

## IS MAKEUP GODLY?

### EZEKIEL 23:39

39 For when they had slain their children to their idols, then they came the same day into my sanctuary to profane it; and, lo, thus have they done in the midst of mine house.

### EZEKIEL 23:40

40 And furthermore, that ye have sent for men to come from far, unto whom a messenger was sent; and, lo, they came: for whom thou didst wash thyself, paintedst thy eyes, and deckedst thyself with ornaments,

### EZEKIEL 23:41

41 And satest upon a stately bed, and a table prepared before it, whereupon thou hast set mine incense and mine oil.

### EZEKIEL 23:42

42 And a voice of a multitude being at ease was with her: and with the men of the common sort were brought Sabeans from the wilderness, which put bracelets upon their hands, and beautiful crowns upon their heads.

### EZEKIEL 23:43

43 Then said I unto her that was old in adulteries, Will they now commit whoredoms with her, and she with them?

### EZEKIEL 23:44

44 Yet they went in unto her, as they go in unto a woman that playeth the harlot: so went they in unto Aholah and unto Aholibah, the lewd women.

### JOHN GILL SAID:

for whom thou didst wash thyself, paintedst thy eyes, and deckedst thyself with ornaments; just as harlots do to make themselves agreeable to their lovers; who use washes and paint,

as Jezebel did, and dress themselves in their best clothes, and adorn themselves in the best manner they can.

Harlots had their particular attire, by which they were known, and they not only used bagnios or baths, but washes for their face, to make them look beautiful; and particularly painted their eyes, to make them look larger; for large eyes in women, in some nations, were reckoned very handsome,

particularly among the Greeks: the Grecian women, in order to make their eyes large, made use of a powder mixed with their washes, which shrunk their eyebrows, and caused their eyes to stand out, and look fuller and larger; and such was the paint which Pliny, calls stibium,

and it seems that painting with something of this nature was used by the Jewish women, in imitation of the Heathens, for the same purpose, especially by harlots; hence the phrase of rending the face, or rather the eyes, with paint, so the Moorish women now, as Dr. Shaw relates,

to add to their complexions, tinge their eye lids with "alkahol", the powder of lead ore; and this is performed by first dipping into this powder a small wooden bodkin, of the thickness of a quill, and then drawing it afterwards through the eyelids, over the ball of the eye;

and which is properly a rending the eyes indeed with powder of lead ore: so, for the gratifying these idolatrous ambassadors, idols were set up, altars built, and sacrifices prepared; and, in order to their public entry, and to show how acceptable they were, palaces were fitted up for them;

and the streets through which they passed decorated, and all public marks of esteem and affection given them; to this the Targum seems to have respect, paraphrasing the words thus,

Jamieson-Fausset-Brown Commentary SAYS:

Paintedst eyes-- Black paint was spread on the eyelids of beauties to make the white of the eye more attractive by the contrast, so Judah left no seductive art untried.

POOLE SAID:

Paintedst thy eyes; like a decayed harlot, madest up thy defects with paint.

COKE SAID:

Paintedst thy eyes, The syrma is a black impalpable powder, and so volatile as to spread itself like down upon a small brass wire fixed in the cork of the bottle which contains it.

The extremity of the wire is applied to the interior corner of the eye, resting it upon the eyelids, and drawing it softly towards the temples, in order to leave within the eyelids two black streaks.

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JEREMIAH 4:27

27 For thus hath the LORD said, The whole land shall be desolate; yet will I not make a full end.

JEREMIAH 4:28

28 For this shall the earth mourn, and the heavens above be black: because I have spoken it, I have purposed it, and will not repent, neither will I turn back from it.

JEREMIAH 4:29

29 The whole city shall flee for the noise of the horsemen and bowmen; they shall go into thickets, and climb up upon the rocks: every city shall be forsaken, and not a man dwell therein.

JEREMIAH 4:30

30 And when thou art spoiled, what wilt thou do? Though thou clothest thyself with crimson, though thou deckest thee with ornaments of gold, though thou rentest thy face with painting, in vain shalt thou make thyself fair; thy lovers will despise thee, they will seek thy life.

CLARKE SAID:

Though thou rentest thy face with painting, This refers to the custom of introducing stibium a preparation of antimony, between the eye and the lids, in order to produce a fine lustre, which occasions a distension of the eye-lid in the time of the operation.

In order to heighten the effect from this some may have introduced a more than ordinary quantity, so as nearly to rend the eye-lid itself. Though thou make use of every means of address, of cunning, and of solicitation,

to get assistance from the neighboring states, it will be all in vain. Reference is here particularly made to the practice of harlots to allure men.

COKE SAID:

Though thou rentest thy face with painting, The prophet here carries on the idea wherewith he began, describing Jerusalem under the figure of a harlot, dressing herself up to captivate lovers.

#### FAMILY BIBLE NOTES

Rentest thy face; rather, "thine eyes," by applying a black paint to the eyelids. This is done by passing an instrument smeared with the paint along the lids. Judah is here compared to a harlot, who, in her eagerness to apply the paint, tears or furrows the lids.

#### II KINGS 9:30

30 And when Jehu was come to Jezreel, Jezebel heard of it; and she painted her face, and tired her head, and looked out at a window.

She painted her face, and tired her head, She endeavored to improve the appearance of her complexion by paint, and the general effect of her countenance by a tiara or turban head-dress. Jonathan, the Chaldee Targumist, so often quoted, says this; "She stained her eyes with stibium or antimony. "

This is a custom in Astatic countries to the present day. From a late traveler in Persia, I borrow the following account: -

"The Persians differ as much from us in their notions of beauty as they do in those of taste. A large soft, and languishing black eye, with them constitutes the perfection of beauty. It is chiefly on this account that the women use the powder of antimony, which, although it adds to the vivacity of the eye,

throws a kind of voluptuous languor over it, which makes it appear, (if I may use the expression), dissolving in bliss. The Persian women have a curious custom of making their eye-brows

meet; and if this charm be denied them, they paint the forehead with a kind of preparation made for that purpose. "

E. S. Waring

Jezebel, trusting in the charms and the fascination which had been so potent over Ahab, may have imagined that she had still enough beauty left to capture Jehu, provided she increased her natural attractions by a careful use of all the resources of art. And tired her head.

Phoenician statues of goddesses have their hair arranged in long pendent curls, and bear on their heads a small conical cap with a ribbon wreathed round the base. The artists probably had queens and princesses as their models. And looked out at a window.

Windows, sometimes open, sometimes latticed, were common in Oriental houses from the earliest times. They mostly looked into the court round which a house was commonly built;

but some few were in the external wall of the building; and through these new arrivals might be reconnoitered. Jezebel "looked out," partly to see, but perhaps still more to be seen.

This casts light enough on Jezebel's painting, etc. , and shows sufficiently with what design she did it, to conquer and disarm Jehu, and induce him to take her for wife. This staining of the eye with stibium and painting was a universal custom, not only in Asiatic countries, but also in all those that bordered on them, or had connections with them. The Prophet Ezekiel mentions the painting of the eyes, Eze 23.

That the Romans painted their eyes we have the most positive evidence. Pliny says, "Such is their affection of ornament, that they paint their eyes also. " That this painting was with stibium or antimony, is plain from these words of St. Cyprian, "Anoint your eyes, not with the devil's antimony, but with the eye-salve of

Christ. " Juvenal is plain on the same subject. Men as well as women in Rome practiced it: "With sooty moisture one his eye-brows dyes, And with a bodkin paints his trembling eyes. "

## LITTLE HISTORY ABOUT MAKEUP IN THE US

During the early years of the 20th century, make-up became fashionable in the United States of America and Europe owing to the influence of ballet and theatre stars such as Mathilde Kschessinska and Sarah Bernhardt.

But the most influential new development of all was that of the movie industry in Hollywood. Among those who saw the opportunity for mass-market cosmetics were Max Factor, Sr. , Elizabeth Arden, and Helena Rubinstein.

Flapper style influenced the cosmetics of the 1920s, which embraced dark eyes, red lipstick, red nail polish, and the suntan, invented as a fashion statement by Coco Chanel. The eyebrow pencil really took off in the 1920's,

in part because it was technologically superior to what it had been, due to a new ingredient: hydrogenated cottonseed oil (also the key constituent of another wonder product of that era Crisco Oil. )

The early commercial mascaras, like Maybelline, were simply pressed cakes containing soap and pigments. A woman would dip a tiny brush into hot water, rub the bristles on the cake,

remove the excess by rolling the brush onto some blotting paper or a sponge, and then apply the mascara as if her eyelashes were a watercolor canvas.

Previously, suntans had only been sported by agricultural workers, while fashionable women kept their skins as pale as possible. In the wake of Chanel's adoption of the suntan, dozens

of new fake tan products were produced to help both men and women achieve the "sun-kissed" look.

LISTEN TO THIS ARTICLE I FOUND ON THE INTERNET

They say beauty is skin deep but artificial beauty that you force upon yourself with makeup goes deeper; in fact it is hooking its roots to your very life. There are hidden dangers in cosmetics use that will shock you out of your wits.

We are not trying to alarm you into throwing away your vanity case and go green but these are hard facts that cannot be denied.

There are toxins all around us in the polluted air, the adulterated food we eat but there is something really creepy about picking up these chemical filled cosmetic and using them directly on your skin! You even stand back to admire the effect. Some of the major dangers of cosmetic use are as follows.

How Cosmetics Are Dangerous?

Beauty Soaps: You surely do not bathe with homemade organic soaps. Most women go for this special category called 'beauty soaps' for their fragrance and seeming 'soft skin'. Now all these commercial soaps have an exceeding high ph count that totally removes the acidic layer of the skin.

This makes skin prone to infection and is the leading cause of skin cancers.

All Day Makeup: Do you really want to know the secret of all day makeup? It is gross, your makeup is stuck to your face all day at the cost of your lungs, liver and kidneys. Phthalates is a cosmetic chemical used as a solvent for makeup that makes it long lasting, however this dangerous chemical seeps through the skin and is inhaled to spoil your vital organs.

The Base Of Your Beauty: Foundation powder is the base of your beauty, as in, it is the first layer of dangerous makeup in contact with your skin. Do you what is contains? Asbestos like talc, exposure to which can cause tumors.

When it reacts with Benzene in the atmosphere it forms a carcinogen (car-sen-ogen). A carcinogen (car-sen-ogen) is any substance, that is an agent directly involved in causing cancer. This may be due to the ability to damage the genome or to the disruption of cellular metabolic processes.

A Blush Of Death: The blusher you use to highlight your cheeks is a cosmetic chemical derivative of the female hormone estrogen. It can make breast cells grow abnormally in a short period of time. What was the number one killer disease among women these days? Breast Cancer.

Lips Of Wax: The cosmetic dangers of using lipstick have long been debated because in many cases you (and your better half) eat it. Lipsticks contain paraffin which is proven carcinogen and yet you are licking it up and eating it with your food everyday.

Cancerous Eyes: Have you had watery eyes after smudging your mascara? You were probably too worried about your blotched makeup to bother with it's effect on your eyes. Your mascara is firstly the breeding ground of a million bacteria because it is liquid and stale.

Other than that it contains potentially cancer causing polyvinylpyrrolide (PVP). I guess the saying 'if looks could kill' has come true in this age. Better be forewarned about dangers of cosmetics so that you know that you had killing beauty on your side.

In the US, literally thousands of people are suffering from adverse effects and reactions from cosmetic products. According to The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, there

are over 900 chemicals in cosmetics contents that have toxic substances and are dangerous to your health and well-being.

Anti-Wrinkle Cream: "Age doesn't bring you wisdom, it brings you wrinkles. " How true the words spoken by American actress, Estelle Getty. For years women all over the world are using the anti-wrinkles creams to look young and stay beautiful - to perennial despair.

Formally, collagen used in anti-wrinkle is crucial to keeping your skin as smooth as silk. Unfortunately as the years go by, collagen also ages and shrinks, contributing to wrinkles.

Lanolin, promoted as being able to 'penetrate the skin better than other oils', was found to contain pesticides, dioxins and known carcinogens. Lanolin itself is perfectly safe.

But cosmetic-grade lanolin can be contaminated with carcinogenic pesticides such as DDT, dieldrin, and lindane, in addition to other neurotoxic pesticides.

Collagen, lanolin, liposomes, and elastin in the cream cannot get rid of wrinkles. They only help to moisturize and merely "make-up" up the skin to create unconvincingly youthful appearance. They cannot slow down or reverse the skins ageing process.

Just as eating bone would not repair a broken arm, applying an anti-ageing cream on your face won't repair or remake saggy skin. And vegetarians take note: Most collagen and elastin is waste from the meat industry!

Talc: Cosmetic talc is carcinogenic. Inhaling talc and using it in the genital area, where its use is associated with increased risk of ovarian cancer, are the primary ways this substance poses a carcinogenic hazard.

Silica: Some silica used in cosmetics, especially amorphous hydrated silica, may be contaminated with small amounts of crystalline quartz. Crystalline silica is carcinogenic.

Foundation: Many liquid foundation make-ups contain mineral oil, a suspected human carcinogen (cancer-causing agent). Mineral oil (classed as a petrochemical pollutant) can have negative effects on hormones and the skin's ability to breathe, attract moisture and detoxify.

It can also slow down cell renewal and causes premature ageing. In fact sunscreens produced from mineral oil may promote skin cancer as well as colon and breast cancer.

However, no cosmetic manufacturers put health warnings on their products, and in the US, the FDA does not require this information to be on packaging.

Lipstick: The most toxic of all cosmetics. Some lipsticks contain substances that can cause cancer, deformities and stillbirths. Many women also experience dryness, chapping, cracked and peeling lips from using lipsticks.

Other problems that have been reported are inflamed eyes skin rashes, burns, numbness, swollen gums and respiratory problems.

The cause of the problems may be the perfume oils used, any of the colors, indelible dyes, vehicles for the dyes, or some of the other ingredients in the lipstick. It also contains lanolin, which can cause allergic reactions.

Nail Polish: A toxic product which should have a warning label. Contains phenol, toluene and xylene. Its basic ingredient is a formaldehyde resin which can cause discoloration and bleeding under the nails.

Phenol is suspected of causing cancer in humans, it can cause swelling, peeling, burning or breaking out in hives and pimples, if it comes into contact with skin.

Toluene is easily absorbed through the skin but eliminated slowly from the body. It can cause fatigue and weakness. Chronic exposure to toluene may bring in irritation of the mucous membrane, headache vertigo (giddiness) nausea and loss of appetite.

Nail polish removers are just as harmful. Its primary ingredient is acetone, a solvent which can cause your nails to become brittle and split, and can cause skin rashes to develop on your fingers. The fumes from nail polish remover, when inhaled, can irritate your lungs and make you feel light-headed.

FROM ANOTHER WEBSITE

Q. Aren't cosmetics regulated for dangerous chemicals?

A. Cosmetics are the least regulated products under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. The FFDCA does not require pre-market safety testing, review, or approval for cosmetics.

The U. S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) pursues enforcement action only after the cosmetic enters into the stream of commerce or sometimes after it is on the shelf. The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health found that 884 of the chemicals available

for use in cosmetics have been reported to the government as toxic substances. A U. S. General Accounting Office report notes that the FDA has committed no resources for assessing the safety problems of those chemicals which have been found to cause genetic damage, biological mutations, and cancer.

Because of minimal regulation, products plainly dangerous to your health can be, and are being, sold.

Q. Doesn't the cosmetic industry regulate itself to make sure products are safe?

A. FDA officials have found that many cosmetic manufacturers lack adequate data on safety tests and have generally refused to disclose the results of these tests.

The FDA estimates that only three percent of the 4,000 to 5,000 cosmetic distributors have filed reports with the government on injuries to consumers. In addition, it is estimated that less than 40 percent of the nation's 2,000 to 2,500 cosmetic manufacturers are even registered.

Q. What evidence is there that people are being directly injured by cosmetics?

A. In 1990, there were some 38,000 cosmetic related injuries that required medical treatment in the U. S. That figure does not include the many people who use cosmetics and suffer from allergies, irritation, and photosensitization yet accept these uncomfortable complications as the normal cost of grooming.

They never visit their doctor or a hospital emergency room, and they rarely connect their allergies or irritated eyes to the cosmetics they use.

Q. Why are humans so vulnerable to chemicals in cosmetics?

A. The skin is extremely permeable. Cosmetic ingredients most certainly are absorbed through the skin. Some chemicals may penetrate the skin in significant amounts, especially when left on the skin for long periods, as in the case of facial makeup.

One study showed that 13 percent of the cosmetic preservative butylate hydroxytoluene (BHT) and 49 percent of the carcinogenic

pesticide DDT (which is found in some cosmetics containing lanolin) is absorbed through the skin.

## Cancer Risks from Cosmetic and Personal Care Products

DIETHANOLAMINE (DEA), TEA (Triethanolamine)

DEA and TEA can result in the formation of carcinogens in products containing nitrite preservatives. Chemical reactions between nitrites and DEA/ TEA occur during the manufacturing process and while products are stored in their containers.

This reaction leads to the formation of nitrosamines. Most nitrosamines, including those formed from DEA or TEA, are carcinogenic (cancer causing). (car-sen-ogen)

Bronopol (2-bromo-2-nitropropane-1,3-diol) may break down in products into formaldehyde and also cause the formation of carcinogenic nitrosamines under certain conditions. One of the most expensive lines of cosmetics, Chanel, often uses this chemical.

So do many leading brands of baby products. As does the Body Shop, whose product sales are built on a reputation of containing natural ingredients.

### 1,2-Dioxane in Surfactants/detergents

A wide range of personal care products including shampoos, hair conditioners, cleansers, lotions, and creams, besides household products such as soaps and cleaning products, contain surfactants or detergents such as ethoxylated alcohols, polysorbates, and laureths.

These ingredients are generally contaminated with high concentrations of the highly volatile 1,4 – dioxane, which is both readily inhaled and absorbed through the skin.

The carcinogenicity of dioxane in rodents was first reported in 1965 and subsequently confirmed in other studies including by

the National Cancer Institute in 1978; the predominant sites of cancer were nasal passages in rats and liver in mice.