A BIOGRAPHICAL CHECKLIST

The following is a checklist of biographies of Faraday. For teachers and students looking for a brief, accessible introduction, Thomas (1991) is highly recommended. For a more detailed biography, Williams (1965) is still the standard and is currently available in an inexpensive paperback reprint. Though long out of print, the volumes by Bence Jones (1869) and Thompson (1898) are also very worthwhile provided one is lucky enough to come across a copy.

- J. Agassi, Faraday as a Natural Philosopher, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, 1971.
* W. Ostwald, *Faraday; eine psychographische Studie*, Roscher, Zürich, 1924.

**A FARADAY TIMETABLE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Faraday’s Life</th>
<th>Concurrent Political and Chemical Events</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1790</td>
<td></td>
<td>* Publication of the English translation of Lavoisier’s <em>Traité élémentaire de chimie</em>.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1791</td>
<td>* Born on 22 September in Newington Butts near London.</td>
<td>* Formulation of the metric system.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1792</td>
<td></td>
<td>* Publication of first volume of Richter’s <em>Anfangsgründe der Stöchiometrie</em>.</td>
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<td>1794</td>
<td></td>
<td>* Execution of Lavoisier.</td>
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<td>1799</td>
<td></td>
<td>* Royal Institution (RI) founded by Count Rumford; discovery of voltaic pile; death of Black.</td>
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<td>1801</td>
<td></td>
<td>* Humphry Davy and Thomas Young receive appointments at the RI; Dalton formulates his law of partial pressures; discovery of vanadium, tantalum, and niobium.</td>
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<td>1803</td>
<td></td>
<td>* Publication of Berthollet’s <em>Essai de statique chimique</em>; Berzelius and Hisinger study the electrolysis of salts; the Louisiana Purchase.</td>
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