DNA as a molecule was discovered by Freidrich Miescher in 1868
He worked in a lab associated with a clinic and discovered a substance that he isolated from bandages taken from patients

He used many complex methods to look at this material and called it nuclein because it cam from the nucleus
He published it in 1871 and continued to study it for years afterward

Researchers got bored and started looking at proteins
In the 1920-1950s DNA came back into the vogue because DNA was somehow linked to proteins

Rosalind Franklin was an x-ray crystallographer
Raymond Gosling was a graduate student under her

They took Picture 51, the first picture of DNA

James Watson was a PhD student and was suppose to be working on proteins

They kept trying to figure out the chemistry and had to take it apart and put it back together again

Maurice Wilkins leaked Picture 51 to Watson and Crick

Wilkins, Watson and Crick figured out the final model and published it in prestigious journal Nature

Franklin and Gosling published the x-ray crystallography images in Nature in the same issue as the previous paper

A subsequent paper by Watson and Crick hypothesized how the structure worked to transmit genes

James Watson published The Double Helix and left out Rosalind's work and the importance of Picture 51

In 1962, Watson, Crick and Wilkins got the Nobel Prize
Rosalind died of ovarian cancer in 1958 and did not receive the Nobel because they are only given to living people

Rosalind's legacy was only recognized in recent years