# Dennis Blacklaws Ltd

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*Appraisal prepared for*

*Address*

AppraisalPlus DBL06001
*Ref No:* 21669DB/LH24830



Date: 9 March, 2021

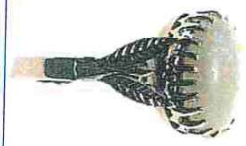
## ARTICLE

6. (Reproduction), Cast/Fabricated,- (single) Coronet, with (1) (single) species: Opal - synthesis: (Natural) phenomena: semi-translucent semi-transparent (Opalescence) treatment: (Non-Enhanced) pattern; Rolling-Flash Harlequin type; semi Light - Dark object: Gemstone shape: (Non-Faceted) En-Cabochon style: (Solid) Crystal origin: Coober-Pedy Andamooka Mintabie location: (un-known) and classical/traditional style (Solitaire) design Ring.

***Ring*** Metal composition analysed as 9ct Yellow gold ***alloy,*** and ***un-stamped*** with ***hall/mark.***

***Ring*** presented with **Yellow gold** and plain, and ***half*** (1/2) round **(section)**, with tapered, and ***'polish-finish'*** with **"Seamless"** and 2.31mm← x 2.12mm→ x 1.59-1.48mm↕ dimension style ***shank***.

***Ring*** presented with **Yellow gold**, flow-on to cut-out and pierced, **"in-situ"** and **'double'** and **"Leaf"** shaped, **"Millegrain"** and **"carve"** and ***'engrave'*** patterned **"Plaque"** type **"Buttress"** style **"shoulder"** setting, and ***applied*** and ***placed*** to and across ***top*** of ***either*** side.



***Ring*** presented with **Yellow gold**, and Elevated, with (1) **(single)** and separate ***Opal***, with (22) ***claw*** and (22) ***pillar*** flush and inset, cut-out and pierced, **"in-situ"** and **'single'** separate **"Bezel"** and 12.02mm→ x 8.95mm← x 4.82-5.29mm↕ dimension and ***'Oval*** and **"Parallel"** shaped, ***Tension*** inset, type type ***central*** style mount **"Assembly"** setting.

***Ring*** presented with **"Assembly"** setting ***placed*** and ***applied*** across ***top*** of cut-out and ***'pierced-back'*** and ***'hollow-back*** with **"Gallery"** design **"basket-back"** and 4.96mm↕ ***height*** and ***'base'*** and **"under-rail'** setting and inset ***between*** shank ends.

Central Opal, **Modified** and **"Oval"** shaped, **'medium** and **(En-Cabochon)** cut;

**1 x est 11.10 x 7.71mmØ x 4.34mm↕ L.W. Ratio 1.440:1**

***Est by Formula*** **1 x est 2.139ct**

**Opal** presenting ***semi-translucent-transparent*** and ***predominate*** light **"body"** ***appearance***, presenting assorted **moderate - strong** Yellowish – Orangey – Reddish Greenish – Bluish **and** Violetish and **"Harlequin"** type **"Play of Colour"**, with moderate – strong Reddish/Orangey and **"surface"** and **"roll-over"** type ***effect***.

**Opal** presenting inert (***Nil***) ***phosphorescence*** type ***reaction*** under **L.w.U.v.** **"radiation"** with minor ***'abraded'*** crown and high ***'surface-polish'*** presented with ***'high-finish'*** type ***'underside'***.

Presented **Opal** appears to be of high quality **Brazilian Australian** origin.

**N.B. Statement/s** of **"Geographical Origin"** included **within** this **Appraisal** are **submitted** by **'expert-opinion'** including **accumulative** and **analytical** "Observations" and "Data" and the **experience** of the **practitioner.**

**N.B. Opal graded** in mount **"in-situ"**.
**Opal length←** & **width→** & **depth↕**
**dimension** measurements **estimated** due to mount.

Ring Total Weight (3.58grams) with Total Metal Weight (3.15grams).
Ring presenting near as 'New' and Safe condition and general overall surface wear.
Finger size (N) centre. Photographs (X2/1.).

R.M.V.N. **$.2,130.00**

I.M.V. **$.2,020.00**

**Item No 6.** for (courtesy) **"WIKIPEDIA" REFERENCES** **CONTINUED .../**

*CONTINUED ...//*



Dennis D. Blacklaws

This Appraisal has been prepared in conformity with accepted professional ethics of Appraisers International Society™ (USA) & The Jewellery Appraisers Society of N.Z. Inc.

AIV-Registry #0008
TRIAL EXPERT
Dennis D. Blacklaws
Valuation Specialist

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## ARTICLE

**Item No 6.** for (courtesy) **"WIKIPEDIA" REFERENCES CONTINUED .../**

**(courtesy) Ref: Wikipedia**

The word **'Opal'** is adapted from the **Roman** term ***opalus***, but the **origin** of this word is a matter of debate. However, most modern **references** suggest it is **adapted** from the **Sanskrit** word ***úpala***. References to the gem are made by **Pliny the Elder**. It is **suggested** to have been **adapted** from **Ops**, the wife of **Saturn** and **goddess** of **fertility**. The portion of **Saturnalia** devoted to Ops was **"Opalia"**, similar to ***opalus***.Another common **claim** that the term is **adapted** from the **Greek** word, ***opallios***. This word has two **meanings**, one is related to **"seeing"** and forms the basis of the **English** words like **"opaque"**; the other is **"other"** as in **"alias"** and **"alter"**. It is claimed that ***opalus*** combined these uses, **meaning** "to see a **change** in color".

**Opal** is a **hydrated amorphous form of silica; its water content may range from 3 to 21%** by weight, but is usually between **6** and **10%**. Because of its **amorphous character**, it is **classed** as a **mineraloid**, unlike the other **crystalline** forms of **silica**, which are **classed** as **minerals**. It is **deposited** at a **relatively** low **temperature** and may **occur** in the **fissures** of almost **any** kind of **rock**, being most **commonly** found with **limonite**, **sandstone**, rhyolite, marl, and **basalt**.

The **internal** structure of **precious** opal makes it **diffract** light; depending on the conditions in which it formed, it can take on **many** colors. Precious opal **ranges** from **clear** through **white, gray, red, orange, yellow, green, blue, magenta, rose, pink, slate, olive, brown,** and **black**. Of these **hues**, the **reds** against **black** are the most **rare**, whereas **white** and **greens** are the most common. It varies in **optical density** from **opaque** to **semitransparent**.**Miocene**-age opalised **teeth, bones, fish**, and a **snake head** have been found. Some of the **opal** has high **water** content and may **desiccate** and **crack** when **dried**.

**Common** opal, called **"potch"** by **miners**, does **not** show the **display** of color **exhibited** in precious opal.

**Precious** opal shows a variable **interplay** of **internal** colors, and though it is a **mineraloid**, it has an **internal** structure. At **microscopic** scales, precious opal is **composed** of **silica spheres** some **150** to **300 nm in diameter in a hexagonal** or **cubic close-packed** lattice. These **ordered** silica spheres **produce** the **internal** colors by **causing** the **interference** and **diffraction** of **light** passing through the **microstructure** of the opal. In addition, **microfractures** may be filled with **secondary** silica and **form** thin **lamellae** inside the opal during **solidification**. The term **opalescence** is **commonly** and **erroneously** used to **describe** this **unique** and beautiful **phenomenon**, which is **correctly** termed **play of color**. Contrarily, **opalescence** is correctly **applied** to the milky, **turbid** appearance of **common** or **potch** opal. For gemstone use, **most Opal** is **cut** and **polished** to form a **cabochon**. **"Solid"** opal refers to **polished** stones consisting **wholly** of precious opal. **Opals** too **thin** to produce a **"solid"** may be combined with **other** materials to form **attractive** gems. An opal **Doublet** consists of a relatively thin layer of precious opal, **backed** by a layer of **dark-colored** material, most commonly **ironstone**, dark or **Black common** opal (potch), **onyx**, or **obsidian**. The darker backing **emphasizes** the play of color, and results in a more **attractive** display than a **lighter** potch. An opal **Triplet** is **similar** to a **Doublet** , but has a **third** layer, a **domed** cap of clear **quartz** or **plastic** on the top. The **cap** takes a high **polish** and acts as a **protective** layer for the **Opal**. The top layer also acts as a **magnifier**, to **emphasize** the play of color of the opal beneath, which is often of lower quality. **Triplet** opals therefore have a more **artificial** appearance, and are **not** classed as precious opal. **Combined** with modern **techniques** of **polishing**, **Doublet** opal produces a **similar** effect to **Black** or **Boulder** opal at a fraction of the price. **Doublet** opal also has the added **benefit** of having **genuine Opal** as the top **visible** and touchable layer, unlike **Triplet** opals. Besides the gemstone **varieties** that show a play of color, the other kinds of common **Opal** include the **Milk milk** opal, milky bluish to greenish (which can **sometimes** be of **gemstone** quality); **Resin** opal, which is honey-yellow with a resinous luster; **Wood opal**, which is caused by the replacement of the **organic** material in **wood** with **Opal**; **menilite**, which is brown or grey; **hyalite**, a colorless glass-clear opal sometimes called **Muller's** glass; **geyserite**, also called **siliceous sinter**, deposited around **hot springs** or **geysers**; **diatomite** or **diatomaceous earth**, the accumulations of **diatom** shells or tests. Other varieties of opal **Fire opal** is a **transparent** to **translucent Opal**, with warm body colors of yellow to orange to red. It does not **usually** show any play of color, although occasionally a stone will exhibit bright green flashes. The most **famous** source of fire **Opals** is the state of **Querétaro** in **Mexico**; these opals are commonly called **Mexican Fire opals**. **Andamooka** in **South Australia** is also a **major** producer of **Matrix** opal, **Crystal** opal, and **Black** opal'. Another Australian town, **Lightning Ridge** in **New South Wales**, is the **main** source of **Black opal**, opal containing a **predominantly** dark background (dark-gray to blue-black displaying the play of color). **Boulder opal** consists of **concretions** and fracture fillings in a dark **siliceous ironstone matrix**. It is found **sporadically** in western **Queensland**, from **Kynuna** in the north, to **Yowah** and **Koroit** in the south. Its largest **quantities** are found around **Jundah** and **Quilpie** (known as the **"home** of the **boulder** opal" in **South West Queensland**. Australia also has **opalised Fossil** remains, including **dinosaur** bones in **New South Wales**, and marine **creatures** in **South** Australia. The rarest type of Australian opal is **"pipe"** opal, closely **related** to **boulder** opal, which forms in **sandstone** with some **iron oxide** content, usually as **fossilized tree roots**. The **Virgin Valley** opal fields of **Humboldt County** in northern **Nevada** produce a wide variety of precious **Black**, **Crystal**, **White** , **Fire** , and **lemon** opal. The **Black Fire** opal is the official gemstone of **Nevada**. Most of the **precious** opal is partial **wood** replacement. The precious **opal** is **hosted** and **found** within a **subsurface** horizon or zone of **bentonite** in-place which is considered a **"lode"** deposit. Opals which have **weathered** out of the **in-place** deposits are **alluvial** and considered placer **deposits**. Other **significant** deposits of precious opal around the world can be found in the **Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Turkey, Indonesia, Brazil** (in **Pedro II, Piauí**, Honduras, Guatemala and **Nicaragua** and **United States**. In late 2008, **NASA** announced it had discovered opal deposits on **Mars.**

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