

Charles Barry

1795 – 1860

**A brief view of his life
and significant works**



Charles Barry



Early Life 1795 - 1833

1795 - Born in London the 4th son of a prosperous Westminster stationer

1811 - articulated to a firm of surveyors

1817 - embarked on an extensive architectural tour of Europe and the Middle East, including studying Italian Renaissance architecture in Florence and Rome

1821 - established himself in Holborn

1822 - early work was designing churches and some public buildings in classical and Gothic styles

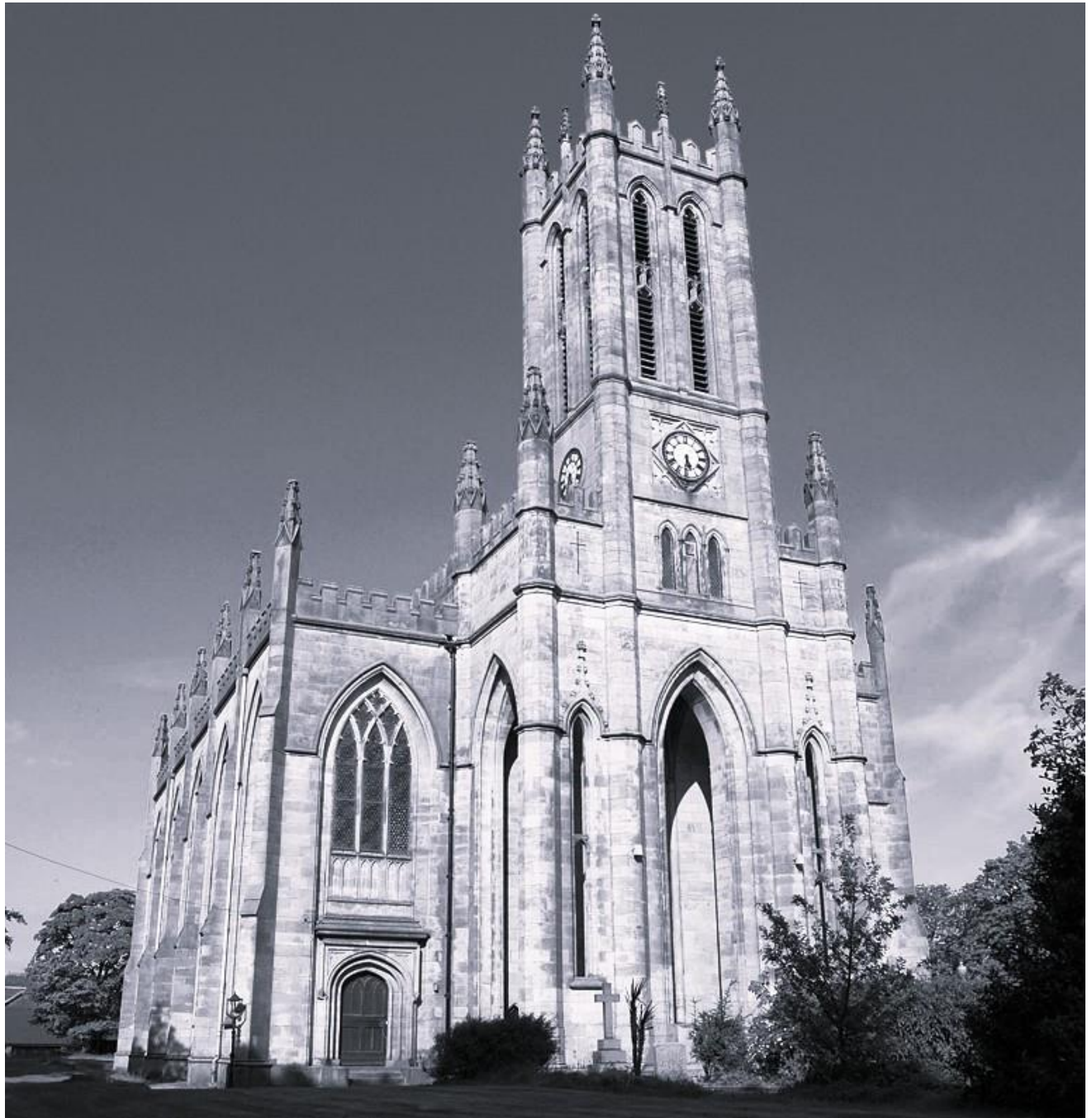
1826 - marked his first Italianate design

1829 – designed his first Italianate residence and garden

1833 – started work at Trentham

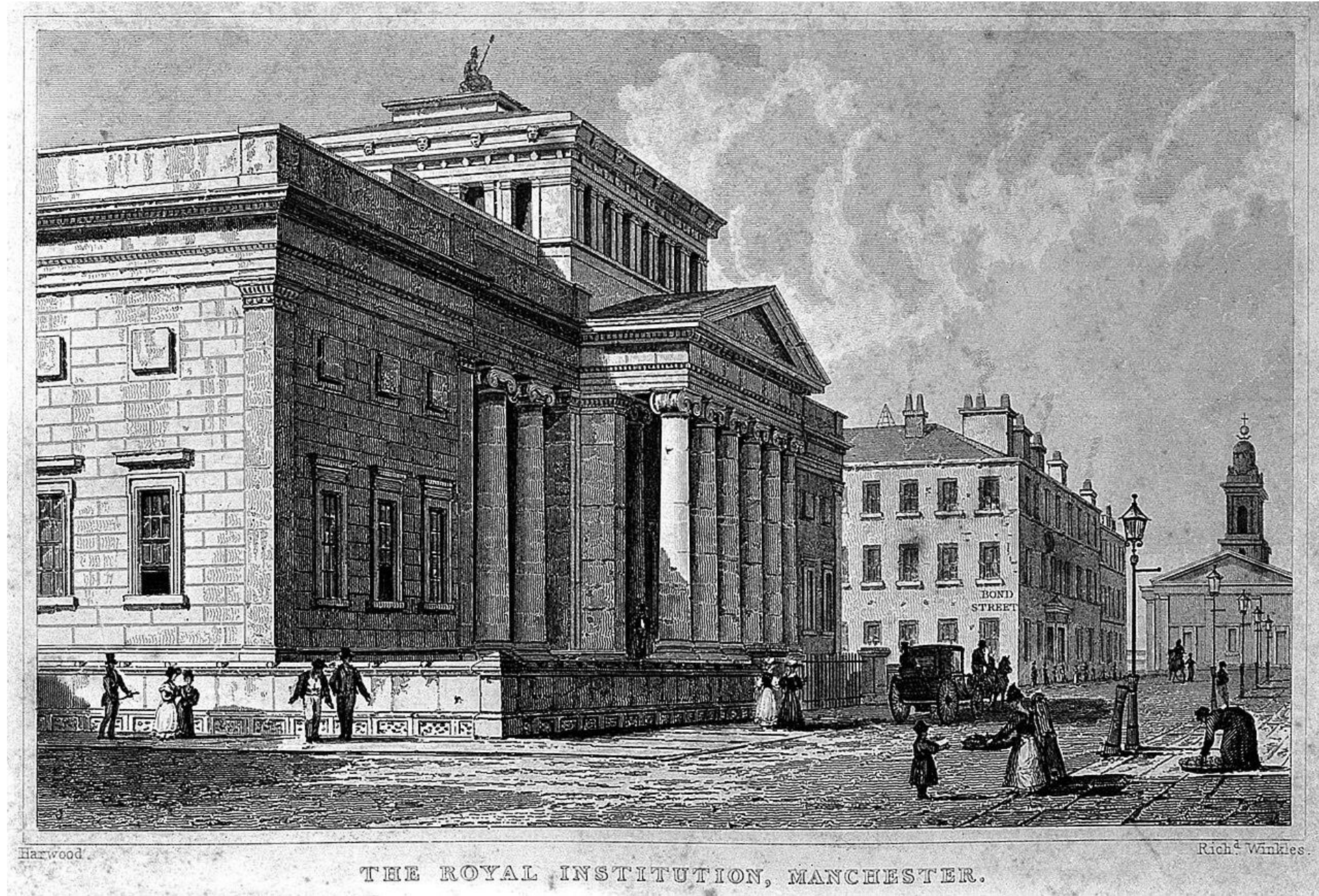
1822
All Saints Church
Stand
Manchester

Gothic style



1824
Royal
Institution of
Fine Arts
Manchester

Greek
revival style



**1826
Brunswick Chapel
now St Andrew's
Hove**

**First Italianate
design**



**1829
Thomas
Attree's
Villa
Brighton**

**First
Italianate
residence
and garden**

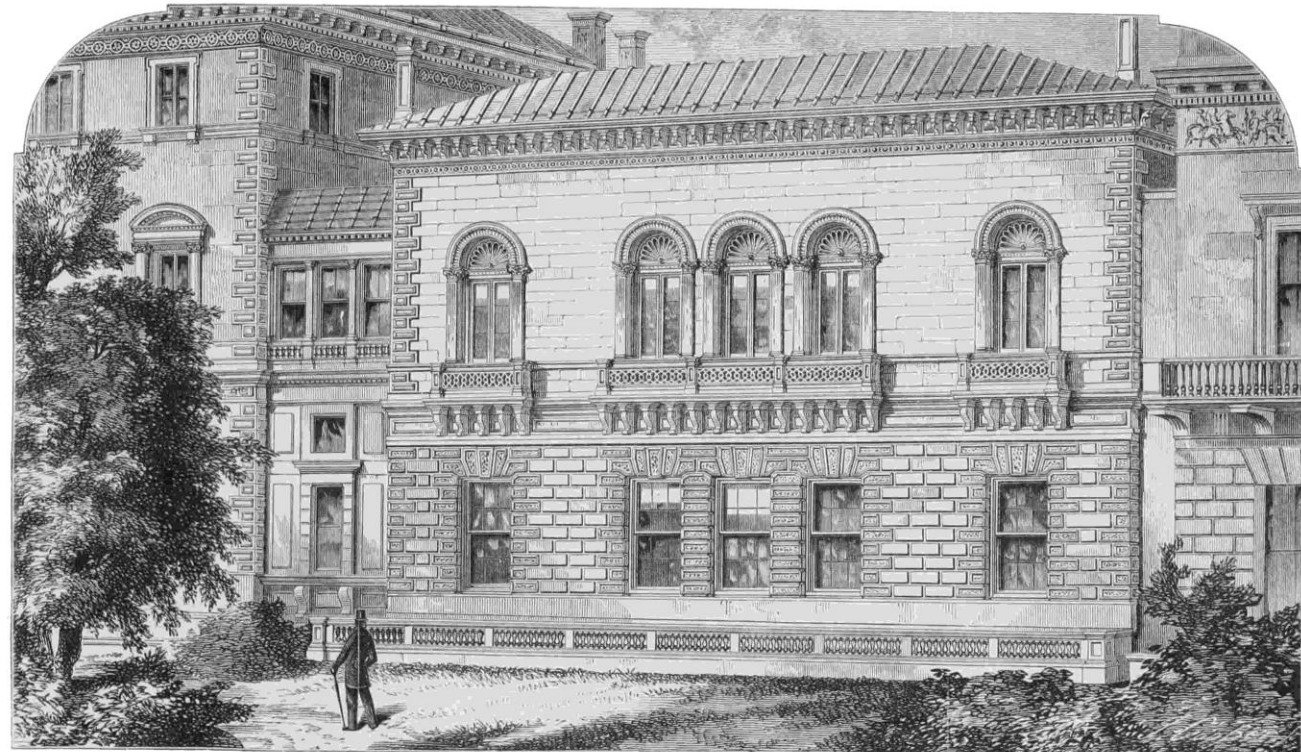


THE TRAVELLERS CLUB



1829
Travellers Club
Pall Mall London

This Italianate design made
his name in London circles



1833 - 1842

**Remodelling Trentham Hall and surrounds
and creation of gardens**



Highlights from 1834 – 1860

1834 – continued work at Trentham

1836 – won commission to design new Palace of Westminster

1840 – remodelled Trafalgar Square

1842 – completed work at Trentham

1842 – remodelled Highclere Castle

1844 – remodelled Dunrobin Castle

1844 – virtual rebuilding Treasury

1850 – awarded Gold Medal for Architecture

1852 – knighted for services to architecture

1852 – last major country house remodelling Cliveden

1860 – died aged 64, buried in Westminster Abbey



1836

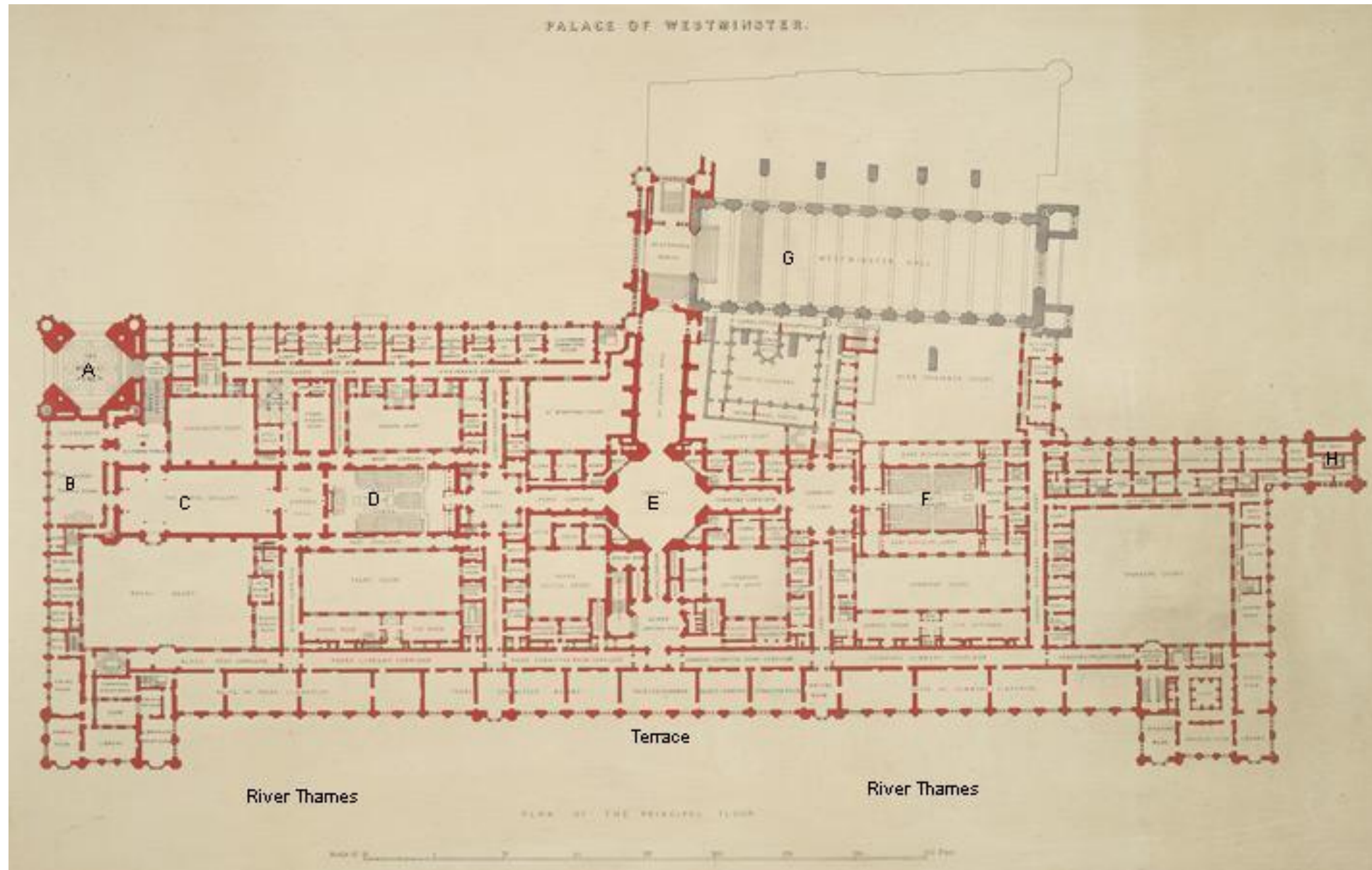
**Palace of
Westminster**

Gothic style

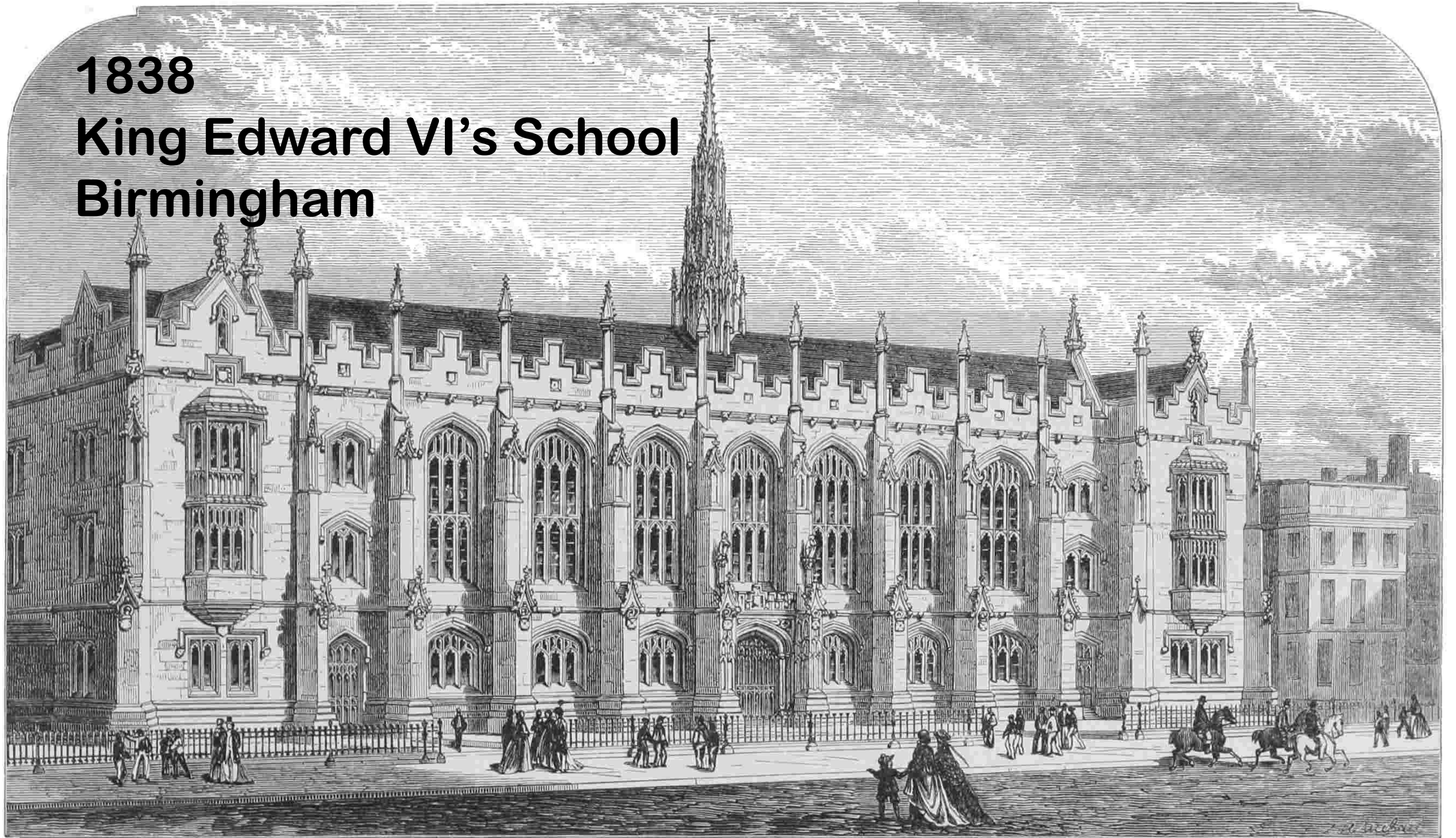
**Not completed
until after
his death**

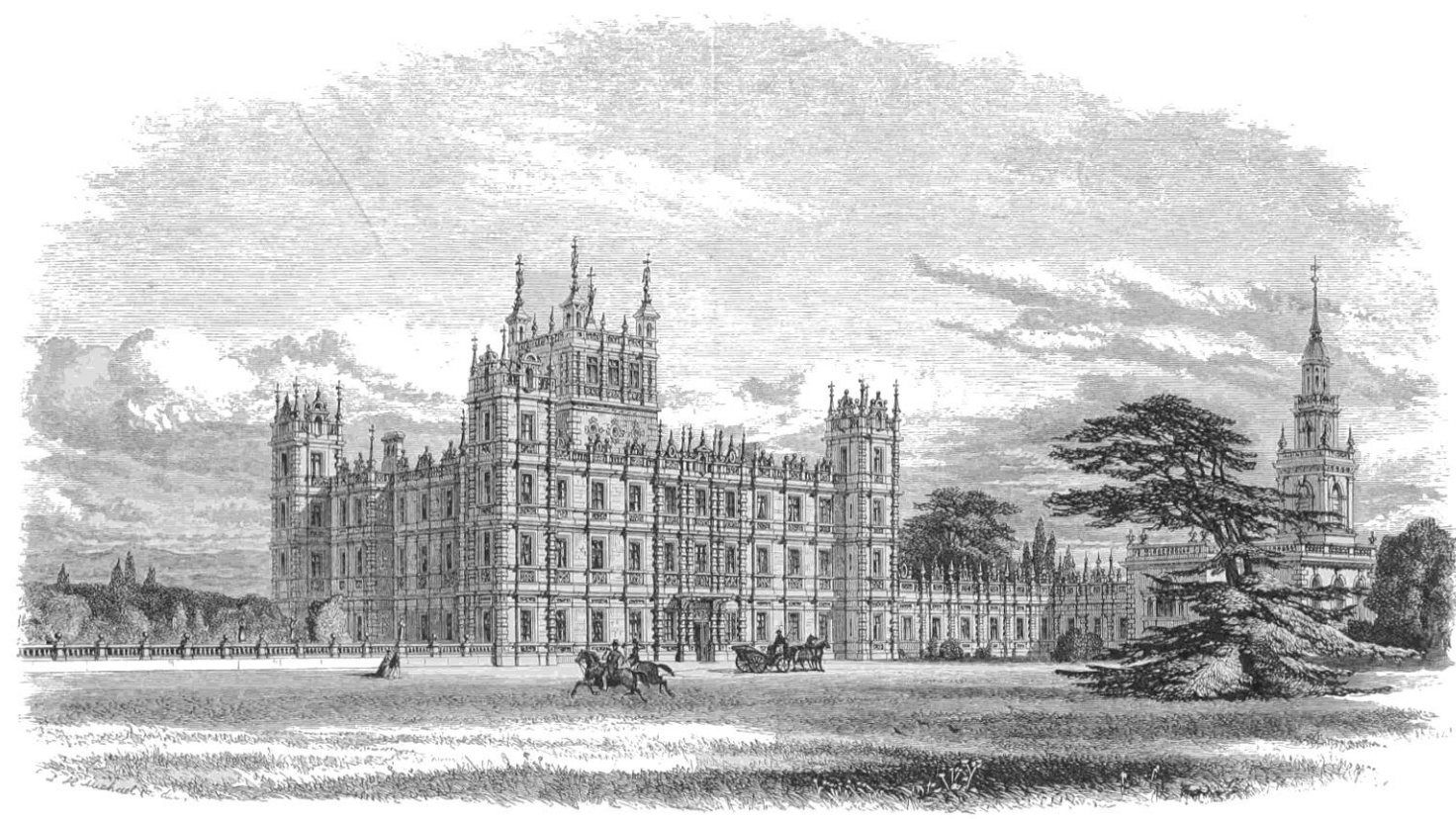


Barry's floor plan for the Palace of Westminster



1838
King Edward VI's School
Birmingham





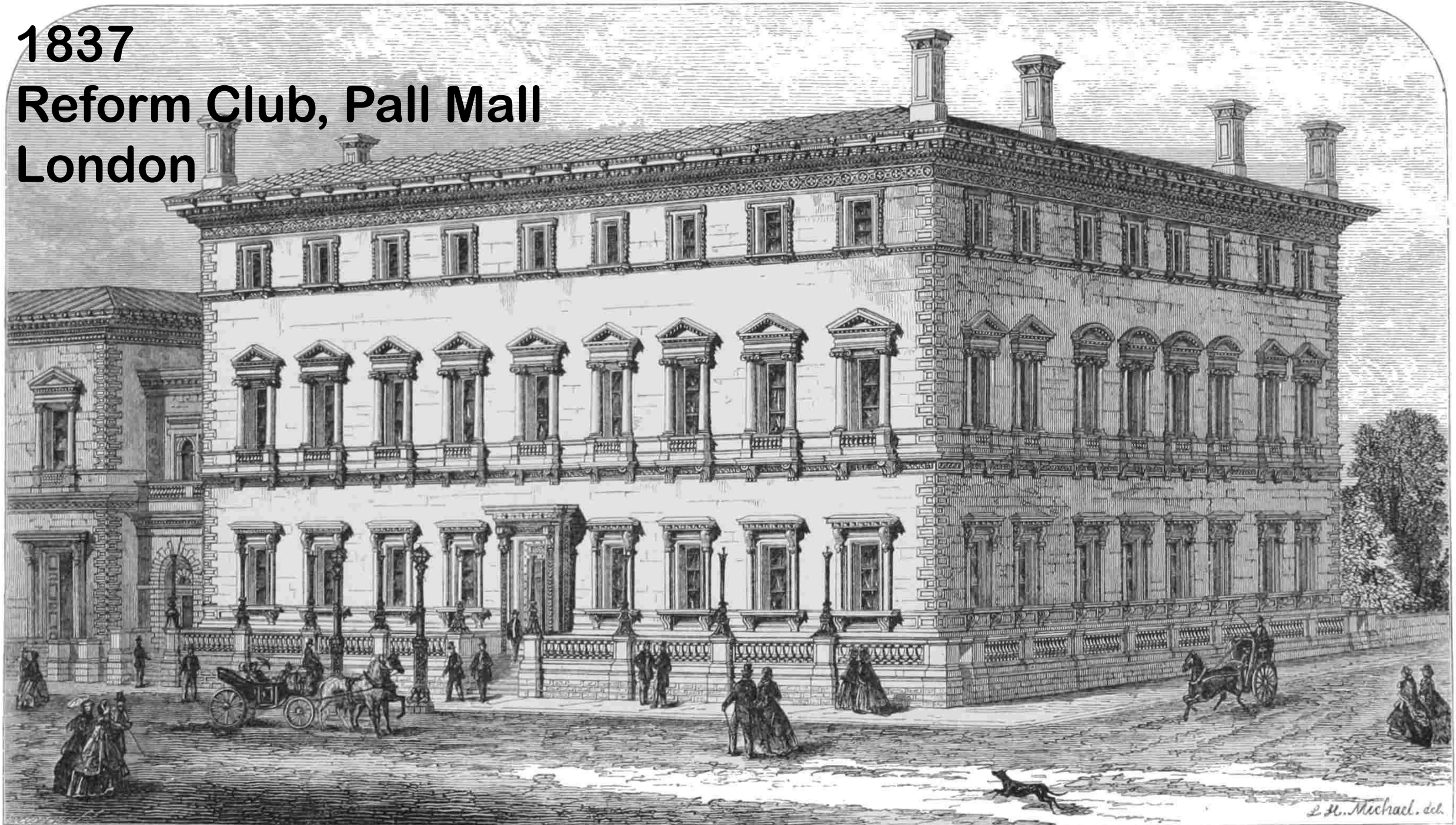
aka Downton Abbey

1842
Highclere Castle

Remodelled in
Elizabethan style

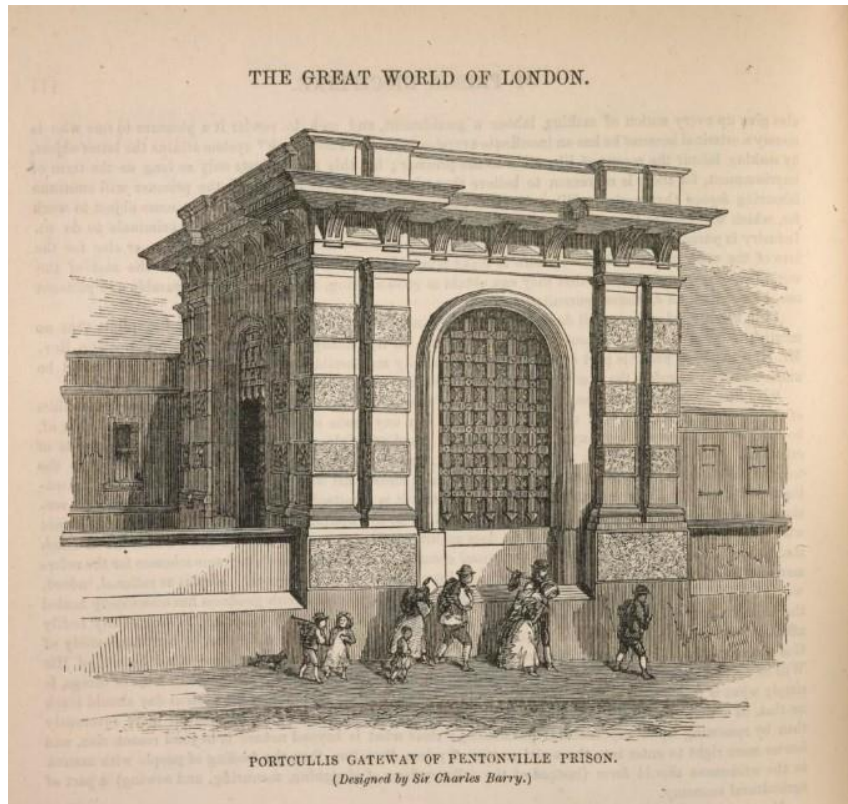
1837

Reform Club, Pall Mall London



1841

Portcullis Gateway Pentonville model Prison



1844
Remodelling of Dunrobin Castle
Dukes of Sutherland's
family seat in Scotland

Scottish baronial style



1844

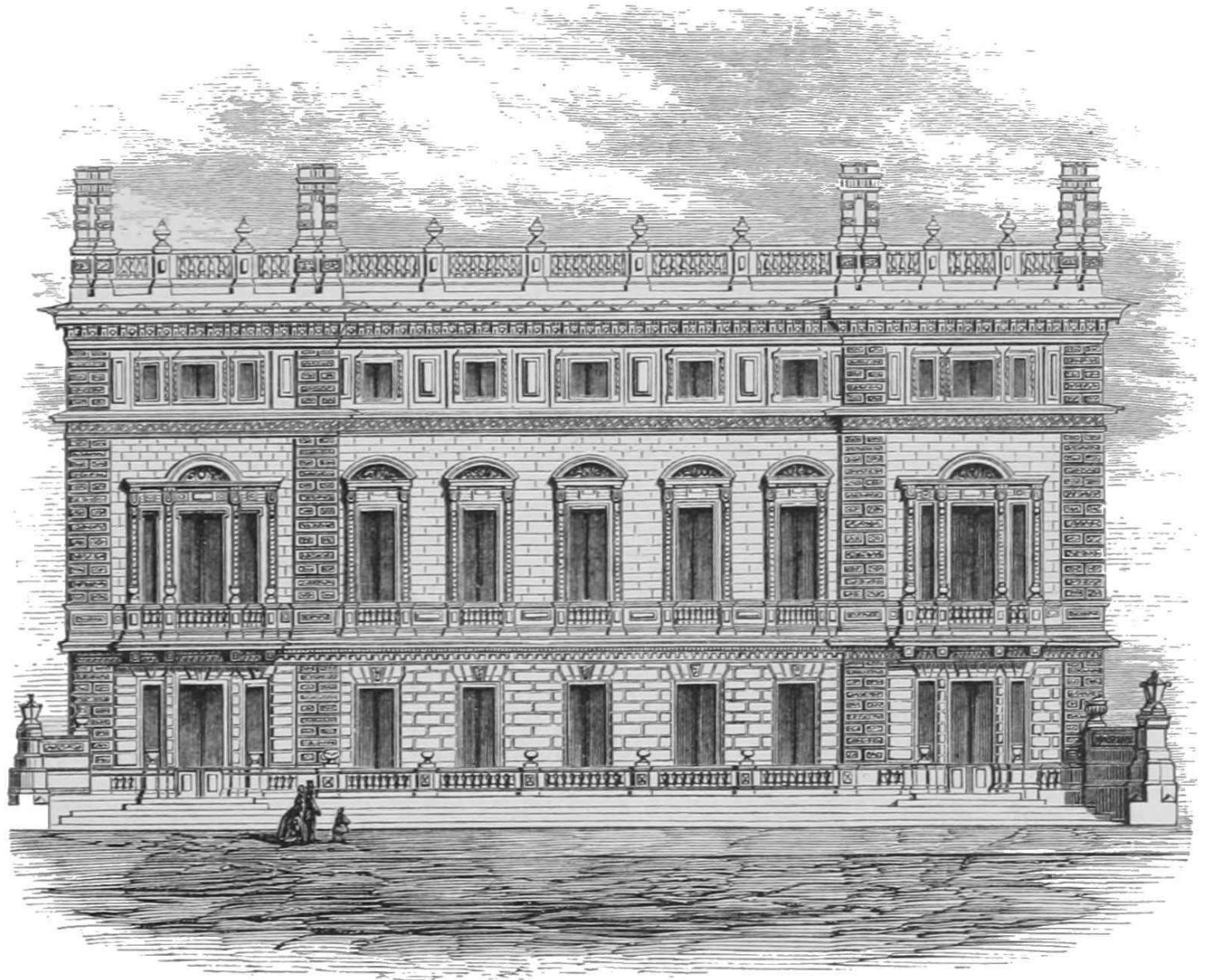
Board of Trade building
Whitehall, London

Extension and refacing of frontage



1850
Bridgewater House
St James, London

Re-design in Palazzo
style

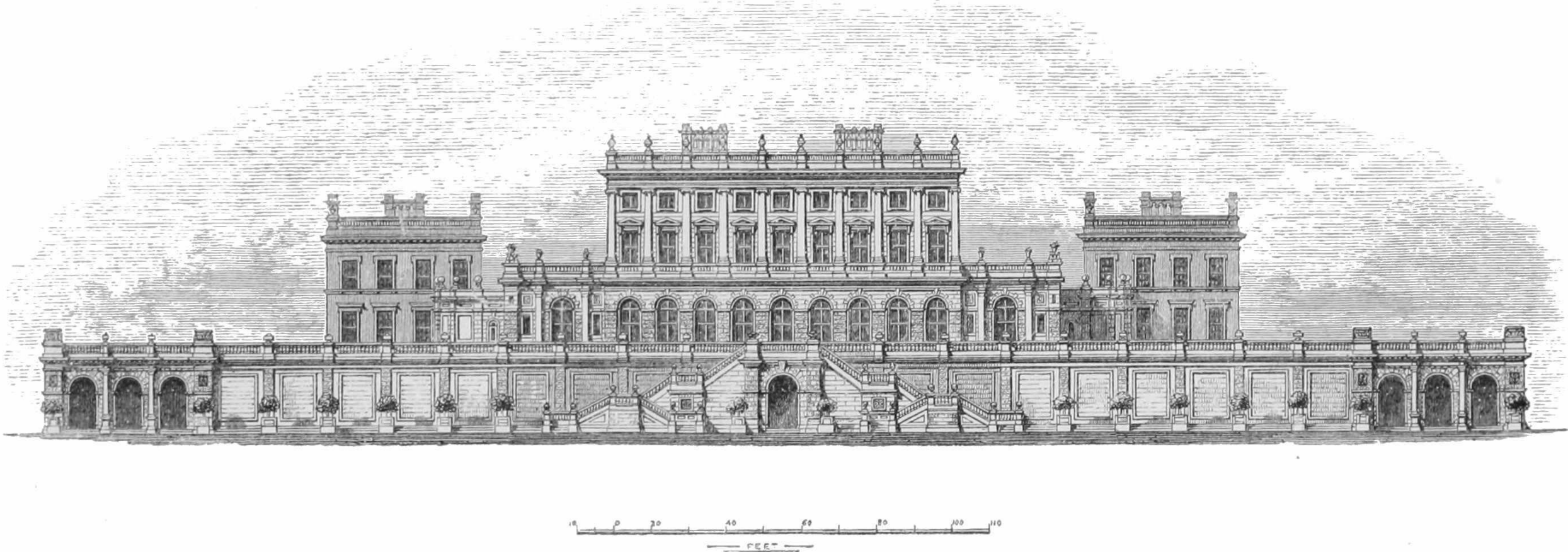


1850

Cliveden, Buckinghamshire

Rebuilding in the Italianate style

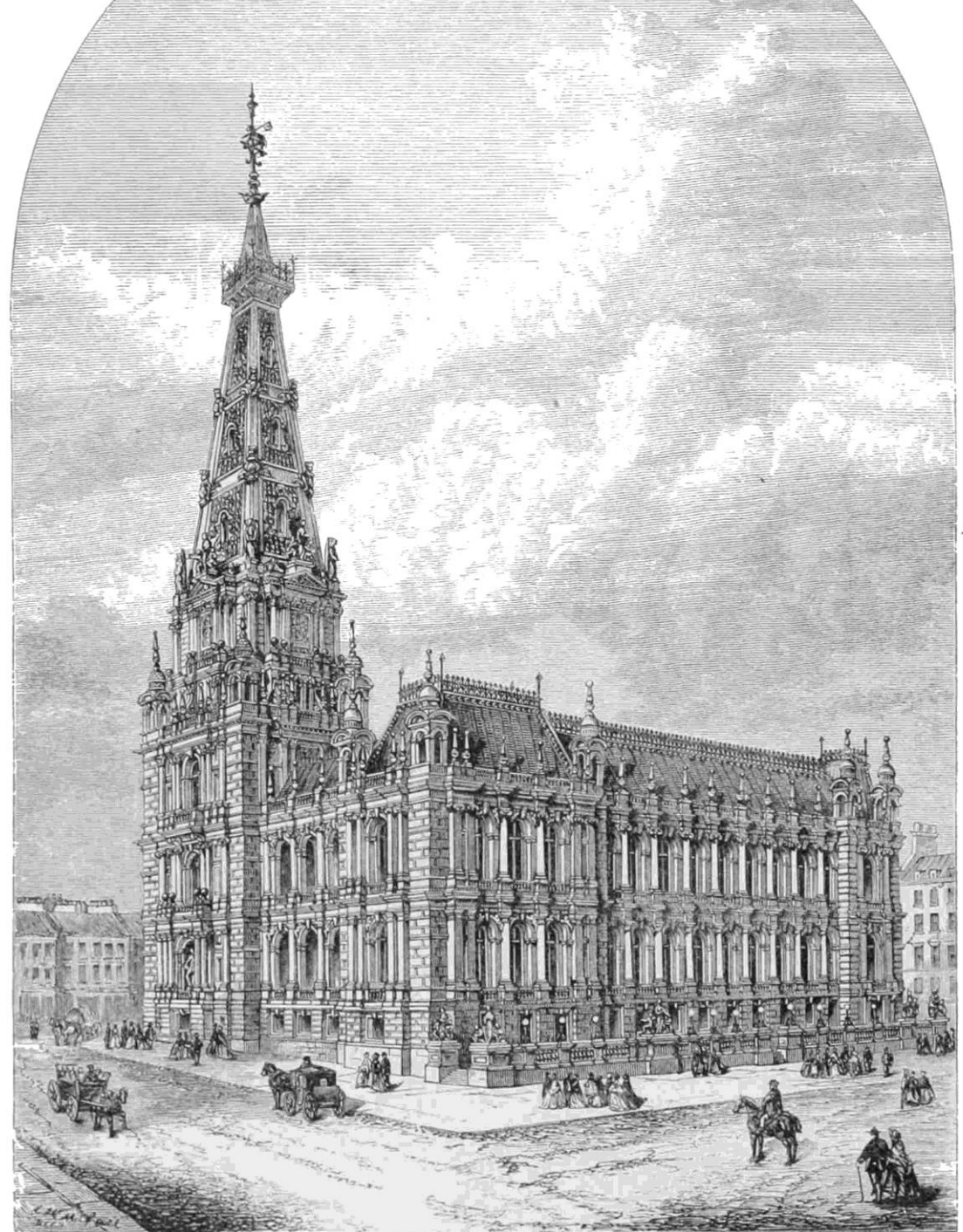
for the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland



1859

Halifax Town Hall

**His last major commission,
designed by Barry, but
completed by his son
Edward Middleton Barry**



1860 Death and Funeral

Barry died suddenly of a heart attack at his home in Clapham.

His funeral and interment took place in Westminster Abbey.

The inscription on the tomb reads:

*Sacred to the memory of
Sir Charles Barry,
Knight R.A. F.R.S.
Architect of the New Palace
of Westminster and other buildings,
who died the 12th May A.D. 1860 ,
aged 64 years and lies buried
beneath this brass.*



In Memoriam

Following Barry's death, a life size marble sculpture of him was carved by John Henry Foley.

**It was set up
at the foot of the
Committee Stairs
in the Palace of
Westminster.**



**The statue shows him with images of his architectural sketches
of the Palace of Westminster floorplan**

See also a companion presentation covering Barry's work at Trentham

Charles Barry and his Grand Designs for Trentham



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By the Trentham Heritage Project

Thank you for watching