

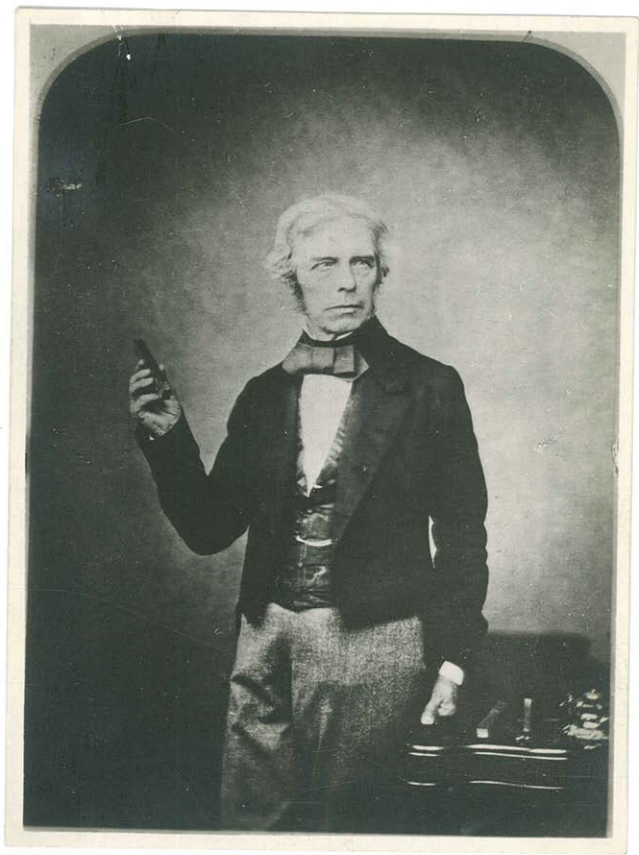
Ms 5908 / 251

PHOTOGRAPHS ILLUSTRATING FARADAY'S
LIFE AND WORK.

1. Portrait of Faraday with bar of his heavy glass.
2. Farady and Mrs Farady - from a daguerrotype.
3. Farady in the Lecture Theatre of the Royal Institution. Christmas Juvenile Lectures on Metals, 1855-56. The Prince Consort in the Chair.
4. Royal Institution Lecture Theatre. Faraday Commemoration Lecture, 1891.
5. Front of the Royal Institution, Albemarle Street London, W. 1.
6. Historic ring of soft iron, wound with separate coils of copper wire connected to battery and galvanometer respectively, used by Faraday in his first successful experiment in electro-magnetic induction.
7. Faraday's "great" electro-magnet /right/. The great Logrman magnet used by Faraday /left/
8. A helix of copper wire and bar magnet used by Faraday. It is with this apparatus that he first induced an electric current by plunging the magnet into the coil.
9. First apparatus for magnetic spark. The amalgamated ends of copper wire were separated, and a momentary spark obtained, by thrusting the magnet through the paper tube on which the coil is supported.
10. Faraday's elektrolisis apparatus.
11. Faraday's specific inductive capacity apparatus.
12. Very early galvanometer made and used by Faraday.
13. The eight folio and two quarto MS. volumes of Laboratory Notes, commonly known as Faraday's Diary, in the possession of the Royal Institution. Open at the page illustrating his first dynamo.
14. Page of Faraday's Diary recording the discovery of electro-magnetic induction.
15. Page from Faraday's bound notes of Sir Humphry Davy's course of lectures on Chemistry. It was this volume which Faraday sent to Davy and which led to his engagement as scientific assistant in the laboratory of the Royal Institution.
16. Old laboratories at the Royal Institution.
17. Statue of Faraday by Foley in the Entrance Hall of the Royal Institution.

Ms 5108 / 252 1.

MAGYAR
TUDOMÁNYOS AKADÉMIA
KÖNYVTÁRA



Ms 5908/253 2.

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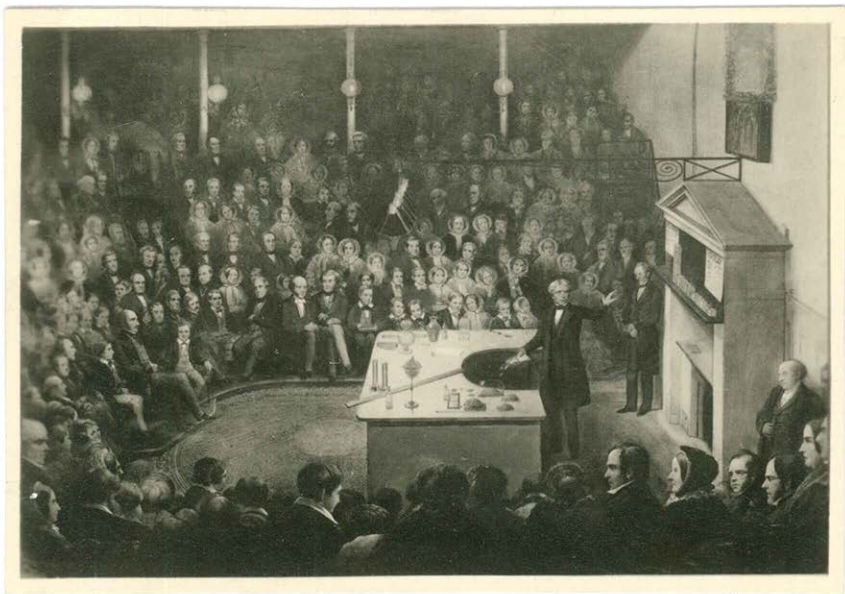


MR & MRS FARADAY

FROM A DAGUERROTYPE

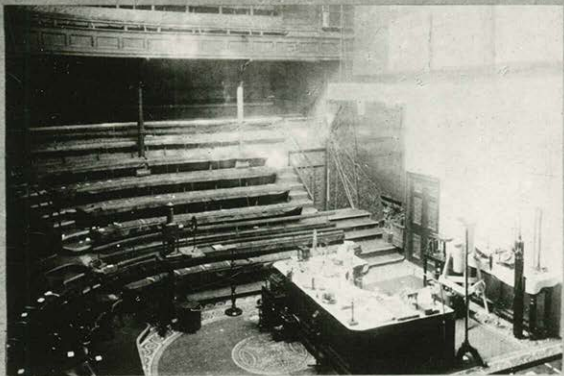
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LAAGYKA
TUMONGKONG AKADSIK
PUNYITAGA



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МАГІІА
ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННАЯ АКАДЕМІЯ
КОПИТКА



The Royal Institution Lecture Theatre after Professor Dewar's Faraday Commemoration
Lecture. of June 26. 1891.

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ORIGYAK
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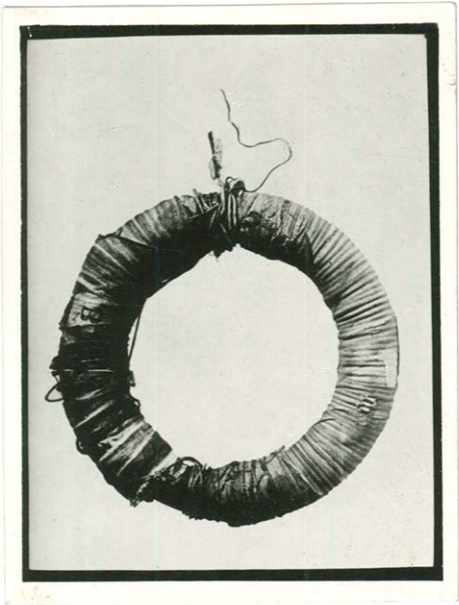


ROYAL INSTITUTION EXTERIOR

JAN. 1923.

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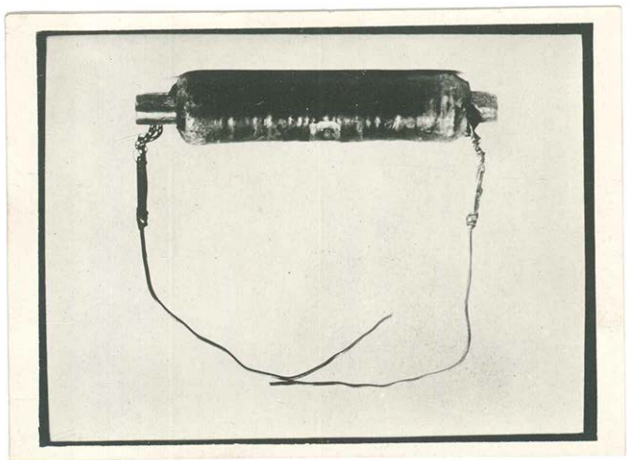
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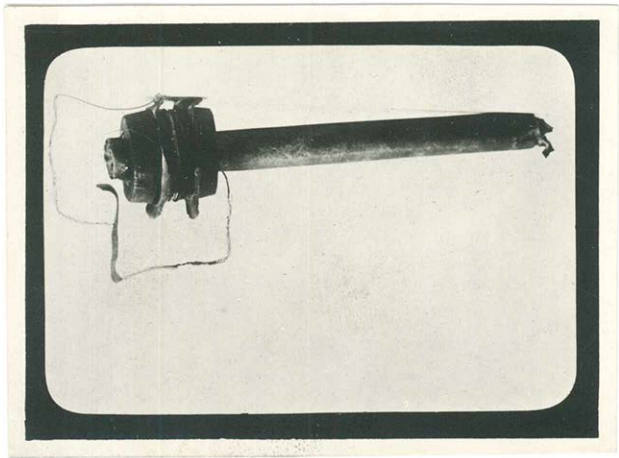
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ERASMUS
LUDWIGIANUS AKADEMIA
KÖNYVTÁRA



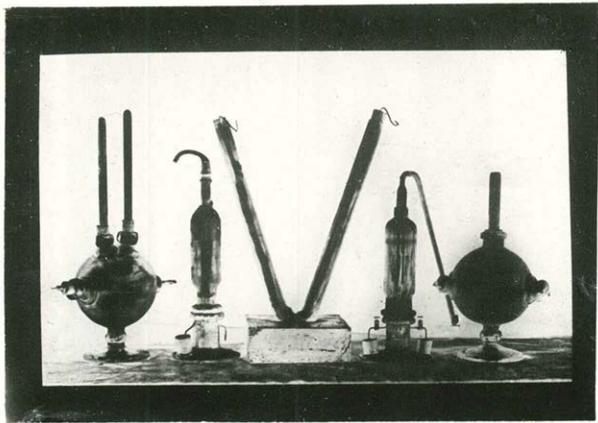
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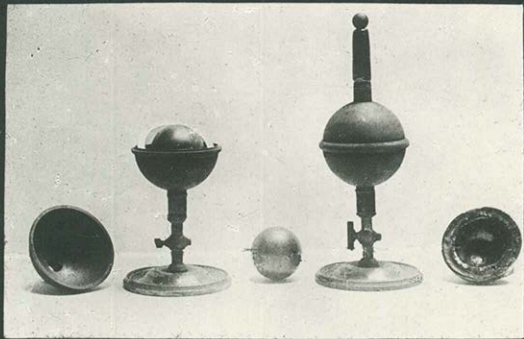
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Ms 5708 / 262 11.

ACADEMIA
SCIENTIARUM HUNGARICARUM
KÖNYVTÁRA



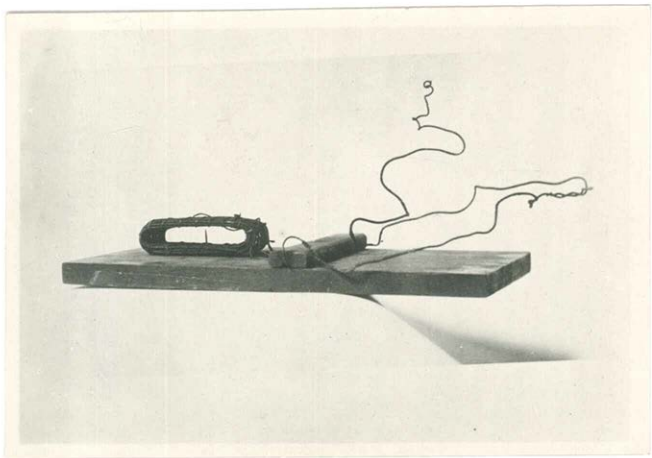
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Agfa Lupex

BUKARYA
JUDOMANTOS AKADEMIJA
KONNYTARA

Agfa

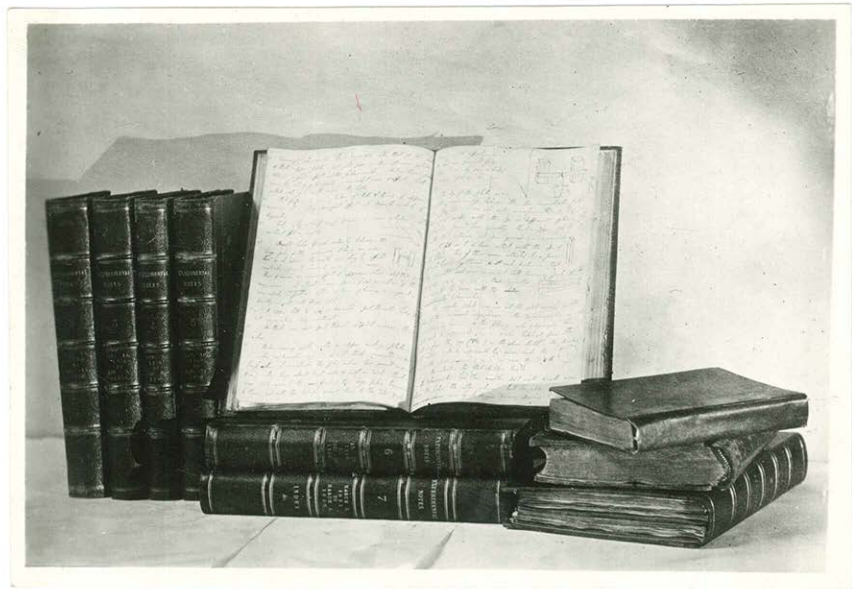
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PAUYAK
JURAHILANTYOS AKADSIKASO
KONVYTABA

Handwritten signature or mark



Ms 5908/265 14.

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Aug 29th 1831

Expts on the production of Electricity from Magnets etc
 have had an wire very much (soft wire) was some ^{17 1/2} inches
 thick of my 6 inches in external diameter. Wound many
 coils of copper wire round one half the coils being separated
 by some fabric - there were 3 lengths of wire each about 24
 feet long and they could be connected as one length or used
 as separate lengths by break with a branch each was
 insulated from the other. Will call the side of the ring
 A on the other side but separated by an
 interval was wound wire in two pairs
 together amounting to about 60 feet in
 length the direction being as with the former
 side this side call B



Charged a battery of 14 plates besides a galvanic
 the rest on B side one coil and connected its extremities by
 a soft wire passing to a distance and got over a magnetic
 needle (!) for wire only) then connected the end of one of the
 pairs on A side with battery immediately a visible effect in motion
 & oscillation of needle at half an original position. On breaking
 connection of A side with battery again a disturbance
 of the needle

Made all the wires on A side one coil and cut in
 out from battery through the whole effect on needle much
 stronger than before

The effect of the needle then had a very small part of
 that which the wire immediately directly with the battery
 will produce

Ms 5708/266 15.

FRANZ
KUDOLÁNYOS AKADEMIÁJA
EGYVETÁRA

136 always be appropriate through whatever
change the state of the Union may
bring. Even the Illinois was found to
consist of other constitutional parts than
those some still state the same words
apply to it with equal propriety than
as now. Names should represent things
and opinions for in the last case they
often tend to misrepresent and mis-
lead.

(Mr. Davy now noticed the proposition
in which Charles Dwyer and Hyden
united to each other and advanced it
as an instance of the truth of definite
proposition. Then he gave the proposition
in numbers comparing the specific
generally and the universal together. But
he desisted at this moment being so

particularly quick and the proposition 137
and comparisons being repeated rapidly
from after the other. I was unable to
take them accurately down. Perhaps but
I should see in my statement. I have
left the part of the volume and should
I by any lucky opportunity gave it
I will insert it below.)

Ms 5108/267 16.

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"Laboratory at the Royal Institution, St. James's Palace, 1851." Painted by John Everett Millais.



"Robert James Millais to his friend Sarah Foxley" Scene from painting, laboratory, John Everett Millais
Foxley's Dairy Room where his Kynette Treasures were raised etc. Date 12 June 1850



Laboratory at the Royal Institution. Painted by John Everett Millais, M.P.S.
Painted at the Royal Institution by John Everett Millais 2 Feb. 1851

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