

# Research and Evaluation Report



(Town of Halton Hills 2024)

## **Samuel Kennedy House**

13718 22 Side Road, Esquesing, Town of Halton Hills

November 2024

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## 1.0 Property Description

13718 22 Side Road, Esquesing	
<b>Municipality</b>	Town of Halton Hills
<b>County or Region</b>	Regional Municipality of Halton
<b>Legal Description</b>	PT LT 22, CON 8 ESQ, PTS 1-4 20R5905 EXCEPT PTS 1,5 20R1611; HALTON HILLS
<b>Construction Date</b>	c.1826
<b>Original Use</b>	Residential
<b>Current Use</b>	Residential
<b>Architect/Building/Designer</b>	Samuel Kennedy
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Vernacular Loyalist Georgian Cottage
<b>Additions/Alterations</b>	Middle Addition; Rear Addition (c.1990s); Front Dormers
<b>Heritage Status</b>	Listed on the Town’s Heritage Register
<b>Recorder(s)</b>	Caylee MacPherson with Laura Loney
<b>Report Date</b>	November 2024

## 2.0 Background

This research and evaluation report describes the history, context, and physical characteristics of the property at 13718 22 Side Road, Esquesing, Halton Hills, Ontario (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The report includes an evaluation of the property’s cultural heritage value as prescribed by the *Ontario Heritage Act*.



Figure 1: Location Map – 13718 22 Side Road



Figure 2: Aerial Photograph – 13718 22 Side Road

## 2.1 Historical Background

### *Indigenous History*

The enduring history of First Nation Peoples in Halton Hills can be traced back through time immemorial before contact with Europeans in the 1600s. Prior to the arrival of European settlers, the Credit River was central to Indigenous ways of life, supporting settlements, fisheries, horticulture, transportation, and trade. Iroquoian-speaking peoples, ancestors of the Wendat, occupied the Credit River Valley for hundreds of years until the mid-1600s, establishing semi-permanent villages. There are numerous archaeological sites in Halton Hills dating from this period, ranging from village sites to burial grounds, which reveal a rich cultural heritage.

The Wendat were displaced by the Haudenosaunee around 1649-50 amid the conflicts that arose between European colonial powers and their First Nation allies. The Mississaugas (part of the Anishinaabe Nation) arrived in southern Ontario in the 1690s, settling in two groups along the north shore of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. The western group, occupying the area between Toronto and Lake Erie, became known as the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation. Until the early 19th century, the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation followed a seasonal cycle of movement and resource harvesting along the Credit River (Missinnihe, meaning “trusting creek”), and other rivers. In the winter months, extended family groups hunted in the Halton Hills area, travelling south towards the mouth of the river in the spring for the salmon run. The Mississaugas’ fisheries and traditional economies were diminished because of increased Euro-colonial settlement, leading to a state of impoverishment and dramatic population decline.

In 1818, the British Crown negotiated the purchase of 648,000 acres of land from the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, including present-day Halton Hills, under the Ajetance Treaty (No. 19), named after Chief Ajetance. This left the Mississaugas with three small reserves on the Lake Ontario shoreline. The legitimacy of early land “surrenders” to the Crown is questionable when considering the Mississaugas’ traditional understanding of property ownership. Unlike the British, the Mississaugas understood land in spiritual terms, and did not share the idea that access to land and resources could be given up permanently.

In 1986, the Mississaugas initiated a claim against the Government of Canada over the 1805 Toronto Purchase. On June 8, 2010, the parties involved reached a final compensatory agreement. It resulted in a cash payment of \$145 million to the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation<sup>1</sup>.

### *Kennedy Family*

In 1819, Samuel Kennedy (1797-1879), alongside his brothers, John (1787-1874), Charles (1792-1854), Morris (1794-1886), and George (1799-1870), submitted a petition to the Governor to obtain free land. In 1821, Kennedy secured his location ticket for Lot 22, Concession 8. After arriving in Esquesing, Kennedy began to clear his hundred-acre plot and constructed a temporary log cabin.

During this time, Kennedy lived with his wife, Hannah (née Stull) (b.1795) and daughter Margaret (1822-1915). Hannah was the daughter of Loyalists Latham (1750-1845) and Anne (née Hutt) (1769-1857) Stull. However, after welcoming their second child Mary (1824-1912), more living space was needed. Kennedy began building the extant one-and-a-half storey dwelling, finishing construction in 1826. Over the years,

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<sup>1</sup> This brief overview of Pre-Treaty Indigenous Territory within the land now known as Halton Hills is taken from the Town of Halton Hills’ 2023 *Cultural Heritage Strategy*. This document includes additional recommendations relating to Truth and Reconciliation in Heritage Planning as part of the Town's commitment to advancing Truth and Reconciliation.



Hannah and Samuel welcomed six more children, including Samuel Lathem (1826-1880), Jacob (b.1829), Adam (1832-1900), James (1834-1904), John (b.1837), and Hannah Catherine (b.1840).

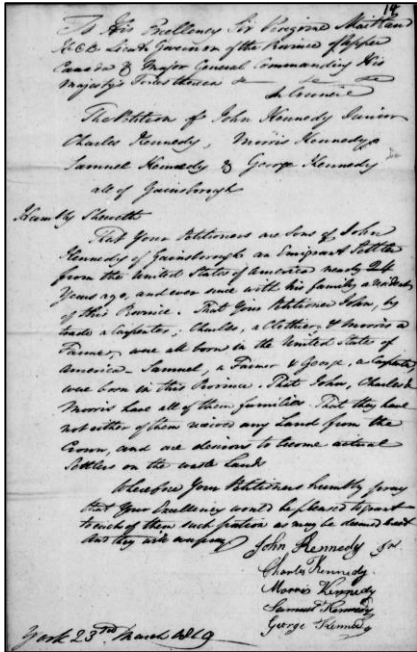


Figure 3: Kennedy Brother's Upper Canada Land Petition dated March 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1819 (Library and Archives Canada)



Figure 4: Subject property identified on the 1819 Patent Plan

On December 4<sup>th</sup>, 1844, Kennedy was officially granted the Crown Patent for the eastern half of Lot 22, Concession 8. Samuel was a farmer and owned livestock such as hogs and horned cattle. During his time in Esquesing, Kennedy served in many Town roles, acting as a Warden, Assessor, Poundkeeper, and Pathmaster. Following Hannah's death in 1868, Samuel transferred ownership of the property to his son, Adam, then moved to live with his daughter, Margaret, and her husband, Walter Green, in nearby Belwood.



Figure 5: Subject property identified on the 1822 Patent Plan



Figure 6: Subject property identified on Tremaine's 1858 Map of the County of Halton, Canada West

The 1861 Census lists Adam married to Mary (née Mathewson) (1833-1906), who was born in Nova Scotia prior to arriving in Ontario. Together, Adam and Mary raised seven children, including Hannah Ann (1856-1927), Catherine (1857-1926), Alexander (1866-1945), Jacob (1869-1913), Mary Ellen (1872-1944), Daniel Ross (1877-1912), and Ward (1879-1940) Kennedy.

Like his father, Adam was employed as a farmer. By 1879, Samuel Kennedy passed away, and Adam sold the property to William Samuel Thompson (1804-1881). Adam then moved with his family to Mount Pleasant, Michigan.



Figure 7: Photograph of Samuel and Hannah's daughter, Mary Kennedy, n.d. (Courtesy of Pamela Dickinson)



Figure 8: Photograph of Samuel and Hannah's daughter, Margaret Greene, n.d. (Courtesy of Pamela Dickinson)

### *Thompson Family*

William Thompson was originally born in Lorton, England, and worked as a miller by trade. William eventually married his wife, Ann (née Warwick) (1801-1889) in the late 1840s, following the death of Ann's former husband, John Noble (d. 1837). In 1851, William and Ann were living in Bowness, Warwick, England with their four children William, James (1842-1863), Margaret (1844-1925), and George, along with Ann's child Robert Noble (1834-1899).

William and Ann Thompson moved to Canada in the late 1850s, and by 1861 were living in East Flamborough. In 1879, William and Ann purchased the subject property, and lived alongside their daughter Margaret Alderson, her husband Christopher Alderson (1841-1927), and their children Ann (1886-1904), Christina (1870-1936), Jane (1873-1909), Margaret (1877-1952), John (1881-1967), and Louise (1886-1957).

The Thompson and Alderson families lived on the property for a short time before William's death in 1881. In 1882, Joseph Barber, Robert Bessey, as well as Thomas (b. 1851) and Margaret (née Woods) (1859-1933) Maw were named executors of William's will; requiring them to sell all of William's real estate.

### *Maw Family and McKee Family*

In 1882, Thomas and Margaret purchased the subject property. The 1884 Assessment Rolls show Thomas and Margaret living at Concession 8, Lot 22, with their children Jessie (1881-1968), and Aylmer



(1882-1958); a few years later, Alfred (b.1885) and Tilford (b.1888) were born. In the years following, the Maw family sold the property to John and Mary McKee in 1888. The McKee family owned the property for 6 months before selling the property to William Tost (1830-1910) in 1888.

#### *Tost Family*

William Tost was a well-known resident in Glen Williams, working as a blacksmith and carriage maker in the village, and later opening his own shop along Main Street in the Glen. Tost was originally born in England, moving to Canada in the 1830s, and settling in Glen Williams in 1846. By 1888, he lived along 22 Side Road with his daughters Margaret (1856-1931) and Letitia Warden (1851-1915) and worked as a farmer. After 10 years, Tost sold the property a year later to Allan Holmes (1841-1903) in 1898.



Figure 9: William Tost's blacksmith shop along Prince Street in Glen Williams, c. 1871 (EHS1026)



Figure 10: Subject property identified on the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton County*

#### *Holmes and Hughes Family*

Allan Holmes was born in Norval and later became a farmer in Ashgrove along Seventh Line. In 1883, Holmes moved to 4 Queen Street, Georgetown with his wife Jane (née Crawford) (1839-1912). After moving to Georgetown, Holmes worked as a drover, which entailed moving or herding groups of animals. As a resident of Georgetown, Holmes was also a member of the local Methodist Church on Guelph Street (now St. John's United Church).

After purchasing the subject property in 1898, Holmes began renting the extant dwelling to Thomas (1869-1943) and Isabella (née Kentner) (1874-1942) Hughes. Thomas and Isabella were married in 1898 and welcomed their first child Louis (1900-1968) shortly after in 1900. By 1901, the Hughes family was living at the extant dwelling and Thomas was working as a farm labourer.

Following Allan's death in 1903, Jane sold the subject property to Henry Pratt (H.P.) Lawson (1840-1920) before moving to St. Paul, Minnesota with her daughter Barbara (1877-1914) and son-in-law James Saunders (1878-1914).

*Henry P. Lawson*

H.P. Lawson (1840-1920) was originally born in Fifeshire, Scotland, and emigrated to Canada with his family in 1852. During his time in Esquesing Township, Lawson became one of the earliest entrepreneurs in the community as a landowner and while running several sawmills, limekilns, and lumbering operations. In 1893, Lawson became involved in local politics and sat on the Esquesing Council as Deputy-Reeve. Lawson also introduced the "Lawson Trout Pond" in the 1890s in Georgetown, which was eventually drained and filled to accommodate the radial line in the 1910s.



Figure 11: Photograph of Henry Pratt Lawson (EHS)

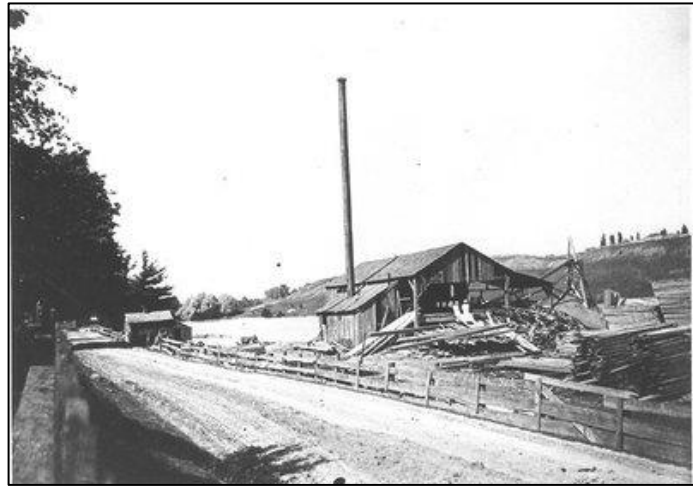


Figure 12: H.P. Lawson's sawmill, c. 1912 (EHS00059)

In 1901, Lawson married Margaret Mabel Grant (1875-1926). H.P and Margaret constructed a house along Market Street, where they lived with their two children, Margaret (1902-1977) and Mary (1904-1981).



Figure 13: Subject property identified on the 1909 *National Topographic Survey*



Figure 14: S.S. No. 16 Schoolhouse located at the intersection of Highway 7 and Side Road 22 (EHS04726)

Like the Holmes family, Lawson did not live at the subject property while owning it. Lawson allowed his sawmill workers to lodge on the property and later rented out the home to various other families.

Lawson also took advantage of the natural resources on the property, clear cutting the trees and delivering them to his sawmill via the creek behind the house.

The first family to rent the property from Lawson was the Mills family. Hugh (1866-1920) and Ruth (née Gardner) Mills (1874-1962) moved to the property in 1906, with their children William (1897-1978) and Mabel (1900-1907). While living on 22 Side Road, William and Mabel attended the local S.S. 16 Schoolhouse located at Highway 7 and 22 Side Road, which served the school section. After two years, the Mills' ended their lease and moved elsewhere in Esquesing.

The Garvin family moved to the property from Hornby in 1908. Stonecutter John Garvin (1870-1945) and his wife Mary (née Hill) (1878-1955) moved into the house with their children, Howard (1898-1964), Gordon (1899-1965), and Marie (1903-1988). The Garvin's tenancy rented the home for two years before moving to Glen Williams in 1910 where Williams and Howard worked at the Barber Mill. Over the next few years, Lawson had many tenants, including Robert Milligan from 1910-1912, as well as Henry (1893-1963) and John (1896-1958) Hancock from 1914-1916. In 1920, H.P. Lawson passed away, and the property was sold to Morris Saxe (1879-1965).

#### *Morris Saxe*

Saxe arrived in Canada from Kiev, Russia in 1903, later marrying his wife Dora (1885-1935) (née Gerzog) in Brantford in 1909. After arriving in Canada, one of Morris' first jobs was assisting with clean-up after the Great Fire of 1904 in Toronto. Shortly after, Morris settled in Acton where he worked at the Acton Tanning Company.



Figure 15: Morris Saxe, date unknown  
(*Acton Free Press*, October 1, 1975, p. 4)



Figure 16: Morris Saxe's Georgetown Creamery, c.1920 (EHS221)

Morris later worked as a dairy farmer, becoming interested in the creamery business, and taking a butter-making course at the Ontario Agricultural College in Guelph. Eventually, Morris established a creamery in Acton, north of the Main and Mill Street intersection. In 1917, Morris then opened a larger creamery in Georgetown, relocating there with his family. In addition to his businesses, Saxe also worked as an interpreter for the federal government during WWI.



Morris was a member of the Jewish faith and assisted new Jewish immigrants in Canada during the early twentieth century. In 1927, Saxe established the Canadian Jewish Farm School south of Georgetown, which served as an agricultural training school for Polish children orphaned during WWI. Saxe initially welcomed 38 children, welcoming more groups until he hosted a total of 79 children. Morris was also the founder and president of the Federation of Jewish Farmers of Ontario and was also a founding member of the University Avenue Synagogue in Toronto.



Figure 17: Bennett family in front of the extant dwelling, date unknown (Courtesy of Pamela Dickinson)



Figure 18: William and Ethel Bennett, c. 1914 (Courtesy of Pamela Dickinson)

Saxe lived in Georgetown while also overseeing the Farm School. Throughout his ownership, several tenants rented the subject property from him including the Bennett family from 1923-1933, the Noro family from 1933-1936, and the Hancock family from 1937-1938.



Figure 19: Photograph of the subject property, date unknown (Courtesy of Pamela Dickinson)





Figure 20: Noro family photograph, date unknown (Courtesy of Pamela Dickinson)



Figure 21: John and Ellen Hancock, date unknown (Courtesy of Pamela Dickinson)

After the Hancock family relocated, Robert and William Hall continued to live on the property until it was sold by Saxe to Benson Case (1890-1986) in 1938.

#### *Benson Case (1938-1983)*

Before living in Georgetown, Case lived with his parents Dr. Thomas (1855-1940) and Jennie (née Disher) (1864-1949) Case in Toronto, working at T. Eaton Life Assurance as an office manager. Case had studied at the University of Toronto before he enlisted during WWI on April 5, 1915. By April 18, 1915, he arrived in Folkestone to complete four months of training, following which he joined the 5<sup>th</sup> Canadian Field Ambulance as a stretcher-bearer. Case later joined the 4<sup>th</sup> Canadian Infantry Brigade after arriving in France.



Figure 22: Private Benson Case, n.d. (Courtesy of Pamela Dickinson)

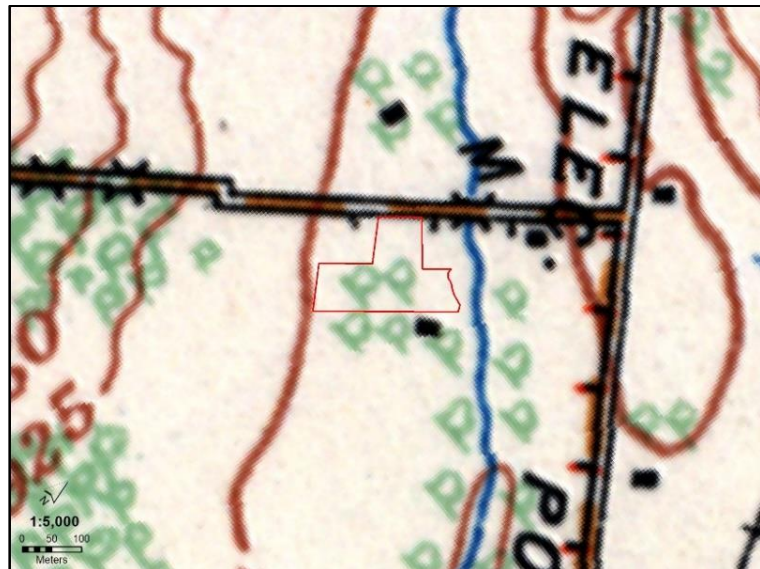


Figure 23: Subject property identified on the 1933 National Topographic Survey

In 1916, Case left his unit and joined the 43<sup>rd</sup> Battery Canadian Field Artillery as a gunner and signaller, fighting in Somme, Vimy Ridge, and Passchendaele. Following the end of WWI, he was discharged as non-commissioned officer Bombardier Benson Simpson Case. Following the war, Case completed his education at the University of Toronto in 1920 and later joined T. Eaton Life Assurance.

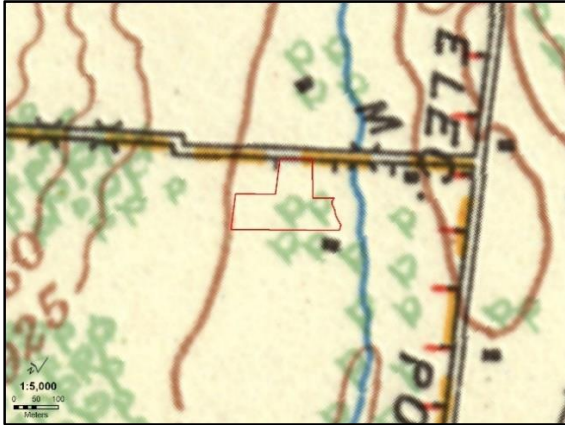


Figure 24: Subject property identified on the 1938 *National Topographic Survey*



Figure 25: Employees celebrating the 25th anniversary of T. Eaton Life Assurance Company on the subject property, c. 1945 (Courtesy of Pamela Dickinson)

In 1938, Case and four of his army friends, Gordon Smith, Rudolph Corbett, James Kinsburgh, and Ross Junkin, purchased the hundred-acre property from Morris Saxe, subdividing the land into equal lots. Case spent 11 years restoring and remodeling the farmhouse, and in 1949 retired from T. Eaton Assurance to relocate to Esquesing full-time.

Throughout Case's ownership, he hosted many community events and welcomed many of his army comrades for reunions. Prior to these reunions, he would place a sign reading "Welcome to the Dead Horse Farm" as a reference to the previous tenants who handled dead livestock for a living.



Figure 26: Case's "Welcome to the Dead Horse Farm" sign placed along 22 Side Road welcoming visitors (Courtesy of Pamela Dickinson)

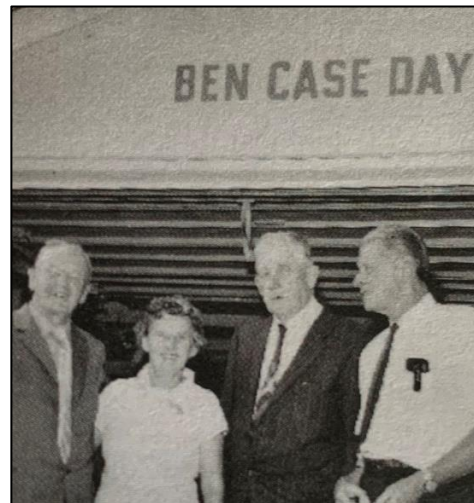


Figure 27: Case with Charlotte and George Ironside, as well as Reeve George Currie, on Ben Case Day, September 7<sup>th</sup>, 1970 (Courtesy of Pamela Dickinson)



Case became a well-known member of the community, participating in the Georgetown Horticultural Society, the Halton Museum Board, and was the first male member of the Silverwood Women's Institute. In honour of his contributions, the Ironside family hosts a "Ben Case Day" on September 7<sup>th</sup>, 1970, offering speeches filled with appreciation for his dedication to community organizations.

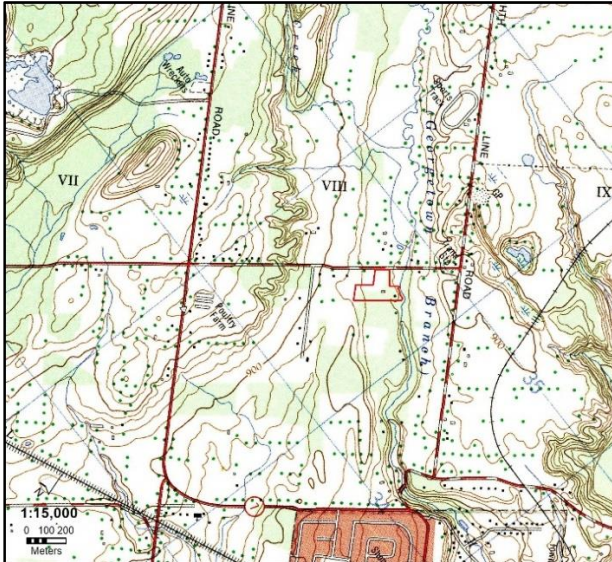


Figure 28: Subject property identified on the 1974 *National Topographic Survey*



Figure 29: Ben Case celebrating his 92nd Yule (*Georgetown Herald*, December 23, 1982, p. 1)

In 1983, Case sold the property to his neighbours, the current owners.



Figure 30: Subject property identified in 1985 aerial photography



Figure 31: Extant dwelling under renovation in the late twentieth century, with new dormers above the roofline (Courtesy of Pamela Dickinson)



Figure 32: Subject property identified in 2011 aerial photography



Figure 33: Subject property identified in 2023 aerial photography



## 2.2 Property & Architectural Description

The subject property is located along the southeast side of 22 Side Road in the community of Esquesing within the Town of Halton Hills. The property is an irregularly shaped lot and features a two-storey frame dwelling with horizontal grey cladding, stone foundation, a hipped-gable roof, and a two-storey addition along the rear (northeast) elevation. The property can be accessed by vehicle via a gravel driveway fronting onto 22 Side Road, however, is not visible from the right-of-way.



Figure 34: Front (southwest) elevation of the subject dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The front (southwest) elevation features four flatheaded window openings with two-over-two hung wood windows on the first storey, with a central entrance flatheaded entryway flanked by sidelights, featuring a painted wooden door. The door features a metal knob, and an original American Colonial lock box and key likely introduced by Samuel Kennedy.

Along the second storey is a hipped roof featuring two contemporary dormers featuring flatheaded window openings and gable roofs. The front elevation also features a date sign referencing the date of construction and original owner, inscribed "Samuel Kennedy Farmer, 1826".



Figure 35: Partial front (southwest) elevation of the subject dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

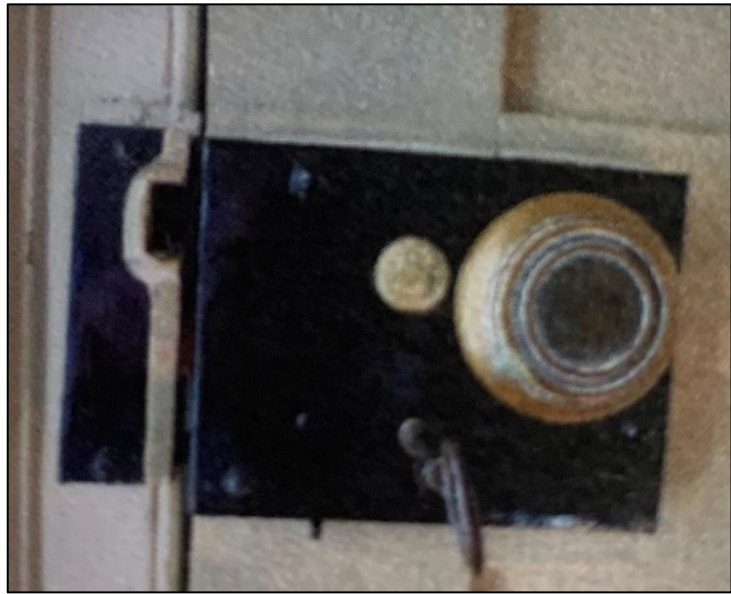


Figure 36: Photograph of the American Colonial lock box produced from 1775-1800, found on the interior of the front door (Courtesy of Pamela Dickinson)

Along both side (southeast and northwest) elevations are single flatheaded window openings at the first storey, with two flatheaded window openings at the second storey, both featuring wood two-over-two hung windows.



Figure 37: Side (southeast) elevation of the subject dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 38: Partial side (northwest) elevation of the subject dwelling, showing the middle and rear additions (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

Behind the original farmhouse is a one-storey addition connecting to the rear addition found on the northeast elevation.





Figure 39: Partial side (southeast) elevation of the rear addition on the subject dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 40: Rear (northeast) elevation of the subject dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

To the southeast of the dwelling is a red barn with a stone foundation, horizontal wood cladding, a gable roof, and dormers on either side elevation. Likely constructed in the early twentieth century, the existing barn has been altered, however, the original stone foundation remains in-situ with minimal interventions.



Figure 41: Front (northeast) elevation of the accessory barn structure (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

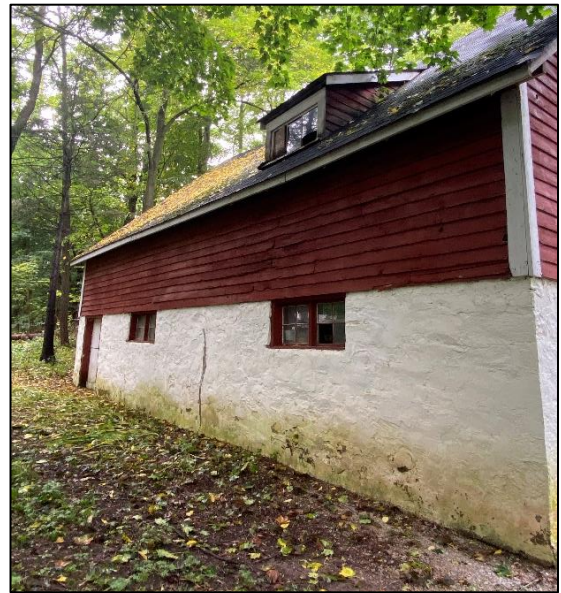


Figure 42: Side (southeast) elevation of the accessory barn structure (Town of Halton Hills 2024)





Figure 43: Side (northwest) elevation of the barn (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 44: Rear (southwest) elevation of the barn (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The house is situated along Silver Creek, with an extensive tree canopy and an early-twentieth century wooden bridge spanning the creek, providing connections from either side.



Figure 45: Wooden bridge spanning Silver Creek towards the rear of the property (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 46: Silver Creek running through the rear yard (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



**2.3 Architectural Style**

The Georgian architectural style was brought to Upper Canada by the English and United Empire Loyalists from the 1780s to 1870s. Often, settlers first constructed log houses, which were then replaced with stone, brick, or clapboard buildings as soon as possible.

According to Shannon Kyles of *Ontario Architecture*, the Georgian architectural style features characteristics such as one-and-a-half and two storey massing, multi-bay symmetrical facades, dual chimneys, hipped-gable or gable roofs, transom and sidelights flanking the doorway, flatheaded window openings, as well as stone, clapboard, or brick cladding. Vernacular Georgian buildings constructed by Loyalists were often simple brick or frame homes with large chimneys and minimal ornamental detailing.

The existing dwelling within the subject property is representative of a vernacular Loyalist Georgian cottage, featuring common characteristics of the style, such as the one-and-a-half storey massing, frame construction, hipped-gable roof, sidelights flanking the entryway, flatheaded window openings throughout, and symmetrical five-bay façade. The dwelling has been altered, with the removal of two original brick chimneys, as well as the addition of two gable-roof dormers above the roofline, and two contemporary additions to the rear of the original house. Despite these alterations, the dwelling has retained most of its form as an example of Georgian architecture.

**3.0 Description of Heritage Attributes and Evaluation Checklist**

The following evaluation checklist applies to Ontario Regulation 9/06 made under the *Ontario Heritage Act: Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest*. The criteria are prescribed for municipal designation of Heritage Properties under Part IV, Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The evaluation tables utilize an ‘X’ to signify applicable criteria and ‘N/A’ to signify criteria that are not applicable for this property.

<b>Design or Physical Value</b>	
Is rare, unique, representative, or early example of a style, type, expression, material, or construction method	<b>X</b>
Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit	<b>N/A</b>
Demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement	<b>N/A</b>

The subject property has physical and design value as it is a representative example of a rare, early nineteenth-century vernacular Loyalist Georgian cottage in the Town of Halton Hills. Constructed by Samuel Kennedy in 1826, the one-and-a-half storey residential building features characteristics typical to the Georgian architectural style including the hipped-gable roof, frame construction, sidelights flanking the entryway, symmetrical 5-bay façade, and flatheaded window openings throughout.

The dwelling has been altered, with the removal of two original brick chimneys, as well as the addition of two gable-roof dormers above the roofline, and two contemporary additions to the rear of the original house. Despite these alterations, the dwelling has retained most of its form as an example of vernacular Georgian architecture and is one of the earliest known frame houses in Halton Hills.

<b>Historical or Associative Value</b>	
Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to a community	<b>X</b>
Yields, or has potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture	<b>N/A</b>
Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to a community	<b>N/A</b>

The property at 13718 22 Side Road has historical and associative value due to its associations with one of the earliest settler families in Esquesing, the Kennedy family. Samuel Kennedy, alongside his brothers, acquired Lot 22, Concession 8 from the Crown in 1821. By 1826, Kennedy constructed the extant dwelling, and in 1841, received the Crown Patent for the eastern half of Lot 22, Concession 8. Samuel was a farmer and owned livestock including hogs and horned cattle. During his time in Esquesing, Kennedy served in many Town roles, acting as a warden, assessor, pound keeper, and a path master. After Samuel passed away, his son Adam Kennedy owned the subject property.

The Samuel Kennedy House is also associated with William Tost, a well-known resident of Glen Williams who worked as a blacksmith and carriage maker in the village, and later opened his own shop along Main Street in the community. Additionally, the property is associated with Henry P. Lawson, one of the early entrepreneurs of Halton Hills who owned several sawmills, limekilns, and lumbering operations. In 1893, Lawson was also involved in local politics and sat on the Esquesing Council as Deputy-Reeve.

The property was later owned by prominent community member Morris Saxe, who owned a dairy creamery first in Acton, then later in Georgetown. Saxe was also a member of the Jewish faith and established the Canadian Jewish Farm School south of Georgetown, which served as an agricultural training school for Polish children orphaned during WWI. Saxe was also the founder and president of the Federation of Jewish Farmers of Ontario and was also a founding member of the University Avenue Synagogue in Toronto.

After 1938, the subject property was owned by Benson Case, who was a WWI veteran and scholar from the University of Toronto. Case was well-known member of the community, participating in the Georgetown Horticultural Society, the Halton Museum Board, and was the first male member of the Silverwood Women's Institute. Case also hosted several community events within the subject property.

<b>Contextual Value</b>	
Is important in defining, maintaining, or supporting the character of an area	<b>N/A</b>
Is physically and functionally, visually, or historically linked to its surroundings	<b>X</b>
Is a landmark	<b>N/A</b>

The subject property is physically, visually, and historically linked to its surroundings, and has remained in its original location since 1826. The barn adjacent to the house represents the original agricultural uses of the property from the early-nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries. The house, located along a private driveway off 22 Side Road obstructed by dense vegetation, has not been identified as a landmark.

#### 4.0 Summary

Following research and evaluation according to Ontario Regulation 9/06, it has been determined that the property at 13718 22 Side Road has physical and design, historical and associative, and contextual value and therefore meets Ontario Regulation 9/06 criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest.

The heritage attributes of the property at 13718 22 Side Road are identified as follows:

- The setback, location, and orientation of the existing building along 22 Side Road in Esquesing;
- The scale, form, and massing of the existing c.1826, one-and-a-half storey residential building with hipped-gable roof and wood materials;
- The front (southwest) elevation, including:
  - o Four flatheaded window openings along the first storey with wood windows;
  - o Flatheaded entryway flanked by sidelights;
- The side (southeast and northwest) elevations, including:
  - o Flatheaded window openings with wood windows at the first and second storey;
- Interior features, including:
  - o Wooden front door with the American Colonial lock box; and,
- Accessory barn structure, including:
  - o Existing stone foundation.

The rear addition has not been identified as a heritage attribute as part of this report.

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