

Venues on and around the walk

Remember to always check the opening times and admission prices of venues before starting your journey.

Hunterian Museum	gla.ac.uk/hunterian
Royal College of Surgeons	rcseng.ac.uk
Charter House	thecharterhouse.org
Wellcome Collection	wellcomecollection.org
Florence Nightingale Museum	florence-nightingale.co.uk
Museum of London	museumoflondon.org.uk
Barts Pathology Museum	qmul.ac.uk

Fun Kids Family Walks: The City of London

Medical History

The City of London has been home to some of the world's biggest medical advances and challenges. From the discovery of penicillin and some of London's more gory events like the plague, this walk explores them all!

Thanks for walking with us!

Created by Inspiring Audio for Fun Kids, the UK's children's radio station.

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Can you unscramble these words? They're anagrams, words with all their letters jumbled up!

Words to find: Apothecary, Bodysnatcher, penicillin, Charterhouse

Care pay tho Epic nil nil **Bandy** torches Hath recourse In St. Bart's Hospital you can find the Pathology Museum. It is said Conan Doyle wrote some of his short Sherlock Holmes stories in the room currently inhabited by the Museum's Technical Curator

Sometimes I think my body has been snatched!

1) apothecary 2) penicillin 4) Charterhouse

Medical students in the 18th and 19th centuries needed dead bodies to dissect in order to discover how our bodies worked. Dissection was frowned upon and usually only done on criminals after execution, as a form of punishment.

Bodysnatchers were paid to find dead bodies for dissecting. They usually did this by digging up fresh graves at night!

Until the Anatomy Act of 1832, the taking of corpses from graves wasn't illegal. The physicians and medical students who purchased the corpses had little interest in where they came from. And as body snatchers (who were also known as resurrectionists) usually left everything except the body behind, many got away with it.

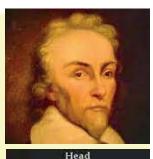
Golden Boy of Pye Corner

Old Bailey This is William Harvey who first theorised how blood was pumped around the body. Below him is a diagram of his theory. Most

physicians of his time thought the lungs were responsible for moving the blood around the body but Harvey said it was the heart after observing living animals

> Before Harvey, people thought blood was continually formed anew from digested food and the primary function of the heart was to produce heat





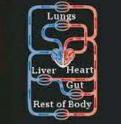
Henry VIII's Gate

an you spot

this stained glass window?

The Worshipful

Company of Cutlers



Early apothecary jars were for storage but also for display of expensive and valuable items so were decorated to impress! Can you decorate these bottles?

Charterhouse Square is home to London's biggest known plague pit. It's thought that around 50,000 bodies are burried here. There are probably hundreds of plague pits in and around London. Here are some FUN PLAGUE FACTS!

I) First evidence of the plague in London was in 1348



- 2) Even though the plague hit loads of times, the one we refer to as The Great Plague hit in 1635. It killed an estimated 100,000 people almost a quarter of London's population
- 3) Remedies that people tried to cure the plague included drinking fine wines, eating toads and bathing in milk
- 4) There were 2 strains of the plague –bubonic and pneumonic one was carried by rats and fleas and the other by sneezing. People who caught either usually died within a day.

Charterhouse Square



This document lists rules and orders for prevention of the plague published in 1666. They're really strict but people still followed them.

They outlawed lots of things, including:

That no pigs, dogs, cats or tame pigeons were allowed in the streets or to move from house to house and that

nothing could be removed from an infected person's house for three months after their infection (or more likely, their death!)



End

Barber-Surgeons' Hall

Other key events

Britian's really well-known for its medical breakthroughs. Here are some people who have contributed to medical science with links to the City of London...





Sir Alexander Fleming is best known for discovering the world's first effective antibiotic which he named penicillin.

Fleming was born in Scotland and split his time and work between London and Edinburgh.

His final resting place - where his ashes can be found – is St. Paul's Cathedral, right in the middle of the loop section of this walk!

Bethlehem Hospital was originally in the City of London and became synonymous with mental illness.

It was notorious for its neglectful care of the mentalists and you might know it by the nickname Bedlam.

The word "bedlam" now means uproar and confusion. The hospital moved from its original site and cares better care of its patients.