

# curious history of the heart

Curious History of the Heart: Unveiling the Mysteries of Humanity's Most Symbolic Organ

**curious history of the heart** takes us on a fascinating journey through time, revealing how this vital organ has captured human imagination, medical understanding, and cultural symbolism for thousands of years. More than just a pump that keeps blood flowing, the heart has been viewed as the seat of emotion, the center of the soul, and even a divine emblem in various civilizations. Exploring the curious history of the heart uncovers an intricate tapestry of scientific discovery, mythological beliefs, and evolving medical knowledge that continues to shape how we perceive this remarkable organ today.

## The Heart in Ancient Civilizations: More Than Just an Organ

Long before modern medicine, ancient cultures recognized the importance of the heart but often attributed to it meanings far beyond biology. The curious history of the heart starts here, in the cradle of human civilization, where the heart was deeply entwined with spirituality and identity.

### Egyptian Beliefs: The Heart as the Soul's Keeper

In ancient Egypt, the heart was considered the seat of intelligence, emotion, and moral character. Unlike the brain, which was discarded during mummification, the heart was carefully preserved because Egyptians believed it was essential for the afterlife. The "Weighing of the Heart" ceremony described in the Book of the Dead illustrates this vividly: a person's heart was weighed against the feather of Ma'at (truth and justice). If the heart was light, the deceased was deemed worthy of paradise; if heavy with sin, the soul faced annihilation.

This spiritual significance highlights how early societies viewed the heart as central not just to physical life but to ethical and spiritual existence—a theme that resonates through centuries.

### Greek and Roman Perspectives: From Emotion to Anatomy

The Greeks and Romans made significant strides in anatomical understanding

while maintaining the heart's symbolic role in emotion and reason. Hippocrates, often called the father of medicine, linked the heart to blood circulation but still associated it with the seat of emotions and courage. Aristotle, on the other hand, believed the heart was the center of intelligence, with the brain merely cooling the blood.

Galen, a prominent Roman physician, advanced knowledge by dissecting animals and describing the heart's structure and function more accurately. Yet, the heart remained tied to the concept of "pneuma," or a life-giving spirit believed to animate the body.

## **Medieval and Renaissance Shifts: From Mysticism to Empirical Science**

As Europe transitioned into the Middle Ages and later the Renaissance, the curious history of the heart reflects a fascinating shift from mystical interpretations toward scientific inquiry, although old beliefs were stubbornly persistent.

### **Medieval Symbolism and Religious Influence**

During the medieval period, the heart retained its powerful symbolic presence, especially in Christian theology. It was often depicted as the seat of divine love and compassion, inspiring devotional practices like the Sacred Heart of Jesus. This imagery reinforced the heart's role as a bridge between human emotion and spiritual devotion.

Medical knowledge, however, stagnated somewhat due to the dominance of religious doctrine and limited anatomical exploration. The heart was widely misunderstood, and erroneous ideas about its function persisted.

### **Renaissance and Anatomical Discovery**

The Renaissance sparked a resurgence of curiosity and observation. Pioneers like Andreas Vesalius challenged ancient misconceptions by performing detailed human dissections. His work laid the groundwork for more accurate anatomical texts, profoundly changing the understanding of the heart's structure.

William Harvey's groundbreaking discovery in the 17th century—that the heart pumps blood in a circulatory system—was a landmark moment. His studies demonstrated that blood flows in a closed loop, propelled by the heart, revolutionizing medicine and shifting the heart's image from a mystical organ to a mechanical marvel.

# **The Heart in Literature and Art: Symbolism Across Ages**

Beyond science, the curious history of the heart is deeply embedded in literature, art, and popular culture, where it serves as a universal symbol of love, passion, and human connection.

## **Heart Imagery in Poetry and Romance**

From medieval troubadours to Shakespearean sonnets, the heart has been a metaphor for emotional experience. Phrases like “heartfelt,” “broken heart,” and “heartache” illustrate how deeply this organ is linked to feelings. This poetic usage reflects the enduring belief that the heart controls not only life but the essence of what it means to be human.

## **Visual Art: From Sacred Hearts to Modern Icons**

Artists have long used the heart in their work to convey complex ideas. Medieval paintings often depicted the Sacred Heart glowing with divine light, symbolizing spiritual purity. Later, the stylized heart shape emerged as a popular motif, especially during the Victorian era when sentimental postcards and jewelry made it a symbol of romantic love.

Today, the heart icon is universally recognized, appearing in everything from emojis to health campaigns, demonstrating the organ’s lasting cultural impact.

## **Advancements in Cardiology: Understanding the Heart’s Function**

The curious history of the heart also encompasses the incredible progress made in cardiology, reflecting humanity’s quest to understand and heal this vital organ.

## **Technological Innovations in Heart Study**

The invention of the stethoscope in the 19th century allowed doctors to listen to heartbeats, a major leap in diagnostics. Later developments such as the electrocardiogram (ECG) enabled the monitoring of heart rhythms and detection of abnormalities non-invasively.

Today's advanced imaging techniques, like echocardiography and MRI, provide detailed views of heart anatomy and function, essential for diagnosing complex conditions.

## **Life-Saving Treatments and Surgical Breakthroughs**

The 20th and 21st centuries witnessed remarkable breakthroughs, including open-heart surgery, heart transplants, and the development of pacemakers. These innovations have dramatically improved survival rates for heart disease, one of the world's leading health challenges.

Emerging fields such as regenerative medicine and artificial hearts hint at a future where damaged hearts might be repaired or replaced with bioengineered organs, continuing the journey of discovery in the curious history of the heart.

## **The Heart's Place in Modern Wellness and Mind-Body Connection**

Interestingly, the heart remains central not only in medicine but also in holistic health and emotional well-being. Practices such as meditation and yoga emphasize heart-centered breathing and mindfulness, underscoring the connection between heart health and mental state.

Research into heart rate variability (HRV) reveals how the heart communicates with the nervous system, influencing stress response and emotional regulation. This growing understanding bridges ancient wisdom with contemporary science, highlighting the heart's multifaceted role in human health.

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The curious history of the heart reveals a fascinating interplay between myth, science, art, and culture. From ancient spiritual beliefs to modern medical marvels, the heart has always been more than just an organ—it's a symbol of life, emotion, and human identity. As research and technology continue to evolve, our relationship with the heart deepens, reminding us of its enduring mystery and vital importance.

## **Frequently Asked Questions**

**What is the origin of the heart symbol commonly used**

## **to represent love?**

The heart symbol as a representation of love dates back to the Middle Ages and is believed to have been inspired by the shape of the seed of the silphium plant, which was used as a form of birth control in ancient times. Over time, it evolved into the stylized heart shape we recognize today.

## **How did ancient civilizations understand the function of the heart?**

Ancient Egyptians believed the heart was the center of intelligence and emotion, and it was weighed against a feather in the afterlife to determine one's fate. Meanwhile, ancient Greeks thought the heart was the seat of the soul and thought it controlled emotions and bodily functions before the discovery of the brain's role.

## **When was the connection between the heart and blood circulation discovered?**

The connection between the heart and blood circulation was discovered in the 17th century by English physician William Harvey. In 1628, he published his work demonstrating that the heart pumps blood through a closed circulatory system, revolutionizing the understanding of cardiovascular physiology.

## **Why was the heart historically associated with courage and bravery?**

Historically, the heart was viewed as the seat of courage and bravery because it was considered the vital organ that sustained life. In many cultures, facing danger or hardship was metaphorically linked to having a strong or 'brave heart,' symbolizing inner strength and resilience.

## **How did medieval medicine view the heart's role in the body?**

Medieval medicine, influenced by Galenic theory, believed the heart was one of the three vital organs controlling the body along with the liver and brain. It was thought to produce vital spirits and regulate blood flow, but many misconceptions persisted until the Renaissance improved anatomical knowledge.

## **What role has the heart played in art and literature throughout history?**

The heart has been a powerful symbol in art and literature, representing love, passion, life, and mortality. From medieval religious iconography depicting the Sacred Heart to romantic poetry and modern media, the heart

continues to symbolize deep emotional and spiritual significance across cultures.

## **Additional Resources**

The Curious History of the Heart: From Ancient Symbolism to Modern Science

**Curious history of the heart** reveals a fascinating journey that intertwines mythology, anatomy, philosophy, and medicine. The heart, both as a vital organ and a symbol of emotion, has captivated human imagination and scientific inquiry for millennia. Exploring this history uncovers how perceptions of the heart evolved over time, influenced by cultural beliefs, early anatomical studies, and breakthroughs in cardiovascular science. This article delves into the curious history of the heart, tracing its transformation from a mystical emblem to a well-understood organ crucial to human health.

## **The Heart in Ancient Civilizations: Symbolism and Mysticism**

The earliest known references to the heart date back thousands of years, where it occupied a central place in various cultural and religious contexts. In ancient Egypt, the heart was considered the seat of the soul and intellect. During the embalming process, Egyptians famously preserved the heart inside the body, believing it was essential for the afterlife judgment. The "Weighing of the Heart" ceremony, depicted in the Book of the Dead, symbolized the deceased's moral worthiness.

Similarly, in Mesopotamian and early Greek thought, the heart was often associated with emotions, courage, and moral character. However, these early cultures lacked detailed anatomical knowledge, often conflating the heart with other bodily functions. The heart's rhythmic beating was interpreted as a sign of life's essence, but its physiological role remained largely mysterious.

## **The Heart as a Symbol of Emotion and Love**

The heart's symbolic connection to love and emotion is deeply embedded in Western culture. This association likely originated from observations of the heart's increased activity during emotional states such as excitement or fear. By the Middle Ages, the heart had become an icon in literature and art, representing affection, passion, and spiritual devotion.

Interestingly, the familiar heart shape—a stylized, symmetrical figure—does not resemble the anatomical heart. Its origins are debated, with theories

ranging from medieval depictions of seed pods to artistic simplifications of the human heart's silhouette. Regardless, this symbol has endured, illustrating the heart's powerful cultural resonance beyond its biological function.

## **Advances in Anatomical Understanding**

The curious history of the heart also encompasses the gradual unraveling of its biological mysteries. Ancient Greek physicians like Hippocrates and Galen made early attempts to describe the heart's anatomy and function. Galen, in particular, posited that the heart was the source of vital spirits and that blood passed through invisible pores in the heart's septum to reach the lungs.

This view prevailed for over a millennium until the Renaissance sparked a scientific revolution. In the 16th century, the work of anatomists such as Andreas Vesalius challenged long-held misconceptions by providing more accurate depictions of the heart and vascular system.

## **William Harvey and the Discovery of Circulation**

One of the most pivotal moments in the history of cardiovascular science was William Harvey's 1628 publication, "De Motu Cordis" (On the Motion of the Heart and Blood). Harvey systematically demonstrated that blood circulates continuously through the body, propelled by the heart's pumping action. This discovery overturned centuries of erroneous beliefs and laid the foundation for modern cardiology.

Harvey's work also highlighted the heart's muscular structure and valves, clarifying how blood flows in one direction. His methodical observations exemplify the transition from speculative philosophy to empirical science in understanding the heart.

## **The Heart in Modern Medicine and Technology**

With the advent of the microscope and later imaging technologies, the anatomical and physiological knowledge of the heart expanded exponentially. The 19th and 20th centuries saw significant milestones, including the identification of the electrical impulses that regulate heartbeat and the development of cardiac surgery techniques.

# Electrophysiology and Heart Rhythm

The discovery of the sinoatrial node as the heart's natural pacemaker revealed the electrical basis behind heartbeats. This understanding enabled the creation of devices such as pacemakers and defibrillators, revolutionizing treatment for arrhythmias and heart failure.

# Cardiovascular Surgery and Transplantation

Advances in surgery have transformed the prognosis for heart disease patients. Procedures like coronary artery bypass grafting, valve replacements, and even heart transplants became possible in the mid-20th century. These developments have significantly reduced mortality rates associated with heart conditions.

# Societal Impact and Heart Health Awareness

The curious history of the heart also reflects broader societal changes concerning health awareness. As cardiovascular disease became a leading cause of death globally, public health initiatives emphasized prevention, lifestyle modification, and early detection.

- **Diet and Exercise:** Studies linked diet and physical activity to heart health, promoting heart-healthy behaviors.
- **Smoking Cessation:** Campaigns highlighted tobacco's detrimental effects on cardiovascular function.
- **Technological Screening:** Innovations like echocardiography and stress tests improved diagnostics.

These efforts illustrate the heart's dual role—as both a biological organ and a cultural symbol inspiring efforts to prolong life and well-being.

# Heart Disease in the 21st Century

Despite medical advances, heart disease remains a significant global health challenge. The World Health Organization reports cardiovascular diseases as the leading cause of death worldwide, accounting for an estimated 17.9 million deaths annually. This statistic underscores the continuing importance of research and public education.



Emerging fields such as regenerative medicine and genetic therapy promise new frontiers in treating heart conditions. Stem cell therapy and gene editing could potentially repair damaged cardiac tissue or prevent hereditary heart diseases, marking the next chapter in the heart's investigative history.

The curious history of the heart is a testament to humanity's persistent quest to decode one of nature's most vital organs. From mystical interpretations to cutting-edge science, the heart's story intertwines cultural meaning with evolving medical understanding. This journey continues to shape how we perceive, treat, and value the heart in both body and spirit.

## Curious History Of The Heart

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**curious history of the heart:** *The Curious History of the Heart* Vincent M. Figueredo, 2023-04-04 Gold Award Winner, 2024 Nonfiction Book Awards Runner-up, 2024 History category, San Francisco Book Festival Runner-up, 2024 General Non-Fiction, New York Book Festival For much of recorded history, people considered the heart to be the most important organ in the body. In cultures around the world, the heart—not the brain—was believed to be the location of intelligence, memory, emotion, and the soul. Over time, views on the purpose of the heart have transformed as people sought to understand the life forces it contains. Modern medicine and science dismissed what was once the king of the organs as a mere blood pump subservient to the brain, yet the heart remains a potent symbol of love and health and an important part of our cultural iconography. This book traces the evolution of our understanding of the heart from the dawn of civilization to the present. Vincent M. Figueredo—an accomplished cardiologist and expert on the history of the human heart—explores the role and significance of the heart in art, culture, religion, philosophy, and science across time and place. He examines how the heart really works, its many meanings in our emotional and daily lives, and what cutting-edge science is teaching us about this remarkable organ. Figueredo considers the science of heart disease, recent advancements in heart therapies, and what the future may hold. He highlights the emerging field of neurocardiology, which has found evidence of a “heart-brain connection” in mental and physical health, suggesting that ancient views hold more truth than moderns suspect. Ranging widely and deeply throughout human history, this book sheds new light on why the heart remains so central to our sense of self.

**curious history of the heart: Works: Time, the avenger. 1853** Anne Marsh-Caldwell, 1853

**curious history of the heart:** *Time, the Avenger* Anne Marsh-Caldwell, 1853

**curious history of the heart:** *The Heart and Its Healing Plants* Wolf-Dieter Storl, 2024-01-02

An ethnobotanical look at ancient heart beliefs, heart-strengthening herbs, and folk remedies for cardiovascular diseases • Discusses traditional understandings of the heart from early European cultures and indigenous peoples of the Americas, Asia, and Africa • Examines the heart as the home of the soul and an organ of perception and looks at traditional beliefs on what makes the heart sick • Presents a materia medica of plants used for millennia to treat heart-related conditions as well as plants in use by modern herbalists and cardiologists In the traditional worldview, the heart was considered the home of the soul and the source of love and vitality. As such, heart sickness was not

seen as a result of poor nutrition, too much stress, or lack of exercise, but reflected an imbalance of the heart's emotional and spiritual energies. Plants and folk remedies used as traditional heart medicine worked on the mental and spiritual level to help make the heart happy again. Renowned ethnobotanist Wolf D. Storl, Ph.D., examines traditional understandings of the heart from early European cultures and indigenous peoples as well as a wealth of plants used in both ancient and contemporary times to treat heart conditions and ailments. He examines what makes the heart sick, including different healing paradigms used to address the causes. He also looks at how time is perceived by the heart and how the modern epidemic of heart disease can be linked to our culture's pervasive disconnection from nature's rhythms. Presenting a materia medica of heart-strengthening herbs and folk remedies for cardiovascular diseases, the author offers in-depth descriptions of plants used for millennia to treat heart-related conditions as well as plants in use by modern herbalists and cardiologists. Sharing a holistic view of the heart—and heart disease—based on traditional perspectives, ethnomedical research, and herbal wisdom, this book reveals new ways to heal the heart by recognizing its integrated role in our physical, emotional, and spiritual wellness.

**curious history of the heart: Heart Beats** Catherine Robson, 2015-03-22 Many people in Great Britain and the United States can recall elderly relatives who remembered long stretches of verse learned at school decades earlier, yet most of us were never required to recite in class. *Heart Beats* is the first book to examine how poetry recitation came to assume a central place in past curricular programs, and to investigate when and why the once-mandatory exercise declined. Telling the story of a lost pedagogical practice and its wide-ranging effects on two sides of the Atlantic, Catherine Robson explores how recitation altered the ordinary people who committed poems to heart, and changed the worlds in which they lived. *Heart Beats* begins by investigating recitation's progress within British and American public educational systems over the course of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and weighs the factors that influenced which poems were most frequently assigned. Robson then scrutinizes the recitational fortunes of three short works that were once classroom classics: Felicia Hemans's *Casabianca*, Thomas Gray's *Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard*, and Charles Wolfe's *Burial of Sir John Moore after Corunna*. To conclude, the book considers W. E. Henley's *Invictus* and Rudyard Kipling's *If--*, asking why the idea of the memorized poem arouses such different responses in the United States and Great Britain today. Focusing on vital connections between poems, individuals, and their communities, *Heart Beats* is an important study of the history and power of memorized poetry.

**curious history of the heart: Happiness and Well-Being in Islam** Sálua Omais, 2025-07-16 This book presents a theoretical model to understand happiness and well-being in Islam combining a positive psychology approach and the teachings of the Quran and the Sunnah. With the evolution of positive psychology, the study of well-being gained broader and deeper dimensions that today encompass different peoples, cultures, and worldviews. The fact that most of the knowledge disseminated around the world has been built from a Western perspective has created gaps in science about non-Western people's cultures and worldviews. This reality has given rise to new epistemological trends, such as the revival of Islamic psychology, which seeks to recover classic knowledge and include new theoretical perspectives on the human psyche in line with Islamic beliefs and values. The topic of well-being in Islam has aroused interest among Western researchers in recent years, both in positive psychology, due to its third wave, and in the field of the psychology of religion. While Western science fragments knowledge into different areas of psychology, focusing on behaviors and actions that generate positive emotional states and relationships, the conception of well-being in Islāmic psychology seems to coordinate all these behaviors with values, meanings, and spiritual connections, integrating content from various approaches holistically. It is a system that connects beliefs, religious teachings, spiritual practices, and prosocial behaviors, based on a logic in which God, the individual, and society are closely related to each other. *Happiness and Well-Being in Islam* will be of interest to both researchers and practitioners in fields such as clinical psychology, psychological assessment, positive psychology, psychology of religion and Islāmic psychology by providing theoretical insights to research as well as valuable information that can contribute to the

construction of measurement instruments, interventions, and therapeutic practices in the clinical field, and also in areas such as education, health, social and organizational environments.

**curious history of the heart:** *An Anatomical Disquisition on the Motion of the Heart & Blood in Animals* William Harvey, 2022-08-21 William Harvey's *An Anatomical Disquisition on the Motion of the Heart & Blood in Animals* (1628) is a groundbreaking work that radically transformed the understanding of human physiology and anatomy. This seminal text employs a meticulous empirical approach and integrates detailed anatomical observations with a passionate philosophical inquiry into the nature of life itself. Harvey's use of clear, methodical prose, combined with authoritative empirical evidence, challenges existing notions of blood movement and posits the revolutionary theory of circulation, wherein blood is propelled through a closed system by the heart. A concept that vastly altered the landscape of medical science. Harvey, trained in both medicine and philosophy, was deeply influenced by the scientific discoveries of the Renaissance. His exposure to the works of anatomists and his own dissections contributed to his revolutionary ideas. Bridging the gulf between medieval scholasticism and modern science, Harvey's endeavors reflect the Enlightenment's spirit of inquiry and emphasize observation over tradition, showcasing his commitment to advancing human understanding of biology and medicine. This book is essential for readers interested in the history of medicine, physiology, or the evolution of scientific thought. Harvey's meticulous arguments and the remarkable clarity of his prose provide not only an exhilarating journey into the world of anatomy but also a profound commentary on the very nature of scientific exploration. It is an indispensable read for anyone seeking to grasp the foundations of modern medical science.

**curious history of the heart:** *The Oaken Heart* Margery Allingham, 2011 Written during the 'noisy, bomb-filled winter' of 1940, Margery Allingham's *The Oaken Heart* records the events and emotions of the Essex village of Tolleshunt D'Arcy during the war. This illustrated edition of features previously unpublished diaries, letters and photos.

**curious history of the heart:** *The Heart's Events* Patricia M. Ball, 2014-01-13 Dr Ball offers an analysis and evaluation of a number of Victorian long poems and groups of lyrics which trace the course of close personal relationships. Her argument is that whereas Romantic treatment of such material was limited, the Victorian poets not only made this emotional territory their own but explored it with vigour, variety and enterprise, and great technical resource. This is apparent, as Dr Ball shows, whether the poets concern themselves with crises such as loss through death – In Memoriam, Patmore's odes of bereavement – or breakdown – Modern Love, Maud, James Lee's Wife – or whether they portray the intricate flux of mutual attraction and courtship, as in *Amours de Voyage*, *The Bothie of Tober-na-Vuolich* and *The Angel in the House*. *The Heart's Events* brings out strongly the experimental vitality and range of Victorian poetry and, in particular, its sensitive imaginative response to the subtleties of psychological time and change in its records of the inner histories of love.

**curious history of the heart:** *There is Nothing So Whole as a Broken Heart* Cindy Milstein, 2021-03-23 Through stories at once poetic and poignant, *There Is Nothing So Whole as a Broken Heart* offers a powerful elixir for all who rebel against systemic violence and injustice. The contemporary renewal of Jewish anarchism draws on a history of suffering, ranging from enslavement and displacement to white nationalism and genocide. Yet it also pulls from ancestral resistance, strength, imagination, and humor—all qualities, and wisdom, sorely needed today. These essays, many written from feminist and queer perspectives, journey into ancestral and contemporary trauma in ways that are humanizing and healing. They build bridges from bittersweet grief to rebellion and joy. Through concrete illustrations of how Jewish anarchists imaginatively create their own ritual, cultural, and political practices, they clearly illuminate the path toward mending ourselves and the world.

**curious history of the heart:** *Critical Companion to James Joyce* A. Nicholas Fargnoli, Vice-President of the James Joyce Society and Professor of Theology and English A Nicholas Fargnoli, Michael Patrick Gillespie, Professor of English Michael Patrick Gillespie, 2014-05-14

Examines the life and writings of James Joyce, including a biographical sketch, detailed synopses of his works, social and historical influences, and more.

**curious history of the heart: Diseases of the heart and lungs, their physical diagnosis, and homæopathic and hygienic treatment** George WYLD, 1860

**curious history of the heart:** *The Berean* , 1855

**curious history of the heart:** *Mad Heart Be Brave* Kazim Ali, 2017-04-17 New essays, both personal and critical, on the work of beloved Kashmiri-American poet Agha Shahid Ali

**curious history of the heart: The British Critic, and Quarterly Theological Review** , 1840

**curious history of the heart:** *London Society* , 1879

**curious history of the heart:** *Love lyrics and valentine verses* Love lyrics, 1875

**curious history of the heart: The Circulation of the Blood** William Harvey, 2006-05-01 If the pulsations of the arteries fan and refrigerate the several parts of the body as the lungs do the heart, how comes it, as is commonly said, that the arteries carry the vital blood into the different parts, abundantly charged with vital spirits, which cherish the heat of these parts, sustain them when asleep, and recruit them when exhausted? and how should it happen that, if you tie the arteries, immediately the parts not only become torpid, and frigid, and look pale, but at length cease even to be nourished?-from the IntroductionThis seminal work of medical literature, first published in 1628, spells out in clear, lucid language how the human heart pumps blood around the body via its own exclusive circulatory route. What seems like an obvious concept to us today was in fact quite revolutionary at the time: Harvey's defiance of the medical common knowledge of his time laid the groundwork for all modern investigations of the circulatory system, and may be the most momentous discovery of 17th-century medicine.This important volume also includes a series of letters from Harvey to his medical colleagues in which he defends his then-astonishing theories, plus Harvey's The Anatomy of Thomas Parr, a fascinating 1635 report on the dissection of the corpse of a poor farmer of extremely advanced age.OF INTEREST TO: readers of scientific history, medical studentsBritish naturalist, anatomist, and doctor WILLIAM HARVEY (1578-1657) was educated at Cambridge, Canterbury, and Padua, and became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1607. He served as court physician to both King James I and King Charles I.

**curious history of the heart:** *Afraja, a Norwegian and Lapland Tale* Theodor Mügge, 1854

**curious history of the heart:** *Afraja; Or, Life and Love in Norway* Theodor Mügge, 1865

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**Corriger les problèmes audio de mon ordinateur - Microsoft Q&A** Résoudre les problèmes audio dans Windows - Support Microsoft Si vous ne parvenez toujours pas à résoudre le problème, j'aimerais connaître le modèle de votre

**Le son ne marche plus sur mon pc - Microsoft Q&A** En analysant l'information présentée, je vous recommande de suivre les lignes directrices ci-dessous, s'il vous plaît, pour essayer de résoudre ce problème

**Windows 10 - Problème d'audio et de mise à jour - Microsoft Q&A** Lorsque j'essaie de résoudre le problème, l'utilitaire me dit: "Problèmes trouvés: Un ou plusieurs services sont inactifs". J'ai donc ouvert services.msc afin d'essayer de relancer le

**comment résoudre mes problèmes de son - Microsoft Q&A** -Exécutez l'utilitaire de résolution des problèmes « Enregistrement audio » en suivant les instructions -Ensuite, faites de même avec l'utilitaire de résolution des problèmes «

**Je n'ai plus de son dans mes enceintes - Microsoft Q&A** D'après votre description, il semble que le problème soit lié à la gestion du périphérique audio sur votre PC après la réinstallation de Windows 10. Voici une série

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**Katy Perry | Songs, Husband, Space, Age, & Facts | Britannica** Katy Perry is an American pop singer who gained fame for a string of anthemic and often sexually suggestive hit songs, as well as for a playfully cartoonish sense of style. Her

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**Katy Perry | Biography, Music & News | Billboard** Katy Perry (real name Katheryn Hudson) was born and raised in Southern California. Her birthday is Oct. 25, 1984, and her height is 5'7 1/2". Perry began singing in church as a child, and

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