

## THE ANGLO - AMERICAN ISHAM ANCESTRY ASSOCIATION

**LAMPORT HALL**

AN ARCHITECTURAL MASTERPIECE

by architect **JOHN WEBB** in circa 1650

IN THE CONTEXT OF ENGLISH ARCHITECTURE

THE THREE GREAT ARCHITECTS OF THE CLASSICAL STYLE

**INIGO JONES** - **JOHN WEBB** - **CHRISTOPHER WREN**

1573 – 1625

1611 – 1672

1632 - 1723

**INIGO JONES**

regarded as the first significant British architect of the then modern period;  
 in 1615 he was appointed Surveyor of the King's Works;  
 in 1616 work started on the **Queen's House**, Greenwich and it was finished in 1635,  
 which was the first strictly Classical style building in England  
 in his favoured Palladian style.

Inigo Jones worked with his personal assistant and nephew-by-marriage,  
 through marriage to Anne, his daughter,

**JOHN WEBB**

who became England's leading Classical architect of the seventeenth century;  
 in 1619 - 1622 he worked on the **Banqueting Hall** in the Palace of Whitehall  
 which was the first of several projects **Jones** and **Webb** worked on together;  
 in 1630 - 1646 **Jones** and **Webb** undertook the **Wilton House** renovation,  
 near Salisbury, which became a very influential design with the distinctive  
 Single and Double Cube Rooms in the Classical style.

At the beginning of the English Civil War **Inigo Jones** left London for Oxford  
 and appointed **John Webb** as Deputy Surveyor, so he remained in London.

After Inigo Jones died in 1625 **John Webb** continued in his practice with -  
 in c.1655 - the extension of **LAMPORT MANOR** for his client Sir Justinian Isham,  
 which was a relatively modest project undertaken with careful attention to detail  
 in the Classical style that was the cause of considerable interest in the county;  
 which then became known as **LAMPORT HALL** as being a more appropriate title;  
 later two wings designed by his son William Webb were added in a complementary style;  
 it was completed by Francis Smith of Warwick in the eighteenth century.

After the death of **John Webb** in 1672 it was destined for

**CHRISTOPHER WREN**

to take on the then well-established Classical style with:-

in 1663 - 1665 his design for the **Sheldonian Theatre** at the centre of Oxford city and  
 in 1675 - 1710 his masterpiece **St Paul's Cathedral**, soon after the Great Fire of 1666,  
 together with 51 other Churches in the City and

in 1696 - 1715 the grand **Royal Naval College** in Greenwich on the Thames.

The generally recognised most influential British architect of all time is

**SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN.**