Further Reading: Michael Faraday

**General reading**


**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)


*The liquefaction of gases* (1896.)

**Published texts by Faraday**


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:**


Geoffrey Cantor, ‘How Michael Faraday brought law and order to the West End of London’, *Physis*, 1992, **29**: 187-203


Geoffrey Cantor, ‘Faraday’s Search for the Gravemail Effect’, *Physics Education*, 1991, **26**: 289-93


Elizabeth Cavicchi, ‘Nineteenth-Century Developments in Coiled Instruments and Experiences with Electromagnetic Induction’, *Annals of Science*, 2006, **63**: 319-361,


David Gooding, ‘Experiment and concept formation in electromagnetic science and technology in England in the 1820s’, *History and Technology*, 1985, **2**: 151-176.


David Gooding, ‘Final steps to the field theory: Faraday’s study of magnetic phenomena, 1845-1850’, *Historical Studies in the Physical Sciences*, 1981, **11**: 231-75

David Gooding, ‘Faraday, Thomson, and the concept of the magnetic field’, *British Journal for the History of Science*, 1980, **13**: 91-120,


Stanley M. Guralnick, ‘The Contexts of Faraday’s Electrochemical Laws’, *ISIS*, 1979, **70**: 59-75;


Edward Hare, ‘Michael Faraday’s loss of memory’, *Proceedings of the Royal Institution*, 1976, **49**: 33-52


Frank A.J.L. James, ‘the civil-engineer’s talent’: Michael Faraday, science, engineering and the English lighthouse service, 1836-1865’, *Transactions of the Newcomen Society*, 1999: **70**: 153-60


Frank A.J.L. James, ‘Michael Faraday’s Work on Optical Glass’, *Physics Education*, 1991, **26**: 296-300


José Romo and Manuel G. Doncel, ‘Faraday’s initial mistake concerning the direction of induced currents, and the manuscript of Series I of his Researches’, Archive for the History of the Exact Sciences, 1994, 47: 291-385.


Ryan Tweney, ‘Toward a Cognitive-Historical Understanding of Michael Faraday’s Research: Editor’s Introduction’, Perspectives on Science 2006, 14: 1-6,

Ryan Tweney, ‘Stopping Time: Faraday and the scientific creation of perceptual order’, Physis, 1992, 29: 149-164,


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 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, 1791â€1867, (London, 1985). Frank A.J.L. James (ed.), â€’The Common Purposes of Lifeâ€™: Science and society at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, (Aldershot, 2002). Frank A Michael Faraday © Faraday was a British chemist and physicist who contributed significantly to the study of electromagnetism and electrochemistry. Michael Faraday was born on 22 September 1791 in south London. His family was not well off and Faraday received only a basic formal education. When he was 14, he was apprenticed to a local bookbinder and during the next seven years, educated himself by reading books on a wide range of scientific subjects. He was able to carry out little further research in the 1820s, busy as he was with other projects. In 1826, he founded the Royal Institution's Friday Evening Discourses and in the same year the Christmas Lectures, both of which continue to this day.