

**Od medycznego nauczania w XVII w. do Portugalskiego Towarzystwa
Chemicznego na początku XX w.**

**From the medical instruction in the 17th century to the Portuguese
Chemical Society in the early years of the 20th century**

SUMMARY

The paper is devoted the history of chemistry in Portugal seen in the context of political, social and cultural changes. The author begins his considerations from the period when the inquisition was introduced in Portugal in 1536. Portugal lost its national independence and passed to Spanish sovereignty. The author considers contributions by many Portuguese chemists and physicians working in Coimbra, Lisboa and Oporto. He confirms that it was only in the second half of the 17th century that chemistry and medicine in Portugal began to be influenced by the chemical philosophy developed by Paracelsus and iatrochemistry of his main followers. In the author's opinion an important role in the development of chemistry in Portugal was played by the new statutes given to the University of Coimbra by the Marquis of Pombal in 1772. Ruled by these statutes, chemistry assumed the position of an independent science. It should be remembered, that at this time Lavoisier in France was initiating his experimental works in chemistry. Later chemistry developed in Portugal was influenced by the achievements of Lavoisier as well as his French collaborators. The author considers the chemistry developed in Portuguese laboratories, i.e. the Chemical Laboratory of Casa da Moeda, Chemical Laboratory of Casa Pia, Lisboa and of course, in a number of Portuguese universities.

The paper presents activities of many persons and institutions. It should be said that it belongs to the so-called external history of chemistry and may be interesting for scientists as well as humanists. But internal motives are in the background of the considerations of the author.

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