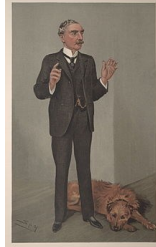


Forensic Scientists and Contributions

Contributor	Contribution
	<p>First to popularize forensic science with his Sherlock Holmes novels. His first novel, <i>A Study in Scarlet</i>, was published in 1887</p>  <p>(1859-1930)</p>
	<p>Father of Forensic Toxicology. In 1814 he published a Treatise on the detection of poisons.</p>  <p>(1787-1853)</p>
	<p>French Scientist who in 1879 devised the first system of person ID using a series of body measurements. He also devised the first crime scene kit. Crime scene kits are still used today!</p>  <p>(1853-1914)</p>
	<p>British scientist who published the book "<i>Finger Prints</i>" in 1892. The book contained the first statistical proof supporting the uniqueness of fingerprints.</p>  <p>(1822-1911)</p>
	<p>British Civil Service Member that developed a</p>



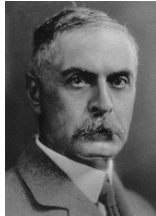
system of fingerprint classification. This enabled the organization and search of fingerprint records with ease. He worked with Haque to develop a mathematical formula to sort fingerprint patterns. In 1897 he published the "*Classification and Uses of Fingerprints*". His method was named after him and is still being used today.



(1850-1931)



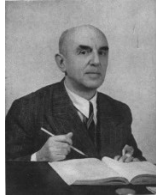
Austrian immigrant to the U.S. In 1901 he discovered human blood could be grouped into different categories (A, B, AB, O). He won a Nobel Prize in 1930 for this discovery. In 1940 he helped to discover the Rh factor in human blood.



(1868-1943)



Italian Scientist who, in 1915, devised a procedure by which dried bloodstains could be grouped as A, B, AB, or O. His procedure is still used today by some forensic scientists.



(1887-1954)



U.S. Army Colonel who developed the comparison microscope. He refined the techniques of determining if a gun had fired a specific bullet, (ballistics)



(1891-1955)

American Scientist who published the book



"*Questioned Documents*" in 1910. The book became a primary reference for document examiners.



(1858-1946)



Austrian Lawyer and Judge. In 1893 he published the first Treatise on applying science to criminal investigation. He started the forensic journal "Kriminologie"



(1847-1915)



French scientist who set up the first forensic lab in Lyons, France in 1910. Founder and director of the Institute of Criminalistics @ the University of Lyons. Formulated the Exchange Principle named after him.



(1877-1966)



U.S. scientist that applied biochemistry of forensics. In 1950 he was head of the Crime Dept. @ University of California School of Criminology. He published "*Crime Investigation*" in 1953 which was a handbook for lab techniques.



(1902-1970)

Director of the FBI from 1924-1972. During his time, he was credited with building the FBI into a larger crime-fighting agency. He also instituted a number of modernizations (including a centralized fingerprint file and forensic

	<p>laboratories)</p>  <p>(1895-1972)</p>
	<p>Responsible for the discovery of the DNA Double Helix.</p> 
	<p>British geneticist who developed techniques for DNA Fingerprinting and DNA profiling for use in forensic science.</p>  <p>(1950-__)</p>

Teacher URL resources:

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward\\_Henry](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_Henry)

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alec\\_Jeffreys](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alec_Jeffreys)

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/J.\\_Edgar\\_Hoover](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/J._Edgar_Hoover)

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arthur\\_Conan\\_Doyl](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arthur_Conan_Doyl)

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mathieu\\_Orfila](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mathieu_Orfila)

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alphonse\\_Bertillon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alphonse_Bertillon)

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Galton>

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karl\\_Landsteiner](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karl_Landsteiner)

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calvin\\_Goddard%28ballistics%29](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calvin_Goddard%28ballistics%29)

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albert\\_S.\\_Osborn](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albert_S._Osborn)

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hans\\_Gross](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hans_Gross)

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edmond\\_Locard](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edmond_Locard)

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Watson\\_and\\_crick](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Watson_and_crick)

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paul\\_L.\\_Kirk](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paul_L._Kirk)

<http://csi-forensic-science.blogspot.com/2011/04/dr-lattess-forensic-blood-typing-cases.html>