Zoonomia Sap T 1

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A Standard Dictionary of the English Language - Isaac Kaufman Funk 1897

The Temple of Nature; or, the Origin of society: a poem, with philosophical notes. With plates, including a portrait - Erasmus Darwin 1825

The Collected Writings of Erasmus Darwin: Zoonomia, or, The laws of organic life - Erasmus Darwin 2004

The Principles of Biology - Herbert Spencer 1864

The Collected Writings of Erasmus Darwin: Phytologia, or, The philosophy of agriculture and gardening - Erasmus Darwin 2004

An Encyclopaedia of Gardening, comprehending the theory and practice of horticulture, floriculture, arboriculture and landscape gardening including ... a general history of gardening in all countries, etc - John Claudius Loudon 1822

Phytologia - Erasmus Darwin 1800

Scientific Materialism and Ultimate Conceptions - Sidney Billing 1879

The Golden Age ; The Temple of Nature - Erasmus Darwin 1978

Ambix - 1963

Zoonomia: The Laws of Organic Life - Erasmus Darwin 2021-04-06
Zoonomia; or the Laws of Organic Life is a two-volume medical work by Erasmus Darwin dealing with pathology, anatomy, psychology, and the functioning of the body. Its primary framework is one of associationist psychophysiology. The book is famous for its early ideas relating to the theory of evolution, specifically forms of developmentalism similar to Lamarckism. The first volume is divided into 40 sections, on a range of topics related to the body, the senses, and disease. He classifies bodily and sensory motions as "irritative," "sensitive," "voluntary," and "associative." He presents theories on the production and classes of ideas, and seeks to explain the causes and mechanisms of sleep, reverie, vertigo, and drunkenness. He then discusses anatomy, especially the operation of the circulatory system and various glands. The second volume, published in 1796, is focused on classifying diseases into classes, orders, and genera. The book is divided into four major sections, based on his four classes of disease: diseases of irritation, sensation, volition, and association.

An Encyclopaedia of Gardening - John

Claudius Loudon 1822

The Botanic Garden - Erasmus Darwin 1825

Zoonomia; Or, The Laws of Organic Life - Erasmus Darwin 1803

The Mirror of Literature, Amusement, and Instruction - 1835
Containing original essays; historical narratives, biographical memoirs, sketches of society, topographical descriptions, novels and tales, anecdotes, select extracts from new and expensive works, the spirit of the public journals, discoveries in the arts and sciences, useful domestic hints, etc. etc. etc.

London Review, and Biographia Literaria - 1800

Studies from the Department of Pathology - Pennsylvania. University. Dept. of pathology 1929

Charles Darwin's Natural Selection - Charles Darwin 1987-11-26
An original, unpublished manuscript written before the Origin of Species which contains the references to journal articles and books that Darwin used in formulating his controversial ideas. This volume has been edited and annotated and includes a cross-indexing to the Origin.

The Collected Writings of Erasmus Darwin: The temple of nature, or, The origin of society - Erasmus Darwin 2004

The monthly magazine and British register - 1805

Monthly Review; Or, New Literary Journal - Ralph Griffiths 1799

On the Tendency of Varieties to Depart Indefinitely From the Original Type - Alfred Russel Wallace 2016-05-25

This early work by Alfred Russel Wallace was originally published in 1858 and we are now republishing it with a brand new introductory biography. 'On the Tendency of Varieties to Depart Indefinitely From the Original Type' is a short article on variation and evolutionary theory. Alfred Russel Wallace was born on 8th January 1823 in the village of Llanbadoc, in Monmouthshire, Wales. Wallace was inspired by the travelling naturalists of the day and decided to begin his exploration career collecting specimens in the Amazon rainforest. He explored the Rio Negra for four years, making notes on the peoples and languages he encountered as well as the geography, flora, and fauna. While travelling, Wallace refined his thoughts about evolution and in 1858 he outlined his theory of natural selection in an article he sent to Charles Darwin. Wallace made a huge contribution to the natural sciences and he will continue to be remembered as one of the key figures in the development of evolutionary theory.

Zoonomia - Erasmus Darwin 1818

The Anglo-American Encyclopedia and Dictionary: Dictionary department (A-Z) - 1904

Ecological and Economic Entomology - Brian E. Freeman 2020-11-11

Ecological and Economic Entomology is a comprehensive advanced text covering all aspects of the role of insects in natural ecosystems and their impacts on human activity. The book is divided into two sections. The first section begins with an outline of the structure, classification and importance of insects, followed by the geographical aspects of plant distribution and the complex defences plants marshal against herbivorous insects. Insect pests affecting plant roots, stem, leaf, and reproductive systems are covered in a comprehensive review. This section also covers

insects that are important in medical and veterinary science, paying particular attention to those that transmit pathogens. The section concludes with the beneficial aspects of insects, especially their use in biological control, but also as soil formers and their importance in forensic science.

Zoonomia - Erasmus Darwin 1818

Scientific American - 1911

The Princeton Guide to Evolution - David A. Baum 2017-03-21

The essential one-volume reference to evolution The Princeton Guide to Evolution is a comprehensive, concise, and authoritative reference to the major subjects and key concepts in evolutionary biology, from genes to mass extinctions. Edited by a distinguished team of evolutionary biologists, with contributions from leading researchers, the guide contains some 100 clear, accurate, and up-to-date articles on the most important topics in seven major areas: phylogenetics and the history of life; selection and adaptation; evolutionary processes; genes, genomes, and phenotypes; speciation and macroevolution; evolution of behavior, society, and humans; and evolution and modern society. Complete with more than 100 illustrations (including eight pages in color), glossaries of key terms, suggestions for further reading on each topic, and an index, this is an essential volume for undergraduate and graduate students, scientists in related fields, and anyone else with a serious interest in evolution. Explains key topics in some 100 concise and authoritative articles written by a team of leading evolutionary biologists Contains more than 100 illustrations, including eight pages in color Each article includes an outline, glossary, bibliography, and cross-references Covers phylogenetics and the history of life; selection and adaptation; evolutionary processes; genes, genomes, and phenotypes; speciation and

macroevolution; evolution of behavior, society, and humans; and evolution and modern society
The Monthly Review - Ralph Griffiths 1799

The Monthly Review, Or, Literary Journal - 1799

Nineteenth-Century Science - A.S. Weber 2000-03-10
Nineteenth-Century Science is a science anthology which provides over 30 selections from original 19th-century scientific monographs, textbooks and articles written by such authors as Charles Darwin, Mary Somerville, J.W. Goethe, John Dalton, Charles Lyell and Hermann von Helmholtz. The volume surveys scientific discovery and thought from Jean-Baptiste Lamarck's theory of evolution of 1809 to the isolation of radium by Marie and Pierre Curie in 1898. Each selection opens with a biographical introduction, situating each scientist and discovery within the context of history and culture of the period. Each entry is also followed by a list of further suggested reading on the topic. A broad range of technical and popular material has been included, from Mendeleev's detailed description of the periodic table to Faraday's highly accessible lecture for young people on the chemistry of a burning candle. The anthology will be of interest to the general reader who would like to explore in detail the scientific, cultural, and intellectual development of the nineteenth-century, as well as to students and teachers who specialize in the science, literature, history, or sociology of the period. The book provides examples from all the disciplines of western science-chemistry, physics, medicine, astronomy, biology, evolutionary theory, etc. The majority of the entries consist of complete, unabridged journal articles or book chapters from original 19th-century scientific texts.
Monthly Review; Or Literary Journal Enlarged - Ralph Griffiths 1799
Editors: May 1749-Sept. 1803, Ralph Griffiths;

Oct. 1803-Apr. 1825, G. E. Griffiths.

Containing the economy of vegetation - Erasmus Darwin 1806

The Literary Magazine, and American Register - 1804

The Temple of Nature - Erasmus Darwin 1803

The Evolution Theory - August Weismann 1904

DARWIN AND MODERN SCIENCE - A.C. SEWARD 1909

The Temple of Nature - Erasmus Darwin 2020-07-30

Reproduction of the original: The Temple of Nature by Erasmus Darwin

Zoonomia - The Laws of Organic Life (Vol. 1&2) - Erasmus Darwin 2022-01-04

Zoonomia; or the Laws of Organic Life is a two-volume medical work by Erasmus Darwin dealing with pathology, anatomy, psychology, and the functioning of the body. Its primary framework is one of associationist psychophysiology. The book is famous for its early ideas relating to the theory of evolution, specifically forms of developmentalism similar to Lamarckism. The first volume is divided into 40 sections, on a range of topics related to the body, the senses, and disease. He classifies bodily and sensory motions as "irritative," "sensitive," "voluntary," and "associative." He presents theories on the production and classes of ideas, and seeks to explain the causes and mechanisms of sleep, reverie, vertigo, and drunkenness. He then discusses anatomy, especially the operation of the circulatory system and various glands. The second volume, published in 1796, is focused on classifying diseases into classes, orders, and genera. The book is divided into four major sections, based on his four classes of disease: diseases of irritation, sensation, volition, and association.