

Gems/ Jewels of the Bible

New Jerusalem (Rev. 21):

Wall – Jasper

City – pure gold - clear as glass

Gates – pearls

Streets – pure gold, transparent as glass

Foundation of the wall – adorned with every jewel (precious stones)

Rev.Gem:

Color:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Jasper | earthy colors, mostly reddish brown, greens,
has designs |
| 2. Sapphire | mostly blue, yellow, green, pink |
| 3. agate, chalcedony (kjb) | pale blue, gray |
| 4. emerald | green |
| 5. onyx, sardonyx (kjb) | different colors |
| 6. carnelian, sardius (kjb) | red-brown, orange-red |
| 7. chrysolite | olivine green |
| 8. beryl | gold, lite green, lite blue, pink, yellow, |
| 9. topaz | peach, mostly blue, clear |
| 10. chrysoprase (if green can be
called jasper?) | apple-green to deep green |
| 11. jacinth | orange-red |
| 12. amethyst | purple, rose |

Priest's Breastplate:

- | | | | |
|-----|------------|-----------|------------|
| | nrsv | kjb | niv |
| 1. | carnelium | sardius, | ruby |
| 2. | chrysolite | topaz | topaz |
| 3. | emerald | carbuncle | beryl |
| 4. | turquoise | emerald | turquoise |
| 5. | sapphire | | |
| 6. | moonstone | diamond | |
| | emerald | | |
| 7. | jacinth | ligure | jacinth |
| 8. | agate | | |
| 9. | amethyst | | |
| 10. | beryl | | chrysolite |
| 11. | onyx | | |
| 12. | jasper | | |

Set in gold filigree

The same lists reversed sides:

Exodus 28

Priest's Breastplate

1. Carnelium (kjb sardius, niv ruby)
2. Chrysolite (kjb topaz, niv topaz)
3. Emerald (kjb carbuncle, niv beryl)
4. Turquoise
5. Sapphire
6. Moonstone (kjb diamond, niv emerald)
7. Jacinth (kjb ligure)
8. Agate
9. Amethyst
10. Beryl
11. Onyx
12. Jasper

Set in gold filigree

Rev. 21:20-21

V. 18 The wall is built of jasper.

City – pure gold – clear as glass

Foundations of the wall adorned with every
jewel

1. Jasper
2. Sapphire
3. Agate (kjb calcedony)
4. Emerald
5. Onyx (kjb sardonyx)
6. Carnelian (kjb sardius)
7. Chrysolite
8. Beryl
9. Topaz
10. Chrysoprase
11. Jacinth
12. Amethyst

Gates – pearls

Streets – pure gold, transparent as glass

Interesting Information from Wikipedia about these Gems

Many gems are a type of quartz. moonstone- feldspar, albite, labradorite, orthoclase are found worldwide

Chalcedony is clear, translucent or frosty in its pure form. The colors come from impurities of metals. (It's the same with beryl and other jewels.)

onyx – a form of chalcedony. **Onyx** is a variant of **agate** with black and white banding. Similarly, agate with brown, orange, red and white banding is known as **sardonyx**. **Sardonyx** is a variant of Onyx in which the colored bands are **sard** (shades of red) rather than black.

agate – a form of chalcedony

carnelian – a form of chalcedony. Very similar to **sard**.

Jasper: a form of chalcedony “an opaque variety of quartz – reddish-brown or yellow. 2 green chalcedony”
The colors come from its mineral content. The markings come from wind and water.

Corundum is a **crystalline** form of **aluminium oxide** (Al_2O_3) with traces of **iron**, **titanium** and **chromium**.^[1] It is a **rock-forming mineral**. It is one of the naturally clear **transparent materials**, but can have different colors when impurities are present. **Transparent** specimens are used as **gems**, called **ruby** if **red** and **padparadscha** if pink-orange. All other colors are called **sapphire**, e.g., "green sapphire" for a green specimen.

Ruby – from corundum with chromium. The chromium gives the ruby color.

sapphire – from corundum of all colors but red. With iron&titanium → blue, yellow, green sapphire.

Sapphires and rubies are concentrated in river beds!! The rocks they are in get washed away!

chrysoprase [green (jasper)] is a variety of **chalcedony** (a **cryptocrystalline** form of **silica**) that contains small quantities of **nickel**. Its apple-green color comes from the nickel, just as chalcedony's reddish color comes from chromium.

Beryl: The name is derived (via **Latin**: *beryllus*, **Old French**: *beryl*, and **Middle English**: beril) from **Greek** βήρυλλος *beryllos* which referred to a "precious blue-green color-of-sea-water stone" In **geology**, **beryl** is a **mineral** composed of **beryllium aluminium cyclosilicate** with the **chemical formula** $\text{Be}_3\text{Al}_2(\text{SiO}_3)_6$. The **hexagonal crystals** of beryl may be very small or range to several meters in size. Pure beryl is clear, colorless, but it is frequently tinted by impurities; possible colors are green, blue, yellow, red, and white. Red beryl (also known as "red emerald" or "scarlet emerald") is a red variety of beryl. It was first described in 1904.

Emerald refers to green beryl, colored by trace amounts of **chromium** and sometimes **vanadium**.

Chrysolite: The **mineral olivine** (when of gem quality, it is also called **peridot** and chrysolite), is a **magnesium iron silicate** with the formula $(\text{Mg,Fe})_2\text{SiO}_4$. It is a common mineral in the Earth's subsurface but weathers quickly on the surface. Olivine is named for its typically olive-green color (thought to be a result of traces of **nickel**), though it may alter to a reddish color from the oxidation of iron. Translucent olivine is sometimes used as a **gemstone** called **peridot** (*péridot*, the French word for olivine). It is also called chrysolite (or *chrysolithe*, from the **Greek** words for **gold** and stone). Some of the finest gem-quality olivine has been obtained from a body of **mantle** rocks on Zabargad island in the Red Sea.

Topaz is a **silicate mineral** of **aluminium** and **fluorine** with the **chemical formula** $\text{Al}_2\text{SiO}_4(\text{F,OH})_2$. Topaz crystallizes in the **orthorhombic** system, and its **crystals** are mostly prismatic terminated by pyramidal and other faces. Pure topaz is colorless and transparent but is usually tinted by impurities; typical topaz is wine, yellow, pale gray, reddish-orange, or blue brown. It can also be made white, pale green, blue, gold, pink (rare),

reddish-yellow or opaque to transparent/translucent. **Orange topaz**, also known as precious topaz, is the traditional November [birthstone](#), the symbol of friendship, and the [state gemstone](#) of the US state of [Utah](#).^[5] **Imperial topaz** is yellow, pink (rare, if natural) or pink-orange. Brazilian Imperial Topaz can often have a bright yellow to deep golden brown hue, sometimes even violet. Many brown or pale topazes are treated to make them bright yellow, gold, pink or violet colored. Some imperial topaz stones can fade on exposure to sunlight for an extended period of time.^{[6][7]} **Blue topaz** is the [state gemstone](#) of the US state of [Texas](#).^[8] Naturally occurring blue topaz is quite rare. Typically, colorless, gray or pale yellow and blue material is heat treated and [irradiated](#) to produce a more desired darker blue.^[7] **Mystic topaz** is colorless topaz which has been artificially coated giving it the desired rainbow effect.¹ **Topaz** is commonly associated with [silicic](#) igneous rocks of the [granite](#) and [rhyolite](#) type. It typically crystallizes in granitic [pegmatites](#) or in vapor cavities in rhyolite lava flows like those at Topaz Mountain in western Utah. It can be found with [fluorite](#) and [cassiterite](#) in various areas including the [Ural](#) and Ilmen mountains of Russia, in Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Czech Republic, Germany, Norway, Pakistan, Italy, Sweden, Japan, Brazil, Mexico; Flinders Island, Australia; Nigeria and the United States.

Jacinth (ja'-sinth) is a red transparent variety of [zircon](#) used as a gemstone. Jacinth is also a flower of a reddish blue or deep purple ([hyacinth](#)), and hence a precious stone of that colour ([Revelation 21:20](#)). It has been supposed to designate the same stone as the [ligure](#) ([Hebrew](#) leshem) mentioned in [Exodus 28:19](#) as the first stone of the third row in the high priest's breast-plate, the [Hoshen](#).^[citation needed] or [choshen](#).^[1] In [Revelation 9:17](#) the word is simply descriptive of colour

Amethyst is a violet variety of [quartz](#) often used in [jewelry](#). The name comes from the [Ancient Greek](#) *ἀ-α-* ("not") and *μέθυστος* *methustos* ("intoxicated"), a reference to the belief that the stone protected its owner from [drunkenness](#). The ancient Greeks and Romans wore amethyst and made drinking vessels of it in the belief that it would prevent intoxication. It is one of several forms of [quartz](#). Amethyst is the traditional [birthstone](#) for February. **Amethyst** is a purple variety of [quartz](#) (SiO₂) and owes its violet color to [irradiation](#), [iron](#) impurities (in some cases in conjunction with [transition element](#) impurities), and the presence of trace elements, which result in complex crystal lattice substitutions.^{[1][2][3]} The hardness of the mineral is the same as quartz, thus it is suitable for use in jewelry.

Wow!!! The beauty of gems comes from the impurities!!! And staying in a river causes the rocks they are hidden in to wash away!!! The beautiful markings come from the wind (Spirit) and water (the Word)!!!

The Lord takes our "impurities" and turns them into exquisite beauty!!! Abiding in Him, in His flowing River of Living Water—His Word—will wash away our hard outer shell and will reveal the beauty He has created within us!

Behold the Beauty

Open all these links below. Keep the tabs or windows open and click through them all one after another to behold the beauty waiting for us in the New Jerusalem!!

Gems in Revelation:

1. [Jasper gems images](#)
2. [Sapphire](#)
3. [Agate](#) (kiv calcedony)
4. [Emerald](#)
5. [Onyx](#) (kiv [sardonyx](#))
6. [Carnelian](#) (kiv [sardius](#))
7. [Chrysolite](#)
8. [Beryl](#)
9. [Topaz](#)
10. [Chrysoprase](#)
11. [Jacinth](#)
12. [Amethyst](#)

Gems on the Breastplate:

Our High Priest wears this beauty on His chest to remember us and intercede for us.

1. [Carnelian](#) (kiv sardius, niv ruby)
2. [Chrysolite](#) (kiv topaz, niv topaz)
3. [Emerald](#) (kiv carbuncle, niv beryl)
4. [Turquoise](#)
5. [Sapphire](#)
6. [Moonstone](#) (kiv [diamond](#), niv emerald)
7. [Jacinth](#) (kiv figure)
8. [Agate](#)
9. [Amethyst](#)
10. [Beryl](#)
11. [Onyx](#)
12. [Jasper](#)