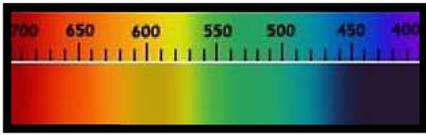


Warning: this version has been completed with Google Translate , it certainly contains errors or inaccuracies.

Technical sheet - general: Jet

Gemma - names	(Italian - gíaietto) (English -jet) (French - jais) (Spanish - azabache) (Portuguese - Piedra a jato) (Thai - แจ็ค cěth)	(German - Jet) (Arabic - طائرة نفاثة tayirat nafaatha) (Russian - Джет Dzhet) (Mandarin - 喷射 pē nsh is) (Swahili - Ndege) (Hindi - जेट jet)	photo 	
Colors (GIA)	Jet is not a fossil resin but a mineraloid of vegetable origin similar to coal, a variety of bright black lignite. that if it can somehow remember amber. Typically black in color , but can also be brown .			
Cause of Color	The jet was formed from the fossilized wood of a conifer of the Araucaria family. This plant was endemic to the continent that is now known as Europe between 200 million (part of the supercontinent Laurasia) of years and 65 million years (when it became extinct, Europe was still attached to what became North America), between Jurassic period , intermediate period of the Mesozoic Era (between 215 and 145 million years ago) and the end of the Cretaceous period (145-65 million years ago). The wood has transformed as a result of the enormous pressures it suffered. Jet is found in sedimentary rocks that date back mainly to the Lias (or lower Jurassic, 200-175 million years ago). It contains traces of mineral elements such as aluminum, silicone and sulfur, with more than 12-19% mineral oil and is similar to lignite, halfway between peat and bituminous coal. Idiochromatic Gem			
Classification	Mineral class	Species - Group (mineral) Jet -	Variety /	
Optical properties	Specific Gravity: 1.19-1.35 Municipality: 1 , 30	RI: 1,640 -1,680; 1.66 (point) Polariscope :SR Double refraction: -	Character optical	Pleochroism NO
	Luster (luster) - luster of the fracture Vitreous, velvety, waxy - <i>opaque, waxy</i>		Dispersion (fire) Absent	
Light	Fluorescence SWUV (254 nm) : Inert LWUV (365nm) : Inert		Phosphorescence NO	
Form	Crystalline dress Absent Melting point: 1 ° C	Phenomenal optical effects NO	Crystalline system Amorphous Crystal class	
Chemical formula	Coal (hydrated hydrocarbon) with impurities C.		Spectrometer image  Not indicative	
Fracture	Flaking Absent	Breaking- Parting NO.	Fracture Concoidal	
Durability	Hardness (Mohs) - Absolute 2.5-4; 200	Toughness Fragile	Stability (heat, light, chemicals) Fragile	
Clarity - characteristics	Typical inclusions: Being an opaque material, it has no visible internal characteristics. The only imperfections concern the surface.			
	Guy NA	Transparency (commercial) - transparency Opaque		
Deposits - types of rocks	Whitby jet, the most famous of all, is composed of fossilized wood of species similar to today's Chilean pine (Araucaria araucana). The deposit extends throughout the North York Moors National Park .			

	Geological age : 200 - 65 million years.
Characteristics of rough stones	It usually occurs in coal beds as a black lumpy mass,
Main deposits	The jet from the Asturian area of Villaviciosa (Spain) is considered, together with that of Whitby (England , North Yorkshire about 70 km from York), of better quality. It is also found in Germany (Württemberg), France (Dep. Aude), Poland , and the United States (Colorado, New Mexico, Utah). Minor deposits: Cambodia; Portugal; Canada; Austria; Mongolia; Turkey; Luxembourg; Russian Federation; Italy and Northern Ireland.
Year of discovery	2000 BC : A Bronze Age necklace (approximately 4,000 years old) was discovered during an archaeological dig on the Isle of Man , probably from Whitby, North Yorkshire Man. Once fully assembled, the necklace was shaped like a crescent and made up of several threads. The jewel, found in a tomb also containing human bones, in the western part of the island, is made up of 122 intricately decorated jet beads each measuring between 1 cm and 5 cm.
History	<p>The use of jet jewelry dates back to the Neolithic period in ancient Britain. Evidence suggests that jet was mined from the 2nd-2nd millennium BC. about and what jet work pieces have been found in prehistoric burial mounds. Necklaces made of this organic stone that followed a design based on a distinctive type of late Neolithic, Chalcolithic or (more often) Early Bronze Age necklace called the golden lunula. During the Iron Age it went out of fashion, but had a temporary revival around the beginning of the third century AD, in Roman Britain, when crafted jet objects were shipped to Rome. The end of the Roman occupation of Britain in 455 AD also marked the decline of the jet's popularity. The first reference to the existence of the jet in Spain dates back to the 7th century. Due to the magical powers attributed to this stone, it has always been considered a mysterious gem. The Spanish jet is now a scarce natural resource. In medieval England, monks used it to model rosaries and crosses, but it came back into vogue when, at the end of the 1700s . it began to be systematically extracted from its cliffs or collected from the shores around the village of Whitby, a source known previously but for a long time almost unused. The jewelry industry flourished soon after, when a retired naval officer known as Captain Tremlett decided to relaunch the gem. Tremlett asked the local craftsman, Mathew Hill, to create a range of beads using his lathe. It is said that this demand led to the start of the jet industry in Whitby.</p> <p>A jeweler named John Carter established the first jet workshop in Haggarsgate , Whitby, in 1808 .</p> <p>In Georgian jewelry, the jet appeared in small faceted stones surrounding the bezel of mourning rings, the <i>Gallery of Fashion</i>, in 1795 and then again in 1798 , reported; "Jet ornaments, necklaces and earrings are recommended ... for mourning garments; 'black beads and cross.'" In 1797, the London house Garrads (founded 1735) was selling mourning jewelry described as a "black bead necklace" and matching earrings, which were probably jet. Women were advised to wear sets complete with jet beads (which had a similar value to coral), with long earrings and crescent brooches. One such jet set had belonged to the Empress Josephine, Napoleon's divorced wife , who died at the age of fifty in 1814.</p> <p>After the death of George IV first, in 1830, and of Prince Albert then, in 1861, the whole British society often found itself having to observe mourning rituals.</p> <p>Queen Victoria accentuated these anniversaries, precisely after the death of her husband. It was Lord Chamberlain of the Household (Lord Chamberlain of the Household), the senior officer of the UK royal house who introduced the funeral observance protocol after 1830. He stated that all subjects were required to use the Whitby jet. as an ornamental stone. One of the most talented jet sculptors of the time, Issac Greenbury , took his creations to the Great London Exhibition of 1851 where he managed to secure numerous orders for commissioned pieces that can still be seen around the world today.</p> <p>The death of the Duke of Wellington in 1852 gave a further impetus to the now widespread custom of wearing jet by increasing the public's demand for formal mourning clothing such as black robes and jet jewelry . Mourners, including children and servants, were required to adhere to these heavily regulated periods of mourning. The workshops for the processing of this gem, in England, grew dramatically, from about 50, in the mid-19th century, to 204 in 1861 . In 1870 the Whitby industry reached its peak, before catastrophically collapsing. A significant fatal blow was delivered by the arrival of the Spanish jet on the English market from the second half of the 19th century. It is difficult to estimate how much of this material was imported from Asturias, but it is first documented in 1874 and it appears that many tons were available. The Spanish material trade had existed on the European continent for many centuries; it flourished between the seventh and sixteenth centuries century and, although the Spanish supply undoubtedly had some very good quality raw material, apparently, at</p>

	<p>this first juncture the Whitby traders imported rather poor quality gemstones, often containing pyrite, which made them unstable. The finished pieces degraded rapidly, cracking and crumbling. As a result, the confidence of British consumers, at a time of difficulty in the jet trade, collapsed. In addition, the frenzy linked was triggered by royal mourning, but with the departure of Queen Victoria in 1901 , the fashion of wearing the jet also disappeared. In 1889 the Whitby Gazette reported: " <i>It would have been better for the Whitby jet industry, and better for the artistic development, if the Spanish jet trade had never been known in Whitby .</i>" Despite desperate measures to support the Whitby jet industry, as a quality brand system, the industry has not recovered. The mourning trend was really over. In 1915 , <i>The Lady</i> magazine described the Whitby jet trade as " <i>A funeral fetish of fickle fashion .</i>"</p> <p>The last jet master lapidary, Joe Lythe definitively closed this era on his death in 1963. Today the legacy of this golden age of this black stone can be admired in the Whitby Jet Museum, in the quaint town of the same name.</p> <p>Name : The word <i>jet</i> comes from the Latin "Lapis Gagates ", or "stone of the Gages ". Gages was the Latin name (from the homophone Greek word) for a Lycia river in Asia Minor (today in Turkey).</p> <p>In the Italian language, the word jet is only used to indicate mostly a type of very pure black, the "jet black". Instead, it is used in English (jet) or French (jais) novels, as a term of comparison or as an ornamental stone.</p> <p>Other trade names: jet, gagate , black amber, lignite and lignite gem.</p> <p>Variety : /</p>
<p>Property attributed</p>	<p>The ancient Greeks believed that wearing the jet could secure the favor of the gods. In the Americas, the Pueblo Indians buried objects made of this gem with their dead, believing it would protect the dead in the afterlife. Other ancient cultures thought that the jet could protect the wearer from the evil eye, impending illness, domestic abuse and personal attacks, or the negative energies that cause depression. Because it absorbs this energy, many believe that the jet should be frequently exposed to sunlight , to purify it of the negativity it traps.</p> <p>The Romans regarded the jet as a magical gem that was often used in amulets to protect the wearer from the evil eye. In his <i>Historia Naturalis</i>, Pliny the Elder wrote that this stone could drive away snakes. According to metaphysical beliefs, the jet can push to break negative behavior patterns, brings clarity during the trials of life and tribulations, and is worn by some as a stone of good luck. It is said that it can help to confess one's mistakes, correct wrongs and make amends for people who have hurt themselves. This gem prompts you to remember the value in humility .</p> <p>Curiosity : The term "jet black", which means "pure black", takes its name from the color of the jet, which in English is called jet. There is a form of this gem called <i>hard</i>, which forms in salt water and a <i>soft form</i>, which forms in fresh water. There is also a verb "to jet / jetting " which is used to indicate a search and recovery activity for this gem.</p> <p>Planet: NA</p> <p>Month: NA Zodiac sign: Capricorn</p> <p>Chakra: Root</p>
<p>Treatments</p>	<p>There are no treatments commonly associated with this gem.</p>
<p>Synthetic counterpart</p>	<p>There is no synthetic version of this gem, which however has a limited market. There are, however, numerous imitations on the market.</p>
<p>It can be confused with</p>	<p>There are about 20-30 jet simulants (natural or synthetic), however there are five main ones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the molded glass known as "French jet" or "Vauxhall glass", It has a rather high specific gravity (about 2.9) and is harder (6.0), colder to the touch than jet and may contain bubbles. • vulcanite (a hard black vulcanized rubber also known as "ebonite"). This rubber gives off a sulphurous smell when touched with a hot needle or rubbed with a file and does not have the conchoidal fractures typical of jet. • Bakelite (or similar plastics), a phenolic resin (patented in 1906) used in the Edwardian era. both as and as a simulant for amber and jet. Bakelite shares the hardness of jet, but is more durable and shows no signs of conchoidal fractures around the beadwork holes. • epoxy resins have a characteristic smell of carbolic acid when touched with a hot needle. • black -dyed chalcedony is recognized for its -greater hardness (7), lower RI and coolness to the touch.

	<p>Among the several less common simulants is anthracite , which is a compact non-bituminous variety of coal. It has a glassy to metallic sheen which gives it a "harder" appearance than the softer sheen of jet. Small ornaments are still being made in the UK. In addition, also materials such as turtle horn / shield, bog oak (buried for thousands of years), a material called gutta -percha, a rubbery substance (discovered in 1843) formed from the sap of the Palaquium tree (Palaquium gutta), a plant native to Malaysia and Borneo; le shellac : a resin secreted by the female " lac " insect on the trees of the forests of India and Thailand. It is processed and sold in dry flakes and dissolved in ethanol to produce liquid shellac. It is a natural bio -adhesive polymer and is chemically similar to synthetic polymers and can therefore be considered a natural form of plastic.</p> <p>Parkesine , is a nitrocellulose (a type of artificial plastic) created by Parkes Alexander in 1862. All these materials can be used to imitate jet (although many of them do not appear too close to the original gem).</p>		
Indicative gemological tests	There are specific tests, some of which are potentially destructive, such as the "hot tip / needle". When these tests are deemed necessary, it is advisable to let those who know how to perform them do them.		
Value (2021)	High : 1000 + \$ / piece Collectible pieces	Medium: \$ 50 / ct Medium sized pieces, with good finish	Low: \$ 1 / ct Per gem (small size)
Typical cut	Despite its low hardness, this organic gem takes an extremely high polish with an almost mirror finish. The jet is cut into cabochon, cameo, spheres or beads, and sometimes even faceted, or it is engraved.		
Famous stones	The most striking example of a Victorian Whitby jet set was created by Joseph Falkinridge around 1875.		
Record stones	One jewelry store that has truly stood the test of time is that of W. Hamond , the original jeweler, offering Whitby jet jewelry and works, was founded in 1860.		