measure, men and angels use the same.  
As to the height thus given, it may  
be observed that the height of Solomon’s  
porch, the highest part of his temple, was  
120 cubits, 2 Chron. iii. 4, and the general  
height of his temple, 30 cubits, 1 Kings  
vi. 2).

18—27.] *Material*, and farther deseription of the city, {18} **And the building-work  
of the wall of it** [**was**] **jasper** (ch. iv. 3,  
note), **and the city** [**was**] **pure gold like to  
pure glass** (i.e. ideal gold, transparent,  
such as no gold is here, but surpassing it  
in splendour). {19} **The foundation-stones of  
the wall of the city** (see above, ver. 14)  
[**were**] **adorned with every precious stone**(not that the stones were merely set on the  
foundations, but that the foundations  
themselves *consisted* of them: see below,  
and compare Isa. liv. 12): **the first foundation-stone** [**was**] **jasper** (the material  
of the upper building of the wall, ver. 18),  
**the second, sapphire** (the stone described  
under this name by Pliny seems to be our  
lapis lazuli. But the sapphire of the Scriptures seems more like the present hard  
sky-blue stone known by that name: see  
Ezek, i, 26), **the third, chalcedony** (this  
name is unknown: corresponding perhaps  
Exod. xxviii, 19, xxxix.12, “*agate*” There  
seems to have been an agate brought from  
Chalcedon. It is described as semi-opaque,  
sky-blue, with stripes of other colours:  
“like trees in autumn,” Pliny), **the fourth,  
emerald** (note, ch, iv. 8), {20} **the fifth, sardonyx** (Exod. xxxix. 11; Ezek. xxviii. 18;  
perhaps garnet. Pliny describes it as “of  
the colour of the flesh under a fingernail.” The ancient versions and Jose-  
phus call it onyx), **the sixth, sardius** (ch,  
3, note), **the seventh, chrysolith** (Ezek.  
xxviii, 13, where Josephus thus renders  
the word which in A.V. is “beryl.” The  
stone at present so called is pale green,  
transparent, and crystallized, with shifting  
colours. But the ancient chrysoliths are  
as by Pliny as translucent with  
golden rays, and have been supposed the  
same as our topaz: or by some, as amber),  
**the eighth, beryl** (Exod. xxiv. 10, where it  
“*sapphire*” in the A.V. It is said to have  
been pure sea-green), **the ninth, topaz**(Strabo describes it as transparent, shining  
with golden light. But Pliny says that it  
is a beautiful green: whence some have  
supposed it our chrysolith: see above.  
Compare Job xxviii. 19), **the tenth, chrysoprasus** (this word is found only in Pliny,  
who describes it as pale, and of a hue resembling the amethyst), **the eleventh, jacinth**(in Exod. xxviii, 19, called *ligure*. Pliny  
describes this also as a paler kind of amethyst), **the twelfth, amethyst** (Pliny  
reckons the amethyst among the purple  
stones. It seems to be the stone now  
known by that name), {21} **And the twelve  
gates, twelve pearls** (Isa. liv. 12, “carbuncles.” Wetstein quotes from a Rabbinical work, that God shall place in the  
gates of the new Jerusalem pearls thirty