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leek, its name seems to have been derived. The Greek  
means “ green as a leek.”  
1i. The Jacinth, or Hyacinth. The Pictorial Bible  
describes it as “a violet-coloured gem, probably a  
variety of amethyst, differing only in colour from that  
beautiful gem.”  
12. The Amethyst is “of a colour which seems  
composed of a strong blue and deep red; and, ac-  
cording as either of these prevails, exhibits different  
tinges of purple, sometimes approaching to violet, and  
sometimes declining even to a rose-colour” (Kiito).  
With this Mawe pretty nearly agrees.  
Since there are such difficulties in the way of iden-  
tifying the stones, and of defining their colours, it is  
hard to speculate on the combined effect of colour  
presented to the apostle’s eye. Here is that stated  
by M. Stuart: “In looking over these various classes,  
we find the first four to be of a green or bluish cast ;  
the fifth and sixth, of a red or scarlet; the seventh,  
yellow ; the eighth, ninth, and tenth, of different shades  
of the lighter green; and the eleventh and twelfth,  
of a scarlet or splendid red. There is classification,  
therefore, in this arrangement : a mixture not dissimilar  
to the arrangement in the rainbow, with the exception  
that it is more complex.”  
In that word—‘the rainbow” —is supplied,  
as I suppose, the key to this wonderful struc-  
ture.  
In the rainbow science discovers seven colours ; three  
primary ones, red, yellow, blue: and four derived ones,  
orange, green, indigo, violet.  
Now if we compare the colours of the foundation  
stones with those of the rainbow we shall find, I be-  
lieve, a designed resemblance, though, from our igno-  
rance in regard of the precious stones, we cannot come  
to any very close or satisfactory conclusion. The  
PP