Cobalte

Cobalte is the third in a group of loosely related sans serifs by Jean-Baptiste Levée. It follows the warm, modern path of Cogito and Gemeli but adds a subtle flaring to the strokes. Cobalte's concave stems and angled terminals allude to the chiseled marks of a stone carver, bringing a bit of a monumental quality to what is otherwise an understated workhorse. This sense of stability and prestige was ideal for commissioned projects in the financial and real estate industries where the design was first conceived.

Levée cites various sources as inspiration, from inscriptional capitals of ancient Greece and ornamental French type of the 1920s to under-appreciated modern faces like Adrian Frutiger's Icone and José Mendoza's Pascal. What Cobalte adopts from these sources is just under its skin, however. The most apparent attributes are the utility and humanism that are at the core of all Levée's designs. Bridging the two worlds of sans and serif, Colbalte has a style that is rarely associated with functional typefaces. Without too much fanfare, it can bolster flat text with a touch of distinction.

10 styles:
5 weights
Roman & Italic

Cobalte Ultralight	*Cobalte Ultralight Italic*
Cobalte Light	*Cobalte Light Italic*
Cobalte Regular	*Cobalte Italic*
Cobalte Bold	***Cobalte Bold Italic***
Cobalte Black	***Cobalte Black Italic***

Astrophyllite

Ultralight

Lepidocrocite

Ultralight Italic

Lorenzenite

Light

Feldspathoid

Light Italic

Tarapacaite

Regular

Feldspathoid

Italic

Feroxyhyte

Bold

Chrysoberyl

Bold Italic

Taranakite

Black

Lavendulan

Black Italic

Cobalte Ultralight

Alice Aycock

Robert Morris

Defensive Wall Tin

Grillenburg Sandstone

Albrechtschraufite Unakite

Ihrlerstein Green Sandstone Ice

Gatehouseite The Star Of Asia Star Sapphire

CORNBERG SANDSTONE TIN The Pride Of Australia Opal Onyx

AUSTRALIAN STONEMASONS Jeremejevite Trebgast Sandstone

CORNBERG SANDSTONE ICE Pliezhausen Sandstone Franklinite

BARRY FLANAGAN TAKAKA MARBLE Hydrokenoelsmoreite Nabalamprophyllite

MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUES WAD The Aurora Australis Opa Wakabayashilite

REINHARDTSDORF SANDSTONE ICE Silesian Sandstone, In Lower Silesia Onyx

Cobalte Ultralight

GMELINITE

ZEMANNITE

MARINO MARINI

STONE SCULPTURE

PORTLAND LIMESTONE

MIRÓ GRAVITY-DEPENDENT

PORTLAND ADMIRALTY ROACH UMBER

TONY ROSENTHAL KRESILAS Phosphophyllite Ohio Sandstone

AUSTRALIAN STONEMASONS Ihrlerstein Green Sandstone Jade

CRUSHED AND PULVERIZED See Iran Stones Pernštejn Marble

SAND SCULPTURE BRIANYOUNGITE The World's Largest Uncut Black Opal Jet

THE FAMOUS LONDON STONE SARD Portland Bowers Basebed Dmitryivanovite

DONNAYITE LIMESTONE/DOLOMITE Syenite, Granodiorite Leistadt Sandstone

Cobalte Ultralight

Ore mills generate large amounts of waste, called t ailings. For example, 99 tons of waste are generate d per ton of copper, with even higher ratios in gold mining — because only 5.3 g of gold is extracted p er ton of ore, a ton of gold produces 200,000 tons of tailings. These tailings can be toxic. Tailings, whic h are usually produced as a slurry, are most comm only dumped into ponds made from naturally existi ng valleys. These ponds are secured by impoundm ents (dams or embankment dams). In 2000 it was estimated that 3,500 tailings impoundments existe

The waste is classified as either sterile or mineralised, with acid generating p otential, and the movement and storage of this material forms a major part of the mine planning process. When the mineralised package is determined by an economic cut-off, the near-grade mineralised waste is usually dumped separately with view to later treatment should market conditions change and it becomes economically viable. Civil engineering design parameters are use d in the design of the waste dumps, and special conditions apply to high-rain fall areas and to seismically active areas. Waste dump designs must meet all regulatory requirements of the country in whose jurisdiction the mine is locat

Mining techniques can be divided into two common excavation types: surface mining and sub-surfac e (underground) mining. Today, surface mining is much more common, and produces, for example, 8 5% of minerals (excluding petroleum and natural gas) in the United States, including 98% of metallic o res. Targets are divided into two general categories of materials: placer deposits, consisting of valuabl e minerals contained within river gravels, beach sands, and other unconsolidated materials; and lode d eposits, where valuable minerals are found in veins, in layers, or in mineral grains generally distributed t hroughout a mass of actual rock. Both types of ore deposit, placer or lode, are mined by both surfac e and underground methods. Some mining, including much of the rare earth elements and uranium m ining, is done by less-common methods, such as in-situ leaching: this technique involves digging neith er at the surface nor underground. The extraction of target minerals by this technique requires that the

Cobalte Ultralight Italic

Pablo Serrano

Portoro Buono

Italian Stonemasons

Craigleith Sandstone Ice

Chlorastrolite Nehodiv Marble

Niobite-Tantalite Albrechtschraufite

The Most Valuable Black Opal Grès De Corbières

FOURMARIERITE AQUAMARINES

PABLO SERRANO PYROPHANITE

THE AMERICAN GOLDEN TOPAZ

FLUORAPOPHYLLITE SAND SCULPTURE

NEUSTADT-HAARDT SANDSTONE CHALK

KENTISH RAGSTONE/KENTISH RAG WAD

Magnesiohastingsite Ferro-Actinolite

Bollinger-Lehholz Fluor-Liddicoatite

The Science Of Extractive Metallurgy

The Pride Of Australia Opal Britten Sandstone

Teutoburg Forest Sandstone Thiospinel Group

Albrechtschraufite Ihrlerstein Green Sandstone

Cobalte Ultralight Italic

PYROLUSITE CREMA NOVA CLIPSHAM STONE BRITTEN SANDSTONE PERMANENT COLLECTION THE OLYMPIC AUSTRALIS OPAL MECHANICAL AND CHEMICAL TECHNIQUES

METAZEUNERITE HATCHETTITE

THE STUART SAPPHIRE GARNET

CASCADE CORAL JOEL SHAPIRO

VALUABLE METALS OR MINERALS LEAD

IHRLERSTEIN GREEN SANDSTONE UREA

TEUTOBURG FOREST SANDSTONE JADE

Magnesiohastingsite Tuperssuatsiaite

Gian Lorenzo Bernini Arseniosiderite

The Star Of Asia Star Sapphire Alum

Soapstone Or Steatite The Black Prince's Ruby

The Pride Of Australia Opal Britten Sandstone

Ihrlerstein Green Sandstone Antoine Bourdelle

Cobalte Ultralight Italic

A mineral is a naturally occurring substance, representabl e by a chemical formula, that is usually solid and inorgan ic, and has a crystal structure. It is different from a rock, which can be an aggregate of minerals or non-minerals a nd does not have a specific chemical composition. The e xact definition of a mineral is under debate, especially wi th respect to the requirement a valid species be abiogeni c, and to a lesser extent with regard to it having an order ed atomic structure. The study of minerals is called mine ralogy. There are over 5,300 known mineral species; ove r 5,070 of these have been approved by the Internationa

Minerals can be described by various physical properties which relate to their chemica l structure and composition. Common distinguishing characteristics include crystal str ucture and habit, hardness, lustre, diaphaneity, colour, streak, tenacity, cleavage, frac ture, parting, and specific gravity. More specific tests for minerals include magnetism, taste or smell, radioactivity and reaction to acid. Minerals are classified by key chemic al constituents; the two dominant systems are the Dana classification and the Strunz classification. The silicate class of minerals is subdivided into six subclasses by the de gree of polymerization in the chemical structureThese tetrahedra can be polymerized to give the subclasses: orthosilicates (no polymerization, thus single tetrahedra), disil

The minerals that form are directly controlled by the bulk chemistry of the parent body. For example, a magma ric h in iron and magnesium will form mafic minerals, such as olivine and the pyroxenes; in contrast, a more silica-ric h magma will crystallize to form minerals than incorporate more SiO_2, such as the feldspars and quartz. In a lime stone, calcite or aragonite (both $CaCO_3$) form because the rock is rich in calcium and carbonate. A corollary is th at a mineral will not be found in a rock whose bulk chemistry does not resemble the bulk chemistry of a given min eral with the exception of trace minerals. For example, kyanite, Al_2SiO_5 forms from the metamorphism of alumini um-rich shales; it would not likely occur in aluminium-poor rock, such quartzite. The chemical composition may va ry between end member species of a solid solution series. For example, the plagioclase feldspars comprise a conti nuous series from sodium-rich end member albite ($NaAlSi_3O_8$) to calcium-rich anorthite ($CaAl_2Si_2O_8$) with four r ecognized intermediate varieties between them (given in order from sodium- to calcium-rich): oligoclase, andesine

Cobalte Light

Tetrahedrite Ice Sculpture

Louise Bourgeois Heilbronn Sandstone

The Rajaratna Ruby Mass The Most Valuable Black Opal

Teutoburg Forest Sandstone Hagendorfite

THE PEARL OF LAO TZU ICE
SERPIERITE CLINOHEDRITE
ELECTROLYTIC REDUCTION
THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA OPAL
CALUMETITE MANGANOTANTALITE
ANDYROBERTSITE CYANOTRICHITE

Objects From Stone Amarantite
Reinhardtsdorf Sandstone Urea
Portland Admiralty Roach Mask
Tennantite Teutoburg Forest Sandstone
Moschellandsbergite Albrechtschraufite
Xocomecatlite Neckar Valley Sandstone

Cobalte Light

SUNSTONE

NAHCOLITE

RAVENSWORTH

SLIVENEC MARBLE

OBJECTS FROM STONE

CÔTE D'OR (ESCARPMENT)

ESPECIALLY THROUGH CHEMICAL ICE

ELECTROLYTIC REDUCTION
ST. MARGRETH SANDSTONE
SLIPFORM STONEMASONRY
THE BLACK STAR OF QUEENSLAND
PORTLAND ADMIRALTY ROACH JET
THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA OPAL

The Aurora Australis Opa Topaz
Hanksite From Searles Lake Ice
Reinhardtsdorf Sandstone Mica
Cotswold Stone (Oolitic Limestone) Ice
Jacobsville Sandstone Gaston Lachaise
Magnesiohastingsite Manganvesuvianite

Cobalte Light

Crystal structure results from the orderly geomet ric spatial arrangement of atoms in the internal s tructure of a mineral. This crystal structure is bas ed on regular internal atomic or ionic arrangeme nt that is often expressed in the geometric form that the crystal takes. Even when the mineral gra ins are too small to see or are irregularly shaped , the underlying crystal structure is always period ic and can be determined by X-ray diffraction. M inerals are typically described by their symmetry content. Crystals are restricted to 32 point group

In addition to simple body colour, minerals can have various other distinc tive optical properties, such as play of colours, asterism, chatoyancy, iride scence, tarnish, and pleochroism. Several of these properties involve vari ability in colour. Play of colour, such as in opal, results in the sample refle cting different colours as it is turned, while pleochroism describes the ch ange in colour as light passes through a mineral in a different orientation. Iridescence is a variety of the play of colours where light scatters off a co ating on the surface of crystal, cleavage planes, or off layers having mino r gradations in chemistry. In contrast, the play of colours in opal is caused

Phyllosilicates consist of sheets of polymerized tetrahedra. They are bound at three oxygen sites, which gives a characteristic silicon:oxygen ratio of 2:5. Important examples include the mica, chlo rite, and the kaolinite-serpentine groups. The sheets are weakly bound by van der Waals forces or hydrogen bonds, which causes a crystallographic weakness, in turn leading to a prominent basal c leavage among the phyllosilicates. In addition to the tetrahedra, phyllosilicates have a sheet of oct ahedra (elements in six-fold coordination by oxygen) that balanced out the basic tetrahedra, whic h have a negative charge (e.g. $[Si_4O_{10}]^{4-}$) These tetrahedra (T) and octahedra (O) sheets are st acked in a variety of combinations to create phyllosilicate groups. Within an octahedral sheet, ther e are three octahedral sites in a unit structure; however, not all of the sites may be occupied. In th at case, the mineral is termed dioctahedral, whereas in other case it is termed trioctahedral.

Cobalte Light Italic

Scapezzatore Julio González Betchouan-Violetta Schweinstal Sandstone Hanksite From Searles Lake Ihrlerstein Green Sandstone Ruby Especially Through Chemical Gris St Sébastien

PORTLAND ADMIRALTY ROACH Portland Independent Top Whitbed

PLIEZHAUSEN SANDSTONE ICE Portland Independent Basebed Ice

ALSAKHAROVITE-ZN HAPKEITE Smithsonian Museums' Alexandrite

A BIRTHSTONETHE DOM PEDRO ONYX Reinhardtsdorf Sandstone An Angle Grinder

PEMBROKE LIMESTONE GROUP TOPAZ Mechanical And Chemical Techniques Mass

NEUSTADT-HAARDT SANDSTONE MASS Magnesiocummingtonite Frankhawthorneite

Cobalte Light Italic

ALLOPHANE

THE CHISELS

KUKHARENKOITE

JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

PLANICOSTA SANDSTONE

AHEYLITE PHOSPHURANYLITE

IHRLERSTEIN GREEN SANDSTONE UMBITE

MEANSMINERAL MELANTERITE

PEMBROKE LIMESTONE GROUP

THE OLYMPIC AUSTRALIS OPAL

VALUABLE METALS OR MINERALS WAD

A BIRTHSTONETHE DOM PEDRO ONYX

SLIVENEC MARBLE SCHWERTMANNITE

Limestone/Dolomite Allabogdanite

Smithsonian Museums' Alexandrite

Zaïrite Surface Or Subsurface Mine

Jordan Formation In The Upper Midwest Ice

Portland Admiralty Roach Süntel Sandstone

Materials And Techniques Laurentide Green

Cobalte Light Italic

Early writing on mineralogy, especially on gemstones , comes from ancient Babylonia, the ancient Greco-R oman world, ancient and medieval China, and Sanskri t texts from ancient India and the ancient Islamic Wor ld. Books on the subject included the Naturalis Histori a of Pliny the Elder, which not only described many di fferent minerals but also explained many of their prop erties, and Kitab al Jawahir (Book of Precious Stones) by Persian scientist Al Biruni. The German Renaissanc e specialist Georgius Agricola wrote works such as De re metallica (On Metals, 1556) and De Natura Fossiliu

A few minerals are chemical elements, including sulfur, copper, silver, and gold, b ut the vast majority are compounds. Before about 1947, the main method for ide ntifying composition was wet chemical analysis, which involved dissolving a mine ral in an acid such as hydrochloric acid (HCl). The elements in solution were the n identified using colorimetry, volumetric analysis or gravimetric analysis.:224–22 5 A variation on the wet methods is atomic absorption spectroscopy, which also requires the dissolution of the sample but is much faster and cheaper than the a bove methods. The solution is vaporized and its absorption spectrum is measure d in the visible and ultraviolet range.:225–226 Other techniques are X-ray fluoresc

Marcel Alexandre Bertrand (July 2, 1847 – February 13, 1907) was a French geologist born in Paris. He was the son of mathematician Joseph Louis François Bertrand (1822–1900), and son-in-law to physicist Éleuthè re Mascart (1837-1908). He was a student at the École Polytechnique, and beginning in 1869 he attended t he Ecole des Mines de Paris. Beginning in 1877 he performed geological mapping studies of Provence, Jura Mountains and the Alps. In 1886 he became an instructor at the École Nationale Supérieure des Mines, and in 1896 was appointed a member of the Académie des sciences. Bertrand was a founder of modern tectoni cs. He is remembered for the orogenic "wave theory" of mountain-building and his introduction of the napp e hypothesis (nappe de charriage). His wave theory described a build-up of massive folds of earth taking pla ce over successive geological eras, called the Caledonian, Hercynian and Alpine periods of orogeny. Later he added a fourth event called the Huronian orogeny, which took place in Precambrian time.

Cobalte Regular

Tetrataenite

Alice Aycock

Grès De Attalens

Lossburg Sandstone

The Ruspoli Sapphire Ice

San Cristobal Ivory Cream Tin

Hydrokenoelsmoreite Gravity-Dependent

DUCHARME CHAMOIS JOEL
Giovanni Francesco Rustici Tin

ST. MARGRETH SANDSTONE
Musgravite Zhemchuzhnikovite

FRANKHAWTHORNEITE JET
Coconino Sandstone Acanthite

FLUOR-BUERGERITE SHATTUCKITE
Maulbronn Sandstone Frankdicksonite

THE AURORA AUSTRALIS OPA WAD
Nehodiv Marble Nesselberg Sandstone

PLUMBOGUMMITE JAROSEWICHITE
Smithsonian Museums' Alexandrite Jet

Cobalte Regular

PYROXENE

CATTIERITE

ARSENOPYRITE

CHARLES DESPIAU

POTSDAM SANDSTONE

SCHWEINSTAL SANDSTONE

IHRLERSTEIN GREEN SANDSTONE TIN

DELVAUXITE TINCALCONITE Materials And Techniques Wad

GRILLENBURG SANDSTONE Aquia Creek Sandstone Library

KRENNERITE ALEXANDRITE Swedish Green Marble Okenite

SLATE MAGNESIOCUMMINGTONITE Limestone/Dolomite Manganotantalite

THE MOST VALUABLE BLACK OPAL Friedewald Sandstone Frankdicksonite

CHALK DUCHARME CHAMOIS JOEL Smithsonian Museums' Alexandrite Jet

Cobalte Regular

The Western tradition of sculpture began in An cient Greece, and Greece is widely seen as prod ucing great masterpieces in the classical period . During the Middle Ages, Gothic sculpture repr esented the agonies and passions of the Christi an faith. The revival of classical models in the R enaissance produced famous sculptures such a s Michelangelo's David. Modernist sculpture m oved away from traditional processes and the e mphasis on the depiction of the human body, w ith the making of constructed sculpture, and th

A gemstone or gem (also called a fine gem, jewel, or a precious or sem i-precious stone) is a piece of mineral crystal, which, in cut and polishe d form, is used to make jewelry or other adornments. However, certain r ocks (such as lapis lazuli) or organic materials that are not minerals (su ch as amber or jet), are also used for jewelry, and are therefore often co nsidered to be gemstones as well. Most gemstones are hard, but some soft minerals are used in jewelry because of their luster or other physica l properties that have aesthetic value. Rarity is another characteristic th at lends value to a gemstone. Apart from jewelry, from earliest antiquity

The color of any material is due to the nature of light itself. Daylight, often called white light, is a ctually all of the colors of the spectrum combined. When light strikes a material, most of the lig ht is absorbed while a smaller amount of a particular frequency or wavelength is reflected. The part that is reflected reaches the eye as the perceived color. A ruby appears red because it abso rbs all the other colors of white light (green and blue), while reflecting the red. The same materi al can exhibit different colors. For example, ruby and sapphire have the same chemical compos ition (both are corundum) but exhibit different colors. Even the same gemstone can occur in m any different colors: sapphires show different shades of blue and pink and "fancy sapphires" ex hibit a whole range of other colors from yellow to orange-pink, the latter called "padparadscha s apphire". This difference in color is based on the atomic structure of the stone. Although the di

Cobalte Italic

Hagendorfite Tuffeau Stone

Dan Flavin Sonata

Ibbenbüren Sandstone

Slipform Stonemasonry Tin

Canfieldite Hydrokenoelsmoreite

Magnesiocummingtonite Magnesiohastingsite

KORDEL SANDSTONE KORDEL
ONYX PSEUDOWOLLASTONITE
PORTLAND BOWERS BASEBED
IHRLERSTEIN GREEN SANDSTON ICE
NEUSTADT-HAARDT SANDSTONE WAD
IHRLERSTEIN GREEN SANDSTONE ICE

Neustadt-Haardt Sandstone Skała
Ikaite Neustadt-Haardt Sandstone
Ihrlerstein Green Sandstone Indite
Magnesiocummingtonite Ragstone/Kentish
Reinhardtsdorf Sandstone Stone Sculpture
Magnesiocummingtonite Tellurobismuthite

Cobalte Italic

ZEMANNITE SPODUMENE

TYPES OF STONE

NOCHE TRAVERTINE

JEAN-ANTOINE HOUDON

NECKAR VALLEY SANDSTONE

NEUSTADT-HAARDT SANDSTONE CERIUM

PORTLAND BOWERS BASEBED *Ferrohortonolite Tellurobismuthite*

UMMENDORF SANDSTONE ICE *The Most Valuable Black Opal Jet*

PIERRE DE JAUMONT EDENITE *Italian Stonemasons Ferrotantalite*

FRANKHAWTHORNEITE CLINOZOISITE *Magnesiocummingtonite Picropharmacolite*

IHRLERSTEIN GREEN SANDSTONE JET *Smithsonian Museums' Alexandrite Coltan*

ALUMINIUMGEOMETALLURGY GABBRO *Hydrokenoelsmoreite Magnesiohastingsite*

Cobalte Italic

Cameo is a method of carving an object such as an engraved gem, item of jewellery or vessel made in th is manner. It nearly always features a raised (positiv e) relief image; contrast with intaglio, which has a n egative image. Originally, and still in discussing hist orical work, cameo only referred to works where the relief image was of a contrasting colour to the back ground; this was achieved by carefully carving a pie ce of material with a flat plane where two contrastin g colours met, removing all the first colour except fo r the image to leave a contrasting background. Toda

Cahnite is a brittle white or colorless mineral that has perfect cleavage and is usually transparent. It usually forms tetragonal-shaped crystals and it has a ha rdness of 3 mohs. Cahnite was discovered in the year 1921. It was named Cahn ite to honor Lazard Cahn (1865–1940), who was a mineral collector and deale r. It is usually found in the Franklin Mine, in Franklin, New Jersey. Until the year 2002, when a sample of cahnite was found in Japan, that was the only known place that cahnite was located. The geological environment that it occurs in is in pegmatites cutting a changed zinc orebody. The chemical formula for cahn ite is Ca2B[AsO4](OH)4. It is made up of 26.91% calcium, 3.63% boron, 25.15

Hardstone carving is a general term in art history and archaeology for the artistic carving of predominan tly semi-precious stones (but also of gemstones), such as jade, rock crystal (clear quartz), agate, onyx, j asper, serpentine, or carnelian, and for an object made in this way. Normally the objects are small, and t he category overlaps with both jewellery and sculpture. Hardstone carving is sometimes referred to by th e Italian term pietre dure; however, pietre dura (with an "a") is the common term used for stone inlay w ork, which causes some confusion. From the Neolithic period until about the 19th century such objects w ere among the most highly prized in a wide variety of cultures, often attributed special powers or religiou s significance, but today coverage in non-specialist art history tends to be relegated to a catch-all decora tive arts or "minor arts" category. The types of objects carved have included those with ritual or religious purposes, engraved gems as signet rings and other kinds of seal, handles, belt hooks and similar items, v

Cobalte Bold

Noir Taillon

Vantasselite

Fantastico Onyx

See Stones Of India

Pablo Bollinger-Lehholz

Shot Put Cuprosklodowskite

Portland Independent Bottom Whitbed

CÔTE D'OR (ESCARPMENT)

WORZELDORF SANDSTONE

IGNEOUS STONES GRANITE

SLATE THE ROSSER REEVES RUBY

ESPECIALLY THROUGH CHEMICAL

TEUTOBURG FOREST SANDSTONE

Mascagnite Pharmacosiderite

Anglesite The Rajaratna Ruby

Alsakharovite-Zn Hydrohalite

Red Multicolor Onyx Santabarbaraite

Mooihoekite The Black Prince's Ruby

The Science Of Extractive Metallurgy

Cobalte Bold

HELIODOR

LUDWIGITE

GLAUCOPHANE

PIERRE D'EUVILLE

ENTRADA SANDSTONE

AMERICAN STONEMASONS

PIESBERG SANDSTONE GETCHELLITE

COMBINATION OF SEVERAL **San Cristobal Ivory Cream Jet**

DUCHARME CHAMOIS JOEL **The Halley's Comet Opal Iron**

IGNEOUS STONES GRANITE **Actinolite Manganvesuvianite**

TODOROKITE ALSAKHAROVITE-ZN **Uytenbogaardtite Georgerobinsonite**

TEUTOBURG FOREST SANDSTONE **Aquia Creek Sandstone Xanthoconite**

IHRLERSTEIN GREEN SANDSTONE **Portland Independent Basebed Slate**

Cobalte Bold

Jeremejevite is a rare aluminium borate mine ral with variable fluoride and hydroxide ions . Its chemical formula is Al6B5O15(F,OH)3. It was first described in 1883 for an occurrence on Mt. Soktui, Nerschinsk district, Adun-Chilo n Mountains, Siberia. It was named after Russ ian mineralogist Pavel Vladimirovich Eremee v (Jeremejev, German) (1830–1899). It occur s as a late hydrothermal phase in granitic peg matites in association with albite, tourmaline , quartz and rarely gypsum. It has also been r

Most hardstones, certainly all quartz types and jade, have a crystalli ne structure that does not allow detailed carving by edged tools wit hout great wastage and a poor finish. Working them has always bee n very time-consuming, which together with the cost of rare materia ls often traded from very far away, has accounted for the great expe nse of these objects. After sawing and perhaps chiselling to reach th e approximate shape, stones were mostly cut by using abrasive pow der from harder stones in conjunction with a hand-drill, probably of ten set in a lathe, and by grinding-wheels. Emery has been mined fo

Different regions have made minor modifications to the general method of construction — sometimes because of limitations of building material available, but also to create a look that is distinctive for that area. Whichever method is used to build a dry stone wall, consid erable skill is required. Selection of the correct stone for every position in the wall makes a n enormous difference to the lifetime of the finished product, and a skilled waller will take time making the selection. As with many older crafts, skilled wallers, today, are few in num ber. With the advent of modern wire fencing, fields can be fenced with much less time and expense using wire than using stone walls; however, the initial expense of building dykes i s offset by their sturdiness and consequent long, low-maintenance lifetimes. As a result of t he increasing appreciation of the landscape and heritage value of dry stone walls, wallers r

Cobalte Bold Italic

Djerfisherite

Ernst Barlach

Fluor-Liddicoatite

Rorschach Sandstone

Umberto Boccioni Volume

The Aurora Australis Opa Mass

Portland Admiralty Roach Alexander Calder

RAMMELSBERGITE MAJORITE *Uklonskovite Cuprosklodowskite*

THE FAMOUS LONDON STONE *Reinhardtsdorf Sandstone Agate*

KORDEL SANDSTONE KORDEL *Parachrysotile Uytenbogaardtite*

REINHARDTSDORF SANDSTONE JADE *Jordan Formation In The Upper Midwest*

BOLLINGER-LEHHOLZ AURICHALCITE *Magnesiohastingsite Manganocolumbite*

PORTLAND ADMIRALTY ROACH APICA *Silesian Sandstone, In Lower Silesia Wad*

Cobalte Bold Italic

MIRABILITE SCORZALITE

FAUSKE MARBLE HARLEQUIN PRINCE

BENEDETTO DA MAIANO LOCHARBRIGGS SANDSTONE

BENTHEIM AND GILDEHAUS SANDSTONE

BEARL THE FIRE QUEEN OPAL Carpholite Hydrokenoelsmoreite

KORDEL SANDSTONE KORDEL Portland Admiralty Roach Trona

ALBRECHTSCHRAUFITE ROCK Especially Through Chemical Ice

VALUABLE METALS OR MINERALS JET A Piece Of Table Mountain Sandstone Ice

FERGUSONITE THE RAJARATNA RUBY Moschellandsbergite Betchouan-Violetta

VALUABLE METALS OR MINERALS JET Portland New Independent Whitbed Wad

Cobalte Bold Italic

Some dry-stone wall constructions in north-west Europe have been dated back to the Neolithic Age . Some Cornish hedges are believed by the Guild o f Cornish Hedgers to date from 5000 BCE, althou gh there appears to be little dating evidence. In C ounty Mayo, Ireland, an entire field system made f rom dry-stone walls, since covered in peat, have b een carbon-dated to 3800 BCE. The cyclopean wa lls of the acropolis of Mycenae have been dated to 1350 BCE and those of Tiryns slightly earlier. In B elize, the Mayan ruins at Lubaantun illustrate use

In mineralogy and crystallography, a crystal structure is a unique arrange ment of atoms, ions or molecules in a crystalline liquid or solid. It describes a highly ordered structure, occurring due to the intrinsic nature of its const ituents to form symmetric patterns. The crystal lattice can be thought of as an array of small boxes' infinitely repeating in all three spatial directions. S uch a unit cell is the smallest unit of volume that contains all of the structu ral and symmetry information to build-up the macroscopic structure of the lattice by translation. Patterns are located upon the points of a lattice, whi ch is an array of points repeating periodically in three dimensions. The leng

Crystallography is the experimental science of determining the arrangement of atoms in the crystall ine solids (see crystal structure). The word "crystallography" derives from the Greek words crystallo n "cold drop, frozen drop", with its meaning extending to all solids with some degree of transparency , and grapho "I write". In July 2012, the United Nations recognised the importance of the science of c rystallography by proclaiming that 2014 would be the International Year of Crystallography. X-ray cr ystallography is used to determine the structure of large biomolecules such as proteins. Before the d evelopment of X-ray diffraction crystallography (see below), the study of crystals was based on phys ical measurements of their geometry. This involved measuring the angles of crystal faces relative ea ch other and to theoretical reference axes (crystallographic axes), and establishing the symmetry of the crystal in question. This physical measurement is carried out using a goniometer. The position in

Cobalte Black

Stantienite Deer Brown

Melanophlogite

Albrechtschraufite

Ibbenbüren Sandstone

Agesander Of Rhodes Onyx

Reinhardtsdorf Sandstone Abenakiite

CORDEROITE EOSPHORITE

ONYX FLUOR-BUERGERITE

SIEBIGERODE SANDSTONE

SLIPFORM STONEMASONRY IRON

OBERSULZBACH SANDSTONE JET

TEUTOBURG FOREST SANDSTONE

Bollinger-Lehholz Halloysite

The American Golden Topaz

Gananite Albrechtschraufite

The Black Prince's Ruby Sarabauite

Teutoburg Forest Sandstone Quartz

Cotswold Stone (Oolitic Limestone)

Cobalte Black

SHUNGITE

STRZEGOM

SINKANKASITE

GIOVANNI PISANO

BRITTEN SANDSTONE

DUCHARME GRIS CENDRE

PORTLAND INDEPENDENT BASEBED

BOLLINGER-LEHHOLZ RED

CÔTE D'OR (ESCARPMENT)

AQUIA CREEK SANDSTONE

GARNET DUCHARME JAUNE PALE

OBERNKIRCHEN SANDSTONE ICE

FRAIPONTITE METATORBERNITE

The American Golden Topaz

Chilean Magnesiohastingsite

Rambergite Jimthompsonite

The Star Of Asia Star Sapphire Jade

Pablo Picasso Jean-Antoine Houdon

Kentish Ragstone/Kentish Rag Gold

Cobalte Black

Limestone is a sedimentary rock compose d largely of the minerals calcite and aragon ite, which are different crystal forms of calc ium carbonate (CaCO3). Most limestone is c omposed of skeletal fragments of marine o rganisms such as coral, forams and mollusc s. Limestone makes up about 10% of the tot al volume of all sedimentary rocks. The solu bility of limestone in water and weak acid s olutions leads to karst landscapes, in which water erodes the limestone over thousands

Coral sand mining is a significant industry in some areas, and can have damaging environmental effects. Over 500,000 tons of cora l sand are mined annually from Mauritius. Many Comoros beache s have been scarred by sand mining. Over 250 tons of shells and c orals were exported from Tanzania in 1974. Exploitive collection h as moved from the depleted areas off Tanzania and Kenya to the i slands of Zanzibar and Mafia. Such extensive mining can be very h armful to reef ecosystems and beaches. In an effort to prevent da mage from reef sand mining, the Convention on international trad

Stonemasons use a wide variety of tools to handle and shape stone blocks (ashlar) and slabs into finished articles. The basic tools for shaping the stone are a mallet, chisels, an d a metal straight edge. With these one can make a flat surface - the basis of all stonema sonry. Chisels come in a variety of sizes and shapes, dependent upon the function for w hich they are being used and have many different names depending on locality. There a re different chisels for different materials and sizes of material being worked, for remov ing large amounts of material and for putting a fine finish on the stone. Mixing mortar is normally done today with mortar mixers which usually use a rotating drum or rotating p addles to mix the mortar. The masonry trowel is used for the application of the mortar b etween and around the stones as they are set into place. Filling in the gaps (joints) with

Cobalte Black Italic

Wad Jennite

Ketton Stone

Alsakharovite-Zn

Metamorphic Marble

Ashford Black Marble Jet

Tuffeau Stone Bayfield Group

Reinhardtsdorf Sandstone Portland Stone

NECKAR VALLEY SANDSTONE
Neustadt-Haardt Sandstone Jet

ALUMINITE PORTORO BUONO
Agate Magnesiocummingtonite

MAGNESIOHASTINGSITE CUT
Crushing, Hydrokenoelsmoreite

NEUSTADT-HAARDT SANDSTONE ICE
Umangite The Black Star Of Queensland

THE PRIDE OF AUSTRALIA OPAL WAD
Weight Of 733 Carats Lipovský Mramor

DUCHARME JAUNE ADIRONDACK ICE
Moschellandsbergite Vanadiocarpholite

Cobalte Black Italic

MAGADIITE

DARK STEEL

RAPIDCREEKITE

WILLIAM G. TUCKER

BRITISH STONEMASONS

AUSTRALIAN STONEMASONS

THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA OPAL WAD

NECKAR VALLEY SANDSTONE Ragstone/Kentish Scapezzatore

THE AURORA AUSTRALIS OPA Pelagosite Limestone/Dolomite

NORTHUPITE LEUCOPHANITE Ihrlerstein Green Sandstone Jet

IGNEOUS STONES GRANITE IKEBANA Largest Star Sapphire In The World Wad

MAGNESIOHASTINGSITE CORNUBITE Portland Bowers Lynham Whitbed Jade

NEUSTADT-HAARDT SANDSTONE ICE Combination Of Several Isamu Noguchi

Cobalte Black Italic

Banker masons are workshop-based, and specia lize in working the stones into the shapes requir ed by a building's design, this set out on templet s and a bed mould. They can produce anything f rom stones with simple chamfers to tracery win dows, detailed mouldings and the more classical architectural building masonry. When working a stone from a sawn block, the mason ensures tha t the stone is bedded in the right way, so the fini shed work sits in the building in the same orient ation as it was formed on the ground. Occasiona

Masonry is the building of structures from individual units laid in and bo und together by mortar; the term masonry can also refer to the units the mselves. The common materials of masonry construction are brick, build ing stone such as marble, granite, travertine, and limestone, cast stone, c oncrete block, glass block, and cob. Masonry is generally a highly durabl e form of construction. However, the materials used, the quality of the m ortar and workmanship, and the pattern in which the units are assemble d can significantly affect the durability of the overall masonry constructi on. A person who constructs masonry is called a mason or bricklayer. Wh

The Ancients heavily relied on the stonemason to build the most impressive and long lasting mo numents to their civilizations. The Egyptians built their pyramids, the civilizations of Central Ame rica had their step pyramids, the Persians their palaces, the Greeks their temples, and the Roman s their public works and wonders (See Roman Architecture). Among the famous ancient stonema sons is Sophroniscus, the father of Socrates, who was a stone-cutter. Castle building was an entir e industry for the medieval stonemasons. When the Western Roman Empire fell, building in dress ed stone decreased in much of Western Europe, and there was a resulting increase in timber-base d construction. Stone work experienced a resurgence in the 9th and 10th centuries in Europe, and by the 12th century religious fervour resulted in the construction of thousands of impressive chur ches and cathedrals in stone across Western Europe. Bavarian stonemasons, c. 1505 Medieval sto

Uppercase
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Lowercase
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

Small capitals
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z ( ) [ ] { } @ &

Standard punctuation
! ¡ ? ¿ . , : ; … _ - – — / \ | ¦ ( ) [ ] { } ‘ ’ “ ” , „ ' " ‹ › « » • · * † ‡ @ &

Case-sensitive forms
! ¡ ? ¿ - – — ( ) [ ] { } ‹ › « » · @

Symbols
§ ¶ © ℗ ® ™ ℠ a º №

Ligatures
Discretionary ligatures
Historical ligatures
fi fl fb ffb ff fh ffh ffi fj ffj fk ffk ffl ft fft Th ct st sp ſ

Figures
(Lining proportional)
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Ø € $ ¢ £ ƒ ¥ #

Figures
(Oldstyle proportional)
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ø € $ ¢ £ ƒ ¥ #

Figures
(Lining tabular)
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Ø € $ ¢ £ ƒ ¥ #

Figures
(Oldstyle tabular)
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ø € $ ¢ £ ƒ ¥ #

Mathematical symbols
Fractions
+ − ± × ÷ = ≠ ~ ≈ ^ < > ≤ ≥ ¬ ¤ ∞ ◊ Δ Ω ∂ ∫ √ ∑ ∏ π µ ° ℓ ∈ ¼ ½ ¾ % ‰

Superiors / Inferiors
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 , . ( ) + − × ÷ = € $ ¢ /0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 , . ( ) + − × ÷ = € $ ¢

Numerators / Denominators
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 , . ( ) + − × ÷ = € $ ¢ /0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 , . ( ) + − × ÷ = € $ ¢

Superscript
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

Accented uppercase
À Á Â Ã Ä Ā Ă Å Ǻ Ą Æ Ǽ Ć Ĉ Č Ċ Ç Ď Đ È É Ê Ě Ë Ē Ĕ Ė Ę FI FL Ĝ Ğ Ġ
Ģ Ĥ Ħ Ì Í Î Ĩ Ï Ī Ĭ İ Į IJ Ĵ Ķ Ĺ Ľ Ļ Ł L· Ń Ň Ñ Ņ Ò Ó Ô Õ Ö Ō Ŏ Ő Ø Ǿ Œ Ŕ Ř Ŗ
SS Ś Ŝ Š Ş Ș Ť Ţ Ŧ Ù Ú Û Ũ Ü Ū Ŭ Ů Ű Ų Ẁ Ẃ Ŵ Ẅ Ỳ Ý Ŷ Ÿ Ź Ž Ż Ə Ŋ Ð Þ

Accented lowercase
à á â ã ä ā ă å ǻ ą æ ǽ à á â ã ä ā ă å ǻ ą æ ǽ ć ĉ č ċ ç ď đ è é ê ě ë ē ĕ
ė ę ĝ ğ ġ ģ ĝ ğ ġ ģ ĥ ħ ì í î ĩ ï ī ĭ i į ı ij ĵ ȷ ķ ĺ ľ ļ ł l· ń ň ñ ņ ò ó ô õ ö ō ŏ ő ø
ǿ œ ŕ ř ŗ ś ŝ š ş ș ß ť ţ ŧ ù ú û ũ ü ū ŭ ů ű ų ẁ ẃ ŵ ẅ ỳ ý ŷ ÿ ź ž ż ə ŋ ð þ

Accented small capitals
À Á Â Ã Ä Ā Ă Å Ǻ Ą Æ Ǽ Ć Ĉ Č Ċ Ç Ď Đ È É Ê Ě Ë Ē Ĕ Ė Ę FI FL Ĝ Ğ Ġ Ģ
Ĥ Ħ Ì Í Î Ĩ Ï Ī Ĭ İ Į IJ Ĵ Ķ Ĺ Ľ Ļ Ł L· Ń Ň Ñ Ņ Ò Ó Ô Õ Ö Ō Ŏ Ő Ø Ǿ Œ Ŕ Ř Ŗ
SS Ś Ŝ Š Ş Ș Ť Ţ Ŧ Ù Ú Û Ũ Ü Ū Ŭ Ů Ű Ų Ẁ Ẃ Ŵ Ẅ Ỳ Ý Ŷ Ÿ Ź Ž Ż Ə Ŋ Ð Þ

Circled numbers
⓪ ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ❶ ❷ ❸ ❹ ❺ ❻ ❼ ❽ ❾ ❿

Arrows
← → ↑ ↓ ↖ ↗ ↙ ↘ ↔

Ornaments
■ ◆ ● ▶ ▫ ◇ ○ ▷ ◀ ▶ ▲ ▼ ◁ ▷ △ ▽ ◂ ▸ ▴ ▾ ◃ ▹ ▵ ▿ 〈 〉 ^ ˇ ❤ ♡

Alternate a
(Stylistic set 1)
a *à* *á* *â* *ã* *ä* *ā* *ă* *å* *ǻ* *ą* *æ* *ǽ*

Alternate g
(Stylistic set 2)
g *ĝ* *ğ* *ġ* *ģ*

	OFF	ON
All caps [CPSP]	Lowercase	UPPERCASE
Case-sensitive forms [CASE]	[Case-sensitive] !¡?¿-–—()[]{}‹›«»·@	[CASE-SENSITIVE] !¡?¿-–—()[]{}‹›«»·@
Small capitals [SMCP]	Small Capitals	Small Capitals
All small caps [C2SC]	All Small Caps	All Small Caps
Standard ligatures [LIGA]	fi fl fb ff fh fj fk ft ffb ffh ffi ffj ffk ffl fft	fi fl fb ff fh fj fk ft ffb ffh ffi ffj ffk ffl fft
Discretionary ligatures [DLIG]	Th ct st sp	Th ct st sp
Historical ligatures [HIST]	Historical	Hiſtorical
Slashed zero [ZERO]	0123456789	Ø123456789
Tabular lining figures [TNUM + LNUM]	H0123456789	H0123456789
Tabular oldstyle figures [TNUM + ONUM]	H0123456789	H0123456789
Proportional lining figures [PNUM + LNUM]	H0123456789	H0123456789
Proportional oldstyle figures [PNUM + ONUM]	H0123456789	H0123456789

OpenType features

	OFF	ON
Superscript/Superior [SUPS]	Hsuperscript H0123456789 H,.()+−×÷=€$¢	H^{superscript} H⁰¹²³⁴⁵⁶⁷⁸⁹ H^{,.()+−×÷=€$¢}
Subscript/Inferior [SINF]	H0123456789 H,.()+−×÷=€$¢	H₀₁₂₃₄₅₆₇₈₉ H_{,.()+−×÷=€$¢}
Numerator [NUMR]	H0123456789 H,.()+−×÷=€$¢	H⁰¹²³⁴⁵⁶⁷⁸⁹ H^{,.()+−×÷=€$¢}
Denominator [DNOM]	H0123456789 H,.()+−×÷=€$¢	H₀₁₂₃₄₅₆₇₈₉ H_{,.()+−×÷=€$¢}
Fractions [FRAC]	1/4 1/2 3/4 2/3 7/8 0/0 0/00	¼ ½ ¾ ⅔ ⅞ % ‰
Ordinals [ORDN]	2a 2o No N° no n°	2ª 2º Nº Nº Nº Nº
Stylistic set 1 Alternate a [SS01]	another animal	another animal
Stylistic set 2 Alternate g [SS02]	big guy, tough guy	big guy, tough guy
Stylistic set 3 & 4: circled numbers [SS03 & SS04]	012345678910 012345678910	⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩ ❶❷❸❹❺❻❼❽❾❿
Stylistic set 5: arrows [SS05]	<>+−×÷=±	←→↑↓↖↗↙↘
Stylistic set 6: ornaments [SS06]	rstuvw	■◆●▸♡❤

Information

Supported languages	Afrikaans, Albanian, Asu, Basque, Bemba, Bena, Bosnian, Catalan, Chiga, Congo Swahili, Cornish, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, Embu, English, Esperanto, Estonian, Faroese, Filipino, Finnish, French, Galician, Ganda, German, Gusii, Hungarian, Icelandic, Indonesian, Irish, Italian, Jola-Fonyi, Kabuverdianu, Kalenjin, Kamba, Kikuyu, Kinyarwanda, Latvian, Lithuanian, Luo, Luyia, Machame, Makhuwa-Meetto, Makonde, Malagasy, Malay, Maltese, Manx, Meru, Morisyen, North Ndebele, Norwegian Bokmål, Norwegian Nynorsk, Nyankole, Oromo, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Romansh, Rombo, Rundi, Rwa, Samburu, Sango, Sangu, Sena, Shambala, Shona, Slovak, Slovenian, Soga, Somali, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Swiss German, Taita, Teso, Turkish, Vunjo, Welsh, Zulu.
Designer	Jean-Baptiste Levée
Contact	Production Type 182, rue de Charenton 75012 Paris, France +33 (0)1 77 32 63 07 www.productiontype.com
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