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 infrequent—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 Bible*).  
 10. Chrysoprasus is “either of an apple or a leek-green colour.” From its golden-green, like that of the