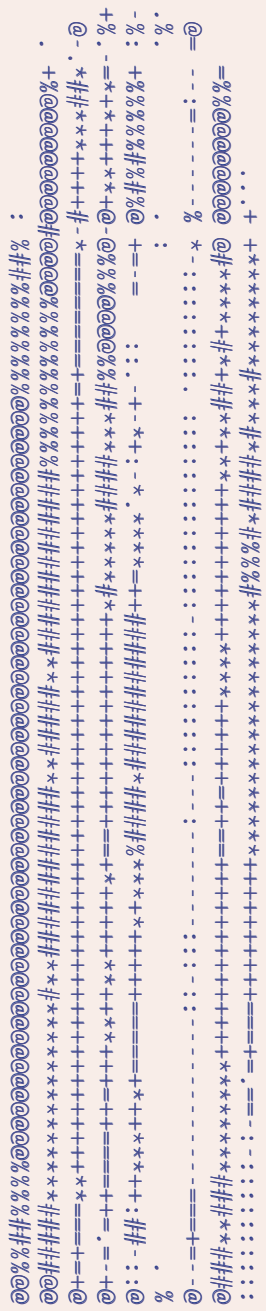
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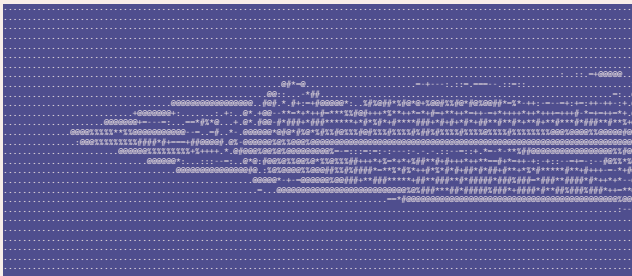


The first synthetic blue pigment was Egyptian Blue, which gets its hue from copper. This was used through nearly the entire history of Ancient Egypt, up until Roman times, after which it was largely forgotten. Other blue dyes were synthesized from indigo (in the case of the Mayans) and aluminosilicates (in the case of Ultramarine, which is ground-up Lapis Lazuli and thus extremely expensive). In modern times, blue is often synthesized using cobalt-derived pigments (especially in glass) and iron pigments such as the relatively cheap and available Prussian Blue. In a similar vein, green was first synthesized from copper pigments, as oxidized copper is already green. The Romans created verdigris by soaking copper plates in wine, creating a cheap pigment that is not particularly stable and easily darkens. It is also mildly poisonous, though not as much as arsenic green. While it was far more vibrant than any pigment that came before, it also famously poisoned Napoleon, whose room while imprisoned had green wallpaper. A safer and more stable ink is phthalo green, a greenish-blue hue that

contains copper and chlorine. Even more diverse in composition are red pigments. Many are composed of iron oxides, because rust is red, and indeed evidence of iron ochre pigments dates back to the very earliest cave art. Vermilion is a more vibrant pigment made by grinding cinnabar, or mercury sulfide. It is somewhat toxic and not particularly stable but was historically extremely popular due to its wide availability. Cadmium red is a similar hue and is more stable but is also highly toxic. Their resistance to breaking down at high temperatures has given them historically toxic pigment is orpiment, which yields a golden-yellow. Like cinnabar, it is found near volcanic vents and is thus relatively common. It was particularly popular in the east but saw little use in Europe. Ochre can also come in yellow forms, and was thus used by the ancient Egyptians. One of the earliest synthetic yellow pigments to be invented was lead-tin yellow, famous for being the yellow of choice of many great European painters. Gradually, it was supplanted by chrome yellow, cadmium sulfide, and

cobalt yellow. Comparatively few white pigments have been used throughout history. Lead white was the dominant pigment in Europe until the 19th century, and it was prepared by soaking lead in vinegar, similar to verdigris. Despite these positive qualities, it is extremely toxic and has been recently supplanted by titanium white, which is primarily composed of titanium dioxide. It is non-toxic and is more opaque, stable, and durable than lead white, particularly when mixed with zinc white.

My first fountain pen was a Lamy Safari. Objects tend to be designed in either an opinionated or general manner. The Safari is opinionated; the grip section enforces the “proper” pen grip that most people do not have, and its shape is unusual among pens. Its popularity is surprising, since most people have terrible writing technique.



The first story that I wrote, in kindergarten, was about a pacifist T-Rex that was starving itself looking for vegetarian sources of nourishment, having sworn off all violence. Thankfully, it survived after discovering veggie meatballs. It was a big statement coming from someone who was not vegetarian.



My first bottled ink was Parker's blue Quink. I believe that I recieved it in India, where Parker is still rather popular. Parker was one of the pioneering pen companies but hasn't really come out with anything new since 1970. The ink is a serviceable, if unremarkable, dark blue, though I prefer my Lamy cartridges.

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