

# JEWELRY

## Materials

### Fossil Coral



The fossil coral we use, according to Geologists, is approximately 110,000 years old, gathered from a range of 15 ft. to 60 ft. below the dry land surface of the Florida Keys. In the 1970s this coral was being ground up to make concrete; now, William Henry sources the most beautiful variations to create rare and wonderful products. Fossil corals' uniqueness and beauty make it a great conversation piece.

### Fossil Mammoth tooth



Fossil Woolly Mammoth Tooth is one of the most exotic of our fossil materials — it is literally the cross-section cut from the molar tooth of a woolly mammoth. Striations that alternate between quartz-like material and softer layers make fossil mammoth tooth very challenging to work with. Our material currently comes from beneath the North Sea, Siberia and Alaska. We resin-stabilize each piece and use an impact-resistant backing to protect the material during processing and on the knife

### Fossil Dinosaur bone



Dinosaur bone – These inlays and beads are made from a piece of petrified bone from a sauropod (Apatosaurus) that lived over 100 million years ago. Coming from Moab, Utah, the colors vary dramatically from red to brown, black, green, white & yellow depending on the minerals surrounding the bone as it became petrified.

### Sardonyx



Sardonyx is a variety of the silica mineral called chalcedony. This sort of mineral contains layers of tiny quartz fibers, which are stacked on top of each other to give a banded appearance. The layers in these stones range from translucent to opaque. The stones vary in color, too, from white to black, with many colorful varieties in between.

### Bronze



### Lava Rock



Lava Rock beads are a type of igneous rock. Their irregular shape, sponge-like textures, and very light weight make them an interesting element in jewelry. Natural lava rock appears black or gray.

### Damascus steel



Damascus steel is an art form, rarely practiced now, that goes back centuries to when mixing alloys and forging them together was the best way to create strong, durable metal for blades and other tools. William Henry works with a number of highly skilled forgers who create limited runs of patterned Damascus for use in various components. Each of these master craftsmen brings their own techniques and artistry to their work, yielding a near infinite range of tapestries in metal.

### Mokume Gane



Mokume Gane (translated as 'wood-grain metal') was originally developed in Japan as decorative fittings on fine tools (including the hilts of samurai swords). Today, some of the finest mokume in the world is made here in the USA. Our mokume is generally made with copper, brass, and nickel silver in either a 45 or 89 layer billet, forged and patterned by hand. Mike Sakmar provides all of our hand-made mokume in a variety of elegant patterns that include 'Twist' mokume (shown).

### Sterling Silver



Intricate Sterling Silver stylings are designed and cast using the latest technologies, allowing the unprecedented rendition of the finest details, achieving a quality that can rival the work of our best hand-carvers.

### Onyx



Onyx is formed of bands of chalcedony in alternating colors. It is cryptocrystalline, consisting of fine intergrowths of the silica minerals quartz and moganite. Its bands are parallel to one another, as opposed to the more chaotic banding that often occurs in agates. William Henry uses black frosted onyx for its jewelry.

### **African Turquoise**



African Turquoise is a type of jasper found in Africa. It has a dark matrix and an interesting blend of base colors, a little greener than most turquoise. Enhancing its role as a turquoise substitute is its matrix, which also resembles turquoise matrix.

### **Sodalite**



Sodalite is a rich royal blue tectosilicate mineral which owes its name to its rich sodium content. William Henry uses the more uniformly blue stones for our jewelry.

### **Tigers Eye**



Tiger's eye (also called tiger eye) is a chatoyant gemstone that is usually a metamorphic rock that is a golden to red-brown color, with a silky lustre. A member of the quartz group, it is a classic example of pseudomorphous replacement by silica of fibrous crocidolite (blue asbestos).