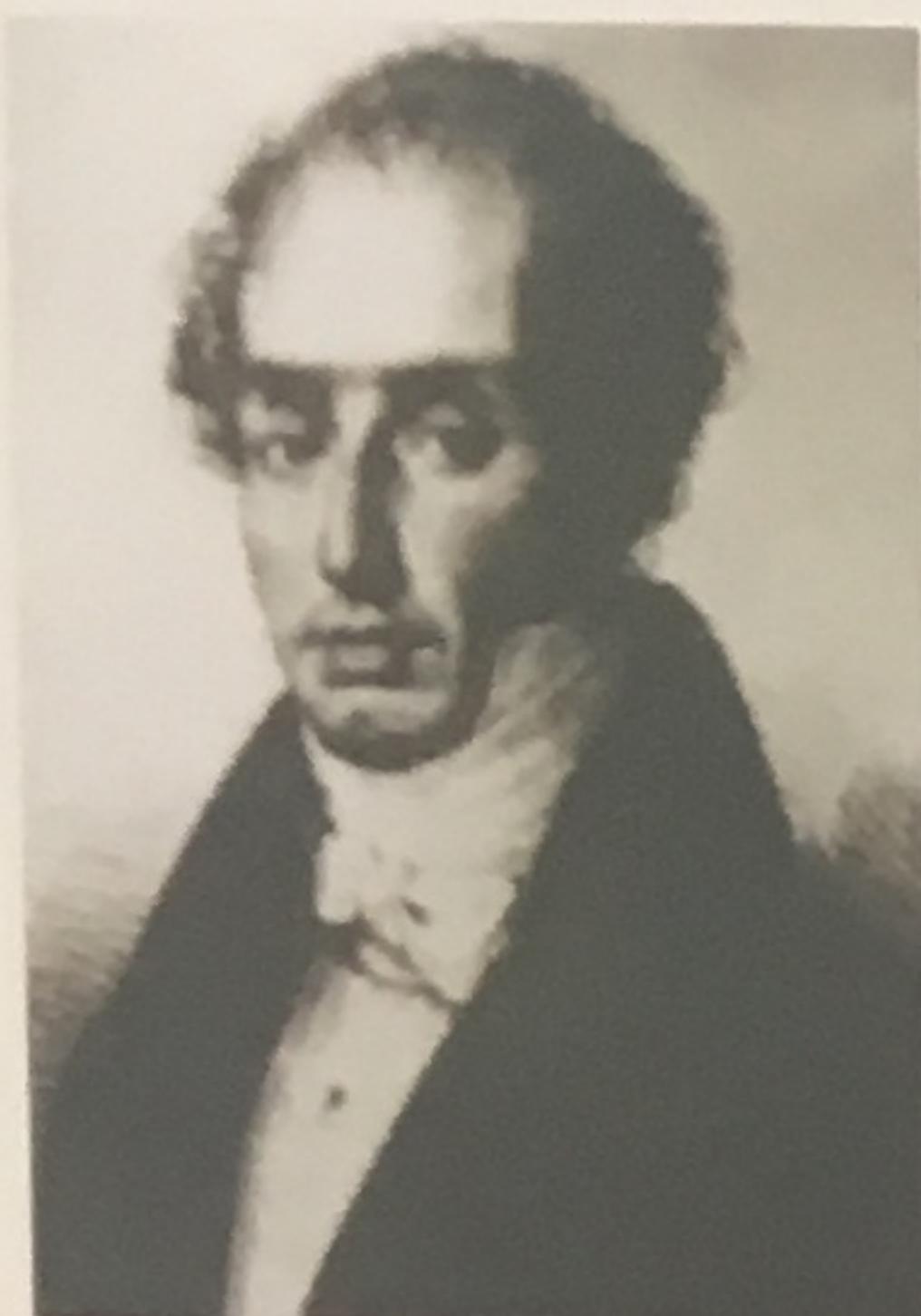
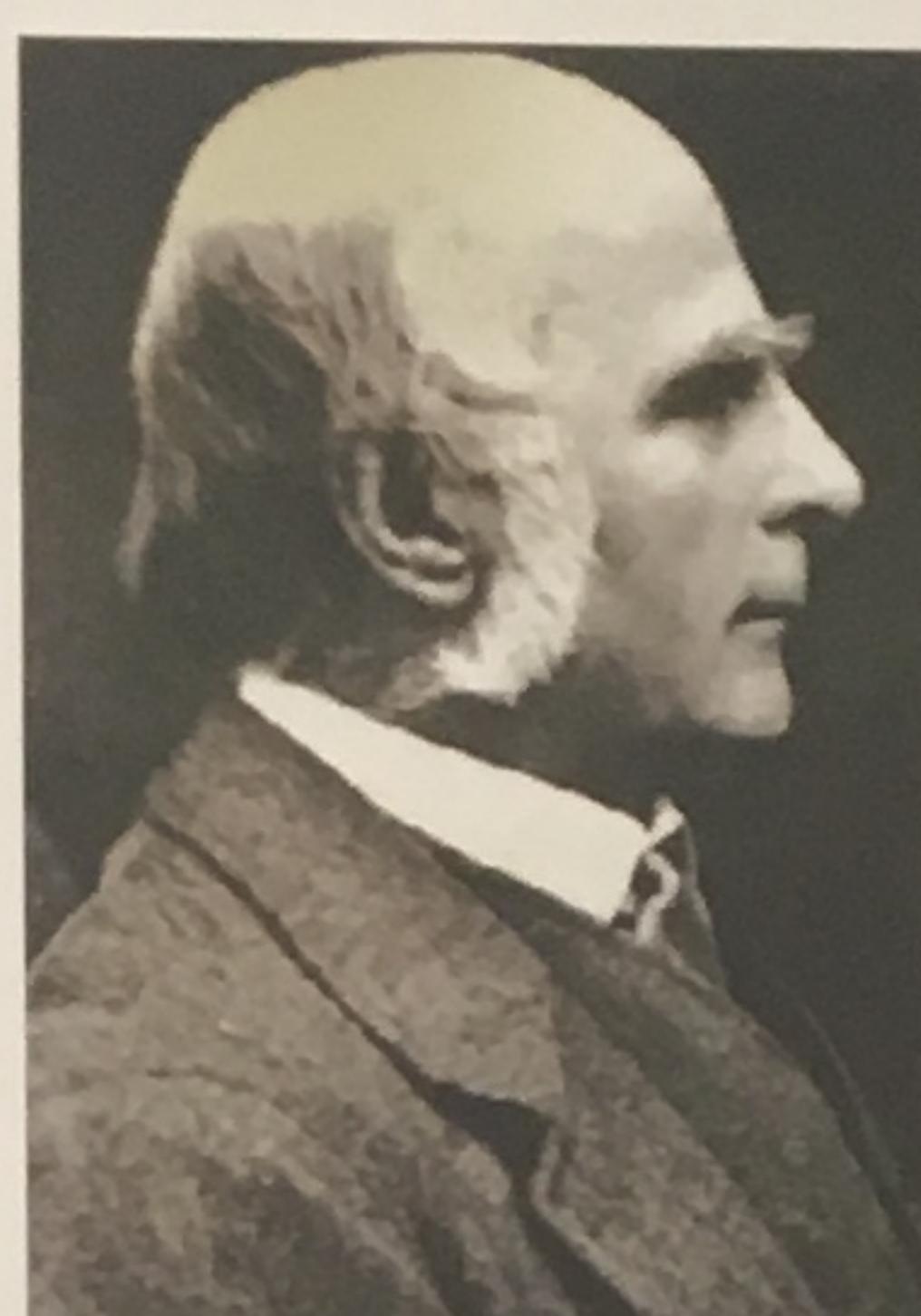




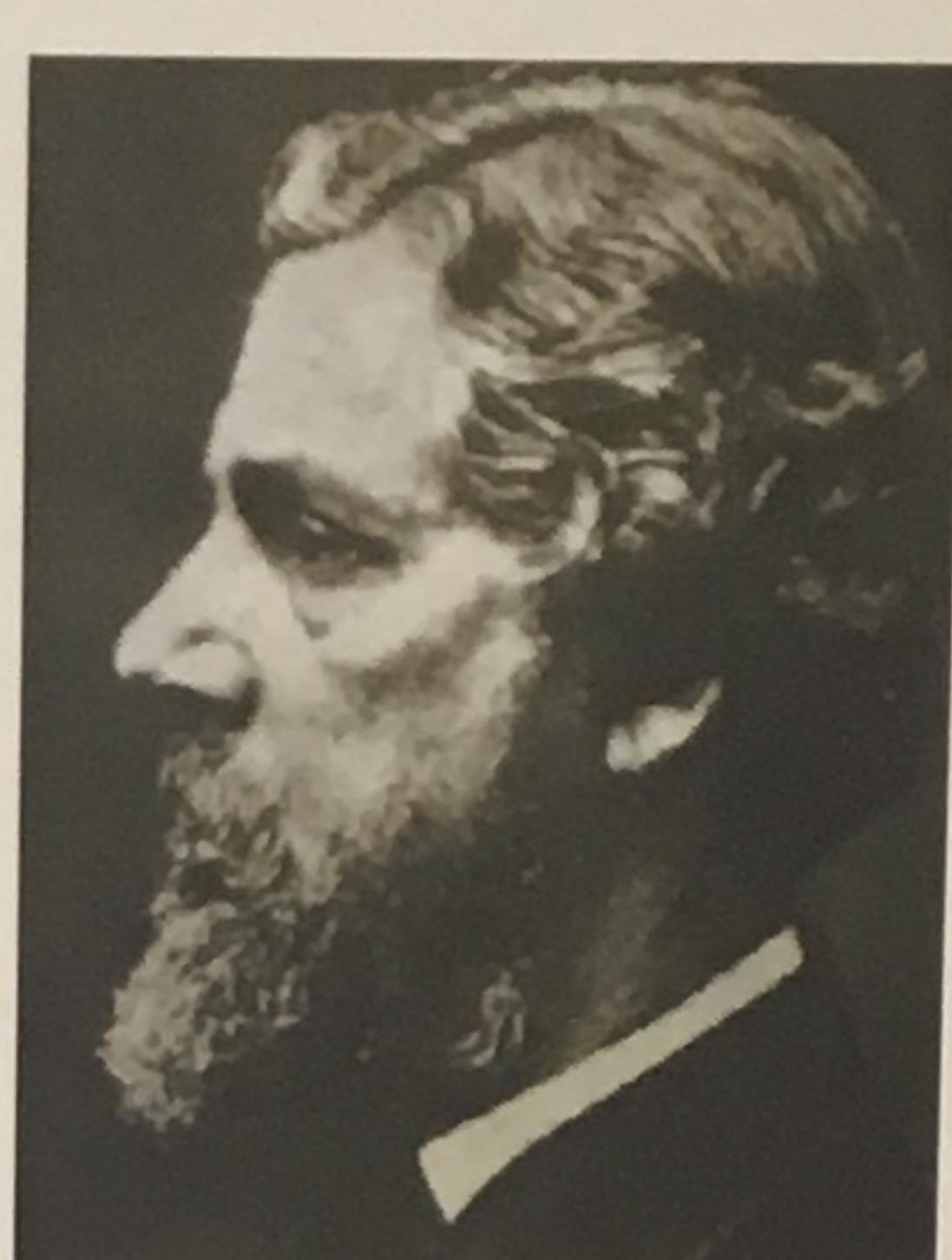
# PIONEERS OF FORENSIC SCIENCE



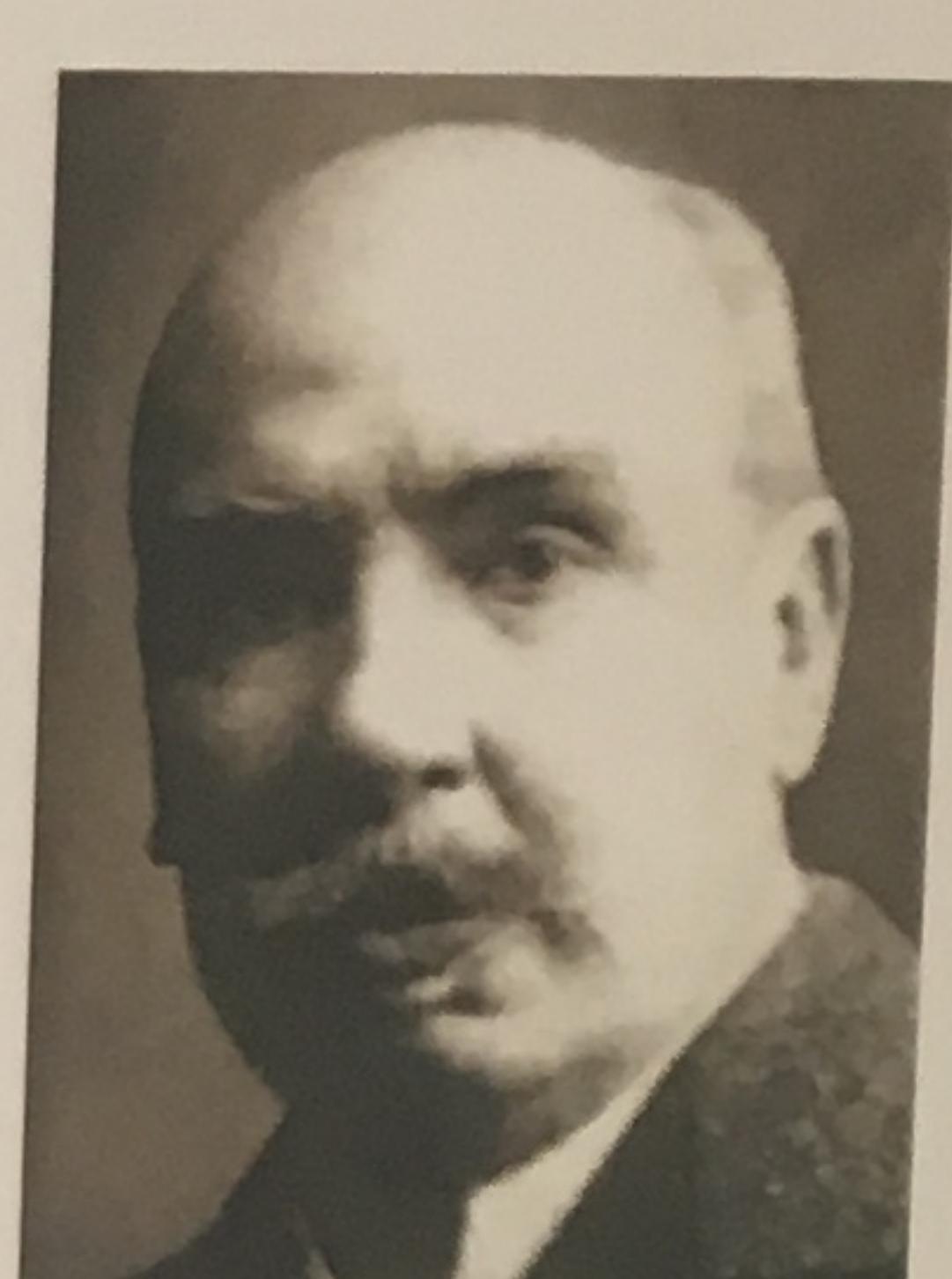
Matieu Orfila (1787-1853) founded modern Toxicology and is one of the first experts to provide convincing scientific evidence at a criminal trial



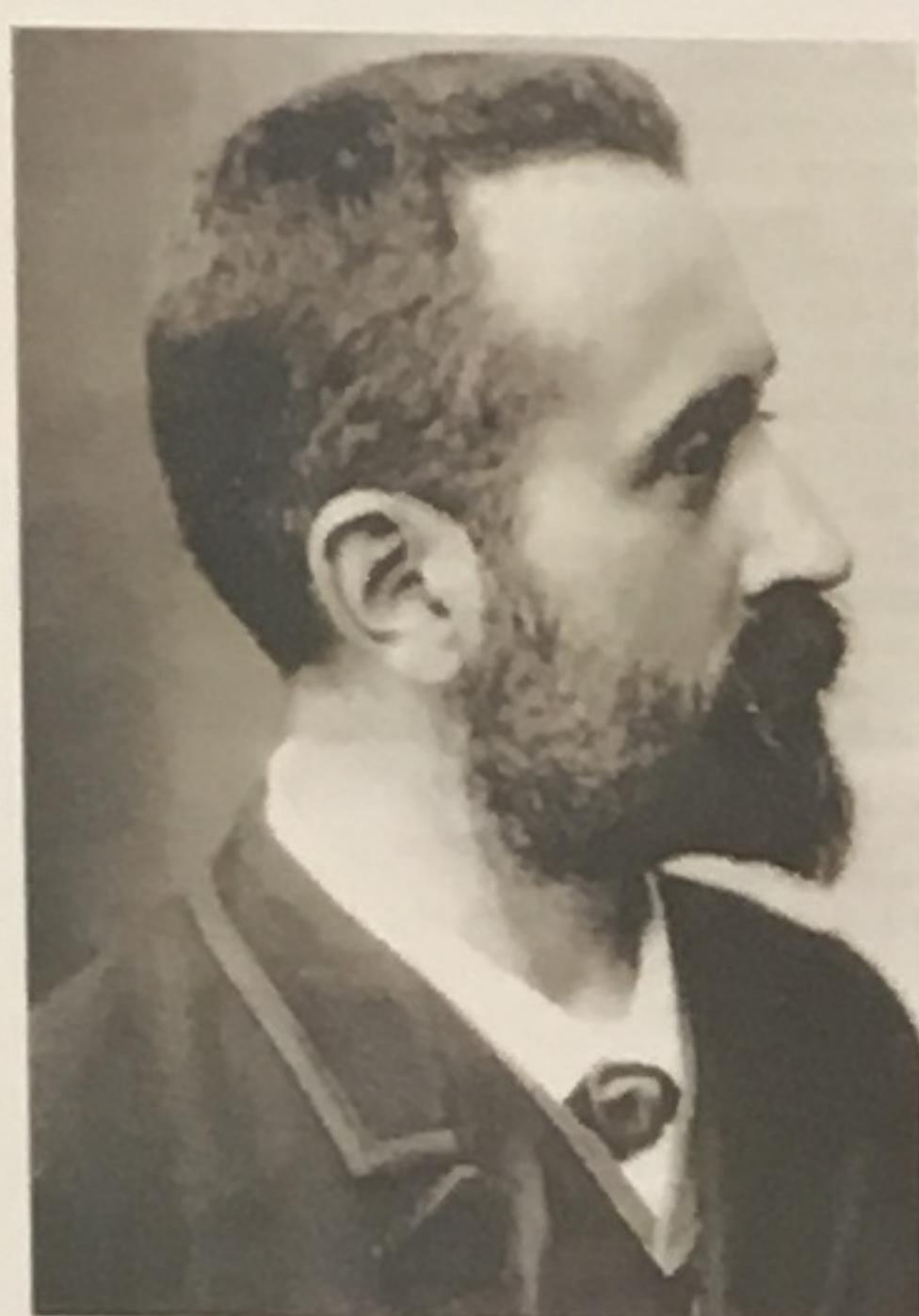
Sir Francis Galton (1822-1911) developed the first scientific method for classifying fingerprints while establishing the individuality and permanence of fingerprints with his book "Finger Prints"



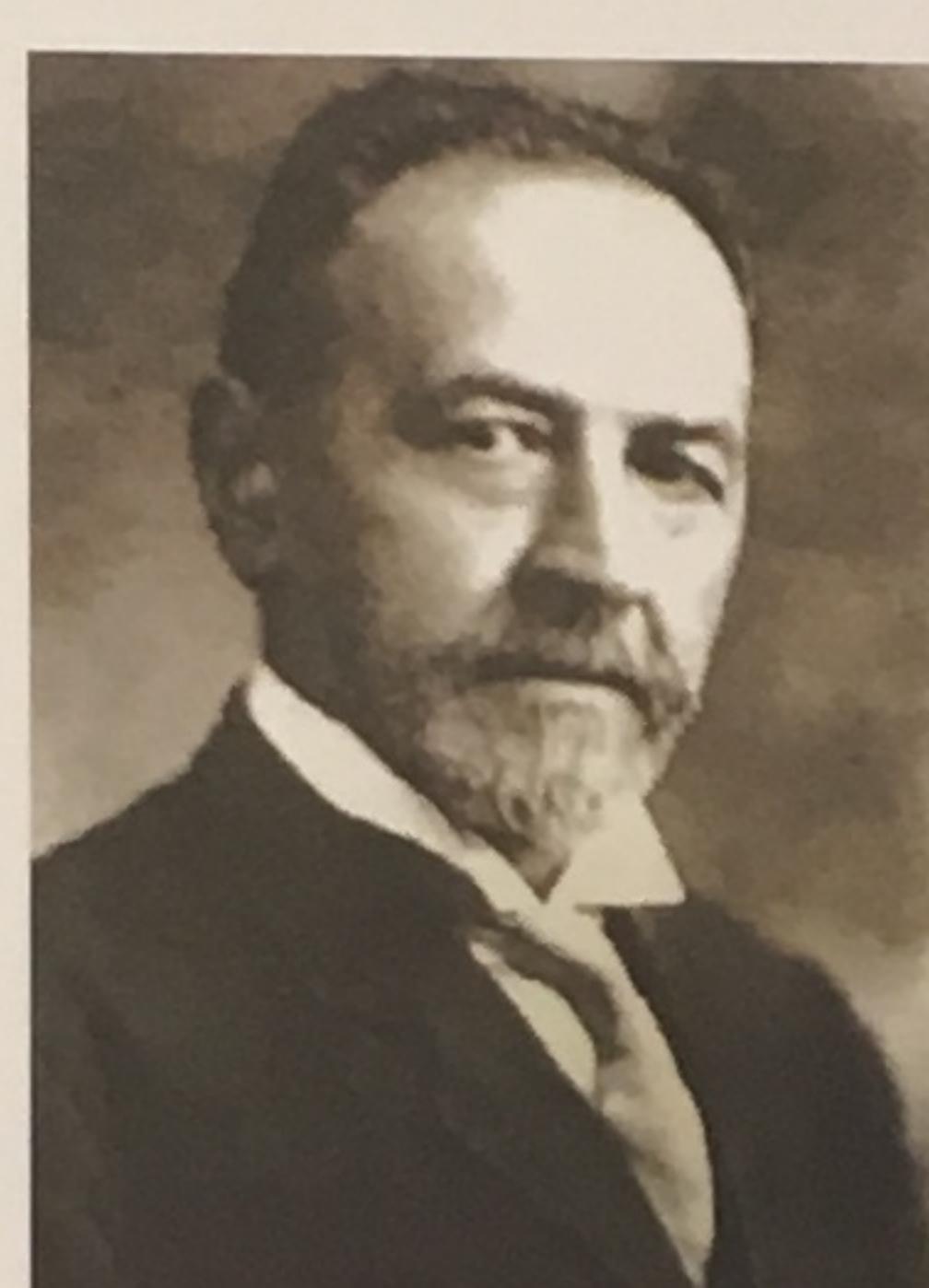
William Herschel (1833-1917) the first person to use fingerprints as a means of identification by using them to seal contracts in India



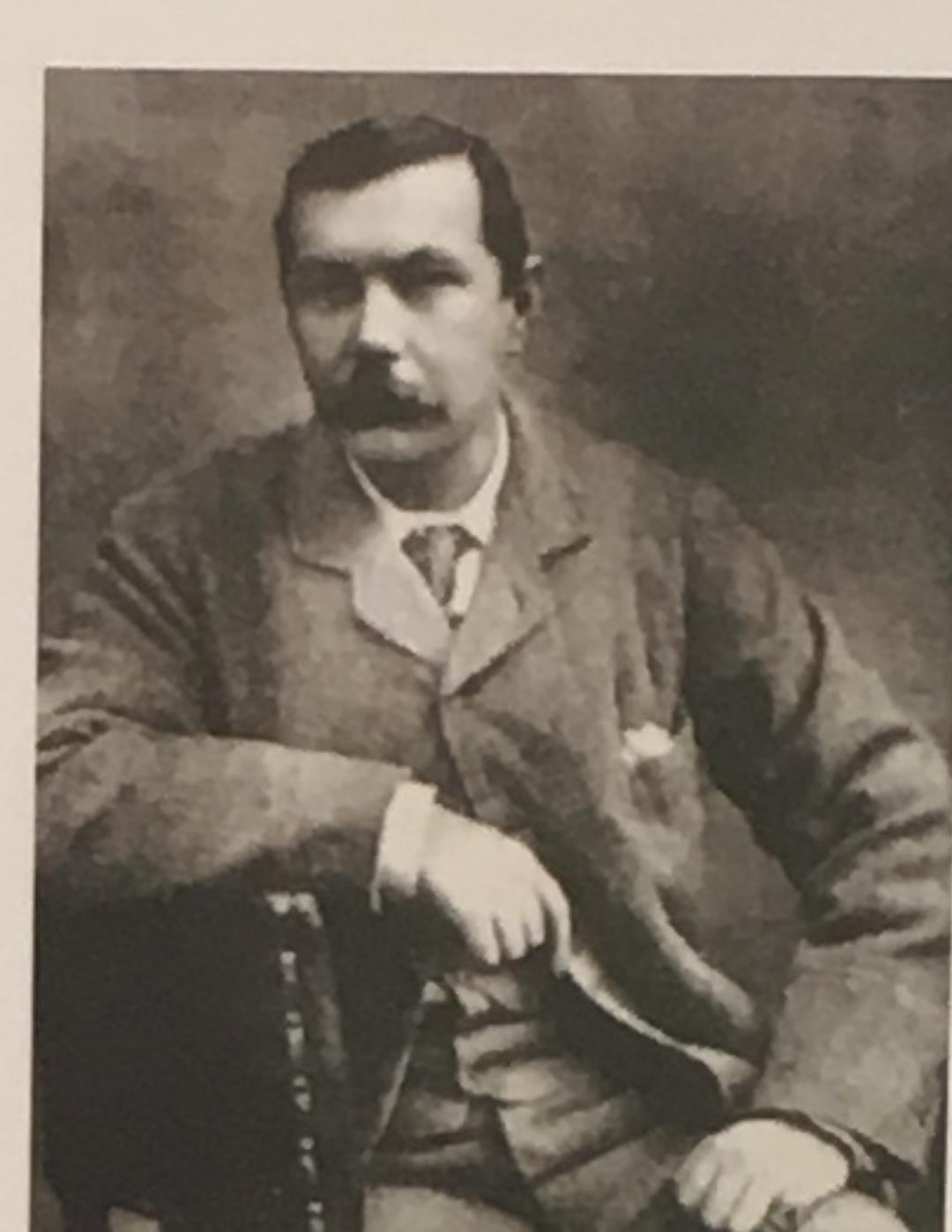
Hans Gross (1849-1915) wrote the first textbook promoting physical evidence collection and the examination of evidence by trained scientists



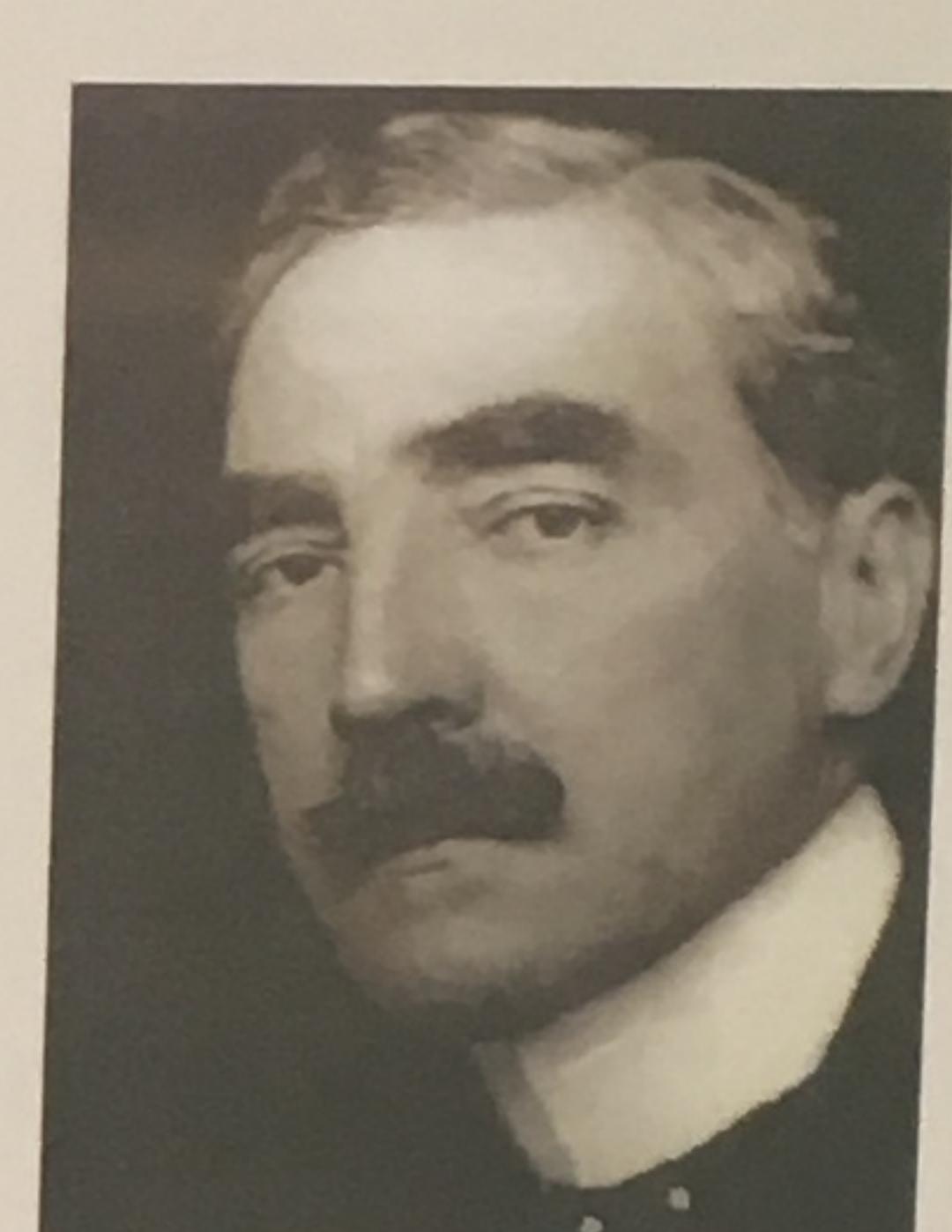
Alphonse Bertillon (1853-1914) developed Anthropometry, the first system for identifying criminals, based on a series of body measurements and he is credited with developing the modern day Mug Shot



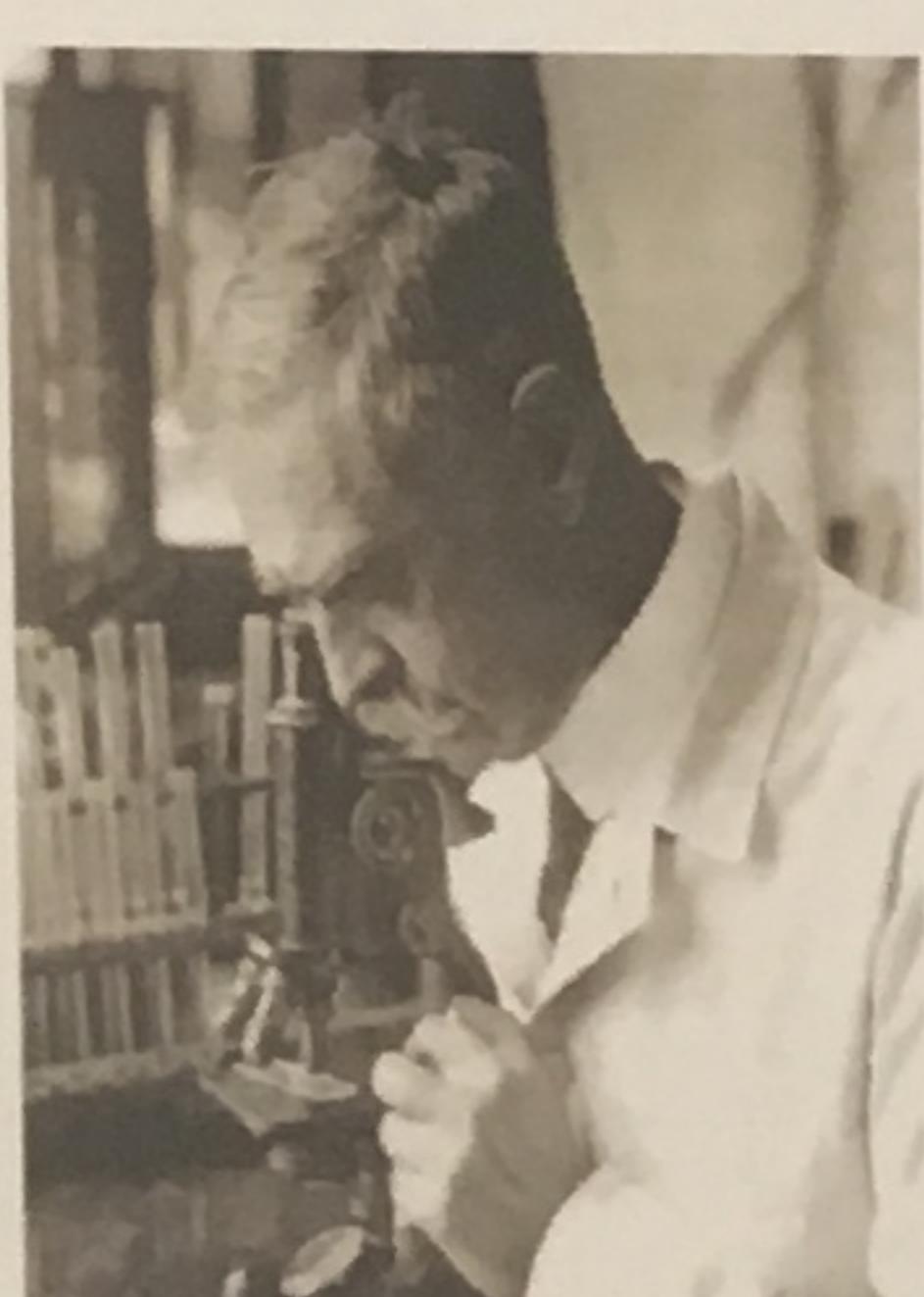
Juan Vecetich (1858-1925) became the first person in the world to make a fingerprint identification on a homicide case



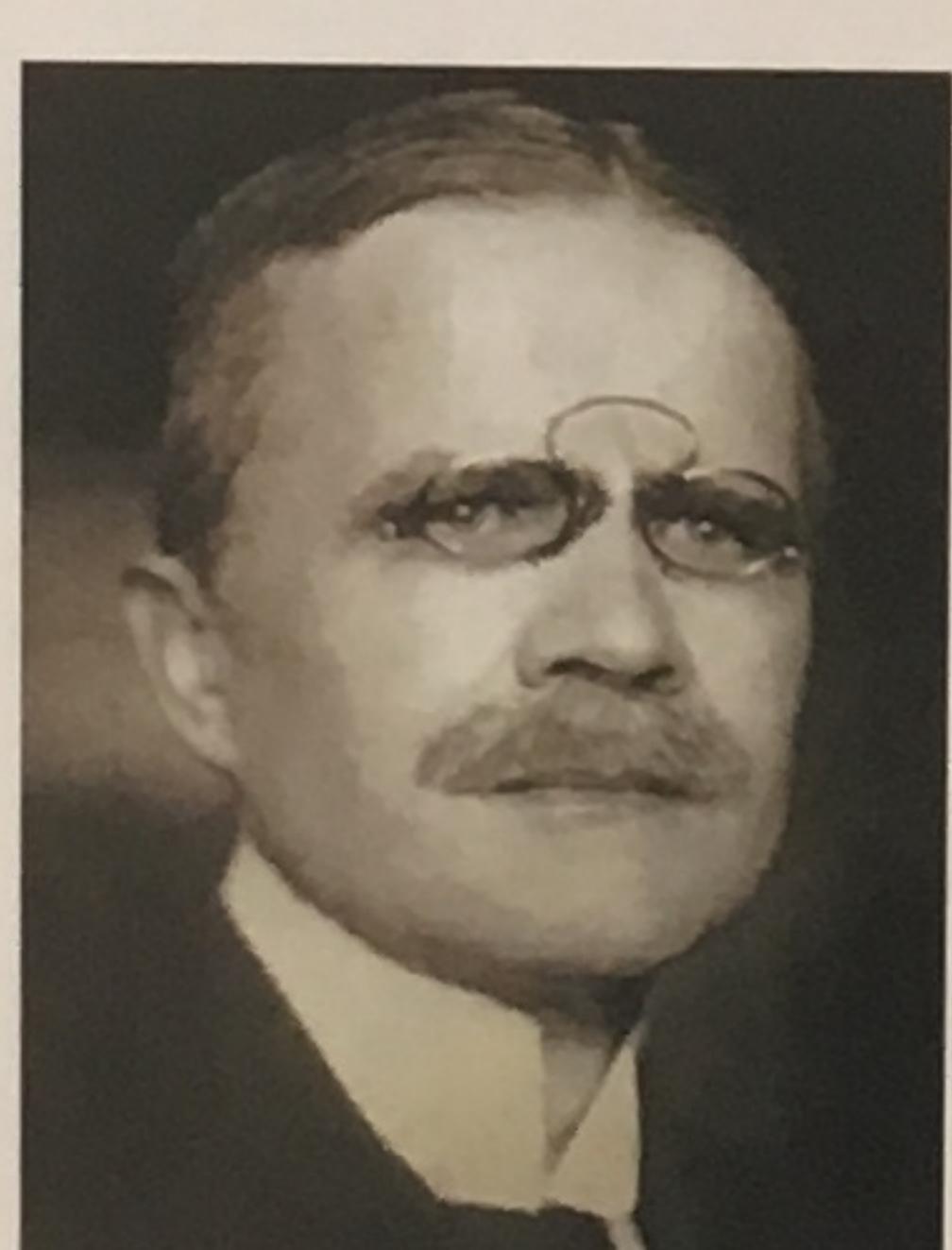
Arthur Conan Doyle (1859-1930) inspired police and scientists to develop modern forensic science with his stores of fictional detective Sherlock Holmes



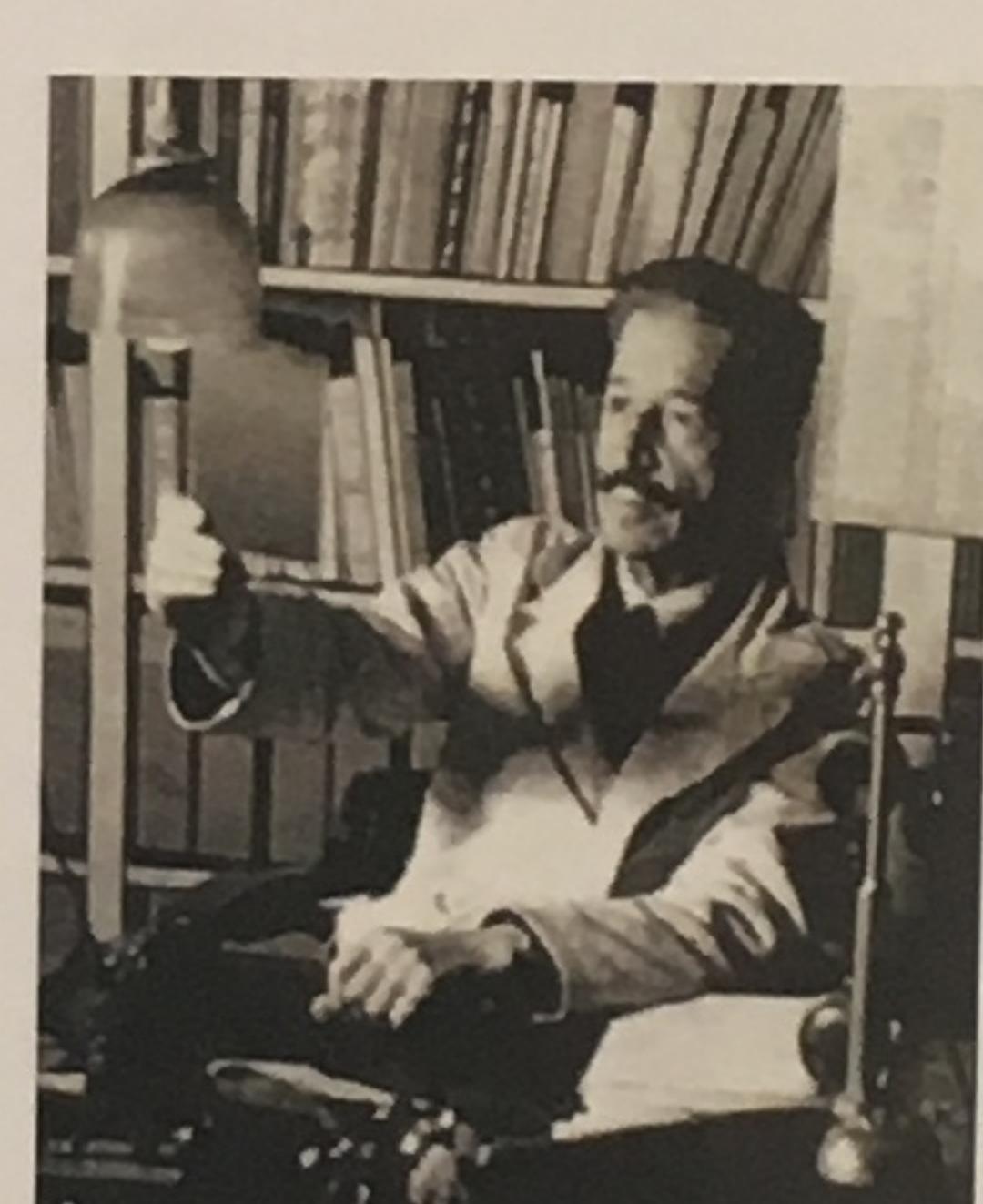
Edward Henry (1859-1931) developed a fingerprint classification system used in the modern era of fingerprint identification and is still taught today



Karl Landsteiner (1869-1943) discovered the A, B, O blood type system in 1901, which later became a useful tool for blood stain comparison



Paul Uhlenhuth (1870-1957) developed the Precipitin Test, which was the first test capable of determining the species of a blood sample



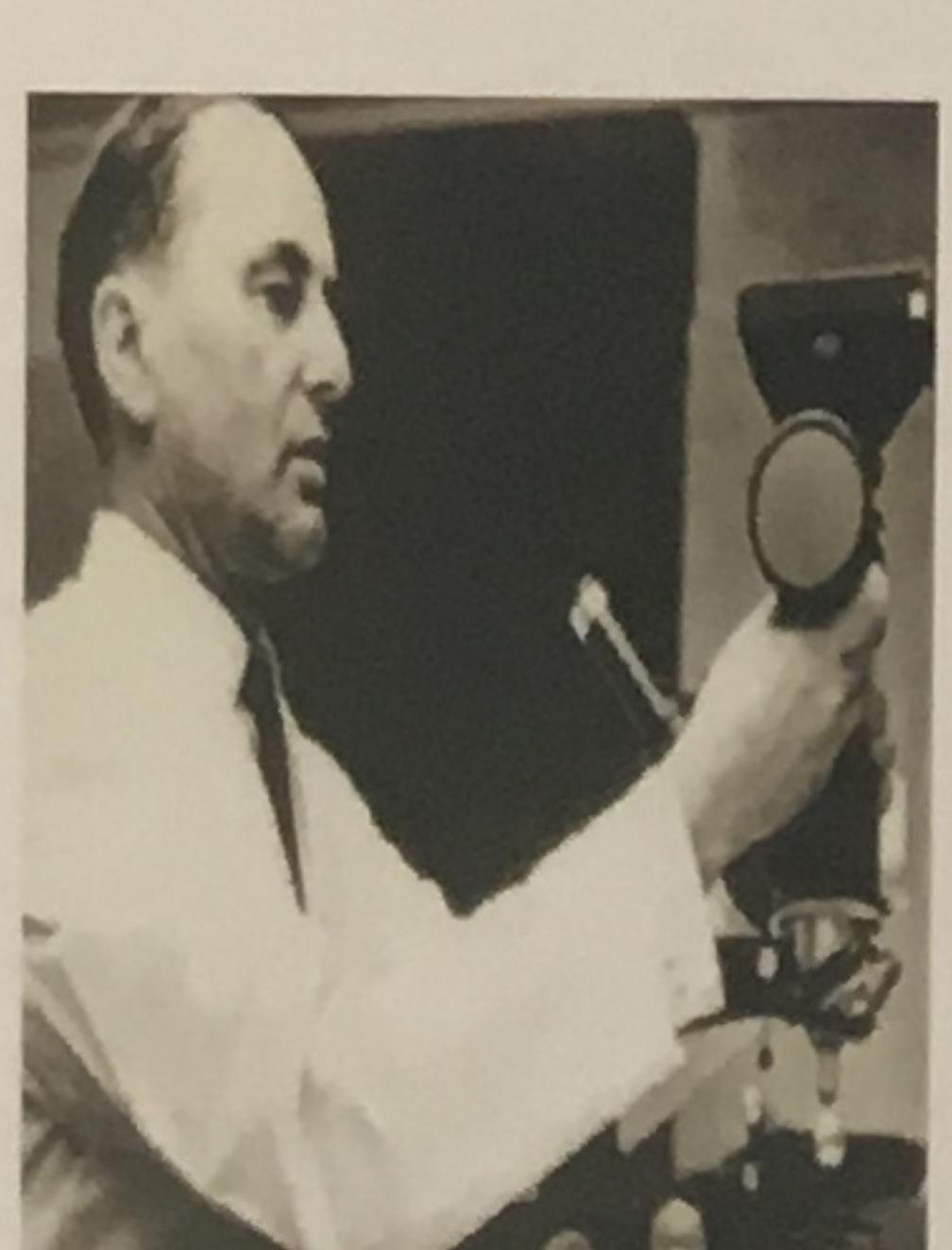
Edmund Locard (1877-1966) founded the world's first crime laboratory in Lyons, France and is credited with the exchange principle that "every contact leaves a trace"



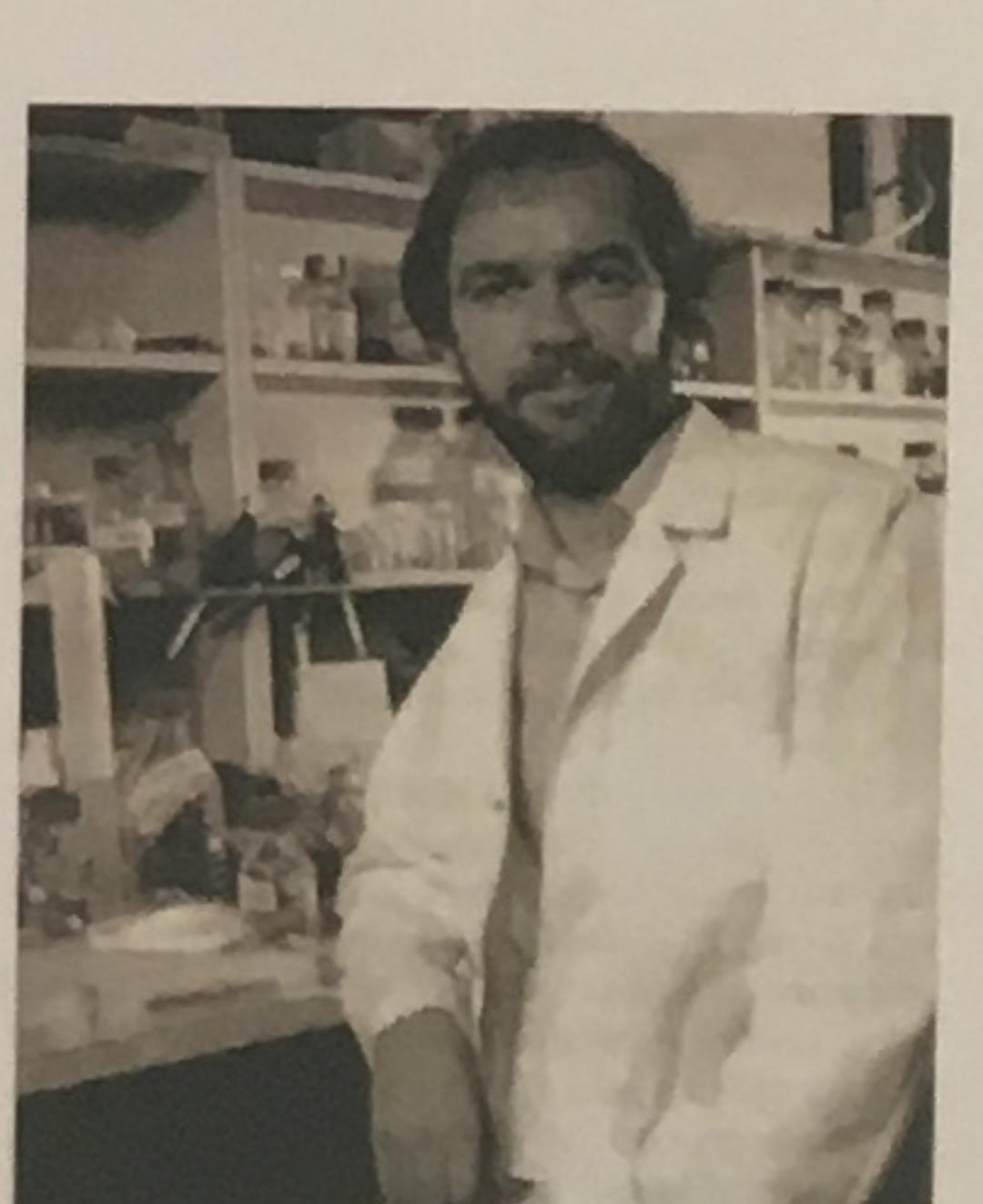
Edward Heinrich (1881-1953) referred to as the "Wizard of Berkley," he is considered the father of American scientific crime detection



Calvin Goddard (1891-1955) founder of modern firearms identification, he developed and used the comparison microscope to identify the submachine gun used in the St. Valentine's Day Massacre



Max Frei-Sulzer (1913-1983) a student of Edmond Locard, he developed the now commonly used Sticky Tape method of trace evidence collection



Alec Jeffreys (1950-Present) developed DNA Fingerprinting, the use of variations in the genetic code to identify individuals, and applied it to establishing innocence or guilt



Kary Mullis (1944-Present) invented the Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR), a method for amplifying DNA and using it for forensic analysis, earning him the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1993