

## Concepts, wikidata, etc.

Science Museum June 2020 Harrison Pim @hmpim







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## The free museum and library for the incurably curious

This week



Play Well 24 October 2019 -- 8 March 2020

Now-on



The Word as Body Saturday 22 February 2020 13:00-16:00 See all dates/times



10:30-15:30

· Fully booked







Dissertation Inspirations Workshops 17 February 2020-28 February 2020



Perspective Tour with Tom Williams Thursday 20 February 2020

18.00-18.45

Part of Perspective Tours

**Bodies of Knowledge** Tuesday 25 February 2020

See all claims/times

Part of Study Days



The Future of Memory Wednesday 26 February 2020 13:00-14:00

Part of Packed Lunch







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## Explore our collections

BETA This search tool is in development. Find out more-

Find thousands of freely licensed digital books, art/ objects.

Search for books and pictures

## Feeling curious?

Discover our collections through these topics.

Quacks	James Gilray	Botany	Optics	Sun
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## About the historical images

These artworks and photographs are from the library at Wellcome Collection and have been collected over several decades.

Most of the works were acquired between 1890 and 1936 by Sir Henry Welcome and his agents across the globe. The images reflect Welcome's collecting interests and were intended to form a documentary resource that reflects the cultural and historical contexts of health and medicine.

You may find some of these representations of people and cultures offensive or distressing. On occasion individuals are depicted as research subjects, and the collection includes images of nakedness, medical conditions and surgical interventions.

Welcome had a personal interest in medical and ethnographic objects and the objects, artworks and photographs he collected were initially presented in the Welcome Historical Medical Museum. Over the subsequent decades the library and its collections developed to become Welcome Collection as it now is: a free museum and library exploring health, life and our place in the world.

Many of the images on this site were digitised during the 1990s, and

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Sir Henry Solomon Wellcome (1853-1936). Pharmacist, entrepreneur, philanthropist and collector.





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## We're trying to enrich our works with other people's insights





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In February 1962, Crick and Sydney Brenner took joint charge of the Molecular Genetics Division, at the newly-opened Laboratory of Molecular Biology, in Cambridge. Brenner and Crick had worked together since Brenner 's arrival from South Africa, in 1956, when he joined the MRC Unit at the Cavendish. Together, they established, in 1961, through genetic work with acridine mutants, that the genetic code had a triple ratio.

Under Crick and Brenner , the Molecular Genetics Division concentrated its research on the genetics and biochemistry of control mechanisms in cellular development . Brenner began comprehensive research on Caenorhabditis elegans , a small ( 1 mm long ) soil nematode , establishing it as a powerful experimental system for the analysis of complex biological processes . Crick became interested in embryogenesis and in chromosome structure . By now , he was in great demand as a speaker , a role in which he excelled , and he regularly undertook , in addition to his work at Cambridge , a considerable number of lecture engagements across the world .



In February 1962, <u>Crick</u> and <u>Sydney Brenner</u> took joint charge of the <u>Molecular Genetics Division</u>, at the newly-opened Laboratory of Molecular Biology, in <u>Cambridge</u>. <u>Brenner</u> and <u>Crick</u> had worked together since <u>Brenner</u> 's arrival from <u>South Africa</u>, in 1956, when he joined the <u>MRC Unit</u> at <u>the Cavendish</u>. Together, they established, in 1961, through <u>genetic</u> work with acridine mutants, that the <u>genetic code</u> had a <u>triple ratio</u>.

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A Language

Francis Harry Compton Crick OM FRS<sup>[2][1]</sup> (8 June 1916 – 28 July 2004) was a British molecular biologist, biophysicist, and neuroscientist. In 1953, he co-authored with James Watson the academic paper proposing the double helix structure of the DNA molecule. Together with Watson and Maurice Wilkins, he was jointly awarded the 1962 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine "for their discoveries concerning the molecular structure of nucleic acids and its significance for information transfer in living material".<sup>[5][6]</sup> The results were based partly on fundamental studies done by Rosalind Franklin, Raymond Gosling and Wilkins.

Crick was an important theoretical molecular biologist and played a crucial role in research related to revealing the helical structure of DNA. He is widely known for the use of the term "central dogma" to summarise the idea that once information is transferred from nucleic acids (DNA or RNA) to proteins, it cannot flow back to nucleic acids. In other words, the final step in the flow of information from nucleic acids to proteins is irreversible.<sup>[7]</sup>

During the remainder of his career, he held the post of J.W. Kieckhefer Distinguished Research Professor at the Salk Institute for Biological Studies in La Jolla, California. His later research centered on theoretical neurobiology and attempts to advance the scientific study of human consciousness. He remained in this post until his death; "he was editing a manuscript on his death bed, a scientist until the bitter end" according to Christof Koch.<sup>[8]</sup>

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Francis Crick



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## Hierarchical classification systems



## What I wish I'd known before I started...



















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Science Museum June 2020

## welcome colection

Harrison Pim @hmpim

