

Adult Coloring Book: Mandala

The Enola Holmes Mysteries

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The Enola Holmes Mysteries is a young adult fiction series of detective novels by American author Nancy Springer, starring Enola Holmes as the 14-year-old sister of an already famous Sherlock Holmes, twenty years her senior. There are nine books in the series, and one short story all written from 2006–2023. This pastiche series borrows characters and settings from the established canon of Sherlock Holmes, but the Enola character is Springer's creation and specific to this series.

The first book, *The Case of the Missing Marquess*, and the fifth, *The Case of the Cryptic Crinoline*, were nominated for the Edgar Award for Best Juvenile Mystery in 2007 and 2010, respectively.

In 2020, the literary series was adapted into a film with Millie Bobby Brown in the title role and Henry Cavill playing Sherlock Holmes, and the duo reprised their roles for two sequels, a film released in 2022 and an upcoming film shot in 2025.

There were many differences between the book series and the films, most notably the role of Lord Viscount Tewksbury Marquess of Basilweather. In the books he is two years Enola's junior, and as such is only present in book one, other than a brief reappearance in *Enola Holmes and the Black Barouche*.

Art therapy

mandala they drew. This test is based on the beliefs of Joan Kellogg, who sees a correlation between the images, pattern, and shapes in the mandalas that

Art therapy is a distinct discipline that incorporates creative methods of expression through visual art media. Art therapy, as a creative arts therapy profession, originated in the fields of art and psychotherapy and may vary in definition. Art therapy encourages creative expression through painting, drawing, or modeling. It may work by providing persons with a safe space to express their feelings and allow them to feel more in control over their lives.

There are three main ways that art therapy is employed. The first one is called analytic art therapy. Analytic art therapy is based on the theories that come from analytical psychology, and in more cases, psychoanalysis. Analytic art therapy focuses on the client, the therapist, and the ideas that are transferred between both of them through art. Another way that art therapy is used in art psychotherapy. This approach focuses more on the psychotherapists and their analyses of their clients' artwork verbally. The last way art therapy is looked at is through the lens of art as therapy. Some art therapists practicing art as therapy believe that analyzing the client's artwork verbally is not essential, therefore they stress the creation process of the art instead. In all approaches to art therapy, the art therapist's client utilizes paint, paper and pen, clay, sand, fabric, or other media to understand and express their emotions.

Art therapy can be used to help people improve cognitive and sensory motor function, self-esteem, self-awareness, and emotional resilience. It may also aide in resolving conflicts and reduce distress.

Current art therapy includes a vast number of other approaches, such as person-centered, cognitive, behavioral, Gestalt, narrative, Adlerian, and family. The tenets of art therapy involve humanism, creativity, reconciling emotional conflicts, fostering self-awareness, and personal growth.

Art therapy improves positive psychology by helping people find well-being through different unique pathways that add meaning to one's life to help improve positivity.

Baba Hari Dass

Sri Rama Foundation, (ISBN 0-918100-00-3) The Magic Gem – A Story Coloring Book; 1976, Sri Rama Foundation; (Library of Congress 76–10032) Silence Speaks:

Baba Hari Dass (Devanagari: हरी दास) (26 March 1923 – 25 September 2018) was an Indian yoga master, silent monk, temple builder, and commentator of Indian scriptural traditions of dharma and moksha. He was classically trained in the Ashtanga of Patanjali (also known as R?ja yoga), as well as Kriya yoga, Ayurveda, Samkhya, Sri Vidya, Tantra, Vedanta, and Sanskrit.

Baba Hari Dass took a vow of silence in 1952, which he upheld through his life. Although he did not speak, he was able to communicate in several languages through writing. His literary output included scriptural commentaries to the Yoga Sutras of Patanjali, the Bhagavad Gita, Samkhyakarika, and Vedanta Panchadasi, collections of aphorisms about the meaning and purpose of life, essays, plays, short stories, children's stories, kirtan, mantras, and in-depth instructional yoga materials that formed the basis of a yoga certification-training program.

Upon his arrival in North America in early 1971, Baba Hari Dass and his teachings inspired the creation of several yoga centers and retreat programs in the United States in Santa Cruz County, California, and in Canada at Salt Spring Island and in Toronto. He was an early proponent of Ayurveda, an ancient Indian system of health and healing, and helped introduce the practice to the United States.

In an annual rendition of the Indian epic Ramayana, he taught performing arts, choreography and costume making. Baba Hari Dass devoted himself to helping others, with an emphasis on selfless service (karma yoga); In 1987 he opened Sri Ram Orphanage for homeless children in Haridwar, India. To the local population of Nainital and Almora, Baba Hari Dass was also known as Haridas (lit "servant of Lord Hari"), Haridas Baba, Chota Maharaji (literally "little great king"), or Harda Baba.

School prayer in the United States

changes such as "removing the "namaste" greeting and the coloring-book exercises involving mandalas." In the education scene, it continues to be a topic of

School prayer in the United States, if organized by the school, is largely banned from public elementary, middle, and high schools by a series of Supreme Court decisions since 1962. Students may pray privately, and join religious clubs in after-school hours. Public schools, such as local school districts, are banned from conducting religious observances such as prayer. Private and parochial schools are not covered by these rulings, nor are colleges and universities. Elementary and secondary schools are covered because students are required to attend, and are considered more at risk from official pressure than are older students and adults. The Constitutional basis for this prohibition is the First Amendment to the United States Constitution, which requires that:

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof ...

The first part of the amendment ("Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion") is known as the Establishment Clause of the First Amendment, while the second part ("or prohibiting the free exercise thereof") is known as the Free Exercise Clause.

Although each of these clauses originally applied only to the federal government, the Fourteenth Amendment extended the scope of the entire First Amendment to all levels of government, including the state and local levels, thus compelling states and their public schools to adopt an equally detached approach to religion in

schools.

Since 1962, the Supreme Court has repeatedly ruled that school-mandated prayers in public schools are unconstitutional. United States law does permit religious education of public school students, along with voluntary prayer, during school hours under the principle of released time as "long as the teachers are not state-approved, public money is not involved, and there is no state coercion."

John Schacht

Gallery in Frankfort, Indiana. She conceived the book with Schacht as a collaborative coloring book whose communication viewer/purchasers would complete

John Schacht (February 12, 1938 – August 10, 2009) was a self-trained, American artist based in the Midwest. His art ranges from biomorphic abstract paintings to folk-inspired, semi-representational drawings to ritual-like performances, altars and assemblages. Critics sometimes relate his work to Chicago Imagism due to shared affinities for fantastical and erotic imagery, Pop art-like psychedelia, and folk-art and vernacular sources. Friends and colleagues have stated, however, that Schacht, who exhibited inconsistently during his lifetime, was never part of that circle. Schacht was a pre-Stonewall generation gay man; New Art Examiner critic Michel Segard sees in his work a "palpable" sense of the emotional isolation of the closeted gay culture of the 1970s and 1980s. Schacht's work has received its fullest recognition posthumously, through reviews in The New York Times, New Art Examiner, The Brooklyn Rail and Vulture of exhibitions at The Knockdown Center in Queens, New York (2016) and Iceberg Projects in Chicago (2018).

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