

Displays
from 2020
Uxbridge
Rock Show



GYPSUM VARIETIES
 Gypsum is a very soft, white or light-colored evaporite mineral. Having the relatively easy cleavage, it is powdered from evaporite basins. Gypsum occurs in the sea, salt lakes, salt springs and caves.
 50. Gypsum 'Desert Rose', Missouri
 51. Salt 'spun wavy'
 52. Iceland
 53. Alchian Blue Anchor Box, Somerset

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PICTURES IN STONE
 Some rocks naturally have patterns and designs which look like pictures of landscapes or plants. Over time people have cut and polished these rocks for jewelry and for decorative floor tiles.
 34-37. Pavia Parasite Landscape Marble, Pavia, Italy
 38 & 4. Mosaic-veined, Swaziland
 39. Iron spotted Schistose Limestone, Germany
 40. Chaudhri in Swaziland Limestone, Germany
 41. Banded Agate
 42. Banded Agate vein
 43. Canyon Marble, Bismarck Channel area
 44. Landscape Marble color

Pavia Parasite Landscape Marble is a rare marble that is a limestone from near Pavia, Italy. The Pavia Parasite Landscape Marble is a rare marble that is a limestone from near Pavia, Italy. The Pavia Parasite Landscape Marble is a rare marble that is a limestone from near Pavia, Italy. The Pavia Parasite Landscape Marble is a rare marble that is a limestone from near Pavia, Italy.

IRON PYRITES
 Often called 'Fool's Gold', the cubic crystals formed from the Greek word pyrites. Pyrites is a common mineral in igneous and metamorphic rocks. It is often found in association with other minerals such as quartz, calcite, and magnetite. Pyrites is a common mineral in igneous and metamorphic rocks. It is often found in association with other minerals such as quartz, calcite, and magnetite. Pyrites is a common mineral in igneous and metamorphic rocks. It is often found in association with other minerals such as quartz, calcite, and magnetite.



Connemara marble
 Verd antique is the national gemstone of Ireland, where it is called Connemara marble, named after the region in the western part of the country in which it is quarried (including Lissougher in Recces, County Galway, and in Chiffen).^[2]

Pre-Cambrian limestone
 Derbyshire

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CARVED CURIOSITIES

These household ornaments have all been hand-carved from natural decorative stones in a variety of places around the world.

54. Shelly Limestone curled-up sleeping tabby cat.
55. Bowenite flower candle-holder with Nephritic Jade leaves.
56. Bowenite Chinese 'Foo dog' lion.
57. Bowenite Chinese Qing-style horse.
58. Bowenite Chinese Buddha with five apprentices and lotus flowers.
59. Chinese Fluorite panther card holder.
60. Fluorite 'Blue John' bowl, Derbyshire.
61. 'Fancy' Jasper fish, Pakistan.
62. Lepidolite kitten, Zimbabwe.
71. Pietra dura rose picture, Florence, Italy

Shelly Limestone is not often used for sculpture as the fossils tend to hide the details. It works for simple shapes like this tabby cat, however. It occurs around the world and throughout geological time and is formed under warm shallow seas. **Portland Stone** is a shelly limestone from Dorset used as a facing stone for many prestigious buildings in London.

Bowenite is a hard, compact variety of the serpentine species antigorite. Considered a semi-precious gemstone, it has been used for tools, weapons and jewellery by the Māori in New Zealand, and for jewellery by the Fabergé. Deposits are found around the world including Afghanistan, China, New Zealand, South Africa and the United States. It ranges in colour from dark green to light olive green and yellow. Bowenite was named in 1850 after George T. Bowen, geologist.

Chinese Fluorite The word fluorite is derived from the Latin verb *fluere*, meaning to flow. The mineral is used industrially as a flux in iron smelting. Fluorite gave its name to the phenomenon of **fluorescence**, 'glowing' under ultraviolet light frequencies. Fluorite is found throughout the world with the largest reserves being found in South Africa, Mexico and China, with China being the highest producer. It occurs as a vein deposit, especially with metallic minerals, where it often forms a part of the **gangue** (the surrounding "host-rock"). It is often of hydrothermal origin, where it often forms a part of the **gangue** (the surrounding "host-rock"). It is often called "the most colourful mineral in the world" as it has been found in every colour of the rainbow, mostly due to impurities. It is a fairly soft decorative stone not ideal for jewellery as it scratches easily.

Derbyshire 'Blue John' Fluorite comes from the famous caverns in **Castleton** in Derbyshire, England. During the 19th century, this attractive fluorite was mined for its ornamental value. The term 'Blue John' comes from the French for its dominant colours "bleu jaune" (blue and yellow). It is now scarce, and only a few hundred kilograms are mined each year for ornamental and lapidary use.

Jasper is a mixture of microgranular quartz and chalcedony, an opaque impure variety of silica, usually red, yellow, brown or green in colour. The red colour is due to iron inclusions. People have used it as a gemstone since prehistoric times. The name means "spotted or speckled stone", and is derived from Old French *jaspe*. Jasper is formed by circulation of hot mineral-rich water usually in sedimentary rocks.

Lepidolite is found naturally in a variety of colours, mainly pink, purple and red caused by trace amounts of manganese. It is a member of the mica group and is the most abundant lithium-bearing mineral as well as being a source of rare elements caesium and rubidium. It occurs in high temperature quartz veins and in granite pegmatites found all over the world. The name "lepidolite" comes from the Greek words meaning "scale" and "stone", because the mineral grows in scale-like plates. It also goes by the names of "litha mica," "lavenderite," "lavender- or lilac-stone," and "flower sugillite."

Pietra dura is an inlay technique using cut and fitted, highly polished coloured stones to create images. Coloured stones, particularly marbles, are used, along with semiprecious, and even precious stones, generally on green, white or black marble base stones. Typically, the resulting panel is polished flat.

Often called fool's gold, pyrite has been known since ancient times. It is a common mineral in igneous rocks such as diorite, gabbro, and granite. It is also found in metamorphic rocks such as schist, gneiss, and amphibolite. In sedimentary rocks, it is often associated with other sulfide minerals such as galena, sphalerite, and hematite. Pyrite is formed hydrothermally in these rocks. Also, as shown here, it can be formed radiatively to form discs or spheres under soft sedimentary rocks under anaerobic (no oxygen) conditions. It is found widely throughout the world.

63. Ammonite fossil replaced by pyrite, cut and polished for display.

64 & 65. Ammonite fossil replaced by pyrite, cut and polished for display.

66. Pyrite 'sun'.

67. Cubic striated crystals.

68. Pyrite octahedron crystals.

69. Crystals from Llan, Lyme Regis.

70. Radiating nodules from Fulkestone foreshore.

Pyrite 'sun'

Pyrite 'sun' is a form of pyrite that is formed radiatively from a central point. It is a common mineral in igneous rocks such as diorite, gabbro, and granite. It is also found in metamorphic rocks such as schist, gneiss, and amphibolite. In sedimentary rocks, it is often associated with other sulfide minerals such as galena, sphalerite, and hematite. Pyrite is formed hydrothermally in these rocks. Also, as shown here, it can be formed radiatively to form discs or spheres under soft sedimentary rocks under anaerobic (no oxygen) conditions. It is found widely throughout the world.

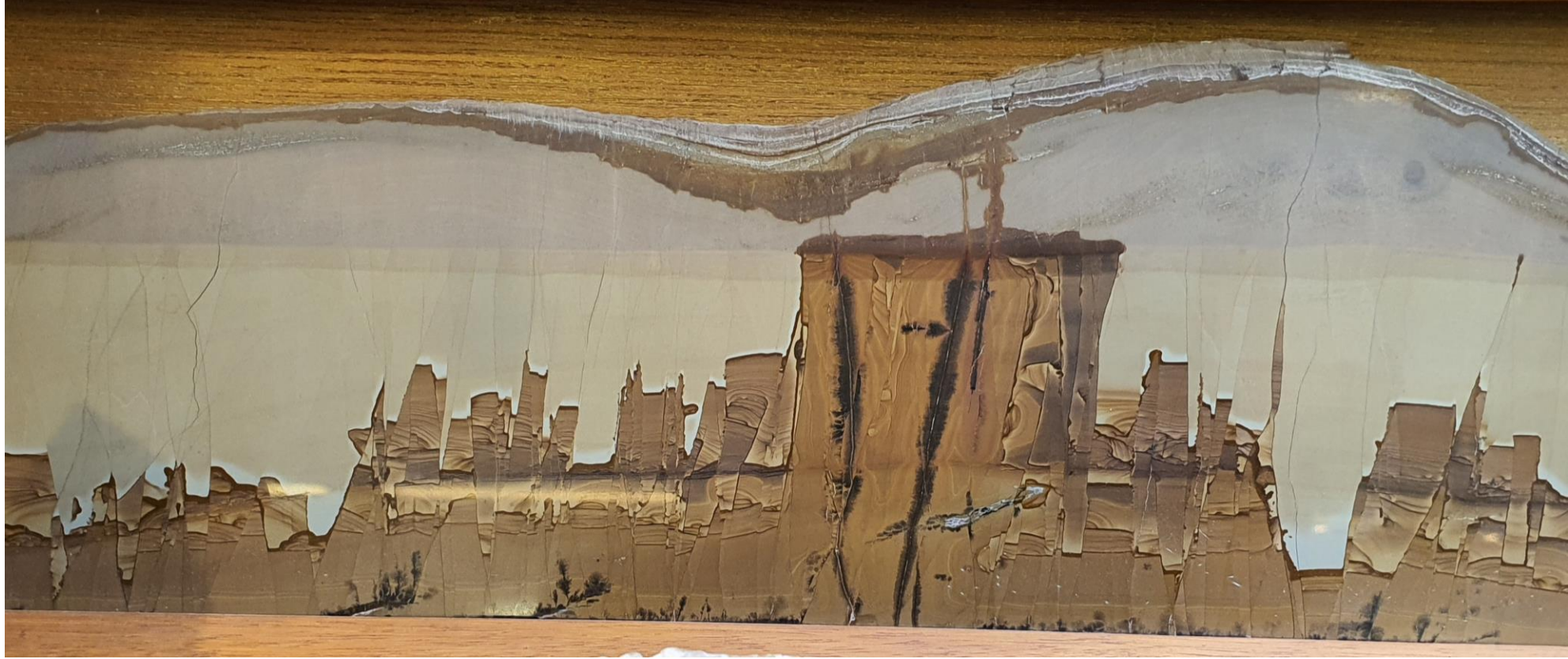
Iron Pyrites



Originally
the soft
colourful
sts.



Landscape Marble



When we cut through rocks we find beautiful patterns.

Sometimes what we see looks almost man-made, such as these 'landscapes', which formed naturally.

Pictures in Stone





Devon Marble Inlay



Connemara marble

Verd antique is the national gemstone of Ireland, where it is called **Connemara marble**, named after the region in the western part of the country in which it is quarried (including Lissoughter in Recess, County Galway, and in Clifden).^[8]

CONNEMARA
MARBLE
IRELAND

Carved Coal



2019 Uxbridge Rock Show display



Garnet almandine variety $Fe_2Al_2Si_2O_{12}$
Dark red rhombododecahedron crystal form. Good quality crystals can be used as cut or polished gems.
ORIGIN: Occurs commonly in metamorphic rocks, mainly schists and gneisses.
FOUND: Widespread in metamorphic zones.

Agate SiO_2
Banded chalcedony (crystalline quartz) which may have zones of different colours. Often artificially coloured for jewellery and ornaments.
ORIGIN: Occurs typically as a cavity infilling in lava.
FOUND: Widely distributed in volcanic areas.

OBSIDIAN

SNOWFLAKE OBSIDIAN

OBSIDIAN Extrusive igneous rock full of closely packed embryonic crystals which scatter light entering the body of the rock thus giving it a sheen.

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2019 Uxbridge Rock Show display



2018 Uxbridge Rock Show display



Iron
Found by a member of the Hillingdon UK Gemology Group on the beach at Middleton-on-Sea H. Sussex, circa 1997.
The discoverer, Len Fenton, used to holiday there with his children and they were always finding bits of pyrite in the sand. On a particular day Len stubbed his toe on a bit that was just sticking out of the sand. He excavated, and kept on excavating until this entire specimen was revealed.

Haematite



from



to



Agate and Sandstone



Agate SiO_2

Banded chalcedony (crystalline quartz) which may have zones of different colours. Often artificially coloured for jewellery and ornaments.

ORIGIN: Occurs typically as a cavity infilling in lava.

FOUND: Widely distributed in volcanic areas.

Banded Agate Pebbles SiO_2
Marazion Bay, Cornwall

Garnet and Marcasite

Garnet almandine variety $\text{Fe}_2\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{12}$
Dark red rhombododecahedron crystal form. Good quality crystals can be used as cut or polished gems.
ORIGIN: Occurs commonly in metamorphic rocks, mainly schists and gneisses.
FOUND: Widespread in metamorphic rocks

Garnet var. Almandite
 $\text{Fe}_3\text{Al}_2(\text{SiO}_4)_3$
Marshall, N. Carolina, USA

Marcasite FeS_2

Bronze-yellow, opaque, metallic. Various forms, frequently 'cockscomb' or spear-shaped twinned crystals.
ORIGIN: Hydrothermal veins, deposited at low temperatures in near-surface deposits of limestone, chalk or clay, as crystals, concretions or replacement of fossils.
FOUND: Worldwide.

Marcasite FeS_2
Folkestone

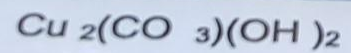
Marcasite FeS_2
Lyme Regis, Dorset



Malachite



MALACHITE



Green, vitreous, opaque; perfect cleavage, conchoidal fracture.

ORIGIN. Associated with copper and azurite

FOUND. Zaire, Hungary, Namibia and Russia



jasper

coal

Jade



NEW ZEALAND
GREENSTONE
NEPHRITE JADE

GENUINE JADE
ALASKA

ASUANTI REGION

KIM
DAV
36
Ric

Lapis Lazuli $(\text{Na,Ca})_8(\text{Al,Si})_{12}\text{O}_{24}(\text{S,SO}_4)$
Azure-blue opaque non-crystallised semi-precious
gemstone with gold flecks of iron pyrites.
ORIGIN: Contact-metamorphosed limestone.
COUNTRY: Afghanistan



Lapis Lazuli (Lazurite)
 $(\text{Na,Ca})_8(\text{Al,Si})_{12}\text{O}_{24}(\text{S,SO}_4)$
USSR