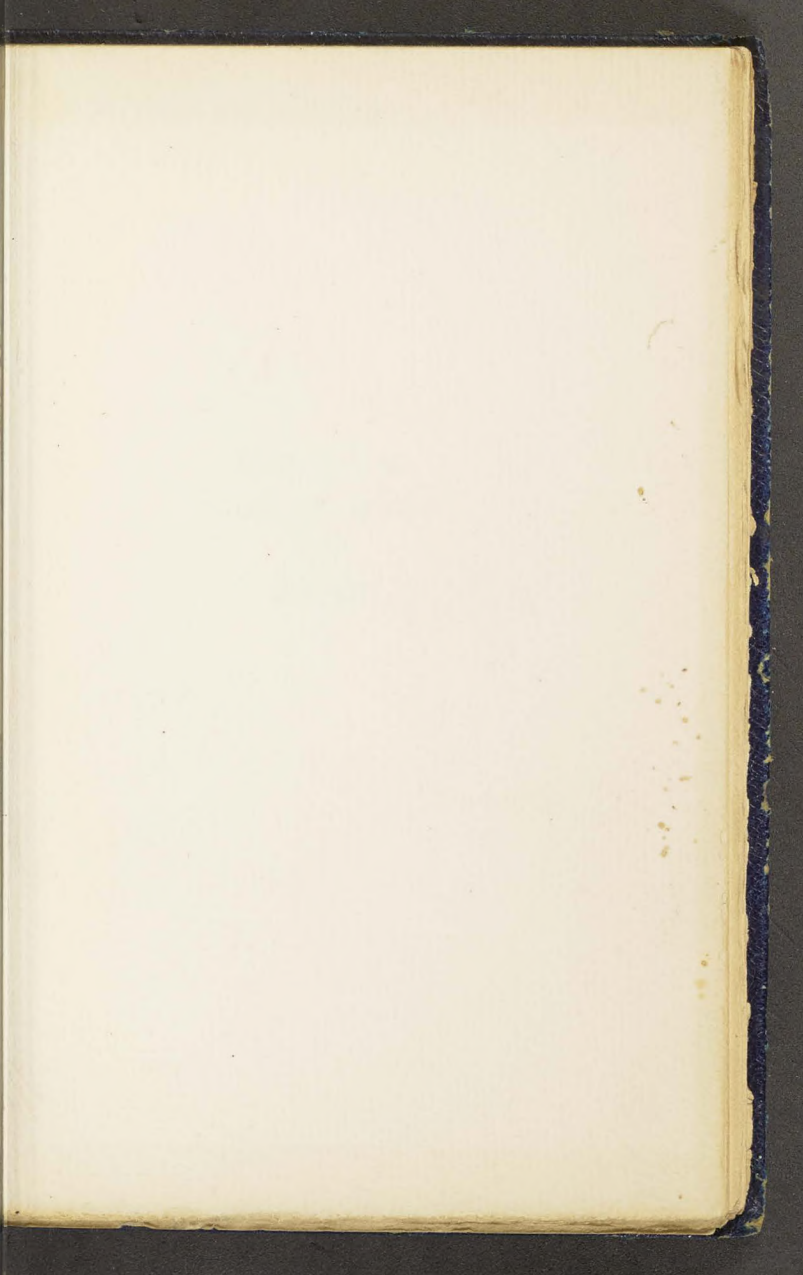
The image shows the front cover of a book. The cover is a deep navy blue with a fine, pebbled texture. A decorative border in gold runs around the perimeter, consisting of multiple parallel wavy lines. The title is printed in a gold, serif font, centered on the cover. The text is arranged in five lines: "Concerning", "Precious Stones", "and", and "Jewels".

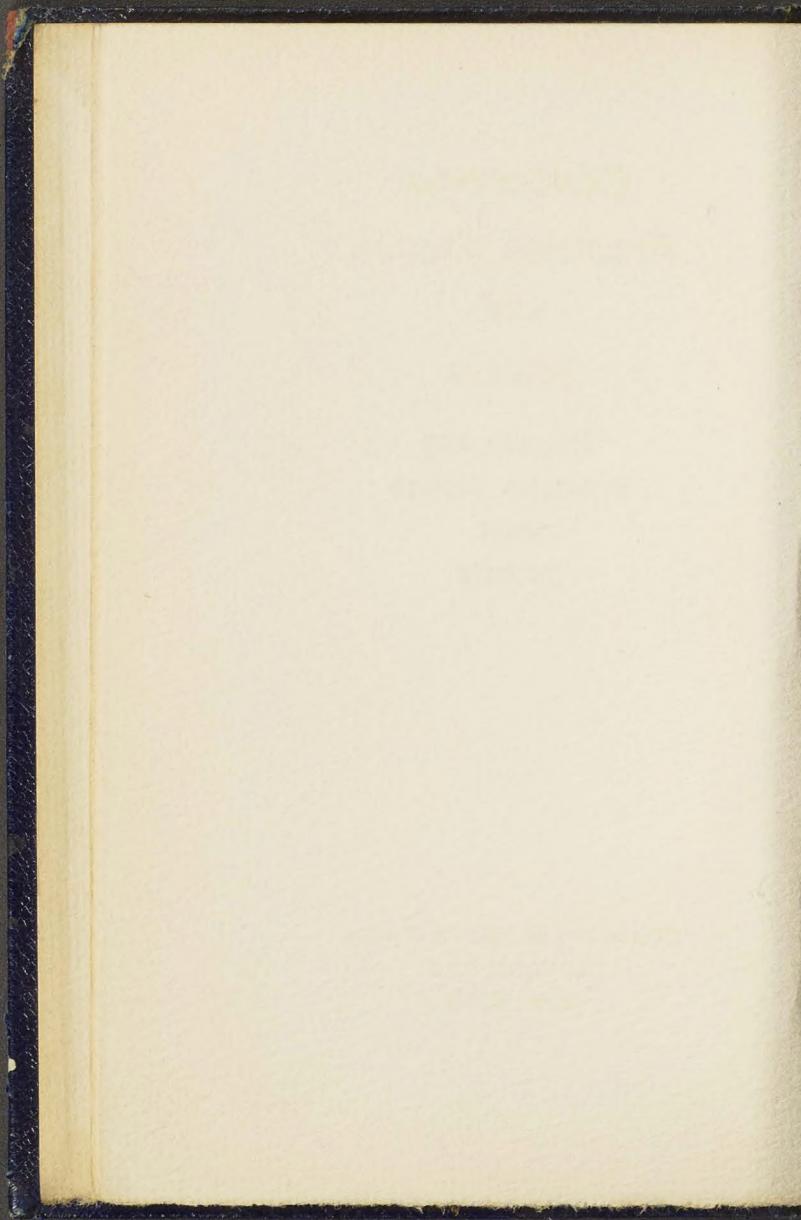
Concerning
Precious Stones
and
Jewels

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**Concerning
Precious Stones
and
Jewels**



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**Concerning
Precious Stones
and
Jewels**

**Theodore H. Kohn & Son
Jewellers
New York**

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**Concerning
Precious Stones
and
Jewels**

Concerning Precious Stones and Jewels

A precious stone, a gem, a jewel—to-day as in the earliest times the words suggest at once beauty and color, something rare and greatly to be desired. Perhaps we no longer delight, as Aladdin did, in marble basins filled to overflowing with diamonds, rubies, sapphires, and emeralds; we recognize now that great quantities of gems are not of artistic importance, but that it is the individual stone, carefully selected, and appropriately mounted, which we rightly prize.

Since the dawn of history personal adornment has been an

object of interest to all races of mankind. No tribe of savages, however rude, has failed to show a liking for some kind of decoration. When more attractive materials were not obtainable, the common objects of the wayside—shells or pebbles, berries or feathers—were put to service; but whenever jewels could be secured they surpassed in favor all other articles of ornamentation. The very word jewel, derived from the French “joie,” means “joy” and “gladness,” and jewels have played an important part not only in the pleasure but in the art and history of mankind. To-day, as in past ages, they are still the favorite tokens of love and esteem.

It has been well said that a gift should be as genuine as the sentiment it expresses. A fine

jewel is the gift par excellence, and moreover it endures to serve as a constant reminder of the giver. Too much care and consideration cannot be bestowed on the selection of a jewel.

As the charm of flowers is increased by artistic arrangement in vases of appropriate shape and color and material, so a precious stone should be set with due regard to design, material, and workmanship. The beauty of a stone is truly revealed by an appropriate setting.

The mounting of gems and the creation of handsome pieces of jewelry require expert knowledge. The determination of the most harmonious combinations of form and color bring into play the artistic instinct and talent of the jeweller. It is in his role as de-

signer that the great jeweller is indeed an artist who carries on the traditions of a craft which has enlisted men with the finest sense of beauty—in the days of the Egyptians, Assyrians, and Greeks; in the Sixteenth Century with its masterpieces by Dürer, Holbein, and Cellini; and again in our own day, when the artistic attitude toward jewelry is once more in the ascendant.

For many years the so-called commercial attitude towards jewelry prevailed. This view regarded the monetary or intrinsic value of the stones as most important. The newer attitude, while not disregarding value, nevertheless emphasizes the artistic quality of the jewel as paramount.

The purchaser of an ornament now seeks artistic excellence of

design, fine handiwork in the mounting, and suitability of the jewel to the character of the wearer. The owner, moreover, recognizes that many jewels when worn at one time diminish each other's beauty, and that the appeal of each is increased when it is chosen and worn with careful consideration of its suitability for the occasion, and its appropriateness in color and design for the particular gown.

Although stones and materials are subordinated to design, nevertheless a charming design developed with inferior material has about it an air of false pretense. Even if the imitation is difficult of detection, the pretense deprives the owner of the satisfaction which is derived from the knowledge that a jewel is genuine.

The layman is hardly qualified to judge genuineness. He must therefore rely very largely upon the knowledge and integrity of the jeweller. This at once suggests a relation of confidence and indicates the true role of the jeweller as a trustworthy adviser. Accurate and complete information regarding the value, genuineness, and history of individual gems is due the customer, and will be gladly offered by the dependable jeweller.

In the mounting of diamonds, the most interesting development in recent years has been the introduction and general use of platinum. Platinum not only harmonizes in color with diamonds but it does not change or tarnish under any circumstances.

One of the most striking evi-

dences of good taste in jewelry is the recognition, particularly in America, of the beauty of pearls. The unobtrusiveness, the refinement, the soft lustre of the pearl is becoming to women; pearls harmonize readily with the wearer's complexion; they introduce no elements of contrast or vulgar display.

In estimating the value of a diamond, pearl, or other gem, three principal qualities must be considered: color, brilliancy, and perfection. In the case of each gem there is a true color which is rare. Brilliancy depends upon certain structural qualities and correct cutting. Perfection is freedom from flaws or defects; but it is important to recognize that minor and especially invisible defects do not detract appreciably from the

beauty of a stone which has the essential virtues of good color and brilliancy. To be sure, commercial value is directly influenced by the perfection of the stones, but stones may be genuine and of great artistic value and still contain very slight imperfections. Size and weight are less important characteristics bearing upon value. The purchaser who is unfamiliar with the technique by which value is determined must entrust the selection of gems to a jeweller of unquestioned integrity and unfailing accuracy of judgment.

Strictly speaking the precious stones are only seven in number—the diamond, the pearl, the ruby, the sapphire, the emerald, the oriental catseye, and the alexandrite; but to these are often added the so-called semi-precious

stones—such as the amethyst, the topaz, the tourmaline, the aquamarine, the chrysoprase, the peridot, the opal, the zircon, and the jade.

The charm of precious stones lies mainly in their beauty—in brilliancy, clearness, and above all, richness of color—"the blazing red of the ruby, the angry green of the emerald, the cold blue of the sapphire, and the white hot glory of the diamond," so vividly described by Kipling in his story of the Naulahka.

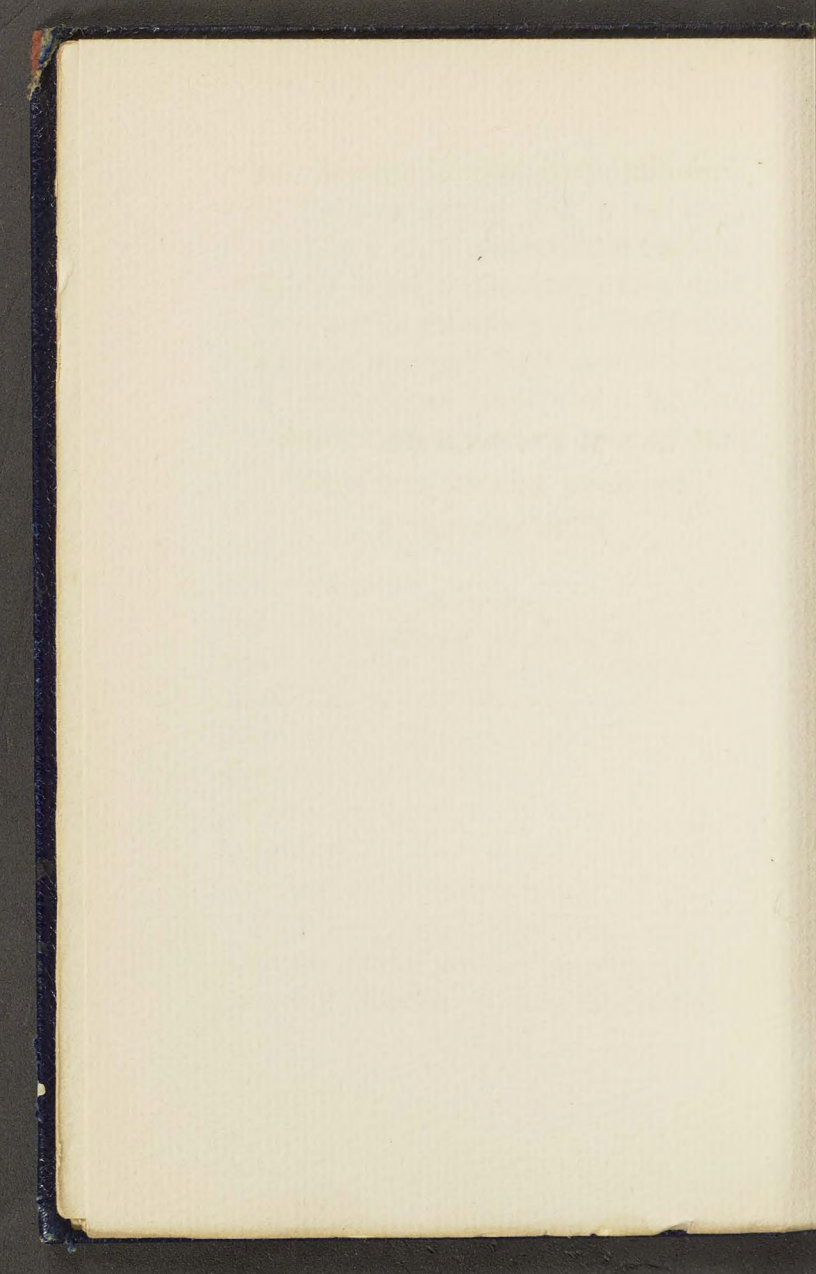
Two other qualities of precious stones, hardness and scarcity, add to their worth. To their hardness they owe their power of taking a high polish, as well as their durability; while their rarity, although a variable quality, is one of the chief elements of their value.

Jewels have always been associated with the pomp and splendor of royalty. Magnificent collections of precious stones are the pride of great museums. Famous diamonds such as the Great Mogul and the Kohinur have won a place for themselves in history.

Poets have always delighted in sentences studded with gems. We read in Proverbs, "A gift is as a precious stone in the eyes of him that hath it." Shakespeare's Juliet "hangs upon the cheek of night like a rich jewel in an Ethiop's ear." Milton, describing the approach of evening, says, "Now glowed the firmament with living sapphires." Browning's hillside at morning is "dew-pearled."

And yet long association with pageantry and poetic imagination has not robbed jewels of their

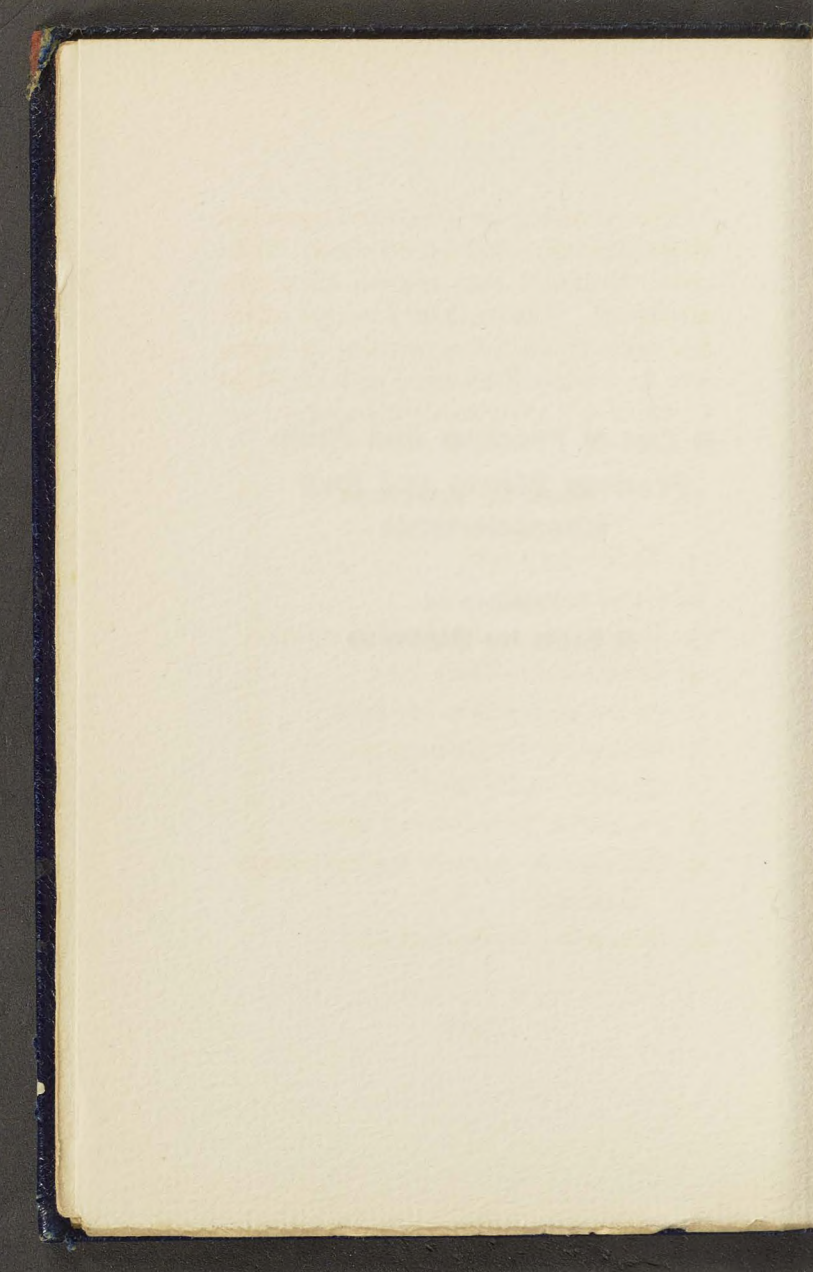
intimate personal character. A gem as a gift is the symbol of highest admiration. As a possession and ornament a jewel which combines the elements of beauty, genuineness, and appropriateness will be a continual satisfaction, a lasting source of pleasure.



**A List of Precious and Semi-
Precious Stones and their
Characteristics**

PRECEDED BY

A Scale for Hardness



The following list of stones comprises those generally used by jewellers. Their color, hardness, and sources of supply are stated. The scale for hardness which has been in use for a century or more, was devised by Professor Friedrich Mohs (1773-1839), a German mineralogist.

Scale for Hardness

1. TALC—very soft
2. GYPSUM—soft
3. CALCITE—low degree of hardness
4. FLUOR-SPAR—fairly hard
5. APATITE—medium hardness
6. FELDSPAR—scratches glass
7. QUARTZ—quite hard
8. PRECIOUS TOPAZ—very hard
9. CORUNDUM—hardest mineral except
diamond
10. DIAMOND—hardest mineral

Precious and Semi-Precious Stones and Their Characteristics

<i>Name of Gem</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>Hardness</i>	<i>Source of Supply</i>
ALEXANDRITE	Olive Green	8.5	Russia, India
AMBER	Yellow	2.5	Prussia, Norway
AMETHYST	Purple	7.	Siberia, Brazil, Uruguay, U. S. A.
AQUAMARINE	Sea-Green	7.5 to 8	Brazil, North Carolina
CATSEYE	Yellow, Brown, Sage Green		
CHRYSOBERYL	Sage Green	8.5	Ceylon, Brazil
CHRY SOLITE	Sage Green	8.5	Ceylon, Brazil
CHRY SOPRASE	Yellowish Green	6.5 to 7	Egypt, U. S. A., Brazil
CORAL	Green	6.	Silesia, India, U. S. A.
DIAMOND	Red, Pink, White Colorless	3-75 10.	Sicily, Japan, Sardinia South Africa, India, Belgian Congo, British Guiana, Angola

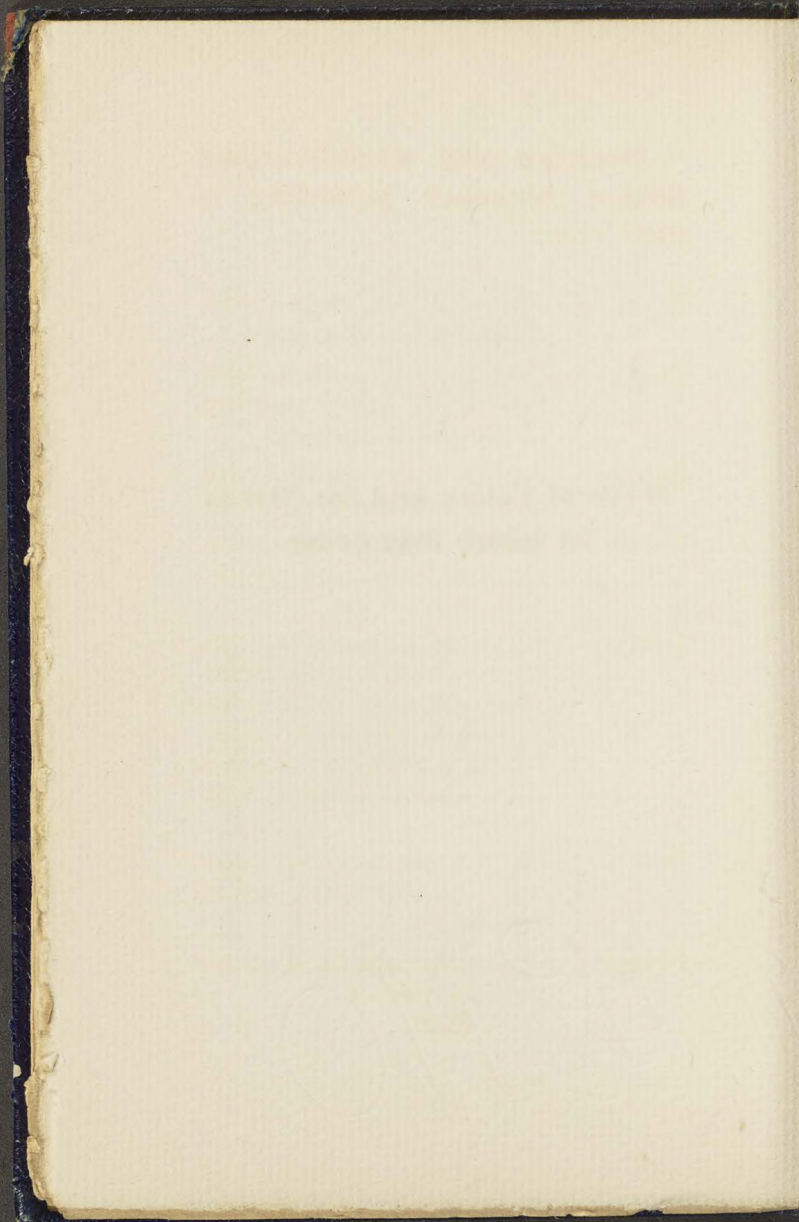
Precious and Semi-Precious Stones and Their Characteristics—Continued

Name of Gem	Color	Hardness	Source of Supply
EMERALD	Green	7.5 to 8	Columbia, India, Egypt, North Carolina
GARNET	Red	6.5 to 7.5	Bohemia, Brazil, U. S. A.
JADE	Green	6.5	China, New Zealand, Turkestan, Burma
LAPIS-LAZULI	Blue	5 to 5.5	Afghanistan, Siberia
OPAL	Iridescent	5.5 to 6.5	Queensland, New South Wales, Mexico, Hungary
PEARL	White	2.5 to 3.5	Ceylon, Panama, Australia, U. S. A.
PERIDOT	Green	6.5 to 7	Egypt, Burma, Queensland, U. S. A.

Precious and Semi-Precious Stones and Their Characteristics—Continued

Name of Gem	Color	Hardness	Source of Supply
RUBY	Red	9.	Ceylon, Burma, Siam
SAPPHIRE	Blue	9.	Burma, New South Wales, Ceylon, Montana
SPINEL	Yellowish Red	8.	Ceylon, Burma, Siam
TOPAZ	Yellow	7. to 8.	Brazil, Scotland, Spain, North Carolina
TOURMALINE	Pink, Green, Yellow, Blue	7. to 7.5	North Carolina, India, Brazil, Maine
TURQUOISE	Blue	6.	Persia, Egypt, New Mexico, Arizona
ZIRCON	Brown	7.5	Ceylon, Bohemia, Germany

**A list of Colors and the Stones
in which they occur**

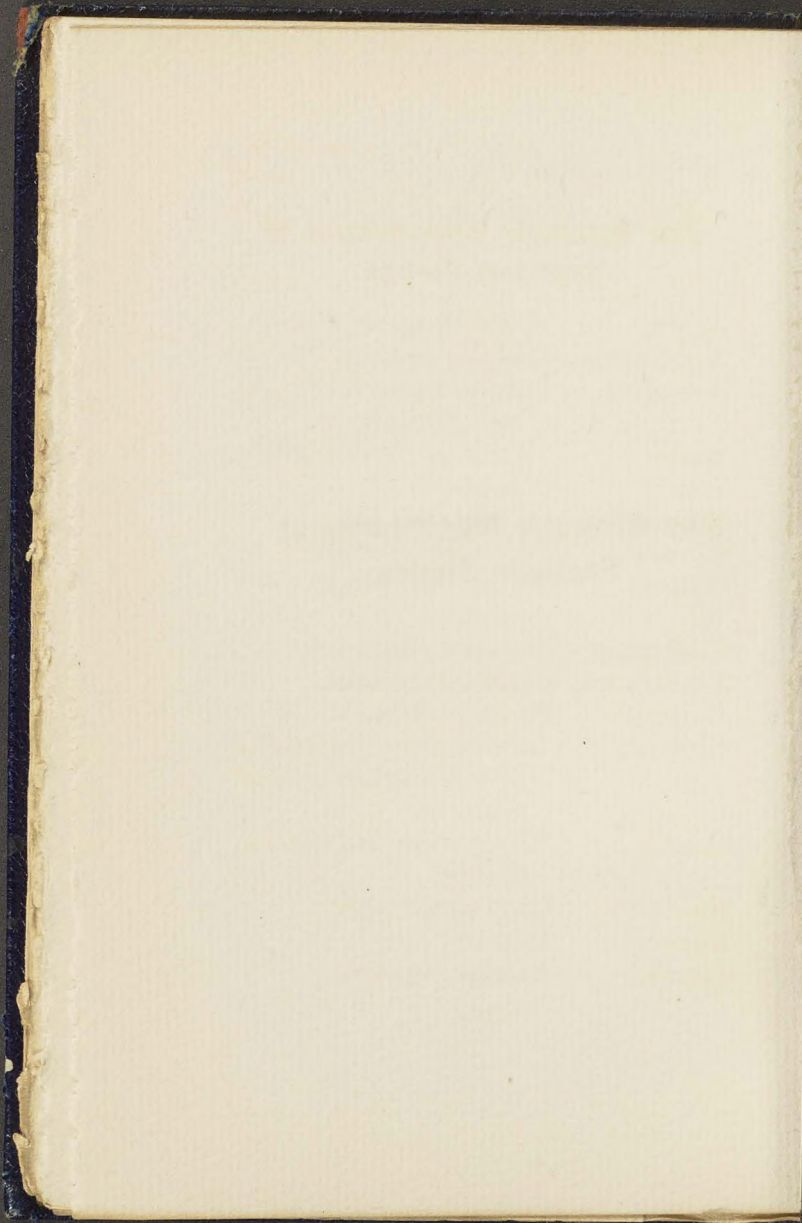


**Precious and Semi-Precious
Stones arranged according to
their color.**

- BLACK** Hematite, jet, onyx, pearl,
quartz, tourmaline, opal.
- BLUE** Aquamarine, chalcedony,
lapis-lazuli, opal, sapphire,
tourmaline, turquoise.
- BROWN** Amber, agate, diamond, sar-
donyx, topaz, zircon.
- COLORLESS** Beryl, crystal, corundum,
diamond, moonstone, quartz,
tourmaline, topaz.
- GREEN** Alexandrite, amazonite, aqua-
marine, bloodstone, chalce-
dony, chrysolite, chrysoprase,
corundum, chrysoberyl, emer-
ald, jade, malachite, obsidian,
opal, olivine, peridot, tour-
maline.
- PINK** Beryl, coral, corundum, kun-
zite, quartz, pearl, spinel,
tourmaline.
- PURPLE** Almandine, amethyst, corun-
dum, tourmaline.

RED	Agate, alexandrite, aventurine, coral, garnet, ruby, sardonyx, spinel, hyacinth, tourmaline.
WHITE	Chalcedony, coral, opal, onyx, quartz, pearl.
YELLOW	Amber, chrysoberyl, corundum, diamond, pearl, spinel, topaz, fire opal, zircon, chrysolite.

**The Symbolic Significance of
Precious Stones**



The Symbolic Significance of Precious Stones

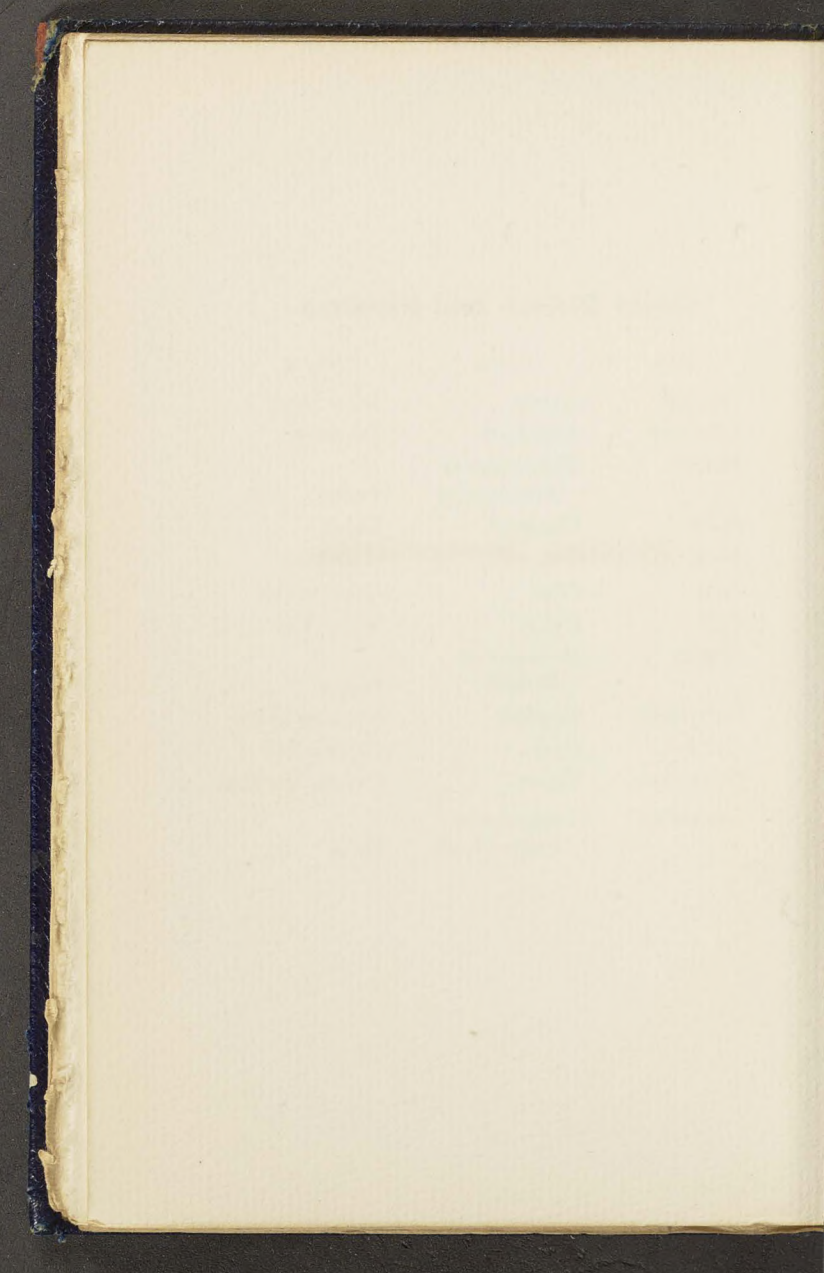
AGATE	Health; longevity; wealth.
ALEXANDRITE	Undying devotion.
AMETHYST	Deep and pure love; prevents intoxication.
BERYL	Happiness; everlasting youth.
BLOODSTONE	Courage; wisdom.
CARNELIAN	Prevents misfortune.
CATSEYE	Warns of danger and trouble.
CHALCEDONY	Disperses melancholy.
CHRYSOLITE	Gladdens the heart.
DIAMOND	Purity; innocence.
EMERALD	Immortality; incorruptibility; conquers sin and trial.
GARNET	Insures power and victory; fidelity.
HYACINTH	Gives second sight.
JACINTH	Modesty.
JASPER	Courage; wisdom.

MOONSTONE	Good luck.
ONYX	Conjugal felicity.
OPAL	Hope; innocence; purity.
PEARL	Purity; innocence.
RUBY	Charity; dignity; divine power.
SAPPHIRE	Constancy; truth; virtue.
SARDONYX	Conjugal happiness.
TOPAZ	Friendship; happiness.
TURQUOISE	Prosperity; soul cheer.

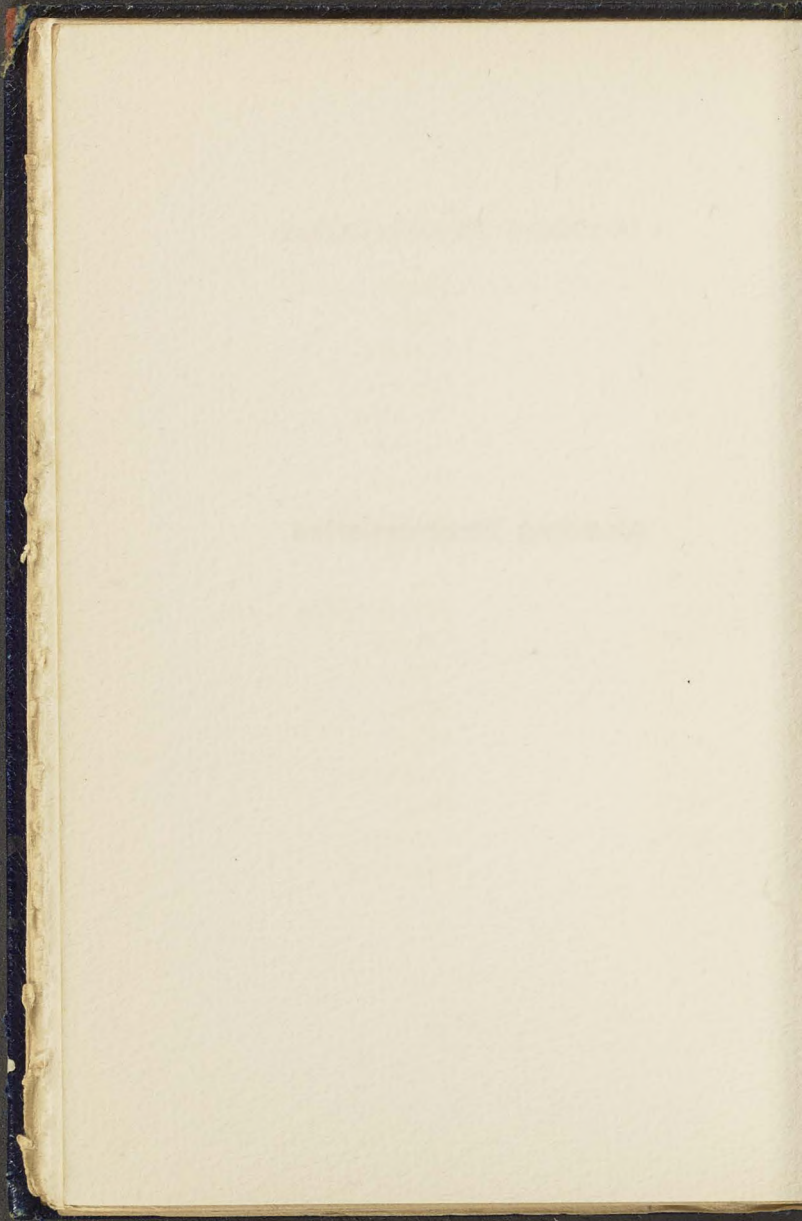
Natal Stones and Flowers

Natal Stones and Flowers

<i>Month</i>	<i>Stones</i>	<i>Flowers</i>
January	Garnet	Snow Drop
February	Amethyst	Primrose
March	Bloodstone or Aquamarine	Violet
April	Diamond	Daisy
May	Emerald	Hawthorn
June	Pearl	Honeysuckle
July	Ruby	Water Lily
August	Sardonyx or Peridot	Poppy
September	Sapphire	Morning Glory
October	Opal	Golden Rod
November	Topaz	Chrysanthemum
December	Turquoise or Lapis-Lazuli	Holly

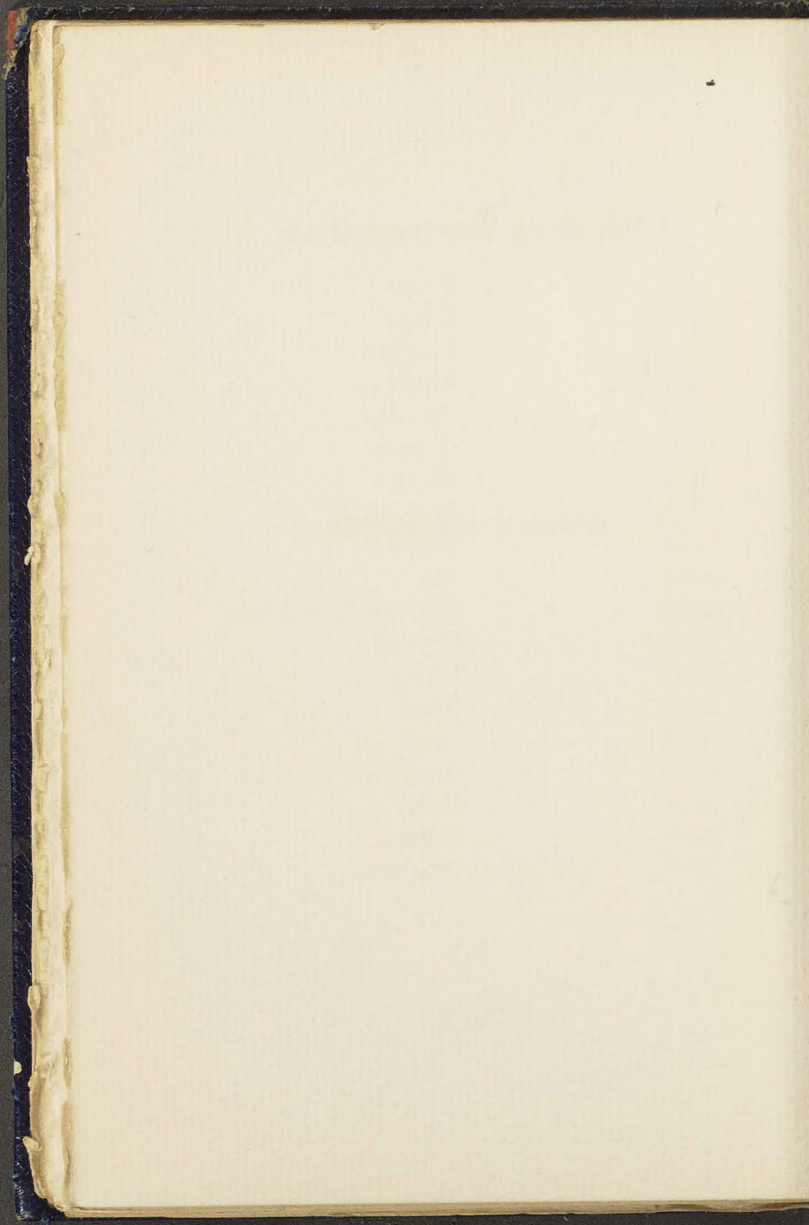


Wedding Anniversaries

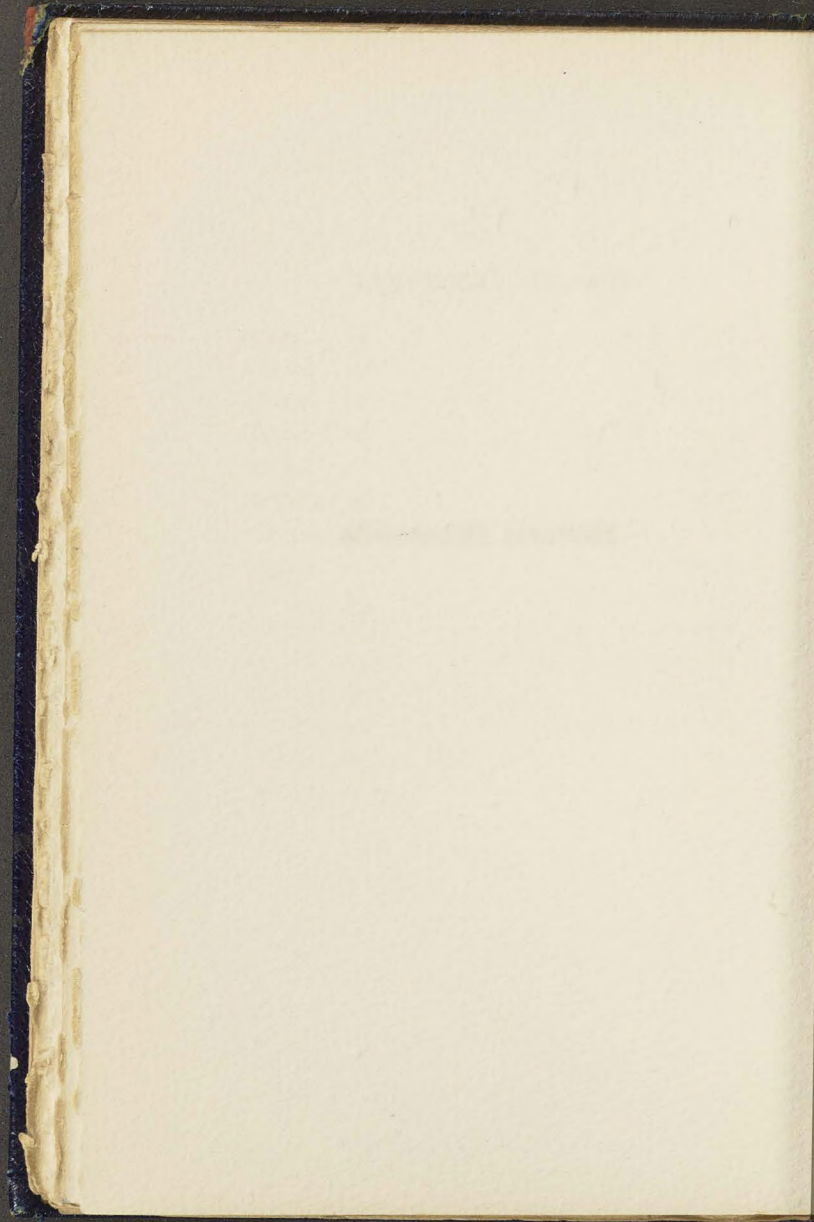


Wedding Anniversaries

1st	.	.	.	.	Paper
2nd	.	.	.	.	Calico
3rd	.	.	.	.	Leather
4th	.	.	.	.	Books
5th	.	.	.	.	Wooden
6th	.	.	.	.	Garnet
7th	.	.	.	.	Woolen
8th	.	.	.	.	Bric-a-brac
9th	.	.	.	.	Topaz
10th	.	.	.	.	Tin
12th	.	.	.	.	Silk and Fine Linen
15th	.	.	.	.	Crystal
20th	.	.	.	.	China
25th	.	.	.	.	Silver
30th	.	.	.	.	Pearl
35th	.	.	.	.	Sapphire
40th	.	.	.	.	Ruby
50th	.	.	.	.	Golden
75th	.	.	.	.	Diamond



Historic Diamonds



Historic Diamonds

Polar Star	40	carats
Pigott	81	carats
Orloff	195	carats
Pasha of Egypt	40	carats
Shah of Persia	71	carats
Nassak	89	carats
Great Mogul	280	carats
Kohinur	106	carats
Sancy	53	carats
Florentine	139	carats
Regent	137	carats
Excelsior	239	carats
Star of the South	125	carats
Hope	44	carats
Cullinan	576	carats

