Ingeniería Civil (T. Saraiva, M.P. Diogo), del Instituto Portugués de Oncología (T. Saraiva) y del Laboratorio de Física e Ingeniería Nuclear (J. Gaspar).

Capital Científica nos ofrece además un modelo a seguir a la hora de aproximarnos al papel de la ciencia en una ciudad como Lisboa, a menudo considerada como como «periférica», a pesar de su capitalidad y su carácter de metrópoli. La historiografía internacional ha primado hasta hace poco una historia urbana de la ciencia demasiado centrada en ciudades como París, Londres, Berlín, Roma, Nueva York, Chicago, etc., dejando a las «second cities» en una posición marginal en las grandes narrativas de la modernidad urbana y en los estudios del papel de la ciencia en los procesos de urbanización de las ciudades, desde las últimas décadas del siglo XIX hasta el presente. Existen, sin embargo, pruebas suficientes para intuir un cambio de tendencia.

El libro se acompaña además de un amplio conjunto de magníficas ilustraciones y mapas de la ciudad, que ayudan al lector a «urbanizar» buena parte de las narraciones. Hacer ciencia, construir ciudad, imaginarla y representarla, dejarse influir por su tejido urbano y sus interacciones cotidianas, y al mismo tiempo construir la nación moderna, e incluso contribuir a definir, matizar y materializar proyectos políticos como el liberalismo, el republicanismo o el fascismo, se convierten en *Capital Científica* en cuestiones casi automáticas, naturales y obvias, mérito sin duda de su editor, de su editora, y de los demás autores y autoras. Estamos ante una contribución muy valiosa para la historia urbana de la ciencia en general y para la historia de Portugal en particular. ∎

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«How to tell the tale» of the co-production of science and urban spaces such as Athens, Barcelona, Budapest, Buenos Aires, Dublin, Glasgow, Helsinki, Lisbon and Naples, from the early 19th to the mid 20th century? The question posed by Olivier Hochadel and Agustí Nieto-Galan in the introduction of this collective

volume does not have an easy or obvious answer. Even if there is a general con-sensus that cities provided the perfect ground for science to thrive, and, sym-metrically, that science played a major role in transforming the modern urban fabric, binding together these various geographies, socio-political contexts and temporalities under a coherent analytical framework is far from straightforward.

To structure the volume, the editors begin by mapping their intellectual trajectory, thus offering a unique perspective on the evolution of this book pro-ject. More specifically, they open the introduction with a debate on the limits of the category «periphery». As active and engaged members of the «Science and Technology in the European Periphery» (STEP) network, both are in a pri-vileged position to launch this discussion. The argument against «periphery» is persuasive: it was exactly the success of STEP's historiographical agenda, focused on the circulation and creative adaptation of scientific knowledge, that justifies such questioning. After more than two decades of consistent and internationally recognized research, the approach from the periphery lost appeal because it «became mainstream» (p. 3). However, as the case studies demonstrate there are still important explanatory gains, when looking from places «formerly labelled peripheral» (p. 3).

Thus, the book mobilizes other concepts (modernities, nationalisms and agencies) as common ground for the different case-studies. These three catego-ries are mutually reinforcing: if the urban scale is particularly well suited to grasp the conflictive dimensions of modernity that feed many nationalist projects, it was also in the city that the imagined modern nation found a material ground, shaped by multiple agencies.

Using this conceptual framework, the ten chapters revisit, under a new light, a vast array of subjects common to general histories of science: scientific insti-tutions, scientific societies, scientific meetings and scientists themselves. Maria Rentetzi and Spiros Flevaris analyze the construction of the National Observatory of Athens as part of a common effort to reform the Greek state, centralize its administration and build a capital city. Ben Marsden discusses the emergence of the «Institution of Engineers in Scotland» in Glasgow, a rather ecumenic bo-dy of technicians, and how this organization reinforced the city's place in the hierarchy of British urban centers. A similar argument is developed by Katalin Stráner, when exploring the mutualist relationship between Budapest and the Hungarian Association for the Advancement of Science. Katharina Steiner con-nects both the fin de siècle Neapolitan social context and the innerworkings of marine biological research at the *Stazione Zoologica*. Tanya O'Sullivan's study of a topic as elusive as ether proves to be a solid enquiry about the locatedness

of science in the urban fabric of Dublin. Dublin's specific networks also inspire Juliana Adelman to think about the role of natural history and lion breeding in shaping Irish identity. Ana Simões investigates how experts imagined Lisbon as a scientific capital through public works and media narratives. Moving north, Emilia Karppinen addresses the collective features of the planning process of Greater Helsinki. Diego Armus looks at hygienic ideologies, discourses and practices as foundational elements of modern Buenos Aires. Finally, Lucila Mallart studies how architects fought for the construction of a photo archive in the 1929 Barcelona International Exhibition.

The richness and significance of each case-study is undeniable. But there are two salient themes, explicitly discussed by different authors, that point out the volume's contribution for the conceptual debates on modernity and nationalism. One is the role played by capital cities in the processes of nation-building. The other is the transnational dimension of this specific phenomenon.

Despite the marginal position of some of these cities in the hierarchy of European metropolis, many occupied a central place as capitals of modern nation-states. Several chapters show how capital status relied as much on politics and economics as on scientific institutions and agents. For instance, it is not accidental that the coordinates of the National Observatory of Athens served as the base for the country's modern cartography. In Greece, as in other countries, building a nation-state, creating a capital, establishing scientific institutions and producing knowledge was one and the same operation. If capital-cities, and the political entities they represented, were modern scientific creations, the growth of scientific institutions also depended on these particular socio-environments. The success of an Argentinian modern hygienic imagination in Buenos Aires perfectly illustrates that historical dynamic. At the turn of the 20th century the problems raised by the growth of Buenos Aires, and the hygienic solutions to those same urban problems, granted doctors the power to guide the destinies of the whole nation.

Many of the case studies also make it evident that cities did not exist in isolation, but were part of highly connected international systems, with precise referents and models. The specificities of these networks explain why the architects of the Barcelona 1929 world fair looked at the *Musée d'Ethnographie du Trocadéro* and the general *Direction Générale des Beaux-Arts* when designing an exhibition that was supposed to make their city «resemble» Paris. Similarly, Portuguese engineers, trained in France, had Paris in mind while planning the expansion of Lisbon. There are other eloquent examples of the transnational dimension of these local stories: Athenian modern scientific institutions were

Bavarian inventions, materially build by German and Danish architects with Pentelikon marble; the construction of Dublin as the capital of Irish science relied as much on local flora and fauna as on exotic animals and networks extending as far as India, Nigeria and Sierra Leone; the Neapolitan Zoological Station was a global project from inception, assembling thousands of European and American researchers around a particular marine environment. These urban stories build a strong argument about the virtues of looking beyond the boundaries of the nation to fully grasp national histories.

On a more formal level, the volume would have benefited from a thematic organization and structure, strengthening the connections between the various chapters and guiding the reader though these multiple themes. This does not diminish the book's many merits: it is a valuable illustration of the potential of local urban histories of science to expand our understanding of macro processes, such as modernization and nation-building. ▌

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▐ Anna Katheryn Kendrick. Humanizing Childhood in early twentieth-century Spain. Cambridge: Legenda, Modern Humanities Research Association; 2019. 305 p. ISBN 978-1-78188-541-3. 85 €

Humanizing Childhood in early twentieth-century Spain es el primer libro de Anna Kendrick, basado en su tesis doctoral en literatura y lengua española y portuguesa, presentada en la Universidad de Cambridge con el título *The World of the Child: Holism and Education in Spain, 1918-1936*. Kendrick explora la recepción y adaptación de teorías científicas que influyeron en la representación del niño y su desarrollo. Argumenta que las teorías psicológicas, las pruebas experimentales y las teorías sobre la biología infantil sirvieron para pensar en una pedagogía centrada en la mente, el cuerpo y el espíritu del niño. A través de las páginas del libro, la autora, muestra que los educadores, intelectuales y científicos en España volcaron su atención hacia la infancia y la reconfiguraron desde una perspectiva humanista y holística a lo largo del primer tercio del siglo XX.