HISTORY OF FORENSIC MEDICINE AND TOXICOLOGY

The first systematic use of fingerprints started in U S at The New York State Prison system for criminal identification in 1903.

Revenstorf conceives the idea that diatoms could be used as a test fordistinguishing between ante mortem from postmortemdrowning.

Locard publishes *L'enquetecriminelle et les methodesscientifique*, in which appears a passage that may have given rise to the forensic precept of Locardsprinciple ;1904.

Federal Bureau of Investigation(FBI) wasestablishedby American President Theodore Rooseveltin theyear1905.

Victor Balthazard, professor of forensic medicine at the Sorbonne along with Marcelle Lambert, publishes the first comprehensive hair study, *Le poil de l'hommeet des animaux*. In one of the first cases involving hairs, Rosella Rousseau is convinced to confess to murder of Germaine Bichon. Balthazar used enlarged photographs of bullets and cartridge cases to determining weapon type and is the first to attempt to individualize a bullet to a weapon.1910

Edmund Locard, becomes professor of forensic medicine at the University of Lyons, France, establishes the first police crime laboratory.1912.

MasaeoTakayama develops anothermicro scopic crystal test for hemoglobin using haemochromogen crystals.1912.

Edmond Locard (1877-1966) demonstrates the importance of Poroscopy as an identification tool in the criminal trial of BlOudet and Simonin.1913

Leone Lattes, professor at the Institute of Forensic Medicinein Turin Italy, develops the first antibody test for ABO blood groups. He uses the test in a case to resolve a marital dispute. He publishes*L'Individualitàdelsanguenella biologia, nellaclinica, nellamedicina, legale,* the first book dealing not only with clinical issues, but heritability, paternity, and typing of dried blood stains.1915.

Edmond Locard first to suggest 12 matching points as a positive fingerprint identification.1918.

Edmond Locardenunciates the Locard's Exchange Principle1920.

Calvin Goddard, with Charles E. Waite, Phillip O. Gravelle, and John H Fisher, improved the comparison microscope to the perfection for its use in comparing the bullets 1920.

John Larson and Leonard Keeler designed the portable polygraph in 1921. John Larson of the California Police Department combines the readings of blood pressure, pulse and respiration, correlating their changes with deception.

Schuller is the person who suggested the idea of using frontal sinus pattern for positive identification of an individual. 1921.

SaburoSirai, a Japanese scientist, is credited with the first recognition of secretion of group-specific antigens into body fluids other than blood [secretors.].1925.

Comparison microscope became well known and popular, when it was used to compare the bullets in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti at Bridge water , Massachusetts.Calvin Goddard' sconclusions were upheld when the evidence was reexamined in 1961.

Carl Landsteiner and Levine first detect the M, N, and P blood factors leading to development of the MNSs and P typing systems Blood groups.1927.

Poole suggests that frontal sinus pattern is different even in identical twins, thus giving immense support to the idea of Schuller.1930.