

HUI PŌHAKU 'O HAWAI'I

Rock & Mineral Society of Hawai'i, Inc.



VOLUME 45, NO. 79

JUNE 2010

JADE

BY DEAN SAKABE

June's topic is Jade. In Hawaii, one does not have to go far to find Jade jewelry, because usually all it takes is a glance downward to one's jade ring, or jade bangle, or jade pendant. What can you do? We like our jade

Jade is the gem name for mineral aggregates composed of either Jadeite or Nephrite. Jadeite (1) is a sodium-rich aluminous pyroxene, whereas nephrite is a calcium-rich, magnesium, iron, aluminous amphibole. All jade is composed of fine-grained, highly intergrown, interlocking crystals of one or both of these minerals. Though neither mineral is very hard (6-7), jade is one of the toughest gem minerals known because of the intergrown nature of the individual crystals.



(1) Jadeite
Russian river, Mendocino Co, California

Most jade on the market is composed of nephrite. Gem quality Jadeite is rarer and the emerald-green, translucent form referred to as imperial Jade (2) is exceedingly rare. The small amount of Chromium in jadeite accounts for the color of imperial jade. Jadeite also comes in other colors such as a dark green, semitranslucent jade, Apple Green jade, Yellow Jade, Red Jade, Purple Jade, Moss-in-Snow Jade (white jade with vivid green spots and streaks), additionally there is the purer form of Jadeite, Water jade or Ice Jade (these have no color).



Guatemala "Olmec Blue" Jade

MEETING

Wednesday

May 26

7:00—9:00 pm

Makiki District

Park

Administration

Building

NEXT MONTH

Wednesday

June 23, 2010

LAPIDARY

Every Thursday
6:30-8:30pm
Second-floor Arts
and Crafts Bldg
Makiki District
Park

MEMBERSHIP

COSTS

2008

Single: \$10.00

Family: \$15.00

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(2) Transparent Green Jadeite Bangle



(3) "River Jade"

Nephrite jade ranges in color from a somewhat greasy-appearing, white (mutton fat jade) to dark and light shades of green, gray, blue-green, lavender, yellow, orange, brown, reddish-brown, and black. An important dark green variety of nephrite is sometimes known as "spinach jade". The chromophore in all nephrite jades is usually Iron. Nephrite jade is usually opaque to translucent in thinner pieces. Nephrite jewelry dating back to 8,000 BC has been excavated in China. Jadeite, however, has only been around from the 18th Century.

Most of the rough jadeite (and nephrite) are classified in two very general categories. River jade, (3) such as the jadeite recovered from the alluvial deposits in the Uru River. These usually have a thin skin and prized for being more "compacted" by the tumbling action of the water. The other category is Mountain Jade (4). This is the majority of the Jade, and as the name implies, this is any jade mined from the earth. These have a thick rind or skin covering the jade which completely obscures the color of the jade. Of note is that reddish orange to Brown colored Jade is only found in iron rich soil. Natural iron oxide leached thru the skin of the jadeite and stained the jade. Heat is also applied to the jade to intensify and further saturate the orange color throughout the jade.



(4) "Mountain Jade"

OTHER TRADE NAMES FOR "JADE"

"Afghanistan Jade" is a variety of serpentine called bo-wenite. It can vary from white to light and dark green and can occur with black or pink.

"African Jade" is a green variety of Hyrdogrossular garnet.

"Agate Jade" is died agate.

"Albite Jade" is a combination white albite feldspar and green actinolite.

"Amazon Jade" is actually a variety of amazonite.

"American Jade" is actually californite, which is a type of massive green vesuvianite, found at Pulga, Butte

"Andesine Jade" is andesine.

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JADE BUDDHA

BY DEAN SAKABE



The Jade Buddha for Universal Peace is perhaps the largest Buddha carved from gemstone quality jade. Including the lotus and throne the Buddha is over 3.5 metres (11.4 feet) tall. The Buddha has been carved from a rare boulder of translucent jade (named Polar Pride) which was discovered in Canada in the year 2000.

The Jade Buddha itself weighs around 4 tons and has been valued at \$5 million. The Buddha inside the Mahabodhi Stupa in Bodh Gaya (India) is the model for the Great Jade Buddha. It was chosen because it is universally recognized by all Buddhists. (for more information look up : <http://www.jadebuddha.org.au/en/>)

In Hawaii from November 26 - December 5, 2010.
Chan Khong Monastery 1105 Hind Iuka Drive Honolulu,
Hawaii Contact: Ven. Abbot Thich Thong Hai

THE METAPHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF JADE

BY JADE EMORY

Jade is a really cool stone! I just had to start with that profound revelation!

There are 2 different types of jade: nephrite and jadeite. Within the 2 types of jade, there are countless colors and variations of the same wonderful stone. It is analogous to the many different varieties of people, different cultures with their own histories, talents and treasures, that yet essentially we are all the same. It is when we remember our same essence and celebrate our diversity at the same time that we create world peace.

Jade metaphysically retains love in its center. SO DO WE! Love is what we already are, not some external thing that we "have". The value of jade is that it is a storehouse of our own loving mana, a reminder that we should make loving our priority over being right or wrong, or powerful and in control of anyone other than ourselves.

Jade retains its own electromagnetism even when set in jewelry with other stones. This too is a great philosophical teaching: we are wise to develop our highest character potentials and to determine for ourselves what our personal path of honor will be. We are responsible for our own integrity. Even if everyone you know is cheating or stealing or lying to supposedly profit, be your own truth and you will actually profit more. Just like jade, you do not have to conform to any norm of degenerate behavior. Negative forces in our world may try to take away our power as individual loving souls, but we will just put our love right back into the world and never be diluted. That is the true metaphysical power of jade.

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DOOR PRIZES

Please note that we have instituted door prize drawings at our monthly meetings. Because of Hawaii's gambling laws, these drawings cannot be conducted in the common "raffle" format where tickets are sold. Rather, each *paid* member attending the meeting will receive a drawing ticket upon request. A voluntary donation of \$1.00 is requested and encouraged. Drawings will be conducted at the end of the meeting with available prizes awarded in random order. You must be present to win. Please remember: if you win a prize, please bring one to the next meeting. This helps to keep our drawings going. Thank you.

WE HAVE A WEBSITE!

http://pohakugalore.net/Hui_pohaku/Hiu_pohaku_1.html

MAHALO TO MARKUS FOR HELPING US GET OUT OF THE ELECTRONIC STONE AGE!

OTHER TRADE NAMES FOR "JADE" CONT.

"Asian Jade" is a generic name that can refer to many countries, often green serpentine.

"Australian Jade" is chrysoprase.

"Beijing Jade" is sometimes glass.

"Candy Jade" refers to a hard white stone that is dyed to various bright colors of green, yellow, pink and purple.

"Colorado Jade" is amazonite. It is called "Colorado" because the Pikes Peaks region is a large source of amazonite discovered in 1876.

"Dushan Jade" is comprised of saussurite.

"Feather River Jade" is californite.

"Fire Jade" is a reddish poor quality opal.

"Fukien Jade" is soapstone.

"Garnet Jade" is made of varieties of garnet.

"Happy Camp Jade" is californite, mined from the Happy Jack mine, San Juan Co. Utah.

"Imperial Mexican Jade" is really green-dyed calcite.

"India Jade" or "Indian Jade" is a green variety of aventurine.

"Snowflake Jade" is a greenish tremolite with some off-white albite feldspar.

"Jasper Jade" is really just jasper or serpentine.

"Korea Jade" is serpentine, bowenite, steatite or other types of green stone.

"Lemon Jade" is a bright yellow variety of serpentine.

"Longxi Jade" is tremolite, found from the Sichuan Province in China.

"Malaysian Jade" is quartzite or agate that has been dyed green or other colors.

"Marble Jade" or "Jade Marble" is a misleading way to describe green-colored marble.

"New Jade" is serpentine or a variety of serpentine called bowenite.

"Transvaal Jade" is actually massive green hydrogrossular garnet.

PARKING AT MAKIKI PARK

Parking along Keenamoku St. starts at 5:30
After that, good luck because it drops off really fast!

Rock & Mineral Society of Hawai'i, Inc.

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The Rock & Mineral Society meets on the 4th Wednesday of each month (except for adjusted dates in November and December) at the Makiki District Park, 7:00 - 9:00 pm. Enter from Keenamoku Street. Parking is free but limited.

The Newsletter is published monthly, some days prior to the meetings and is distributed in electronic format by email (Adobe Acrobat PDF file attachment). Printed copies are "snail" mailed to those who do not have email. The electronic format usually contains full-color images; the print version may be limited to B&W due to reproduction costs.

Any newsletter comments are appreciated, and can be sent to elise.thomasson@gmail.com

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