

Name of object	Object no.	Date	Place	Dimensions	Description	Link to Collection Online	
Theme 1: Backgrounds							
1	Coalbrookdale by Night	1952-452	1800s	Coalbrookdale in Shropshire	680 mm x 1067 mm	This fiery picture depicts the furnaces at Coalbrookdale with flames and smoke billowing out from a blazing pit. The workers in the front of the picture are busy carrying raw materials to burn in the furnace. The concourse of York Train Station is very grand with a high glass panelled ceiling and this painting shows the entrances to waiting rooms and refreshment rooms. No sign of a Starbucks in 1913!	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co65204/coalbrookdale-by-night-oil-painting
2	York Station painting	1994-7314	1913	York Train Station	340 mm x 464 mm		https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co226754/york-station-painting-oil-painting
3	The Wye Valley	1979-8001	1955	The Yat gorge on the River Wye, on the border between Gloucestershire and Herefordshire	1220 x 805 mm	This painting is of the Yat Gorge on the River Wye. In the front of the image, you can see the hand pulled ferry that was used to cross between the two sides of the village that sit higher up in the hills.	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co227546/the-wye-valley-painting
4	Photograph of the emission nebula, Eta Carina (24 hour exposure)	1909-211/19	1909	Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope, South Africa	framed: 600 mm x 588 mm x 40 mm	This 24 hour exposure photograph was taken in 1909 during a 70+ year project to 'map the heavens' that started in 1887. It shows the emission nebula, with a massive but unstable star at the centre which will one day explode.	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co486038/photograph-of-the-emission-nebula-eta-carina-24-hour-exposure-black-and-white-prints-photographs-astrophotographs-nebulae
5	Telephone cables and wire	Y2003.22.44			None on Mimsy	These telephone cables and wire were used by BT in the UK's communications network. They would have connected up the country so that telephones - and later the internet - could be accessed by as many people as possible.	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co8417614/telephone-cables-and-wire-telephone-cable
6	Mountain passes	1987-921/20	1849		350 x 290 mm	This engraving was printed in an 1849 book called the Phenomena of Nature. It shows the majesty and potential danger of crossing a mountain pass. The book is full of beautiful images of the natural world.	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co8033679/phenomena-of-nature-mountain-passes-book
7	Haemoglobin 8.26 dress fabric, Festival Pattern Group, 1951	1976-644/15	1951	Manchester, England, United Kingdom	None on Mimsy	This fabric sample was one of many made for the 1951 Festival of Britain using X-Ray crystallographic patterns. This sample shows the molecular structure of Haemoglobin, the protein in red blood cells. Many items such as crockery, wallpaper was produced using these designs.	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co8084400/haemoglobin-8-26-dress-fabric-festival-pattern-group-1951-textile-sample
Theme 2: Fashion (Rebecca)							
1	Silk skirt and blouse dyed with Sir William Henry Perkin's mauve dye	1984-1630	1862-63	Made in England	overall (estimate): 1500 x 1000 mm	The purple used to dye this dress was discovered accidentally by William Henry Perkin in 1856. It became so popular after Queen Victoria was seen wearing the same shade that people referred to the trend as the 'mauve measles'.	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co67835/silk-skirt-and-blouse-dyed-with-perkins-mauve-aniline-dye-dye-cloth
2	Cocked hat worn by French military surgeon	A158237	1790-1831	France	252 mm x 422 mm x 225 mm	This military hat was actually worn by a surgeon during the Napoleonic Wars between 1803-15. It is decorated with lots of impressive buttons and buckles, which we now know would become very unhygienic and would be impractical to wear in a hospital today.	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co178858/cocked-hat-worn-by-french-military-surgeon-hat
3	Estee Lauder Lipstick	2007-2	1950-60	London	75 mm x 20 mm x 20 mm	Lipstick has been around for about 5000 years, but this tube is between 60-70 years old. Lots of different ingredients have been used throughout time to make lipstick including beeswax, crushed gemstones and beetles, and this one might even include the antibiotic penicillin.	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co8082367/sample-of-estee-lauder-lipstick-1950-1960-lipstick
4	London Ambulance Service's Cycle Response Unit fluorescent base polo shirt	2016-403	c. 2000	London	Not listed on Mimsy	This shirt might look like any top worn by a paramedic, but it is actually designed to worn by the London Ambulance Cycle Response Unit. This is why it is fluorescent and has reflective strips; so the wearer doesn't get knocked off their bike.	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co8568784/london-ambulance-services-cycle-response-unit-fluorescent-base-polo-shirt
5	Hearing aid headband with ear trumpets	1979-193/2	1900-1930	Europe	170 mm x 165 mm x 100 mm	Despite its eccentric appearance, this acoustic headband was actually designed to be concealed. It was worn by people who were losing their hearing and didn't want others to know, which reveals something about how society considered deafness.	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co8599287/acoustic-headband-with-ear-trumpets-aural-aid
6	Wool jumper knitted from the wool of Dolly, the first cloned animal	1998-48	1998	Leeds, West Yorkshire	overall [lying flat]: 5 mm x 460 mm x 560 mm,		https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co440959/wool-jumper-knitted-from-dolly-the-first-cloned-cell-animal-jumper
7	Bronze ring set with a moonstone with the engraving of the goddess diana	A161113	Possibly Roman	Possibly Roman	diameter 28 mm	In Ancient Roman Mythology, Diana was the goddess of the countryside and hunters. She is often associated with a bow, deer and hunting dogs. Hunting was a central sport in Roman culture, so this ring may have been worn by a hunter.	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co85789/bronze-ring-depicting-goddess-diana-ring-jewellery
Theme 3: Food and Drink (Rebecca)							
1	Chicken curry space food	2018-583	2015	Made in Italy	Diameter = 100 mm; Height = 30 mm	It is difficult to create food for space because it cannot be cooked or refrigerated and must be prepared in advance. This recipe was especially designed for Astronaut Tim Peake when he went to the International Space Station in 2016.	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co8598697/space-food-chicken-curry-made-in-collaboration-with-heston-blumenthal-for-tim-peakes-mission-to-the-international-space-station-space-food
2	Copy of a Red Cross food parcel sent to prisoners of war during the Second World War	2013-39	1939-45	Germany, France and Switzerland	130 mm x 312 mm x 186 mm	This Red Cross food parcel was sent to prisoners of war during the Second World War. They contained essential food items like milk and bread as well as treats like biscuits and sometimes even letters from people back home.	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co8357418/copy-of-red-cross-food-parcel-box

4	NASA Flight Simulator Chair	2016-536	1981-1995	Texas, United States	Sitting upright: Height = 32" x Width = 23" x Depth = 23"; Each chair arm is mounted with 5" x 5" x 5" metal box, the right arm also has a hand controller 7.5" in height	This chair was used to train NASA astronauts to use the Space Shuttle's remote-controlled grabbing arm and manoeuvring thrusters. The arm deployed and serviced the Hubble Space Telescope, and the thrusters were key to docking the shuttle to the Space Station.	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co8590822/nasa-flight-simulator-chair-1981-1995
5	Duck	2015-211	2014	Unknown	106 mm x 84 mm x 84 mm	This rubber ducky was used to choose Philae Lander's comet landing site during the 2014 Rosetta mission. Sadly it landed in low light, so its solar batteries are unable to charge enough to fully carry out the 9 planned experiments.	http://medialibrary.sciencemuseum.ac.uk/view-item?key=SXsiUCI6eyJ2YVx1ZS6ijlwMTU0MjE4Xlwiwib3BlcmF0b3R0eSImZ1enp5UHJlZml4TG9uZ3R0ajozLjRmdXp6eU1pbjNpbWVlYXlpdHkiOjAuNSwibWVl4U3VnZ2ZzdGlvbnMiOjUsImFsd2F5c1N1Z2dlc3QjOm51bGx9fQ8pg=3&WINID=1601034296424#sVxqDclWBBgAAAF0xRSRlq/130381
6	Orrery planetary model with gearwork and scale	1928-930	1781-1789	England	210 x 480 mm; overall (plate): 270 mm	An orrery is a moving model of the solar system to show the positions of planets and moons amongst one another and sometimes their size. This orrery shows the 6 planets between the Sun and Uranus, including their moons.	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co57009/orrery-planetary-model-with-gearwork-and-scale-astronomical-demonstration-equipment-orrery
Theme 9 : Communication (Harriet)							
1	Telstar 1 communications satellite (model)	1983-273	Original was made in 1962	Original was made in Croydon, UK	865 mm diameter	Satellites have transformed the way we communicate with each other and this satellite was one of the first. This is a model a satellite which was launched in 1962 and broadcast the first TV signal between the USA and Europe.	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co40449/replica-of-the-satellite-telstar-1-from-1962-1982-satellites-communications-satellites-replica
2	IBM model 5150 computer	1993-1031 Pt1	1983	Made in Greenock, Scotland, UK	140 mm x 508 mm x 406 mm	IBM released this computer in 1983 and it was a game changer. Earlier computers had been so large they needed an entire room of their own! This one was so popular that 200,000 were sold in the first year.	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co63962/ibm-5150-personal-computer-personal-computer
3	Post Office telephone kiosk	1971-402	1936 - 1968	Made in Falkirk, Scotland, UK	3000 mm x 920 mm x 920 mm	For a long time, lots of people didn't have a phone at home. This was where the classic phone box came in! Between 1936 and 1968, over 60,000 of these phone boxes were installed around the UK!	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co33578/post-office-telephone-kiosk-no-6-1936-1968-telephone-box
4	706L telephone	2004-91	1959 - 1967	Made in the UK	125 mm x 260 mm x 240 mm	This phone was first sold in 1959 and was very modern then. It was made of plastic and therefore could be made in more colours than just black. It has a round dial you had to spin to call someone.	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co8054837/706l-telephone-1959-1967-telephone
5	Wall telephone	1981-523	1880 - 1920	Made in the UK	300 mm x 280 mm x 100 mm	The telephone was first invented in 1876 and now there are millions used worldwide. The transmitter in the telephone converts speaking into an electrical signal, which the receiver in another phone can convert back into soundwaves for you to hear.	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co33881/wall-telephone-1880-1920-telephone
6	Home built portable radio	1973-433	1925 - 1935	Made in the UK	closed: 220 mm x 450 mm x 450 mm open: 600 mm x 450 mm x 520 mm	In the 1920s, radios were popular but expensive, so some people built their own. This radio was home-built in the 1920s or 1930s. There was only BBC radio, but its builder could have listened to news, music and drama programmes.	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co35558/home-built-portable-broadcast-receiver-1925-1935-transceiver
7	Pye B16T television receiver	1968-502	1946	Made in the UK	542 mm x 410 mm x 360 mm	Television started to be developed in the 1920 and the BBC television service began in 1936. But WW2 paused that and when this TV was made in 1946 televisions weren't that popular. In 1948, only around 100,000 houses had one.	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co34451/pye-b16t-television-receiver-television-receiver
8	Vodafone 'Transportable' mobile phone	1997-1038/1	1985	Made in the UK	205 mm x 58 mm x 40 mm	Mobile phones are pocket sized now, but early examples like this were so large that they were often installed in cars rather than carried around. This phone was made in 1985, just as the first UK mobile networks were launched.	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co8398843/vodafone-transportable-mobile-telephone-1985-mobile-telephone
Transport and Travel - Miriam							
1	Chinese Geomancer's Compass	1857-27	1750-1857	China	depth, 15 mm; diameter, 253 mm	This compass was used in China to find the perfect spot for buildings, a practice called feng shui. It was thought that where you chose to put a building could have a good or bad influence on your health.	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co55384/chinese-geomancers-compass-magnetic-compass
2	Model of a Phoenician bireme ship	1964-289	1845-1964	Asia	250 mm x 380 mm x 185 mm	The ancient people of Phoenicia were brilliant at sailing, and this is the kind of ship they used. This is a model, but the real ships were used 2300 years ago and were 30 meters long!	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co41160/model-of-a-phoenician-bireme-ship-sailing-ships-biremes-warships
3	North Eastern Railway Locomotive Aeorlite	1975-7013	1869	Gateshead, England	length 32' 8"; width 8	For nearly 60 years, this steam engine pulled heavy carriages all across north east England. It used a coal fire to heat water until it turned into steam. The steam turned pistons, which made the wheels move forward.	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co26824/model-passenger-locomotive-1837-model-locomotive
4	Prototype Ring Propeller	2007-46	2003	Gdansk, Poland	210 mm diameter	Propellers are used to move boats forward, but can sometimes harm sea creatures. This propeller was invented to try and find a safer design to protect animals and swimmers, and also makes boats faster.	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co8087917/prototype-ring-propeller-propeller
5	Penny Farthing	1901-7	1884	United Kingdom	N/A	Penny Farthing bicycles were very high up, fast but difficult to ride. This bike was built with a light frame to go faster in races. They became unpopular compared to 'safety bicycles' like we use today.	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co25834/rudge-ordinary-or-penny-farthing-bicycle

6	Sinclair C5 Electric Vehicle	Y1986.152	1985	United Kingdom	880 mm x 750 mm x 1750 mm	Would you drive this along the road? The Sinclair C5 could be peddled or powered by an electric engine, and only had room for one person. It cost £428 when new, but few were ever sold.	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co8406154/sinclair-c5-electric-vehicle-vehicle-electric
Music							
1	Factory Records Vinyl	YL2008.55.109.1	1982	London	1 mm x 172 mm	For much of the 20th Century, music was sold on records like this. It is made of vinyl, a type of plastic. It has a narrow spiral line, which a record player needle traces to play the music.	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co8601037/merry-x-mas-from-the-hacienda-and-factory-records-vinyl-gramophone-record
2	Horn for edison phonograph	1937-265/3	1909		525 mm x 290 mm x 290 mm	This horn is part of a phonograph, a type of record player. The music's sound would travel through the horn, and the horn's shape would help make the sound louder.	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co8183727/horn-for-edison-fireside-phonograph-c-1909-phonograph-horn
3	Rebana Ubi Drum used for opening of Manchester Commonwealth Games	LIN2014-3024		Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	1400 mm 1900 mm	In Malaysia, Rebana Ubi are the biggest kind of drum used in ceremonies. In 2002, this drum was used for the opening of the Manchester Commonwealth Games, a big sports competition.	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co8419098/rebana-ubi-drum-drum
4	Electric Guitar	1999-1225	1990-1998		1000 x 400 x 100 mm	Electric guitars were first used by jazz musicians. They use an amplifier to give a louder sound than acoustic guitars.	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co523571/electric-guitar-electric-guitar
5	Wasp Music Synthesizer	2007-105/1	1978-2000		110 mm x 435 mm x 360 mm	Synthesizers are electronic instruments. This one, the Wasp, was designed by the Electronic Dream Plant. Musicians could play the keys, and use the dials to change the sound of the notes.	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co8244001/wasp-music-synthesiser-synthesizer
6	BBC Marconi Ribbon Microphone	1968-695	1944-1959		330 mm x 150 mm x 95 mm	Microphones like this one were used by the BBC from the 1940s. They became an icon because of their distinctive design and BBC branding, as well as being photographed in use by celebrities.	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co35328/b-b-c-marconi-axbt-ribbon-microphone-1944-1959-microphone
7	Portable Bush Radio	1999-303	1965	London	260 x 330 x 85 mm	At the time it was made, this radio was the height of fashion. Its lightweight design, handle and modern plastic and leather case were popular in Britain during the 1950s and 60s.	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co499440/portable-transistor-radio-set-model-vtr-103-seri-portable-radio-set
8	Conch shell trumpet	A34135	1871 - 1920	New Guinea		Conches are the shells of sea snails, and are used as wind instruments across many parts South America and South Asia. Sometimes holes are drilled in to create different notes.	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co103361/conch-shell-trumpet-damaged-papuan-from-new-gui-trumpets
9	Three women with musical instruments	1990-5036/6067/1	1900			This photograph was taken by James Arthur in his photography studio. The women are posed, and the background and instruments are used to make the photograph look like a painting.	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co8229024/three-women-with-musical-instruments-photograph

Theme 10: Health - Kerry

1	Paramedic Bicycle	2016-356	C.2000	London	1008 mm x 1740 mm x 615 mm	This bicycle was used during the trial of the London Ambulance Cycle Response Unit in 2000. The trial was a success, and the unit now respond to 30,000 calls a year and average six minutes getting to a scene.	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co8554574/paramedic-bicycle-paramedic-bicycle
2	'Model 1' EPIC, (electrically propelled indoor chair), Thames Ditton, England, 1973-1976	2006-185	1973-1976	Surrey, UK	940 mm x 550 mm x 870 mm	This is a left-handed NHS issue 'EPIC (Electrically Propelled Indoor Chair) chairmobile'. It is a 1972 design that was exhibited at the London Design Festival in 2003.	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co8079666/model-1-epic-electrically-propelled-indoor-chair-thames-ditton-england-1973-1976-electrically-propelled-indoor-chair
3	Bed specially designed for those with epilepsy, London, England, 1851-1920	A2098	1851-1920	Liverpool, England	920 mm x 1980 mm x 845 mm	This bed was designed in the mid-1800s to help protect people with epilepsy from injury during a seizure. It has sides strong enough to keep the person contained but remained soft enough so that it would not cause injury.	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co120550/bed-specially-designed-for-those-with-epilepsy-london-england-1851-1920-hospital-bed
4	Vaccination lancet	A615191	1822-1869	London, England	4 mm x 87 mm x 32 mm	This unusual vaccination lancet was used to carry out arm-to-arm vaccination which was made illegal in 1898 as it could transmit disease due to the direct contact of bodily fluids required. The sanitized injections of today are much safer!	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co147133/vaccination-lancet-london-england-1822-1850-lancet
5	Leech jar	A43107	1831-1859	England	overall: 510 mm x 245 mm x 220 mm	Leeches were once a popular tool for 'blood-letting', which was thought to cure a range of conditions. The treatment was so popular in the 1830s that supplies ran short! They are still used today to reduce swelling after some surgeries.	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co136045/leech-jar-england-1831-1859-leech-jar
6	'Rathbone' dental unit	1981-150	1946-1955	England	length 610 mm; min: width 700 mm; height 2010 mm	This type of dental unit was made to meet the sudden demand of dentistry once it was made a free NHS treatment in 1948. This unit was used in the early days of the NHS, but it looks very similar to what is used today.	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co100250/rathbone-dental-unit-england-1946-1955-dental-unit

Theme 3: Technology (Kerry)

1	computer mouse prototype (replica)	2013-85	1963	California, United States	550 mm x 800 mm x 100 mm	This is a replica of the prototype computer mouse from 1963. Computers revolutionised society in ways nobody could predict, and in the years since this prototype they have advanced to a point where this design is almost unrecognisable.	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co8359400/computer-mouse-prototype-1963-replica-computer-mouse
2	Google 'streetview' trike	2014-102/1	2009	United States	2400 mm x 1250 mm x 2600 mm	Google Streetview trikes take images for Google maps in areas that are too small for cars. This trike photographed Europe, including Pompeii Stonehenge and Versailles. Over 48 countries have been recorded, making the world accessible via a computer screen!	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co8448167/google-streetview-trike-2009

3	Model of the 'Optimus' water closet,	1961-32	1870	England	None on Mimsy	Modern sewers were an engineering feat of the 1800s that changed the health and lives of British people, putting a flushing toilet in every home and paving the way for the sanitation and understanding of disease of today.	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co48632/model-of-the-optimus-water-closet-england-model-representation
4	Stephenson's Rocket	1862-5/1	1829	Newcastle, England	4111 mm x 4400 mm x 2120 mm	Stephenson's rocket proved that steam was an option to power trains in the early 1800s, winning a competition in 1829 that trialed different types of power. It was the most advanced design, combining the best steam technology of the time.	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co8084947/stephensons-rocket-steam-locomotive
5	Very early Edison carbon filament lamp.	1995-281	1879	New Jersey, United States	H-180mm Diameter 85mm	This is an early electric lightbulb made by Thomas Edison in 1879, the year he patented the first commercially successful lightbulb. Electric light changed the world in countless ways, as society was no longer restricted to daylight or candlelight.	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co43211/very-early-edison-carbon-filament-lamp-lamps-filament-lamps
6	Model of Leeuwenhoek's microscope	A500644	Model made: 1901-1930 Actual microscopes made late 1600s	Leiden, South Holland, Netherlands	21 mm x 63 mm x 25 mm	This is a modern model of Antoni van Leeuwenhoek's simple microscope. It is tiny, but capable of magnifying up to 250 times once an item is secured with the pin. Leeuwenhoek was one of the first microscopists, in the late 1600s.	https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co119600/model-of-leeuwenhoeks-microscope-microscope