

INTRO

History of tattoos is stretching back at **least 8000 years**. You can find mummies from all around the world, for example, from Egypt, Jerusalem or Peru. They all have tattoos, but they're different. Tattoos don't really have just one historical origin that we know about.

The **word** tattoos probably comes from Anglo phonic modification of TATAU. Which is a Polynesian word. This word tatau originates from the tapping sounds of the tool made during tattooing.

1. First thing that comes to my mind when i think about origins of tattooing, is Otzi. People also found mummified Iceman of the Alps, who was called this name. He had patterned charcoal tats on **his spine** behind **his knee** and also around **his ankles**. These are just some simple lines in bundles next to each other. A microscopic examination of samples collected from his tattoos revealed that they **were created from pigment made out of fireplace ash**. This pigment was then rubbed into small cuts or punctures.

JERUSALEM

What u can see here are tattoos that probably look like the ones Crusaders had on their bodies. It was all for protection. They were getting them because if they happen to die one day, it would guarantee them a Christian burial.

EGYPT

On the other hand, a mummy of AMUNET, a mummy from Egypt, who had some tattoos on her body which were symbolizing sexuality and fertility. The ritualistic tattooing process began with the creation of a flat "tattooing brush," which was made up of an odd number of needles, braided together in a bundle. Tattooing brushes were usually made out of **three, seven, or nine needles**, as the Egyptians placed special importance on those numbers. During **pregnancy**, this specific pattern would expand and reach legs. They believed that's a good way to protect a child.

Odd number

POLYNESIA

Tattooing played an important role **in religion and warfare**, as well as culture importance, and tattoo artists held highly privileged positions amongst these people. The artist typically tattooed men in groups of six or more, and the process was one of ceremony and celebration, with the ritual being attended by their friends and family. They also had a tradition for growing boys. If he was to become a man, he was getting a tattoo. If he wasn't strong enough and had to tap out, the tattoo couldn't be finished for some time after. If he didn't pass, he wasn't ready for becoming a man.

ENGLAND

In 1769 English captain James Cook landed in Tahiti, and met heavily tattooed, men and women. James crew was probably the first people to acquire this idea for this word. Previously people used words like scarring, painting, and staining.

When tattoos **first came to UK** people didn't like them and they're even where some places where you couldn't even get in with tattoo. But behind closed doors, a lot of people had tattoos.

JAPAN

Japanese people before the second World War started to add some decorations to their penal tattoos and now if we think about Japanese tattoos. We think of these big full body suits, representing dragons and tigers. **Members of yakuza gang** wear these tattoos very often. Getting the statues is also painful so

that's the way to show others how tough they are.

Hand-Tapping: In many ancient cultures, including Polynesian and Indigenous cultures, hand-tapping was a common method.

Bamboo Sticks: In places like Southeast Asia, bamboo sticks were commonly used for tattooing. The needles were typically made from sharpened bamboo and attached to the end of the stick.

Comb Tools: In ancient Egypt, tattooing was performed using a comb-like tool. The comb had multiple needles, and the design was created by repeatedly raking the comb across the skin.

Abrasive Techniques: This method involved rubbing ash into cuts or incisions on the skin (Ötzi's tattoos).

GUNS

First electric coil machine was invented by Samuel O'Reilly in **1891** and it made the whole process much faster and less painful.

The **magnetic coil machine** is a classic machine which uses an alternating current to pass through coils and turn magnets on and off in rapid succession. So the needle can move fast up and down.

Pneumatic tattoo machines use pressurized air to drive the needles up and down.

Rotary type machines use an electric motor to drive the needles. They can be powered using some kind of battery or just a cable attached to a power supply.

cartridges - needles in one row