

## Chapter 1 : A Brief History of Face Painting | HubPages

*Efforts at facial reconstruction go back to the s, but it wasn't until the emergence of both modern medicine and modern warfare that significant advances were made. Here are some of the.*

History of Facebook – Thefacebook, Thiel investment, and name change Zuckerberg wrote a program called "Facemash" in while attending Harvard University as a sophomore second-year student. According to The Harvard Crimson , the site was comparable to Hot or Not and used "photos compiled from the online facebook of nine Houses, placing two next to each other at a time and asking users to choose the "hotter" person". Zuckerberg faced expulsion and was charged by the administration with breach of security, violating copyrights , and violating individual privacy. Ultimately, the charges were dropped. He uploaded all art images to a website, each of which was featured with a corresponding comments section, then shared the site with his classmates, and people started sharing notes. I can do it better than they can, and I can do it in a week. They claimed that he was instead using their ideas to build a competing product. They later filed a lawsuit against Zuckerberg, subsequently settling in [15] for 1. This website last appeared on April 8, ; [26] from April 10, , to August 4, , this domain gave a error. A high-school version of the site was launched in September , which Zuckerberg called the next logical step. Public access, Microsoft alliance and rapid growth On September 26, , Facebook was opened to everyone at least 13 years old with a valid email address. These started as group pages, but a new concept called company pages was planned. A company representative called the milestone a "quiet revolution. The company had slightly surpassed eBay to become the third largest American web company after Google and Amazon. IPO, lawsuits and one-billionth user Main article: Initial public offering of Facebook Facebook eventually filed for an initial public offering on February 1, The store was to be available on iPhones , Android devices, and mobile web users. Site developments, A4AI and 10th anniversary On January 15, , Facebook announced Facebook Graph Search , which provides users with a "precise answer", rather than a link to an answer by leveraging the data present on its site. The letter F moved closer to the edge of the box. The campaign highlighted content promoting domestic and sexual violence against women, and used over 57, tweets and more than 4, emails that caused withdrawal of advertising from the site by 15 companies, including Nissan UK, House of Burlesque and Nationwide UK. The social media website initially responded by stating that "while it may be vulgar and offensive, distasteful content on its own does not violate our policies". The company celebrated its 10th anniversary during the week of February 3, According to Reuters, such content is "being spread like a wildfire" on the social media platform. Facebook maintained that "satirical" content, "intended to be humorous, or content that is clearly labeled as satire", will be taken into account and should not be intercepted. His speech outlined his vision, which rested on three main pillars: Users can create profiles, see updates from co-workers on their news feed, stream live video and participate in secure group chats. In a virtual and shared space, users can access a curated selection of degree photos and videos using their avatar, with the support of the controller. Users can also access their own photos and videos, and any media shared on their Facebook newsfeed. All its shares are held by Facebook Hong Kong branch. The website claims that Jones participated in hate speech against Robert Mueller. The devices also include video chat function supported via Facebook Messenger.

### Chapter 2 : The Origin and History of Cosmetic Face Masks | CHIC CHIQ

*History of a Facelift It is not known exactly who attempted the first face lift, but there is little doubt that the operation was being done in the early 's by many surgeons in Europe and by a few in America.*

The history of face painting includes painting faces for reasons of camouflage, religious purposes, entertainment, inclusion in sports and as a statement about society. Face Painting for Camouflage People have used face paint as a means of camouflaging themselves since ancient times. This was done for hunting as well as for fighting military battles. People would paint their faces using natural substances to make it so that their skin would blend in with the natural environment around them. This was good for hunting because it meant that the animals would be less likely to notice the hunters. Hunters today may still use face paint for this same reason. Likewise, people fighting battles in wartime have used face paint to hide themselves in the natural environment so that they could sneak up on their enemies more easily without being seen. One strong example of this comes from a look at the history of Native American tribes in the United States. Many tribes believed that face painting with specific colors had special meanings and could be used as a spiritual tool. For example, it was believed by some that wearing green face paint beneath the eyes would give the wearer of that face paint special powers that enabled him to see excellently during the night. Native American people, as well as tribal people in other parts of the world, have often used face painting as a part of the adornment they engage in before participating in rituals that honor the gods or ask requests of them. This type of spiritual practice is just one more example of how one group of people has used face painting for religious purposes. Many other examples abound throughout history and across different types of cultures and religious groups. Face Painting for Entertainment Face painting became common in historical times as part of the world of live entertainment. Many different groups of people got involved with elaborate face painting for the purposes of creating or enhancing a costume that was used in some type of arts performance. The opera is a great example of a place where face painting was widely used throughout history to add to the costumes of those participating in the opera for the enjoyment of those who were attending the opera. Another similar example is that of the geishas of Japan who painted their faces beautifully when entertaining their gentlemen callers. Face Painting for Inclusion in Sports Face painting has long been a part of the history of sports. You may want to think about the sport of football and the face paint that is associated with that game. Alternatively, you may want to think about how face paint has been used in wrestling to assist in creating the personas of the people who participate in that sport. Today, it is not only the participants in sports that engage in face painting but also the fans. Just attend any college sports game and you will see dozens or even hundreds of fans with their faces painted to support the team that is playing there that day. Face Painting as a Statement on Society Face painting was a part of the history of war and entertainment and spirituality for a long time. However, it eventually fell out of favor as something that people did in modern society. Many women during this era began to paint their faces and the faces of their women friends with symbols that showed their allegiance to the movement. These were typically symbols such as peace signs that were designed to show that they were protesting against the war. As such, face painting was able to be used during this time as a statement about the war and the society that was allowing the war to happen. It is something that is typically seen at fairs and amusement parks and markets and festivals, places that are all-ages and where children may be enticed to get their parents to pay for fun designs to be painted on their faces. This is most common today in Europe and North America although it can be found elsewhere throughout the world as well.

### Chapter 3 : Smiley - Wikipedia

*Face Jugs. A History of American Face Jugs. The tradition of pottery with faces dates back to Egyptian and Mesopotamian times and appears in many other cultures throughout history. There are conflicting accounts, multiple stories, and varying theories about the 1st face jugs.*

A History of American Face Jugs The tradition of pottery with faces dates back to Egyptian and Mesopotamian times and appears in many other cultures throughout history. There are conflicting accounts, multiple stories, and varying theories about the 1st face jugs in the US. One account lists an unknown potter in Massachusetts as the creator of the 1st face jug in the US. Another account traces the 1st face jugs in the US to African slaves who worked on American plantations. One theory suggests that these early face jugs were used as grave markers by slaves. These jugs were supposed to ward off evil spirits. A South Carolina potter, who can trace his ancestors to slavery, states that "the idea was that the face jug would be ugly enough to scare the devil away from your grave so your soul could go to heaven. This all adds to the mystery of possible deeper meaning of the face jugs in the slave culture. Few of the skilled potters who made face jugs have been identified by name and their inspiration for making face vessels is really unknown. Researchers speculate that the vessels may have had religious or burial significance, or that they reflect the complex responses of people attempting to live and maintain their personal identities under cruel and often difficult conditions. In the early part of the 19th century the form was adopted by white potters. The practice of making face jugs spread throughout South Carolina and into Georgia, North Carolina and other states. This can be attributed to the downturn in profit for the white potters from the everyday items such as churns and storage jars. This was probably due to the major influx of cheaper mass produced ware being imported from the northern factories. To avoid going out of business the potters started making unique items such as miniatures and face jugs. These items helped to keep the potters from closing down since they appealed to the tourist trade. The purpose of the jugs also evolved. The jugs became uglier in an attempt to identify the contents and frighten children. There has been a continuum in the interest of face jugs throughout the 20th century primarily centered on two prominent potters, Burlon Craig and Lanier Meaders. The popularity of these two potters surged and the face jug as an art form along with interest in its history experienced a renaissance.

## Chapter 4 : Facing History and Ourselves

*A brief history of Facebook Sarah Phillips reports on the development of Facebook, from a Harvard social-networking website to a global internet phenomenon Sarah Phillips.*

In fact, we know that the first cosmetic product ever made was a face mask. Face masks can nourish, cleanse, moisturize and tone the skin while also providing essential active ingredients for skin care. So where did they first begin, and how did ancient cultures influence their use in modern times? Cosmetic Facemasks in Ancient Times Ayurveda Haldi Masks in India years ago on the Indian subcontinent, men and women took care of their skin and hair during rituals connected with religion. Use of cosmetic products was not exclusive to religious events, however. In fact, using cosmetics was a pleasure and fulfilled a desire to not only appear more attractive but also to become healthier and have a longer life. Ubtan masks are in fact the very first cosmetic product ever used in the world. Ubtan is a mix of various herbs, plants, roots and flowers chosen and mixed according to various skin types and desired outcomes. Ubtan became popular across India and was adopted as a ritual for religious festivals like Diwali and the Haldi ceremony during Indian weddings. Even today, Indian women prepare different kinds of face masks at home. You can find many ready-made Ubtan powders on the market where you simply need to mix them with water or milk and apply them to your face. Egyptian Cosmetics and Cleopatra Cleopatra was a strong proponent of cosmetics Since the dawn of their civilization on the banks of the Nile, Egyptians have been very particular about their physical appearance. Wealthy citizens often applied many different face masks to maintain their beauty. The first Egyptian face masks were made of clay. It is said that Cleopatra applied a dead sea mud face mask twice a week to cleanse her skin. Additionally, she also applied egg whites to tighten pores and give her skin a youthful look. Most famously, Cleopatra also swore by using rose. She was especially fond of drenching her ships in rose-scented perfume to herald her arrival. Her go-to face mask was a mix of pearls, jadeite, lotus root and ginger ground into powder. This mixture was meant to brighten the skin, diminish pigmentation and wrinkles. Facemasks in Ancient Rome Roman women regularly used face masks as part of their beauty routine. Oils, honey, vinegar, basil juice and goose fat were popular ingredients. They also used some rather exotic ingredients such as placentas or stools of animals like kingfishers and cows. Western Use of Cosmetics Beauty Care in the Middle Ages Having a flawless white complexion was all the rage among women in the middle ages in Europe, leading to some creative and dangerous ways to make their skin look more pale. Some even used blood-sucking leeches to achieve an appearance of somebody on the verge of fainting. Others resorted to applying the blood of calves or hares since they believed that these kinds of treatments were supposed to rejuvenate the skin and remove freckles. Renaissance Cosmetics The pale look continued to be popular well into the times of Elizabeth I. By now, women had resorted to even more dangerous means to reach their desired skin color. They used hitherto unknown toxins such as white lead mixed with honey and olive oil to whiten their skin. But even this was not enough for some, and the practice of bloodletting continued. Face masks made of egg whites and lemon juice were also used by some to brighten and nourish the complexion and achieved much safer results. Beauty Care in the 17th and 18th Centuries Cosmetics as an industry really took off in the 17th century in Europe. Perfumes and heavy make-up products dominated the shelves of stores for men and women alike, but skin care had not been completely forgotten. Marie Antoinette , known for her lavish lifestyle, used to apply face masks based on egg whites to her face. She even went a step further than Cleopatra and mixed these egg whites with milk, lemon juice and, er, Cognac! It was not lost on everyone that underneath the layers and layers of make-up and powder applied to the face and hair, it was still important to have a strong foundation of healthy skin. For example, a special face mask invented by Madam Rowley made of Indian gum and custom adjusted to the features of the user. This overnight mask was supposed to remove visible freckles, fight discoloration and unclog pores. Unfortunately, it was very uncomfortable to wear and dangerous to go to sleep with due to the high chances of suffocating during sleep. Empress Elisabeth of Austria also called Sisi is one example of a 19th century woman obsessive about caring for her beauty. To maintain a youth look she abstained from using make-up and focused instead on skin care. She was a

proponent of applying raw veal or smashed strawberries on her face. She also used creams based on rose water, almond oil and wax. Make-up slowly became widely acceptable and not simply something that was associated with actresses and prostitutes many did not see much difference between those professions back then. Entrepreneurs such as Polish-American Helena Rubinstein and Elizabeth Arden opened popular boutiques in New York that started to focus on skin care as a lifestyle. Beauty salons began popping up everywhere offering facial treatments. By the s, skin care terms like cleansing, toning, and moisturizing became a part of everyday life. In the s, collagen started to be added into cosmetics and face masks for better skin elasticity. Modern Skincare and Beauty Trends Today we are quite spoiled for choice when it comes to cosmetics and face masks. Face masks in particular are available in all different types: Though not every brand has fully embraced a natural or bio ethos, many have products that do, and there is little doubt that this new trend will soon become the norm. More and more customers are starting to look at their face masks and cosmetics as a part of a meaningful ritual of skin care, as they were originally created. What part of the history of face masks is the most interesting to you? Do you have a product? Let me know in comments below.

### Chapter 5 : Facebook - Wikipedia

*Sally Face version (young Steve had just started learning 3D modeling) I got together with a few friends that were good artists and animators, as I attempted to assemble a team to make Sally Face into an internet cartoon series. Everyone got into the idea at first and we were all excited to start this project.*

I also went through a lot of personal struggles while creating the first two episodes. So I thought that topic would make a good starting point for this blog. Over the next few weeks, I began to imagine this character and what his life would be like. A boy with a girls face sewn on. I imagined him living in an apartment building filled with odd tenants. His best friend would be a lazy stoner who wore a cape and lived in the basement. This was the genesis of Sal and Larry. Here are the original sketches from that time: Sally Face version 2. Everyone got into the idea at first and we were all excited to start this project. However, between work and school schedules, no one could commit enough time and things quickly fell apart. Sally Face sat in the back of my mind for seven years, as I moved on to other projects. In I started a small indie game team, Wither Studios , with some friends. The game got great reviews from media and users and was downloaded over , times. Because of this, the team voted to abandon development on the planned expansions to the game. This had me pretty bummed for a while because I had some awesome ideas for the direction of that game that I was really excited about at the time. A year later, our team was still struggling with what direction to take our next game. Eventually, at the end of , we lost two of our team members over that conflict. It really sucked because they were not only good artists but good friends as well. The chaos that Wither had fallen into is what ignited my desire to work on my own project. There were a few ideas I was tinkering with but Sally Face came back around into my mind. I thought it would be nice to finally do something with that idea and that it would transition pretty well into an adventure game, rather than a cartoon. So in , building from the original concepts, I rewrote the story arc to fit a five episode narrative and began working on episode one in my free time. It was a slow process, as I was working a full time job and still working with Wither Studios too. In February , I was unexpectedly laid off from my job, during a company wide downsizing. Finding a new job afterwards was turning out to be difficult. I had enough money saved plus unemployment coming in, that I could be more casual about looking for other work for a while. My wife at the time fought me tooth and nail over this decision. This torn a giant hole in our relationship. That summer, I moved out and stayed with my parents while we figured out what we were going to do. I released it in August, on itch. Sales were dismal to say the least. My funds were also starting to run low. So I decided to run a crowdfunding campaign, hoping to kill two birds with one stone funding and attention. During that fall, I moved back to Pittsburgh, with my wife. We were going to attend couples therapy and try to work through things. Luckily the game had started catching on with YouTubers and some of the bigger channels were starting to play episode one. That was a huge help with getting more eyes on the game. I was finally able to focus my full time efforts into making a game, and not have to worry about finances. Things were seeming to look up, when tragedy reared its ugly head again. There was a suicide note. I was 7 hours away. The next few weeks were the darkest, saddest and hardest times of my life. Thankfully, the police found the family member still alive. After days in recovery, a second attempt and then more days in recovery, they are doing much better now. Obviously, this slowed production of episode two down quite a bit. Even after I had returned home, I was still dealing with a deep sadness over what had happened. Working on episode two actually became helpful for me, in what I was struggling with internally. So she left for another man. We had been together for 8 years so this was a pretty huge impact on me, especially with the emotional roller coaster I had just been through. This all but halted production for a while. It was the second biggest hit for my life and for episode two. After some time, I began getting back to development. Working on the game, again, became very helpful in getting me out of the dark hole I was isolating myself in. Seeing all of the excitement of the fans and how much the fandom was continuing to grow was also a big emotional gain when I needed it the most. Sally Face, Episode Two: Development of episode three has gone MUCH smoother than both episode one and two. I feel great about my future and the future of Sally Face. When I got knocked down, I stood right back up, held my ground and forged ahead. Life is full of

ups and downs. Creating interactive experiences to share with people around the world is an amazing feeling. I would never want to do anything else and will likely be making games until they bury me in the ground. Sally Face, Episode Three: I help them on the side with game design and art, among other things. Thanks for reading my first blog post! I really appreciate the continued love and support!

### Chapter 6 : Nike Becomes Face of Social Justice Left Despite History Employing Slave Labor

*Applying a face mask and using cosmetics to maintain beauty has been a beauty ritual practiced since ancient times. In fact, we know that the first cosmetic product ever made was a face mask.*

After it was pieced together, the team saw that it had what appeared to be a large smiley face painted on it. Jensen was amongst other things famous for experimenting with the form of his writing. In a letter sent to publisher Ernst Bojesen in December he includes both a happy face and a sad face, resembling the modern smiley. The round face was much more detailed than the one depicted above, having eyebrows, nose, teeth, chin, facial creases and shading, and is reminiscent of "man-in-the-moon" style characterizations. The smiley was first introduced to popular culture as part of a promotion by New York radio station WMCA beginning in 1963. Thousands of these sweatshirts were given away. His rendition, with bright yellow background, dark oval eyes, full smile and creases at the sides of the mouth, [10] was imprinted on more than fifty million buttons and became familiar around the world. The design is so simple that it is certain that similar versions were produced before, including those cited above. Stern, the man behind this campaign, also later incorporated the Happy Face in his run for Seattle mayor in 1965. The two produced buttons as well as coffee mugs, t-shirts, bumper stickers and many other items emblazoned with the symbol and the phrase "Have a happy day" devised by Gyula Bogar, [13] which mutated into "Have a nice day". Working with New York button manufacturer NG Slater, some 50 million happy face badges were produced by 1966. He used it to highlight the good news parts of the newspaper *France Soir*. He simply called the design "Smiley" and launched The Smiley Company. Loufrani also points to a radio ad campaign that reportedly made use of a similar design. The association was cemented when the band Bomb the Bass used an extracted smiley from *Watchmen* on the centre of its "Beat Dis" hit single. Journalist Levi Stahl has suggested that this may have been an intentional "orthographic joke", while this occurrence is likely merely the colon placed inside parentheses rather than outside of them as is standard typographic practice today -- smiling yet: I propose that [sic] the following character sequence for joke markers: Actually, it is probably more economical to mark things that are NOT jokes, given current trends. Messenger from 2003, where it can be seen in the user list next to each user, and it was also used as an icon for the application. In November 2003, and later, smiley emojis inside the actual chat text was adopted by several chat systems, including Yahoo Messenger. The smiley is the printable version of characters 1 and 2 of black-and-white versions of codepage of the first IBM PC and all subsequent PC compatible computers. For modern computers, all versions of Microsoft Windows after Windows 95 [24] can use the smiley as part of Windows Glyph List 4, although some computer fonts miss some characters, and some characters cannot be reproduced by programs not compatible with Unicode.

**Chapter 7 : The HisTory of Michael Jackson's face**

*The mask which the actor wears is apt to become his face -- Plato. Blackface is more than just burnt cork applied as makeup. It is a style of entertainment based on racist Black stereotypes.*

The hairs grow between mm and mm per year and man will spend an average of more than 3, hours of his life shaving them. Egyptians shaved their beards and heads which was a custom adopted by the Greeks and Romans about BC during the reign of Alexander the Great. This was encouraged for soldiers as a defensive measure to stop enemies from grabbing their hair in hand-to-hand combat. As shaving spread through the world, men of unshaven societies became known as "barbarians" meaning the "unbarbered". The practice of women shaving legs and underarms developed much later. Men scraped their hair away in early times man with crude items such as stone, flint, clam shells and other sharpened materials. He later experimented with bronze, copper and iron razors. In more recent centuries he used the steel straight razor aptly called the "cut-throat" for obvious reasons. For hundreds of years razors maintained a knife-like design and needed to be sharpened by the owner or a barber with the aid of a honing stone or leather strop. These "weapons" required considerable skill by the user to avoid cutting himself badly. Why, when and how people started shaving Shaving predates history but it was the early Egyptian men and women who really established shaving and hair removal as a regular part of daily grooming. And the custom continues today for people all over the world. The Egyptians had an almost unhealthy personal obsession with body hygiene - and curious customs to accompany it. The Greek historian Herodotus BC commented that the Egyptians bathed several times a day and "set cleanliness above seemliness". Being so clean all the time was associated with fanatical behaviour by outsiders. The ancient Romans thought that a lack of major body hair was some kind of terrible deformity. But not in Egypt where priests believed that body hair was shameful and unclean. Wild animals and barbarians had hair, not the sophisticated and advanced Egyptian civilisation. These wigs were made of natural or artificial hair, and were strategically designed to keep the head cool. It was rare to find a man or woman out in public totally bald-headed, not just for sun protection, but for making a fashion statement as well. Another reason for removing all body hair, including that on the scalp was that being hairless gave people an excellent way to prevent various body infections and diseases. A bald head could be easily washed and dried. Everyone started shaving everything eventually, yes - everywhere. Being hairless kept people cooler, as well as bug and odour free. The less hair one had the easier life was. Celebrity barbers and bogus beards Items of Egyptian royalties personal care items found during archeological tomb excavations have thrown up such items as razors, manicure tools and other cosmetic implements made of jewel encrusted gold. Excavations have uncovered works of Egyptian art that show in detail that only peasants, slaves, mercenaries, criminals, plunderers and barbarians were hairy faced. Ever wonder why we started shaving our faces and heads? Egyptian men thought that wearing facial hair was a sign of personal neglect. Egyptians who could afford to normally kept a barber on their household staff. In Mesopotamia barbers were held in the highest regard by society like a doctor or dignitary. Each town had a street or an area where a number of barber shops could be found. These barbers took great care of the general public by shaving their clients daily with razors and pumice stones then massaging perfumed oils and lotions into their skin. The evidence we see on ancient wall murals proves that some Egyptians did have hair on their faces. Even with their obsession for personal cleanliness they also thought though that a beard was the sign of a real man, of masculinity and dignity since the beginning of time and that it could give a man status. On certain occasions therefore the heads of Egypt wore artificial beards which they strapped on with string that fastened beneath their chins. Filing down his teeth was also a popular pastime. Cave paintings show that early man discovered ways to remove hair from his face that are still being used today. In the beginning he simply plucked the hair out using seashells like tweezers. Throughout history tweezers have remained the most popular ever grooming tool invented, used by both "civilised" men and women to painfully remove body and facial hair. The earliest shaving razors discovered were flint blades from as far back as 30,BC. Flint can provide an extremely sharp edge, perfect at the time for shaving. These implements were the first disposable razors as flint dulls rather quickly. Not only did your early man cut or

shave off his body hair with flint he also enjoyed cutting unusual designs his skin. He added dyes and colours to the cuts and ended up tattooed. Other shaving tools made of stone found were made during the Neolithic Period. In both India and Egypt razors made from copper are found available. Razors were found in leather carrying cases with scenes embossed in the bronze blades in excavations carried out in the Danish Mound Graves with the handles carved into horse head shapes. Alexander the Great is responsible for this as he is obsessed with shaving. He shaves even during war and will not be seen going to battle with a five o'clock shadow. Like the Middle East culture Greeks back then considered it an aesthetic approach to personal hygiene. Around this time, Roman women remove their hair with razors and pumice stones. They even make their own depilatory creams from medicinal drugs such as Bryonia. They also pluck their eyebrows using tweezers. Roman men have a skilled live-in servant to shave them; otherwise they start their day with a trip to the tonsor, or barber, who will shave a face with an iron novacula, or Roman razor. This type of shaver corrodes quickly and becomes blunt; so most customers usually, or eventually, get cut. Despite the dangers of going to the barber shop, Roman men continue to flock in daily because they are also great centres for news and gossip. The average woman is removing hair from her legs with razors and tweezers. Greek women are removing hair from their legs by singeing it with a lamp. Most Greek men are shaving their faces on a regular basis. The barbers use thin bladed iron razors which are sharpened with water and a whetstone. They kick this off by celebrating their official entry into manhood with an elaborate party. Other friends are invited to watch and give the novice a bunch of gifts. Only soldiers and those training to become philosophers are excused from participating in this cultural ordeal. Depilatories are used as an alternative to the bloody mess that results from shaving with a blade. The latest available creams include some pretty wild ingredients such as resin, pitch, white vine or ivy gum extract, asses fat, she goats gall, bats blood and powdered viper. The truth though is that Hadrian grows a beard to hide the lousy complexion he has on his face. Middle Ages to The Crusades AD European women carry out the bizarre beauty secret of removing all the hair from their eyebrows, eyelashes, temples, and necks. This is carried out masochistically by plucking and shaving every day, but a real lady who wants to represent herself in the ideal image of modern female beauty knows this is a necessity. Here, students learnt the secrets of hair removal as well as how to apply cosmetics, manufacture deodorants, use toothpowder and the basics of hairdressing. They also carried exaggerated pageboy haircuts. They shaved the hair on the back of their heads but kept a short back and sides which made them look like monks. The book is the first to propose the idea of a safety razor. French women shave their heads completely so they can wear the huge powdered wigs of the latest hairstyles. The Perret Razor is manufactured as an L-shaped wooden guard that holds a razor blade in place. It prevents the user cutting themselves too deeply. It still does not have any real safety and is not considered to be the first true safety razor but this is the beginning of the safety razor. Brummell is said to have shaved his face several times a day and pluck out any remaining hairs with tweezers. After inheriting a sizeable fortune Brummell dedicated himself to be known as a gentleman of fashion. European women are still knocking up their own depilatory creams in their kitchens. The ingredients now contain such items as oak and French white wine to be taken in a hot bath for 24 hours. In Sheffield production begins of straight steel razors and they are in constant demand until the middle of the 1800s. These razors dull very quickly however so they have to be honed and stropped frequently in order to use over and over again. This changes forever the way that man will grip his shaver and provides more control. It is an overnight success. By the late 1800s Victorian man is now extremely particular over his personal grooming and is starting to use shaving soaps and after shaving lotions which are usually home made in the kitchen using cherry laurel water. Only one side of the blade is used which has to be removed often for sharpening. Blades are manufactured by forging which requires frequent sharpening. Over the next six years he promotes and sells his idea to backers and toolmakers in order to make his dream shaver a reality.

### Chapter 8 : The Complicated History of Sally Face – The Steve Behind The Moose

*The southeastern face of Mount Rushmore in South Dakota's Black Hills National Forest is the site of four gigantic carved sculptures depicting the faces of U.S. Presidents George Washington.*

Blog Facial masks are cream-like products that have a long and celebrated history. These masks have been around for centuries and they are still popular because of their ability to customize themselves to meet your skin needs and their versatility. People all over the world have used different variations of these face masks to meet their beauty needs. There are records of things like fruits, river clay and mud being used for beauty purposes. One of the most celebrated examples is the use of Dead Sea mud something that is used even today as a base for these facial masks. Face masks have been particularly famous throughout Asia. In fact, face masks are known to be the earliest types of cosmetic products used in the world of beauty. These masks were used to take care of all sorts of skin and beauty needs – toning, moisturizing, purifying, calming and revitalizing the skin. One of the most glorified examples of the use of face masks in history can be traced back to the Ancient Egyptian civilization. Queen Cleopatra was famous for her use of gold and egg white on her face to give it a cleaner, younger and nourished look. Her use of these beauty ingredients was also said to be the origin of the use of face masks for beauty purposes. There have been all sorts of ingredients that have been used to make these masks. People have used things like gold and Dead Sea mud, but ingredients like Aloe Vera, herbs, fruits and vegetables have also been used. Yang Gui Fei, a royal who belonged to the Tang dynasty of China was also famous for her use of facial masks and her breathtaking beauty. Her facial masks were made using white jade, ginseng, lotus root starch and pearls. It is believed that she applied this mask on her face, allowed it to dry out and then wash away the paste after a few minutes. In fact, records also suggest that a number of other women also began to use these masks as a way of battling their skin spots and wrinkles and to brighten and whiten their skin. Another ingredient that has been used to formulate these face masks is Kaolin Clay, also known as China clay. This clay was believed to be particularly beneficial for people with oily skin or people suffering from acne issues. Captain Cook, a British Explorer, also spoke about the use of coconuts and coconut oils in regions across the Pacific to create masks for the face. Technological developments now make it possible for beauty and skin care brands to use a variety of vitamins, nutrients, antioxidants and botanical extracts in their face masks to give your skin the best possible protection and to ensure that it looks younger, brighter and softer for longer.

## Chapter 9 : History of Facebook - Wikipedia

*The history of face painting includes painting faces for reasons of camouflage, religious purposes, entertainment, inclusion in sports and as a statement about society. It's a really interesting history that most of us aren't aware of even though we all know what face painting is.*

Here are some of the milestones of the last century. Rudimentary skin grafts The machine guns and trenches of the First World War left thousands of soldiers severely disfigured. But the British doctor Harold Gillies, now considered a pioneer of plastic surgery, went much further – creating a sort of flesh mask or rudimentary skin graft. His first success was Walter Yeo, who suffered severe burns in combat, losing both his upper and lower eyelids. Skin was taken from his neck and chest and placed over his mid-face, allowing him to blink and close his eyes. Walter Yeo Wikipedia The Guinea Pig Club Dr. Archibald McIndoe, the younger cousin of Dr. Gillies, advanced cosmetic surgery by refining the way single slabs of skin, up to the size of an adult palm, were transferred from one part of the body to another. This brought dramatic improvements in the reconstruction of eyelids, lips, cheeks, foreheads and ears. Building a new face: Step by step To restore her face, French doctors transplanted a triangle of tissue from a brain-dead donor. The procedure made history, but was also highly controversial. And Dinoire, made more susceptible to diseases by the immunosuppressant drugs she was taking, died of cancer in Isabelle Dinoire, at left in February a few months after her surgery; and, at right, in November The second partial face transplant Li Guoxing received a partial face transplant from Chinese doctors following a brutal bear attack. But two years after receiving a new cheek, upper lip, nose and eyebrow from a brain-dead donor, he died after foregoing immunosuppressant drugs. Culp can now talk and chew her food, as well as express emotion. The second full face transplant While repainting the side of a church, the crane Dallas Wiens was standing on collided with a high-voltage power line. Upon recovery, he was left with a smooth patch of skin traversing his face – scant of eyes, lips or a nose. Wiens remains blind, but the surgery restored his ability to smell, taste and touch. It accidentally went off, maiming everything but his eyes. Fifteen years later, Norris received a full face transplant – including new teeth, a tongue, upper and lower jaws and facial tissue that spanned from his scalp to the base of his neck – at the University of Maryland Medical Center. A new face in three weeks Grzegorz in July Just three weeks after his face was torn off by a stone-cutting machine, doctors restored his nose, upper jaw and cheeks using donated bones and tissues. The first face transplant to involve eyelids, ears, scalp and face In , a burning roof collapsed on volunteer firefighter Patrick Hardison, charring his skin and leaving him without hair, ears or eyelids. Hardison underwent 70 surgeries and skin grafts but remained disfigured and feared going out in public. A full face transplant dramatically improved his appearance and his vision. He underwent his first full face transplant in But seven years later, his new face started to die. Hamon is a particularly groundbreaking case because bodies that have rejected an organ are generally unable to accept a second transplant. The youngest person to receive a face transplant In a suicide attempt, then year-old Katie Stubblefield blew off the front of her face with a hunting rifle. She survived but was left unrecognizable. Her sinuses, mouth apart from the corners of her lips , jaw and facial bones were destroyed, and her eyes were badly damaged, impairing her vision.