# Exhibits Onsite

## Onsite Exhibits Gallery

Please visit the Exhibit Maps page for more information about the physical location of the exhibits listed on this page.

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### Marshall Nirenberg: Deciphering the Genetic Code

Explore the Nobel Prize-winning work of Marshall Nirenberg, who deciphered the genetic code with the help of NIH colleagues, enabling genetics to become a central scientific field.

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## The Stadtman Way: A Tale of Two Biochemists at NIH

The scientific power couple of Thressa and Earl Stadtman developed a unique way to train scientists; they each made significant scientific contributions too.

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## Santiago Ramón y Cajal: The Beginnings of Modern Neuroscience

Learn about the first person to describe the nervous system, including intricate neurons, in exquisite and artistic detail was Santiago Ramón y Cajal.

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## NIBIB: Improving Health Through Emerging Technologies

Learn about cutting-edge research funded by the National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering.
Building 31

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## Joseph Goldberger & the War on Pellagra

Dr. Joseph Goldberger discovered the cause of pellagra, a disease that killed many poor Southerners in the early part of the 20th century. His finding that pellagra was caused by a diet deficient in vitamin B was met by political and social resistance.
Building 1

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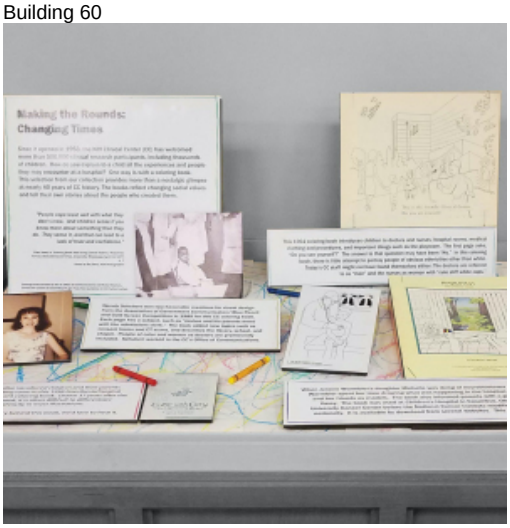
## Margaret Pittman

Margaret Pittman arrived at NIH in 1936, beginning a career that would span 57 years and make her an internationally renowned expert on vaccines and serums, as well as the first female laboratory chief at the NIH.
Building 60

- 


## Changing Times

Who would think that coloring books would provide a glimpse at nearly 40 years of Clinical Center history, each reflecting changing times and telling their own stories about the people who created them?
Building 10

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## Pretty Patches

Because employees designed these patches, they reveal how people thought about their work at the Clinical Center—sometimes as a heroic struggle and sometimes with humor.
Building 10, 1st floor, near the hospitality desk.

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## Harry Truman

See photo albums from the 1948 Open House at NIH, which helped explain the Clinical Center concept to the public, and President Harry Truman's laying of the hospital's cornerstone in 1951.
Building 10

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## Microscopes

Learn about the scientists behind their microscopes and the vast array of microscopes used at the NIH.
Building 10

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## Siemens 1-A Electron Microscope

All sorts of viruses were visualized for the first time on this Siemens 1-A Electron Microscope used by Albert Kapikian.
Building 50

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## Varian A-60 NMR

The Varian A-60 NMR (nuclear magnetic resonance) spectrometer was the first low-cost instrument of its kind, producing a magnetic resonance image (MRI) that NIH scientists used to study topics such as how the brain develops as children grow.
Building 50