

1. Record Nr.	UNISA996385425503316
Autore	Lucas Richard <1648-1715.>
Titolo	Devotion & charity [[electronic resource] ] : in a discourse before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Honourable the Court of Aldermen, with the governours of the hospitals of the city of London, on Wednesday in Easter week, at St. Bridget's Church, being the 30th of March, 1692 // by Richard Lucas .
Pubbl/distr/stampa	London, : Printed for Samuel Smith ..., 1692
Descrizione fisica	[5], 26 p
Soggetti	Devotion Charity Sermons, English - 17th century
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Reproduction of original in Huntington Library.
Sommario/riassunto	eebo-0113

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910812642503321
Autore	Schmidgen Henning
Titolo	The Helmholtz curves : tracing lost time // Henning Schmidgen ; translated by Nils F. Schott
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York : , : Fordham University Press, , 2014 ©2014
ISBN	0-8232-6195-6 0-8232-6646-X 0-8232-6197-2 0-8232-6198-0
Edizione	[First edition.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (247 p.)
Collana	Forms of Living
Disciplina	612.8
Soggetti	Neurobiology - History Neurobiology - Philosophy
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 -- Illustrations -- Preface -- Introduction -- 1. Curves Regained -- 2. Semiotic Things -- 3. A Research Machine -- 4. Networks of Time, Networks of Knowledge -- 5. Time to Publish -- 6. Messages from the Big Toe -- 7. The Return of the Line -- Conclusion -- Chronology -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	This book reconstructs the emergence of the phenomenon of “lost time” by engaging with two of the most significant time experts of the nineteenth century: the German physiologist Hermann von Helmholtz and the French writer Marcel Proust. Its starting point is the archival discovery of curve images that Helmholtz produced in the context of pathbreaking experiments on the temporality of the nervous system in 1851. With a “frog drawing machine,” Helmholtz established the temporal gap between stimulus and response that has remained a core issue in debates between neuroscientists and philosophers. When naming the recorded phenomena, Helmholtz introduced the term temps perdu, or lost time. Proust had excellent contacts with the biomedical world of late-nineteenth-century Paris, and he was familiar with this term and physiological tracing technologies behind it.

Drawing on the machine philosophy of Deleuze, Schmidgen highlights the resemblance between the machinic assemblages and rhizomatic networks within which Helmholtz and Proust pursued their respective projects.

---