### Precious Stones

Histories in Stone



# From Ornament to Architecture

For centuries, precious stones have held a revered place in art, design, and culture. From ancient temples to royal courts, these materials were used to adorn jewelry, religious artifacts, mosaics, and inlaid furniture. Throughout history these stones have been cherished for their beauty and rarity. Malachite decorated the Palace of Versailles; Jasper worn in signet rings by ancient Roman emperors, Cleopatra was known to favor Tiger's Eye jewelry.

Today, advanced technology transforms these storied materials into large-format slabs that can be appreciated on an architectural scale. When used for walls, floors, counter tops, and furniture, these stones become functional art: tactile, visually arresting, and uniquely one-of-a-kind.

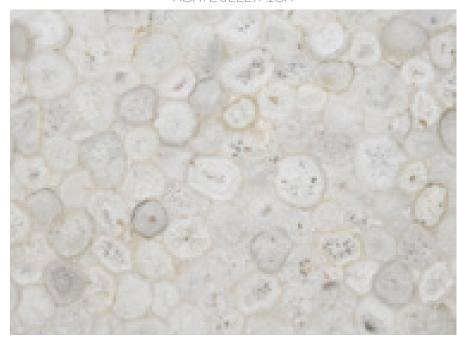
Each slab captures geological time in physical form, offering designers and makers a chance to work with something truly precious.

### Agate

Known for its fine banding and layered translucency, agate comes in a wide range of earthy and vibrant tones. Each slice reveals intricate natural patterns, making it ideal for decorative applications. In the Roman Empire, agate was carved into cameos and ornamental vessels, prized for its striking layers and durability.





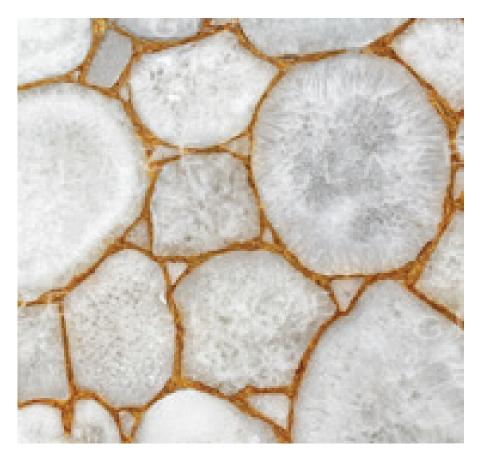




GLAZE

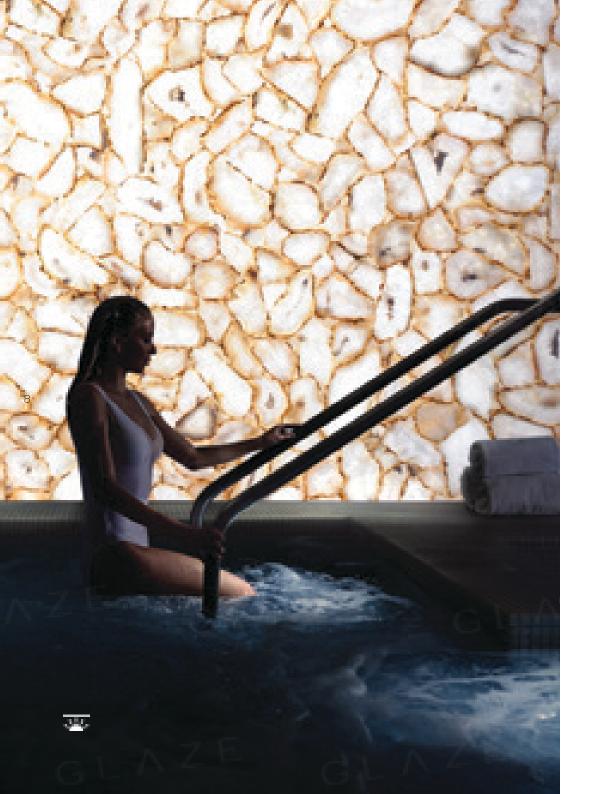








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AGATE CRYSTAL WITH GOLD





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AGATE PLATINUM SILVER

















### AGATE RED



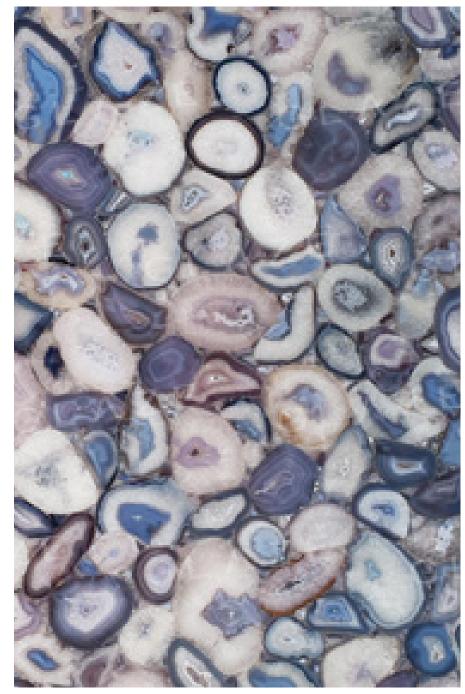




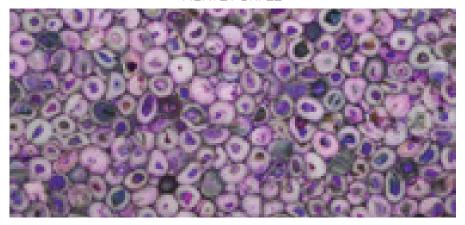


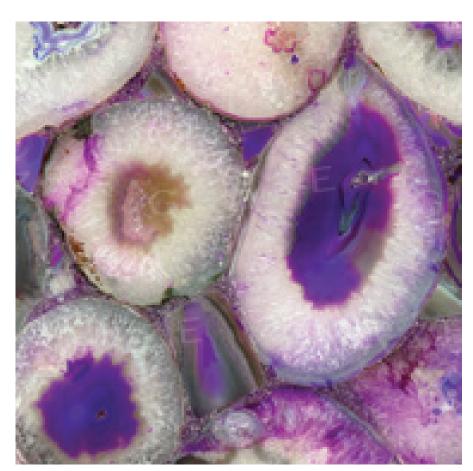






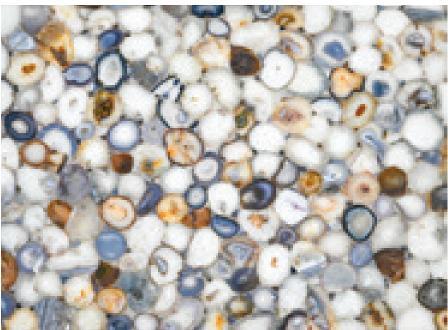
### AGATE PURPLE





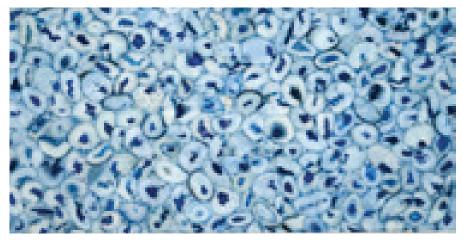


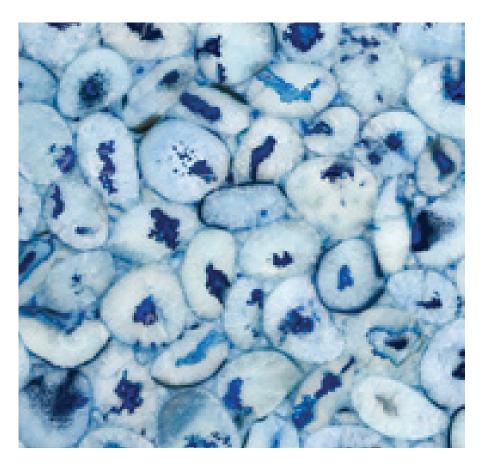


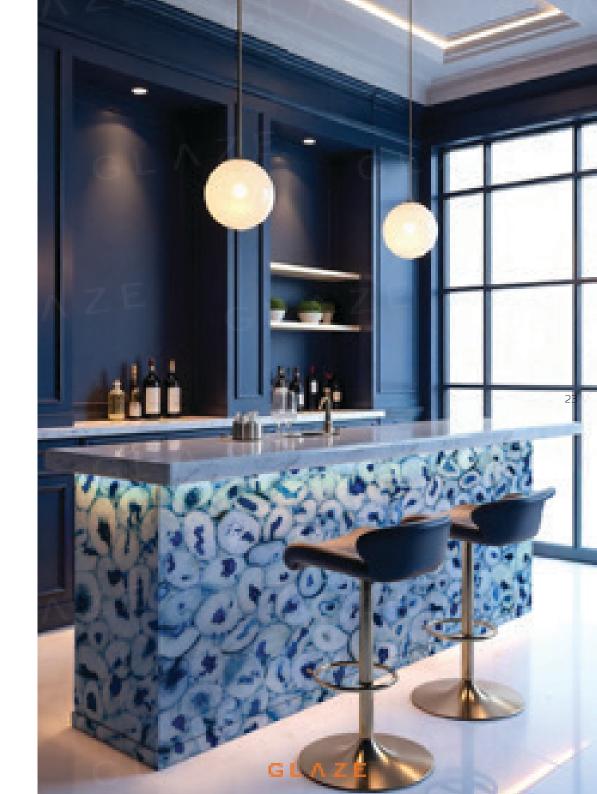




AGATE BLUE LIGHT

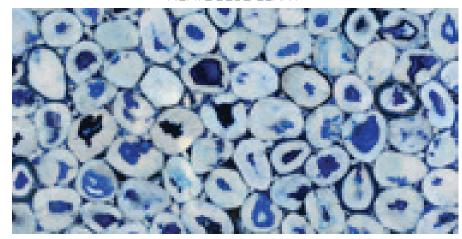


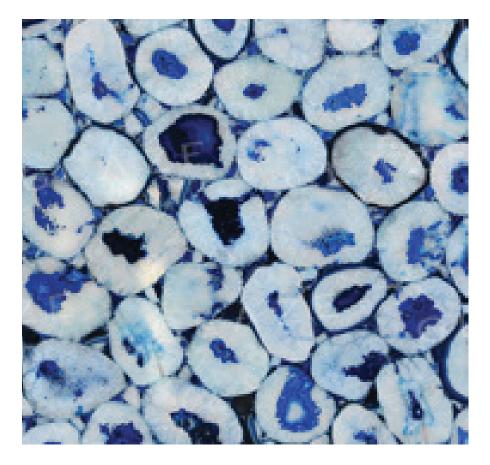






AGATE BLUE GTANT





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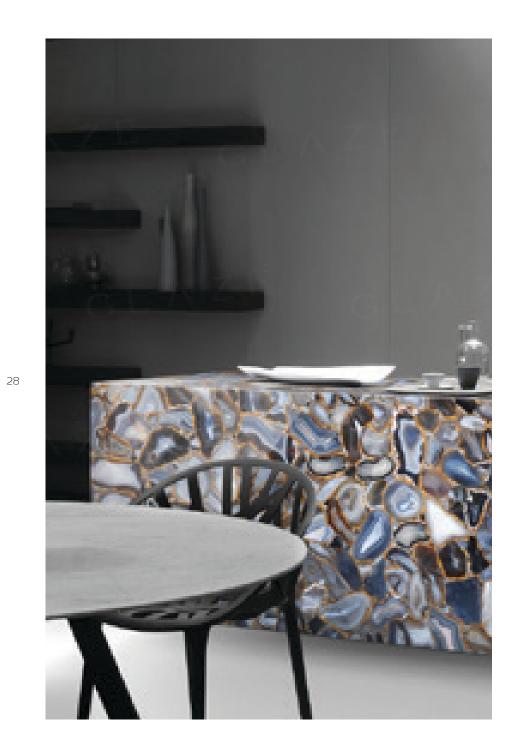
### AGATE DELTA GTANT















AGATE NATURAL WITH GOLD



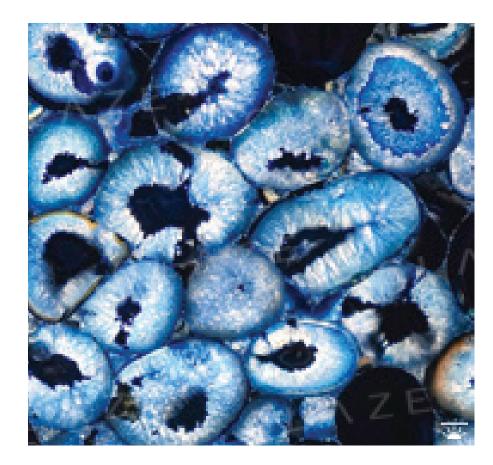






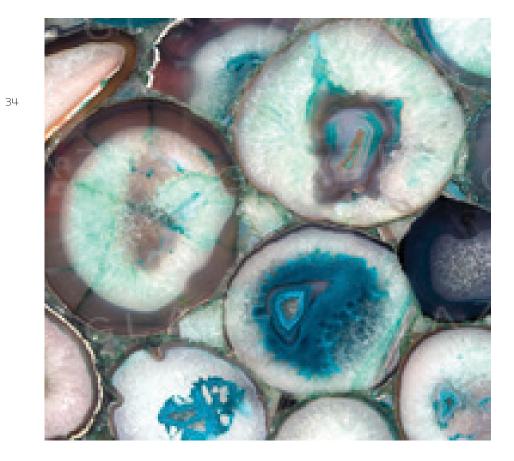


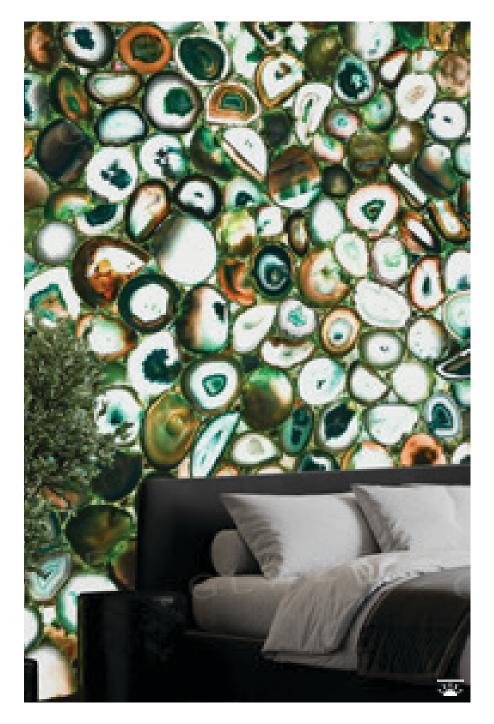


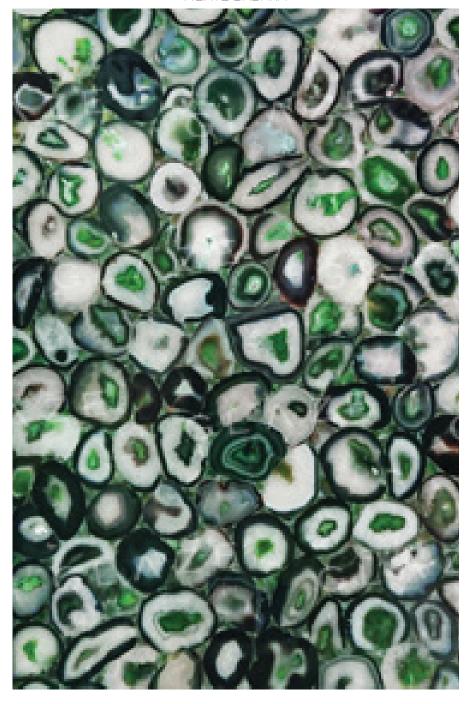


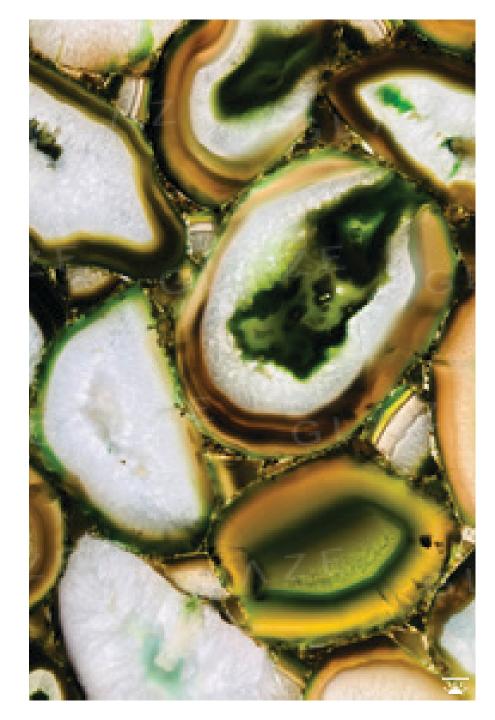
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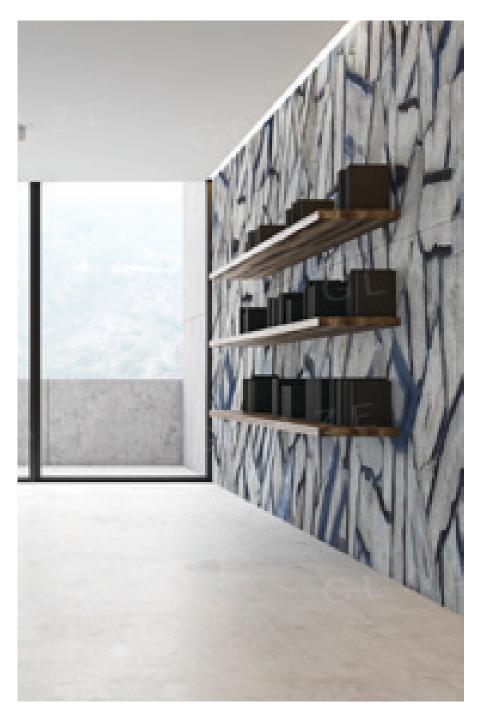














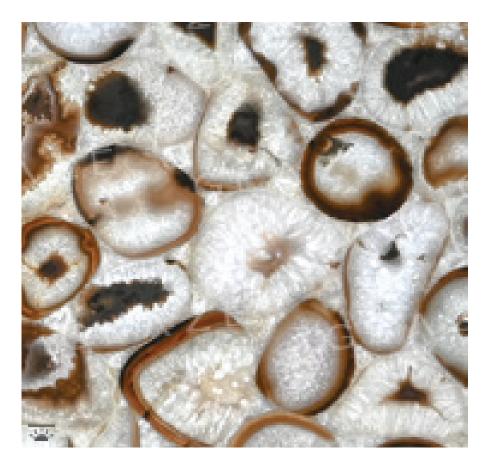




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### AGATE GREY GIANT







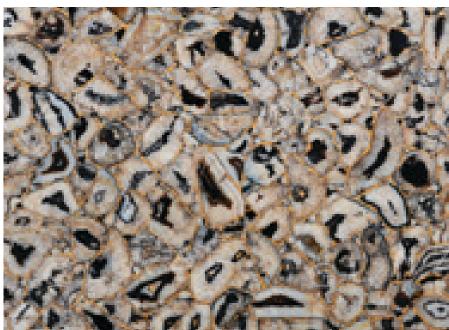


AGATE ATENA GTANT WITH GOLD

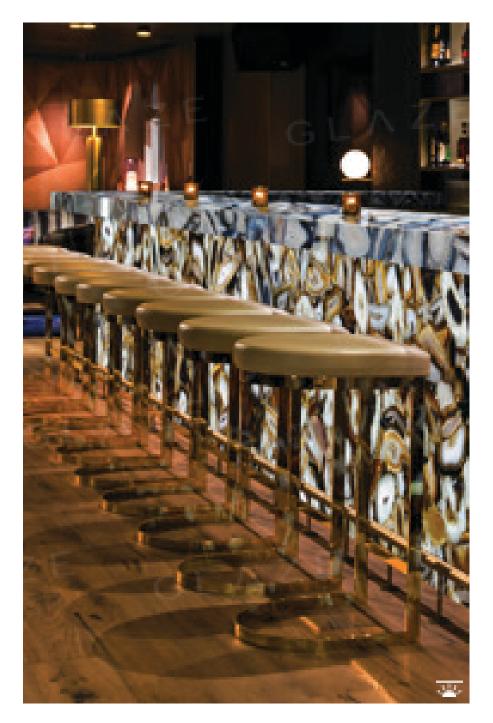


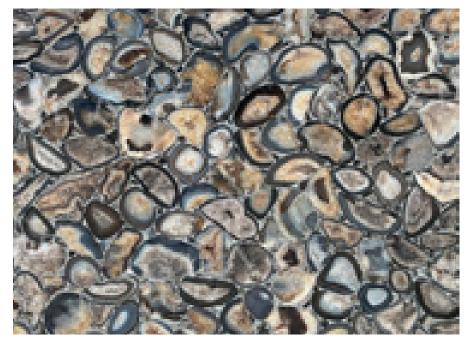


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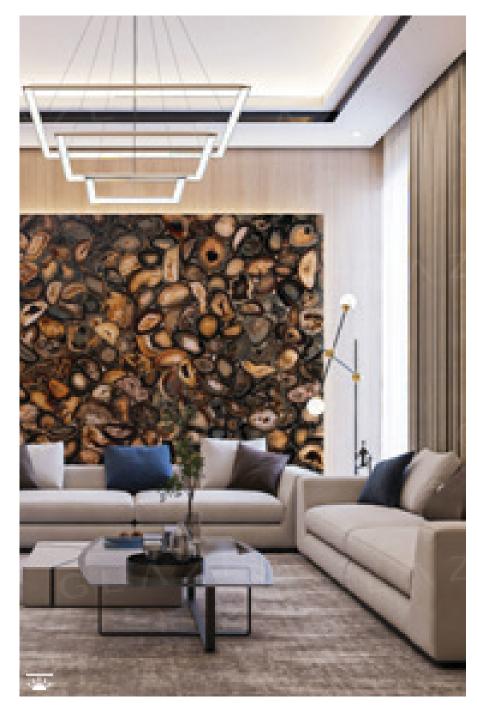








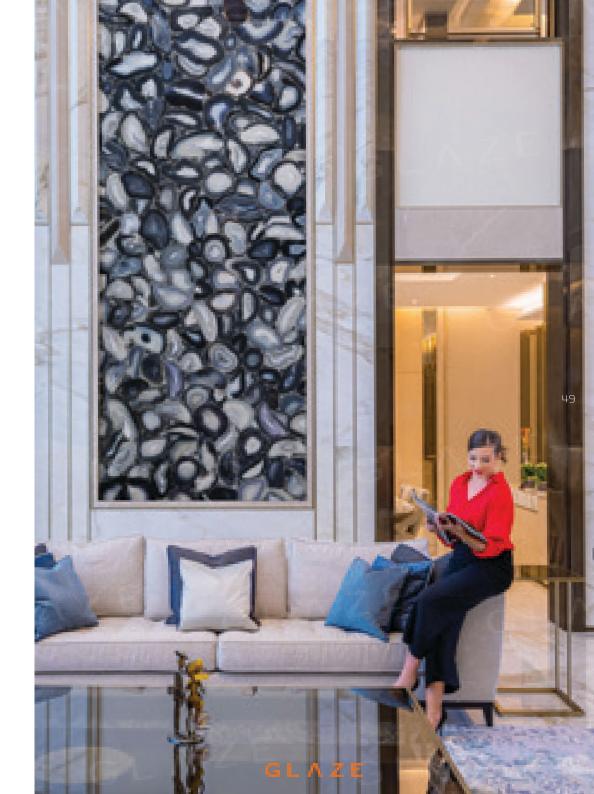


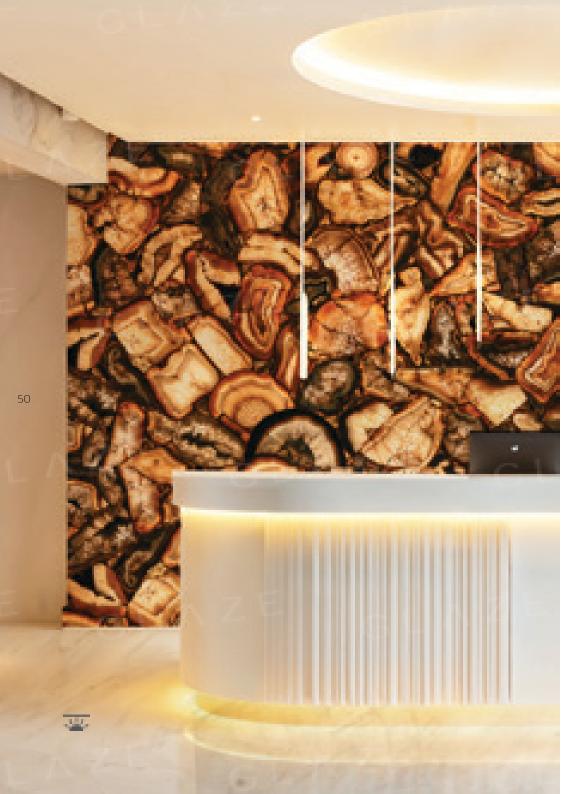


AGATE GREY













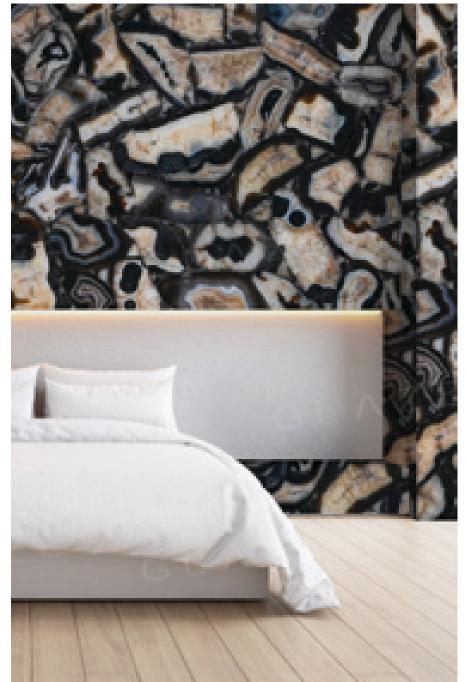


AGATE PHOENTX GTANT







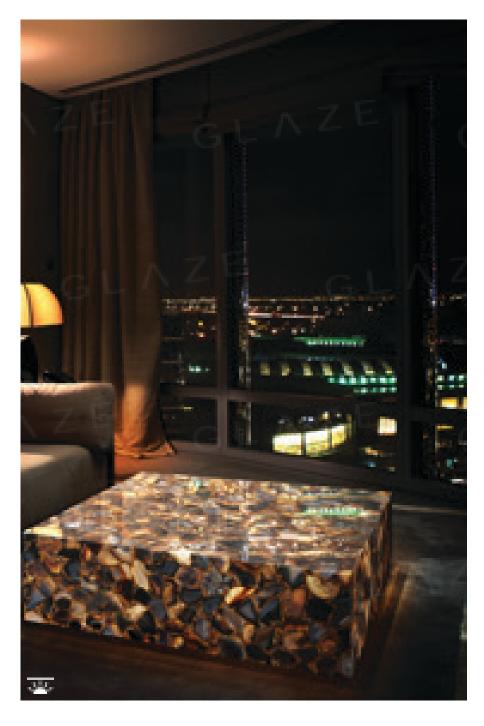


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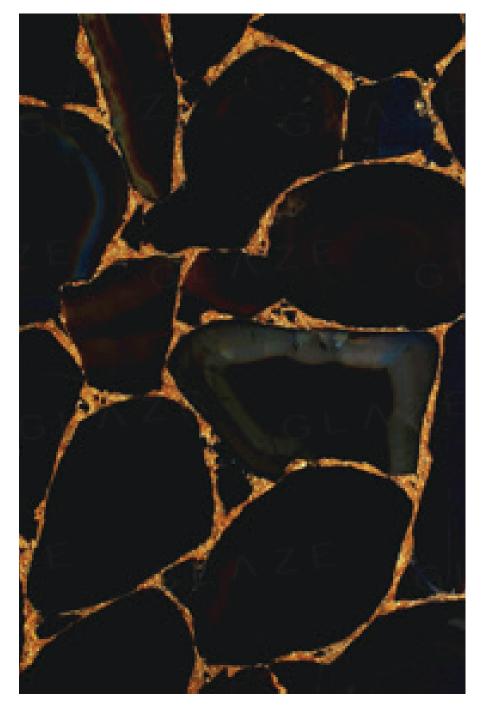












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## Crystal Quartz

A clear, highly versatile stone prized for its purity and light-reflecting properties, crystal quartz adds clean, modern elegance to both contemporary and traditional designs. It has been incorporated into Renaissance chandeliers and ecclesiastical objects, enhancing light diffusion in sacred spaces.





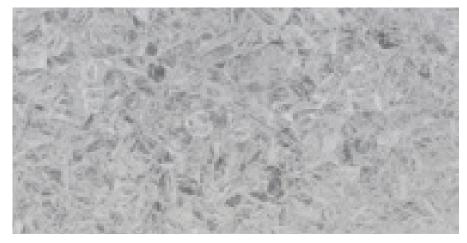




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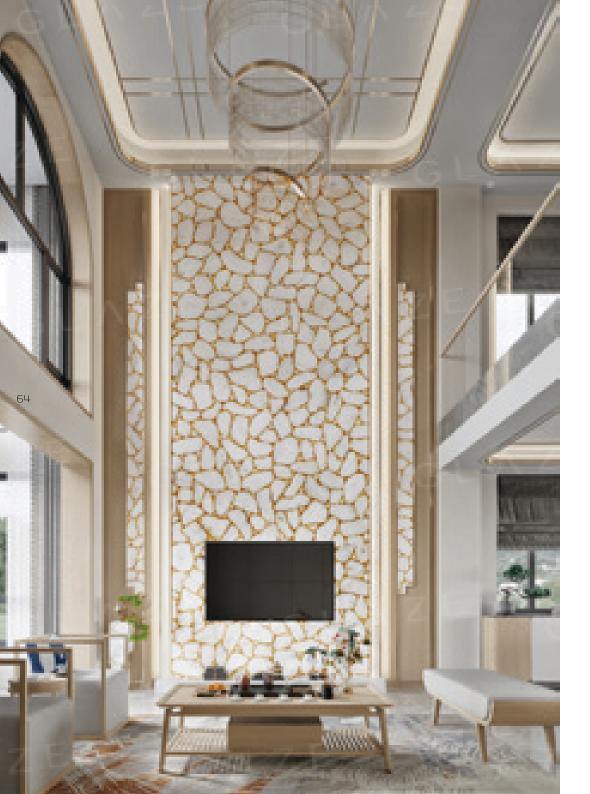


CRYSTAL TRANSPARENT

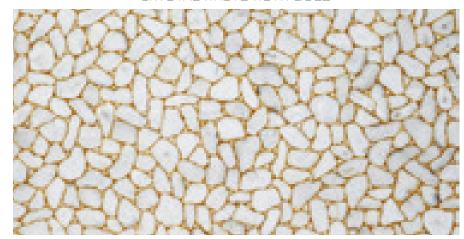














GLAZE

CRYSTAL BRIGHT PINK









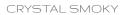








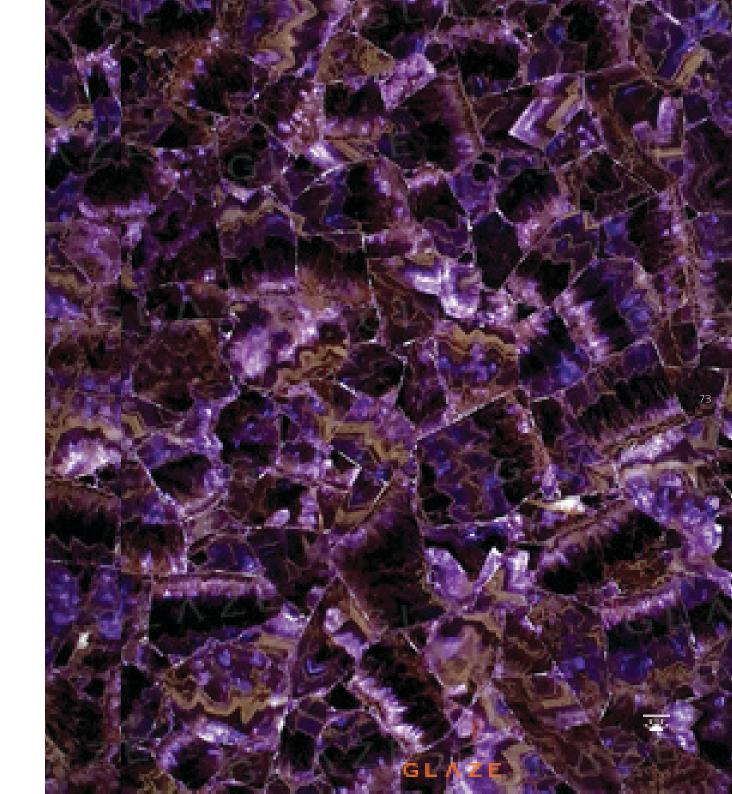


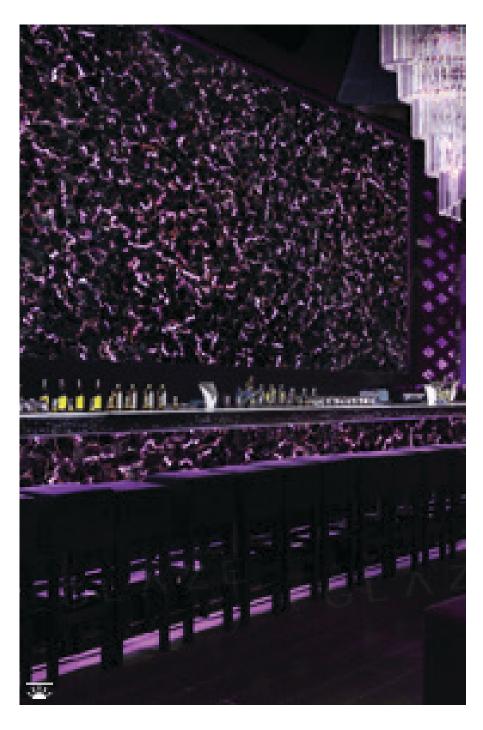




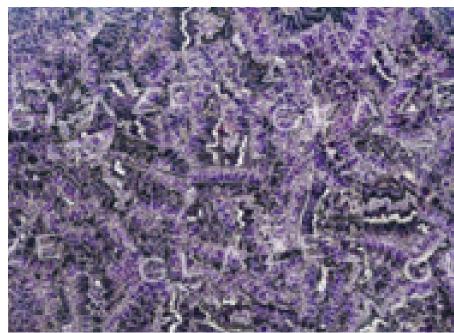
# Amethyst

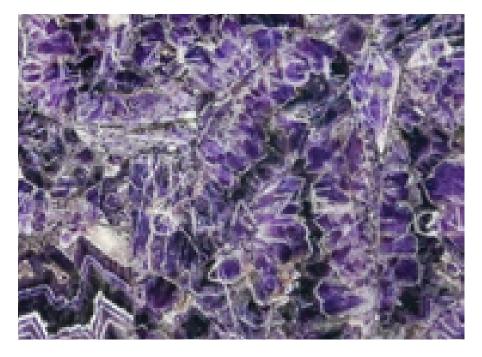
This violet-toned quartz is known for its vibrant color and crystalline clarity. Long valued for its calming properties, amethyst featured in medieval cathedral stained glass and religious jewelry, symbolizing spirituality and protection.











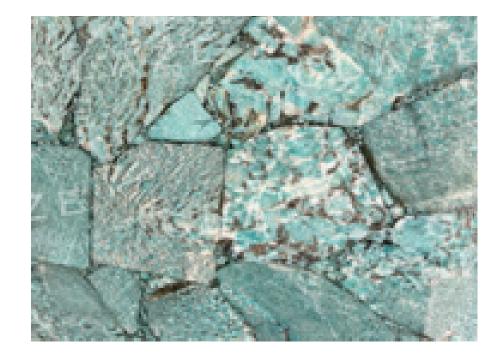
### Amazonite

With soft turquoise and green hues and a smooth, matte finish, amazonite evokes calmness and balance. Ancient Egyptians used amazonite beads and amulets in jewelry, associating the stone with fertility and ethereal beauty.











## Jasper

Cool yet earthy colors and patterns define Jasper's opaque, grounded appearance. This mineral quartz was carved into Roman intaglios, prints, jewelry and ornamental vessels, valued for its durability and rich hues.



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JASPER SHELLFINT





GLAZE

IASPER DESERT

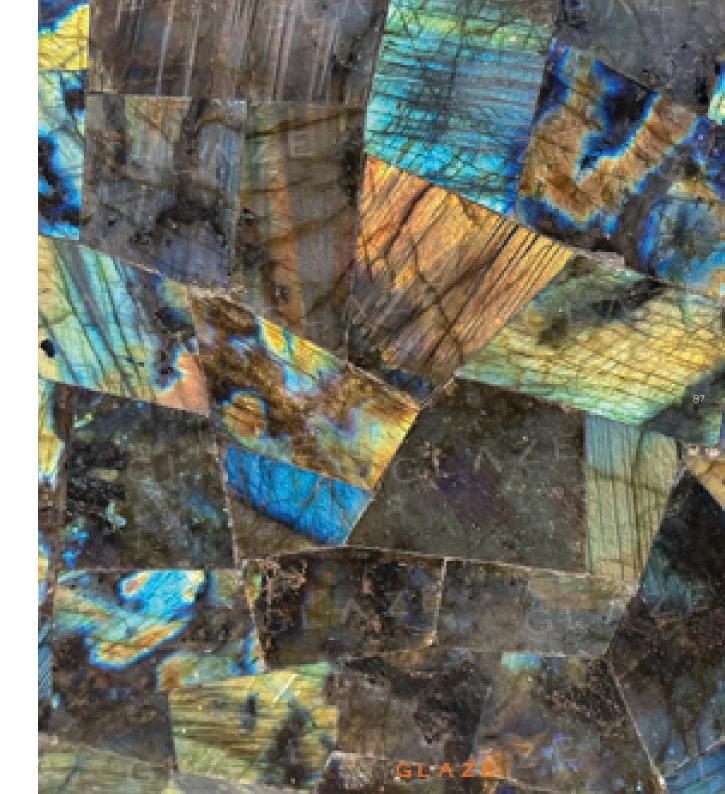


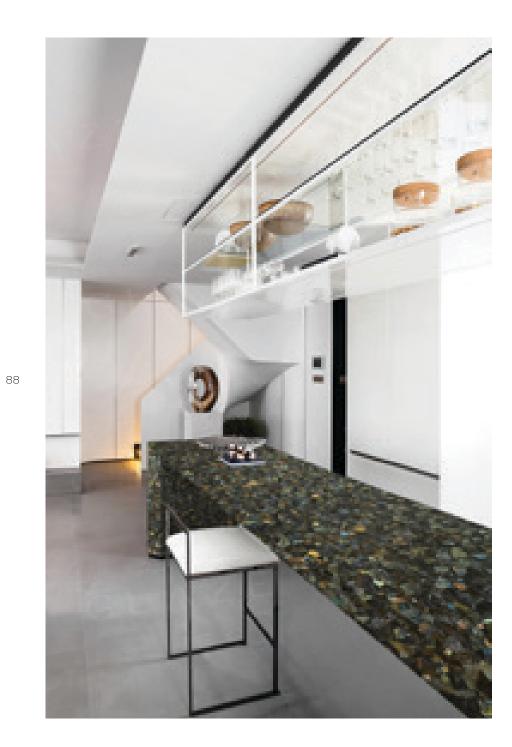




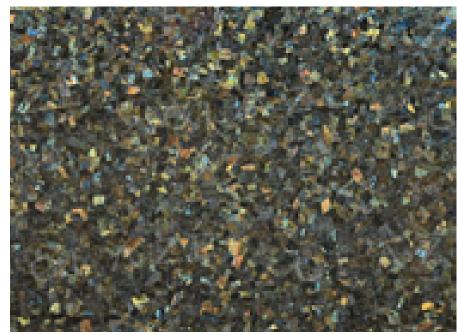
## Labradorite

Celebrated for its unique optical effect known as labradorescence, a shimmering play of color, labradorite's surface shifts between deep greys, blues, and golds, offering an ethereal quality. It was favored in Art Nouveau jewelry, where its mystical colors captured light in organic, dynamic forms.







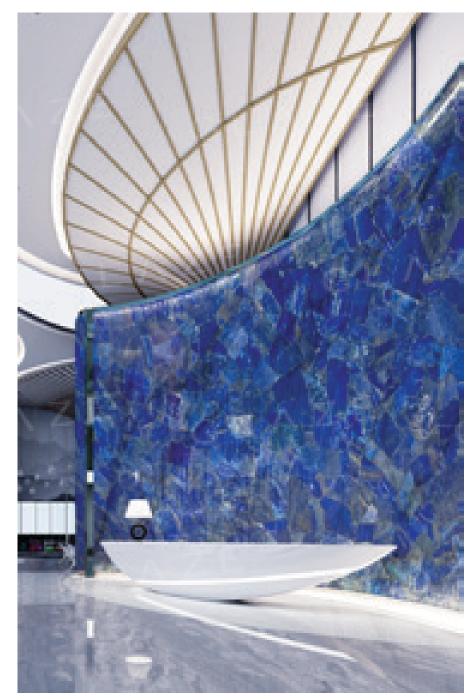


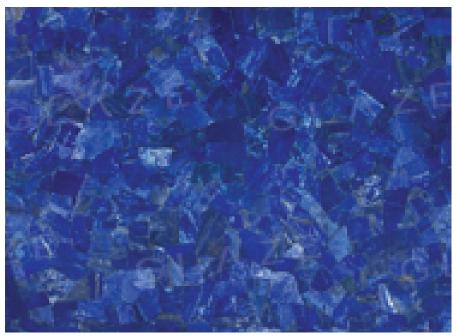


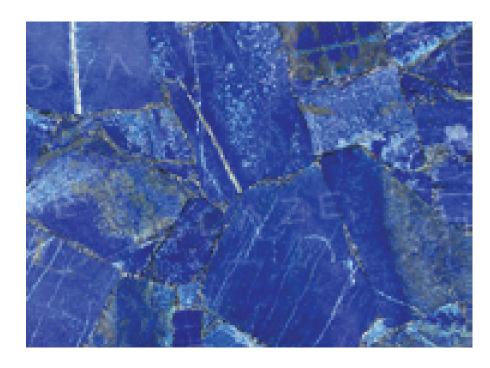
# Lapis Lazuli

A deep ultramarine stone flecked with goldlike pyrite, lapis lazuli has been prized since antiquity. It was ground into ultramarine pigment for Renaissance masterpieces and used in the funerary mask of Tutankhamen, symbolizing royalty and divine power.









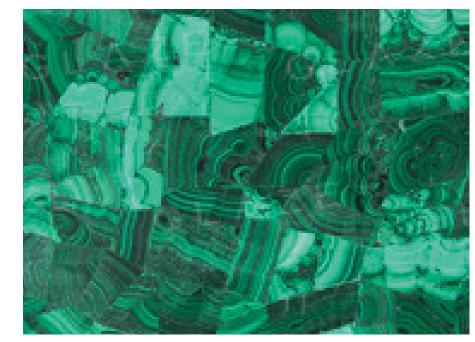
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### Malachite

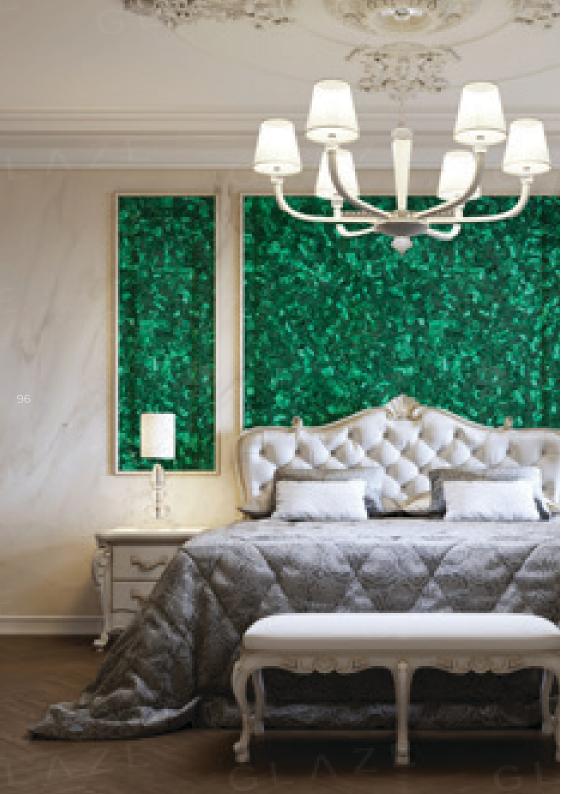
Recognized for its bold green color and distinctive swirling patterns, malachite brings luxury and drama to interiors, accessories, and fine jewelry. Extensively used in the Palace of Versailles—adorning columns, fireplaces, and vases as a symbol of opulence—malachite continues its legacy of elegance today in high-end pieces, including iconic designs by Van Cleef & Arpels.











## Abalone

With vivid blues, greens, and purples, abalone shell displays a natural opalescence that shifts with the light. It is often used for accents requiring movement and visual depth, as seen in embellishments on 19th-century musical instruments like guitars and mandolins.

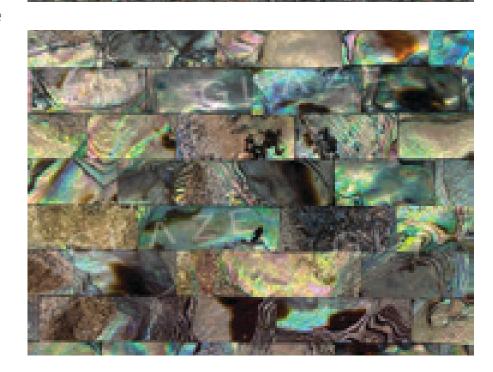










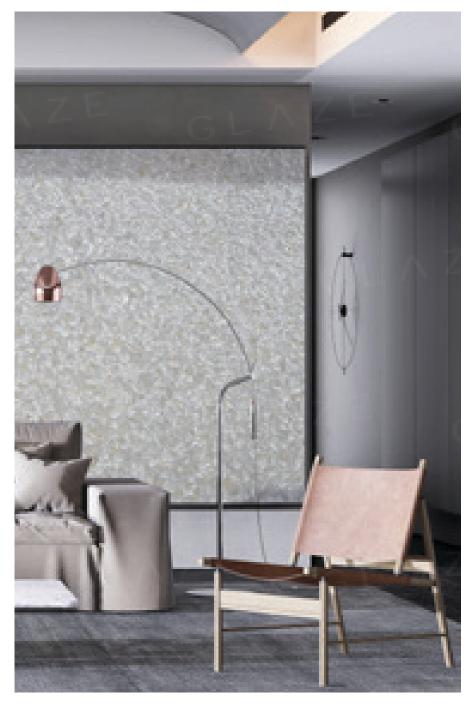




### Mother of Pearl

Harvested from the inner lining of mollusk shells, mother of pearl is valued for its soft iridescence and creamy luster. It brings a sense of delicacy and refinement to surfaces and inlays, and was widely used in 18th-century French furniture, including Louis XV cabinets, for intricate decorative accents.









MOTHER OF PEARL WHITE RETRO









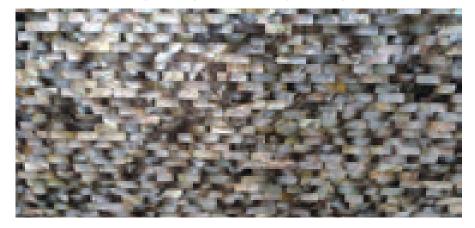






GLAZE

#### MOTHER OF PEARL BLACK RETRO



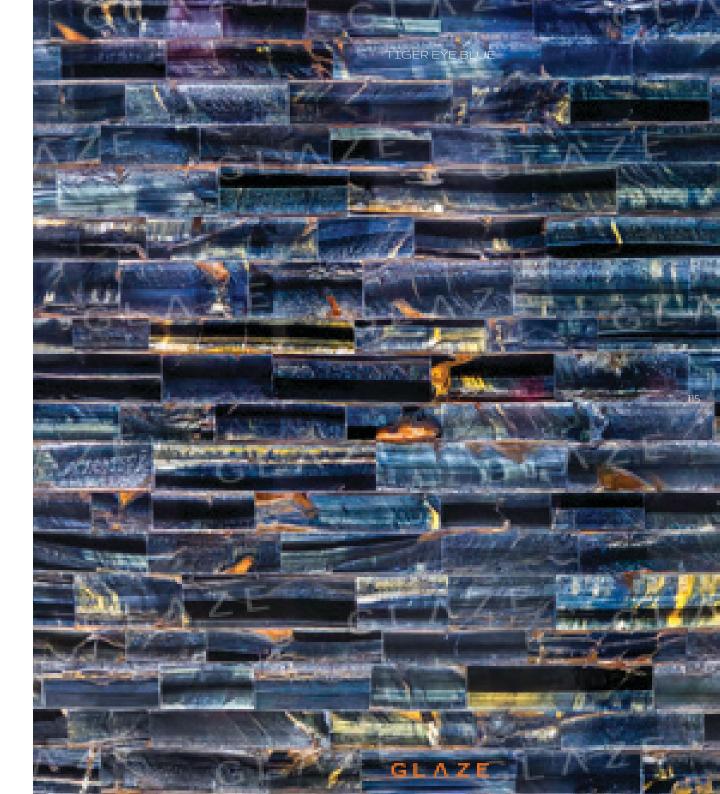






# Tiger Eye

Characterized by its silky luster and golden-brown bands, tiger eye has a dynamic, shimmering surface associated with grounding energy and bold visual impact. In ancient Egypt, tiger eye was carved into protective amulets worn by pharaohs and nobility.





### TIGER EYE GOLDEN

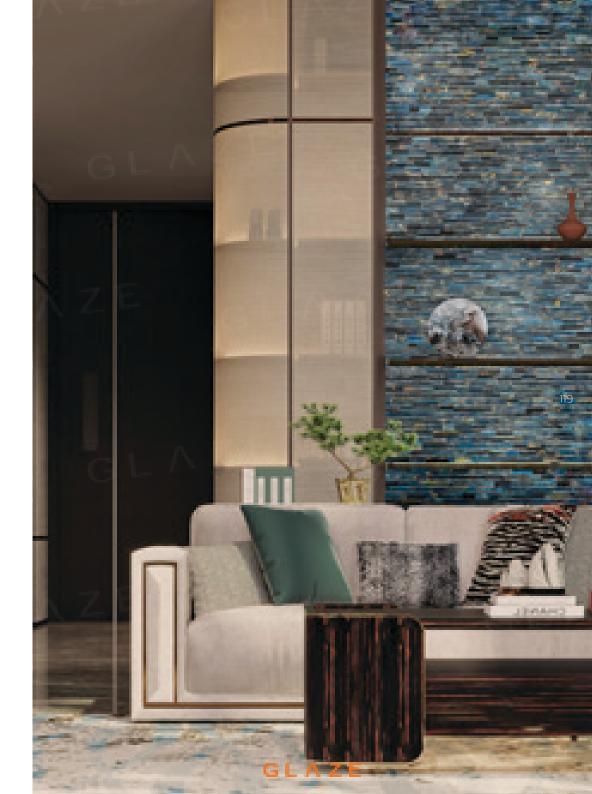




### TIGER EYE BLUE







## Sodalite

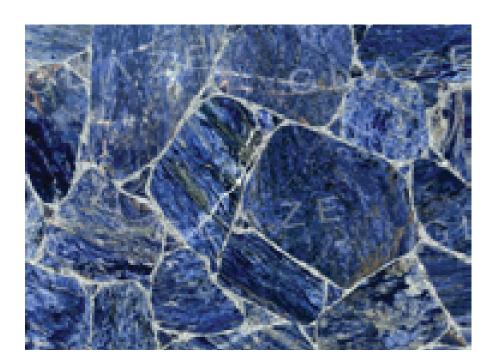
Sodalite is a rich blue stone often streaked with white calcite, giving it a celestial appearance. It was favored in Russian Orthodox church iconography and decorative panels, lending depth and reverence to sacred interiors.





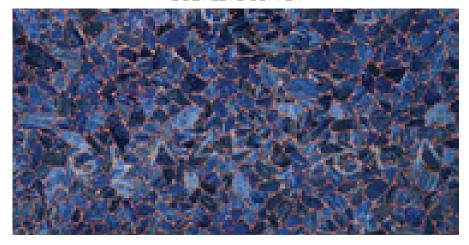


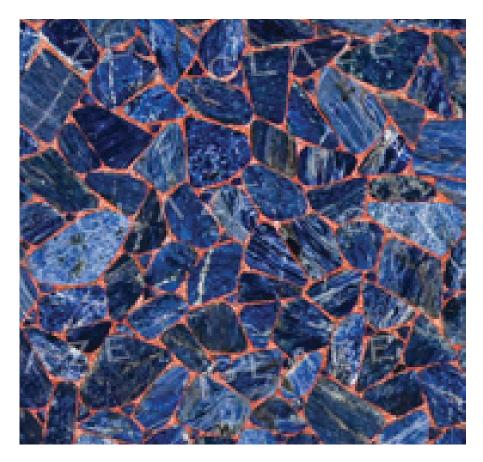




GLAZE

SODAL TTE COPPER







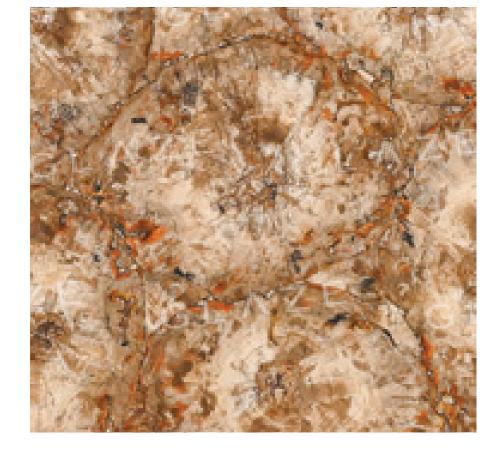
### Petrified Wood

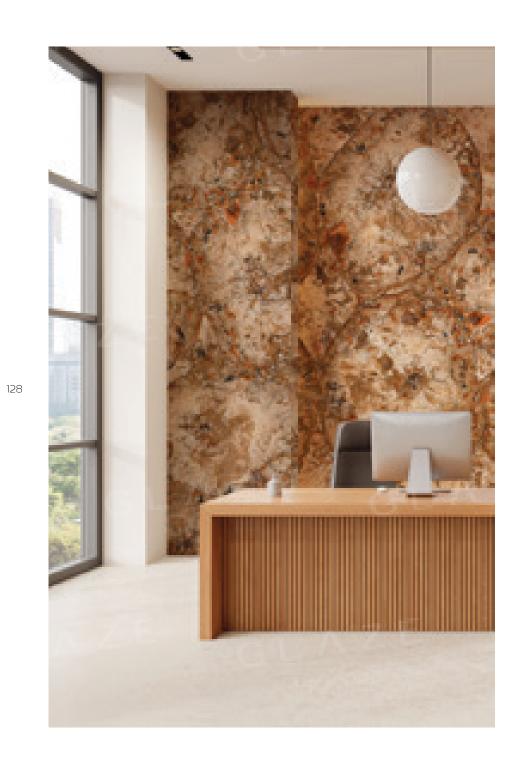
Formed from ancient trees mineralized over millions of years, petrified wood retains the structure of wood while gaining the hardness and beauty of stone. It was used decoratively as tabletops and inlays in Neolithic sites, symbolizing the connection between nature and human craft.



### PETRIFIED WOOD CREMO CIRCULAR







PETRIFIED WOOD CREMO RETRO









PETRIFIED WOOD BLACK & WHITE RETRO

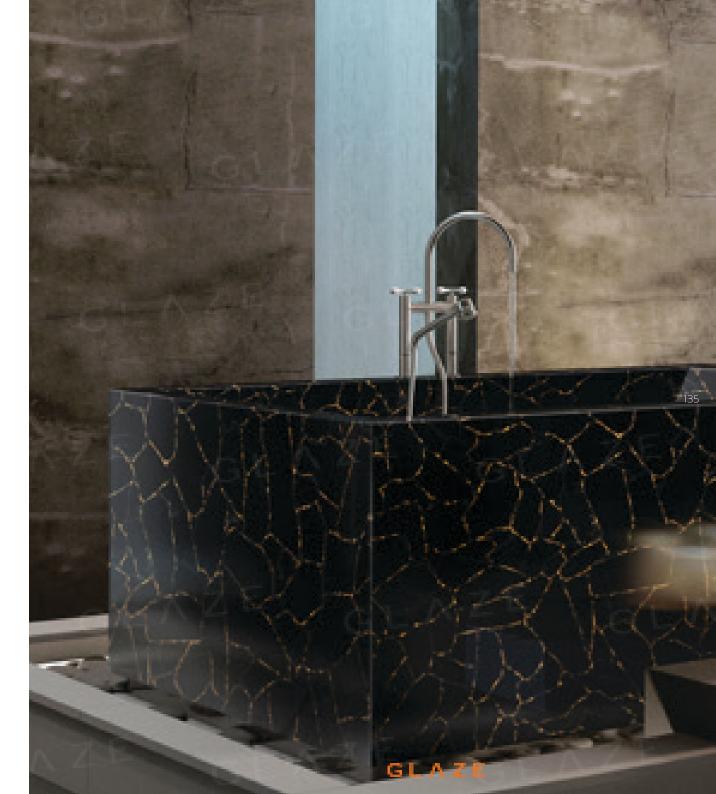




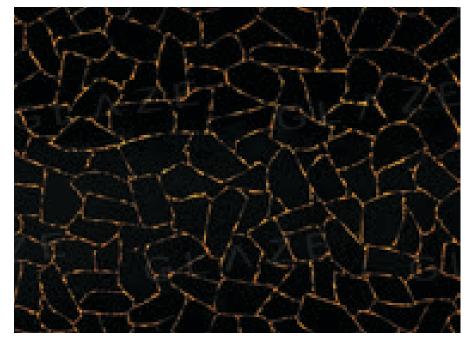
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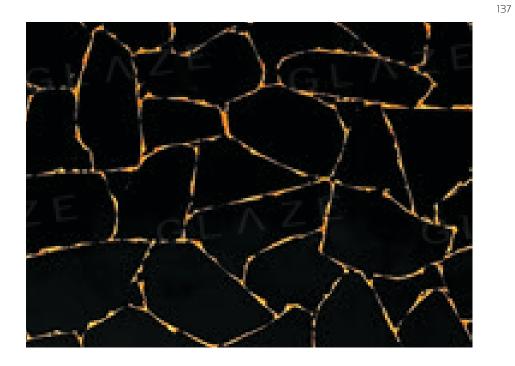
## Obsidian

A natural volcanic glass, obsidian has a dark, glossy surface with sharp clarity. Its deep black tone provides striking contrast and modern edge. Mesoamerican cultures used obsidian in architecture and ritual objects, prized for its sharpness and mystical significance.











GLAZE



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