

## Travel 7 London, the South and Dulwich

Julius César, year – 50, arrived to the south of the shore of Thames.  
Probably, he stopped here because he thought it was the most beautiful part of Britannia.

South London has very charming places.

Travel 7 leads to Nunhead Cemetary (Victorian history), Peckham Common (gardens), the Horniman (museum), the beautiful Dulwich (or the incarnation of the English charm), Crystal Palace (the disappeared Palace, the "zoo"), the Rookery (gardens).

Travel 7: The south of London.



Dinosaurs from 1850

The visit of the south of London starts at London Bridge, where you have to take the train southwards.

The Romans were the first to build a bridge in London.



London Bridge railway station

Immediately south of London Bridge, there is an amazingly beautiful part of London, the Southwark.

This Guide leads you a bit further South than just Southwark.

Start taking the train to Brockley.

Brockley is a typical London-surrounding town, previously a farming village. Now a sleeping town, but with some charm: lot of biological cafés, jogging peoples, intellectuals, artists, etc.

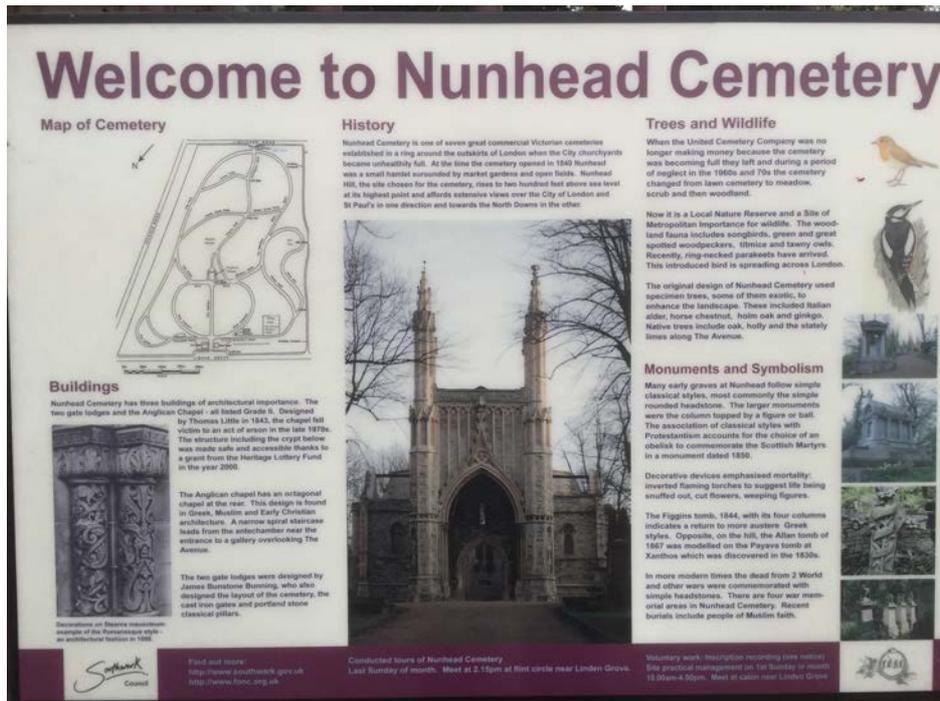
Once, you are at the Brockley station, cross the bridge of the station and continue to St Asaph Rd towards Nunhead Cemetary.

A long, boring walk!



From rail station to Nunhead, St. Asaph Road

At its end, go left to Linden Grove and then you are at the entrance of Nunhead Cemetery.



Entrance of Nunhead Cemetery from Linden Grove.

A bit of London's history:

- With the industrialisation, 1850, London needed social facilities, among them cemeteries. Cremation was not usual at that time.
- Nunhead Cemetery was the second of the seven commercial cemeteries built in a ring, around London in the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century to alleviate "overcrowding" in the graveyards of the City churches.
- Nunhead, opened in 1840, it is probably the most attractive.

There are a lot of interesting things to see:

- The "obelisk" remembers the faith of some Scottish democrats in the revolution year of 1848. They lost and they were punished, sent to Australia.
- The view from the top of the cemetery's hill towards St Paul Cathedral.



A plate to remember the really first fighters for democracy

After the visit of Nunhead, take the direction towards Dulwich. On the way, you will find the beautiful Peckham Rye Park and Common



Map

Peckham Rye Park is an extensive park, with different gardens inside.



Inside Peckham Rye Garden



The Sexby Garden



The Japanese Garden

Go outside the garden and walk along Colyton Road, Scutari Road, Marmora Road and enter Camberwell old Cemetery.

Outside the cemetery, walk on your left side, up on Langton Rise until you find the Horniman Nature Trail on your right-hand side.



Go up to Langton Rise from here

It is a long walk and beautiful, with a wild nature. At its end, turn left, enter into the garden and visit the museum.

At the top of the hill of Horniman gardens, you find a wonderful view over London from the South.

Impressive.

The Museum is for scientists, but it is most crowded with kindergarten's children.

In the Museum, there are various collections, ranging from natural history, cultural artefacts and musical instruments.

Horniman was a family that liked to collect. They invest their money, earned from tea-business, to create this museum and garden.



Horniman museum

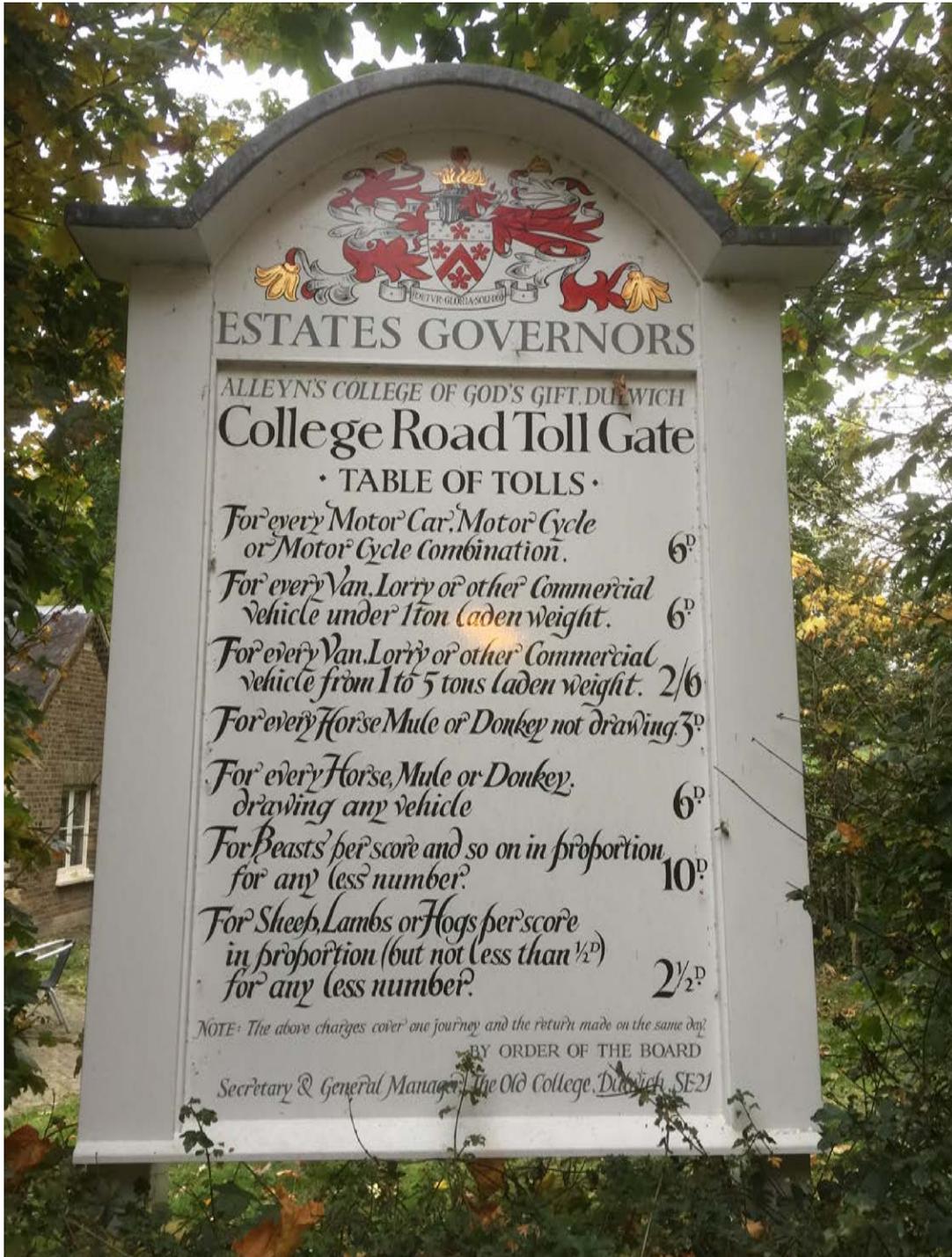
After the museum, take the Circular Road towards Dulwich. It is a trafficked road, but it is the fastest way to reach Dulwich. You can also walk/go there through Dulwich Park.

We suggest, that you walk on the Circular Road, and to find College Road, because there are many beautiful houses to see.





College Road in Dulwich



Toll price for using College Road



House on College Road



House on College Road



Dulwich Picture Gallery

A visit to Dulwich gallery is a Must.

It is the oldest public art gallery in England, made specifically for showing paintings. The arch Sir Soane, the arch of the National Bank, designed it.

From Dulwich take the College Road direction south, and Fountain Dr, towards Crystal Palace park.

It is a huge park.

What is to see here, is the "Zoo" from 1850.

Shortly, Cristal Palace is a typical town of the surroundings of the capital.

It is famous for 2 tings:

- Its burned palace of glass and
- Its "zoo" from 1850

The burned palace of glass was a palace made of glass, that stood in Hyde Park for the world exposition of 1851. After the exposition, it was decided to relocate the palace to an area of south London, why the town was renamed to Crystal Palace. It stood there from 1854 until it burned in 1936.

In recent years, the mayor of London had plans to rebuild the palace, but the idea was abandoned by the local municipality.



The remains of the Palace of Crystal

The "zoo" or Dinosaur Court from 1850, is among the most famous depictions of prehistoric animals ever, and still on display. Often derided, and today somewhat neglected and forlorn, the famous prehistoric animal models have a lot to teach us. It is a MUST to visit it.



The "zoo" or Dinosaur Court from 1850



The "zoo" or Dinosaur Court from 1850

From Crystal Palace take the bus to Streatham Common, to visit a small, but a very cosy garden, the Rookery.



Commemoration plaque



The Rookery Gardens

The end of travel 7