

## Suggested itinerary for the tour

### **A** Getting to the Fleming Museum, Praed Street, W2 1NY

The Fleming Museum is based in St Mary's Hospital which is located a few minutes' walk from Paddington Station. This may be reached by National Rail services, the underground (Bakerloo, Hammersmith and City and Circle line) and by several bus routes.

### **Fleming Museum + plaque outside - St Mary's Hospital, Praed Street →**

#### **B** Prof Simpson Plaque – 1 Weymouth Street, WIW 6DA

- **Walking** = 30 minutes
- **Bus** = Take number 27 or 205 from hospital bus stop P to Great Portland Street (20 mins) and then walk to 1 Weymouth Street (5 mins)
- **Tube** – Walk to Edgware Road underground (5 mins) take Hammersmith and City line to Great Portland Street (5 mins) then walk to 1 Weymouth Street (5 mins)

### **Prof Simpson Plaque – 1 Weymouth Street →**

#### **C** Hunterian Museum –35-43 Lincoln's Inn Fields, WC2A 3PE

- **Walking** = 30 minutes
- **Bus** = Walk to Great Titchfield Street bus stop OJ, take number 98 to Red Lion Square bus stop J and then walk to Hunterian Museum (5 mins)
- **Tube** – Walk to Oxford Circus underground (10 mins) take Central line to Holborn (5mins) then walk to Hunterian Museum (5 mins).

### **Hunterian Museum – 35-43 Lincoln's Inn Fields →**

#### **D** National Portrait Gallery, St Martin's Place, WC2H 0HE

- **Walking** = 15 minutes
- **Bus** = Walk to Aldwych Royal Courts of Justice bus stop K (5 mins), take number 91 to Charing Cross/Trafalgar Sq bus stop K (5 mins), walk to National Portrait Gallery (2 mins)
- **Tube** – Walk to Holborn (5 mins) take Piccadilly line to Leicester Square (5 mins) then walk to National Portrait Gallery (5 mins)

### **National Portrait Gallery, St Martin's Place, →**

#### **E** The Royal College of Pathologists, 2 Carlton House Terrace, SW1Y 5AF

- **Walking** = 10 minutes

**The Royal College of Pathologists.** Please note: to visit the building pre-booking is essential. Call 020 7451 6700 or email: [reception@rcpath.org](mailto:reception@rcpath.org). Access may not be possible when rooms are in use.

### **The Royal College of Pathologists, 2 Carlton House Terrace →**

#### **F** John Snow Pub, 39 Broadwick Street, W1F 9QP

- **Walking** = 15 minutes
- **Bus** = Walk to Regent Street Charles II Street stop Z (10 mins), take number 13, or 139 to Piccadilly Circus stop C or take number 159 to Conduit Street Hamley's stop M (5 mins) then walk to John Snow Pub (5 mins)
- **Tube** – Walk to Charing Cross underground (5 mins) take Bakerloo line to Piccadilly Circus (5 mins) then walk to John Snow Pub (5 mins)

As well as taking the tube or bus, Transport for London bicycles are available for hire at docking stations throughout London. Look out for the Barclays Cycle Hire sign. For full details of public transport in London, visit:

[www.tfl.gov.uk](http://www.tfl.gov.uk)

## The Royal College of Pathologists

The Royal College of Pathologists is a membership organisation committed to setting and maintaining professional standards and to promoting excellence in the practice of pathology. It is the only Royal Medical College to have scientists amongst its membership as well as medically qualified members.

The College has charitable status and covers 19 different specialities including histopathology, haematology, medical microbiology and clinical biochemistry. It has over 10,000 members who work in hospital laboratories, clinics, universities and industry worldwide. To find out more, visit [www.rcpath.org](http://www.rcpath.org)

### What is pathology?

Pathology is the study of disease. Whilst the popular myth is that most pathologists only work with dead bodies, this is far from the truth, with the majority of pathologists working for the benefit of the living. Millions of pathology tests are carried out every year – an average of over 14 tests for every man, woman and child in the country. You might meet some pathologists face to face, but others work behind the scenes, working with doctors and nurses in hospitals and GPs' surgeries to diagnose, treat and prevent illness. To find out more visit: [www.ilovepathology.org](http://www.ilovepathology.org)

### Other sites you may like to visit:

#### **Florence Nightingale Museum**

St.Thomas' Hospital  
2 Lambeth Palace Road  
London  
SE1 7EW  
Tel 020 7620 0374  
[www.florence-nightingale.co.uk](http://www.florence-nightingale.co.uk)

#### **Chelsea Physic Garden**

66 Royal Hospital Road  
London  
SW3 4HS  
Tel 020 7352 5646  
[www.chelseaphysicgarden.co.uk](http://www.chelseaphysicgarden.co.uk)

#### **Old Operating Theatre, Museum and Herb Garret**

9a St Thomas's Street  
London  
SE1 9RY  
Tel 020 7188 2679  
[www.thegarret.org.uk](http://www.thegarret.org.uk)

For a full list of medically related museums in London visit: [www.medicalmuseums.org](http://www.medicalmuseums.org)

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The Royal College of Pathologists

Celebrating 50 years 1962–2012

# The Royal College of Pathologists

## Pathology in the capital

A tour of related sites of interest



Produced by The Royal College of Pathologists, this leaflet is a self-guided tour of pathology-related sites in London. Many major advances have been made by pathologists, for example in the treatment of cancer, ensuring safe blood transfusions and developing treatments against infectious diseases. You can find out more about some of these discoveries by visiting the sites listed in this leaflet.

**A Fleming Museum and Plaque**

[www.imperial.nhs.uk/aboutus/museumsandarchives/index.htm](http://www.imperial.nhs.uk/aboutus/museumsandarchives/index.htm)

Discover the secrets of the laboratory where Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin. You can also see one of the objects from The Royal College of Pathologists' *History of Pathology in 50 Objects* project: the Mould Medallion, a sample of the Penicillium fungus set in a gold mount. Alexander Fleming presented similar samples to a wide range of people including Winston Churchill, Pope Pius XII and Marlene Dietrich. For more information visit: [www.rcpath.org](http://www.rcpath.org)

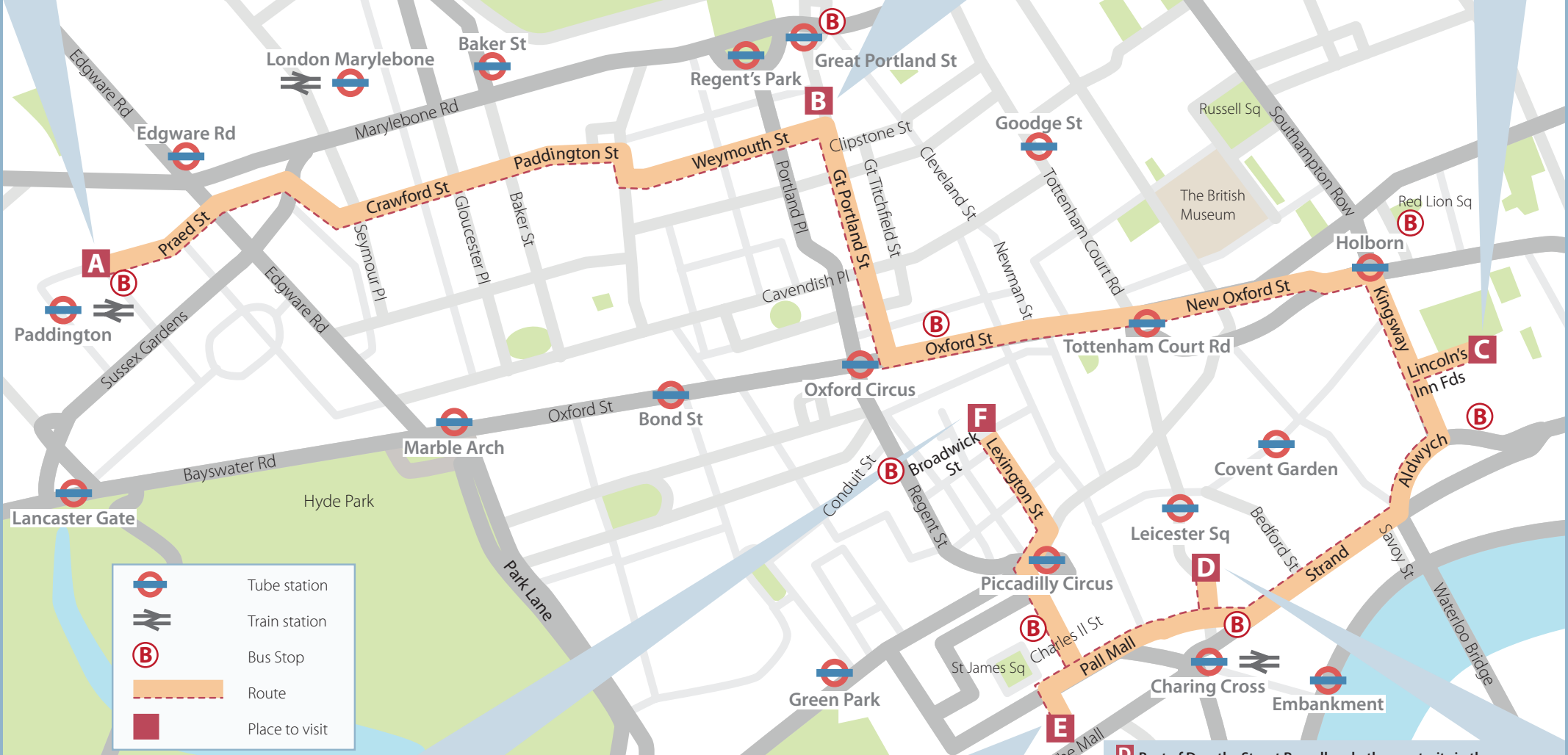
**B Westminster Council Plaque honouring Prof Cedric Keith Simpson CBE, FRCPath**

Professor Simpson (1907–1985) was a Fellow of The Royal College of Pathologists. His best known textbook, *Forensic Medicine*, was published in 1947. Following the death of Bernard Spilsbury in the same year, Simpson became one of the leading forensic pathologists in Britain, providing expert opinion in a string of important cases. In addition to his scientific publications, popular works such as his autobiography, *Forty Years of Murder*, made him a familiar name to the public.

**C Hunterian Museum**

[www.hunterianmuseum.org](http://www.hunterianmuseum.org)

The Hunterian Museum collections have been brought together over four centuries and include many specimens and other objects from the surgeon and anatomist John Hunter (1728–1793). They are a fascinating mix of human and animal anatomy and pathology specimens, wax teaching models, surgical and dental instruments as well as paintings, drawings and sculpture.



**F John Snow Pub**

John Snow was a physician who made the connection between contaminated water and a number of cases of cholera in Soho, London in 1884. Recognised as one of the founding fathers of epidemiology, he isolated the source of the outbreak to a water pump in Broadwick Street. The John Snow pub is located on the site of the original pump.

**E The Royal College of Pathologists**

[www.rcpath.org/the-college/guide-to-the-college](http://www.rcpath.org/the-college/guide-to-the-college)

Carlton House was the home of the Prince Regent for over thirty years. When the Prince became George IV in 1820, he moved down the road to Buckingham House. Carlton House was demolished and the current terrace built between 1826 and 1829. Carlton House Terrace remains Crown property to this day. The College offices and meeting rooms are located at number 2.

**D Bust of Dorothy Stuart Russell and other portraits in the National Portrait Gallery**

[www.npg.org.uk](http://www.npg.org.uk)

Born in Sydney and educated at Cambridge University, Russell attended the London Hospital Medical College to study neuropathology in 1919. In 1946 she became the first woman to hold the Chair of Morbid Anatomy at the London Hospital Medical School. A bust of Russell is on display in the National Portrait Gallery, along with portraits of others who made major discoveries in pathology, including Joseph Lister, Edward Jenner, James Watson and Francis Crick.