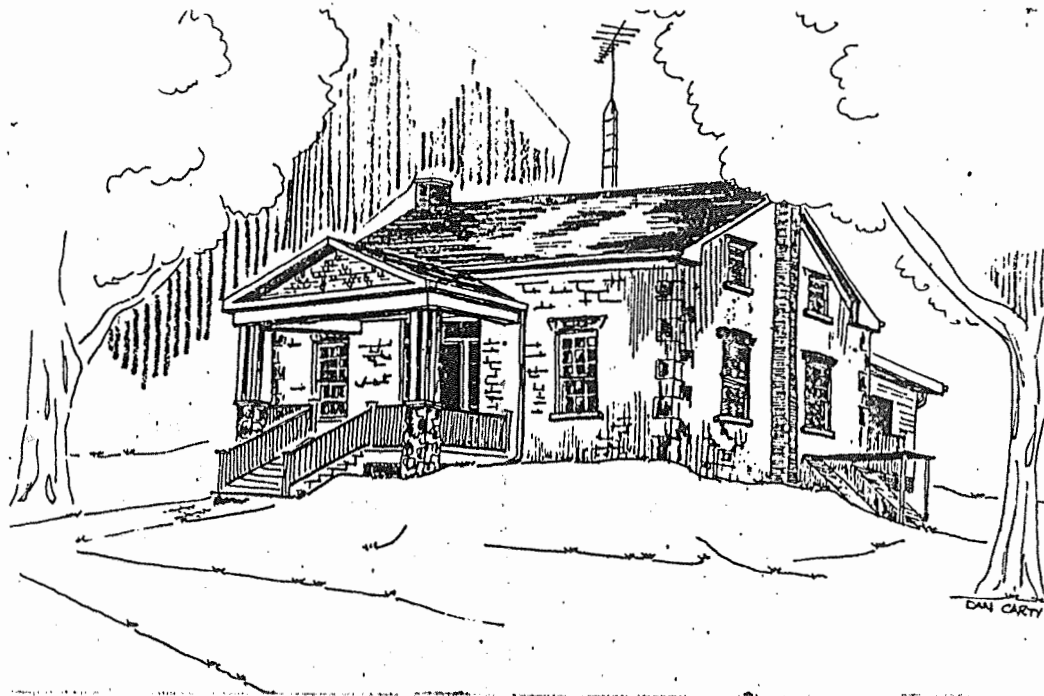


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The Lampman Stone House

1021 Hwy. 53 E.



By Doreen Book &
Dan Carty

Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee

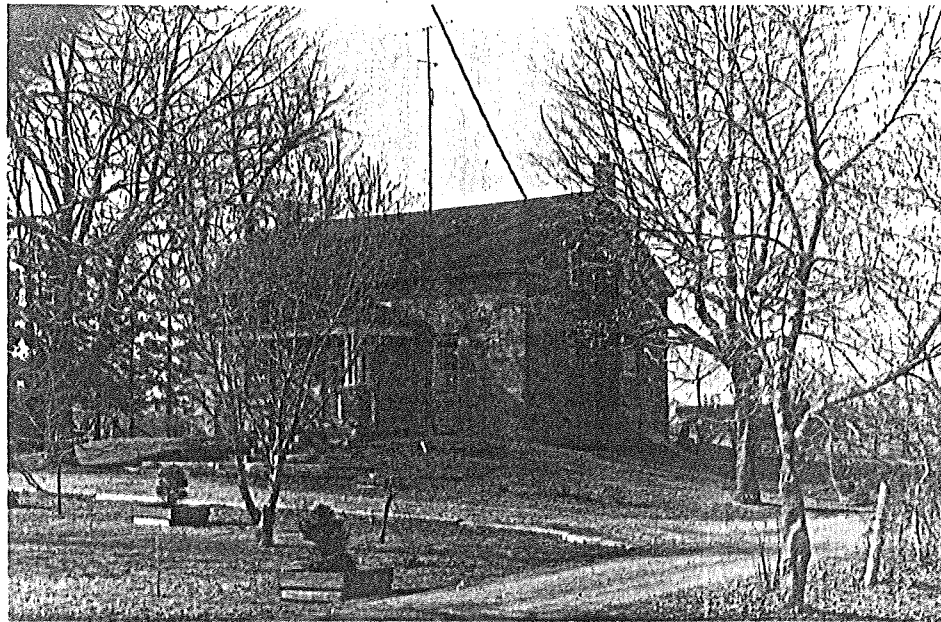
Ancaster

1982

Introduction

The Lampman Stone House, located at 1021 Hwy #53 E., is one home in Ancaster's collection of century-old buildings. Built between 1854-58, it has withstood many changes. Generations of people have passed through the doors, but only a select few have lived here and shaped the destiny of the house. From the builder, John Lampman, to the present owners, Mr. & Mrs. B. Finlay, the building has recorded its own history so that we may probe into its' heritage.

This report will include data (from books, newspapers and other documents), architectural data (mainly from observation) and photographs, so that this collection may be preserved for generations to come.



The Lampman Stone House as seen in a 1967 photograph.

History

At 1021 Highway #53, there stands a century-old stone home. This home is historically important because it was built by a member of the Lampman family. Lampman is an important and dominant name in the history of the Township of Ancaster.

Frederick Lampman (1722-1789) and his wife Katrina (1727-1799), original Loyalists, left Stockheim (near Essen in Germany) in 1750, and came to New York.

Frederick and Katrina first came to Canada to Stamford Township settling on lot 100. It is here that they were buried.

Frederick and Katrina's son Matthias, was one of the first settlers in the Township of Ancaster. In 1798, Matthias squatted on 200 acres of land bounded by lot 52 concession 3, as a Loyalist in his own right. That same year, The Crown granted the land to Matthias. He had chosen this area because of the good limestone pastureland, knowing that he would be farming the land and raising cattle.

Matthias died in 1830. No one is certain of his burial place, although two places are suggested; Cooley cemetery just outside Ancaster, or Garner cemetery at the corner of Highway #53 and Southcote Rd.. One source

believes that Matthias, and his wife Eve (nee Bowman), were both brutally murdered by the Renegade Indians.¹

After first settling on the land, Matthias built a good substantial log house which probably sat in front of the present stone house at 1021 Highway #53. This type of structure was common then. It was built with two adjoining sections; one for the family and one for the livestock. These early settlers believed that their cattle were just as important as their family, so they had to protect their livestock from any wild animals which may have inhabited the unfenced land.

Neither part of the building would have had more than one or two windows as there was no glass available; they were covered with cloth that let the light through, as well as the cold.

The old stone house was built by John Lampman¹ sometime between 1854 and 1858. As can be seen by the title search at the end of this report, the house has changed hands many times since John Albert Lampman's death. The search shows that the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 50 acre lot was not divided until 1947, when the stone house lot became 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Presently, the house sits on $\frac{2}{3}$ of an acre. In July 1979, John and Patricia Hastings sold the premises to Barry and Deirdre Finlay. The Finlay's are the present owners of this beautiful stone house.

Among its many attractive features, the stone building has a large wooden door opening into the master bedroom. (see photo 4) Looking at this door, one notices the cross on the back of it. The Lampmans were a religiously devout group of people, and since their Lutheran pastors did not accompany them to Canada, they had to start their own religion. There were many religious splinter groups, but The New Connection is the one with which the Lampmans were involved. The cross on the door was used as the front of a church, as the family funeral services were held in this room. The width of the door is explained by the fact that two men standing abreast had to be able to carry a coffin out of the room, downstairs, and outside. The decorative parts of the door do not display any religious symbolism, but rather the Germans' great talent in fancy, decorative woodwork.

Architecture

On lot #52, concession III, in the Town of Ancaster, there stands a rectangular stone house which may be 125 years old. This 1½ storey home sits on a lot (approximately ¾ acre) which has 142' frontage on Highway #53 E. (see site plan pg. 12)

This limestone, random rubble building has only a few stones which are actually cut to size. These stones form the four vertical edges of the house, as this was the practice with the construction of stone buildings. (see photo 2). The 22" stone foundation encloses the 5' high cellar. A one storey, aluminum sided family room was added to the back of the house in 1978-79. There was also an addition built on the roof which is believed to have been constructed in the 1940's. This shed-type dormer, on the north side of the roof, provides additional headroom for about ⅔ the length of the house. Each end gable terminates in a plain boxed cornice which is considered to be an eaves return. (see photo 2.)

The original porch on the front facade was removed some years ago. It has been replaced with a tongue and groove platform. The pedimented gable above this porch is supported by six short columns and two stone pillars. (see photo 1) Contained within the

pediment section of the gable are decorative tiles. (see photo 3,) There is also a frieze which trims the three sides of this roof. (see photo 1) The frieze is decorated with a string of dentils.

On each side of the porch there is a 9/6* double hung window. These are set in rectangular structural openings. They have radiating stone voussoirs (without a pronounced keystone), plain surrounds, and wooden lug sills. The main floor windows also have modern screens on them. The windows on the upper floor are 6/6** double hung. These have modern storm windows on them, but the original fenestration can be seen through the storms.

Contained within the porch is a beautiful doorway. This panelled wooden door has a 3-pane transom and two 4-pane sidelights with recessed bases. The woodwork is painted white. (see photo 1.)

The most interesting feature about the outside of the house is the various types of lintels that are used. From any one angle, you may see cut stone lintels.

* 9 panes of glass on upper sash; 6 panes on lower sash

** 6 panes of glass on upper sash; 6 panes on lower sash

(floor), radiating brick voussoirs, and radiating stone voussoirs (see photo 2). The lintel on the basement window around back is a piece of lumber.

Around the back (on the north facade), to the west of the added room, there is a doorway which has been stoned up. (see photo 3) When a doorway or window is made non-functional it may suggest changes inside the house. On the other side of this wall is a large sitting room and fireplace. This room was supposedly used as a kitchen. Off to the side were three small rooms which also had an exterior door. (see floor plan pg. 13) It was common in those days to have three rooms serve as: pantry, cold room (for milk, butter, etc.), and laundry room. Today you can see the scars in the walls and ceiling where the partitions once were. This larger room is now used as the kitchen. In the sitting room there is a rounded corner which conceals modern plumbing. This rounded corner made it necessary to seal off the door.

The trim inside this 2000 sq. ft. house is Upper Canada Neo Classic in style. This is indicated by the multiples of sharp deep moulding of the profile. (see pg. 14) The unusual trim around the door of the master bedroom is about 12" wide all around. The door itself has some intricate woodwork; the history of this door has already been discussed in the historical section of this report.

It is suspected that the stairway is not original. Scars on the wall underneath these stairs suggest that the original stairs have been moved. It is believed that coffins were once carried up and down the stairs for funeral services. Since the doorway and hall were made especially wide, I would think that the original stairs would have been straight. The sharp turn in the stairs today, would make it impossible to carry a coffin from one floor to another.

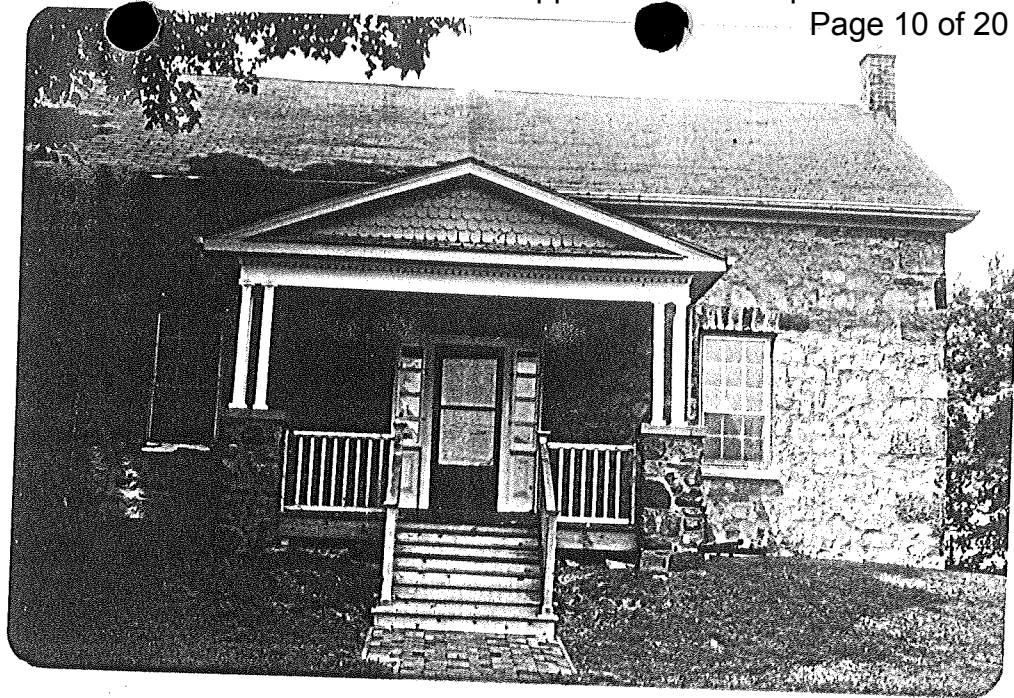


Photo. 1. Note the full pedimented gable, the unusual decorative tile within the gable, and the frieze and dentils supporting it. Framed within the gable and two stone pillars is a door with matching sidelights.

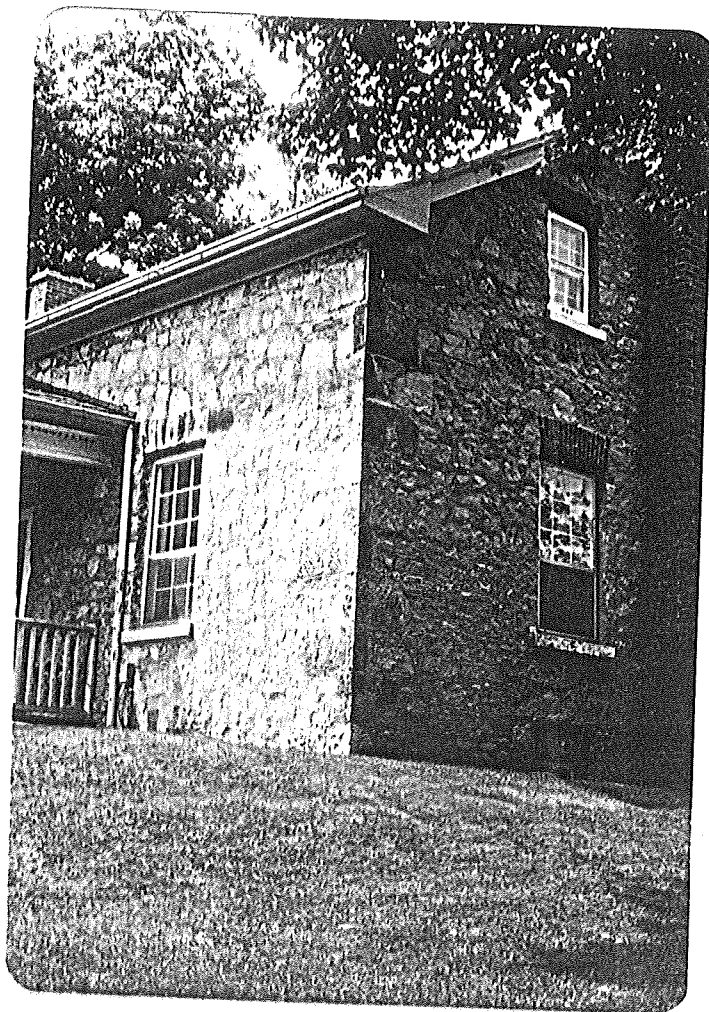


Photo 2. The only stones which are cut to size are the ones forming the vertical edges of the structure. The eaves return is in the form of a plain boxed cornice. Of particular interest are the various lintels that were used. Note the wedge shaped stones, the single cut stone, and the flared bricks.

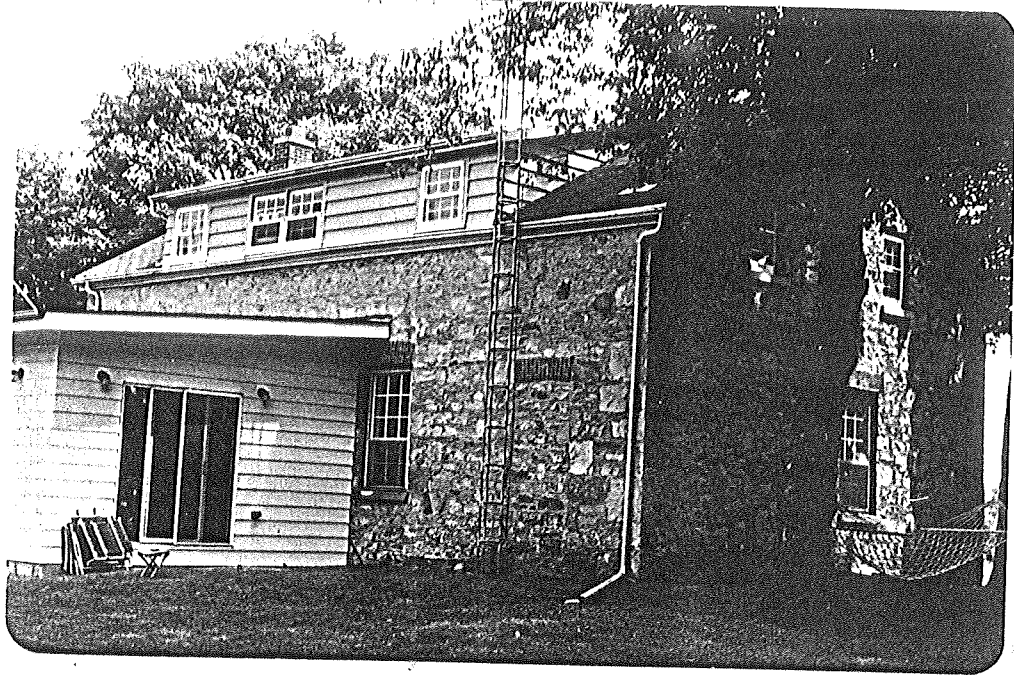
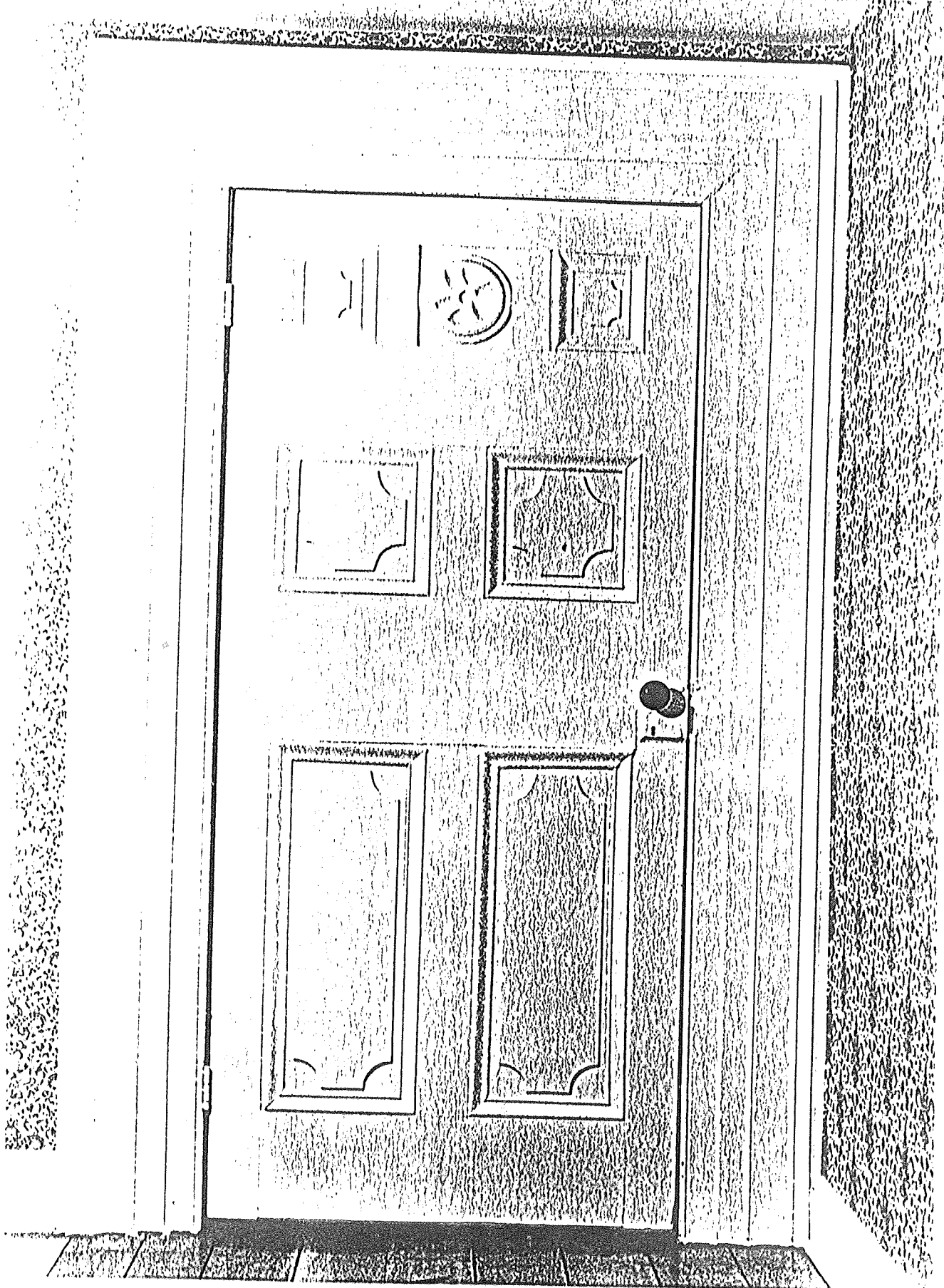


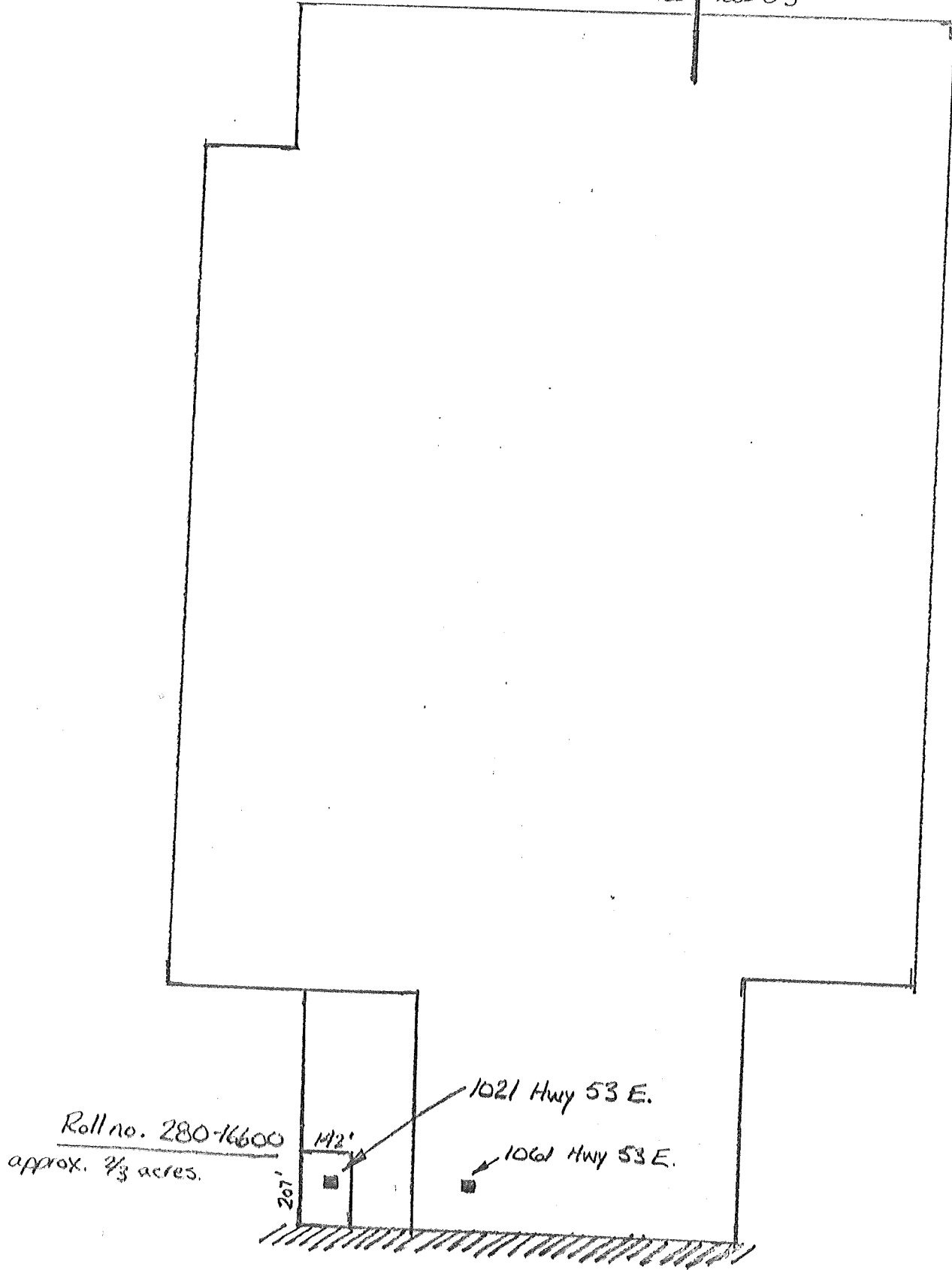
Photo 3. From the rear of the house you can see the shed-type dormer, the added family-room, and the doorway which has been stoned up.

Photo 4. This is the door which may have had religious ties.



SITE PLAN

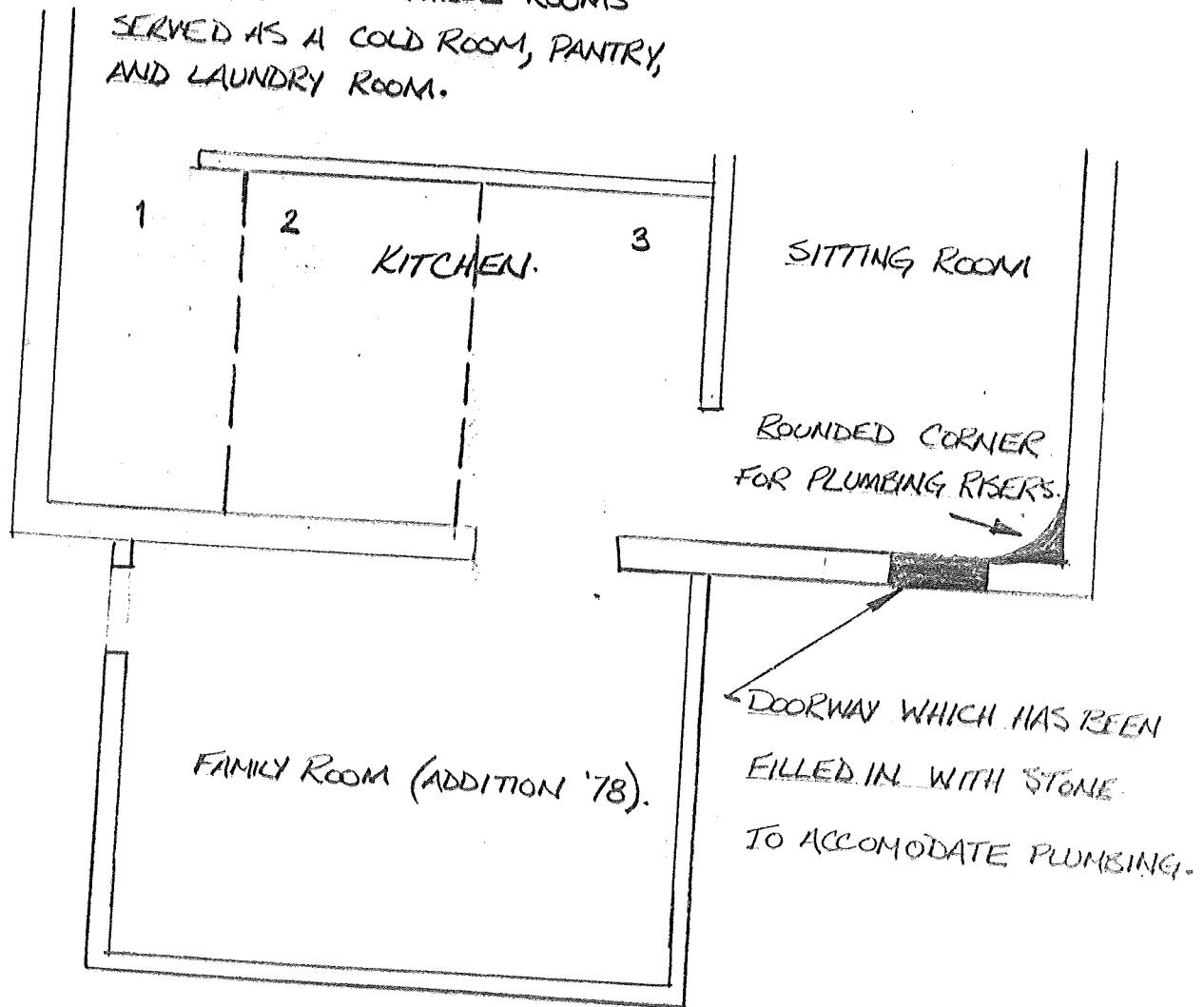
lot 52 lot 53



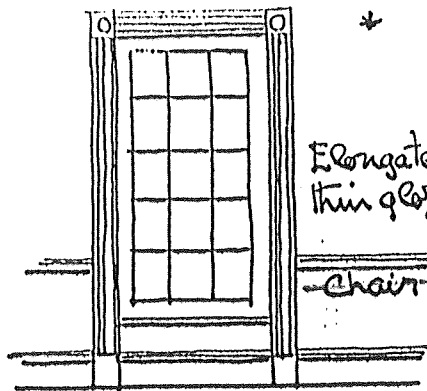
Hwy. #53 E.
- not to scale -

ROUGH FLOOR PLAN SHOWING EXISTING
WALLS AND REMOVED WALLS (DOTTED LINES).
not to scale.

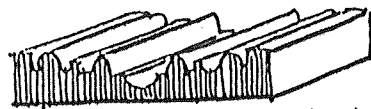
BEFORE THE TWO WALLS WERE
REMOVED, THESE THREE ROOMS
SERVED AS A COLD ROOM, PANTRY,
AND LAUNDRY ROOM.



CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STYLE



INTERIOR VIEW OF A
WINDOW

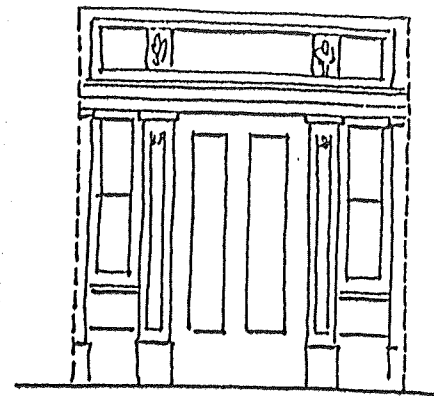
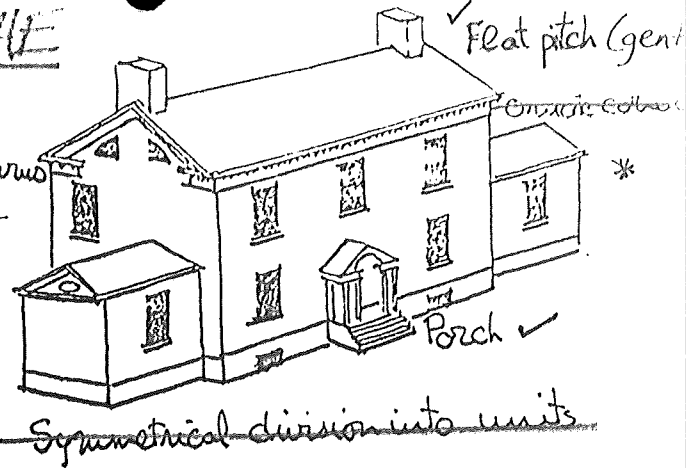


Multiplicity of sharp deep
moldings on trim

* UPPER CANADA NEO CLASSIC
(LOYALIST)
1810-1835

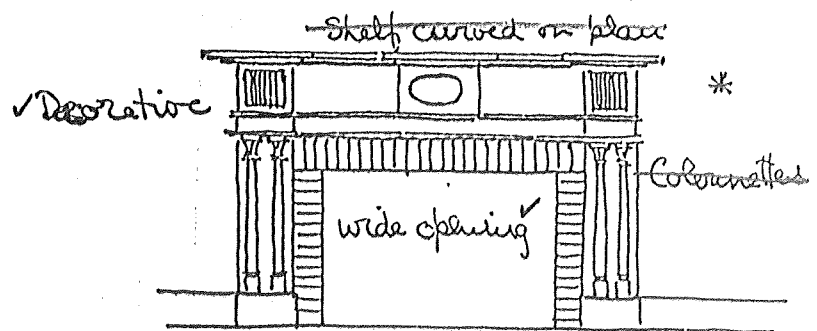
- pale colours popular ✓

✓ Cornice returns
(ALTHOUGH NOT
DECORATED).



✓ Square headed front doorways
One or two panel doors common

DOORWAY IS CANADA WEST
CLASSICAL REVIVAL (1835-1855)



MOST FEATURES OF THE HOUSE COULD BE LABELLED UPPER CANADA NEO-CLASSIC, ALTHOUGH IT DOESN'T HAVE ALL OF THE TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS. THE DOOR IS DEFINITELY CLASSICAL REVIVAL AND NOT NEO CLASSIC.

Registrar No.	Grantor	Grantee	Instrument	Date	Land	Consideration	Remarks
	The Crown	Mathias Lampman	L.P.	Dec, 1798	All 200 acres		<u>Legend</u> L.P. = Land Patent
102	Mathias Lampman	John Lampman	B&S	March, 1830	S $\frac{1}{2}$ = 100a.	\$ 5	B&S = Bargain & Sale Pt. = part of
332	John Lampman		Will	July, 1864			a = acres Val. Con. = Valuable
6774	John A. Lampman		Will	March, 1893			Consideration
6777	Eve & James Breckenridge et al.	Peter & John A. Lampman	Release of Legacies	July, 1893	S $\frac{1}{2}$ = 100a	\$ 1.00 & Val. Con.	ux = wife et al. = & others
6783	John A. Lampman et ux	Martha M. Smoke	B&S	March, 1893	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ = 50a.	\$ 4200.	L.P. = Land Patent
8339	Martha M. & George W. Smoke	John & Moses Peer	B&S	July, 1900	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ = 50a.	\$ 4,600.	
9181	John Peer et ux Moses Peer, bachelor	Charles Arthur Marshall	B&S	March, 1904	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ = 50a.	\$ 4,500.	
15337	Charles A. Marshall et ux.	Manson W. Oakes	Grant	March, 1920	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ = 50a.	\$ 100 & Val. Con.	
16419	Manson W. Oakes	Anson H. Pottoruff	Grant	April, 1, 1922	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ = 50a.	\$ 100 & Val. Con.	
16440	Anson H. Pottoruff	Thomas Harpwood	Grant	April 12, 1923	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ = 50a.	\$ 100 & Val. Con.	
19172	Thomas Harpwood, & his wife Ada	Isaac W. Kelly & Harriet A. Jones	Quit Claim	Feb. 28, 1929	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ = 50a	\$ 100 & Val. Con. Aff't Value	
21960	Harriet A. Jones	Isaac W. Kelly	Grant	Nov 30, 1940	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ = 50a	\$ 1500 Aff't Val.	
24247	Isaac W. Kelly et ux.	Harold A. Hepworth	Grant	Oct., 1945	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ = 50a	\$ 100 & Val. Con.	

Register No	Grantor	Grantee	Instrument	Date	Land	Consideration	Remarks
54797	Harold A. Hepworth	Director, The Veterans Land Act	Grant	June, 1947	Pt. SW 1/4 = 4.545 a.	\$ 6,500 Afft. Val.	
25696	Director of The Veterans Land	Donald C. McCullough	Grant	April, 1949	Pt. SW 1/4 = 4.545 a.	\$ 6,500 Afft. Val.	
25697	Donald C. McCullough & ux	Gordon B. Hamilton	Grant to Uses	April, 1949	Pt. of SW 1/4 = 4.545 a.	\$ 100 & Val. Con Afft Val.	as in # 25696
34103	Gordon B. Hamilton	W. Victor Young	Grant	April, 1956	Pt. of SW 1/4 = 4.545 a.	\$ 100 & Val. Con.	
	W. Victor Young et ux.	Charlotte L. Young	Grant	Jan., 1960	Pt. SW 1/4 = 4.545 a.	\$ 100 & Val. Con.	Pt. = 4.545 a. of SW 1/4 being 300' on N-S. Hwy 53 & on N x 660' on E & W com. on N-S. Hwy 53 at middle line between E & N 1/2 pt 52
156189 HL	Charlotte L. Young	Charlotte H. Briggs	Grant	Mar. 8, 1961	Pt. SW 1/4 = 4.545 a.	\$ 100 & Val. Con.	" "
65087 HL	Charlotte H. Briggs	Charlotte Louise Young	Grant	Mar. 8, 1961	Pt. SW 1/4 = 4.545 a.	\$ 100 & Val. Con.	as in Pt. 2 in 156189 HL Pt. = 4.545 a.
338851	Charlotte L. Young, W. Victor Young	Michael Smykaluk	Grant to Uses	Oct. 19, 1965	SW corner	\$ 200 & Val. Con.	Pt. = 142' 0" on N & S x 207' 0" on E & W com S-S lot dist. S-W from SE L lot 52 then W
	Michael Smykaluk	John M. Hastings & Patricia L. Hastings his wife joint tenants	Grant	Dec. 22, 1976	SW corner	\$ 100 & Val. Con.	as in 332251 HL ex Pt. 3 & on E 2 R-1600 + Pt 3 is a road allowance
	John M. Hastings & Patricia L. Hastings	Barry & Deirdree Finlay		July, 1979			

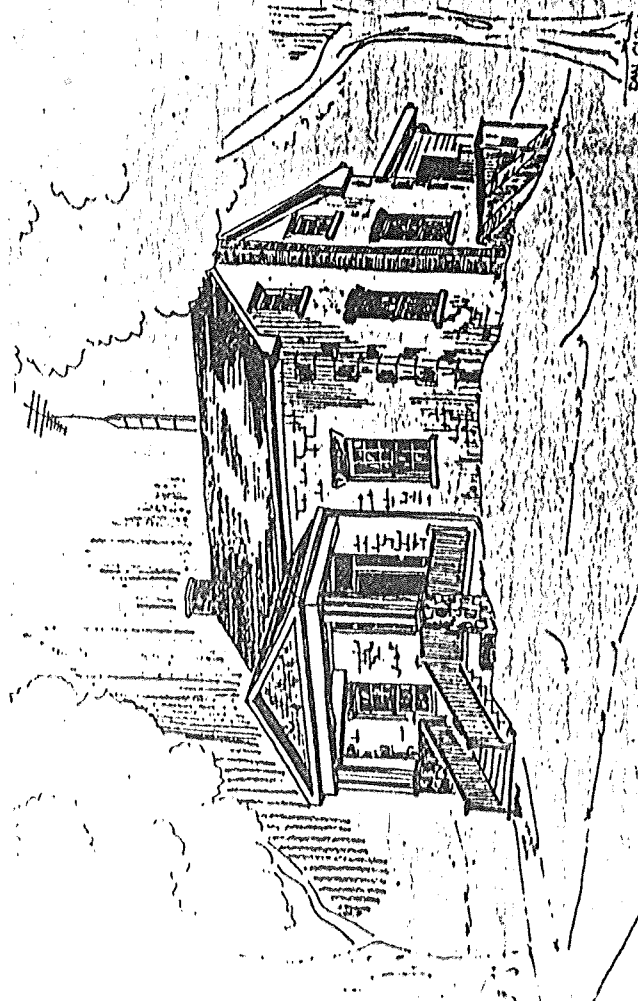
Endnotes

- 1 A Mrs. Hanley said that Phoebe Lampman was taken in by the Smiths after her parents were murdered. Phoebe Lampman was either the daughter or granddaughter of Matthias Lampman.
- 2 It is possible that the breezeway between the two adjoining log buildings was made into a solar-type room to try to help the sick children.

References

1. Land Registry Office: Ancaster Township land title search- Journal #15.
2. Ancaster Township Historical Society. Ancaster's Heritage, 1973.
3. The Lampman Family Biography and Genealogy: The Ontario Archives in Toronto.
4. Microfilmed title deeds: The Ontario Archives in Toronto.
5. The following interviews were conducted:
Mrs. Harold Lampman
Mr. Mike Smykaluk
Mr. & Mrs. Barry Finlay
Thank-you for your time and help

1021 Highway 53 East



NEW CONNECTION: The New Connection Religion has its birth in Ancaster back in the 1830's and 1840's, at this house on Highway No. 53. When

The View from Here

I've heard a lot of positive feedback about the "Remember When" series we've been carrying in the paper, the one which gives information about some of Ancaster's historical buildings, and the people who once lived in them.

Particularly impressive are the pen and ink sketches of the old buildings, drawn with great skill and attention to detail by Dan Carty, a student working for Ancaster's Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee (LACAC). Dan and Doreen Book prepare the histories and bring them to our office every week, and with any luck, we should have four or five more before the summer's up.

by Doreen Book
and Dan Carty

The New Connection Religion had its birth in Ancaster back in the 1830's-1840's.

When the Lampman Family brought their Lutheran faith from the state of New York to Canada around that time, they were without their pastors. Their first place of gathering in the township was in the home of one of its leaders, John Lampman. This was a stone house and is located at 1021 Highway No. 53 E.

When Lampman built the house, sometime between 1854-58, he made a number of provisions in the construction of it to accommodate family funeral services.

The front doorway and hall were made especially wide to allow free movement of a coffin and its pallbearers. The stairs, as they are today, have a sharp turn in them. It is believed that these stairs have been altered since their first construction. The original stairs would have been straight, so that a coffin could easily be carried from one floor to another.

At the top of the stairway, to the right, there is another door which is particularly wide. This door leads into a large room

which is now used as a master bedroom. On the back of this door are unusual markings and intricate woodwork. Apparently the ornamental woodwork at the top of the door does not have direct religious connotation. The markings below this, however, form a simple cross. This door, then, may have been the focal point of an early day funeral service.

The temporary use of the Lampman's home provided, not only a necessary service, but also a meeting place for friends, relatives, and neighbours. The early development of the township is accredited to men like John Lampman, who were able to organize and pioneer services for the community.

Each room in this Ontario Vernacular home had a specific function. Common to this style of house were three small rooms on the ground floor. These were used as a pantry, cold room, and laundry room. Walls were torn down, scars were left on the ceiling, and these three small rooms were converted to one spacious kitchen. An addition was put on the roof in the 1940's, and a family room was added to the back in the late '70's. Today, the building is a home for a family of three.

with Paul Mitchison

When I approached them with the idea, I thought we might have to end up taking our own picture of the buildings, and write the

histories up from facts they'd provide to us. So a note of thanks to LACAC for allowing the weekly articles to be part of the routine for the students.