



# Barts and The London

## A brief history

Learn about the long and illustrious history of our medical and dental school, its famous alumni and historic campuses

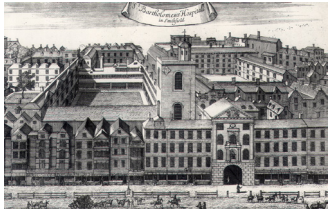
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# Timeline

1123

Foundation of St Bartholomew's Hospital by the monk **Rahere**



1546

St Bartholomew's Hospitalis re-founded by **Henry VIII**



1662

First record of pupils training at St Bartholomew's Hospital

1740

The London Hospital is founded as The London Infirmary (*renamed in 1748*)

1757

First patients admitted to the newly-built London Hospital in Whitechapel



1785

The London Hospital Medical College is established by the hospital's surgeon William Blizard



1791

A lecture theatre is constructed at St Bartholomew's Hospital at the request of **John Abernethy**



1822

The Medical College of St Bartholomew's Hospital is recognized by the hospital governors

1887

Newly built premises (*now the Garrod Building*) for The London Hospital Medical College are opened



1900

St Bartholomew's and The London become constituent colleges of the University of London

1911

Dental Hospital and Dental School opened at The London Hospital



1918

Women admitted to The London Hospital Medical College following a shortage of medical staff in the aftermath of the First World War



1921

Charter of Incorporation for the Medical College of St Bartholomew's Hospital

1933

The Medical College of St Bartholomew's Hospital acquired the Charterhouse site from the Merchant Taylors' School



1948

Establishment of the NHS. Women admitted to both medical colleges which had become a requirement of the University of London

1965

Newly-built Dental Institute and Students' Clubs Union opened at The London Hospital



1980

The Robin Brook Centre for Medical Education opened at Barts

1989

Pre-clinical teaching combined between the Medical Colleges of St Bartholomew's and The London Hospitals

1995

Merger of the former medical colleges with Queen Mary University of London

2005

Blizard Institute opened at Whitechapel, together with Centre of the Cell



2011

William Harvey Heart Centre opened at Charterhouse Square

2014

Dental Institute re-opened, being the first new dental hospital building the UK for 40 years

2017

Barts and The London Malta opens its new campus in Gozo, Malta

# The London Hospital Medical College, England's first medical school

The London Hospital was founded in 1740 to provide care for the sick and poor of the surrounding population of the East End of London.

Godfrey Webb, who was accepted as the surgeon John Harrison's pupil in May 1741, was the first of many before the Medical College was formally established. In 1783, William Blizard and Dr James Maddocks proposed to the House Committee that a medical school should be established in connection with the hospital, so that students could receive practical and theoretical training, organized along the lines of a University. The committee did not feel that the hospital could use the resources of the charity for the purposes

of medical education but they did allow Blizard and Maddocks a piece of land at the eastern end of the hospital on which to build a lecture theatre and museum. It was made clear that the hospital would make no financial contribution, nor would it allow the lecturers' private pupils into the wards. The new building was opened in October 1785.

'The London' very soon built a strong reputation for teaching and research. Amongst the many early notable alumni were names such as James Parkinson, John Langdon Down, Frederick Treves and Thomas Barnardo. The college expanded into new premises in 1887, with a new library and pathology museum, and in 1893, formed the Clubs Union (the Students' Association of today). If you pass through

the Garrod Building, you will see the portrait of Frederick Treves, former student and surgeon to the hospital. Treves was instrumental in setting up the Clubs Union, but he is better known for coming to the aid of Joseph Merrick, "the Elephant Man", and befriending him. Joseph's skeleton is still part of the pathology collection today (forming part of the Doniach Gallery exhibition).

The Dental School has been at The Royal London since 1911, and has grown into a world-renowned training school. A purpose-built Dental Institute was built in 1965, shortly before a certain Roger Taylor (of Queen) trained there. The Dental Institute now occupies the former Alexandra Wing of the hospital and boasts state-of-the-art facilities.

From 1918-1922 the Medical College allowed women to train as doctors due to the devastating effect of the First World War on the hospital's junior staff. However, it wasn't until 1947 when women were accepted as

students on a permanent basis – in fact today there are more women than men training at Queen Mary!

The London Hospital was fortunate to attract some of the best educators of their time with staff such as Jonathan Hutchinson, Dorothy Russell, Henry Souttar, Douglas Northfield and Francis Camps holding academic positions in specialisms including pathology, surgery, neurology and forensic medicine.

In 1989, the pre-clinical teaching of the college merged with that of St Bartholomew's Hospital as the Central and East London Confederation (CELC), and was re-sited at the Basic Medical Sciences Building at Mile End, Queen Mary & Westfield College. Following the recommendations of the Tomlinson Report (1992) and the governmental response to it ("Making London Better", 1993), a bill was placed before Parliament to unite the medical colleges with Queen Mary & Westfield College in 1995.

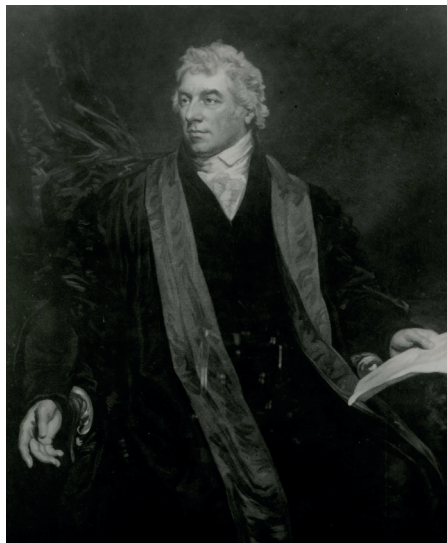


Illustration of Sir William Blizard, London Hospital surgeon



London Hospital Dental School, c.1911

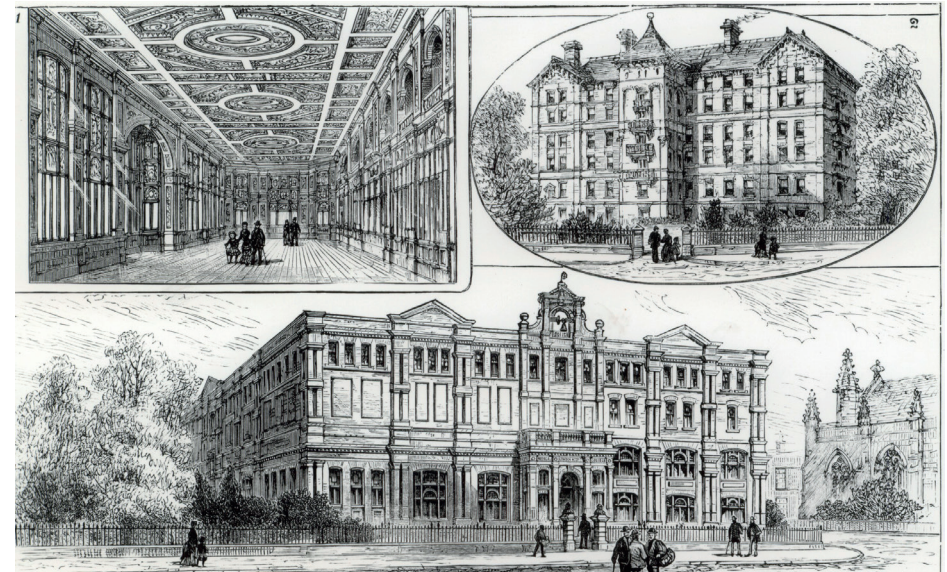


Illustration of new London hospital college building

# St Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College

The St Bartholomew's Hospital has provided healthcare to the citizens of London from the same site for almost 900 years.

The first record of medical students working within St Bartholomew's Hospital occurs in 1662, when the Governors gave orders that "young gentlemen or doctors or practitioners" should seek permission if they wished to be in attendance when the hospital's physicians were prescribing. In 1791, the governors agreed to the request of the surgeon John Abernethy for a purpose-built lecture theatre to be constructed within the hospital. A theatre was built between Long Row and what was then Windmill Court, behind the West Wing, to the design of George Dance.

In Abernethy's time, and for some years afterwards, a student decided his own curriculum, attending lectures as he wished, besides walking the wards. Until 1843, students had to arrange their own accommodation, but in that year, the governors founded a residential college to allow the students residence within the walls of the hospital. The first warden of the college was James Paget, who had already distinguished himself by his discovery of the parasitic worm *trichinella spiralis* while still a student, at the age of 21. In 1850, Paget was largely responsible for the welcome which Barts extended to Elizabeth Blackwell, who had just become the first qualified female medical practitioner.

Some of the names to pass through the hospital include William Harvey, John Hunter, Percival Pott and Olympic Gold medallist Arthur Wint.

The College and the Hospital were formally separated in 1921, and in 1933-1934, the Medical College purchased the site of the former Merchant Taylors' School in Charterhouse Square. This acquisition enabled it to re-house the pre-clinical departments, which were previously in cramped quarters on the west side of Giltspur Street. In the Second World War, however, the College suffered badly. Most of the buildings on the Charterhouse Square site were damaged or destroyed and rebuilding was not completed until 1963. The Robin Brook Centre for Medical Education was opened in June 1980.

The origins of the merger with The London Hospital Medical College lay in discussions beginning in the 1960s and the subsequent formation of joint academic departments. As with The London, the Medical College at St Bartholomew's became part of what is now Queen Mary University of London in 1995.

Today it is home to clinical skills labs, the West Smithfield library and the Pathology Museum, which displays a unique and important collection of human specimens.



Students working in Barts Pathology Museum, 1960s

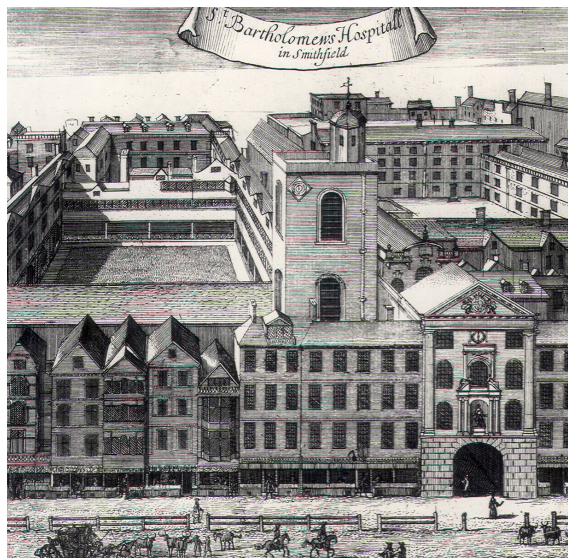
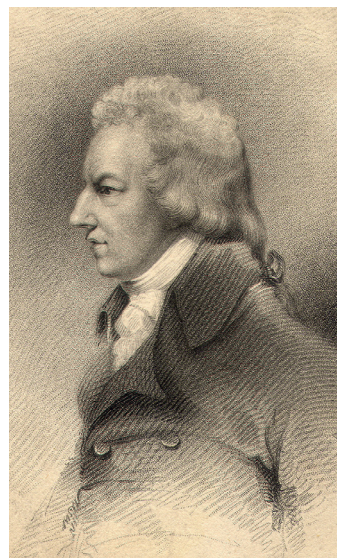


Illustration of St Bartholomew's Hospital in Smithfield



Engraving of John Abernethy, surgeon to St Bartholomew's Hospital



Henry VIII gatehouse, St Bartholomew's Hospital



Dissection room, London Hospital c.1904



Examinations in the Great Hall, St Bartholomew's Hospital, 1960s

## Barts and The London School of Medicine and Dentistry

**Barts is one of the leading medical schools in the UK, renowned for its quality of teaching and research.**

The current school was formed in 1995 by the merger of the former Medical Colleges of The Royal London Hospital and St Bartholomew's Hospital (with Queen Mary & Westfield College).

The faculty is made up of six institutes: the Institute of Dentistry, Institute of Health Sciences Education (IHSE), Barts Cancer Institute (BCI), Blizard Institute, William Harvey Research Institute (WHRI) and the Wolfson Institute of Preventive Medicine. Its history and diversity is reflected by the

worldwide presence of its campuses and its multicultural student body.

Since the turn of the century a number of important developments have taken place. The Blizard Building (home to the Blizard Institute and Centre of the Cell) opened in 2005, a new Dental Institute was established in 2014 (following extensive redevelopment of the adjacent Royal London Hospital) and, in 2017, a MBBS course was launched overseas in Malta. The future looks bright for Barts and The London as it continues to build upon its illustrious history, with proposed expansion and plans to support a Life Sciences campus in Whitechapel by the 2020s.



The Blizard Building, 2005

# Distinguished Alumni



**William Harvey, 1578 - 1657**

Was an English physician, who was made the Physician in charge at the St Bartholomew's Hospital in 1609. He was the first to completely describe the systemic circulation of the human body and was appointed Physician Extraordinary to King James I.



**Percivall Pott, 1714 - 1788**

Surgeon and one of the founders of orthopaedics, who served his apprenticeship at St Bartholomew's Hospital in the 1730s. He was the first scientist to demonstrate that cancer may be caused by an environmental carcinogen by identifying an association between scrotal cancer in chimney sweeps and exposure to soot.



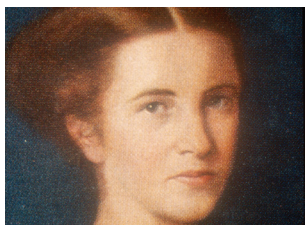
**Dr James Parkinson, 1755 – 1824**

Surgeon (among various other occupations), whose alma mater was the London Hospital. He is best known for his 1817 "An Essay on the Shaking Palsy", the first description of what is now known as Parkinson's disease.



**Sir James Paget, 1814 - 1899**

Pathologist, who entered as a student at the St Bartholomew's Hospital in 1834. He is considered one of the founders of scientific medical pathology and gave his name to several medical conditions first described by him, notably Paget's disease of the bone.



**Dr Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, 1836 - 1917**

Physician, who studied private at the London Hospital Medical College (among other schools) and became the first woman to gain a medical qualification in Britain. She founded the London School of Medicine for Women in 1874, becoming the first dean of a British medical school there in 1883.



**Dr Thomas Barnardo, 1845-1905**

Philanthropist, who studied at the London Hospital during the outbreak of cholera in the 1860s. Barnardo opened his first orphanage in Stepney in 1867 and since then the charity has become the largest of its kind in the world.



**Sir Frederick Treves, 1853 – 1923**

Surgeon, who attended the London Hospital Medical College. He performed the first appendectomy in England in 1888, was friend and physician to Joseph Merrick (the Elephant Man) and was the first President of the Clubs Union (precursor to current Students' Association).



**Sir Archibald Garrod, 1857-1936**

Physician, trained at St Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College. Garrod pioneered the field of inborn errors of metabolism and discovered alkaptonuria. The Garrod building on the Whitechapel campus is named after him.



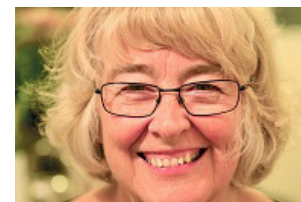
**Professor Dorothy Russell, 1895 – 1983**

Pathologist, studied at The London Hospital Medical College at the tail end of the First World War. She later became Director of the Institute of Pathology and Professor of Morbid Pathology at The London Hospital.



**Professor Dame Parveen Kumar**

Gastroenterologist, who studied medicine at Barts. She is currently a Professor of Medicine and Education at Barts and The London School of Medicine and Dentistry, who co-founded and co-edited Kumar and Clark's Clinical Medicine, a standard medical textbook used across the world.



**Professor Irene Leigh**

Dermatologist, trained at The London Hospital Medical College. Her research has focused on keratinocytes, non-melanoma skin cancers and genetic skin diseases. She was elected to the Academy of Medical Sciences in 1999 and appointed CBE in 2012.

# Heritage trail

## Whitechapel

### A The former Royal London Hospital – 1757-1876

Most of the 18th and 19th century sections of the hospital have been retained following the transfer of services into the new building in 2012. The building will become the Civic Centre for the London Borough of Tower Hamlets.

### B Garrod Building – 1854-1909

This building includes the old library of the London Hospital Medical College, former pathology museum (now the SCR), Doniach Gallery (where the skeleton of Joseph Merrick is exhibited), original anatomy lecture theatre (Milton) and even a skeleton of a Victorian giant! The building is named after Sir Archibald Garrod, a Barts trained physician.

### C BLSA Building – 1965

Text. Text.

### D Whitechapel Library, St Philip’s Church – 1888-1892

Built as a parish church by Arthur Cawston, this grade II\* listed building is now a medical library. The church was deconsecrated in 1979 and renovated by The London Hospital Medical College in 1988. The Royal London Hospital Museum is located in the crypt and tells the fascinating story of the hospital and healthcare in the East End.

### E Floyer House – 1934

This hall of residence was extended in the 1950s but retains much of its original features. It is named after Professor Mike Floyer (1920-2000), former Dean of The London Hospital Medical College.

## Charterhouse Square

### F Joseph Rotblat building – 1935

One of the original buildings of the former St Bartholomew’s Hospital Medical College which was formerly the anatomy department. It is named after Professor Joseph Rotblat, physician and Nobel peace prize winner.

### G Dean Rees House - 1894

Formerly the Headmaster’s house of the Merchant Taylors’ School which occupied the site from 1874-1933. The building is named after Professor Dame Lesley Rees, former Dean of St Bartholomew’s Hospital Medical College.

## West Smithfield

### H Gatehouse and North Wing – 1700-1730

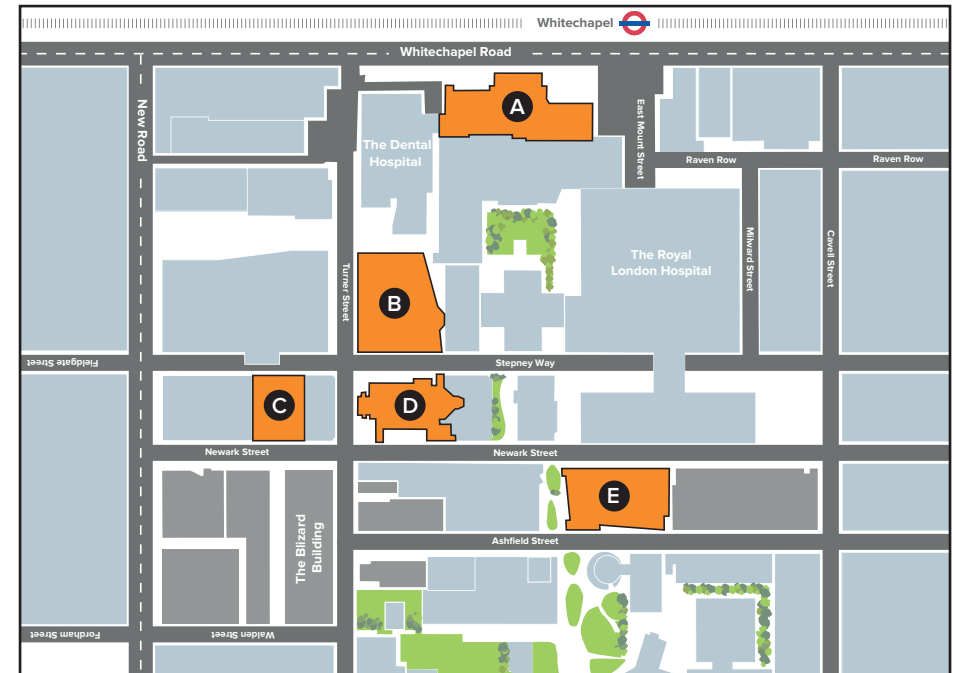
The historic gatehouse to St Bartholomew’s Hospital is the site of the only known statue of Henry VIII in London. The North Wing (designed by James Gibbs) contains the Great Hall, Hogarth’s stunning murals and the hospital museum and archives.

### I Pathology Museum – 1879

The museum is home to over 4000 pathological specimens, some of which date back to the 19th century. The space is now a multi-purpose facility which hosts events, academic seminars, exams and public engagement activities.

### J Library – 1879

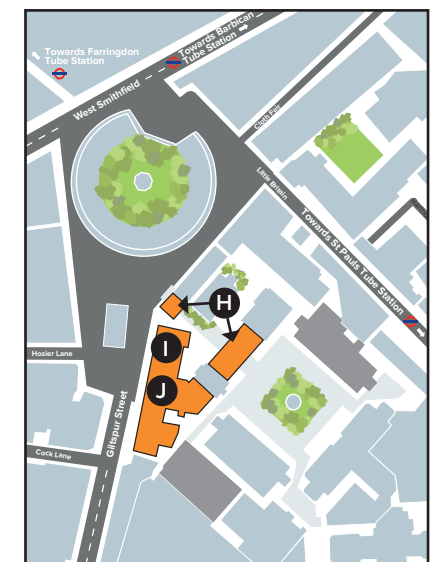
The library of the former Medical College of St Bartholomew’s Hospital retains many of its original features such as the grand fireplace along with busts of famous Barts physicians and surgeons.



## Whitechapel



## Charterhouse Square



## West Smithfield



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