

Revista Portuguesa  
de História

already described. Prof. E. Hughes, in his scholarly article on «The English Stamp Duties, 1664-1764» (*English Historical Review*) April 1941), explores the antecedents of Grenville's Act which was to become so important in the history of the North American colonies. Dr. J. M. McPherson's book, *The Kirk's Care of the Poor* (Avery and Co., Aberdeen, 1941), ranges from the Reformation to the Scotch Poor Law of 1845, and should be useful to both ecclesiastical and economic historians. Last, but not least important, Mr. G. D. H. Cole has found time in the midst of his other activities to write *Chartist Portraits* (Macmillan, 1941), presenting a dozen biographical studies of men prominent in different phases of the movement. A preliminary essay analyses the forces which expressed themselves through Chartism, and the book as a whole forms a very attractive introduction to the subject.

ARTHUR REDFORD

#### História do Pensamento (1939-1941)

The period reviewed in these notes has been a particularly lean one for English workers in the field of the history of science. Yet, in 1939, although coming events had already cast their shadows over our activities, three numbers (out of the annual four) of the fourth volume of the *Annals of Science* appeared before war actually broke upon us. The January number contained papers by Professor Marjorie Nicolson on 'English Almanacs and the «New Astronomy»'; Dr. Oswald Walker on 'August Kekulé and the Benzene Problem'; Dr. K. J. Franklin on 'An Introduction to the Earlier History of Phlebitis'; Professor T. S. Patterson on 'Blaise de Vigenère, John Ferguson, and Benzoic Acid'; and Dr. H. P. Bayon on 'William Harvey, Physician and Biologist: His Precursors, Opponents and Successors — Part iv'. Mr. V. A. Eyles presented an additional note on 'Macculloch's Geological Map of Scotland'. This number also contained some interesting and rare illustrations bearing on the work of Kekulé, Blaise de Vigenère, Harvey and Macculloch.

In the issue of the *Annals* for April, 1939, Professor J. R.

Partington, M. B. E., and Dr. D. McKie completed their 'Historical Studies on the Phlogiston Theory' with Part iv, which dealt with the last phases of the theory whose overthrow at the hands of Lavoisier marked the foundation of modern chemistry; Dr. Grant McColley wrote on 'The Debt of Bishop John Wilkins to the *Apologia pro Galileo* of Tommaso Campanella'; Mr. F. W. Gibbs presented a 'History of the Manufacture of Soap' and Dr. L. J. M. Coleby a 'History of Prussian Blue'; Professor Carl Gräbe discussed 'Science and the Romantic Movement'; and Mr. D. Rutenberg described in technical detail 'The Early History of the Potentiometer System of Electrical Measurement'.

The last number of the *Annals* to appear before the outbreak of war, the issue of July, 1939, contained Professor J. R. Partington's memoir, 'The Origins of the Atomic Theory', a highly original summary of the history of the fundamental chemical theory; and here also Dr. K. J. Franklin gave an account of 'Some Textual Changes in Successive Editions of Richard Lower's *Tractatus de Corde Item de Motu & Colore Sanguinis et Chyli in eum Transitu*'. In other papers in this issue Mr. B. T. Sheer, in a contribution from the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, discussed 'The Development of the Concept of Tissue Respiration'; Dr. W. Ebenstein described 'The Early Reception of the Doctrine of Evolution in the United States'; and Dr. Grant McColley wrote on 'J. H. and the *Astronomia Crystallina*'. An important note was included from Mr. H. W. Robinson, relating to Hooke's pocket-watch and substantiating, from evidence recently made available about the visit to England in 1667/8 of Magalotti and Falconieri from the Florentine Academy, Hooke's complaint that he had been unjustly treated by Oldenburg and that his (Hooke's) pocket-watch had been shown to the Royal Society in February of 1667/8, an item which Oldenburg apparently suppressed from his official record of the minutes of the meeting at which these distinguished visitors were present.

The concluding number of the fourth volume of the *Annals* did not appear, owing to delays arising from the war, until August, 1940. In this issue Dr. H. P. Bayon concluded his extensive study of 'William Harvey, Physician and Biologist', already referred to above; and Professor Grant McColley discussed 'Nicholas Hill and the *Philosophia Epicurea*'.

Circumstances now led to the decision to publish further issues of the *Annals of Science* at irregular intervals as opportunity allowed. The first number of the fifth volume appeared in August of 1941. It consisted of two outstanding contributions. In the first of these, Sir Philip Hartog, K. B. E., C. I. E., published the lectures that he had delivered on 'The Newer Views of Priestley and Lavoisier' in the University of London, University College, on May 9<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup>, 1939, under the scheme of Advanced Lectures organized by the University of London,\* and in the second, Dr. K. J. Franklin presented 'A Survey of the Growth of Knowledge about Certain Parts of the Foetal Cardio-Vascular Apparatus, and about the Foetal Circulation, in Man and Some Other Animals. Part 1: Galen to Harvey'.

Two books that have appeared in the period here covered call for mention. Mr. H. T. Pledge's 'Science since 1500' (H. M. Stationery Office, 1939, pp. 357, 7<sup>s</sup>- 6d. net.) deals with the history of mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology in the modern period, as a background study to the various manuals on the history of special scientific subjects published by the Science Museum, London. Such a book has long been needed; and this author's work may do much to prevent the history of science as seen by those who visit science museums from appearing to be a mere chronology of technological advance.

The other book, published in 1941 by the Clarendon Press, Oxford, was Professor Charles Singer's 'A Short History of Science to the Nineteenth Century' (pp. xiv + 399, 8s. 6d. net.), a long expected work embodying conclusions reached after many years of scholarship and research in a field that the author has made particularly his own. The book surveys the development of scientific knowledge from the Greeks Onwards; and it presents, in historical perspective, an outline of the intellectual background of modern classical science with its characteristic doctrines of energy and evolution. Professor Singer has written for the general reader, but his book is no mere *œuvre de vulgarisation* : outside our own special scientific fields, we are all general readers, and scientific humanism now, more than ever before, needs every encouragement.

In the October and November issues (Nos. 3 and 4) of the *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* for 1941 (Vol. x), Mr. A. W.

Haggis published two papers on 'Fundamental Errors in the Early History of Cinchona', which disposed in every detail of the story of the Countess of Chinchon's cure as mere fable and showed that the early history of this drug as ordinarily given is a veritable catalogue of error. Mr. Haggis's researches suggest that cinchona was introduced into chemotherapy in Europe at some date before 1643; and although the facts he presents with such care seem to suggest that we might also conclude at some date later than 1641, the author wisely and cautiously refrains from drawing such a conclusion and expresses a hope that the true facts of the introduction of this famous and invaluable remedy may yet come to light — when they do come to light, much will be owed to him for exposing a long established error.

DOUGLAS MAKIE.

## Alemanha e países de língua alemã

Der folgende Auswahlbericht berücksichtigt neben dem reichs-deutschen historischen Schrifttum auch geschichtswissenschaftliche Arbeiten in deutscher Sprache, die ausserhalb der deutschen Grenzen veröffentlicht wurden. Allerdings werden nur diejenigen erwähnt, die selbständig erschienen sind. Unberücksichtigt bleiben die Studien, die in historischen, kulturgeschichtlichen und geisteswissenschaftlichen Zeitschriften stehen, in denen ein auch sachlich sehr erheblicher Teil der historischen Gelehrsamkeit seinen Niederschlag findet. Aber auch in der gebotenen Einschränkung vermag der Bericht wohl ausser fachlicher Information einen Eindruck zu vermitteln von der Intensität der Beschäftigung mit der Geschichte in diesem Zeitraum stärkster Spannungen und schwerster Belastungen: von der Fülle der Themen, der Wahl der Aspekte und de.\* Eigenart der Fragestellungen.

Es ist natürlich, dass manche der behandelten Epochen, Gestalten, Verhältnisse, Vorgänge im Zusammenhang mit der erlebten politischen Gegenwart stehen; sie sind dadurch — mit einigen Ausnahmen — ihres historischen Charakters und Wertes nicht beraubt, dagegen oft, unter neuen Gesichtswinkeln betrachtet und