Our images of dinosaurs have changed greatly and repeatedly since the group was first recognized in 1842. Although these changes have frequently been noted, their causes have not been adequately investigated. The history of dinosaur iconography since the publication of the *Origin of Species* can be usefully divided into at least four phases. During each of these phases, images of dinosaurs have been affected as much by what scientists thought dinosaurs *should* look like according to their particular views of the evolutionary process, as by empirical information derived from analysis of fossils. In the late nineteenth century, when paleontological views of evolution were diverse, views of dinosaurs were highly pluralistic, with some seen as slow and ponderous and others seen as agile and active. In the early twentieth century, as paleontological opinions about evolution narrowed around progressive orthogenesis, the spectrum of images narrowed to a view of almost all dinosaurs as primitive, slow, and stupid. The advent of the modern synthetic view of evolution in the 1940s had little effect on dinosaur science, and it was not until the late 1960s that dinosaurs would be viewed as advanced in many respects, harkening back to ideas first put forward just after Darwin.
CANADA'S FIRST KNOWN DINOSAURS: PALAEONTOLOGY AND COLLECTING HISTORY OF UPPER CRETACEOUS VERTEBRATES IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA AND SASKATCHEWAN, 1874–1889
BRIGID E. CHRISTISON, DARREN H. TANKE, JORDAN C. MALLON

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE MUSEUM IN ANTEBELLUM U.S. WESTERN TERRITORIAL EXPLORATION: UNDERSTANDING THE RELEVANCE OF
The Pre-Modern History of the Post-Modern Dinosaur: Phases and Causes in Post-Darwinian Dinosaur Art. Article. Jan 2006. Earth Sci Hist. Warren D. Allmon. Our images of dinosaurs have changed greatly and repeatedly since the group was first recognized in 1842. Although these changes have frequently been noted, their causes have not been adequately investigated. The advent of the modern synthetic view of evolution in the 1940s had little effect on dinosaur science, and it was not until the late 1960s that dinosaurs would be viewed as advanced in many respects, harking back to ideas first put forward just after Darwin. View. Show abstract. If like me, you went through a dinosaur phase during your childhood, one of the first genres of art you probably developed an appreciation for is Paleoart—the depiction prehistoric life. I loved browsing though my collection of Dinosaurs! magazine, admiring the pages of colourful hand-illustrated artist’s impressions of oversized lizards. Today’s inspiration showcase features 60 fearsome examples of modern Paleoart, including ultra-realistic 3D renders and digitally painted concept art. It’s interesting to compare the difference in art style pre-and-post Jurassic Park (1993), which is now being built upon with a new wave of artwork that depict dinosaurs with the more recent discoveries of feathers and bright markings. Dinosaurs In The Wild by Damir G. Martin. Australian Dinosaurs: Australovenator Wintonensis And Two Modern-Day Emus, Dromaius Novaehollandiae. The Australovenator Figure Is Adapted From A Skeletal Drawing By Ashley
Close examinations of bone slices thinner than sheets of printer paper reveal, in detail, the length and timing of dinosaurs’ growth spurts. And with the same models used to forecast climate change, paleontologists can virtually sling an asteroid at Earth as it was 66 million years ago, to watch dinosaur habitats shrink in the resulting apocalyptic winter. Few technologies have so profoundly altered our view of dinosaurs as medical CT scanning, which is now a standard in the pale The Pre-Modern History of the Post-Modern Dinosaur: Phases and Causes in Post-Darwinian Dinosaur Art. Save to Library, by Warren Allmon. ABSTRACT Progress in measurement of the force of gravity and its contribution to the understanding of geology, and to exploration for oil and mineral deposits, from the eighteenth to the early twentieth century is reviewed. Initially, more. ABSTRACT Progress in measurement of the force of gravity and its contribution to the understanding of geology, and to exploration for oil and mineral deposits, from the eighteenth to the early twentieth century is reviewed. Initially, work focused on determination of the mean density of the Earth.