

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES

THE SECOND

BY

JOHN HANCOCK

ESQ.

IN TWO VOLUMES

THE SECOND

VOLUME

AND

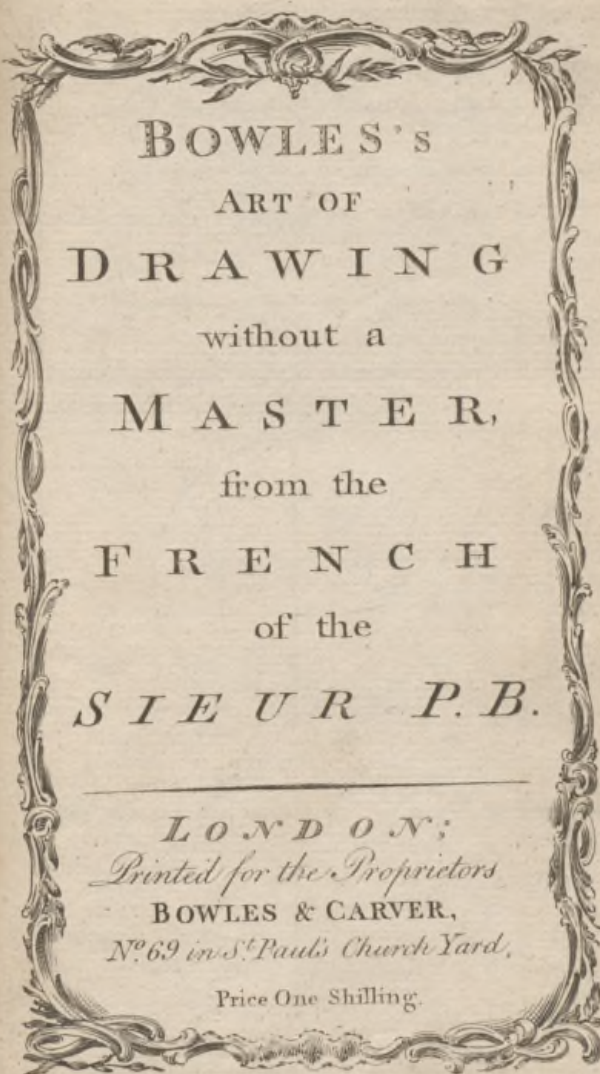
THE LAST

PART

OF

THE

WORK



BOWLES'S
ART OF
DRAWING
without a
MASTER,
from the
FRENCH
of the
SIEUR P. B.

LONDON;
Printed for the Proprietors
BOWLES & CARVER,
N^o 69 in S^t Paul's Church Yard,

Price One Shilling.

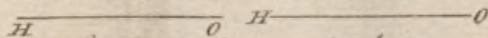
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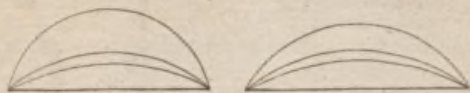
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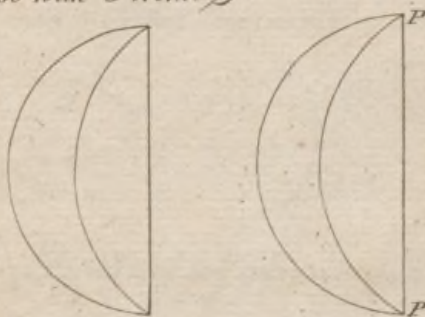
1. If you draw without a Master you may make
as many horizontal Lines as you can. &



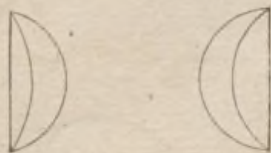
2. Join the Ends of 'em with Arches,



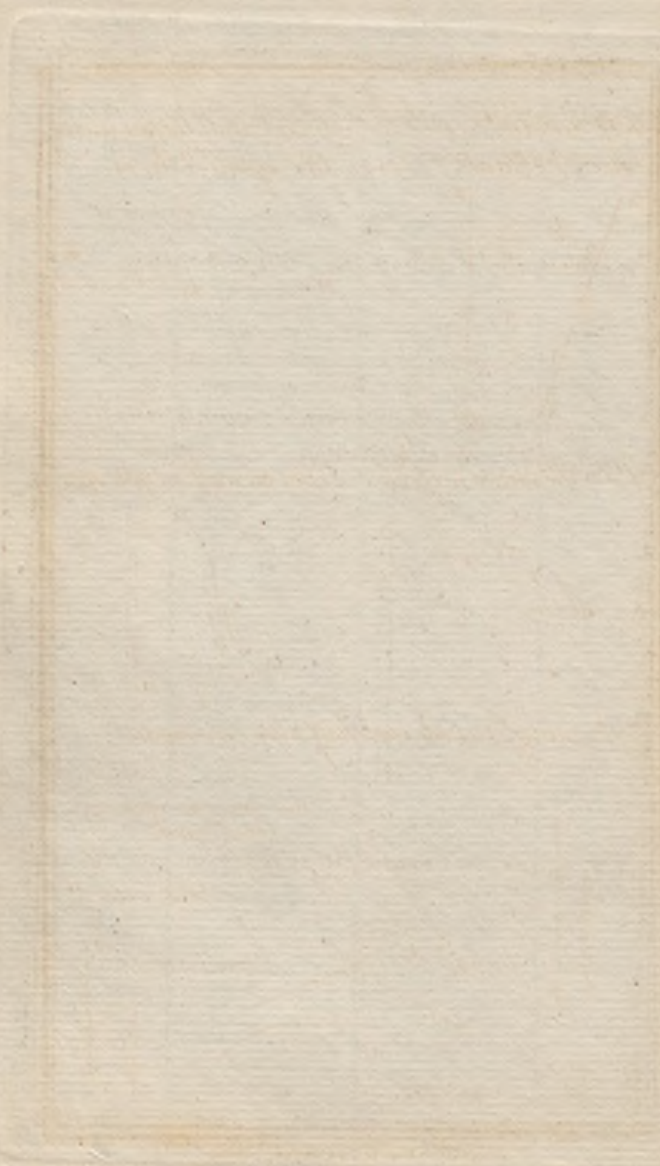
3. also several Perpendicular ones & Join
them also with Arches,



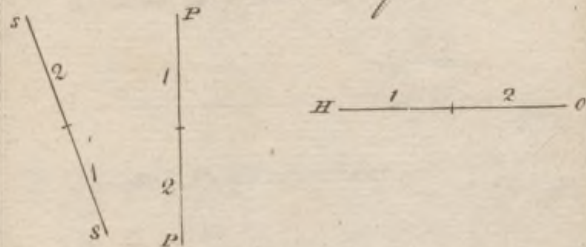
4. & repeat the same in Small as you see.



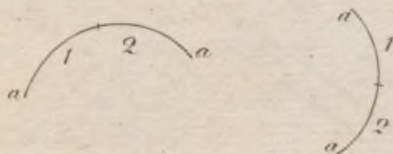
1st Design



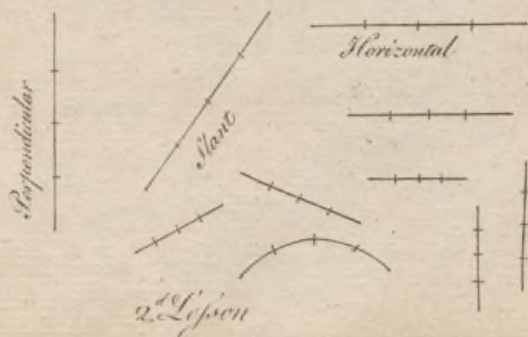
1. You may Divide the Horizontal Perpendicular & Slant Lines in two equal Parts.

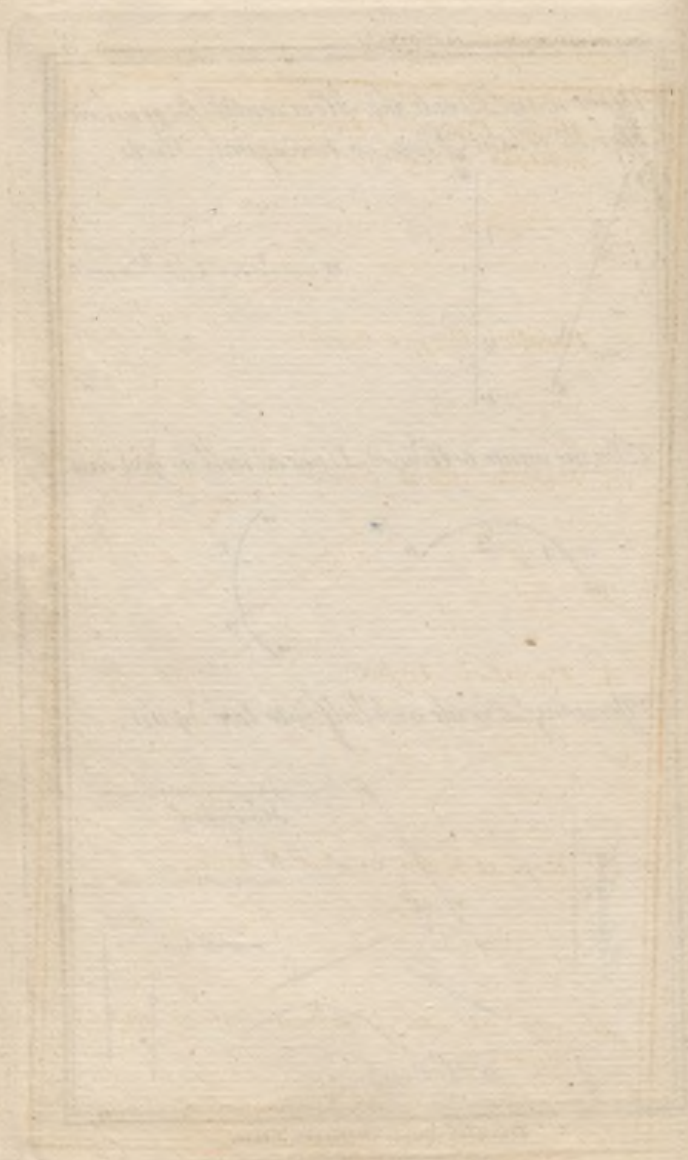


2. Do the same to Arched Lines as well as you can

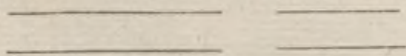


3. You may Divide each half into two again.

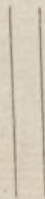




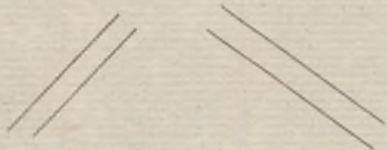
1. *Make Parallel Lines to your Horizontal of equal length.*



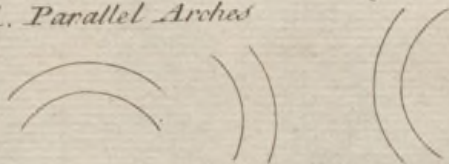
2. *Parallel Perpendiculars*



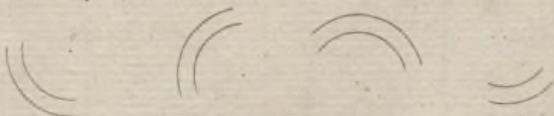
3. *Parallel Slant Lines*



4. *Parallel Arches*

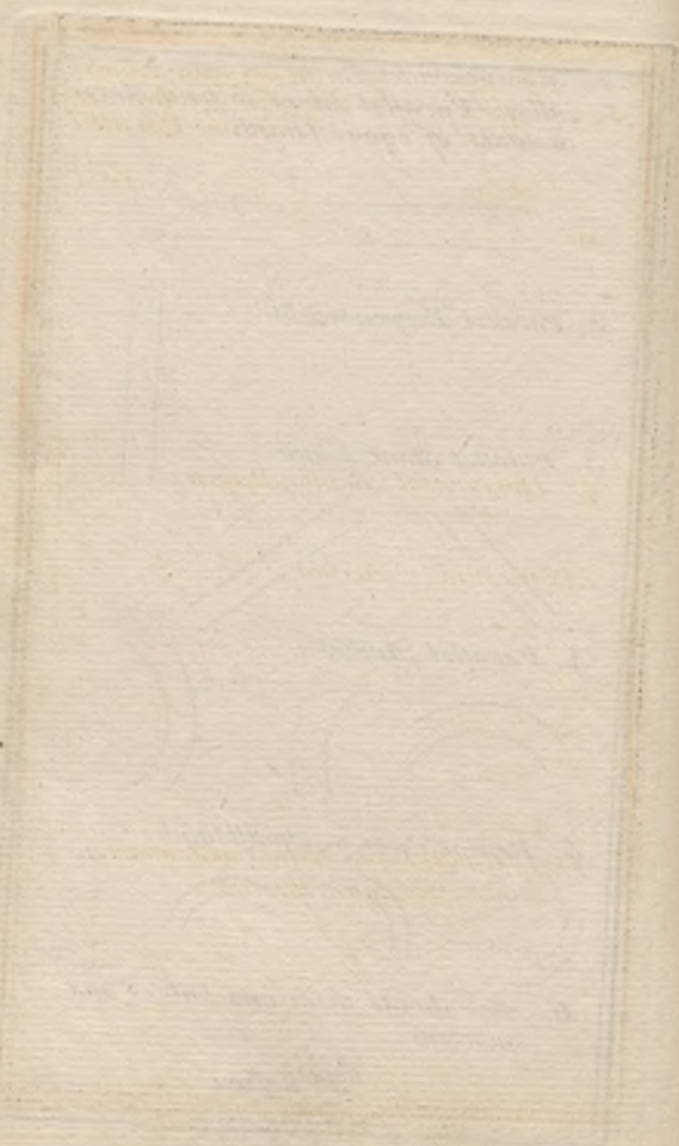


5. *Repeat them in Small and*

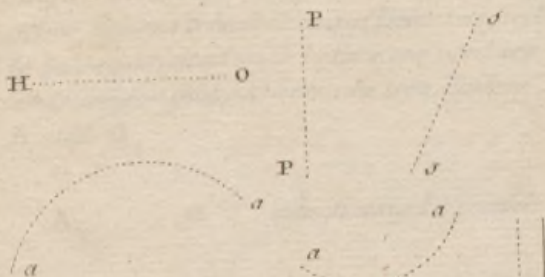


6. *even divide them into halves and quarters*

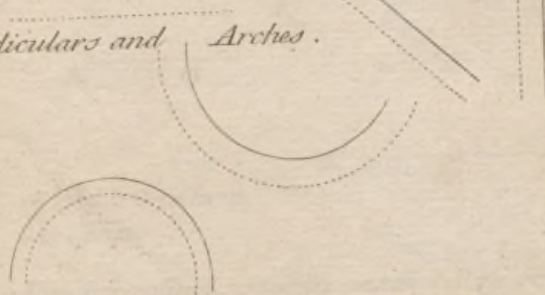
3^d Lesson



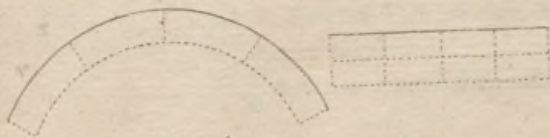
1. Now instead of drawing your Lines
all of these sorts you may dot them as
neatly as you can at least one Parallel.



2. Horizontals, Slants, Perpen-
-diculars and Arches.



3. If divided into halves and quarters,
it were so much the better.



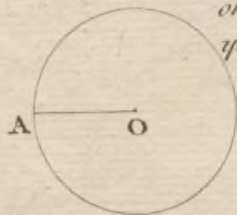
4th Lesson

[Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is arranged in several paragraphs and includes some numbers and possibly names.]

There are some other Lines, such as make Angles, Triangles, Squares, Circles Ovals &c. other figures which it is sufficient at first to be acquainted with before we venture on them, for you see here are two Points A and O.

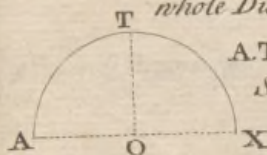
A. .O which may be join'd

A. ——— O & may be call'd a Ray
or Semidiameter, when
you make a Circle of it.



Of which O is here
the Center .

If you lengthen A.O. with another Ray or
another Semidiameter, you will have a
whole Diameter .



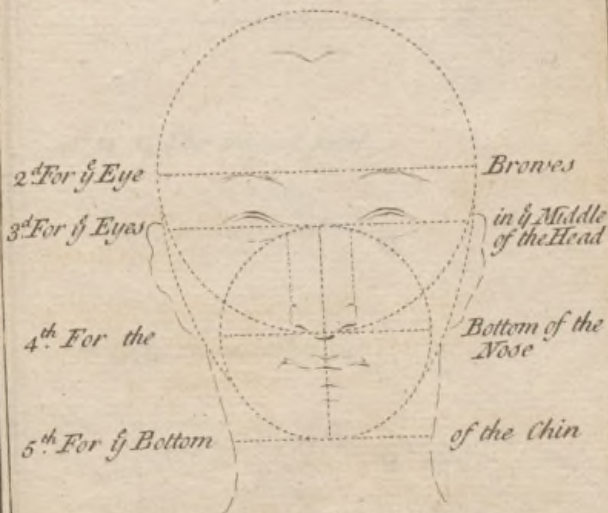
A.T.X. or X.T.A. makes a
Semicircle .

T.O. is a Perpendicular .

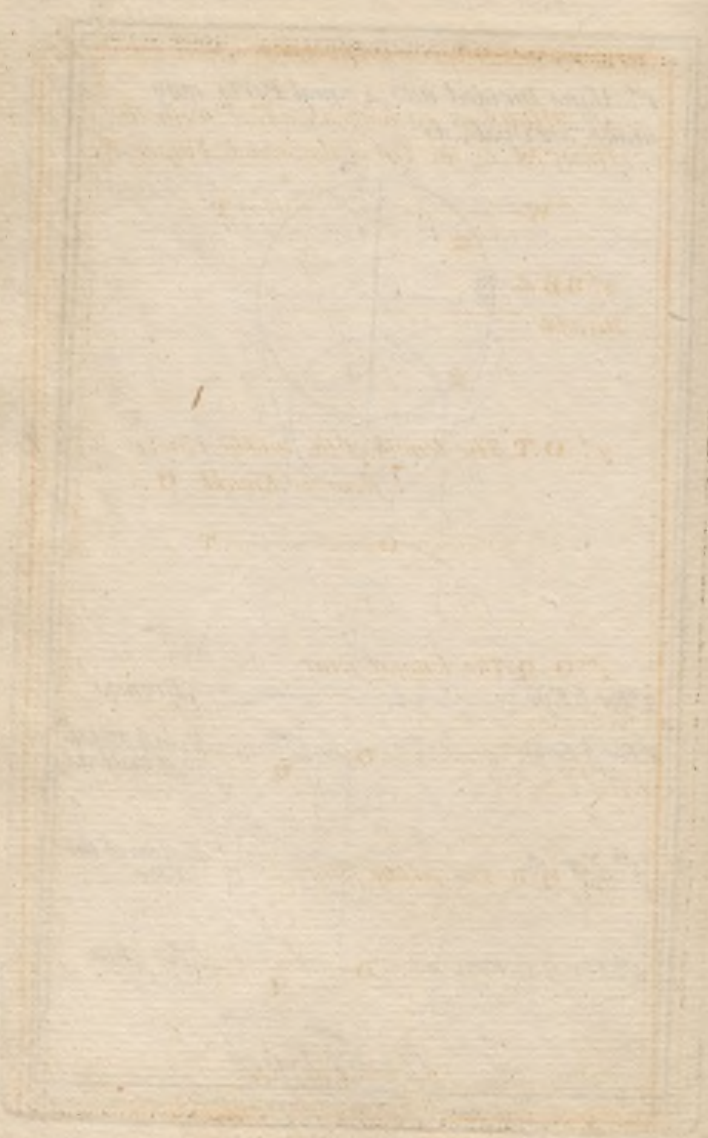
The 5.th Lesson .

[Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is arranged in several lines and includes some characters that resemble 'A', 'O', and 'Z'.]

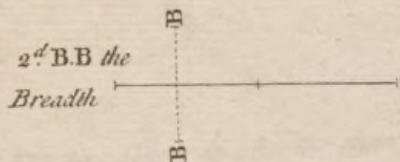
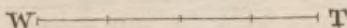
1st. A Line Divided into 4 equal Parts may
make an Oval, as:



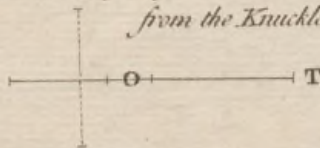
The 6th Lesson.



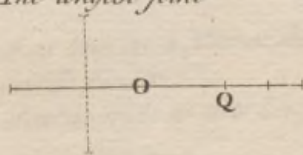
1st A Hand is as long as a Face from the Wrist W. to the Tip of the middle Finger. T.



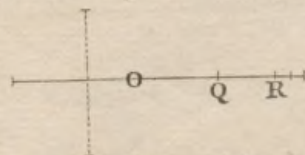
3^d O.T The length of the middle Finger from the Knuckle O.



4th O.Q The longest joint



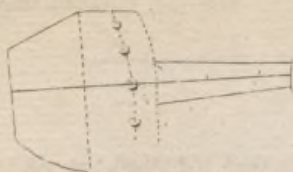
5th Q.R The middle joint.



The 7th Lesson

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1st The Line for the Knuckles bends, and the two strokes shape the Fingers.



2^d The fore Finger is shorter than the 3^d and the little one a joint shorter by a joint of the third, the biggest joint half a Finger long.



3^d The Thumb as long as a Nose or the biggest joint of the middle Finger.

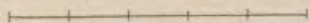
4th The Wrist about as wide as that Length $2\frac{1}{4}$



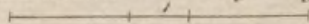
The 8th Lesson

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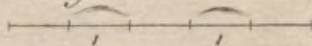
1st The line for the Eyes is divided into five equal Parts.



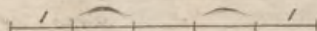
2^d For the Distance between of 2 Eyes 1 part



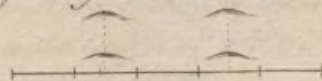
3^d For each Eye one



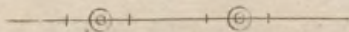
4th From each Eye to the next Ear 1



5th The Height of the Eye Brows equal to the Length of an Eye



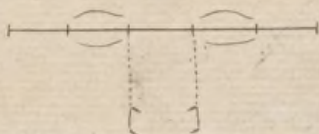
6th The Length of an Eye divided into three, the middle one is the Circle; the Circle into 3. for the little Circle



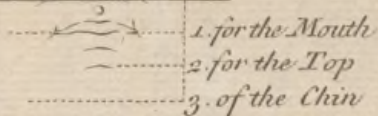
The 9th Lesson

Faint, illegible text within a rectangular border, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

1st The Nose from the Eyes to its bottom is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Head .

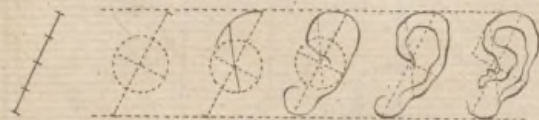


2^d Divided in three gives the Button and Nostrils



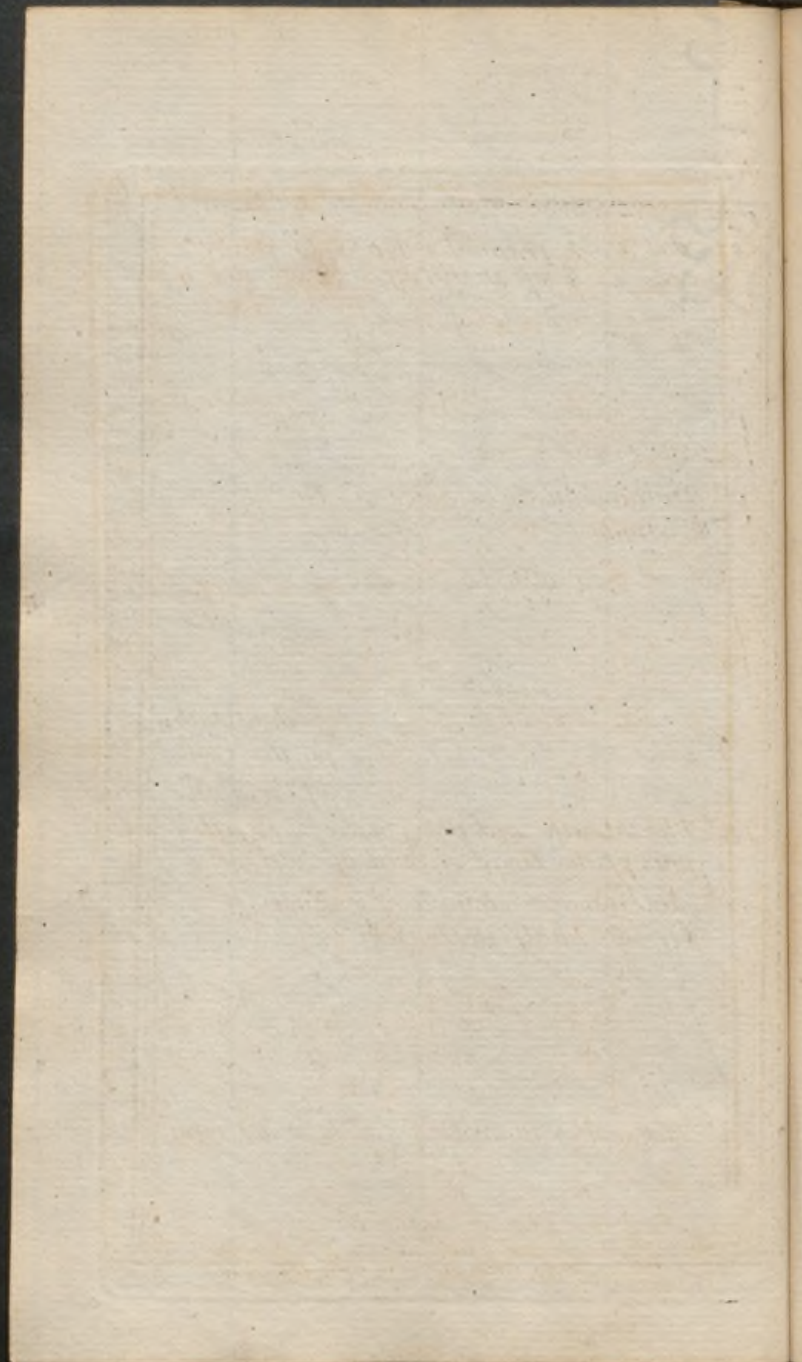
3^d The Mouth and Chin make a fourth part of the Head or third of the Face

4th An Ear is the length of a Nose its breadth half its length

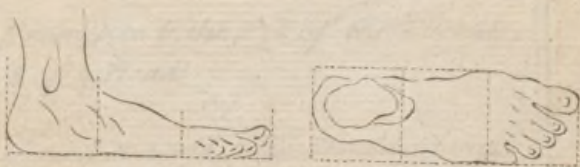


5th The last of these hath a Hem & a Drum

The 10th Lesson



1.^d The Foot is one 6th of the Human Stature, divided into 3 equal parts, one contains the Toes, one the Heel and Instep and one the middle of the Foot.



2.^d An Arm measures three Heads or 4 Faces



[Faint, illegible text within a rectangular border]

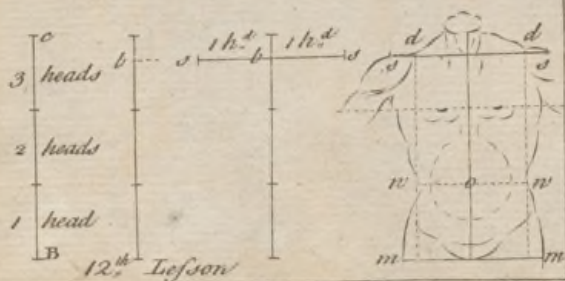
1. For the Trunk of the Body from B the bottom of the Belly, to c the bottom of the Chin 3 Heads.

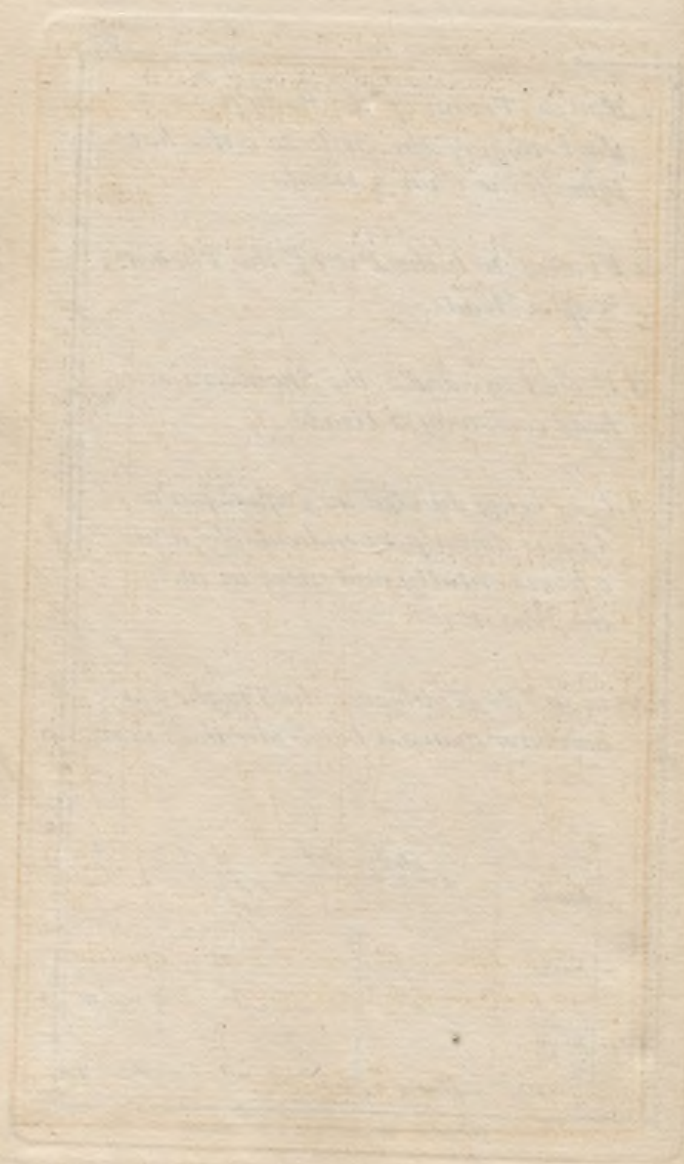
2. From c to b, the Pit of the Throat, $\frac{1}{3}$ of a Head;

3. From b, to s, and s, the Shoulders, one head each way, 2 Heads.

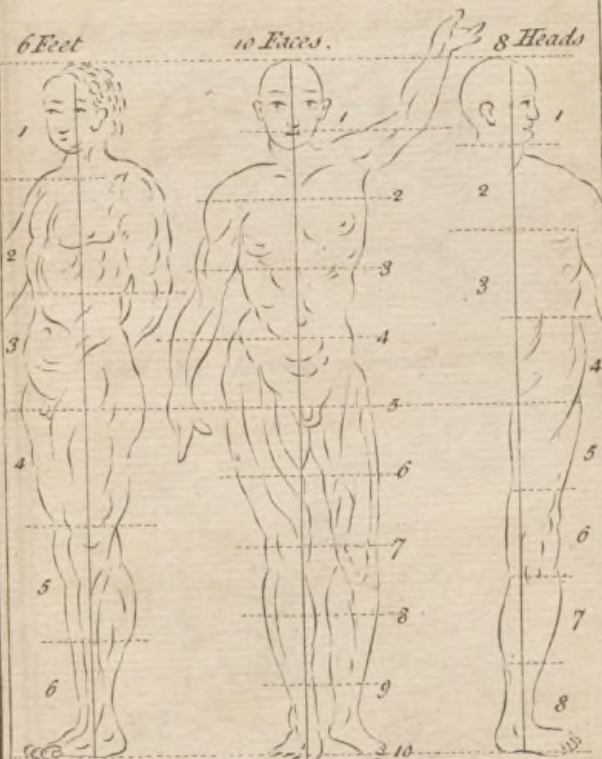
4. b, s, (being divided in 3 equal parts) d runs down perpendicularly and o horizontally and meet in w, w, the Waist.

NB. m, m, (the Width over the Thighs) is narrower than s, s, but Wider than w, w.





1st A Whole length is 10 Faces, 8 Heads, or 6 Feet



2^d The Line divided into 6 . 8 . or 10 equal Parts
are Guide enough to a beginner .

The 13th Lesson

[Faint, illegible text within a double-line border, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

Heads directed upwards are Drawn thus



and are term'd Foreshorten'd



Handwritten text at the top of the page, possibly a title or header, which is mostly illegible due to fading.



Handwritten text located below the first pair of sketches, likely serving as a label or description for the drawings.





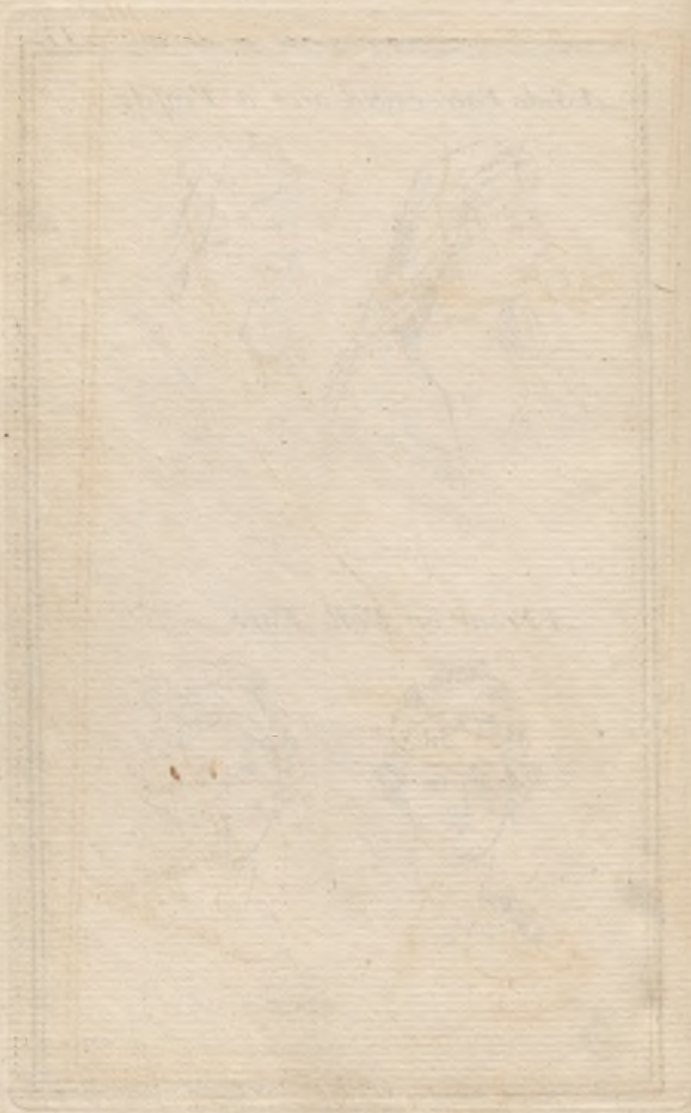


A Side Face called also a Profile .

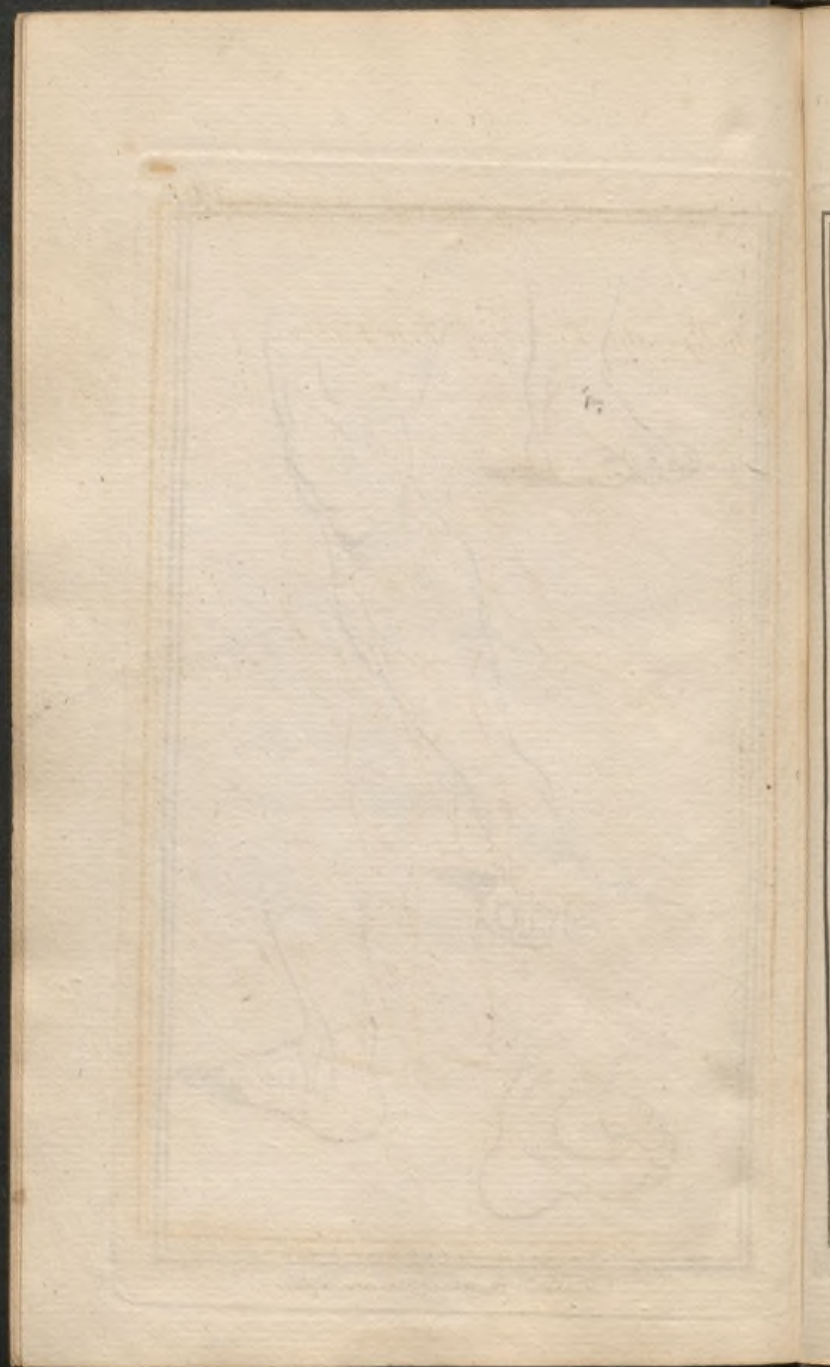


A Front or Full Face .

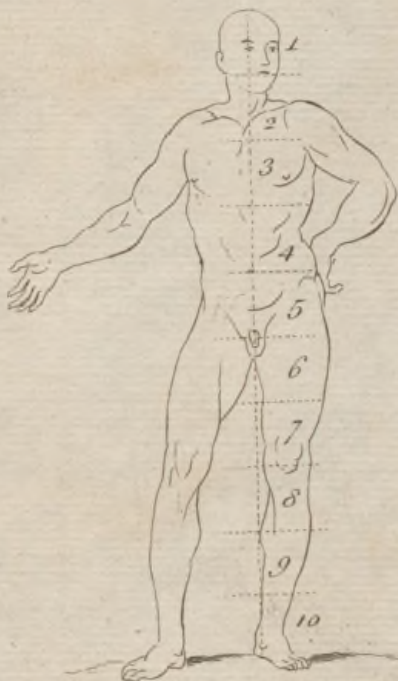


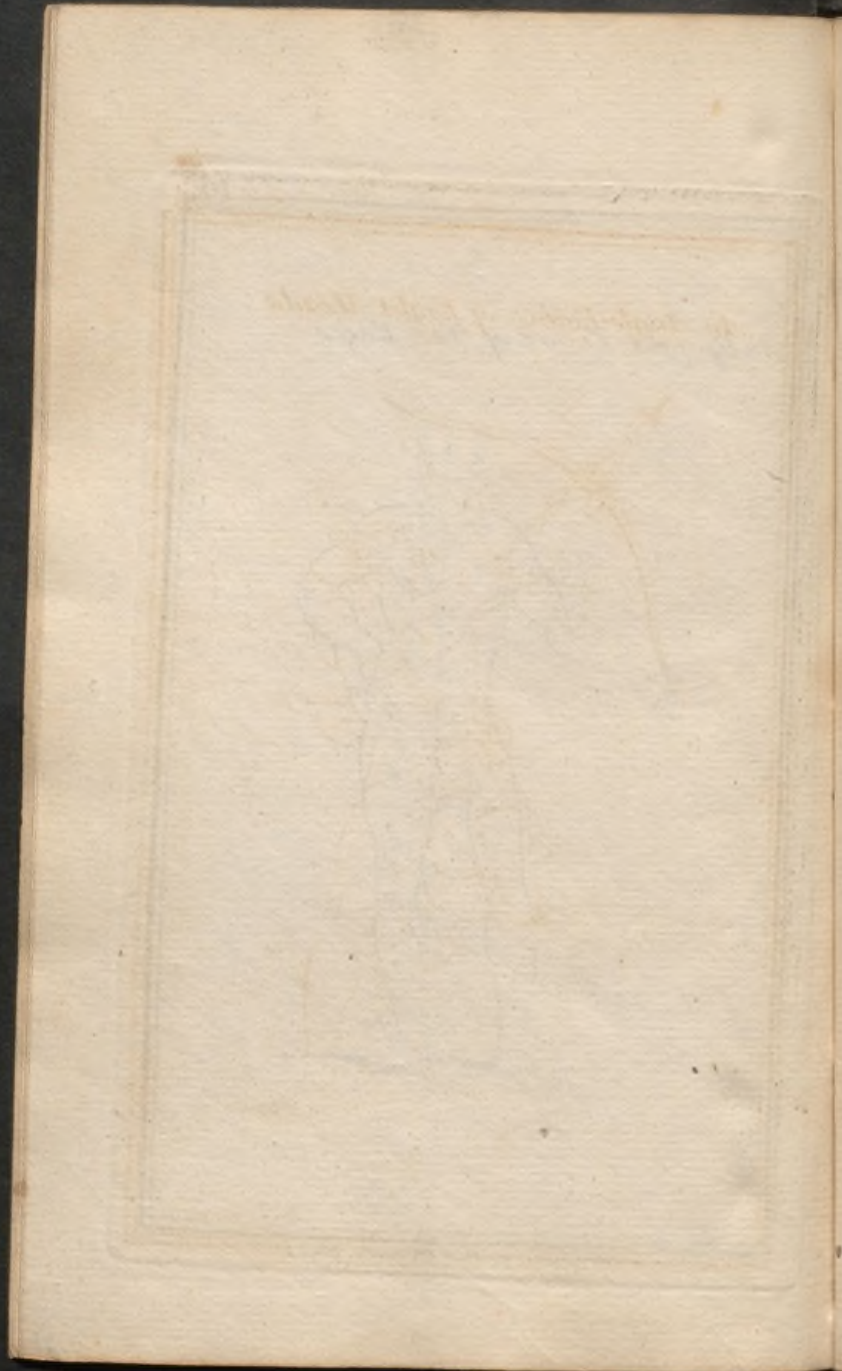




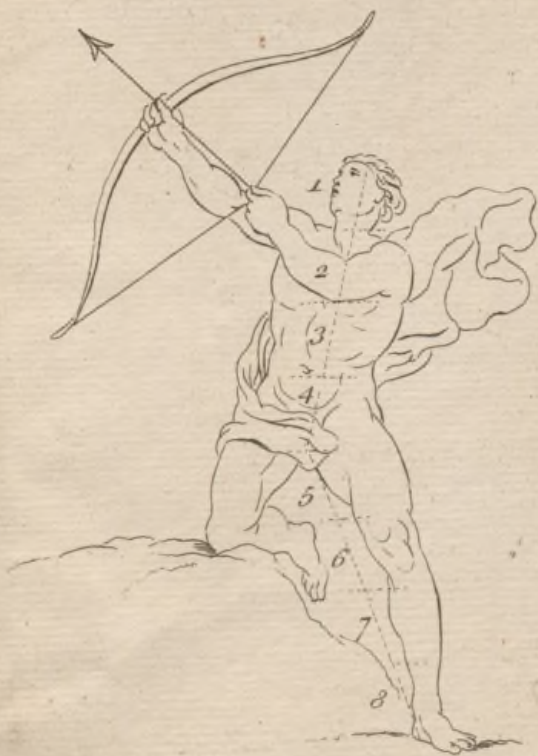


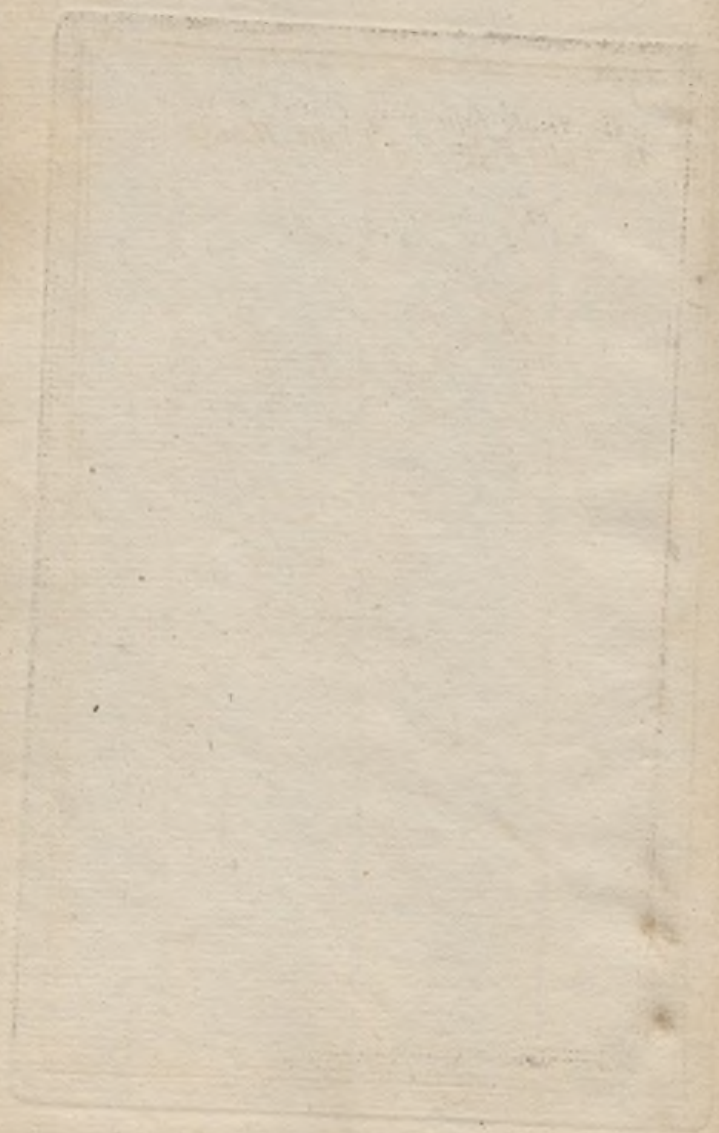
An Upright Figure of Ten Faces

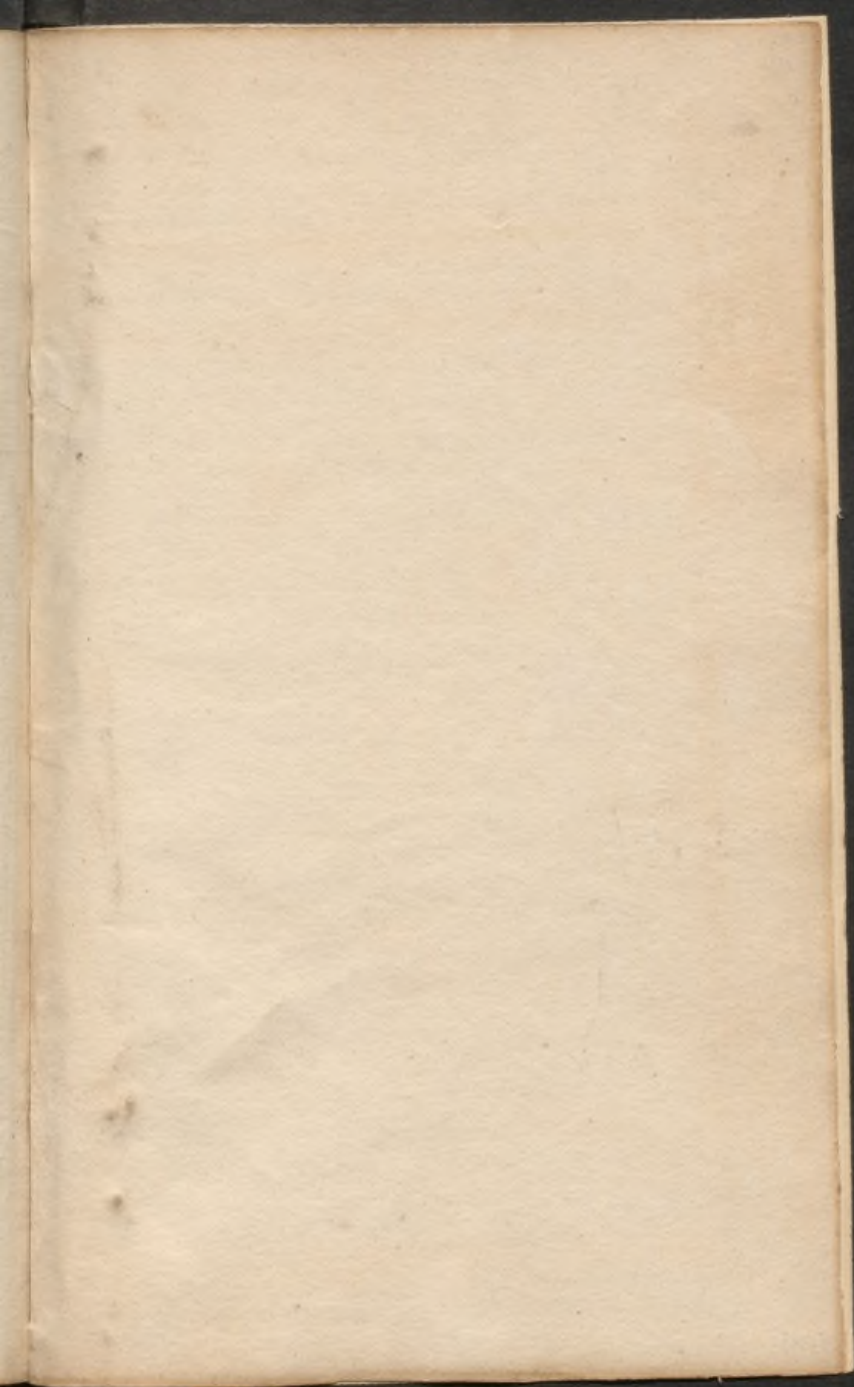


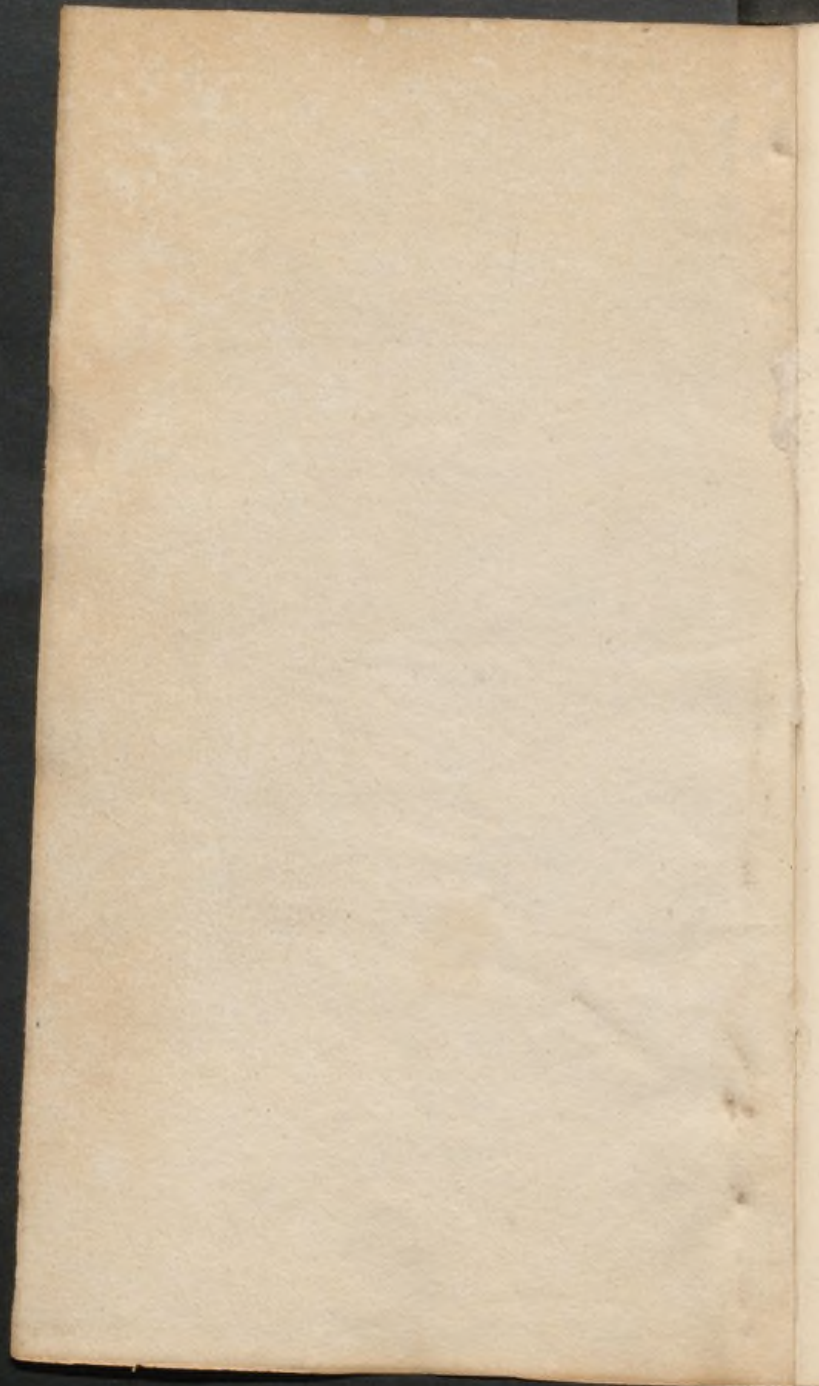


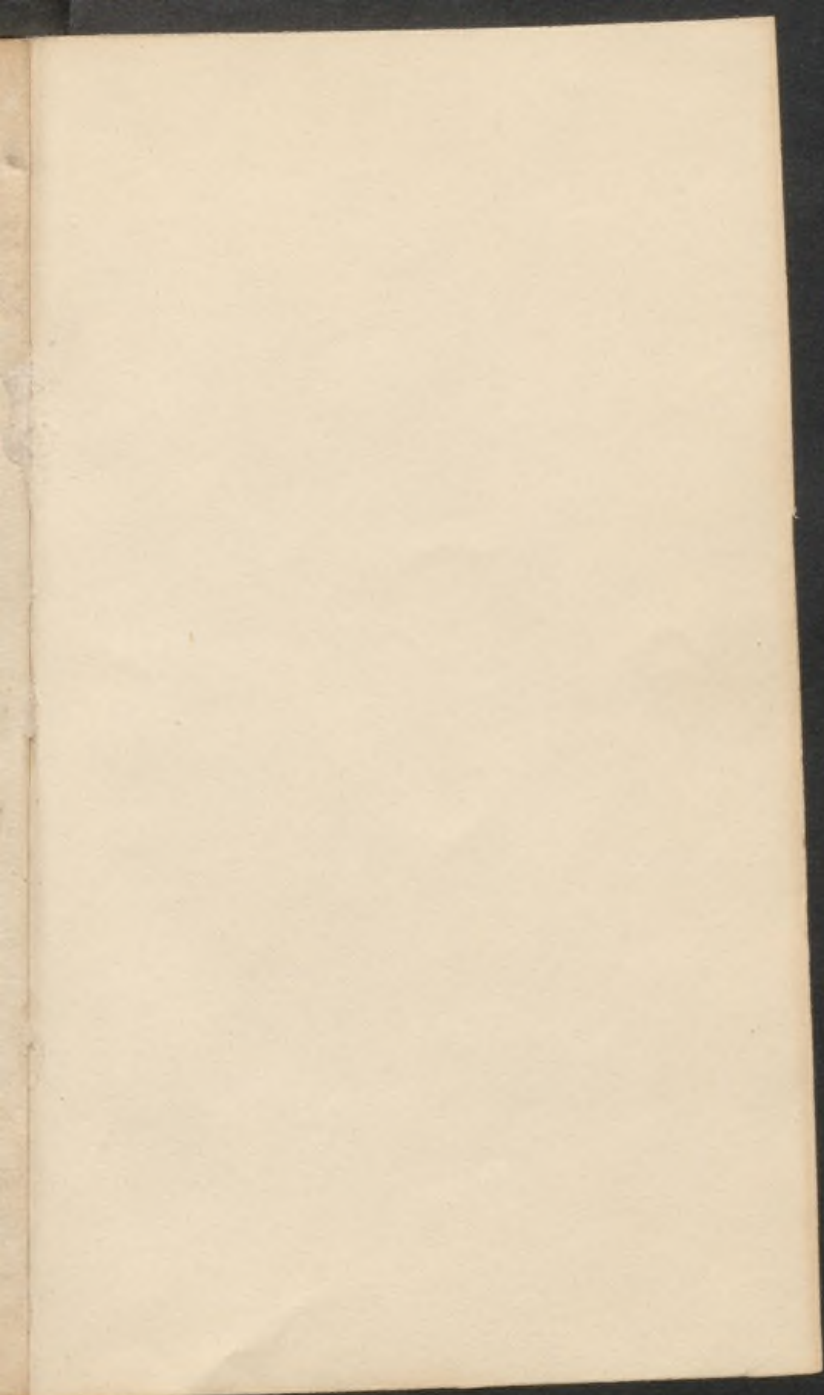
An Angle Figure of Eight Heads .

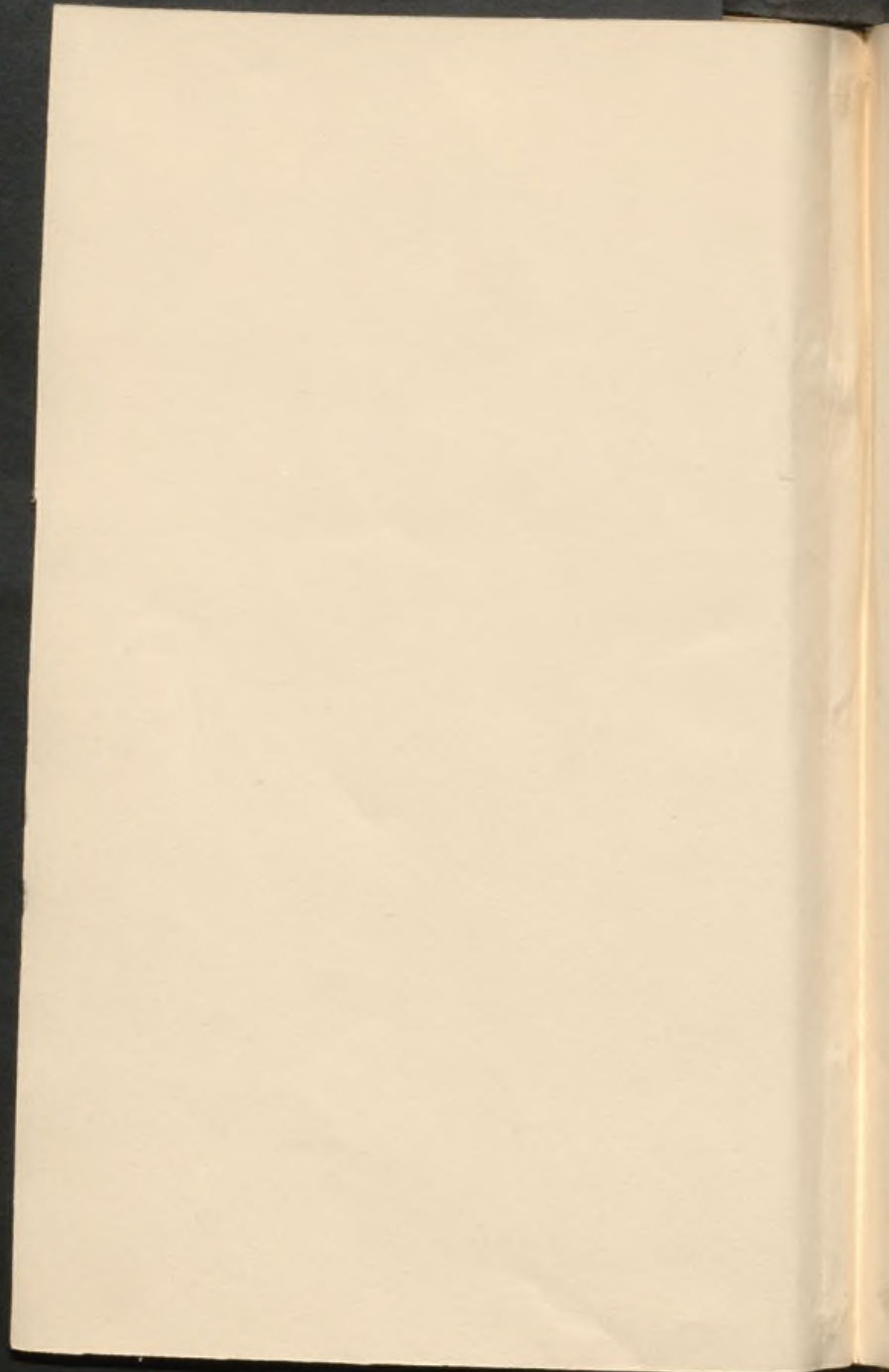


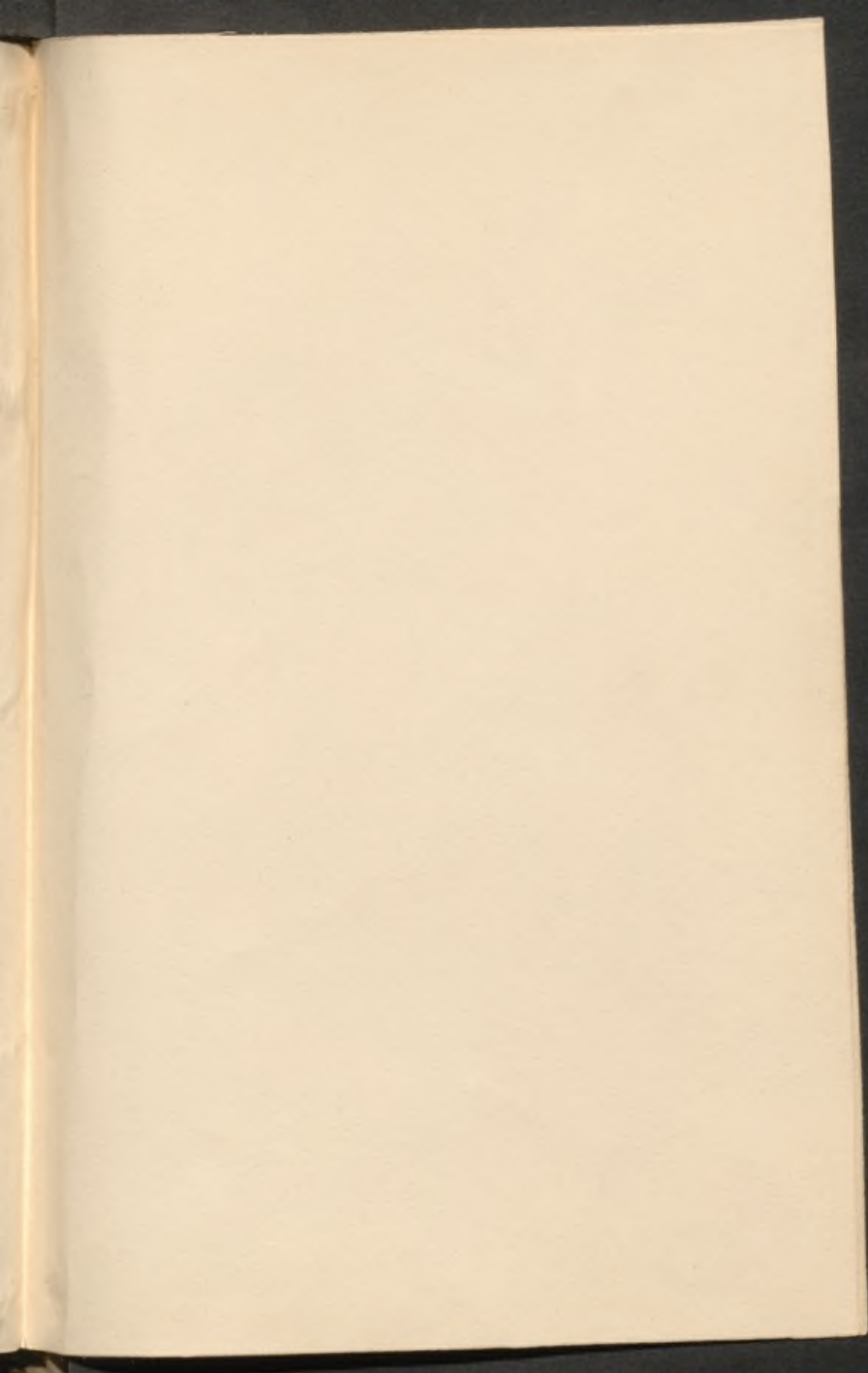








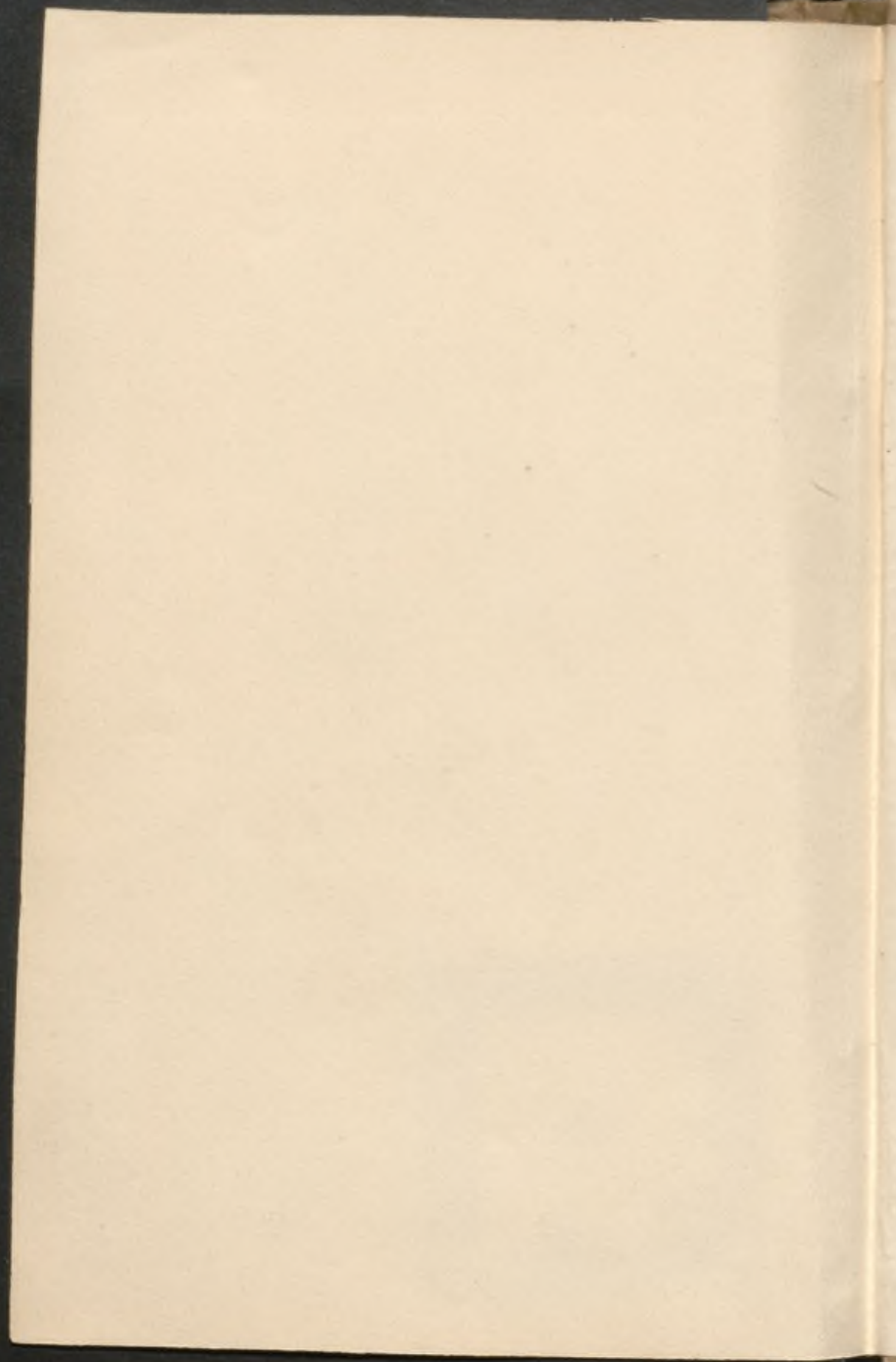






WILLA OIES SINE LINGO





A1279

57-15

3 seals in 1
only 1 seal in 1

