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

Priest’s Breastplate:
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 (kjv sardius, niv ruby)
2. Chrysolite (kjv topaz, niv topaz)
3. Emerald (kjv carbuncle, niv beryl)
4. Turquoise
5. Sapphire
6. Moonstone (kjv diamond, niv emerald)
7. Jacinth (kjv 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 (kjv calcedony)
4. Emerald
5. Onyx (kjv sardonyx)
6. Carnelium (kjv 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 frosted 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.

Sardonyx is a variant of Onyx in which the colored bands are sard (shades of red) rather than black.

**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 (Al₂O₃) with traces of iron, titanium and chromium. 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.

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

**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 Be₂Al₂(SiO₃)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 (Mg,Fe)₂SiO₄. 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 Al₃SiO₉(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.** 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.** Blue topaz** is the state gemstone of the US state of Texas. 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.** Mystic topaz** is colorless topaz which has been artificially coated giving it the desired rainbow effect.** 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. 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 ἄ α- ("not") and μεθυστός 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. 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](#) (kjv calcedony)
4. [Emerald](#)
5. [Onyx](#) (kjv sardonyx)
6. [Carnelian](#) (kjv 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](#) (kjv sardius, niv ruby)
2. [Chrysolite](#) (kjv topaz, niv topaz)
3. [Emerald](#) (kjv carbuncle, niv beryl)
4. [Turquoise](#)
5. [Sapphire](#)
6. [Moonstone](#) (kjv diamond, niv emerald)
7. [Jacinth](#) (kjv ligure)
8. [Agate](#)
9. [Amethyst](#)
10. [Beryl](#)
11. [Onyx](#)
12. [Jasper](#)