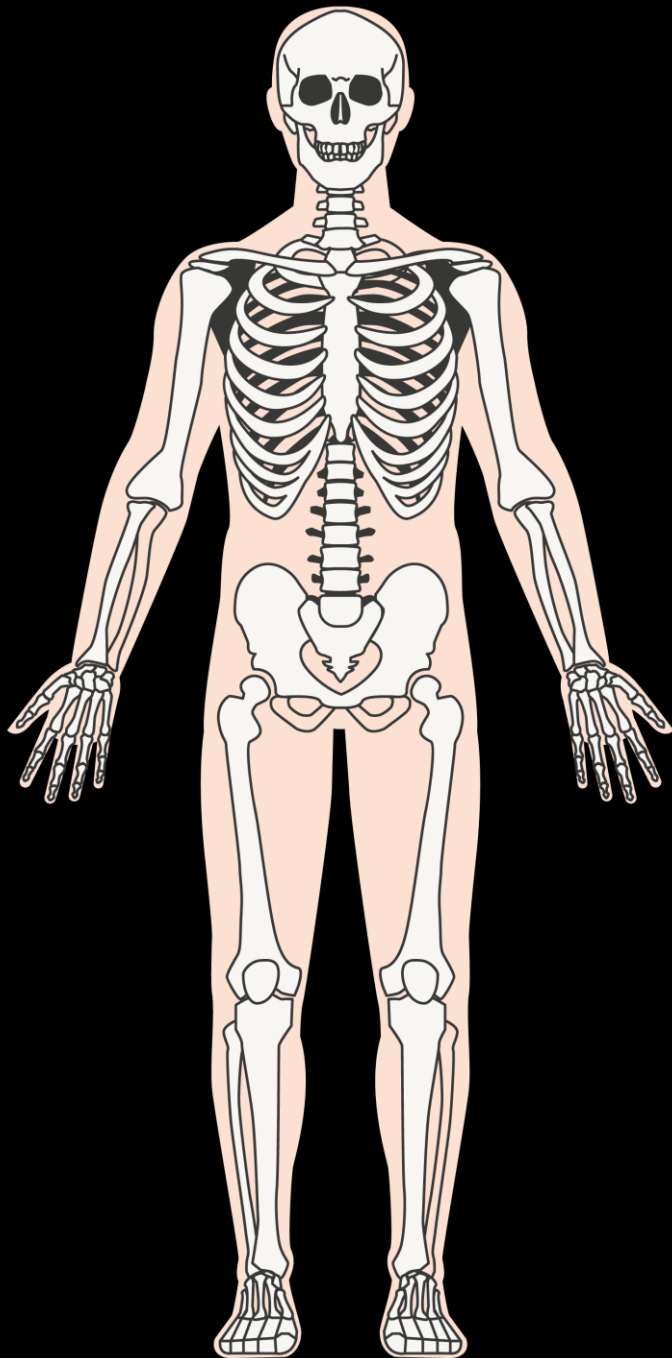




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FRANKLIN
HOUSE**

36 Craven Street, London



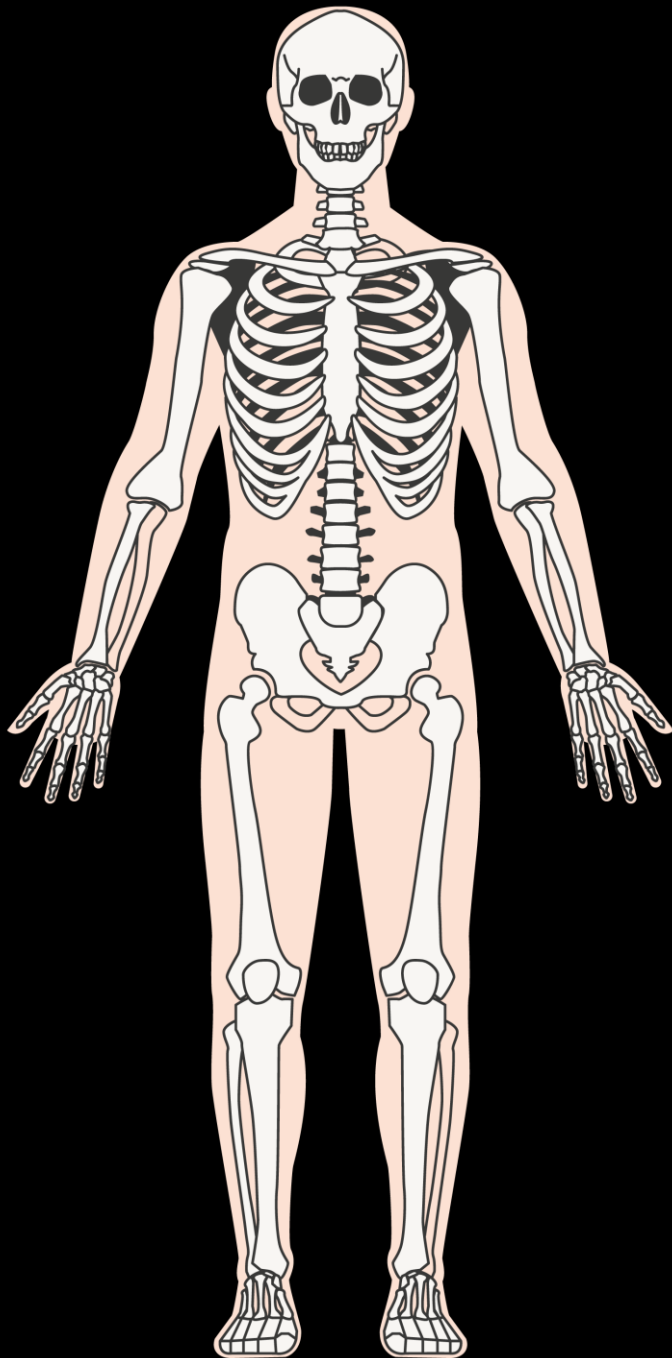
What is this?

What is it made of?



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The Human Body: Skeletons

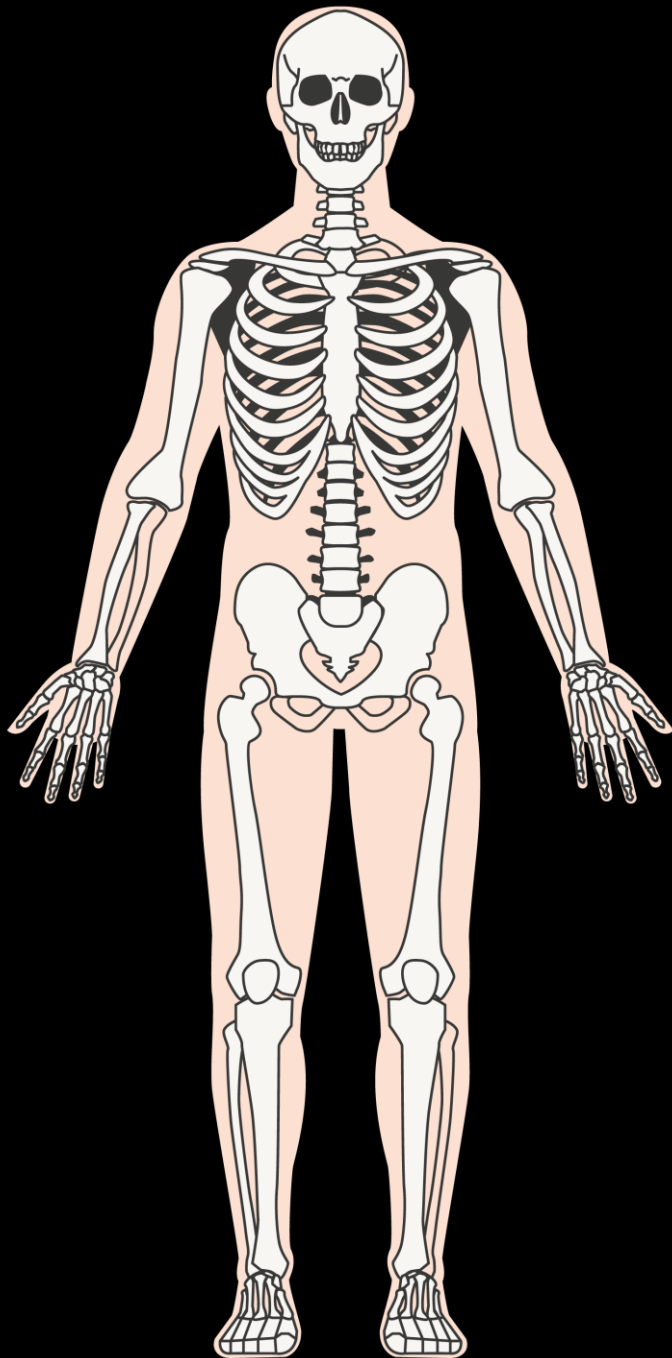
Where can you find lots of skeletons?

**Who might work with skeletons for
their job?**



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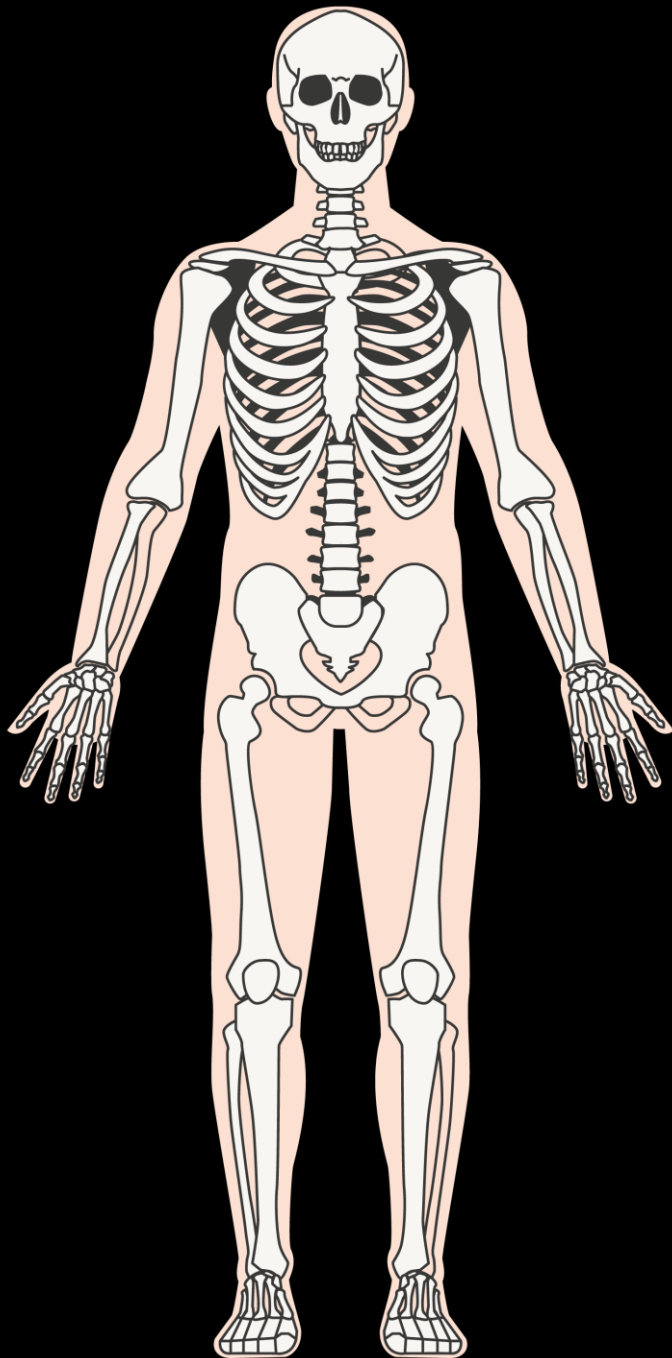


The Human Body: Skeletons

**What can a skeleton tell us about the
person it belonged to?**



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The Human Body: Skeletons

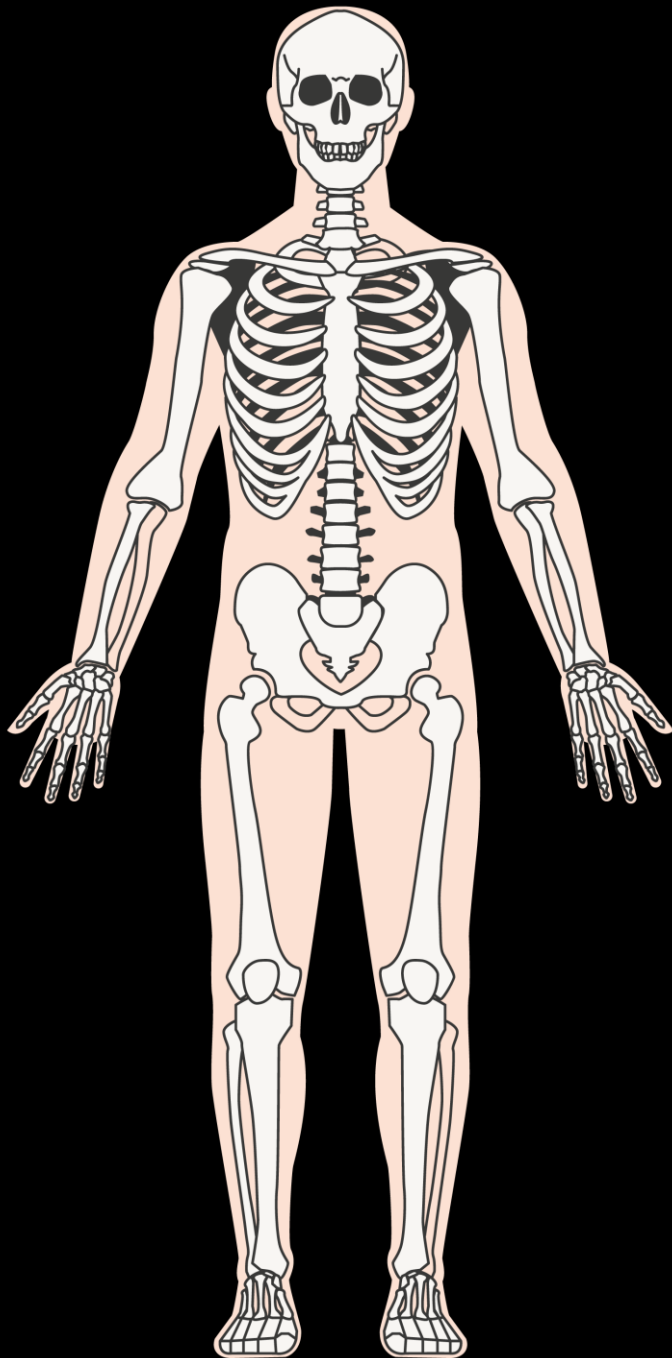
**What should you do if you find LOTS
of skeletons buried under your
house?**



BENJAMIN
FRANKLIN
HOUSE

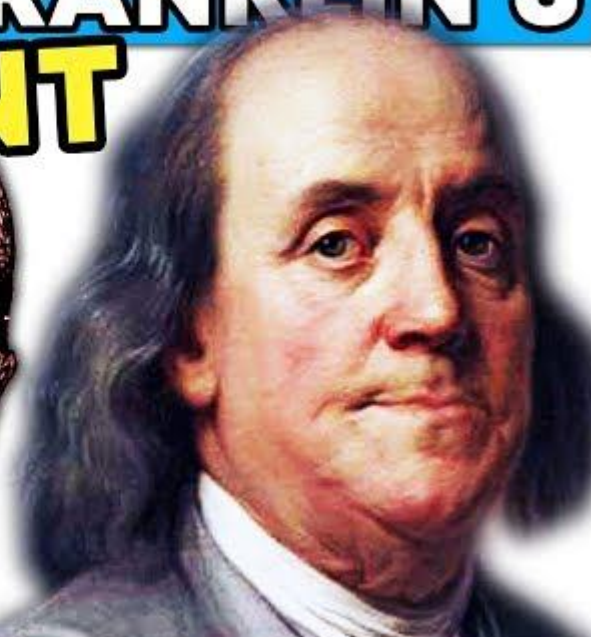
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The Human Body: Skeletons



BONES IN FRANKLIN'S

BASEMENT



HELLO, I'M HENRY

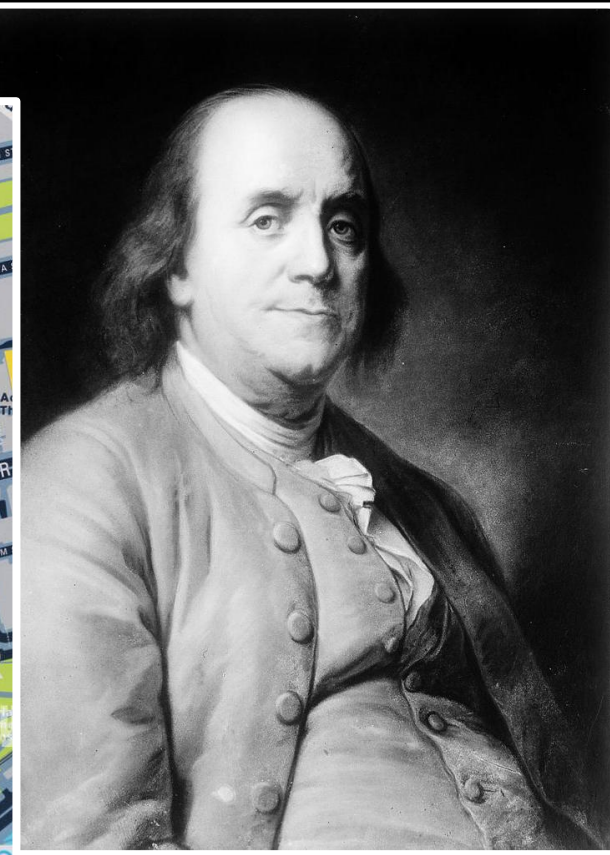
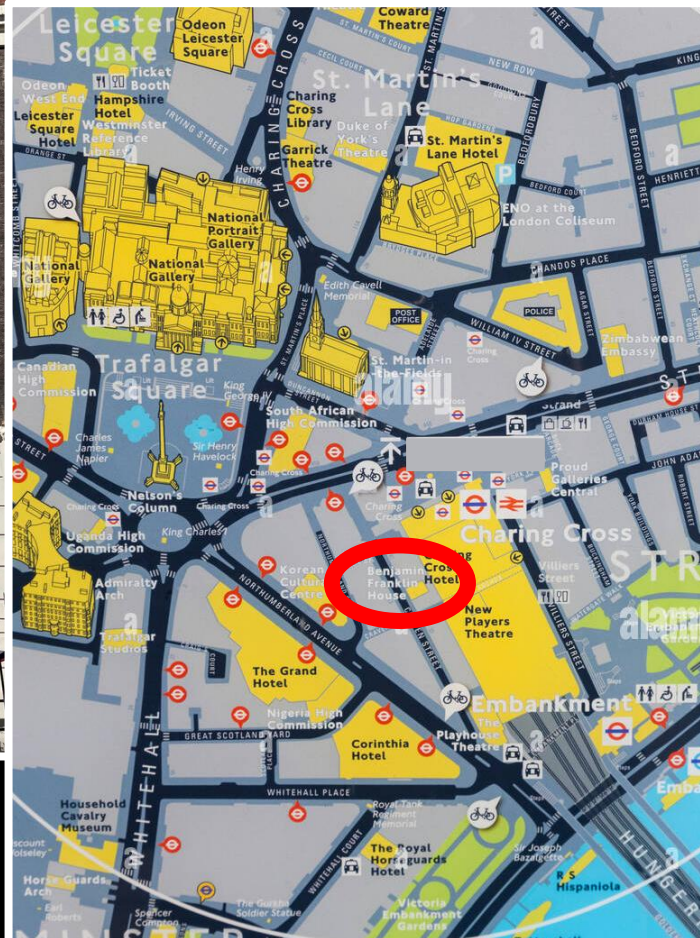


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BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HOUSE

MUSEUM





**BENJAMIN
FRANKLIN
HOUSE**

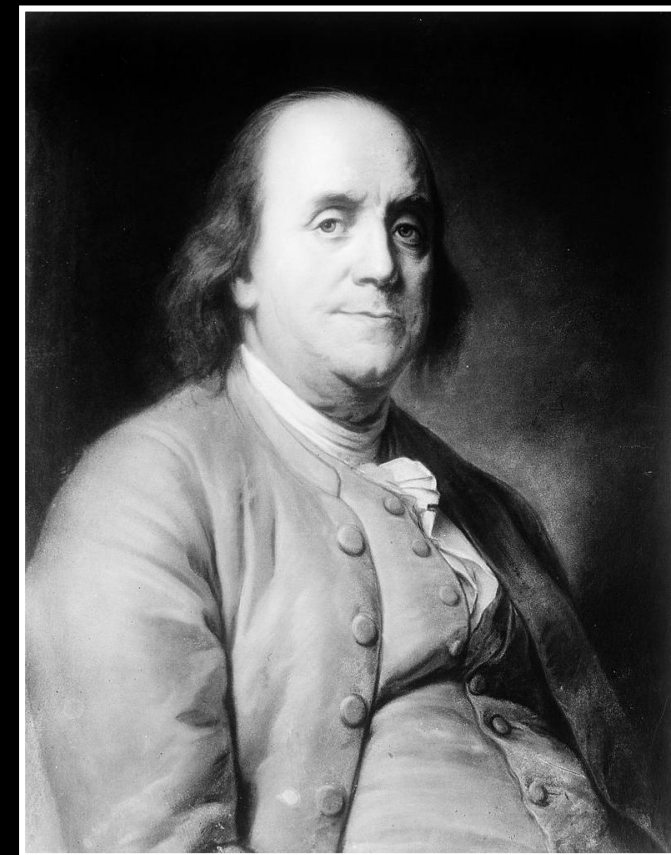
36 Craven Street, London

WHO WAS BENJAMIN FRANKLIN?

Benjamin Franklin was a famous American who lived in the 18th century.

He was born in Boston in the year 1706 and died in the year 1790.

He is a very famous figure from history and best known as being a writer, inventor, scientist, politician, Founding Father, and diplomat.



WHY IS BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S HOUSE IN LONDON?



**BENJAMIN
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Benjamin Franklin was born in Boston.
However, he has lived in many cities in both
America and Europe!

Boston
Philadelphia
London
Paris



WHY IS BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S HOUSE IN LONDON?



**BENJAMIN
FRANKLIN
HOUSE**

36 Craven Street, London

Benjamin Franklin moved to London in 1757 and lived here for almost 16 years.

He spent his time working as a scientist and a diplomat.

As a diplomat, he represented the people of America, who at the time were ruled by Great Britain.

So why were there loads of bodies in his
basement?



WHO ELSE LIVED AT BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HOUSE?



BENJAMIN
FRANKLIN
HOUSE

36 Craven Street, London

Benjamin Franklin was not the only famous person to live at number 36 Craven Street.

Another person also lived here from 1772 to 1774.

Not many people know about him, but his contributions to medicine are very important!

His name was Dr. William Hewson.





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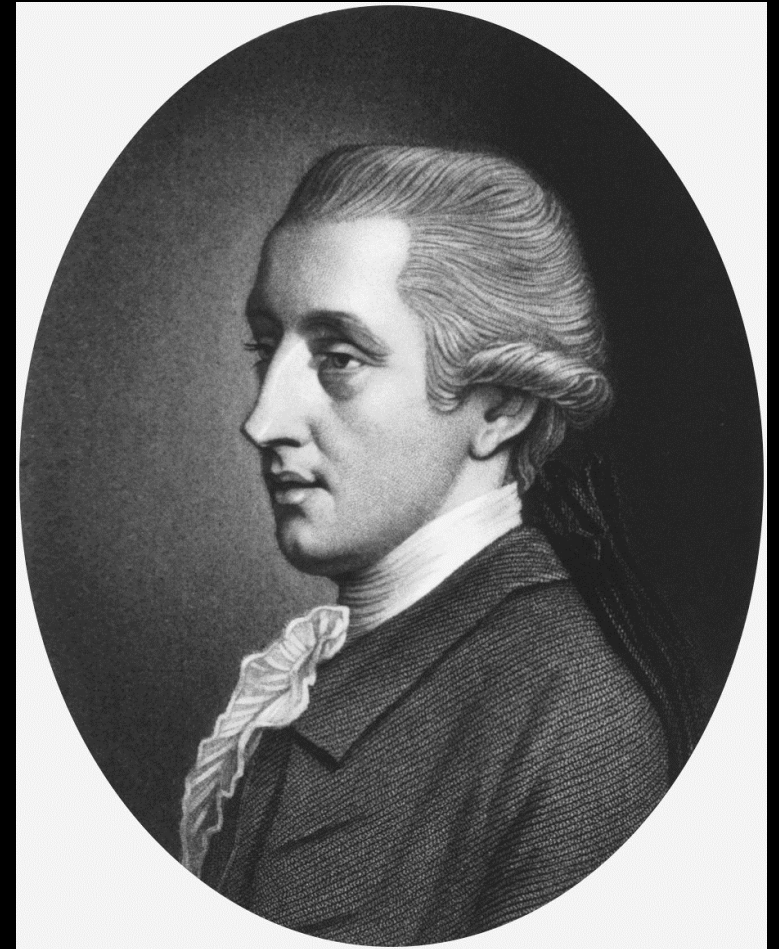
WHO WAS WILLIAM HEWSON?

Hewson was a British surgeon & anatomist.

He spent much of his life researching the human anatomy.

Whilst at 36 Craven Street, he used our garden to run a small SECRET medical school.

KEYWORD: ANATOMY – the study of the human body.



WHY WAS HIS MEDICAL SCHOOL A SECRET?



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William Hewson's medical school allowed trainee-**surgeons** a chance to practice different medical procedures before they had to perform them on their patients.

Question: What do you think the surgeons would have used to practice?

Answer: Dead bodies!



WHY WAS HIS MEDICAL SCHOOL

A SECRET?

Today, it is very easy for medical students to use dead bodies to learn about the human anatomy. When you die, you can donate your body to science!

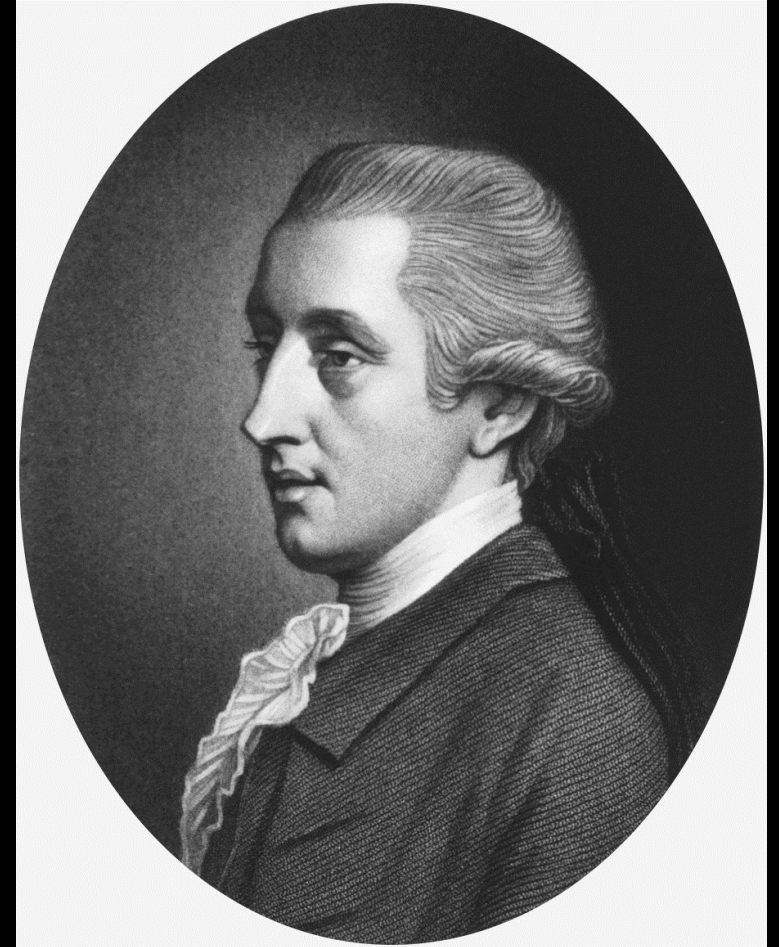
In 1772, this was not the case and it was very difficult for trainee surgeons to use them for their studies.

For this reason, William Hewson had to steal bodies from their graves and bring them back to Craven Street in secret!



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HOW DO WE KNOW ABOUT WILLIAM'S SCHOOL?

When Benjamin Franklin House became a museum,
archaeologists found bones underneath our
basement!

Over 1200 bones were discovered.

There were at least;

4 adults

3 children

Many animals (including a turtle!)





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WHAT DO THE BONES TELL US?

Archaeologists were able to confirm the existence of a medical school in our garden because all of the bones show dissection marks from surgical instruments.

KEYWORD: DISSECTION – the action of cutting something open in order to study its structure





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WHAT DO THE BONES TELL US?

Question: Who would like to see the bones that were found buried under the basement?







Upper Cervical Vertebrae (C1-C2) from the skeleton of a human individual. The vertebrae are shown in a lateral view, highlighting the dens (odontoid process) of the axis (C2) and the articular surfaces for the dens. The vertebrae are labeled with the numbers 1 and 2.



Right Femur

This bone is the lower part of a femur (thigh bone). The bone has been cut through from front to back, and locally exposed all to circumferential fine knife mark may be noted c. 11cm below the cut). This is most likely the result of cutting the soft tissue prior to severing the bone for practicing amputation, leaving enough skin to fold around the "stump" once removed.



Plastron

Plastron is the bony under-carriage of a turtle's spine. Its presence links this finding directly to Hewson, who used turtle in an experiment at the Royal Society in 1770.





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HOW DID ARCHAEOLOGISTS PUT THE BONES BACK TOGETHER?

In order for the archaeologists to know how many bodies were buried in the House, they needed to reassemble to skeletons.

To do this, they needed to know what a human skeleton looks like and what all the bones were.



HOW DID ARCHAEOLOGISTS PUT THE BONES BACK TOGETHER?



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Question: How well do you know the
human skeleton?





HOW DID ARCHAEOLOGISTS PUT THE BONES BACK TOGETHER?

Question: How well do you
know the human skeleton?

