

The 7th Stone) **lig·ure** (l'g“y«r”) *n.* **1.** A precious stone of ancient Israel. **legure** or leshem. In Hebrew it is a word that is foreign to Hebrew and was picked up by Moses and used in the language. In our modern translation we would call it Jacinth or Zircon Theophrastus, a writer around 372 to 287 BC describes this as **“a stone for engraving seals: and has an attractive power like amber.”** (It has been used as the point of seal engravers and is difficult to polish) The jacinth being amber in color and it's color of amber, as Thephrastus pointed out has an attractive power like amber. It has the electric attractiveness of amber. **It was often used for seals.**

The 8th Stone) **Agate ag·ate** (²g“¹t) *n.* **1.** A fine-grained, fibrous variety of chalcedony with colored bands or irregular clouding. = shbuw or Shebo, Again the Hebrew word is shebho which is a foreign word to the Hebrew language which was adopted into the language by Moses. It is a variety of chalcedony. It is a beautiful stone with bands of color running through it. There are many legends that surround the agate because it was among the first stones to be considered precious among man. According to legend the agate had a quality about it which made the wearer more agreeable and persuasive and **gave him favor with God.** It also gave him **strength** and helped him to **rest.** The people of summeria used agates for axe heads, one of which is in the american Museum of natural history in NY city. It is a **red stone** with bands of white and black running through it.

The 9th Stone) **Amethyst am·e·thyst** (²m“...-th¹st) *n.* **1.** A purple or violet form of transparent quartz used as a gemstone. **2.** A purple variety of corundum used as a gemstone. **3. Color** A moderate purple to grayish reddish purple. [Middle English *amatist* from Old French from Latin *amethystus* from Greek *amethystos* *a-* not; See **a-1** **methustos* intoxicated(from *methuskein* to intoxicate) (from *methuein* to be drunk (from the belief that it was a remedy for drunkenness)) (from *methu* wine) or achlamah, the word amethystos means not drunken. It is purple in color. The historian Pliny said the Greeks called it Methystos because it resembles the grape. The legends pertaining to this stone were that those who wore it thought it quickened the intelligence of the wearer, and protect him from disease and harm because the last part of the Hebrew word Achlamah is chalam which means to be healthy and strong or **restore to health.**