

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910459069003321
Autore	Starkey George <1627-1665.>
Titolo	Alchemical laboratory notebooks and correspondence [[electronic resource] /] / George Starkey ; edited by William R. Newman and Lawrence M. Principe
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Chicago, : University of Chicago Press, 2004
ISBN	0-226-57710-4
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (391 p.)
Altri autori (Persone)	NewmanWilliam Royall PrincipeLawrence
Disciplina	540.112092 540/.1/12092
Soggetti	Alchemists - United States Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- Introduction -- Editorial Practices -- Abbreviations -- Brief Chronology of Starkey's Life -- 1. Letter to John Winthrop Jr., 2 August 1648 -- 2. Laboratory Notebook Fragment; before Spring 1651 -- 3. Letter to Robert Boyle, Containing "The Key"; ca. April /May 1651 -- 4. Letter to Johann Moriaen, 30 May 1651 -- 5. Laboratory Notebook Fragment, December 1651 -- 6. Letters to Robert Boyle, January-February 1652 -- 7. Laboratory Notebook Fragment; February-March 1652 -- 8. Letter to Samuel Hartlib, Undated (ca. 1652-55) -- 9. Letter to Frederick Clodius, Undated (ca. 1653-54) -- 10. Laboratory Notebook, early 1650's, ca. July-August 1653, and January-March 1656 -- 10a. "A Perfect Day Booke," 11-14 December 1655 -- 11. Laboratory Notebook, before mid-1653-March 1656 -- 12. Laboratory Notebook, ca. November 1654 -August 1656 -- 13. Prefaces to the Epistle to King Edward Unfolded, 1657 -- 14. Laboratory Notebook Fragment, ca. late 1657-58 -- 15. Autobiographical and Laboratory Notes, September 1658 to 1660 -- 16. Letters to Philip Frith, January-May 1663 -- Chymical Symbols -- Glossary -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	George Starkey-chymistry tutor to Robert Boyle, author of immensely

popular alchemical treatises, and probably early America's most important scientist-reveals in these pages the daily laboratory experimentation of a seventeenth-century alchemist. The editors present in this volume transcriptions of Starkey's texts, their translations, and valuable commentary for the modern reader. Dispelling the myth that alchemy was an irrational enterprise, this remarkable collection of laboratory notebooks and correspondence reveals the otherwise hidden methodologies of one of the seventeenth century's most influential alchemists.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910220044503321
Titolo	Understanding the Role of Time-Dimension in the Brain Information Processing
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Frontiers Media SA, 2017
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (135 p.)
Collana	Frontiers Research Topics
Disciplina	612.8/2
Soggetti	Psychology
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Sommario/riassunto	Optimized interaction of the brain with environment requires the four-dimensional representation of space-time in the neuronal circuits. Information processing is an important part of this interaction, which is critically dependent on time-dimension. Information processing has played an important role in the evolution of mammals, and has reached a level of critical importance in the lives of primates, particularly the humans. The entanglement of time-dimension with information processing in the brain is not clearly understood at present. Time-dimension in physical world - the environment of an organism - can be represented by the interval of a pendulum swing (the cover page depicts temporal unit with the help of a swinging pendulum). Temporal units in neural processes are represented by regular activities of

pacemaker neurons, tonic regular activities of proprioceptors and periodic fluctuations in the excitability of neurons underlying brain oscillations. Moreover, temporal units may be representationally associated with time-bins containing bits of information (see the Editorial), which may be studied to understand the entanglement of time-dimension with neural information processing. The optimized interaction of the brain with environment requires the calibration of neural temporal units. Neural temporal units are calibrated as a result of feedback processes occurring during the interaction of an organism with environment. Understanding the role of time-dimension in the brain information processing requires a multidisciplinary approach, which would include psychophysics, single cell studies and brain recordings. Although this Special Issue has helped us move forward on some fronts, including theoretical understanding of calibration of time-information in neural circuits, and the role of brain oscillations in timing functions and integration of asynchronous sensory information, further advancements are needed by developing correct computational tools to resolve the relationship between dynamic, hierarchical neural oscillatory structures that form during the brain's interaction with environment.
