

IN RE: PETITION FOR SPECIAL HEARING * BEFORE THE
E/S York Road, 22 ft. South
of Pennsylvania Avenue * ZONING COMMISSIONER
416 York Road
9th Election District * OF BALTIMORE COUNTY
4th Councilmanic District
Legal Owners: Janet Gorfine * CASE No. 96-107-SPH
Oppenheimer, et al
Lessee: LVT Dermagrafix, Inc. *
Petitioners

FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

This matter comes before the Zoning Commissioner as a Petition for Special Hearing for the property located at 416 York Road in Towson. The Petitioner is filed by Janet Gorfine Oppenheimer and Lucille Gorfine Cohen, property owners. The co-Petitioner is LVT Dermagrafix, Inc., through Vincent Myers, President, Lessee. The Petition for Special Hearing seeks a finding that a tattoo and design studio is a permitted use as of right in a B.M.-C.T. zone. The Petitioner seeks such a finding under alternate theories. Specifically, that the use is allowed pursuant to Section 230.9 of the BCZR as a barber shop, beauty shop or residential art salon; pursuant to Section 230.10 as a combination of permissible uses as of right; pursuant to Section 230.11 as a permissible accessory use or structure, including business signs; or, pursuant to Section 233.2 as a printing, lithographing or publishing plant employing not more than 25 persons. The subject property is more particularly shown on Petitioners' Exhibit No. 1, the plan to accompany the Petition for Special Hearing.

Appearing at the requisite public hearing was Vincent A. Myers, President of LVT Dermagrafix, Inc., and Robin M. Myers, his wife. Also appearing in support of the Petition was Ed Massimiano and Stewart Ehrhart, business competitors of the Petitioner but supporters of his zoning request. James Mattis, who prepared the site plan, also appeared and testified in support of the Petition. The co-Petitioner was represented by Michael P. Tanczyn,

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Esquire. Several individuals appeared in opposition. These included Kenneth Mills on behalf of the Towson Business Association, Justin King, Esquire on behalf of the Greater Towson Council and Susan Gray on behalf of Towson Manor Village.

As required by the BCZR and the Baltimore County Code, the matter was scheduled for and a public hearing was conducted on October 25, 1995. Numerous exhibits were submitted and testimony offered during that hearing. Moreover, this Zoning Commissioner permitted interested parties and counsel to submit memoranda and written position statements on or before Nov. 10, 1995. This case has generated significant public interest and numerous correspondence was received. As is all too unfortunately the case in matters of this nature, much of the correspondence from the public reflected a misunderstanding of the issues under consideration and the question presented.

Testimony received at the public hearing included that offered by James Mattis, a professional engineer who prepared the site plan. As that plan shows, the subject property is a small parcel located in the center of the Towson business district. The property is zoned B.M. (business major) with an overlaid C.T. (commercial town center) district. The property is a small lot, approximately one-tenth of one acre. The site is improved with an existing two story frame and masonry building. There is a small garage attached to the rear of the building and the site can supply only one off street parking space. The property is but one of a series of office/retail businesses on the east side of York Road in the block between Chesapeake Avenue to the south and Pennsylvania Avenue to the North. The nearby uses include restaurants, retail stores, offices, etc. The major retail center known as Towson Commons is located but a short distance away.

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The first floor of the subject building is presently occupied by the Towson Bootery. The proposed tattoo and design establishment will be located on the second floor. In addition to offering the site plan, Mr. Mattis fully described the subject property and its environs. The record should reflect the fact that this Zoning Commissioner is very familiar with the Towson Center including this business community and the residential neighborhoods which are located nearby. Also, numerous photographs were submitted of the property and neighborhood.

A substantial amount of testimony was also received from Vincent Myers, the proprietor of the proposed tattoo establishment. Mr. Myers' background is impressive and his credentials for this line of work are impeccable. Testimony and evidence offered in this respect were that he served honorably in the United States Military where he first became familiar with the art of applying tattoos. Following his honorable discharge from the military, he went into business and presently owns a tattoo shop in Westminster, Maryland. He has been in business at that location for approximately four years. At the present time, he employs a number of individuals at that facility and is a founding member of the Alliance of Professional Tattooists, a professional trade organization.

Mr. Myers is an excellent representative of today's tattoo industry and is apparently working very hard to change the widely held perception of tattoos and tattoo artists. In my judgment, he is both a professional businessman and an artist. As the overwhelming evidence and testimony established, gone are the days when tattoos were exclusively reserved for drunken sailors on shore leave. Much like the now accepted fashion of long hair on men which was considered socially unacceptable in the 1960s, tattoos are now becoming mainstream. Individuals in every social class and economic strata are being tattooed.

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Mr. Myers described in detail the proposed business operation at this site. Essentially, he will conduct three types of activities at this location. First, will be the actual application of tattoos. His tattoo business is generally on an appointment basis. A tattoo can be selected from prepared artistic designs and can be procured for as little as \$50.00. For more complex and custom tattoos, an hourly rate of approximately \$125.00 is charged. In certain elaborate cases, an individual can expect to pay thousands of dollars.

In describing the tattoo process, Mr. Myers testified about the precise method by which tattoos are applied and the minimal risks of infection or spread of communicable diseases. The testimony was convincing and uncontradicted that there would be few health risks either to employees, patrons or the public at large by the tattoo operation. Moreover, the amount of medical waste material generated (i.e., used needles) is minimal. There was no evidence that there would be any danger to the public health by the operation of the tattoo business at this location.

Mr. Myers also noted that in addition to tattoos on an appointment basis, there would be some walk-in business. The hours of operation of the proposed facility will be from 11:00 A.M. to 11:00 P.M., Monday through Saturday. A number of tattoo artists will be employed at the shop to handle the volume of expected customers.

In addition to the actual application of tattoos, the second type of activity proposed for the location will be body piercing. Mr. Myers also testified about this process in detail. He described the service to be provided as "through piercing" where the pierce will fully go through a part of the anatomy such as an ear or nostril. He described the piercing procedure as identical to that done routinely in malls and jewelry stores as ear

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piercing. There will not be surface piercing of the body. One full time employee will specialize in this service to the shop's customers.

The third type of business conducted on the site will be the manufacture and sale of what is known in the trade as "flash". Mr. Myers submitted, as exhibits, a series of flash designed by him. By definition, flash is an original work of art and/or design which is prepared by an artist. Some of the art work is available for public sale and/or dissemination and other work is copyrighted by the artist. Apparently, the sale of flash is a significant part of the tattoo industry and can generate substantial income to artists. The flash designs prepared by Mr. Myers can be copied as a tattoo.

As a tattooist and artist, Mr. Myers is held in high esteem in his industry. His flash design and tattoo artistry are recognized internationally. He testified about the voluminous sales of flash which he has made over the years around the globe. Although art is no doubt a matter of subjective taste, it is clear that Mr. Myers' work, in this field, is highly respected and recognized as among the highest quality in this industry.

Mr. Myers' testimony was helpful in allowing this Zoning Commissioner to obtain an understanding as to the activities which are proposed on the site. The testimony was accepted for that purpose and that purpose alone. It need be emphasized that this case was not about the desirability of tattoo parlors, or the character of those who tattoo or are tattooed. Whether the tattoo business is a benefit or a detriment to the surrounding locale is not at issue. It is, indeed, unfortunate, that many of the letters received from the public on this case focused on this issue. Some of the letters expressed fears about the "element generally associated with this type of activity" and the potential attraction to the area of "drunks and prostitutes who traditionally patronize these establishments." These opinions are

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narrow minded and inaccurate. More to the point, they are irrelevant. The sole issue before this Zoning Commissioner is whether the use is permitted at this locale under the BCZR.

Focusing on that issue, it is of note that the BCZR are written in the inclusive. That is, only those uses as identified within the regulations as permitted by right or special exception are allowed. See Kowalski v. Lamar, 25 Md. App. 493 (1975). In Kowalski, the Court wrestled to define the nature of activity which was occurring on a waterfront property in eastern Baltimore County. The Court reviewed the testimony and evidence presented relating to the activity (i.e. a commercial fishery) which occurred on that property. The Court relied upon the language of Section 102.1 of the BCZR which provides "No land shall be used or occupied and no building or structure shall be erected, altered, located or used except in conformity with these regulations and this shall include any extension of a lawful nonconforming use." Id, pg 496. After considering this and other relevant provisions of the BCZR, the Court concluded that "These sections established that the only uses permitted . . . are those designated as uses permitted as of right and uses permitted by special exception. Any use other than those permitted and being carried on as of right or by special exception are prohibited." Id, pg. 496 (citations omitted)

This holding remains the law in Baltimore County. Section 102.1 has not been amended, modified or stricken since analyzed by the Court in Kowalski. The Kowalski holding itself has not been reversed by the Courts. Moreover, Section 233 of the BCZR regulates B.M. zones and states that "The following uses only are permitted." (emphasis added) That section then goes on to identify uses permitted as of right or by special exception in the B.M. zone. Any uses not so identified are simply not allowed.

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Date 12/7/95
By Mr. Howard

It is clear that a "tattoo parlor" or a "tattoo and design studio" is not among the designated uses in Section 233 of the BCZR. Indeed, neither of those phrases are contained within the BCZR, including Section 101 thereof, which defines phrases and words used throughout. Thus, absent such a defined phrase or referenced use in the regulations, a tattoo parlor or tattoo and design studio is not allowed either by right or by special exception in a B.M. zone.

In an effort to rebut this conclusion, the Petitioner offers a number of alternate arguments. First, it is claimed that a tattoo parlor or tattoo and design studio falls within the definition of a residential art salon. The Petitioner notes that a residential art salon is a permitted use in a B.L. zone (Section 230.9 BCZR) and, as such, is allowed by right in a B.M. zone (233.1 BCZR). As further authority for this position, the Petitioner relies upon that decision authored by this Zoning Commissioner in the matter of Elton B. Ensor, case No. 93-260. In that case, Mr. Ensor proposed operating a tattoo parlor (described in the Petition as a residential art salon) in a two story framed apartment building on Eastern Avenue in the eastern section of Baltimore County. It is of particular note that the subject building in which the business was to be operated was primarily utilized as residential apartments. The tattoo operation was conducted on one of the lower floors of the building.

In that case, I reviewed the definition of a residential art salon as set forth in Section 101 of the BCZR as "A portion of the dwelling unit used for the exhibition and sale of original works of art . . . ". I noted that the subject building in which the use was proposed was used for dwelling purposes. Moreover, I determined that the flash and tattoo designs sold were original works of art. Thus, under a broad definition of residential art salon, the tattoo studio qualified as a residential art salon.

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I do not retreat from that decision but note that such holding is not applicable in this case. The reason for the inapplicability of the holding in Ensor is manifest. A residential art salon, by definition, can exist only in a building used for dwelling purposes. The uncontradicted testimony and evidence offered by the Petitioner is that the subject building on York Road is not a dwelling.

A dwelling is defined by Section 101 of the BCZR as "A building or portion thereof which provides living facilities for one or more families." Quite simply, no one lives at 416 York Road in Towson and there are no living facilities therein. Although, arguably, the structure could be converted to a dwelling, it is not so used at the present time. A potential conversion of the structure to provide sleeping quarters for one of Mr. Myers' employees is not sufficient and does not make the building a dwelling. The building is not now used as a dwelling and thus Mr. Myers proposed operation cannot, by definition, qualify as a residential art salon.

Having dismissed this theory, attention is turned to the Petitioner's second approach. In this regard, the Petitioner claims that the use should be permitted as a beauty or barber shop. There uses are permitted in a B.L. zone as of right by Section 230.9 of the BCZR and are incorporated as permitted by right in a B.M. zone by Section 233.1.

Unlike the term "residential art salon", a beauty or barber shop is not defined by Section 101 of the BCZR. In such an event, the regulations direct the reader to the "ordinarily accepted definition" of the word phrase as set forth in the most recent edition of Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language, Unabridged" (See Section 101).

In Webster's, a barber shop is defined as a barber's place of business and a barber is defined as "one whose business is cutting and dressing hair, shaving and trimming beards and performing related services." Histori-

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By M. Borah

cally, barbers also performed some dentistry and surgery, however, in the more recent past, these highly regulated services are exclusively within the province of physicians and other medical doctors. Applying the definition as found in Webster's, it is clear that the activities proposed at Mr. Myers' shop are not those routinely performed by barbers or in barber shops. In fact, Mr. Myers indicated that he does not tattoo the human head; the part of the anatomy on which barbers focus. It is quite clear that even a most broad definition of a barber shop would not include those activities within the proposed tattoo and design studio.

Beauty shops are, likewise, not defined in Section 101 of the BCZR and, again, Webster's need be consulted. A beauty shop or beauty parlor is defined in Webster's as "an establishment or a department in which hair-dressing, facials and manicures are done." Again the activity in Mr. Myers proposed shop does not fall within the uses envisioned and described by Webster's.

It is clear that the customers of tattoo parlors, beauty shops and barber shops all purchase the offered services with the intent to improve their appearance. Differences in taste account for the differences in services offered. I agree with the Petitioner that, to this degree, the uses are similar. However, the similarity of the uses ends with the desire to alter/improve appearance. The uses are, by operation, quite different. As importantly, Webster's does not consider the terms synonymous. In fact, Webster's defines a tattoo as "An indelible mark or figure fixed upon the surface of the body by the insertion of pigment under the skin or by the production of scars". This definition cannot reasonably be considered to include those activities as described within the definitions of barber shop or beauty salon set forth above. To conclude that all appearance improving

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processes are the same would be akin to considering, for example, that all manufacturing processes are the same. Obviously, this is not so.

Next, the Petitioner argues that the use should be approved as a printing, lithographing, or publishing plant pursuant to Section 233.2 of the BCZR. Again, unfortunately, this phrase is not defined by Section 101.1 of the BCZR and reference to Webster's is appropriate. The definition of "print" is quite voluminous and "printing" is defined as "a reproduction (as on paper or cloth) of an image from a printing surface made typically by contact and impression that draws a transfer of ink". Lithography is similarly defined "the process of printing from a plain surface on which the image to be printed is ink receptive and the blank area ink repellent". A lithograph is "to produce, copy or betray by lithography". Lastly, publishing is defined as "the business or profession of the commercial production and issuance of literature, especially in book form for public distribution or sale".

These terms, although broadly defined Webster's, are not applicable to the nature of the activity which is proposed here. One could conceivably argue that the application of a tattoo on the human skin is an act of printing. However, it is the duty of the Zoning Commissioner to determine the County Council's intent when employing the words contained within the BCZR. The cardinal rule of statutory interpretation is to ascertain and effectuate legislative intention. See e.g., Privette vs. State, 320 Md. 738 (1990), Powell vs. State, 179 Md. 399 (1941) and Cox v. Prince George's County, 86 Md. App. 179 (1991). By grouping these activities as a single use (i.e., a printing, lithographing or publishing plant), it is clear that the Council intended to include only the business of reproduction of literature and written materials within this definition. I cannot hold that the Council intended a tattoo parlor to fall within the use described as a printing,

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APPROVED
2/27/95

lithographing or publishing plant. In my judgment, the Council did not intend to so broadly encompass a tattoo studio within the definition of a printing, lithographing, or publishing plant.

The Petitioner's next theory seeks relief, pursuant to Section 230.10 of the BCZR. In essence, this section presents a combination of the specific uses enumerated in Section 230.9 of the BCZR to be permitted as of right. That is, Section 230.9 lists a series of separate and independent uses which are permitted as of right in the B.R. zone. When those separate uses become a combined activity, such combination is allowed. The clear answer in addressing the Petitioner's position in this respect is that none of the permissible identified uses in Section 230.9 can be combined to constitute a tattoo studio. The Petitioner cannot point to any enumerated use in Section 230.9 as descriptive of the proposed use in this case. Thus, there is no real argument that any such identifiable uses have been combined to become a permissible use.

Finally, the Petitioner seeks relief pursuant to Section 230.11. Under this section, accessory uses are permitted. Accessory uses are defined by Section 101 of the BCZR as those uses which are "customarily incidental and subordinate to the principal use of a land or structure". Moreover an accessory use must be subordinate in area, extent or purpose to primary use, located on the same lot as the principal use and contribute to the comfort, convenience or necessity of the primary use. The primary uses in this case are; the affixing of tattoos, the piercing of body parts and the manufacture and sale of flash. In my judgment, these three activities are collectively the primary business of a tattoo studio. None are accessory uses customarily incidental to a permitted primary purpose. The Petitioner can identify no permissible use to which the above related activities can be considered accessory. Thus, the Petition cannot be granted on this basis.

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Thus, having addressed all of the Petitioner's arguments set forth in the Petition for Special Hearing, it is clear that the Petition must be denied. Quite simply, the BCZR and case law which has construed same mandate that all uses must be designated as permissible by right or special exception in order to be allowed. Mr. Myers' proposed operation is a tattoo studio; it is not a barber shop, beauty shop, residential art salon, printing, lithographing or publishing plant or a combination of or accessory thereto, permitted uses. Thus, it is not allowed on the subject property, zoned B.M.

The Petitioner's well written memorandum also deserves some comment. Counsel for the Petitioner correctly points out, that a tattoo studio is a use which is seemingly consistent with other uses permitted in the B.M. zone. For example, pawn shops are permitted as of right in a B.M. zone, as are night clubs. After hour clubs, arcades and strip tease businesses are allowed in a B.M. zone by special exception. It would seem that a tattoo studio has a similar social stigma to these businesses, in terms of its perceived dilatorious effect on surrounding businesses and communities. The Council has seen fit to identify and regulate these other businesses while apparently ignoring tattoo parlors. Particularly with the increased popularity of this service, the lack of inclusion of this business in the BCZR could be considered by some inappropriate. Certainly Mr. Myers and the others who engage in his trade would argue that tattoo parlors should be recognized and regulated as legitimate businesses in Baltimore County.

Nonetheless, such recognition and regulation is not the role of the Zoning Commissioner. Mine is not a legislative function but a quasi-judicial function. My role is not to make zoning laws but interpret the BCZR and its provisions. The clear direction sent by the Court of Special Ap-

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peals in Kowalski, infra, and the clear meaning of the Council in Section 102.1 of the BCZR mandate this conclusion.

Lastly, the Petitioner might insist that a denial of the Petition is discriminatory to this business. That is, it could be argued that the inclusive interpretation of the BCZR required by Kowalski, infra, prohibits tattoo parlors anywhere in Baltimore County; in that they are not identified in the BCZR. Although this theory might have some basis in certain cases, it is not applicable here by reason of Ensor. That decision permitted a tattoo parlor to operate within Baltimore County, under certain circumstances (i.e., as a residential art salon business). Thus, tattoo studios are allowed in Baltimore County in certain circumstances. Those circumstances, however, do not exist here.

Pursuant to the advertisement, posting of the property, and public hearing on this Petition held, and for the reasons given above, the Petition for Special Hearing should be denied.

THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED by the Zoning Commissioner of Baltimore County this 7th day of December, 1995 that, pursuant to the Petition for Special Hearing, approval that a tattoo and design studio is a permitted use as of right in a B.M.-C.T. zone, be and is hereby DENIED; and,

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, pursuant to Section 230.9 of the BCZR, approval as a barber and beauty shop or residential art salon, be and is hereby DENIED; and,

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, pursuant to Section 230.10, approval as a combination of permissible uses as of right, be and is hereby DENIED; and

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, pursuant to Section 230.11 of the BCZR as a permissible accessory use or structure, including business signs, be and is hereby DENIED; and,

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IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, pursuant to Section 233.2 as a printing, lithographing or publishing plant employing not more than 25 persons, be and is hereby DENIED.

LES:mmn


LAWRENCE E. SCHMIDT
Zoning Commissioner for
Baltimore County

ORDER RECEIVED FOR FILING
Date 7/27/91
By M. Howard

Baltimore County Government
Zoning Commissioner
Office of Planning and Zoning



Suite 112 Courthouse
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, MD 21204

(410) 887-4386

December 6, 1995

Michael P. Tanczyn, Esquire
606 Baltimore Avenue
Suite 106
Towson, Maryland 21204

RE: Case No. 96-107-SPH
Petition for Special Hearing
Legal Owners: Janet Gorfine Oppenheimer, et al
Lessee: LVT Dermafix, Inc., Petitioners

Dear Mr. Tanczyn:

Enclosed please find the decision rendered in the above captioned case. The Petition for Special Hearing has been denied, in accordance with the attached Order.

In the event any party finds the decision rendered unfavorable, any party may file an appeal to the County Board of Appeals within thirty (30) days of the date of this Order. For further information on filing an appeal, please contact the Appeals Clerk at 887-3353.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Lawrence E. Schmidt", is written over a horizontal line.

LAWRENCE E. SCHMIDT
Zoning Commissioner
for Baltimore County

LES:mmn
encl.

cc: Mr. and Mrs. Vincent A. Myers, 712 Eden Farms Cir., Westminster, Md.
21157
cc: Mr. Ken Mills, c/o Towson Business Association, 1000 Cromwell Bridge
Road, Towson, Maryland 21286
cc: Justin King, Esquire, Greater Towson Council, 620 Murdock Road,
Baltimore, Maryland 21212
cc: Ms. Susan Gray, Towson Manor Village, 334 Ridge Avenue, Towson 21286





Petition for Special Hearing

to the Zoning Commissioner of Baltimore County

for the property located at 416 York Road, 2nd Floor

which is presently zoned BM-CT

This Petition shall be filed with the Office of Zoning Administration & Development Management.

The undersigned, legal owner(s) of the property situate in Baltimore County and which is described in the description and plat attached hereto and made a part hereof, hereby petition for a Special Hearing under Section 500.7 of the Zoning Regulations of Baltimore County, to determine whether or not the Zoning Commissioner should approve

finding a tattoo and design studio as permitted of right in BM-CT as otherwise permitted under BCZR Section 230.9, barber and beauty shops, or residential art salon; and

BCZR Section 230.10, continuation of the above uses with
BCZR Section 230.11, accessory uses or structures including business signs per Section 413.2, 413.4, and 413.5; or
BCZR Section 233.2, printing, lithographing or publishing plant employing not more than 25 persons.

Property is to be posted and advertised as prescribed by Zoning Regulations.

I, or we, agree to pay expenses of above Special Hearing advertising, posting, etc., upon filing of this petition, and further agree to and are to be bound by the zoning regulations and restrictions of Baltimore County adopted pursuant to the Zoning Law for Baltimore County

I/We do solemnly declare and affirm, under the penalties of perjury, that I/we are the legal owner(s) of the property which is the subject of this Petition

Contract Purchaser/Lessee:

LVT Dermagrafix, Inc.

(Type or Print Name)

Signature Vincent Myers, President

3709 Hillsdale Road

Address

Baltimore, MD 21207

City

State

Zipcode

Attorney for Petitioner

MICHAEL P. TANCZYN, ESQ.

(Type or Print Name)

Signature Michael P. Tanczyn

606 Baltimore Ave., Ste. 106 296-8823

Address

Phone No.

Towson, MD 21204

City

State

Zipcode

Legal Owner(s)

JANET GORFINE OPPENHEIMER

(Type or Print Name)

Signature Janet Gorfine Oppenheimer

LUCILLE GORFINE COHEN

(Type or Print Name)

Signature Lucille Gorfine Cohen
Lucille G. Cohen

(1) 11825 Smoketree Road, Potomac, MD 20854

(2) 2331 Old Court Road, Baltimore, MD 21208

Address

Phone No

City

State

Zipcode

Name, Address and phone number of representative to be contacted

Name

Address

Phone No

OFFICE USE ONLY

ESTIMATED LENGTH OF HEARING

unavailable for Hearing

the following dates

Next Two Months

ALL

OTHER

REVIEWED BY: JLH/AA

DATE

8-31-95



98

MATIS WARFIELD
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

August 14, 1995

Description To Accompany
Zoning Petition
No. 416 York Road
BM-CT Zoning

Beginning for the same at a point on the east side of York Road, 66' wide, said point being distant South 3° 30' West 222 feet more or less from the intersection of the centerlines of York Road and Pennsylvania Avenue, running thence and leaving York Road

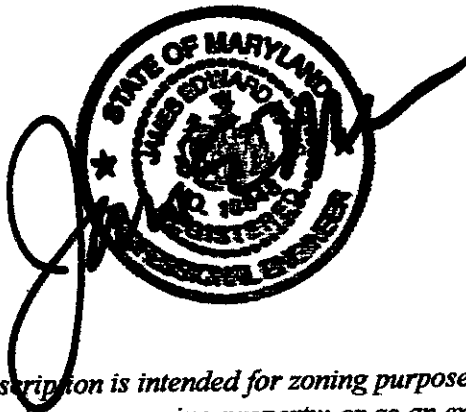
1) South 75° 37' East 152.95 feet more or less to the center of a 16' alley, running thence and binding on the centerline of said alley

2) South 17° 36' West 24.75 feet more or less, running thence and leaving said centerline of said alley

3) North 75° 42' West 153.55 feet more or less to the east side of York Road, running thence and binding along the east side of York Road

4) North 18° 55' East 24.9 feet more or less to the place of beginning.

Containing 0.09 acres of land more or less.



This description is intended for zoning purposes only and is not intended for use in establishing property lines; conveying property; or as an exhibit to any agreement.

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND
OFFICE OF FINANCE - REVENUE DIVISION
MISCELLANEOUS CASH RECEIPT

FILED BY
No. 98
96-107

DATE 8/31/95 ACCOUNT R0016150

AMOUNT \$ 285.00

RECEIVED FROM: M. TANCZYN

FOR: FOR 416 YORK RD.
Comm. SPH FILING 040 250.00
1 SIGN 35.00
03AC380090NICHRO *285.00
BA 0038159A08-31-95

VALIDATION OR SIGNATURE OF CASHIER

DISTRIBUTION
WHITE - CASHIER PINK - AGENCY YELLOW - CUSTOMER

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING
ZONING DEPARTMENT OF BALTIMORE COUNTY
Towson, Maryland

96-107-SPH

District 9th Date of Posting 10/16/95

Posted for: Venice

Petitioner: LTV Dermograft, Inc

Location of property: 416 York Rd

Location of Signs: Facing road on property being zoned

Remarks: _____

Posted by [Signature] Date of return: 10/13/95
Signature

Number of Signs: 1



NOTICE OF HEARING

The Zoning Commissioner of Baltimore County, by authority of the Zoning Act and Regulations of Baltimore County will hold a public hearing on the property identified herein in Room 106 of the County Offices Building, 111 W. Chesapeake Avenue in Towson, Maryland 21204 or Room 118, Old Courthouse, 400 Washington Avenue, Towson, Maryland 21204 as follows:

Case: 98-107-SPH
(Item 98)

416 York Road, 2nd Floor
E/S York Road, 22 S of Pennsylvania Avenue
9th Election District
4th Councilmanic

Legal Owner(s):

Janet Gorline Oppenheimer
and Lucille Gerline Cohen

Contract Purchaser:

LYT Demagraphics, Inc.

Hearing: Wednesday,
October 25, 1995 at 10:00
a.m. in Rm. 118, Old Court-
house.

Special Hearing: to approve a
tattoo and design studio as
permitted of right in
B.M.-C.1 Barber and beauty
shops or residential salon.

LAWRENCE E. SCHMIDT,
Zoning Commissioner for
Baltimore County

NOTES: (1) Hearings are
Handicapped Accessible for
special accommodations
Please Call 887-3363.

(2) For information concern-
ing the File and/or Hearing,
Please Call 887-3391.

9/24 Sept 28

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

TOWSON, MD., 9/29, 1995

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that the annexed advertisement was
published in THE JEFFERSONIAN, a weekly newspaper published
in Towson, Baltimore County, Md., once in each of 1 successive
weeks, the first publication appearing on 9/29, 1995.

THE JEFFERSONIAN,

A. H. Erickson
LEGAL AD. - TOWSON

TO: PUTUMENT PUBLISHING COMPANY
September 28, 1995 Issue - Jeffersonian

Please forward billing to:

Michael P. Tanczyn, Esq.
606 Baltimore Avenue #106
Towson, MD 21204
296-8823

NOTICE OF HEARING

The Zoning Commissioner of Baltimore County, by authority of the Zoning Act and Regulations of Baltimore County, will hold a public hearing on the property identified herein in Room 106 of the County Office Building, 111 W. Chesapeake Avenue in Towson, Maryland 21204 or Room 118, Old Courthouse, 400 Washington Avenue, Towson, Maryland 21204 as follows:

CASE NUMBER: 96-107-SPH (Item 98)
416 York Road, 2nd Floor
E/S York Road, 22' S of Pennsylvania Avenue
9th Election District - 4th Councilmanic
Legal Owner: Janet Gorfine Oppenheimer and Lucille Gorfine Cohen
Contract Purchaser: LVT Dermagrafix, Inc.
HEARING: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1995 at 10:00 a.m.. in Room 118, Old Courthouse.

Special Hearing to approve a tattoo and design studio as permitted of right in B.M.-C.T./barber and beauty shops, or residential art salon.

LAWRENCE E. SCHMIDT
ZONING COMMISSIONER FOR BALTIMORE COUNTY

NOTES: (1) HEARINGS ARE HANDICAPPED ACCESSIBLE; FOR SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS PLEASE CALL 887-3353.
(2) FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING THE FILE AND/OR HEARING, PLEASE CALL 887-3391.



Baltimore County
Department of Permits and
Development Management

Development Processing
County Office Building
111 West Chesapeake Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

September 21, 1995

NOTICE OF HEARING

The Zoning Commissioner of Baltimore County, by authority of the Zoning Act and Regulations of Baltimore County, will hold a public hearing on the property identified herein in Room 106 of the County Office Building, 111 W. Chesapeake Avenue in Towson, Maryland 21204 or Room 118, Old Courthouse, 400 Washington Avenue, Towson, Maryland 21204 as follows:

CASE NUMBER: 96-107-SPH (Item 98)

416 York Road, 2nd Floor

E/S York Road, 22' S of Pennsylvania Avenue

9th Election District - 4th Councilmanic

Legal Owner: Janet Gorfine Oppenheimer and Lucille Gorfine Cohen

Contract Purchaser: LVT Dermagrafix, Inc.

HEARING: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1995 at 10:00 a.m.. in Room 118, Old Courthouse.

Special Hearing to apporve a tattoo and design studio as permitted of right in B.M.-C.T./barber and beauty shops, or residential art salon.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Arnold Jablon".

Arnold Jablon
Director

cc: Janet Gorfine Oppenheimer
Lucille Gorfine Cohen
LVT Dermagrafix, Inc.
Michael P. Tanczyn, Esq.
Councilman Riley

- NOTES: (1) ZONING SIGN & POST MUST BE RETURNED TO RM. 104, 111 W. CHESAPEAKE AVENUE ON THE HEARING DATE.
(2) HEARINGS ARE HANDICAPPED ACCESSIBLE; FOR SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS PLEASE CALL 887-3353.
(3) FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING THE FILE AND/OR HEARING, CONTACT THIS OFFICE AT 887-3391.

IN RE: PETITION FOR SPECIAL HEARING	*	BEFORE THE
E/S York Road, 22' S. of		
Pennsylvania Avenue.	*	ZONING COMMISSIONER
9th Election District		
4th Councilman District	*	OF BALTIMORE COUNTY
Legal Owners: Janet Gorfine		
Oppenheimer, et al.	*	Case No.: 96-107-SPH
Contract Purchaser:		(Item 98)
LVT Dermagrafix, Inc.	*	
Petitioner	*	

**MEMORANDUM IN OPPOSITION TO PETITIONER'S REQUEST
TO APPROVE A TATTOO AND DESIGN STUDIO**

The following Memorandum is filed in opposition to Petitioner's Request.

This matter was submitted to the Zoning Commissioner as a request for a Special Hearing to approval a Tattoo and Design Studio as permitted of right in a BM-CT zone. Petitioner seeks this relief, requesting that the proposed use falls within the bounds of barber and beauty shops or a residential art salon, or as a printing, lithographing or publishing plant not employing more than 25 persons. Petitioner seeks permission to operate a tattoo parlor and body piercing salon under the Code Provision Section 230.9 (residential art salon and/or barber and beauty shop), and Section 233.2 (printing, lithographing or publishing plan employing not more than 25 persons).

Clearly, what Petitioner proposes cannot be defined as a residential art salon. Residential art salon is defined as:

A portion of a dwelling unit used for the exhibition and sale of original works of art. For the purposes of these regulations, an "original work of art" shall include a numbered reproduction from a series of no more than 50, which reproduction is individually signed by the artist....

B.C.Z.R., Section 101 (Emphasis Added). There is no credible evidence in the record that the building proposed to house the tattoo parlor is a residence.

A dwelling unit is defined as "[a] building or portion thereof which provides living facilities for one or more families". Id. The only testimony regarding whether the site is a dwelling unit is that a "hot plate" could be provided for heating food and that a bed might be supplied for the shop manager, as a convenience to him in the event he would want to spend the night.¹

A family is defined as follows:

Any number of individuals lawfully living together as a single housekeeping unit and doing their cooking on the premises....

Id. There is certainly no evidence that the store manager, much less any number of individuals living together, nor anyone else for that matter, is going to be occupying the premises with the intent of establishing a housekeeping unit. A hot plate will not "cook" food and a bed offered for the convenience of the manager indicates that in the event it is necessary due to inclement weather, the lateness of the hour, etc. the manager would have emergency shelter, not a home. Further, there is no evidence in the record that a residential lease or sublease would be provided for the "family" occupying the premises.

Additionally, a portion of the business proposed is not art at all, but rather what is commonly referred to as body piercing. There is no evidence that there is any original work of

¹ Testimony revealed the proposed shop manager is a student at Towson State.

art associated with body piercing. Thus it is clear that the proposed uses do not fall within the definition of residential art salon.

Nor can it be credibly stated that tattooing and body piercing is an activity akin to or an accessory of a barber or beauty shop. Neither barber nor beauty shop is defined by the zoning regulations, however, definitions are found in Webster's Third New International Dictionary. Webster defines barber shop as "a barber's place of business". A barber is defined as:

One whose business is cutting and dressing hair, shaving and trimming beards, and performing related services (as giving facials or scalp treatments or formerly performing dentistry and surgery.

(Emphasis Added). A beauty shop or beauty parlor is defined as:

An establishment or a department in an establishment where hairdressing, facials, and manicures are done.

Finally, facials are defined as "a treatment or massage for the face".

There is no evidence before this Honorable Body that would lend credence to equating the proposed activities of tattooing and body piercing to cutting or dressing hair, shaving or trimming beards, facials, manicures, or even dentistry, done long before the advent of the American Dental Association and accredited dental schools.² Nor is there testimony that such activities are an accessory use to a barber or beauty shop. Certainly there appears to be no similar activity in the one legally operated tatoo

² It is assumed the Petitioner does not seriously argue that barbers continue to practice dentistry or surgery.

W. J. [illegible]

parlor in Baltimore County located at 203 Eastern Boulevard. The fact that some shops may offer tattooing or body piercing does not, in and of itself, make such activities "customarily incident to" such use. B.C.Z.R., Section 101 (Accessory Use or Structure). Thus, Petitioner's attempt to qualify under this portion of the Code must also fail.

The final code provision within which Petitioner attempts to fall is that of a "printing, lithographing, or publishing plant, employing not more than 25 persons". Once again these terms are not defined within the regulations but reference to Webster's proves most enlightening. Webster's defines these terms as follows:

Printing:

Reproduction (as on paper or cloth) of an image from a printing surface made typically by a contact impression that causes a transfer of ink.

Lithography:

The process of printing from a plane surface (as a smooth stone or metal plate) on which the image to be printed is ink-receptive and the blank area ink-repellent.

Publishing:

The business or profession of the commercial production and issuance of literature especially in book form for public distribution or sale.

It is clear that certainly, body piercing as Petitioner has defined that term, does not fit within the above definitions so as to qualify it as a permitted use. Similarly, tattooing does not fall within the bounds of the definitions either. Webster's defines tattoo as follows:

RECEIVED

An indelible mark or figure fixed upon the surface of the body by the insertion of pigment under the skin or by the production of scars.

To mark or color (the skin) by pricking in coloring matter so as to form indelible marks or figures or by production of scars.

Tattooing is clearly not the equivalent to printing. While printing involves the transferring of an image from one surface to another, tattooing is the creating of that image by inserting colored dye into the skin. Similarly, lithography involves the creation of a print by the transfer of the image from stone or metal onto the print surface. Again, this process is completely different than that used for the creation of tatoos. Finally, it is submitted that tattooing cannot be equated with publishing as the latter contemplates, in some form, the mass production of printed material in word form.

It is submitted and contended that the Petitioner's requested relief must be denied. There is no dispute that the zoning regulations do not, on their face, permit the establishment of a tattoo and body piercing parlor. Nor can it be argued that such business is the equivalent to or is an accessory of other permitted uses in the existing zone. The property at issue is clearly not a residence, nor does the Petitioner intend to create a residence out of the building. Further, under no definition can body piercing be defined as art. Thus, the proposed use cannot fall within the definition of a residential art salon.

Nor can it be said that the proposed uses would fall within the commonly understood definition of beauty or barber shop as the proposed uses have nothing to do with hair dressing, shaving

beards, or similar services.

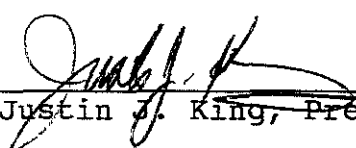
Finally as shown above, tattooing and body piercing is clearly not printing, lithography, or publishing. One would be hard pressed to equate these professions when considering the methods used by those engaged in these occupations.

WHEREFORE, for the reasons stated above, it is requested that the Petition be denied.


Justin J. King, President
Greater Towson Council of
Community Assoc.
207 E. Redwood Street
Suite 1000
Baltimore, MD 21202
(410) 685-4558

CERTIFICATION OF MAILING

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on this 8 day of November, 1995, a copy of the foregoing Memorandum was mailed, postage prepaid, to Michael P. Tanczyn, Esquire, 606 Baltimore Avenue, Suite 106, Towson, Maryland 21204, attorney for Petitioner.


Justin J. King, President

IN THE MATTER OF	*	BEFORE THE ZONING COMMISSIONER
Petition for Special Hearing	*	FOR BALTIMORE COUNTY
of Janet Gorfine Oppenheimer,	*	
Lucille Gorfine Cohen, and	*	
LVT Dermagrafix, Inc.,	*	
Petitioners,	*	
416 York Road, 2nd Floor,	*	Case No. 96-107-SPH (Item 98)
	*	
* * * * *	*	* * * * *

PETITIONER'S MEMORANDUM

NOW COMES, JANET GORFINE OPPENHEIMER, LUCILLE GORFINE COHEN and LVT DERMAGRAFIX, INC., Petitioners, by their attorney, Michael P. Tanczyn, Esq., and submits the within Memorandum to assist the Zoning Commissioner in deciding the issues presented.

Statement of the Case

The Petitioners include Janet Gorfine Oppenheimer and Lucille Gorfine Cohen, who are owners of 416 York Road, and LVT Dermagrafix, Inc., which is the proposed lessee, of the 2nd floor of 416 York Road, as well as the garage located to the rear of the building adjacent to the alley.

The Petition seeks, by special hearing, an interpretation of the Zoning Regulations of Baltimore County to find that the functions proposed to be done at this location by the Petitioners are permitted of right in a BM-CT zone alone as defined under Section 230.9 of the Baltimore County Zoning Regulations as a barber or beauty shop; residential art salon; or pursuant to Section 233.2 of the Baltimore County Zoning Regulations, a

printing, lithographing or publishing plant employing not more than 25 persons; or further, secondly, that the functions and uses proposed constitute a combination of the above uses as permitted of right under Section 230.10 of the Baltimore County Zoning Regulations; and thirdly that, to the extent necessary, ancillary or related functions proposed are permitted under Section 230.11, "Accessory Uses Or Structures, Including Business Signs" of the Baltimore County Zoning Regulations.

Factual Background

The property at 416 York Road on the 2nd floor is presently vacant and has been for some time. The most recent prior tenant printed and silk-screened tee shirts at that location until the business closed.

Testimony presented by the Petitioners was first by James E. Mattis, P.E. of Mattis-Warfield, Inc., Consulting Engineers, Suite 209, 6600 York Road, Baltimore, Maryland, 21212. Mr. Mattis had been retained by the Petitioners to prepare a plat, had visually surveyed the site and, after being admitted as an expert witness, testified that in his opinion the zoning for the site was BM-CT; that this was the center of the retail business zone in the heart of Towson in the town center; and that the uses proposed by the Petitioners could be accommodated in the property whose access to York Road was by way of a sidewalk level glass door with steps leading to the second floor. He further testified that there was

rear egress, or entrance, from the rear of the building down through a garage which would be part of the leased area. He further testified that one parking space was provided on site and the Petitioners offered testimony that any required additional parking would be obtained by lease arrangement through the Towson Revenue Authority garage.

Mr. Mattis also identified a series of panoramic photographs, stipulated to by Protestants, showing the 400 and 500 blocks of York Road as well as close-up shots of existing shops and merchandise displayed in them in that same corridor as well as a survey of existing shops and uses in that corridor with a list of vacant properties as of the time of hearing.

The principal witness for the Petitioners was Vincent Myers, who identified himself as President of LVT Dermagrafix, Inc. He testified as to his background in the military in the U. S. Army and produced numerous letter of recognition and commendation as well as certificates of commendation received by him during his time of military service with a medical background. He further testified that it was during his time in the military that he first became trained in the art of design and the application of tattoos. He testified as to the influence and presence of art in his family; and testified that he had originally opened up a tattoo shop in the heart of Westminster, on Main Street, where he built his business. A letter from the Westminster Arts Council was adduced in the

evidence commending the impact of his operation on the town center in Westminster.

He further testified as to his development as an artist and his professional associations with the Alliance of Professional Tattooists, an international organization formed by another Maryland artist for which he currently served as the Maryland representative.

He testified as to his past work and offered examples which were admitted into evidence of newspaper and magazine articles depicting and describing his work and to his relative standing in the international community of tattoo artists.

He further testified as to the scope of his clientele and the reasons why he sought to obtain a location in Towson to expand his business. He testified that he would have five employees at this site and that he would be one of the artists on site; and, based on his review of the accommodations, how he would lay out his operation on the second floor.

He further testified as to the modest type of identification advertising he proposed by way of signage; namely, white vinyl lettering placed inside the glass door of the entrance to the second floor with an identifying shamrock, which was a trademark of his shop, to be placed in the octagonal glass window immediately above the doorway.

He offered into evidence a self-imposed operating Code of

Conduct and reviewed in detail the rationale for each of the 9 items proposed.

Mr. Myers also adduced testimony that there are no State or County health laws regulating tattoo application or design studios and that he, as well as his employees, have successfully completed educational classes as offered by the Alliance of Professional Tattooists given by the medical consultant to that Association, Dr. Kris Sperry, the Chief Pathologist for the City of Atlanta, Georgia.

Mr. Myers further testified as to the various functions that are presently involved in his Westminster shop, how those are being accommodated either within his shop or through outside vendors including Kinko's Copy Center of Towson, and his plans to consolidate that function at this site.

The functions proposed, in turn, have to do with the design of individual art designs which can be faithfully replicated, according to Mr. Myers, on skin as presented in the tattoo studio as something called "flash", which are sheets of possible designs. Mr. Myers testified that, as in his Westminster shop, the Towson shop would display on its walls in the reception area "flash" of the available stock designs. He further testified that part of his talent involves meeting with customers who want unique designs and creating custom designs for those clients, which are then utilized as a blueprint in replicating the design as a

tattoo on the person's body.

Mr. Myers also talked about the independent sale of "flash" and of a recent convention where numbered sheets of "flash" are sold for between \$150.00 and \$200.00 for numerous sheets, or individual limited number signed works are sold for approximately \$20.00 per sheet. He testified that the weekend before this hearing before the Commissioner he had been to an APT convention in Seattle, Washington where he sold \$10,000.00 worth of "flash" in three days. He further testified that he gets requests for "flash" which are purchased by other tattoo artists, customers and collectors by telephone and mail.

He testified that at present he does not have the capability in his Westminster shop to do color "flash" designs and reproductions and is limited to black and white designs at that shop, which are also sold as "flash". He has been utilizing a copy service in Towson and proposes for the Towson location to produce "flash" as above described by utilizing high-quality state of the art color copier or color printers with computer assisted designs to replicate and lithograph and print his copyrighted work.

He testified that the "flash" begins with an artistic design which he does on bristol board with colored pencils or inks and that the "flash" can be exactly and faithfully replicated as a tattoo on persons who select a tattoo design.

He testified as to the cost of a tattoo and that it was

not in his opinion an impulse or low price shopping item. He testified that at present to produce the numbered works he had to stand at the copy service in Towson and make sure that the copies produced faithfully replicated the original to meet the artistic standards of the original work, which he would then number on a limited edition set after he had inspected them, and he would also have to monitor the production of those copies to make sure that extra copies were not run off by the copy service for the benefit of the copy service or its employees.

The second function that he talked about had to do with the imposition of a tattoo on a person. He testified that there were custom shops and street shops, which he distinguished by saying that custom shops featured individual or custom designs and specialty works where street shops focused more on replication of a tattoo from "flash" selected by a customer.

He testified that not only have his designs won national and international awards as "flash" but also for the completed work on tattoos done on individuals, and he described a system where those who had been tattooed would enter contests where they would be given awards based on the appearance of their tattoos.

Mr. Myers stressed his background training and that of his employees to insure that sterile technique and environment was maintained in the shop as far as precautions taken.

He testified as to the costs of a large work over large

parts of the body and explained that a relatively small percentage of his work involved corrective or cosmetic repairs done to tattoos which had been done by amateurs both as to tattoos and as to body piercings.

He testified that there would be a secluded area in an enclosed room in the second floor where body piercings would be done, which he likened to ear piercings and facial piercings; and he explained the difference between through piercings, which he does, and surface piercings, which he will not do.

Testimony was adduced through Mr. Myers of the existing CFR Regulations, principally dealing with the maintenance of a sterile environment. He gave testimony as to type of blunt solid needles used in applying tattoos, and to how they are routinely maintained and how they are disposed of in Sharps containers after being disinfected. He further described sterilization techniques and equipment used in his business.

Mr. Myers further testified as to the awards both he and David Waugh, another artist employed by him with a following in the tattoo art community, have earned, both nationally and internationally, and he concluded his testimony by telling the Zoning Commissioner of letters from clients around the world who have either requested that he tattoo them or provide an internship for them to learn the art of tattooing.

He further testified that, if necessary, all of the

facilities were on hand or would be provided to provide a residence on the second floor for 416 York Road for an employee of the business, if that were required in order to meet the requirements of any Zoning Regulation definition.

The Petitioners also submitted a copy of the Towson Community Plan adopted by the County Council February 3, 1992 and furnished a copy of the prior decision of the Zoning Commissioner in Case Number 93-260-SPH as well as the listings from the Bell Atlantic Greater Baltimore Metropolitan Area, November 1994 through October 1995, for beauty salons and tattooing to demonstrate the existing shops in Baltimore County. Mr. Myers offered testimony that in certain beauty shops in Baltimore County cosmetic tattooing, which he defined as installation of permanent colored makeup for eyeliner, lipliners, or eyebrows, was currently offered in Baltimore County, which would be installed in the same manner as his tattoos, albeit with perhaps less artistic design.

He further testified that not only beauty shops as an accessory function but also stand alone nail salons, some of which were located in the Towson-York Road corridor, provided the application of art design on nails similar to the designs proposed by him to be installed via tattoo.

Finally, Petitioners offered excerpts from two different encyclopedias on tattooing, demonstrating the length of time tattooing has been done and the breadth of the portions of the

earth where tattooing is done, virtually around the world.

He further offered dictionary definitions for beauty and beauty shops, lithographing, and printing shops, as well as print. Mr. Myers offered anecdotal testimony concerning the historical location of tattoo parlors within or next to barber shops.

Issues For Decision

Do the proposed uses comport with uses permitted of right in a BM-CT zoned district by function as defined in the Baltimore County Zoning Regulations, alone or in combination; as a corollary, do the uses proposed comport with other uses defined and permitted in BM-CT districts in accordance with custom and practice and prior decisions of the Zoning Commissioner for Baltimore County.

Argument

The issue squarely presented for determination by the Zoning Commissioner is whether the requested uses of the Petitioners for the functions proposed to be done comport exactly with permitted uses of right within the zone in question, in this case BM in a CT district for town center, where the Baltimore County Zoning Regulations definitions, Section 101, does not define a word or term when that same section at its beginning provides that "...such words shall have the ordinarily accepted definition as set forth in the most recent edition of *Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language, Unabridged*, per Bill 149 (1987)."

A residential art salon is defined in the Zoning Regulations. However, neither a "...beauty or barber shop; or printing, lithographing or publishing plant employing less than 25 individuals..." are defined in the Zoning Regulations.

The answer to the question raised requires interpretation of the Zoning Regulations to see if uses permitted of right in the BM-CT zone and district are similar in type and function to those proposed by the Petitioners for a use not therein defined.

Professor Anderson, in the *American Law of Zoning*, Section 12.02, "Maxims of Construction", states:

"Zoning ordinances 'are in derogation of the common law and operate to deprive an owner of property of a use thereof which would otherwise be lawful, and should be strictly construed in favor of the property owner.'² This statement of the rule, or some variation of it, is widely accepted and frequently repeated and applied in zoning litigation.³ In its simplest and most literal application, the rule of strict construction leads the court to a very narrow construction of a word or phrase used to describe a use which is prohibited in a particular zoning district. Where, for example, a zoning ordinance proscribed the use of land for a 'cement' mixing plant, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania held that a 'concrete' mixing plant was not a prohibited use. Replying to the municipality's argument that the general public did not distinguish between cement and concrete, the court said:

'In so specific a writing as a municipal ordinance, words are to be taken at their lexicographical value and not as they appear in the umbrage of slovenly colloquialisms.'⁴

² Little Rock v. Andres, 237 Ark 658, 375 SW2d 370 (1964).

"Zoning laws which curtail and limit uses of real property, must be given a strict construction, since they

are in derogation of common law rights, and their provisions may not be extended by implication." Airequipt Mfg. Co. v. Gardner, 235 NYS2d 610 (1962, Sup).

3 Robinson v. Lintz, 101 Ariz 448, 420 P2d 923 (1966); Kubby v. Hammond, 68 Ariz 17, 198 P2d 134 (1948); Moffat v. Forrest City, 234 Ark 12, 350 SW2d 327 (1961); Jones v. Board of Adjustment, 119 Colo 420, 204 P2d 560 (1949); 440 East 102nd Street Corp. v. Murdock, 285 NY 298, 34 NE2d 329 (1941); DeMarco v. Fitzgerald, 20 Misc 2d 457, 190 NYS2d 939 (1959), revd on other grounds 10 App Div 2d 887, 201 NYS2d 214, revd on other grounds 11 NY2d 775, 227 NYS2d 24, 181 NE2d 767; Cauvel v. Tulsa, 368 P2d 660 (1962, Okla); Lane County v. R. A. Heintz Constr. Co., 228 Or 152, 364 P2d 627 (1961); Cleaver v. Board of Adjustment, 414 Pa 367, 200 A2d 408 (1964); Peterson v. Zoning Board of Adjustment, 412 Pa 582, 195 A2d 523 (1963); Fidler v. Zoning Board of Adjustment, 408 Pa 260, 182 A2d 692, 97 ALR2d 697 (1962); Thomas v. Zoning Board of Adjustment, 241 SW2d 955 (1951), Tex Civ App; Murphy Motor Sales, Inc. v. First Nat. Bank, 122 Vt 121, 165 A2d 341, 82 ALR2d 985 (1960); Pearson v. Evans, 51 Wash 2d 574, 320 P2d 300 (1958); Missionaries of Our Lady of La Salette, 267 Wis 609, 66 NW2d 627 (1954).

4 Peterson v. Zoning Board of Adjustment, 412 Pa 582, 195 A2d 523 (1963)."

It must be undisputed that tattooing antedates any known zoning ordinances in Baltimore County, or presumably the world, since tattooing has been dated back to examples of tattoos, usually depicted or discovered thousands of years B.C.

As Professor Anderson points out, zoning is permitted as an exercise of the police power and there is no fundamental objection to zoning laws and ordinances so long as they are reasonable in their scope and operation and applied without unnecessary discrimination. City of Baltimore v. Cohn, 204 Md 523, 105 A2d 482 (1954).

Further, zoning ordinances or regulations concerned with the use of property and not with the ownership thereof, or with the purposes of the owners or occupants. City of Baltimore v. Poe, 224 Md 428, 168 A2d 193 (1961).

Zoning should never be allowed or disallowed on the basis of a plebiscite of the neighborhood. Neuman v. City of Baltimore, 23 Md.App. 13, 325 A2d 146 (1974). Quinn v. County Commissioners of Kent County, 20 Md.App. 413, 316 A2d 525 (1974).

Further, distinctions have been and should be drawn between master plans and comprehensive zoning in interpreting permitted uses. Howard County v. Dorsey, 292 Md 351, 438 A2d 1339 (1982).

As the Zoning Commissioner properly noted at the time of the hearing, assuming arguendo, that there was something in the Towson Community Plan as enacted by the County Council in 1992 having to do with any of the proposed uses, that would be of secondary or no import or assistance to him where the issue before him was simply a determination of whether the uses requested were permitted in the zone and district of BM-CT for the functions proposed. Board of County Commissioners of Cecil County v. Gaster, 285 Md 233, 401 A2d 666 (1979).

To deal with a comparative analysis of the functions proposed, there were several proposed by the Petitioners. The first involved the artistic design, development and creation of

works of art. Those are done and permitted in residential art salons, art studios, and are prominently displayed up and down the York Road corridor as works of art in various book stores, craft and art collectible stores. Second, the production by printing or lithography of faithful replications to create commercial "flash" for display or resale is clearly a printing and production function, and the Petitioner presently utilizes one of the many vendors of that service right in the town center of Towson on Chesapeake Avenue just west of York Road.

By reviewing the inventory of existing uses up and down York Road, as well as those located within a block to the East and West, Print-O-Stat, Sir Speedy, Kinko's and Towson Copy Service all offer the same type of reproductive and printing services which form one component of the Petitioner's proposed business at this site.

The application of artistic design to parts of the body are routinely done at nail salons and beauty salon, either directly or as an accessory use, and those are located in the town center on Chesapeake Avenue as well as York Road.

Further, the unrebutted, unrefuted and indisputable testimony of the Petitioner was that within Baltimore County in beauty salons cosmetic tattooing is presently being done for eyeliner, eyebrow definition, as well as lip definition; and that those applications are done with the same techniques as he would

utilize to do a tattoo. The piercing function is and has been done at jewelry stores which sell earrings, nose rings, etc.

He further testified that historically tattoo artists were co-located with barber shops.

Therefore, and in keeping with long time County custom within the office of the Zoning Commissioner, where uses requested are not separately or specifically defined in the Zoning Regulations, the Zoning Commissioner's office has looked to the use or function in accordance with the legal authority aforesaid and has been mindful of the limitations on zoning in derogation of the common law right which favors the use of property to interpret the regulations to carry out the comprehensive scheme intended by the legislature.

The next point to be made is that, while residential art salons are permitted in numerous zones, in the absence of a specific provision to the contrary, generally zoning districts having less restricted uses permit uses of the more restricted use districts. Marin v. Mayor & Aldermen of Annapolis, 248 Md 551, 237 A2d 728, 49 ALR 3d 1138 (1968). As applied, by example, a use such as residential art salon subject to Baltimore County Zoning Regulations, Section 402, when proposed for residential zones are permitted of right in more intense BL or BM zones.

Where the legislature has acted to exercise the zoning authority as a police power to require the elimination of a

particular use within a time certain subsequent, those specific actions have been upheld where the evidence sustained a finding that junk yards were incompatible uses within residentially zoned areas. Shifflett v. Baltimore County, 47 Md 151, 230 A2d 310 (1967). In that case the Court of Appeals found that, "...junk yards are not a nuisance per se and the use of property for such purpose is not in itself unlawful." Shifflett (supra) at 312.

The legislation enacted by the Baltimore County Council proscribed the continued location and operation of junk yards in residential zones and the Court of Appeals found significant that under the existing zoning regulations junk yards were separately permitted under more intense use zones, V12, manufacturing heavy zones by special exception, at the time. Shifflett (supra) at 314.

The significance of that decision to the issue before the Commissioner in this case is that there are no state or federal or local laws proscribing or prohibiting tattoo art and design studios as permitted uses in any zone. Because such shops antedate the imposition of any scheme of comprehensive zoning with designation of uses by zone is significant not only that the legislature has not seen fit to act, but is further significant since the Zoning Commissioner has previously found such a use to be in accordance with the definition of a residential art salon in the case of Gypsy Tattoo Parlor, which was located in a less intense zone, a BL-CS1, than BM-CT, in Case Number 93-260-SPH, the request of the

Petitioners in this case to locate this use in the most intense retail use district within the town center of Towson raises the following obvious question of: If the statutes are to be narrowly construed and interpreted as urged by the Protestants for the protection of residentially zoned communities beyond the town center, where, if not in the town center, would such a use be properly allowed?

The Court of Appeals dealt with the issue raised by the lessor and lessee of a commercial property in which a board of appeals determined that the present truck use violated a county zoning ordinance. The circuit court reversed the determination of the board of appeals, which judgment was subsequently vacated by the Court of Appeals in Miller v. Pinto, 305 Md 396, 504 A2d 1140 (1986). The use in that case was as a trucking business or facility and an approval had been issued to the landowners and lessee by the zoning authorities. The board of appeals, on objection of a neighbor, found that the petitioner's operation was tantamount to a truck and transfer terminal which was specifically permitted only in the enumerated LI2 district and not in a C1 zoning district where the petitioner's property was located. In deciding that case the Court of Appeals found significant the permit to conduct that use in another zone in determining that the board of appeals had not erred in finding that it was a prior erroneous interpretation by the zoning authorities in advising the

petitioner originally that the use could be conducted in a C1 district.

In a similar vein, the issue of protests brought by property owners who sought to prohibit the operation of a home for mentally retarded adults, which had been previously utilized as a nursing home and as a non-conforming use in Baltimore City, was dealt with in the case of Kastendike v. Baltimore Association for Retarded Children, 267 Md 389, 297 A2d 745 (1972). In its finding the Court of Appeals repeated the general presumption that:

"The general presumption is that all statutes or ordinances are to be given prospective application unless the manifest intention of the enacting body was to the contrary. Unsatisfied Fund v. Bowman, 249 Md 705, 708, 241 A.2d 714 (1968). As we said in Tax Comm. v. Power Company, 192 Md 111, 116-117, 32 A.2d 382, 384 (1943):

'Laws are generally enacted to regulate future conduct and establish the basis upon which rights are thereafter to be predicated; they are not usually designed to change the legal relation of closed transactions, especially if the change would interfere with antecedent rights. It is well settled that a statute will not be given a retrospective operation, unless its words are so clear, strong, and imperative in their retrospective expression that no other meaning can be attached to them, or unless the manifest intention of the Legislature could not otherwise be gratified.'" Kastendike (supra) at 749.

Finally, in Kowalski v. Lamar, 29 Md.App. 493, 334 A2d 536 (1975), the issue in Baltimore County was whether an adjoining landowner was violating zoning regulations by operating a commercial fishing business in a boatyard in a residential zone.

The Court of Special Appeals found that any use other than those permitted by zoning ordinance and being carried on as of right or by special exception is prohibited. They referred to the uses permitted in the Zoning Regulations for Baltimore County at the time and found that the uses complained of constituted neither a marina nor a boatyard nor a commercial business nor a trade use.

Applying that rationale and analysis to the facts of this case, it is clear that upon a fair consideration of the functions proposed by Mr. Myers at this site, all of the uses, including body piercing for purposes of jewelry which are done at jewelry stores in commercial districts, as well as the other functions, presently exist under different names in the BM zone and CT district surrounding the site.

The dictionary defines beauty as: (2) a beautiful person or thing; (4) a particularly graceful, ornamental or excellent quality. The dictionary defines lithograph as to produce, copy or portray by lithography which itself is defined as the process of printing from a plane surface (as a smooth stone or metal plate) on which the image to be printed is ink receptive and the blank area ink repellant. Print is defined as follows: (1) a mark made by pressure; (3) a reproduction of an original work of art made by a photomechanical process or an original work of art (as a woodcut, etching or lithograph) intended for graphic reproduction and produced by or under the supervision of the artist who designed it.

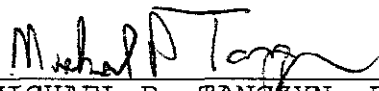
All of these definitions refer to one or more of the Petitioners' proposed functions at this site.

The issue of whether applying art by way of tattoo to human beings has been previously determined by this Commissioner to be a work of art. Works of art are routinely sold at the Tomlinson Craft Collection across York Road, as well as numerous other arts and craft shops located up and down the commercial strip on York Road.

Conclusion

For the points and authorities previously raised, Petitioners respectfully request the Zoning Commissioner to find that the Petitioners have met their burden and that the use requested is by function and/or definition alone or in combination a permitted use of right and direct by Order that a use permit be issued to the Petitioners as requested.

Respectfully submitted,



MICHAEL P. TANZYN, ESQ.
606 Baltimore Avenue, Suite 106
Towson, Maryland 21204
Telephone: (410) 296-8823
Attorney for the Petitioners

I HEREBY CERTIFY that, on this 9th day of November, 1995, a copy of the foregoing was mailed, postage prepaid, to, Justin King, Esquire, President, Greater Towson CCA, 207 East Redwood Street, Suite 1000, Baltimore, Maryland, 21202.


MICHAEL P. TANCZYN, ESQ.



Baltimore County
Department of Permits and
Development Management

Development Processing
County Office Building
111 West Chesapeake Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

October 17, 1995

Michael P. Tanczyn, Esquire
606 Baltimore Ave., Suite 106
Towson, Maryland 21204

RE: Item No.: 98
Case No.: 96-107-SPH
Petitioner: Janet Oppenheimer

Dear Mr. Tanczyn:

The Zoning Advisory Committee (ZAC), which consists of representatives from Baltimore County approval agencies, has reviewed the plans submitted with the above referenced petition, which was accepted for processing by Permits and Development Management (PDM), Zoning Review, on August 31, 1995.

Any comments submitted thus far from the members of ZAC that offer or request information on your petition are attached. These comments are not intended to indicate the appropriateness of the zoning action requested, but to assure that all parties (zoning commissioner, attorney, petitioner, etc.) are made aware of plans or problems with regard to the proposed improvements that may have a bearing on this case. Only those comments that are informative will be forwarded to you; those that are not informative will be placed in the permanent case file.

If you need further information or have any questions regarding these comments, please do not hesitate to contact the commenting agency or Joyce Watson in the zoning office (887-3391).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W. Carl Richards, Jr.", is written over a circular official stamp. The stamp contains the text "BALTIMORE COUNTY" and "ZONING SUPERVISOR" around a central emblem.

W. Carl Richards, Jr.
Zoning Supervisor

WCR/jw.
Attachment(s)



Baltimore County Government
Fire Department



700 East Joppa Road Suite 901
Towson, MD 21286-5500

(410) 887-4500

DATE: 09/12/95

Arnold Jablon
Director
Zoning Administration and
Development Management
Baltimore County Office Building
Towson, MD 21204
MAIL STOP-1105

RE: Property Owner: JANET GORFINE OPPENHEIMER & LUCILLE GORFINE COHEN

LOCATION: E/S YORK RD., 222' S OF PENNSYLVANIA AVE.
(416 YORK RD., 2ND FLOOR)

Item No.: 098

Zoning Agenda: SPECIAL HEARING

Gentlemen:

Pursuant to your request, the referenced property has been surveyed by this Bureau and the comments below are applicable and required to be corrected or incorporated into the final plans for the property.

5. The buildings and structures existing or proposed on the site shall comply with all applicable requirements of the National Fire Protection Association Standard No. 101 "Life Safety Code", 1991 edition prior to occupancy.

REVIEWER: LT. ROBERT P. SAUERWALD
Fire Marshal Office, PHONE 887-4881, MS-1102F

cc: File

RECEIVED
SEP 13 1995

ZADM



BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND
I N T E R O F F I C E C O R R E S P O N D E N C E

TO: Arnold Jablon, Director DATE: Sept. 18, 1995
Zoning Administration and Development Management

FROM: *RWB* Robert W. Bowling, P.E., Chief
Development Plans Review

RE: Zoning Advisory Committee Meeting
for September 18, 1995
Items 093, 094, 097, 098, and 099

The Development Plans Review Division has reviewed
the subject zoning items and we have no comments.

RWB:sw



Maryland Department of Transportation
State Highway Administration

David L. Winstead
Secretary
Hal Kassoff
Administrator

9-12-95

Ms. Joyce Watson
Baltimore County Office of
Permits and Development Management
County Office Building, Room 109
Towson, Maryland 21204

RE: Baltimore County
Item No. 098 (JJS/JLL)

Dear Ms. Watson:

This office has reviewed the referenced item and we have no objection to approval as it does not access a State roadway and is not affected by any State Highway Administration projects.

Please contact Bob Small at 410-333-1350 if you have any questions.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this item.

Very truly yours,

Bob Small

for

Ronald Burns, Chief
Engineering Access Permits
Division

BS/es

My telephone number is _____

Maryland Relay Service for Impaired Hearing or Speech
1-800-735-2258 Statewide Toll Free

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 717 • Baltimore, MD 21203-0717
Street Address: 707 North Calvert Street • Baltimore, Maryland 21202

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

Les
10/25

TO: Arnold Jablon, Director, PDM

DATE: October 11, 1995

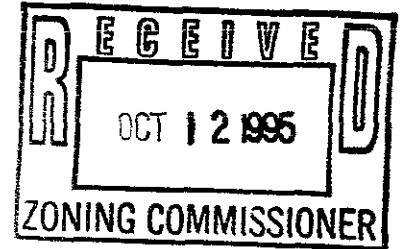
FROM: Pat Keller, Director, OP

SUBJECT: 416 York Road

INFORMATION:

Item Number: 98

(96-102-5PH)



Petitioner: _____

Property Size: _____

Zoning: BM-CT

Requested Action: Special Hearing

Hearing Date: _____ / _____ / _____

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS:

The proposed tattoo and design studio is located at 416 York Road within the boundaries of the adopted Towson Community Plan in an area defined as Central Towson. Retail uses are the preferred uses along the York Road street edge. The proposed tattoo and design studio would be located within the heart of the Towson Revitalization area, which was designated on January 5, 1981 and made subject to additional legislative criteria. The proposed use is not consistent with the goals of either the Towson Community Plan (adopted by the County Council on February 3, 1992) or the revitalization efforts.

In addition, the State of Maryland and Baltimore County are working together on three major projects which, when completed, will provide major improvements along York Road (see attached memo dated September 27, 1995 from Carol Carpenter of the Office of Community Conservation). It is hoped that these improvements, which require significant funding, will help to encourage the type of high quality businesses envisioned for Towson's core. In addition, this area of Towson was only one of four areas of the County designated as significant enough to warrant exterior building review by the Design Review Panel (Bill 12-93).

It is the opinion of this office that a tattoo and design studio (parlor) is a unique use, and as it is not listed as a permitted use by right or by special exception in any zone listed in the Baltimore County Zoning Regulations, therefore it is not a permitted use. The use is clearly not a barber or beauty shop where hair cutting and styling are the principal use and is not customarily incidental or accessory to the principal use. Additionally, the use is clearly not a residential art salon, as it is not located within a dwelling and fails to meet the definition of such. A residential art salon is defined by the BCZR as "a portion of a dwelling unit used for the exhibition and sale of original works of art. For the purposes of these regulations an original work of art shall include a numbered reproduction from a series of no more than 50, which reproduction is

TO: Arnold Jablon, Director, PDM
FROM: Arnold F. "Pat" Miller, III, Director, OP
individually signed by the artist." It is the opinion of this office that the definition of art as contained within this definition was intended to describe paintings, watercolors, mixed media, sculpture and lithographs. (Refer to bill 85-67, Bill 32-78).

Lastly, the proposed use is not a printing, lithography or publishing plant employing not more than 25 persons. Printing and publishing involves the reproduction of printed material for public distribution or sale.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion, it is the opinion of this office that the proposed use is not permitted in any of Baltimore County's zoning classifications and is not consistent with revitalization efforts in Towson's core. Therefore, based upon the information provided and analysis conducted, it is recommended that the applicant's request be denied.

Prepared by:

Jeffrey M. Long

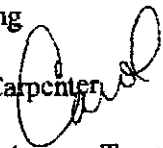
Division Chief:

Gary L. Perno

PK/JL

4/10/85

**BALTIMORE COUNTY
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

TO: Jeff Long
FROM: Carol Carpenter 
RE: Information on Towson Revitalization Projects
DATE: September 27, 1995

Main street Towson will undergo a number of significant improvements next year in an effort to ease traffic congestion, increase pedestrian access, and make the downtown a more attractive place to be. Baltimore County and the State of Maryland have partnered on three projects.

A \$1.2 million roundabout will be constructed to alleviate the traffic difficulties at the major downtown intersection. Baltimore County will spend \$2.4 million to streetscape the roundabout, as well as the four main street blocks of York Road and associated arterial streets. The County will also design the center island of the roundabout as a gateway for the town center. Property owners in the affected areas will contribute approximately \$500,000 to these projects in the form of improvements to building facade, parking areas, etc. As part of the streetscape project, federal funding of \$100,000 has been secured through the Intermodal Surface Transportation Enhancement Act (ISTEA) to enhance the appearance of York Road from Towsontown Boulevard to Burke Avenue.

FY 98 plans slate an additional \$2 million for Towson to improve York Road from the roundabout to the beltway, as well as improvements to Virginia Avenue.

I hope this information is helpful.

B A L T I M O R E C O U N T Y, M A R Y L A N D

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

DATE: September 6, 1995

TO: Gwen Stephens
Development Management

FROM: James Thompson
Code Enforcement

RE: Item No. 98
416 York Road, 2nd Floor
Oppenheimer/Cohen
9th Election District

When the referenced special hearing is scheduled, please notify Councilman Douglas B. Riley.

Lisa Keir of Councilman Riley's office had today expressed an interest in this matter

JHT/hek

PETITION PROBLEMS

#93 --- JRF

1. Notary section is incomplete/incorrect.

#94 --- JRA

1. No telephone number for legal owner.

#97 --- JRA

1. No review information on bottom of petition form.

#98 --- JJS/JLL

1. No telephone number for legal owner.

#99 --- RT

1. Not marked "Critical Area".

#101 --- JCM

1. Need authorization for power of attorney from Register of Wills. (Petition for Commissions is signed by the personal representative, not the court. Also, the first page is cut off at the bottom.)

10/10/10

RE: PETITION FOR SPECIAL HEARING	*	BEFORE THE
416 York Road - 2nd Floor, E/S York Road,	*	ZONING COMMISSIONER
22' S of Pennsylvania Avenue	*	
9th Election District, 4th Councilmanic	*	OF BALTIMORE COUNTY
Legal Owners: Janet Gorfine Oppenheimer	*	
& Lucille Gorfine Cohen	*	CASE NO. 96-107-SPH
Contract Purchaser: LVT Dermagrafix, Inc.	*	
Petitioners	*	

* * * * *

ENTRY OF APPEARANCE

Please enter the appearance of the People's Counsel in the above-captioned matter. Notice should be sent of any hearing dates or other proceedings in this matter and of the passage of any preliminary or final Order.

Peter Max Zimmerman
PETER MAX ZIMMERMAN
People's Counsel for Baltimore County

Carole S. Demilio
CAROLE S. DEMILIO
Deputy People's Counsel
Room 47, Courthouse
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, MD 21204
(410) 887-2188

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on this 20th day of October, 1995, a copy of the foregoing Entry of Appearance was mailed to Michael P. Tanczyn, Esquire, 606 Baltimore Avenue, Suite 106, Towson, MD 21204, attorney for Petitioners.

Peter Max Zimmerman
PETER MAX ZIMMERMAN

RECEIVED

• TOWSON • COMMONS •

November 8, 1995

VIA HAND DELIVERY

Mr. Lawrence Schmidt
Baltimore County Zoning Commissioner
Towson Courthouse
Suite 112
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

Dear Mr. Schmidt:

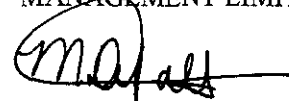
I am writing to voice my opposition to the proposed tattoo parlor to be located at 416 York Road. On behalf of the merchants and owners of Towson Commons, this proposed use is being opposed for the following reasons.

- The location of the proposed use is not a residence and thus restricts this use as a Residential Art Salon.
- The proposed service is not offered by Barber or Beauty Shoppes, further prohibiting this business classification
- To qualify as a Printing, Lithographer or Publishing Plant, the image must be transferred from one surface to another. Tattoos are not transferred but created by the artist.

I was unable to attend the October 24th hearing. Thank you for the opportunity to further express our discontent with their use. The Towson Commons Limited Partnership has invested millions into the downtown Towson area to enhance the quality of life of this community. Approving this proposed use would signal other merchants that this type of use constitutes the mix of uses desirable in this community. Please do not send that signal! Thank you in advance for your careful consideration.

Very truly yours,

LA SALLE PARTNERS
MANAGEMENT LIMITED



Maurice D. Walker
General Manager

MDW:cdk
M294

NOV 10 1995

The Penthouse

Condominium

28 W. Allegheny Ave. Towson, Maryland 21204

MR. LAWRENCE SCHMIDT
BALTIMORE COUNTY ZONING COMMISSIONER
TOWSON COURT HOUSE SUITE 112
400 WASHINGTON AVENUE
TOWSON, MD. # 21204

GOODELL, DEVRIES, LEECH & GRAY, LLP

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
ONE FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10001
TEL: (212) 677-1000
FAX: (212) 677-1001

October 27, 1995

Lawrence E. Schmidt Esquire
Zoning Commissioner
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

Re: Special Hearing Decision
414 York Road
LVT Dermagraphics
Item No. 98

Dear Mr. Schmidt:

This letter concerns my opposition to the special hearing request to permit a tattoo parlor to be located on the second floor of 414 York Road.

The site and location is on York Road in the heart of the central Towson area and within the boundaries of the adopted Towson Community Plan (adopted by the County Council on February 3, 1992). The location is also in the heart of Towson's Revitalization Area.

It is clear to me that the State and County have invested and will invest great sums of money to enhance the York Road corridor. The express intention of that investment is to encourage 'quality' land use development which will increase the area's tax base and encourage future private capital investment.

Although the planned tattoo parlor is by no means the last nail in Towson's coffin, surely it is not a commercial use envisioned by economic development experts which will encourage quality commercial growth. It is also not a use which will promote the "health, security, orderly development and other aspects of the general welfare of the community" as required in B.C.Z.R. §100.1.

You, as Zoning Commissioner, are empowered with the authority to interpret the zoning regulations. Since a tattoo parlor is not a permitted use in the BMDR zone (B.C.Z.R. §230 et. seq.) the applicant argues that the planned use is functionally equivalent to a bar or beauty shop. I disagree;

Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
 October , 1995
 Page Two

while a barber shop is not a public place for the purpose of the
 and building code. A barber shop is not a public place for the
 purpose of the building code. A barber shop is not a public place
 for the purpose of the building code. A barber shop is not a public
 place for the purpose of the building code. A barber shop is not a
 public place for the purpose of the building code. A barber shop is
 not a public place for the purpose of the building code. A barber
 shop is not a public place for the purpose of the building code.

In order to be eligible for the award, the barber shop must
 the opportunity to deny a license to a barber shop. The barber
 shop must be a public place for the purpose of the building code.
 development consistent with the intent of the building code.

As a concerned resident of Towson, I am writing to you in
 the request of my permanent.

Very truly yours,

Rick Barnes
 516 Yarmouth Rd.
 Towson, MD 21286

Thanks for your consideration!

JUSTIN JAMES KING
ATTORNEY AT LAW
TENTH FLOOR
207 EAST REDWOOD STREET
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21202
(410) 685-4558
FAX (410) 332-4511

November 8, 1995

Lawrence E. Schmidt
Zoning Commissioner for Baltimore
County
Zoning Office
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204



Dear Commissioner Schmidt:

Enclosed herewith please find Memorandum in Opposition to
Petitioner's Request to Approve a Tattoo and Design Studio.

Please note that I am forwarding to you the original and
request that it be docketed with the file as I have not forwarded
same to the Zoning Office.

Very truly yours,


Justin J. King

JJK/mlw
enclosure
cc: Michael P. Tanczyn, Esquire

4618-95
9/22/95
Law Offices
MICHAEL P. TANCZYN, P.A.

Suite 106, 606 Baltimore Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204
(410) 296-8823 - (410) 296-8824
Fax: (410) 296-8827
Computer Fax: (410) 296-2848

September 25, 1995

Baltimore County Permits and
Development Management
ATTN: GWEN STEVENS
Room 109
111 W. Chesapeake Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

Re: Item 98

Dear Gwen:

Thank you for the Notice of Hearing on LVT Dermagrafix for October 25, 1995. The reason for this letter is that in reading the Notice it appears that the third use testified on our Petition was not included in the description included in the Notice to the Public. That had been for a "printing lithographing or publishing plant employing not more than 25 persons." Can you please doublecheck the ad and make sure that all three uses are included in the ad for the property so that there is no question about whether the Petition and interpretation of uses was fairly advertised as required by the Zoning Regulations and Baltimore County law.

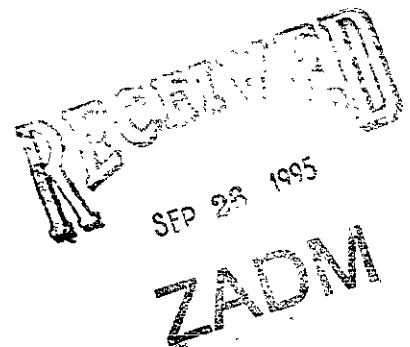
Thank you very much for your cooperation in this regard. If you have any questions, please feel free to call me.

Very truly yours,


Michael P. Tanczyn

MPT/kr

cc: LVT Dermagraphix, Inc.



RECEIVED
SEP 26 1995

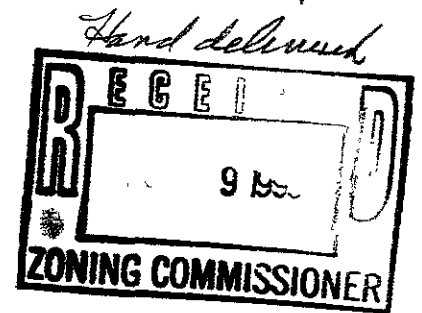
ZADW

Law Offices
MICHAEL P. TANCZYN, P.A.

Suite 106, 606 Baltimore Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204
(410) 296-8823 - (410) 296-8824
Fax: (410) 296-8827
Computer Fax: (410) 296-2848

November 10, 1995

Honorable Lawrence Schmidt
Baltimore County Zoning Commissioner
Old Courthouse
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, MD 21204

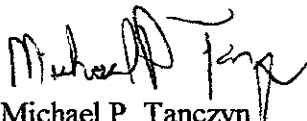


Re: Case No. 96-107-SPH
416 York Road, 2nd Floor
9th Election District

Dear Commissioner Schmidt:

Enclosed please find Petitioner's Memorandum in the above matter.

Very truly yours,


Michael P. Tanczyn

MPT/ed
Enclosure

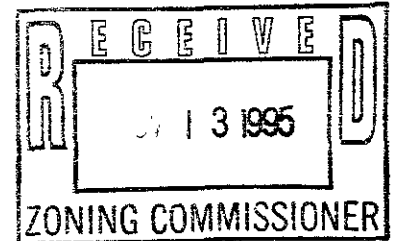
cc: Justin King, President
Greater Towson Community Association
LVT Dermagrafix, Inc.



P.O. Box 10116
Towson, Maryland 21204

Wiltondale
Improvement Association,
Incorporated

November 8, 1995



Lawrence Schmidt
Zoning Commissioner
Old Courthouse
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, MD 21204

RE: 96-107SPH (ITEM 98)

Dear Mr. Schmidt,

The Wiltondale Improvement Association is strongly opposed to the issuance of a permit to allow the establishment of a tattoo parlor at the proposed location on York Road in central Towson. This is not the best use of the real estate and is out of character with the rest of the businesses in the corridor. In addition, the tattoo industry is unregulated, the disposal of the needles is a serious concern, and minors may be serviced. Also, the proposed parlor has only one parking spot but will likely require more.

We trust that you will reject this proposed permit because a tattoo parlor will destroy the character and charm of our town.

Harvey Noyes
Harvey Noyes, President

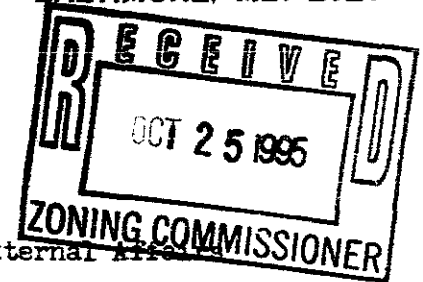
Lucy Meyer
Lucy Meyer, Vice-President

Deborah Clark-Levine
Deborah Clark-Levine, Secretary

Thomas Hyle
Thomas Hyle, Treasurer

The Rodgers Forge Community, Inc.

AN ORGANIZATION OF THE RESIDENTS OF RODGERS FORGE
BALTIMORE, MD. 21212



CASE NUMBER 96-107-SPH(Item 98)

J.Donald Gerding: Board of Governors,Chair:Committee-External Affairs
335 Old Trail - Baltimore,MD. 21212

Doug Campbell: Board of Governors,Member:Committee-External Affairs
422 Hopkins Road - Baltimore,MD. 21212

On behalf of the Board of Governors of Rodgers Forge Community, Inc. we have been requested to provide the Zoning Commissioner of Baltimore County with the Community Association's position on the Petition for Special Hearing for the property located at 416 York Road, 2nd Floor - Towson, which is presently zoned BM-CT. At issue is finding a Tattoo and Design Studio as permitted of right in BM-CT zone.

The Rodgers Forge Community has a long history of concern regarding the general welfare of the immediate town center - Towson - the health and well being of it's retail, commercial, office and government center greatly affects the quality of this well established residential community.

The proposed use is not consistent with revitalization efforts or the goals of the Towson Community Plan which was adopted by the County Council on February 3,1992.

However, most important is the fact that the proposed

Handwritten: 10/25/95

use is NOT listed as a permitted use by right or by special exception in any zone listed in the Baltimore County Zoning Regulations - and therefore it is NOT a permitted use.

This issue was discussed before the Board of Governors of Rodgers Forge Community, Inc. and the Board voted 22 - 0 that the position of the Board of Governors of Rodgers Forge Community, Inc. be "that the petition in CASE No. 96-107-SPH for a Tattoo and Design Studio for 416 York Road, 2nd Floor - Towson be DENIED".

*Please send copy
of finding to Rodgers Forge Community
Donald G. Gentry
335 Old Trail
Baltimore 21212*

October 25, 1995

PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY

PROTESTANT(S) SIGN-IN SHEET

NAME

ADDRESS

KEN MILLS/TOWSON BUSINESS ASSOC. 1000 CROMWELL BRIDGE RD TOWSON 21286

JUSTIN KING/Greater Towson Council 620 MURDOCK RD 21212

SUSAN GRAY/TOWSON MANOR VILLAGE 334 RIDGE AVE TOWSON 21286



6/23/2012 10:12

96-1075PH

PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY

PETITIONER(S) SIGN-IN SHEET

NAME

ADDRESS

VINCENT A. MYERS

Robin M Myers

ED MASSIMIANE

STEWART EHRHART

712 EDEN FARMS CR. WESTMINSTER MD 21157

712 Eden Farms Cir. Westminster 21157

717 Tupelo Rd Edgewood MD

404 Trimble Fields Dr Edgewood

PROTESTANT(S) SIGN-IN SHEET

ADDRESS

BURTON E. GREENWOOD	Wiltondale Improvement ASSA.	608 WILTON RD.	21286	
J. DONALD GERDING	Ridgely Forge Community	335 OLD TRAIL	21212	mail copy
WALT HAYES	TBA	6903 HARTFORD RD.	21234	
Susan DiLONARDO	Towson Business Association	23 W. Chesapeake Ave.	21204	send copy
JOYCE NAYES	Wiltondale C. Assoc	609 COVENTRY RD	Towson 21286	MAIL COPY
MARTHA DeNARDI	Towson Business Assoc Wiltondale Comm Assoc	603 SUSSEX RD	Towson 21286	
EDWARD J. GILLISS		521 YARMOUTH RD	Towson 21286	mail copy

SEND
DECISION TO:

October 27, 1995

Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
Zoning Commissioner
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

Re: Special Hearing Petition
416 York Road
LVT Dermagrafix
Item No. 98

Dear Mr. Schmidt:

This letter concerns my opposition to the special hearing request to permit a tattoo parlor to be located on the second floor of 416 York Road.

The proposed location is on York Road in the heart of the central Towson area and within the boundaries of the adopted Towson Community Plan (adopted by the County Council on February 3, 1992). The location is also in the heart of Towson's Revitalization Area.

It is clear to me that the State and County have invested and will invest great sums of money to enhance the York Road corridor. The express intention of that investment is to encourage "quality" land use development which will increase the area's tax base and encourage future private capital investment.

Although the planned tattoo parlor is by no means the last nail in Towson's coffin, surely it is not a commercial use envisioned by economic development experts which will encourage quality commercial growth. It is also not a use which will promote the "health, security, ...orderly development and other aspects of the general welfare of the community" as required in B.C.Z.R. §100.1.

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Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
October , 1995
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In short, this application affords the Zoning Commissioner the opportunity to deny a non-main stream business and thereby benefit overall community health and planned commercial development consistent with the intent of the zoning laws.

As a concerned resident of Towson, I encourage you to deny the request of LVT Dermagrafix.

Very truly yours,

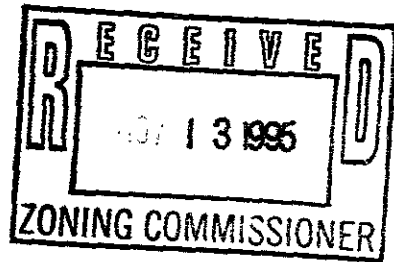
Anne Cosgrove
Thomas J. Cosgrove

Martha DeNardi
603 Sussex Road
Towson, MD 21286

November 10, 1995

Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
Zoning Commissioner
400 Washington Ave.
Towson, MD 21204

Re: Special Hearing Petition
416 York Road
LVT Dermagrafix
Item No. 98



Dear Mr. Schmidt:

Attached, please find correspondence from residents of the Wiltondale community regarding our opposition to the above referenced Petition. At the October 25th hearing, you set a deadline for receipt of pertinent correspondence of November 10, 1995; unfortunately, when I attempted to deliver the letters today, I found that the Court House was closed in observance of Veterans' Day.

Please consider the attached ⁶3 letters as you decide this important issue.

Very Truly Yours,

Martha DeNardi

October 27, 1995

Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
Zoning Commissioner
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

Re: Special Hearing Petition
416 York Road
LVT Dermagrafix
Item No. 98

Dear Mr. Schmidt:

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Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
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As a concerned resident of Towson, I encourage you to deny the request of LVT Dermagrafix.

Very truly yours,

Carl V. Ritz
Margaret A. Ritz
506 Sussex Rd
Towson MD 21286

October 27, 1995

Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
Zoning Commissioner
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

Re: Special Hearing Petition
416 York Road
LVT Dermagrafix
Item No. 98

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Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
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As a concerned resident of Towson, I encourage you to deny the request of LVT Dermagrafix.

Very truly yours,

Charlotta Turner

*527 Yarmouth Rd
Towson, MD*

21286

October 27, 1995

Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
Zoning Commissioner
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

Re: Special Hearing Petition
416 York Road
LVT Dermagrafix
Item No. 98

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Very truly yours,

Thomas J. Morgan
Carol L. Morgan

October 27, 1995

Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
Zoning Commissioner
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

Re: Special Hearing Petition
416 York Road
LVT Dermagrafix
Item No. 98

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As a concerned resident of Towson, I encourage you to deny the request of LVT Dermagrafix.

Very truly yours,

R. J. [Signature]
645 Sussex Rd
Towson 21286

October 27, 1995

Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
Zoning Commissioner
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

Re: Special Hearing Petition
416 York Road
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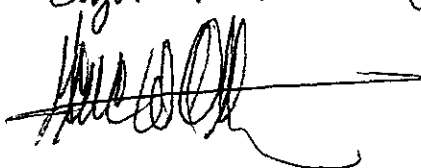
Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
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As a concerned resident of Towson, I encourage you to deny the request of LVT Dermagrafix.

Very truly yours,

Elizabeth H. Ottinger


October 27, 1995

Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
Zoning Commissioner
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

Re: Special Hearing Petition
416 York Road
LVT DermaGrafix
Item No. 98

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As a concerned resident of Towson, I encourage you to deny the request of LVT Dermagrafix.

Very truly yours,

Bill & Marce Rodgers
602 Hastings Rd.
Towson, Md 21286

October 27, 1995

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Zoning Commissioner
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

Re: Special Hearing Petition
416 York Road
LVT Dermagrafix
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Very truly yours,

Janice Pope

October 27, 1995

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Zoning Commissioner
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

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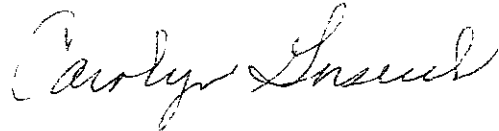
Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
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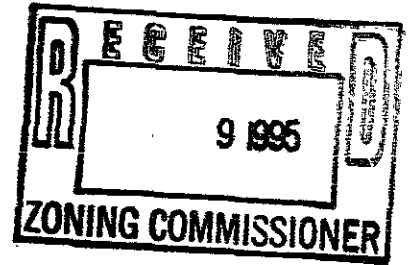
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As a concerned resident of Towson, I encourage you to deny the request of LVT Dermagrafix.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Carolyn Insch".



October 27, 1995

Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
Zoning Commissioner
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

Re: Special Hearing Petition
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LVT Dermagrafix
Item No. 98

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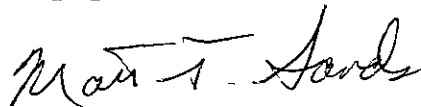
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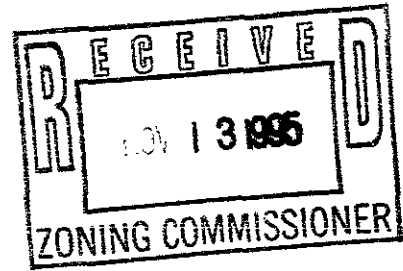
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Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Mark T. Sands".

38 WILFRED CT
TOWSON, MD 21204



October 27, 1995

Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
Zoning Commissioner
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

Re: Special Hearing Petition
416 York Road
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Item No. 98

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Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
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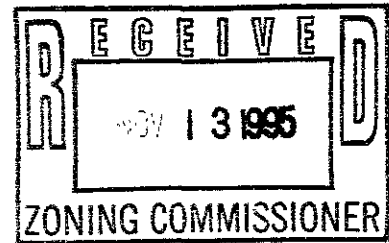
Very truly yours,

x Robert S. Marlowe, Jr.

ROBERT S. MARLOWE, JR.

x Julia A. Marlowe

JULIA A. MARLOWE



October 27, 1995

Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
Zoning Commissioner
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

Re: Special Hearing Petition
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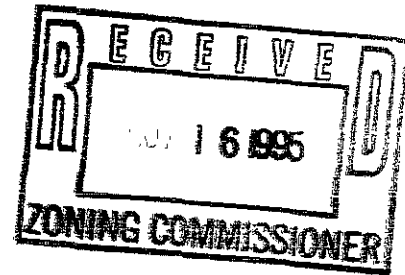
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Very truly yours,

Larry Wright

337-2007

Thanks for your consideration, Larry.



October 27, 1995

Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
Zoning Commissioner
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

Re: Special Hearing Petition
416 York Road
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Item No. 98

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As a concerned resident of Towson, I encourage you to deny the request of LVT DermaGrafix.

Very truly yours,

Edwin and Jay Crooks
518 Sussex Road
Towson 21286

For the sake of the children,
Mr. Schmidt!

November 9, 1995

~~October 27, 1995~~

Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
Zoning Commissioner
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

Re: Special Hearing Petition
416 York Road
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You, as Zoning Commissioner, are empowered with the authority to interpret the zoning regulations. Since a tattoo parlor is not a permitted use in the BMCT zone, (B.C.Z.R. §230 et. seq.) the applicant argues that the planned use is functionally equivalent to a barber or beauty shop. I disagree;

Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
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In short, this application affords the Zoning Commissioner the opportunity to deny a non-main stream business and thereby benefit overall community health and planned commercial development consistent with the intent of the zoning laws.

X As a concerned resident of Towson, I encourage you to deny the request of LVT Dermagrafix.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Agnes Merrick". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name.

Agnes Merrick
519 Yarmouth Road
Baltimore, MD 21286-7836
(410) 583-1864

October 27, 1995

Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
Zoning Commissioner
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

Re: Special Hearing Petition
416 York Road
LVT Dermagrafix
Item No. 98

Dear Mr. Schmidt:

This letter concerns my opposition to the special hearing request to permit a tattoo parlor to be located on the second floor of 416 York Road.

The proposed location is on York Road in the heart of the central Towson area and within the boundaries of the adopted Towson Community Plan (adopted by the County Council on February 3, 1992). The location is also in the heart of Towson's Revitalization Area.

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As a concerned resident of Towson, I encourage you to deny the request of LVT Dermagrafix.

Very truly yours,

William and Robert Laird

October 27, 1995

Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
Zoning Commissioner
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

Re: Special Hearing Petition
416 York Road
LVT Dermagrafix
Item No. 98

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As a concerned resident of Towson, I encourage you to deny the request of LVT Dermagrafix.

Very truly yours,

Frederic W. Piccirilli

October 27, 1995

Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
Zoning Commissioner
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

Re: Special Hearing Petition
416 York Road
LVT DermaGrafix
Item No. 98

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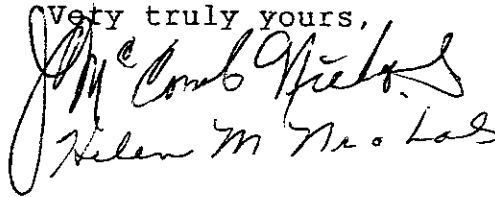
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As a concerned resident of Towson, I encourage you to deny the request of LVT Dermagrafix.

Very truly yours,

Helen M. McLeod

October 27, 1995

Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
Zoning Commissioner
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

Re: Special Hearing Petition
416 York Road
LVT Dermagrafix
Item No. 98

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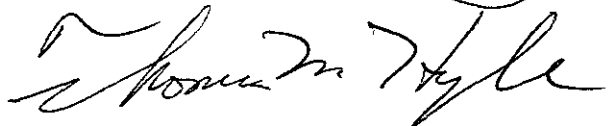
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400 Washington Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

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As a concerned resident of Towson, I encourage you to deny the request of LVT Dermagrafix.

Very truly yours,

Thelma K. Pfeiffer
Parvill L. Pfeiffer
645 Coventry Rd.
Towson 21286

October 27, 1995

Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
Zoning Commissioner
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

Re: Special Hearing Petition
416 York Road
LVT Dermagrafix
Item No. 98

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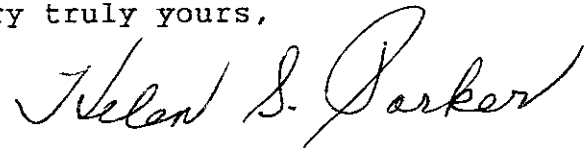
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As a concerned resident of Towson, I encourage you to deny the request of LVT Dermagrafix.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Helen S. Parker". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name "Helen S. Parker".

October 27, 1995

Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
Zoning Commissioner
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

Re: Special Hearing Petition
416 York Road
LVT DermaGrafix
Item No. 98

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As a concerned resident of Towson, I encourage you to deny the request of LVT Dermagrafix.

Very truly yours,

Marian E Denning

October 27, 1995

Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
Zoning Commissioner
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

Re: Special Hearing Petition
416 York Road
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Item No. 98

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Very truly yours,


5 Aintree Road
TOWSON, MD. 21286

October 27, 1995

Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
Zoning Commissioner
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

Re: Special Hearing Petition
416 York Road
LVT Dermagrafix
Item No. 98

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As a concerned resident of Towson, I encourage you to deny the request of LVT DermaGrafix.

Very truly yours,

Jean P. Bruce

619 WILTON RD.
TOWSON

October 27, 1995

Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
Zoning Commissioner
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

Re: Special Hearing Petition
416 York Road
LVT Dermagrafix
Item No. 98

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As a concerned resident of Towson, I encourage you to deny the request of LVT Dermagrafix.

Very truly yours,

Burton E. Greenwood
Dorothy W. Greenwood

608 WILTON ROAD

WILTONDALE

TOWSON, MD. 21286

October 27, 1995

Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
Zoning Commissioner
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

Re: Special Hearing Petition
416 York Road
LVT Dermagrafix
Item No. 98

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Very truly yours,

Anne H. Rogers
Chuck Rogers

October 27, 1995

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Zoning Commissioner
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

Re: Special Hearing Petition
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Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
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As ~~a~~ concerned residents of Towson, ^{we} encourage you to deny the request of LVT DermaGrafix.

Very truly yours,

Harriet W. Speck
Mar. D. Speck

October 27, 1995

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Zoning Commissioner
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

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As a concerned resident of Towson, I encourage you to deny the request of LVT Dermagrafix.

Very truly yours,

Suzanne Sokolow

622 Wilton Rd.

Towson, MD.

October 27, 1995

Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
Zoning Commissioner
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

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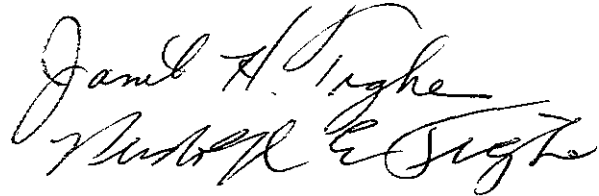
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In short, this application affords the Zoning Commissioner the opportunity to deny a non-main stream business and thereby benefit overall community health and planned commercial development consistent with the intent of the zoning laws.

As a concerned resident of Towson, I encourage you to deny the request of LVT DermaGrafix.

Very truly yours,


James H. Tighe

October 27, 1995

Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
Zoning Commissioner
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

Re: Special Hearing Petition
416 York Road
LVT Dermagrafix
Item No. 98

Dear Mr. Schmidt:

This letter concerns my opposition to the special hearing request to permit a tattoo parlor to be located on the second floor of 416 York Road.

The proposed location is on York Road in the heart of the central Towson area and within the boundaries of the adopted Towson Community Plan (adopted by the County Council on February 3, 1992). The location is also in the heart of Towson's Revitalization Area.

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As a concerned resident of Towson, I encourage you to deny the request of LVT Dermagrafix.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Agnes Lafferty
608 Sussex Rd

October 27, 1995

Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
Zoning Commissioner
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

Re: Special Hearing Petition
416 York Road
LVT Dermagrafix
Item No. 98

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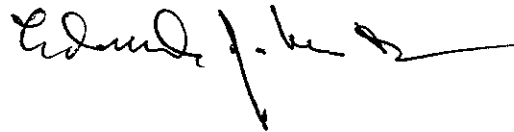
Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
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As a concerned resident of Towson, I encourage you to deny the request of LVT Dermagrafix.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Lawrence E. Schmidt", followed by a long horizontal flourish line.

October 27, 1995

Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
Zoning Commissioner
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

Re: Special Hearing Petition
416 York Road
LVT Dermagrafix
Item No. 98

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Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
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As a concerned resident of Towson, I encourage you to deny the request of LVT Dermagrafix.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Sally Roberts Ross". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name "Sally Roberts Ross".

October 27, 1995

Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
Zoning Commissioner
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

Re: Special Hearing Petition
416 York Road
LVT Dermagrafix
Item No. 98

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As a concerned resident of Towson, I encourage you to deny the request of LVT Dermafix.

Very truly yours,

Patricia C. Dolan

531 Sussex Rd.

Towson, Md. 21286

Patricia C. Dolan

531 Sussex Rd.

Towson Md. 21286

October 27, 1995

Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
Zoning Commissioner
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

Re: Special Hearing Petition
416 York Road
LVT Dermagrafix
Item No. 98

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Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
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As a concerned resident of Towson, I encourage you to deny the request of LVT Dermagrafix.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "C. F. Simon".

October 27, 1995

Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
Zoning Commissioner
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

Re: Special Hearing Petition
416 York Road
LVT DermaGrafix
Item No. 98

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Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
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As a concerned resident of Towson, I encourage you to deny the request of LVT Dermagrafix.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Edward K. M.", is written over a large, loopy circular flourish.

October 27, 1995

Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
Zoning Commissioner
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

Re: Special Hearing Petition
416 York Road
LVT Dermagrafix
Item No. 98

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As a concerned resident of Towson, I encourage you to deny the request of LVT Dermagrafix.

Very truly yours,

Katherine A. Koch

October 27, 1995

Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
Zoning Commissioner
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

Re: Special Hearing Petition
416 York Road
LVT Dermagrafix
Item No. 98

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Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
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As a concerned resident of Towson, I encourage you to deny the request of LVT Dermagrafix.

Very truly yours,

Theresa M. Murphy
604 Sussex Rd.
Towson, Md. 21286
Wiltondale

October 27, 1995

Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
Zoning Commissioner
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

Re: Special Hearing Petition
416 York Road
LVT Dermagrafix
Item No. 98

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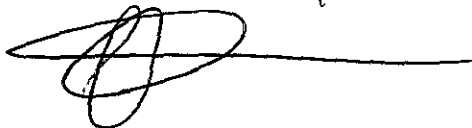
Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
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As a concerned resident of Towson, I encourage you to deny the request of LVT Dermagrafix.

Very truly yours,

Martha DeNardi


*603 Sussex Rd
Towson MD 21286*

October 27, 1995

Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
Zoning Commissioner
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

Re: Special Hearing Petition
416 York Road
LVT DermaGrafix
Item No. 98

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Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
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As a concerned resident of Towson, I encourage you to deny the request of LVT Dermagrafix.

Very truly yours,

Patricia A. Coan
Michael J. Coan

October 27, 1995

Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
Zoning Commissioner
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

Re: Special Hearing Petition
416 York Road
LVT Dermagrafix
Item No. 98

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Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
October , 1995
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As a concerned resident of Towson, I encourage you to deny the request of LVT Dermagrafix.

Very truly yours,

Bill Rowanski

October 27, 1995

Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
Zoning Commissioner
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

Re: Special Hearing Petition
416 York Road
LVT Dermagrafix
Item No. 98

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Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
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As a concerned resident of Towson, I encourage you to deny the request of LVT DermaGrafix.

Very truly yours,

Victoria E. Smith

Stephen Smith

October 27, 1995

Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
Zoning Commissioner
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

Re: Special Hearing Petition
416 York Road
LVT Dermagrafix
Item No. 98

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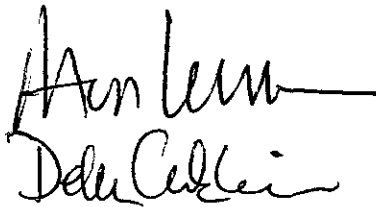
Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
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As a concerned resident of Towson, I encourage you to deny the request of LVT Dermagrafix.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David Levine", with a horizontal line extending from the end of the signature.

DAVID LEVINE
525 YARMOUTH ROAD
TOWSON, MARYLAND 21204

October 27, 1995

Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
Zoning Commissioner
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

Re: Special Hearing Petition
416 York Road
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Item No. 98

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The proposed location is on York Road in the heart of the central Towson area and within the boundaries of the adopted Towson Community Plan (adopted by the County Council on February 3, 1992). The location is also in the heart of Towson's Revitalization Area.

It is clear to me that the State and County have invested and will invest great sums of money to enhance the York Road corridor. The express intention of that investment is to encourage "quality" land use development which will increase the area's tax base and encourage future private capital investment.

Although the planned tattoo parlor is by no means the last nail in Towson's coffin, surely it is not a commercial use envisioned by economic development experts which will encourage quality commercial growth. It is also not a use which will promote the "health, security, ...orderly development and other aspects of the general welfare of the community" as required in B.C.Z.R. §100.1.

You, as Zoning Commissioner, are empowered with the authority to interpret the zoning regulations. Since a tattoo parlor is not a permitted use in the BMCT zone, (B.C.Z.R. §230 et. seq.) the applicant argues that the planned use is functionally equivalent to a barber or beauty shop. I disagree;

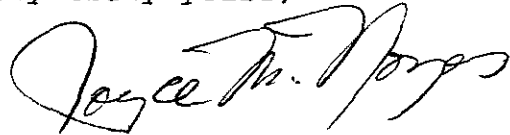
Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
October , 1995
Page Two

while a barber shop or beauty salon has its main focus cutting and setting hair (a recurring need of the entire population) a tattoo parlor has as its main focus the permanent coloring of a person's skin. A tattoo does not fit any of the permitted uses in the Regulations and must be denied.

In short, this application affords the Zoning Commissioner the opportunity to deny a non-main stream business and thereby benefit overall community health and planned commercial development consistent with the intent of the zoning laws.

As a concerned resident of Towson, I encourage you to deny the request of LVT Dermagrafix.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Lawrence E. Schmidt".

96-5968

Law Offices
MICHAEL P. TANCZYN, P.A.

Suite 106, 606 Baltimore Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204
(410) 296-8823 - (410) 296-8824
Fax: (410) 296-8827
Computer Fax: (410) 296-2848

11/20/96
JF

November 20, 1996

Mr. Arnold Jablon
Attention of June
Permits & Development Management
111 West Chesapeake Avenue
Towson, MD 21204

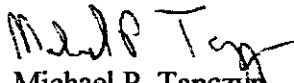
Re: Case No. 96-107-SPH (Item 98)
416 York Road, 2nd Floor

Dear Mr. Jablon:

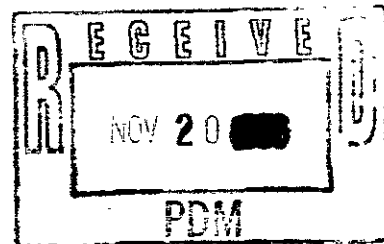
On behalf of my client, the Petitioner, I request the return of the exhibits which June and I found in the file this morning. I would appreciate it if this could be given me upon tender of this letter.

Thank you very much for your consideration of this request.

Very truly yours,


Michael P. Tanczyn

MPT/ed

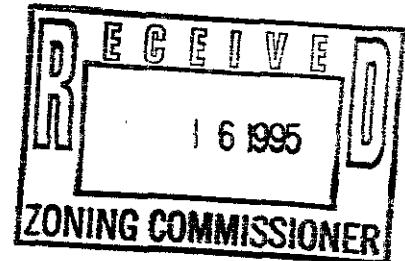




23 West Chesapeake Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204
(410) 825-1144
FAX: 832-5863

The Honorable Lawrence Schmidt
Zoning Commissioner, Baltimore County
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, MD 21204

RE: ZONING VARIANCE REQUEST - LVT DERMAGRAFIX
CASE NO. 96-107-SPH



Dear Mr. Schmidt:

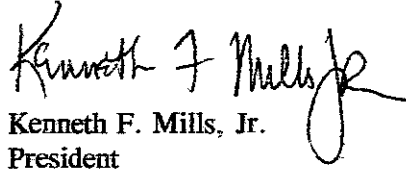
Thank you for the opportunity to submit this letter in response to Mr. Myers' application to operate a tattoo parlor at 416 York Road in Towson.

The Towson Business Association, a 280 member organization representing businesses and professionals that work and live in the Towson area voted at its September Board Meeting to oppose the establishment of Mr. Myers' business, or any tattoo parlors, within the Towson business district. The Board members oppose the proposed business on the grounds that the business is not consistent in character with the desired mix of businesses that has been discussed in the Towson Community Plan, and more importantly, because the business is not a permitted use as defined by the Baltimore County Zoning Regulations. Though Mr. Myers and his attorney tried to establish the facts that his business would be similar in nature to other businesses found in Towson, we feel they failed to establish any basis supporting their contention that a tattoo parlor, their primary business, should be permitted to operate in Towson.

We would be happy to discuss the matter further with you if you desire. We feel public input is important for you to consider in your decision and hope that you are able to fully understand our membership's and the greater Towson community's concern that this use not be allowed.

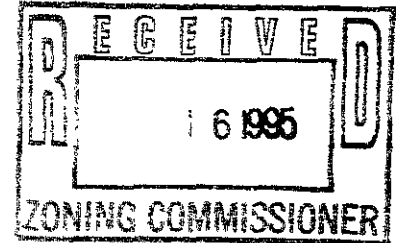
Sincerely,

TOWSON BUSINESS ASSOCIATION


Kenneth F. Mills, Jr.
President

cc: Susan E. DiLonardo
Michael P. Tanczyn, Esquire
KFM/sm
schmidt.ltr

505 Worcester Road
Towson, Maryland 21286
November 14, 1995



Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
Zoning Commissioner
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

Re: Special Hearing Petition
416 York Road
LTV Dermagrafix
Item No. 98

Dear Commissioner Schmidt:

I am writing to express my opposition to the above referenced petition. Certainly a tattoo parlor would be an undesirable addition to the Towson community, and if there is any legal basis upon which to deny the petition I would urge you to do so. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Kathleen Flynn Russell

521 Yarmouth Road
Towson, Maryland 21286
October 30, 1995

VIA HAND DELIVERY

Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
Zoning Commissioner
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

Re: Special Hearing Petition
416 York Road
LVT Dermafix
Item No. 98

Dear Mr. Schmidt:

This letter concerns my opposition to the special hearing request to permit a tattoo parlor to be located on the second floor of 416 York Road.

The proposed location is on York Road in the heart of the central Towson area and within the boundaries of the Towson Community Plan (adopted by the County Council on February 3, 1992). The location is also in the heart of Towson's Revitalization Area.

The State and County have invested and will invest great sums of money to enhance the York Road corridor. The clear intention of that investment is to encourage "quality" land use development which will increase the area's tax base and encourage future private capital investment.

Although the planned tattoo parlor is by no means the last nail in Towson's coffin, surely it is not a commercial use envisioned by economic development experts which will encourage quality commercial growth. It is also not a use which will promote the "health, security, ...orderly development and other aspects of the general welfare of the community" as required in B.C.Z.R. §100.1.

You, as Zoning Commissioner, are empowered with the authority to interpret the zoning regulations. Since a tattoo parlor is not a permitted use in the BMCT zone, (B.C.Z.R. §230 et. seq.) the applicant argues that the planned use is functionally equivalent to a barber or beauty shop. I disagree; while a barber shop or beauty salon has its main focus cutting and setting hair (a recurring need of the entire population) a tattoo parlor has as its main focus the permanent coloring of a

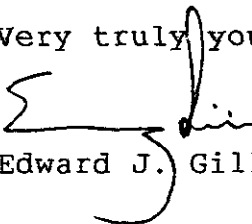
Lawrence E. Schmidt, Esquire
October 30, 1995
Page Two

person's skin (surely not a recurring need). A tattoo parlor does not fit any of the permitted uses in the Regulations and must be denied.

In short, this application affords the Zoning Commissioner the opportunity to deny a non-main stream business and thereby benefit overall community health and planned commercial development consistent with the intent of the zoning laws.

As a concerned resident of Towson, I encourage you to deny the request of LVT Dermafix.

Very truly yours,

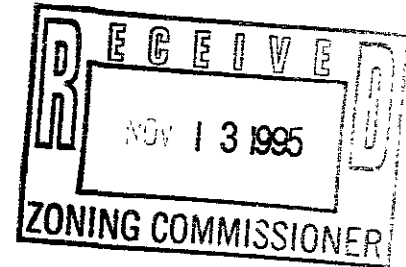


Edward J. Gilliss

EJG:dlf
6647e/86

Towson, Maryland
November 6, 1995

Re: Tattoo Parlor
400 York Road



Zoning Commissioner of Baltimore County
Towson, Maryland 21286

Dear Commissioner:

We oppose the tattoo parlor in the 400 block of York Road for the following reasons:

A. Such business will attract to the area drunks and prostitutes who traditionally patronize this establishment. Do we, as citizens of the county, want to promote the 400 block of York Road, one block from the seat of government, into an "East Baltimore Street block?"

B. In an unregulated business such as a tattoo parlor there is no safeguard or proof that absolute "sterile conditions" can be maintained on the second floor of 400 York Road. Furthermore, the disposal of needles and other contaminated materials will be unregulated and thereby create a health hazard in the area (refer OSHA regulations).

C. There can be no doubt in our minds that the presence of a tattoo business will attract more undesirable businesses such as pornographic stores, peep shows, etc.

We certainly do not want this image in the county seat of Baltimore County.

Nov. 10, 1995

Yours truly,

Beulah Georges
Constant J. Georges
Beulah G. Georges
Constant J. Georges

Martin A. Reisinger
501 Yarmouth Road
Towson, Maryland 21286-7836

Zoning Commissioner, Lawrence Schmidt
Old Courthouse
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204

Mr. Schmidt:

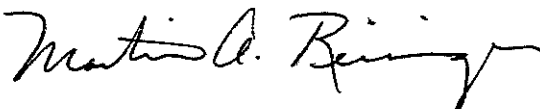
I am writing you to express my opinion regarding case 96-107SPH (ITEM 98). I am concerned that Towson would be harmed by allowing a tattoo parlor in Towson such as this "LVT Dermagrafix." Please do not allow this business to be conducted in Towson. This may become an attraction for youth who will assemble here and be influenced to do something they might later regret doing. Their health could possibly be affected negatively.

Businesses need to be brought into Towson which are wholesome and which positively complement other businesses in the area. Apparently this is a business that is unregulated, but it is clearly not a positive addition to the business community. I wish there were some way that the video game parlors / pool halls and the erotic lingerie store could be banished. What is Towson becoming?

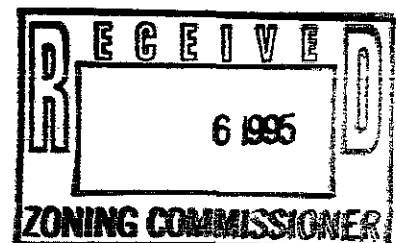
Furthermore, remember that people who shop and visit Towson now will begin to go elsewhere if the area is perceived as unsafe, unattractive, and unsavory. Perhaps it is a "pollyanna" view, but I'd like to see Towson become more of a pedestrian type town center with attractive storefronts and places where I'd feel comfortable walking with my three year old daughter.

Consider the negative implications of this business and prevent it from opening within the Towson area. Let's put an end to the downward spiral that seems to be happening in Towson, especially in that block. Thank you for your thoughtful consideration.

Sincerely,



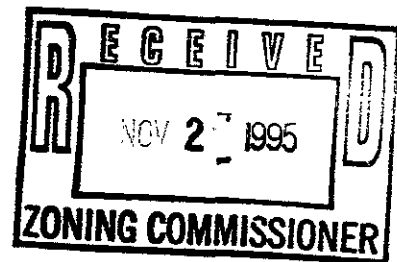
Martin A. Reisinger



619 Coventry Place
Towson, MD 21286
October 28, 1995

Mr. Lawrence Schmidt
Zoning Commissioner, Old Courthouse
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, MD 21204

Re: Case No. 96-107SPH (Item 98)



Dear Mr. Schmidt:

As a 40 year resident of Wiltondale, I should like to strongly object to a tattoo parlor on York in Towson. As a physician concerned with needle transmission of Hepatitis and AIDS, I disapprove of such a "business" in Towson.

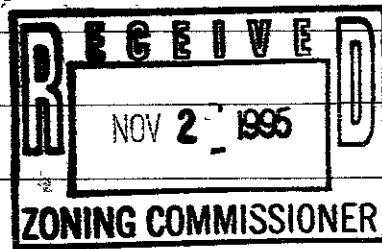
Establishment of this type of business in my community is not welcomed. I urge that you not allow this to occur.

Very truly yours,

R. Donald Eney
R. Donald Eney, M.D.

Oct. 30, 1995

Young Commissioner Lawrence Schmidt
Old Courthouse
400 Washington Av
Towson, Md 21204



Mrs Schmidt

I am writing to oppose the proposal to permit a tattoo parlor in central Towson. The enterprise, "LOT Dermagraphics" seems inappropriate for this family & college area. As a Wiltondale/Towson homeowner I believe the business will only add to the seaminess of that particular block and the demise of what could be a thriving downtown area.

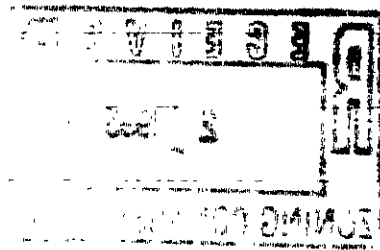
Central Towson is supported by family neighborhoods like Wiltondale, Stoneleigh, W. Towson etc and could be an attractive place to shop if the real estate is used wisely. A tattoo parlor is not a wise investment in our downtown. This real estate could be used for so many other appropriate businesses. Please Do Not allow the tattoo parlor.

Thank you

Patricia A. Coan

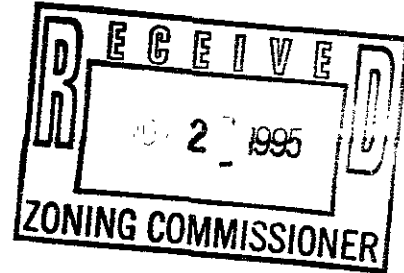
Homeowner + mother

509 Worcester Rd
Towson, Md 21286



620 Hastings Road
Towson, MD 21286
296-4593
October 30, 1995

Lawrence Schmidt, Zoning Commissioner
Old Court House
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, MD 21204



Dear Mr. Schmidt:

I refer to case 96-107SPH (ITEM 98). Please do not allow a tattoo parlor to come into Towson. Quite frankly I am ashamed of downtown Towson and will not allow my children to go there, especially on Friday and Saturday nights. The pool halls, erotic underwear store and several empty stores, including the old Hutzler's building, all give an air of seaminess to a once attractive business district. A tattoo parlor will only contribute to this tawdry atmosphere.

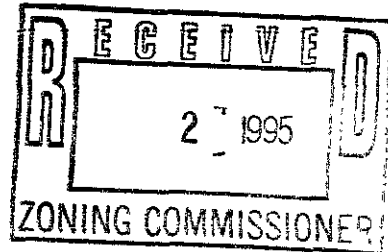
Thank you for your attention to my letter. I am counting on you to vote against the proposed tattoo parlor.

Sincerely,

Marijane Stokes
Marijane Stokes

October 29, 1995

Lawrence Schmidt
Zoning Commissioner
Old Courthouse
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, MD 21204



Case #96-107SPH (ITEM 98)

Dear Mr. Schmidt:

I want to let you know that I do not favor having a tattoo parlor in central Towson. This is the wrong kind of business to bring into this community and would represent a further deterioration of the downtown Towson area. Please think of the community especially impressionable teenagers before allowing a tattoo parlor to be established. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Jim Kirschner

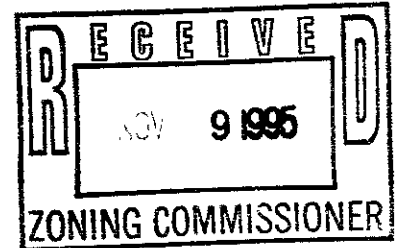
The Penthouse

Condominium

28 W. Allegheny Ave. Towson, Maryland 21204, 410-821-6700

November 9, 1995

Mr. Lawrence Schmidt
Baltimore County Zoning Commissioner
Towson Court House Suite 112
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, Md. # 21204



SUBJECT: ZONING - "TATTOO PARLOR"

Dear Mr. Schmidt:

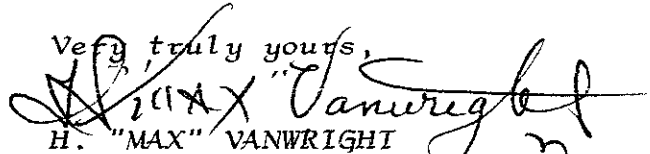
As a community representing TWO HUNDRED ELEVEN (211) families, it is very important that we go on record to the fact that we totally OBJECT to a change in the zoning of properties on York Road and in Towson for the purpose or use of a "Tattoo Parlor".

This of great concern to our community, which is located in the center of Towson, because of the element generally associated with this type of activity and others that follow! We choose this location for its security, conveniences-shopping, entertainment, churches and to stroll leisurely in Towson to the Park area and the Court Plaza.

We sincerely hope that you will give this matter your indepth consideration!

Thank you and with kindest regards,

I am

Very truly yours,

H. "MAX" VANWRIGHT
COUNCIL OF UNIT OWNERS
VICE-PRESIDENT

HMV:m



Artist: Frank Ball

Photo: Markus Giff

Collector's Issue, Number 5

A Gallery of Living Art from the Editors of TATTOO Magazine

Mail Mezzanine

Response from museum-goers

4

Artist Gallery One

The sorcery of Juli Moon

6



Exhibit Hall A

A tribute to pop art

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Exhibit Hall B

Mythical characters

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Underwater wonders

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Fine flash for the flesh

70



Artist Gallery Three

The synergy of Vinnie Myers

82



Tattoo Artist Directory

A listing of ink artisans

90



Future Ink

Coming attractions

95

Photo contributions welcomed. Each photo must include artist, collector and photographer's name and address. *Tattoo Flash* Magazine cannot be responsible for material or damage to same in mail. No holding fees will be paid without prior written permission. Send to: *Tattoo Flash*, PO Box 3000, Agoura Hills, CA 91376-3000. Fax 818-889-1252. Printed in the USA.

*Unless otherwise specified, all color photography by Billy Finley.
Cover model photo by Marcus Markus Giff, tattoos by Fred Tait.
Background tattoos: Louis Farnesi collector James Jung photo: Billy Finley*



Guest Artist:

Little Vinnie & Cathlyn Marie

"Synergy"

*F*usion. To be successful it has to be more than just the welding together of different images and styles [juxtaposing art from different times and places into one piece can lead to an exciting new form, or a mixed-up jumble which jars the eye instead of pleasing it.

The images have to flow, melting into each other effortlessly. They have to work together as a meaningful whole, with balance and symmetry. Not an easy task, even for an artist who is competent in compositional skills.

Little Vinnie's tattooing is an example of fusion at its best. He borrowed concepts from his artist grandmother, who taught him the power of a strong line and a curved, flowing image. Visual styles from pop culture also influence his work. Notice the smooth, rounded Art Deco lines from the 1920's, intermingled with the bold, colorful cartoon imagery of the 1990's.

Little Vinnie's tattoos are cutting-edge, but his philosophy is old school.

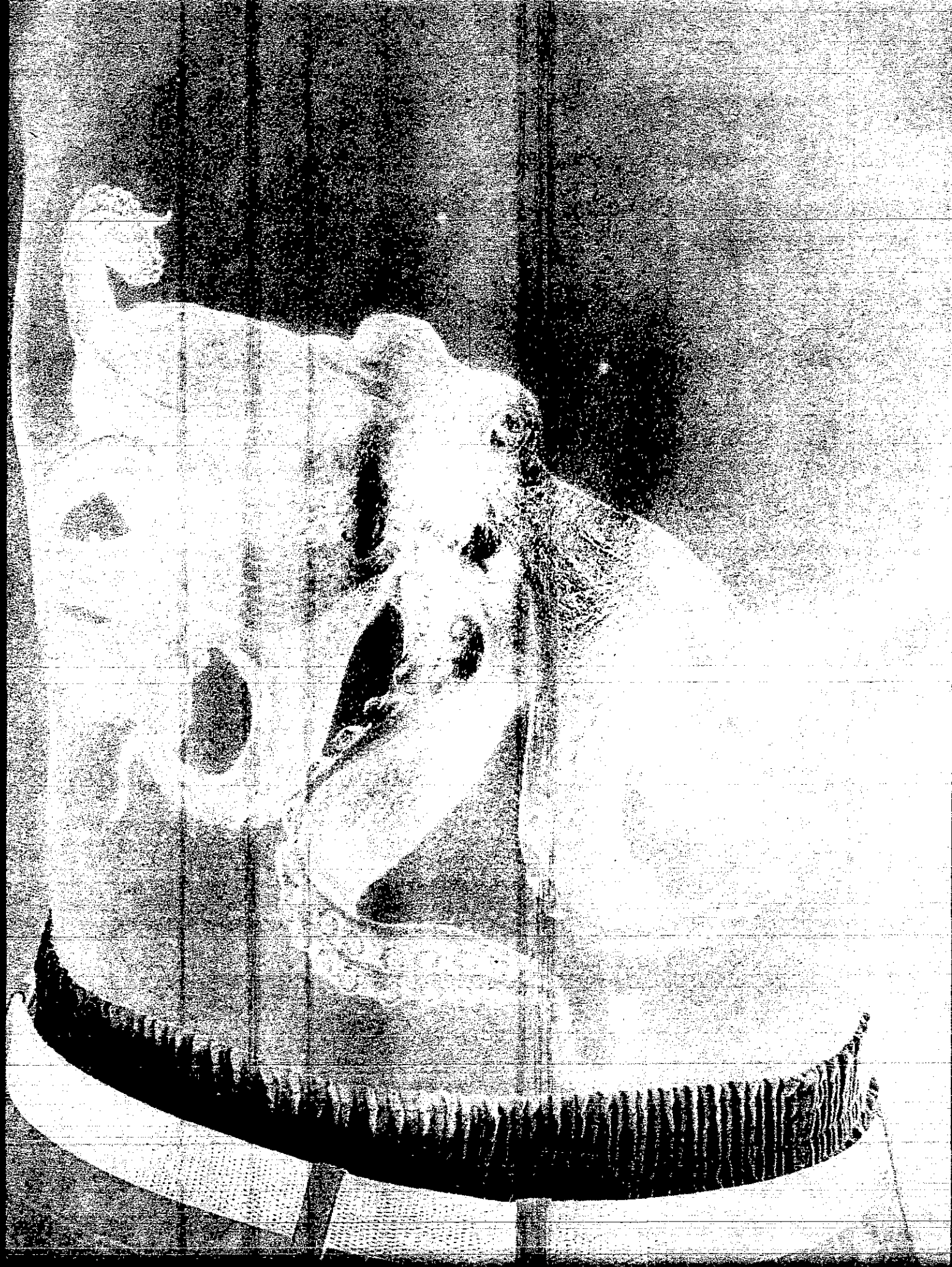
Add to that mix his reputation for being incredibly helpful and patient with clients, and you have yet another fusion—a tattooist who combines the best of all the tattoo worlds.

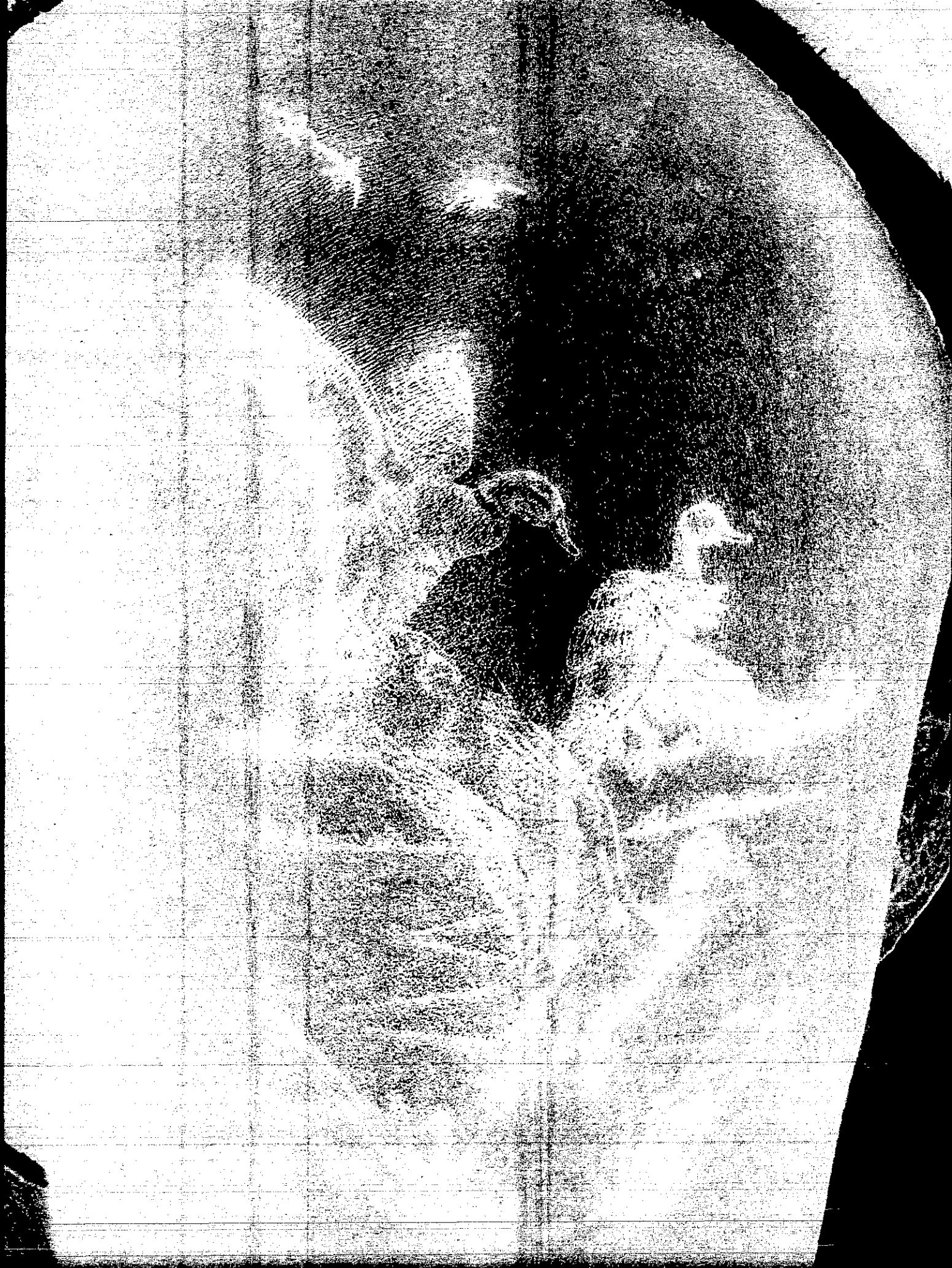
Little Vinnie's studio, aptly named "Little Vinnie's Tattoos", is located at 29 East Main Street, Westminster, Maryland. He works by appointment only. The phone number is 110-876-1638.

*The images have to flow,
melting into each other effortlessly.*

*They have to work together as a meaningful whole,
with balance and symmetry.*









TATTOO FLASH

Special Collector's Issue, Number 5

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elcome to this gallery of living art honoring the world of tattooing. This very special issue is dedicated to our readers the world over who have shared their art with us.

Tattoo Flash is proud to present our first "Reader's Choice" issue. Here you will find tattoos and flash art that have been sent in by readers and skin ink artists for your enjoyment. We will also present a "Reader's Choice" of featured artists that have been requested by you... the reader.

A survey of Tattoo Flash reader's letters revealed a wish list of tattoo artists that you would like to see featured and we are pleased to bring you the "Reader's Choice" of the top three artists requested. In Artist Gallery One, you'll find the tattoo magic of Juli Moon. Our Featured Artist in Gallery Two is none other than Mr. Gary Aitchison. Gallery Three brings you the exciting work of Yinnie Myers. Take your time in these special galleries and enjoy.

Experience our Exhibit Hall A, this month dedicated to a "Reader's Choice" of Pop Art images. Witness a tribute to Mythical Creatures from many lands and times in Exhibit Hall B. Exhibit Hall C takes you beneath the waves for tattoos that exemplify Underwater Wonders. Again, most of these images have come to us from our readers to share with you. You'll also be able to pick quality flash art for your next tat from our Flash Gallery of reader's artwork. Finally, after wandering through this "In The Skin" wish book, find just the right artist for yourself in our Tattoo Directory.

As always, Tattoo Flash honors the men and women who offer their skin as a living canvas. This one is for you with our thanks.

—The Curator

TATTOO FLASH (ISSN 1078-1184) Number 5, October 1994 is published bi-monthly by Paisano Publications, Inc., with corporate offices at 38719 Dorothy Dr., Agoura Hills, CA 91301, 818-889-8740. Second Class postage pending at Agoura Hills, CA 91301 and additional mailing offices. Reprinting in whole or in part is forbidden unless written permission is granted by the publisher. Copyright ©1994 by Paisano.

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Living Flash "In The Skin"

From **TATTOO** Magazine

Number 5
Collector's
Edition

FLASHTM



Underwater Wonders

All Art • All Color • No Ads
See Back Cover



Little Vinnie has been in love with the art of tattooing since he was a young lad. Finally, shortly after he turned 18, his time had finally come. He and his brother went off to a shop outside a Maryland army base and both got a shamrock tattoo. That tat has since become a family tradition, and most of the Little Vinnie clan now bear that same lucky mark. Vinnie credits that shamrock with sparking and igniting his tattoo career. He also hopes it's the start of a full body suit.

Growing up in the Maryland area, Little Vinnie had a true admiration for the fine work of Tom Beasley and Juli Moon. He knew that if he'd ever succeed in the tattoo biz, he'd have to emulate their high standards and professionalism. Vinnie also credits Eric and Deborah Inksmith for getting him started right and says he'll be forever indebted to them for all the help they gave him.

Little Vinnie also says that he'd never be tattooing had it not been for his brother constantly pushing him, supporting him emotionally and financially, and even lining up his first client for him. He remembers that first tattoo well, a flaming skull, a design that Vinnie felt was a bit of a stretch for him. But once the ink was wiped off for the last time he realized that it "hadn't turned out so badly - considering!"

Vinnie admits to having little in the way of formal tattoo training. But he has had a constant exposure to art. All five of his brothers and sisters have art ability and work in one medium or another. His grandmother studied in Europe, where she earned a fine arts degree. Obviously this artistic lineage explains his remarkable success in the tattoo business. He's only been tattooing for three years.

Vinnie opened his studio in 1991 and works with Dave Waugh and Matt Presti. They feed off each others ideas and techniques, making each day a learning experience.

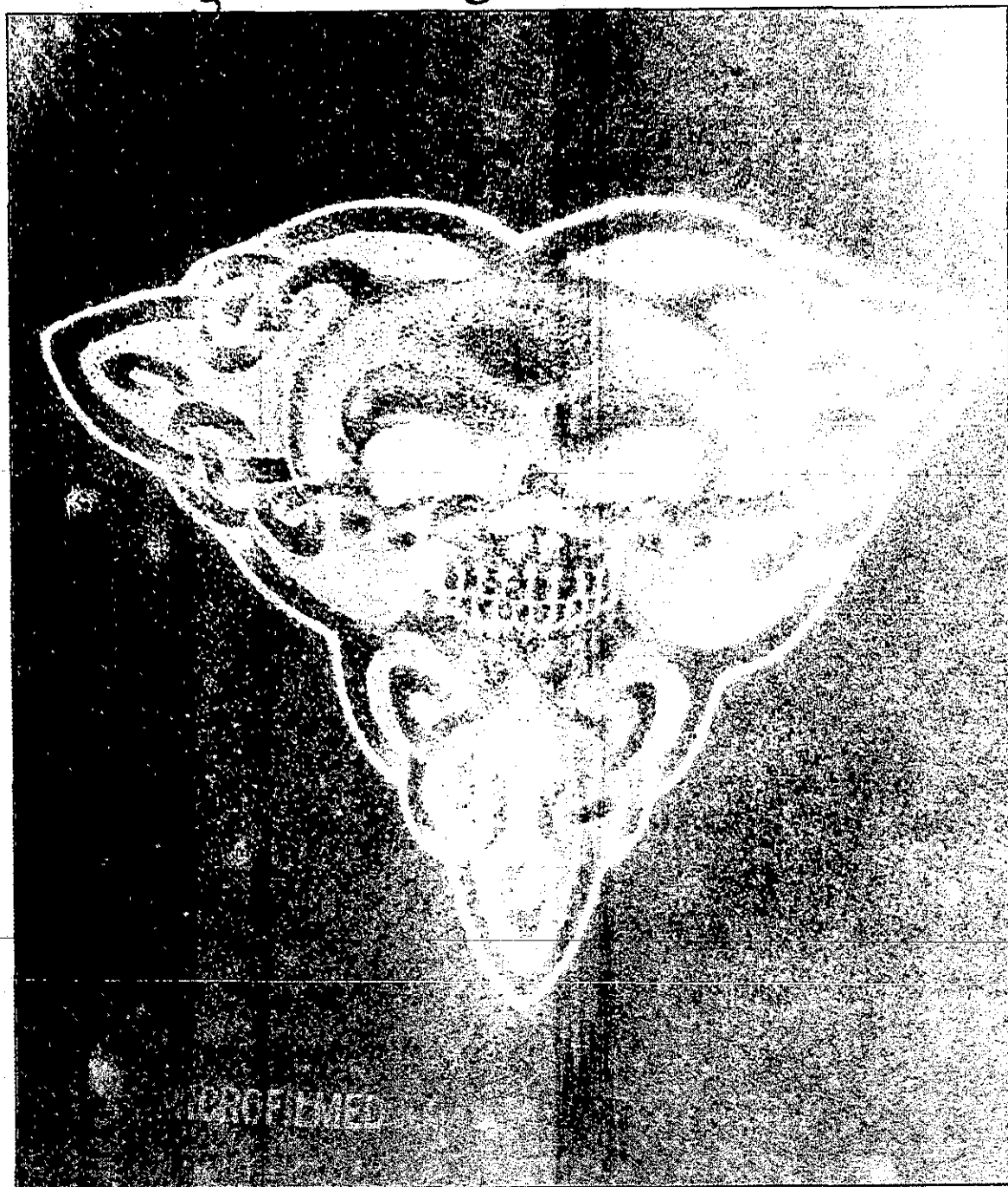
Vinnie does mostly custom work but still enjoys doing the occasional piece off the wall, which he'll embellish with his own tricks and licks. He likes to reflect a positive image of the business, so his customers leave more knowledgeable about tattooing than they were when they entered his studio.

Vinnie strives for excellence, and always aims to consistently ink ultra clean tattoos. We're sure to see a lot more of his work in the future. I feel his bottle of ink has just now been uncorked.

You can reach Vinnie at Little Vinnie Tattoos, 29 E. Main Street, West Minster, MD 21157, or call 410-876-4638



First you Get a
ShAMROCK



Tattoos By Little Vinnie

— BY THE MAD TATTER —



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TATTOO
ART

INTERNATIONAL TATTOOTM ART

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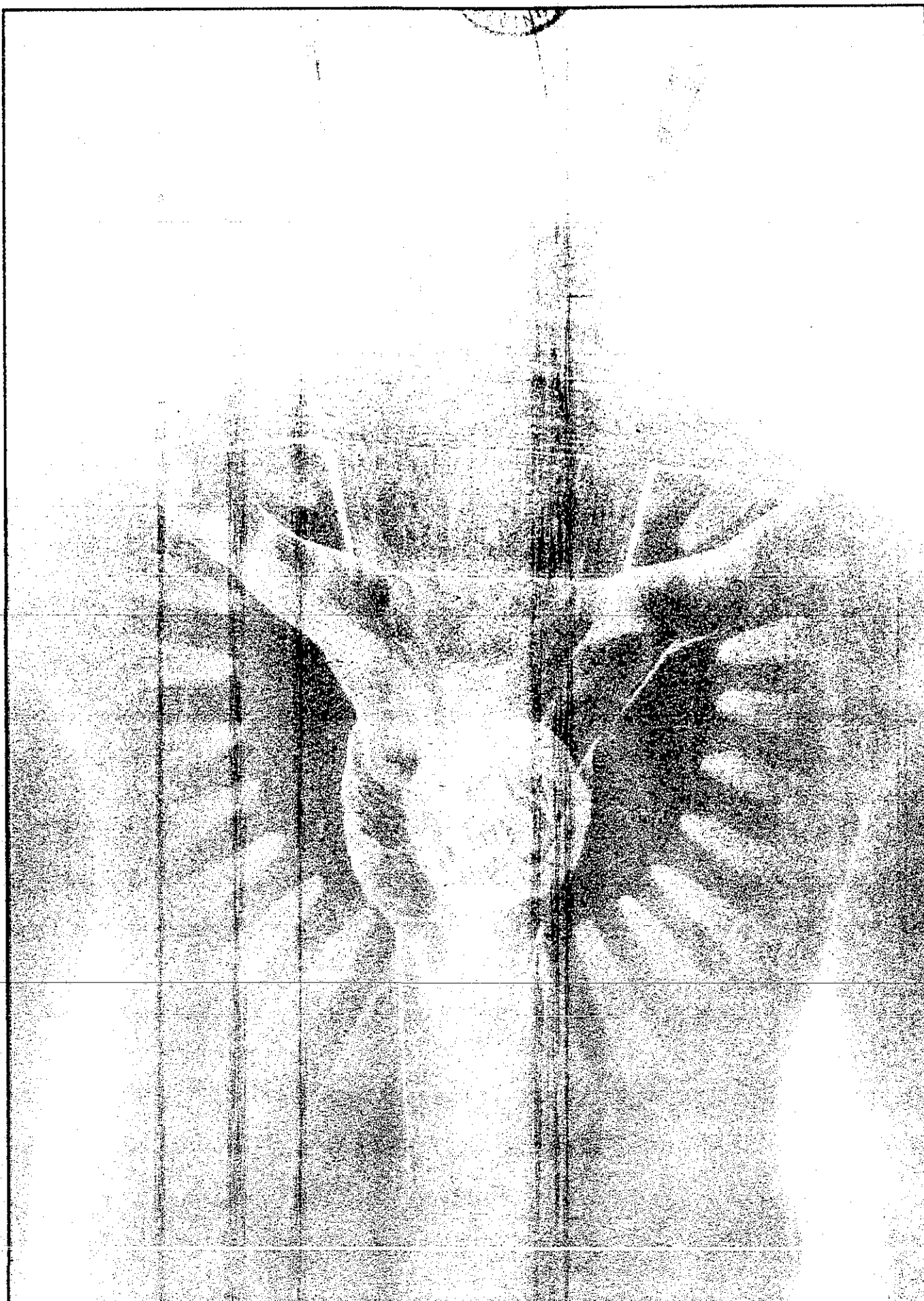
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0 71896 46302 1



LITTLE VINNIE MYERS, LITTLE VINNIE'S TATTOO, WESTMINSTER, MD

TATTOOS, TATTOOING AND AIDS

In a little over a decade, the disease defined as the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), or Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) has progressed throughout the United States and the rest of the world with alarming rapidity, and it continues to spread essentially unchecked. Most recently, AIDS has appeared in many Asiatic and Latin American Third World countries, where it will spread in the next few years to decimate populations in a manner similar to the immense depopulation of Central Africa. Conservative estimates place somewhere between two and three million people in the United States as being HIV positive. Thus, it is no wonder that any process or procedure that includes the potential for blood or body fluid exposure, whether medical or not, has come under great scrutiny for the possibility that AIDS might be transmitted unknowingly. Tattooing is no exception to this recent trend, and increasing media, health department, and public attention is being focused upon this ancient art as a possible way in which AIDS might be spread.

Based upon current scientific understanding, the AIDS virus comes from the family termed retroviruses, from the way in which the virus takes over the genetic machinery of the individual cell in order to make more virus particles. The specific origin of the AIDS virus is not known, although many theories exist. The AIDS virus is unlike any other human viral diseases, in this sense: In most diseases, the body makes complex proteins named antibodies that protect against infection by identifying the infectious agent (whether virus or bacteria) and attaching to it, killing it. However, a human with the antibody against AIDS is not protected against the infection, because for reasons unknown, the antibody against AIDS is a sign that the person carries the virus in their system and is potentially infective to others. This is the fundamental reason why there is not yet a vaccination against HIV; vaccines stimulate antibody formation, which is protective in most other diseases, but not in AIDS. Thus, the HIV infected person gradually experiences deterioration of their immune system, rendering them susceptible to many unusual infections that the normal, healthy person is protected against by their own intrinsic immunity. Unfortunately, HIV may incubate silently for even eight or more years before the immune system begins to fail, but the virus may be transmitted from one person to another during this entire time.

HIV transmission is entirely dependent on blood or body fluid from an infected individual entering the blood stream of another person. Thus, the classic and usual transmission routes include sharing of intravenous needles by drug addicts, blood transfusion, and sex with an infected partner. Although unprotected heterosexual intercourse (that is, without a condom) carries a risk, this risk is magnified incredibly when there are multiple partners, when open lesions (such as syphilitic sores) are on the genitals, or when anal intercourse is undertaken (because the thin mucus membrane that lines the rectum is easily damaged). Condoms will certainly

As the tattooist has no idea whether their next customer is an HIV carrier or not, it is prudent that elementary precautions be observed in all cases. Rubber gloves must be worn at all times when tattooing and cleaning up, to keep blood off of the skin, where microscopic skin breaks could provide exposure. The artist should be especially careful not to accidentally stick him or herself with the tattoo needle, although the risk effectively approaches zero. All work surfaces should be cleaned between tattoos, including ink bottles, lights, counters, tables, and other nonautoclavable items. Plastic squeeze aerosol spray bottles should be covered with disposable plastic bags, except for the spray nozzle. Needle bars and tubes should be autoclaved; many artists now use single-service needles, which are completely safe and provide great peace of mind to their customers.

What chemicals that kill HIV (and also hepatitis B) can be used to clean surfaces? Household bleach (sodium hypochlorite) diluted 10 parts water to 1 part bleach is very effective, although bleach can be quite corrosive to some metal surfaces. Rubbing alcohol of at least 70% concentration is also effective. Currently, a wide variety of pleasant smelling, very effective and non-corrosive chemical disinfectants (many of which are glutaraldehyde based) are available through medical supply houses, and their effectiveness in killing these viruses is usually wellknown by the salespeople. Before you buy a product for use in cleaning your shop and work stations, inquire about the specific effectiveness against HIV and hepatitis viruses.

The most effective way in which to fight AIDS paranoia is through education, and tattooing is no exception. As a professional artist, the tattooist should be aware of the facts of HIV transmission, and adopt work habits that protect themselves and their customers from the possibility of ANY disease transmission, not only AIDS. In this way, the real problems surrounding HIV infection in our communities may be addressed intelligently, and the disinformation, lies and innuendo that erroneously link tattooing to AIDS transmission be finally laid to rest.

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COMMUNICABLE DISEASES AND TATTOOING

By Dr. Kris Sperry

[This is the first of a two-part essay, which is meant to elaborate upon the information I included in my lecture at the National Tattoo Association Convention at the Meadowlands in New Jersey in April 1992. The next part will address the facts, fallacies and questions surrounding AIDS, and how these two diseases relate to tattoos and tattooing.]

Hepatitis B is caused by a virus, and has been recognized as an illness for over a century, although the virus has only been identified specifically and characterized biochemically since after the Second World War. The complete (and infective) virus is composed of a core particle of genetic material, and a proteinaceous envelope. Hepatitis B is a major world-wide health problem, especially in underdeveloped countries where sanitation and health practices are exceedingly poor. It is estimated that there may be as many as 170 million Hepatitis B carriers in the world, mostly concentrated in India, Asia, Africa and other Third World countries, and in some areas, about 25% of the population are active carriers of the infection (which means that they may transmit the disease to others).

Classically, Hepatitis B is transmitted to others by contamination with blood or blood products, which enter the body through open wounds, mucous membranes (such as the eye or mouth), blood transfusions, surgical procedures, accidental poking with a needle contaminated by Hepatitis B-infected blood, intravenous drug abuse, and of course, tattooing with needles that have not been sterilized between customers. However, looking at all cases in the world, far and away the most common method by which the virus is transmitted from one individual to another is through sexual intercourse, and from the mother to the unborn infant through the placenta. This also accounts for many of the Hepatitis B cases in the United States. Hepatitis B is not transmitted through contaminated food, raw shellfish or sewage contamination of drinking water (like Hepatitis A), nor by coughing, sneezing, or other respiratory routes. Currently Hepatitis B accounts for about 10% of the transfusion-related hepatitis cases, even though rigorous testing methods are used. There are somewhere around 300,000 new cases of HB per year in the US, with about 5000 HB-related deaths.

Hepatitis B (hereafter called HB) undergoes an incubation period after a non-immune person is exposed, which varies from about 55 to 110 days, during which the person exhibits no symptoms. The infected person may develop the classic icteric form, which means that they become quite ill and turn yellow, or the nonicteric or subclinical form, which may exhibit only symptoms of a mild, flu-like illness, or even no symptoms at all. People with the subclinical form do not turn yellow. This is important, for two reasons. First, the smaller the amount of infected material which enters the body, the more probable that the clinical form will develop, rather than the icteric form. Second, persons who experience the subclinical HB form have a greater likelihood of becoming chronic carriers of the HB virus, rather than clearing the infection completely from their body, as is more probable in people who go through the icteric form. Chronic carriers remain able to infect other people.

Since, this story came my way via National
I'm not sure if you're a member or not.
But if you're not, here it is, also I'm
sending this Bullshit Dear Abby article along.

Currently, about 1% of the US population are chronic carriers of the HB virus, but this percentage is increased to 20% to 25% in intravenous drug users and prostitutes. Chronic carriers are usually without symptoms, and may not even know that they harbor the disease if they experienced the subclinical infection. About 5% of people who have HB will go on and develop chronic hepatitis, which may either be chronic persistent hepatitis (which causes a persistent elevation of the liver enzymes in the blood, but is not serious), or chronic active hepatitis, which is quite serious, and will inevitably lead to cirrhosis of the liver and a shortened life. This is probably the real danger of HB, as it can lead to chronic illness and death from liver failure.

How is HB detected through testing? When a person has HB, their body will manufacture antibody to the protein envelope of the virus: this antibody is called HBSAb, for Hepatitis B Surface Antibody. This is the same antibody that is made by the immune system when an individual undergoes the HB immunization series. However, the completely recovered patient will also manufacture antibody to the viral core, and this is termed the HBcAb: this is only present in those who have had the infection, and not in immunized individuals. Thus, a patient with both HBSAb and HBcAb in their blood had the infection once, perhaps even years ago, but is recovered and is noninfectious to others. However, carriers of the virus will have both of these antibodies, as well as the actual virus protein coat detectable in their blood; this protein coat or antigen is called the HBSAg, or Hepatitis B Surface Antigen. The presence of this actual viral antigen signals that live, complete virus particles are also present, and this person is a carrier. A complete blood test panel consists of looking for HBSAb, HBcAb, and HBSAg; however, the person is a carrier only if the HBSAg is found.

The immunization which protects against HB has been available for a little over a decade, and is quite safe and very effective. The original vaccine was developed from the serum of people who had had HB; however, although this sounds dangerous, this material is treated with chemicals and processes that will kill virtually everything, including the AIDS virus. In the late 1980's a "synthetic" vaccine was developed from bioengineered yeast cells, and this is called the Recombivax. Both the Recombivax and the original vaccine are equally effective, and cost about the same. The vaccine is given in three separate shots, at 0, 1, and 6 month intervals, and should be injected in the gluteus muscle (rear end). It is not necessary to be tested to see if one has had HB prior to getting the vaccine series; statistically, unless one has either had some form of hepatitis in the past or is in one of the high-risk groups, it is actually cost effective to give the vaccine without prior testing. In any case, the vaccine is harmless, and will not cause any problems even if a person had unknowingly had HB in the past. Also, the only "reaction" or problem that has been associated with the vaccine has been local irritation around the injection site. Systemic reactions are not known with this vaccination. The vaccine is cheap (about \$100 or so for the series), is tax deductible if work related (as in tattooing), and I would highly recommend it for peace of mind as well as protection for any tattoo artist.

Although certainly uncommon today, HB can be transmitted through tattooing, when unsterilized or inadequately sterilized needles are used to tattoo more than one person. If a HB carrier is tattooed, even the small amount of blood that is on the needle surface (or in the crevices between

multiple-needle setups) can transmit the virus. Potentially, if an artist is a carrier and tattoos him/herself, and then tattoos a customer without sterilizing their equipment, HB may be transmitted this way; however, unless the artist is downright stupid, the likelihood of HB being transmitted through this route is essentially zero. What this actually means is this: There is absolutely NO reason why a tattoo artist who happens to be a carrier of the HB virus should be restricted or unable to tattoo others. There are absolutely no regulations in medicine, dentistry or nursing that prohibit HB carriers from working on patients in the usual way, and it has been shown that these rare individuals pose essentially no risk to the people they care for. This is logically true for tattooists, as well. In actuality, the tattoo artist is at greater risk from his or her customers, as one never knows the infectious disease background of the person who walks in the door to get some work done. Thus, it is always smart to wear rubber gloves, to protect oneself from unknown blood. Also, I would consider it an invasion of privacy if a Health Department or other similar agency required a tattoo artist to be tested for the HB carrier state (or evidence of prior infection, for that matter), as it is really irrelevant as long as the artist is using proper equipment sterilization techniques.

One last point: Several people have asked me recently about the possibility that HB could lie "dormant" within a tattoo, and be "liberated" or "reactivated" if a coverup was done over that tattoo. This is nonsense. If a person is an HB carrier, their blood will be potentially infectious no matter if a coverup or new tattoo is done. Also, the HB virus does not lay "dormant" within tissues, to be "liberated" by tattooing or any other process. There is absolutely no risk in doing a coverup of an old tattoo than would be from doing a new tattoo on the individual.

In the next installment, I will talk about AIDS. Also, in future essays I have planned, I want to address sterilization methods, potential complications that may be seen with tattoos (including pigment reactions), tattooing people who have underlying illnesses, and what happens with the actual physical process of tattooing. I am particularly interested in different methods that artists use in order to enhance healing, and I would greatly appreciate any and all comments from you in that regard. Also, if there are specific topics you would like me to address, or questions you have, please feel free to write me or call me; questions that are particularly significant will be answered in this column, for the betterment and edification of all. Also, I am always available to help with any legal problems or health department difficulties that may arise from the misunderstanding that surrounds modern tattooing.

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Tattoos and Tattooing

Part I: History and Methodology

Kris Sperry, M.D.

Most medical examiners and pathologists who routinely perform autopsies identify tattoos on a daily basis. However, these dermagraphics generally are given only cursory inspection and description, if at all, although many pathologists photograph particularly unique, unusual, or bizarre examples. From a medicolegal perspective, these permanent skin designs are most often used as identification markers, especially in cases of unknown or questionable identity. The majority of pathologists and other physicians are not familiar with the way in which tattoos are applied, much less the history of this unusual art or the various aspects of tattoos that may provide even more complete information as to how, where, why, and when the tattoos were done. This article, the first of three parts, provides a brief but comprehensive history of tattooing from both the worldwide and Western perspectives, describes how professional tattooing is done, and illustrates the machines involved and the various constituents of the inks that are currently used. The second and third articles will explore the gross and histopathology of tattoos, methods of tattoo removal, medical applications and complications associated with tattoos, psychology and psychopathology of tattoos, and the importance of tattoos in forensic medicine.

Key Words: Tattoo—History, tattooing.

One apparently universal quality of the human personality is the drive to achieve a certain level of individuality, be it via cosmetics, dress, hair design, general bodily appearance, or other visually appreciable parameters. Each human culture, throughout history, has had its own variable and constantly changing standards that define beauty, uniqueness, and acceptability into the group as a whole. These standards have changed with time, incorporating values reflecting the inevitable alterations in technology, moral attitudes, political perspectives, and social structures that have occurred throughout the evolution of human history (1-3).

However, despite differing societal viewpoints, the desire to present an outwardly unique view to others around us may be so strong (and may carry such cultural importance) that permanent forms of body modification are used. These usually irreversible and essentially indelible approaches include tattooing, scarification, piercing, and cosmetic mutilation. This article and its subsequent companion pieces will focus on the first of these techniques, and provide a comprehensive overview that will allow the forensic pathologist, medicolegal investigator, and other interested individuals a better understanding of all aspects that encompass what Lyle Tuttle, a master tattooist, has called "the art that art forgot."

HISTORY

The history of tattooing is as old and as varied as humanity. Although the intrinsically transient nature of tattooing makes it difficult for examples to survive through the ages for the inspection and appreciation of others, occasional discoveries of well-preserved mummies have shown the universality of permanent cutaneous decorative procedures. Additionally, evidence of tattooing has been found

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This report was presented in part at the National Association of Medical Examiners annual meeting, September 1990, Denver, Colorado, U.S.A.

in ancient texts from around the world, and pieces of art from diverse cultural and historical periods have documented nonremovable skin markings.

Perhaps the oldest remaining tissue examples of tattooing are in Egyptian mummies, all from the Eleventh Dynasty, dating from the second millennium B.C. (4). These tattooed mummies are all female, and appear to be court dancing girls or concubines. A few more contemporary tattooed mummies, primarily from Peru and the Philippines, have been discovered. Tattooed Eskimo bodies frozen in snow and ice have been uncovered; these people routinely marked their faces through a unique form of "embroidery," whereby a bone needle attached to a length of soot-impregnated string was inserted in the skin and drawn through.

The earliest written evidence mentioning tattooing appears in the Bible's Old Testament, where the books of Leviticus and Deuteronomy bring forth prohibitions against tattooing because of its connection with a cult of the dead. Classical Greek and Roman writers describe tattooing as a barbaric custom. Tattooed Scythians are described from writings in the first and second century A.D., and frozen bodies dating back 2000 years with extensive decorative tattooing have been found by Soviet archaeologists (5). Several early sources mention tattooing among the Celtic people of the British Isles (6). Roman criminals and slaves were marked with tattoos as punishment.

In the years immediately after Christ, tattooing achieved a special significance to followers of the Christian faith. They tattooed certain symbols on their arms or hands that allowed other faithful to recognize them, without risking death at the hands of their Roman persecutors. However, tattooing gradually assumed a more unsavory reputation among Christians, until the year 787 A.D., when tattooing was forbidden through papal edict as a form of body decoration. This ban essentially eliminated tattooing from Europe until after the Middle Ages, although pilgrims to Jerusalem kept alive the tradition of getting a tattooed Cross of Jerusalem on their bodies (quite often the face) (4,7). The Koran specifically forbids tattooing, but the practice still persists in many of the more undeveloped Muslim countries (1).

The Age of Exploration brought Europeans into contact with many cultures who practiced tattooing. Probably most influential in re-establishing this art in Western civilization were the myriad island populations who inhabited what was collectively designated Polynesia; they were visited by a succession of expeditions during the 17th and 18th

centuries (4). The Samoans and other Polynesian peoples were noted for their very extensive tattooing, in both men and women, which was achieved through many hours of painful work by master tattooists who used a variety of small, rake-like instruments with varying configurations of sharp teeth spaced at specific intervals. The teeth were dipped in moistened soot, then the rake was placed on the skin and repetitively tapped with a special stick, driving the points into and through the skin and depositing the pigment. The tattoos had special significance, with individual design elements reproducing facets of these peoples' oral history (5,6). The most common large design pattern, named the *pe'a*, extended from the mid-abdomen to the knees, incorporating innumerable closely spaced lines and repeating patterns. From the Tahitian word "*ta-tau*," which translates "the results of tapping," comes our modern-day "tattoo."

The second cultural influence that reintroduced tattooing to Western eyes was that of the Japanese. Documented evidence describing tattooing in Japan dates back to the fifth century B.C., and appears to have been either cosmetic or religious in intent (8). However, by the sixth century A.D., tattoos were clearly reserved for punishment and to mark untouchables, identifying them for the authorities. Gradually, tattooing became almost the exclusive domain of the criminals, lower class, prostitutes, and other unsavory inhabitants of Japanese society. The government responded with a series of edicts prohibiting tattooing, which were largely ignored, and the most severe repressive proscriptions that essentially forced tattooing permanently underground occurred during the long Tokugawa shogunate (1603-1868) (5).

Sometime after 1750, for reasons that are not well understood, a surge of interest in tattooing developed that was so strong and widespread that it created the distinctive Japanese form that still persists today (Fig. 1). Before this, Japanese tattooing had been confined to relatively small religious or love pledges, termed "*irezukuro*." This renaissance blossomed into the elaborate, highly colorful, often full-body pictorial representations of Japanese mythological figures and stories, with the name "*irezumi*." When Japan was finally opened to Western eyes in the late 19th century, the wonders of this detailed art were photographed and taken back to Europe and the United States. Interestingly, Japanese tattooing remains today almost exclusively confined to firemen and laborers, although it is most popularly associated with the *yakuza*, the so-called Japanese mafia (9). Tattooing in Japan



FIG. 1. Contemporary Japanese full back tattoo done in a traditional style, depicting a scene from Japanese mythology.

even today is not fully legitimized, and is more or less tolerated as a nuisance by the government. The largest known collection of preserved tattooed human skins resides at the Medical Pathology Museum of Tokyo University, under the care of a pathologist, Dr. Masaichi Fukushima, whose father, also a pathologist, was a patron of the tattoo community before World War II (9).

The net effect of both Polynesian and Japanese influences on Europe and America was to spark an incredible resurgence in the popularity of tattooing in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Initially, extensive tattoos were confined to the sailors, who had traveled the world and seen these wonders firsthand. Many of these scamen got their tattoos at the hands of the foreign masters of the art, thus learning the techniques involved and enabling them to practice on their shipmates. Also, heavily tattooed natives were frequently taken to Europe and exhibited. The result was that tattooing became a highly personal art form by the mid-19th century. The fact that many members of various European royal families got tattooed fed the general public's flames of enthusiasm for permanent skin decoration (4).

Until this time, all tattooing was accomplished by hand instruments. The Japanese had devised a series of instruments with varying needle configurations, used for making narrow or thick lines, shading, dense color deposition, and other artistic needs. These were held in one hand and guided at an angle over the thumb into the tattooee's skin, whereupon the instrument's handle was pushed slightly downward while the needles were withdrawn, effectively "scraping" the pigment off into the dermis (Fig. 2). Europeans accomplished tattoo

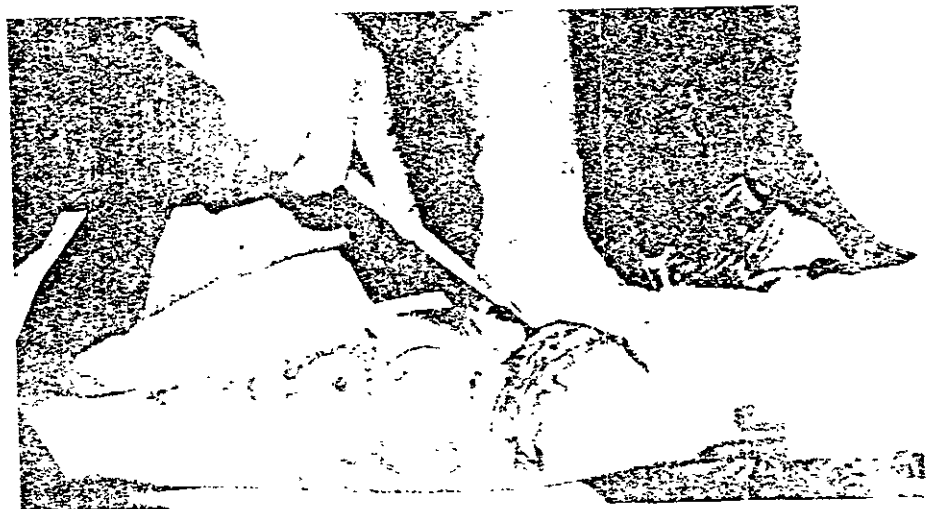


FIG. 2. Traditional Japanese hand tattooing, done by Horiyoshi III. The instrument is worked back and forth, using the thumb of the opposite hand as a guide and fulcrum.

T. A. EDISON.
Stencil-Pen.

No. 196,747.

Patented Nov. 6, 1877.

Inventor

Thomas A. Edison.

Fig. 1.

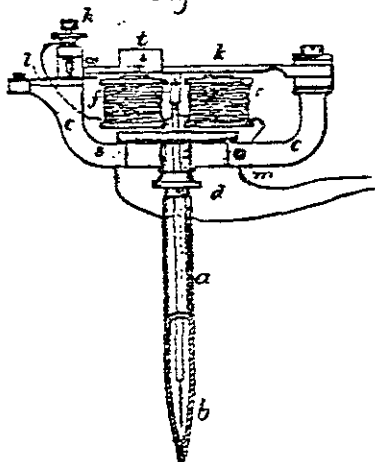


FIG. 3. Thomas Edison's second patent for a stencil-making machine, the forerunner of modern tattoo machines.

deposition by repeatedly pricking the skin with needles and other sharp instruments dipped in soot or ink; clearly, the eventual outcome was entirely dependent upon the artistic skill and experience of the tattooist. The advent of electricity unexpectedly heralded the next stage in the evolution of modern tattooing.

THE ELECTRIC TATTOO MACHINE

The roots of the modern electric tattoo machine extend back to 1876, when Thomas Alva Edison received a patent on a device designed for making painting and embroidery patterns. This was a rotary-motor driven tool, which moved a needle up and down at the end of a shaft, enabling the user to punch holes in paper which would be placed on the object to be painted. Colored powder would then be dusted over the perforated paper, transferring the pattern to the object. Clearly dissatisfied with his invention, in 1877 Edison received another patent for a tool with the same function, but using paired electromagnetic coils, a design that is the true forerunner of the tattoo machine used today (Fig. 3).

Samuel O'Reilly received a patent for a rotary-motor tattoo machine in 1891, but this machine saw

relatively little use. In 1904, Charlie Wagner of New York City obtained the first electromagnetic coil tattoo machine patent, in a design that essentially mirrored Edison's, but incorporated a few specific additions directed solely toward tattooing. Although many innovative minor alterations have been made over ensuing decades by uncounted tattooists, the basic structural relationships of the design have changed very little. The tattoo machines used today by artists throughout the United States strikingly resemble Edison's original concept.

The contemporary tattoo machine is powered by a transformer that changes alternating current to low-voltage direct current, which is fed into the machine through an intervening rheostatically ad-

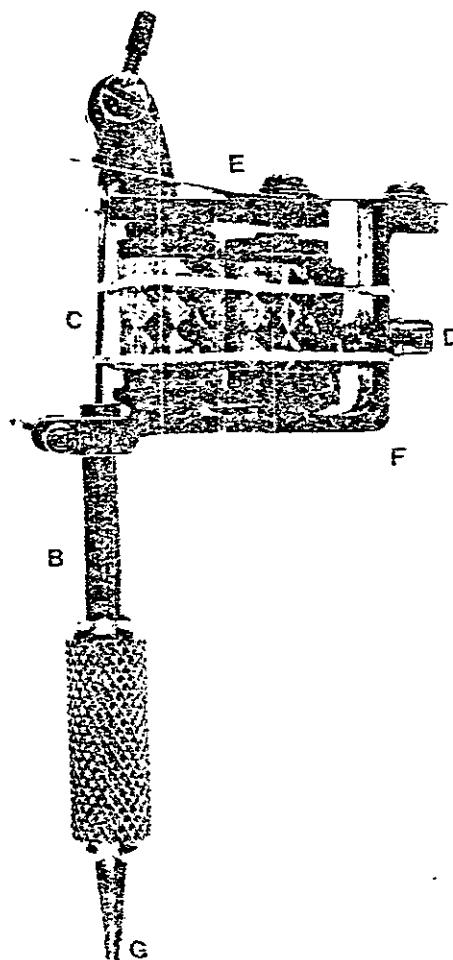


FIG. 4. A contemporary tattoo machine. A: Electromagnetic coils. B: Guide tube. C: Needle bar. D: Electrical (direct-current) power input jack. E: Steel return spring. F: Supporting frame. G: Needle (protruding from tip of tube orifice).

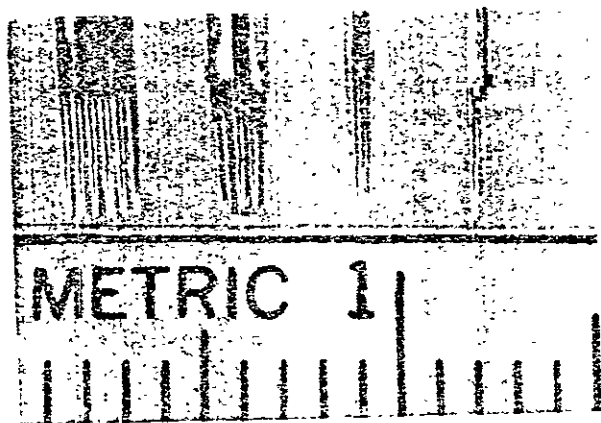


FIG. 5. Tattoo needles of varying configurations (from left to right): six-needle snader, fourteen-needle group, three-needle liner (for thick lines), and single-needle liner (for thin, delicate lines).

justable foot switch (Fig. 4). When current is passed through the two coils mounted in the frame, these become magnetized and attract a bar mounted on a piece of spring steel immediately above the coils. When the bar comes in contact with the coils, the circuit is broken and the coils are demagnetized, allowing the spring steel to flex back into its original position. This cycle is repeated several hundred times per minute, depending on the rheostat setting.

The outer end of the movable bar has a protruding knob, to which is affixed the needle bar. The needle bar is a long piece of inflexible, small-diameter steel rod that is formed into a loop at one end (which slips over the protrusion on the movable bar), with needles in varying configurations soldered to the other end. The needle bar feeds through a hollow tube, which is clamped into the machine's frame, until the needle or needles protrude through the distal end of the tube in a manner not unlike a ballpoint pen. However, whereas the ballpoint pen cartridge is relatively fixed, the needle bar constantly moves up and down, in a manner not unlike the needle on a sewing machine, with the user holding the tube and attached frame with motor steady and guiding the machine along the skin being tattooed.

The tattoo needle (or needles) protrude from the end of the tube orifice only 2–3 mm. Tattoo needles come in various configurations and combinations, depending on what effect the tattooist is attempting to achieve (Fig. 5). A single needle is used to make fine, delicate lines in the skin, or to tattoo delicate, individual stippled dots and thus create shadows and shading in minute designs. Single-needle tattooing is time consuming, requiring great patience and

steadiness, and has relatively few accomplished practitioners. For thicker lines, an aggregate of three needles, closely soldered together, is used. A shading effect is obtained by using up to six needles, arrayed in a parallel row (the shader bar). For creating dense deposits of colored or black ink, a large clump of up to 14 needles may be used. Each individual needle design requires its own specially matching tube, so that the needle bar shaft will operate smoothly without damaging the needles.

THE TATTOO PROCESS

Contrary to popular belief, modern tattoo machines do not contain any sort of ink reservoir, and the ink does not "feed" like that of a fountain pen. Instead, one of two methods is used. In the American technique, the end of the tube (with the needle mounted on the needle bar protruding slightly) is dipped in a small amount of the ink, and then the machine is electrically actuated and moved over a small portion of skin and held at a careful height, allowing the needle to repeatedly puncture through the epidermis and into the dermis, depositing the pigment along the way (Fig. 6). When the ink begins



FIG. 6. A tattoo machine in use. Note the needle protruding from the end of the guide tube.

to run out, the tip is again dipped in the ink, and the process repeated. During all this, excess ink is wiped away from the field with absorbent tissues, which also remove the small amount of blood that inevitably oozes from the aggregated punctures. In the European method, ink is daubed over a small area of the skin to be tattooed, and the needle is then worked over the area, tattooing through the ink and carrying the pigment particles into the skin. In both of these processes, minute disposable cups filled with small quantities of ink are used, so that they may be discarded once the tattoo is finished. In this way, ink supplies are not inadvertently contaminated by blood.

Before beginning a tattoo, several preparatory steps are necessary. The skin area to be tattooed is inspected, to make sure that there are no open lesions, rashes, or other irregularities. Then, the skin is sprayed with a mild antiseptic solution, and the hair shaved away. The design to be tattooed may be applied in various ways. If the design is selected from a predrawn set, a stencil may already be made. (The design sheets that cover the walls in a tattoo shop, from which the customers may select their personal choices, are called "flash.") If the customer has his or her own specific design, or wishes the artist to create a piece that is unique (custom work), then the artist will either draw out the design to the customer's satisfaction and make a corresponding stencil transfer, or will actually draw the general outlines on the skin with a pen.

The actual tattoo process demands patience, to be carried out properly. Before starting the tattoo, a thin layer of petroleum jelly or other similar material (A & D ointment [Schering], used for diaper rashes, for example) is spread over the skin that will bear the design. This minimizes blood and tissue fluid ooze from the tattooed skin, and allows the artist to view the area better. As the excess ink is constantly wiped away during the tattoo application, this thin waterproof layer is periodically replenished as necessary.

Small tattoos are readily completed in an hour or less. Larger pieces may be done at one sitting, even lasting up to 6 or more hours, depending on the tolerance of the tattooee, the complexity of the design, and the stamina of the artist. Very large pieces, such as those covering the entire back or chest, are often completed over a period of weeks to months, frequently depending on the financial resources available to the "canvas." When a multicolored tattoo is placed, all of the colors must be placed at one sitting, one after another, to fill the immediate area being tattooed. If the specific area is

not completed during the sitting, the skin must be allowed to heal completely before resuming the tattoo; this generally requires a minimum of 2 weeks. The natural wheal reaction, followed by dermal inflammation, makes it impossible to tattoo over a freshly tattooed area after more than a few hours have passed. Also, the freshly tattooed skin is usually somewhat tender, and the customer cannot tolerate repetitive tattooing of the same area within the first few days.

Perhaps the most common question about tattooing is, "Does it hurt?" Pain is subjective, but for most people, the feeling is more irritative than painful, with a peculiar electric tingling quality. Certain body parts are clearly more sensitive than others, including genitals, nipples, axillae, and the lateral thoracic walls (ribs). As a tattoo is completed, the sensation of pain often decreases, probably through repetitive stimulation of the pain fibers and decreased anxiety levels. Tattooists never use local anesthetics, either topical or injectable. These are considered more trouble than they are worth, and in any case, if an individual cannot tolerate being tattooed, he or she probably should not get tattooed in the first place. Most legitimate tattoo artists will not tattoo intoxicated people. Although the alcohol may certainly provide a small bit of anesthesia, the difficulties of dealing with such people usually outweigh any advantage the alcohol may provide.

Once the tattoo is completed, the area is washed free of loose ink, and the fresh tattoo is covered with an antiseptic ointment. Essentially every tattoo artist has his or her own unique advice for enabling successful healing of the tattoo. However, the most common information provided consists of keeping the area clean with soap and water, using mild antiseptic or antibiotic ointment spread thinly over the area a few times a day, and keeping the skin open to the air. After the initial few days, a mild hand cream should be used to keep the skin moist and supple, until healing is complete. Swimming is discouraged for 3-4 weeks, either in salt, fresh, or chlorinated pool water, because the dermal pigments in new tattoos may be inadvertently leached out.

TATTOO INKS AND PIGMENTS

The first tattoo pigments were probably derived from soot and charcoal (6). Colored inks have been available since at least the end of the 19th century, but until the mid-20th century were predominantly confined to reds and greens (5). Since the develop-

ment of black India ink, this has become the mainstay of the tattooist's craft, and is still used worldwide for outlines and pure black tattooing. In the last 15 years, increasing interest in tattooing has prompted the development of new and more varied colors, to the point where over 50 different colors and shades are currently available.

All of the tattoo colors are derived from various mixtures of metallic salts (5). Red, probably the oldest color other than black, was originally made from mercuric sulfide (cinnabar). However, this compound proved irritating to the skin, and often caused disfiguring photosensitive reactions. Mercuric sulfide was gradually replaced by mercuric oxide, which is less toxic and irritating, and is the primary red pigment currently used. The next oldest color is green, obtained from chromium salts. Green dyes occasionally cause sensitivity reactions in tattoos, but to a much lesser degree and frequency than the mercury-based red pigments. Many other metallic salts comprise the remaining basic colors, including white (titanium oxide), yellow (cadmium salts), light blue (manganese salts), and dark blue (cobalt salts). The yellow pigments are rarely responsible for cutaneous reactions, but the other pigments are essentially inert. All of these colors can be mixed in varying concentrations to achieve different shades.

Tattoo inks are manufactured and supplied in premixed, liquid forms, and most frequently in unmixed, dry powder forms. Individual artists will mix their inks according to their own experience and desires, combining the powdered pigments with liquid substances such as ethanol, isopropyl alcohol, glycerin, or even mouthwash (Listerine is favored) (10). Varying pigment concentrations in the suspension are used to develop lighter and darker shades of individual colors.

The most recent development in tattoo ink technology has been fluorescent ink, which comes in several relatively bright pastel colors and fluoresces under black light (3). These inks have only been available for 1 or 2 years, and are not in general demand as yet. Thus, most tattooists have had little or no experience with them, and it is not clear how well they will stand up and keep their color over time. No particular toxicity has been yet reported associated with the use of fluorescent inks. □

Acknowledgment: I thank Shirley Fordham and Jimmie Brown from the Photography Department of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation Department of Forensic Sciences for their inestimable assistance in the photograph preparation for this article. More detailed information regarding the history and development of tattoo machines and the people involved may be obtained through the Tattoo Archive, 2804 San Pablo, Berkeley, CA 94702, U.S.A.

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Tattoos and Tattooing

Part II: Gross Pathology, Histopathology, Medical Complications, and Applications

Kris Sperry, M.D.

Tattooing involves piercing the skin with needles bearing various pigments, to cause the permanent imprint of a design. The body responds to these incursions in specific and predictable ways, with initial sloughing of the overlying epidermis, variable dermal inflammation, and gradual assimilation of the pigment into macrophages. Eventually, much of the pigment is carried to the regional draining lymph nodes, with a residue staying within macrophages localized to dermal perivascular regions. The age of tattoos may be estimated, both grossly and microscopically. Tattooing can result in a variety of relatively uncommon complications and adverse reactions to the pigment, and certain infectious diseases may be inadvertently transmitted through tattooing when the instruments are inadequately sterilized, or when poor technique is used. This article, the second of three, describes the gross and microscopic pathology of both fresh and healed tattoos, and discusses the various complications (infectious and otherwise) that can occur. Tattooing has specific applications in both dermatology and plastic and reconstructive surgery, and these are also discussed.

Key Words: Tattoos - Tattooing, complications - Tattooing, adverse reactions - Tattoo removal.

GROSS PATHOLOGY OF TATTOOS

The gross pathologic alterations caused by tattooing begin at the moment the needles first pierce the skin and deposit the pigment. As the tattoo machine cycles repetitively, the tube and its interior needles are guided slowly over the skin, creating a series of punctures that each contain the ink particles. Individual lines are created by carefully tracing the machine over the design that has usually first been drawn or stenciled. The machine is held steadily, so that the needle penetrates through the epidermis and just into the papillary and reticular dermis, but no deeper; this is generally a depth of 1-2 mm. In between short line segments, the extra ink that sprays on the adjacent skin is wiped off, and the end of the tattoo machine tube is dipped into a shallow ink cup, replenishing the small quantity that is carried on the needle.

If an area is to be filled in with solid color, a needle bar holding several needles in a clump is used, and this is worked over the region repeatedly, until the desired color density is achieved. Shading is accomplished with a needle bar holding up to six needles in a row, and this is feathered several times over a small area until the shading differentiation is adequate. The amount of time and effort devoted to filling in large design areas with colored or black ink varies with the skill of the artist. If a small area of skin is worked too much, constantly overlapping needle perforations will significantly disrupt the epidermis, abrading or even macerating the skin, causing eventual scabbing during the healing phase and probable pigment loss. This creates unsightly gaps and irregularities within what should be a smooth, unbroken colored area; these holes are called "holidays" by the tattoo artist, and generally reflect amateurish technique.

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The results of this study were presented in part at the National Association of Medical Examiners annual meeting, September 1990, Denver, Colorado.

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Accepted for publication at the office of the Editor Emeritus.



FIG. 1. Tattoo in progress. A small film of blood has accumulated on the freshly tattooed surface, and has not yet been wiped away. This tattoo was placed to cover a pre-existing older tattoo; a small portion of the old tattoo is visible in the upper left

Each individual needle puncture results in superficial dermal capillary disruption, immediately followed by a small blood droplet that oozes onto the skin surface. As an area is tattooed, a sequence of these droplets collects, but the accumulated quantity rarely exceeds a fine, thin film (Fig. 1). These droplets are periodically wiped away, enabling the tattooist to see where to place further segments of the design. After the initial ooze, the blood within the dermal perforation generally clots, and further bleeding is uncommon. However, a small quantity of plasma and tissue fluid may exude from the perforated skin for a few hours. A grossly visible, crusted scab is not normally formed in good, quality tattooing performed by an experienced artist, and heavy exudative crusting is a frequent hallmark of the inexperienced tattooist who has excessively damaged the skin with the tattoo needles during solid color or dense black ink placement.

While the tattoo is being applied, the skin quickly responds with the characteristic wheal and flare reaction. The pierced skin becomes erythematous, followed by dermal and subcutaneous edema, which is externally visible as induration. The completed fresh tattoo will be raised slightly from the surrounding skin, and has an erythematous, reddened border that extends into the surrounding uninvolved skin for up to ~1 cm (Fig. 2). The actual tattooed skin is also erythematous; however, this color alteration is usually obscured by the freshly placed pigments. The fresh tattoo also has a crisp, clean appearance. The lines are so well delineated that it appears as if the design is merely drawn on the skin,

rather than made part of it. Similarly, the colored regions are smooth, vibrant, and appear almost painted on the skin surface. These visual characteristics occur because of the pigment that is deposited within the epidermis.

When the tattoo needles penetrate into the skin, the pigment is carried along on their surfaces, and is consequently left behind throughout the short length of each perforated track. These tracks course through both the epidermis and all superficial dermal layers. However, only that pigment left within the dermis will permanently remain, and eventually become the tattoo that is left for the world to behold. Initially, much of the pigment that makes up the design as seen by either the wearer or any other observer is that which is localized within the epidermis, deposited along the individual needle puncture tracks. Within the next 24 h, the healing tattoo begins to respond in a manner not unlike a sunburn or second-degree burn. The superficial epidermal layers peel away, leaving behind only the deeper, regenerative basal epidermal layers (Fig. 3). No blisters are formed because the epidermis has been pierced innumerable times, allowing any exudative fluids to escape instead of collect beneath a raised bleb. The sloughing continues over the following



FIG. 2. Close-up view of a freshly completed tattoo. The slight gray discoloration immediately adjacent to the tattooed lines is dermal erythema, with accompanying slight induration. The tattoo has not yet been covered with antiseptic ointment.



FIG. 3. Healing tattoo, of ~3-5 days' duration. The superficial epidermis is sloughing, leaving the basilar regenerative layers, and this makes the design temporarily indistinct. Focally, the epidermis has peeled away completely.

2-4 days, eventually leaving only the pigment that is within the dermis. During this time, the healing tattoo will frequently have numerous small fragments of sloughing epidermis loosely attached to the surface, which eventually fall away or are washed off (Fig. 4).

In the initial 5-7 days after a tattoo is placed, the skin reacts just as it would to any minor abrasion or series of superficial punctures. A small quantity of dried exudate collects at the orifice of each puncture; this tiny crust is usually barely visible to the unassisted eye, but may be palpated as a small protruding irregularity on the skin surface. The initial wheal and flare reaction will have subsided within the first few hours after the tattoo is finished, and is replaced by a fine inflammatory erythema and slight induration that are apparent no more than 1-2 mm beyond the tattoo margin. The tattooed skin is slightly tender to the touch during this healing phase. These features gradually fade, the induration subsides, and by the 7th-10th days, the actual injuries caused by the needle punctures are healed over.

Before the epidermis regenerates, the design formed by the dermal pigment is also very crisp

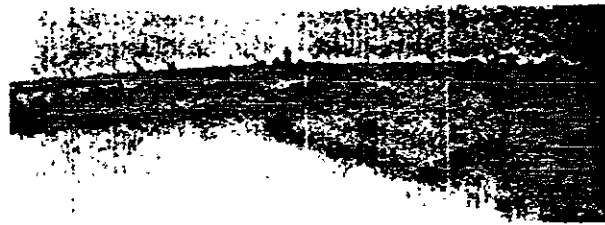


FIG. 4. Healing tattoo, 5 days' duration, photographed from an oblique perspective. Small shreds of residual sloughing epidermis remain attached to the skin surface.

and clear. Once the epidermal layers have grown back to their usual thickness, they diffuse the light just enough to impart a smoothness to the design edges and lines, tempering the clarity to a slight degree. Complete epidermal regeneration requires ~2 weeks, and during this interval, the tattooee should avoid swimming in either chlorinated or salt water; this will leach out the pigment through the incompletely healed punctures. However, the tattoo should be washed with mild soap and water to remove the sloughing skin fragments and (in the first 24 h) any accumulated dried plasma exudate. A mild hand cream applied to the region several times a day keeps the skin supple and moist, preventing drying. Open air exposure during the healing phase is the norm, but the tattoo should be covered if it is going to be excessively exposed to dirty environments. Intense sunlight exposure is contraindicated until the tattoo is fully healed. Constricting or abrasive clothing should not be worn directly on a tattooed surface for a few days in order to prevent inordinate irritation.

Once the tattoo is healed, it becomes a part of its wearer for life. However, the body continues to react to the foreign pigment particles in a slowly progressive fashion. As the years pass, the once crisp and sharp lines gradually lose their distinct borders, becoming slightly hazy along their margins. The colors fade slightly. These changes occur for a variety of reasons. Firstly, the pigment particles are assimilated by dermal macrophages, which slowly carry them into the regional lymphatics and thus to the corresponding draining lymph nodes. The macrophages also engulf pigment granules and then migrate short distances within the dermis, causing the grossly apparent pigment diffusion and indistinct margins.

The remaining variables that affect a tattoo over time correspond predominantly to external factors. The skill of the individual artist is very important.

The needles used to place a tattoo are either too sharp or not sharp enough, the skin may be macerated and torn, causing excessive damage, which leads to pigment exudation and dermal scarring, both of which affect tattoo longevity. A quick, hastily placed tattoo (such as was the norm in tattoo shops that surrounded large military bases during global conflicts in this century) is nearly always inherently poor in quality. The final and probably most important variable in tattoo preservation is sun exposure. Prolonged, repetitive solar ultraviolet light exposure over many years is deleterious to normal skin, causing irreversible dermal and epidermal changes, as well as increasing the likelihood for skin malignancies. Chronic, heavy sun exposure also accelerates the degenerative alterations in tattoos, to the point where a tattoo may become essentially an unidentifiable blue-black pigment blob. Heavily tattooed people are rarely frequent sunbathers.

TATTOO HISTOPATHOLOGY

The microscopic alterations associated with a tattoo start when the needle pierces the outer skin layers, depositing the pigment it carries on its surface along the small wound track. The initial wheal and flare reaction is characterized microscopically by nonspecific tissue edema. As the inflammatory healing phase begins and progresses, and the superficial epidermal layers slough, the microscopic alterations become more apparent. The influx of inflammatory cells is slight; for the most part, the pigments are relatively inert, prompting little or no significant acute polymorphonuclear leukocytic response. The epidermal layers peel off irregularly, leaving the basilar layers; the pigment deposited within the epidermis is lost. A small exudative plug accumulates within each individual perforation, and this gradually flakes off as the perforated tracks heal.

Initially, the pigment granules are visible microscopically as large, irregular aggregates that occur as clumps within the papillary and reticular dermis interstitium (Fig. 5). A small amount will be lost during the initial healing phase, extruded through the small individual perforations. However, as long as the skin damage is minimal, most of the granules remain within the dermis. As healing progresses, macrophages gradually assimilate the majority of the pigment, then migrate to the perivascular regions, wherein are located the lymphatics. With time, many of the engorged macrophages enter the lymphatic channels and become transported to regional lymph nodes. However, certain macrophage

population remains in these perivascular areas, forming the permanent, externally visible tattoo (Fig. 6). The unassimilated pigment granules remain within the dermal loose fibrous connective tissue, between collagen bundles.

A completely healed, somewhat older tattoo contains only a fraction of the pigment that was originally placed by the tattoo machine, which also explains why very old tattoos lose some of their distinct borders and individual design definition (Fig. 7). Slight perivascular lymphocytic infiltrates may be apparent, with accompanying mild papillary dermis fibrosis. Dramatic reactions to tattoo pigments are uncommon, especially when one considers the millions of people who wear tattoos. The mildest form of a more pronounced cutaneous response usually consists of increased collagen, with or without an elevated macrophage population. Histiocytic (macrophage) predominance may culminate in either foreign-body giant cells that have engulfed large quantities of pigment, or the so-called sarcoid type, which is composed of large epithelioid histiocyte aggregates that contain comparatively minute quantities of pigment (1,2).

MEDICAL COMPLICATIONS OF TATTOOS AND TATTOOING

The following medical complications may arise from tattoos and the process of tattooing* (although most are rare today).

- I. Aseptic inflammation and pyogenic infections
 - A. Temporary traumatic puncture inflammation
 - B. Pyogenic infections
 1. Superficial infections
 - a. Impetigo
 - b. Ecthyma
 2. Deep infections
 - a. Furunculosis
 - b. Erysipelas
 - c. Cellulitis
 - II. Nonpyogenic infectious diseases
 - A. Syphilis
 - B. Leprosy
 - C. Viral (type B) hepatitis
 - D. Tuberculosis cutis
 - E. Rubella
 - F. Chancroid
 - G. Tetanus
 - H. Molluscum contagiosum
 - I. ? Human immunodeficiency virus

*Modified from Goldstein (3).

FIG. 5. Photomicrograph of recently placed tattoo, of ~3-5 days' age. A small plug of disrupted epidermis is in the opening of the needle puncture. The black pigment is apparent as large clumps distributed in the reticular and papillary dermis, and has not yet been assimilated by macrophages. Some pigment is in the epidermis immediately beneath the needle puncture site; this will be lost as the epidermis sloughs. Little inflammation is apparent, either on the surface or in the dermis (hematoxylin and eosin, $\times 125$).



III. Cutaneous diseases that localize in tattoos

- A. Vaccinia
- B. Verruca vulgaris
- C. Herpes simplex and zoster
- D. Psoriasis
- E. Lichen planus
- F. Darier's disease
- G. Chronic discoid lupus erythematosus
- H. Keratoacanthoma

IV. Acquired tattoo pigment sensitivity

- A. Mercury (red)
- B. Chromium (green)
- C. Cadmium (yellow)

D. Cobalt (blue)

V. Miscellaneous reactions

- A. Keloids
- B. Sarcoidal granulomas
- C. Erythema multiforme
- D. Localized scleroderma
- E. Lymphadenopathy

In the past, the most common adverse effects stemmed from localized bacterial infections, which were occasionally serious enough to cause focal necrosis, amputations, or even death. However, with the advent of antibiotics, enlightened attitudes toward sterilization and cleanliness, and both improvement



FIG. 6. High-power view of a dermal neurovascular bundle in skin from an old, healed tattoo, with pigment-engorged macrophages aggregated in the immediate area. (hematoxylin and eosin, $\times 600$).

and standardization of tattoo inks and equipment, even minor bacterial infections are uncommon in the professional tattoo community.

Minor aseptic inflammation is the norm in every tattoo. The usual temporary spectrum of edema, erythema, and superficial crusting (as described earlier) is ubiquitous. Modern professionally applied tattoos rarely become infected, but when this does occur, the fault most often lies with the wearer, who has either failed to keep the new tattoo clean or has excoriated the already irritated skin and introduced bacterial pathogens (Fig. 8). Mild second-

ary impetiginization is common in homemade tattoos. However, these minor infective complications should not be considered unusual, because similar unforeseen and essentially inconsequential developments complicate minor surgical operations in normal medical practice. The minor injuries that all humans sustain in the course of daily living cause more superficial infections than arise from modern tattooing.

Historically, syphilis was one of the more interesting infectious diseases that could be transmitted through tattooing. This usually required the use of



FIG. 7. Photomicrograph of an old, healed tattoo, containing only scanty macrophage-ingested pigment remnants in a perivascular distribution. Contrast this with the quantity of pigment apparent in the fresh tattoo depicted in Fig. 5 (hematoxylin and eosin, $\times 125$).

unsterile needles leading to infection from one customer to another. However, studies from a century ago documented transmission from artist to client when a syphilitic tattooist habitually moistened his tattoo-needle with his spirochete-infested saliva. Leprosy has been known to develop in tattoos, but whether or not it was transmitted during the tattoo process remains a mystery (4).

The most significant (and contemporarily important) infectious disease that may be transmitted through tattooing is hepatitis B. The nature of hepatitis B, which requires only a miniscule inoculum to infect another individual, has made tattooing a ready transmission route. Epidemiologic studies in a variety of localized outbreaks have uniformly proven that inadequate needle sterilization is clearly responsible for hepatitis B transmission from one tattoo customer to another (5). The prolonged incubation period of hepatitis B (as long as 6 months) can make it difficult to retrace the specific inoculative episode.

Strict laws exist in many American municipalities (including New York City), which ban tattooing on the grounds that it transfers viral hepatitis. However, most modern professional tattooists will go to great lengths to sterilize their equipment because they are aware of the profound economic impact that even the suggestion of hepatitis transmission in their clientele can carry. Of course, the most significant hepatitis transmission danger lies with the uneducated amateur who has no knowledge (or interest) in sterilization, and who blithely tattoos friends and relatives until his lack of skill eventually depletes his customers.

Because AIDS may be transmitted through the introduction of contaminated blood or blood products into the body through the skin (as when a needle used to draw blood from an AIDS patient is inadvertently plunged into the hand of a health-care worker), it is theoretically possible that tattooing could transmit this viral disease. To date, there has not been an unequivocally proven case where tat-

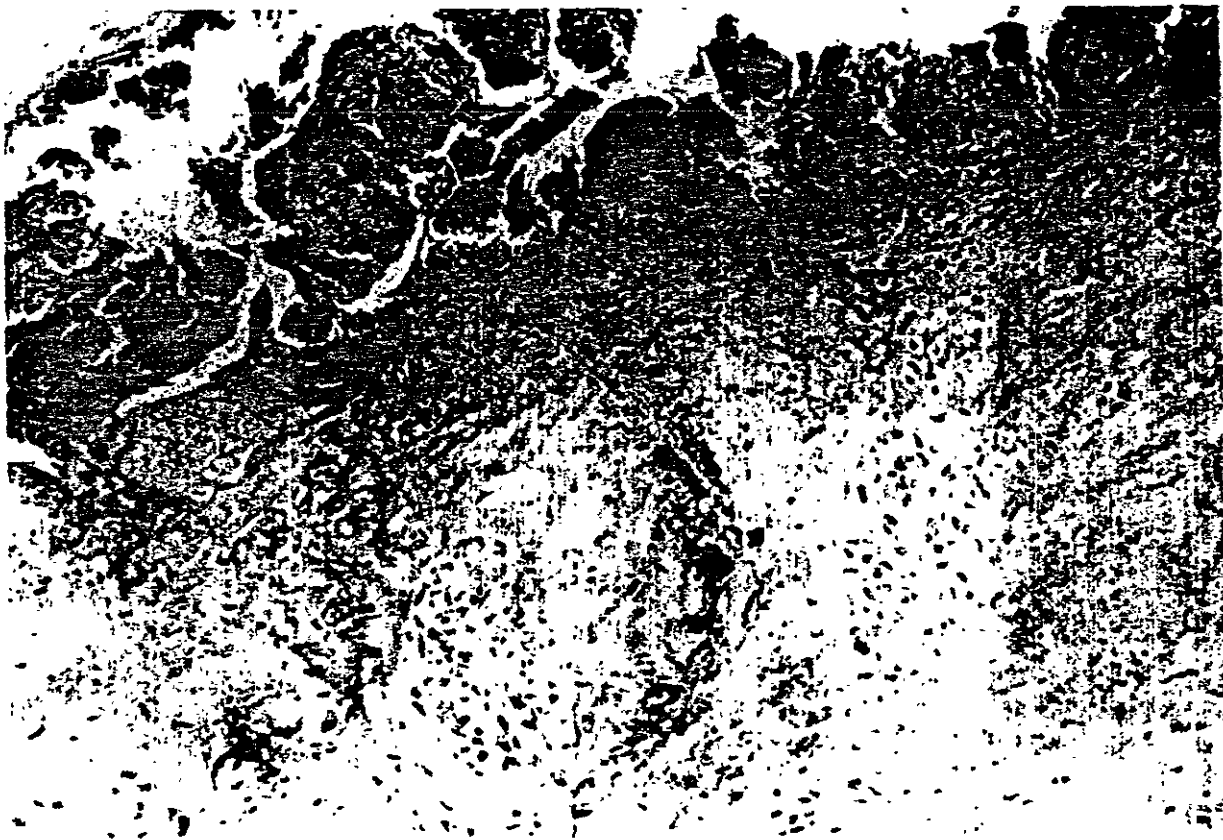


FIG. 8. A tattoo of ~10-14 days' duration, exhibiting severe secondary surface bacterial infection. The overlying epidermis is ulcerated and necrotic, with focal aggregates of crusted purulent exudate. Much of the pigment has been lost by gradual leaching through the excoriated, exposed dermal surface. This infection was caused by poor hygiene combined with continual scratching of the already irritated surface (hematoxylin and eosin, $\times 125$).

tooning passed the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) from one individual to another. However, the prolonged incubation period of AIDS would make certain documentation of HIV transmission by tattoo difficult. The sterilization techniques commonly used by professional tattooists all adequately kill HIV, but the amateur tattooist who does not sterilize equipment could conceivably transfer HIV with dirty needles. The North American population at greatest potential risk for HIV transmission through tattooing is in the prison system. Tattooing is a common practice among incarcerated individuals, who use primitive equipment with little or no attention to cleanliness. However, as I.V. drug abuse and homosexuality are rife in most large penal institutions, these well-known routes of HIV transmission probably account for most if not all prison-acquired cases of AIDS. No proven tattoo-transmitted AIDS cases in penal institutions have been

documented as of this writing, although two possible incidents have been reported (6).

A variety of other cutaneous diseases may localize in tattoos. Viral infections that develop in tattoos are exceedingly rare, and are probably fortuitous rather than causatively related to the tattoo. Psoriasis has occasionally been documented in tattooed skin. Discoid lupus erythematosus has an interesting predilection for red-colored tattoos, as do sarcoid granulomas and keratoacanthomas.

The most common noninfectious adverse reactions associated with modern tattooing are acquired hypersensitivities to the pigments. In order of decreasing frequency, these reactions are to red (mercury), green (chromium), yellow (cadmium), and blue (cobalt) pigments. The majority of these reactions are simple, localized responses to the intradermal pigment, and are characterized by raised induration and erythema with associated pruritis

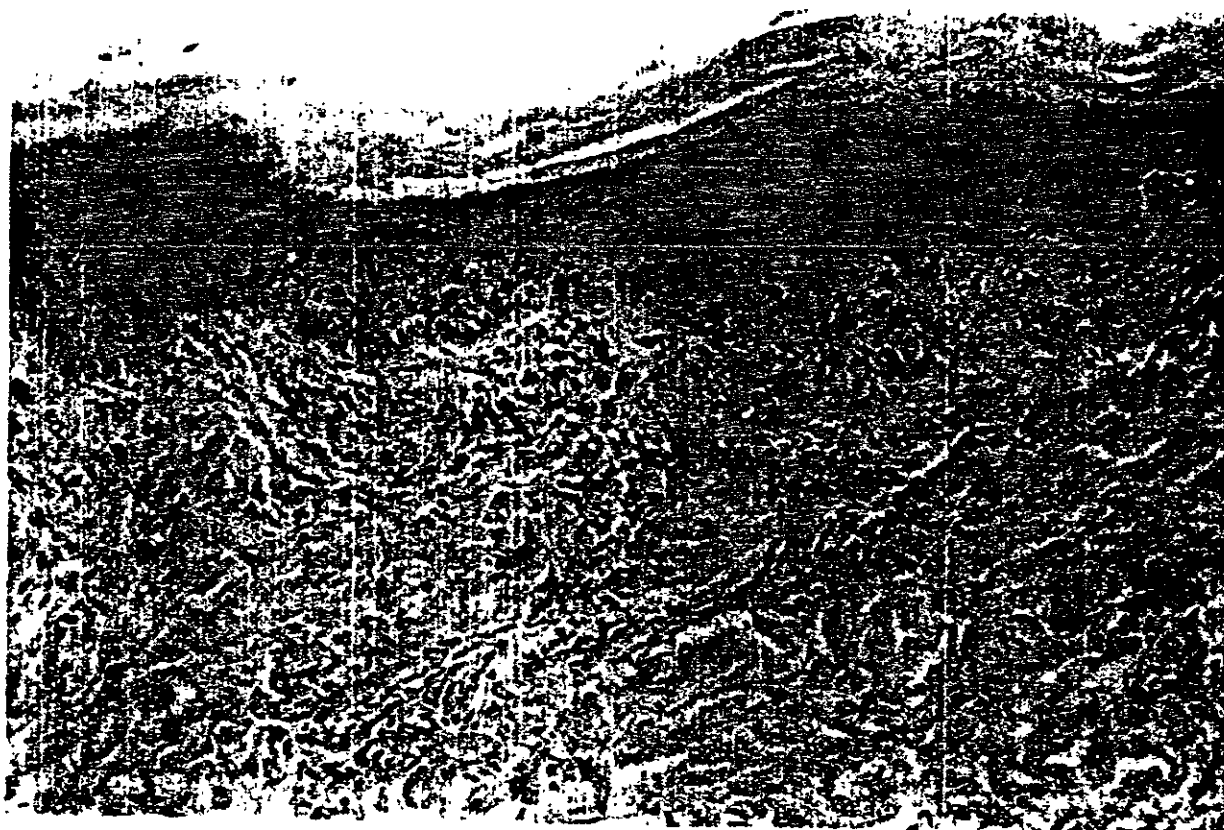


FIG. 9. Chronic photosensitivity reaction to red (mercury) and yellow (cadmium) pigments. The overlying epidermis exhibits thickening of the stratum corneum, with focal parakeratosis. Much of the pigment has been lost, and some has migrated into the deeper epidermal layers, where it will eventually be shed. Dermal capillaries have proliferated, with an accompanying increase in dermal fibrosis. However, mononuclear cell inflammation is slight (hematoxylin and eosin, $\times 125$).

confined to the discrete tattooed area (Fig. 9). The reactions are usually accentuated by sunlight exposure. Topical steroid application coupled with sunlight avoidance (and sunscreen use) usually suffices to control the irritating symptoms, although more severe reactions may necessitate removal of the tattoo. One way to remove the pigments responsible for cutaneous reactions is to tattoo over the affected area with needles that contain no ink, then soak the tattooed region in warm salt water repeatedly for several days. This will leach the pigment out, leaving the remainder of the tattoo intact. Less irritative pigments may be retattooed later if desired.

TATTOO REMOVAL

Despite the permanent and essentially indelible character of tattoos, it is inevitable that some tattoo

wearers will decide that certain designs they bear are no longer desirable and should be removed. Tattoos that are most commonly subject to removal are those that are obscene or convey antisocial messages, names, poorly executed or amateurish designs, and tattoos on the hands or face. Despite frequent claims otherwise, there exists as yet no tattoo removal process that does not leave some sort of scar behind, which may be much more disfiguring than the tattoo itself.

Perhaps the most frequently used tattoo removal process is dermabrasion, whereby the skin is abraded by a device that resembles a sanding wheel (7). The superficial epidermal layers are removed, exposing the pigment-containing dermis. Then, caustic chemicals, such as tannic acid and silver nitrate (Variot's method) or trichloroacetic acid are applied to enhance eschar formation and pigment extrusion

(8). The epidermis regenerates from the residual adnexal structures that are not chemically cauterized, and the entire area heals by secondary intention. Obviously, a significant scar is often left behind. Tannic acid also has been used in the over-tattooing process to remove localized irritating pigments without eliminating the whole tattoo (9).

Salabrasion is a similar technique, in which sodium chloride crystals are rubbed repeatedly into the skin containing the tattoo, causing epidermal abrasion with underlying inflammation. The pigment is leached out during the healing phase. Scarring, which may be hypertrophic, is ubiquitous. Cryosurgery, where the tattooed skin is frozen with liquid nitrogen with subsequent dermal-epidermal necrosis and eventual sloughing, is useful for only the smallest tattoos. Similarly, direct thermal cautery may eradicate a tattoo, but will almost always leave a significant scar behind. Conventional surgical resection is commonly used for tattoo removal, but this also leaves a scar, even in the best surgeon's hands. Some areas, such as the hands and face, are not as amenable to surgical removal as are other, less visible regions of the body.

The newest and most innovative tattoo removal method uses argon, ruby, and other lasers to vaporize the intradermal pigment granules (10-13). A narrow beam of laser light is focused on the tattooed region, and carefully guided across the tattoo. The pigment granules absorb the light, and heat up rapidly, vaporizing soon thereafter. This method works well for small tattooed regions, but repeated applications may be necessary at several week intervals in order to remove as much pigment as possible. The pigment vaporization process creates a thermal burn effect, which also leaves a scar.

From a tattoo artist's standpoint, the best way to get rid of an undesired tattoo is to cover it up with another piece. Most professional tattooists are accomplished in "coverup" techniques, and can obliterate an offensive, poorly executed, or simply unwanted tattoo with another design. The new tattoo will usually be larger than its replacement, incorporating and hiding the previous tattoo in new contours and colors. This may be a more desirable alternative when the offending tattoo is relatively large, and its outright removal would leave an unsightly scar.

MEDICAL AND PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS OF TATTOOING

Tattoos have been used for a variety of purposes beyond the scope of personal decoration. During

World War II, it was common practice for soldiers and sailors to have their social security numbers and blood types tattooed, usually on the arm or in the axilla, to aid in both identification and appropriate medical treatment if they were injured. The ancient Romans tattooed their criminals and slaves for identification. Up to 1879, the British army tattooed a D on deserters. Perhaps the most infamous use for tattoos occurred in Nazi Germany, when Jews and other "enemies of the state" were tattooed with serial numbers.

Tattoos have a number of legitimate medical applications. *Nevi flammei* (port wine stain) have been tattooed for camouflage, but this has variable results. With the recent proliferation in the variety of pigment shades available, patients with vitiligo can have their depigmented skin tattooed to more closely resemble their original normal skin color (14,15). Balding men who undergo hair transplants can have the intervening scalp areas tattooed with punctate stipples, giving the illusion of more hair than is really there. In the past, perianal tattooing with mercuric sulfide was utilized as treatment for pruritis ani; this practice has largely been abandoned.

In the past 5 years, facial tattooing of women to obviate the need for cosmetics has become popular, to the point where many ophthalmologists, plastic surgeons, and other physicians have purchased tattooing equipment. The most common applications for cosmetic facial tattooing are placing eyebrows (often to replace eyebrows that have been excessively plucked), and permanent eyeliner. Permanent "lipstick" may also be tattooed. These indelible cosmetic alterations may seem excessive concessions to vanity; however, the predominant clientele are middle-aged to elderly women who have gradually lost some of their visual acuity or hand-eye coordination through age or debilitating disease, thus making it impossible to put on their makeup in the more conventional fashion. Many physicians have been trained to tattoo by professional tattoo artists; interestingly, in some areas, this has led to a rift between the two groups when the medical practitioners have sought to limit cosmetic tattooing to licensed physicians only.

Tattooing has numerous uses in contemporary plastic and reconstructive surgery. Following breast surgery, nipples and areolae are frequently "created", to match the opposite breast (16-20). Certain scars may be tattooed with colors that are similar to the surrounding skin, effectively muting their prominence. Color defects in the lips after facial surgery can be obscured by tattooing (21). In many cases, the effect that is achieved has more signifi-

cant psychological importance, improving a damaged self image. □

Acknowledgment: I thank Shirley Fordham and Jimmy Brown, of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation Department of Forensic Sciences Photography Department, and Jim Harvey, of the Fulton County Medical Examiner's Office, for their assistance in the preparation of the photographic illustrations.

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15. Vadodaria SJ, Vadodaria BS. Tattooing for the management of white patches. *Ann Plast Surg* 1989;23:81-3.
16. Hutcheson HA, Bostwick J III. Nipple and areola reconstruction. *Plast Surg Nurs* 1989;9:105-10, 119.
17. Masser MR, Di Meo L, Hobby JA. Tattooing in reconstruction of the nipple and areola: a new method. *Plast Reconstr Surg* 1989;84:677-81.
18. Spear SL, Convit R, Little JW III. Intra-dermal tattoo as an adjunct to nipple-areola reconstruction. *Plast Reconstr Surg* 1989;83:907-11.
19. Drever JM. Tattooing the reconstructed areola without a tattoo machine. *Plast Reconstr Surg* 1988;81:995-6.
20. Becker H. Nipple-areola reconstruction using intra-dermal tattoo. *Plast Reconstr Surg* 1988;81:450-3.
21. Muller H, van der Velden R, Samderubun EM. Tattooing in maxillo-facial surgery. *J Craniomaxillofac Surg* 1988;16:382-4.

KRIS SPERRY, M.D.

CURRICULUM VITAE

DATE OF BIRTH: December 21, 1954

BIRTHPLACE: Topeka, Kansas

CITIZENSHIP: United States

CURRENT ADDRESS:

Office: Fulton County Medical Examiner's Office
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EDUCATION:

High School: Lawrence High School, Lawrence, Kansas: 1971.

College: Kansas State College of Pittsburg, Pittsburg, Kansas:
B. S. Degree (Major in Biology, Minor in Chemistry): 1975.

Medical School: University of Kansas School of Medicine, Kansas
City, Kansas: M. D. Degree awarded June, 1978.

POSTGRADUATE TRAINING:

Flexible Internship: Allentown Hospital, Allentown,
Pennsylvania: July, 1978 through June, 1979.

Resident in Pathology: University of New Mexico School of
Medicine, Albuquerque, New Mexico: July, 1981 through June,
1985.

Fellow in Forensic Pathology: Office of the Medical Investigator
for the State of New Mexico, University of New Mexico School of
Medicine, Albuquerque, New Mexico: July, 1985 through December,
1985.

MILITARY SERVICE:

Commissioned Officer in the United States Public Health Service, Indian Health Service Branch, stationed at the USPHS Hospital on the reservation of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa (Ojibway) Indians, Red Lake, Minnesota, as a General Medical Officer: July, 1979 through June, 1981.

EMPLOYMENT:

Associate Medical Investigator for the Office of the Medical Investigator for the State of New Mexico: January 1, 1986, through June 30, 1986.

Medical Investigator for the Office of the Medical Investigator for the State of New Mexico: July 1, 1986, through December 31, 1989.

Associate Medical Examiner, Fulton County Medical Examiner's Office, Atlanta, Georgia: December 23, 1989, through July 12, 1991.

Deputy Chief Medical Examiner, Fulton County Medical Examiner's Office, Atlanta, Georgia: July 12, 1991, through the present.

ACADEMIC APPOINTMENTS:

Instructor, Department of Pathology, University of New Mexico School of Medicine, Albuquerque, New Mexico: January 1, 1986, through June 30, 1986.

Assistant Professor, Department of Pathology, University of New Mexico School of Medicine, Albuquerque, New Mexico: July 1, 1986, through December 31, 1989.

Clinical Assistant Professor, Department of Pathology, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, Georgia: August 1, 1990, through the present.

MEDICAL LICENSURE:

Current Medical Licensures: New Mexico (#81-320); obtained 1981
Georgia (#32818); obtained 1990

Previous License (inactive): Minnesota (#25210)

BOARD CERTIFICATIONS:

Certification of the National Board of Medical Examiners, Parts I, II, and III (completely certified for Parts I and II upon finishing medical school in 1978, and for Part III in 1979).

Certified by the American Board of Pathology in Anatomic Pathology and Clinical Pathology, May 1985.

Certified by the American Board of Pathology in Forensic Pathology, May 1986.

CURRENT MEMBERSHIPS IN PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS:

American Medical Association
American Society of Clinical Pathologists (Fellow)
National Association of Medical Examiners
American Academy of Forensic Sciences (Fellow)
International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect
American Association for Protecting Children
Medical Association of Georgia
Medical Association of Atlanta
Physicians for Human Rights
International Wound Ballistics Association

COMMUNITY SERVICE:

Member, Board of Directors, Tourette Syndrome Association of Georgia: January 1, 1993 to January 31, 1995.

Secretary, Medical Advisor, and Founding Member, Alliance of Professional Tattooists, Headquartered in Glen Burnie Maryland: April, 1992 to the present.

PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS:

Program Director, Pathology/Biology Section of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences 41st Annual Meeting, February 1989, Las Vegas, Nevada.

Faculty Member, Forensic Pathology Dinner Seminar, American Society of Clinical Pathologists Spring and Fall Meetings: Kansas City, Missouri, April 15-21, 1988; Las Vegas, Nevada, October 23-28, 1988; Washington, D. C., October 28-November 3, 1989; Dallas, Texas, October 20-25, 1990; New Orleans, Louisiana, September 21-27, 1991; Las Vegas, Nevada, October 10-16, 1992; Chicago, Illinois, March 27-April 1, 1993; Seattle, Washington, April 10-13, 1994; Orlando, Florida, April 9-12, 1995; New Orleans, Louisiana, September 16-22..

Laboratory Supervisor and Lecturer, University of New Mexico Hospital Trauma Nurse Specialist Program, 1987-1989.

Forensic Pathology Council Member, Council on Continuing Education of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists: July, 1988, to the present (appointed Chairman of the Forensic Pathology Council on October 25, 1994).

Panel Member, Diagnostic and Therapeutic Technology Assessment (DATTA) Program of the American Medical Association: July 27, 1988, to the present.

Member, Advisory Board of the New Mexico Donor Program: December, 1988 through December, 1989.

Member, Board of Editors of The American Journal of Forensic Medicine and Pathology: December, 1988 through the present.

Chairman, Pathology/Biology Assessment Task Force, Strategic Planning Committee, American Academy of Forensic Sciences: August, 1989, through February, 1992.

Director, Forensic Pathology Fellowship Training Program, Fulton County Medical Examiner's Office (accredited through Emory University School of Medicine, Department of Pathology): July, 1991 through the present.

Certified as an Instructor for Police and Law Enforcement Continuing Education in the State of Georgia: December, 1992 through the present.

WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS:

Workshop (Mini-Seminar) Director: Present Your Case: Interesting, Challenging, and Problematic Forensic Pathology Cases. American Society of Clinical Pathologists Fall Meeting, New Orleans, Louisiana, September 16-22, 1995.

Workshop Director (with Marcella Fierro, M.D., and Mary Case, M.D., Co-Directors): Pediatric Autopsy and Pathology. American Society of Clinical Pathologists Fall Meeting, New Orleans, Louisiana, September 16-22, 1995.

Workshop Director (with Roger Mittleman, M.D., Co-Director): Sudden Death of the Inpatient: Medicolegal Challenges for the Hospital-Based Pathologist (Series 2). American Society of Clinical Pathologists Spring Meeting, Seattle Washington, April 10-14, 1994, and Orlando, Florida, April 9-12, 1995.

Workshop Director (with Roger Mittleman, M.D., Co-Director): Problem Solving and Contemporary Issues in Child Abuse. American Society of Clinical Pathologists Fall Meeting, New Orleans, Louisiana, September 21-27, 1991, and Las Vegas, Nevada, October 10-16, 1992.

Workshop Director: Sudden Death of the Inpatient: Medicolegal Challenges for the Hospital-Based Pathologist. American Society of Clinical Pathologists Meeting (Fall and Spring): Las Vegas, Nevada, October 22-28, 1988; Washington, D. C., October 28-November 3, 1989; Dallas, Texas, October 20-25, 1990; New

Orleans, Louisiana, September 20-27, 1991; and Chicago, Illinois, March 27-April 1, 1993.

Workshop (Mini-Seminar) Director: Maternal Deaths: Investigation, Analysis, and Pathology. American Society of Clinical Pathologists Fall Meeting, Las Vegas, Nevada, October 10-16, 1992.

Faculty Member, American Society of Clinical Pathologists Regional Educational Course: Current Concepts in Forensic Pathology. Santa Fe, New Mexico, May 18-21, 1993. Lecture Topics: Child Abuse and Childhood Injuries, and Therapeutic Misadventures.

Faculty Member, American Society of Clinical Pathologists Regional Education Course: Current Topics in Forensic Pathology. Williamsburg, Virginia, June 21-24, 1995. Lecture Topics: Child Abuse and Therapeutic Misadventures.

TELECONFERENCES:

Sperry, K.: The Investigation, Analysis, and Pathology of Maternal Deaths. American Society of Clinical Pathologists Teleconference for Continuing Medical Education, June 5, 1992.

Sperry, K.: The Investigation and Autopsy Examination of Deaths Related to Anesthesia and Therapeutic Misadventures. American Society of Clinical Pathologists Teleconference for Continuing Medical Education, May 6, 1994.

HOSPITAL APPOINTMENTS:

Associate Medical Staff appointment in Pathology, University of New Mexico Hospital: August 22, 1986, through December 31, 1989.

TEACHING RESPONSIBILITIES (UNDERGRADUATE AND POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION):

Lecturer, University of New Mexico School of Medicine Sophomore Pathology Course: Thrombosis (1986, 1987, 1988, 1989); Embolism and Infarction (1986, 1987, 1988, 1989); Physical Injury (1988); Living Child Abuse Examination (1989).

Lecturer, Topics in Anthropology 230: Forensics and Crime. Department of Anthropology, University of New Mexico (1986, 1987, 1988, 1989). Lecture topics included Gunshot Wounds and Ballistics, and Examination of the Living Child Abuse Victim.

Lecturer, Georgia State University, Forensic Anthropology (Course #437 [undergraduate]--#637 [graduate]), 1994. Lecture topic: Forensic Aspects of Asphyxial Deaths.

COMMITTEES AND PANELS:

New Mexico Maternal and Perinatal Morbidity and Mortality Committee: 1983-1989.

National Association of Medical Examiners Committee to Study Contractual Arrangements in Forensic Pathology: December 3, 1986 through the present.

Ad Hoc Trauma Evaluation Committee, University of New Mexico School of Medicine: January, 1987, through December, 1989.

National Association of Medical Examiners Journal Subscription Subcommittee and Medical Device Malfunction Committee: September, 1987 through the present.

Member, Quality Management Clinical Pathology Expert Review Panel, American Society of Clinical Pathologists, July 1, 1994-June 30, 1995.

PUBLICATIONS:

1. Sperry, K.: Troubles in Forensic Pathology (letter). New England Journal of Medicine 1978;298:748.
2. Sperry, K., and Wall, J.: Adenocarcinoma of the Stomach with Eruptive Seborrheic Keratoses: The Sign of Leser-Trelat. Cancer 1980;45:2434-2437.
3. Sperry, K.: A Footnote to Diagnosing Visceral Larval Migrants. Patient Care 1981 (September 30);15(16):144.
4. Sperry, K.: Blessed are the Children. Journal of the American Medical Association 1983;249:702.
5. Sperry, K., and Smialek, J.: Sudden Death Due to a Paraganglioma of the Organs of Zuckerkandl. American Journal of Forensic Medicine and Pathology 1986;7:23-29.
6. Sperry, K., and Smialek, J.: An Unusual Asphyxial Death in a Hospital. Journal of the American Medical Association 1986;255:2472-2474.
7. Sperry, K.: Amniotic Fluid Embolism: To Understand an Enigma. Journal of the American Medical Association 1986;255:2183-2186.
8. Sperry, K., and McFeeley, P.: Medicolegal Aspects of Necrotizing Fasciitis of the Neck. Journal of Forensic Sciences 1987;32:273-284.

9. Sperry, K., and Sweeney, E. S.: Ultrastructural and Immunofluorescent Detection of Herpes Simplex Virus after Embalming and Burial. American Journal of Forensic Medicine and Pathology 1987;8:239-244.
10. Sperry, K., and Sweeney, E. S.: Of Brown Spiders and Red Herrings (Waterhouse-Friderichsen Meningococcemia). American Society of Clinical Pathologists Check Sample Program in Forensic Pathology FP 87-3 (FP 152), July 1987.
11. Sperry, K.: Aspiration Asphyxia (Mendelson's Syndrome). American Society of Clinical Pathologists Check Sample Program in Forensic Pathology FP 87-3 (FP 153), August 1987.
12. Sperry, K., Wohlenberg, N., and Standefer, J. C.: Fatal Intoxication by Tocainide. Journal of Forensic Sciences 1987;32:1440-1446.
13. Sperry, K.: Myocardial Infarction in Pregnancy. Journal of Forensic Sciences 1987;32:1464-1470.
14. Sperry, K.: A Shot in the Dark (The Glaser Safety Slug). American Society of Clinical Pathologists Check Sample Program in Forensic Pathology FP 88-1 (FP 156), April 1988.
15. Jones, A. M., Reyna, M., Sperry, K., and Hock, D.: Suicidal Contact Gunshot Wounds to the Head with .38 Caliber Glaser Safety Slug Ammunition. Journal of Forensic Sciences 1987;32:1604-1621.
16. Sperry, K., and Sweeney, E. S.: Terminal Ballistic Characteristics of Hydra-Shok Ammunition: A Description of Three Cases. Journal of Forensic Sciences 1988;33:42-48.
17. Sperry, K., and McFeeley, P.: A Question of Manners (Pulmonary Thromboembolism). American Society of Clinical Pathologists Check Sample Program in Forensic Pathology FP 88-3 (FP 158), June 1988.
18. Sperry, K.: An Unusual Deep Lingual Hemorrhage as a Consequence of Ligature Strangulation. Journal of Forensic Sciences 1988;33:706-711.
19. Sperry, K.: The Not-So-Pink Lady (Carbon Monoxide Intoxication). American Society of Clinical Pathologists Check Sample Program in Forensic Pathology FP 89-1 (FP 162), January 1989.
20. Sperry, K.: An Epidemic of Intravenous Narcoticism Deaths Associated with the Resurgence of Black Tar Heroin. Journal of Forensic Sciences 1988;33:1156-1162.

21. Sperry, K.: A Situation of Grave Gravidity (Amniotic Fluid Embolism). American Society of Clinical Pathologists Check Sample Program in Forensic Pathology FP 89-4 (FP 165), September 1989.
22. Sperry, K.: Fatal Intraoperative Hemorrhage During Spinal Fusion Surgery for Osteogenesis Imperfecta. American Journal of Forensic Medicine and Pathology 1989;10:54-59.
23. Zumwalt, R. E., Lantz, P., and Sperry, K.: Earlobe Creases and Coronary Atherosclerosis. American Journal of Forensic Medicine and Pathology 1988;9:90.
24. Sperry, K.: Suicide With, and Because of, Cocaine. Journal of the American Medical Association 1988;259:2995-2996.
25. Sperry, K.: Review of Pathology Annual 1987, Volume 22, Part 2. Journal of Forensic Sciences 1988;33:1295-1296.
26. Sperry, K., and Sweeney, E. S.: Suicide by Intravenous Injection of Cocaine. Journal of Forensic Sciences 1989;34:244-248.
27. Sperry, K., and Lantz, P.: Autoimmune Adrenocortical Necrosis with Hashimoto's Thyroiditis (Schmidt's Syndrome). American Society of Clinical Pathologists Check Sample Program in Forensic Pathology FP 90-4 (FP 171), November, 1990.
28. Sperry, K.: Belinda, Asleep Without Dreams. Journal of the American Medical Association 1989;261:753. (Reprinted in the Japanese edition of JAMA, May 5, 1989, and the Schweizer Ausgabe edition of JAMA, Volume 8, Number 6, June 1989).
29. Cohle, S. D., Sperry, K. L., Graham, M. A., and Dowling, G.: Infective Endocarditis. Journal of Forensic Sciences 1989;34:1374-1386.
30. Sperry, K.: Anterior Thoracic Wall Trauma in Elderly Homicide Victims: The "CPR" Defense. American Journal of Forensic Medicine and Pathology 1990;11:50-55.
31. Sperry, K.: Review of Pathology Annual 1988, Volume 23, Part 2. Journal of Forensic Sciences 1990;35:503-504.
32. Sperry, K., and Campbell, H. R.: An Elliptical Incised Wound of the Breast Misinterpreted as a Bite Injury. Journal of Forensic Sciences 1990;35:1226-1235.
33. Sperry, K., and Pfalzgraf, R.: Inadvertent Clavicular Fractures Caused by "Chiropractic" Manipulations in an Infant: An Unusual Form of Pseudoabuse. Journal of Forensic Sciences 1990;35:1211-1216.

34. Sperry, K., and Pfalzgraf, R.: Fatal Ethanol Intoxication from Household Products Unintended for Ingestion. *Journal of Forensic Sciences* 1990;35:1138-1142.
35. Sperry, K.: Review of Pulmonary Pathology, edited by D. Dail and S. Hammar. *Journal of Forensic Sciences* 1990;35:1004.
36. Sperry, K., Key, C., and Anderson, R. E.: Toward a Population-Based Assessment of Death Due to Pulmonary Embolism in New Mexico. *Human Pathology* 1990;21:159-165.
37. Rhine, S., and Sperry, K.: Radiographic Identification by Mastoid Sinus and Arterial Pattern: A Case Report. *Journal of Forensic Sciences* 1991;36:272-279.
38. Sperry, K.: Ethylene Glycol Poisoning. American Society of Clinical Pathologists Check Sample Program in Forensic Pathology FP 91-1 (FP 174), February 1991.
39. Hanzlick, R., and Sperry, K.: Maternal Deaths in Fulton County: 1988-1989. *Atlanta Medicine* 1990;64(3):19-23.
40. Sperry, K.: Tattoos and Tattooing, Part I: History and Methodology. *American Journal of Forensic Medicine and Pathology* 1991;12:313-319.
41. Sperry, K.: No Laughing Matter (Fatal Nitrous Oxide Abuse). American Society of Clinical Pathologists Check Sample Program in Forensic Pathology FP 92-2 (FP 181), April 1992.
42. Sperry, K.: Tattoos and Tattooing, Part II. Gross Pathology, Histopathology, Medical Complications and Applications. *American Journal of Forensic Medicine and Pathology* 1992;13:7-17.
43. Clark, E. G. I., and Sperry, K.: Distinctive Blunt Force Injuries Caused by a Crescent Wrench. *Journal of Forensic Sciences* 1992;37:1172-1178.
44. Haglund, W. D., and Sperry, K.: The Use of Hydrogen Peroxide to Visualize Tattoos Obscured by Decomposition and Mummification. *Journal of Forensic Sciences* 1993;38:147-150.
45. Sperry, K.: Scleral and Conjunctival Hemorrhages Arising from a Gunshot Wound of the Chest: A Case Report. *Journal of Forensic Sciences* 1993;38:203-209.
46. Sperry, K.: It'll Put Your Eye Out (Death From an Air-Powered Rifle). American Society of Clinical Pathologists Check Sample Program in Forensic Pathology, 1994.

47. Sperry, K.: The Bones of Maria S. *Annals of Clinical Practice* (In press; accepted for publication April, 1993).
48. Sperry, K.: Achalasia, the Valsalva, Maneuver, and Sudden Death: A Case Report. *Journal of Forensic Sciences* 1994;39:547-551.
49. Sperry, K.: Lethal Asphyxiating Juvenile Laryngeal Papillomatosis: A Case Report with Human Papilloma Virus In-Situ Hybridization Analysis. *American Journal of Forensic Medicine and Pathology* 1994;15:146-150.
50. Sperry, K.: Medicolegal Investigation of Anesthesia-Related Deaths. *American Society of Clinical Pathologists Check Sample Program in Forensic Pathology*, 1994.

ABSTRACTS AND NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATION PRESENTATIONS:

Maternal Deaths in New Mexico, 1976-1982. Sperry, K., McFeeley, P., and Smialek, J.: Presented at the 36th Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, February 1984, in Anaheim, California (Abstract listing G63).

Civil Litigation in Maternal Deaths: Current Experience in New Mexico. Sperry, K., and Smialek, J.: Presented at the 37th Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, February 1985, in Las Vegas, Nevada (Abstract listing J08).

Myocardial Infarction During Pregnancy: A Rare Occurrence. Sperry, K., Adams, S. P., and Smialek, J.: Presented at the 37th Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, February 1985, in Las Vegas, Nevada (Abstract listing G058).

Necrotizing Fasciitis of the Neck and Sudden Death. Sperry, K., McFeeley, P., and Smialek, J.: Presented at the 38th Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, February 1986, in New Orleans, Louisiana (Abstract listing G34).

"Black Tar" Heroin and Narcotic Deaths in New Mexico. Sperry, K.: Presented at the 39th Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, February 1987, in San Diego, California (Abstract listing G64).

Homicide Profiles in a Tri-Ethnic Population. Longacre, T., Hildebrandt, R., Starr, M., Sperry, K., and McFeeley, P.: Presented at the 39th Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, February 1987, in San Diego, California (Abstract listing G8).

Peridural Spinal Hemorrhage in Sudden Infant Death Syndrome and Child Abuse. Griest, K., and Sperry, K.: Presented at the 11th Meeting of the International Association of Forensic Sciences,

August 2-7, in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

Unexpected Death Due to Infective Endocarditis. Cohle, S., Graham, M., Sperry, K., and Dowling, G.: Presented at the 41st Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, February 1989, in Las Vegas, Nevada (Abstract listing G50).

Postmortem Incidence vs. Clinical Diagnostic Accuracy of Pulmonary Thromboembolism in a Large Population: The Autopsy as a Quality Control Tool. Sperry, K., Key, C., and Anderson, R. E.: Presented at the International Symposium on the Role of Autopsy in Epidemiology, Medical Research, and Clinical Practice, June 1-3, 1989, in Trieste, Italy.

Ingestion of Ethanol Containing Household Products. Pfalzgraf, R., and Sperry, K.: Presented at the 42nd Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, February 1990, in Cincinnati, Ohio (Abstract listing G52).

Tattoos and Tattooing: The History, Psychology, and Pathology of the Art that Art Forgot. Presented at the 24th Annual Meeting of the National Association of Medical Examiners, September 1990, in Denver, Colorado.

Clinically Misdiagnosed Mesenteric Malrotation with Subsequent Fatal Massive Ischemic Bowel Necrosis in Children. Sperry, K.: Presented at the 44th Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, February 1992, in New Orleans, Louisiana (Abstract listing G60).

The Ancient and Contemporary History of Tattooing: Identifying Marks Through the Ages. Sperry, K.: Presented at the 44th Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, February 1992, in New Orleans, Louisiana (Abstract listing LW5).

Lethal Environmental Factors Complicating Attempted Suicidal Diphenhydramine Overdose: The "Accidental Suicide." Sperry, K., and Koponen, M.: Presented at the 45th Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, February 1993, in Boston, Massachusetts (Abstract listing G78).

OTHER PUBLICATIONS:

Sperry, K.: Section E3 (Medical Investigation) of Chapter Two (Investigation of Vehicular Homicide), pp. 2-29 through 2-35, of Prosecutor's Manual for Vehicular Homicide. Judith A. Olean (editor), published by the Institute for Public Law, Albuquerque, New Mexico, November 1986.

Sperry, K.: Life and Death Tattoos: A Pathologist's Perspective. In Tattootime, Vol. 4, No. 1, 1987, D. E. Hardy

(editor), Honolulu, Hawaii.

Sperry, K.: AIDS and Tattoos: The Medical Facts. Tattoo 9:67-69, October 1987.

Sperry, K.: Invited Editorial, Albuquerque Tribune, December 29, 1988: "Link Between Drinking, Death in N. M. is Clear, Ugly on Autopsy Table."

Sperry, K.: Tattoos, Identification, and Forensic Pathology: The Unique and Indelible Mark. Tattoo Advocate: The Journal of International Tattoo Arts, Vol. 1, No. 2, pp. 56-59, 1989.

INVITED PRESENTATIONS AND OTHER:

Faculty Member, Office of the Medical Investigator for the State of New Mexico Annual Death Investigation Seminar, September 16-19, 1986. Lecture topics: Penetrating Wounds and Associated Weapons.

Invited Consultant in Forensic Pathology, William Beaumont Army Medical Center, Department of Pathology, El Paso, Texas, September 25-26, 1986, June 12-13, 1987, and April 13-14, 1989.

Invited Consultant and Lecturer in Forensic Pathology, La Plata County Sheriff's Office, Durango, Colorado, December 12, 1986.

Communicable Diseases and Tattooing. Presented at the National Tattoo Association Annual Conventions: San Diego, California (March 28, 1987); Orlando, Florida (April 9, 1988); Arlington, Texas (April 9, 1989); Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (April 7, 1990); Anaheim, California (April 4, 1991); Meadowlands, New Jersey (April 11, 1992); San Francisco, California (March 12, 1994), and Nashville, Tennessee (March 18, 1995).

Faculty Member, Office of the Medical Investigator for the State of New Mexico Annual Death Investigation Seminar, September 15-18, 1987. Lecture topics: Teenage Deaths: When Drugs are a Factor; Infectious Disease; and Gunshot Injury, Including New and Unusual Ammunition.

Faculty Member, Office of the Medical Investigator for the State of New Mexico Annual Death Investigation Seminar, September 13-16, 1988. Lecture topics: Infectious Diseases (Workshop), and The Investigation of Hospital Deaths.

Faculty Member, New Mexico Trial Lawyers Association Symposium on Looking Into Vehicular Accidents, November 4, 1988: Looking at the Driver--Alcohol, Drugs and Illness.

Faculty Member, New Mexico Trial Lawyers Association Symposium on Forensic Testing in Criminal and Civil Cases, December 9, 1988:

The Collection, Preservation, and Utilization of Evidentiary Material During the Forensic Autopsy.

Invited Speaker, Sandia National Laboratories Community Focus Lecture Series, January 11, 1989. Topic: "Whodunit? The Challenge of Contemporary Forensic Medicine."

Faculty Member, Office of the Medical Investigator for the State of New Mexico Annual Death Investigation Seminar, September 26-29, 1989. Lecture topics: Child Abuse: The Role of the Pathologist in Fatal and Non-Fatal Episodes, and The Fire Death, Part I.

Faculty Member, the Masters "4" Advanced Death Investigation Conference, St. Louis University School of Medicine, Division of Forensic and Environmental Pathology, St. Louis, Missouri, July 22-25, 1991. Lecture topic: Tattoos and You! All You Have Ever Wanted to Know about Skin Pictures.

Faculty Member, Second Annual Advanced Police/Medical Death Investigation Seminar, Cobb County, Georgia, Police Department, May 22, 1992. Lecture topic: Child Abuse: Detection and Investigation.

Faculty Member, Seminar on Specific Issues in Litigating Police Misconduct, for the National Lawyers Guild (Southern Region), and the National Conference of Black Lawyers, June 6, 1992, in New Orleans, Louisiana. Lecture topic: Medico-Forensic Investigation in Police Misconduct Cases.

Faculty Member, Georgia Bureau of Investigation Agent Training Class, Forsyth Law Enforcement Training Center, Forsyth, Georgia, August 6, 1992, and November 18, 1992. Lecture topics: Gunshot Wounds, Blunt Force Injuries, Child Abuse, and Sharp Force Injuries.

Faculty Member, United States Department of Justice LECC Violent and Serial Crimes Conference, Savannah, Georgia, August 7, 1992. Lecture topics: Gunshot Wounds, Blunt Force Injuries, and Asphyxial Deaths.

Continuing Medical Education Seminar for the University of Kansas School of Medicine Department of Pathology, Kansas City, Kansas, on December 2, 1992. Lecture topic: The Investigation and Pathology of Maternal Deaths.

Faculty Member, North Central Georgia Law Enforcement Academy Seminar on Death Investigation, January 13, 1993. Lecture Topics: Suicide, Head Injury, and Sharp Force Injury.

Faculty Member, National Society of Histotechnologists Region III Meeting, March 25-27, 1993, in Atlanta, Georgia. Lecture topic:

The Role of Histotechnology in the Medical Examiner's Office.

Faculty Member, Third Annual Advanced Police/Medical Death Investigation Seminar, Cobb County, Georgia, Police Department, May 20, 1993. Lecture topic: Child Abuse: Detection and Investigation.

Invited Speaker, Annual Meeting of the Georgia Coroner's Association, September 17, 1993, in Macon, Georgia. Lecture topic: The Detection, Identification, and Analysis of Childhood Abusive Injuries.

Faculty Member, Forensic Medicine for Primary Care Physicians, October 22, 1993, at the University of Kansas School of Medicine-Wichita, Wichita, Kansas. Lecture topics: Evaluation of Childhood Deaths: Investigation of Childhood Injuries; Medical Misadventures & Therapy Related Deaths; Deaths Due to Drug Abuse; and Motor Vehicle Deaths: Investigation & Autopsy Findings.

Faculty Member, Georgia Department of Public Safety Training Center Seminar on Criminal Profiling, Forsyth, Georgia, November 17, 1993 and March 23, 1994. Lecture topics: Child Abuse Injuries, Pattern Injury Interpretation, Gunshot Wounds and Terminal Ballistics, and Selected Forensic Case Presentation.

Instructor, Georgia Department of Public Safety Training Center Seminar and Workshop on Pattern Injury Interpretation and the Use of Ultraviolet and Alternative Light Source Imaging Techniques, Forsyth, Georgia, November 15, 1993, February 21, 1994, and March 25, 1994. Lecture topics: Child Abuse Injuries, and Pattern Injury Recognition and Interpretation.

Faculty Member, Fulton County Police Training Center Course on Homicide Investigation, November 30, 1993. Lecture topics: Child Abuse Injuries, Pattern Injury Recognition and Interpretation, and Selected Case Presentations in Death Scene Investigation.

Invited Speaker, Idaho Attorneys for Criminal Justice, Sun Valley, Idaho, April 7, 1994. Seminar topic: The Medical and Pathologic Evaluation of Child Abuse and Suspected Abusive Injuries.

Keynote speaker, Southern Association of Forensic Scientists and Southwestern Association of Forensic Scientists combined Annual Meeting, Little Rock, Arkansas, April 15, 1994. Lecture topic: Tattooing and Body Modification: History, Methodology, Psychology, and Current Trends.

Invited Lecturer, Emory University School of Medicine, Department of Dermatology Friday Resident's Conference, April 22, 1994.

Lecture topic: Pathologic, Sociologic, Behavioral and Medical Aspects of Tattoos and Tattooing.

Instructor, Georgia Police Academy Course on Child Abuse, Georgia Public Safety Training Center, Forsyth, Georgia, May 11, 1994.
Lecture topic: The Identification and Associated Pathology of Childhood Injuries, Including Child Abuse.

Special Invited Lecturer, 40th Annual Montana Coroner's Association Meeting and 7th Annual Attorney General's Office Coroner Training Session, Butte, Montana, May 15-18, 1994.
Lecture topics: The Investigation and Interpretation of Childhood Accidental and Inflicted Trauma; The History, Methodology, Pathology, and Medicolegal and Forensic Significance of Tattoos and Tattooing; Pattern Injury Interpretation; and The Correlation of Death Scene Investigation with Autopsy Findings in Forensic Analysis: Selected Case Studies.

Faculty Member, Atlanta Police Department Training Course on Death Investigation, Atlanta Police Academy, June 20-24, 1994.
Lecture topics: Pattern Injury Identification and Interpretation, and The Investigation of Suicidal Deaths.

Faculty Member (with Mark Koponen, M.D.), Indigent Defense Resource Center and Georgia Indigent Defense Council seminar on Forensic Pathology for Defense Attorneys, September 9, 1994, in Decatur, Georgia. Lecture topic: The Interpretation and Forensic Aspects of Childhood Injuries and Child Abuse.

Invited Speaker, 24th Annual Educational Training Seminar of the International Association for Identification, Georgia State Division, September 20-23, 1994, in Columbus, Georgia. Seminar Topic: Collection and Handling of Infectious Material.

Invited Speaker, 4th Annual Georgia Center for Children Conference: Child Abuse: Investigation and Prosecution. October 12-13, 1994, Georgia Mental Health Institute, Atlanta, Georgia. Lecture Topic: Medical and Pathologic Evaluation of Child Abuse Injuries: Pattern Injury Recognition, Identification and Investigation.

Invited Speaker, Alabama Criminal Defense Lawyers Association 1995 Winter Seminar, February 24-25, 1995, Birmingham, Alabama. Lecture topics: Evidence Collection Procedures in Forensic Pathology; Forensic Autopsy Methodology; Pathologic Identification of Childhood Homicidal Suffocation and the Shaken Infant Syndrome.

Special Invited Lecturer, 41st Annual Montana Coroner's Association Meeting and Advanced Coroner's Training, Kalispell, Montana, May 21-24. Lecture Topics: Asphyxial Deaths; Exhumation Autopsy Procedures and Case Examples.

Invited Speaker, Alabama Criminal Defense Lawyers Association 1995 Summer Seminar and Annual Meeting ("Justice Must Be Won III: Skills for Trial Fights), July 7-8, 1995, Pensacola Beach, Florida. Lecture Topics: Utilization of the Forensic Pathologist in Courtroom Presentations; Evidence Collection and Handling Procedures; Smothering, Suffocation, and the Shaken Baby Syndrome; Relevance of Infant Rib Fractures in Forensic Autopsies.

Invited Speaker, Georgia County Welfare Association Symposium on Abuse and Reform ("Looking Through Panes of Abuse"), Academy of Medicine, Atlanta, Georgia, July 20, 1995.

July 8, 1995

STATE OF MARYLAND v. FABRITZ

[No. 29, September Term, 1975.]

Decided December 3, 1975.

STATUTES — *Cardinal Rule In Construction Of Statutes Is To Effectuate The Real And Actual Intention Of The Legislature — Statutory Enactment Must Be Considered In Its Entirety And In The Context Of The Purpose Underlying Its Enactment And Should Be Constructed According To The Ordinary And Natural Import Of Its Language.* pp. 421-422

STATUTES — *Penal Statutes Must Be Strictly Construed But Like Other Statutes They Are To Be Fairly And Reasonably Construed And Courts Should Not By Narrow And Strained Construction, Exclude From Their Operation Cases Plainly Within Their Scope And Meaning — In Construing Statute Requiring Construction, Courts Must Consider Not Only The Literal Or Usual Meaning Of Words But Their Meaning And Effect In Light Of The Setting, The Objectives And Purposes Of The Enactment, With The Real Intention Prevailing Over The Literal Intention Even Though Such A Construction May Seem To Be Contrary To The Letter Of The Statute.* p. 422

STATUTES — *Where Doubt Or Ambiguity Exists As To The Exact Reach Of Statute's Provisions, Application Of The Principle That Permits Courts In Such Circumstances To Ascertain And Give Effect To The Real Intention Of The Legislature Is Justified.* pp. 422-423

INFANTS — *Child Abuse — Legislature Plainly Intended To Broaden The Area Of Proscribed Conduct Punishable In Child Abuse Case In 1973 Amendment To Section 35A Of Article 27 Of The Code — Offense For A Person Having Custody Of A Minor Child To "Cause" The Child To Suffer A "Physical Injury" Did Not Require That Injury Result From A Physical Assault Upon The Child Or From Any Physical Force Initially Applied By The Accused Individual But That The Offense Was Committed If Physical Injury To The Child Resulted Either From A Course Of Conduct Constituting "Cruel Or Inhumane Treatment" Or By "Malicious Act Or Acts."* pp. 423-424

INFANTS — *Child Abuse — Parent Criminally Responsible As Having "Caused" Such A Physical Injury To His Child In The Sense Contemplated In The Statute (Art. 27, Sec. 35A) If, As A Result Of The Parent's "Cruel Or Inhumane Treatment," The Child Suffered Bodily Harm Additional To That Initially Sustained As A Consequence Of The Injury Originally Inflicted Upon Him.* pp. 424-425

PARENT AND CHILD—*Child Abuse—Parent Under Maryland Law Is Legally Obligated To Provide Necessary Medical Care To His Child — Evidence Showing Parent Knew Of Child's Severely Beaten Condition And Failed To Seek Assistance And Permitted Child's Condition To Deteriorate Until She Died Was Sufficient For Jury To Conclude That The Parent's Failure To Act Caused The Child To Sustain Bodily Injury Additional To And Beyond That Inflicted Originally And Constituted A Cause Of The Further Progression And Worsening Of The Injuries Which Led To Her Death And That In These Circumstances The Parent's Treatment Of The Child Was "Cruel Or Inhumane" — Article 27, Section 35A.* pp. 425-426

Certiorari to the Court of Special Appeals of Maryland.
(Circuit Court for Calvert County, Bowen, J.)

Virginia Lynnette Fabritz charged with a violation of Article 27, Section 35A(a) (child abuse) and convicted by a jury. The Court of Special Appeals reversed the judgment of conviction and the Court of Appeals granted certiorari.

Judgment of the Court of Special Appeals reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court for Calvert County vacated; case remanded to the Court of Special Appeals for consideration of the other issues presented to that Court on appeal, but not decided; costs to abide the result.

The cause was argued before MURPHY, C. J., and SINGLEY, SMITH, DIGGES, LEVINE, ELDRIDGE and O'DONNELL, JJ.

Alexander L. Cummings, Assistant Attorney General, with whom were Francis B. Burch, Attorney General, and Warren F. Sengstack, State's Attorney for Calvert County, on the brief, for appellant.

George E. Burns, Jr., Assistant Public Defender, with whom were Alan H. Murrell, Public Defender, and Richard J. Clark, District Public Defender, on the brief, for appellee.

MURPHY, C. J., delivered the opinion of the Court. O'DONNELL, J., dissents and filed a dissenting opinion at page 426 *infra*.

Maryland Code (1971 Repl. Vol., 1975 Cum. Supp.), Art. 27, § 35A (a) provides that any parent or other person having

custody of a child under eighteen years of age "who causes abuse to such minor child" shall be guilty of a felony. The statute defines the term "abuse" in subsection (b) 7 to mean:

"any physical injury or injuries sustained by a child as a result of cruel or inhumane treatment or as a result of malicious act or acts"

Virginia Lynnette Fabritz (Virginia) was charged with violating this statute by abusing her three-and-one-half-year-old daughter Windy. Evidence adduced at the trial before a jury in the Circuit Court for Calvert County showed that Windy was brought to the Calvert County Hospital at 10:35 p.m. on October 3, 1973 in a badly beaten condition with approximately seventy bruises or contusions covering her body, ranging in size from one inch to five inches. She was pronounced dead on arrival at the hospital, her death being attributed to peritonitis resulting from a perforated or ruptured duodenum. The evidence showed that Windy's injuries were the result of "blunt trauma" caused by an instrument, or a fist, or some kind of blow inflicted within eighteen to twenty-four hours prior to her death.

Virginia had left Windy in the custody of Thomas Crockett and his wife Ann, with whom she resided, on October 1. Virginia did not see Windy again until 1 p.m. on October 3, at which time she noticed that Windy was very listless. Crockett told her that Windy had driven with him on his motorcycle and had gotten sick as a result of a bumpy ride. At 2:30 p.m. Windy complained of cramps and was running a slight fever; Virginia attributed this to the flu. She then bathed Windy and, after observing her badly beaten body, put her to bed and spent the remainder of the afternoon watching Crockett work on his motorcycle. At 5 p.m. Virginia observed that Windy appeared to be in a semiconscious state, but she did not take her to the hospital because she "was too ashamed of the bruises on her daughter's body." There was evidence that Windy thereafter sat up and appeared normal for a brief period, but at 6 p.m. she vomited and again complained that she did not feel well.

At 7 p.m. Virginia put Windy back to bed and called a friend, Connie Schaeffer, and asked that she look at Windy. Miss Schaeffer arrived at 9 p.m. Windy was lying on the floor of the den, covered by a wet diaper. She was limp and appeared unconscious. When Miss Schaeffer questioned Virginia about the bruises on Windy's body, Virginia responded, "Tommy [Crockett] hit her hard." Windy's condition worsened and at 9:45 p.m. Ann Crockett contacted the hospital. She was advised to bring Windy to the hospital immediately. After Mrs. Crockett left for the hospital with Windy, Virginia told Miss Schaeffer, "It is my fault. I killed her." Shortly thereafter, Virginia went to the hospital and learned that Windy was dead.

Expert medical evidence was adduced to show that a child with peritonitis would vigorously complain once she sustained the injury and would continue to complain until the onset of a coma; that at the time the injuries were sustained, there would have been immediate pain and the child would have begun to feel poorly; that the pain would have gradually increased, followed by fever, vomiting, and lack of appetite; that within six hours prior to death, the child would have become stuporous and comatose; that Windy would have lived had an operation been performed within at least twelve hours prior to death; and that she would have had a chance to survive if surgery had been performed up to an hour before death. A pathologist testified that it was his medical opinion, based upon the degree of injury, the multiplicity of wounds and his examination of Windy's body, that the injuries did not happen accidentally. There was no evidence indicating that Virginia struck the blows which caused the initial injuries to her child, nor was there any evidence to show that Virginia had knowledge that the person in whose custody she left Windy would abuse her.

The trial court instructed the jury that a parent is under an affirmative duty to provide reasonable medical necessities to his child and would be guilty of child abuse under the statute if the treatment afforded to the child was "cruel or inhumane and it results in physical injury"; that

the "physical injury may be death itself"; and that "the unattended worsening of obvious serious medical condition if cruel or inhumane and if more serious consequences result, is in itself . . . a physical injury within the meaning of the terms as they are used in the Statute." The jury found Virginia guilty of the offense and she was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

The Court of Special Appeals reversed the judgment of conviction, holding that "to be guilty under the statute, the accused must be shown to have caused the injury, not simply aggravated it by failure to seek assistance." *Fabritz v. State*, 24 Md. App. 708 at 714, 332 A. 2d 324 at 327 (1975). In so concluding, the court said that there was nothing in the statute indicating that it was the legislative intent to encompass within its provisions parents who withhold the necessities of life, including medical care, from their children. We granted certiorari to consider whether the Court of Special Appeals properly interpreted the child abuse statute.

The State contends that Virginia's failure to provide medical care to Windy in the circumstances of this case amounted to child abuse within the meaning of the statute. More specifically, the State urges that the evidence showed that Windy was the victim of a medical condition known as the "battered child syndrome"; that the beating Windy suffered caused peritonitis which resulted "in a gradual and continuous general deterioration of the child's health and well-being culminating in her death"; that although there was no evidence that Virginia was the individual who beat Windy, she was "fully aware of her child's beaten condition . . . [but] failed for a period of several hours to seek medical attention for her child and . . . her inaction amounted to child abuse"; and that while there was no evidence that Windy's injuries resulted from any "malicious act" perpetrated by Virginia, her failure to obtain medical attention for her daughter constituted, within the sense contemplated by the statute, "cruel or inhumane treatment" and was a contributing cause of the "physical injury" which the child sustained.

On Virginia's behalf it is argued that to be guilty of child abuse under § 35A, a person must have "caused" the child to suffer physical injury as a result of cruel or inhumane treatment. Virginia claims that § 35A "concerns injuries as a result of the treatment or acts of the accused" and that because Windy was injured and died as a consequence of blows inflicted by someone other than herself, her failure to obtain medical aid for Windy was not the cause of the child's injuries or death. Virginia maintains that the gist of the statutory offense of child abuse is not cruel or inhumane treatment but rather the infliction of physical injuries upon a child as a result of such treatment.

The cardinal rule in the construction of statutes is to effectuate the real and actual intention of the Legislature. *Purfoy v. Merc.-Safe Dep. & Trust*, 273 Md. 58, 327 A. 2d 483 (1974); *Scottie Serr., Inc. v. Comptroller*, 269 Md. 390, 306 A. 2d 534 (1973); *Height v. State*, 225 Md. 251, 170 A. 2d 212 (1961). Equally well settled is the principle that statutes are to be construed reasonably with reference to the purpose to be accomplished, *Walker v. Montgomery County*, 244 Md. 98, 223 A. 2d 181 (1966), and in light of the evils or mischief sought to be remedied, *Mitchell v. State*, 115 Md. 360, 80 A. 2d 1020 (1911); in other words, every statutory enactment must be "considered in its entirety, and in the context of the purpose underlying [its] enactment," *Grant of Md. v. State's Attorney*, 267 Md. 501 at 509, 298 A. 2d 427, at 432 (1973). Of course, a statute should be construed according to the ordinary and natural import of its language, since it is the language of the statute which constitutes the primary source for determining the legislative intent. *Grosvenor v. Supervisor of Assess.*, 271 Md. 232, 315 A. 2d 758 (1974); *Height v. State*, *supra*. Where there is no ambiguity or obscurity in the language of a statute, there is usually no need to look elsewhere to ascertain the intention of the Legislature. *Purfoy v. Merc.-Safe Deposit & Trust*, *supra*. Thus, where statutory language is plain and free from ambiguity and expresses a definite and sensible meaning, courts are not at liberty to disregard the natural import of words with a view towards making the statute express an

intention which is different from its plain meaning. *Gatewood v. State*, 244 Md. 609, 224 A. 2d 677 (1966). On the other hand, as stated in *Maguire v. State*, 192 Md. 615, 628, 65 A. 2d 299, 302 (1949), "[a]dherence to the meaning of words does not require or permit isolation of words from their context." * * * [since] the meaning of the plainest words in a statute may be controlled by the context. . . ." In construing statutes, therefore, results that are unreasonable, illogical or inconsistent with common sense should be avoided whenever possible consistent with the statutory language, with the real legislative intention prevailing over the intention indicated by the literal meaning. *B. F. Saul Co. v. West End Park*, 250 Md. 707, 246 A. 2d 591 (1968); *Sanza v. Md. Board of Censors*, 245 Md. 319, 226 A. 2d 317 (1967); *Height v. State*, *supra*.

It is, of course, well settled that penal statutes must be strictly construed, *State v. Fleming*, 173 Md. 192, 195 A. 392 (1937), "by which is meant that courts will not extend the punishment to cases not plainly within the language used," *State v. Archer*, 73 Md. 44, 57, 20 A. 172, 172 (1890). But as our predecessors noted in *Healy v. State*, 115 Md. 377, 379, 80 A. 1074, 1075, it is the intention of the Legislature that governs in the construction of all statutes so that penal statutes, like other statutes, are to be fairly and reasonably construed and courts should not, by narrow and strained construction, exclude from their operation cases plainly within their scope and meaning. In the final analysis, in construing any statute requiring construction, courts must consider not only the literal or usual meaning of words, but their meaning and effect in light of the setting, the objectives and purposes of the enactment, with the real intention prevailing over the literal intention even though such a construction may seem to be contrary to the letter of the statute. *Criminal Ins. Comp. Bd. v. Gould*, 273 Md. 486, 331 A. 2d 55 (1975); *Barnes v. State*, 186 Md. 287, 47 A. 2d 50 (1946); *Height v. State*, *supra*.

It is in light of these principles of construction of statutes that we consider the provisions of § 35A as they stood at the time of the alleged offense. Codified under the subtitle

"Child Abuse," the statute's declared legislative purpose is "the protection of children who have been the subject of abuse. . . ." As heretofore indicated, the statute defines "abuse" to encompass "any physical injury or injuries sustained by a child as a result of cruel or inhumane treatment or as a result of malicious act or acts." Under the statute, any person having custody of a child under eighteen years of age who "causes" such abuse is guilty of a felony. The precursor to § 35A was chapter 743 of the Acts of 1963, which was originally codified as Code (1957) Article 27, § 11A and included under the subtitle "Assault on Children", that statute, which was recodified as Article 27, § 35A by chapter 500 of the Acts of 1970, provided that any person having custody of a minor child under fourteen years of age "who maliciously beats, strikes or otherwise mistreats such minor child to such degree as to require medical treatment" would be guilty of a felony. It would appear from its terms that that enactment was not intended to reach acts of individuals not constituting, in one form or another, an assault on a child. It was not until § 35A was amended by chapter 835 of the Acts of 1973 that the Legislature repealed the "maliciously beats, strikes, or otherwise mistreats" test of child abuse, and substituted in its place a new and different measure of the offense — one defined by new subsection (b) 7 in terms of physical injuries caused by "cruel or inhumane treatment or as a result of malicious act or acts." According to its title, one of the purposes underlying the 1973 amendment of § 35A was "generally extend[ing] the law of child abuse." Considering the particular use and association of words and definitions used in § 35A, we think a doubt or ambiguity exists as to the exact reach of the statute's provisions, justifying application of the principle that permits courts in such circumstances to ascertain and give effect to the real intention of the Legislature. See *Clerk v. Chesapeake Beach Park*, 251 Md. 657, 248 A. 2d 479 (1968); *Domain v. Bosley*, 242 Md. 1, 217 A. 2d 555 (1966).

We think it evident that the Legislature, by its 1973 amendment to § 35A, plainly intended to broaden the area of

proscribed conduct punishable in child abuse cases. Its use in the amended version of § 35A of the comprehensive phraseology "who causes abuse to" a minor child, coupled with its broad two-pronged definition of the term "abuse," supports the view that the Legislature, by repealing the narrow measure of criminality in child abuse cases then provided in § 35A, and redefining the offense, undertook to effect a significant change of substance in the scope of the statute's prohibitions. In making it an offense for a person having custody of a minor child to "cause" the child to suffer a "physical injury," the Legislature did not require that the injury result from a physical assault upon the child or from any physical force initially applied by the accused individual; it provided instead, in a more encompassing manner, that the offense was committed if physical injury to the child resulted either from a course of conduct constituting "cruel or inhumane treatment" or by "malicious act or acts."

As defined in Black's Law Dictionary 966 (3rd ed. 1933), an injury is "[a]ny wrong or damage done to another . . ."; the term is defined in Webster's Third New International Dictionary 1164 (1961) as "an act that damages, harms, or hurts: an unjust or undeserved infliction of suffering or harm." Of course, the injury would be a physical one if it relates to or pertains to the body. To be a "cause" of physical injury to another, a person would in some manner have to be accountable for the "condition that brings about an effect or that produces or calls forth a resultant action or state." Webster's Third New International Dictionary 356. Affording the term "physical injury" the broad meaning that the context of § 35A would seem to mandate, we think a parent would be criminally responsible as having "caused" such a physical injury to his child in the sense contemplated by the statute if, as a result of the parent's "cruel or inhumane treatment," the child suffered bodily harm additional to that initially sustained as a consequence of the injury originally inflicted upon him. *Cf. Palmer v. State*, 223 Md. 341, 164 A. 2d 467 (1960) where in affirming an involuntary manslaughter conviction of a mother who

knowingly permitted her infant child to be subjected to prolonged beatings by her paramour, we concluded that although the direct and immediate cause of the child's death was attributable to blows struck by the mother's paramour, her failure to remove the child from the paramour's presence constituted gross and criminal negligence and "was a contributing cause of . . . [the child's] unfortunate death." 223 Md. at 353.

Whether, in view of the evidence adduced at the trial, Virginia's failure to obtain medical assistance for Windy constituted cruel or inhumane treatment resulting in physical injury to the child is, of course, the crux of this appeal. That a parent under Maryland law is legally obligated to provide necessary medical care to his child is clear. Code (1970 Repl. Vol.) Art. 72A, § 1; *Craig v. State*, 220 Md. 590, 155 A. 2d 684 (1959); *Baltimore City v. Fire Insurance Salvage Corporation*, 219 Md. 75, 148 A. 2d 444 (1959). That Virginia knew of Windy's severely beaten condition is manifest from the evidence; indeed, as the photographic exhibits in the case so painfully demonstrate, Windy bore the multiple bruises of a vicious assault, of which Virginia was aware at least as early as 2:30 p.m. on October 3, 1973. Between that hour, and 10:35 p.m. when Windy died, Virginia failed to seek or obtain any medical assistance although, as the evidence heretofore outlined so plainly indicates, the need therefor was obviously compelling and urgent. There was evidence that Virginia's failure to seek such assistance was based upon her realization that the bruises covering Windy's body would become known were the child examined or treated by a physician. Other evidence in the case all too graphically illustrated the suffering to which Windy was subjected by Virginia's failure to provide the treatment needed to save the child's life. We think the jury properly could have concluded from the evidence that, as a result of Virginia's conduct, Windy's condition was permitted to steadily deteriorate until the child's ordeal was ended by death; that Virginia's failure to act caused Windy to sustain bodily injury additional to and beyond that inflicted upon her by

(410) 296-0300
FAX (410) 823-7909

*Maryland Development &
Investment Corporation, Inc.*

H. MAY "MAX" VANWRIGHT The Penthouse Condominium
BROKER 28 W Allegheny Ave #1303
 Towson, Maryland 21204

McGraw-Hill

November 9, 1995

Dear Mr. Schmidt:

I would be remiss if I did not take this means to let you know that I am personally interested in the growth of Towson.

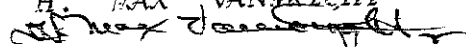
I have been involved in real estate for 49 years and over 35 years in Towson -all phases: commercial, residential and now as a resident at The Penthouse Condominium for 17 yrs when it came out of the ground. I have been a member of TBA for approximately 15 years and honored in 1993 - as recipient of TBA member of the year award and key member award from the Spring Festival Committee. I am very proud of Towson work daily to ensure continued growth.

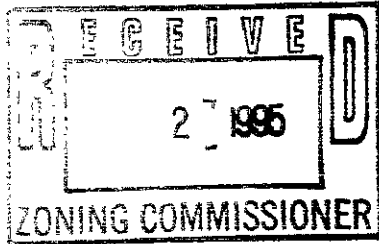
I would ask that you consider our interest.

Kindest regards,

Sincerely,

H. "MAX" VANWRIGHT





JOHN G. SCHISLER
625 COVENTRY ROAD
TOWSON, MARYLAND 21286

October 29, 1995

Zoning Commissioner,
Mr. Lawrence Schmidt,
Old Courthouse,
400 Washington Avenue,
Towson, Md. 21204

Dear Mr. Schmidt:

I am writing, as a 29-year resident of Wiltondale and a 66-year resident of the Towson area, to express my great concern about the proposal to have a tattoo parlor on York Road in the heart of Towson.

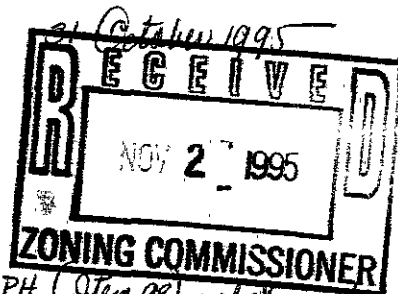
I am concerned about parking, whether by customers or the curious, about the further regrading of what was and could be an attractive and viable commercial area, about the lack of regulation of tattoo parlors and their "staff," about the serious health concerns that tattooing causes under even the best of conditions, and I am extremely concerned about the kind of people that a tattoo parlor would draw to add to the new "billiard parlors" and the exotic clothing store.

Sincerely,

John G. Schisler

MRS. ROLAND L. BROWN, JR.
602 COVENTRY ROAD
TOWSON, MARYLAND 21204

Laurence Schmidt,
Zoning Commissioner
400 Washington Ave,
Towson, MD 21204



Dear Mr. Schmidt:

Regarding case number 96-1075 PH (Item 98), what greater downtown Towson does NOT need is a tattoo parlor—in addition to the two billiard/video games halls and the sleazy erotic underpinnings shop already degrading the area. As concerned Wiltondale/Towson residents we watch with dismay the rapid decline of this small central district, and now—a tattoo parlor as well? Hardly a wholesome attraction either for the high school or college students nearby or for residents engaged in the constant struggle to keep that corridor civilized and property values up. Towson's pleasant family-oriented face is rapidly disappearing behind a welter of unravory emporia. We urge you not to allow this further deterioration of the area.

Sincerely,

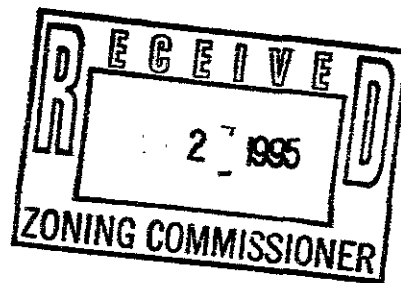
Elizabeth and Roland
Brown

MICROFILMED

MRS. KENNETH W. VOLK
604 YARMOUTH ROAD
TOWSON, MARYLAND ~~21204~~ 21286

Oct. 25, 1995

Mr. Lawrence Schmidt,
Zoning Commissioner
Old Courthouse
400 Washington Ave.
Towson, Md. 21204



Re. 96-107 SPH (ITEM 98)

Dear Sir,

My husband and I have been residents of Wiltendale, Towson, for the past 40 years. My husband had a dental practice in this area for 35 years and is still involved in the life of Towson as a tennis coach at Towson State.

We have seen many changes in

Dear Mr. Schmid:

10/26/95

This letter is written to express our concern regarding the petition for a tattoo parlor in Towson. As long time residents, we feel strongly that businesses, that in the long run can hurt Towson, are coming into the area. We would hate to see Towson develop a "strip." The tattoo industry is unregulated in health and behavior, and as we all know, self regulation often doesn't work (will needles be disposed of safely? will teens be tattooed?) Even though this particular vendor may be of high standard, what will prevent those of lower standard. They may well follow suit to establish businesses in the area.

We strongly encourage denial of this request to establish business in Towson. No Tattoo parlors, please.

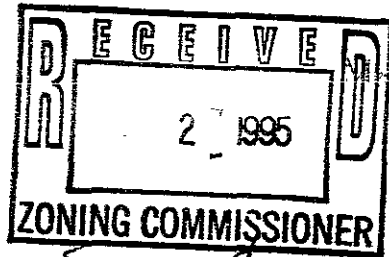
Carol + Skip

Reynolds

613 Stevenson Lane
Towson, MD.

21286

MICROFILMED



Robert A. White, Sr.
637 Sussex Road
Towson, Maryland
21286

Oct 30, 1995

Dear Commissioner Schmidt,
In regard to case 96-1075 PH
(Item 98) we are deeply con-
cerned and wish to express
that concern to you.

"LVT Dermagraphic" seems
to be out of keeping with
the Towson area. The lack
of parking, disposal of
needles and type of
business and those it
would attract make it
very undesirable.

We appreciate any
thing you can do in this
matter.

Sincerely,
Jean White
Robert A. White

is evidence of negligence because accidents ordinarily do not happen in the absence of a breach of duty and this in and of itself constitutes enough circumstantial evidence to permit an inference to be drawn by the jury in a given case. This is the doctrine of *res ipsa loquitur*. Its application in automobile accident cases depends on the circumstances of each accident."

[11] In *Hanes v. State, Use of Lamm*, supra, *res ipsa loquitur* was held applicable to a factual situation which we find indistinguishable from the instant case. In *Hanes* an automobile ran off a straight highway twenty-two feet in width. The highway was dry; there was only a slight upgrade at the point where the car left the road. There was no claim made by the driver that he was not in exclusive control. No act of God was alleged to have been the cause of the accident so as to make the doctrine inapplicable. The driver's claim that an emergency forced him from the road was held to have been properly submitted for the jury's determination. In the instant case, as in *Hanes*, an automobile left a dry and straight roadway and struck a pedestrian who was walking facing traffic on the gravel shoulder. See Md.Code, Art. 66½, § 11-506(b). There was no evidence that anyone other than the driver was in exclusive control of the automobile and no act of God was shown to have been the cause of the accident. Under these facts, the doctrine of *res ipsa loquitur* applied and the inference of negligence which arose was sufficient if unrebutted, to allow the case to go to the jury. Appellant presented no evidence to rebut the inference of negligence. The trial court was correct in denying appellant's motions for judgment n. o. v.

Judgment affirmed.

Appellant to pay costs.

25 Md.App. 493

Richard KOWALSKI

v.

John LAMAR et al.

No. 587.

Court of Special Appeals of Maryland.

April 4, 1975.

Landowner filed a complaint with zoning commissioner alleging that an adjoining landowner was violating zoning regulations by operating a commercial fishing business and a boatyard in a residential zone. The Commissioner found that the adjoining landowner was violating the regulations, the County Board of Appeals reversed, and the Circuit Court for Baltimore County, H. Kemp MacDaniel, J., entered an order affirming the Board. Landowner appealed. The Court of Special Appeals, Davidson, J., held that where the only uses to which vacant land zoned "rural, deferred-planning" were berthing, maintenance, storage and launching of fishing boats and commercial fishing activities, the zoning ordinance did not permit such uses as of right, and no special exception had been obtained, the uses were prohibited by the zoning ordinance.

Reversed.

1. Zoning §68, 481

Any use other than those permitted by zoning ordinance and being carried on as of right or by special exception is prohibited.

2. Zoning §351

On appeal of zoning commissioner's finding that landowner was violating zoning ordinance by operating boatyard and by conducting commercial business upon land classified in residential zone, board of appeals was required to determine whether uses complained of were permitted in zone as matter of right or by special exception,

and erred in basing its decision on the narrow finding that uses complained of did not constitute boatyard or commercial business.

3. Zoning $\Rightarrow$ 302

Where only uses made of completely vacant land were boatyard and commercial fishing uses objected to by adjoining landowner as prohibited by zoning ordinance, uses constituted main or principal uses of property and did not constitute accessory use under county zoning ordinance.

4. Zoning $\Rightarrow$ 278

Where only uses to which vacant land zoned "rural, deferred-planning" was being put were berthing, maintenance, storage and launching of fishing boats and commercial fishing activities, zoning ordinance did not permit such uses as of right, and special exception had not been obtained to permit such uses, uses were prohibited by zoning ordinance.

Michael E. Marr, Baltimore, with whom were Sutley & Marr, Baltimore, on the brief, for appellant.

Ronald J. Kearns, Baltimore, for appellees.

Argued before ORTH, C. J., and DAVIDSON and MELVIN, JJ.

DAVIDSON, Judge.

On 7 March 1971 Richard Kowalski, the appellant, filed a complaint with the Department of Permits and Licenses of Baltimore County, alleging that John Lamar, the appellee,¹ was violating the Baltimore County Zoning Regulations² (zoning regulations) by operating a commercial fishing business in a residential zone. On 14 February 1972 the appellant filed a second complaint with the Zoning Commissioner (Commissioner) alleging that the appellee

was violating the zoning regulations by operating a boat yard in a residential zone. After hearings, the Commissioner found that the appellee was violating the zoning regulations by operating a boat yard and by conducting a commercial business upon land classified in a residential zone. He ordered that such uses cease. The County Board of Appeals for Baltimore County (Board) reversed, and, on appeal to the Circuit Court for Baltimore County, Judge H. Kemp MacDaniel on 11 July 1974 entered an order affirming the Board. This appeal is taken from that order.

Most of the facts are not in dispute. For approximately 30 years the appellee has owned three lots designated on a plat of Bengies Farm Beach (see plat attached hereto) as lots 12, 13 and 16. The appellee's year-round single family home is located on lot 16, which fronts on Saltpeter Creek. A pier is located on this lot which extends into the navigable waters of the creek.

Lots 12 and 13, which front on Muddy Gut, are undeveloped except for a pier located on lot 13 which extends into navigable waters. In 1971 this pier was improved and extended to a length of 90 feet. There are no other buildings or structures on these lots, nor are any water or sewer facilities or any electrical connections available.

In 1954 the appellant purchased lots 14 and 15 which front on both Muddy Gut and Saltpeter Creek and which are bounded on the east by the appellee's home and on the south by appellee's vacant lots. The single family residence located on these lots is owned by the appellant and is occupied by him and his wife on a year-round basis. All of the property owned by the parties is classified in the R.D.P. zone (rural, deferred-planning) and lies in an area devoted exclusively to R.D.P. zoning and uses.

1. The Baltimore County Board of Appeals is also an appellee.

2. Baltimore County Zoning Regulations (Interim Ed. 1971).

There was uncontradicted and unrefuted evidence to show that within the last two years the pier extending from lot 13 into Muddy Gut has been used extensively for fishing activities. On various occasions as many as nine boats have been moored at the pier or stored on the lots. These boats, of varying sizes, are open and equipped with outboard motors. They belong to the appellee's son and two cousins of the appellee's wife. A large number of rolled up gill and fyke nets, seines, boxes, which were utilized to lift the nets full of fish from the water onto the pier, and wooden crates used to package the fish, are stored on the pier. Several truckloads of crushed gravel have been deposited on the lots in order to provide a driveway for the trucks upon which the crated fish are loaded and hauled to the market. At various times as many as six trucks have been parked upon this driveway.

The appellee himself is a plumber who is not engaged in any way in the fishing activities. He has not authorized and does not permit the general public to use the pier extending from lot 13. While he has never leased the pier to anybody, he has given permission to use the pier to his 20 year-old son, Mr. Thomas R. Lamar, and two of his wife's cousins, Mr. Arnold Clifton Maddox and his son, Mr. William E. Maddox. The appellee obtains no profit or any other return from the use which he has authorized.

Thomas Lamar, who is employed full-time at a hardware company, possesses a "fyke and gill net license." Arnold Clifton Maddox, who is employed full-time as a longshoreman, has had a commercial fishing license for 18 years. William Maddox also has a commercial fishing license. During January, February and March, at various times when they were not working, such as evenings, Saturdays and Sundays, and depending upon weather and tides, the three men would set out, each in his own boat, often accompanied by a helper, to fish. Upon their return the fish would be hoisted onto the pier, packed into crates,

loaded onto trucks and hauled away to the wholesale fish market where they were sold. But for the fact that a sufficient quantity of fish were caught to be sold, the fishing expeditions would not take place. There were no sales of fish conducted on the property nor were there any signs indicating the existence of any business operation on the property.

[1,2] Section 102.1 of the zoning regulations provides, insofar as here relevant:

"No land shall be used or occupied and no building or structure shall be erected, altered, located, or used *except in conformity with these regulations.* . . ."
(Emphasis added.)

Section 1A00.2 of the zoning regulations provides:

"A. Uses Permitted as of Right.
The following uses, only, are permitted as of right in R.D.P. zones:

- "1. Farms . . .
- "2. One-family detached dwellings.
- "3. Churches or other buildings for religious worship.
- "4. Trailers . . .
- "5. Research institutes . . .
- "6. Hospitals.
- "7. Telephone, telegraph, electrical-power, or other electrical lines . . .
- "8. Other cables; conduits; gas, water, or sewer mains; or stormdrain systems . . .
- "9. Railroads or other transportation lines.
- "10. Animal boarding places (regardless of class), kennels, veterinarians' offices or veterinarians . . .
- "11. Excavations, uncontrolled.
- "12. Schools . . .

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"13. Accessory uses or buildings (not subject to the provisions of Section 400), including, but not limited to:

"a. An office or studio of a doctor, dentist, lawyer, architect, engineer, artist, musician, or other professional person, provided that such office or studio is established within the same building as that serving as his bona fide residence . . .

"b. Home occupations as defined in Section 101, also subject to the sign provisions of Section 413.

"c. Parking space, including residential-garage space.

"B. Uses Permitted by Special Exception. *The following uses, only, are permitted as special exceptions:*

"1. Airports.

"2. Antique shops . . .

"3. Boat yards.

"4. Cemeteries.

"5. Commercial beaches.

"6. Community buildings, swimming pools, or other structural or land uses devoted to civic, social, recreational, or educational activities.

"7. Conservatories for music or other arts.

"8. Dwellings or other buildings converted to tea rooms or restaurants . . .

"9. Excavations, controlled . . .

"10. Golf courses, country clubs, or other outdoor recreation clubs; also quasi-public camps, including day camps.

"11. Golf driving ranges, miniature-golf ranges, or baseball-batting ranges.

"12. Helistops.

"13. Marinas.

"14. Public-utility uses not permitted as of right.

"15. Residential art salons . . .

"16. Riding stables . . .

"17. Sanitary landfills . . .

"18. Shooting ranges.

"19. Volunteer-fire-company facilities.

"20. Wireless transmitting and receiving structures . . .

"21. Large-scale unit developments, as provided in Section 430."

These sections establish that the only uses permitted in the R.D.P. zone are those designated as uses permitted as of right and uses permitted by special exception. Any use other than those permitted and being carried on as of right or by special exception is prohibited. *See Town of Harvard v. Maxant*, 275 N.E.2d 347, 349-50 (Mass. 1971); *Williams v. City of Bloomington*, McLean County, 108 Ill.App.2d 307, 247 N.E.2d 446, 449-50 (1969); *Samsa v. Heck*, 13 Ohio App.2d 94, 234 N.E.2d 312, 315-16 (1967); *Gada v. Zoning Board of Appeals of the Town of East Lyme*, 151 Conn. 46, 193 A.2d 502, 503 (1963); *Gordon v. Zoning Board of the City of Stamford*, 145 Conn. 597, 145 A.2d 746, 750 (1958); *Silver v. Zoning Board of Adjustment*, 381 Pa. 41, 112 A.2d 84, 86-87 (1955); *City of Warwick v. Campbell*, 82 R.I. 300, 107 A.2d 334, 336-37 (1954); *City of Knoxville v. Brown*, 195 Tenn. 501, 260 S.W.2d 264, 267 (1953); *Dolan v. DeCapua*, 13 N.J. Super. 500, 80 A.2d 655, 659 (1951); *Jones v. Robertson*, 70 Cal.App.2d 813, 180 P.2d 929, 931 (1947). Thus, the question before the Board was whether the use of vacant land, by the owner's relatives, for the

berthing, storage, maintenance and launching of boats, as well as for the fishing activities described above, to which uses the owner consented, was prohibited by section 1A00.2 of the zoning regulations, rather than whether the uses complained of were boat yard, marina or commercial uses. The Board found that the uses complained of constituted neither a marina nor a boat yard, nor a commercial business or trade use. The Board failed to determine whether the uses complained of were permitted in the R.D.P. zone and, therefore, were not prohibited, and, if so, whether they were being properly conducted as a matter of right or by special exception. In so doing the Board erred.

Here there is not an iota of evidence to show that the uses complained of do or can constitute any use permitted as of right other than an accessory use. Section 101 of the zoning regulations defines an accessory use or structure as follows:

"A use or structure which—(a) is customarily incident and subordinate to and serves a principal use or structure; (b) is subordinate in area, extent, or purpose to the principal use or structure; (c) is located on the same lot as the principal use or structure served; and (d) contributes to the comfort, convenience, or necessity of occupants, business, or industry in the principal use or structure served. . . ."

A principal use is defined under this section to be a "main use of land, as distinguished from an accessory use."

[3] The record here unequivocally establishes that the subject property is vacant, contains no buildings or structures, is not served by water or sewer facilities, and is not equipped with any electrical service. It has no use other than those authorized and permitted by the owner, all of which

are associated with the berthing, storage, maintenance and launching of boats, as well as the fishing activities previously described. Thus, the record establishes that at the present time the only uses of the subject property are the uses of which the appellant complains. Under these circumstances such uses constitute the main or principal uses of the subject property. They do not and cannot fall within the ambit of the definition of an accessory use.³ See *Town of Harvard, supra*; *City of Bloomington, supra*; *Samsa, supra*; *Silver, supra*; *City of Warwick, supra*.

[4] Moreover, there is not an iota of evidence to show that the uses complained of are being carried on pursuant to a special exception. Section 1A00.2B provides for a "boat yard" and a "marina" as permitted uses by special exception in the R. D.P. zone. Section 101 defines a "boat yard" as:

"A commercial or *non-profit* boat basin with facilities for *one or more* of the following: sale, construction, repair, storage, launching, berthing, securing, fueling and *general servicing* of marine craft of all kinds." (Emphasis added.)

A "marina" is defined by section 101 as:

"A modern boat basin, restricted to recreational marine craft of all types, with facilities for one or more of the following: berthing, launching, and securing such craft, and permitting incidental minimum provision for refueling and emergency servicing, and also land (out-of-water) storage as provided in subsection 417.7."

But even assuming without deciding, that some or all of the activities complained of, particularly those centering around the berthing, launching and maintenance of boats, are permitted uses by special exception, such uses under the circumstances here would still be prohibited by section

3. We are not here confronted with the question of what, if any, personal use an owner

can make of a vacant parcel of R.D.P. zoned waterfront land.

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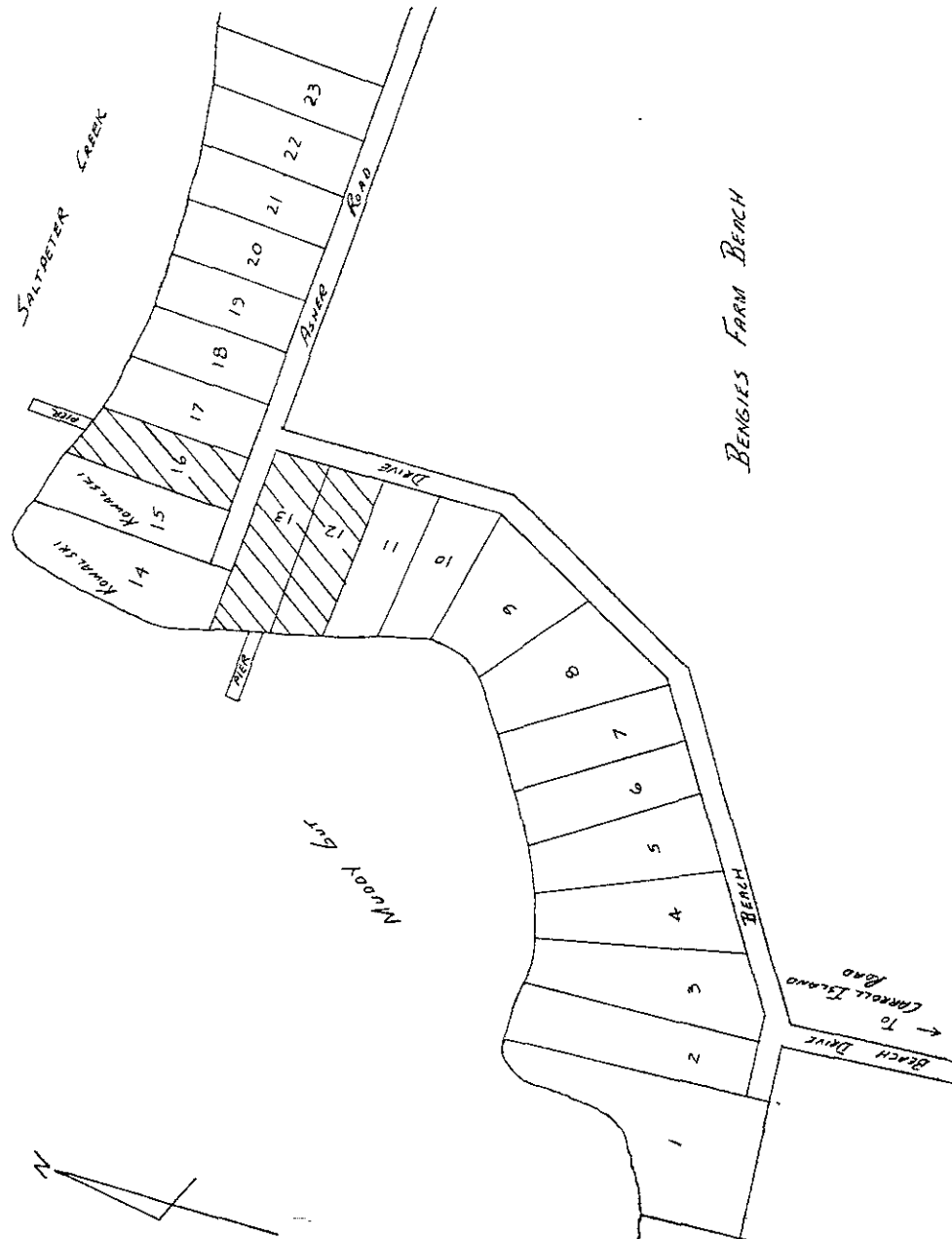
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1A00.2 because a special exception had not been obtained.

matter of right or by way of special exception, the order of the trial court, affirming the decision of the Board, will be reversed.

In the absence of any evidence to support a finding that the uses complained of were permitted uses, being carried on as a

Order reversed. Costs to be paid by appellees.





PERRY THORSVIK: SUN STAFF

Everyday people: Vincent Myers, owner of Little Vinnie's, turns Mark Marshall's thigh into a canvas.

Tattoo Nation

■ **Going mainstream:** *With puppies replacing drunken sailors in tattoo parlors, a cultural sea-change is clearly under way.*

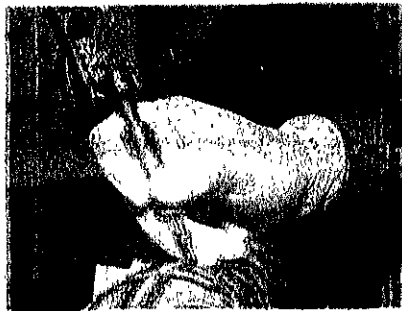
By BY KEVIN COWHERD
SUN STAFF

It's the old-timers who tell you how much the business has changed. The legendary Lyle Tuttle started tattooing professionally on the West Coast in 1949, when it was mostly drunken servicemen demanding screaming eagles on their chests and signaling their appreciation by puking on the floor.

Ten years later, bikers were roaring up to his shop on their hogs. Then came the first wave of hippies, their heads full of acid and idealism. Mr. Tuttle did Janis Joplin ("Gave 'er a bracelet on her wrist and a rose on her [chest]") and Cher and the Allman Brothers, although a lot of good their tattoos did them.

Joplin OD'd on heroin and Duane Allman slammed his Harley into a produce truck, and both were gone from this world forever. Cher started dressing in bobcat vests and singing sappy love songs to a little guy named Sonny Bono, with a face like a basset hound.

Oh, it was a seedy business, all right.



ALGERINA PERNA: SUN STAFF

Artist at work: Tom Beasley outlines a tattoo design at Dragon Moon in Glen Burnie.

You couldn't get much seedier than a tattoo parlor, unless maybe you ran a whorehouse. Even then it was a toss-up as to whose place they'd burn down first when the holly-rollers got it in their heads that the town was going to hell in a handbasket.

Now, a guy like Lyle Tuttle, who once spent umpteen hours having his back tattooed by hand by Samoan tribesmen and never even asked for a Tylenol, looks around and thinks: Good God almighty, what's happened to my world?!

The fact is, tattooing has gone positively mainstream in the last few years.

It even appears to be edging perilously close to — steady now — respectability.

Now there are movie stars (Drew Barrymore, Julia Roberts), fashion models (Christy Turling-

ton) and NBA players (Michael Jordan, Dennis Rodman) showing off their tattoos. So is the pimply-faced 19-year-old economics major who lives next door to you, and that 29-year-old ad executive down the street, especially if she's a female. (Women now make up more than 50 percent of the customers in most tattoo studios.)

So is Norman Rifkin of Parkville. You can't get any more mainstream than Norman Rifkin. Norman Rifkin is 40 years old and works for the Internal Revenue Service. The government, for crying out loud!

Norman Rifkin never had a tattoo in his life. But a streak of wildness runs through all of us, and it turns out Norman Rifkin secretly lusted for a tattoo for years.

Anyway, on a sunny, crisp Saturday in the fall, something finally snaps inside him and he walks into Dragon Moon Tattoo Studio in Glen Burnie and has them etch a tribal sign on his bicep.

"I don't know . . . maybe this was a mid-life crisis," he says. "I was definitely anxious and at one point I thought: Am I really doing this? But I really like it."

To decorate the Norman Rifkins of this world, there are now some 10,000 tattooists nationwide, compared to only about 400 in 1965. Mick Beasley, 36, co-owner with her husband, Tom, of Dragon Moon and the founder of the Alliance of Professional Tat- [See Tattoo, 5E]

Yuppies are replac

[Tattoo, from Page 1E]

toolists, says there are 40 tattoo shops in the greater Baltimore area alone.

Perhaps the ultimate testimony to the mainstream inroads made by tattooing is this: No less than two tattoo studios are currently vying to open in the heart of staid Towson.

Just a few years ago, the locals would have treated this as something akin to devil-worshippers moving in with their portable altars and charred remains of small animals.

Now, a few town councilmen are in a lather over the tattoo crowd moving in, but to many in Towson, it's no big deal.

"To some people, it's like going to get your hair done," says Mick Beasley.

"Tattooing has really crossed this line with the public to become super-popular," Mr. Tuttle, now retired and the founder of the Tattoo Art Museum in San Francisco, is saying over the phone. "It's the whole body-decorating thing. Body-piercing has become so [big] that now people are saying: 'Jesus Christ, a tattoo is nothing!'"

And yet the person who cheerfully shows off a 4-inch silver rod through her septum while passing the string beans at the dinner table is not necessarily the person who gets a tattoo.

"The whole business has changed dramatically," says Ed "Mouse" Massimiano, 38, owner of Main St. Tattoo Studios in Edgewood. "Four years ago, 70 percent of my customers were bikers, rock-and-rollers and good ol' country boys, and about 30 percent were middle class.

"Now it's 70 percent middle class, 20 percent upper class and maybe 10 percent bikers, rockers and country boys."

The fact is, modern tattooing, with its more efficient tattoo "guns," brighter colors and autoclaves (steam-pressure sterilization units for needles) is appealing to a whole new demographic.

"Tattooing is definitely a middle-class thing now, and I think a lot of that is because of MTV," says Vincent Myers, 33, owner of Little Vinnie's Tattoos in Westminster. "MTV used a lot of creativity to display tattoos visually, and not just on the rock stars, but on everyday people in the [concert] crowds and videos."

Is this just another fad headed for a meteoric flame-out, like green hair or those "Mother-in-law in trunk" signs once seen in rear windows of cars? After all, there are already people moving into other more exotic (and infinitely more painful) methods of body-decorating, such as branding and scarring.

Plus, the popularity of tattooing has always been cyclical, dating back at least to the Depression era.

"What's important about this cycle is that it's far more widespread than it's ever been," says Clinton R. Sanders, professor of sociology at the University of Connecticut and the author of "Customizing the Body: The Art and Culture of Tattooing."

For more than 25 years, Lyle Tuttle made a living jabbing a tat-

beered-up Marines and outlaw bikers, and then the delicate features of the Flower People.

Now you have tattoo studios opening next to the local Rite-Aid and tweedy college professors decalming on the essence of the tattoo culture as if it were Faulkner 101.

Mr. Tuttle says it's the same old girl, tattooing. But they sure have dressed her up fancy.

Present, future of tattooing

It's a little past noon on a Friday at Little Vinnie's Tattoos in Westminster, and the joint is jumping.

Twelve customers mill about in the waiting room, inspecting the "flash," or sheets of designs that hang on a tattooist's wall.

Three of the customers are women, three others appear young enough to be college students, and one is a biker. The biker has the kind of mug that would cause you to jump out of your folding chair at a police lineup and shout, "There! That's the guy who held me up!" But the others appear wholesome enough to star in a breakfast commercial.

If you want to see the present and future of tattooing, this is the place to be. Owner Vinnie Myers is 33 and looks about as threatening as the kid bagging groceries at Safeway.

Eagerly, he ticks off his middle-class credentials: born at Mercy Hospital, grew up in Woodlawn, has a wife, two kids and another on the way.

"We're from the new school of tattooers," he says proudly, sweeping his hand around the immaculately clean store, with its 1,500 square feet of space and four private tattoo rooms.

"Everyone here is an artist first."

At Little Vinnie's, tattoos start at \$50 for small designs and run into the thousands of dollars for elaborate back, chest and thigh pieces.

On this day, Sue Gorman, 21, a Towson State student from Bergen County, N.J., is having a tiny crescent moon tattooed on her left ankle.

This is Ms. Gorman's second tattoo. She had a small sun secretly tattooed on her hip last year. When her parents discovered it, they did not throw her belongings out by the curb and tell her to get out. But it was clear they weren't thrilled.

So, naturally, she decided to go for another one, operating on the theory that whatever doesn't kill her parents will only make them stronger.

"I just like the way they look," she says. "I wanted to get one for a long time. And when I got one, I liked the way it looked, so I wanted to get another."

The tattooing begins with Dusty ("Nobody uses my last name") carefully outlining the contours of the design on Ms. Gorman's right ankle.

She appears to be handling things well, if you ignore the fact that she's squeezing so hard on the hand of her boyfriend, Nick Agosto, that Mr. Agosto has lost all feeling in his arm from the elbow down.

The pain of tattooing varies, depending on the body part being

ing bikers in a tattoo parlor near you



Proud owners: Tom (left) and Mick Beasley of Dragon Moon believe in their tattoo product.



ALGERINA PEENA: SUN STAFF

to everything from a cat scratch to being operated on with a harpoon and no anesthesia.

Ms. Gorman seems to be suffering more from apprehension than anything else. But 20 minutes later, when the tattooing is done, she's smiling.

"I like it a lot," she says, then to Mr. Agosto: "Do you like it?"

Mr. Agosto says, yeah, he likes it fine, although his main concern right now is restoring circulation to his arm.

The next day at Dragon Moon Tattoo, no less than eight "first-

timers" can be found in the waiting room by 1 p.m., and, again, the image is as mainstream America as a bakery.

Studio co-owner Tom Beasley, an intense, taciturn man, is a true heavyweight in the tattoo world, internationally recognized for his intricate, customized designs. His wife, Mick, who is herself 60 percent "covered," has a ready laugh that puts the newcomers immediately at ease.

One of those is Steve Sanders, 30, a helicopter mechanic for the Maryland State Police, who's hav-

ing a Celtic tribal sign tattooed on his shoulder.

"I love the way it looks," he says. "Sure, I was a little nervous about it. When you think that it's going to be a permanent part of you..."

And yet now that many tattoos can be removed safely and effectively with laser cosmetic surgery, one of the last barriers to the mainstreaming of tattoos is slowly crumbling.

At the Dragon Moon on this postcard-perfect fall Saturday, the four tattoo booths will be filled continuously until 9 at night.

And if you want to get deep about it, somewhere in there, amid the low hum of the tattoo guns and the excited chatter of the customers, a cultural sea-change is taking place in the way Americans show off their bodies.

Not like the old days

Cave paintings indicate that the practice of tattooing dates back to at least 8,000 B.C. According to the "Total Tattoo Book" by Army Krakow, the ancient Egyptians communicated various symbols through tattoos. The Greeks identified their spies by their tattoos.

After the Battle of Hastings in 1066, the Saxons were able to identify the body of King Harold of England — which now did not look so good, owing to a variety of nasty sword and arrow wounds — by the word "Edith" tattooed over his heart.

But none of this is on the minds

of the 70 or so students shoe-horned into a small meeting room in Tower Dorm at Towson State University on this rainy Monday night.

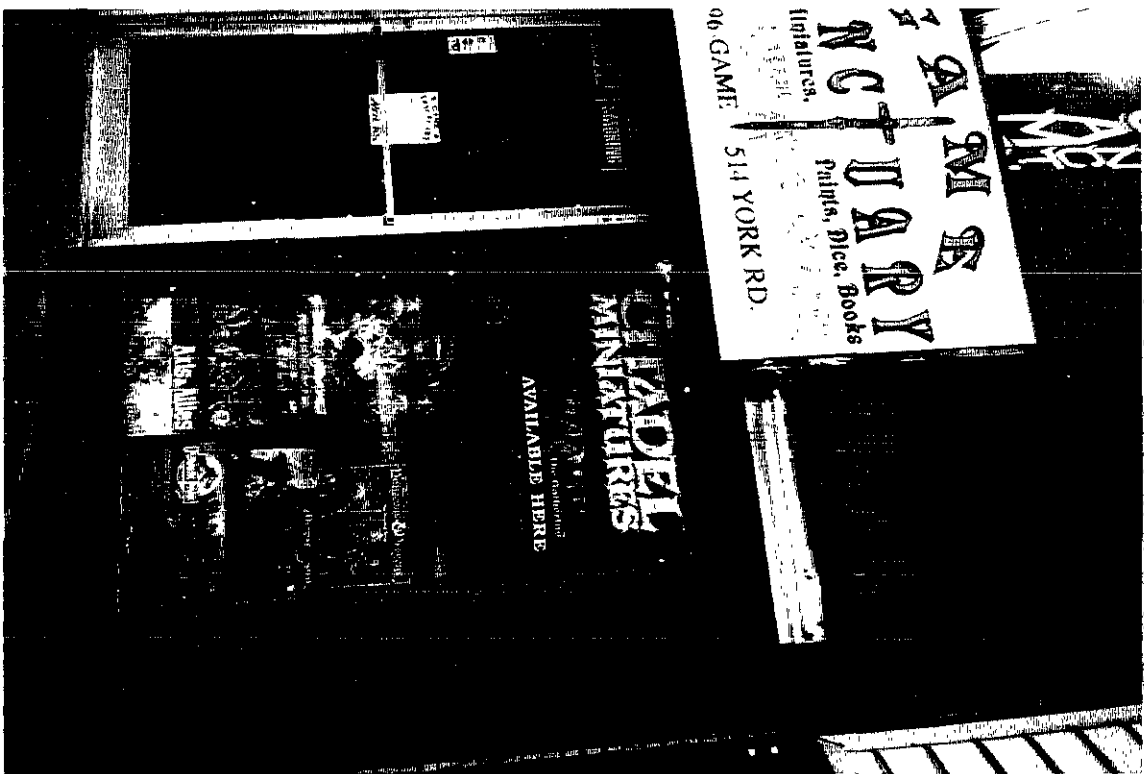
The crowd is overwhelmingly white, well-scrubbed and clean-eyed, here to attend a seminar on tattooing given by "Mouse" Massimiano and his Main St. Tattoo staff. The majority of questions center on the risk of acquiring disease during tattooing, how much it hurts, whether tanning ruins a tattoo, etc.

But what's truly remarkable about this gathering is that the tattooers are here at the invitation of the college, at least through its students here in Tower D — a situation that would have been impossible to imagine five years ago.

"Man, we coulda used a bigger room!" Mr. Massimiano shouts when the seminar is over. "Did you see how many of them were out in the hallway?"

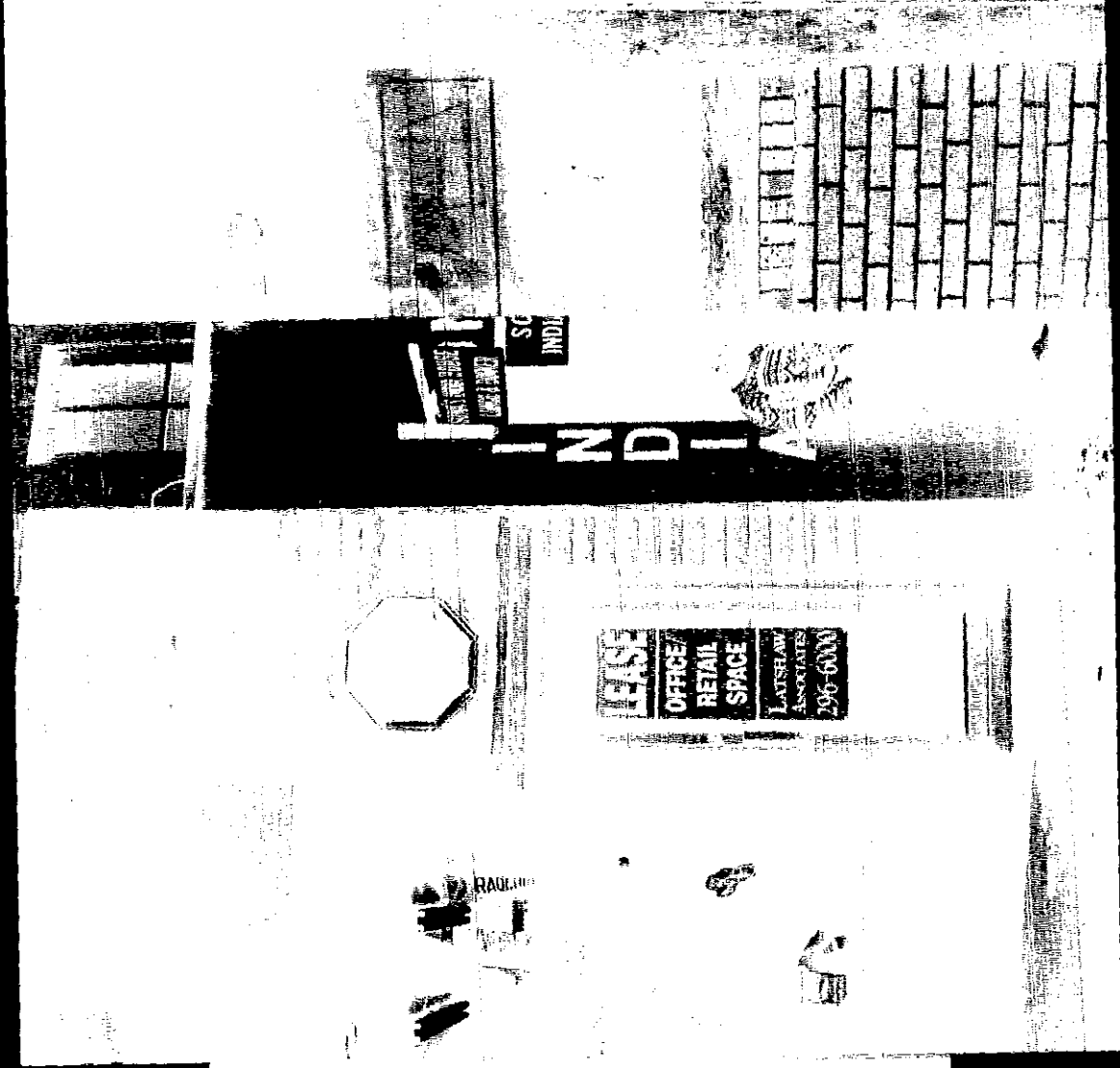
Yet maybe for the old-timers like Lyle Tuttle, there is also a vague sense of sadness at how much tattooing has changed, a feeling that one of the critical elements of the art has been lost with the fading of its outlaw image.

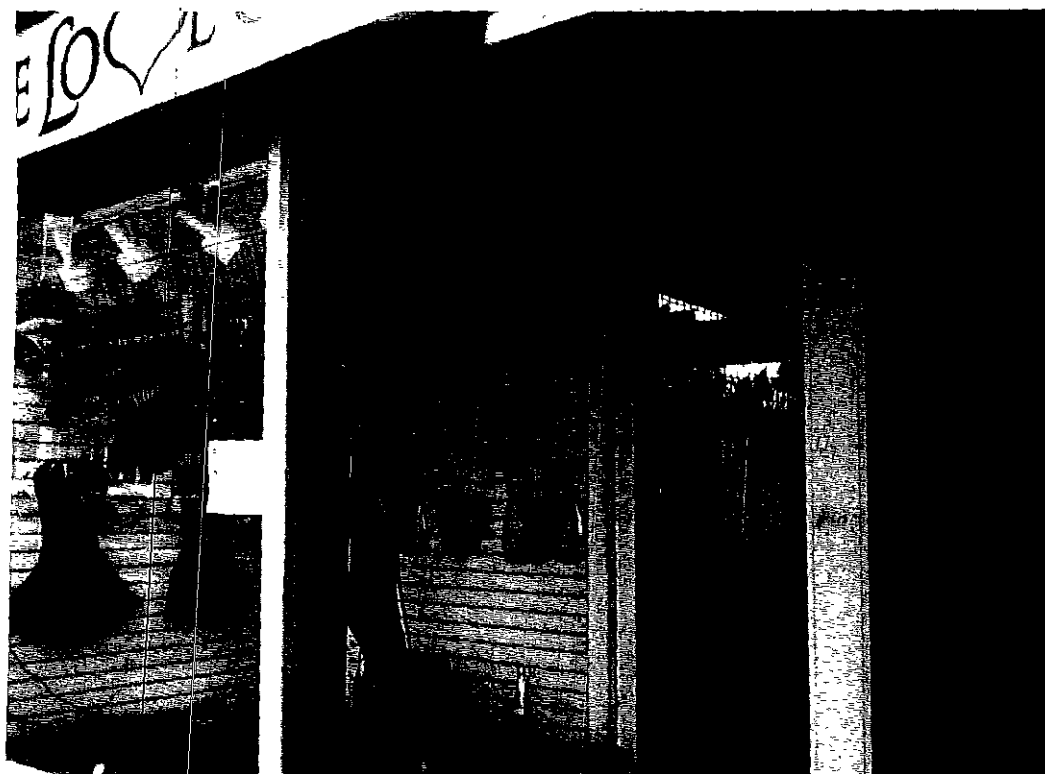
"Tattoos used to be very powerful, because they were a great way to thumb your nose at authority," observes Clinton Sanders, the Connecticut sociology professor. "Now, when [even] your accountant has a tattoo, it's not such a great way to thumb your nose any more."



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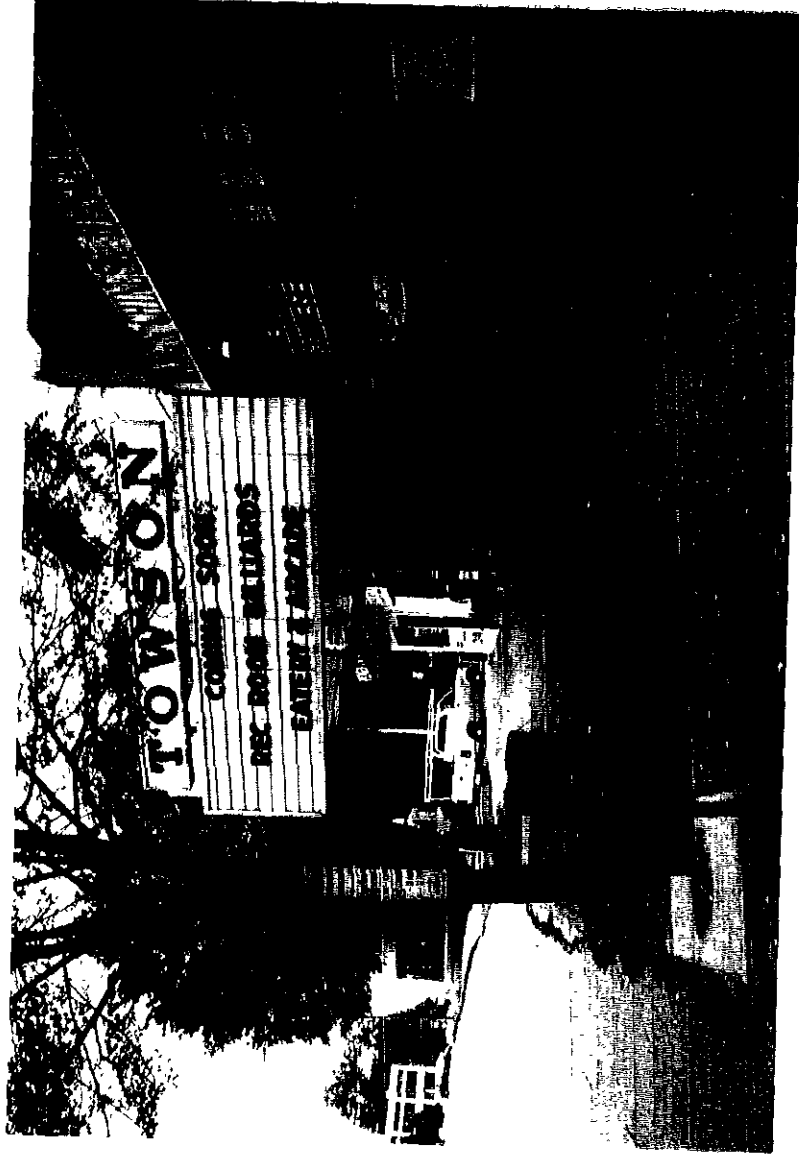


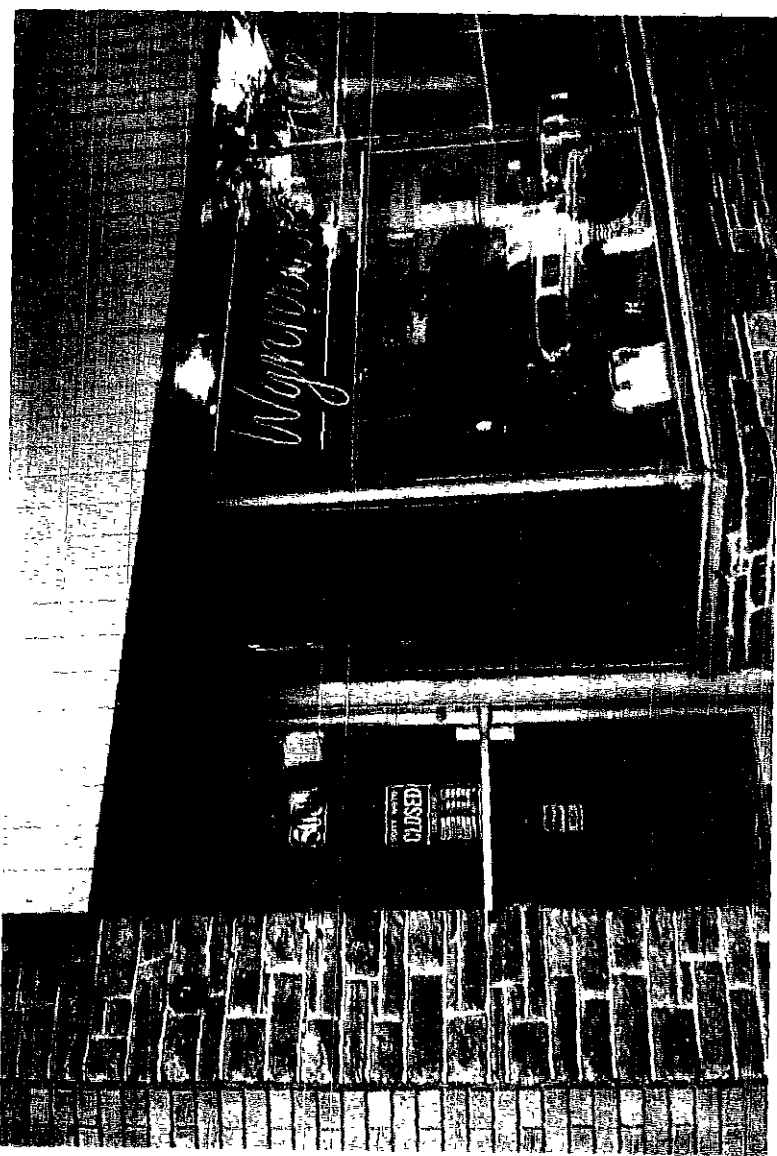


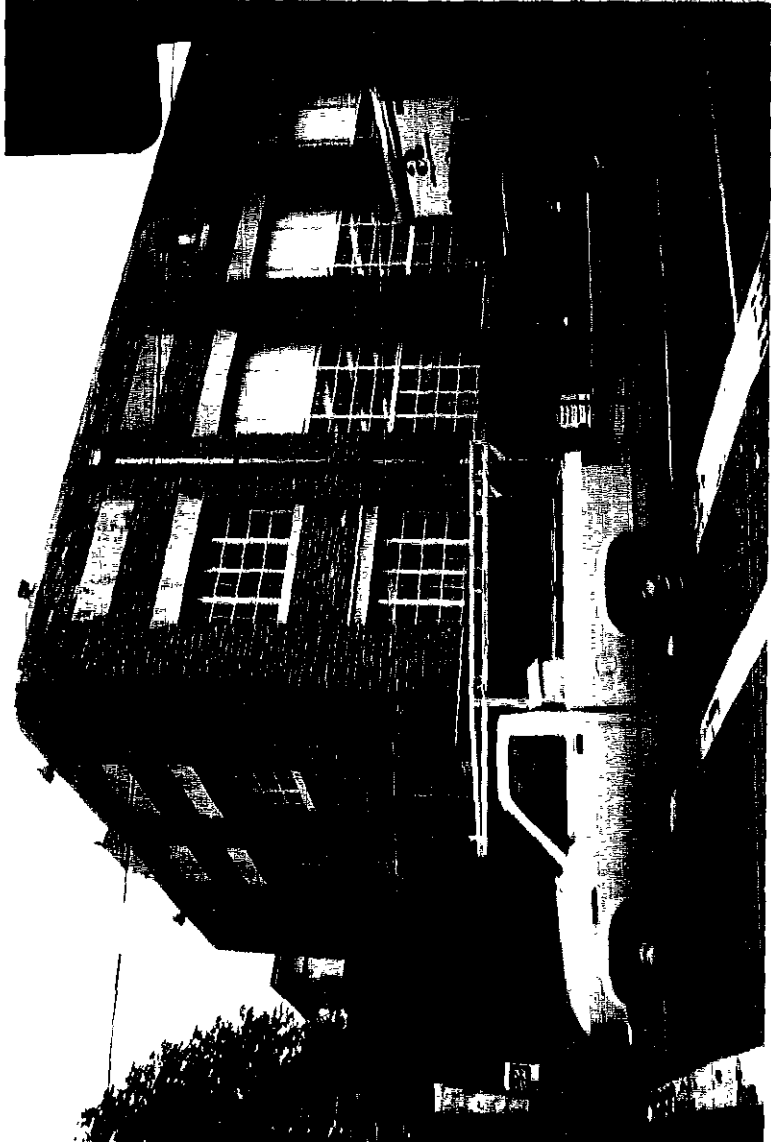


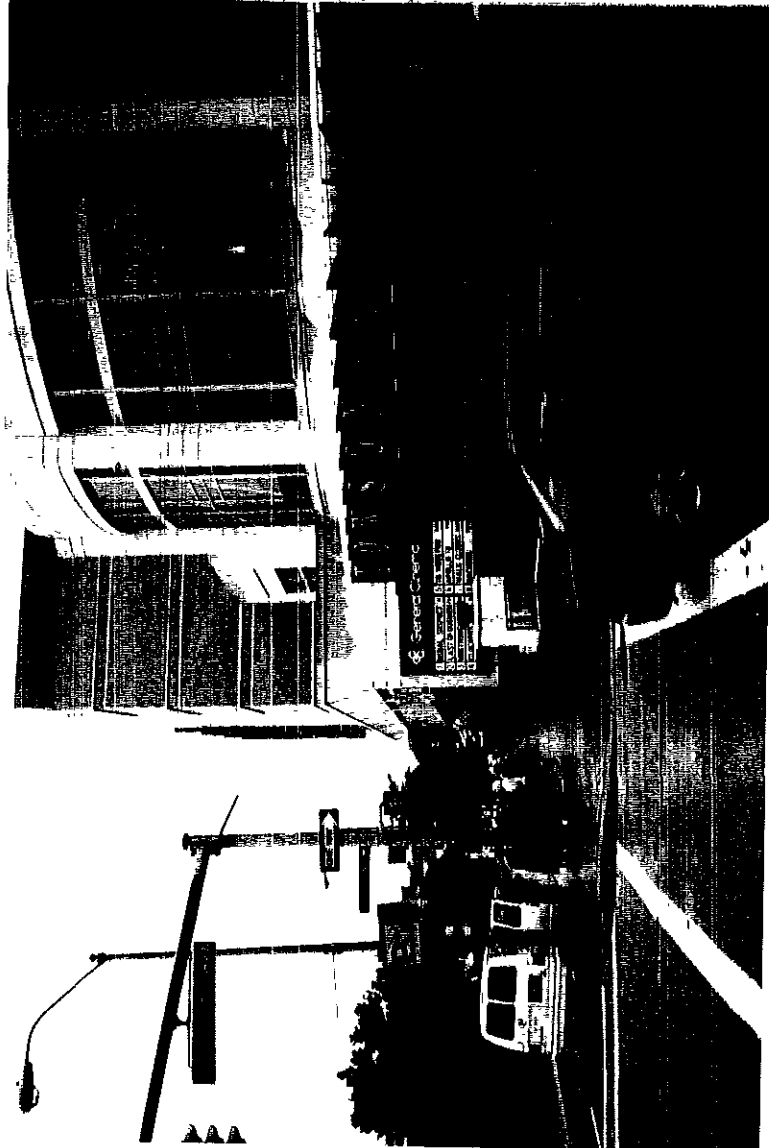




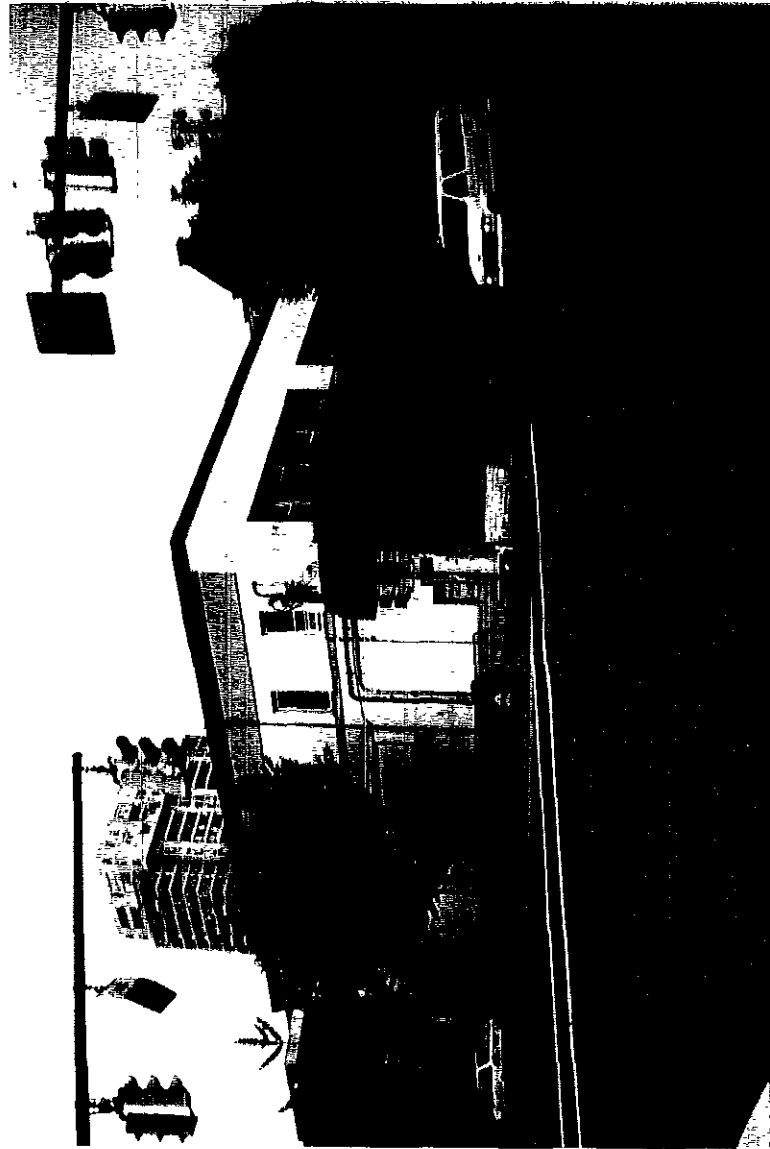




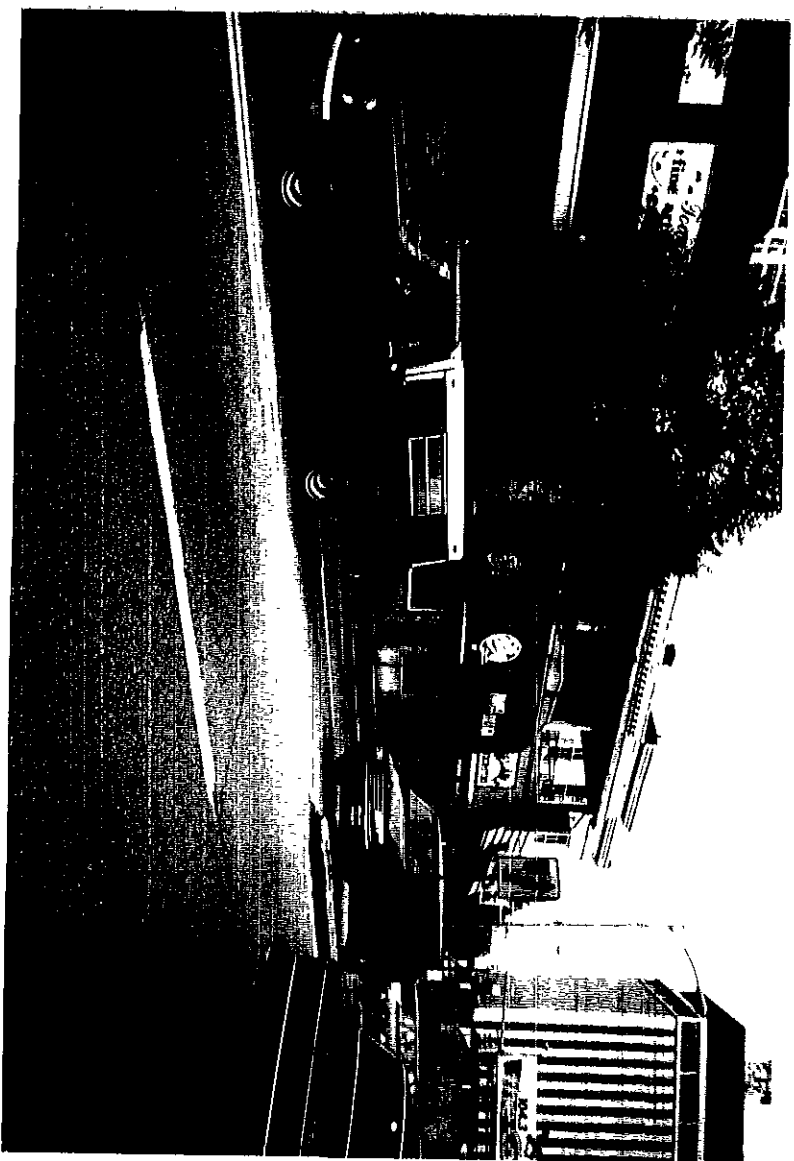




PETITIONER'S EXHIBIT # 30
PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN 10/6/95







TOWSON CENTER BUSINESS INVENTORY

400 and 500 BLOCK OF YORK ROAD

East side of York Road starting at corner

- 400 Subway Restaurant
- Central Investigative Agency on 2nd floor
- 402 Flower shop
- 402 1/2 Love One's Boutique
- Door entry to 2nd floor of the Angels Grotto Pub for lease by the other tattoo parlor
- 404 Angels Grotto Pub
- 406-410 IV Corners Games and Arcade (hours are til 12:00 a.m.)
- 412 County Restaurant
- 414 Sona's India House (lunch/dinner restaurant)
- 416 Door to 2nd floor which is recessed about 6", very narrow width door with a little window above it. The second floor has 2 sets of double windows on the side of the brick facade and a side window facing downhill on the York Road is 3 single windows.
- 416 Towson Bootery Shoe Store
- 418 Flutie Garcia's Cantina Mexicana
- 420 Town and Campus Dry Goods and Fraternity Row (yellow & green building)
- Old Mano Schwartz building is going to be a Hudson Trail Outfitters Limited

next block

- Old Hutzler's building - Joppa and Dulaney Valley Roads
- 500 PIP Printing downstairs on corner
- 500 Nations Bank with an ATM machine outside and adjacent to it a walk-up to the second floor serviced by the doors
- 502 Kent Lounge
- 508 Wynnrick Accessories Fine Leather Handbags
- 510 Towson Shoe Repair
- 512 Wangs Chinese Restaurant which is located adjacent to the old Towson Theater
- 514 Towson Theater has a sign up that says coming soon Recroom Billiards, Eatery and Arcade and is under renovation right now
- 516 The Game Sanctuary
- 516 Wings to Go
- 518 Roll on Style Short on Price Formal Affairs (tuxedo shop)
- is empty and vacant (has lease sign in window for Thornhill Properties 296-2877)
- 520 Kazem Importers of Persian Rugs (are at corner that faces Hutzler's and wraps around)
- Old Hutzler's building is the last structure on that side of street

PETITIONER'S
EXHIBIT 3

West side of York Road starting at corner

- Towson Commons complex
- 401 Ruby Tuesdays
- 415 Border's Books and Music
- 425 Mick's
- Tomlinson Craft Collection (not entered from street but from Towson Commons corner entrance)

South side of block is intersected by Chesapeake Avenue and north side of block is intersected with Pennsylvania Avenue

from corner of Joppa Road and York Road going south

- Souris' Saloon
- 531 Eastern Savings
- 527 Golden Town Inn (chinese/american restaurant)
- 525 1/2 Reliable Shoe Store sign but appears to be empty
- 525 appears to be empty as well and has a sign that says Travel Design
- 523 The Crease Restaurant and Bar
- 519 Towson Artist Supply
- 517 Reliable Shoes
- 511 Door to The Old Fellows Temple Towson Lodge 79, Towsontown Room leads to second floor building
- 511 Empty store front that says Fraternity Row moved to 422 York Road
- 509 Sets Sports Shop
- 507 Live It Not Diet Caribbean and Vegetarian Cafe
- 503 Once Again used clothing shop
- 501 2nd floor - Sign for 2nd floor of Wagner Building has a couple law offices, CPA, realty office and sign saying office space available to lease second floor
- 501 1st floor - part of Once Again used clothing shop which extends 3 store fronts and down to the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue

LVT Dermagraphix, Inc.

Operating Code of Conduct

1. No one under eighteen (18) years of age is permitted in the tattoo shop without parent or guardian.
2. No one under eighteen (18) years of age will be tattooed or pierced unless a parental or guardian's request is made for a cover-up or touch-up.
3. No one, in the opinion of the shop proprietor, who appears to be under the influence of drugs or alcohol will be tattooed or pierced.
4. Unless a patron displays a photo ID issued by a State or Federal agency, then no tattoo will be given except for minors accompanied by parent or guardian who expressly give consent and furnish an ID for the parent or guardian.
5. The proprietor has established a policy whereby no hands, faces or feet are tattooed.
6. The proprietor will not perform any tattoos which, in the opinion of the proprietor, are racist or satanic or pornographic.
7. All tattoo artists employed by the proprietor have successfully completed blood-borne pathogen classes as well as preventative medical disease control classes as offered by the Alliance of Professional Tattooists. These classes have in the past been given by a medical doctor who is employed as the Chief Pathologist for the City of Atlanta, Georgia.
8. All equipment of the proprietor utilized in piercing or tattooing that touches the skin is either autoclave sterilized and/or disposable.
9. The proprietor reserves the right to refuse anyone a tattoo or piercing.

**PETITIONER'S
EXHIBIT** No 4

Pet 4



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, FIRST UNITED STATES ARMY
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND 20755

AFKA-PA

9 February 1983

SUBJECT: Letter of Appreciation

Specialist Four Vincent Meyers
217-58-9949

1. Upon my retirement, I would like to express my appreciation to you for the fine care you have provided me.
2. You have demonstrated outstanding technical ability in administering the various eye tests I required. Your accurate work served as a basis for the fine treatment I have been receiving. You should be very proud of your role as a member of the doctor-staff team treatment of patients.
3. Your unselfish attitude and interest in patients made the visits for treatment pleasant.
4. Thank you for going the second mile.

Donald B. Dixon
DONALD B. DIXON
LTC, GS

Ret 5A



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, FIRST UNITED STATES ARMY
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND 20755

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Donald B. Dixon
DONALD B. DIXON
LTC, GS

HSXR-Z (9 Feb 83) 1st Ind
SUBJECT: Letter of Appreciation

HQ, USA MEDICAL DEPARTMENT ACTIVITY, Fort Meade, MD 20755

7 MAR 1983

THRU: *CM* Chief, Department of Surgery, Kimbrough Army Community Hospital,
Fort George G. Meade, Maryland 20755

TO: Specialist Four Vincent Meyers, 217-58-9949, EENT Clinic, Department
of Surgery, Kimbrough Army Community Hospital, Fort George G. Meade,
Maryland 20755

1. I am delighted to pass on the attached letter of appreciation from Lieutenant Colonel Dixon in which he expressed his appreciation for your concerned care during his tour here at Fort Meade. Your exemplary dedication to the high standards of health care are worthy of emulation by your contemporaries.

2. A copy of this correspondence will be placed in your official military personnel file.

Robert H. Fike
ROBERT H. FIKE, M.D.
Colonel, Medical Corps
Commanding

HSXR-Z (9 Feb 83) 1st Ind
SUBJECT: Letter of Appreciation

HQ, USA MEDICAL DEPARTMENT ACTIVITY, Fort Meade, MD 20755

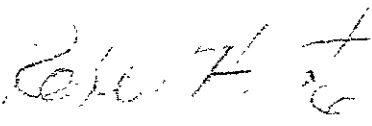
7 MAR 1983

THRU: Chief, Department of Surgery, Kimbrough Army Community Hospital,
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TO: Specialist Four Vincent Meyers, 217-58-9949, ENT Clinic, Department
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ROBERT H. PIKE, M.D.
Colonel, Medical Corps
Commanding

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HQ, USA MEDICAL DEPARTMENT ACTIVITY, Fort Meade, MD 20755

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Fort George G. Meade, Maryland 20755

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ROBERT H. PIKE, M.D.
Colonel, Medical Corps
Commanding



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US ARMY NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS ACADEMY/
DRILL SERGEANT SCHOOL, FORT KNOX
FORT KNOX, KENTUCKY 40121

ATNCG

11 April 1983

SUBJECT: Noncommissioned Officers Education System Achievement

THRU: Command Sergeant Major
Headquarters Fort George G. Meade
Fort George G. Meade, MD 20755

TO: Specialist Four Vincent A. Myers
217-58-9949
USA MEDDAC
Fort George G. Meade, MD 20755

Put 5B

1. While attending the Noncommissioned Officers Education System Course, Primary Leadership Course, Class 83-4, conducted at the US Army Noncommissioned Officers Academy/Drill Sergeant School, Fort Knox, Kentucky, during the period 11 February 1983 to 11 March 1983, you are commended for outstanding achievement.
2. During the above-cited period, you demonstrated qualities that ranked you in the top twenty percent of your class and admission to the Commandant's List. Your abilities, sense of responsibility, and devotion to duty are most worthy of recognition and reflect great credit upon yourself, the Noncommissioned Officer Corps, and the United States Army.
3. Your demonstrated abilities reflect the qualities demanded by the Noncommissioned Officers Corps to uphold the highest of standards in service to our great nation.
4. A copy of this correspondence is enclosed for insertion in your Official Military Personnel File.


JOHN M. STEPHENS
CSM, USA
Commandant

HSXR-MC (11 APR 83) 3d Ind
SUBJECT: Noncommissioned Officers Education System Achievement

DA, Medical Company, Kimbrough Army Community Hospital, USA MEDDAC, Fort George
G. Meade, Maryland 20755 13 MAY 83

TO: Specialist Four Vincent A. Myers, 217-58-9949, Medical Company, Kimbrough
Army Community Hospital, USA MEDDAC, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland 20755

1. These accolades are forwarded with my own words of praise for such dedication and performance.
2. I add my deepest appreciation and I express to you sincere congratulations for a job well done.
3. A copy of this letter will be forwarded for placement in your official military personnel file.


DONALD L. BERRY
CPT, MSC
Commanding

HSXR-CM (11 Apr 83) 2nd Ind
SUBJECT: Noncommissioned Officers Education System Achievement

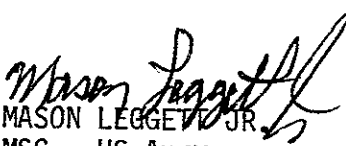
Command Sergeant Major, US Army Medical Department Activity, Fort George
G. Meade, Maryland 20755 11 May 1983

THRU: Commander, Medical Company, US Army Medical Department Activity,
Fort George G. Meade, MD 20755

T0: Specialist Four Vincent A. Myers, 217-58-9949, US Army Medical
Department Activity, Fort George G. Meade, MD 20755

1. It is a pleasure to forward these complimentary comments of your demonstrated qualities while attending the Primary Leadership Course. I also congratulate you on your admission to the Commandant's list, which reflects distinct credit upon yourself and MEDDAC.

2. I add my own personal appreciation for your devotion to duty and commend you for your outstanding achievements.


MASON LEGGETT JR.
MSG, US Army
Acting Sergeant Major

AFZI-CSM (11 Apr 83) 1st Ind
SUBJECT: Noncommissioned Officers Education System Achievement

DA, Headquarters Fort George G. Meade, Fort George G. Meade,
Maryland 20755 5 May 1983

THRU: Command Sergeant Major, US Army Medical Department Activity,
Fort George G. Meade, Maryland 20755

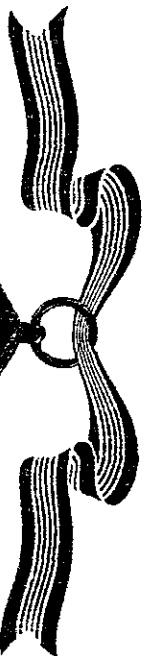
TO: Specialist Four Vincent A. Myers, 217-58-9949, US Army
Medical Department Activity, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland
20755

1. I am very pleased to pass on this letter of praise from the
Commandant of the Noncommissioned Officers Academy/Drill Sergeant
School at Fort Knox, Kentucky.

2. Although your performance at the school reflects quite favor-
ably upon your personal and professional motivation, it clearly
demonstrates your potential for duties of significant responsi-
bility. I encourage you to make maximum use of the training that
you received and to teach others the skills that you have learned.

3. Please accept my congratulations for a job well done, with
best wishes for continued success in the Army.


MICHAEL A. PARRIS
CSM, USA
Post Sergeant Major



Post 50

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY HAS AWARDED

THE ARMY COMMENDATION MEDAL

TO
SPECIALIST FOUR VINCENT A. MYERS

FOR meritorious service while assigned to the EENT Service, Kimbrough Army Community Hospital, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland during the period 12 August 1981 to 25 July 1983. Specialist Four Myers distinguished himself with outstanding performance and responsive leadership. Specialist Four Myers' knowledge and experience in both technical and administrative functions, coupled with a natural aggressiveness and willingness to accept responsibility made him an invaluable asset to the operation of the EENT Service both in the clinic and operating room setting and contributed immeasurably to successful accomplishment of the mission. Specialist Four Myers' devotion to duty and professional competence is inkeeping with the highest traditions of military service. Specialist Four Myers' performance of duty reflects great credit upon himself the United States Army Medical Department Activity and the United States Army.

THIS 1st DAY OF October 19 83

JOE B. HICK, M.D., Colonel, Medical Corps
Commanding

Joe B. Hick



Samuel B. ...
SECRETARY OF THE ARMY



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT ACTIVITY
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND 20755

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

HSXR-CP

25 January 1984

SUBJECT: Letter of Appreciation, SP4 Vincent A. Myers, 217-58-9949

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Specialist Four Vincent A. Myers was assigned to this Army Community Hospital from 13 August 1981 through 20 February 1984 as an Ophthalmology technician. During that period of time, he performed his duties in a superb manner. For the past year, he has been the Noncommissioned Officer in Charge in Ophthalmology and Optometry. Specialist Myers is a hard working, intelligent, dedicated soldier who would compliment any hospital staff.

Charles A. Peck Jr.

CHARLES A. PECK, M.D.

COL, MC

Deputy Commander for Clinical Services

Ad 5D



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT ACTIVITY, FORT GEORGE G. MEADE
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND 20755

HSXR-SU

31 January 1984

SUBJECT: Letter of Recommendation for Specialist Four Vincent Myers

1. I have had the pleasure of working with SP/4 Vince Myers in the Ophthalmology Clinic at Fort Meade, Maryland for the past year. He has consistently demonstrated a high level of intellectual ability. His capacity to master new skills and augment his fund of knowledge has been frequently demonstrated. He has developed expertise in managing patients, including performance of visual screening, applanation tonometry, Goldman visual fields, fundus photography and also as a surgical assistant. He is diligent and resourceful in accomplishing his various assignments.

2. SP/4 Vince Myers would definitely be a great asset in any ophthalmological facility, whether in a clinic or hospital setting. I can strongly recommend him as a very capable and talented individual.

Brad R. Hobbs M.D.

CF:
Military Personnel Folder

BRAD R. HOBBS, M.D.
CPT, MC
Chief of Ophthalmology
KACH, FGGM, MD 20755

Pld 5 E



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT ACTIVITY, FORT GEORGE G. MEADE
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND 20755

HSXR-SU

7 February 1984

SUBJECT: Letter of Appreciation for Specialist Four Vincent A. Myers

To Whom It May Concern:

1. I have had the distinct pleasure of working with SP4 Vincent Myers in the Eye Clinic at Kimbrough Army Community Hospital where he served as an Ophthalmic Technician for more than two years. I have always found this young man extremely willing to accomplish clinical and military tasks with enthusiasm and expertise. He consistently demonstrated his capability of mastering new clinical skills and routinely performing visual screenings, applanation tonometry, visual field testings, fundus photography, and fluorescein angiography. He also has an unique concern and willingness to offer assistance in patient management. SP4 Myers has also demonstrated his leadership potential; setting a good example for his subordinates while in charge of the Optometry Clinic. His military, ethical, and moral standards are of the highest quality.
2. These unique qualities of SP4 Myers make him an invaluable asset; and these contributions reflect great credit upon himself and the United States Army.
3. A copy of this correspondence will be placed in his Official Military Personnel Folder.

STEPHEN M. STRALKA, O.D.
CPT, MSC
KACH, FGGM, MD 20755

Red 5 F



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT ACTIVITY, FORT GEORGE G. MEADE
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND 20755

HSXR-SU

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3. A copy of this correspondence will be placed in his Official Military Personnel Folder.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Stephen M. Stralka", is written over a horizontal line.

STEPHEN M. STRALKA, O.D.
CPT, MSC
KACH, FGGM, MD 20755



May 17, 1995

To Whom It May Concern:

I have known Vincent Myers for over three years as a downtown Westminster business owner. During this time period, I have watched carefully as Mr. Myers developed his business from a one man sole proprietorship on the back lot of Main Street to a thriving shop with a busy full-time staff with store front exposure.

Mr. Myers may not have a "conventional" product but his product is undeniably growing in popularity in all segments of the population from professional adults to college students. As an arts administrator who runs a full-time successful non-profit gallery, I would additionally add that Mr. Myers takes a highly artistic approach to his work. Additionally, he has inspired other artists in developing a distinctive style of their own through internships.

Mr. Myers' approach to creating a unique style has won international and national awards in the tattoo industry which is a remarkable achievement. This is especially true when considering the fact that his base of operation is not a major urban center.

Affiliated with:

Please do not hesitate to contact me if I can be of further assistance.



Recreation & Parks
Department
of Carroll County

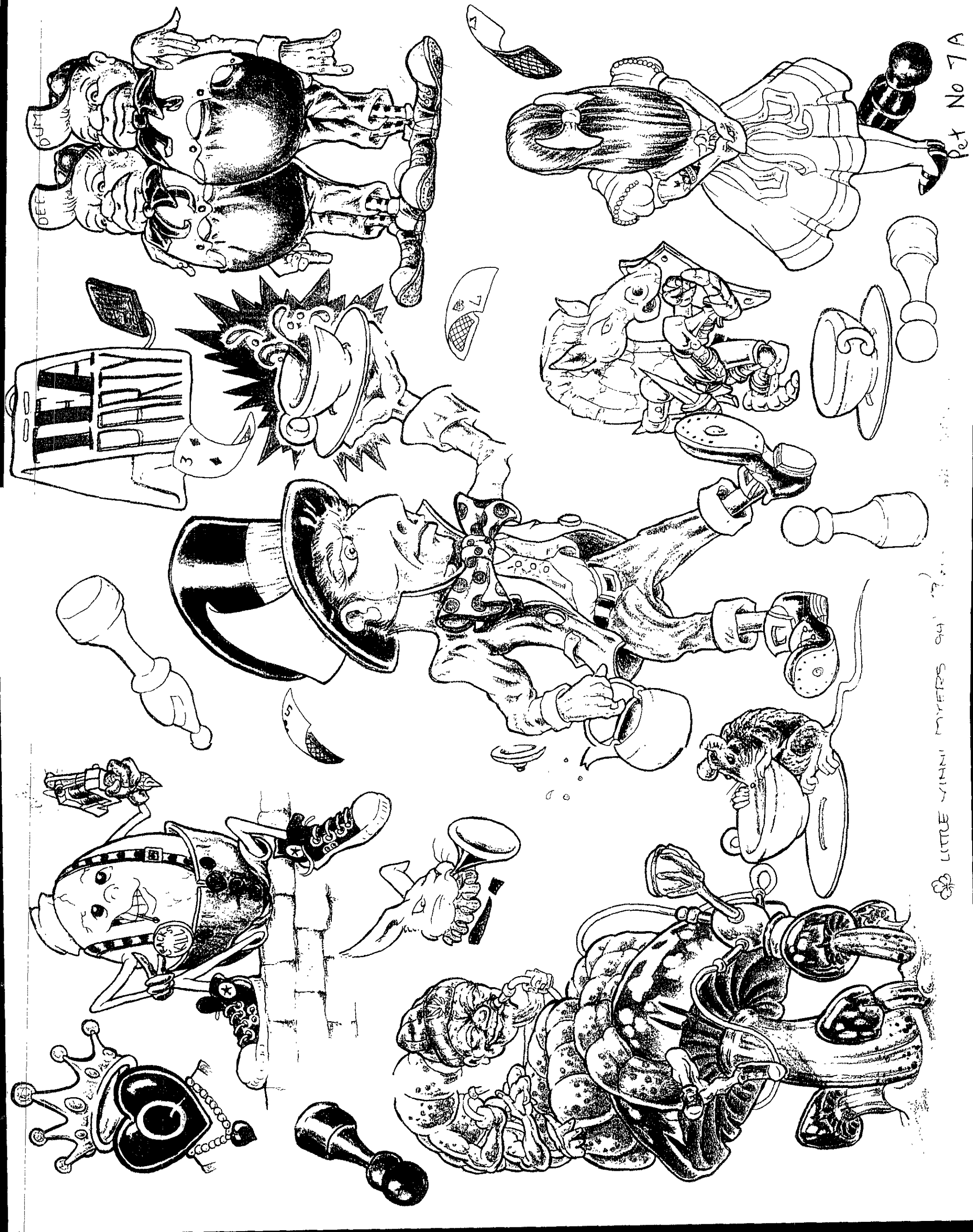
Sincerely,

Hilary Hatfield
Hilary Hatfield
Executive Director

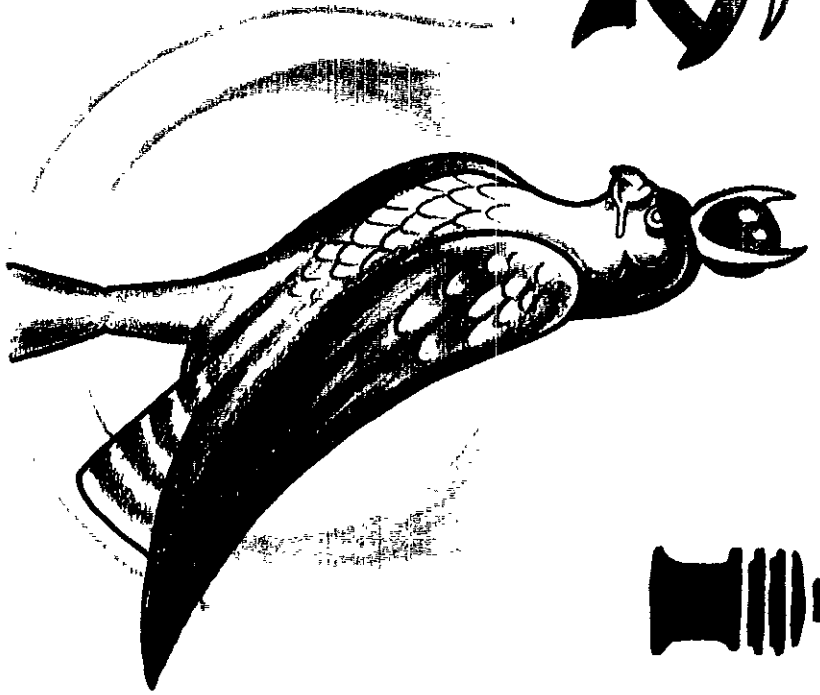
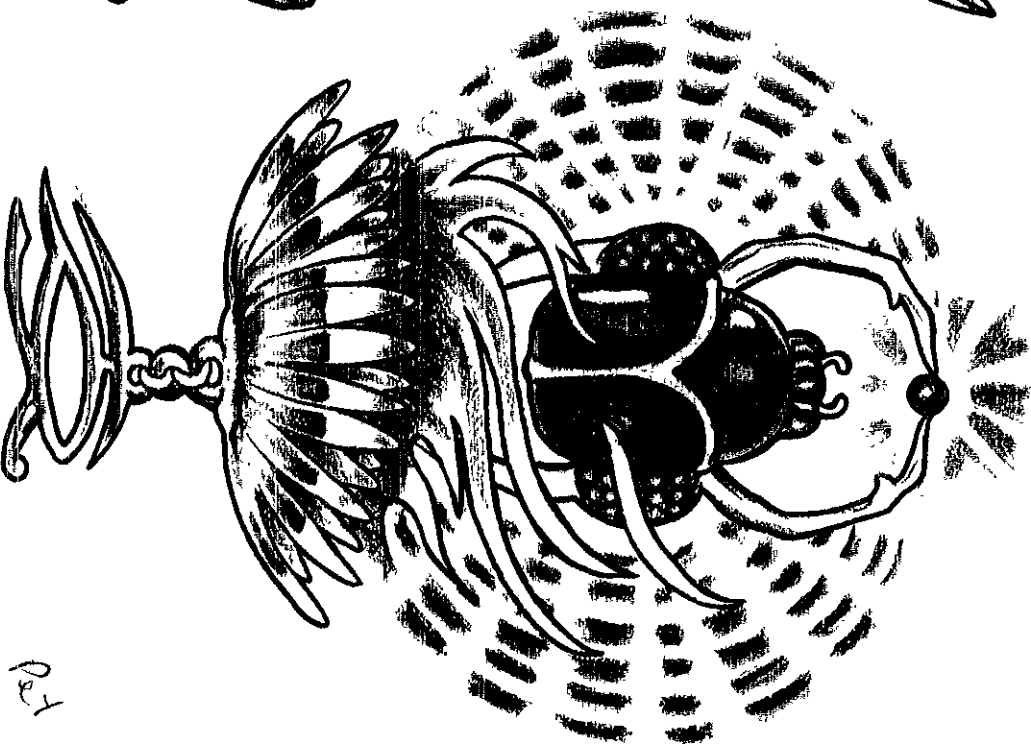
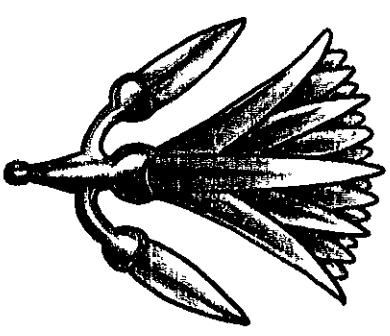
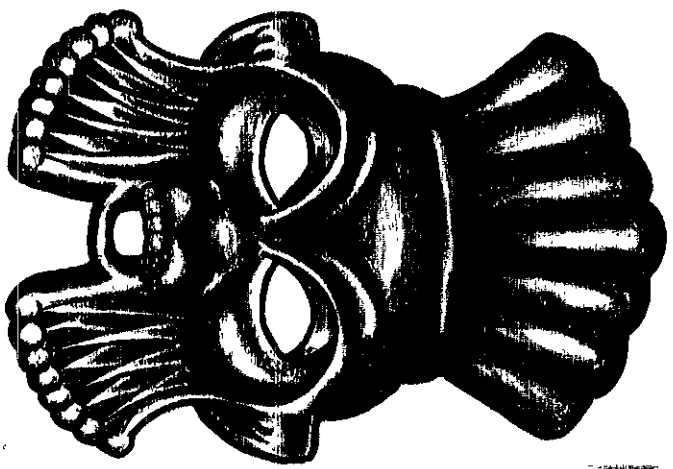
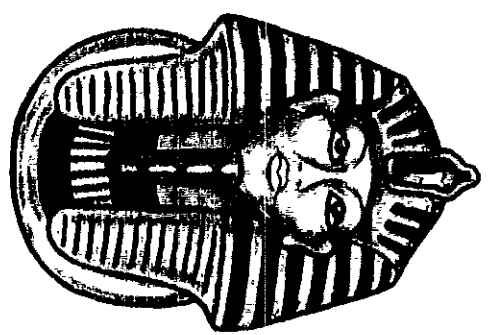
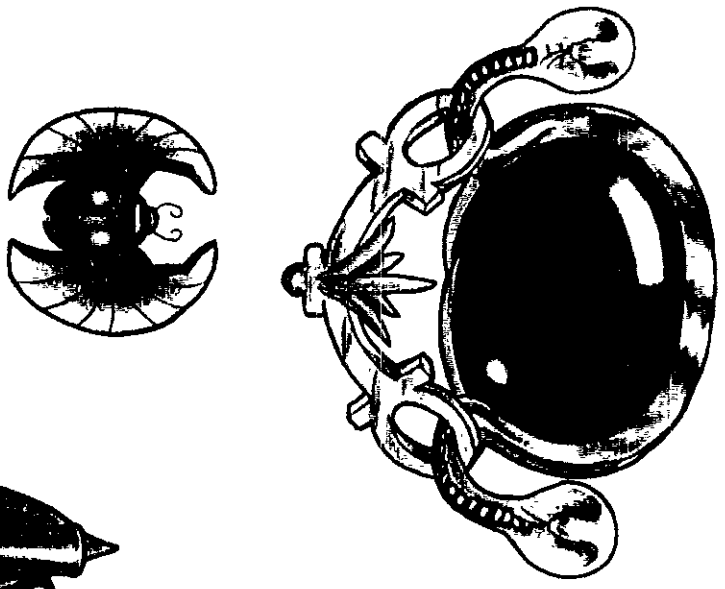
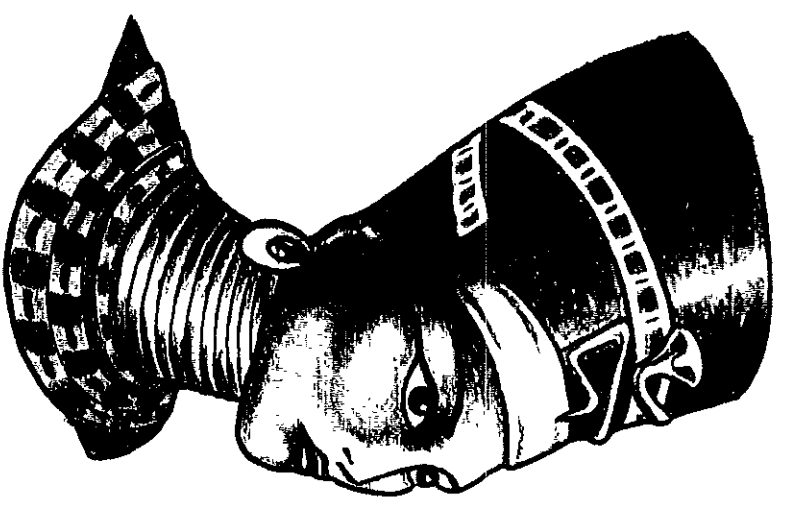
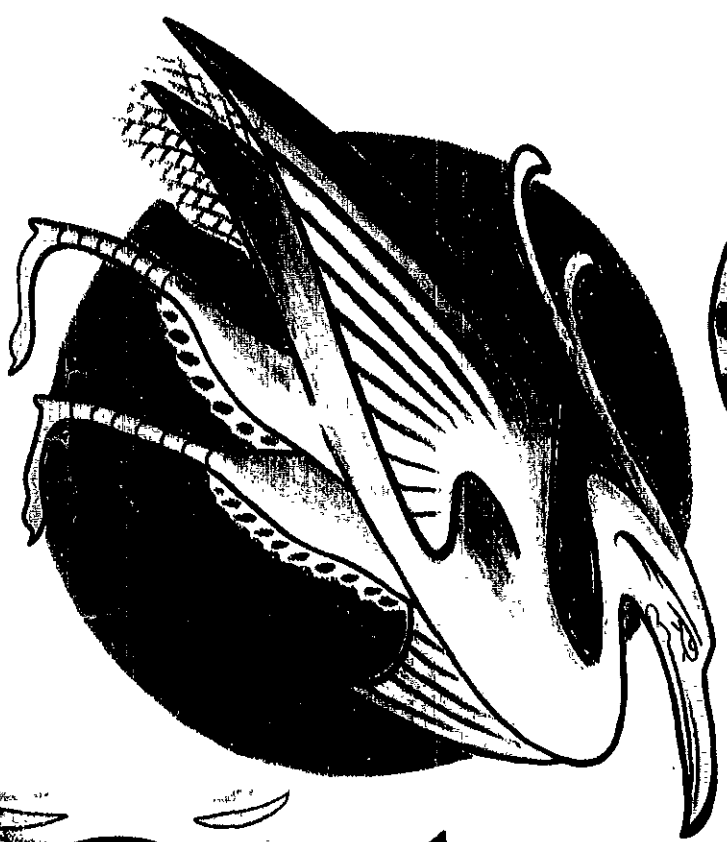
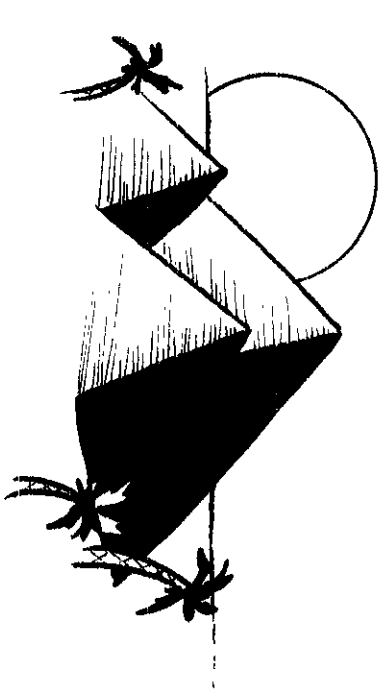
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Pub No 6

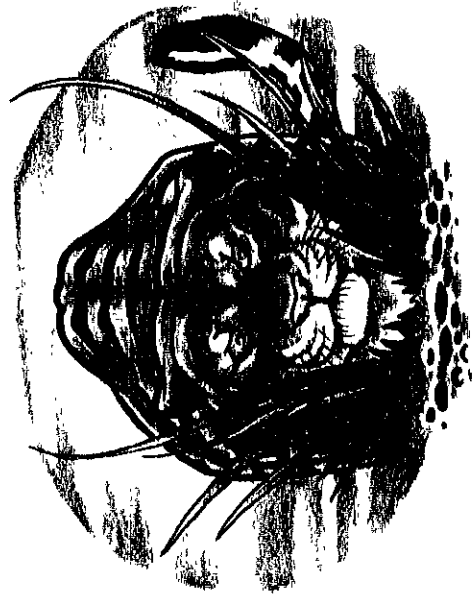
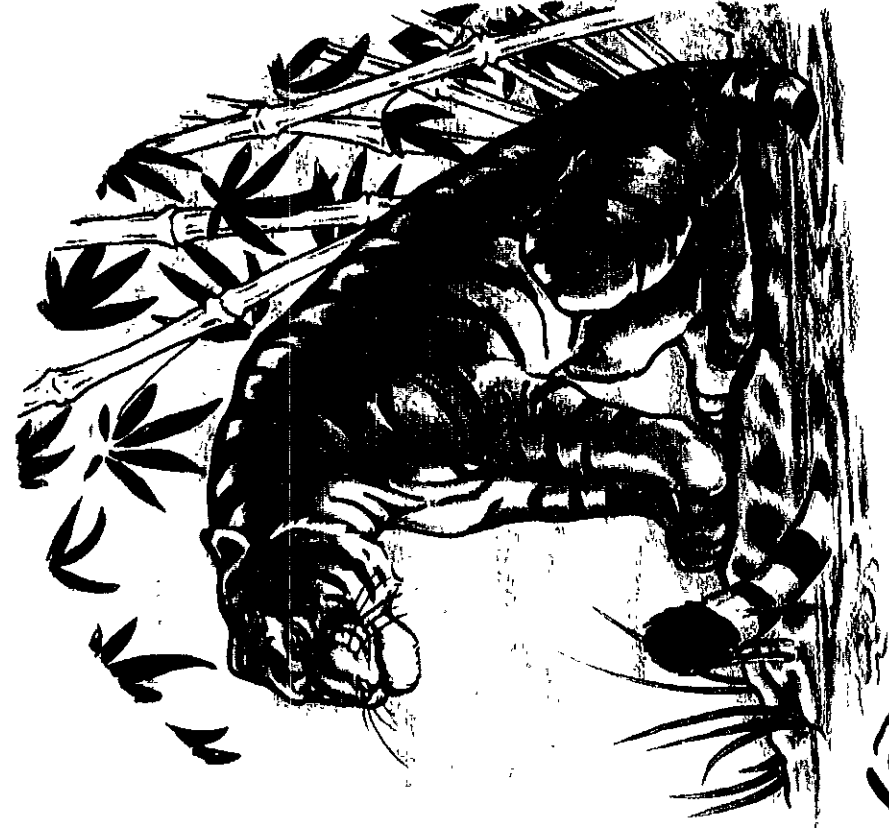






LITTLE VINNIE MYERS © 05. *Ann*

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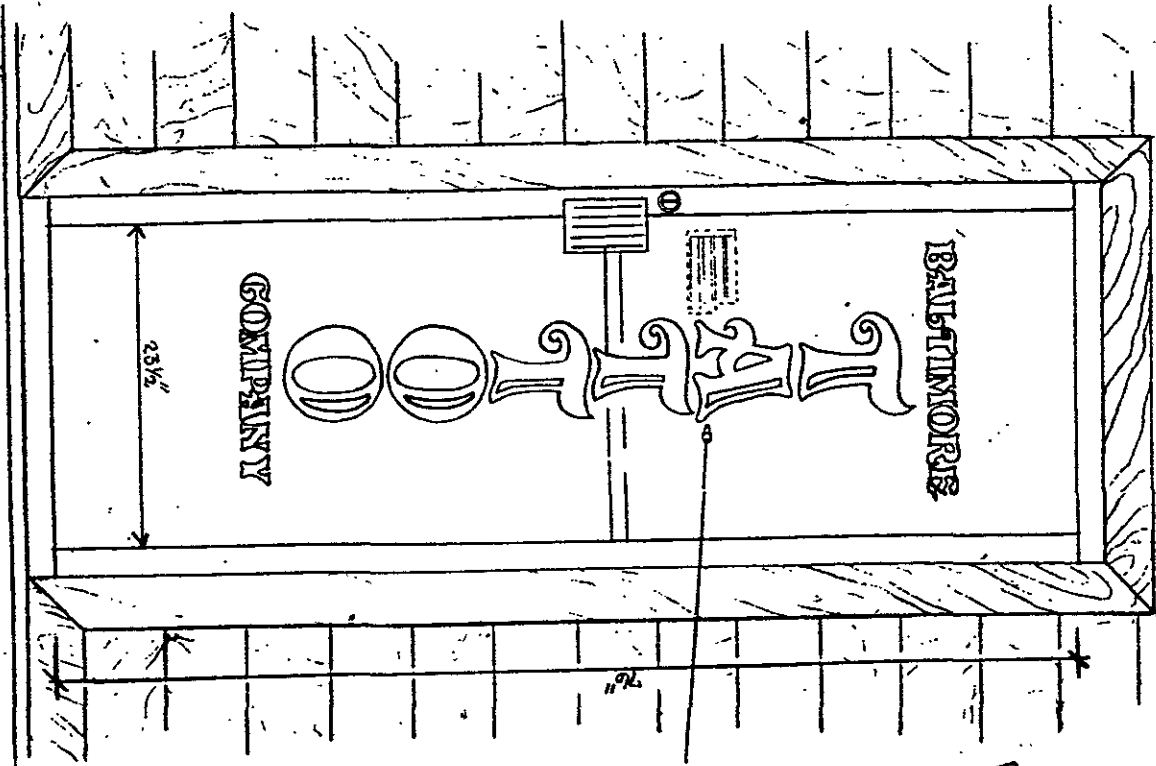


8A



LITTLE VINNIE TIGERS 94'





FRONT DOOR GRAPHICS

TYPEFACE: "PRETORIA"
COPY/3M WHITE VINYL
(REVERSE APPLIED)

ADDITIONAL COPY:

NO ONE UNDER 18
ADMITTED
WITHOUT PARENT.
PROPER I.D. REQUIRED

Pet 9

Kris Sperry, M.D.
Forensic Pathologist

Certified by the American Board of Pathology in:

Anatomic Pathology

Clinical Pathology

Forensic Pathology

October 19, 1995

Dear Mr. Meyers:

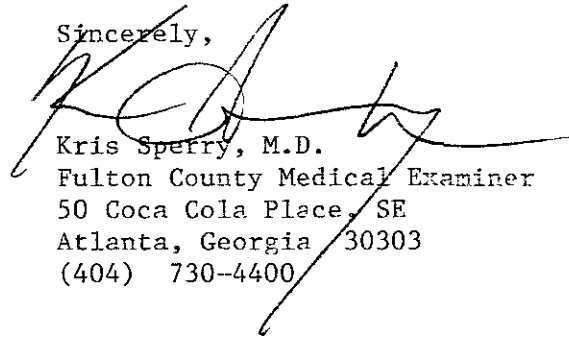
I am writing in response to your question concerning the transmission of the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (AIDS) through tattooing. There has not yet been, to date, a single documented case of HIV transmission from human to human through tattooing, anywhere in the world, and this issue has been examined in detail for many years. As you know, the reasons that this sort of transmission would be highly improbable center upon the fact that tattoo needles are small and solid core (as compared with large-bore hollow medical needles), the amount of blood necessary for HIV transmission is much more than would fit upon the surface of a tattoo needle, and a needle stick into the muscle is necessary for HIV transmission to occur, which is much, much deeper than a tattoo needle will ever penetrate.

Additionally, if Universal Precautions as defined by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention and the Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) are implemented--handwashing, avoidance of needle sticks, autoclave sterilization of needles and tubes from tattoo equipment, and avoidance of contamination by blood or body fluids by the wearing of gloves while tattooing--are followed, then there is absolutely no risk of HIV or any other disease transmission during tattooing, either from customer to customer or customer to tattoo artist.

Basically, if the simple guidelines are followed as outlined above, there is NO risk for AIDS transmission during tattooing. As I know you and your tattoo business and professional practices personally, I am completely aware that you have full and complete knowledge of these points. You have also taken the seminar I teach on the Prevention of Disease Transmission During Tattooing, wherein I elaborated upon these issues at great length, and thus you know and understand more than many tattoo artists where these issues are concerned.

If you or anyone you are working with should have any questions, please feel free to give me a call.

Sincerely,



Kris Sperry, M.D.
Fulton County Medical Examiner
50 Coca Cola Place, SE
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
(404) 730-4400

12 ID
only

principal or a principal usage see *Principal*

principal or a principal *usage* see *PRINCIPAL*
 prin·ci·pal *adv*
 prin·ci·pal *n* (14c) 1: a person who has controlling authority or is in a leading position as a: a chief or head man or woman b: the chief executive officer of an educational institution (as a high school) c: one who employs another to act for him subject to his general control and instruction: *specif*: the person from whom an agent's authority derives d: the chief or an actual participant in a crime e: the person primarily or ultimately liable on a legal obligation f: a leading performer *STAR* 2: a matter or thing of primary importance: as a (1): a capital sum placed at interest due as a debt, or bequest b: the corpus of an estate, portion, devise, or bequest and is usu. one of structure that gives shape and strength to a roof and is usu. one of several trusses. *broadly*: the most important member of a piece of framing *usage* see *PRINCIPLE* — prin·ci·pal·ship \prin(t)-si-'pal-ship/

principal diagonal *n* (1964): the diagonal in a square matrix that runs

principal diagonal *n* (1964): the diagonal in a square
from upper left to lower right
prin-ci-pal-i-ty \prim(t)-sə-pal-ə-ē/ *n.* pl. -ties (14c) 1 *s.*: the state,
office, or authority of a prince *b*: the position or responsibilities of a
principal (as of a school) 2: the territory or jurisdiction of a prince
— *prin-ci-pal* *adj.* 3 *m*: an order of angels —

principal parts *n pl* (1870) : a series of verb forms from which all the other forms of a verb can be derived including in English the infinitive

other forms of a verb can be derived including the infinitive, the past tense, and the present and past participles

prin-ci-pal \prin-sip-ē-uhl, prin-sip-ē-uhl/ *n* [ME. *modif.* of MF *principe*, fr. *basis*] (1600): a fundamental principle

principle, beginning, fr. *princip-*, *principis* one who begins
more at PRINCE] (15c) 1 *a:* a comprehensive and fundamental law,
b (1): a rule or code of conduct (2): a doctrine, or assumption
doctrines, or assumptions (*a man of ~*) *c:* the laws or facts governing some thing; design 2: a primary principle

doctrines, or assumptions (a man of ~) **c**: the law of ~
 ritual devotion to right principles (a man of ~) **d**: a primary
 of nature underlying the working of an artificial device **e**: a primary
 source: **ORIGIN** **3** **a**: an underlying faculty or endowment (such
 as ~ of the mind) **b**: an ingredient (as a chemical ~)

source: ORIGIN 3 a: an underlying faculty or source of human nature as greed and curiosity b: an ingredient (as a chemical) that exhibits or imparts a characteristic quality 4 cap. Christ as divine principle: GOD

usage Although nearly every handbook and many dictionaries warn against confusing **principle** and **principal**, many people still do. **Principle** is both adjective and noun. If you

usage. *Against* is a preposition; *principle* is a noun. If you are unsure which noun you want, read the definitions in this dictionary which noun you want. *read the definitions in this dictionary* is a phrase with respect to fundamentals (prepared to accept

— in principle: with respect to fundamentals (prepared to accept proposition in principle)
 — *principle* \-s(-ə)pəld, -s(-ə)həld\ adj (1642): exhibiting, based on principle
 — *principle* \-s(-ə)pəld, -s(-ə)həld\ n (1642): a basic truth or law; a principle used in combination

prin-ci-pal \-sə-'pald-, -sə-'bal'd\ adj [from L.]
characterized by principle — often used in combination
prin-cox \'prin-'kaks, 'prin-\ n [origin unknown] archaic (1540); a

prin-cox \ˈprɪn-kəks, ˈprɪŋ-ˈkɒks\ *n* [prob. alter. of :prank] (1576): PRIME — print-er
youth: COXCOMB
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print \prɪnt\ n [ME *preintre*, fr. MF, It. *preintare*] 1 a : mark made by pressing or printing
fr. L *premere* — more at PRESS (14c) 1 a : a mark made by pressing or printing
IMPRESSION b : something impressed with a print or formed by pressing or printing
device or instrument for impressing or forming a print or impression
4 a : PRINTING

ME. here

MATTER *b* *pl*: printed publications (1): a reproduction of an original (2): a copy made by printing (3): a photomechanical process (4): of art (as a painting) made by a photomechanical process (5): of art (as a woodcut, etching, or lithograph) intended for reproduction under the supervision of the artist.

original work of art (as a woodcut, etching, or lithograph) or graphic reproduction and produced by or under the supervision of the artist who designed it b: cloth with a pattern or figured design c: a photograph

first
who

curable from the publisher — out of print : not procurable from the publisher
 1 a: to impress something in or on b: to stamp
 2 a: to make a copy of by im-

²print v (14c) 1 a: to impress something on
mark) in or on something 2 a: to make a copy of by imp-
paper against an inked printing surface b (1): to impress (as
impression or pattern (2): to impress (a pattern or des-
sign) on letters sharp

paper against an inked printing (2): to impress (a pattern or per) with a design or pattern (2): to write in letters sharp something c: to publish in print 3: to make (a positive picture) of ordinary roman text type 4: to make (a negative or a positive)

derella
of his

2: to work as a printer 3: to write or hand-letter in ink
something in printed form 3: to write or hand-letter in ink
unjoined printed characters
1: print *adj.* (1629): of, relating to, or writing for printed publication

print-able \print-ə-bəl, adj (1837) 1: capable of being printed
2: considered fit to publish — **print-able** from **print**

printable \print-a-beyl any thing that can be printed
being printed from 2 : considered fit to publish — print-
\print(t)-a-bil-ai-a)n
circuit 2 (1946) : a circuit for electronic apparatus
in which the current flows in continuous paths from ter-

printed circuit n (1946) : a circuit for depositing conductive material in continuous paths from terminals on an insulating surface

terminal on an insulating matter printed by any of various processes that is eligible for mailing at a special rate
printer's proof (n (1567)): one that prints: as a: a person
printer's proof (n (1567)): one that prints: as a: a person
printer's proof (n (1567)): one that prints: as a: a person

printer (Vprint-ar) (n (156)): one that prints
in printing b: a device used for printing; esp: a machine for
from photographic negatives c: a device (as a chain printer)
in a printing office

printer's devil *n* (1763): an apprentice in a printing office
printery ('print-ə-rē) *n*, pl -eries (1638): PRINTING OFFICE
print or product of one that prints

printer's (ˈprɪnt-ə-rē) *n*, pl. -er-ies (143c):
 printing *n* (14c) 1: the act or product of one that prints
 2: the art, practice, or business of printing
 3: the art, practice, or business of printing
 4: the art, practice, or business of printing
 5: paper to be printed on

4: IMPRESSION 4c 5 pl: paper to be printed on;
printing office *n* (1735): an establishment where printing is done;
printing press *n* (1588): a machine that produces printed copies;
printing *v* (1610): making, bearing, or taking

printing press *n* (1588): a machine that prints
print-less ['print-ləs] *adj* (1610): making, bearing, or taking

to flaring	la about	la kimen.	F table	la further	la ash	la acc	la
ughter of a	la our	la chin	la ber	la easy	la go	la hit	la

principalis.
important.
vision.

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constituting

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

1. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.

of writings having excellence of form or expression and expressing ideas of permanent or universal interest b: the body of written works produced in a particular language, country, or age c: the body of writings on a particular subject (scientific ~) d: printed matter (as leaf-lets or circulars) (campaign ~) 4: the aggregate of musical compositions (Brahms piano ~)

liter-atus \lit-ə-rat-əs\ n [NL, back-formation fr. E *literati* (taken as L)] (1704): a member of the literati

lith- or lithum- comb form [L, fr. Gk. fr. *lithos*] 1: stone (lithology) 2 [NL *lithum* n comb form (NL *lithus* & F *lithé*, fr. Gk *lithos*)] 1 a lith- or lithum-: lithium (lithic)

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for animals b: the uppermost

slightly decayed layer of organic mat-

ter on the forest floor 3: the off-

spring at one birth of a multiparous

animal 4 a: trash, waste-paper, or

garbage lying scattered about (trying

to clean up the roadside ~) b: an

untidy accumulation of objects (a

shabby writing-desk covered with a

litter of yellowish dusty documents —

Joseph Conrad) — *littery* \-rē-adj

litter vt (14c) 1: to screw

give birth to (young) 2: to scatter

with scattered articles b: to screw

about in disorder ~ 1: to screw

litter vt (14c) 1: to screw

give birth to (young) 2: to scatter

with scattered articles b: to screw

about in disorder ~ 1: to screw

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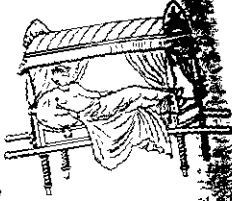
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give birth to (young) 2: to scatter

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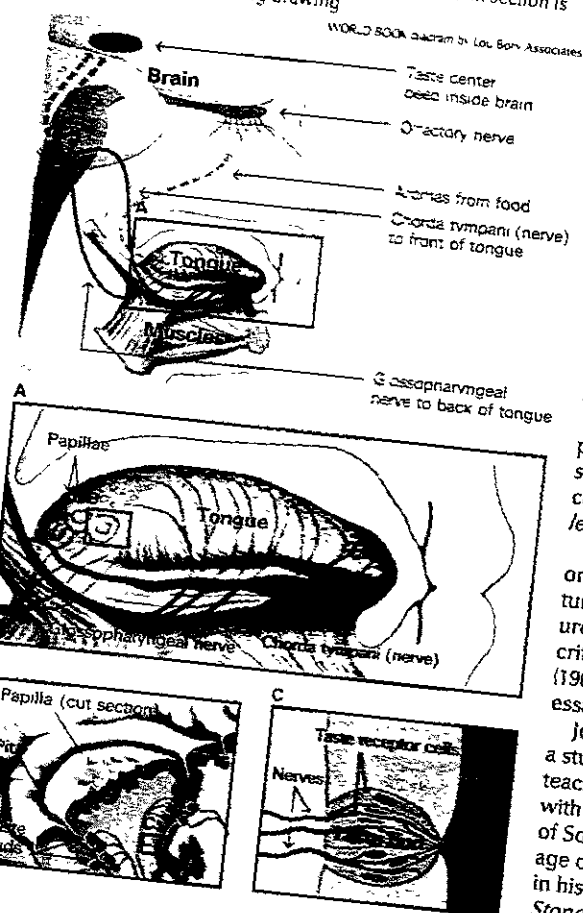
about in disorder ~ 1: to screw



litter 1a

How taste works

The sense of taste is sent to the brain through taste buds located in the tongue. In the diagrams below each boxed-in section is enlarged in the following drawing



are easily tasted on the back or sides of the tongue. The nerves from the taste buds come together at the back of the brain stem. Here, some taste signals are carried by the nerves are separated according to the nerve they travel to. The taste signals then travel to the front of the brain, the *thalamus*. From the *thalamus*, the signals travel to the *cerebral cortex* of the brain. At the *cerebral cortex*, the brain interprets the nerve impulses it has received and we become aware of taste. The taste buds are continually replaced. These cells develop only from skin cells around the taste buds. The skin cells slowly move into receptor cells. About half the receptor cells are replaced every 10 days.

Bruce P. Halpern

Tatars (Taste and smell). **Tatars** are a Turkic-speaking people of Eurasia. Most Tatars live in the central and southern part of Russia and in Bulgaria, China, Kazakhstan, Turkey, and Uzbekistan. The Tatars are Turks, and are related to the people of Turkey. Typical Tatars living in Russia and central Asia include the Volga Tatars, the Siberian Tatars and the Volga

Tatars. Most of the Tatars are *Muslims* (followers of Islam).

The Tatars are sometimes called *Tartars* (pronounced *TAHR tuhrrz*). During the 1200's they joined with other Mongol tribes and neighboring nomads to invade eastern Europe. Today, there are more than 6 million Tatars. They are no longer nomadic. More than 1½ million of them live in the Tatar republic in Russia. Kazan, the capital of the Tatar republic, is a center of Tatar culture (see *Kazan*).

Andrew C. Hess

Tate, Allen (1899-1979), was an American poet, critic, novelist, and biographer. Tate's writing stresses links between the present and the past. A major theme in his work is a yearning for the rural, aristocratic way of life common in the South before the Civil War (1861-1865). Many of Tate's writings express dislike for what he regarded as the crowded, dehumanizing way of life in modern industrial society.

Tate is best known for his poetry, much of which is powerful and written in violent language. Tate's conversion to Roman Catholicism in 1950 led to an increased concern with religion and ethics in his work. His *Collected Poems: 1919-1976* was published in 1977.

As a literary critic, Tate became noted for his essays on the nature of the imagination and the value of literature. He became known for his essays about literary figures and for detailed analyses of poems. Many of his critical works were published in *Essays of Four Decades* (1969). Tate included both critical and autobiographical essays in *Memoirs and Opinions* (1975).

John Orley Allen Tate was born in Winchester, Ky. As a student at Vanderbilt University, he was invited by his teacher, John Crowe Ransom, to join the Fugitives along with Tate's roommate Robert Penn Warren. This group of Southern writers hoped to preserve the cultural heritage of the South. Tate's ties with the South can be seen in his novel *The Fathers* (1938) and in his biographies *Stonewall Jackson: The Good Soldier* (1928) and *Jefferson Davis: His Rise and Fall* (1929).

Bonnie Coselso

Tattooing is the practice of making permanent designs on the body. It is done by pricking small holes in the skin with a sharpened stick, bone, or needle that has been dipped in pigments with natural colors.

Tattooing is one of the oldest forms of creative expression. Cave paintings date it to at least about 8000 B.C. Almost every culture has practiced tattooing. The ancient Greeks and Romans used tattoos to brand slaves and criminals. Tattooing was sometimes banned among Jews and Christians.

Tattoos were a sign of honor and new status in the Marquesas Islands, a group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean. The people of eastern New Guinea regarded tattoo marks on young women as signs of beauty. Today in the Western world, some people have tattoos to gain membership into a particular group or to change social status. For other people, tattoos are works of art. Still others have them to express patriotism, devotion to loved ones, or religious convictions.

There are some health risks associated with tattooing, primarily the danger of spreading infectious diseases if sterile conditions are not maintained during the tattooing process. Some U.S. states ban tattooing by anyone but a physician. Tattoos can be removed with *lasers* (intense light beams).

Alan Govenar

World Book
Vol 19 1993 Ed



TATTOOING, as practiced by a London artist (above), is done with vegetable dyes applied with a high-speed needle. (Left) Elaborate tattooing of the entire body of a Marquesan islander, done in the 19th century.

TATTOO, ta-tōō'. Tattooing is the production of patterns on the face and body by inserting dye under the skin. Some anthropologists think the practice developed from painting the face and body. It may be done for decoration, as an indication of status, or as a means of obtaining magical protection.

Methods. There are several methods of tattooing. In the Pacific islands, tattooers use a dark pigment made of soot mixed with water or oil and sometimes vegetable juice. The tattooer follows an outline traced on the skin, tapping the back of a comblike arrangement of thorns or bone to force the row of points repeatedly through the skin. The comb may be dipped into the dye before tapping, or the coloring matter may be rubbed into the freshly made wounds. Since the points do not penetrate deeply, the pain caused is not severe. Once applied, the designs are permanent, and mistakes cannot be corrected.

The operation is sometimes performed to the accompaniment of group chanting and dancing, which are intended to encourage the patient. An experienced tattooer is usually a man of high rank and is well paid for his skill.

In New Zealand a unique process was formerly used in tattooing Maori warriors. Special artists, called *tohunga*, marked the warriors' faces with individual combinations of curves and spirals, with the dye laid into grooved lines cut into the skin rather than into punctures. The design became an important mark of a man's identity.

Eskimo women of the Canadian Arctic used a kind of sewing as a method of tattooing. Lines on the chin to denote marriageable age were produced by drawing a blackened thread through the skin with a bone needle. Similar effects—though produced by other methods—have been observed in members of the Yakut tribe of Siberia. Two young people of this tribe were shown to the Russian court in 1733 and were described as having "sewn faces," because the designs resembled stitching.

In 20th century Europe and the United States tattooers used an electrically powered needle. This device has been banned in some places—New York City, for one—for fear that the use of the needle may spread infections.

Worldwide Extent of the Custom. Tattooing is an old custom that is distributed around the

world. It was practiced in Egypt before 1300 B. C., evidence of tattooing was found in burial remains in Siberia dating from 300 B. C., and Julius Caesar reported that the natives of Britain were tattooed when he invaded their island in 54 B. C.

The most complex decorations were made on the Marquesas islands in Polynesia. In fact, the word "tattoo" comes from the Tahitian *tatu*. Both men and women were tattooed, especially those of high social status. Sometimes a man's entire body was covered with a network of designs. Even the scalp, eyelids, and the inside of the lips might be ornamented. Marquesan designs were abstractions based on the human figure and objects in everyday use.

Some tribes of South America use an arrow or a tooth in their designs in the belief that man can intimidate evil spirits with the picture of a sharp implement. Burmese males were once tattooed from the waist to the knee with repeated individual figures in patterns. Demon figures were expected to protect against snake bites, and cats were believed to increase the wearer's agility. All the non-Muslim tribes in Borneo used tattoos, with different decorations for men and women. One of the men's tattoo devices showed that the individual had taken a head and was therefore mature and entitled to marry. Up to the middle of the 20th century many people in Iran were tattooed to beautify themselves, to cure sickness, or to protect against the evil eye.

Tattoo decoration has never been really popular in American or European society. Studies have suggested that the practice has been found more frequently among criminals than in the population at large. On the other hand, merchant seamen and members of the armed forces have experimented with it, especially in foreign ports. "Tattooed ladies"—or men—used to be sideshow attractions at fairs and circuses.

In some parts of Africa, Australia, and New Guinea, where the people's skin is too dark to contrast effectively with the pigments used in tattooing, a permanent patterning is achieved by producing artificially raised scars, or keloids. In some cases these marks are used for clan or tribal identification. They are a feature of some types of initiation and are sometimes considered to enhance a person's beauty.

PHILIP C. GIFFORD, JR.
American Museum of Natural History

TATUM, tā'tam, Art (1910–1956), American jazz pianist. Arthur Tatum, a Negro, was born in Toledo, Ohio, on Oct. 13, 1910. From birth he was totally blind in one eye and had only slight vision in the other, but he studied violin and piano. After playing the piano in a Toledo radio station and in local night clubs for three years, he came to New York City in 1932 to accompany singer Adelaide Hall and made recordings with her and as a soloist. He then led his own band in Chicago for two years.

By the mid-1930's, Tatum's delicacy of technique and originality in improvisation had brought him international fame. His best-known recordings as a piano soloist were *Tea for Two*, *Sweet Home*, and *Get Happy*. From 1943 he worked as part of a trio. He received the *Esquire* magazine Gold Award (1944) and won the *Beat* critics' poll (1954). He died in Los Angeles, Calif., on Nov. 5, 1956.

TATUM

TATUM, tā'tam, Edward Law, American geneticist and biologist. He won the 1958 Nobel Prize in physiology with two other American geneticists, Beadle and Joshua Lederberg, for establishing some of the basic principles of genetics. He and Beadle discovered that genes control specific chemical processes.

Contributions to Science. Tatum studied the nutritional and metabolic activity of insects, the fly *Drosophila melanogaster*, which led to his and Beadle's isolation of kynurenine as an eye color factor in *melanogaster*.

In the early 1940's, Tatum and Beadle began joint research on the pink bread mold *crassa*. By irradiating the mold with X-rays, they hoped to modify the mold's genetic makeup. They obtained a *Neurospora* strain that grew only from the normal mold. They showed that genes regulate specific biochemical processes, and Tatum later showed that similar genes regulate specific processes in *Escherichia coli*. Using mutant strains of *E. coli*, and Lederberg demonstrated genetic recombination in the bacteria, indicating a process of gene recombination.

Tatum next turned to the study of the molecular level of genetic activity, and he also studied cytoplasmic inheritance, metabolism, and antibiotic resistance.

Life. Tatum was born in Dec. 14, 1909. He studied at the University of Wisconsin, receiving his A.B. in 1931, an M.S. in microbiology in 1932, and a Ph.D. in biochemistry in 1934. He joined the faculty of Stanford University where he was first a research assistant and then an assistant professor of biology. In 1948 he taught at Yale University. He returned to Stanford as professor of biology in 1957, when he joined Rockefeller University in New York. He died in New York City.

WILLIAM J. H. Johns

Art Tatum



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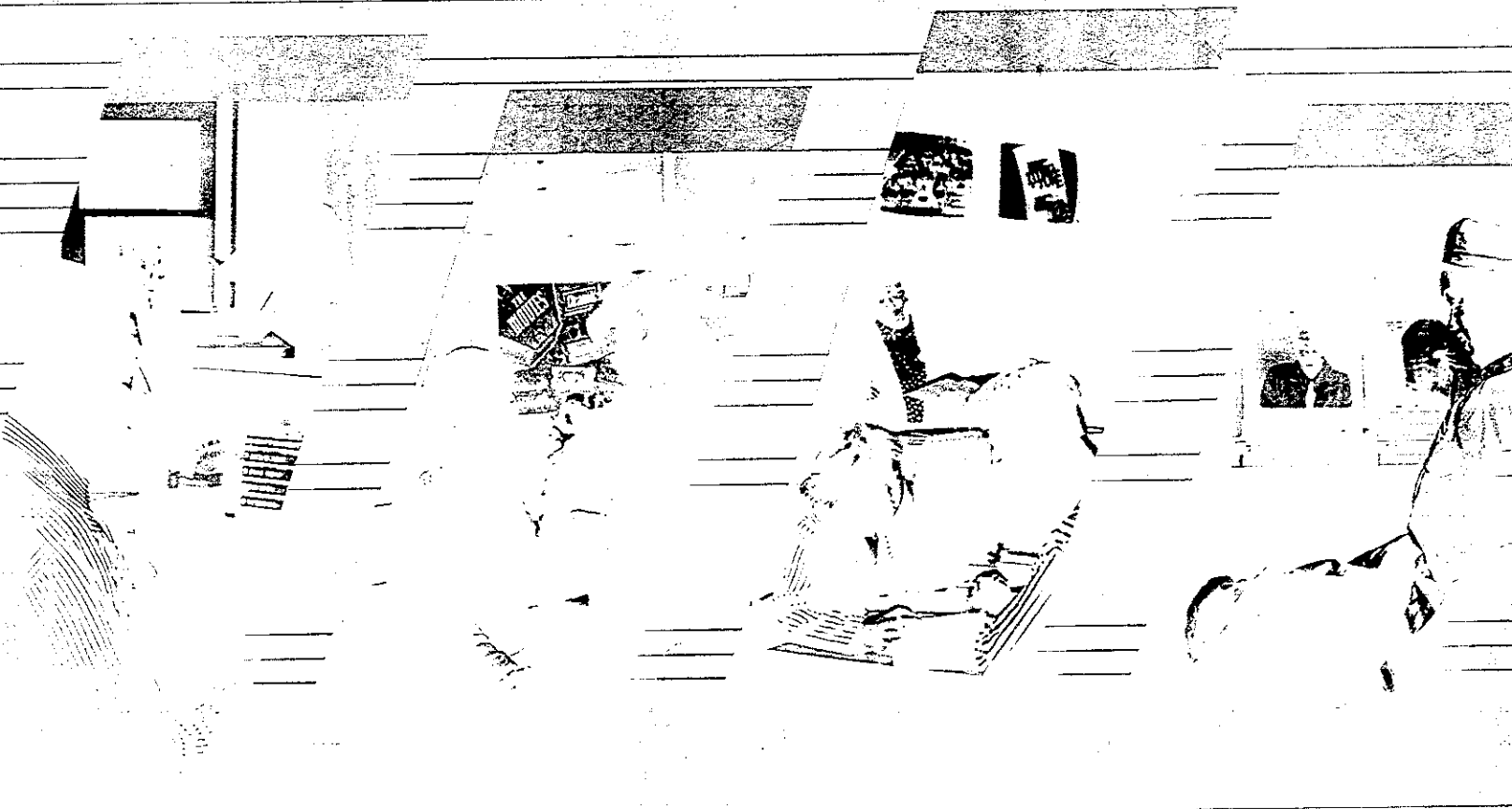
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TOWNSHIP TOWN CENTRE

828-8432

BEAUTY SALONS (Cont'd)

Essence Of Beauty Hair Salon	728
1212 W North Av	
Essential Elegance 1111 Park Av	523
Essentially Shane's Creations	523
1936 Mosher St Baltimore	
Estelle's Beauty Shop 3210 S Hanover	525
Estetica Nicki Inc	525
308 Reisterstown Rd Pikesville	
Etc Hair Plus Tans	653
7970 Crain Hwy Glen Burnie	
Etches 1709 Reisterstown Rd Pikesville	969
Etta's Beauty Salon 207 W Searles St	484
Etta's Hair Care Parkside Plaza	547
Eubella's Beauty Salon 401 N Pulaski St	566
Eunike's 629 N Fulton Av Baltimore	569
European Images Long Point Mall Pasadena	285
Eva's Beauty Shop 2447 W Fayette St	566
Evelyn's Beauty Salon 3300 Oakton St	542
Evelyn's House Of Beauty 3836 Walbrook Av	542

EVERY HAIR IN PLACE

FULL SERVICE SALON • UNISEX STYLING	
Open Wed 9am-3pm • Thurs & Fri 9am-5pm	
Saturdays 8am-3pm	
1205 Chesaco Av Rosedale	686-11

BEAUTY SALONS (Cont'd)

Advertisers may be required to be licensed by the State. Consumers are advised to check for a valid license when using the services of these advertisers. For more information, contact your appropriate regulatory agency.

SEE ALSO

BEAUTY SALONS

Guide

A guide grouped by locality appears immediately following these listings.

Classic Hair Design	301 498-6658
14344 Baltimore Ave Laurel	
Classical Hair Studio	945-6000
12301 W. 11th St Baltimore	
Classic Lady The 506 W Cold Spring Ln	243-6883
Classic Look 3915 Clement Av	665-1375
Classic Touch Hair Design	
3224 E Joppa Rd Carver	668-0701
Classic Waves Salon 8730 Cherry Ln	301 490-9052
Coco & Buff Precision Hair Center	
York Rd & Baltimore Av	821-6744
Colgate Beauty Salon 300 51st St	285-6240
Collinette Beauty Salon 4017 Fredk Av	644-1560
Collington Hair Salon The	
627 N Collington Av	276-9410
Collins & Associates	
11512 Madison Av Baltimore	462-2384
Colonial Colours 8511 Harro Rd	668-4440

COLOURS SALON

Full Service Salons	252-8777
2069 York Rd Timonium	
Command Performance Beauty Salon	
4600 Harford Rd Baltimore	284-2885
Community Beauty Salon	
1307 Edmondson Av	728-8684
Compliments Of Style Unique Hair Design	
112 Philadelphia Rd Joppa	679-5859
Cook's Cuts Corner	
2514 Mountain Rd Pasadena	360-7969
Cortina Beauty Boutique 3044 W North Av	669-6500
Counless Beauty Salon 4112 Ballo Grove Rd	789-4622
Country Cuts Sykesville	795-2776
Courtesy Beauty Salon 4200 Belair Rd	488-3359
Cousin's Hair Design 2103 Garrison Blvd	566-7810

CRANBROOK HAIR STYLIST

580 Cranbrook Rd	667-6030
Creations 2150 Midway Way Columbia	381-5500
Creations Unlimited Hair Designs	
11809 Reisterstown Rd Reisterstown	833-7200
Creative Concepts 339 Main St Laurel	301 490-8918
Creative Corner 1813 Aliceanna St	276-4327
Creative Cuts 3532 E Fayette St	342-0254
Creative Cuts & Curles 803 W 36th St	467-8691
Creative Images Hair Design	
130 Carroll Island Rd Baltimore	335-2662
Creative Styles 2018 Holabird Av Baltimore	284-4251
Crestside Clipper 16800 Frederick Rd Parkton	732-6686
Crosby Michael J 4139 Fall Av	329-0906
Crown & Glory Beauty Salon	
1712 E Northern Pkwy	433-6106
Crown Of Glory Hair Salon	
1400 Pamela Rd Glen Burnie	761-2091
Crowning Glory Hair Salon	
408 N Hammonds Ferry Rd Linthicum Heights	859-4177

BEAUTY SALONS (Cont'd)

CROWNING TOUCH

Monday Thru Saturday • Walk-Ins Or Appointments	
Unisex • Full Service Salon	
Satyr Hill Shopping Center Parkville	668-8658
Crystal Beauty Salon	
3525 Ft Meade Rd Laurel	301 725-3028
Crystals Headquarters 3535 Branbrook Dr	653-4247
Cos Sharp Hair Designer's Studio	
4009 W Belvedere Av	664-4570
Cultura Club Hair Spa 3741 Wabash Av	664-6773
Curls & Swirls 1306 Poplar Grove St	566-0555
Current Rage Hair Studio 2402 St Paul St	338-1126
Cut & Curl Beauty Salon	
1105 North Point Blvd	282-1140
Cut & Dryed Unisex 2622 Annapolis Rd Severn	551-9779
Cut & Dryed Unisex 2622 Annapolis Rd Severn	485-2866
Cut Up & Company 411 Park Av	686-6001
Cuttin' Up For Kids Valley Village Center	356-6001
Cutting Corner 8101 Harford Rd	688-9251
Cutting Edge The 1111 Odenton Rd Odenton	551-4488
Cutting Edge The 1111 Odenton Rd Odenton	674-7221
Cyn's Hair Styles	
3225 Corporate Court Ellicott City	461-9811

D K SALON & CO

Multi-Cultural Hair Care • Corrective Color	
6080 Falls Rd Baltimore	377-4300
Dabney's J Beauty Salon	
15008 Reisterstown Rd	764-6310
Dabney's II 735 W North Av	462-4407
Dabney's Individuality Beauty Salon	
3030 Liberty Heights Av	542-3804
Daisy-Mae Beauty Salon 2023 South St	947-9019
Daisy Salon 3355 Odenton Rd Odenton	674-5005
Dana's Beauty Salon	
3204 Greenmount Av Baltimore	243-6212
Danielle's Head Rapture	
5402 Reisterstown Rd Baltimore	358-5711
D'Anna's Hair Studio 7301 Harford Rd	426-4199
Dante's Hair Studio	
9630 Ft Meade Rd Laurel	301 776-6200
Dare To Be Different	
4532 Erdman Av Baltimore	485-3273
Dawn's Expressions	
2244 W Baltimore St Baltimore	233-6009
Dawn's Hair Design 400 S Pulaski St	566-7149
Dawny-Brooks Hair Fashions 5449 Belair Rd	488-0185

DE-ROMA COIFFEUR

3239 E Joppa Rd Parkville	665-3348
Deb Renee Beauty Shop	
Rt 27 Mt Airy	Sykesville Tel No 675-2545
Debbie's Creative Cuts	
105 Hammerlea Rd Glen Burnie	760-1285
Debbie's Hair Express	
2638 E Monument St Baltimore	276-0114
Deborah D's Beauty Salon	
2011 Klein Plaza Rd Forest Hill	693-0456
Deborah's Hair Designing Team	
2231 Lincoln Av North Point	477-8788
Dee & Ell Unisex Beauty Salon	
2710 Mountain Rd Pasadena	255-4247
Dee's Hair Design	
1918 E Madison St Baltimore	675-8721
Deenemic Hair Studio 5426 Belair Rd	325-2116
Deeraco Hair Design	
9475 Deereco Rd Cockeysville	561-1800
Dee's Creative Look	
1721 Edmondson Av Baltimore	744-5789

DEFLAVIS HAIR STYLISTS

Northview Shopping Center Perry Hall	256-3444
Deja Vu Hair Design 8645 Belair Rd Baltimore	529-7066
Denise Christenson Design 400 E Pratt St	752-2220
Denna's Hair Designs	
10249 Bird River Rd Chase	335-6489
Designer Station Hair & Nail	
9631 Belair Rd Perry Hall	256-4102
Designer Touch Professional Relaxer System	
6549 Quiet Hours Columbia	290-6799
Designs For Hair 6924 Holabird Av Dundalk	288-0770

DESOTO HAIR STYLISTS

87 W Chesapeake Av Towson	823-6717
(See Our Ad Page 142)	
Deit Sat 4805 Garrison Blvd	664-1737

BEAUTY SALONS (Cont'd)

Diamond Hair Salon	
221 W Saratoga St Baltimore	547-1799
Diana Robbins Baltimore	727-6544
Diane's Hair Design 3001 Landon Av	665-6277
Diddy's International Beauty Salon	
3602 W Rogers Av	542-0949
Different Look 10 E Preston St Baltimore	332-0049
Diggable Styles 1261 W Pratt St Baltimore	727-3084
DIMENSIONS IN HAIR	
Cor Virginia Av & Pennsylvania Av Towson	828-1788
(See Our Ad Previous Page)	
Dimitri's Family Hair Designers	
40 West Plaza Catonsville	719-8633
Dimitri's Hair Design 1385 Martins Blvd	574-9875
Dimitri's Hair Studio Valley Meade Plaza	750-2818
Divya's Hair Salon	
2107 Garrison Blvd Baltimore	233-2829
Divine Hair Line 2421 Reisterstown Rd	728-4202
Dixie Doo's Hairstyling Salon	
1670 S Crain Hwy Glen Burnie	761-6411
Dixie Lee's 8207 Fort Smallwood Rd Pasadena	255-3611
Doing It With Style	
2402 Frederick Av Baltimore	566-3120
Doris's Creative Hair Spa 3304 Myrdale Av	456-7750
Domico's Beauty Salon 7730 North Point Rd	477-2526

Donaldson's Hair Cutters	
4732 Belle Forte Rd Baltimore	521-0939
Donnar Beauty Salon 4915 Park Heights Av	367-9532
Donmar's Hair Spa	
5501 1/2 Reisterstown Rd Baltimore	358-0096
Dora's Of Danna Beauty Salon	
1809 Pennsylvania Av Baltimore	669-2465
Doreatha's Beauty Shop 501 Cumberland St	462-9627
Dorothy A Mullikin Hair Craft-Aromadora	
1210 N Charles St	727-6621
Dorothy's Beauty Salon 609 N Monroe St	945-0150
Dorothy's Professional Touch	
1621 W North Av	728-5448
Dot's Creative Hair Spa 6205 Eastern Av	633-3231

Double Exposure	
2518 Greenmount Av Baltimore	243-0400
Dream Girls 631 Reisterstown Rd Pikesville	486-6313
D's Personal Touch	
4119 Frederick Av Baltimore	644-7881
Duchess Beauty Salon 851 N Bentalb St	233-4973
Dwayne's Place	
5222 Reisterstown Rd Baltimore	367-3168
E & T's Split Ends	
6644 Ritchie Hwy Glen Burnie	761-0059
E K Snippets 226 Main St	833-3111
Earl's Beauty Inn 644 E Fort Av	685-0952
East Bank Hair 5726 Falls Rd Baltimore	435-4414

EASTERN HAIRLINES INC

113 Beacon Rd Essex	574-2950
Eastwood Coiffures	
101 North Point Rd Dundalk	285-2974
Ecconic's Hair Studio	
1350 Daresay Rd Hanover	859-3991
Edgewood Unisex	
1018 Edgewood Rd Edgewood	679-0700
Edie's Creations 2501 Francis St Baltimore	383-6300
Edith's Beauty Salon 2517 Eutaw Pl	383-6396
Edward Amato Salon Inc	
5722 Falls Rd Baltimore	323-2222
E-Lens Hot Shots	
3268 Veterans Hwy Millersville	987-7700
Elegant Elise's Beauty Salon	
201 N Linwood Av	732-7563
Elements 25 E Chesapeake Av	823-3942
Elise's Chic Image 2321 Reisterstown Rd	728-9642
Elizabeth Shoppe Fidelity Bg	727-9169
Elhamont Beauty Salon 3051 W Baltimore St	945-3814
Emile Hairloques 4733 Gwynn Oak Av	446-9866
Emile's Hairloques 4733 Gwynn Oak Av	367-8454
Enstyle Hair Salon 10 W 24th St	235-5049
Eric New Haute Coutures	
2107 Garrison Blvd Baltimore	564-5612
Erlich's Barber & Styling	
408 Crain Hwy South Glen Burnie	761-2436
Ernestine's Beauty Salon 4618 York Rd	323-4595
Escape Salons & Day Spa	
Towne Centre Shopping Ctr Laurel	301 490-6001

EXECUTIVE STYLE HAIR SALON

Complete Full Service Hair Care	
Carrying Complete Line Of Aveda	
Hair Care Products	
Creative Highlighting For Men & Women	
11350 McCormick Rd Hunt Valley	795-01

EXECUTIVE STYLE HAIR SALON

11350 McCormick Rd Hunt Valley	795-01
Expressions 7525 Belair Rd Fullerton	668-0688
Expressions By Georgetown	
814 205th St Pasadena	360-3600
Fabulous Cosmetics Inc The	
8450 National Pike Ellicott City	461-6111
Face Fascination 5701 Newbury St Baltimore	823-2333

FACETS OF HAIR

FULL SERVICE SALON	
HAIR • SKIN • NAILS	
TURF VILLAGE	
2300 York Rd Timonium	560-12

FACETS OF HAIR

Facets Of Hair 2300 York Rd Timonium	560-12
Family Hair Center 6425 Walther Av	426-2222
919 Reisterstown Rd Pikesville	484-2222
Fantastic Sam's	
Cherry Tree Shopping Ctr Seagoville	301 490-4900
Fantastic Sam's	
2206 Old Emmorton Rd Bel Air	514-2222
Fantasy Hair Design Inc	
9350 Snowden River Pkwy	383-3838
Fantasy Nails 7701 Harford Rd Pkville	588-2222
Fashion Salon Of Beauty By Sente	
7309 Harford Rd	444-2222
Feathers Beauty Salon	
8303 Philadelphia Rd Essex	291-2222
Felicia Coiffures 6729 Youngstown Av	633-2222
Final Touch Beauty Salon	
3929 Greenmount Av	444-2222
Final Touches By Maureen & Lori	
1708 Mountain Rd Pasadena	437-2222

FINE LINE HAIR DESIGN

116 Old Padonia Rd Cockeysville	628-2222
(See Our Ad Previous Page)	
Finger Waves Nail Salon 3709 Eastern Av	522-2222
Fingerprints Today	
4905 Liberty Heights Av Baltimore	362-2222
Finishing Touch Beauty Boutique	
301 S Conkling St	56-2222
First Glimpse Inc	
101 N Patterson Park Av Baltimore	276-2222
First Impressions	
1134 Greenmount Av Baltimore	488-2222
Flair Hair Boutique 433 Oldtown Mall	284-2222
Flirtatious Hair	
5416 1/2 Park Heights Av Baltimore	36-2222
Flo's Beauty Salon 357 Dameron South Laurel	795-2222
Follies The Ultimate Beauty And Barber	
2018 Belair Rd Baltimore	67-2222
For You Only Baltimore	
For Your Hair 3739 Wabash Av Baltimore	46-2222
Forever Hair & Nail Salon	
931 N Chester St Baltimore	27-2222
FORTE HAIR • SKIN • NAILS	
6722 Saylor Hill Rd Pikesville	664-2222
(See Our Ad This Page)	
Fountain View Hairstyles 3438 Fords Ln	83-2222
Four Seasons Hair Stylist	
3501 Belair Rd Baltimore	68-2222
780 & Company 2623 Heimmonds Ferry Rd	21-2222

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SNYDER STEVEN B
10220 S Doffield Rd Owings Mills • 356-0000
(See Our Ad This Page)

TAVERNS

A Ma Lounge & Restaurant 5014 Curtis Av Baltimore • 354-2415
A G & Harp's Place 2522 Washington Blvd • 644-8833
Allview Inn Inc 9495 Old Annapolis Columbia • 730-8890
Alonso's Restaurant & Package Goods 415 W Cold Spring Ln • 235-3433
Al's Tavern 2701 Miles Av • 235-4275
Al's Tavern 8845 Pulaski Hwy • 391-1606

ANGELS GROTTTO
404 York Rd • 828-7770
Anybody's Saloon 730 S Broadway • 276-9262
Appleschmidt's Pub 6408 Baltimore National Pike Catonsville • 744-5223
Avenue Bar 701 E Fort Av • 752-0494
Avenue Tap 2333 Ruth Av Edgemore • 477-0492
B J's Lounge 2810 Edmondson Av • 233-5539
B T's Dastiny Lounge 2501 Washington Blvd • 644-4077
B J's Mallards 1104 Ingleside Av • 744-4877
B J & The Bear 7400 Pulaski Hwy • 866-8111
B J's Pub 3844 Falls Rd • 243-6507
Backstretch Saloon The 1301 W Old Cold Spring Ln • 889-3003
Baltimore Eagle Inc 2022 N Charles St • 823-2453
Barbara Ann's Saloon Inc 1401 Decatur St • 625-2465
Barn The 9527 Harford Rd Carney • 882-6182
Better's Box Tavern 9527 Belair Rd Perry Hall • 256-6056
Booford Entertainment Inc 6044 Harford Rd • 426-5184
Big Bill's Liquors 1232 N Caroline St • 685-0982
Bill Bateman's Express 7620 German Hill Rd Dundalk • 282-7980
Bill Bateman's Express 1803 Taylor Av Parkville • 668-7421
Bill Bateman's Restaurant 10101 Harford Rd • 665-4262
Bill's Cafe 6701 Holabird Av • 633-4707
Bird River Inn 10529 Bird River Rd Chase • 335-2993
Black Hat Bar & Restaurant 405 Caton Av • 233-1411
Black Hat Bar & Restaurant 405 S Caton Av • 233-9746
Blue Caribbean Bar & Lounge 5402 Park Heights Av • 664-1550
Boatleggers 36 S Calvert St Baltimore • 385-2005
Boots Saloon 2000 Eastern Av • 276-0828
Borderville Bar & Restaurant 6306 Washington Blvd Arbutus • 247-5408
Brannan's Pub 5516 Harford Rd • 426-7300
Brass Horse The 11445 Pulaski Hwy Baltimore • 335-7111
Brewery The 2112 Fleet St • 342-8852
Brewsters Saloon 303 East Furnace Branch Rd Glen Burnie • 760-5239
Brewster's Saloon 1660 Ingleside Av Woodlawn • 944-8330

BROMWELL INN 7503 Belair Rd • 665-9169

Buck Murphy's Place Inc 378 Telegraph Rd Odenton • 551-5156
Bucket Lounge 1432 N Chester St • 732-7588
Buckley's 300 W 30th St • 235-9636
Bugs E J Saloon The 702 S Broadway • 563-0961
Bunky's Bar & Lounge 263 N Schroeder St • 669-6313
Butler's Stag Bar 2704 North Point Rd • 285-3722
Buzz On Inn The 3534 Belair Rd • 483-9872
Canton Cova 901 S Clinton St • 675-5411
Captain Larry's 601 E Fort Av • 727-4799
Carl's Little House 1173 W Hamburg St • 837-6010
Carlton Lounge 10025 Pulaski Hwy • 574-7941
Casanover 2700 Pennsylvania Av • 728-5455
Cassidy's Pub 2919 Eastern Blvd • 687-0814
Castaway Bar 1242 Darley Av • 235-1316
Catch 22 Saloon 6000 Eastern Av • 633-7465
Central Cafe 701 N Central Av • 276-9102
Charles Village Pub West 6600 Baltimore National Pk • 747-6300
Charlie Brown's 4912 Hazelwood Av • 866-6637
Cherry's Inn 21603 Middletown Rd FreeLand • 357-8110
Chet's Place 7935 Elizabeth Rd • 255-2859
Chios 711 S Broadway • 276-0045
Christie's 4528 Harford Rd • 426-8700
Chuck's Place 3137 Eastern Av Baltimore • 675-3191
Cruz-A-Ling 19 E Barney St • 625-2602
Clayton's 3813 North Point Blvd Dundalk • 285-1691
Clinton Hill Inn 3242 Foster Av • 675-2811
Club Ambiance 2549 N Howard St Baltimore • 243-3535
Club Charles 1724 N Charles St • 727-8815
Club Morocco 1508 Ashland Av • 732-9770

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If you have a tattoo that no
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colors of homemade and pro
Dr. Snyder uses the D
selectively remove the tattoo
skin tissue. After removal, if
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Maryland using both the DEF
any color tattoo, age spots, fr

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TAVERNS (Cont'd)

Club Onyx 2523-25 Ashland Av • 301
Club Space 602 3249 Ft Meade Rd Laurel • 301
Colonial Inn Inc Hanover Pk Upperco • Reisterstown Tel No-
Colony Grill Inc 9 Center Pl
Corky's Clay Diamond Saloon 800 S Kenwood Av
Craig's Place 5804 York Rd Baltimore
Crossroads Pub 4809 Ten Oaks Rd Dayton
Curb Shop 5736 Falls Rd Baltimore
Daniel's Restaurant & Bar 5854 Washington Blvd ElkrIDGE
Danny Nolan's Irish Saloon 6100 Washington Blvd ElkrIDGE
Danny's Belair House Inc 6510 Belair Rd
Dead Freddie's 7209 Harford Rd Baltimore
Deja Vu 2802 Greenmount Av
Diamond Subway Bar & Lounge 601-603 N Fremont Av
Dino's Tavern 5812 Ritchie Hwy Brooklyn Park
Doc's L P Lounge 2101 W Lexington St
Dotsch's Tavern 7328 E Furnace Branch Rd
Doughboys Tavern 129 N Clinton St
Dream Tavern Caribbean USA 2900 E Lafayette Av Baltimore
Dreams Inn 527 E Patapsco Av Brooklyn
Dutch Mill Lounge 6615 Harford Rd
Dynasty Lounge 2019 Edmondson Av Baltimore
E J's Bar 4923 Reisterstown Rd
E Z Inn 647 N Kenwood Av
East Side Lounge 162 N Ellwood Av
Ed & Will's Tavern 228 S Fulton Av
Eden Cafe 923 N Eden
Elo Inn 20418 Middletown Rd FreeLand
Emerald Taverns 8300 Harford Rd
Emogene's Place 101 N Monroe St
End Zone Tavern 201 E Fort Av
Erdman Lounge 4217 Erdman Av
Eric's 500 500 E North Av
Federal Lounge 2304 E Federal St
Fells Point Station 600 S Broadway
Fiddlers Green Saloon 1355 Generals Hwy Crownsville
Fields Old Trail Tavern 5723 York Rd
Fins Bar & Grill 2338 Fleet St Baltimore
Finside North 210 W North Av
Fish Bowl Inn 4802 Benson Av Arbutus
501 Bar 501 N Patterson Park Av
Fleetwood Pub 2318 Fleet St
400 Club 1670 Annapolis Rd Odenton
Fred & Marge's Inn 3605 Fairhaven Av
Frederick House 3722 Old Frederick Rd
Frederick Inn 2238 Frederick Av
Frederick Station Saloon 4019 Frederick Av
Fred's Steeplechase 2310 E Chase St Baltimore
French Quarter 1120 E Fort Ave
Friendly Inn 11074 Frederick Rd Ellicott City
Full House Tavern 408 S Caton St Baltimore
Fuzzy's Rendezvous 1100 E Fort Av
G M Cheers 10741 Pulaski Hwy
Gallerie One Bar 1735 Maryland Av
Gandy Dancer The 1300 McHenry St
Gantry's Pub 2731 Wilkens Av
Gator's Pub 5914 York Rd
Georgetown North Restaurant 12 S Main St Bel Air
Gerardo's Lounge & Package Goods 1030 Old Eastern Av Essex
Gerben's Cafe 1100 Maryland Av
Glorie's Place 2346 Turkey Point Rd Essex
Goldie's Bar 421 S Conkling St
Grant Two Spot 2 Wheeler Av
Greene Turtle The 722 S Broadway
Gus's Getaway 357 Route 3 North Millersville
Half Moon Tavern 1948 Lauretta Av
Hammerjacks 1101 S Howard St
Hard Times Bar 28th St & Huntingdon Av
Harry O's 1263 E Fayette St

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Body Drench Mid-Atlantic 6247 Falls Rd Baltimore • 825-2833

EHS ENTERPRISES INC Cockeysville • 666-7033

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9627-A Reisterstown Rd • 363-3599

Sun Spa Tub N' Tan Inc 8457 Baltimore National Pike Ellicott City • 461-1055

SUN STORE THE Wolff Tanning Equipment - Service - Parts
California Tan - Body Drench - Australian
Baltimore • 744-2800

SUNCHASERS EQUIPMENT SALES Wolff Tanning Equipment - New/Used - Compare - Price, Service, Location, Warranty
13 Wellham Av Glen Burnie • 766-6555

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DEALERS**

Kunz Inc 207 E Patapsco Av • 355-7220

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Ayres Upholstery 1538 Arbutus Av Arbutus • 242-2160

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TARPAULINS (Cont'd)

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Disposable Needles & Inks
Artists Dennis & Gale Watkins
Award Winning Tattooing • MC/Visa
Md Rt 175 Odenton • 551-9808

Gemini Tattoo Boutique Inc Md Rt 175 Odenton • 551-9808

Great Midland Tattoo 7215 Harford Rd Parkville • 426-2864

Gypsy's Art Salon Baltimore • 284-0032

Hysterical Tattoo 8056 Main St Ellicott City • 418-9428

Little Vinnies Tattoos 29 E Main St Westminster • 876-4638

MAIN STREET TATTOO STUDIO

AWARD WINNING STUDIO
Fine Line Tattooing
Hospital Sterilization
Tues - Sat Noon - 9 pm
Artists - Mouse Rob, Adam & Chris
1812 Pulaski Hwy Edgewood • 676-8282

Friday
December 6, 1991,

Part
15

Part II

Department of Labor

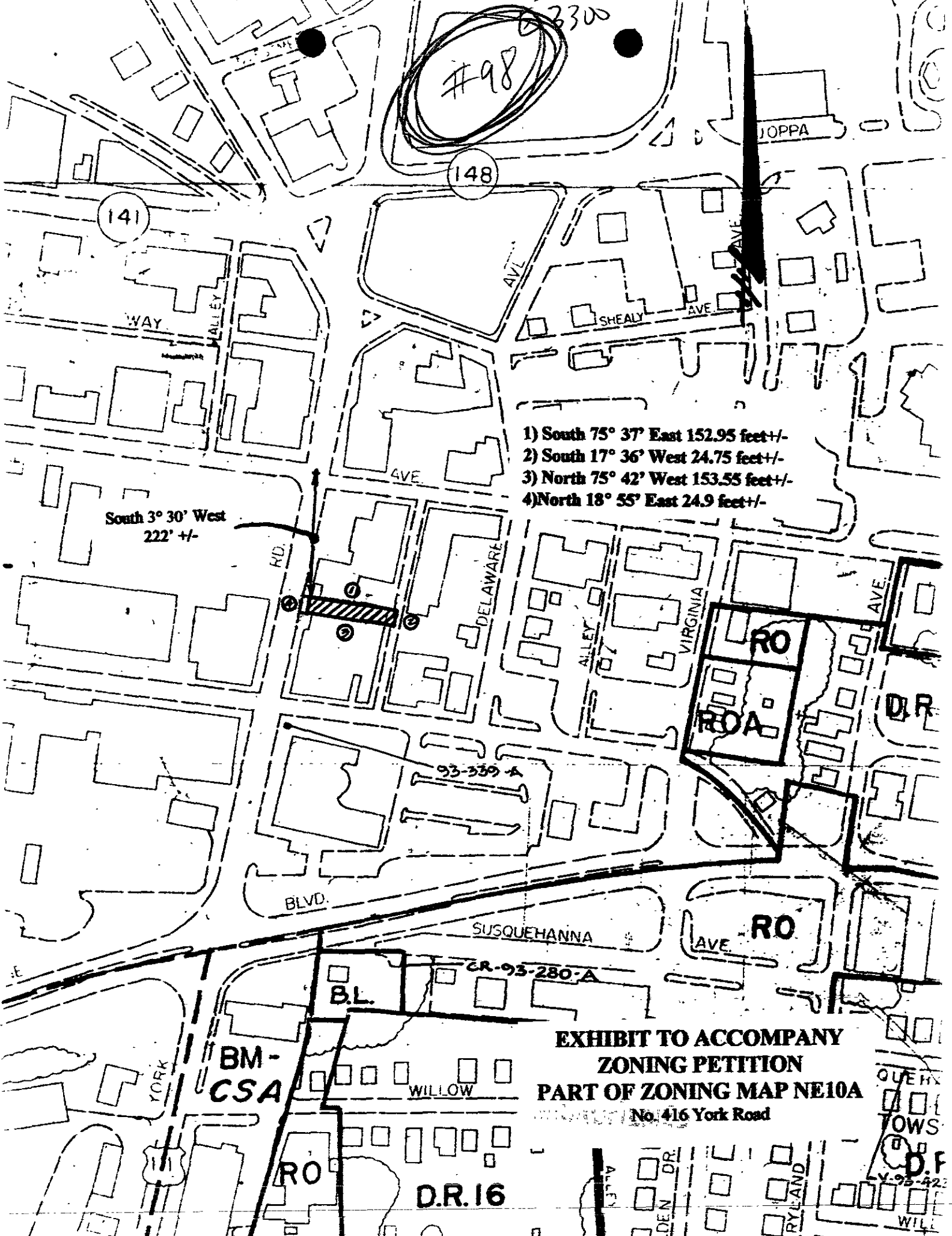
Occupational Safety and Health,
Administration

29 CFR Part 1910.1030

Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne
Pathogens; Final Rule

29
CFR
1910.1030

MENTAL
MD. DEP. ~~HEALTH~~ HEALTH & HYG.



- 1) South 75° 37' East 152.95 feet+/-
- 2) South 17° 36' West 24.75 feet+/-
- 3) North 75° 42' West 153.55 feet+/-
- 4) North 18° 55' East 24.9 feet+/-

South 3° 30' West
222' +/-

**EXHIBIT TO ACCOMPANY
ZONING PETITION
PART OF ZONING MAP NE10A
No. 416 York Road**

QUERRY
TOWNS
D.F.
V-93-422
WILL

E 3,550
N 37,450

E 3,550
N 37,250

PENNSYLVANIA

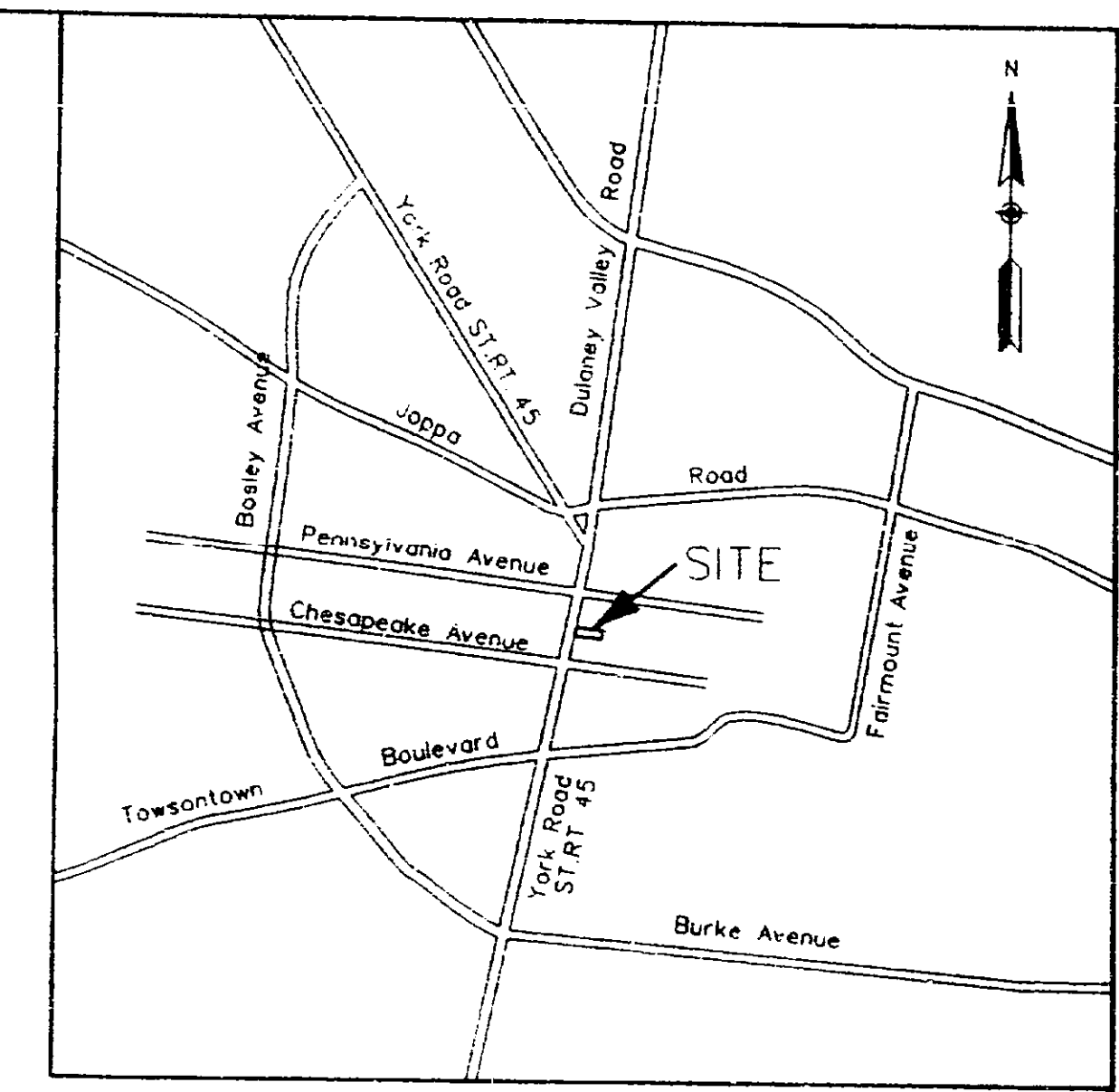
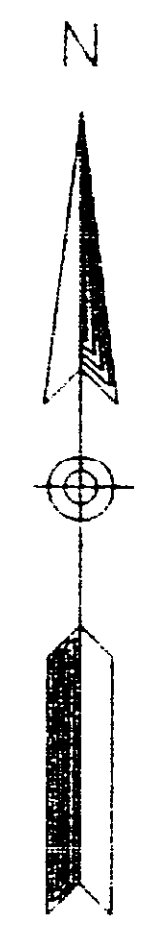
AVENUE

YORK ROAD STATE RT. 45

CHESAPEAKE AVENUE

20' 10' 0 20' 40'
1" = 20'-0"

Pl Centerlines
of York Road and Pennsylvania Avenue



LOCATION MAP
SCALE: 1" = 1,000'

SITE DATA

Grass area of site 0.11 acres +/-
Includes 30' of York Road and 8' of Alley
Net area of site = 0.09 acres +/-
Existing zoning - BM-CT
Present use - 1st Level - 3,200 sf +/- Retail with attached garage
2nd Level - 1,650 sf +/- Vacant (formerly offices)
Proposed use - 1st Level - same
2nd Level - 1,650 sf Tattoo and Design Studio
Floor area ratio - 1.1 existing (less than 5.5 permitted)
Amenity open space
Required Ratio 0.10 (10% of 4,850 sf or 485 sf)
Provided: None provided, existing non-conforming
Tax Account # - 0907410870
Deed reference - 9823/687
County Zoning District - 4
Building height - 35 feet +/-
Previous commercial permits - unknown
Signage - None proposed at this time. All future signage to comply with Section 413 BC2A and all zoning sign policies.
Public water and sanitary sewer facilities exist.

PARKING TABULATION

Parking Required for 2nd Level
1. Spaces per 1,000 sf Personal Care Establishment = 6 spaces
2. Parking Required = 6 spaces
3. Parking Provided = 6 spaces
4. Spaces in on-site garages: remaining 5 spaces in parking facilities
5. Signed within 1,500 feet walking distance of the building entrance
6. Within the CT District

NOTES:

The property outline shown hereon is approximate only, as compiled from deeds and tax records, and does not represent a boundary survey.
The improvements are approximately 55 years old and pre-date the Baltimore County Zoning Regulations.
The front yard setback and Amenity Open Space Ratio are non-conforming based on current regulations.

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A Special Hearing is requested to determine if a Tattoo and Design Studio is permitted as a right in a BM-CT zone, as otherwise permitted under Section 233.1 BC 4. (See Section 230.9 Barber and beauty shops or residential art salon; and Section 230.10 and 230.11)
--or alternatively--
Section 233.2 printing, lithographing or publishing plant employing not more than 25 persons.

PETITIONER'S
EXHIBIT No 1

MATIS WARFIELD, INC.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
4447 York Road, Suite 200
Baltimore, Maryland 21207
Phone (410) 577-7890
Fax (410) 577-7667



OWNER
Janet Corfine Openheimer
11825 Smokefree Road
Potomac, Maryland 20854
Lucille Corfine Cohen
2331 Old Cow Road
Baltimore, Maryland 21208

PETITIONER
LTY Dermagraphics, Inc.
3709 Hillsdale Road
Baltimore, Maryland 21207
410-876-4625

**PLAT TO ACCOMPANY
ZONING PETITION FOR SPECIAL HEARING
NO. 416 YORK ROAD**
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND
SCALE: 1" = 20'
ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 9
AUGUST 30, 1995