The Secular Ark

Alfred Russel Wallace, Law, Religion and the Secular State
Endless Forms The Audubon Ark Source and Revision in the Narratives of David's Transfer of the Ark
Special Collections Preserving Communities & Corridors
James Cowles Prichard's Anthropology Ark
A New Universal Etymological, Technological, and Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language, Embracing All the Terms Used in Science, Literature, and Art by John Craig
A new dictionary of the English and Dutch language [by D. Bomhoff]. A new universal etymological technological, and pronouncing dictionary of the English language
The Reader's Adviser
Faith and Morality in the Secular Age
The Secular Element in English and German Medieval Drama
The Ark and the Dove
Science's Blind Spot
The Secular Ark
Darwin, Wallace, and Maps
Ecological Aesthetics
The Roots of Cell Theory in Sap, Spores, and Schleiden
Biologist
Hands on the Ark
The Marine Biological Station of San Diego
Animal Consciousness
The Linnean "Scientia", rivista di scienza
Seeing New Worlds
Voices Within the Ark
The Secular And the Sacred Harmonized
The Shepherd and His Shepherdess are Leading Their Sheep to the Ark
Science and the Canadian Arctic
Book Review Digest
The Secular Chronicle
In Search of Noah's Ark
Earth Sciences History
Charles Darwin: Voyaging
Resurrecting the Granary of Rome
Program of the Annual Meeting
Ark Kemi

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This book is a textual-exegetical analysis of the Hebrew and
Greek versions of 2 Samuel 6 and 1 Chronicles 13, 15-16 which argues that in the period of the Second Temple the text and story we now have in MT Samuel developed beyond those of synoptic Chronicles, and this development took place related to the concerns of apology of Davidic kingship, apology of Davidic and Yahwistic character, and cultic practice.

Traces the life of the great British scientist, describes his travels as a naturalist, and traces the development of his theories

A gorgeously illustrated book that is the first to explore the impact of Darwin's ideas about man and nature on 19th-century visual arts Charles Darwin's revolutionary theories of evolution and natural selection have not only had a profound influence on the fields of biology and natural history, but also provided fertile territory for the creative imagination. This lavishly illustrated book accompanies an exhibition organized by the Fitzwilliam Museum, University of Cambridge, in association with the Yale Center for British Art, that will coincide with the global celebration of the bicentenary of Darwin's birth and the 150th anniversary of the publication of On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection (1859). The essays in this exceptionally wide-ranging book examine both the profound impact that Darwin's ideas had on European and American artists and the ways in which his theories were influenced by the visual traditions he inherited. In works by artists as diverse as Church, Landseer, Liljefors, Heade, Redon, Cézanne, Lear, Tissot, Rossetti, and Monet, from imaginative projections of prehistory to troubled evocations of a life dominated by the struggle for existence, Darwin's sense of the interplay of all living things and his response to the beauties of the natural world proved inspirational.

The Bristol doctor James Cowles Prichard (1786-1848) has enjoyed a glowing reputation. Late Victorians regarded him as the founder of British anthropology and, in the twentieth century, he has been considered as a precursor of Darwin. Nowadays his name is cited mainly in context of inquiries
into the rise of racial theories. Prichard's own theoretical goal was simple: the son of Quaker parents, he attempted to establish that the Bible provided a correct account of the earliest history of humankind; above all it was his aim to prove once and for all the doctrine of monogenesis: the unitary origins of mankind. He single-handedly charted the waters of the pre-Victorian human sciences. Philology, anthropology, mythology, Biblical criticism, the philosophy of the human mind, comparative anatomy, physiology, and practical medicine - Prichard mastered subjects so diverse that his learning may be called truly universal. His views have often been misrepresented, however, and his opposition to racial thinking in particular has been underestimated. This book, the first study dedicated exclusively to Prichard, explores his notions of man's place in nature and puts them in the context of contemporary European learning.

The award winning author of Darwin's God exposes the religious presuppositions of scientific naturalism and suggests a solution.

A number of historians of science have been involved in studying the nature of biology at the turn of the century, and the picture that they have developed describes biology during this time as a field struggling to define itself. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, biologists were trying to legitimize their field by discovering laws and theories that would underpin all of biology. In order to unearth these basic fundamentals, biologists looked to experimentation and shifted their attention to questions concerned with development and heredity. This "core" work did not constrain all of biology, however. There did exist researchers, fields of inquiry, and institutions that pursued biological investigations that did not coincide with the aims of discovering the basic laws and theories of biology. One such researcher who did not aspire to discovering the laws and theories of biology was William Emerson Ritter. William Emerson Ritter was largely concerned with making a biological survey of the coast of southern California. He wanted to discover how the marine organisms
off this coast were distributed with respect to environmental factors, and he wanted to determine the adaptations they possessed that allowed them to live where they did. In order to achieve these aims, Ritter set out to create a marine station. His attempts culminated in the establishment of The Marine Biological Station of San Diego near the town of La Jolla, California in 1905. A study of the ideas of William Emerson Ritter as related to the founding and development of this station proves to be very instructive. It not only illustrates that an institution can reflect the aims of a strong personality, but also illustrates that not all researchers or the institutions at which they work must necessarily conform to the aims of the disciplines of which they are a part. The research undertaken at the San Diego Marine Biological Station, under the guidance of William Emerson Ritter, was not directed toward discovering the laws and theories that were the foundation of biology; rather, it was directed toward learning about the marine organisms that inhabited the Pacific off the coast of southern California by discovering and describing the organisms present in the area, their distribution, and the physiological, morphological and/or behavioral adaptations they possessed to allow them to exist where they did.

Essays discuss the nature of consciousness, animal communication, and the ethical treatment of animals.

Tales of deforestation and desertification in North Africa have been told from the Roman period to the present. Such stories of environmental decline in the Maghreb are still recounted by experts and are widely accepted without question today. International organizations such as the United Nations frequently invoke these inaccurate stories to justify environmental conservation and development projects in the arid and semiarid lands in North Africa and around the Mediterranean basin. Recent research in arid lands...
ecology and new paleoecological evidence, however, do not support many claims of deforestation, overgrazing, and desertification in this region. Diana K. Davis's pioneering analysis reveals the critical influence of French scientists and administrators who established much of the purported scientific basis of these stories during the colonial period in Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia, illustrating the key role of environmental narratives in imperial expansion. The processes set in place by the use of this narrative not only systematically disadvantaged the majority of North Africans but also led to profound changes in the landscape, some of which produced the land degradation that continues to plague the Maghreb today. Resurrecting the Granary of Rome exposes many of the political, economic, and ideological goals of the French colonial project in these arid lands and the resulting definition of desertification that continues to inform global environmental and development projects. The first book on the environmental history of the Maghreb, this volume reframes much conventional thinking about the North African environment. Davis's book is essential reading for those interested in global environmental history.

It is the result of years of extensive and painstaking research. Within its pages are shocking, yet convincing revelations that force readers to reconsider what has been established as truths about mankind's past and purpose on planet Earth. It harmonizes the Biblical account of Creation and the Theory of Evolution. It applies historical events to the events described in the Biblical book of Revelation. It proves that the earth gods of antiquity are the biblical fallen angels, or demons, today's "extraterrestrials." It is non-proselytizing and reader friendly, and all theories are supported by scientific data, historical facts, and holy texts. It answers the age-old questions of: "Who are we?" "Why are we here?" and, "Where are we going?"

Summaries at end of most articles.

A lively, often irreverent, authorized history of the Audubon Society. Frank Graham, Jr., takes readers through Audubon's first century, from its beginnings in 1886 to the highly visible, politically sophisticated, globally minded
This book will appeal to historians, environmental scientists, and anyone interested in the Arctic.

The English naturalist Alfred Russel Wallace (1823-1913) occupies a unique position in the history of thought. With the exception of Darwin, Wallace was the most important developer of evolutionary theory in biology. He is also recognized as the father of modern biogeographical studies, and can safely be considered history's pre-eminent tropical naturalist. His work extended into many other areas as well, including anthropology, physical geography and geology, the theory of land use, social reform, and cosmology. Further still, he was the foremost defender of occult studies of his day. This fascinating anthology of Wallace's work, which includes a complete bibliography, reveals the scope and significance of this complex, dedicated scientist. In the many excerpts from the periodicals of his time, and the editorial introduction provided to each selection, the historical context of Wallace's life and work are brought into focus. This unique volume is the first to present the full range of the work of this major figure in science and natural history, and is compelling reading for both scientific and social historians.

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