

Re: The Vinland Map's Ink

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- *From:* "Alaca" <P.Alaca@xxxxxxx>
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Philip Deitiker wrote: Xns96366174A266Cprd@xxxxxxxxxxxxxx,

[...]

Back on topic, logically. The Vinland map appears in the late 50's

1. It lacks provenance
2. It is out of place in the book which it was found which dates to 1400s
3. Its parchment can be defined as out of synch with the original page orientations in the book.
4. There are 'out of period' errors in the writing on the parchment.
5. The VM map, by radiocarbon dating was clearly doctored, and unless someone at Yale admits to it, it was most likely done before it was publically revealed.
6. There are inconsistencies and irregularities in the Ink.

[...]

If the vinland map was from the 14th century its ink and other illustrative properties should match

1. The ink and properties of the rest of the Tartar Relationship.
2. The map elements should be similar to other map elements from the period arranged in similar fashion, the wording and such should be similar.
3. There should be no 'ink' elements that come from a later period, and these elements should be found in other illustrations on other parchments from the period.

[...]

1. A map written into an unobviously related book in which the pages were scrambled
2. Ink lines that are inconsistent with other maps of the period, and ink elements that are not found in other illustrations on parchment for the period.

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IOW there is no precedence in Map elements, no precedence in illustrative mechanics for that period. Ergo it draws itself into question. [...]

1. Carbon ink is not suitable for use on parchment.

Carbon ink would not adhere to the greasy surface of a material such as parchment, and, in any case, it was too easily removed by sponging.

<http://palimpsest.stanford.edu/don/dt/dt1849.html>

2. Carbon ink was almost out of use in the 15th c. when the VM was supposed to be made.

Iron-gall inks came into use in the 9th century and by the 11th century had largely replaced carbon inks as a writing medium.

<http://palimpsest.stanford.edu/don/dt/dt0583.html>

Examination of parchment manuscripts from the 9th to 15th centuries indicate that all were written with iron-gal inks in which no trace of carbon could be found. Carbon inks, however, continued to be used for documents...

<http://palimpsest.stanford.edu/don/dt/dt1849.html>

Probably almost all later medieval manuscripts are written with iron gall

<http://www.ceu.hu/medstud/manual/MMM/ink.html>

Of course this only sets the VM (more) apart and is no evidence for a forgery.

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- Peter Alaca -

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