-85.00

AVENTURINE QUARTZ

Medium intensity bluish-green material from India; poor yellow-green from Brazil; also a medium blue Brazilian material recently placed on the market. Most cabochons suffer from pitted surfaces where minute mica inclusions have plucked out during polishing. Available in very large sizes.

India, green, oval cabs., 8x10-25x18 mm.	ea.	.40-1.80
" " small round cabs., 2-3½ mm.	ea.	.20-.40
India, green, 5-pt. stars, 14-28 mm. dia.	ea.	1.70-7.00
Brazil, blue, oval cabs., 10x8-40x30 mm.	ea.	.30-2.30
India, green, heart cabs., 10-40 mm.	ea.	1.40-20.00
Tumbled gems, India, green, ½"-1½"	lb.	8.00-12.00
" " Brazil, green " "	lb.	6.00-10.00

CATSEYE QUARTZ

May be cabochoned from natural fibrous material, or bleached and dyed afterward as is the case with much straight-fiber tigereye now being cut into catseyes; some of the straw-to-yellow gems resemble poorer grades of catseye chrysoberyl; also in green, red, gray.

Oval or round cabochons, from 6-25 mm.	ct.	2.00-16.00
Colored, rd. cabs., 4-20 mm.	ea.	.80-6.00
" oval " 7x5-20x15 mm.	ea.	1.50-6.00

"CACOXENITE" QUARTZ

In reality, clear quartz containing parallel inclusions of rich yellow *goethite* fibers; also sometimes in citrine and/or amethyst matrix.

Catseye gems, fine quality, to 10 ct.	ct.	3.00
Cabochons, rounds, 4-25 mm.	ea.	2.50-8.00
" ovals, 18x13-25x18 mm.	ea.	3.75-7.50
Faceted, to 10 ct.	ct.	1.00
Tumbled gems, ½"-1½"	lb.	8.00-12.00

CITRINE

The best qualities must have strong hues, either rich yellow with orange tinges, or rich orange-red, the latter always with some brownish tinge and ranging from medium to medium dark in intensity; pale yellows, yellows with tinges of smoky hue, or stones approximating intermediate hues between yellow citrine and smoky quartz are considerably less valuable. Large rough is available and consequently flawless gems to several hundred carats in yellow hues are available; however, the prized reddish hues are produced from heat-treatment of amethyst and are limited in size to about 25 ct. Among gem dealers the following varietal names are commonly used: *Rio Grande* or *Madeira*, designating heat-treated amethyst turned to reddish-yellow or reddish-brown hues, also *Palmyra* for those

which have become more orange-yellow after heat-treatment; the fanciful terms *sang de boeuf* or *ox-blood* are sometimes used for gems which are naturally very deep reddish-brown. Very rarely, exceptionally fine citrines may command prices between \$15 and \$20 per carat, but the vast majority of gems are sold well below these figures.

Very exceptional orangy-yellow or orangy-red

	gems	ct.	10.00-20.00
Rio Grande grade, dark hues, clean, to 15 ct.	ct.		5.00-12.00
" " " medium to medium dark,			
clean, to 15 ct.	ct.		3.00-6.00
Madeira & Palmyra grades, clean, to 10 ct.	ct.		3.00-6.00
Rich golden yellow, clean, 5-50 ct.	ct.		1.50-5.00
Fine yellow, 5-50 ct.	ct.		.50-1.50
Pale yellow, 5-50 ct.	ct.		.25-.75
Smoky yellow, 5-50 ct.	ct.		.10-.75
Smoky yellow, dark, rd. brills., 10-25 mm.	ea.		.85-2.95
" " " oct. step cuts, 12x10-25x25			
mm.	ea.		1.00-3.50
" " " oval brills., 12x10-25x18 mm.	ea.		1.00-2.75
" " " brill. hearts, 10-18 mm.	ea.		1.00-1.80
Good yellow melee, 1-3½ mm.	ea.		.25-.60
Cabochons, dark yellow, rds., 4-25 mm.	ea.		1.25-20.00
" " " ovals, 8x6-20x15 mm.	ea.		1.25-12.00
" bright yellow, rds., 4-25 mm.	ea.		.60-4.50
" medium yellow, ovals, 8x6-20x15 mm.	ea.		1.20-9.00
Cabochons, generally	ct.		.10-.50
Tumbled gems, citrine-amethyst admixture,			
1½"-1¼"	lb.		6.00-10.00
Tumbled gems, smoky citrine, ½"-1¼"	lb.		8.00-12.00
" " Rio Grande grade, ¼"-5⁄8"	lb.		24.00

ROCK CRYSTAL

This colorless variety is exceptionally abundant in nature and the prices of gems reflect mainly the cost of lapidary work, handling, and other trade charges.

Faceted, various standard cuts, 10x8-25x18 mm.	ea.	.75-2.25
" fancy cuts, about 20x20 mm.	ea.	3.00-5.50
Faceted, generally	ct.	.05-.15
Faceted 5-pt. stars, drilled, 14-28 mm. dia.	ea.	.95-1.90
" 6-pt " " " " " "	ea.	1.20-2.40
Tumbled gems, virtually flawless, ¼"-1½"	lb.	6.00-10.00
Tumbled gems, heat crackled & dyed, 5⁄8"-1"	lb.	24.00

ROCK CRYSTAL, REPLICAS OF FAMOUS DIAMONDS, ETC.

Fairly accurate replicas of famous diamonds are regularly sold either as individual pieces, partial sets, or complete sets; the colored diamonds may be glass, citrine, or synthetic spinel. Also available are sets which illustrate the steps in cutting faceted gems.

Individual replicas, according to size & type	ea.	1.90-54.00
Replicas of Cullinan diamonds, set of 3	set	37.50-45.00

Replicas of fifteen famous diamonds, wghts.

	40-280 ct.	set	90.00
Star of Arkansas replica		ea.	3.95
Replicas of 31 famous diamonds, some colored		set	695.00
Cutting steps, 7 stones		set	27.50

ROSE QUARTZ

Abundant, with low prices being asked for cut gems; by far most material is pale pink to pink, and only exceptionally are gems offered which are rich pink, sometimes with a slight tinge of purple; all rose quartz is somewhat milky because of microscopic inclusions, but nearly clean material is faceted into attractive gems; some, containing oriented inclusions, are capable of providing star and catseye gems; the finest of the latter show a fairly brilliant white eye of surprisingly high quality.

Faceted gems, medium clarity to nearly

	transparent, to 50 ct.	ct.	.50-4.00
Round brilliants, 3-12 mm. (to 6 ct.)		ea.	.60-5.00
Oval " 7x5-16x12 mm. (1-10 ct)		ea.	1.25-8.50
Oct. step cuts " " " " "		ea.	1.25-8.50
Cabochon catseyes, fine strong eye, good color,	10-25 ct.	ct.	.50-5.00
Cabochon catseyes, ordinary grades		ct.	.30-.50
" " doublets		ct.	1.00-2.00
Cabochons, 18x13 ovals		ea.	.75
Tumbled gems, medium hue, 1/2"-1 1/2"		lb.	8.00-12.00
" " good " " "		lb.	12.00-16.00
" " fine " many with flawless areas		lb.	24.00

RUTILATED QUARTZ

Finest gems are fairly large cabochons containing brilliant yellow to gold silky shafts of rutile in crisscross patterns; of somewhat lesser value are those with smoky quartz as the matrix and those in which coppery or brownish rutile needles are present; in any case, value depends mainly upon the brilliance of the inclusion reflections; occasionally step-cut into fairly attractive gems.

Brazil, exceptionally fine, 25 mm. cabs.	ea.	5.00-15.00
Brazil, medium quality, cabs., rds., 4-25 mm.	ea.	.60-4.00
" " " " ovals,		
7x5-30x20 mm.	ea.	.50-5.00
Brazil, step cut, 10-45 ct.	ct.	.25-.90
Tumbled gems, colorless to smoky matrix, 1/2"-1 1/2"	lb.	8.00-12.00

SMOKY QUARTZ

There is not much variation in color quality in this variety, by far most smoky quartz being the same brownish hue, but the intensity ranges from pale smoky to very dark, the latter sometimes being called *morion*, while medium dark, lively hues are sometimes called *cairngorm*; the abundance of smoky quartz in nature reflects itself in the low prices asked for cut gems and also in the very large

variety of faceted gem shapes. Most prices below are for flawless faceted gems in which the only variables are complexity of lapidary work and intensity of color. Commonly, and misleadingly, sold as "smoky topaz."

Round brilliants, clean, medium to medium					
			dark, 5-40 mm.	ea.	.50-12.00
Oval	"	"	medium		
			dark 10x8-40x30 mm.	ea.	.90-11.00
Oct. step cuts,	"		medium to medium		
			dark 10x8-40x30 mm.	ea.	.90-11.00
Hearts, faceted, clean, medium to medium dark,					
			10-40 mm.	ea.	1.20-19.50
Square step cuts	"	"	medium dark,		
			12x12-20x20 mm.	ea.	1.60-4.50
Pears, faceted,	"	"	to medium dark,		
			13x8-22x15 mm.	ea.	1.30-3.50
Pears, faceted, clean, same hues, drilled,					
			13x18-22x15 mm.	ea.	1.30-3.50
Faceted large clean gems, generally				ct.	.20-1.00
Cabochons, ovals, 8x6-25x18 mm.				ea.	.60-3.50
" rounds, 4-25 mm.				ea.	.40-3.00
Tumbled gems, light to dark, 1/2"-1 1/2"				lb.	6.00-10.00

STAR QUARTZ

Gems may be cut either from flawless rock crystal and backed with a striated colored mirror on the base, which results in a weak star appearing upon the surface of the finished cabochon, or from rock crystal filled with numerous inclusions resulting in natural stars; however, very few specimens of the latter are so strong that they are effective by themselves and it is usual to back them with a reflecting base, often pigmented to simulate star corundum colors.

Natural, blue-backed, oval cabs., 9x7-12x10 mm.				ea.	2.80-4.00
"	"	"	round " 5-12 mm.	ea.	1.70-5.00
" black, unbacked ovals, 8x6-14x12 mm.				ea.	8.00-14.00
Rock crystal tops, star-backing, blue, ovals,					
			8x6-20x15 mm.	ea.	1.80-22.00
"	"	"	red, ovals,		
			8x6-20x15 mm.	ea.	2.00-24.50
Rock crystal tops, star-backing, blue, rds., 4-15 mm.				ea.	1.60-12.00
Same, but red, 4-15 mm.				ea.	1.80-13.50

TIGEREYE

Very abundant and inexpensive in any form; slight increases in value for hues or mixtures of hues other than the common yellow-brown hue; the last can be bleached to pale straw-yellow, or heat-treated to brownish-red; blue or green types tend to polish poorly.

Cabochons, rounds, yellow, 4-25 mm.				ea.	.40-2.50
"	"	"	sharp eye, same sizes	ea.	.60-3.75
"	"	"	blue, same sizes	ea.	.60-3.00
"	"	"	sharp eye, same sizes	ea.	.90-4.50

Cabochons, ovals, yellow, 7x5-30x20 mm.	ea.	.50-4.50
“ “ “ sharp eye, same sizes	ea.	.75-6.75
“ “ “ blue, same sizes	ea.	.50-5.00
“ “ “ sharp eye, same sizes	ea.	.75-7.50
Small, yellow rds., 2-3½ mm.	ea.	.20-.40
Stars, 5-pt., yellow, drilled, 14-28 mm. dia.	ea.	1.80-6.50
Hearts, cabochons, 10-40 mm.	ea.	1.40-20.00
Tumbled, fine grade, yellow or red, ½"-1½"	lb.	8.00-12.00
“ medium “ “ “ “ “ “	lb.	6.00-10.00

TOURMALINATED QUARTZ

Rock crystal or smoky quartz containing jackstraw aggregates of black tourmaline needles, the quality depending on thickness of needles (about 1 mm.), uniform distribution in matrix, color of matrix (colorless being preferred), and freedom from small cracks surrounding the needles.

Cabochons, ovals, 18x13, generally	ea.	2.25
Tumbled, sparse to medium-density needles, 5/8"-1½"	lb.	6.00-10.00

BLOODSTONE

Finest grades are dark green Indian moss agate in which the "moss" is so fine and so densely packed that close inspection is needed to detect textural differences; in this matrix appear deep red spherules of "blood"; ordinary grades show variations in color of the matrix, obvious moss filaments, and irregular spots, some too large and others too small; poor grades display slight pitting of surfaces where the moss-like inclusions are too soft to polish well.

Round cabochons, fine grade, 4-25 mm.	ea.	1.50-15.00
Oval “ “ “ 7x5-30x20 mm.	ea.	1.50-17.00
Round cabochons, ordinary grades, 4-25 mm.	ea.	.50-6.00
Oval “ “ “ 7x5-30x20 mm.	ea.	.60-5.50
Tumbled gems, ordinary to fair grades, ½"-1⅝"	lb.	8.00-12.00

CARNELIAN, SARDONYX, ETC.

Best carnelians are rich orange-red verging on deep orange, and have been cut chiefly from heat-treated material from India; excellent carnelians, sometimes attractively banded in white, are also cut from Brazilian and Uruguayan agate, but the best are almost invariably enriched in hue by heat treatment which has the effect of changing original brownish colors to dark reds and brownish-reds; the white banded kinds are called *sardonyx*. As with other common chalcedonies, prices are determined mainly by lapidary and handling costs.

Carnelian, fine oranges, oval cabs., 16x12 mm.	ea.	1.35
Carnelian, good grade, round cabs., 4-25 mm.	ea.	.40-2.50
“ “ “ oval “ 7x5-40x30 mm.	ea.	.50-3.50
“ “ “ small rds., 2-3½ mm.	ea.	.30
“ “ “ heart cabs., drilled, 20 mm.	ea.	2.50
“ “ “ faceted 5-pt. star, 40 mm.	ea.	3.00
Hearts, cabs., 10-40 mm.	ea.	1.40-20.00
Brazil, tumbled gems, fine color, ½"-1½"	lb.	8.00
“ “ “ sardonyx, ½"-1½"	lb.	8.00-12.00

MISCELLANEOUS CHALCEDONIES

Common banded agates, rd. cabs., 4-25 mm.	ea.	.35-4.50
“ “ “ oval “ 7x5-30x20 mm.	ea.	.35-4.50
India, assorted types, 9-17 mm. rd. cabs.	ea.	.25
Banded agates, drilled 5-pt. facet stars, 14-28 mm.	ea.	1.50-3.00
Common jaspers, rd. cabs., 4-25 mm.	ea.	.40-2.50
“ “ “ oval “ 7x5-30x20 mm.	ea.	.50-4.50
Cabochon hearts, drilled, 10-40 mm.	ea.	1.40-20.00
Mexico, fine colored cabs., according to hue & pattern	ea.	2.00-25.00
Mexico, psilomelane chalcedony, oval cabs., 18x13-25x18 mm.	ea.	.75-1.35
Dinosaur bone, oval cabs., 25x18-40x30 mm.	ea.	1.60-4.00
Petrified woods, oval cabs., 18x13-40x30 mm.	ea.	.65-1.50
Tumbled ordinary grade agates, jaspers, etc.	lb.	4.00-12.00
“ colorful & patterned agates, jaspers, etc.	lb.	8.00-16.00

DYED CHALCEDONIES

Black, blue, green or red cabochons readily available; black-dyed chalcedony is commonly called “onyx” and is much used in inexpensive rings; “Swiss lapis” is porous, brownish jasper dyed blue and, unlike most dyed chalcedonies whose colors are permanent, it tends to fade with time or develop mottled or discolored areas.

Various hues, rd. cabs., 4-25 mm.	ea.	.40-2.50
“ “ “ oval “ 7x5-30x20 mm.	ea.	.50-4.50
“ “ “ small rd. cabs., 2-3½ mm.	ea.	.20-.40
Blue-dyed jasper, “Swiss lapis,” rd. cabs., 4-25 mm.	ea.	.40-2.50
“ “ “ “ “ oval cabs., 7x5-30x20 mm.	ea.	.50-4.50

CHRYSOCOLLA CHALCEDONY

The finest cabochons are perfectly uniform in texture and hue, decidedly translucent, and pale to medium blue in color; lesser grades are less translucent, may show uneven color distribution, colorless areas, or contain inclusions of malachite or minute quartz-lined vugs or veinlets. Exceptionally translucent material is sometimes faceted.

Arizona, highest quality, cabs.	ct.	.75-2.50
“ “ “ faceted gems, 5-15 ct.	ct.	1.50-2.50
Arizona, medium grade, rd. cabs., 4-25 mm.	ea.	.80-10.00
“ “ “ oval “ 8x6-22x16 mm.	ea.	1.20-8.50

CHRYSOPRASE

Former standards of quality in this apple-green chalcedony have been displaced completely by the new chrysoprase from Australia which ranges in hue from medium to medium-dark apple-green to intense yellow-green, with some approaching intense pure green; cabochons in excess of 30 mm. are easily possible from rough of unprecedented perfection of texture, evenness of color and good translucency.

Australia, fine grade, oval cabs.	ct.	1.00-3.00
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Australia, medium grade, rd. cabs., 4-12 mm.	ea.	1.20-6.50
" " " oval " 10x8-18x13 mm.	ea.	3.80-12.60

MOSS AGATE

Ordinary moss agate consists of slender, dark-hued filaments, complexly intertwined in a groundmass of translucent chalcedony, as notably displayed in the common Indian material; the cost of gems is mainly for the lapidary work and subsequent trade handling. *Dendritic agate*, or *tree agate*, is another type in which the filaments form fantastic growths resembling miniature trees or the flat fronds of ferns and certain sea organisms known as "sea fans"; large and fine specimens of this kind, to several inches in diameter, often command several hundred dollars per stone. Ordinary Indian moss agate is always inexpensive, but the costlier "tree" types are priced according to perfection of fronds, translucency of enclosing chalcedony which permits them to be seen clearly, and absence of fractures or inclusions which may be infiltrated with black or red material.

India, green moss, cabs., rds., 4-25 mm.	ea.	.40-2.50
" " " " ovals, 7x5-30x20 mm.	ea.	.50-4.50
" " " " hearts, 10-40 mm.	ea.	1.40-20.00
India, green moss, tumbled gems, 1/2"-1 1/2"	lb.	8.00-12.00
Black moss in clear to milky matrix, round cabs., 4-25 mm.	ea.	.40-2.50
Black moss in clear to milky matrix, oval cabs., 7x5-30x20 mm.	ea.	.50-4.50
Montana, black moss in clear matrix, various cabs.	ea.	2.50-25.00
Texas, black moss in white matrix, various cabs.	ea.	1.50-15.00
Texas or Oregon, red moss in clear matrix, cabs.	ea.	2.50-50.00
Oregon, large black "trees" in translucent matrix, to 50 mm.	ea.	2.50-150.00
India, large black "trees" in translucent matrix, to 50 mm.	ea.	3.00-200.00

End of Quartz Section

RHODOCHROSITE

The faceted gems from Colorado material are usually slightly to badly flawed but are considered acceptable in view of the great rarity of transparent material; sizes to about 6 carats have been cut. Massive banded material from Argentina ranges from pink to deep pink, sometimes to red; it is soft and weak and seldom accepts a polish without some surface irregularities.

Colorado, faceted, step cut, 1-8 ct.	ct.	15.00-50.00
Argentina, round cabs., 4-25 mm.	ea.	.70-4.00
" oval " 8x6-40x30 mm.	ea.	1.00-5.00
Tumbled, Argentina	lb.	12.00-16.00

RHODOLITE, see GARNET

RHODONITE

Very rarely a small faceted gem appears upon the market, cut from one of the transparent brownish-red crystals from New South Wales; maximum size about 2 carats. Quality in ordinary massive material depends on intensity of color, the

most desirable being pale red to red, on perfection of finish, and on pleasing patterns of black "spiderweb," if such are present.

New South Wales, faceted, step cut, $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ct.	ct.	35.00-75.00
Australia, fine hues, rd. cabs., 4-25 mm.	ea.	.50-2.80
" " " oval " 7x5-30x20 mm.	ea.	.50-4.75
Australia, tumbled gems, black-veined pink	lb.	6.00-10.00
" " " rich pink	lb.	12.00-16.00
Colorado " " pink	lb.	8.50

RICOLITE, see SERPENTINE

ROCK CRYSTAL, see QUARTZ

ROSE QUARTZ, see QUARTZ

RUBELLITE, see TOURMALINE

RUBY, see CORUNDUM

RUTILATED QUARTZ, see QUARTZ

RUTILE (Natural and Synthetic)

Very dark red natural rutile is sometimes faceted, but traces of color appear only in gems of melee sizes, larger ones merely appearing black; synthetic rutile ("titania") has been furnished in red, blue, and very pale straw-yellow boules, but practically all gems are cut from the last; quality depends mainly on proper orientation to eliminate effects of double refraction, the worst gems being obviously "fuzzy" while the best present sharp reflections; another important factor is finish, poor quality gems displaying rounded facet edges, scratches, inaccurate facets, etc., because of difficulties in polishing. Synthetic rutile displays very strong dispersion.

Natural, very dark red, step cuts to 3 mm. dia.	ct.	10.00-25.00
Synthetic, rd. brills., $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 ct.	ct.	4.00-9.00
" " " 2-6 mm. (to 1 ct.)	ea.	1.80-7.00
" " " 7-10 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (to 5 ct.)	ea.	11.00-28.00

SANIDINE, see FELDSPAR

SAPPHIRE, see CORUNDUM

SARDONYX, see QUARTZ

SCAPOLITE

Faceted gems, usually step-cut, in colorless to medium yellow, to about 10-15 ct.; also very attractive catseye gems, commonly white, also pink, and rarely blue.

Brazil or Burma, faceted gems, yellow, 1-5 ct.	ct.	8.00-15.00
" " " " " 6-15 ct.	ct.	12.00-20.00
Burma, faceted gems, colorless, 1-3 ct.	ct.	10.00-20.00
Burma, catseyes, blue, 2 ct.	ct.	50.00
" " pink, 3-8 ct.	ct.	25.00-40.00
" " white, 3-7 ct.	ct.	6.00-10.00

SCHEELITE

Faceted gems to about 20 carats have been cut from colorless California material, and very attractive gems, to about 15 carats, from orange-yellow Mexican

material; brilliant cuts are favored but step cuts are also effective; the colorless gems display considerable dispersion.

California, colorless, 1-15 ct.	ct.	10.00-15.00
Mexico, orange-yellow, 1/4-5 ct.	ct.	15.00-30.00
" " " 6-10 ct.	ct.	15.00-45.00

SERPENTINE

Very translucent types sometimes facet-cut as collectors' gems; cabochons often attractive but seldom used in jewelry; finest cabochon material is intense green to somewhat bluish-green translucent *williamsite* variety from Maryland-Pennsylvania; other varieties include *bowenite*, an exceptionally compact material with medium to high translucency, and *ricolite*, a banded variety.

Various translucent bowenites, oval cabs.,

18x13-40x30 mm.	ea.	.65-1.50
Williamsite, rich green, oval cabs., 18x13-40x30 mm.	ea.	2.50-12.00
Williamsite, dark green, oval cabs., 18x13-40x30 mm.	ea.	.75-1.75

SHELL

Mother-of-pearl, cabochons, ovals, 25x18 mm.	ea.	.60
" " " freeform, drilled, 1" long	ea.	.05
" " " tumbled pieces, 1/2"-5/8"	ea.	.08
" " " " S. Pacific, to 5/8"	lb.	5.00-8.00
" " " " spherical pieces, fresh-water, 5/8"	lb.	6.00-10.00

SILLIMANITE, see FIBROLITE

SINHALITE

Because of the demand for this recently-identified gemstone, faceted specimens are hard to locate and costly; pale yellow-brown to rich brown, also greenish-brown to black; faceted gems resemble yellow or brown chrysoberyl and some are known in excess of 100 carats.

Ceylon, brownish-yellow, step cuts, 2-5 ct.	ct.	12.00-15.00
" " " " " 6-15 ct.	ct.	15.00-20.00
" " " " " 16-40 ct.	ct.	20.00-25.00

SMITHSONITE

Pale yellow faceted gems have been cut from Australian and South West African material; good-quality pale blue-green cabochons from New Mexican material.

Faceted, pale yellow, 1/2-3 1/2 ct.	ct.	8.00-12.00
" translucent blue-green, to 20 ct.	ct.	3.00-6.00
Cabochons, blue-green, ovals, 6x5-40x30 mm.	ct.	.50-1.00

SMOKY QUARTZ, see QUARTZ

SODALITE

Very rarely, extremely small faceted gems have been cut from dark blue transparent material from Ontario. Most sodalite is opaque or poorly translucent and is used in cabochons, tumbled gems, and large ornamental objects; material from

Ontario or Maine ranges from medium to dark blue with white mottlings and veinings, to medium to pale blue speckled with inclusions of yellow cancrinite, white feldspar, and black magnetite or mica; the material from Brazil, a recent arrival on the market, is dark blue with minor white specklings and veinings. Rather soft and brittle.

Ontario, dark blue, faceted, $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$	ct.	15.00
Ontario, oval cabochons, 10x8–25x18 mm.	ea.	.40–1.35
Brazil, “ “ 8x6–30x20 mm.	ea.	.50–4.75
“ rd. “ 4–25 mm.	ea.	.50–3.00
Brazil, tumbled gems, dark blue, $\frac{1}{2}$ ”–1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ”	lb.	8.00–12.00

SPESSARTINE, see GARNET

SPHALERITE

Popular among collectors and amateur cutters because of its beauty in faceted form. The finest type, resembling a diamond when cut but now almost unobtainable, is very pale green *cleiophane* from Franklin, N.J., a locality which also produces an olive-green material. The most consistently available fine gems are cut from Spanish material, which provides splendid brilliants and step cuts of rich golden yellow color, many nearly flawless, and others which range in hue from yellow through orange to red; very good pale greens, reminiscent of some green spheens, are cut from Cananea, Sonora, Mexico, material. Faceted gems are known to about 100 ct., but those over about 25 ct. are seldom entirely free of veil-type inclusions or sharp color bandings; soft and difficult to cut with sharp-edged facets and scratch-free finishes; occasionally cut cabochon.

Spain, bright yellow to orange, faceted, 5–10 ct.	ct.	5.00–15.00
“ “ “ “ “ “ 11–45 ct.	ct.	5.00–18.00
Spain, dark red, faceted, 5–25 ct.	ct.	2.00–6.00
Mexico, fine yellow-green, 3–20 ct.	ct.	5.00–10.00
Cabochons, ovals, 14x10–18x12 mm.	ct.	.25–.75

SPHENE

Favored among collectors of beautiful and unusual gems, but too soft to find serious application in jewelry; many fine faceted gems recently supplied from material produced at numerous points in Baja California, Mexico, in dark brown, green-brown, yellow-green, greenish-yellow, bright green, and even emerald-green, the last being very small with cut gems reasonably free of inclusions seldom over 1 carat; the other Mexican gems have been cut to about 14 carats, quite clean, with a large number of flawless gems in the range 1 to 5 carats. Recently, in clean to fairly clean faceted gems up to about 3 carats, green to yellow-green and yellow, from two sources in Brazil. Very small gems, not over 3–4 mm. diameter, cut from very dark brown Ontario crystals can be heat-treated to dark orange; brownish gems from Mexico can also be considerably lightened by prolonged heat treatment at red heat.

Mexico, emerald-green, $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ct.	ct.	100.00
“ dark brown, 1–15 ct.	ct.	6.00–12.00
“ yellow-green, 1–8 ct.	ct.	15.00–30.00
“ bright green, 1–10 ct.	ct.	25.00–50.00
“ greenish-yellow, 1–12 ct.	ct.	20.00–30.00
Brazil, yellow-green, 1–3 ct.	ct.	15.00–25.00

SPINEL

Natural spinels present a very wide range of hues: red, orange-red, brownish-red, purplish-red, purple, and blue, also purplish-, reddish-, or bluish-gray; the finest hues are vivid, but as grayish components enter gems become darker, lack the liveliness of the best color grades, and are priced much lower; inclusions may be veil-type or scattered small dark crystals. Excellent gems to 45 carats have been cut from gem gravel material of Burma and Ceylon; prized colors are intense orange-red, red, or purplish-red; less prized are purples and blues unless they happen to be exceptionally vivid; mainly cut as faceted gems. Star spinels are known but are extremely rare.

Orange-red, fine color, medium intensity, 3 ct.	ct.	12.00-60.00
" " " " " 6 ct.	ct.	25.00-75.00
" " " " " 10 ct.	ct.	25.00-250.00
" " " " " 20 ct.	ct.	25.00-300.00
Red, purplish-red, fine medium color, 3 ct.	ct.	6.00-40.00
" " " " " 6 ct.	ct.	20.00-50.00
" " " " " 10-20 ct.	ct.	25.00-80.00
" " " " dark color, 3 ct.	ct.	4.00-20.00
" " " " " 6 ct.	ct.	6.00-35.00
" " " " " 10-20 ct.	ct.	16.00-40.00
" " " " light color, 3-10 ct.	ct.	4.00-20.00
" " " " " 20 ct.	ct.	8.00-25.00
Purple, fine medium color, 3-6 ct.	ct.	6.00-40.00
" " " " 10-20 ct.	ct.	12.00-50.00
Purple, dark or light colors, 3-20 ct.	ct.	4.00-15.00
Blue, fine medium color, 3 ct.	ct.	4.00-30.00
" " " " 6 ct.	ct.	8.00-40.00
" " " " 10-20 ct.	ct.	12.00-40.00
" dark color, 3-6 ct.	ct.	4.00-20.00
" " " 10-20 ct.	ct.	8.00-25.00
" light color, 3-20 ct.	ct.	3.00-10.00

SYNTHETIC SPINEL

Available in many colors; faceted gems much used as inexpensive ring stones; the blue type is noted for distinct red flashes which fleetingly appear as the gem is turned beneath a strong light source; also used for doublets and in cabochons.

Round brilliants, all colors, 3-20 mm.	ea.	.30-12.00
Octs., ovals, cushion, all colors, 3-20 mm.	ea.	.90-10.00
Hearts, all colors, 2x2-20x22 mm.	ea.	.90-8.50
Melee, various hues, 1-3½ mm.	ea.	.16-.35
Doublets, green, purple, yellow, etc., faceted, 2-14 mm. rds.	ea.	.40-9.00
Doublets, same hues, step cuts, 10x8-18x13 mm.	ea.	3.25-10.50
Tumbled gems, various colors, ½" average	ct.	.25

End of Spinel Section

SPODUMENE

Faceting varieties include *kunzite* in various shades of violet or purple, with some being almost pink; *hiddenite*, a rich emerald-green variety from North

Carolina, found only in small crystals and now extremely rare; and various color varieties without special names (green, colorless, and yellow). Large numbers of faceted kunzites have recently appeared on the market from Brazil, some weighing hundreds of carats and flawless; there is considerable demand for richly-hued gems but prices asked have been rather low due to oversupply and the probability that, like previous kunzites, the colors will fade; yellow and green spodumenes do not fade. Some dealers call pale, slightly bluish-green spodumene "hiddenite," but most authorities prefer that this name be reserved for the unique chromium-bearing North Carolina variety. Most spodumene gems are flawless, but some lower-grade kunzites from Brazil and elsewhere contain etch cavities resembling slender inclusions of rutile. Occasionally, massive fibrous spodumene furnishes weak catseyes.

Kunzite, rich purple or violet, 5-50 ct.	ct.	7.00-20.00
" medium " " " 5-50 ct.	ct.	3.00-15.00
" pale " " " 5-50 ct.	ct.	2.00-5.00
Pale yellow-green, 5-150 ct.	ct.	2.00-4.00
Pale, slightly bluish-green, 3-10 ct.	ct.	5.00-10.00
Very pale yellow, 5-150 ct.	ct.	1.00-2.00
Pale yellow, 5-150 ct.	ct.	2.00-3.00
Medium yellow, 5-75 ct.	ct.	3.00-5.00
Colorless, 5-50 ct.	ct.	1.00-2.00
Kunzite, round brilliants, 3-12 mm. (to 6 ct.)	ea.	2.00-70.00
" oct. step cuts or oval brills., 7x5-16x12 mm.	ea.	7.50-300.00
Yellow-green, round brills., 3-12 mm. (to 6 ct.)	ea.	1.00-36.00
" " oct. step cuts, oval brills., 7x5-16x12 mm.	ea.	7.50-125.00

STAUROLITE

Clear facet-grade crystals are very rare and gems cut from them are apparently confined to staurolite from Switzerland; these are always dark and very small; cleaned and oil-impregnated cross-twin crystals have been used for charms.

Switzerland, brown, faceted, to 2 ct.	ct.	45.00-75.00
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STRONTIUM TITANATE ("Fabulite")

Within the United States production of boules of this synthetic gem material and cutting and marketing of gems are controlled completely, the gems being marketed under the trade name of "fabulite"; some synthetic material has come from Japan but only small gems have been cut from it; ordinary fabulite can be cut to order in gems in excess of 50 carats which are absolutely clean and display the enormous dispersion and absence of any body color for which this material is noted. Soft; must be worn and handled with care.

Fabulite, round brills., or other cuts, 1-10 ct.	ct.	35.00-40.00
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SUNSTONE, see FELDSPAR

TEKTITES

Moldavite, the dark "bottle-green" transparent tektite found in Czechoslovakia has been faceted for many years in brilliants and step cuts to about 10-20

carats; straw-yellow to yellow *Libyan Desert glass* has also been faceted but seldom in clean gems over 5 carats in weight; it is much rarer than moldavite. Very dark brown or very dark green tektites, such as the *bediasites* of Texas, *billitonites* of Java, and others from Asia and Australia, have also been faceted as curiosities but appear merely black and have very little value; *agni mani* tektites are of this type.

Moldavite, dark green, faceted, 1-20 ct.	ct.	5.00-10.00
Libyan Desert glass, yellow, faceted, 1-20 ct.	ct.	6.00-15.00
Black types, faceted, 1-100 ct.	ct.	.10-.25
“ “ cabochoned, 10x8-25x18 mm. ovals	ea.	1.00-8.00

THOMSONITE

The best cabochons of this attractively-patterned fibrous material are cut from small nodules found in Minnesota; quality depends on color patterns, strongly contrasting colors arranged in concentric bands being the most desired, e.g., pink or salmon with deep green; prices rise steeply according to size. Soft; accepts a good polish.

Fine quality, colorful markings, $\frac{1}{4}$ "- $\frac{1}{2}$ "	ea.	1.00-5.00
“ “ “ “ $\frac{3}{4}$ "-1"	ea.	4.00-15.00
Fine quality cabochons, generally	ct.	.80-1.50
Tumbled gems, field run, $\frac{1}{4}$ "- $\frac{1}{2}$ "	ea.	.30-1.00

THULITE, see ZOISITE

TIGEREYE, see QUARTZ

TITANIA, see RUTILE

TOPAZ

A hard gemstone, used for hundreds of years for faceted gems. Prized hues in order are: purples, reds, oranges, deep yellows, medium dark blues, pale yellows, pale browns, colorless. The so-called "imperial" topaz is a medium red-orange hue with slight brownish tone. The reddish-brown, or "sherry," and pale brown hues of topazes from pegmatite pockets and from cavities in trachytic rocks are fugitive in most specimens, paling with exposure to light, eventually to colorless. Naturally purplish or violet crystals are very rare; pale purplish or violet tinges are sometimes imparted by heat treatment ("pinking") of red-orange gems, the depth of final color depending on depth of initial color. Because of easy cleavage, faceted gem girdles should be closely examined to see that they are not too thin and thus liable to suffer damage during setting or wear.

Purplish, or violet-red, medium light, 1 ct.	ct.	2.00-16.00
“ “ “ “ “ 5 ct.	ct.	6.00-30.00
“ “ “ “ “ 10 ct.	ct.	6.00-80.00
“ “ “ “ “ 15 ct.	ct.	8.00-250.00
Pink, pale, 1-10 ct., for clean gems, generally	ct.	10.00-30.00
Slightly brownish or orangy-red, medium, 1 ct.	ct.	2.00-16.00
“ “ “ “ “ 5 ct.	ct.	4.00-30.00
“ “ “ “ “ 10 ct.	ct.	6.00-60.00
“ “ “ “ “ 15 ct.	ct.	10.00-140.00

Yellow-oranges, rich yellows, reddish-browns,	medium, 1 ct.	ct.	2.00-60.00
“ “ “ “ reddish-browns,	medium, 5 ct.	ct.	8.00-70.00
“ “ “ “ reddish-browns,	medium, 10 ct.	ct.	16.00-80.00
“ “ “ “ reddish-browns,	medium, 15 ct.	ct.	16.00-100.00
Same, rd. brills., 3-12 mm. (to 6 ct.)		ea.	3.00-350.00
“ oct. step cuts, oval brills., 7x5-16x12mm.	(1-10 ct.)	ea.	20.00-600.00
Yellow-oranges, reddish-browns, light, 1 ct.		ct.	2.00-16.00
“ “ “ “ “ 5 ct.		ct.	6.00-25.00
“ “ “ “ “ 10 ct.		ct.	6.00-30.00
“ “ “ “ “ 15 ct.		ct.	8.00-40.00
Blue, medium dark, 1-5 ct.		ct.	2.00-16.00
“ “ “ “ 10 ct.		ct.	6.00-30.00
“ “ “ “ 15 ct.		ct.	8.00-40.00
Blue, medium, 1-15 ct.		ct.	2.00-25.00
Blue, light, 1-15 ct.		ct.	2.00-6.00
Blue, light, rd. brills., 4-12 mm. (to 6 ct.)		ea.	3.00-50.00
“ “ oct. step cuts, oval brills., 7x5-16x12 mm. (1-10 ct.)		ea.	10.00-100.00
Yellow, medium, 10-15 ct.		ct.	2.00-25.00
“ light, 1-50 ct.		ct.	2.00-8.00
“ very light, 5-200 ct.		ct.	.50-1.00
Sherry hues, fugitive, 1-25 ct.		ct.	2.00-7.00
Colorless, 1-500 ct.		ct.	.50-1.75
“ rd. brills., 4-12 mm. (to 6 ct.)		ea.	2.50-15.00
“ oct. step cuts, oval brills., 7x5-16x12 mm. (1-10 ct.)		ea.	4.00-50.00
Tumbled gems, yellow		lb.	32.00
“ “ good blue		lb.	32.00

Extremely wide variety of hues, from colorless to brown, red, orange, yellow, green, blue; also with several colors in same gem. Order of desirability: reds, approaching fine ruby or spinel hues, lively blue-greens lacking any tinge of olive, rich yellow-greens, rich blues lacking tinges of gray. Colorless known as *achroite* and extremely rare, most gems actually containing some tinge of hue; reds are *rubellites*; medium to dark blues are *indicolites*; browns are *dravites*; black tourmaline is *schorl* but is seldom used in gems; other color phases are named according to the hue displayed. The best greens must not show tinges of olive; value drops markedly as olive appears because brilliance lessens due to strong absorption of light whenever this hue is present. Some green crystals which are strongly absorbent of light in one crystallographic direction are deliberately cut with excessively steep facets upon the ends of step-cut gems to prevent the lack of brilliance from appearing on top; they consequently display

parallel step reflections from side facets only. Clean rubellites are difficult to find, most containing numerous reflective cracks and veil-type inclusions. Excellent catseye gems are not uncommon, the finest displaying brilliant sharp eyes upon a silky background, but sizes over 6 carats are rare in such high quality. "Bi-color" gems are those cut from crystals displaying two or more distinct hues, often in marked contrast, e.g., pink plus green, pink plus blue, etc.; exceptional examples are highly prized and very costly.

RUBELLITE

Purplish or violet-reds, medium dark, 3 ct.	ct.	6.00-35.00
" " " " " " 6 ct.	ct.	12.00-40.00
" " " " " " 10 ct.	ct.	12.00-80.00
" " " " " " 15 ct.	ct.	12.00-120.00
Same, medium intensity, 3 ct.	ct.	4.00-15.00
" " " " " " 6 ct.	ct.	6.00-20.00
" " " " " " 10 ct.	ct.	6.00-40.00
" " " " " " 15 ct.	ct.	8.00-60.00
Same, light intensity, 3 ct.	ct.	2.00-12.00
" " " " " " 6-15 ct.	ct.	3.00-15.00
Maroon-red, "wine," 3-15 ct.	ct.	2.00-15.00
Brownish-red, 3-15 ct.	ct.	2.00-8.00

PINKS

Pink, medium intensity, 3-15 ct.	ct.	3.00-25.00
Pink, light intensity, 3-15 ct.	ct.	2.00-15.00
Pink, rd. brills., 3-12 mm. (to 6 ct.)	ea.	.90-75.00
" oct. step cuts, oval brills., 7x5-16x12 mm. (1-10 ct.)	ea.	9.00-225.00

GREENS

Fine bluish-green, medium dark, 3 ct.	ct.	6.00-16.00
" " " " " " 6 ct.	ct.	6.00-20.00
" " " " " " 10 ct.	ct.	8.00-40.00
" " " " " " 15 ct.	ct.	10.00-60.00
Same, medium intensity, 3 ct.	ct.	4.00-10.00
" " " " " " 6 ct.	ct.	6.00-15.00
" " " " " " 10 ct.	ct.	8.00-30.00
" " " " " " 15 ct.	ct.	8.00-40.00
Same, light intensity, 3-15 ct.	ct.	2.00-15.00
Yellowish-green, no olive, medium dark, 3 ct.	ct.	3.00-6.00
" " " " " " 6 ct.	ct.	4.00-10.00
" " " " " " 10 ct.	ct.	6.00-15.00
" " " " " " 15 ct.	ct.	6.00-20.00
Same, medium to light, 3-15 ct.	ct.	2.00-15.00
Yellow-green, no olive tinge, 3-25 ct.	ct.	2.00-12.00
Greens, olive-tinged, 3-45 ct.	ct.	1.00-2.50
Green, rd. brills., 3-12 mm. (to 6 ct.)	ea.	.90-70.00
" oct. step cuts, oval brills., 7x5-16x12 mm. (1-10 ct.)	ea.	6.50-160.00
Green, melee, rds., 1-3½ mm.	ea.	.25-.60

INDICOLITE

Rich blues, pure or tinged with green,						
				medium dark, 3 ct.	ct.	4.00-15.00
"	"	"	"	with green,		
				medium dark, 6 ct.	ct.	6.00-16.00
"	"	"	"	with green,		
				medium dark, 10 ct.	ct.	6.00-20.00
"	"	"	"	with green,		
				medium dark, 15 ct.	ct.	8.00-25.00
Same, medium intensity, 3-15 ct.					ct.	4.00-20.00
Same, light intensity, 3-15 ct.					ct.	2.00-15.00
Same, dark or grayish, 3-15 ct.					ct.	2.00-6.00
Blues, rd. brill., 3-12 mm. (to 6 ct.)					ea.	.90-65.00
" oct. step cuts, oval brill.,						
				7x5-16x12 mm. (1-10 ct.)	ea.	7.00-175.00

ACHROITE

Achroite, facted rds. or step cuts, 1-5 ct.	ct.	5.00-12.00
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DRAVITE

Dravite, Ceylon, 1-20 ct., faceted	ct.	5.00-8.00
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MISCELLANEOUS

Bicolors, faceted, various grades, to 20 ct.	ct.	3.00-80.00
Catseyes, blue + pink, 1-5 ct.	ct.	1.50-10.00
" green, blue, pink, etc., 1-15 ct.	ct.	4.00-15.00
Cabochons, red, rds., 4-25 mm.	ea.	.80-50.00
" " ovals, 7x5-22x16 mm.	ea.	1.00-11.50
" pink, rds., 4-25 mm.	ea.	.75-30.00
" " ovals, 7x5-22x16 mm.	ea.	1.00-11.00
Cabochons, green, rds., 4-25 mm.	ea.	.70-25.00
" " ovals, 7x5-22x16 mm.	ea.	1.00-9.50
Tumbled gems, mixed colors, 1/4"-5/8"	lb.	12.00-64.00
" " greens, blues, S. W. Africa,		
	1/8"-3/16"	lb. 32.00

End of Tourmaline Section

TURQUOIS

Fine turquoise remains popular with all segments of the jewelry-buying public; the best material is Persian, but by far the largest quantity used in jewelry is provided by the United States, some material approaching Persian in quality. In the trade, *Persian* refers to the top-grade material of pure medium blue color uniformly distributed within the gem, with no flaws, spots or inclusions, and so compact that a fine polish is possible; the gems are translucent on thin edges. *Persian spiderweb* is similar except that a network of fine black lines divides the surface of the gem into a mosaic of even patches; *Persian matrix* is a lesser grade with coarser lines or less regular patchwork. Value rapidly decline as greenish tinges appear or the material becomes too porous; porous to earthy material fails to take a good polish and displays no translucency; it is commonly treated

with waxes, oils, or plastics to impregnate the pores and heighten the colors. Excessively porous material is detected with the "tongue test," that is, when the gem is touched by the tongue, a definite "sticking" occurs due to rapid drying of saliva by the highly absorbent turquois; this test is not effective against impregnated material. Clear Persian gems are sold mainly in the Near East and India (80 per cent), the remainder being sold in Europe and U.S.; spiderweb and matrix grades sell mostly in Europe and U.S. (60 per cent), the rest being sold in the East. Most U.S. production is used locally in American Indian jewelry.

Persian, clear, "gem" grade, rds., 2-14 mm.	ct.	5.00-22.00
" " " " ovals, 6x4-15x13 mm.	ct.	8.50-22.00
" " AA grade, rds., 2-14 mm.	ct.	3.00-14.00
" " " " ovals, 6x4-15x13 mm.	ct.	4.50-14.00
Persian, clear, BB grade, rds., 2-14 mm.	ct.	2.25-10.00
" " " " ovals, 6x4-15x13 mm.	ct.	3.00-10.00
" " CC " rds., 2-14 mm.	ct.	1.05-6.00
" " " " ovals, 6x4-15x13 mm.	ct.	1.85-6.00
Persian, matrix grade A, rds., 4-12 mm., & ovals, 7x5-15x13 mm.	ct.	1.90-3.40
Persian matrix, grade B, same sizes as above	ct.	1.25-2.35
" " grade C, " " " "	ct.	.90-1.05
U.S. material, rds., 4-25 mm.	ea.	.60-25.00
" " ovals, 7x5-22x16 mm.	ea.	1.20-20.00
" " small rds., 1-3½ mm.	ea.	.25-.60
U.S. matrix, blues & blue-greens, rds., 4-7 mm.	ea.	.15-.25
" " " " " " rd., 16 mm.	ea.	.50
" " " " " " ovals, 8x6-20x11 mm.	ea.	.50
U.S. good blue, clean, 4-6 mm. rds.	ea.	.65-1.50
U.S. tumbled, pale blue, ¼"-¾"	lb.	24.00
U.S. fine grades, comparable to Persian, are sold by the carat at comparable prices		

ULEXITE

Fibrous ulexite, or "television stone," is sometimes cut into catseyes and spheres; while initially taking a good polish, any normally damp atmosphere alters the surface and destroys the polish. Very soft and fragile.

Catseyes, white, fine eyes, 4-34 mm.	ct.	.10-.50
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UNAKITE

A granitic rock which is commonly tumbled; fairly attractive gems are possible if the patches of pink feldspar and green epidote are of uniform size and contrast in color.

Cabochons, ovals, 18x13-40x30 mm.	ea.	.75-1.50
Tumbled, ½"-1½"	lb.	5.00-8.00

VARISCITE

The classic material from Fairfield, Utah, provides attractive cabochons displaying gray and yellow eyes and bands on a pale yellow-green background of variscite, but it is now quite scarce; recent finds of Utah and Nevada material

provide cabochons ranging from pale to pure medium-dark green, some being quite translucent in the better grades.

Solid green, cabochons, rds., 4-25 mm.	ea.	.80-8.50
" " " ovals, 8x6-30x20 mm.	ea.	1.50-9.00
Fairfield material, patterned, ovals, 30x20 mm.	ea.	8.00-15.00

VESUVIANITE, see IDOCRASE

WILLEMITE

Attractive faceted gems have been cut only from transparent crystals from Franklin, New Jersey, deposits; also cabochons from more or less pure massive willemite and admixtures of willemite and other minerals; now extremely rare in faceted form; colors include orange, olive-green, vivid yellow-green, yellow, and, sometimes, straw-yellow; some olive-green material containing numerous platelets of orange-red hematite has been cut into interesting catseyes. Soft, brittle.

Faceted gems, usually $\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ ct., any color	ct.	40.00-50.00
Cabochons, ordinary solid material, 30x20 mm.	ea.	4.50-7.50
" admixtures, 30x20 mm.	ea.	1.50-2.50
Catseyes, small, not over 4-5 mm. dia.	ea.	8.00-10.00

WILLIAMSITE, see SERPENTINE

ZINCITE

Faceted gems cut only from transparent material from Franklin, New Jersey; the best are deep orange-red in hue, resembling slightly orangy pyrope; poor zincites have been cut from very blackish-red material which is so dark that the gems cannot be over 2-3 mm. if they are to show any reflections. Extremely rare; specimens highly prized by collectors. Record gem in Smithsonian collections, just over 20 carats; however, any good color gem from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ct. is considered very desirable.

Deep orange-red, $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 ct.	ct.	50.00-75.00
" " " 4-6 ct.	ct.	50.00-100.00
Blackish-red, very dark, $\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ ct.	ct.	10.00-15.00

ZIRCON

Most commercial gems, especially blues, are faceted in Thailand from local material; also in quantity from Ceylon; a few gems are supplied by Australia. From colorless to various shades of brown, red, green, yellow, gold, orange, blue, and purple. Color desirability as follows: rich red, orange-red, fine blue, green, orange, yellow, pale blue, and colorless. Considerable variation in asking prices among dealers, especially for blue gems. The metamict zircons from Ceylon are commonly various shades of green and cannot change color when heat treated; however, ordinary zircons from Thailand and Ceylon, usually some shade of brown or red-brown as recovered from gravel deposits, are heat-treated to colorless, blue, blue-green, yellow, etc., or the natural color lightened through successive shades of brown to red or yellow. Metamict greens usually slightly milky. Some blues are light-sensitive, becoming mottled with whitish or greenish tinges after long exposure to light. Because of large double-refraction, best-quality gems are cut to minimize the "fuzziness" of reflections, especially in gems over

5 carats. Common defects are striated polishes, optical "fuzziness," interior milkiness, and chipped edges due to careless handling of gems.

Red, orange-red, medium dark, 1-5 ct.	ct.	10.00-30.00
" " " " " 10 ct.	ct.	16.00-40.00
" " " " " 15 ct.	ct.	20.00-60.00
Same, medium intensity, 1-15 ct.	ct.	6.00-25.00
" light " " 1-15 ct.	ct.	4.00-20.00
Purplish-red, medium, 1-15 ct.	ct.	4.00-30.00
Pure blue, medium dark, 1-5 ct.	ct.	4.00-25.00
" " " " " 10 ct.	ct.	10.00-40.00
" " " " " 15 ct.	ct.	12.00-50.00
Pure blue, medium, 1-15 ct.	ct.	2.00-30.00
Pure blue, light, 1-15 ct.	ct.	2.00-15.00
Blue, rd. brills., 3-12 mm. (to 6 ct.)	ea.	.50-80.00
" oct. step cuts, oval brills., 7x5-16x12 mm.		
(1-10 ct.)	ea.	4.00-150.00
Blue, tinged with green, medium dark, 1-5 ct.	ct.	2.00-15.00
" " " " " " 10 ct.	ct.	8.00-20.00
" " " " " " 15 ct.	ct.	10.00-40.00
Blue, tinged with green, etc., medium, 1-15 ct.	ct.	2.00-16.00
" " " " " light, 1-15 ct.	ct.	2.00-12.00
Green, medium dark, 1-5 ct.	ct.	4.00-25.00
" " " " 10 ct.	ct.	10.00-30.00
Green, medium dark, 15 ct.	ct.	10.00-40.00
" medium, 1-15 ct.	ct.	4.00-16.00
" light, 1-15 ct.	ct.	4.00-12.00
Orange, medium to light, 1-15 ct.	ct.	5.00-30.00
Yellow, medium to light, 1-15 ct.	ct.	3.00-15.00
Brown, medium to light, 1-15 ct.	ct.	2.00-12.00
Brown, rd. brills., 3-12 mm. (to 6 ct.)	ea.	1.00-75.00
" oct. step cuts, oval brills., 7x5-16x12 mm.		
(1-10 ct.)	ea.	12.00-200.00
Colorless, 1-15 ct.	ct.	2.00-15.00
" rd. brills., 1-5½ mm. (to 1 ct.)	ea.	.40-3.00
" " " 6-10 mm. (to 5 ct.)	ea.	3.20-80.00
" oct. step cuts, oval brills.,		
7x5-16x12 mm. (1-10 ct.)	ea.	10.00-180.00

ZOISITE

The massive pink variety, *thulite*, is sometimes cut in cabochons but is soft and difficult to polish. Extremely beautiful faceted gems, resembling Kashmir sapphires, have been cut from the crystals recently found in Tanzania; faceted gems to 50 or 60 carats are known, flawless.

Cabochons, *thulite*, rds., 4-25 mm., ovals to

40x30 mm.	ea.	.60-3.50
Tanzania, faceted, step cuts, 1-5 ct.	ct.	15.00-20.00
" " " " 6-15 ct.	ct.	20.00-40.00
" " " " 15-30 ct.	ct.	30.00-60.00

V

Engraved Gems

Among the exquisite productions of the lapidary arts are the miniature sculptures known as *engraved gems*. While some are as large as several inches in diameter, most are less than one inch. Despite their small size, skilled carvers specializing in this class of work are able to impart an astonishing wealth of detail in one of two major types of carving, *cameo* or *intaglio*. When the subjects rise *above* the base of the gem in shallow relief carving, it is called cameo, and, conversely, when the subjects are created by scooping out material, that is, grinding away cavities *below* the surface of the gem, it is called intaglio. Both kinds of work are shown in the sketches of Figure 39. The *cuvette* combines features of both by creating a shallow relief sculpture resting in a depression of the gem, such that the sculpture does not rise above the top surface. *Seals* are intaglios incised with coats-of-arms or symbols, with the depressions left as-is or filled with metal. *Scarabs* are miniature representations of the sacred beetle of the ancient Egyptians, with or without symbolic engraving. They have some vogue today as stones for bracelets.

USE OF LAYERED GEMSTONES

Much of the effectiveness of engraved gems depends on the use of multi-colored layers in gemstones as also indicated in Figure 39. Strong contrasts are especially effective in cameos where the subjects are carved in a pale-colored layer resting upon a background of dark material. By careful thinning of the upper, pale-colored layer, the skilled artist is able to impart striking realism to portraits, particularly in the flesh tones of the human face. A fine example is shown in Figure 40, in this instance, a typical cameo in shell produced at the famous cameo center of Torre del Greco near Naples, Italy. Strong color contrasts are also obtained in

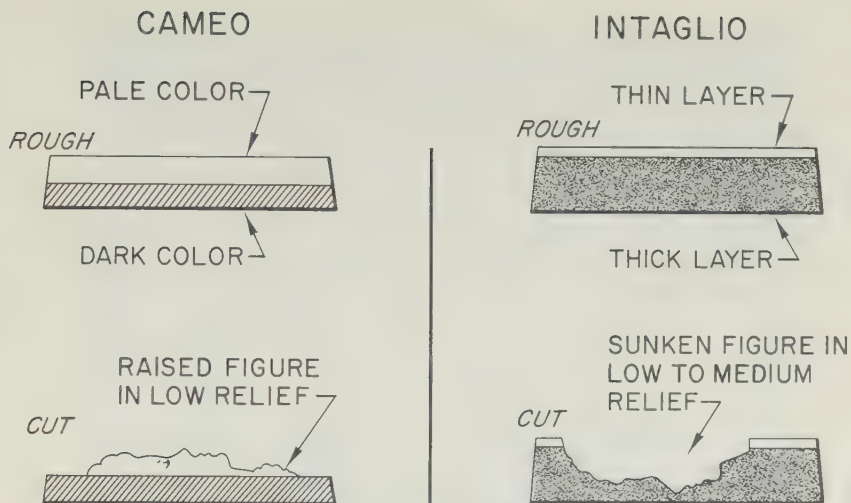


FIG. 39. The basic types of engraved gems shown in cross-sections.

banded chalcedonies, but useful material is more difficult to obtain than shell. Sometimes chalcedonies are found in which there are three or more layers of contrasting color, in which cases the engraver is able to take advantage of them to even greater effect than is possible with single- or double-color material. In Figure 41, for example, the artist used the top layer for hair, a lower white layer for facial features, and a dark bottom layer for the background.

Contrasting colors are also used effectively in intaglios, either by piercing through a thin top layer of pale-colored material, or by reversing the layers to make the subjects appear light against dark backgrounds. However, most intaglios are cut from single-color material.

EVALUATION OF ENGRAVED GEMS

The factor of intrinsic value of the gem material itself is not as important in engraved gems as it is in either faceted or cabochon gems. Mainly the materials are selected for their ability to take the fine detail required for high-class work. While some cameos and intaglios have been made from such valuable materials as ruby, sapphire, emerald, and opal, by far most cameos are made from relatively inexpensive shell and intaglios from various types of chalcedony. Thus the cost of the basic material is seldom a major factor in the retail price, unless, as will be explained below, the material is hard and therefore requires the expenditure of much work to shape it. In other instances, the cost rises appreciably when an engraved gem is prepared from layered chalcedonies,



FIG. 40. A fine large cameo cut upon the exterior of a *Cassis madagascariensis* shell in Naples, Italy. The shell is about 7 inches tall.

because these are far less abundant in nature than ordinary single-color chalcedonies.

DESIGN EXECUTION

The shell cameo in Figure 40 shows how much exquisite detail can be imparted to the design, and even more important, how the very low relief can be made to project itself upward, as if the head of the subject actually rose much higher above its background than is really the case.

The art of creating such illusions, coupled with taste in the choice of designs and a delicate touch in carving the gently sloping contours of facial and body features, is the essence of first-class gem engraving. It has been said that the true artist-engraver must know all that the professional sculptor knows, but unlike the latter, he must work within the confines of microscopic frame, using microscopic tools on microscopic subjects.

Therefore it is important to remember in judging engraved gems that the choice of design is of paramount importance, just as it is in the much larger studio sculptures. Next, the design must be executed with

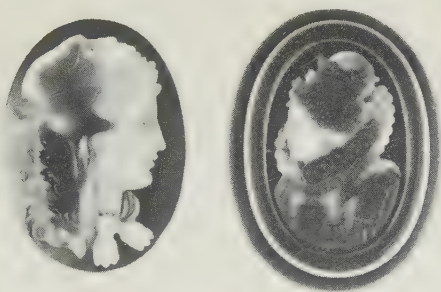


FIG. 41. Two fine cameos cut in banded chalcedony. The artist has cleverly taken advantage of the different color layers to bring out the design. (Courtesy Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago)

skill and careful attention to fine detail. If the subjects are meant to faithfully portray human figures, they must be anatomically correct. Finally, the details of the work should stand up to the closest scrutiny in regard to precision and quality of workmanship. The best work shows perfect gradations in slope upon facial and body features, crisp edges without "overshoots" caused by slips of the engraving tools, and surface finishes which are appropriate to the subject, that is, a glossy or matte finish for skin, a rougher texture for fur, clothing, or wood, or minute striations to simulate hair tresses or the bark of trees, to name a few examples.

Even if one is not sure of his ability to judge the artistic merits of a design upon an engraved gem, the fact remains that *the finest workmanship is usually expended on the best materials by the most skilled engravers, generally upon the most artistically meritorious designs that are possible to devise*. While it sometimes happens that a top-notch engraver is called upon to create a fine gem from a poor design, this occurs so rarely that this possibility can be discounted for all practical purposes.

MATERIALS USED

Cameos are now seldom carved from any material other than shell, usually the *Cassis*, or helmet, shell. Any kind of shell is vastly softer than those gemstones classed as "soft" by mineralogists, except for a few exceptions such as soapstone, alabaster, and calcite onyx which are comparable in softness to shells. In any event, shell is much softer than the hard and tough chalcedony gemstones which are commonly used in intaglios. Despite its softness, shell is uniform in texture, fairly tough, and also durable, if treated with reasonable care. Shell cameos are shaped with steel tools, gouges, and points, and finished with files and loose abrasive powders. The cheap "tourist souvenir" cameos, generally less than one inch in size, are given only the minimum detail, often very crudely. From a short distance they look good, but close examination shows sloppiness in execution. The better work appears on the larger cameos, with much more attention being paid to the quality of the shell, the kind of design, and the workmanship expended.

The natural size limitations of the *Cassis* shell prevent making cameos much larger than about 3" in diameter. Larger ones could be made, but the curvature of the shell would cause mountings to become so deep that brooches and pins would also become awkward to wear. The *Strombus gigas*, or West Indies conch, has also been used for cameos but the pink layer beneath the white outer layer affords only a weak color contrast, and for this reason the much stronger contrast in the *Cassis* shells is vastly preferred.

HARDNESS OF MATERIALS AND COST

In contrast to shell cameos, those carved in chalcedonies, moonstone, opal, and labradorite, to name a few that have been used, necessarily take much longer to carve because all of these materials are harder than steel and require the use of tedious and time-consuming abrasive processes. The engraver is therefore forced to use diamond powder as the abrasive, applied to a succession of small rotating copper wheels to achieve shaping. These initial shaping steps must then be followed by the use of finer powders upon another set of wheels to impart suitable finishes to all the surfaces. The time factor, plus the long training period required to merely learn the mastery of the tools, causes all work in hard gemstones to be much more expensive.

Other factors contributing to cost are the costliness of the diamond powder itself, the large variety of shaping tools which must be used, and the machinery necessary to hold and spin these points. Lastly, the cost of suitable chalcedonies is always a factor because very few natural ex-

amples either have the proper color to begin with, in which case they must be dyed, or lack color-contrasting layers. While *Cassis* shells are always the same in respect to coloring of layers, this cannot be said of chalcedonies.

The problem of obtaining suitable one-color material for intaglios is much less severe because any naturally or artificially pigmented gemstone will do, provided that it is uniform in texture and color, sufficiently tough and fine-grained, and free of disfiguring cracks and flaws.

QUALITY OF DETAIL

Shell cameos are often more precisely cut than mineral cameos or intaglios because the carver can keep his steel tools continually sharpened as the work progresses. This is not possible with diamond-impregnated metal wheels which must be used for shaping the much harder mineral gemstones, because once a wheel is charged with diamond its shape cannot be easily altered thereafter. However, extremely fine detail is possible, if the engraver carefully forms his wheels before they are charged with diamond, or uses specially mounted slivers of diamond to sculpt the finest details of the design. But this technique calls for much time and care, and is generally not used except in the highest-class work.

OPTICAL EFFECTS IN ENGRAVED GEMS

Engraved gems cut from moonstone, sunstone, tigereye, or labradorite should be cut to place the optical effect of each squarely on top. In cameos, the relief should be shallow so that the optical effect appears to best advantage; if the relief is too high, only an occasional glimmer will appear on those places which are nearly flat. This requirement is most critical in gemstones whose reflections appear in sharply defined planes or layers; it is less critical in sunstone and moonstone.

ANTIQUES AND FAKES

It is very unlikely that genuine antique engraved gems will be offered to the average buyer, because most known examples have long since made their way into museum collections. A few are found from time to time in building, road, and archeological excavations in Italy, Greece, and Near East countries, but these quickly pass into the hands of government officials responsible for preserving national treasures. Most so-called "antique" gems are really recent works, perhaps no older than the last century when engraved gems were produced in quantity to satisfy the demands of collectors who were more numerous than now. Many of the

19th-century gems were deliberate fakes, even to the point of employing ancient styles and subjects, simulating older tool marks, using the same materials, and producing artificial "aging" by various means. The tourist in the countries mentioned above may be offered such gems, but unless he is a keen student of the subject, he will certainly not be able to distinguish a fake from a real antique merely by a cursory examination. While shell cameos may be as much as several hundreds of years old, if they were carefully preserved to begin with, they cannot survive burial over centuries without disintegrating or decomposing. Any shell cameo offered as dating from Roman times, for example, is almost certain to be a modern specimen and should be rejected.

SIZE AND ITS EFFECTS ON PRICES

For all practical purposes, cameos and intaglios are approximately tabular or disk-like in shape, and the cost of engraving can be tied directly to the area. For rectangular shapes, the rise in price with increase in dimensions can be easily calculated by obtaining the dimensions and multiplying them to obtain the areas. For ovals or circles, the rise in price with increasing diameters can be calculated by using the formula for the area of a circle, $\pi \times r \times r$, where r is one-half the diameter, and π is 3.14. As an example, we wish to compare prices of two shell cameos, one two inches in diameter and the other three inches in diameter. How much more should the larger one cost if the smaller one costs \$40? We find the answer as follows:

Multiply out the dimensions and π as given in the formula above—

(a) $3.14 \times 1 \times 1 = 3.14$ sq. in. for the first cameo, costing \$40

(b) $3.14 \times 1.5 \times 1.5 = 7.1$ sq. in. for the second cameo.

We now can readily see that the second cameo, while only one inch more in diameter than the first one, is actually over twice the area of the first and should therefore cost about \$80, or perhaps even more. It is quite possible that the cost of the larger cameo will be appreciably greater than \$80 because the nature of the *Cassis* shell is such that only one large flattish area exists upon which cameos can be cut without the excessive curvature mentioned earlier causing bulkiness in mounted jewelry. Thus it costs more to turn out one large cameo from the shell than it does to turn out smaller examples, of which more can be fitted into the same flattish area. We can therefore expect to pay a premium for the largest shell cameos, substantially over that required by the use of the area formula described above. A similar premium can be expected for cameos carved from mineral gemstones, because flawless large specimens are much rarer than smaller ones.

ENGRAVING CENTERS AND CHARGES FOR WORK

Practically all shell cameos are carved in the famous center of Torre Del Greco, not far from Naples, Italy. The smallest, and usually crudest, gems are turned out by apprentices, who rise through experience and improving skill into master workmen capable of executing the largest and finest gems. The production is marketed through dealers in Naples, who, in turn, export the cameos to foreign and domestic wholesalers and retailers. Work in hard gemstones, such as chalcedony, is rarely attempted, although some soft and porous volcanic rocks of local origin have been cut into excellent, high-relief cameos in years past.

The next major center is located in Idar-Oberstein, Germany, where a number of individual artists and a few specialty shops engrave, for the most part, intaglios in hard to soft gemstones. Much of the output is seal stones, produced either by the classical abrasion method or by acid etching. A much smaller quantity of true artistic works is produced by a few masters and their apprentices. Special commissions are executed on order, with details of materials, designs, sizes, etc., arranged between artist and customer. One well-known engraver produces high-quality cameos and intaglios in any kind of gemstone in the size range of 20 to 50 millimeters. The charges range from \$25 to \$200, depending on size and complexity of the design. Portraits are more costly because they must be recognizable likenesses acceptable to customers. They are prepared from one or more photographs taken from the desired angle. The charges for portrait gems from 20 to 50 millimeters in size are approximately \$100 to \$500, the charge depending on the difficulty of the portrait, a full face work being more difficult than a profile, for example, and the type of material used.

A very few individual artists work elsewhere in the world, but their numbers are decreasing because of the current indifference to fine-quality engraved gems and the relative cheapness and abundance of Italian shell cameos.

IMITATIONS

Engraved gems have been imitated in plastics, glasses, and porcelain, generally by casting or molding in a master die. They can be easily distinguished by their lack of tool marks and crisp details. Many cameo-like porcelain imitations made by the famous china makers, Wedgwood, of England, are still available in the antique market.

PRICES OF ENGRAVED GEMS

The brief lists below provide information only on the easily obtainable shell cameos of Italy and the hardstone intaglios and cameos of Germany. Both countries mass-produce large numbers of relatively inex-

pensive engraved gems which are far less costly than either the special-order gems described in a previous section, or the artistic works produced by a few individuals. Naturally they will not display the sharp detail, inspired designs, or the superb workmanship expected in the high-priced special-order gems. It also true, as a general rule, that one may find cameos and intaglios dating from the previous century which are of better quality than modern works. These are sometimes available in antique furniture or jewelry shops.

CAMEOS, HARDSTONE

Available in standard oval, octagon, and cushion shapes; the layered chalcedony gems are usually cut from dyed material and may be single-, double-, or triple-layer.

Chalcedony, warrior head, red on white,					
			10x8-20x15 mm.	ea.	9.00-16.00
"	"	"	brown on white,		
			10x8-20x15 mm.	ea.	8.00-15.00
"	"	"	brown on brown,		
			10x8-20x15 mm.	ea.	8.00-15.00
"	"	"	white on black,		
			10x8-20x15 mm.	ea.	7.00-14.00
Chalcedony, woman's head, white on black,					
			10x8-20x15 mm.	ea.	6.00-15.00
"	"	"	"	"	"
			20-25 mm.	ea.	35.00-80.00
Chalcedony, paired heads, white on black,					
			10x8-20x15 mm.	ea.	7.00-16.00
"	"	"	"	"	"
			20-25 mm.	ea.	50.00-90.00
Chalcedony, paired warrior heads, black, white,					
			black 10x8-20x15 mm.	ea.	9.50-20.00
"	"	"	"	"	"
			red, 10x8-20x15 mm.	ea.	10.00-24.00
Chalcedony, single head, brown or black,					
			10x8-20x15 mm.	ea.	4.00-10.00
"	paired head,	"	"	"	"
			10x8-20x15 mm.	ea.	4.50-12.00
Tigereye, single head, good, 10x8-20x15 mm.				ea.	2.20-6.00
"	"	"	fair, " " "	ea.	1.80-4.00
Tigereye, paired heads, good, 12x10-20x15 mm.				ea.	3.00-6.50
"	"	"	fair, " " "	ea.	2.50-4.50
Hematite, single heads, 12x10-20x15 mm.				ea.	6.00-12.00
"	paired heads,	"	"	ea.	8.00-14.00
Amethyst, single head, 18x13 mm.				ea.	30.00
Various materials, designs to order, high quality,					
			20-50 mm.	ea.	35.00-250.00
"	"	portraits to order,	"	"	"
			20-50 mm.	ea.	120.00-550.00

CAMEOS, SHELL

Italian manufacture, from *Cassis rufa*, a helmet shell which provides a ground layer of brownish-red material and a yellowish-white top layer, or from *Cassis madagascarensis*, a helmet shell which is dark to medium brown in color with a pure white top layer.

Woman's head, single, good quality,

	10x8-20x15 mm.	ea.	2.00-5.00
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	25-35 mm. sizes	ea.	6.50-10.00
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	30x40 mm. ovals	ea.	14.00
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	fair quality,		
--	---------------	--	--

	10x8-20x15 mm.	ea.	1.50-3.50
--	----------------	-----	-----------

	20-25 mm. sizes	ea.	4.00-8.50
--	-----------------	-----	-----------

	poor quality,		
--	---------------	--	--

	10x8-25x18 mm.	ea.	.50-1.75
--	----------------	-----	----------

Woman's head, single, good, modern hair styling,

	25-35 mm.	ea.	10.00-12.00
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CAMEOS, CORAL

Woman's head, single, 12x9-15x7 mm.	ea	.75
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" " boldly carved, fine quality,		
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	30x25 mm.	ea.	45.00-95.00
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INTAGLIOS, HARDSTONE

Available in standard ovals, octagons, cushions, and antiques. Practically all are made from single-color material, but some are engraved to shallow depth and the design grooves filled with gold.

Chalcedony, black, warrior head,

	10x8-22x16 mm.	ea.	1.40-4.00
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Carnelian, warrior head, 10x8-22x16 mm.	ea.	1.80-4.80
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Hematite, " " " " "	ea.	2.75-8.00
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Synthetic ruby, warrior head, 10x8-16x12 mm.	ea.	3.50-6.75
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" blue spinel, warrior head,		
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	10x8-16x12 mm.	ea.	3.25-5.75
--	----------------	-----	-----------

Various materials, designs to order, high quality,

	20-50 mm.	ea.	35.00-250.00
--	-----------	-----	--------------

" " portraits to order " "		
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	20-50 mm.	ea.	120.00-550.00
--	-----------	-----	---------------

Gold inlay, black chalcedony, warrior head,

	10x8-20x15 mm.	ea.	1.80-5.00
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" " carnelian,	" "	
----------------	-----	--

	10x8-20x15 mm.	ea.	2.00-5.50
--	----------------	-----	-----------

" " hematite,	" "	
---------------	-----	--

	10x8-20x15 mm.	ea.	3.50-10.00
--	----------------	-----	------------

" " synthetic ruby,	" "	
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	10x8-18x13 mm.	ea.	4.50-10.00
--	----------------	-----	------------

Gold inlay, synthetic blue spinel, warrior head, 10x8-18x13 mm.	ea.	4.00-9.00
" " nephrite, warrior head, rd., 21 mm.	ea.	3.75
Crests, arms, etc., plain or inlaid gold, to order	ea.	30.00-50.00
Zodiacal signs, cushion shape, gold inlaid, 12x10-16x12 mm.	ea.	3.50-6.00
" " " " " "		
jade rds., 18-25 mm.	ea.	6.00-8.00
SCARABS		
According to material, 14x10 mm.	ea.	1.25-3.00

VI

Carvings and Miscellaneous Gemstone Objects

The use of the term "carving" is somewhat misleading because gemstones, with a few exceptions, are far too hard to shape with chisels such as used by a wood carver in creating his sculptures. Instead, the gem carver is forced to grind away the stone in a tedious, time-consuming, and costly series of hand-directed operations until the carving is shaped. Even here his work is not complete, for all surfaces must be smoothed, fine details added, and the whole finished to perfection. Furthermore, when it is considered that gemstone carvings can be as artistically important as other types of fine art works, it is easy to understand why some skillfully fashioned and artistically meritorious carvings are so expensive.

Allied to carving, but seldom calling for the artistry and wondrous hand skills of the expert sculptor in gemstones, are the ornamental objects which are sold in large quantities every year. Among them are purely geometrical objects such as beads and spheres, paper weights, book ends, desk pen bases, and ash trays, and some, such as free-form bowls and trays, which are more difficult to make and therefore more costly.

The first part of this chapter describes various types of carvings and the other objects referred to, with remarks on quality, materials used, sources of supply, and other information of value to prospective purchasers, and ends with retail price listings.

TYPES OF CARVINGS

The most difficult carvings are called *in-the-round* because they are fully shaped on all sides in three-dimensional representations. They are more challenging to the carver because they must look well from all aspects and not merely from the front. In most in-the-round work only the bottom is left unfinished, but some meticulous craftsmen even take the

trouble to finish the details in this area which is normally hidden from view. A modification of in-the-round sculpture is seen in screens and panels, especially of Chinese origin, in which the carving is complete and interconnected on both sides, with pierced work as appropriate to the design. Other shallow carvings are in *relief*, which is to say that the sculpture is shallow and the objects portrayed appear to emerge from the background of solid stone. This kind of work is identical to the cameo work previously described, but is generally on a much larger scale. Incised work, or *intaglio*, is used in screens and panels, plaques, and other broad surfaces, sometimes in extremely delicate and complicated designs. There are many other carving variations possible, the only limits being the physical form of the rough, the kind of subjects the artist wishes to portray, and the techniques used to obtain desired results.

ARTISTIC VALUE OF CARVINGS

Unlike facet and cabochon gems which are shaped according to well-established rules, the carver of gemstones is allowed the greatest freedom



FIG. 42. The remarkable jadeite carving of R. S. Harvill of Sinton, Texas, entitled "Old Man Planting a Tree." (Courtesy R. S. Harvill)

of expression. If his talents are equal to the task, he can produce works of art which are comparable in every respect, except in size, to those produced by the professional sculptor. Such gemstone sculptures are judged according to the same artistic rules, of which the most important is that the object of art should arouse an emotional response or "feeling" within the viewer. A few examples will clarify what is meant by such responses.

The Harvill carving shown in Figure 42 is much more than a realistic representation of a human being. It is, in fact, the story of life itself, and

FIG. 43. A horse cut in rock crystal by an unknown Russian lapidary of the 19th century. The detail and the use of matte finish is particularly good. (Courtesy Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago)



of man's faith in his own future. This is shown by the actions of the old man who plants a sapling, knowing full well that he will not live to see it mature. Yet, because of his faith in the future, he is happy to plant the sapling in his lifetime so that those who succeed him will reap the benefits of his actions. Thus, when we study Harvill's carving and let our minds think about what is being portrayed, we begin to identify ourselves with the subject and feel a sympathetic response, possibly because we remember past actions of our own that were based solely on our faith in the future.

Other emotional responses to the subjects portrayed in sculptures can

range from serious to joyful. For example, the horse depicted in the rock crystal sculpture of Figure 43 cannot but help appeal to any admirer of horses and horsemanship. Merely viewing this miniature sculpture evokes memories of brisk canters through woods and fields, or other pleasurable activities associated with horses. Another response may be of an inspirational nature, depending upon the customs and traditions of the culture concerned. For example, the rock crystal sculpture of Turgenev (1818–1883), the celebrated Russian novelist, shown in Figure 44,



FIG. 44. A bust of the Russian novelist Turgenev, executed in rock crystal by an unknown Russian lapidary of the 19th century. The effect of dark velvet lapels is brought out by the use of a polished surface. (Courtesy Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago)

could serve as a constant reminder to viewers of the qualities which made Turgenev an important historical figure in the world of literature. Inspiration may also be derived from carvings representing gods, deities, and saints, or popular folk tales and adventures based on the lives of important personages. Finally, an emotional response, as pointed out before under discussions of attractiveness in faceted and cabochon gems, may be a relatively simple reaction to a beautifully colored, patterned, or shaped carving.

Regardless of the exact nature of the emotional response evoked by a carving, the connoisseur of the fine arts or the learned collector is apt to judge a gemstone carving on the basis of its “message” or appeal to his sensibilities. If at the same time the carving is made from suitable material and is skillfully executed, he may accord it the highest possible marks in his personal esteem. On the other hand, if the “message” is

weak, trivial, or merely non-existent, the factor of artistic value declines to the point where the object is judged solely on the basis of its ornamental or utilitarian value.

VALUE RELATED TO CHOICE OF SUBJECT

The selection of a meaningful subject or design for a carving strongly influences the price asked for it. Some subjects are far more difficult to execute convincingly than others, mainly because strict fidelity to the original is required if they are to "look right." In this class are carvings portraying human beings. We are so familiar with our fellow men that we feel uneasy whenever we see a carving which contains an anatomical error or some awkward pose. While we may not be good enough students of anatomy to identify the place where the carver went wrong, we know that something is amiss and react accordingly. Thus, when the carver attempts a faithful human portrayal, his task is most demanding if his work is to escape criticism. Not many gemstone carvers are willing to take up the long training in art required to do human subjects, preferring instead to stick to "safer" subjects such as animals, plants, or inanimate objects with which more liberties can be taken. The least demanding works are those which have no particular meaning, such as book ends, bowls, spheres, and other geometrical forms.

Thus, in judging carvings, we may use the choice of subject as an evaluation factor, remembering that the order of difficulty proceeds downward from the undraped human figure, which is most difficult of all, to portraits, thence to draped figures, and then to animals. After these come subjects from plant life, followed by inanimate objects. This order is usually a good approximation of the amount of time spent in conceiving and sketching the design as well as in carving.

Closely related to this discussion is the *originality* of the design, a factor which is given great weight by art experts who have seen so many carvings that they are seldom surprised by a new carving remarkable for the freshness of its concept. Among Chinese snuff bottles, for example, there is a sameness about many of them because unimaginative carvers tended to reproduce certain designs, varying the designs a little, or the material, but essentially carving the same bottle over and over again. The same may be said for many modern carvings of animals and gods which are mass-produced in various centers throughout the world. In Kofu, the famous carving center of Japan, visitors report that they have seen carvers specialized to such a degree that one will turn out nothing but dogs, another lions, and still another, Kwan Yin goddesses. Such carvers soon become so efficient that they can literally turn out these subjects in their sleep. Naturally the artistic merits of such pieces are of a very low order and the prices asked reflect only the relatively

small costs incurred for labor, material, and handling. To the other extreme lie the carvings which are specially commissioned, either carved by copying a careful sketch or small model supplied by the customer, or carved on speculation from an idea conceived by the artist-carver. Such objects will generally be carved from the highest-quality material suitable for the design and will show superb craftsmanship in all phases of lapidary work. In a following section, the hallmarks of high-quality work will be described and discussed, but for the moment it is enough to say that carvings of this kind are the most costly.

HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUE VALUES

It would not be far wrong to claim that few, if any, of the skills developed by carvers in past centuries cannot be achieved today. If necessary, it is still possible to arrange for duplicates to be made of older works, reproducing all details exactly, in the same gemstone material as used in the original. In fact, some experts claim that forgeries and skillful imitations of the famous, and now enormously expensive carvings of the Fabergé shops of Tsarist Russia, are in circulation and cannot be told from the genuine articles. Be that as it may, the fact remains that Fabergé carvings, and the much older Chinese carvings, represent bygone periods of art and culture, reflecting the customs and traditions of the times and therefore becoming important relics of interest to the archeologist and sociologist as well as to the art connoisseur and historian. Thus antique values are attached to many carvings which, in many instances, outweigh the artistic values, particularly if the pieces happen to be among the few surviving shreds of evidence as to the nature of some ancient civilization. It is for this reason that some rather poorly executed jade carvings from ancient Chinese tombs, or seals and intaglios from ancient Mediterranean and Near East cultures are valued far above modern copies made from better materials with better workmanship.

VALUE OF UNIQUE OR UNUSUAL MATERIALS

If any carving is unique in some respect, it will appeal to the connoisseur who recognizes this fact and is far more likely to place a much greater value upon it. For example, there is in the Morgan Gem Hall of the American Museum of Natural History in New York City a lovely carving, less than a foot tall, of a nude young woman executing a ballet step, carved realistically and with impeccable skill, from a flawless block of pale blue-gray chalcedony. While the subject is not new, the connoisseur is aware of the fact that very few statues of this kind have ever been done in such a hard and recalcitrant material as chalcedony and, further, in such perfect chalcedony, whose delicate hue and evenness of texture

enabled the artistry of the carver to appear at its best. This object is truly unique, a fact we could have assumed from its inclusion in a collection of world-wide fame.

The expert is well aware of the value of unique or unusual materials, examining each carving presented to him on this basis as well as upon the basis of artistic merit. Rare and beautiful materials often cause a drastic increase in price even if used in such commonplace objects as bowls and spheres, particularly if the material itself seldom occurs in large masses. We see this factor at work in the prices asked for flawless rock crystal spheres which are relatively simple to grind and polish to geometrical perfection. In nature, rock crystal occurs abundantly in sizes large enough to yield spheres from 1" to about 3" in diameter, but larger specimens containing suitable areas become increasingly rare until few are capable of furnishing perfect spheres of from 4" to 6" in diameter. Those which are larger still are practically unobtainable. It is for this reason that the officials of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., are so proud of their flawless Warner rock crystal sphere with the astonishing diameter of 12½"! This object, possessing no more artistic merit than any other sphere of rock crystal, is nevertheless unique in respect to size and perfection of the material.

Other rare or unusual materials which excite interest whenever they appear in carvings are ruby, sapphire, precious opal, peridot, and spinel, because most of this rough is ordinarily cut up for facet or cabochon gems. Ruby and sapphire are particularly unusual because of their rarity in good material and the great difficulties encountered in shaping and polishing them. Among the species and varieties which occur in carving grade, the following are considered unusual when of good quality: rich blue aquamarine, fine chrysoprase, chrysocolla chalcedony, tourmalinated quartz, sagenitic quartz, and uniformly colored amethyst lacking conspicuous flaws or inclusions. More common materials include rock crystal, rose quartz, citrine, smoky quartz, tigereye, various chalcedonies, jaspers and agates, aventurine quartz, serpentine, rhodonite, nephrite, jadeite, and amazonite. For small carvings, tourmaline, moonstone, and turquois are also commonly employed.

SUITABILITY OF GEMSTONES FOR CARVING

Many gemstones are sufficiently fine-grained to accept the most delicate engraved detail. However, if strength is required also, the choices open to the carver narrow very quickly. For example, rock crystal obviously can be carved in fine detail, as shown in Figures 43 and 44, but if it were to be used in extremely thin-walled bowls, or in the Chinese vases decorated by delicate floral sprays, its lack of toughness could easily result in breakage during the carving process. For projects calling for very thin

sections, slender projections, delicate chains and links, or other inherently weak sections, few gemstones can compare in strength to jadeite or nephrite. The physical properties of these jades account for the fact that so many carvings of great complexity with pierced and open work are made from them.

As a result of the differences in strength, grain size, presence or absence of cleavage, hardness, and other properties, coupled with the scarcity or abundance of suitable material in sizes sufficiently large for carvings, the kind of project undertaken by the carver is governed by the nature of the material itself. This imposes a "rarity" factor which the knowing collector also takes into account when judging the value of any carving. For example, a deep blue aquamarine snuff bottle, carved with raised floral decoration of considerable delicacy, may excite the admiration of the connoisseur for two reasons: first, the material is rarer than the usual kinds of jade, and, second, the material is far more brittle than jade, thus indicating that a skilled carver worked upon the bottle and exercised extreme care to prevent breaking projections during his shaping and polishing operations. While there are thousands of ordinary jade snuff bottles in existence, very few fine aquamarine examples exist, and fewer still with the dangerously delicate work just described. Needless to say, the collector will consider the aquamarine bottle much more valuable than the usual run of jade bottles, even though the latter, due to the nature of jade itself, may be carved in far finer detail.

The table on page 225 lists common carving gemstones according to their suitability, ranging from those of great strength and capable of accepting delicate detail, to those which are incapable of being carved except into relatively massive objects with coarse detail. If a carving jumps out of its class into a higher one, it may become more valuable for the reasons given above. The gemstones are arranged vertically according to relative strength.

CLEVER USE OF COLOR AND OPTICAL EFFECTS IN CARVINGS

While many carvings are made from uniformly colored material, others contain patches, spots, or streaks of color which the clever workman incorporates into the design. A good example of Chinese work is shown in Figure 45 where three sheep are portrayed in nephrite, one of which is carved in a brown area and the others in a whitish area. By studying the rough, the carver was able to visualize a design that would take advantage of the markedly different hues and, as can be seen, he was most successful.

The Chinese carvers, as Figure 45 indicates, were particularly skilled in utilizing non-uniform color distribution. Other examples of such skill are small floral and fruit carvings in bi-colored tourmaline, cameo-like

Carving Gemstones Arranged According to Order of
Strength and Suitability for Detail

Gemstone	Finest Detail	Delicate Detail	Moderate Detail	Coarsest Detail
Extremely Strong in Thin Section				
Nephrite	xx			
Jadeite	xx	x		
Very Strong				
Chalcedony	x	xx		
Agate	x	xx	x	
Tigereye		xx		
Serpentine	xx	x		
Jasper	x	xx	x	
Rhodonite		x	xx	
Idocrase		xx	x	
Grossular		xx	x	
Strong				
Beryl	x	xx		
Tourmaline	x	xx		
Quartz (Cryst.)	x	xx		
Weak				
Moonstone	x	xx		
Hematite	x	xx		
Turquoise		x	xx	
Malachite		x	xx	x
Amazonite			x	xx
Labradorite			x	xx
Rhodochrosite			x	xx
Jet		x	xx	
Weak and/or Brittle				
Fluorite		x	x	xx
Obsidian		x	x	xx
Opal	x	xx	x	
Calcite onyx			xx	xx
Howlite			x	xx
Amber		x	xx	
Gypsum			x	xx

Note: The "x" symbol means that the material is sometimes used in the class listed, and the "xx" symbol means it is regularly used in the listed class.



FIG. 45. Brown and white nephrite are most effectively used in the same piece in this carving of the legendary "three sheep" of Chinese folklore. The base is teak inlaid with wires of silver. Overall length about 6 inches.

figures carved in banded agate in such a way that the base material is light and the decoration is dark, belt buckles in jadeite with bright green or red on top and pale material beneath, and snuff bottles with raised figures in one color and bodies in another. There are many other examples that could be described, but these few are sufficient to alert the buyer to the fact that such work often enhances the value of a carving which would otherwise be considered quite ordinary.

In a similar fashion, the skilled and imaginative carver also uses differing patterns of inclusions, striations, or other features to the best advantage. Exceptionally striking results occur when strong optical effects, such as the beautiful blue or silver sheen in moonstones, are made to appear upon the face of any carving portraying a human subject. Usually such carvings must be in rather low relief if the optical display is to appear to best advantage. For example, in the low-relief precious opal of Figure 46 greater depth would only serve to lessen the play of color,



FIG. 46. A shallow relief carving in precious Australian opal. The cap has been left plain to effectively display the strong colors in that section. (Courtesy Ward's Natural Science Establishment, Rochester)

and the carver rightly chose to flatten the figure rather than to increase thickness to add more realism.

DISGUISE OF DEFECTS IN CARVINGS

Allied to the clever use of color, as explained above, is the equally clever placement of defects to minimize their unsightliness. This is made necessary by such materials as amethyst, aquamarine, tourmaline, and rose quartz which often occur in crystals containing noticeable cracks and fissures. Unless the carver is satisfied to cut up such rough into much

smaller and relatively clean pieces which can be carved without worrying about flaws, he is forced to select a design whose details will enable him to tuck away the more glaring flaws in inconspicuous places such as deep clothing folds, spaces between arms, legs and body, and other locations where the flaw is cut away bodily or removed from direct observation.

THE GENERAL QUALITY RULE

Before describing the signs of quality in carvings that the alert buyer will look for, it is worth expounding again the *general quality rule*. This rule holds good in a remarkably consistent fashion for all forms of art work, including carvings. It is: *The best work is expended on the best materials by the best craftsmen following designs created by the best artists.*

If this rule is kept firmly in mind when buying carvings, or other lapidary objects for that matter, it is possible for the buyer to partly compensate for his personal uncertainties as to the artistic merits of a particular work by paying attention to those features which do not call for such expertise, namely, the *quality* of the gemstone material used in the carving and the *skill* with which the lapidary shaped and polished this material. Since the rules for judging quality of gemstones have already been given, it remains only to discuss specific details of workmanship which should be looked for in judging lapidary quality.

JUDGING WORKMANSHIP IN CARVINGS

Because deep sculpture calls for more work than shallow sculpture, poor carvings will commonly display, among other shaping defects, clothing folds which are not deep enough, facial features that are too rounded or even "puffy" in appearance, arms and legs which look more like cylinders than muscled members of the body, and others which will be described below. A good example of inadequate shaping is shown in the Kwan Yin goddess of Figure 47. While there is some general grace to the figure, the face is nearly featureless and the deep clothing folds and depressions between fingers are indicated only by shallow grooves. This carving is typical of hasty work in which reduction of labor cost is the prime consideration.

Another short cut popular among carvers in cheap, mass-production work is "slab-sidedness," a defect noted especially in animal carvings and due solely to the workman not cutting away enough material to round off curved surfaces properly. Elephants, for example, tend to show flat spots along their flanks which are the smoothed and polished remnants of the sides of the block from which the carving was prepared. Another

sign of quality, or the lack of it, is evident in the narrow grooves and channels which commonly appear in carvings to indicate hair or fur, or which are used for shallow surface decoration; all striations and grooves should be cut to uniform width and depth, with wheels fine enough to prevent fraying of the edges. In poor work, these features easily betray the ineptness of the carver by varying in width, overlapping or touching, or overshooting the obvious limits of the design. Note the high quality of the grooves in the rock crystal carvings of Figures 43 and 44.

FIG. 47. A modern Japanese carving in agate of the goddess Kwan Yin. This is a typical example of hasty, mass-production work. Height about 8 inches.



Where deep carving is attempted, the "cleaning up" of the recesses becomes a difficult and tedious task which many workmen avoid by giving only the minimum attention to the condition of the surfaces at the deepest points. High-quality treatment of recesses is shown in the nephrite carving of Figure 48 where the bottoms of deep grooves and bore holes used to impart depth to the modeling have been carefully smoothed and polished. In this connection, carvers proud of their skill frequently finish off carvings completely, as shown in Figure 49, a view



FIG. 48. A brownish to pale greenish nephrite carved to represent a shell arising from curling waves and spray. The details are deeply incised. The carved stand matches the shape of the bottom. About 6 inches tall.

of the base of the carving of Figure 48. The carver carried the splashing wave motif of the upper part completely around the base and finished it off in a logical and esthetically pleasing manner. While many excellent



FIG. 49. The carving of Fig. 48 exposed along the bottom to show how the Chinese carver finished off the work.

carvings do not carry in-the-round treatment quite to this extreme, it still remains a useful indicator of quality.

POLISH AS A SIGN OF QUALITY

While a brilliant polish certainly calls for much labor, it does not necessarily mean that the carving is artistically meritorious. In fact, the opposite is often true, especially in modern mass-produced carvings which are given a dazzling finish to divert the prospective buyer's attention from serious shaping defects. In some instances, the artist's design is best brought out by a brilliant polish, but in others, particularly those in which form is all-important, as in nude sculpture, a semi-gloss to matte finish may be vastly preferable. Further, some carvings may increase in

effectiveness if different finishes are applied to appropriate areas of the sculpture, as strikingly shown in the bust of Figure 44 where the then fashionable velvet lapels of men's jackets were cleverly simulated by making them much more smoothly finished than the rest of the carving. Here a better polish reduced reflections from the surfaces and made them appear black.

CARVING STANDS AS INDICATORS OF QUALITY

Many carvings are enhanced in appearance by providing them with pedestals or stands of suitable design and material. The idea is to set them off just like an important painting is set off by the use of an appropriate frame. In Figure 45, for example, the wooden stand is very plain but is ornamented with delicate inlays of silver wire. Its simplicity complements the relatively uncomplicated carving which rests upon it. On the other hand, the much more complex carving of Figures 48 and 49 is set off better by an ornately carved base which uses the same wave motif. In both examples, the stands are carefully hollowed out to exactly fit each carving.

It is obvious that previous owners of these carvings thought enough of them to provide matching stands of considerable cost, when we consider the effort that was involved in making them. While it is entirely possible that a valuable stand can be provided for a relatively poor piece of gemstone carving, it isn't very likely. In fact, in many cases, the experienced buyer of carvings finds that carvings have become separated from their bases, or sometimes a really good carving is placed upon a cheap base on the assumption that some base is better than none at all. Nevertheless, when one finds a carving fitted with an obviously "tailor made" base of excellent workmanship, it suggests that the carving itself is probably of high quality. Therefore, when buying a carving, ask to see the base and note whether it is made especially for the carving and how well it is executed in respect to design and workmanship. You may find that the stand provides valuable clues as to the true worth of the carving itself.

RULES FOR JUDGING CARVINGS

To summarize and to close the discussion on carvings, the following rules are formulated; they should be borne in mind when purchasing carvings.

ARTISTIC FACTORS

1. *Importance of the Subject.* The greatest values are ordinarily attached to carvings which portray subjects or ideas of considerable emo-

tional appeal; somewhat lesser values are attached to portrayals of important personages or events. The individual "expression" of the artist, when characteristic of his work and appealing to our sensibilities, also increases value.

2. *Choice of Subject.* The most difficult subjects to execute are, in order, the undraped human figure, human facial features, the draped human figure, animal figures, plant life, and inanimate objects, with values usually assigned in the same order.

3. *Historical or Antique Value.* Increased value is often assigned to carvings which represent past cultures, particularly if such carvings are virtually all that remain, because more perishable evidences have been destroyed by the ravages of time. Good examples are the "tomb" jades of ancient Chinese dynasties, Middle East seal stones, and the jades of Meso-American Indian cultures.

4. *Choice of Materials.* The colors, patterns, transparency, optical effects, texture, and other properties of the gemstone materials employed by the carver must be appropriate to the subjects of the carvings.

WORKMANSHIP FACTORS

1. *Depth of Sculpture.* The finest effects appear in those carvings which are deeply carved *in-the-round*, with lesser values being assigned to shallower work, unless the use of the latter emphasizes some particularly handsome optical effect.

2. *Full Shaping.* The highest values for *in-the-round* carvings are given when all traces of the original rough block are removed; there must be no sign of *slab-sidedness*, and all recesses, such as clothing folds, seams, and wrinkles, are carved to suitable depth.

3. *Fine Details.* The accuracy, uniformity, and finish of fine details such as grooves, channels, and recesses are very useful clues as to the skill of the carver; overlapping or overshooting grooves are indicative of poor workmanship.

4. *Recess Treatment.* Deep recesses should be shaped precisely and with a surface finish appropriate to the rest of the carving.

5. *Polish.* The degree of polish must be appropriate to the subject; a brilliant glass-like polish should be regarded with suspicion because it may be an attempt to divert attention from serious deficiencies elsewhere in the carving.

6. *Disguise of Defects.* While the best carvings will ordinarily be made from the best material available, defective material can be used if the carver is sufficiently skilled to orient the rough or to adjust the design to place the defects where they will not show; how well this is done is a measure of the skill of the carver and of the value of the carving itself.

7. *Clever Use of Different Colored Areas.* Intriguing effects are produced by imaginative carvers when working with rough displaying different colored areas; if the rough is properly oriented, or the design adjusted to the rough, the value of the carving can be considerably increased.

8. *Treatment of Bottom Surfaces.* The bottom surfaces of high-class carvings, even though hidden from view, are carved and finished completely; cheaper work avoids this finishing touch.

STANDS

1. *Artistic Values.* Stands must complement the carvings and must be appropriate in respect to design, relative size, and material.

2. *Workmanship.* High-quality workmanship expended upon stands usually means that the carvings themselves are also of high quality.

OTHER TYPES OF CARVING WORK

The carver's techniques are also used to produce many decorative and utilitarian objects which are classed as carvings but are essentially non-representational. Among them are bowls, vases and urns, ash trays, boxes, pen bases, and paperweights, sometimes modeled along pure geometrical lines, or sometimes decorated with representational sculpture. On the whole, such objects call for far less artistic genius in their design and execution than do the true sculptures just discussed. However, graceful shaping, clever utilization of colored and patterned areas, careful attention to finish, and other factors, determine value just as they do in representational carvings.

The simplest objects in this class may consist of nothing more than blocks of rough gemstone material, partly shaped and polished to reveal an interesting design or pattern, or emphasizing some interesting geometrical form. From this elementary beginning they go on toward the very elaborate and skillfully carved bowls of wonderful thinness and grace which come to us from Chinese and German carvers. The prices of such objects advance step by step with the labor required to shape them, it being particularly costly to hollow out thin bowls or trays in such intractable materials as agate and jade. The difficulty in hollowing out gemstone materials, however, reaches its peak in the famous Chinese snuff bottles where all of the unwanted core material has to be removed by a tedious and time-consuming grinding process through a single opening at the top of the bottle, seldom over $\frac{3}{8}$ " in diameter. This is not an easy task even in soft gemstone rough, and accounts for the high value placed upon snuff bottles despite their small size.

Bowls and vases may range from thick-walled objects to those which are

thin-walled and often reduced to the point where the material becomes translucent or transparent. Beautiful results are possible with translucent agates displaying colored bands. However, because great care must be exercised during carving to prevent breakage, the work must progress slowly and cautiously and, accordingly, the price charged for such a bowl rises steeply. If decorations are added, the extra work required also reflects itself in the price, especially if the decorations take the form of raised figures whose creation requires that a great deal of material be removed from around the bowl to place the figures in relief.

The rules previously given, suitably modified for these simpler carvings, can be applied in judging their merits.

AVAILABILITY OF CARVINGS

The most consistently available high-class gemstone carvings are Chinese in origin, ranging from the ritualistic jades of several thousand years ago, to the symbolic and ornamental jades and decorative hardstone carvings produced in enormous quantity from the 17th century onwards. The objects produced in this latter period are commonly offered for sale in antique stores in major cities all over the world. They range from very large urns and vases up to twenty-four inches in height, and costing many thousands of dollars, down to small pocket or "fondling" pieces of not more than two inches in diameter which sometimes can be purchased for as little as five or ten dollars.

In modern times, say in the last fifty years, an abundance of carvings has been and is still being produced in the Japanese carving center of Kofu, and more recently, in Hong Kong, to which city a number of skilled carvers have emigrated from the traditional carving centers in Peking and Canton in the mainland of China. Much work, generally sleazy, excessively fussy, and over-polished, is also available from Communist China, but is barred from the United States by customs regulations. Excellent carvings are produced in Germany but are comparatively more expensive because of the greater care and labor expended on them. The famous Russian works produced before World War I have practically vanished from the market except when some private collection is auctioned. The celebrated carvings from the Russian workshops of Fabergé are eagerly sought for and command astonishingly high prices, even for rather plain and obviously non-meritorious objects. Other examples of pricing being driven up to stratospheric levels because of keen competition occur in Chinese snuff bottles, which, amazingly enough in view of the disappearance of the snuff-taking habit, are now being carved again in Hong Kong and even in the United States! A similar situation holds true for the exquisitely carved miniature Japanese buttons known as *netsuke*; these too are being turned out in goodly numbers in Japan to satisfy col-

lectors who must have netsukes, even though there is now no place on the Japanese costume for these ornamental objects!

COMPOSITE WORK

In this class fall *inlays*, *overlays*, and *appliqués*, each type of work being characterized by the use of separate thin pieces of gemstone cemented together to form representational, symbolic, or merely geometrical designs. In most instances, a cheap but strong material is used for a backing or base upon which the colorful or patterned gemstone slabs are assembled and cemented. As the name implies, inlay work is done by scooping out depressions in the base material and inseting the pieces. Overlay work is similar to veneer work in furniture or floor parquetry because the base is entirely covered by a layer of gemstone pieces fitted together in checkerboard or jigsaw fashion. Appliqué work is that in which the base is only partly covered by numerous small pieces of gemstone assembled to create the appropriate design. The pieces are usually shallowly sculptured on top and flatted on the bottom. Appliqué work sometimes utilizes a base which may be wood or some other non-gemstone material as in the antique Chinese Coromandel screens.

INLAY WORK

The finest and most spectacular inlay work has been and is still being produced in Florence, Italy. An older example of this work, an ink stand, appears in Figure 50. It largely consists of a black stone base, soft enough to be easily chiseled out to provide the shallow recesses for the inset leaves of malachite (bright green) and serpentine (olive green) and the ivory blossoms. Minute grooves simulating twigs and stamens are filled with crushed stone of appropriate color. This kind of work is called *pietre dure* by the Italians and by art connoisseurs, or sometimes *intarsia*, although the latter term has been applied mainly to similar work in wood. The object shown in Figure 50 is a relatively simple Florentine production, others being far larger and more complex, sometimes portraying religious scenes, landscapes, or extremely ornate floral and geometrical designs. Other objects include brooch stones, popular in the Victorian era, box panels, paper weights, complete desk sets, and many others of decorative and/or utilitarian value. As a whole, the older and more carefully executed works are now scarce and considered collectors' items.

Inlay objects made from gemstones also include ring stones, usually flat or slightly curved on top, inset with color-contrasting bits of gemstone or sometimes squares of precious opal. These are manufactured mainly in Germany.



FIG. 50. An ink stand of Florentine inlaid, or *pietre dure*, work. The basic stone, which is black slate, has been inlaid with malachite and serpentine leaves, and ivory flowers. This piece dates from the 19th century and measures 15 inches wide.

The most demanding inlays require the separate shaping of each thin slab of gemstone material, once the keen and appreciative eye of the workman has determined that its color and pattern are appropriate to the design. The work must progress slowly and carefully because a slight slip in shaping can result in an unsightly opening between two pieces. The *absence* of such openings is the chief sign of high-quality workmanship. In the best work, these joints are so narrow that only the difference in coloration or pattern between two adjacent pieces reveals the junction.

The choice of material is also demanding, and the Florentine shops scour the world to assemble rough which furnishes enough variety in respect to color, pattern, and texture to enable them to execute their designs. If the material chosen for any portion of the design is too hard or too soft in relation to neighboring pieces, an uneven surface is likely to result during polishing. How well this problem was solved can be easily discovered by sighting along the top surface of the object at a very low angle, when, in good reflected light, surface irregularities become apparent. Slight departures from level are acceptable, but definite shallow depressions indicate poor choice of materials and low-quality work.

OVERLAY WORK

Complete overlays are also prepared in the Florentine shops and are judged on the same basis as true inlay work. However, they generally cost less because recessing is not called for. Much less expensive are those overlays which consist of geometrical shapes such as squares and rectangles, fitted together without the time-consuming "cut and try" methods previously described. Examples are chess and checker boards made of squares, sometimes tigereye and other attractive materials which are usually set alternately to provide interesting optical effects. Very cheap boards are made in Italy from soft and easily carved gypsum. Overlay work also appears in ring and brooch stones, in box panels, and other objects.

APPLIQUÉS

Gemstone appliqués are much rarer than inlays or overlays and few appliqué objects are ever offered for sale. Occasionally small plaques and pendants of Chinese work appear in the antique market, most of them consisting of translucent whitish serpentine slabs of about $\frac{1}{8}$ " or less in thickness, decorated on one side by small leaves, flowers, and other motifs carved from bits of carnelian, lapis, jade, and other gemstones. Among larger objects are the Chinese Coromandel room-divider screens, consisting of a number of panels decorated on one or both sides by gemstone appliqués. These also are rare and most good examples have gravitated into museum collections.

SPHERES AND BEADS

As previously mentioned, spheres and spherical beads are easily manufactured in a simple mechanical process which insures accuracy and good production rates. As a class of lapidary objects they do not cost as much as other objects in which skilled handwork is necessary. However, the costs mount rapidly with increasing diameters because of the mathematical fact that the volumes are proportional to the cubes of the diameters while the surface areas are proportional to the squares of the diameters. Since the volume determines how much rough must be used to obtain a sphere, and the surface area determines how much lapidary work has to be expended, both factors must be considered by the manufacturer when fixing his costs. These factors apply also to any kind of bead shape. Thus, if a one-inch bead or sphere of rock crystal costs \$.10 for the rough, the maker of the beads knows that the cost will vary with the cube of the diameter, or, a two-inch bead will cost *eight times* as much, that is, \$.80 for the rough. Also, if he has computed that a one-inch bead costs \$.50

to cut, then he knows that the lapidary cost for the two-inch bead will now vary with the square of the diameter and will be *four times* as much, or \$2.00. These relationships are summarized below.

	1" Sphere	2" Sphere
Cost of rough, varies with cube of diameter	\$.10	\$.80
Cost of labor, varies with square of diameter	.50	2.00
Totals	\$.60	\$2.80

It can be seen in this example that merely increasing the diameter of a sphere from one inch to two inches increases the cost by a factor of about $4\frac{1}{2}$. There is one fallacy in the above example which should be pointed out; that is, the cost of rock crystal rises with size. Thus the rough suitable for making a two-inch sphere will not cost merely eight times as much as the rough for the one-inch sphere, but is more likely to cost at least three times as much again. Therefore, a more realistic figure for the two-inch rough becomes \$2.40, which, in turn, increases the cost of the finished sphere to \$4.40. Hence the final cost factor between the two spheres is now approximately 7 instead of $4\frac{1}{2}$.

As is true of other lapidary objects, notably faceted gems, the mathematical relationships pointed out above cause rough cost to eventually surpass labor cost until a point is reached where lapidary charges are relatively minor, providing of course that large rough is rare and costly. Where the rough is cheap and can always be obtained in blocks of large size, such as calcite onyx, the unit weight cost may actually drop, in which case the cost of making spheres reflects mainly the cost of lapidary work.

DRILLING OF BEADS

A significant cost factor is the drilling of holes which may be half-drilled for beads meant to be cemented to small metal pegs, or full-drilled for necklace beads. Costs of drilling are proportional to length of hole and the materials. Some gemstones are drilled easily and quickly while others are drilled slowly and with difficulty. The differences in behavior of some gemstones are reflected in the table of drilling charges furnished below for beads drilled in Idar-Oberstein, Germany.

The above charges do not reflect transportation costs, customs duties, and insurance. Domestic dealers undertaking to send beads or pendants to Germany for drilling charge much more to compensate for the handling involved, plus duties and insurance, but do offer decreases in unit charges according to quantity. Typical charges are from \$.25 to \$.35 per half-drilled hole in 4–10 mm. beads, and from \$.35 to \$.45 for full-drilled holes in 4–10 mm. beads.

Bead-Drilling Charges
Idar-Oberstein, Germany
December, 1966

For quantity lots, full-drilled (half-drilled slightly less in the larger diameters); small quantities up to several times more per bead.

Quartz (rock crystal, amethyst, smokey quartz, citrine)	4-12 mm. ea.	\$.05-.06 ½
Tigereye, aventurine	4-12 mm. ea.	.05-.06 ½
" "	13-20 mm. ea.	.06 ½-.10
Chalcedony, agate	4-12 mm. ea.	.05-.06 ½
" "	13-20 mm. ea.	.06 ½-.21
Turquoise	4-10 mm. ea.	.05-.07 ½
Hematite	3-12 mm. ea.	.08-.09
Nephrite	4-10 mm. ea.	.06-.07
Rhodonite	4-12 mm. ea.	.06 ½-.08 ½
"	13-20 mm. ea.	.08 ½-.27

NECKLACES (see next chapter for PEARLS)

Matched sets of drilled beads meant to be used in necklaces are commonly sold in *strings*. As such, they lack the strong cord, knotting between beads, and the clasps of ready-to-wear necklaces and are therefore allowed to enter the United States at lower rates of duty. Strings containing beads all of one diameter are called *uniform* strings, while those with smaller beads at the ends, gradually increasing in diameter toward a large central bead, are called *graduated* strings. Graduations can increase rapidly or slowly, depending upon individual taste. Bead diameters are usually expressed in millimeters.

Necklace strings are available in many mineral gemstones and also in coral, shell, jet, amber, and ivory. Individual beads may be spheres, ovoids, cylinders, or other shapes, and plain-surfaced or faceted, or sometimes covered with shallow carving work. There are many variations and combinations possible.

From the lapidary viewpoint, the smallest labor charges are incurred for spherical beads because these can be mass-produced in specially designed "bead mills." Beads of other shapes must usually be done by hand methods, but sometimes the finish can be applied inexpensively by

tumbling them in polishing barrels. In some Oriental countries, notably in India, hand-shaped beads are the rule, but they compete in price with mechanically produced beads only because of the cheapness of native labor. Faceted beads are also available from India, Japan, and Germany, with prices depending on the precision with which the faceting is executed, the best work usually being done in Germany, fair work in Japan, and poor work in India. The best class of faceted bead work demands as much attention as the faceting of other objects and is charged for accordingly. The most costly beads are those made from expensive gemstones which are partly or wholly carved.

Standards for judging the quality of beads are the same as those already given for facet, cabochon, and carving work, as appropriate. If beads are smoothly rounded, they may be judged as cabochons; if faceted, as faceted gems, etc. The only points worthy of further consideration are (1) closeness of match in respect to material, color, and pattern, (2) accuracy of size in the case of uniform beads, or smooth taper in the case of graduated beads, and (3) the quality of the bore holes.

For some materials, particularly for such rare gemstones as opal, emerald, ruby, and sapphire, it is very difficult to achieve a good match in respect to color and freedom from flaws, but it may also be difficult to obtain a good match when a necklace is being assembled from less expensive gemstones which, however, occur in a wide variety of hues such as tourmaline and beryl. On the other hand, it is easy to obtain perfect matches in beads made from gemstones which occur in large, uniformly colored masses such as citrine, smoky quartz, tigereye, and aventurine. The factors of size and smoothness of taper in strings of beads are easily judged and need no special remarks. However, it is pointed out that larger beads in the rarer materials are more difficult to match and consequently cost appreciably more than size alone would dictate. The workmanship displayed in the boring and finishing of the stringing holes is of considerable importance because beads which are inaccurately bored do not hang well upon the necklace cord and are instantly conspicuous on that account, while bore holes which are not smoothly finished upon their edges may chafe against the cord and cause it to break. All holes should be as narrow as possible so that when the necklace is examined, the cord appears to enter each bead without any space between the cord and the bore hole. Transparent beads must have their bore holes smoothly finished upon the interior to present a neat appearance.

NECKLACE LENGTHS

There is considerable variation in the length of necklaces, even among those which are supposed to be of the same standard length. However, the following lengths are generally accepted in the trade but may vary

somewhat according to the individual supplier. *Chokers* are about 14 inches in length, *regulars* are about 17 inches, *operas* about 26 inches, and *ropes* about 55 inches.

EGGS

While similar to beads in shape, eggs are much more difficult to make because the proper proportions are familiar to everyone and departures from the ideal form are easy to recognize. This requires more attention on the part of the lapidary, which, added to the cost of the hand labor that has to be expended on shaping and polishing, causes fine examples to fetch good prices. Small to large eggs are generally made from opaque massive materials, the smaller ones being used for pendants after a hole is drilled in one for insertion of a suspension fitting, and the larger ones for table ornaments. The rules used for judging cabochons apply here.

RINGS, CYLINDERS, AND TUBES

A variety of ring-like objects are made from gemstones, and, in small sizes, may be used as finger rings or as connectors in necklaces or pendants. Larger cylindrical objects, mainly fashioned from the left-over cores of hollowed-out vases and urns, are sometimes used in making small pill boxes. Most of the objects in this class can be judged according to cabochon rules, but some narrow rings meant for wear upon the fingers are faceted and therefore require the use of the appropriate faceting rules.

FLAT-SURFACED OBJECTS

Included in this class are book ends, paper weights, pen bases, plaques, thin slabs used for transparencies in lamp shades and windows, and cross-sections of petrified wood. The flat surfaces are easily and inexpensively created by sawing, followed by sanding or by pressing each surface against a whirling lap charged with loose abrasives to remove the marks left by the saw blade. Little artistic ability is required and the cost of such objects is mainly for the labor. The highest-quality work is done upon rotating laps, using a succession of abrasive powders until the surface is smooth enough to accept a polish. If the steps are carried out conscientiously, the result is a polished surface that resembles plate glass in quality. However, because it costs less to sand flat surfaces than to lap them, many cheaper items are done this way, with the result that the corners are less crisp and the surfaces always slightly wavy as compared to the geometrical flatness possible with lapping. The quality of surfaces therefore depends not only on the solidity of the raw material and its ability to take a good polish, but upon the lapidary technique used. A

good way of judging quality is to hold the object up to a distant light and catch its reflection from the polished surface. If the surface is truly flat, the image of the light will not be distorted; if the surface is slightly wavy, as usually happens if it is sanded rather than lapped, the reflection will be distorted in proportion to the irregularity of the surface. Rounded edges are almost always a sign of sanding and of course are less desirable than the sharp edges left by lapping. In respect to polish, the surfaces should be free of conspicuous scratches or the slight dimples caused by non-uniform polishing of certain gemstones like jadeite and nephrite.

Sections of petrified wood logs or limbs and agate nodules or geodes should be *complete*, showing a representative cross-section of the whole; partial sections are of less value. All sections should be sharp-edged, without chipping, and without removal of the outer natural "rind" or "bark."

CARVING VALUES

While it is impossible to list more than a few objects representative of each class of work in the price schedules below, sufficient information is given for each object to enable the reader to gain some idea of what a similar object of equivalent size and quality would be worth. Attention is particularly invited to the prices of "commercial" quality carvings, a term used to designate modern, mass-produced carving sold extensively to tourists. Their hallmarks are lack of detail, crude shaping, and brilliant, glass-like polishes. Older carvings, particularly those of Chinese origin, should be compared with these modern productions, side by side if possible, and if the quality is comparable, the prospective buyer would be better off to take the older carvings in preference to the new. In the long run, the values of the antique carvings are bound to appreciate at a greater rate than those of the modern examples, especially if the older pieces have genuine artistic merit.

HUMAN FIGURINES, BETTER GRADES

Amber, red-brown, antique, god, $2\frac{3}{4}'' \times 1\frac{1}{4}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$, good work	100.00
Bowenite serpentine, goddess, translucent yellow-green with some red areas, $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4'' \times 2''$, good work	525.00
Coral, pink-orange, girl playing lute, $6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{3}{4}'' \times 1\frac{1}{4}''$, very good	300.00
" deep pink, fine, Kwan Yin, $6'' \times 1\frac{1}{4}'' \times \frac{3}{4}''$, excell. work	425.00
" good pink, slender girl, $4\frac{1}{2}''$ tall, good work	250.00
Ivory, 8 young ladies, each with a different musical instrument, modern work, good, $7'' \times 1\frac{3}{4}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$, the set of 8	700.00
" the 8 immortals, gods, $10'' \times 3'' \times 2''$, Chien Lung, yellowed with age, very good, the set	3200.00

Ivory samurai, in attacking position, Japanese, 5½"x2¾"x2", excellent detailed carving	200.00
Rock crystal, god, kneeling, 2¾"x2½"x2", good	150.00
Rose quartz, woman, 8½"x3¼"x1¼", very good work	750.00
Turquoise, 2 boys, 1½"x1¼"x¾", good work	125.00

HUMAN FIGURINES, COMMERCIAL GRADE

Coral, pink, old man, standing, 1"-1½", very good	ea.	24.00-38.00
" pink, gods, 7/8"-1¼", good	ea.	6.00-9.00
Ivory, gods, goddesses, 1"-6", depending on complexity	ea.	3.00-40.00
Mother-of-pearl, god, 2"x2"x¾", crude	ea.	50.00
Nephrite, Taiwan, gods, 2½"-7"	ea.	125.00-400.00
Obsidian, gods, ¾", crude	ea.	3.20
" tikis, 3"-3½", simple, well-polished	ea.	7.50-8.50
Rock crystal, gods, 2½"-7"	ea.	65.00-200.00
" " " ¾", crude	ea.	3.20
Tigereye, erect figure, 1"x1½", crude	ea.	7.50
Tourmaline, pink, goddess, standing, 2¼", good	ea.	70.00

ANIMALS, BETTER GRADES

Carnelian, banded, fantail goldfish, 2"x1¼"x1", modern	85.00
" " " " 2½"x1¾"x1¾", modern	125.00
" milky, fantail goldfish, 2½"x2"x1", modern	100.00
Jadeite, dark green, white mottled, phoenix, 4"x1½"x¾", good work, modern	100.00
" 2 rabbits, each in different color, with thin partition of another color between, 2¾"x2"x2", very skillfully done, antique	375.00
" snow white, some green spots, elephant, upraised trunk, 6"x3½"x2¾", excellent work, antique	1500.00
" dark green "tawmawite" type, 3-legged mythical frog with upraised crab on back, slight repair, 5½"x3"x3", excellent work, antique	1500.00
Nephrite, mutton fat with red skin spots, 5"x2¼"x2", exquisite work, antique	4000.00
" mythical monster (lion?), pale greenish white, partly altered by burial or burning, Han, 10"x3½"x4"	4500.00
" yellow, with orangy spots, very rare type nephrite, pair of camels, each 4½"x4"x2¾", exquisite work, antique, the pair	3200.00

Rose quartz, rabbit, long ears, 3"x3"x1½",		
	modern	225.00
Turquoise, elephant, 3½"x2¼"x1¼", fair		
	material	400.00

ANIMALS, COMMERCIAL GRADE

Abalone, fishes, sea horses, etc., flattish, ¾"-3",		
	crude	ea. .75-4.00
Amazonite, parrot on branch, 2½", good	ea.	30.00
Aquamarine, standing hippo, 2", good	ea.	125.00
Azurite-malachite, fish, 3", good	ea.	40.00
Calcite, onyx, Mexican, animals, 1"-3", very		
	crude	ea. .50-1.95
" " " " " , more		
	complex	ea. 2.00-4.00
Garnet, green "Transvaal jade," alligator, 12",		
	good	ea. 125.00
Ivory, animals, ½"-6" long, according to		
	complexity	ea. 1.50-40.00
Jasper, bear, 3", good	ea.	45.00
" standing dog, 4", good	ea.	35.00
Labradorite, owl on branch, 4", good	ea.	60.00
Nephrite, New Zealand, animals, ½"-2", good	ea.	6.00-50.00
" " " " flat back, ¾",		
	fair	ea. 3.50
" N.Z. or Alaska, elephants, drilled,		
	20-22 mm., fair	ea. 5.00-6.00
" Alaska, 3" scarab, good	ea.	50.00
" mutton fat, horse, 2"x1½"x1½", fair	ea.	45.00
Obsidian, standing cat, 2", good	ea.	24.00
Opal, precious, lizard on rock matrix, 33x19 mm.,		
	fine	ea. 165.00
Opal matrix, frogs, 1"x¾", poor	ea.	1.50
Quartzes, ½"-2", squat animals, fair	ea.	3.50-7.50
" ½"-2", " " good	ea.	4.00-30.00

FINGERING OR FONDLING PIECES, DISKS, ETC., BETTER GRADES

Some of the most imaginative work of all has been expended on these small sculptures, most of which were produced in China. Especially noteworthy are those which take advantage of several color layers or zones to place some objects in relief in one color resting upon a base material of another color.

Aquamarine, bamboo section & leaves,		
	2"x1¼"x1½", good	250.00
" flowers & leaves, 2"x1"x1½", good	275.00	
Carnelian, fruits, leaves, 2"x1¼"x5/8", very good	145.00	
Chalcedony, particolored, animals,		
	1¼"x1¼"x3/4", fair	45.00
" peach, 2"x1¾"x5/8", fair	40.00	

Malachite, fruits & leaves, 2½"x1½"x5⅞", good	150.00
Nephrite, mutton fat, low relief plaque,	
2½"x2"x1⅞", good	75.00
" " " fruits, leaves, 2"x1½"x3⅞",	
good	100.00
" " " pebble, ornately carved,	
hollowed out, 3"x1¾"x1", very fine	
work	275.00
Nephrite, yellow-green, bell, with loop, engraved,	
2"x2"x1½", very fine	275.00

FINGERING PIECES, DISKS, ETC., COMMERCIAL GRADE

Many of these are modern productions imitating older pieces, or are carved for the tourist trade in various foreign places, especially Hong Kong.

Jadeite, copies of coins, square holes, $\frac{3}{4}$ "- $1\frac{1}{4}$ ", good	ea.	5.00-10.00
" flat ornamental pieces, low relief, 30-50 mm., good	ea.	12.00-15.00
" low relief disks, excellent quality jadeite 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.	ea.	60.00
" fingering pieces, $1\frac{3}{4}$ "- $2\frac{1}{2}$ ", good sculpture	ea.	35.00-50.00
" temple bell, flat back, $\frac{3}{4}$ "-1", good	ea.	6.00
" pagodas, $\frac{3}{4}$ "-1", flat back	ea.	8.00

Belt Buckles and Clasps, Better Grades

These are typically Chinese work, and consist of two major types, the first being a one-piece curving hook, usually ornamented with mythical beasts or dragons on top, and the second, a two-piece buckle in which the separate pieces cleverly interlock. The two-piece buckles are generally more expensive because they are commonly carved in elaborate patterns from higher-class materials.

Jadeite, pale green with bright green spots		
3"x1½"x5/8", very good	ea.	200.00
" white, with red top, 5"x3/4"x5/8", good	ea.	175.00
" linked pair, bright red top, with carved Chinese good luck characters, 1½"x1¾"x5/8", very fine	ea.	450.00
Nephrite, mutton fat, dragons on top in high relief, 3½"-4½" long, good work	ea.	85.00-100.00
" oval shape, two buttons on bottom, top incised, 3½"x2"x1½", fine	ea.	175.00
" mutton fat, articulated pair, 2"x1¾"x3/8", good	ea.	225.00
" " " " " "		
2½"x2"x3/4", very fine carving	ea.	300.00

HEADS, FACES, MASKS, TIKIS, COMMERCIAL GRADE

Amber, tiki, 1"	ea.	7.50
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Rock crystal, seal, $2\frac{7}{8}$ "x $1\frac{5}{8}$ "x1", plain with round handle on top	150.00
" " seals, similar, $2\frac{3}{4}$ "x $1\frac{1}{4}$ " square, round handles, pr.	165.00
Steatite, seal or "chop," shallow carving on tops, set of three, 1" square, 3" tall, the set	150.00
" seal, $4\frac{1}{2}$ "x $1\frac{3}{4}$ "x $1\frac{3}{4}$ ", carved top, fair	125.00

URNS, VASES, BOWLS, TRAYS, BETTER GRADES

Some of the finest Chinese carving work has been expended on containers of various types, ranging from those which are absolutely plain but depending upon graceful lines and fine material for their beauty, to those which are so elaborately decorated that the container portion is almost hidden from view. The price range is very wide.

Agate, brown, with filamental moss, teapot with lid, $6\frac{1}{4}$ " tall, $6\frac{3}{4}$ " wide overall, $3\frac{3}{4}$ " deep, fair workmanship	1150.00
Aventurine, green, flattish urn, with lid, loose rings on handles, shallow incised designs on flanks, overall height 13", $6\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, 3" thick, excellent work	3000.00
Chalcedony, grayish with reddish patches, bowl, deeply hollowed with cross-over straps, ornate exterior floral work, $4\frac{3}{4}$ "x $3\frac{1}{2}$ "x2", fair	225.00
" grayish, with raised leaves & twigs in brownish material, $3\frac{1}{2}$ "x $3\frac{1}{2}$ "x1", fair to crude work	75.00
Fluorite, green, urn, 6" tall, $7\frac{1}{2}$ "x5", with lid and exterior carving in high relief, good work	2500.00
Jadeite, mottled dark green, deep bowl, with cross-over strap in center, moderate or- namentation, 4"x $3\frac{1}{2}$ "x $1\frac{1}{2}$ ", good work	1250.00
" yellowish, with green veins, gourd, deeply hollowed with $\frac{1}{8}$ " thick walls, and exterior ornamented with pierced twigs and leaves, $6\frac{1}{4}$ "x $4\frac{1}{4}$ "x $1\frac{1}{4}$ ", Chien Lung, excellent	1425.00
" brownish-green translucent perfectly plain round bowls, $5\frac{1}{2}$ " diam., $2\frac{1}{2}$ " tall, walls $\frac{1}{8}$ " thick, pr.	1500.00
" translucent green and white mottled, good color, plain round bowl, $6\frac{1}{2}$ " diam., 3" tall, walls $\frac{1}{8}$ " thick, good	6500.00
" white translucent material, with bril- liant green spots, and some yellow & mauve, gourd tray, deeply carved, thin- walled, openwork on exterior, $6\frac{3}{8}$ "x $5\frac{1}{2}$ "x2", very fine workmanship	1200.00

"	fine medium green, with deep green slender veinings, urn, with lid, the body 8½" tall, 6"x3½" with plain sides and delicate relief work on front and back panels, carved handles; lid to match, superb workmanship, Chien Lung	18,000.00
Lapis lazuli,	dark with gray areas & pyrite, round box, with interlocked lid, carved in shallow geometrical patterns over all surfaces, 3¼" diam., 1¼" deep, fair work	325.00
Nephrite,	brownish mutton fat, wine ewer, with spout and handle, 3½"x2"x1¼", thin walled, fair	125.00
"	brownish-green, horn-shaped container, archaic design, protruding ring-type handles, incised patterns, partly altered material, 8"x4¼" diam., Chou	11,000.00
"	grayish-green, pitcher, with spout and ring-type handles, archaic design, 10½"x6"x2¾", Ming	12,000.00
"	perfectly uniform olive-green material, without flaw, urn, with matching lid, surrounded by ornate raised work, handles with loose rings, 7⅝" tall overall 4⅛"x2", exquisite workmanship	4500.00
"	green Turkestan material, uniformly mottled with lighter areas, round bowl, 7½" diam., 3" tall, with walls ⅛" thick, beautifully polished.	2200.00
Rock crystal,	urn, with lid, two handles, three feet, beautifully ornamented with incised cloud patterns, 6½" tall, 5¾"x3¾", very fine work	1900.00

SNUFF BOTTLES

Presently, snuff bottles are being eagerly collected and the prices have reached high values when compared to those placed upon other, equally complicated works of much larger size in similar gemstones. Nephrite, jadeite, and various members of the quartz family provided most of the raw material used, but amber, ivory and sometimes the very rare hornbill ivory were also employed. The quality of the material counts a great deal in setting prices, especially if the gemstone happens to be unique in some respect such as color, pattern, or layering. Thinness of walls is especially appreciated by connoisseurs, and prices asked for bottles rise sharply according to how well the hollowing-out job was performed. In very exceptional cases, the walls may be so thin that the bottle, despite being cut from a heavy gemstone such as jadeite, nephrite, or chalcedony, floats in water if the mouth is sealed with a strip of tape. Graceful shapes, spirited designs, and exquisite, finely detailed work also elevate prices.

Agate, banded, brown & white, plain, 2 1/4"x1 5/8"x1"	135.00
Amethyst, fair color, 2 1/4" tall, 1 3/8"x1 1/8", match- ing stopper, raised leaf ornamentation on sides, fair work	175.00
" deep shaded purple, 2 1/4"x1 7/8"x1", gods & trees in relief, excellent	700.00
" medium purple, rectangular shape, with carved shoulders, 2 1/2"x1 5/8"x3/4", very large for this size amethyst, very fine work	2000.00
Aquamarine, pale blue, shallow carving over all surfaces, 2 7/8"x7/8"x5/8", very good work	1650.00
" pale blue-green, miniature urn, poised on legs, with integral base, carved tourmaline cap, 2"x1 1/8"x7/8", exquisite	2500.00
" green-blue, shallow relief carving, 1 3/4"x1 1/8"x7/8", very good	700.00
Azurite-malachite rock, "burnite," modern, plain ovoid shape, with cylindrical bore only, 2"x1 1/2" diam.	225.00
Calcite onyx, white, with narrow bandings, simple ovoid, incised panels, 2 1/2"x1 7/8"x1 1/8", good	650.00
" onyx, faintly grayish with brown patch, low relief carving, 2 1/2"x1 3/4"x1" poor work	175.00
Carnelian, fine uniform red, ovoid, shoulder carving only, 2"x1 5/8"x5/8", fine	425.00
" dark brownish red, plain ovoid, with matching gold-rimmed stopper, 2"x1 3/8"x3/4"	250.00
Chalcedony, stream pebble, natural shape and with abrasion marks, 2"x1 1/2"x2", crude	165.00
" brown, black markings in material, shallow engraving of horse on front, 1 1/4"x1 1/8"x3/4", good	85.00
" translucent, whitish, well hollowed, shoulders carved only, 2 1/4"x2"x1", good	150.00
" pale gray-brown, with dark brown stains in old cracks, shallow engraved, carved shoulders, 2 3/4"x2"x1 1/2", fair	90.00
" very pale brown, dark brown crack stains, well hollowed, plain, 2 1/4"x2"x1 1/8", good	95.00
" pale gray translucent, with deep green inclusion cut away in shallow relief, 2"x1 1/2"x5/8", unusual	400.00
" brown, with overlay of whitish material cut away to provide figures in relief, 2"x1 3/4"x1 1/8", very good	385.00

"	pale brown, translucent, with finely-detailed dark brown dendrites, thin-walled, circular, $2\frac{5}{8}" \times 1\frac{1}{8}"$ diam.	575.00
"	pale gray, highly translucent, ovoid, painted inside with scenes, $2\frac{1}{8}" \times 1\frac{3}{4}" \times 1\frac{3}{8}"$, fine	375.00
"	pale brown, with reddish raised relief figures on one panel, $2\frac{1}{8}" \times 2\frac{1}{8}" \times 1\frac{1}{8}"$, good	275.00
Citrine, smoky, fruit, with raised leaves, thin-	walled, $2\frac{1}{8}" \times 1\frac{1}{4}" \times 1\frac{3}{8}"$	400.00
Coral, deep red, veined in pink & white, plain,	shoulder carvings, $2\frac{1}{8}" \times 1\frac{3}{8}" \times \frac{3}{4}"$, very good	410.00
"	deep pink, overall shallow carving of excellent workmanship, $2\frac{1}{2}" \times 1\frac{3}{4}" \times \frac{3}{4}"$	925.00
Hornbill ivory, pale yellow-brown with red,	narrow carving, $2" \times 7\frac{7}{8}" \times \frac{3}{8}"$, rare	1600.00
Ivory, two fish, deeply sculptured with fine	details, $2\frac{3}{8}" \times 1\frac{1}{4}" \times \frac{5}{8}"$, fair	65.00
"	two fish, finely carved, $2\frac{1}{2}" \times 1\frac{1}{2}" \times \frac{5}{8}"$	85.00
"	square, tapered vase shape, engraved and lines stained with ink, $2" \times 1\frac{1}{2}" \times 1\frac{1}{2}"$, fine	75.00
"	overall shallow incised patterns, matching stopper, $2\frac{1}{4}" \times 1\frac{1}{4}" \times \frac{3}{4}"$, excellent work	110.00
"	walrus, dyed malachite green, plain, $2\frac{1}{4}" \times 1\frac{7}{8}" \times 1"$	275.00
Jadeite, fine white, plain, with matching stopper,	$2\frac{3}{4}" \times 2\frac{1}{4}" \times 1"$	350.00
"	dark brown with emerald-green veinings, plain ovoid shape with very thin walls, $2\frac{1}{4}" \times 1\frac{3}{4}" \times 1\frac{1}{8}"$	450.00
"	pale green with white mottlings, overall incised cloud patterns & other motifs, circular, $2\frac{3}{4}" \times 2\frac{1}{2}"$, heavy	150.00
"	one half bright brown-red, other half pale green, with shallow engraving, $2\frac{1}{8}" \times 1\frac{3}{8}" \times 1\frac{1}{8}"$, good	410.00
"	white body with patches of bright green, the latter carved in lotus leaves with engraving, circular, $2" \times 2" \times \frac{3}{4}"$, fair work	135.00
"	mauve, squat ovoid, very shallow incised decorations, $2\frac{1}{8}" \times 1\frac{7}{8}" \times \frac{3}{4}"$, matching stopper, very good work	750.00
"	good green with slight veinings, plain ovoid, $2" \times 1\frac{5}{8}" \times 7\frac{7}{8}"$, well hollowed	1800.00
"	white, ovoid, plain, extremely thin walls, $2" \times 1\frac{3}{4}" \times 1\frac{1}{8}"$; this bottle floats	400.00
"	deep green, exquisitely chiseled bead pattern, $2" \times 1\frac{7}{8}" \times 1\frac{1}{8}"$	900.00

"	good green, veined, ovoid, with low relief patterns, thin walled, 2"x1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "x1"	1000.00
Lapis lazuli, dark blue, with gray areas of small size, ornate raised carving,		
	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "x1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "x $\frac{5}{8}$ " matching stopper	300.00
"	" dark blue, good quality material, rectangular cross-section, with nicely incised archaic motifs, 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ "x1 $\frac{7}{8}$ "x $\frac{7}{8}$ ", fine work	500.00
Moss agate, brownish, octagonal shape, faceted shoulders, 2"x2"x1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", good work		250.00
"	" reddish, with fine green moss, carved shoulders only, very thin-walled, 2"x1 $\frac{5}{8}$ "x1"	225.00
Malachite, rectangular cross-section, deeply incised panels, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "x1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "x $\frac{1}{2}$ ", fair workmanship		400.00
"	well banded, urn with raised twigs, leaves & fruit surround, stopper to match, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "x1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "x1 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", good	550.00
Mother-of-pearl, shallow incised patterns on front and back, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "x1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "x $\frac{1}{2}$ ", worn with use		200.00
Nephrite, mutton fat, shallow incised characters on sides, 2"x1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "x $\frac{3}{4}$ "		35.00
"	" " plain ovoid, decorated shoulders, 2"x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", good	135.00
"	mutton fat, discoid shape, completely covered by fine geometrical patterns, 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ "x2"x $\frac{3}{4}$ "	150.00
"	mutton fat, rectangular cross-section, shallow cut dragons on one face in reddish nephrite, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "x1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "x1", good	150.00
"	grayish, overall incised archaic patterns, 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ "x1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "x1 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	145.00
"	mutton fat, nearly white, octagonal shape, overall shallow relief carving, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "x1 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", good	375.00
"	pale brown, with raised design in darker brown, 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ "x1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "x1", good	180.00
"	white, gourd carving, with raised leaves partly red-brown, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "x1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "x1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", good	150.00
"	greenish, raised leaf pattern, 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ "x1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", good	185.00
"	mutton fat, curious pumpkin profile, with very fine fluting & patterns, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " tall, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ " wide, $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick	350.00
"	white, shallow carving on all sides, exquisitely done, 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ "x1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "x $\frac{7}{8}$ "	800.00
"	mutton fat, one side with raised design in red-brown, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "x $\frac{3}{4}$ ", very good	375.00

"	white opaque "chicken bone" material, tapered vase shape, shallow relief ornament, $2\frac{1}{2}$ " \times $1\frac{1}{2}$ " \times $1\frac{1}{8}$ ", very good	675.00
"	bright green with small black specks, plain, thin-walled, $2\frac{3}{8}$ " \times $1\frac{3}{4}$ " \times $1\frac{1}{8}$ ", very good	600.00
Nephrite,	yellowish, plain, ovoid, $2\frac{5}{8}$ " \times $1\frac{3}{4}$ " \times $\frac{3}{4}$ ", good	450.00
"	whitish, rectangular cross-section urn shape, with exquisite carved panels composed of numerous minute geometrical incisions, $2\frac{1}{8}$ " \times $1\frac{1}{4}$ " \times $\frac{7}{8}$ ", very fine	600.00
Nephrite,	dark gray, with deep carving in white on front panel, ovoid, $2\frac{7}{8}$ " \times $2\frac{3}{4}$ " \times $1\frac{3}{4}$ ", rare type nephrite	3500.00
"	tomb material, recut, ovoid, with deep dragons overall, brown & green stainings, $2\frac{1}{8}$ " \times 2" \times $1\frac{1}{8}$ ", very good	1000.00
"	mutton fat, with outer layer of green cut away in relief, $2\frac{3}{4}$ " \times $1\frac{1}{4}$ " \times $1\frac{1}{4}$ "	450.00
"	dark green, with outer panels of dark red-brown, carved with dragons, $2\frac{3}{8}$ " \times $1\frac{3}{8}$ " \times $1\frac{1}{8}$ ", crude work	650.00
Pearl,	baroque, silver-white, iridescent, with overlay of imperial jadeite leaves at top, red tourmaline stopper; reputed to have belonged to the Dowager Empress, $1\frac{5}{8}$ " \times $1\frac{1}{8}$ " \times $1\frac{1}{8}$ "	4500.00
Quartzite,	stained red, plain, heart-shaped bottle, 2" \times $1\frac{1}{2}$ " \times $\frac{3}{4}$ "	115.00
"	stained deep brownish-red, squarish bottle, with incised pattern of beads covering exterior, $2\frac{1}{4}$ " \times $1\frac{1}{2}$ " \times 1", excellent work	375.00
Rock crystal,	ovoid, low relief patterns, 2" \times $1\frac{1}{2}$ " \times 1"	75.00
"	" plain, $2\frac{1}{4}$ " \times $1\frac{1}{2}$ " \times $\frac{5}{8}$ "	50.00
"	" uniformly filled with attractive white veils of inclusions, plain panels on sides, $2\frac{3}{4}$ " \times $1\frac{7}{8}$ " \times $\frac{3}{4}$ "	400.00
"	" flawless, plain, inside well-hollowed and polished, $2\frac{5}{8}$ " \times 2" \times $\frac{7}{8}$ "	325.00
Rose quartz,	ornate vase-like bottle, with raised carving, matching stopper, 3" overall, 2" \times $1\frac{1}{4}$ ", fair work	175.00
Ruby corundum,	purplish, plain, $1\frac{5}{8}$ " \times $1\frac{3}{8}$ " \times $\frac{7}{8}$ ", green jadeite stopper, fair work	1650.00
Smoky quartz,	crudely hollowed bottle, plain, 3" \times $1\frac{1}{2}$ " \times $\frac{5}{8}$ "	45.00
"	" plain, with delicately incised scenes upon panels, the incisions filled with gold, $2\frac{3}{8}$ " \times $1\frac{3}{4}$ " \times $\frac{3}{4}$ "	175.00

"	"	thin-walled, plain, scenes painted inside, $2\frac{3}{8}" \times 1\frac{5}{8}" \times \frac{5}{8}"$, good	300.00
"	"	shallow incised designs on both sides, well hollowed, $2\frac{1}{2}" \times 1\frac{1}{2}" \times \frac{3}{4}"$	150.00
"	"	dark, octagonal bottle, with incised yang-yin symbol on both panels, plus decorative grooves, $2" \times 1\frac{3}{4}" \times 1\frac{1}{8}"$	185.00
Tourmaline, pink, ornately & beautifully carved in shallow relief, moderate hollowing,			
		$1\frac{7}{8}" \times 1\frac{3}{4}" \times \frac{3}{4}"$, very good	1425.00
"		pink, double bottle, with yellow color zoning in center, shallow relief design, two necks, $2\frac{1}{8}" \times 2" \times 1\frac{1}{2}"$	375.00
"		pink, overall shallow relief carving, $1\frac{3}{4}" \times 2" \times 1\frac{1}{2}"$	425.00
Tourmalinated quartz, plain ovoid, $2\frac{1}{2}" \times 1\frac{1}{2}" \times \frac{3}{4}"$			
Turquoise, flowers & leaves in raised relief, $2\frac{1}{2}"$ tall			
"		greenish, exquisite work, with small goat heads on shoulders, raised panels, $1\frac{5}{8}" \times 1\frac{1}{4}" \times \frac{3}{4}"$	400.00
Turquoise, Persian black matrix, plain,			
		$1\frac{3}{4}" \times 1\frac{3}{8}" \times \frac{3}{4}"$	375.00

IVORY, MISCELLANEOUS CARVINGS OF BETTER GRADES

Tusk section, hollowed, with elaborate figures and scenes inside, $5\frac{1}{2}" \times 2\frac{3}{4}" \times 1"$, very fine work			
			375.00
Tusk section, similar to above, Japanese work, exquisitely detailed, $9\frac{3}{4}" \times 2\frac{1}{2}" \times 1"$			
			275.00
Vase, with lid, ornately carved in low relief, $4\frac{1}{4}" \times 1\frac{1}{8}"$ diam.			
			125.00
Netsukes, authentic Japanese antiques, $1"-2\frac{1}{2}"$, by acknowledged carvers			
			150.00-400.00

CARVED LEAVES, FLOWERS

Leaves generally very simple in shape, many of the precious gemstone kinds being crude approximations with veinings indicated only by shallow scores; larger leaves and flowers tend to be more deeply sculptured with considerable curvature; expensive gemstone leaves sold by carat.

Abalone, leaves, flowers, $\frac{3}{4}"-3"$, crude	ea.	.75-4.00
Amethyst, leaves, $\frac{3}{8}"-\frac{3}{4}"$, fair	ct.	1.00-1.50
Aquamarine, leaves, $\frac{1}{2}"-1"$, blue	ct.	2.50
Citrine, leaves, flowers, $\frac{3}{8}"-\frac{3}{4}"$, good yellow	ct.	1.00-1.50
Coral, pink, flowers, $2"$, fine detail	ea.	55.00
Emerald, leaves, $\frac{1}{4}"-1\frac{1}{2}"$, good green, many flaws	ct.	4.00-6.00
Garnet, almandite, leaves, $\frac{1}{2}"-1"$, dark red	ct.	1.00-1.50
Iolite, $\frac{1}{2}"-1"$, dark blue	ct.	1.00-1.50
Jadeite, flowers, leaves, fruits, $\frac{1}{2}"-1\frac{1}{2}"$, good	ea.	12.00-50.00
Mother-of-pearl, flowers, leaves, $\frac{3}{4}"-3"$, fair	ea.	.75-4.00

Nephrite, New Zealand, leaves, 22-50 mm., finely detailed	ea.	12.00-25.00
Ruby, leaves, $\frac{1}{4}$ "- $\frac{1}{2}$ ", deep red, flawed	ct.	4.00-6.00
Sapphire, leaves, dark blue, $\frac{1}{4}$ "- $\frac{1}{2}$ "	ct.	4.00-6.00
Tigereye, flowers, 2"x1", fair	ea.	6.00

CARVED CAROCHONS, COMMERCIAL GRADE

Mostly ovals, the tops carved with floral motifs, deeply incised and pierced in the better classes of work; mainly modern Chinese and Japanese work.

Amethyst, ovals, 14x12-30x20 mm.	ea.	2.00-8.00
Carnelian, " " " "	ea.	2.00-8.00
Chrysoprase, Australian, ovals, 12x10-18x13 mm.	ea.	8.00-16.00
Coral, white, rd. buttons, $\frac{1}{2}$ "	ea.	6.00
" pink, ovals, 14x12-30x20 mm.	ea.	6.00-45.00
Ivory, ovals, 14x10-25x18 mm.	ea.	.85-2.00
Jadeite, ovals, 14x12-30x20 mm.	ea.	6.00-40.00
" " dark green, 18x13 mm.	ea.	12.00-15.00
" earring drops, drilled, 37x15 mm., good	ea.	40.00
Lapis lazuli, Afghan., ovals, 14x12-20x15 mm.	ea.	6.00-20.00
" " Chile, " " " "	ea.	4.00-10.00
Moonstone, India, ovals, 18x9 mm.	ea.	12.00
Moonstone, Ceylon, ovals, 14x10-20x15 mm., fine	ct.	2.00-3.00
" " tie-tack rds., 4-10 mm.	ct.	3.00-10.00
Nephrite, ovals, 10x8-30x20 mm.	ea.	2.00-10.00
Rose quartz, ovals, 14x12-30x20 mm.	ea.	2.00-8.00
Tourmaline, pink, ovals, 14x12-30x20 mm.	ct.	1.50-3.00

BOWLS, COMMERCIAL GRADE

A specialty of the Idar-Oberstein center in Germany is the production of thin-walled agate bowls which are highly translucent and display beautiful bandings and patterns; the difficulty of making such delicate objects and the rarity of suitable rough is reflected in the prices.

Agate, banded, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ "x $5\frac{1}{2}$ "x3", walls about 1/8"-3/16" thick	ea.	300.00-400.00
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ASHTRAYS, COMMERCIAL GRADE

The simplest types are merely slabs of rough, untrimmed, with top surfaces and scooped-out depression polished; others are completely polished or crudely faceted upon the edges; prices increase mainly with labor expended but some materials also influence cost; produced in Germany and Brazil.

Agate, natural rim, 4"x3", $\frac{5}{8}$ " thick	ea.	9.00-15.00
" " " 8"x4", $1\frac{1}{4}$ " thick	ea.	25.00-65.00
" round, polished rim, 4"x3", $\frac{5}{8}$ " thick	ea.	12.00-20.00
" " " 2" diam.	ea.	15.00
" oval " 2" diam.	ea.	16.00
Amazonite, $2\frac{1}{2}$ "x2", $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick	ea.	10.00-20.00
Obsidian, $2\frac{1}{2}$ "x2", $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick	ea.	6.00-12.00
Rhodochrosite, $2\frac{3}{4}$ "x $2\frac{1}{4}$ ", $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick	ea.	12.00-25.00
Rose quartz, 3"x2"-4"x3", $1\frac{1}{4}$ " thick	ea.	12.00-35.00
Tigereye, $2\frac{1}{2}$ "x2", $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick	ea.	9.00-18.00

INLAID RING & BROOCH STONES

Quartz & other gemstones, parquetry, 18x18-18x13 mm.	ea.	7.50
Precious opal in black-dyed chalcedony, rds., 10-12 mm.	ea.	10.00-12.00
Same, ovals, 10x8-14x2 mm.	ea.	12.00-13.00
Same, pears, navettes, 10x8-16x8 mm.	ea.	8.50-12.00

SPHERES

Agates, 1"-3"	ea.	7.00-20.00
" 3"-4"	ea.	15.00-35.00
Calcite onyxes, 2"-4"	ea.	5.00-20.00
" " 4"-5"	ea.	15.00-30.00
Howlite, black veined, 2½"-4"	ea.	7.00-15.00
Jasper, 4"	ea.	20.00
Nephrite, California, 3½"	ea.	35.00
Obsidians, flow types, 4"	ea.	15.00
Rock crystal, cloudy, asteriated, 3½"	ea.	40.00
" " clean, 1"-2"	ea.	8.00-45.00
" " " 2½"-3"	ea.	55.00-150.00
Smoky quartz, clean, 1"-3"	ea.	8.00-100.00
Rutilated quartz, 1"-3"	ea.	9.00-80.00
" " 4¾", fine	ea.	600.00
Rhodonite, black veined, 3½"	ea.	35.00
Rhyolite, orbicular, 2½"-4"	ea.	10.00-20.00
Variscite, pale green, 4"	ea.	45.00

BEADS, UNDRILLED AND DRILLED

The list below shows *undrilled* prices, followed by *one-half drilled* and *full-drilled* prices, if these are known. One-half drilled beads are used mainly for cementing to small studs in various types of jewelry.

		<i>Undrilled</i>	<i>One-half drilled</i>	<i>Full-drilled</i>
Agate, 4-20 mm.	ea.	.20-2.36	.25-2.40	.28-2.80
Agate, dyed, 8-12 mm.	ea.	.40-1.00		
Amazonite, 3-20 mm.	ea.			.38-4.80
Amethyst, fair grade, 5-12 mm.	ea.	.32-1.50	.43-1.60	.50-3.00
" good " " "	ea.	.42-2.26		.65-4.50
" v. good " " "	ea.			.80-6.50
Aventurine, India, 4-20 mm.	ea.	.16-3.25		.38-4.80
Bloodstone, 4-20 mm.	ea.			.50-5.25
Carnelian, 2-3½ mm.	ea.	.18-.30		
Chalcedony, dyed, 2-3½ mm.	ea.	.18-.30		
Citrine, 6-12 mm.	ea.			.80-3.00
Coral, pale pink, 3-10 mm.	ea.			.10-1.50
Coral, pink, 6-8 mm.	ea.			.60-1.25
" ox-blood red, 3-10 mm.	ea.			.30-3.00
Hematite, 4-12 mm.	ea.	.50-4.00	.60-4.05	.90-4.80
" 4-6 mm.	ea.		.85-1.25	

		<i>Undrilled</i>	<i>One-half drilled</i>	<i>Full- drilled</i>
Ivory, carved, 6-9 mm.	ea.			.12-.20
Jadeite, 5-10 mm., poor grade	ea.	.46-1.00		
Jasper, 4-20 mm.	ea.	.20-2.36	.25-2.40	.28-2.80
Lapis, Afghan., 4-9 mm., good grade	ea.			1.70-9.00
Lapis, Chile, 4-20 mm.	ea.			.50-5.25
Labradorite, 4-12 mm.	ea.			.50-1.90
Malachite, 4-12 mm.	ea.			.90-6.00
Mother-of-pearl, 7-12 mm.	ea.			.25-.65
Nephrite, Wyoming, 4-10 mm., poor grade	ea.	.20-.65	.28-.76	.30-.80
“ New Zealand, 4-10 mm.	ea.			.70-2.50
Rhodochrosite, 8 mm.	ea.			.80
Rhodonite, 4-20 mm.	ea.	.26-3.20	.31-3.25	.35-3.50
Rock crystal, 4-20 mm.	ea.	.16-3.25	.21-3.30	.25-3.50
“ “ faceted, 6-12 mm., Japanese	ea.			.10-.70
Rose quartz, 4-20 mm.	ea.	.26-2.36		.40-4.80
Smoky quartz, 4-20 mm.	ea.			.50-3.50
Sodalite, 4-20 mm.	ea.			.50-5.50
Tigereye, 3-20 mm.	ea.	.16-3.25	.21-3.30	.38-4.80
“ blue, 3-20 mm.	ea.			.50-5.25
Tourmaline, 4-12 mm.	ea.			1.00-7.00
Turquoise, 2-8 mm.	ea.	.25-8.20		
“ 3-12 mm.	ea.			.90-8.00

NECKLACE STRINGS, GOOD QUALITY

These necklaces are strung on temporary cord and are without clasps or fittings. Most of the beads are spherical in shape and made by bead mill processes in Germany to insure accuracy and high polish. The coral beads are mainly from rough material fished from Japanese waters and cut in Japan.

Agates, uniform, 5-12 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	28.00-50.00
“ grad., 7-13 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	35.00
Amazonite, uniform, 8-10 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	38.00-50.00
“ grad., 7-15 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	50.00
Amber, cloudy, uniform, 8-10 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	50.00-70.00
“ clear, faceted, uniform, 8-10 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	60.00-80.00
“ cloudy, grad., 7-15 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	40.00
“ clear, faceted, 7-16 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	60.00
Amethyst, uniform, 8-10 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	65.00-150.00
“ “ high quality, 8-10 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	150.00-300.00
“ grad., faceted, 7-12 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	200.00
“ grad., 7-12 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	100.00
“ baroque shapes, 18"	ea.	16.50-24.75
Aquamarine, grad., 6-9 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	175.00
“ grad., faceted, 5-10 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	300.00

Aventurine, baroque shapes, 18"	ea.	16.00-24.00
Bloodstone, uniform, 6-10 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	40.00-65.00
" grad., 6-14 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	45.00
Carnelian, uniform, 5-12 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	28.00-50.00
" grad., 7-13 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	35.00
Chalcedony, dyed, uniform, 5-12 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	28.00-50.00
" " grad., 7-13 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	35.00
Citrine, uniform, faceted, 8 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	125.00
" grad., " 6-12 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	100.00
Coral, white, uniform, 5-8 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	18.00-100.00
" " " poor quality, 5-7 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	16.00
Coral, good white, uniform, 15"-16"	ea.	80.00
" " " grad., 15"-16"	ea.	66.00-88.00
Coral, white, grad., 6-12 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	75.00
Coral, orange, grad.	ea.	36.00
Coral, pink, uniform, 5-8 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	20.00-140.00
" pink, grad., 6-30 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	90.00
" dark pink, spotted, grad.	ea.	80.00
" med. pink, " "	ea.	100.00
Coral, pink, grad., 6-13 mm.	ea.	400.00
" " " 5-10 mm.	ea.	240.00
Coral, angel's skin pink, uniform	ea.	220.00
Coral, light red, uniform, 10-12 mm.	ea.	120.00
Coral, fine red, grad.	ea.	160.00
Coral, red mottled, uniform, 17", 42 bds.	ea.	90.00
" ox-blood red, grad.	ea.	200.00
Coral, twig sections, 17"-19", 3/8" twigs	ea.	2.50-5.50
Coral, black, 1/2" twig sections, uniform, 16"	ea.	7.95-9.00
Garnet, almandite, grad., 3 1/2-7 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	35.00
Ivory, uniform, 6-10 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	28.00-50.00
" grad., 7-14 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	30.00
" " carved, 5-9 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	40.00
" uniform, with 2" pendant, 16"	ea.	12.50
Jadeite, green, uniform, 9 mm., 14"	ea.	55.00-100.00
" light green, uniform, 12 mm., 14"	ea.	75.00
" dark green, uniform, 6 mm., 14"	ea.	70.00
Jadeite, uniform, 6-8 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	30.00-36.00
" grad., 4 1/2-10 mm., 15"-16", good quality	ea.	250.00
" uniform, 8-10 mm., 15"-16", good quality	ea.	200.00-300.00
Jaspers, also dyed blue, uniform, 5-12 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	28.00-50.00
" " " " grad., 7-13 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	35.00
" grad., 6-12 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	40.00
Jet, English, uniform, 16"	ea.	15.00
Lapis, Afghan., grad., 4-10 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	300.00
" Chile, uniform, 8-12 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	50.00-80.00
" Chile, grad., 6-12 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	50.00

Labradorite, grad., 6-12 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	45.00
Malachite, uniform, 6-8 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	120.00-140.00
" grad., 5-10 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	150.00
Moonstone, India, grad., 8-14 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	60.00
Moss agate, green or red, grad., 6-13 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	45.00-65.00
Mother-of-pearl, uniform, 6 mm., 17"-28"	ea.	4.00-6.00
Nephrite, uniform, 8-10 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	75.00-80.00
" grad., 6-12 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	80.00
Obsidian, black, faceted, uniform, 16"	ea.	9.95
Rhodochrosite, uniform, 8-10 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	50.00-60.00
" grad., 7-15 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	50.00
Rhodonite, uniform, 8-10 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	50.00-65.00
" grad., 7-15 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	40.00
Rock crystal, uniform, faceted, 6-10 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	16.00-30.00
" " grad., faceted, 6-10 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	10.00-20.00
Rose quartz, baroque shapes, 18"	ea.	16.00-24.00
" " uniform, 6-10 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	30.00-48.00
" " grad., 7-13 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	35.00
Smoky quartz, uniform, faceted, 8 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	30.00
" " grad., faceted, 5-11 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	24.00
Sodalite, uniform, 8-10 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	50.00-65.00
" grad., 7-12 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	40.00
Tigereye, uniform, 6-10 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	30.00-48.00
" grad., 7-13 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	35.00-40.00
" baroque shapes, 18"	ea.	16.00-24.00
" blue, uniform, 6-10 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	28.00-50.00
Turquoise, uniform, 5-10 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	110.00-300.00
" grad., 8-12 mm., 15"-16"	ea.	160.00
" tumbled, 1½", 15"-16"	ea.	35.00

INDIAN QUALITY NECKLACES

The necklaces below are cut in India, mainly from Indian gemstones. They are characteristically non-uniform because the shaping and finishing are done by hand. The faceted beads are crude. Ready to wear, with inexpensive fittings and spacers.

Agates, milky banded, elongated beads, 26"	ea.	10.00-15.00
" brownish, elongated beads, 17"	ea.	8.00-12.00
" milky banded, round beads, 17"	ea.	7.00-11.00
Amethyst, round beads, 17"	ea.	32.00-40.00
" faceted beads, 17"	ea.	50.00-60.00
" carved beads, 17"	ea.	50.00-60.00
Aventurine, round beads, 17"	ea.	9.00-15.00
" " " 26"	ea.	18.00-24.00
Bloodstone, round beads, 17"	ea.	7.00-10.00
" mixed shapes, 26"	ea.	9.00-13.00
" elongated beads, 17"	ea.	8.00-12.00
Carnelian, mixed beads, 26"	ea.	10.00-15.00
" elongated beads, 17"	ea.	8.00-12.00

" faceted, 17"	ea.	13.00-17.00
" round beads, 17"	ea.	7.00-9.00
Emerald, round beads, 17"	ea.	100.00 up
Garnet, almandite, round beads, 17"	ea.	14.00-20.00
" " " " larger size, 17"	ea.	40.00-48.00
Lapis lazuli, Afghan., poor grade, rd. beads, 17"	ea.	32.00-40.00
" " " " good " " " "	ea.	60.00-70.00
Moonstone, round beads, 17"	ea.	24.00-30.00
Moss agate, mixed shapes, 17"	ea.	9.00-11.00
" " " " 26"	ea.	12.00-15.00
Ruby, round beads, 17"	ea.	100.00 up
Sapphire, round beads, 17"	ea.	100.00 up
Tigereye, round beads, 17"	ea.	18.00-24.00
" " " 26"	ea.	25.00-35.00

EGGS

Hand shaping required, consequently inaccuracies can result; from small pigeon-egg to large hen's-egg sizes; the smaller eggs are often drilled for suspension as pendants.

Agate, 2" long, high quality	ea.	25.00
Calcite onyx, Mexico, hen's-egg sizes, crude	ea.	1.00
Bloodstone, India, 4 oz. weight, crude	ea.	7.50
" " " " in quantity	lb.	27.00
Carnelian, banded, 2", high quality	ea.	25.00
" " 1/2"-1 1/2" long, fine quality	ea.	8.00-20.00
" " 1/2"-1" long, drilled, fine	ea.	9.00-13.00
Jadeite, 2" long, fair quality	ea.	30.00
Lapis, Chile, 2"	ea.	20.00-25.00
" " 1/2"-1 1/2" long, good	ea.	9.00-13.00

RINGS

Usually created by core-drilling cylinders and slicing into sections of suitable length; such cores are often by-products of hollowing vessels; can be worn as finger rings but most are used for pendants or ear ring hoops.

Chalcedony, dyed, faceted edges, slender, 1/2" diam.	ea.	1.50-2.00
Jadeite, 5/16"-1/2" wide, finger ring sizes	ea.	12.50-20.00
" 1/8"-1/4" " " " "	ea.	10.00-12.00
" 3 interlocking rings, for pendants or earrings set	set	20.00-30.00
" heavy rings, 3/4"-1 1/2" diam., fair quality	ea.	6.75-15.00
" disks, with center hole, 20 mm. diam.	ea.	10.00-16.00
Nephrite, black or green, heavy rings, 1/4"-3/8" wide	ea.	7.50-10.00
Tigereye, rounded edge rings, 3/4"-1" diam.	ea.	3.00-4.00

CYLINDERS

Gavel heads, 1/2" hole for handle, common gemstones, 3"-1 1/2"	ea.	5.00
Buttons, suit size, common materials, 1" diam.	ea.	2.00
" coat size " " 1 1/4" diam.	ea.	3.00
Rods, agate, tigereye, 3/4"-1", 1/4" thick	ea.	.50-2.50

FLAT-SURFACED OBJECTS

Book-ends, carnelian, 9"x6½"	pr.	48.00
" " gray agate, 9"x6½"	pr.	20.00
" " rose quartz, 8"x5½"	pr.	18.00
" " petrified woods, 6"x4"-12"x6"	pr.	12.00-90.00
" " calcite onyxes, 6"x5"-11"x6"	pr.	8.00-15.00
Crosses, quartzes, drilled, 1½"x¾"	ea.	3.20-7.00
" nephrite, " 1"-1½"	ea.	8.00-12.00
" " undrilled, ¾"-1¼"	ea.	2.60-3.70
Cubes, one face polished, various materials, ¾"	ea.	.80-1.25
Paperweights, polished, common materials, 2"-3"		
	square	ea. 8.00-12.00
" " costlier " 2"-3"		
	square	ea. 24.00-36.00

PAGODAS

Triangular tapered prisms, usually of rock crystal but also imitated in glass and plastics, with the back edge notched to create multiple reflections of Chinese pagodas; abundantly produced in Japan.

Rock crystal, drilled at apex, ¾"-2"	ea.	2.00-9.00
" " undrilled, 2"-8"	ea.	6.00-60.00

VII

Pearls

Although fine natural pearls still appear on the market, their place in jewelry has been largely taken over by the Japanese cultured pearls which are supplied by the millions each year. The decline of salt-water and fresh-water pearl fisheries can be attributed to over-fishing and destruction of the oyster beds in salt waters, the pollution of suitable fresh-water streams which formerly supplied pearl-bearing mussels in enormous quantities, and the lessened demand for mother-of-pearl, the shell material which mostly paid for the costs of fishing.

The scarcity of natural pearls has caused them to become true rarities in the gem world, with very high prices being asked for fine examples. Some attempts are being made to grow non-nucleated pearls in both salt- and fresh-water pearly mollusks, with good results being reported from Japan, where non-nucleated fresh-water pearls are being successfully produced. However, it is not likely that such pearls will ever be furnished in quantities large enough to disturb the preeminent position now held by the Japanese cultured pearl. For practical purposes, this chapter will therefore devote some space to natural pearls, but will place most emphasis on cultured pearls.

NATURAL SALT-WATER PEARLS

Most natural salt-water pearls are found in the mollusks *Pinctada vulgaris* of the Persian Gulf, Red Sea, and the Gulf of Manaar between Ceylon and India, the *Pinctada margaritifera* and *Pinctada maxima* inhabiting the waters around northern Australia and the South Sea Islands, and to a lesser extent, in the *Pinctada radiata* of Venezuelan waters, the *Pinctada margaritifera* (*mazatlanica*) of the Gulf of California, and the *Pinctada squamulosa* of the Gulf of Panama. The best of these pearls are

generally conceded to come from the *P. vulgaris* and the *P. radiata*, although the largest specimens occur in the *P. Margaritifera* and *maxima*. Colorful pearls sometimes occur in the various species of the abalone (*Haliotis*), and non-iridescent, but still attractive, pink pearls in the giant conch (*Strombus gigas*) of the West Indies. Pearls from ordinary salt-water mussels, clams, and edible oysters are completely without value.

A very large number of species of fresh-water mussels (*Unio*) produce attractive pearls, mainly of small size and many of highly irregular or *baroque* shape. They were once recovered in large numbers from the mussels inhabiting the rivers and streams of the Mississippi River drainage basin, but industrial pollution and silting behind dams has destroyed most of the formerly productive beds. Excellent pearls are still being taken from the fresh-water mussels of the British Isles and Europe, while in Japan, one species is being cultivated to produce non-nucleated pearls of good quality.

CULTURED PEARLS

Practically all cultured pearls upon the market are produced by the Japanese species *Pinctada martensi* which is carefully farmed in protected waters off the Japanese islands. The pearls consist of mother-of-pearl spherical nuclei which are implanted in the flesh of the mollusk, and, in time, are coated by concentric layers of nacre by the host. Partially successful attempts are being made to grow cultured pearls in the *P. maxima* in Australian waters, some of the pearls being of enormous size as compared to those of the *P. martensi*, which seldom exceed 12 mm. in diameter. Blister pearls are also being produced in the *P. maxima*, by inserting a hemispherical nucleus against the inner wall of the shellfish. These *mabé* pearls, as they are called, sometimes reach one inch in diameter and now have considerable vogue as half-pearls in earrings and brooches. The fresh water mussel *Hyriopsis schlegeli* is being successfully induced to grow non-nucleated pearls in Lake Biwa, Honshu, Japan. The pearls tend to be rather irregular in shape, but the colors are attractive and the industry appears sure of a successful future.

IRIDESCENCE

True pearls are prized mainly because of the *iridescence* which arises from the diffraction of light from the translucent outer layers of the pearls. It is promoted by greater translucency and, conversely, decreased by less translucency. Those pearls which are "chalky" white usually have poor iridescence while those which look as if one can see beneath the surface and hence are highly translucent, are the best. Thus one of the tests for quality, particularly for cultured pearls, is to make a round hole

in a slip of cardboard, somewhat smaller than the pearl itself, and hold the pearl against a strong light while it is resting in the hole. If the entire material of the pearl is highly translucent, one will be able to see some light passing through even the thicker portions. On the other hand, if only a thin outer layer is translucent, as is commonly the case with poorer cultured pearls, the light will only pass through along the periphery of the pearl. Good cultured pearls are those in which this translucent outer layer is fairly thick, at least over one-half millimeter, and in which the growers of the pearls have taken the trouble to use high-quality translucent natural pearl shell for the nuclei.

PEARL SHAPES AND SURFACE QUALITY

The next consideration is the shape of the pearls, the prized shapes being perfect spheres, followed by symmetrical pear or drop shapes. Somewhat flattened pearls are less prized, while those which are irregular in shape, sometimes fantastically so, and called *baroques*, are considerably less prized. The surfaces of pearls should be perfectly smooth, lacking pits, raised areas, ridges, or other physical deformities. Black, discolored, or chalky spots are also serious defects. If the pearls are drilled, the holes must be just large enough to accommodate the necklace stringing cord or nylon filament, and the edges of the holes must not be chipped.

PEARL COLORS AND THEIR DESIRABILITY

The *body color* of a pearl is that which one sees when the pearl is placed upon perfectly white paper or cotton in natural north daylight. It is surprising how the subtle colors stand out clearly when a number of pearls of differing body hue are compared side by side under precisely the same lighting conditions. Even differences in hue from one pearl to the next in a strand of pearls are not difficult to detect. In general, the body colors that are highly prized are white, pink, cream, gold, and black, the last not really being black at all but pale steel-gray or bluish-gray. The colors of salt-water pearls tend to be delicate in tint, but rather rich colors are encountered in fresh-water pearls, particularly those from Mississippi River tributaries. The natural pearls of Southwest Pacific waters are largely silvery-white, as are the extremely large blister-pearl mabés, which are cultured in the pearly mollusks of those waters. Black pearls occur in the Bay of Panama and in the Gulf of California, but very few are found now. Pearls from the Persian Gulf, Red Sea, and the waters between Ceylon and India are ordinarily yellowish in tinge.

In the United States, cultured pearl merchants have found that the greatest demand is for pink, or *rosé*, as it is commonly called, or for a slightly yellowish-pink called *cream-rosé*. On the other hand, the European

prefers the cream-rosé to pure pink while the buyers in the Near East and India, among other Asiatic countries, seem to prefer yellow and gold tints.

DYED PEARLS

The use of staining agents to impart color to cultured pearls is not a common practice but has been detected enough times to warrant careful examination of high-priced strings of black or rosé pearls. In most instances, a suspect pearl examined under moderate magnification shows minute specks or concentrations of color in surface layers, indicating that a staining agent was used. If the color were natural, it would be diffused evenly and would not be detectable by simple optical means.

SIZES OF PEARLS

Size is of crucial importance in establishing prices because very few natural pearls exceed about 6 mm. in diameter, while even among the cultured pearls, specimens in excess of 12 mm. are rarely found in sufficient number to market them except as individual rarities. Just as in gemstones, rarity of large specimens exacts its toll in respect to price. Pearls are considered *very small* when they are less than 3 mm. in diameter, *small* when from 3 to 4½ mm., *medium* from 5 to 6 mm., and *large* when from 7 to 8 mm. in diameter; *very large* pearls are over 8 mm., but, among Japanese cultured pearls, not usually over 12 mm. South Seas pearls reach diameters up to 15 mm., while mabé half-pearls may reach as much as 25 mm. in diameter.

PEARL NECKLACES

The principal use of round or nearly round pearls is in necklaces which may contain pearls all of the same size, or perhaps a few at each end which are slightly smaller, or may contain pearls of increasing size from each end to a large centrally-located pearl. The first kind is called a *uniform* necklace, and the second a *graduated* necklace. Uniform necklaces contain pearls from as small as 3 mm. to as large as 12 mm. in diameter; the standard length, or *choker*, is about 14 inches, but also sold are *matinee* (21"), *opera* (28"), and *rope* (42") necklaces. Graduated necklaces range from 16 to 18 inches in length, with the 17-inch length being most popular.

To avoid duty on ready-to-wear necklaces, most dealers import *strands* of carefully matched pearls, strung on temporary cords. The customer may buy such strands and arrange for the final stringing and application of terminal fittings, or ask the dealer to do this for him.

Tables of Standard Japanese Cultured Pearl Strands

Uniform Type—14-inch Length	
Pearl Diameter in Millimeters	Weight in Grams
3	3.75
5	12.36
6	18.75
7	26.25
8	30.00
9	33.75
10	37.50

Graduated Type—17-inch Length	
Pearl Diameters (Center & Ends), in mm.	Weight in Grams
7—3	13.12
7.5—3.5	15.00
8—4	18.75
8.5—3.75	22.50
9—5.5	28.13
9—6 (18-inch length)	30.00
9.5—6.5 " " "	35.63

Data supplied by Japan Pearl Exporters' Association.

OTHER PEARL USES

Pearls are commonly used in earrings and in small jewelry pieces. They are secured by cementing them in sockets or upon pins which fit holes drilled about half way through the pearls, or are secured in place by bent-over prongs. Large baroque pearls are prized for jewelry in which the pearl serves as the body of a bird, a human torso, or some other object, with the rest of the design being made from precious metals decorated

with gems or enamels in various colors. Small baroque pearls, especially those resembling flower petals, are used in naturalistic jewelry designs, in which they are very attractive. Mabé pearls, being hemispherical in shape, are most commonly used in button-type earrings but also provide beautiful settings in brooches, pins, and pendants.

NATURAL PEARLS AND PRICES

The classical salt-water natural pearls are enormously expensive when compared to cultured pearls of equal quality. For example, at a recent auction in New York City, a natural pearl graduated necklace consisting of 53 pearls sold for \$134,000; taking off several thousand for the diamond-set clasp, the basic cost still had to be about \$130,000! While it is nearly impossible for the average layman to detect any appreciable differences between natural and cultured pearls of fair to good quality, and only slightly less difficult for the expert who is often forced to use advanced testing methods to be certain, it is obvious that the factor of rarity is of great importance in the case of natural pearls—and fashion too. We see both these value factors working in the case of natural versus synthetic sapphires and rubies, and should not be surprised to see them being equally effective in setting prices between natural and cultured pearls.

Unlike cultured pearls which are sold in quantity by the Japanese *momme*, a weight measure equivalent to 3.75 grams, natural pearls are sold by the *grain*, a measure equivalent to one-fourth of a metric carat. However, some cheaper natural pearls are sold by the carat.

ABALONE PEARLS

These are surprisingly rare despite the large numbers of abalones fished from the Pacific Ocean waters of Mexico, the United States, and Japan. Most specimens are baroque shapes, usually flattened buttons or elongated and irregular pear shapes, ranging from 4 to 25 millimeters in length. Many are hollow. Colors are beautiful but the iridescence is only skin-deep. Effective in modern "free-form" jewelry, tie-tacks, and pendants.

Undrilled, baroque, 4–25 mm.	ea.	5.00–25.00
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CONCH PEARLS

Produced occasionally by the large queen conch (*Strombus gigas*) of the West Indies and Florida; the color is the same pink as the inner lining of the shell, with a delicate graining of fibrous texture, and glossy rather than glassy luster; uncommon. Sizes sometimes to 20 mm.

Pink, West Indies or Florida, 4–11 mm.	ct.	8.00–10.00
“ “ “ “ “ less than 4 mm.	ct.	2.00–5.00

FRESH-WATER PEARLS (*Unio*)

Now regularly obtainable only in small numbers except from the Lake Biwa, Japan, beds where, strictly speaking, the pearls are cultured, although natural specimens do occur. The stream pearls of the United States, Canada, Europe, and Asia are noted for their wide color range, although white to nearly white specimens are also found. Some typical colors are pink, copper, pale brown, gold, gray, blue-gray, purplish, and green, but these are never intense. Many United States specimens are highly irregular baroque, common shapes being

wings, which resemble a single insect wing in shape, *buttons*, and flattened baroque shapes resembling flower petals. Due to the general scarcity of these pearls, especially of good shapes and similar hues, it is nearly impossible to find enough of them to assemble even a short necklace of reasonably matching specimens. Most of them are used individually in jewelry, sometimes in earrings where a reasonable match is satisfactory, and in moderate-priced jewelry where flower and leaf motifs are developed by the use of wing baroques.

U.S., seed pearls, undrilled, 1-1½ mm.	ea.	1.00
" wings, about 7 mm. long	ea.	1.00
" " ¼-¾ carat	ct.	1.00
U.S., various colors, round pearls	ct.	15.00-125.00
" " " baroques	ct.	4.00-16.00
Pakistan, fine pink, round pearls, average price	ct.	85.00

SALT-WATER PEARLS (*Pinctada*)

Generally scarce, except for those fished from the waters of the Persian Gulf, Red Sea, and the Gulf of Manaar; small quantities sent to market from Australian and South Seas waters as recovered incidental to fishing for mother-of-pearl *Pinctada* species. Prices vary considerably according to size and quality, the highly translucent pearls from the Near East and Indian waters generally commanding better prices than the larger but less translucent specimens from Australian and South Seas waters. Commonly size-classified according to letters of the alphabet, ranging from "D," or about 2½ mm. in diameter, to "Y," or about 6 mm. in diameter. The prices below are merely indicative of general trends.

Single pearls, good quality,		
2½ mm. to 6 mm. diameter	ea.	4.50-450.00
Strand, graduated, 2½-3½ mm.,		
fair to good quality	ea.	25.00-550.00
Strand, uniform, 6-7 mm., fair to good quality	ea.	15,000.00-50,000.00

CULTURED PEARLS

FRESH-WATER, JAPANESE

These are the Lake Biwa pearls previously referred to; they have been marketed since about 1961; colors include near-white, pale rosé, pink, orange, cream, very pale blue, and very pale green; baroque shapes are most common but many pearls are nearly spherical; in sizes to 7½ mm.

Grayish, button shaped, good quality	grain	1.00-4.00
" nearly spherical, good quality	grain	2.00-8.00
Bronze, nearly spherical, 2½-5 mm.	ea.	3.75
Pink, 4-7 mm., baroques	ea.	1.00-1.50
Pink, baroques, 8-14 mm.	ea.	4.00-15.00
White, 4-7 mm., baroques	ea.	1.25-1.75
Necklace, 15", baroques, various colors, 4-5 mm.	ea.	16.00-30.00

SALT-WATER, JAPANESE

There are wide price ranges due to the fact that larger pearls are more difficult to grow and nacre production varies markedly from one shellfish to the next. As a consequence, and despite the enormous numbers of pearls removed each

year from the mature shellfish, much time must be spent in grading the pearls according to body color, degree and quality of iridescence, perfection of shape, absence of flaws, thickness of nacre, and finally, closeness of match in the case of necklace strands. For necklaces particularly, retail prices are basically established in Japan where the experts in selecting matched pearls assemble the strands and set the wholesale costs; the quality statements, and the accompanying prices, are accepted at face value by buyers or importers who then pass on the necklaces to retailers. After suitable markups, according to these basic cost figures, retailers place the necklaces on sale to the general public. In respect to the buyer being able to judge quality, this is a far more difficult task for pearls than is true for many gemstones where color quality, accuracy of cut, and presence or absence of flaws are not too difficult to judge. The subtle colors of pearls, the degree of translucency, quality of iridescence, and other important factors, are not learned overnight, and, in effect, the buyer must place his trust upon the pearl grader who initially assembled the necklace strand in Japan. The Japanese Pearl Exporters' Association is aware of this state of affairs, and has taken steps to maintain controls over pearl production and to set standards of quality. Once the pearl strands reach the United States, prices can and do vary according to the amount of profit realized by wholesalers and retailers, but generally speaking, retail prices tend to standardize because of the large quantities of necklaces sold and the highly competitive nature of the business.

SINGLE JAPANESE CULTURED PEARLS

These are sold in all sizes and qualities, either whole, drilled through, or half-drilled in the event that they are to be mounted on pegs. The charge for drilling the relatively soft calcareous substance of which pearls are made is considerably less than for ordinary hard gemstones, and ranges from about \$.10 to \$.15 per hole.

SPHERICAL

Top grades, fine rosé, 2-6 mm., undrilled	ea.	1.00-35.00
“ “ “ “ 6½-10 mm., “	ea.	20.00-500.00
“ “ “ “ 10½-12 mm., “	ea.	300.00-1200.00
Medium grades, good rosé, 2-6 mm., undrilled	ea.	1.00-15.00
“ “ “ “ 6½-10 mm., “	ea.	12.00-350.00
“ “ “ “ 10½-12 mm., “	ea.	100.00-700.00
Fair grades, rosé, 2-6 mm., undrilled	ea.	1.00-5.00
“ “ “ 6½-10 mm., “	ea.	3.00-70.00
“ “ “ 10½-12 mm., “	ea.	4.00-120.00
Lesser grade, rosé, 4-5 mm., ½ drilled	ea.	.35
“ “ “ 5-6 mm., “ “	ea.	.60-1.00
“ “ “ 7-9 mm., “ “	ea.	2.50-45.00
White, fair grades, 5-9 mm., undrilled	ea.	.40-8.00
“ medium “ 5-9 mm., “	ea.	5.00-20.00
White, fair grades, 1¼-1½ mm., drilled	ct.	3.00
“ “ “ 2-5½ mm., “	ea.	.20-.90
“ “ “ 8 mm., “	ea.	.85
“ “ “ 3-8 mm., ½ drilled	ea.	.35-9.00
White, matched pairs, 5-6 mm., ½ drilled	pr.	2.50-4.50

Black, ordinary grade, 5-9 mm., undrilled	ea.	.50-10.00
“ good “ 5-9 mm., “	ea.	6.00-25.00

BAROQUE

White, or cream, ordinary grades, 6-10 mm., undrilled	doz.	24.00-40.00
“ “ “ ordinary grades, 7-10 mm., undrilled	ea.	.75-2.00
“ “ “ good grades, 5-9 mm., undrilled	ea.	1.25-5.00
“ “ “ ordinary grades, 7-8 mm., ½ drilled	ea.	.45-3.00
Black, ordinary grade, 9-10 mm., undrilled	ea.	3.00
“ “ “ large bizarre shapes	ea.	7.50

MABÉ OR BLISTER PEARLS

These are large blister pearls, consisting of a thin hemispherical shell of nacre, carefully cleaned on the inside, filled with a backing material, and a close-fitting closure cemented to the bottom; they are grown in Australia but are sent to Japan for processing and marketing.

White or cream, fair grades, 9-18 mm.	ea.	3.50-30.00
Grays of various hues, fair grades, 12-18 mm.	ea.	7.50-40.00

NECKLACE STRANDS

Figures below are given in price ranges with variations due to differences in quality and accuracy of matching individual pearls in either uniform or graduated strands. The diameters given in the *uniform* section are size ranges in which the individual pearls in any given strand can occur; they do not imply that the strand tapers. However, for *graduated* strands, the sizes are for the end pearls (low figure) and the largest pearl in the center of the strand (high figure). The taper in graduated strands may be a *straight* taper or a *compound* taper. A straight taper means that when the strand is laid in a suitable groove to hold the pearls steady, a ruler placed along one half of the necklace will touch every pearl from the smallest on the end, to the largest in the center. On the other hand, repeating this operation with a compound tapered strand will disclose the fact that the ruler may touch only the largest central pearl and one of the end pearls, with a “sag” between, or may touch some pearls between the largest pearl and one of the end pearls because of a “bulge” between. All varieties of taper are made, some being more pleasing to customers than others, it being a matter of individual taste as to which is preferred.

UNIFORM (14")

Top grades, rosé, 2-4 mm.	ea.	45.00-375.00
“ “ “ 4½-6 mm.	ea.	110.00-1000.00
“ “ “ 6½-8 mm.	ea.	500.00-2500.00
“ “ “ 8½-10 mm.	ea.	1500.00-6000.00
“ “ “ 10½-12 mm.	ea.	4000.00-15,500.00
Fine grades, rosé, 2-4 mm.	ea.	25.00-240.00
“ “ “ 4½-6 mm.	ea.	45.00-500.00
“ “ “ 6½-8 mm.	ea.	150.00-1800.00

" " "	8½-10 mm.	ea.	500.00-4000.00
" " "	10½-12 mm.	ea.	1500.00-8000.00
Good grades, rosé, 2-4 mm.		ea.	20.00-125.00
" " "	4½-6 mm.	ea.	30.00-225.00
" " "	6½-8 mm.	ea.	45.00-450.00
" " "	8½-10 mm.	ea.	110.00-1000.00
" " "	10½-12 mm.	ea.	200.00-3000.00
Fair grades, rosé, 2-4 mm.		ea.	20.00-45.00
" " "	4½-6 mm.	ea.	25.00-75.00
" " "	6½-8 mm.	ea.	35.00-120.00
" " "	8½-10 mm.	ea.	50.00-225.00
" " "	10½-12 mm.	ea.	70.00-450.00
Top grades, golden, 2-6 mm.		ea.	35.00-650.00
" " "	6½-10 mm.	ea.	325.00-4000.00
" " "	10½-12 mm.	ea.	2600.00-10,000.00
Fine grades, golden, 2-6 mm.		ea.	20.00-325.00
" " "	6½-10 mm.	ea.	100.00-2600.00
" " "	10½-12 mm.	ea.	1000.00-5300.00
Good grades, golden, 2-6 mm.		ea.	20.00-150.00
" " "	6½-10 mm.	ea.	30.00-650.00
" " "	10½-12 mm.	ea.	140.00-2000.00
Fair grades, golden, 2-6 mm.		ea.	20.00-50.00
" " "	6½-10 mm.	ea.	25.00-150.00
" " "	10½-12 mm.	ea.	45.00-325.00
Good grades, white, 3-4 mm.		ea.	30.00-45.00
" " "	4½-6 mm.	ea.	40.00-75.00
" " "	6½-7 mm.	ea.	65.00-175.00
" " "	7½-9 mm.	ea.	90.00-1000.00
Ordinary grades, white, 3-4 mm.		ea.	20.00-35.00
" " "	4½-6 mm.	ea.	22.00-40.00
" " "	6½-7 mm.	ea.	35.00-125.00
" " "	7½-9 mm.	ea.	100.00-450.00
Fair grades, white, 3-4 mm.		ea.	14.00-20.00
" " "	4½-6 mm.	ea.	18.00-32.00
" " "	6½-7 mm.	ea.	30.00-320.00
Good grades, black, 3-4 mm.		ea.	42.00-60.00
" " "	4½-6 mm.	ea.	50.00-100.00
" " "	6½-7 mm.	ea.	85.00-215.00
" " "	7½-9 mm.	ea.	120.00-1250.00
Ordinary grades, black, 3-4 mm.		ea.	24.00-48.00
" " "	4½-6 mm.	ea.	30.00-54.00
" " "	6½-7 mm.	ea.	45.00-170.00
" " "	7½-9 mm.	ea.	130.00-600.00
Fair grades, black, 3-4 mm.		ea.	18.00-27.00
" " "	4½-6 mm.	ea.	24.00-40.00
" " "	6½-7 mm.	ea.	40.00-400.00
Baroques, white, 16" strands, approx. 4-7 mm.		ea.	15.00-30.00
" black, 16" " " 4-7 mm.		ea.	15.00-24.00

Graduated (17")

Rose Color

End and Center Sizes	Top Grades	Fine Grades	Good Grades	Fair Grades
2-5 mm.	75.00-200.00	25.00-40.00	18.00-22.00	12.00-16.00
2-6 mm.	120.00-300.00	40.00-75.00	22.00-40.00	15.00-25.00
2-7 mm.	250.00-650.00	90.00-180.00	48.00-75.00	25.00-40.00
2-8 mm.	400.00-1000.00	125.00-350.00	65.00-85.00	30.00-50.00
2-9 mm.	850.00-1400.00	250.00-800.00	75.00-120.00	40.00-60.00
2-10 mm.	1200.00-2000.00	500.00-1200.00	85.00-220.00	45.00-75.00
2-11 mm.	2000.00-3000.00	750.00-2000.00	100.00-300.00	50.00-90.00
2-12 mm.	3200.00-4400.00	850.00-2200.00	200.00-400.00	60.00-95.00
3-6 mm.	180.00-400.00	50.00-95.00	25.00-50.00	15.00-30.00
3-7 mm.	350.00-750.00	90.00-200.00	45.00-75.00	25.00-40.00
3-8 mm.	800.00-1250.00	170.00-550.00	75.00-110.00	35.00-55.00
3-9 mm.	1000.00-1600.00	360.00-900.00	80.00-150.00	40.00-75.00
3-10 mm.	1600.00-2200.00	600.00-1400.00	90.00-250.00	50.00-85.00
3-11 mm.	2800.00-4000.00	850.00-1800.00	110.00-400.00	60.00-95.00
3-12 mm.	3500.00-5000.00	1500.00-2400.00	225.00-600.00	75.00-120.00
4-7 mm.	500.00-850.00	100.00-250.00	50.00-80.00	28.00-45.00
4-8 mm.	800.00-1200.00	200.00-650.00	80.00-100.00	40.00-60.00
4-9 mm.	1200.00-2000.00	350.00-1100.00	90.00-175.00	45.00-85.00
4-10 mm.	2000.00-3000.00	600.00-1800.00	100.00-250.00	55.00-90.00
4-11 mm.	2800.00-4200.00	800.00-2400.00	200.00-600.00	70.00-100.00
4-12 mm.	4000.00-5600.00	1200.00-2600.00	285.00-800.00	80.00-120.00
5-8 mm.	900.00-1400.00	225.00-700.00	85.00-120.00	45.00-65.00
5-9 mm.	1300.00-2200.00	400.00-1250.00	95.00-225.00	55.00-90.00
5-10 mm.	2200.00-3000.00	650.00-2000.00	110.00-250.00	65.00-95.00
5-11 mm.	3600.00-4100.00	1000.00-2500.00	200.00-500.00	75.00-110.00
5-12 mm.	4200.00-6000.00	1800.00-2800.00	330.00-1000.00	90.00-130.00
6-9 mm.	1800.00-2900.00	500.00-1300.00	100.00-310.00	65.00-100.00
6-10 mm.	2500.00-3300.00	700.00-2200.00	130.00-340.00	70.00-105.00
6-11 mm.	3500.00-4500.00	1200.00-2600.00	225.00-900.00	85.00-110.00
6-12 mm.	4300.00-6400.00	2000.00-3000.00	400.00-1200.00	95.00-150.00
7-10 mm.	3000.00-3500.00	850.00-2400.00	150.00-450.00	75.00-120.00
7-11 mm.	3700.00-5000.00	1500.00-3000.00	350.00-750.00	90.00-150.00
7-12 mm.	4800.00-6800.00	2400.00-3500.00	450.00-1250.00	95.00-175.00
8-11 mm.	4100.00-6000.00	2000.00-3500.00	400.00-1100.00	95.00-200.00
8-12 mm.	5200.00-7400.00	2800.00-4000.00	500.00-1300.00	105.00-320.00

Golden Color

End and Center Sizes	Top Grades	Fine Grades	Good Grades	Fair Grades
2-5 mm.	50.00-140.00	20.00-30.00	15.00-18.00	12.00-15.00
2-6 mm.	80.00-200.00	28.00-50.00	17.00-28.00	15.00-17.00
2-7 mm.	170.00-410.00	60.00-120.00	32.00-50.00	17.00-27.00
2-8 mm.	270.00-660.00	85.00-250.00	40.00-60.00	20.00-32.00
2-9 mm.	540.00-920.00	175.00-540.00	50.00-80.00	25.00-40.00
2-10 mm.	800.00-1300.00	325.00-400.00	55.00-140.00	30.00-50.00
2-11 mm.	1350.00-2000.00	500.00-1350.00	67.00-200.00	35.00-60.00
2-12 mm.	2100.00-3000.00	525.00-1450.00	145.00-270.00	40.00-65.00
3-6 mm.	120.00-270.00	33.00-65.00	17.00-33.00	15.00-20.00
3-7 mm.	225.00-500.00	60.00-130.00	30.00-50.00	18.00-28.00
3-8 mm.	340.00-825.00	115.00-370.00	50.00-65.00	22.00-37.00
3-9 mm.	660.00-1025.00	240.00-600.00	55.00-100.00	27.00-50.00
3-10 mm.	1050.00-1450.00	400.00-925.00	60.00-175.00	32.00-55.00
3-11 mm.	1950.00-2700.00	560.00-1200.00	65.00-270.00	40.00-65.00
3-12 mm.	2350.00-3325.00	1000.00-1600.00	150.00-400.00	50.00-80.00
4-7 mm.	330.00-560.00	65.00-165.00	35.00-55.00	20.00-30.00
4-8 mm.	530.00-800.00	130.00-430.00	55.00-65.00	30.00-40.00
4-9 mm.	800.00-1325.00	230.00-730.00	60.00-120.00	32.00-55.00
4-10 mm.	1325.00-2000.00	400.00-1200.00	65.00-165.00	36.00-60.00
4-11 mm.	1900.00-2800.00	530.00-1600.00	135.00-400.00	47.00-65.00
4-12 mm.	2650.00-3725.00	800.00-1725.00	195.00-530.00	53.00-80.00
5-8 mm.	600.00-930.00	150.00-465.00	56.00-80.00	30.00-45.00
5-9 mm.	865.00-1465.00	265.00-825.00	65.00-150.00	37.00-60.00
5-10 mm.	1465.00-2000.00	425.00-1325.00	75.00-165.00	42.00-65.00
5-11 mm.	2700.00-2730.00	665.00-1650.00	135.00-335.00	50.00-73.00
5-12 mm.	2800.00-4000.00	1200.00-1900.00	220.00-665.00	60.00-86.00
6-9 mm.	1200.00-1930.00	330.00-865.00	65.00-200.00	40.00-65.00
6-10 mm.	1650.00-2200.00	465.00-1465.00	85.00-230.00	47.00-68.00
6-11 mm.	2325.00-3000.00	800.00-1725.00	150.00-600.00	55.00-75.00
6-12 mm.	2865.00-4265.00	1325.00-2000.00	265.00-800.00	60.00-100.00
7-10 mm.	2000.00-2325.00	565.00-1600.00	100.00-300.00	50.00-80.00
7-11 mm.	2465.00-3325.00	1000.00-2000.00	230.00-500.00	60.00-100.00
7-12 mm.	3200.00-4530.00	1600.00-2325.00	300.00-825.00	65.00-120.00
8-11 mm.	2730.00-4000.00	1325.00-2325.00	265.00-730.00	65.00-130.00
8-12 mm.	3500.00-4800.00	1900.00-2650.00	330.00-865.00	70.00-210.00

Selected Recent Books on Gems

GENERAL

- BOLMAN, J. *Handboek voor Edelsteenkunde*. Amsterdam: H. J. Paris, 1950. Very large and exhaustive treatment of the entire subject; in Dutch.
- CAVENAGO-BIGNAMI MONETA, S. *Gemmologia*, 2nd ed. Milan: Ulrico Hoepli, 1965. Very large and exhaustive treatment of the entire subject; in Italian.
- KRAUS, E. H., and SLAWSON, C. B. *Gems and Gem Materials*, 5th ed. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1947. A popular exposition of gemstones, gemology, and the applications of gemstones in the arts and industry.
- LIDDICOAT, R. T., and COPELAND, L. L. *The Jewelers' Manual*. Los Angeles: Gemological Institute of America, 1964. A reference encyclopedia containing much information on gems, gemology, gem lore, and other topics; of particular value to the jeweler.
- SCHLOSSMACHER, K. *Edelsteine und Perlen*, 4th ed. Stuttgart: E. Schweizerbart'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1965. A medium-length, comprehensive treatment of gems and gemology; in German.
- SELWYN, A. *The Retail Jeweller's Handbook*, 7th ed. London: Heywood & Company, Ltd., 1962. An encyclopedia of data and advice for the practising jeweler.
- SMITH, G. F. H. *Gemstones*, 13th ed. London: Methuen & Co., Ltd., 1958. An excellent standard reference textbook on all aspects of gems and gemology.
- WEBSTER, R. *Gems: Their Sources, Descriptions and Identification*. 2 vols. London: Butterworths, 1962. An excellent compilation of data and description covering all gemstones and all aspects of gemology.
- . *The Gemmologists' Compendium*, 3rd ed. London: N.A.G. Press, Ltd., 1964. Numerous data, definitions, and tables of property constants of all gemstones; of special value in gem-testing.

GEM IDENTIFICATION

- ANDERSON, B. W. *Gem Testing*, 7th ed. London: Heywood, Temple Press Books, Ltd., 1964. An excellent standard work covering all aspects of the subject.
- CHUDOBA, K. F., and GÜBELIN, E. J. *Edelsteinkundliches Handbuch*, 2nd ed. Bonn: Wilhelm Stollfuss Verlag, 1966. Comprehensive accumulation of data of great value to the practising gemologist.
- LIDDICOAT, R. T. *Handbook of Gem Identification*, 6th ed. Los Angeles: Gemological Institute of America, 1962. An excellent standard work covering all aspects of the subject.
- PARSONS, C. J., and SOUKUP, E. J. *Gems and Gemology*. Mentone, California: Gembooks, 1961. An elementary textbook for laymen, written in clear, simple style.

GEM CUTTING

- QUICK, L., and LEIPER, H. *Gemcraft*. Philadelphia and New York: Chilton Company, 1959. A popular manual of lapidary instructions.
- SINKANKAS, J. *Gem Cutting—A Lapidary's Manual*, 2nd ed. Princeton, New Jersey: D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., 1962. Comprehensive treatment of the subject with special emphasis on rare and unusual gemstones.
- SPERISEN, F. J. *The Art of the Lapidary*, 2nd ed. Milwaukee: Bruce Publishing Company, 1961. An excellent book emphasizing traditional methods of work.

INDIVIDUAL GEMSTONES

- BEIGBEDER, O. *Ivory*. London: Weidenfeld and Nicholson, 1965. Mainly a pictorial work concerned with the artistic merits of ivory carvings.
- COPELAND, L. L., and others. *The Diamond Dictionary*. Los Angeles: Gemological Institute of America, 1960. A complete and authoritative encyclopedia on all aspects of the subject.
- DICKINSON, J. Y. *The Book of Diamonds*. New York: Crown Publishers, Inc., 1965. Popular treatment of the subject, written interestingly.
- LEECHMAN, F. *The Opal Book*. Sydney: Ure Smith, 1961. Authoritative monograph on precious opal mainly, although common opal is mentioned.
- LEIPER, H. (ed.). *The Agates of North America*. San Diego: Lapidary Journal, 1961. Numerous articles on agate and related quartz gemstones collected from past issues of the *Lapidary Journal*.
- QUICK, L. *The Book of Agates and Other Quartz Gems*. Philadelphia and New York: Chilton Books, 1963. The natural history, lore, and uses of agates and other quartz gemstones.

- REECE, N. C. *The Cultured Pearl: Jewel of Japan*. Rutland, Vermont: Charles E. Tuttle Company, 1958. Interesting account of the development and career of the Japanese cultured pearl industry.
- SAVAGE, G. *Chinese Jade*. London: Cory, Adams & Mackay, 1964. Brief but fairly comprehensive tour through the subject of jade and jade carvings.
- WHITLOCK, H. P., and EHRMANN, M. L. *The Story of Jade*. New York: Sheridan House, 1966. A standard work on jade in its many aspects, with much on curious lore.

MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS

- BAERWALD, M., and MAHONEY, T. *The Story of Jewelry*. New York: Abelard-Schumann, 1960. A good general treatment of gems and their applications in jewelry.
- HUGHES, G. *Modern Jewelry*. New York: Crown Publishers, 1963. Mainly a pictorial record of the development of jewelry from the *art nouveau* period to the present; rich in illustrations of gems used in jewelry.
- PERRY, L. S. *Chinese Snuff Bottles*. Rutland, Vermont: Charles E. Tuttle Company, 1960. The only modern work on the subject, with excellent discussions and illustrations.
- SNOWMAN, A. K. *The Art of Carl Fabergé*, 2nd ed. London: Faber and Faber, Ltd., 1962. Authoritative and richly illustrated record of the career and productions of this famous jewelry house, with much on gemstone carvings.
- SUTHERLAND, B. B. *The Romance of Seals and Engraved Gems*. New York: Macmillan Company, 1965. An interesting work on a long-neglected topic, recounting the author's experiences in professionally engraving gems and with much additional data on the subject.

GEMOLOGICAL JOURNALS AND POPULAR MAGAZINES

- Australian Gemmologist*. Gemmological Association of Australia, Gemology House, 24 Burton Street, Darlinghurst, New South Wales. The journal of the association; issued monthly.
- Gems and Gemology*. Gemological Institute of America, 11940 San Vicente Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, 90049. The journal of the institute, containing many fine articles; issued quarterly.
- Gems and Minerals*. P.O. Box 687, Mentone, California, 92359. A popular monthly magazine for amateur lapidaries and mineral collectors.
- Journal of Gemmology*. Gemmological Association of Great Britain, Saint Dunstan's House, Carey Lane, London EC2. The journal of the association, carrying many fine articles; issued quarterly.
- Lapidary Journal*. P.O. Box 2369, San Diego, California, 92112. A popular monthly magazine devoted primarily to lapidary and jewelry work; a large special issue appears each April and is called *Rockhound Buyers Guide*.

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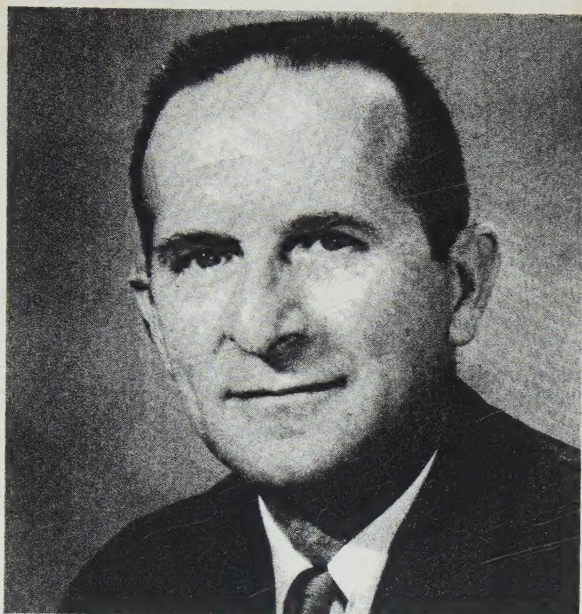
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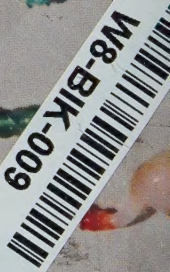
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