

Chapter 1 : The Making of a Medieval Book (Getty Exhibitions)

Found this at our local library while studying Medieval history with the kids. The book is divided by chapters pertaining to various aspects of life in those times.

Baruch detail The Making of a Medieval Book explores the materials and techniques used to create the lavishly illuminated manuscripts produced in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. The images in these handwritten texts are called illuminations because of the radiant glow created by the gold, silver, and other colors. The exhibition examines the four stages involved in the making of a medieval book: The exhibition complements Illuminating the Renaissance: Parchment Making modern Find out more about parchment making in this video. Parchment Making Most medieval manuscripts were written on specially treated animal skins, called parchment or vellum paper did not become common in Europe until around The pelts were first soaked in a lime solution to loosen the fur, which was then removed. While wet on a stretcher, the skin was scraped using a knife with a curved blade. As the skin dried, the parchment maker adjusted the tension so that the skin remained taut. This cycle of scraping and stretching was repeated over several days until the desired thinness had been achieved. Here, the skin of a stillborn goat, prized for its smoothness, is stretched on a modern frame to illustrate the parchment making process. The Adoration of the Magi Find out more about the art of writing in illuminated manuscripts in this video. Writing After the surface had been prepared, the parchment was ruled, usually with leadpoint or colored ink. In this prayer book, you can see the ruling in red ink. Ruling lines helped the scribe to write evenly and were part of the design of the page. The scribe wrote with a quill pen made from the feather of a goose or swan. The end of the feather was cut to form the writing nib. A slit cut into the middle of the nib allowed the ink to flow smoothly to the tip of the pen. The appearance of the script—whether rounded or angular, dense or open—was partly dependent upon the shape and the angle of the nib. An Angel before Micah Find out more about the methods illuminators used in this video. Illumination Illumination, from the Latin illuminare, "to light up or illuminate," describes the glow created by the colors, especially gold and silver, used to embellish manuscripts. In making an illumination, the artist first made an outline drawing with leadpoint or quill and ink. Next, he or she painted the areas to receive gold leaf with a sticky substance such as bole a refined red clay or gum ammoniac sap. The gold leaf was then laid down and burnished, or rubbed, to create a shiny surface, which sparkles as the pages are turned. Finally, the illuminator applied paints that were made from a wide variety of coloring agents: These pigments were usually mixed with egg white to form a kind of paint called tempera. The deep blue of this illumination was probably made from crushed stone, while the background is a solid mass of shining gold leaf. Binding Find out more about the binding of manuscripts in this video. Binding Once the writing and illuminating had been completed, the parchment sheets were folded and nested into groups called gatherings. The gatherings were ordered in their proper sequence and sewn together onto cords or leather thongs that served as supports. Once the sewing was finished, the ends of the supports were laced through channels carved into the wooden boards that formed the front and back covers of the book. The binding was usually then covered in leather or a decorative fabric. The dyed parchment pieces inset into the central medallion were once brightly colored yellow, green, and blue, creating a stained-glass-window effect on the covers of the manuscript.

Chapter 2 : The first book of medieval man. (Book,) [blog.quintoapp.com]

The First Book of Medieval Man has 3 ratings and 0 reviews. An account of the everyday life in medieval England including a description of the feudal sys.

Lord of the Rings Medieval Murder Mysteries Murder mysteries set in the historical past are very popular today. Here are short book summaries and reviews of some of the best of the medieval murder mysteries set in the British Isles or featuring British characters from that historical time period. Whether you enjoy easy reading who-done-its, thoughtful literary mysteries, or an emphasis on accurate historical detail, there are sure to be murder mysteries here to please. She and her husband, Brother Eadulf, investigate the circumstances of the murder and search for the little boy. The first in the series is Absolution by Murder: A Sister Fidelma Mystery. Owen Archer has little taste for feuds between powerful men now that his wife, Lucie, has lost the child she carried and seems to lose her will to live as well. Yet Owen cannot ignore the recent arrival of William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester. For one thing, the bishop believes someone is trying to kill him, and Owen is given the job of keeping him safe. Wykeham has good reason to worry. Detailed and historically meticulous look at "middle class" life in medieval Scottish towns. The book is a cliff-hanger, and you will have to wait for the next installment for resolution. But the Queen has already begun to meet the ransom demands, and it is only a matter of time before the Austrians turn over their royal prisoner. And then one of the ransom payments vanishes in the fastnesses of Wales, itself wracked by rebellion and intrigue. Into this maelstrom, Eleanor sends her trusted man, Justin de Quincy-and murder soon follows. The second book in the series is Cruel as the Grave. Magdalene knew there was trouble brewing in Oxford, with King Stephen bringing together his great council, and her patron, William of Ypres, unexpectedly summoning her. But she never expected to find a murder. But this was a special case. Had Niall killed St. Cyr for claiming to be betrothed to the pretty heiress, Loveday of Otmoor, whom Niall wanted for himself? Or had Niall killed on orders of his master, William of Ypres, for political reasons? Medieval rationalism reaches its epitome with the "Holmes and Watson" of St. Benedict reasoning out the methods and motives that will lead them to the killer. Morality Play by Barry Unsworth Set in a deep winter of 14th century England, a roving troupe of players, augmented by a priest fleeing his past, recreate and perform a recent local murder, in hopes of replenishing their coffers, and thereby expose the murderer. Literary, thoughtful, exquisitely written. Then she watches as her son is murdered and Hugh is struck down, before she too is killed and the house set afire. There are no remains of Hugh, but the fire raged so fiercely that all believe he has perished. But nothing is so simple. The first book in this series is The Last Templar. A Morbid Taste for Bones: There are 20 novels, a book of short stories, and Robin Whiteman has written two companion books - one a compendium and one a medieval herbal. Find the best fantasy book series and fantasy authors with their bibliographies and story summaries, interesting and informative medieval history books and ancient celtic history books and music, Robin Hood, Arthurian and other medieval legends, renaissance and medieval music, fantasy and medieval historical fiction and nonfiction, intriguing gothic and fantasy art calendars, fantasy movie calendars, scenic Ireland, Scotland, and England calendars, historical movies and documentaries, favorite fantasy movies, more.

Chapter 3 : New World Arbalest "Iolo's First Book of Crossbows"

The book is divided by chapters pertaining to various aspects of life in those times, like food, clothing, the Church, the feudal system, guilds, etc. Easy read, yet full of great info. Wish there were more like it for other periods of history.

Syrian texts[edit] During the 10th century, Ibn Wahshiyya compiled writings by the Nabataeans , including also medical information. The Syrian scholar Sergius of Reshaina translated various works by Hippocrates and Galen, of whom parts 6â€™8 of a pharmacological book, and fragments of two other books have been preserved. Syrian physicians also played an important role at the Academy of Gondishapur ; their names were preserved because they worked at the court of the Abbasid caliphs. Arabian physicians trained in Gondishapur may have established contacts with early Islamic medicine. Under Harun al-Rashid , at latest, the first translations were performed of Indian works about medicine and pharmacology. In one chapter on Indian medicine , Ibn al-Nadim mentions the names of three of the translators: Their concepts and ideas about medical ethics are still discussed today, especially in the Islamic parts of our world. Their ideas about the conduct of physicians, and the doctorâ€™patient relationship are discussed as potential role models for physicians of today. Al-Tabari, a pioneer in the field of child development , emphasized strong ties between psychology and medicine, and the need for psychotherapy and counseling in the therapeutic treatment of patients. His encyclopedia also discussed the influence of Sushruta and Chanakya on medicine, [37] including psychotherapy. His works, many of which no longer survive, are cited by later physicians. Taking what was known at the time by the classical Greek writers, Al-Tamimi expanded on their knowledge of the properties of plants and minerals, becoming avant garde in his field. This book was translated by Constantine and was used as a textbook of surgery in schools across Europe. Folio from the "Liber continens" by Al-Razi Right image: Rhazes was one of the most versatile scientists of the Islamic Golden Age. A Persian-born physician, alchemist and philosopher, he is most famous for his medical works, but he also wrote botanical and zoological works, as well as books on physics and mathematics. Many of his books were translated into Latin, and he remained one of the undisputed authorities in European medicine well into the 17th century. In medical theory, al-Razi relied mainly on Galen , but his particular attention to the individual case, stressing that each patient must be treated individually, and his emphasis on hygiene and diet reflect the ideas and concepts of the empirical hippocratic school. The Comprehensive book of medicine, Continens Liber, The Virtuous Life was one of al-Razis largest works, a collection of medical notes that he made throughout his life in the form of extracts from his reading and observations from his own medical experience. Al-Razi cites Greek, Syrian, Indian and earlier Arabic works, and also includes medical cases from his own experience. Each volume deals with specific parts or diseases of the body. He describes the signs of illness and does not omit anything which would be necessary for anyone who wants to learn the art of healing. However, he does not talk about physical topics, about the science of the elements, temperaments and humours, nor does he describe the structure of organs or the [methods of] surgery. His book is without structure and logical consequence, and does not demonstrate the scientific method. The first six sections are dedicated to medical theory, and deal with anatomy, physiology and pathology, materia medica, health issues, dietetics, and cosmetics. The remaining four parts describe surgery, toxicology, and fever. In his book entitled "Kitab al-Mansuri", al-Razi summarizes everything which concerns the art of medicine, and does never neglect any issue which he mentions. However, everything is much abbreviated, according to the goal he has set himself. Under various titles "Liber medicinalis ad Almansorem"; "Almansorius"; "Liber ad Almansorem"; "Liber nonus" it was printed in Venice in , [51] , [52] and This book covers the treatments and cures of diseases and ailments, through dieting. It is thought to have been written for the noble class who were known for their gluttonous behavior and who frequently became ill with stomach diseases. Kitab al-Jadari wa-l-hasba De variolis et morbillis [edit] Until the discovery of Tabit ibn Qurras earlier work, al-Razis treatise on smallpox and measles was considered the earliest monograph on these infectious diseases. His careful description of the initial symptoms and clinical course of the two diseases, as well as the treatments he suggests based on the observation of the symptoms, is considered a masterpiece of Islamic medicine. One of the oldest existing copies of The Canon of Medicine by

Avicenna, c. The Canon of Medicine, printed in Venice Ibn Sina , more commonly known in west as Avicenna was a Persian polymath and physician of the tenth and eleventh centuries. He was known for his scientific works, but especially his writing on medicine. His other works cover subjects including angelology , heart medicines, and treatment of kidney diseases. The first volume is a compendium of medical principles, the second is a reference for individual drugs, the third contains organ-specific diseases, the fourth discusses systemic illnesses as well as a section of preventative health measures, and the fifth contains descriptions of compound medicines. National Library of Medicine. When food enters the stomach, especially when it is plentiful, the stomach dilates and its layers get stretched I then cut open the stomach and let the water out. Abd al-Latif al-Baghdadi , while on a visit to Egypt , encountered many skeletal remains of those who had died from starvation near Cairo. He examined the skeletons and established that the mandible consists of one piece, not two as Galen had taught. I have repeated the observation a great number of times, in over two hundred heads [â€¦] I have been assisted by various different people, who have repeated the same examination, both in my absence and under my eyes. He never published his anatomical observations in a separate book, as had been his intention. Medieval Islamic physicians used natural substances as a source of medicinal drugsâ€”including *Papaver somniferum* Linnaeus, poppy , and *Cannabis sativa* Linnaeus, hemp. Poppy was prescribed by Yuhanna b. Masawayh to relieve pain from attacks of gallbladder stones , for fevers , indigestion , eye, head and tooth aches, pleurisy , and to induce sleep. Surgical procedures were known to physicians during the medieval period because of earlier texts that included descriptions of the procedures. Surgery was uncommonly practiced by physicians and other medical affiliates due to a very low success rate, even though earlier records provided favorable outcomes to certain operations. Techniques[edit] Bloodletting and cauterization were techniques widely used in ancient Islamic society by physicians, as a therapy to treat patients. These two techniques were commonly practiced because of the wide variety of illnesses they treated. Cauterization, a procedure used to burn the skin or flesh of a wound, was performed to prevent infection and stop profuse bleeding. To perform this procedure, physicians heated a metal rod and used it to burn the flesh or skin of a wound. This would cause the blood from the wound to clot and eventually heal the wound. The heat and suction from the glass caused the blood to rise to the surface of the skin to be drained. Both cupping and phlebotomy were considered helpful when a patient was sickly. A common complication of trachoma patients is the vascularization of the tissue that invades the cornea of the eye, which was thought to be the cause of the disease, by ancient Islamic physicians. The technique used to correct this complication was done surgically and known today as peritomy. This procedure was done by "employing an instrument for keeping the eye open during surgery, a number of very small hooks for lifting, and a very thin scalpel for excision. This was done by lifting the growth with small hooks and then cut with a small lancet. Both of these surgical techniques were extremely painful for the patient and intricate for the physician or his assistants to perform. The method for treating cataracts in medieval Islam known in English as couching was known through translations of earlier publishings on the technique. After the procedure was complete, the eye was then washed with salt water and then bandaged with cotton wool soaked in oil of roses and egg whites. After the operation, there was concern that the cataract, once it had been pushed to one side, would reascend, which is why patients were instructed to lie on his or her back for several days following the surgery. Before the development of anesthesia and antisepsis, surgery was limited to fractures, dislocations, traumatic injuries resulting in amputation, and urinary disorders or other common infections. Some of these drugs, especially opium, were known to cause drowsiness, and some modern scholars have argued that these drugs were used to cause a person to lose consciousness before an operation, as a modern-day anesthetic would. However, there is no clear reference to such a use before the 16th century. His ideas on medical ethics were divided into three concepts:

Chapter 4 : Medicine in the medieval Islamic world - Wikipedia

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Chapter 8 : Was King Arthur a real person? - HISTORY

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Chapter 9 : Medieval Murder Mysteries

The book is divided into 5 volumes: The first volume is a compendium of medical principles, the second is a reference for individual drugs, the third contains organ-specific diseases, the fourth discusses systemic illnesses as well as a section of preventative health measures, and the fifth contains descriptions of compound medicines.