

These two museums suit various tastes - the Clink Museum has displays on torture and prostitution while Vinopolis tells the story of Wine. The original clink prison was opposite Vinopolis.

Across the road is:

The Anchor

This was once the 'Castel upon the Hoop' the first of 22 legal Brothels in the medieval period. In the 18th century it was rebuilt and was a pub owned by the Thrales - friends of the great Dr Johnstone. Mrs. Thrale wrote one of the first biographies of Johnstone.

Bankside Stews

Continue along the Thames, under Southwark Bridge to:

The Globe

This reconstructed Globe is not on the original site of Shakespeare's Globe, which opened in 1599 beyond Southwark Bridge.

The Globe by Visscher

After visiting the Exhibition of Shakespearean London continue along the River to:

The Clink Museum and Vinopolis

Walk down Clink Street to:

Winchester Palace from an old engraving

and the Kitchen.

from the Great Hall into the Buttery, the Pantry wonderful Rose window and the 3 doors leading of Winchester's Palace - and the remains of a On the left you will see the end wall of the Bishop

Winchester Palace

Walk into Clink Street

Winchester unloaded his goods.

(11th Century) and was where the Bishop of This Dock was mentioned in the Domesday Book

St Mary Overy Dock

Walk past the Cathedral towards Clink Street to:

it is non the less a magnificent Church.

Mary Overy, much restored in the Victorian period This used to be a Monastery Church called St

Southwark Cathedral

Walk through the market to:

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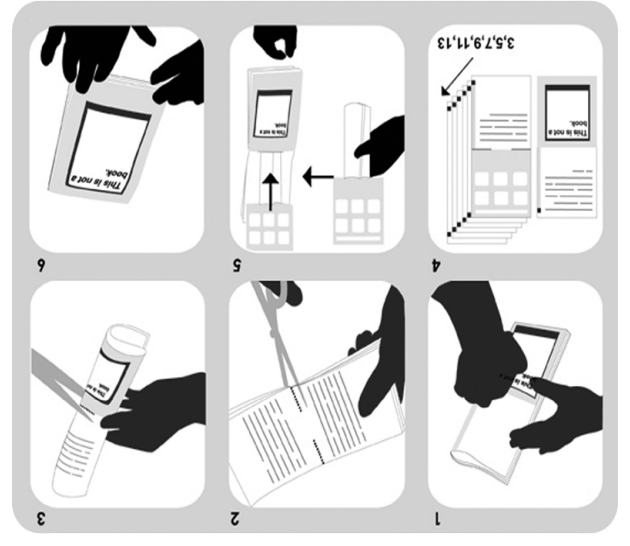
Historic Southwark, known as the Borough by Charles Dickens, is the original suburb of London. There is evidence of settlement in the pre-Roman period but it was in the Roman period that it became an important part of Londinium. Founded in around 50 A.D. it owed its importance to its position on the south end of London Bridge. Southwark linked London to the Great Dover Road and as this was the usual route for Travellers to enter Britain, Southwark became a very important place for visitors to London to stay - a role it retained right through to the Victorian Period. The Dark Ages was ruinous for Southwark as the Bridge appears to have been pulled down or fell into disrepair and it wasn't until the 9th Century that Southwark revived. The Bridge was rebuilt, a Borough defense was given to Southwark and it gained its name which means 'the defensive works of the men of Surrey or 'Sudringa Geworc'. As it was outside of the City of London it became the home of noxious industry, vice and in the Tudor period, Theatre, all of which were

INTRODUCTION

By Kevin Flude

The Bankside Walk

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**The Bankside Walk
 Kevin Flude**

considered undesirable inside the well ordered City. It remained an industrial and somewhat undesirable part of London until development which began in the 1980's with colonisation by City firms and cultural industries that followed the rebuilt Globe and the Tate Modern in the 1990's.

London Bridge, Jubilee Line Underground Station

Come out of the Borough High Street Exit. Turn left down Borough High Street. Walk 50 yards of so and walk past the George Inn to:

Talbot Yard

This is the site of the famous Tabard Inn (demolished) - where Geoffrey Chaucer's fictional pilgrims gathered at the start of the Canterbury Tales. Chaucer knew Harry Bailey the publication of the Tabard who was a fellow member of Parliament.

Retrace your steps back and go into the:

George Inn

This is the last of the great Galleried, or Coaching Inns of Southwark, contemporary with the but

Guy's Hospital

Walk away from Borough High Street down the Yard towards Guy's Hospital

Illus: Phiz

The White Hart from Pickwick Papers.

became famous.

English-speaking world by storm and Dickens

Boot Boy of White Hart. Weller took the

until, in the third installment he introduced the

as a serial fiction writer and it was falling badly

in Pickwick Papers. This was Dickens' first venture

appearance of Sam Weller - the cheeky Cockney

Part 1 but it is more famous for the first

This is the site of the Inn mentioned in Henry VI

White Hart Yard

into:

Exit out of the far end of the yard to the right

Yard.

of the Square. Coaches turned around in the

the Galleries which originally were around 3 sides

1677. Travellers used to stay in the rooms around

was rebuilt after the Great Fire of Southwark in

Tate Modern and Millennium Bridge

The Museum and the Norman Foster designed Bridge across the Thames are both millennium projects, which have transformed London. After visiting the former Power Station (Giles Gilbert Scot) finish the tour by crossing the Bridge and visiting Wren's fabulous St Paul's Cathedral.

This market claims to be the oldest market in London as it is the descendant of the market that used to be on London Bridge! On Friday and Saturday it hosts a wonderful 'foodies' market with organic foods and farmers' stalls.

Borough Market

This is an amazing place - an operating theatre (emergency room - built 1822) used in the days before Anaesthesia! Situated in the roof space of the Church it shares the atmospheric space with the Herb Garret where the Hospital apothecary stored his herbal medicines. On coming out turn right, walk to the end of St Thomas St, cross Borough High Street and go through the arch marked 'Borough Market'

The Old Operating Theatre Museum and Herb Garret

Continue out to St Thomas St, turn left and admire the Georgian terrace on the right - originally part of the old St Thomas' Hospital. Walk to St Thomas Church (1703), now redundant, and walk into the Tower, and climb up the Spiral Staircase into:

The Hospital was founded by Thomas Guy in 1724, he made a fortune from selling bibles and speculating on the South Sea Company. It was originally for the incurably ill

Photo John Garrod

Turn left into the courtyard area:

London Bridge Fragment

You will be walking between two courtyards - typical 18th Century Hospital architecture - the colonnades were original open to the elements. On the left is a statue of Lord Nuffield, on the right is a small part of London Bridge, this was one of the shelters for pedestrians on the famous London Bridge that was demolished in 1830 and which is now in Arizona.

Continue into the Square now used as a car park at the centre of which is a statue of Thomas Guy, the founder of the hospital. Turn left into:

Guy's Chapel

This is a fine example of a Georgian Chapel, decorated in what might be called Wedgwood Blue.