Lancastrian Chemist The Early Years Of Sir Edward Frankland

Lancastrian Chemist—Colin Archibald Russell 1986 Sir Edward Frankland was born 1824 in Lancashire Co., England He was the son of Margaret Frankland (father is unknown). In 1830, his mother Margaret married William Holm. Edward was reared and educated in Lancaster and became a well-respected chemist.

The X Club—Ruth Barton 2018-11-21 In 1864, amid headline-grabbing heresy trials, members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science were asked to sign a declaration affirming that science and scripture were in agreement. Many criticized the new test of orthodoxy; nine decided that collaborative action was required. The X Club tells their story. These six ambitious professionals and three wealthy amateurs—J. D. Hooker, T. H. Huxley, John Tyndall, John Lubbock, William Spottiswoode, Edward Frankland, George Busk, T. A. Hirst, and Herbert Spencer—wanted to guide the development of science and public opinion on issues where science impinged on daily life, religious belief, and politics. They formed a private dining club, which they named the X Club, to discuss and further their plans. As Ruth Barton shows, they had a clear objective: they wanted to promote "scientific habits of mind," which they sought to do through lectures, journalism, and science education. They devoted enormous effort to the expansion of science education, and in 1868, Sir Edward Frankland, the British Association's most prominent member, was elected president of the X Club. The X Club lobby and its efforts to promote science were an important factor in the development of science education and science policy in Britain. The X Club tells their story.

Clio Medica: The Lancastrian Chemist—Lancash. 2020-11-16 The Lancastrian Chemist is a comprehensive history of the late nineteenth-century British chemist Sir Edward Frankland. It is a story of the rise and fall of a scientific dynasty, of the impact of science on society, and of the personal and professional relationships that shaped the careers of Frankland and his contemporaries. The book presents a detailed and nuanced account of Frankland's life and work, and provides a valuable contribution to the history of chemistry and science.

From Chemical Philosophy to Theoretical Chemistry—Mary Jo Nye 1994-03-01 How did chemistry and physics acquire their separate identities, and are they on their way to losing them again? Mary Jo Nye has written a graceful account of the historical demarcation of chemistry from physics and subsequent reconvergences of the two, from Lavoisier and Dalton in the late eighteenth century to Robinson, Ingold, and Pauling in the mid-twentieth century. Using the notion of a disciplinary "identity" analogous to ethnic or national identity, Nye develops a theory of the nature of disciplinary structure and change. She discusses the distinctive character of chemical language and theories and the role of national styles and traditions in building a scientific discipline. Anyone interested in the history of scientific thought will enjoy pondering with her the question of whether chemists of the mid-twentieth century suspected chemical explanation had been reduced to physical laws, just as Newtonian mechanical philosophers had envisioned in the eighteenth century.

The Making of Modern Science—David Knight 2009-11-16 This volume brings together the people, events, and discoveries of 19th century science into a lively narrative. It places particular emphasis on the new forms in which scientists communicated with the public, in the context of increasing urbanization, globalization and industrialization.

Lancastrian Chemist: The Early Years Of Sir Edward Frankland—Colin Archibald Russell 2003-12-04 This is the first scientific biography of Edward Frankland, probably the most eminent chemist of nineteenth-century Britain. Frankland discovered the chemical bond and founded the science of organometallic chemistry. He was a leading reformer of chemistry teaching, and the government's close adviser on urban water purity. From an apprenticeship in a druggist's shop in Lancaster, he was to occupy the first chemical chair at Manchester, and become professor at what became Imperial College. He was knighted in 1897. Today an obscurity of reputation stems from the conspiracy of silence surrounding Frankland's origins as an illegitimate child. Recently, however, Professor Russell has gained access to a vast collection of his private papers. Russell's authoritative account discloses, amongst much else, this web of conspiracy in the scientific community, and will be of great interest to professional chemists, historians of science, and general readers concerned with the social fabric of Victorian England.

Archibald Liversidge, FRS—Roy MacLeod 2009-12-14 When Archibald Liversidge first arrived at Sydney University in 1872 as reader in geology and assistant in the laboratory he had about ten students and two rooms in the main building. In 1874 he became professor of geology and mineralogy and by 1879 he had persuaded the senate to open a faculty of science. He became its first dean in 1882. Liversidge also played a major role in the setting up of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science which held its first congress in 1888. For anyone interested in Archibald Liversidge, his contribution to crystallography, mineralogy, chemical geology, strategic minerals policy and a wider field of colonial science.

The History of Medical Education in Britain—2020-01-29 This volume presents new research and original synthesis on key aspects of medical instruction, theoretical and practical, from early medieval times into the present century. Academic and practical aspects are equally examined, and balanced attention is given to different sites of instruction, be it the university or the hospital.

Edward Frankland—Colin A. Russell 2003-12-04 This is the first scientific biography of Edward Frankland, probably the most eminent chemist of nineteenth-century Britain. Frankland discovered the chemical bond and founded the science of organometallic chemistry. He was a leading reformer of chemistry teaching, and the government's close adviser on urban water purity. From an apprenticeship in a druggist's shop in Lancaster, he was to occupy the first chemical chair at Manchester, and become professor at what became Imperial College. He was knighted in 1897. Today an obscurity of reputation stems from the conspiracy of silence surrounding Frankland's origins as an illegitimate child. Recently, however, Professor Russell has gained access to a vast collection of his private papers. Russell's authoritative account discloses, amongst much else, this web of conspiracy in the scientific community, and will be of great interest to professional chemists, historians of science, and general readers concerned with the social fabric of Victorian England.

The Chemistry Department at Imperial College London—Hannah Gay 2016-11-03 This is the first comprehensive history of the chemistry department at Imperial College London. Based on archival records, oral testimony, published papers, published and unpublished memoirs, the book tells the story of this world-famous department from its foundation as the Royal College of Science in 1845 to the large department it had become by the year 2000. The book covers research, teaching, departmental governance, students and social life. It also highlights the extraordinary contributions made to the war effort in both the first and second world wars. From its first professors, A. Wilhelm Hofmann and Edward Frankland, the department has been home to many eminent chemists, including, in the later twentieth century, the Nobel laureates Derek Barton and Geoffrey Wilkinson. New information on these and many others is presented in a lively narrative that places both people and events in the larger historical contexts of chemistry, politics, culture and the economy. The book will interest not only those engaged with Imperial College, but anyone interested in chemistry and its history, or in higher education.

Proteins, Enzymes, Genes—Communicating Chemistry—Anders Lundgren 2000 Historians and philosophers of science offer 18 papers from a European Science Foundation workshop held in Uppsala, Sweden, in February 1996, on explore such questions as how textbooks differ from other forms of chemical literature, under what conditions they become established as a genre, whether they develop a specific rhetoric, how their audiences help shape the profile of chemistry, translations, and other topics. Only names are indexed.

The Reconstructing Science—John Hedley Brooke 2000-02-10 Shortlisted for the Templeton Foundation Prize for Outstanding Books in Theology and Natural Sciences John Brooke and Geoffrey Cantor discuss exciting developments in the sciences, whether in Big Bang cosmology, chaos theory or genetic engineering, in relation to moral and spiritual questions. Contemporary discussion can, however, be blind if it ignores previous forms of engagement between science and religion. In their Gifford Lectures the authors argue that not one but several historical approaches are required to achieve critical perspective and balanced understanding. Accordingly, each chapter demonstrates the value of a particular historical method. Ranging from alchemy to new-age philosophies, from the Galileo affair to the Darwinian controversies, this is an indispensable and highly accessible book for all interested in science and religion.

Notes and Records of the Royal Society of London—Royal Society (Great Britain) 1990

Cumulative Bibliography of Victorian Studies—1970

Lancastrian Chemist The Early Years Of Sir Edward Frankland
The Kekulé Riddle - John H. Wotiz 1993

Re-presenting Science - Christopher Owen Ritter 2001

British Book News - 1986

Scientists Since 1660 - Leslie Howsam 1997 A reference to over 500 scientists whose career started around or after the beginning of modern science, taken here to be about the founding of the Royal Society. For each, full lists full-length biographies, including autobiographies, in chronological order to demonstrate the historical development. Man

Historical Studies in the Physical and Biological Sciences - 1998

The British Experience with River Pollution, 1865-1876 - Lawrence E. Breeze 1993 This book provides a historical account of two Royal Commissions in Victorian Britain that sought solutions to river pollution problems attributed to industrial waste and town sewage. It describes and analyzes the legislative outcome, the Rivers Pollution Act of 1876, which remained the basic law until 1951. An introductory chapter and an epilogue place developments of the 1860's and 1870's into the broader context of British history. The study dispels any notion that environmental issues are largely twentieth-century phenomena. Two themes recur in the general response to the work of the commissions: fear of the economic consequences of adopting anti-pollution measures and a stubborn attachment to local control.

Manchester Memoirs - 1986

New Scientist - 1986-10-09 New Scientist magazine was launched in 1956 “for all those men and women who are interested in scientific discovery, and in its industrial, commercial and social consequences”. The brand's mission is no different today - for its consumers, New Scientist reports, explores and interprets the results of human endeavour set in the context of society and culture.

A History of Lancaster - Stephen Constantine 2001 This illustrated history of Lancaster provides wide-ranging coverage, drawing upon the research findings of numerous detailed studies examining such topics as: religion, politics, industry, administration and the living standards of ordinary inhabitants.

The Dictionary of Nineteenth-century British Scientists - Bernard V. Lightman 2004

Thinking about Matter - John Hedley Brooke 1995 In these articles Professor Brooke has aimed to expose and explore the many layers of philosophical debate that accompanied the development of chemistry in the 100 years from Priestley to Kekulé. During this period the foundations of our modern science were laid: Lavosier's 'chemical revolution', Dalton's atomic theory, the electrochemical concepts of Berzelius transformed the science, as did new ideas of valency and molecular structure. But it was also a period of intense controversy when chemists called each other brigands and assassins.


Scientific and Technical Books and Serials in Print - 1989

Proceedings - 1995

Science for All - William Hodson Brock 1996 19 studies in English (four published for the first time here) show how problematic it is to try to make science available to all. Covering the history of Victorian science and education, these studies shed light on science, education and culture in modern

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International Bibliography of Historical Sciences - 1986 Verzeichnis der exzerpierten zeitschriften: 1926, p. (XXXI)/XVII.

The International Who's who in Distance Learning - 1998

News - 1988

New Dictionary of Scientific Biography - Noreta Koertge 2008 Also available online as part of the Gale Virtual Reference Library under the title Complete dictionary of scientific biography.

Arts & Humanities Citation Index - 1990

Books in Print - R R Bowker Publishing 1989

Collins Biographical Dictionary of Scientists - Trevor Illtyd Williams 1994 Provides biographical information on 1300 eminent scientists and technologists. Includes an appendix, chronological table of birth and death dates, and a subject index.
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