

Paphos diamond Parisian diamond SYNTHETIC DIAMOND Partea Mines

Contributed by Administrator
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Paphos diamond. A misnomer for rock crystal.

Para. A minor diamond-producing state in Brazil. See Brazil.

Paphos diamond. (1) A term that seems to have been used first in the 16th century for diamonds weighing more than 12 carats. (2) A term once used by jewelers to mean "diamonds free from specks or foulness." (3) A per feet diamond weighing 100 carats or more.

Paphos diamond. A collection made up of clearly defined groups of diamonds, which, after evaluation, is ready for sale. See lot and sights.

Parisian diamond. An old misnomer for a diamond imitation. Parsons, Hon. Sir Charles Algernon (1854-1931). An English engineer and inventor who, in 1918, attempted to produce synthetic diamonds by repeating the experiments of Moissan and Crookes with variations, and was convinced that these methods could not be successful. In one novel experiment he fired a blank shotgun shell against the piston of a compression chamber that was filled with carbon. When this was unsuccessful he sought still higher pressures by discharging bullets into a tapered carbon-filled hole in a steel block. Pressures of 5000 tons per square inch were supposedly obtained in this manner. There is no proof that his experiments were successful, See

SYNTHETIC DIAMOND; MOISSAN, FERDINAND FREDERIC HENRI; CROOKES, SIR WILLIAM,

Partea (or Partial) Mines. A group of old diamond mines near Golconda, India, some of which were worked as late as 1850. Located on the north bank of the Kistna River, east of the Kollur Mines, and at the junction of the Kistna and Muniyero Rivers. Said to have had large production from an alluvium of a decomposed clayey tiferous stratum. See Golconda, India >i-v