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Antropologiîa kul’tury - 2002

Astrotheology & Shamanism - J. R. Irvin 2009
Second, Color Edition

Elizarenkova, perhaps the greatest living scholar of the Rgveda and certainly its greatest linguist, explains here the relationships between a very complicated grammatical system and the peculiarities of style of the archaic religious poetry. The laudatory hymn is treated as an act of verbal communication between the poet Rsi and the deity, with the hymn itself transmitting certain information from man to god. From this viewpoint, the hymn is used as a means to maintain a circular exchange of gifts between the Rsis and their gods. Many peculiarities of the functioning of the grammatical system of the Rgveda are interpreted in connection with the model of the universe of the Vedic Aryan. For example, the concept of time as a circular process bears closely on the use of the verbal grammatical categories of tense and mood; the personification of some abstract forces can explain some irregularities in the functioning of the nominal category of gender; and the idea of magical power attributed to the Sacred Speech in general, and to the name of a god in particular, underlies the magical grammar of this religious poetry.

Puhpohwee for the People - Keewaydinoquay 1978
"Keewaydinoquay is an Ahnishinaabe herbalist & shaman who, in her childhood, was apprenticed to the famous Ahnishinaabe herbalist, Nodjimahkwe, thus falling heir to the traditional knowledge of the plant world among her people. The native peoples of America actually believe that there is an herb to meet every possible need. The word PUH-POH-WEE is
an old Algonkian term that means "to swell up in stature suddenly & silently from an unseen source of power." It is particularly suitable when referring to fungi. The Ahnishinaabeg can find a potential PUH-POH-WEE in their ancient cultural heritage. This is a book about the harmony of tribal life in which Keewaydinoquay weaves the medicinal uses of fungi with tales from her own life. Keewaydinoquay is well-known in medicinal circles & tribal organizations in the Lake Michigan & Lake Superior area, also having connections with institutions interested in the anthropology & history of that area."--Google Books.

Miscellanea in Honorem Josephi Vergote - 1997

Soma Divine Mushroom of Immortality - R. Gordon Wasson 2021-02
One of the key enigmas of cultural history has been the identity of a sacred plant called Soma in the ancient Rig Veda of India. Mr. Wasson has aroused considerable attention in learned circles and beyond by advancing and documenting the thesis that Soma was a hallucinogenic mushroom - none other than the Amanita muscaria, the fly-agaric that until recent times was the centre of shamanic rites among the Siberian and Uralic tribesmen. In his presentation he throws fascinating light on the role of mushrooms in religious ritual. A section on the post-Vedic history of Soma is contributed by the Sanskrit scholar Wendy Doniger O'Flaherty. Brian C. Muraresku in his best selling book, The Immortality Key: The Secret History Of The Religion With No Name, used Robert Gordon Wassons work: Soma The Divine Mushroom Of Immortality as one of his research tools. Brian C. Muraresku's book features a brilliant Foreword by Graham Hancock, the New York Times bestselling author of America Before: The Key to Earth's Lost Civilization. Amanita muscaria or the Fly Agaric is not a well-known mushroom based on its scientific name or common name. Yet, the picture on the left, of this mushroom, will probably be familiar to the reader. In recent time, it is the mushroom that has been adopted as the "prototype" mushroom in western cultures. Its image can be seen in Christmas and greeting cards, children's stories, science fiction and fantasy illustrations, and in mushroom models. There has even been a great deal made of its connections with Christmas, but probably too much has been made of this connection and different interpretations of this theory is available. However, it is more than just a "pretty mushroom". It is a species that is thought to have had tremendous impact on some of today's cultures for at least four thousand years and has been thought by some to be at the root of the origin of some of today's religions. In 1968, Gordon Wasson put forth the concept that this mushroom was the "plant" that was referred to as Soma, in his now much cited "Soma, Divine Mushroom of Immortality". Wasson believed Soma was the mushroom that was utilized in religious ceremonies, over 4000 years ago, before the beginning of our Christian era, by the people who called themselves "Aryans". Wasson also believed the hallucinogenic properties of the A. muscaria to be the cause of the "ecstasy" described in the Rig Veda, the holy book of the Hindu.

Soma - Robert Gordon Wasson 1970

Can drugs be used intelligently and responsibly to expand human consciousness and heighten spirituality? This two-volume work presents objective scientific information and personal stories aiming to answer the question. The first of its kind, this intriguing two-volume set objectively reports on and assesses this modern psycho-social movement in world culture: the constructive medical use of entheogens and related mind-altering substances. Covering the use of substances such as ayahuasca, cannabis, LSD, peyote, and psilocybin, the work seeks to illuminate the topic in a scholarly and scientific fashion so as to lift the typical division
between those who are supporters of research and exploration of entheogens and those who are strongly opposed to any such experimentation altogether. The volumes address the history and use of mind-altering drugs in medical research and religious practice in the endeavor to expand and heighten spirituality and the sense of the divine, providing unbiased coverage of the relevant arguments and controversies regarding the subject matter. Chapters include examinations of how psychoactive agents are used to achieve altered states in Judaism, Christianity, Islam, and Buddhism as well as in the rituals of shamanism and other less widely known faiths. This highly readable work will appeal to everyone from high school students to seasoned professors, in both the secular world and in devoted church groups and religious colleges.

Bibliographic Guide to Anthropology and Archaeology - 1991

Ethics and Epics - Bimal Krishna Matilal 2002
A scholar of eminence in the field of Indian philosophy, Bimal K. Matilal was one of the leading exponents of Indian logic and epistemology. Painstakingly compiled from Matilal's huge body of work, this collection of essays includes a set of previously unpublished essays and reveals the extraordinary depth of Matilal's philosophical interests.

The most comprehensive guide to the botany, history, distribution, and cultivation of all known psychoactive plants • Examines 414 psychoactive plants and related substances • Explores how using psychoactive plants in a culturally sanctioned context can produce important insights into the nature of reality • Contains 797 color photographs and 645 black-and-white illustrations In the traditions of every culture, plants have been highly valued for their nourishing, healing, and transformative properties. The most powerful plants--those known to transport the human mind into other dimensions of consciousness--have traditionally been regarded as sacred. In The Encyclopedia of Psychoactive Plants Christian Rätsch details the botany, history, distribution, cultivation, and preparation and dosage of more than 400 psychoactive plants. He discusses their ritual and medicinal usage, cultural artifacts made from these plants, and works of art that either represent or have been inspired by them. The author begins with 168 of the most well-known psychoactives--such as cannabis, datura, and papaver--then presents 133 lesser known substances as well as additional plants known as “legal highs,” plants known only from mythological contexts and literature, and plant products that include substances such as ayahuasca, incense, and soma. The text is lavishly illustrated with 797 color photographs--many of which are from the author’s extensive fieldwork around the world--showing the people, ceremonies, and art related to the ritual use of the world’s sacred psychoactives.

The Zoroastrian Faith - Solomon Alexander Nigosian 1993
Zoroastrian history, teachings, scriptures etc.

Puhpohwee for the People - Keewaydinoquay 1998
"Keewaydinoquay is an Ahnishaabe herbalist & shaman who, in her childhood, was apprenticed to the famous Ahnishaabe herbalist, Nodjimahkwe, thus falling heir to the traditional knowledge of the plant world among her people. The native peoples of America actually believe that there is an herb to meet every possible need. The word PUH-POH-WEE is an old Algonkian term that means "to swell up in stature suddenly & silently from an unseen source of power." It is particularly suitable when referring to fungi. The Ahnishinaabeg can find a potential PUH-POH-WEE in their ancient cultural heritage. This is a book about the harmony of tribal life in which Keewaydinoquay weaves the medicinal uses of fungi with tales from her own life. Keewaydinoquay is well-known in medicinal circles & tribal organizations in the Lake
Michigan & Lake Superior area, also having connections with institutions interested in the anthropology & history of that area."--Google Books.

**MykoLibri** - Christian Volbracht 2006

**The Psilocybin Solution** - Simon G. Powell 2011-06-23
How psilocybin mushrooms facilitate a direct link to the wisdom of Nature and the meaning of life • Examines the neurochemistry underlying the visionary psilocybin experience • Explains how sacred mushrooms help restore our connection to the natural intelligence of Nature • Reviews the research on psilocybin’s ability to dispel anxiety in the terminally ill and its helpful effects on obsessive-compulsive disorder It has been more than 50 years since sacred mushrooms were plucked from the shamanic backwaters of Mexico and presented to the modern world by R. Gordon Wasson. After sparking the psychedelic era of the 1960s, however, the divine mushroom returned underground from whence it mysteriously originated. Yet today, the mushroom’s extraordinary influence is once again being felt by large numbers of people, due to the discovery of hundreds of wild psilocybin species growing across the globe. In The Psilocybin Solution, Simon G. Powell traces the history of the sacred psilocybin mushroom and discusses the shamanic visionary effects it can induce. Detailing how psilocybin acts as a profound enhancer of consciousness and reviewing the research performed by the Multidisciplinary Association for Psychedelic Studies (MAPS), Johns Hopkins University, and the Heffter Research Institute on psilocybin’s ability to dispel anxiety in the terminally ill and its helpful effects on obsessive-compulsive disorder, he examines the neurochemistry, psychology, and spirituality underlying the visionary psilocybin experience, revealing the interface where physical brain and conscious mind meet. Showing that the existence of life and the functioning of mind are the result of a naturally intelligent, self-organizing Universe, he explains how sacred mushrooms provide a direct link to the wisdom of Nature and the meaning of life.

**On Swāt** - Giuseppe Tucci 1997

*Journal of Mycopathological Research* - 1995

**Lexikon der Liebesmittel** - Christian Rätsch 2003

**WASSON und der Soma** - Wolfgang Bauer 2017-03-13
Secondo gli indiani Tsimshian, l’eroe Asdiwal fu condotto in cielo da un’orsa bianca – la Stella della Sera – ma volle tornare indietro e dovette affrontare numerose prove, tra cognati invidiosi, orche di legno animate per annientare i nemici e il re dei trichechi che gli offrì il suo stomaco a mo’ di scialuppa. Come quello di Odisseo, questo è un mito di nostalgia per la propria terra: la grande montagna del lago di Ginadâos, dove il profilo di Asdiwal è ancora oggi visibile, pietrificato nella roccia insieme al suo cane e ai suoi strumenti magici. Come Asdiwal, in quest’opera Claude Lévi-Strauss torna alla propria terra. Se con Antropologia strutturale definiva i fondamenti della disciplina, una quindicina d’anni dopo con Antropologia strutturale due omaggia i capisaldi – fra gli altri, Rousseau, Durkheim, Mauss e Frazer – attorno ai quali questa scienza si è sostanziata e fa il punto sullo stato degli studi: delinea cambiamenti di rotta e snodi metodologici e denuncia la corsa contro il tempo per indagare le tribù indigene minacciate o già estinte a causa dell’industrializzazione frenetica. Al di là delle trasformazioni che il corso della storia le impone, l’antropologia è e resta la «conversazione dell’uomo con l’uomo»: l’analisi di miti, segni e significati mette in rapporto le culture e i popoli, allargando i nostri orizzonti ristretti e consentendoci di includervi tutte le forme di espressione che appartengono o sono appartenute alla natura umana. Ma c’è una nota amara: l’antropologia è figlia di un’era di violenza; se è riuscita a guardare i fenomeni umani in una prospettiva più scientifica è perché una parte dell’umanità si è arrogata il diritto di trattare l’altra come un oggetto. Con Antropologia strutturale due il Saggiatore rende nuovamente disponibile un testo imprescindibile e straordinariamente attuale, spietatamente lucido nel cogliere «le tare di un umanismo incapace di fondare l’esercizio della virtù» e nel contempo determinato a rilanciare la pietà come accordo tra le tante forme – tutte meritevoli di rispetto – in cui l’umanità si è manifestata. Lévi-Strauss, raccogliendo simboli e riti trova le radici dell’uomo: il suo nucleo originario, la sua possibilità di riscatto.

El hongo maravilloso Teonanácatl - Robert Gordon Wasson 1983
R. Gordon Wasson recoge sus experiencias del mundo mesoamericano para tratar de elucidar los misterios relacionados con el culto del hongo y su relevancia en casi todos los ordenes de la vida social: se desarrolla uno de los ultimos capitulos de la etnomicologia o estudio del papel desempenado por los "hongos magicos" en la historia de las sociedades primitivas.

Pinnacles of India's Past: Selections from the Rgveda - Walter H. Maurer 1986-01-01
The Rgveda is the oldest of the books that comprise the scriptures of Hinduism. While its age cannot be accurately determined, it can be said with reasonable certainty that it must have existed in its present form at least as early as 1000 BC. It consists of 1,028 hymns, arranged, according to the form in which the Rgveda has been transmitted, in ten divisions, called manadas. This volume consists of a selection of hymns, translated into English and annotated, as well as short introductions to the Rgveda as a whole and the different themes around which the selected hymns are grouped, a bibliography, and an index.

Hallucinogens and Culture - Peter T. Furst 1976
"This book is an introduction to some of the hallucinogenic drugs in their cultural and historical context, stressing their important role in religion, ritual, magic and curing".--BOOKJACKET.

A History of Indian Medical Literature - Gerrit Jan Meulenbeld 1999

The Wondrous Mushroom - Robert Gordon Wasson 1980
This book provides an illustrated, in-depth exploration of the history and cultural meanings of the shamanic use of psychedelic mushrooms in contemporary and ancient Mesoamerican culture in Central America and Mexico.

Encyclopædia Iranica - Ehsan Yarshater 2003-05
**The Tawny One** - Matthew Clark 2020-03-30
A modern exploration of ancient wisdom relating to psychoactive plants. The ancient ritual drink used in religious ceremonies and known as soma in India and as haoma in the Zoroastrian tradition is praised in the highest terms - as a kind of deity - in both Zoroastrian and Vedic texts, which date from around 1,700 - 1,500 BCE. It is said to provide health, power, wisdom and even immortality. Many theories have been published about the possible botanical identity of this 'nectar of immortality', a plant which appears to have psychedelic/entheogenic properties. Matthew Clark spent several years researching and travelling widely in his quest of soma and in his fascinating, original and highly readable book, Clark reviews scholarly research, explores mythology and ritual and shares his extensive knowledge of psychoactive plants and fungi. The author suggests that the visionary soma drink was based on analogues of ayahuasca, using a variety of plants, some of which can now be identified.

**Soma** - Robert Gordon Wasson 1971
"The author relates his investigations into the true identity of Soma, the mysterious god, plant, and plant juice referred to in the Rg Veda." --Amazon.com.

**Twelve Years a Slave** - Solomon Northup 2014-03-08
Now a major motion picture nominated for nine Academy Awards. Narrative of Solomon Northup, a Citizen of New-York, Kidnapped in Washington City in 1841, and Rescued in 1853. Twelve Years a Slave by Solomon Northup is a memoir of a black man who was born free in New York state but kidnapped, sold into slavery and kept in bondage for 12 years in Louisiana before the American Civil War. He provided details of slave markets in Washington, DC, as well as describing at length cotton cultivation on major plantations in Louisiana.


**Die Sprache** - 1974
"Festschrift für Prof. W. Havers": v. 1.


The groundbreaking psychedelic classic about entheogenic mushrooms, shamanism and mesoamerican cultures.

**Ethnobiology** - E. N. Anderson 2012-02-14
The single comprehensive treatment of the field, from the leading members of the Society of Ethnobiology The field of ethnobiology—the study of relationships between particular ethnic groups and their native plants and animals—has grown very rapidly in recent years, spawning
numerous subfields. Ethnobiological research has produced a wide range of medicines, natural products, and new crops, as well as striking insights into human cognition, language, and environmental management behavior from prehistory to the present. This is the single authoritative source on ethnobiology, covering all aspects of the field as it is currently defined. Featuring contributions from experienced scholars and sanctioned by the Society of Ethnobiology, this concise, readable volume provides extensive coverage of ethical issues and practices as well as archaeological, ethnological, and linguistic approaches. Emphasizing basic principles and methodology, this unique textbook offers a balanced treatment of all the major subfields within ethnobiology, allowing students to begin guided research in any related area—from archaeoethnozoology to ethnomycology to agroecology. Each chapter includes a basic introduction to each topic, is written by a leading specialist in the specific area addressed, and comes with a full bibliography citing major works in the area. All chapters cover recent research, and many are new in approach; most chapters present unpublished or very recently published new research. Featured are clear, distinctive treatments of areas such as ethnozoology, linguistic ethnobiology, traditional education, ethnoecology, and indigenous perspectives. Methodology and ethical action are also covered up to current practice. Ethnobiology is a specialized textbook for advanced undergraduates and graduate students; it is suitable for advanced-level ethnobotany, ethnobiology, cultural and political ecology, and archaeologically related courses. Research institutes will also find this work valuable, as will any reader with an interest in ethnobiological fields.

Pharmako/Dynamis - 2005-12-01


The Sacred Mushroom Seeker - Robert Gordon Wasson 1990

Encyclopaedia Iranica: Giōni - Ehsan Yarshater 2003

Cannabis and the Soma Solution - Chris Bennett 2010-09-01
Seeking to identify the plant origins of the early sacramental beverages Soma and Haoma, this study draws a connection between the psychoactive properties of these drinks and the widespread use of cannabis among Indo-Europeans during this time. Exploring the role of these libations as inspiration for the Indian Rig Veda and the Persian Avestan texts, this examination discusses the spread of cannabis use across Europe and Asia, the origins of the
Soma and Haoma cults, and the shamanic origins of modern religion.