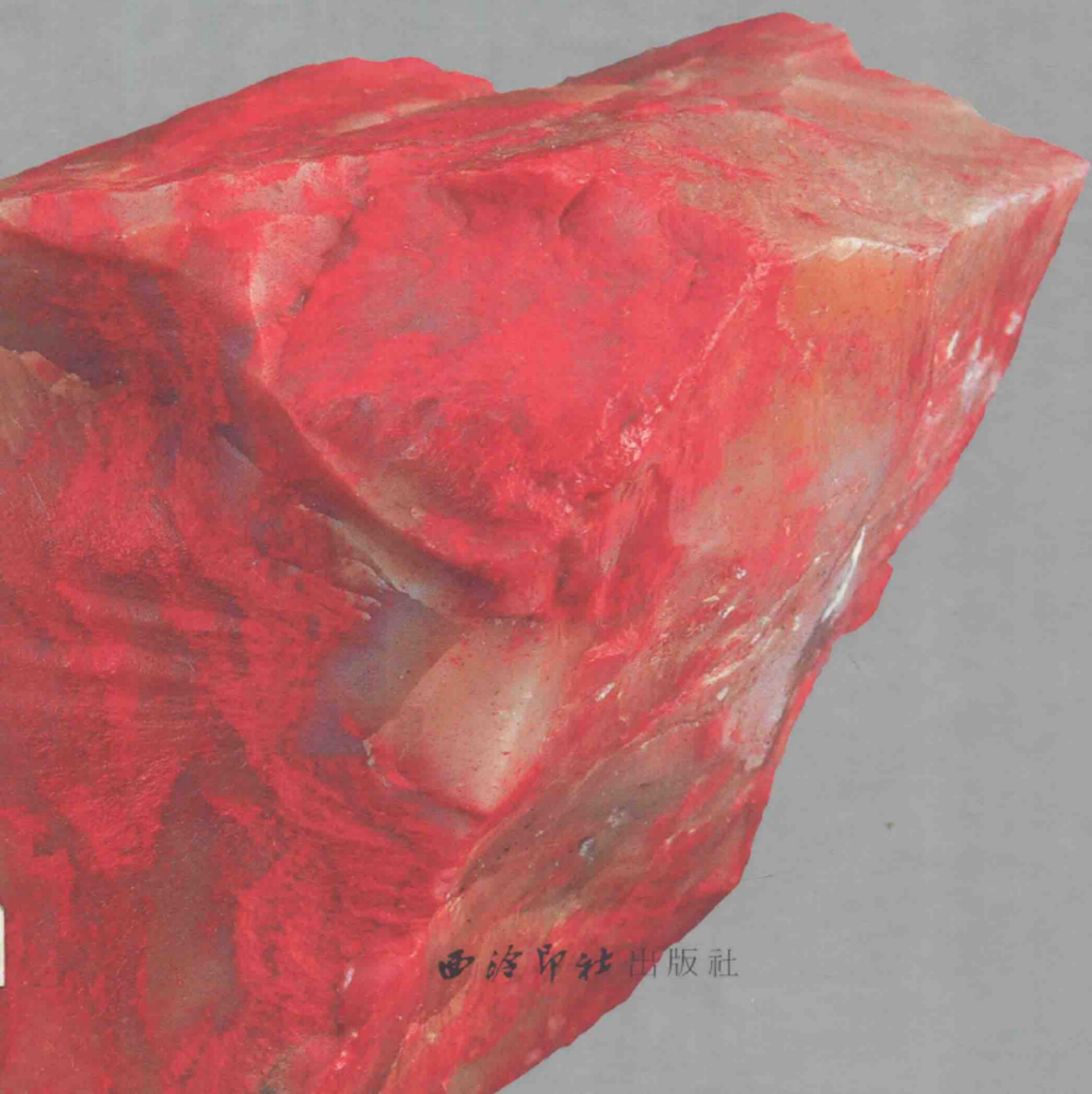


# 中国红·鸡血玉

钱高潮 编著



西泠印社出版社

# 中國仁·鷄血王

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# 序

印石中有四大名石，其中田黄有富贵之气，青田有清雅之韵，而昌化鸡血，则以其火红的奢华与沉稳还有鲜烈，独占鳌头，有着不可替代的崇高地位。

随着中国30年改革开放国力强盛，“中国红”作为一个民族象征标志，也越来越获得世界范围的尊敬与认可，借助于2008北京奥运会的会徽“中国印”，“中国红”的理念可谓家喻户晓。以这样的背景去看四大名石中的昌化鸡血，可以说它是唯一以“红”为标志的名石。这个“中国红”，难以用到田黄、青田，即使巴林石也不以此为唯一，只有昌化鸡血，是唯“中国红”为取舍标准的。

昌化鸡血原产于浙西大峡谷源头的玉岩山深山中。在“中国红”的概念中，以“大红袍”为最，鸡血石中的各种冻石如羊脂冻、牛角冻、藕粉冻等，也是极有品位的。可以说，鸡血石以“中国红”即“大红袍”为龙头，集各种艳美赤朱、靓丽浓厚的石品于一炉，成功了一世绝代风华，非唯是吾浙绝品，即使放眼全国印石文化，也是首屈一指的。

自明代以来，对印石、对石文化的美学研讨一直没有消歇过。最重要的命题，即是关于“德”与“符”的关系。石之原质之美，移之为“石德”，而石之被精心雕琢，则谓为“符”。“符”是能工巧匠的“工”，“工”好很重要，但“德”即石之天生丽质也很重要。自古以来，应该是“德”重于“符”，还是“符”重于“德”，一直是争执不休的话题。就传统工艺美术的立场上说：“符”当然很重要，俗话说：“玉不琢不成器”，这要琢要磨，要成“器”，指的都是“符”的一面，即人工意匠的一面，印文化中印石之雕钮、薄意之精工巧作，当然也是“符”的一面。但反过来，好的原石又很怕被雕坏雕俗，有如我们这些搞篆刻的，有时更喜欢原汁原味的“平头章”而不喜欢雕饰过分的雕头章——有一方方方正正、石纹非常雅致亮丽的印章，有德有品，远胜于一般的花哨雕刻。从这个意义上说：德之美，又远胜于符之美了。老子云：大朴不雕、大美不言、大音稀声、大象无形，以之论印石，则又可说是重德不重符，表明自上古以来，我们的祖先即已有了很高的审美眼光，已经有了对“德”的全面把握与准确理解了。

基于这一认知，在坊间多有印石类图册书籍之际，昌化鸡血石雕传人钱高潮先生却化费精力来选编一部以原石名品为主线的鸡血石著述。在书中所收的，都是以堪称“鸡血王”级别的顶级石品，尤其是刻意保存其原石开采时的原始状态，乍一接目，竟有惊心动魄、目眩眼晕的美感，不得不感叹大自然的鬼斧神工竟是如此神妙绝伦——与许多印石类画册相比，它之所以震撼，正是因为它的原始形态，未经雕琢的天然之美。我想：这是一部独一无二的鸡血石图谱，它的精彩绝伦，正在于它不施一刀一琢，完全让鸡血石最精华的形象自然地展现出来，它的璀璨，它的耀眼，它的和谐，它的灵气，使任何雕琢都显得多余，它就是一个完整自足的大千世界。它的美，就在于它自身的美妙寓意。钱高潮先生称它为“鸡血之王”，就我的陋见，我以为并不是过誉。

印文化与印石文化的研究，在现在还有许多工作要做，这部“鸡血之王”图册的面世，必将会对印石名品研究、对广义上的印文化研究，产生积极的影响。并且，它对于我们重新认识昌化鸡血石的文化价值与历史价值，也具有非常重要的意义。

谨以芜文，为这部难得一见的鸡血石原石精品图谱出版一贺！

陈振濂

2009年9月7日于西泠印社



## Preface

There are Top Four famous stones in the seal stone category; among which, the Tian Huang is with the temperament of wealth and rank, Qing Tian is with the charm of clearness and elegance, but the Changhua Chicken-blood stone, coming out the first with its luxury of fire red, stability and vividness, and its high position is irreplaceable.

Along with the development of China due to the reform and opening up since 30 years before, as a symbol of the nation, the "Chinese Red" is more and more respected and acknowledged worldwide; with the help of the emblem "Chinese Seal" of 2008 Beijing Olympic Games, the concept "Chinese Red" became widely known. Considering the Changhua Chicken-blood stone among the Top Four famous stones based on such background, it can be called that it is the only famous stone represented by "red". Such "Chinese Red", is not presented by Tian Huang, Qing Tian, even Bahrain Stone does not present it uniquely; only the Changhua Chicken-blood stone, takes the "Chinese Red" as the evaluation standard.

Changhua Chicken-blood stone is originally produced from the remote Yuyan Mountain at the headstream of Grand Canyon in west Zhejiang Province. In the concept of "Chinese Red", the "Dahongpao" ranks the top; and various bacon stones in Chicken-blood stone category such as Suet Dong, Ox Horn Dong, Lotus Flour Dong etc, are also with high grade. We can say that the Chicken-blood stone is led by "Chinese Red", namely the "Dahongpao", and integrated with various stones which are bright, red, beautiful and cloggy, thus achieves peerless elegance; it is not only a unique product in Zhejiang Province, but also the second to none in the seal stone culture nationwide.

Since Ming Dynasty, the aesthetic discussion on seal stone, stone culture has never ended. The most significant issue is the relation of "morality" and "symbol". The beauty of the nature of stone is called "stone morality", and the careful carving on stone is called "symbol". "Symbol" is the "work" of skillful craftsmen, nice "work" is important, but the "morality", namely the original appearance of stone is also important. From time immemorial, the issue that whether the "morality" is more important than the "symbol" or in reverse, was always debated endlessly. From the view of traditional arts and crafts, of course the "symbol" is important; it is commonly said that "Unpolished pearls never shine", the carving and polishing, for making it "something useful", means the aspect of "symbol", namely the artificial skill; and the handle carving on seal stone, careful making of superficial relief in seal culture, is of course another aspect of the "symbol". But in reverse, it will be regrettable if nice original stones are carved unskillfully or vulgarly. For instance, we, who engage in seal cutting, sometimes prefer the original "flat head seals" in stead of the seals whose heads are carved and decorated too much—a piece of square and normal seal with elegant and bright stone texture, is with both morality and quality, much better than common showy carving. Regarding this, the beauty of morality is more important than that of symbol. Lao-tzu said, great simplicity is without carving, great beauty is without words, great music lacks sound, and great image is invisible; taking this theory to seal stones, we can say that the morality is more important than the symbol. It means that ever since the ancient times, our ancestors were already with high taste of aesthetics, and they had already mastered thoroughly and understood accurately the "morality".

Based on such cognition, when there were already lots of seal stone books and albums in street stalls, Mr. Qian Gaochao, the inheritor of Changhua Chicken-blood stone carving, made efforts to edit a Chicken-blood stone book mainly with the famous original stones. The items collected in the book are the top grade stones which can be rated as "King of Chicken-blood Stone", in particular, he preserved intentionally the original conditions of such stones upon mining; they are with heart-quaking and dizzying aestheticism when you suddenly see them, and you can only sigh that the superlative craftsmanship of nature is so wonderful—compared with many seal stone albums, it is so surprising just because of its original form, the unpolished natural beauty. I think that this is a unique Chicken-blood stone album; its magnificence is just the non-carving, and making the most essential image of Chicken-blood stone displayed naturally. Its brilliance, its shine, its harmony and intelligence, makes any carving unnecessary; it is a complete boundless universe itself. Its beauty is just its own beauty. Mr. Qian Gaochao calls it as "King of Chicken-blood Stone", in my opinion, it is never over-praise.

There is still a lot of work to do now on the research of seal culture and seal stone culture. The birth of album "King of Chicken-blood Stone" will definitely help the research on famous seal stones and general research on seal culture. Further, it is also significant to us on recognizing anew the cultural value and historical value of Changhua Chicken-blood stone.

I hereby sincerely congratulate this rare album of original exquisite Chicken-blood stone with this essay!

Chen Zhenlian

At Xiling Seal Engravers' Society, September 7th, 2009

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# 第一部分

## Part I

### 原石类

Category of original stones

所谓原石是指矿石在母体（矿脉）中分离（人为凿挖、开采或自然崩裂）后未经过加工雕琢的。

The so-called original stone refers to the mineral without processing or carving after being separated (by artificial excavation, mining or natural breaking) from the parent (mineral ore).

“昌化县产图章石，红点若朱砂，亦有青紫如玳瑁，良可爱玩，近则罕得矣。”（清乾隆年间《浙江通志》）

昌化鸡血石是中国特有的珍贵宝石，其石色彩浓艳如丹，似鸡血渗透石中，故而名谓之鸡血石。旧时相传其“血”为“凤凰血”，具有艳丽鲜红如鸡血般的色彩和亮晶如美玉般的光泽，被誉为国宝，驰名中外。她的发现和开采利用已有2300多年历史，出产于浙江省临安市昌化镇西50余公里的浙西大峡谷源头海拔1300余米的玉岩山，这里旧属临安市原三县合一前的昌化县，故名昌化鸡血石。

“Changhua County produces seal stones, there is red substance looks like cinnabar, and green and purple like hawksbill; they can be appreciated, but become rare now.” —(recorded in General Annals of Zhejiang in Qianlong Period, Qing Dynasty)

The Changhua Chicken-blood stone is a unique precious Chinese gemstone, its color is as strong and vivid as cinnabar, just like chicken blood soaking through the stone, so it is named Chicken-blood stone. According to the legend, the “blood” is “Phoenix’s blood”, with the reddish and vivid color as chicken blood and bright gloss as jade; it is praised as a national treasure and well-known worldwide. The discovery, excavation and utilization on the stone have a history of some two thousand and three hundred years. It is produced in the Yuyan Mountain, with elevation of over 1,300m, at the headstream of West Zhejiang Grand Canyon some 50km west to Changhua Town, Lin’ an City, Zhejiang Province; it formerly belonged to the Changhua County before the three-county integration of Lin’ an City, so it is named Changhua Chicken-blood stone.



## 大红袍鸡血王

Dahongpao King of Chicken-blood stone

规格：20厘米×13厘米×5厘米

Specifications: 20cm×13cm×5cm

重量：2450克

Weight: 2450g





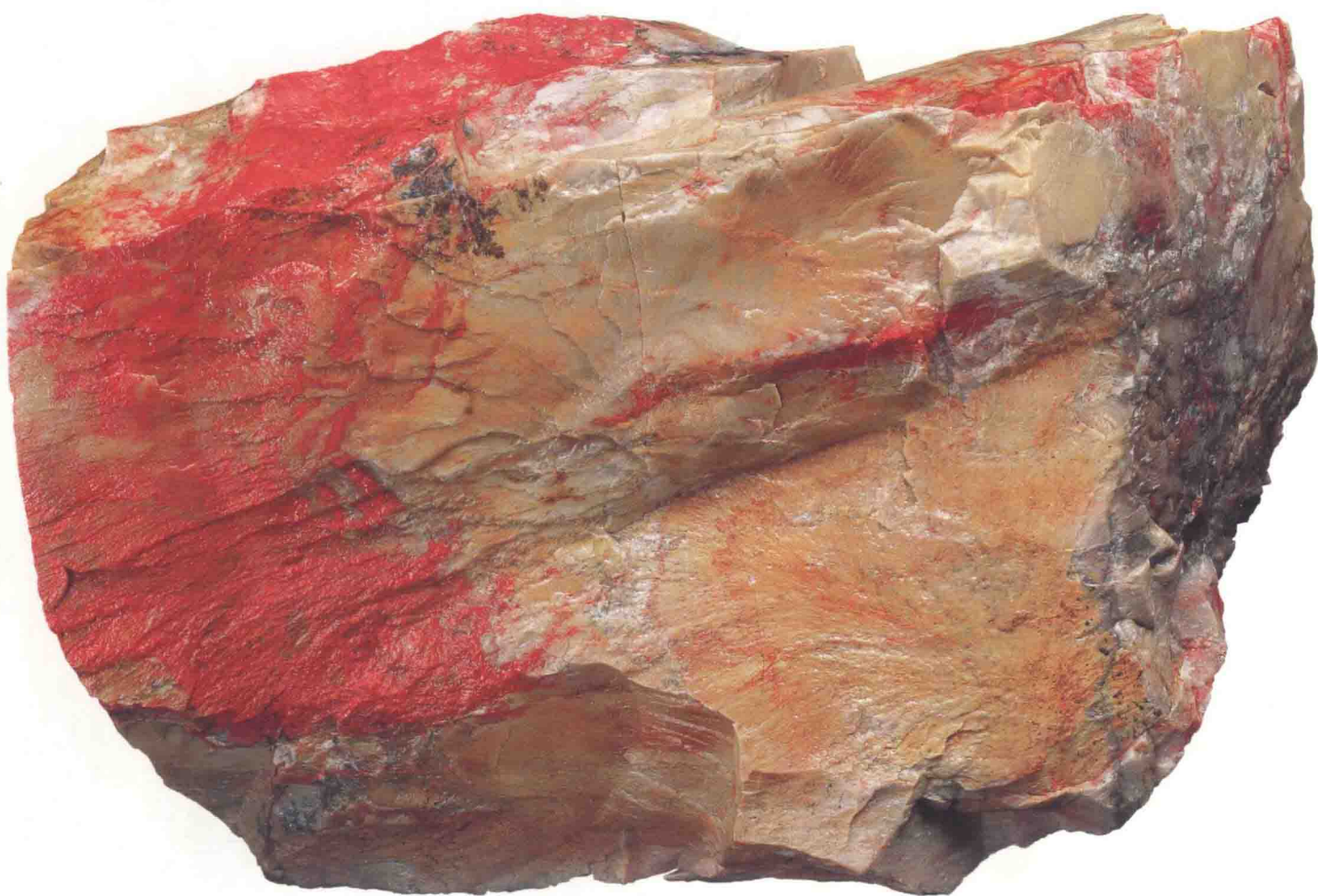
昌化鸡血石矿形成于晚侏罗纪（约1亿年前）流纹凝灰岩中，是朱砂（硫化汞）在高岭石与地开石之间不断渗染而成。摩氏硬度为2~3级，比重为2.66~2.9。鸡血石矿床的成矿条件独特，有两个不同的构造层和两个不同的赋矿状态。一类构造层是下部为古生代，一套富褶皱的浅海相碳酸盐岩层位；上部为中生代构造层，一套为陆相酸性火山岩，到燕山运动早期，下构造层中的含汞碳酸盐岩的鸡血石成矿之矿源层明显受火山岩中的凝灰岩控制。地壳运动频繁、火山爆发、岩层发生强烈的褶皱和断裂，上下构造层角度不整合，在矿区表现为一裂隙式喷发形成的北东向的火山坡地，形成了一个火山盘地，因而矿床岩浆活动频繁，出现多次和多种形式岩浆出露。两种不同赋矿状态：一是顺水平层隙分布，即沿凝灰岩，似层理赋存，呈透镜状，似层状产出（新坑）。还有是沿垂向裂隙分布，即赋存于切割凝灰岩似层理的裂隙中，呈脉状产生（老坑）。

鸡血石矿床特征和形成的成矿流体，主要是火山气水热液和大气降水形成的环流热水，这两类不同热水在流动过程中，先后溶解并携带了下构造层含汞矿源层的汞矿物，经火山管道和断裂通道，在凝灰岩的水平层隙或垂向裂隙中沉淀下来。这两类不同热水在时空上，前者属于火山喷发沉积的整个演化过程，而后者是紧接火山喷发后的成岩早期。它们先后在各自有利的空间中，对裂隙两侧凝灰岩，进行高温到低温的交替淋滤，发生脱硅作用。在发生脱硅作用的同时，淋滤了其中碱金属、碱土金属，使铝硅酸盐矿物大部分转变成地开石、高岭石，又使携带的汞矿物以微粒辰砂析出沉淀，从而形成了鸡血石。

The mine of Changhua Chicken-blood stone was formed in the rhyolite tuff of Late Jurassic (about 100 million years ago), by the continuous soaking and dyeing of cinnabar (mercuric sulphide) between Kaolinite and Dickite. Its Mohs hardness is between grade 2~3, the specific gravity is 2.66~2.9. The condition for formation of Chicken-blood stone mineral deposit is unique; there are two different structural layers and two different generation statuses. One of the structural layers is that the lower part is Paleozoic Era, a series of pleated shallow marine carbonate rock stratum; the upper part is the structural layer of Mesozoic Era, a series of continental acid volcanic rock, until the early time of Yanshanian Movement, the mineral source stratum for Chicken-blood stone formation in mercury-containing carbonate rock in the lower structural layer was controlled evidently by the tuff in the volcanic rock. The crust was with frequent movements, volcanoes erupted, and the rock strata are strongly pleated and broken, the angles of upper and lower structural layers were not integrated, and it occurred in the mining area a northeast oriented volcanic slope formed by a gap-type eruption, forming a volcanic basin, therefore the magma in mineral deposit was with frequent movements, there were many times of magma output in many forms. Two different generation statuses: one is distributed according to the horizontal gaps, namely along the tuff; occurred like bedding, formed as lens, produced like layers (in new pit). Another is distributed along vertical cracks, namely occurred in the cracks of bedding-like cut tuff, produced in form of vein (in old pit).

The characteristic of Chicken-blood stone mineral deposit and the mineralized fluid mainly consists of volcanic gas water hot liquid and the circulating hot water formed by rainfall in atmosphere; such two different kinds of hot water dissolved and carried the mercuric mineral in mercury-containing mineral source stratum in lower structural layer when flowing, and precipitated in the horizontal gaps or vertical cracks of tuff through volcanic pipes and broken passage. In terms of time and space, such two different kinds of hot water, the former one belongs to the whole evolution process of volcanic eruption sedimentation, and the latter is the early phase of rock formation next to volcanic eruption. They leached alternately the tuff on both sides of the crack from high temperature to low temperature in their favorable spaces successively, and desilicization occurred. At the same time of desilicization, the alkali metal, alkaline-earth metal contained are leached, therefore most of the aluminum silicate mineral is transformed to Dickite, Kaolinite, and the carried mercuric mineral is separated and precipitated in form of particle cinnabar, thus forms the Chicken-blood stone.





黄冻地大红袍原石

Original stone of Yellow Dong Quality Dahongpao

规格：46厘米×27厘米×14厘米

Specifications: 46cm×27cm×14cm

重量：30千克

Weight: 30kg

昌化鸡血石除具有红色“鸡血”以外，底色尚有黑、白、黄、绿、蓝、灰褐、紫、青等基本颜色，再加上浓淡深浅不一的各种色彩相互融合，天然浑成，不须人工雕凿，已构成一幅幅自然美丽的图案，色彩绮丽，变化万千。除此之外昌化鸡血石石质中，还具有“细、洁、润、腻、温、凝”之六德。

鸡血石是多种矿物的天然共生体，主要成分有红色辰砂（HgS硫化汞）、地开石、高岭石（化学式： $Al_4[Si_4O_{10}](OH)_8$ ）。在这一共生体的化学元素中，占百分之八九十的铝（Al）和硅（Si）决定了石材的硬度和透明度。而其它活泼元素留存的多少，决定了石材的色泽、纹理，如汞化合物（辰砂）的存在呈红色外，还含有少量致色元素锰（Mn）呈紫色，钴（Co）呈青色，铁（Fe）和钛（Ti）是深色染色剂。它们的含量多少决定了所呈现色彩的程度。各种元素相交共存，使石材色彩斑斓，图纹变化无穷。

鸡血石的品质高低，还要按血色的多少及形态、鲜艳度的不同而分。血色有鲜红、正红、大红、紫红、淡红等多种，鸡血的形状有大片状、条带状、星点状、象形状等。一般以血多、色鲜、形美为最佳；血量少于10%者为一般，小于30%者为中档，大于50%者为珍品，70%以上者十分珍贵难得。全红为上，大红袍、全血或六面血为极品。



大红袍原石

Original stone of Dahongpao

规格：17厘米×5.5厘米×3.5厘米

Specifications: 17cm×5.5cm×3.5cm

重量：600克

Weight: 600g



Except for the red “chicken blood”, the bottom of Changhua Chicken-blood stone is also with the basic colors including black, white, yellow, green, blue, grayish brown, purple etc; further, with the combination of various colors in different densities and shades, it is like the nature itself; picture upon picture of natural and beautiful patterns are constructed already without artificial carving, colorful and changing all the time. Besides, in the quality of Changhua Chicken-blood stone, there are also Six Moralities such as “fineness, cleanness, smoothness, meticulousness, warmth and condensation”.

The Chicken-blood stone is a natural homobjum of many kinds of mineral, its main compositions include red cinnabar (HgS), Dickite, Kaolinite (chemical equation:  $\text{Al}_4[\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10}](\text{OH})_8$ ). Among the chemical elements in such homobjum, the Aluminum and Silicon with proportion of 80%~90% determine the hardness and transparency of the stone. And the proportions of other active elements determine the color, texture of the stone; for instance, the content of mercuric compound (cinnabar) makes it red, and there are also a little colorizing elements—Manganese which makes it purpureous, Cobalt which makes it greenish; and Iron and Titanium are dark coloring agents. Their contents determine the degree of the color appearance. Various elements coexist, making the stone colorful with various patterns.

The quality of Chicken-blood stone shall also be classified with the quantity of blood and difference on form, vividness. The blood varies as bright red, normal red, scarlet, purple and light red etc; the shape of blood varies as large area, stripes, star spots and object-like etc. Generally, the more the blood, more vivid the color, more beautiful the shape, the better the stone; the stone is graded as: common when the blood is less than 10%; medium when the blood is between 10%-30%; precious when the blood is over 50%; and rare when the blood is more than 70%. Full red ranks the top; the Dahongpao, Full Blood or Blood in Six Sides are masterworks.



大红袍原石

Original stone of Dahongpao

规格: 15厘米×6厘米×3厘米

Specifications: 15cm×6cm×3cm

重量: 690克

Weight: 690g

根据鸡血石的质地与血色状况可分为：大红袍（鸡血红遍布通体，似红袍披身）、玻璃冻（又名水晶冻，莹洁如玉，照之灿若灯辉）、黄冻（质地乳黄，半透明，呈深浅不同的黄色，又可分为黄金黄、蜜蜡黄、桂花黄、琵琶黄、熟栗黄、土黄等）、羊脂冻（质地乳白色）、牛角冻（乌黑纯正，灰黑中略泛黄褐）、藕粉冻（地色如冲熟的西湖藕粉羹，略带浅灰且泛红意）、桃红冻（质地晶莹玉润，艳若桃花）、朱砂冻（地色为白（黄）、黑（紫）与鸡血共生，色彩对比强烈，该石又俗称为“刘关张”）、豆青冻（质地呈青灰色，似豌豆或薄荷叶色，红青相间，韵味甚浓）、蛇皮冻（花纹呈斑驳状似蛇皮）及玛瑙冻、鱼脑冻，等等。并根据鸡血石的质地成分、透明度、光泽度和硬度等因素划分为冻地、软地、刚地、硬地四大类。



大红袍原石

Original stone of Dahongpao

规格：15厘米×3厘米×3厘米

Specifications: 15cm×3cm×3cm

重量：405克

Weight: 405g

It can be classified according to the quality and blood of Chicken-blood stone: Dahongpao (the red chicken blood is entirely full, just like wearing a red coat); Glass Dong (also named as Crystal Dong, sparkling like jade, it shines under lighting); Yellow Dong (the quality is cream yellow, translucent, the yellow displays in different shades; it can also be classified into Golden Yellow, Beeswax Yellow, Osmanthus Yellow, Lute Yellow, Mature Chestnut Yellow and Yellowish Brown etc); Suet Dong (the quality is in cream color); Ox Horn Dong (black and pure, grayish black with a little yellowish brown); Lotus Flour Dong (the quality color is like poured West Lake lotus flour soup, with a little light gray and reddish), Pink Dong (the quality is sparkling and smooth, as bright as peach blossom); Cinnabar Dong (the quality color are white (yellow), black (purple), coexisting with the blood, with strong color comparison; such stone is also commonly called "Liu, Guan and Zhang" (Liu Bei, Guan Yu and Zhang Fei, three figures in the Three Kingdoms); Pea Green Dong (the quality is greenish gray, like the color of pea or peppermint leaves, in red and green, with strong lingering charm); Snake Skin Dong (the pattern is variegated like snake skin) and Agate Dong, Fish Brain Dong etc. And the Chicken-blood stone is also classified into four major categories as Dong Quality, Soft Quality, Rigid Quality and Hard Quality according to its quality compositions, transparency, gloss, hardness and other factors.



大红袍原石

Original stone of Dahongpao

规格: 7厘米×14厘米×3厘米

Specifications: 7cm×14cm×3cm

重量: 735克

Weight: 735g

(一) 冻地鸡血石：质地颜色分单色冻和杂色冻二类，成份是地开石、高岭石，强蜡状光泽，微透明或半透明，硬度2~3级。单色冻常见的有：白、乌、黄等，名称有“玻璃冻”、“羊脂冻”、“牛角冻”、“桃花冻”、等。杂色冻是多色伴生。

(二) 软地鸡血石：质地成份为高岭石、地开石、明矾石、硬度仅次于冻地，弱一中一强蜡状光泽，微透明或不透明，硬度2~4级。单色有白、黑、黄、灰、紫等。石质细腻无杂为佳，杂色并有砂钉、活筋者次之。

(三) 刚地鸡血石：俗称“刚板”成份是高岭石，明矾石岩经后期硅化的产物，刚地玉质感强。弱点是受热，受震后容易产生碎裂。软刚板（弱硅化）硬度为3~4级，微透明。硬刚板（强硅化）硬度为5~7级，微透明或不透明。

(四) 硬地鸡血石：老坑、新坑均有产出，是成矿过程中硅化作用的产物，地质学名为含辰砂硅化凝灰岩或含辰砂硅质岩，主要成份为 $\text{SiO}_2$ ，硬度大于7级。血鲜不易褪色，有冻皮者较佳。



大红袍原石

Original stone of Dahongpao

规格：12厘米×6厘米×4厘米

Specifications: 12cm×6cm×4cm

重量：350克

Weight: 350g



I. Dong Quality Chicken-blood stone: the quality color is classified into two categories such as monochrome and miscellaneous, the compositions are cinnabar and Dickite, Kaolinite, with strong wax-like gloss, slightly transparent or translucent, the hardness is grade 2~3. The common monochrome Dong stones include: white, black and yellow etc, with the names “Glass Dong”, “Suet Dong”, “Ox Horn Dong”, “Peach Blossom Dong” etc; and the miscellaneous Dong is mostly with various colors.

II. Soft Quality Chicken-blood stone: the quality compositions are Kaolinite, Dickite and alunite, the hardness is just second to the Dong Quality, weak—medium—strong wax-like gloss, slightly transparent or opaque, the hardness is grade 2~4. The monochrome includes white, black, yellow, gray and purple etc. The meticulous quality without variegation is the best, the variegation with sand pins, veins ranks the second.

III. Rigid Quality Chicken-blood stone: commonly called as “Rigid board”, the composition is Kaolinite, the product after the later silicification of alunite rock; the rigid quality is with strong sense of jade, but the weakness is it can be easily cracked by heat and vibration. The hardness of Soft rigid board (weakly silicificated) is grade 3~4, slightly transparent; the hardness of Hard rigid board (strongly silicificated) is grade 5~7, slightly transparent or opaque.

IV. Hard Quality Chicken-blood stone: produced from both old and new pits, it is the product after silicification during mine formation, the geological name is cinnabar-containing silicificated tuff or cinnabar-containing siliceous rock; the main composition is  $\text{SiO}_2$ , the hardness is over grade 7. The blood is vivid and not easy to fade. It will be better when there is Dong surface.



大红袍原石

Original stone of Dahongpao

规格: 10厘米×4厘米×2.5厘米

Specifications: 10cm×4cm×2.5cm

重量: 210克

Weight: 210g