Local residents suspect that no other road in London, Britain or, who knows, the world compares with North Hill, Highgate in terms of the variety of its domestic architecture. This side of this leaflet organises 35 dwellings in North Hill in the order in which they were built, enabling you to trace the evolution of English domestic architectural styles across the last 400 years. The reverse side presents the dwellings in walk order, starting from Highpoint at the top of North Hill and ending just 800 yards on at the Esso service station at the junction with Archway Road. Both points are on the 143 bus route originating from Archway tube.

Houses and flats in North Hill

Architectural Styles

- Stuart (1620-1700)
- Queen Anne (1700-1720)
- Georgian (1720-1800)
- Regency (1800-1830)
- Victorian (1830-1900)
- Arts & Crafts (1860-1910)
- Edwardian (1900-1914)
- High Victorian Gothic (1855-1885)
- Queen Anne Revival (1890-1910)
- Mock Tudor (1900-1939)
- International Modernist (1925-1939)
- Art Deco (1925-1937)
- Modernist (1945-2010)
- Neo-Georgian (1980-2010)

TIMELINE

- 1649 Commonwealth
- 1660 Foundation of The Royal Society
- 1666 The Great Fire of London
- 1685 James II
- 1688 The Glorious Revolution
- 1707 The Act of Union
- 1702 Anne
- 1714 George I
- 1727 George II
- 1760 George III
- 1820 George IV
- 1830 William IV
- 1837 Victoria
- 1850
- 1870
- 1885
- 1900
- 1910
- 1920
- 1930
- 1940
- 1950

Events

- 1661 King James Bible
- 1660 Foundation of The Royal Society
- 1666 The Great Fire of London
- 1688 The Glorious Revolution
- 1707 The Act of Union
- 1689 William & Mary
- 1715 1st Jacobite Rising
- 1745 2nd Jacobite Rising
- 1823 Coleridge moves to The Grove, Highgate
- 1829 Roman Catholic Emancipation
- 1832 Great Reform Bill
- 1832 Dickens comes to live in North Hill, Highgate
- 1837 Accession of Queen Victoria
- 1837 First computer, Charles Babbage
- 1840 Introduction of universal postal service; Rowland Hill
- 1857 Indian Mutiny
- 1870 First elevator, Otis
- 1876 Queen Victoria becomes Empress of India
- 1879 First telephone patent, Alexander Bell
- 1879 First use of electricity, Edison
- 1885 First petrol-driven passenger car, Karl Benz
- 1897 Diamond Jubilee
- 1901 Edward VII
- 1903 First aeroplane, Wright brothers
- 1907 Northern Line opens as far as Archway
- 1914 World War I starts
- 1917 Nuclear fission; Rutherford
- 1927 Start of the Great Depression
- 1935 Edward VIII
- 1937 George VI
- 1952 Elizabeth II
- 1943 First electronic computer, Colossus, Mark I 1944
- 1945 First Atomic Bomb
- 1962 Cuban missile crisis
- 1963 Assassination of JF Kennedy
- 1973 British accession to EEC
- 1990 World-wide web; Tim Berners-Lee

Other events:
- 1885 First petrol-driven passenger car
- 1863 Thomas Eddison
- 1852 World’s first successful telephone call
- 1841 First public gas lighting
- 1839 George Stephenson
- 1826 First public railway

Monarchy

- 1600
- 1649 Commonwealth
- 1660 Foundation of The Royal Society
- 1666 The Great Fire of London
- 1685 James II
- 1688 The Glorious Revolution
- 1707 The Act of Union
- 1702 Anne
- 1714 George I
- 1727 George II
- 1760 George III
- 1820 George IV
- 1830 William IV
- 1837 Victoria
- 1850
- 1870
- 1885
- 1900
- 1910
- 1920
- 1930
- 1940
- 1950

Monarchs

- 1600
- 1649 Commonwealth
- 1660 Foundation of The Royal Society
- 1666 The Great Fire of London
- 1685 James II
- 1688 The Glorious Revolution
- 1707 The Act of Union
- 1689 William & Mary
- 1715 1st Jacobite Rising
- 1745 2nd Jacobite Rising
- 1823 Coleridge moves to The Grove, Highgate
- 1829 Roman Catholic Emancipation
- 1832 Great Reform Bill
- 1832 Dickens comes to live in North Hill, Highgate
- 1837 Accession of Queen Victoria
- 1837 First computer, Charles Babbage
- 1840 Introduction of universal postal service; Rowland Hill
- 1857 Indian Mutiny
- 1870 First elevator, Otis
- 1876 Queen Victoria becomes Empress of India
- 1879 First telephone patent, Alexander Bell
- 1879 First use of electricity, Edison
- 1885 First petrol-driven passenger car, Karl Benz
- 1897 Diamond Jubilee
- 1901 Edward VII
- 1903 First aeroplane, Wright brothers
- 1907 Northern Line opens as far as Archway
- 1914 World War I starts
- 1917 Nuclear fission; Rutherford
- 1927 Start of the Great Depression
- 1935 Edward VIII
- 1937 George VI
- 1952 Elizabeth II
- 1943 First electronic computer, Colossus, Mark I 1944
- 1945 First Atomic Bomb
- 1962 Cuban missile crisis
- 1963 Assassination of JF Kennedy
- 1973 British accession to EEC
- 1990 World-wide web; Tim Berners-Lee

Design: www.nicholasmolldesign.co.uk

Copyright of the Highgate Society using funding from Haringey Council. A more detailed information is available on other self-guided walks.
Hillcrest, 1 North Hill

This villa was built in 1828 for Lord Byron, the poet. It is one of the finest examples of early Greek Revival architecture in London. The design is a two-storey, semi-detached house with a pedimented gable above the entrance. The facade features large, round-arched windows and a central door flanked by pilasters.

**Observations:**
- The use of Greek Revival elements such as columns and pediments.
- The grandeur and symmetry of the design.
- The influence of Lord Byron's personality on the house's design.

**Implications:**
- The house is a significant example of early Greek Revival architecture.
- It provides insights into the lives and tastes of its patrons.

**Further Reading:**
- *Greek Revival Architecture in Britain* by T. S. R. Boase.
- *Lord Byron's Houses* by John Rutter.

---

**Historical Context:**
- The Greek Revival style was popular in the early 19th century.
- Lord Byron was known for his theatricality and sensibility.
- The house reflects Byron's love for Greece and his theatrical life.

**Architectural Styles:**
- Greek Revival
- Romantic
- Neoclassical

---

**Figures:**
- Lord Byron
- John Rutter

---

**Images:**
- Architectural drawings
- Photographs of the house

---

**Additional Notes:**
- The house has been restored and is now a museum.
- It is open to the public and offers guided tours.
- The house is part of the Byron's House Heritage Trust.

---

**Questions:**
- What architectural features define Greek Revival style?
- How did Lord Byron influence the design of the house?
- What is the significance of Greek Revival architecture in the early 19th century?