

# Alchimia E Medicina

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**The Chemical Choir** - P. G. Maxwell-Stuart 2012-03-01

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**The Medieval World** - Peter Linehan 2018-02-01

Ranging from Connacht to Constantinople and from Tynemouth to Timbuktu, the forty-four contributors to *The Medieval World* seek to bring the Middle Ages to life, offering definitive appraisals of the distinctive features of the period. This second edition includes six additional chapters, covering the Byzantine empire, illuminated manuscripts, the 'esprit laïque' of the late middle ages, saints and martyrs, the papal chancery and scholastic thought. Chapters are arranged thematically within four parts: 1. Identities, Selves and Others 2. Beliefs, Social Values and Symbolic Order 3. Power and Power Structures 4. Elites, Organisations and Groups *The Medieval World* presents the reader with an authoritative account of original scholarship across the medieval millennium and provides essential reading for all students of the subject.

**Alchimia e medicina a Napoli. Viaggio alle origini delle arti sanitarie tra antichi ospedali, spezierie, curiosità e grandi personaggi** - Antonio E. Piedimonte 2015

**Giovanni Aurelio Augurello (1441-1524) and Renaissance Alchemy**

- Matteo Soranzo 2019-12-09

The first in-depth study of the life and works of Augurello, Italian alchemist, poet and art connoisseur from the time of Giorgione.

*Medicine and the Law in the Middle Ages* - 2014-03-27

The scholarly collection of *Medicine and the Law in the Middle Ages* examines connections between doctors, lawyers, laws, regulations, professionalization, administration, literature, hagiography and health from an international perspective.

*Venice and the Veneto during the Renaissance: the Legacy of Benjamin Kohl* - Knapton, Michael 2014

Benjamin G. Kohl (1938-2010) taught at Vassar College from 1966 till his retirement as Andrew W. Mellon Professor of the Humanities in 2001.

His doctoral research at The Johns Hopkins University was directed by Frederic C. Lane, and his principal historical interests focused on northern Italy during the Renaissance, especially on Padua and Venice. His scholarly production includes the volumes *Padua under the Carrara, 1318-1405* (1998), and *Culture and Politics in Early Renaissance Padua* (2001), and the online database *The Rulers of Venice, 1332-1524* (2009). The database is eloquent testimony of his priority attention to historical sources and to their accessibility, and also of his enthusiasm for collaboration and sharing among scholars.

**The Philosophy and Science of Roger Bacon** - Nicola Polloni 2021-04-21

*The Philosophy and Science of Roger Bacon* offers new insights and research perspectives on one of the most intriguing characters of the Middle Ages, Roger Bacon. At the intersections between science and philosophy, the volume analyses central aspects of Bacon's reflections on how nature and society can be perfected. The volume dives into the intertwining of Bacon's philosophical stances on nature, substantial change, and hylomorphism with his scientific discussion of music, alchemy, and medicine. *The Philosophy and Science of Roger Bacon* also investigates Bacon's projects of education reform and his epistemological and theological ground maintaining that humans and God are bound by wisdom, and therefore science. Finally, the volume examines how Bacon's doctrines are related to a wider historical context, particularly in consideration of Peter John Olivi, John Pecham, Peter of Ireland, and Robert Grosseteste. *The Philosophy and Science of Roger Bacon* is a crucial tool for scholars and students working in the history of philosophy and science and also for a broader audience interested in Roger Bacon and his long-lasting contribution to the history of ideas.

[The Secrets of Alchemy](#) - Lawrence Principe 2013

An accessible history of alchemy by a leading world authority explores its

development and relationship with myriad disciplines and pursuits, tracing its heyday in early modern Europe while profiling some of history's most colorful alchemists and describing the author's recreation of famous alchemy recipes.

**Knowledge, Discipline and Power in the Middle Ages** - Joseph Canning 2011-05-23

This collection of essays is based on a conference in honour of David Luscombe held at the University of Sheffield in September 2006 under the title "Knowledge, Discipline and Power in the Middle Ages."

**Gendered Touch** - 2022-06-13

The history of science, the history of women, and gender history - *Gendered Touch* offers new perspectives on the intersections between the textual and the embodied nature of scientific knowledge in early modern Europe.

*Defining Nature's Limits* - Neil Tarrant 2022-10-21

A look at the history of censorship, science, and magic from the Middle Ages to the post-Reformation era. Neil Tarrant challenges conventional thinking by looking at the longer history of censorship, considering a five-hundred-year continuity of goals and methods stretching from the late eleventh century to well into the sixteenth. Unlike earlier studies, *Defining Nature's Limits* engages the history of both learned and popular magic. Tarrant explains how the church developed a program that sought to codify what was proper belief through confession, inquisition, and punishment and prosecuted what they considered superstition or heresy that stretched beyond the boundaries of religion. These efforts were continued by the Roman Inquisition, established in 1542. Although it was designed primarily to combat Protestantism, from the outset the new institution investigated both practitioners of "illicit" magic and inquiries into natural philosophy, delegitimizing certain practices and thus shaping the development of early modern science. Describing the dynamics of censorship that continued well into the post-Reformation era, *Defining Nature's Limits* is revisionist history that will interest scholars of the history science, the history of magic, and the history of the church alike.

**Routledge Revivals: Medieval Science, Technology and Medicine (2006)** - Thomas F. Glick 2017-07-05

First published in 2005, this encyclopedia demonstrates that the millennium from the fall of the Roman Empire to the Renaissance was a period of great intellectual and practical achievement and innovation. In Europe, the Islamic world, South and East Asia, and the Americas, individuals built on earlier achievements, introduced sometimes radical refinements and laid the foundations for modern development. *Medieval Science, Technology, and Medicine* details the whole scope of scientific knowledge in the medieval period in more than 300 A to Z entries. This comprehensive resource discusses the research, application of knowledge, cultural and technology exchanges, experimentation, and achievements in the many disciplines related to science and technology. It also looks at the relationship between medieval science and the traditions it supplanted. Written by a select group of international scholars, this reference work will be of great use to scholars, students, and general readers researching topics in many fields, including medieval studies, world history, history of science, history of technology, history of medicine, and cultural studies.

**The Prince's Body** - Valeria Finucci 2015-02-10

Using four notorious moments in the life of Duke Vincenzo Gonzaga of Mantua, Valeria Finucci explores changing early modern concepts of sexuality, reproduction, beauty, and aging. She deftly marries salacious tales with historical analysis to tell a broader story of Italian Renaissance cultural adjustments and obsessions.

**Healers in the Making: Students, Physicians, and Medical Education in Medieval Bologna (1250-1550)** - Kira Robison 2020-12-15

In *Healers in the Making*, Kira Robison investigates medical instruction

at the University of Bologna using the lens of practical medicine, examining both the formation of medical authority and innovations in practical medical pedagogy during the late medieval period.

**The Lost Elements** - Marco Fontani 2015

In the mid-nineteenth century, chemists came to the conclusion that elements should be organized by their atomic weights. However, the atomic weights of various elements were calculated erroneously, and chemists also observed some anomalies in the properties of other elements. Over time, it became clear that the periodic table as currently comprised contained gaps, missing elements that had yet to be discovered. A rush to discover these missing pieces followed, and a seemingly endless amount of elemental discoveries were proclaimed and brought into laboratories. It wasn't until the discovery of the atomic number in 1913 that chemists were able to begin making sense of what did and what did not belong on the periodic table, but even then, the discovery of radioactivity convoluted the definition of an element further. Throughout its formation, the periodic table has seen false entries, good-faith errors, retractions, and dead ends; in fact, there have been more elemental "discoveries" that have proven false than there are current elements on the table. *The Lost Elements: The Shadow Side of Discovery* collects the most notable of these instances, stretching from the nineteenth century to the present. The book tells the story of how scientists have come to understand elements, by discussing the failed theories and false discoveries that shaped the path of scientific progress. Chapters range from early chemists' stubborn refusal to disregard alchemy as legitimate practice, to the effects of the atomic number on discovery, to the switch in influence from chemists to physicists, as elements began to be artificially created in the twentieth century. Along the way, Fontani, Costa, and Orna introduce us to the key figures in the development of the periodic table as we know it. And we learn, in the end, that this development was shaped by errors and gaffs as much as by correct assumptions and scientific conclusions.

**Historia** - Gianna Pomata 2005

Essays examine how the genre of historia reflects connections between the study of nature and the study of culture in early modern scholarly pursuits. The early modern genre of historia connected the study of nature and the study of culture from the early Renaissance to the eighteenth century. The ubiquity of historia as a descriptive method across a variety of disciplines--including natural history, medicine, antiquarianism, and philology--indicates how closely intertwined these scholarly pursuits were in the early modern period. The essays collected in this volume demonstrate that historia can be considered a key epistemic tool of early modern intellectual practices. Focusing on the actual use of historia across disciplines, the essays highlight a distinctive feature of early modern descriptive sciences: the coupling of observational skills with philological learning, empiricism with erudition. Thus the essays bring to light previously unexamined links between the culture of humanism and the scientific revolution. The contributors, from a range of disciplines that echoes the broad scope of early modern historia, examine such topics as the development of a new interest in historical method from the Renaissance *artes historicae* to the eighteenth-century tension between "history" and "system"; shifts in Aristotelian thought paving the way for reevaluation of historia as descriptive knowledge; the rise of the new discipline of natural history; the uses of historia in anatomical and medical investigation and the writing of history by physicians; parallels between the practices of collecting and presenting information in both natural history and antiquarianism; and significant examples of the ease with which early seventeenth-century antiquarian scholars moved from studies of nature to studies of culture.

*The Rise of Alchemy in Fourteenth-Century England* - Jonathan Hughes 2012-03-08

Alchemists did more than try to transmute base metals into gold: they studied planetary influences on metals and people, refined plants and minerals in the search for medicines and advocated the regeneration of matter and spirit. This book illustrates how this new branch of thought became increasingly popular as the practical and theoretical knowledge of alchemists spread throughout England. Adopted by those in court and the circles of nobility for their own physical and spiritual needs, it was adapted for the diagnosis and therapeutic treatment of the illnesses of the body politic and its head, the king. This is the first work to synthesize all aspects of alchemy and show its contribution to intellectual, social and political life in the fourteenth century. Hughes explores a rich body of manuscripts to reveal the daily routines of the alchemist and his imaginative mindscape, and considers the contribution of alchemy to the

vernacular culture and political debate, leading to a reassessment of the intellectual life of the middle ages.

**The Poison Trials** - Alisha Rankin 2021-01-22

In 1524, Pope Clement VII gave two condemned criminals to his physician to test a promising new antidote. After each convict ate a marzipan cake poisoned with deadly aconite, one of them received the antidote, and lived—the other died in agony. In sixteenth-century Europe, this and more than a dozen other accounts of poison trials were committed to writing. Alisha Rankin tells their little-known story. At a time when poison was widely feared, the urgent need for effective cures provoked intense excitement about new drugs. As doctors created, performed, and evaluated poison trials, they devoted careful attention to method, wrote detailed experimental reports, and engaged with the problem of using human subjects for fatal tests. In reconstructing this history, Rankin reveals how the antidote trials generated extensive engagement with "experimental thinking" long before the great experimental boom of the seventeenth century and investigates how competition with lower-class healers spurred on this trend. *The Poison Trials* sheds welcome and timely light on the intertwined nature of medical innovations, professional rivalries, and political power.

**Homo animal nobilissimum** - Theodor W. Köhler 2007-10-31

This study deals with the philosophical approaches of thirteenth-century thinkers to concrete manifestations of 'quantum ad naturalia' in human lives and to the practical outlines and peculiarities of humanity in their commentaries on Aristotle's works on natural philosophy.

*An Alchemical Quest for Universal Knowledge* - Georgiana D. Hedesan 2016-04-20

History of science credits the Flemish physician, alchemist and philosopher Jan Baptist Van Helmont (1579-1644) for his contributions to the development of chemistry and medicine. Yet, as this book makes clear, focussing on Van Helmont's impact on modern science does not do justice to the complexity of his thought or to his influence on successive generations of intellectuals like Robert Boyle or Gottfried Leibniz. Revealing Van Helmont as an original thinker who sought to produce a post-Scholastic synthesis of religion and natural philosophy, Georgiana Hedesan reconstructs his ambitious quest for universal knowledge as it emerges from the text of the *Ortus medicinae* (1648). Published after Van Helmont's death by his son, the work can best be understood as a compilation of finished and unfinished treatises, the historical product of a life unsettled by religious persecution and personal misfortune. The present book provides a coherent account of Van Helmont's philosophy by analysing its main tenets. Divided into two parts, the study opens with a background to Van Helmont's concept of an alchemical Christian philosophy, demonstrating that his outlook was deeply grounded in the tradition of medical alchemy as reformed by Theophrastus von Hohenheim, called Paracelsus (1493-1541). It then reconstitutes Van Helmont's biography, while giving a historical dimension to his intellectual output. The second part reconstructs Van Helmont's Christian philosophy, investigating his views on God, nature and man, as well as his applied philosophy. Hedesan also provides an account of the development of Van Helmont's thought throughout his life. The conclusion sums up Van Helmont's intellectual achievement and highlights avenues of future research.

**Gaspare Tagliacozzi and Early Modern Surgery** - Paolo Savoia 2019-12-12

This book uses the work of Bolognese physician and anatomist Gaspare Tagliacozzi to explore the social and cultural history of early modern surgery. It discusses how Italian and European surgeons' attitudes to health and beauty – and how patients' gender – shaped views on the public appearance of the human body. In 1597, Gaspare Tagliacozzi published a two-volume book on reconstructive surgery of the mutilated parts of the face. Studying Tagliacozzi's surgery in context corrects widespread views about the birth of plastic surgery. Through a combination of cultural history, microhistory, historical epistemology, and gender history, this book describes the practice and practitioners considered to be at the periphery of the "Scientific Revolution." Historical themes covered include the writing of individual cases, hegemonic and subaltern forms of masculinity, concepts of the natural and the artificial, emotional communities and moral economies of pain, and the historical anthropology of the culture of beauty and the face and its disfigurements. The book is essential reading for upper-level students, postgraduates, and scholars working on the history of medicine and surgery, the history of the body, and gender and cultural history. It will also appeal to those interested in the history of beauty, urban studies and the Renaissance period more generally.

**Santé et société à Montpellier à la fin du Moyen Âge** - Geneviève Dumas 2014-11-27

This book examines the social, institutional and cultural setting of medical practices in the medieval town of Montpellier which boasted a famous school of medicine and a large community of barber-surgeons and apothecaries. Their collective fate is studied here.

*Medieval Science, Technology, and Medicine* - Thomas F. Glick 2014-01-27

*Medieval Science, Technology, and Medicine* details the whole scope of scientific knowledge in the medieval period in more than 300 A to Z entries. This resource discusses the research, application of knowledge, cultural and technology exchanges, experimentation, and achievements in the many disciplines related to science and technology. Coverage includes inventions, discoveries, concepts, places and fields of study, regions, and significant contributors to various fields of science. There are also entries on South-Central and East Asian science. This reference work provides an examination of medieval scientific tradition as well as an appreciation for the relationship between medieval science and the traditions it supplanted and those that replaced it. For a full list of entries, contributors, and more, visit the Routledge Encyclopedias of the Middle Ages website.

*Astrology, Magic, and Alchemy in Art* - Matilde Battistini 2007

From antiquity to the Enlightenment, astrology, magic, and alchemy were considered important tools to unravel the mysteries of nature and human destiny. In this latest volume in the popular Guide to Imagery series, Battistini presents a careful analysis of occult iconography in many of the great masterpieces of Western art, calling out key features in the illustrations for discussion and interpretation.

*Christian-Muslim Relations. A Bibliographical History. Volume 4 (1200-1350)* - David Thomas 2012-08-03

*Christian-Muslim Relations, a Bibliographical History 4 (CMR 4)* is a history of all the known works on Christian-Muslim relations in the period 1200-1350. It comprises introductory essays and detailed entries containing descriptions, assessments and comprehensive bibliographical details of individual works.

**The Sword and the Crucible. Count Boldizsár Batthyány and Natural Philosophy in Sixteenth-Century Hungary** - Dóra Bobory 2009-05-05

In the sixteenth century a new type of practitioner emerges in Europe: the aristocrat who not only supports creative activities, but is personally involved in the projects he finances. The courts of noblemen and other wealthy individuals are transformed into new sites of knowledge production where medicinal waters are distilled, exotic plants cultivated, and alchemical experiments pursued. This new fascination with nature, and the wish to explore and exploit its explicit and hidden mechanisms, was an intellectual trend that spread all over Europe, reaching even the easternmost parts of the Habsburg Monarchy. The Hungarian Count Boldizsár Batthyány (c.1542-1590), a powerful aristocrat and formidable warrior, was also a passionate devotee of natural philosophy. His Western Hungarian court was the focal point of an intellectual network which comprised scholars—such as the renowned botanist Carolus Clusius—physicians, book dealers, and fellow aristocrats from Central Europe and used his connections to exchange objects and information. Batthyány's biography, his extensive correspondence and up-to-date book collection on natural philosophy—especially alchemy, Paracelsian medicine, and botany—reveals that wealth, mobility and intellectual curiosity allowed him to share the enthusiasms of his Western European counterparts, and make the Muses speak even among arms.

**The Occult World** - Christopher Partridge 2014-12-05

This volume presents students and scholars with a comprehensive overview of the fascinating world of the occult. It explores the history of Western occultism, from ancient and medieval sources via the Renaissance, right up to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and contemporary occultism. Written by a distinguished team of contributors, the essays consider key figures, beliefs and practices as well as popular culture.

Roger Bacon and the Defence of Christendom - Amanda Power 2013

A revisionist study of Roger Bacon, examining his writings in the context of his commitment to the medieval Church.

**Chymia** - Miguel López-Pérez 2010-10-12

In September 2008, an international conference on the history of alchemy was held at El Escorial, close to the ancient location of the distilling houses operating under royal patronage during the second half of the 16th century. The present book consists of a selection of the papers presented then, shedding light on little-studied medieval and

early modern texts, important alchemical doctrines such as medieval corpuscularianism, early modern spiritus mundi or the function of salt within chymical principles, and discussing such prominent figures as Paracelsus, Isaac Hollandus, Michael Sendivogius, Fontenelle or G. E. Stahl. Last but not least, the book offers new insights on the most recent history of Spanish alchemy.

*Actes de la I Trobada Internacional d'Estudis sobre Arnau de Vilanova* - 1995

Alchimia e medicina nel Medioevo - Chiara Crisciani 2003

Questa raccolta di saggi offre al lettore le più recenti considerazioni sui rapporti tra alchimia e medicina nel medioevo, presentate dai maggiori specialisti sull'argomento in campo internazionale. Questi rapporti - multiformi e vari - vengono indagati, in saggi molto documentati e anch'essi di vario orientamento, per cercare di analizzare la vasta gamma di relazioni tra i due saperi più operativi della cultura medievale. Gli intrecci tra alchimia e medicina vengono visti così sotto il profilo farmacologico; sia da una prospettiva epistemologica; sia nel confronto delle rispettive dottrine. Anche se su molti aspetti la ricerca resta ancora aperta, si conferma che, anche prima della 'svolta' paracelsiana, alchimia e medicina si collegano per molti aspetti, specie da quando l'alchimia dell'elixir, dal secolo XIV, propone un farmaco capace di trasformare i metalli ma anche di curare il corpo dell'uomo. Comune appare, ad esempio, la ricerca di un farmaco universale; lo studio e l'uso di acque medicinali e delle tecniche di distillazione; la valorizzazione dell'esperienza e dell'apparato sensorio. Soprattutto, alchimia e medicina condividono il riferimento ad una base di filosofia naturale (in cui spiccano i concetti di elemento, di misto, di umido radicale, di digestione) che ciascuna disciplina declina poi secondo le sue proprie coordinate specialistiche. È proprio da questo terreno e da questi obiettivi comuni - più palesi dal secolo XIV - che anche gli sviluppi dell'alchimia e della medicina nella prima età moderna risultano meglio comprensibili.

**Prophecy, Alchemy, and the End of Time** - Leah DeVun 2013-12-01

In the middle of the fourteenth century, the Franciscan friar John of Rupescissa sent a dramatic warning to his followers: the end times were coming; the apocalypse was near. Rupescissa's teachings were unique in his era. He claimed that knowledge of the natural world, and alchemy in particular, could act as a defense against the calamity of the last days. He treated alchemy as medicine (his work was the conceptual forerunner of pharmacology), and reflected emerging technologies and views that sought to combat famine, plague, religious persecution, and war. In order to understand scientific knowledge as it is today, Leah DeVun asks that we revisit the Black Death, the Hundred Years' War, and the Avignon Papacy through Rupescissa's eyes. The advances he pioneered, along with the exciting strides made by his contemporaries, shed critical light on future developments in medicine, pharmacology, and chemistry.

The Experimental Fire - Jennifer M. Rampling 2020-12-08

In medieval and early modern Europe, the practice of alchemy promised extraordinary physical transformations. Who would not be amazed to see base metals turned into silver and gold, hard iron into soft water, and deadly poison into elixirs that could heal the human body? To defend such claims, alchemists turned to the past, scouring ancient books for evidence of a lost alchemical heritage and seeking to translate their secret language and obscure imagery into replicable, practical effects. Tracing the development of alchemy in England over four hundred years, from the beginning of the fourteenth century to the end of the seventeenth, Jennifer M. Rampling illuminates the role of alchemical reading and experimental practice in the broader context of national and scientific history. Using new manuscript sources, she shows how practitioners like George Ripley, John Dee, and Edward Kelley, as well as many previously unknown alchemists, devised new practical approaches to alchemy while seeking the support of English monarchs. By reconstructing their alchemical ideas, practices, and disputes, Rampling reveals how English alchemy was continually reinvented over the space of four centuries, resulting in changes to the science itself. In so doing, *The Experimental Fire* bridges the intellectual history of chemistry and the wider worlds of early modern patronage, medicine, and science.

Alchimia e spagiria - Patrick Rivière 2000

**The Decameron Eighth Day in Perspective** - William Robins 2020-07-09

Divided into ten days of ten novellas each, Boccaccio's Decameron is one of the literary gems of the fourteenth century. The Decameron Eighth Day in Perspective is an interpretive guide to the stories of the text's Day

Eight - a day dedicated to tales of tricks and practical jokes. By drawing on literary precursors such as fabliaux, epic, philosophy, exempla, Dante's Commedia, and scripture, and by meditating on the dynamics of civic engagement in fourteenth-century Florence, Boccaccio develops in these stories of jests a self-consciously literary representation of the Florentine social imaginary. The essays in this volume, all written by prominent scholars, survey previous scholarship and open up new cultural and historical perspectives on Boccaccio's sophisticated art of storytelling. They analyze both the literary sources that Boccaccio's comic narratives transform, as well as the political, legal, and ethical contexts with which they engage. Each contributor tackles a single tale, yet their essays also register major themes and concerns that recur throughout Day Eight, allowing for close connections among the essays.

**Imagining Contagion in Early Modern Europe** - Claire L. Carlin  
2005-10-14

The ideological underpinnings of early modern theories of contagion are dissected in this volume by an integrated team of literary scholars, cultural historians, historians of medicine and art historians. Even today, the spread of disease inspires moralizing discourse and the ostracism of groups thought responsible for contagion; the fear of illness and the desire to make sense of it are demonstrated in the current preoccupation with HIV, SARS, 'mad cow' disease, West Nile virus and avian flu, to cite but a few contemporary examples. *Imagining Contagion in Early Modern Europe* explores the nature of understanding when humanity is faced with threats to its well-being, if not to its very survival.

**Medicine and Healing in the Ancient Mediterranean** - D.

Michaelides 2014-05-30

There are many recoverable aspects and indications concerning medicine and healing in the ancient past from the archaeological evidence of skeletal remains, grave-goods comprising medical and/or surgical equipment and visual representations in tombs and other monuments thorough to epigraphic and literary sources. The 42 papers presented here cover many aspects medicine in the Mediterranean world during Antiquity and early Byzantine times, bringing together both internationally established specialists on the history of medicine and researchers in the early stages of their career. The contributions are grouped under a series of headings: medicine and archaeology; media (online access to electronic corpus); the Aegean; medical authors/schools of medicine; surgery; medicaments and cures; skeletal remains; new research in Cyprus; Asklepios and incubation; and Byzantine, Arab and medieval sources. These subject areas are addressed through a combination of wide ranging archaeological and osteological data and the examination and interpretation of philosophical, literary and historiographical texts to provide a comprehensive suite of studies into early practices in this fundamental field of human experience.

**Franciscans and the Elixir of Life** - Zachary A. Matus 2017-05-19

*Franciscans and the Elixir of Life* makes new connections between alchemy, ritual life, apocalypticism, and the particular commitment of the Franciscan Order to the natural world.

**Bibliography of the History of Medicine** - 1984

*Alchimia e medicina* - Alexander von Bernus 1987