

Further Reading: Michael Faraday

General reading

Geoffrey Cantor, *Michael Faraday: Sandemanian and Scientist. A Study of Science and Religion in the Nineteenth Century*, (London, 1991).

David Gooding, *Experiment and the Making of Meaning: Human Agency in Scientific Observation and Experiment*, (Dordrecht, 1991).

David Gooding and Frank A.J.L. James (eds.), *Faraday Rediscovered: Essays on the Life and Work of Michael Faraday, 1791-1867*, (London, 1985).

Frank A.J.L. James (ed.), *'The Common Purposes of Life': Science and society at the Royal Institution of Great Britain*, (Aldershot, 2002).

Frank A.J.L. James, *Michael Faraday: A very short Introduction*. (Oxford, 2010)

Alan E. Jeffreys, *Michael Faraday: A List of His Lectures and Published Writings*, (London, 1960).

Published books by Faraday, mainly collections of papers and lecture notes, some published after his death:

Chemical Manipulation, Being Instructions to Students in Chemistry. (1827).

Experimental Researches in Electricity, Vol I, II& III (1837, 1844, 1855)

Experimental Researches in Chemistry and Physics (1859).

W. Crookes. ed. *A Course of six lectures on the Various Forces of Matter* (1860)

W. Crookes. ed. *A Course of six lectures on the Chemical History of a Candle*, (1861)

W. Crookes. ed. *On the Various Forces in Nature*. (1873)

The liquefaction of gases (1896.)

Published texts by Faraday

The vast majority of Faraday's manuscripts, apart from letters, have been published on microfilm and cd. Frank A.J.L. James, *Guide to the Microfilm edition of the Manuscripts of Michael Faraday (1791-1867) from the Collections of the Royal Institution, The Institution of Electrical Engineers, The Guildhall Library [and] The Royal Society*, (2nd ed., Wakefield, 2001).

A typescript edition of Faraday's experimental notebooks has been published. Thomas Martin, *Faraday's Diary*, 7 volumes and index, London, 1932–36.

The complete correspondence of Michael Faraday is currently being compiled. Five volumes have been published with the sixth in progress. Frank A.J.L. James, *The Correspondence of Michael Faraday*, (London, 1991-2008).

In-depth reading:

Ronald Anderson, 'The Crafting of Scientific Meaning and Identity: Exploring the Performative Dimensions of Michael Faraday's Texts', *Perspectives on Science*, 2006, **14**: 7-39.

Ronald Anderson, 'The Referees' Assessment of Faraday's Electromagnetic Induction Paper of 1831', *Notes and Records of the Royal Society of London*, 1993, **47**: 243-56,

Henry Bence Jones, *Life and Letters of Faraday*, 1st and 2nd editions, 2 volumes, London, 1870

Giovanni Boato and Natalia Moro, 'Bancalari's role in Faraday's discovery of diamagnetism and the successive progress in the understanding of magnetic properties of matter', *Annals of Science*, 1994, **51**: 391-412.

Brian Bowers and Lenore Symons, *'Curiosity Perfectly Satisfied': Faraday's travels in Europe 1813-1815*, (London, 1991).

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- Geoffrey Cantor, 'The Scientist as Hero: Public Images of Michael Faraday', in M. Shortland and R. Yeo (eds.), *Telling Lives in Science: Essays on Scientific Biography*, (Cambridge, 1996), 171-93.
- Geoffrey Cantor, 'How Michael Faraday brought law and order to the West End of London', *Physis*, 1992, **29**: 187-203
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- June Z. Fullmer and Melvyn C. Usselman, 'Faraday's Election to the Royal Society: A Reputation in Jeopardy', *Bulletin for the History of Chemistry*, 1991, **11**: 17-28.
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- David Gooding, 'Mapping Experiment as a Learning Process: How the First Electromagnetic Motor Was Invented', *Science Technology and Human Values*, 1990, **15**: 165-201.
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- David Gooding, 'Experiment and concept formation in electromagnetic science and technology in England in the 1820s', *History and Technology*, 1985, **2**: 151-176,
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- L. Hannah, *Electricity before Nationalisation: A Study of the Development of the Electricity Supply Industry in Britain to 1948*, (London, 1979),
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Michael Faraday (September 22, 1791 – August 25, 1867) was an English physicist and chemist who is one of the most influential scientists of all time. His most important contributions, and best known work, were on the closely connected phenomena of electricity and magnetism, but he also made very significant contributions in chemistry. Faraday was principally an experimentalist; in fact, he has been described as the "best experimentalist in the history of science". He did not know any advanced Michael Faraday attended a local school until he was 13, where he received a basic education. To earn money for the family he started working as a delivery boy for a bookshop. He worked hard and impressed his employer. Published by FamousScientists.org. Further Reading Alfred Marshall Mayer Henry and Faraday Popular Science Monthly, Volume 18, November 1880. More from FamousScientists.org: Jane Marcet. Michael Faraday: Further reading. Biographies, books and papers about Michael Faraday. Credit: Anna Gordon. Papers. A large proportion of Faraday's personal and experimental papers are held at the Royal Institution of Great Britain. Find out how to view the material. Faraday published only one book, Chemical Manipulation, Being Instructions to Students in Chemistry (1827). His other publications are collections of papers or lecture notes; his famous Chemical History of a Candle (1861) was edited and published by his friend William Crookes. Michael Faraday's books and manuscripts published after his death - Download the list. Downloads. Faraday reading list. Faraday publications list. Related links. Michael Faraday: A Very Short Introduction. Share this. Links and further reading. Correspondence of Michael Faraday. Safety Underground: Mining and the Miners Lamp Gresham College. Safety at Sea and Lighthouses Gresham College. Michael Faraday MacTutor Archive. Michael Faraday - Wikipedia. Electromagnetic induction - Wikipedia. Faraday effect - Wikipedia. READING LIST: Geoffrey Cantor, Michael Faraday: Sandemanian and Scientist: A Study of Science and Religion in the Nineteenth Century (Palgrave Macmillan, 1991). Geoffrey Cantor, David Gooding and Frank A. J. L. James, Michael Faraday (Palgrave Macmillan, 1991). Michael Faraday (ed. Frank James), The Chemical His