

~INK (87)

[Hebrew, *deyoh'*, Greek, *me'lan*]

- The Hebrew word *deyoh'*, found only at;
- Then Baruch said to them; Out of his mouth he kept declaring to me all these words, and I was writing in the book with **ink**. (Jeremiah 36:18)
- May possibly be an Egyptian loanword. In the Christian Greek Scriptures, Greek *me'lan* occurs only three times.
- For you are shown to be a letter of Christ written by us as ministers, inscribed not with **ink** but with **spirit** of a living God, not on stone tablets, but on fleshly tablets, on hearts. (2 Corinthians 3:3)
- Although I have many things to write you, I do not desire to do so with paper and **ink**, but I am hoping to come to you and to speak with you face to face, that your joy may be in full measure. (2 John 1:12)
- I had many things to write you, yet I do not wish to go on writing you with **ink** and pen. (3 John 1:13)
- And is the neuter form of the masculine adjective *me'las*, meaning **black**.
- Nor by your head must you swear, because you cannot turn one hair white or **black**. (Matthew 5:36)
- And when he opened the third seal, I heard the third living creature say; Come! And I saw, and, look! A **black** horse, and the one seated upon it had a pair of scales in his hand. (Revelation 6:5)
- And I saw when he opened the sixth seal, and a great earthquake occurred, and the sun became **black** as sackcloth of hair, and the entire moon became as blood. (Revelation 6:12)
- Generally speaking, **inks** were made of a pigment or coloring material dispersed in a medium containing gum, glue, or varnish that

acted both as a carrying agent, or vehicle, and as a binder to hold the pigment on the surface to which it was applied.

- The oldest **ink** formulas, and the oldest specimens found, show that the pigment was a carbonaceous black, either in the form of amorphous soot obtained from burning oil or wood, or a crystalline charcoal from animal or vegetable sources.
- The pigments of red **inks** were **iron oxides**. Certain tinctures were also used by the ancients. Josephus says the copy of the Law sent to Ptolemy Philadelphus was written in **gold letters**. [*Jewish Antiquities*, XII, 89, ii, 11]
- If vegetable juices or dyes were ever used in inks, they long ago disappeared because of their perishable nature.
- To make the best **inks**, much time was required to grind and disperse the pigments in their vehicles. The **inks** were then usually stored as dried cakes or bars, which were moistened sufficiently by the scribe as he applied the **ink** to his brush or reed.
- The Chinese **inks** long enjoyed the reputation of having the deepest tone and being the most durable. Documents written in some of these **inks** can be soaked in water for several weeks without washing out.
- On the other hand, **inks** were also made so they could be erased with a wet sponge or damp cloth. This may have been the basis for Yehowah's saying; in a symbolic way; Whoever has sinned against me, I shall wipe him out of my book.
- However, Yehowah said to Moses; Whoever has sinned against me, I shall wipe him out of my book. (**Exodus 32:33**)
- And the priest must write these cursings in the book and must wipe them out into the bitter water. (**Numbers 5:23**)
- Let his posterity be for cutting off. In the following generation let their name be wiped out. (**Psalms 109:13**)
- Let the error of his forefathers be remembered to Yehowah, and the sin of his mother, may it not be wiped out. (**Psalms 109:14**)