

Tattoosaurus: an Introduction

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Information System

The Tattoosaurus is primarily intended to be a tool that assists users in search and retrieval and well as method of conceptual exploration. Although it has been created as a printed reference resource, the thesaurus could also be manifested as a web based, navigable site of term entries and schedules. Provisions can also be made for a standardized XML version which can then be exported to other systems.

Domain and User Group

The Tattoosaurus encapsulates a cross-section of terms and concepts used by professionals and in the practical and scholarly literature. The thesaurus was constructed with tattoo artists as the primary user group. Terms were selected and organized with the information needs of this primary user group in mind. As tattooing becomes a more popular and socially acceptable form of self-expression, tattoo artists are concerned with not only information about the practice of tattooing, but also the history and cultural issues that have been studied from scholarly perspectives.

While the primary intended audience is the tattoo artists, through scope notes and definitions, we attempted to provide access to a broader audience.

This approach presents a sizable risk of including terms that lay outside of the subject area. This thesaurus does not attempt to fully address the subject of tattooing from a sociological, historical or anthropological perspective. However, terms from these fields of study that may provide access to issues of concern to tattoo artists have been included.

Selection of terms

Selection of terms focuses on two types of warrant: literary warrant and user warrant.

- Literary warrant: Terms identified in the literature. The literature consisted of books, scholarly articles, magazines, encyclopedias, wikis and glossaries in both print and digital formats.
- User warrant: Terms identified as important to the user community as observed in online forums and enthusiast webpages.

Types of terms in this thesaurus

There are three types of terms in the thesaurus. The three terms are defined as:

Preferred Term

Denoted by: bolded text

Preferred Terms are the standardized form of a term that should be used for searching and indexing. This is generally assessed to be the term that most exactly represents the conceptual meaning and is the most popular and widely known term used to represent the concept within the tattoo artist community. Additional terms that have the same meaning are designated as Non-preferred Terms.

Non-preferred Term (or lead-in)

Denoted by: *non-bold italic text*

This is a term that has been found to be used within the tattoo artist community or subject areas of interest to the community that have very similar meaning (relative synonymy) to a designated Preferred Term.

Node Label

Denoted by: contained by anglebrackets... < *example term* >

Node labels are used in the hierarchical structure to represent a characteristic of division of a set of narrower terms. These are not terms that are necessarily found in the tattooing domain, but they are used to show the conceptual and semantic method of distinction of a set of child nodes. All children of a node table will be distinct and narrower of the node label's parent by meaning of the concept the node label represents. Node labels are not to be used in indexing and searching documents.

Regulating Terms

This thesaurus attempts to use the **noun form** of terms where ever possible. **Plural forms** are used when the term is something that can be counted. Nouns that answer the question “How much?”, and abstract nouns are used in the **singular form**.

Hyphens are generally not included in the standardized form of terms with more than one word. There is an exception for some terms that originated in languages other than English that have been standardized within the tattoo artist community. (For example, the Marshall Islands term Eoon-maj) Occasionally, hyphenated forms of the entry may appear as non-preferred terms, where the hyphen may have significance.

For terms that have more than one meaning in the thesaurus **Parenthetical qualifiers** are used. This is to refine which specific meaning the term has for that entry, and is displayed as a text that is surrounded by parentheses. For example, **ink (historical)**.

Terms with more than one word use **direct entry** and appear in natural language order as they would when spoken. For example: tattoo artists NOT artists, tattoo.

Language of Terms

All preferred terms are in English unless there is no equivalent translation for the word and the **Anglicized** form of the word is in standard use by the tattoo artist community. Non-English language terms are generally cultural and/or historical in nature and using English translation will lead to a loss of significance and meaning.

Structure of the Thesaurus

Alphabetical Schedule (*Term list*)

The Alphabetical Schedule is a list of all the preferred and non-preferred terms in the thesaurus in alphabetical order and the entries for those terms. The entries contain the **term's relationships** to other terms, like position in the hierarchy, and additional information about the term including scope notes and definitions. This schedule allows the user to locate a known term in an alphabetical list and identify its relationships, meaning and uses within this thesaurus. Each entry shows one level of immediately broader terms and one level of immediately narrower terms and related terms, along with scope notes and definitions.

Samples from Alphabetical Schedule:

aftercare

SN: Hygiene and care necessary during the initial healing period of a tattoo.

NT: **bandages**
ointments

In the sample above, you can see each preferred terms appear in bold. To find out more about **ointments** in the alphabetical schedule, you need to navigate to the entry for **ointments** under "o."

ointments

UF: A and D ointment
antibiotic creams
Vaseline
BT: **aftercare**

Here, you see that ointments should be used for a number of non-preferred terms. You also see that ointments is under the broader term **aftercare**.

Node labels in the alphabetical schedule:

tattoos

UF: pieces

tat
NT: removal
 <Common Modern Motifs>
 logo tattoos
 marijuana leaves
 religious designs
 single roses
 skull and crossbones
 skulls
 snakes
 star tattoos
 swastikas
 tribal designs

Node labels are not enumerated in the alphabetical schedule, since they are not used in searching and indexing. These labels may precede a list of narrower terms to indicate how the narrower terms were grouped. In the above example, the narrower terms are all common modern tattoo motifs.

Classified Schedule (*Hierarchical display*)

The Tattoosaurus classified schedule displays the complete hierarchy by visually representing the broader term and narrower term relationships for preferred terms in the thesaurus. This schedule allows users and indexers to see the overall organization of the thesaurus. This full display means that users do not have to navigate the schedule term-by-term to explore the hierarchy. In the above example for the alphabetical schedule, to see if **ointments** has narrower terms, you must navigate to the “o” section to find that term and see what the narrower terms are. In the hierarchical schedule, all narrower terms and node labels are displayed to give a broad picture of term relationships and context.

This schedule has three broad, top-level facets that organize the concepts by meaning through a series of more specific narrower terms. This schedule enables **conceptual browsing** of the subjects and topics that are encapsulated within the thesaurus by increasing the specificity of the terms deeper into the hierarchy.

The • symbol has been used to indicate how many levels down a term is in the hierarchy.

Sample Hierarchical Schedule:

•<care and maintenance>
 •• **aftercare**
 ••• **bandages**
 ••• **ointments**
 UF: A and D ointment

antibiotic creams
vaseline

In the sample above, we see labels, preferred terms and non-preferred terms. The label <care and maintenance> indicates that the following terms are all associated with the care and maintenance of tattoos. However, care and maintenance are not preferred terms and cannot be used as index or search terms. This label is preceded by a • , indicating that it is one level under the main facet. The preferred term **aftercare** is preceded by • • , indicating it is two levels under the main facet and one level under the label <care and maintenance>. **Aftercare** has a narrower term **ointments**, (indicated with • • •) which should be used for the non-preferred terms A and D ointment, antibiotic creams and vaseline.

Top-level facets

The top level facets are broadest conceptual areas that pertain to the tattoo artist community and are used the broadest categories that terms can be assigned to. They serve as a starting point for conceptual browsing. The three top-level facets in this thesaurus are: <Styles and Periods>, <Practice> and <Cultural and Sociological Aspects>.

Important rules for searching and indexing

There are several guidelines for appropriately using the Tattoosaurus when indexing and searching.

Guidelines for Indexing

Only preferred terms – Only preferred terms should be used to index, even if a lead-in term is deemed the most appropriate to the document. For example, a document may consistently refer to tattoo studios, but **tattoo shops** is used the preferred term and should be used for indexing. You can see this by looking up tattoo studios in the alphabetical schedule, where you will find USE **tattoo shops**.

Use the appropriate level of specificity – When assigning terms to a document the most specific term in the hierarchy should be used to represent the subject matter for best search results. For example, indexing a document relating to genre of tattooing that takes place in Russian prisons, you should assign **Russian Prison Tattoos** and not the broader term relating to the geographic area **Russian Tattoos** or the related term **Prison Tattoos**.

Use multiple terms for complex subject matter – If the document covers multiple concepts included in the thesaurus, then the document should be indexed with all of the applicable terms.

This indexing vocabulary is intended to be used for not only monograph materials, but for webpages, journal articles, electronic resources, pictures and ephemera (convention materials).

Guidelines for Searching

To receive the best results of any search, search use the term in the hierarchy that most specifically conveys a concept.

Concepts can be combined during searching to find documents. For example, to find documents about self expression as a motivation for getting a DIY tattoo, search on the terms **self expression** and **DIY tattoos**.

To expand the search or to explore other similar concepts include the related terms (RT) into the search.

Abbreviations and Indicators in Entries

The following abbreviations are used to identify relationships between terms and information about the terms in the thesaurus.

BT (Broader Term) - These terms appear in the hierarchy as parents of the Preferred Term and represent a conceptually broader meaning. Not all terms have broader terms.

Broader terms represent concepts that have more specific terms or concepts related to them in the thesaurus. For example, **lettering** is a broader term that refers to the practice of tattooing names, words or phrases. It has a broader term relationship to more specific terms like **calligraphy** and **old english**, which are types of lettering.

NT (Narrower Term) – These terms appear in the hierarchy as children of a Preferred Term and represent a conceptually more narrow meaning. All narrower terms have a broader term. For example, the term **ointments** is displayed as a narrower term in the entry for **aftercare**. Similarly, in the entry for **ointments**, you will find the broader term **aftercare**.

RT (Related Term) – These are preferred terms that have been identified as having a strong conceptual relationship, other than hierarchical, to the preferred term. It has been determined that there is a large degree of possibility that a search for the term would yield some interest in the related term. For example, the term **yakuza** is related to the term **Edo period** because yakuza tattooing was first popularized during this time in Japanese history. A user searching for information about yakuza tattoos may also be interested in Edo period tattooing.

SN (Scope Notes) – Scope notes let the user and indexer know how the term is being applied to documents. For example, the scope note for **inks (historical)** indicates that this term

should only be applied to documents about inks made from natural materials by different cultures throughout history, and not inks used commercially in modern tattooing.

UF (Use For) – A preferred term may have non-preferred terms listed in its entry. For example, in the entry for **tattoo shops**, you will see UF followed by the terms *tattoo parlor*, *tattoo studio*, and *tattoo salon*. You may not use these UF terms for searching indexing, but you should USE **tattoo shops** FOR *tattoo parlor*, etc.

USE – This is the only identifier used for non-preferred terms. USE indicates what the preferred term is for any non-preferred term listed in the alphabetical hierarchy.

Notational Scheme

Designing the Notation Scheme

The notational scheme designed for this thesaurus is alphanumeric. This combination of letters and numbers will insure that the notational scheme will help users see where a term is in the hierarchy (expressivity) and allow for new terms to be added to the thesaurus easily (hospitality).

Each facet in the notation scheme has been assigned a letter. These letters are not sequential – a term that is assigned A may be followed by a term labeled G. By leaving these gaps, terms can be assigned in between existing terms in the hierarchy. Similarly, levels of the hierarchy assigned with numbers will be ordinal, but not sequential. Unused values mark spaces where new terms can be entered into the classified schedule.

A period is used to delineate the separation between alpha and numeric class designations. The full combination of the letter-number code for each term makes up the complete class number.

Example:

A.1.AK.1 Russian prison tattoos

The class number for **Russian prison tattoos** is four levels down from the main facets. We can tell by looking at the class number. The class number can be interpreted as:

A: <Styles and Periods>
 A.1:<By Region>
 A.1.AK: Russian Tattoos
 A.1.AK.1 Russian prison tattoos

Special Features

Tattooing is an artistic medium, not just a practice. Many of the terms in this thesaurus would benefit from a visual representation in addition to scope notes and other term relationships. Unfortunately, this feature is not available at this time. It is hoped that future administrators of the thesaurus would take advantage of visual resources to enhance the tool.

Sources

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Tattoosaurus: Classified Schedule

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<Styles & Period> [A]

• <By Region> [A.1]

•• Bornean tattoos [A.1.A]

••• Dayak [A.1.A.1]

••• <styles> [A.1.A.20]

•••• Durian tattoos [A.1.A.20.A]

•••• Borneo roses [A.1.A.20.G]

•• Japanese tattoos [A.1.G]

••• <styles> [A.1.G.1]

•••• Japanese lettering [A.1.G.1.A]

•••• kara-jishi (Japanese) [A.1.G.1.G]

••••• Horimono [A.1.G.1.M]

•••• Tebori tattoos [A.1.G.1.S]

••• <periods> [A.1.G.20]

•••• Jomon [A.1.G.20.A]

•••• Edo [A.1.G.20.G]

•••• Meiji [A.1.G.20.M]

•• Chinese tattoos [A.1.M]

••• <styles> [A.1.M.1]

•••• Foo dog [A.1.M.1.A]

•• Maori tattoos [A.1.S]

- Moko [A.1.S.1]
 - Tohunga-ta-moko [A.1.S.20]
 - Moko Moko [A.1.S.40]
 - Moko style [A.1.S.60]
 - Native American tattoos [A.1.Y]
 - Haida tattoos [A.1.Y.1]
 - Polynesian tattoos [A.1.AE]
 - Hawaiian tattoos [A.1.AE.1]
 - Marshall Islands tattoos [A.1.AE.20]
 - Eoon-addin [A.1.AE.20.A]
 - Eoon-maj [A.1.AE.20.G]
 - Eoten-boro [A.1.AE.20.M]
 - Samoan tattoos [A.1.AE.40]
 - au [A.1.AE.40.A]
 - Tahitian tattoos [A.1.AE.60]
 - Russian tattoos [A.1.AK]
 - Russian prison tattoos [A.1.AK.1]
 - Egyptian tattoos [A.1.AQ]
- <By Cultural Group> [A.20]
 - Celtic tattoos [A.20.A]
 - Chicano tattoos [A.20.G]
 - gang tattoos [A.20.M]

- biker tattoos [A.20.M.1]
- yakuza tattoos [A.20.M.20]
- goth tattoos [A.20.S]
- military tattoos [A.20.Y]
 - military insignia [A.20.Y.1]
- Naval tattoos [A.20.AE]
 - anchors [A.20.AE.1]
 - swallows [A.20.AE.20]
- prison tattoos [A.20.AK]
 - punitive tattoos [A.20.AK.1]
- Norse Tattoos [A.20.AQ]
- Roman Tattoos [A.20.AW]
 - punitive tattooing [A.20.AW.1]
- Paleolithic tattoos [A.20.BC]
- punk tattoos [A.20.BI]

<Cultural & Sociological Aspects> [G]

- culture [G.1]
 - counter culture [G.1.A]
 - cultural appropriation [G.1.G]
 - cultural origins [G.1.M]
 - folklore [G.1.M.1]
 - mythology [G.1.M.20]

- gender [G.1.S]
- neocolonial [G.1.Y]
- neoprimitivism [G.1.AE]
- popular culture [G.1.AK]
- resurgence [G.1.AQ]
- stereotypes [G.1.AW]
- symbolism [G.1.BC]
- tribes [G.1.BI]
- youth culture [G.1.BO]
- motivations [G.20]
 - bravado [G.20.A]
 - cover up [G.20.G]
 - identity [G.20.M]
 - identity crises [G.20.M.1]
 - group identity [G.20.M.20]
 - ethnic identity [G.20.M.20.A]
 - prisoner identity [G.20.M.20.G]
 - sexual identity [G.20.M.40]
 - initiation [G.20.S]
 - mate attraction [G.20.Y]
 - memorial [G.20.AE]
 - performance art [G.20.AK]
 - ornamentation [G.20.AQ]

- rebellion [G.20.AW]
- religion [G.20.BC]
 - ceremonies [G.20.BC.1]
 - fetishism [G.20.BC.20]
 - magical purposes [G.20.BC.40]
 - medicine [G.20.BC.60]
 - rites of passage [G.20.BC.80]
 - rituals [G.20.BC.100]
- self expression [G.20.BI]
- social status [G.20.BO]
- spirituality [G.20.BU]

<Practice> [M]

- <Agents> [M.1]
 - apprentices [M.1.A]
 - artists [M.1.G]
 - inked [M.1.M]
 - scratchers [M.1.S]
 - tattoo artists [M.1.Y]
- <Organizations & Activities> [M.20]
 - professional organizations [M.20.A]
 - tattoo conventions [M.20.G]
- <care and maintenance> [M.40]
 - aging [M.40.A]

- blurs [M.40.A.1]
 - smudges [M.40.A.20]
 - aftercare [M.40.G]
 - bandages [M.40.G.1]
 - ointments [M.40.G.20]
 - disease transmission [M.40.M]
 - hepatitis c [M.40.M.1]
 - HIV [M.40.M.20]
 - staphylococcal infection [M.40.M.40]
 - sterilization [M.40.S]
 - autoclaves [M.40.S.1]
 - spore tests [M.40.S.20]
 - ultrasonic cleaners [M.40.S.40]
 - sun damage [M.40.Y]
- Instruments [M.60]
 - <Modern Instruments> [M.60.A]
 - artist's chairs [M.60.A.1]
 - carbon paper [M.60.A.20]
 - disposable razors [M.60.A.40]
 - ink (modern) [M.60.A.60]
 - pigment [M.60.A.60.A]
 - color additives [M.60.A.60.G]
 - flash designs [M.60.A.80]

- machines [M.60.A.100]
- needles [M.60.A.120]
 - flat needles [M.60.A.120.A]
 - magnums [M.60.A.120.G]
 - rotary setup [M.60.A.120.M]
 - round needles [M.60.A.120.S]
 - shaders [M.60.A.120.Y]
 - single needles [M.60.A.120.AE]
- portfolios [M.60.A.140]
- razors [M.60.A.160]
- razor machines [M.60.A.180]
- stencils [M.60.A.200]
- tattoo guns [M.60.A.220]
- thermafax [M.60.A.240]
- thermal paper [M.60.A.260]
- tracing paper [M.60.A.280]

•• <Historical Instruments> [M.60.G]

- porcupine quill needles [M.60.G.1]
- ink (historical) [M.60.G.20]
 - lampblack [M.60.G.20.A]
 - rotring [M.60.G.20.G]
 - charcoal [M.60.G.20.M]

- tattoo shops [M.80]

- tattoos [M.100]
 - <Common Types> [M.100.A]
 - ankleband tattoos [M.100.A.1]
 - armband tattoos [M.100.A.20]
 - back pieces [M.100.A.40]
 - facial tattoos [M.100.A.60]
 - genital tattoos [M.100.A.80]
 - gloves [M.100.A.100]
 - legendary tattoos [M.100.A.120]
 - sleeves [M.100.A.140]
 - tramp stamp [M.100.A.160]
 - removal [M.100.G]
 - laser removal [M.100.G.1]
 - surgical removal [M.100.G.20]
 - cryosurgery [M.100.G.20.A]
 - <Techniques> [M.100.M]
 - free hand tattooing [M.100.M.1]
 - blowouts [M.100.M.20]
 - ink rubbing [M.100.M.40]
 - tattoo gun scarification [M.100.M.60]
 - filling [M.100.M.80]
 - shading [M.100.M.80.A]

- fading [M.100.M.80.G]
 - linework [M.100.M.100]
 - lettering [M.100.M.120]
 - calligraphy [M.100.M.120.A]
 - Old English [M.100.M.120.A.1]
 - coloring [M.100.M.140]
 - DIY tattoos [M.100.M.160]
 - sketches [M.100.M.180]
 - <Modern Styles> [M.100.S]
 - black and gray tattoos [M.100.S.1]
 - block tattoos [M.100.S.20]
 - realistic tattoos [M.100.S.40]
 - portrait tattoos [M.100.S.60]
 - Dr. Who [M.100.S.60.A]
 - Mom [M.100.S.60.G]
 - Trent [M.100.S.60.M]
 - old school tattoos [M.100.S.80]
 - new school tattoos [M.100.S.100]
 - glow in the dark tattoos [M.100.S.100.A]
 - graffiti tattoos [M.100.S.100.G]
 - biomechanical tattoos [M.100.S.100.M]
 - <Traditional Styles> [M.100.Y]

- black-ink [M.100.Y.1]
- figurative designs [M.100.Y.20]
- dots and dashes [M.100.Y.40]
- <Common Modern Motifs> [M.100.AE]
 - religious motifs [M.100.AE.1]
 - Our Lady of Guadalupe [M.100.AE.1.A]
 - sacred heart [M.100.AE.1.G]
 - stigmata [M.100.AE.1.M]
 - stars [M.100.AE.20]
 - tribal motifs [M.100.AE.40]
 - logos [M.100.AE.60]
 - marijuana leaves [M.100.AE.80]
 - skulls [M.100.AE.100]
 - skull and crossbones [M.100.AE.120]
 - single roses [M.100.AE.140]
 - snakes [M.100.AE.160]
 - swastikas [M.100.AE.180]

Tattoosaurus: Alphabetical Schedule

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<i>A and D ointment</i>	USE ointments
aftercare	M.40.G SN: Refers to the initial healing period after getting a tattoo NT: bandages ointments
aging	M.40.A NT: blurs smudges
<i>alpaca</i>	USE Trent
anchors	A.20.AE.1 BT: Naval tattoos
ankleband tattoos	M.100.A.1 BT: tattoos
<i>antibiotic creams</i>	USE ointments
apprentices	M.1.A
armband tattoos	M.100.A.20 BT: tattoos
artists	M.1.G SN: Refers to artists who work outside the tattoo medium.
artist's chairs	M.60.A.1 BT: Instruments
<i>ass hat</i>	USE tramp stamp
au	A.1.AE.40.A SN: Refers to practice of hand tattooing in Samoa BT: Samoan tattoos
autoclaves	M.40.S.1 BT: sterilization RT: ultrasonic cleaners

back pieces M.100.A.40
BT: tattoos

bad wolf USE Dr. Who

bandages M.40.G.1
BT: aftercare

Barawan USE Dayak

biker tattoos A.20.M.1
BT: gang tattoos

biomech USE biomechanical tattoos

biomechanical tattoos M.100.S.100.M
UF: *biomech*
BT: new school tattoos

black and gray tattoos M.100.S.1
BT: tattoos

black-ink M.100.Y.1
BT: tattoos

block tattoos M.100.S.20
BT: tattoos

blowouts M.100.M.20
DEF: Ink spread from piercing the skin too deeply.
BT: tattoos

blurs M.40.A.1
BT: aging

Bornean tattoos A.1.A
UF: Borneo
NT: <Bornean Styles>
Borneo roses
Durian tattoos
Dayak

Borneo USE Bornean tattoos

Borneo roses	A.1.A.20.G SN: Refers to the specific stylized flower designs of Bornean Tattoos BT: Bornean tattoos
bravado	G.20.A BT: motivations RT: mate attraction
calligraphy	M.100.M.120.A BT: lettering NT: old english
carbon paper	M.60.A.20 BT: Instruments
<i>Celtic knot</i>	USE Celtic tattoos
Celtic tattoos	A.20.A UF: Celtic knot RT: tribal design tattoos
ceremonies	G.20.BC.1 BT: religion RT: initiation rituals
charcoal	M.60.G.20.M BT: ink (historical)
Chicano tattoos	A.20.G RT: Our Lady of Guadalupe
<i>China</i>	USE Chinese tattoos
<i>China ink</i>	USE Chinese tattoos
<i>Chinese characters</i>	USE Chinese tattoos
<i>Chinese symbols</i>	USE Chinese tattoos
Chinese tattoos	A.1.M UF: China

	Chinese characters Chinese symbols NT: Foo dog
color additives	M.60.A.60.G DEF: FDA term for tattoo pigments BT: ink (modern) RT: pigment
coloring	M.100.M.140 BT: tattoos
<i>coming of age</i>	USE rites of passage
counter culture	G.1.A BT: culture RT: rebellion youth culture
cover up	G.20.G DEF: A new design over an old tattoo to hide the original. BT: motivations
cryosurgery	M.100.G.20.A DEF: Surgical removal that involves freezing the tattooed area. BT: surgical removal
cultural appropriation	G.1.G UF: new age BT: culture RT: neoprimitivism
cultural origins	G.1.M BT: culture NT: folklore mythology
<i>cultural revival</i>	USE resurgence
culture	G.1 NT: counter culture

cultural appropriation
cultural origins
gender
neocolonial
neoprimitivism
popular culture
resurgence
stereotypes
symbolism
tribes
youth culture

Dayak

A.1.A.1

SN: Refers to the tribes from the interior of Borneo that practice tattooing.

UF: Barawan
Iban
Kayan
Kenyah
Ukit

BT: Bornean tattoos

disease transmission M.40.M

SN: Refers to the potential to contract blood-borne diseases during the process of tattooing.

NT: hepatitis c
HIV
staphylococcal infection

disposable razors

M.60.A.40

BT: Instruments

RT: razors

DIY tattoos

M.100.M.160

UF: do it yourself tattoos

BT: tattoos

do it yourself tattoos USE DIY tattoos

dots and dashes

M.100.Y.40

BT: tattoos

Dr. Who

M.100.S.60.A

UF: bad wolf

BT: portrait tattoos

drawings USE sketches

- Durian tattoos** A.1.A.20.A
SN: Refers to Bornean tattoos of the durian fruit depicted on the shoulders and chests of men.
BT: Bornean tattoos
- Edo** A.1.G.20.G
SN: Refers to the period of Japanese history from 1603 to 1858 when Japanese tattooing became prevalent. Also the time period when horimono and yakuza style tattoos were popularized.
BT: Japanese tattoos
RT: Yakuza
- Egyptian tattoos** A.1.AQ
- Eoon-addin** A.1.AE.20.A
SN: Refers to the practice of finger tattooing in the Marshall Islands.
BT: Marshall Islands tattoos
- Eoon-maj** A.1.AE.20.G
SN: Refers to the practice of face tattooing in the Marshall Islands.
BT: Marshall Islands tattoos
RT: facial tattoos
Moko Moko
- Eoten-boro** A.1.AE.20.M
SN: Refers to the practice of neck tattooing in the Marshall Islands.
BT: Marshall Islands tattoos
- ethnic identity** G.20.M.20.A
BT: group identity
- facial tattoos** M.100.A.60
BT: tattoos
RT: Eoon-maj
Moko Moko
- fading** M.100.M.80.G
BT: filling

fertility promotion USE medicine

fetishism G.20.BC.20
BT: religion

figurative designs M.100.Y.20
BT: tattoos

filling M.100.M.80
BT: tattoos
NT: fading
shading

flash designs M.60.A.80
DEF: Pre-made tattoo designs.
BT: Instruments
RT: stencils

flat needles M.60.A.120.A
BT: needles

folklore G.1.M.1
BT: cultural origins

Foo dog A.1.M.1.A
SN: Refers to tattoos of the mythical Chinese creature that is part dog and part lion, also called the Kara-jishi.
UF: kara-jishi (Chinese)
BT: Chinese tattoos

free hand tattooing M.100.M.1
SN: Refers to the practice of tattooing without using stencils
BT: tattoos

gang tattoos A.20.M
NT: biker tattoos
Yakuza
RT: initiation
Russian prison tattoos

Gender G.1.S
BT: culture
RT: sexual identity

genital tattoos M.100.A.80
BT: tattoos

Gloves M.100.A.100
BT: tattoos

glow in the dark tattoos M.100.S.100.A
BT: new school tattoos

goth tattoos A.20.S

graffiti tattoos M.100.S.100.G

group identity G.20.M.20
BT: identity
NT: ethnic identity
prisoner identity
RT: initiation
tribes

Haida USE Haida tattoos

Haida tattoos A.1.Y.1
UF: Haida
BT: Native American tattoos

Hane-bori USE Tebori tattoos

Hawaii USE Hawaiian tattoos

Hawaiian tattoos A.1.AE.1

hepatitis c M.40.M.1
BT: disease transmission

HIV M.40.M.20
BT: disease transmission

Horimono A.1.G.1.M
SN: Refers to the traditional Japanese style tattoos throughout the Edo period in Japan from 1603-1858.
BT: Japanese tattoos

Iban USE Dayak

identity	G.20.M BT: motivations NT: group identity identity crises sexual identity RT: self expression
identity crises	G.20.M.1 BT: identity
initiation	G.20.S BT: motivations RT: ceremonies gang tattoos group identity tribes
ink (historical)	M.60.G.20 SN: Refers to inks made from natural materials by different cultures throughout history. BT: Instruments NT: charcoal lampblack rotring
ink (modern)	M.60.A.60 SN: Refers to inks in common use today. BT: Instruments NT: color additives pigment
ink rubbing	M.100.M.40 DEF: Colored scarification achieved by rubbing ink into cuts or abrasions. BT: tattoos
inked	M.1.M SN: Refers to tattooed people. UF: tattooed tattooed person
Instruments	M.60 UF: tools

NT: <Historical Instruments>
ink (historical)
porcupine quill needles
<Modern Instruments>
artist's chairs
carbon paper
disposable razors

Japan USE Japanese tattoos

Japanese lettering A.1.G.1.A
SN: Refers to the use of kanji or katakana (japanese phonetic lettering) in tattooing.
UF: Japanese phonetic lettering
kanji
katakana
BT: Japanese tattoos

Japanese phonetic lettering USE Japanese lettering

Japanese tattoos A.1.G
UF: Japan
NT: <Japanese Styles>
Horimono
Japanese lettering
kara-jishi (Japanese)
Tebori tattoos
<periods>
Edo
Jomon
Meiji

Jomon A.1.G.20.A
SN: Refers to the earliest period in Japanese history in which tattooing was practiced. The Jomon period roughly covers 14,000 B.C. - 400 B.C.
BT: Japanese tattoos

kanji USE Japanese lettering

Kara-jishi (Chinese) USE Foo dog

kara-jishi (Japanese) A.1.G.1.G

	SN: Refers to the placement of tattoos on the body in Japanese culture. BT: Japanese tattoos
<i>katakana</i>	USE Japanese lettering
<i>Kayan</i>	USE Dayak
<i>Kenyah</i>	USE Dayak
lampblack	M.60.G.20.A BT: ink (historical)
laser removal	M.100.G.1 BT: removal
legendary tattoos	M.100.A.120 SN: Refers to tattoos of fame, or that appear in urban legends. BT: tattoos
lettering	M.100.M.120 BT: tattoos NT: calligraphy
<i>line drawings</i>	USE stencils
<i>lines</i>	USE linework
linework	M.100.M.100 UF: lines BT: tattoos
logo tattoos	M.100.AE.60 BT: tattoos
machines	M.60.A.100 BT: Instruments RT: tattoo guns
magical purposes	G.20.BC.40 BT: religion RT: medicine
magnums	M.60.A.120.G DEF: Needles for coloring and shading BT: needles

Maori tattoos A.1.S
 UF: New Zealand
 NT: Moko
 Moko Moko
 Moko style
 Tohunga-ta-moko

marijuana leaves M.100.AE.80
 BT: tattoos

Marshall Islands USE Marshall Islands tattoos

Marshall Islands tattoos A.1.AE.20
 UF: Marshall Islands
 BT: Polynesian tattoos
 NT: Eoon-addin
 Eoon-maj
 Eoten-boro

mate attraction G.20.Y
 BT: motivations
 RT: bravado

medicine G.20.BC.60
 SN: Refers to the religion-based practice of using tattoos as medicine.
 UF: fertility promotion
 BT: religion
 RT: magical purposes

Meiji A.1.G.20.M
 SN: Refers to the period during the 45 year reign of Emperor Meiji following the Edo Period that began in 1868 and ended in 1912.
 BT: Japanese tattoos

memorial G.20.AE
 BT: motivations

military insignia A.20.Y.1
 BT: military tattoos

military tattoos A.20.Y
 SN: Refers to tattoos worn by members of militia as a symbol of their military allegiance.
 NT: military insignia

modern primitivism USE neoprimitivism

Moko

A.1.S.1

SN: Moko is a shortened version of Ta Moko, the style of tattooing practiced by the Maori Tribes of New Zealand.

UF: Ta-Moko

BT: Maori tattoos

Moko Moko

A.1.S.40

SN: Refers to the practice of Maori facial tattooing.

BT: Maori tattoos

RT: Eoon-maj
facial tattoos

Moko style

A.1.S.60

SN: Refers to tattoos practiced in western culture that mimic the style of Maori moko tattoos.

BT: Maori tattoos

Mom

M.100.S.60.G

BT: portrait tattoos

motivations

G.20

NT: bravado
cover up
identity
initiation
mate attraction
memorial
ornamentation
performance art
rebellion
religion
self expression
social status
spirituality

mythology

G.1.M.20

BT: cultural origins

Native American

USE Native American tattoos

Native American tattoos A.1.Y

SN: Refers to tattoos worn by the Native American peoples of the western coast of North America.

	UF: Native American
	NT: Haida tattoos
Naval tattoos	A.20.AE
	SN: Refers to tattoos popular in naval traditions.
	UF: Navy tattoos
	Sailor tattoos
	NT: anchors
	swallows
<i>Navy tattoos</i>	USE Naval tattoos
needles	M.60.A.120
	BT: Instruments
	NT: flat needles
	magnums
	rotary setup
	round needles
	shaders
	single needles
neocolonial	G.1.Y
	BT: culture
neoprimitivism	G.1.AE
	UF: modern primitivism
	neotribalism
	tribal chic
	BT: culture
	RT: cultural appropriation
<i>neotribalism</i>	USE neoprimitivism
<i>new age</i>	USE cultural appropriation
new school tattoos	M.100.S.100
	SN: Refers to tattoos using bright, vivid styles.
	BT: tattoos
	NT: biomechanical tattoos
	glow in the dark tattoos
	graffiti tattoos
<i>New Zealand</i>	USE Maori tattoos

Norse Tattoos A.20.AQ

ointments M.40.G.20
 UF: A and D ointment
 antibiotic creams
 vaseline
 BT: aftercare

old english M.100.M.120.A.1
 BT: calligraphy

old school tattoos M.100.S.80
 SN: Refers to tattoos in the style of the early 20th century,
 characterized by simple designs with bold outlines.
 BT: tattoos

ornamentation G.20.AQ
 BT: motivations

Our Lady of Guadalupe M.100.AE.1.A
 SN: Refers to tattoos of the Mexican religious icon of the
 Virgin Mary
 BT: religious tattoos
 RT: Chicano tattoos

Paleolithic tattoos A.20.BC

performance art G.20.AK
 BT: motivations

Pieces USE tattoos

pigment M.60.A.60.A
 BT: ink (modern)
 RT: color additives

Polynesia USE Polynesian tattoos

Polynesian tattoos A.1.AE
 UF: Polynesia
 NT: Hawaiian tattoos
 Marshall Islands tattoos
 Samoan tattoos
 Tahitian tattoos

popular culture G.1.AK
 UF: trendiness
 BT: culture
 RT: resurgence
 youth culture

porcupine quill needles M.60.G.1
 BT: Instruments

portfolios M.60.A.140
 BT: Instruments

portrait tattoos M.100.S.60
 BT: tattoos
 NT: Dr. Who
 Mom
 Trent

prison tattoos A.20.AK
 NT: punitive tattoos
 RT: prisoner identity
 Russian prison tattoos

prisoner identity G.20.M.20.G
 BT: group identity
 RT: prison tattoos
 punitive tattooing
 Russian prison tattoos

professional organizations M.20.A

punitive tattooing A.20.AW.1
 SN: Refers to the practice of marking slaves and criminals in ancient Rome.
 BT: Roman Tattoos
 RT: prisoner identity

punitive tattoos A.20.AK.1
 SN: Refers to the practice of tattooing prisoners as a punishment.
 BT: prison tattoos

punk tattoos A.20.BI

razor machines M.60.A.180
 BT: Instruments

razors M.60.A.160
 BT: Instruments
 RT: disposable razors

realistic tattoos M.100.S.40
 BT: tattoos

rebellion G.20.AW
 BT: motivations
 RT: counter culture
 youth culture

religion G.20.BC
 UF: religious significance
 BT: motivations
 NT: ceremonies
 fetishism
 magical purposes
 medicine
 rites of passage
 rituals
 RT: spirituality

religious significance USE religion

religious tattoos M.100.AE.1
 BT: tattoos
 NT: Our Lady of Guadalupe
 sacred heart
 stigmata

removal M.100.G
 BT: tattoos
 NT: laser removal
 surgical removal

resurgence G.1.AQ
 UF: cultural revival
 BT: culture
 RT: popular culture

rites of passage G.20.BC.80
 UF: coming of age
 BT: religion

	RT: rituals social status
rituals	G.20.BC.100 BT: religion RT: ceremonies rites of passage
Roman Tattoos	A.20.AW NT: punitive tattooing
rotary setup	M.60.A.120.M BT: needles RT: round needles single needles
rotring	M.60.G.20.G UF: China ink BT: ink (historical)
round needles	M.60.A.120.S BT: needles RT: rotary setup single needles
Russian prison tattoos	A.1.AK.1 SN: Refers to the system of voluntary and involuntary tattooing in Russian prison systems that can be read, or interpreted, give information about the wearer. BT: Russian tattoos RT: gang tattoos prison tattoos prisoner identity
Russian tattoos	A.1.AK NT: Russian prison tattoos
sacred heart	M.100.AE.1.G SN: Refers to tattoos incorporating the popular religious icon of a heart surrounded by a wreath of thorns and typically projecting fire or light. BT: religious tattoos
<i>Sailor tattoos</i>	USE Naval tattoos
<i>salons</i>	USE tattoo shops

<i>Samoa</i>	USE Samoan tattoos
Samoa tattoos	A.1.AE.40 UF: Samoa BT: Polynesian tattoos NT: au
scratchers	M.1.S DEF: Tattoo artists whose work is consistently of poor quality.
self expression	G.20.BI BT: motivations RT: identity
sexual identity	G.20.M.40 BT: identity RT: gender
shaders	M.60.A.120.Y DEF: Group of needles used to do color/shading work BT: needles
shading	M.100.M.80.A BT: filling
single needles	M.60.A.120.AE BT: needles RT: rotary setup round needles
single roses	M.100.AE.140 BT: tattoos
sketches	M.100.M.180 UF: drawings BT: tattoos
skull and crossbones	M.100.AE.120 BT: tattoos
skulls	M.100.AE.100 BT: tattoos
sleeves	M.100.A.140

BT: tattoos

smudges M.40.A.20
BT: aging

snakes M.100.AE.160
BT: tattoos

social status G.20.BO
BT: motivations
RT: rites of passage

spirituality G.20.BU
BT: motivations
RT: religion

spore tests M.40.S.20
DEF: Process used to test effectiveness of autoclaves
BT: sterilization

staphylococcal infection M.40.M.40
BT: disease transmission

star tattoos M.100.AE.20
BT: tattoos

stencils M.60.A.200
UF: line drawings
transfers
BT: Instruments
RT: flash designs

stereotypes G.1.AW
UF: stigma
BT: culture

sterilization M.40.S
NT: autoclaves
spore tests
ultrasonic cleaners

stigma USE stereotypes

stigmata M.100.AE.1.M
SN: Refers to tattoos that represent Christian oriented stigmata
BT: religious tattoos

sun damage M.40.Y

surgical removal M.100.G.20
BT: removal
NT: cryosurgery

swallows A.20.AE.20
BT: Naval tattoos

swastikas M.100.AE.180
BT: tattoos

symbolism G.1.BC
BT: culture

Tahiti USE Tahitian tattoos

Tahitian tattoos A.1.AE.60
UF: Tahiti
BT: Polynesian tattoos

Ta-Moko USE Moko

tat USE tattoos

tattoo artists M.1.Y
UF: tattooers
tattooists

tattoo conventions M.20.G

tattoo gun scarification M.100.M.60
DEF: Purposeful scarring of the skin with a tattoo gun and no ink.
BT: tattoos

tattoo guns M.60.A.220
UF: tattoo machines
BT: Instruments
RT: machines

tattoo machines USE tattoo guns

tattoo parlors USE tattoo shops

tattoo shops M.80
 UF: salons
 tattoo parlors
 tattoo studios

tattoo studios USE tattoo shops

tattooers USE tattoo artists

tattooists USE tattoo artists

tattoos M.100
 UF: pieces
 tat
 NT: <Common Modern Motifs>
 logos
 marijuana leaves
 religious motifs
 single roses
 skull and crossbones
 skulls
 snakes
 stars
 swastikas
 tribal motifs
 <Common Types>
 ankleband tattoos
 armband tattoos
 back pieces
 facial tattoos
 genital tattoos
 gloves
 legendary tattoos
 sleeves
 tramp stamp
 <Modern Styles>
 black and gray tattoos
 block tattoos
 new school tattoos
 old school tattoos
 portrait tattoos
 realistic tattoos
 <Techniques>
 blowouts
 coloring
 DIY tattoos

filling
free hand tattooing
ink rubbing
lettering
linework
sketches
tattoo gun scarification
<Traditional Styles>
black-ink
dots and dashes
figurative designs
removal

- Tebori tattoos** A.1.G.1.S
SN: Refers to the Japanese method of tattooing by hand without the use of a tattoo machine. (Literally translates to "carving by hand".)
UF: Hane-bori
Tsuki-bori
BT: Japanese tattoos
- thermafax** M.60.A.240
BT: Instruments
- thermal paper** M.60.A.260
BT: Instruments
- Tohunga-ta-moko** A.1.S.20
SN: Refers to expert tattoo artists in the Maori culture.
BT: Maori tattoos
- Tools* USE instruments
- tracing paper** M.60.A.280
BT: Instruments
- tramp stamp** M.100.A.160
UF: ass hat
BT: tattoos
- transfers* USE stencils
- trendiness* USE popular culture
- Trent** M.100.S.60.M

UF: alpaca
BT: portrait tattoos

tribal chic USE neoprimitivism

tribal design tattoos M.100.AE.40
BT: tattoos
RT: Celtic tattoos

Tribes G.1.BI
BT: culture
RT: group identity
initiation

Tsuki-bori USE Tebori tattoos

Ukit USE Dayak

ultrasonic cleaners M.40.S.40
BT: sterilization
RT: autoclaves

vaseline USE ointments

Yakuza A.20.M.20
SN: Refers to tattoos worn by members of the Yakuza organized crime gangs which first appeared during the Edo period of Japanese history.
BT: gang tattoos
RT: Edo

youth culture G.1.BO
BT: culture
RT: counter culture
popular culture
rebellion