

## SOME MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS FOR FLEMING

### London

**Fleming bas relief** by Tim Metcalfe, 1993, St Mary's Hospital Medical School Building ( Imperial College ), Norfolk Place London W2 1PG

### Sir Alexander Fleming Pub

16, Bouverie Place, Paddington, London, United Kingdom, W2 1RB,

### Alexander Fleming House by Ernő Goldfinger

Brutalist style architecture, built during 1960 - 1963. Elephant and Castle, Newington Causeway , London, United Kingdom, SE1 6BA Originally the Department of Health, now residential flats.

### St. James Church,

Stained Glass, Sussex Gardens, London United Kingdom, W2 3UD

**Spain:** Fleming's triumphal tour of Spain in 1948 was perhaps the high point of Fleming's travels and the most rapturous of his receptions anywhere. He was awarded the Grand Cross of Alfonso X the Wise, and received an honorary degree from the University of Madrid.

### Bullfighters' memorial to Alexander Fleming

Las Ventas, Bullring, Calle Alcalá, 237, 28028, Madrid, Spain.

### Alexander Fleming's Monument.

Parque de Isabel la Católica, 33203, Gijón, Asturias, Spain.

### Alexander Fleming's Monument by Alfonso Vilar Lamelas

Jardines Fleming 36619, Villagarcía de Arosa, Pontevedra, Galicia, Spain.

### Alexander Fleming's Monument by Eduardo Chillida

Paseo de la Concha, 20007, San Sebastián, Donosti, Spain.

### Dr. Fleming Gardens, Royal Medicine Academy of Cataluña

Carrer del Carme, 47, 08001, Barcelona, Spain  
Tel: +34 966171686  
Email: secretaria@ramc.cat

### Greece

**Fleming Museum of Contemporary Science**  
Biomedical Sciences Research Center, Vari, Attica.  
Alexander Fleming Street, 34  
Vari 16672, Greece

### Mexico

**Dr. Alexander Fleming's monument**  
Minas de Barroterán, Los Betos, Carretera Federal 57,



Sir Alexander  
**Fleming**

The development  
of Penicillin

Fleming London Map

Suggested Itinerary

For further information contact

Alexander Fleming Laboratory Museum

**Alexander Fleming Laboratory Museum**  
Tel. 020 3312 6528  
Kevin.Brown@imperial.nhs.uk



## following in his footsteps

On 6th August 1881, Sir Alexander Fleming was born in **Lochfield Farm**, in Darvel, Scotland, U.K., KA17ONF. <http://www.scottleisure.co.uk/> [scott.leisure@btinternet.com](http://scott.leisure@btinternet.com)

In 1886, when Alexander Fleming was 5 his schooldays began and he was sent off to the small village school at Loudoun Moor- **Old School House, Loudoun Moor**. This is now a private house. East Ayrshire, Scotland, U.K.

In 1893, Fleming was sent to **Kilmarnock Academy**, Elmbank Drive, East Ayrshire, Scotland, U.K., KA1 3BS. <http://www.kilmarnockacademy.co.uk>

1895-7, he followed the commercial course at the **Regent Street Polytechnic**. 309 Regent Street, London W1B 2UW.

In 1897, when Alexander Fleming was 16 he found a job as a junior shipping clerk of **American Line**, 38 Leadenhall Street, City of London, U.K., EC3A.

In 1900, when he was 19, he enlisted in **London Scottish Regiment**. In 1913, he was awarded the Territorial Efficiency Medal. Visit the Regimental Museum, 95 Horseferry Road London, U.K., SW1P 2DX. By appointment, Tues-Thurs, 11.00 am. to 4.00 pm. Tlf: +44 020 7630 1639. <http://www.londonscottishregt.org/museum.cfm> [archivistlsregt@aol.com](mailto:archivistlsregt@aol.com)

### ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL

In October 1901, he was admitted to St. Mary's **Hospital Medical School**. 1907, Fleming joins the Inoculation Department of St. Mary's Hospital in Clarence Memorial Wing and was inspired by Almoth Wright, pioneer of Vaccine Therapy.

In 1921, Alexander Fleming discovered **Lysozyme** when he demonstrated that his own nasal mucus had the ability to inhibit the growth of a certain strain of bacteria in culture.

3rd September 1928, Alexander Fleming had just returned from holiday and he noticed that a Petri dish of Staphylococci had become contaminated by a fungus which had produced a substance that had inhibited the growth of the microbes. "That's funny!", he said. Fleming had discovered **Penicillin**.



**Alexander Fleming Laboratory Museum**  
St. Mary's Hospital, Praed Street, Paddington,  
London, United Kingdom, W2 1NY. Mon -Thur,  
10 - 13. Tel. 020 3312 6528.  
[Kevin.Brown@imperial.nhs.uk](mailto:Kevin.Brown@imperial.nhs.uk)

Fleming and medical students from St Mary's drank at the **Fountains Abbey pub**, which claims to be the source of the penicillium mould. 109, Praed Street, Paddington, London, United Kingdom, W2 1NY.

In 1909, Fleming was initiated into the Sancta Maria Lodge. He rose to the position of Master of the Lodge in 1928. Visit the **Library and Museum of Freemasonry**. Freemasons' Hall, 60 Great Queen Street, London, U.K., WC2B 5AZ Tel. +44 020 7395 9257

1911, Fleming was elected pathologist to the **London Lock Hospital** now demolished. 283 and 283A Harrow Road, London, U.K., W2.

In June 1915, Sir Alexander Fleming married Sareen McElroy at **St. Charles Borromeo Church**, Ogle Street, London, U.K., W1W 6HS. Tel: +44 020 7636 2883. [oglestreet@rcdow.org.uk](mailto:oglestreet@rcdow.org.uk)

Fleming lived at 20a, **Danvers Street**, Chelsea, London, U.K., SW3, from 1919 until 1955. There is a blue plaque commemorating Fleming but the house can not be visited.

He was a member of the **Chelsea Arts Club**, where he created watercolours and usually joining in games. 143 Old Church Street, London, U.K., SW3 6EB. <http://www.chelseaartsclub.com>

Fleming originally planned to become a surgeon and was a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. Visit the **Hunterian Museum**, 35 - 43 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, U.K., WC2A 3PE, . Tel: +44 020 7869 6560. [museums@rcseng.ac.uk](mailto:museums@rcseng.ac.uk). Tues- Sat 10 - 17

1941, Howard Walter Florey demonstrated the therapeutic value of penicillin. **Sir William Dunn School of Pathology**. University of Oxford, South Parks Road Oxford, U.K., OX1 3RE. [enquiries@path.ox.ac.uk](mailto:enquiries@path.ox.ac.uk)

1942, United States Department of Agriculture Northern Regional Research Laboratory in Peoria was a key contributor of innovations that made large-scale production of penicillin possible. University St Peoria, Peoria, Illinois, 61604, U.S.A. [www.nrrl.ncaur.usda.gov](http://www.nrrl.ncaur.usda.gov)

In 1943, Fleming was made a Fellow of the Royal Society, one of the highest distinctions for any British scientist, Royal Society. 6-9 Carlton House Terrace, London, U.K, SW1Y 5AG. Tel: +44 02074512500. <http://royalsociety.org>

In 1945 Alexander Fleming was given the Nobel Prize for medicine along with Howard Walter Florey and Ernst Boris Chain. Nobel Museum, Nobelmuseet Stortorget 2, Galma, Stan, Box 2245, 103 16. Stockholm. Tel: +46853481800. [info@nobelmuseum.se](mailto:info@nobelmuseum.se) [www.nobelmuseum.se](http://www.nobelmuseum.se), Mon-Sun 10-16, Tues 10-20

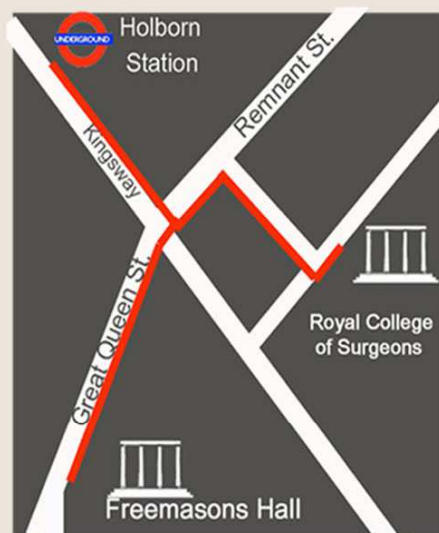
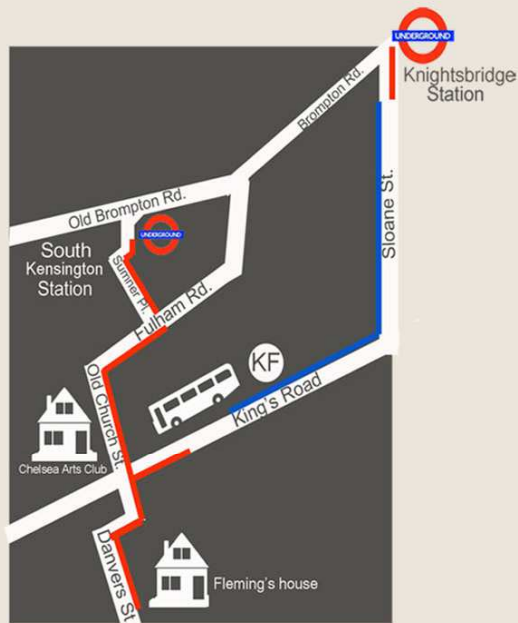
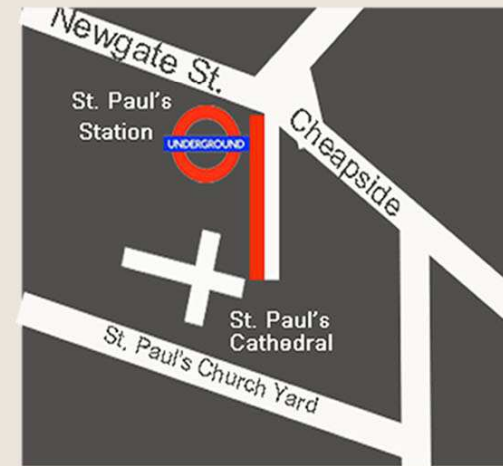
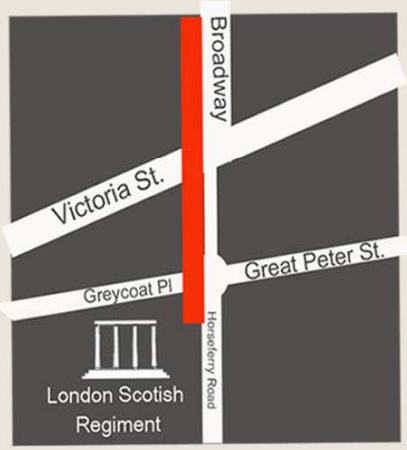
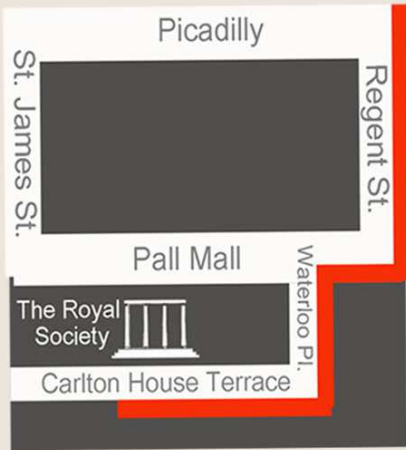
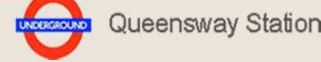
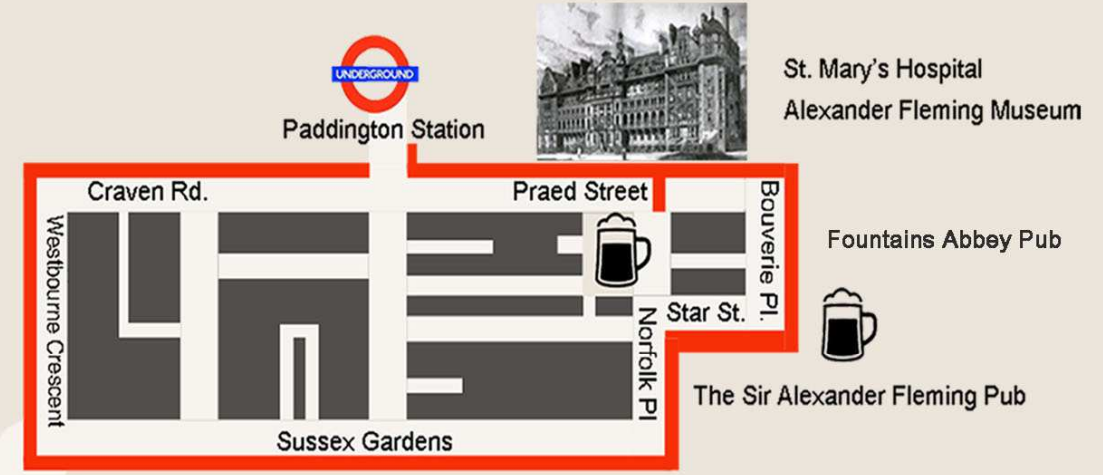
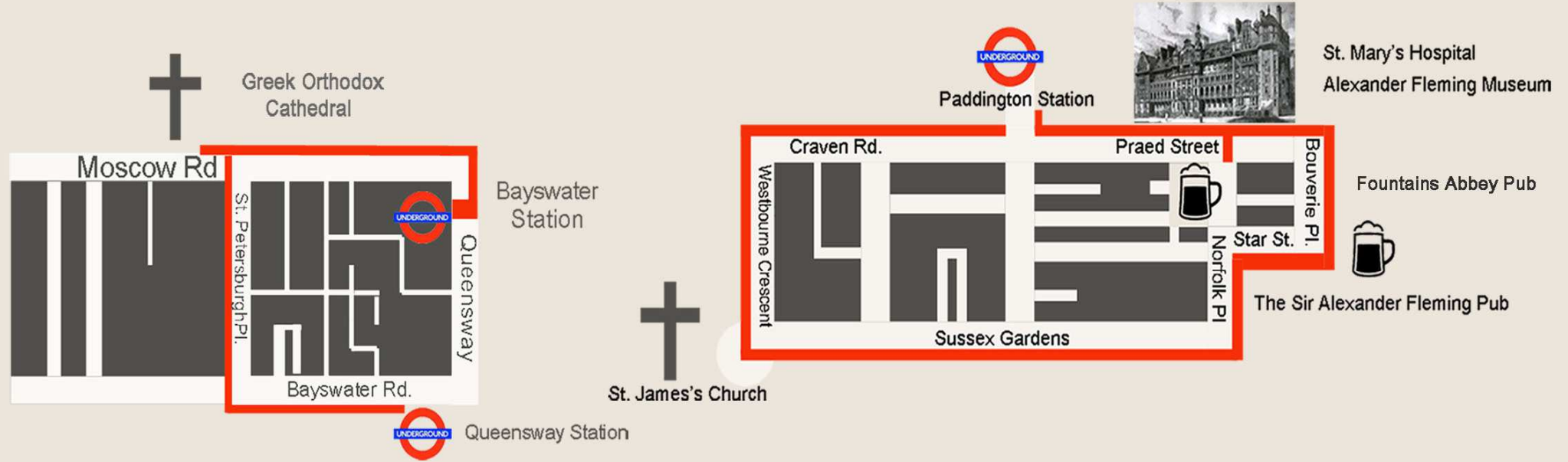
In 1952, after the death of his first wife, Fleming married Dr. Amalia Voureka at St. Sophia's Greek Orthodox Cathedral of London. Moscow Street, Bayswater, London, U.K., W2, 4LQ.

In 1955 Alexander Fleming died in London. He was at Golder's Green Crematorium and Fleming's ashes are interred in **crypt of St Paul's Cathedral**. Saint Paul's Church Yard, London, U.K., EC4M 8AD.

Sir Alexander

# Fleming

following in his footsteps



**Paddington Station** Alexander Fleming Laboratory Museum  
 Fountains Abbey Pub Sir Alexander Fleming Pub  
**Bayswater Station- Queensway Station** St. James Church  
 Greek Orthodox Cathedral of London  
**South Kensington- Bus 19-22 in Carlyle Square- Knightsbridge Station**  
 Chelsea Arts Club, 20, Danvers St  
**Holborn Station** Royal College of Surgeons, Freemasons Hall.  
**Bank Station** 34 Leadenhall **St. Paul's Station** St. Paul's Cathedral  
**Picadilly Circus** Oxford Circus Station Regent Street Polytechnic, St. Charles Borromeo  
 The Royal Society  
**St. James's Station** 95 Horseferry Road