

Hardwick, Philip 1792 - 1870



Philip Hardwick was born in St Marylebone, Middlesex [now London], England on 15 June 1792 and trained as an architect under his father Thomas Hardwick (1752-1829). He also attended the Royal Academy Schools in London from 1808. After travelling in what is now Italy and France in 1818-19 he joined his father's practice in London which he subsequently took over. He was later in partnership with his son, Philip Charles Hardwick (1822-1892). From 1829 to 1835 Philip Hardwick was Surveyor to the Portman Estate, the estate of the Marquess of Salisbury.

Philip Hardwick shared an office with his son, [Philip Charles Hardwick](#) (1822-1892), and sometimes collaborated with him on projects.

He was a founder Fellow of the Institute of British Architects (FIBA) [now Royal Institute of British Architects] in 1834. He was vice-president of the Institute of British Architects in 1839 and 1841, and was awarded the RIBA Royal Gold Medal in 1854. He was also elected a Fellow of the Royal Society (FRS) in 1931, an Associate of the Royal Academy (ARA) in 1840, and a Royal Academician (RA) in 1841.

Hardwick retired in 1861 and died in Wandsworth, Surrey [now London] on 28 December 1870

Worked in

UK

Works

Architectural works by Philip Hardwick included Christ Church at Lisson Grove, London (1822-25); warehouses for the St. Katharine's Dock Company (1825);

houses for the Westminster Bridge Estates in (1829); Goldsmiths Hall for the Goldsmiths' Company in London (1829-35); the Grammar School in Stockport (1830-31); the rebuilding of Babraham House in Cambridgeshire for J. Adeane (1832); new clubhouse for the City of London Club on Old Broad Street, London (1832-33); alterations to Bishop's Palace, Herford (1832); gateway, medical theatre and anatomical museum for St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London (1834-35); Globe Insurance Office, Pall Mall, London (1836); Globe Insurance Office, Cornhill, London (1837); terminus at Euston Grove, London and at Curzon Street, Birmingham for the London & Birmingham Railway Company (1838-39); Cictoria and Adelaide Hotels, London (1838-39); New Hall and Library, Lincoln's Inn, London (1839-43); and Greenwich Hospital (1848).

Hardwick is best known for his design of the 'Doric arch' fronting the terminus of the London & Birmingham Railway at Euston in London built in 1836-38 at a cost of £35,000 but demolished amid considerable protests in 1961-62.

For a detailed list of Philip Hardwick's architectural commissions see Colvin, 4th edition 2008 pp. 478-480 [See **Bibliography** *below*]

See also:

Historic England - 79 entries relating to Philip Hardwick and Philip Charles Hardwick [*Link below*]

British Listed Buildings - 63 listed buildings by Philip Hardwick and Philip Charles Hardwick [*Link below*]

RIBApix! - nearly 160 images of buildings designed by Philip Hardwick and Philip Charles Hardwick [*Link below*]

Bibliography

Black, Geoffrey D. M. 'Lambeth's oldest rail terminus'. Black, Geoffrey D. M. 'Lambeth's oldest rail terminus'.

Carter, Paul. 'St. Katharine Docks'. London Archaeologist vol. 1, Summer 1869 pp. 51-55

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Colvin, Howard, A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840. New Haven, Connecticut and London: Yale University Press, 4th edition, 2008

Directory of British Architects 1834-1914. Compiled by Antonia Brodie, et al. Volume 1: A-K. London; New York: British Architectural Library, Royal Institute of British Architects/Continuum, 2001

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'Obituary'. Transactions of the Institute of British Architects of London 1871-72, pp. 4-5

'Obituary. Philip Hardwick, R.A., 1792-1870'. Minutes of the Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers, vol. 33, no. 1872 pp. 215-216

Taylor, W. A. 'Euston and the Hardwicks' Country Life vol. 127, 25 February 1960 pp. 390-391 [Details of the cuttings and illustrations relating to Euston, Station, London designed by Philip Hardwick and Philip Charles Hardwick in the collection of St. Pancras Library in London]

Links

- M.H. Port. 'Philip Hardwick' Oxford Dictionary of National Biography online [Subscription service] <https://doi.org/10.1093/ref:odnb/12279>

- John Martin Robinson. Hardwick family. Oxford Grove Art Online. Oxford Art Online [Subscription service]

<https://doi.org/10.1093/gao/9781884446054.article.T036646>

- The Victorian Web <https://victorianweb.org/art/architecture/hardwickp/bio.html>

- The National Archives

<https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/c/F53439>

- Grace's Guide to British Industrial History

https://www.gracesguide.co.uk/Philip_Hardwick

- Victoria & Albert Museum, London - Fly Chair (1834-35) designed by Philip Hardwick <http://collections.vam.ac.uk/item/O53235/fly-chair-hardwick-philip/>

- Science Museum, London

<https://collection.sciencemuseum.org.uk/people/ap317/hardwick-philip>

- Wikipedia https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philip_Hardwick

- Historic England - 79 entries relating to Philip Hardwick

<https://historicengland.org.uk/sitesearch?searchType=site&search=%22Philip%20hardwick>

- British Listed Buildings - 63 listed buildings by Philip Hardwick

<https://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/site-search/?q=%22Philip%20Hardwick%22>

- RIBApix! - nearly 160 images of buildings designed by Philip Hardwick and Philip Charles Hardwick

<https://www.ribapix.com/search?adv=false&cid=0&mid=0&vid=0&q=Philip%20Hardwick&>

- Architects of Greater Manchester 1800-1940

<https://manchestervictorianarchitects.org.uk/architects/philip-hardwick>

- Royal Academy <https://www.royalacademy.org.uk/art-artists/name/philip-hardwick-ra>

- UCL Survey of London - Wombat's City Hostel, formerly the Sailors' Home

<https://blogs.ucl.ac.uk/survey-of-london/tag/philip-hardwick/>