576 THE APOCALYPSE (cH. xxi, 18-2]  
  
spots of gold. It is very translucent, azure or sky-  
blue. The largest known weighs 133 carats of four  
grains each (Mawe on Precious Stones).  
3. Chalcedony. This is usually of one uniform  
colour throughout, usually a light brown, and often  
nearly white ; but other shades of colour are not in-  
frequent—such as grey, yellow, green, and blue (Kitto’s  
Cyclop.).  
4. The Emerald is a precious stone of a deep green.  
The largest known of old was sent from Babylon to  
the King of Egypt: four cubits long by three broad  
(Theophrastus, p. 64). The largest now known is but  
six inches long by two in diameter (Mawe, p. 104).  
5. Sardonyx. “‘ A precious stone, exhibiting a milk-  
white variety of the onyx or chalcedony, intermixed  
with shades or stripes of the sardian or carnation :  
hence the compound name of sardonyx ” (Kitto).  
6. Sardius. This is generally believed to be the  
cornelian, of a flesh colour.  
7. Chrysolite. “‘ The prevailing colour is yellowish  
green and pistachio-green of every variety and degree  
of shade, but always with a yellow and gold lustre ”  
(Kitto). With this Mawe seems to agree. The Greek  
means “ golden stone.’’  
8. Beryl is a stone of a sea-green colour, probably  
the one now known as aquamarine. In Russia is  
one weighing six pounds, valued at 30,000 dollars  
(B. Taylor’s Greece, p. 411).  
9. The Topaz is a precious stone, whose “ prevailing  
colour is a wine-yellow of every degree of shade”  
(Kitto). Some suppose it to be the stone which moderns  
call chrysolite. “That of the ancients appears to have  
been pale green” (Stuart). “Its colour is pistachio-  
green, with other shades” (Pictorial Buble).  
10. Chrysoprasus is “either of an apple or a leek-  
green colour.” From its golden-green, like that of the  
  
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