

Anatomy Of Female Creatures By Shungo Yazawa

When your child reveals that he or she is attracted to the same sex, how you respond may have a lot to do with your faith. Doesn't the Bible say that's wrong? Will we have to leave our church? Worst of all, you may wonder, "Do I have to choose between my Christian faith and my child?" Susan Cottrell is a mom who has been there and wants you to know that loving and accepting your gay child does not mean abandoning or even compromising your faith. This is not a book about the politics or morality of homosexuality. This is a book about how to respond with love and support during this vulnerable time for your child. With practical advice and heartfelt encouragement, Cottrell guides readers through the fear and uncertainty Christian parents of LGBTQ children often feel.

An extraordinary biography. A gallery of astonishing work. The legacy of a madman. Philadelphia, the late 1870s. A city of gas lamps, cobblestone streets, and horse-drawn carriages—and home to the controversial surgeon Dr. Spencer Black. The son of a grave robber, young Dr. Black studies at Philadelphia’s esteemed Academy of Medicine, where he develops an unconventional hypothesis: What if the world’s most celebrated mythological beasts—mermaids, minotaurs, and satyrs—were in fact the evolutionary ancestors of humankind? The Resurrectionist offers two extraordinary books in one. The first is a fictional biography of Dr. Spencer Black, from a childhood spent exhuming corpses through his medical training, his travels with carnivals, and the mysterious disappearance at the end of his life. The second book is Black’s magnum opus: The Codex Extinct Animalia, a Gray’s Anatomy for mythological beasts—dragons, centaurs, Pegasus, Cerberus—all rendered in meticulously detailed anatomical illustrations. You need only look at these images to realize they are the work of a madman. The Resurrectionist tells his story.

In Civilized Creatures, Jennifer Mason challenges some of our most enduring ideas about how encounters with nonhuman nature shaped American literature and culture. Mason argues that in the second half of the nineteenth century the most powerful influence on Americans’ understanding of their affinities with animals was not increasing separation from the pastoral and the wilderness; instead, it was the population’s feelings about the ostensibly civilized animals they encountered in their daily lives. Americans of diverse backgrounds, Mason shows, found it attractive as well as politic to imagine themselves as most closely connected to those creatures who shared humans’ aptitude for civilized life. And to the minds of many in this period, national prosperity depended less on periodic exposure to untamed, wild nature than it did on the proper care and keeping of such animals within suburban and urban environments. Combining literary analysis with cultural histories of equestrianism, petkeeping, and the animal welfare movement, Civilized Creatures offers new readings of works by Susan Warner, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and Charles W. Chesnutt. In each case, Mason demonstrates that understanding contemporary relationships between humans and animals is essential for understanding the debates about gender, race, and cultural power enacted in these texts.

Anatomy of Love: A Natural History of Mating, Marriage, and Why We Stray (Completely Revised and Updated with a New Introduction)

Understanding Animal Anatomy
The Compendium of Magical Beasts
Science of Creature Design
A New World of Animals

Humble creatures, by J. Samuelson assisted by J.B. Hicks
A Problem-solving Curriculum for Adolescents (ages 15-19)

The world's best creature designers and concept artists provide a groundbreaking and unique insight into their creative processes and practices.

This volume examines early modern representations of women’s reproductive knowledge through new readings of plays, monstrous birth pamphlets, medical treatises, court records, histories, and more, which are often interpreted as depicting female reproductive bodies as passive, silenced objects of male control and critique. Luttfrring argues instead that these texts represent women exercising epistemological control over reproduction through the stories they tell about their bodies and the ways they act these stories out, combining speech and physical performance into what Luttfrring calls ‘bodily narratives.’ The power of these bodily narratives extends beyond knowledge of individual bodies to include the ways that women’s stories about reproduction shape the patriarchal identities of fathers, husbands, and kings. In the popular print and theater of early modern England, women’s bodies, women’s speech, and in particular women’s speech about their bodies perform socially constitutive work: constructing legible narratives of lineage and inheritance; making and unmaking political alliances; shaping local economies; and defining/delimiting male socio-political authority in medical, royal, familial, judicial, and economic contexts. This book joins growing critical discussion of how female reproductive bodies were used to represent socio-political concerns and will be of interest to students and scholars working in early modern literature and culture, women’s history, and the history of medicine.

Darwin has long been hailed as forefather to behavioural science, especially nowadays, with the growing popularity of evolutionary psychologies. Yet, until now, his contribution to the field of psychology has been somewhat understated. This is the first book ever to examine the riches of what Darwin himself wrote about psychological matters. It unearths a Darwin new to science, whose first concern is the agency of organisms-from which he derives both his psychology, and his theory of evolution. A deep reading of Darwin’s writings on climbing plants and babies, blushing and bower-birds, wows and facial movements, shows that, for Darwin, evolution does not explain everything about human action. Group-life and culture are also keys, whether we discuss the dynamics of conscience or the dramas of desire. Thus his treatment of facial actions sets out from the anatomy and physiology of human facial movements, and shows how these are recognized by others. A discussion of blushing extends his theory to the way reading others’ expressions rebounds on ourselves-I care about how I think you read me. This dynamic proves central to how Darwin understands social desire, the production of conscience and of social standards through group dynamics, and the role of culture in human agency. Presenting a new Darwin to science, and showing how widely Darwin’s understanding of evolution and agency has been misunderstood and misrepresented in the biology and the social sciences, this important new book shows a new way forward for those who want to base psychology on the foundation of evolutionary biology

A General Outline of the Animal Kingdom and Manual of Comparative Anatomy

Dissecting the Exquisite Corpse

A Natural History of the Fantastic

Why We Love Outside the Box

An Anatomical Study of Cryptozoology’s Most Elusive Beings

Doctoring the Novel

Medicine and Quackery from Shelley to Doyle

From Maria Winkelman’s discovery of the comet of 1702 to the Nobel Prize-winning work of twentieth-century scientist Barbara McClintock, women have played a central role in modern science. Their successes have not come easily, nor have they been consistently recognized. This book examines the challenges and barriers women scientists have faced and chronicles their achievements as they struggled to attain recognition for their work in the male-dominated world of modern science.

A contemporary classic about love now completely revised and updated. From love at first sight and infidelity to hook-up culture and “slow love,” Dr. Helen Fisher, the biological anthropologist and “renowned expert on the science of love” (Scientific American), explains it all in this thoroughly revised classic on the evolution and future of human sex, romance, and partnership. Examining marriage and divorce in 58 societies and adultery in 42 cultures, she argues that we are returning to patterns of business, sex, and love that echo our ancient past . . . and she is optimistic about our future

From controversial cryptozoologist and explorer Dr. Veronica Wigheht-Blackwater, The Compendium of Magical Beasts is a definitive field guide that explores the history, biology, and anatomy of mythological creatures. Approaching the fantastic with a scientific eye, Dr. Wigheht-Blackwater explains the history, habits, and biology of each creature’s existence with equal attention to detail. Her research is accompanied by stunning scientific illustrations of each specimen’s anatomy, providing a comprehensive view of creatures most often dismissed as pure fantasy. Combining biological fact with folklore, cultural studies, and history, this volume is crucial to science both fringe and mainstream. Locked in a dusty attic for almost a century, Dr. Wigheht-Blackwater’s trailblazing work was recently discovered by writer Melissa Brinks, who spent months transcribing the journals she found. Brinks joined forces with artist Lily Setka Jones to digitize the doctor’s amazingly detailed anatomical diagrams in order to share these revolutionary findings with the world for the first time: The Bostary; Mermaid, Unicorn, Wild Man, Gnome, Werewolf, Troll, Fairy, Jackalope, Winged Horse, Centaur, Minotaur, Vampire, Dragon, Sea Monsters,Loch Ness/Kraken, Goblin, Sphinx, Phoenix, Harry, Cyclops, Banshee, Incubus/Succubus, Nymph, Ghoul, Selkie, Kelpie

Criminal Woman, the Prostitute, and the Normal Woman

The Cyclopaedia of Anatomy and Physiology

Women, Imagination and the Search for Truth in Early Modern France

Building a New Mythology

Women and Other Monsters

With the Comparative Anatomy of Animals

The Resurrectionist

Julia Rothman’s best-selling illustrated Anatomy series takes a deep dive into the wonders of the sea with Ocean Anatomy. Follow Rothman’s inquisitive mind and perceptive eye along shorelines, across the open ocean, and below the waves for an artistic exploration of the watery universe. Through her drawings, discover how the world’s oceans formed, why the sea is salty, and the forces behind oceanic phenomena such as rogue waves. Colorful anatomical profiles of sea creatures from crustacean to cetacean, surveys of seafaring vessels and lighthouses, and the impact of plastic and warming water temperatures are just part of this compendium of curiosities that will entertain and educate readers of all ages. Also available in this series: Nature Anatomy, Farm Anatomy, Food Anatomy, and Nature Anatomy Notebook

If nineteenth-century Britain witnessed the rise of medical professionalism, it also witnessed rampant quackery. It is tempting to categorize historical practices as either orthodox or quack, but what did these terms really signify in medical and public circles at the time? How did they develop and evolve? What do they tell us about actual medical practices? Doctoring the Novel explores the ways in which language constrains these slippery terms by examining medical quackery and orthodoxy in works such as Mary Shelley’s Frankenstein, Charles Dickens’s Bleak House and Little Dorrit, Charlotte Brontë’s Vilette, Wilkie Collins’s Armadale, and Arthur Conan Doyle’s Stark Munro Letters. Contextualized in both medical and popular publishing, literary analysis reveals that even supposedly medico-scientific concepts such as orthodoxy and quackery evolve not in elite laboratories and bourgeois medical societies but in the rough-and-tumble of the public sphere, a view that acknowledges the considerable, and often underrated, influence of language on medical practices.

Provides details on the anatomy of fourteen mammals, including dolphins, chimpanzees, squirrels, and humans, and describes the musculoskeletal, circulatory, nervous, digestive, and reproductive systems of each animal.

The Curious Parts & Pieces of the World under the Sea

Loving Your LGBTQ Child and Strengthening Your Faith

An Illustrated Guide

Ocean Anatomy

How to Create Successful Concepts Using Functionality, Anatomy, Color, Shape & Scale

Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Invertebrate Animals

The Anatomy Museum

Herophilus, a contemporary of Euclid, practiced medicine in Alexandria in the third century B.C., and seems to have been the first Western scientist to dissect the human body. He made especially impressive contributions to many branches of anatomy. Von Staden assembles the fragmentary evidence concerning one of the more important scientists of ancient Greece.

The field of monster studies has grown significantly over the past few years and this companion provides a comprehensive guide to the study of monsters and the monstrous from historical, regional and thematic perspectives. The collection reflects the truly multi-disciplinary nature of monster studies, bringing in scholars from literature, art history, religious studies, history, classics and cultural and media studies. The companion offers scholars and graduate students the first comprehensive and authoritative review of the field.

This 120-page artbook bestiary includes the anatomy, behavior, and origins of over 20 amazing fantasy creatures. Each interconnected through a series of recorded histories, myths, and first-hand encounters that stress the value of exploration and curiosity in the face of superstition.

Social Impact and Interaction

STAZR The World Of Z: The Dawn Of Athir

The Anatomy of Prejudices

"Mom, I'm Gay." Revised and Expanded Edition

Women and Science

Surrealist Collage in Text and Image

The Compendium of Magical BeastsAn Anatomical Study of Cryptozoology’s Most Elusive BeingsRunning Press Adult

Among the many forms of prejudice, Young-Buehl pays particular attention to four - antisemitism, racism, sexism, and homophobia - which she exposes in their distinctiveness and their similarities.

The witch, the vampire and the werewolf endure in modern horror. These ‘old monsters’ have their origins in Aristotle as studied in the universities of medieval Europe, where Christian scholars reconciled works of natural philosophy and medicine with theological precepts. They codified divine perfection as warm, light, male and associated with the ethereal world beyond the moon, while evil imperfection was cold, dark, female and bound to the corrupt world below the moon. All who did not conform to divine goodness—including un-holy women and Jews—were considered evil and ascribed a melancholic, blood hungry and demonic physiology. This construct was the basis for anti-woman and anti-Jewish discourse that has persisted through modern Western culture. Nowhere is this more evident than in horror films, where the witch, the vampire and the werewolf represent our fear of the inverted other.

Death and the Body Displaced

The Cyclopaedia of Anatomy and Physiology

Fundamentals of Creature Design

Mammal Anatomy

Lectures on pathological anatomy

Bodies, Speech, and Reproductive Knowledge in Early Modern England

Darwin’s Psychology

From skeletons, to musculature, to the finished creature, this book is a feast for the eyes of creature enthusiasts and art buffs.

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A new translation of Cesar Lombroso’s ‘La Donna Delinquente,’ with a new scholarly introduction.

Anthropologia Nova Or a New System of Anatomy Describing the Animal Oeconomy (etc.)

The Cyclopaedia of Anatomy and Physiology: A-DEA

A System of Anatomy and Physiology with the Comparative Anatomy of Animals

Book Three of the Bronze Canticles

The Lost Work of Dr. Spencer Black

Civilized Creatures

Family Life Education

What is creature design? We all have a notion—mostly consisting of evocative images of otherworldly beings galloping, swimming, flying, and often attacking the hero of an epic film or story. But what makes a creature believable? In the follow-up to her bestseller, Animals Real and Imagined: The Fantasy of What Is and What Might Be, world-renowned artist Terry! Whitlatch reveals the secret behind believable creature design: anatomy. How anatomy applies practically to the natural history and story is the prime cornerstone on which successful creature design hangs, whether the creature is real or imaginary. Studying, understanding, drawing, and applying accurate anatomy to an imaginary creature will make viewers suspend their disbelief to welcome a new vision into their worlds.We invite you to immerse yourself in the intricate workings of numerous animal anatomies—and the beauty they possess—in the Science of Creature Design: Understanding Animal Anatomy. Whitlatch’s delightful and charismatic illustrations will inform and thrill readers with every turn of the page. She shares valuable techniques reaped from years working for Lucasfilm and Walt Disney Feature Animation, and on such films as Jumanji, Brother Bear, and The Polar Express. In addition, Whitlatch exemplifies an endless love for real animals that continues to inspire her fantastic imaginary creatures, which have captivated audiences around the world.

Anatomy museums around the world showcase preserved corpses in service of education and medical advancement, but they are little-known and have been largely hidden from the public eye. Elizabeth Hallam here investigates the anatomy museum and how it reveals the fascination and fears that surround the dead body in Western societies. Hallam explores the history of these museums and how they operate in the current cultural environment. Their regulated access increasingly clashes with evolving public mores toward the exposed body, as demonstrated by the international popularity of the Body Worlds exhibition. The book examines such related topics as artistic works that employ the images of dead bodies and the larger ongoing debate over the disposal of corpses. Issues such as aesthetics and science, organ and body donations, and the dead body in Western religion and ritual are also discussed here in fascinating depth. The Anatomy Museum unearths a strange and compelling cultural history that investigates the ideas of preservation, human rituals of death, and the spaces that our bodies occupy in this life and beyond.

A fresh cultural analysis of female monsters from Greek mythology, and an invitation for all women to reclaim these stories as inspiration for a more wild, more ‘monstrous’ version of feminism The folklore that has shaped our dominant culture teems with frightening female creatures. In our language, in our stories (many written by men), we underline the idea that women who step out of bounds—who are angry or greedy or ambitious, who are overtly sexual or not sexy enough—aren’t just outside the norm. They’re unnatural. Monstrous. But maybe, the traits we’ve been told make us dangerous and undesirable are actually our greatest strengths. Through fresh analysis of 11 female monsters, including Medusa, the Harpies, and the Sphinx, Jess Zimmerman takes us on an illuminating feminist journey through mythology. She guides women (and others) to reexamine their relationships with traits like hunger, anger, ugliness, and ambition, teaching readers to embrace a new image of the female hero: one that looks a lot like a monster, with the agency and power to match. Often, women try to avoid the feeling of monstrousness, of being grotesquely alien, by tamping down those qualities that we’re told fall outside the bounds of natural femininity. But monsters also get to do what other female characters—damsels, love interests, and even most heroines—do not. Monsters get to be complete, unrestrained, and larger than life. Today, women are becoming increasingly aware of the ways rules and socially constructed expectations have diminished us. After seeing where compliance gets us—harassed, shut out, and ruled by predators—women have never been more ready to become repellent, fearsome, and ravenous.

Mystic Empire

Urban Animals, Sentimental Culture, and American Literature, 1850–1900

The Ashgate Research Companion to Monsters and the Monstrous

Witches, Werewolves and Vampires from Medieval Theology to Horror Cinema

Editon, Translation and Essays

Herophilus: The Art of Medicine in Early Alexandria

Early Modern Europeans on the Creatures of Iberian America

Many Early Modern Europeans who during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries travelled to the New World left written or pictorial records of their encounters with a surprising fauna. The story told in this book is woven out of the threads of those texts and pictures. A New World of Animals shows how the initial wonder at the new beasts gave way to a more utilitarian approach, assessing their economic and medical potential. It elucidates how shifts in European perceptions brought the animals from the realm of the fantastic into the mainstream of early modern natural history, while at the same time changing the way in which Europeans saw their own world. Indeed, the chronicles and treatises of those who in the wake of the discovery arrived in the new lands tell as much about the particular interests and mental worlds of the writers as about the ‘new animals’. This book traces the amazement of the first explorers and colonizers, the chronicles of soldiers and Indians, the ‘natural histories of the New World’, the place of animals in the network of economic interests driving the early expansion of Europe, the views of the missionaries and those of natural philosophers and physicians. Taking the reader from the Brazilian forests to the erudite cabinets of the Old World, from Patagonia to the centres of empire, the story of the discovery of the New World is also an exploration of Early Modern European imagination and learning.

Not the psychological gay question, but the origin gay question is settled in this interesting book. New author explores the old question of human hermaphroditism. Not the local, current biological bisexual condition, but the ancient origins of gay and lesbian trends. Along with discovering interesting rainbow roots, a planetary past for Earth emerges that begs further study simply because after 37 years of research the distinctive characterization in precise terms of gayness is in: the first true Earth humans appear to have been hermaphrodites! Our work penetrates the reported visits of the Anunnaki alien gods of ancient Mesopotamia. These ancient aliens were here. That is a proven fact. The message is clear: the LGBTQ+ freedom days did not start in Chicago. They began in ancient Mesopotamia more than 6,000 years ago! The first person with gay/lesbian powers were Adam and Eve. The Holy Bible is specific in the Book of Genesis to the incredible possibility that the first Earth humans were anatomically different than the Anunnaki: God said, “Let US make Man in OUR image after OUR likeness.” (Us + our = more than one). So, ‘the gods’ created Man in their own image, in the image of the gods (separate male and separate female) they created Adam and Eve; male and female created they them. But creation here means a surgical-medical procedure. The human models the Anunnaki used to ‘build’ Man already existed. It is clear that the pre-Adam-Eve humans were both physically and mentally bisexual. The author is cracking the Genesis code: God (the Anunnaki gods) were not hermaphrodites. They were/are like we generally are today: separate males and females. Genesis is revealing ancient alien intervention. Genesis is describing (in code) medicine, surgery, and genetics. And these three disciplines combined are in turn revealing the real LGBTQ+ source! Do not miss this. Get it today: whether you are gay or straight, you owe it to yourself to see what the author’s take on gay origins is. The funny thing is, if the author is right, that each gay and each straight person born on Earth has been having both male and female brains from day one! If so, regardless of what you have in between your legs, the question of your chosen sexuality must be settled in your brain hemispheres before age 5 . . . which it is . . . colorfully. . . Astrosense your life today . . . buy a copy now!

Grounded in medical, juridical, and philosophical texts of 16th- and 17th-century France, this study tells the story of how the idea of woman contributed to the emergence of modern science. It challenges scholars to revise deeply held notions regarding the place of women in the early modern search for truth.

The Theatre of Agency

A System of Anatomy and Physiology

Delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons

Animals Real and Imagined

Our Old Monsters

Astrosense: Anunnaki Creation Rainbow

A strange and mystical prophecy was found in the city of Trebarad. On a piece of parchment, old long-forgotten events come back to life, the memory of which was intentionally erased. A mysterious prophecy now gives hope to the twisted ruling race that the power they seek lies behind an ancient gate. On the reverse side of the oracle are coordinates to the location of the Chosen One. Lael is an introverted and naive writer who grew up with a book in one hand and a quill in the other. All his life, he has lived in a peaceful solitude, reading and writing his short stories and dreaming big of one day becoming a prestigious author. To his surprise and delight he must now become savior of the Star people and take the journey to find answers that do not exist in books.

A new analysis of Surrealist collage in France, leading to a radical reassessment of Surrealism.