

Research and Evaluation Report



(Town of Halton Hills 2024)

Noble-Pomeroy House

12 & 14 Adamson Street North, Norval, Town of Halton Hills

October 2024

PT LT 11, CON 11 ESQ, AS IN 699558; EXCEPT PTS 1 AND 3 PL 20R20891; S/T 341253; S/T & T/W 415289; HALTON HILLS/ESQUESING

Project Personnel

Report Authors

Austin Foster MA,
Cultural Heritage Assistant

with

Laura Loney, MPlan, MCIP, CAHP, RPP
Manager of Heritage Planning

Historical Research

Laura Loney

Austin Foster

Field Review

Austin Foster

Laura Loney

Report Preparation

Austin Foster

Laura Loney

Mapping Graphics:

Rehan Waheed, MA
Planning Data Analyst

Report Reviewers:

Caylee MacPherson
Planner – Development Review & Heritage

Bronwyn Parker
Director of Planning Policy

John Linhardt
Commissioner of Planning & Development

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1.0 Property Description

12 & 14 Adamson Street North, Norval	
Municipality	Town of Halton Hills
County or Region	Regional Municipality of Halton
Legal Description	PT LT 11, CON 11 ESQ, AS IN 699558; EXCEPT PTS 1 AND 3 PL 20R20891; S/T 341253; S/T & T/W 415289; HALTON HILLS/ESQUESING
Construction Date	c.1870
Original Use	Residential
Current Use	Residential
Architect/Building/Designer	Robert Noble
Architectural Style	Gothic Revival
Additions/Alterations	Modern Addition to Rear Elevation
Heritage Status	Listed on the Town's Heritage Register
Recorder(s)	Austin Foster
Report Date	October 2024

2.0 Background

This research and evaluation report describes the history, context, and physical characteristics of the property at 12 & 14 Adamson Street North in Norval, Halton Hills, Ontario. The report includes an evaluation of the property's cultural heritage value as prescribed by the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

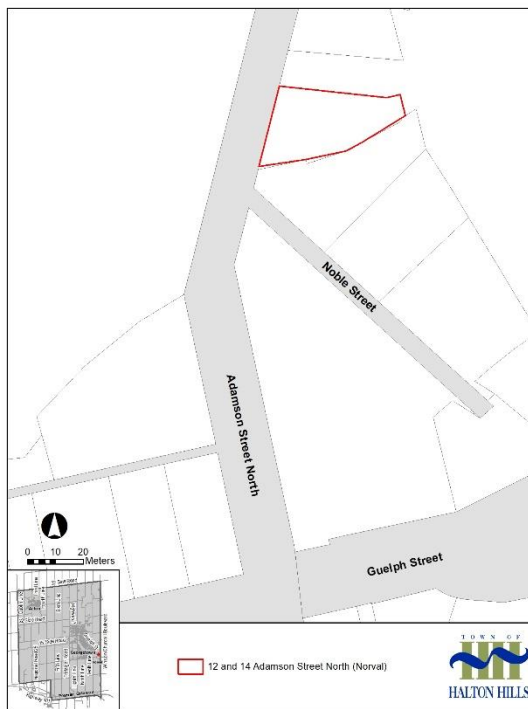


Figure 1: Location Map - 12 & 14 Adamson Street North



Figure 2: Aerial Photograph - 12 & 14 Adamson Street North

2.1 Historical Background

Indigenous History Background

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 approximately 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 as a result 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.¹

Early European Settlement and James McNab

In 1824, the patent for the east half of Lot 11, Concession 11 in Esquesing Township was granted to Robert Miller (1797-1877). In 1825, Miller sold the eastern half of Lot 11 to John McNab (1758-1846) and his son, James McNab (1787-1866).

¹ 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.



Figure 3: Subject property identified on the 1822 Patent Plan

John McNab was born in Glen Orchy, Scotland in 1758. Working as a weaver in Paisley, McNab married Janet Fletcher (1763-1811), and together they emigrated to Barnet, Vermont in 1785. The couple had eight children: John (1784-1878), James (1787-1866), Jane (1798-1871), Alexander (1791-1856), Mary (1793-1835), Archibald (1801-1870), Janet (1798-1835), and Duncan (1803-1869). Following Janet's death in 1811, the family settled in Upper Canada. John McNab and his children had established themselves in Esquesing Township by 1819. In 1822, John McNab was granted the patent for the west half of Lot 12, Concession 11.

James McNab served as a Lieutenant with the York Volunteers during the War of 1812, participating in the Battle of Queenston Heights and the defense of Fort George. Following his discharge in 1815, James began farming with his father. In 1825, James and his father purchased one hundred acres of Lot 11, Concession 11 from Robert Miller. Between 1826 and 1830, James and his brother, Alexander McNab, constructed a grist mill, sawmill, and wool mill along the Credit River. In addition to the mill, the McNab family built a farmhouse across the Credit River, known as the "McNab Farmhouse" or "Elm's House" (now 10184 Winston Churchill Boulevard). In 1827, James placed an advertisement in Mackenzie's *Colonial Advocate*, encouraging craftsmen and tradesmen to come to their Esquesing Mills.

In 1830, James McNab suffered a severe injury at the mill, leading to the amputation of his leg. While recovering, McNab leased the mills to John Barnhart but resumed management in 1834. During the 1837 Rebellion, he served as a Captain in Chippewa and Toronto. After returning to Esquesing in 1838, he sold the mills and surrounding land to General Sir Peter Adamson (1775-1865) to cover his war debts, and Adamson appointed his son-in-law, Colonel Charles Mitchell (1802-1891), to run the mills.

Peter Adamson

Sir Peter Adamson served as a colonel in the Portuguese Army during Wellington's peninsular offensive against Napoleon. For his military service, the Portuguese government named him Knight of the Tower and Sword, and the British government awarded him land in western Ontario. After purchasing the mills and farmland from the McNab family, Adamson commissioned a survey to lay out Norval in streets and village lots. From 1845 to 1858, Adamson leased the Norval Mills to Gooderham and Worts, which operated a distillery and ashery in the valley behind Hillcrest Cemetery and added a flax mill near the grist mill.



Figure 4: Portrait of General Peter Adamson, c.1850s (Mississauga Library BA0201)

Colonel Charles Mitchell, however, lost the Norval Mills property to the Bank of Ontario in 1868, shortly after Peter Adamson's death in 1865 at the age of 89.

The Noble Family

In 1868, the Norval mills were purchased from the Bank of Ontario by Robert Noble (1835-1908), who had emigrated from Carlisle, Cumberland, England, to Dundas in 1852, then to Norval by 1868. Noble leased the woolen mill to William Grant while maintaining ownership of the flour mill, which he developed into a successful and profitable business.

Between 1876 and 1881, Robert Noble, along with his son, Alexander Laing Noble (1867-1963), oversaw a steady increase in flour production, continuously upgrading and modernizing their mills on Lot 11, Concession 11. The Nobles became prominent in the Canadian flour industry, known throughout the Dominion and internationally for their "Norval" pastry flour and "King's Choice" bread flour. As the business grew, the Nobles expanded the mill's infrastructure and staff. In 1880, Noble rebuilt the mills, and by 1899, he had upgraded the millstones to the modern roller system. In 1909, the Grand Trunk Railway reported that an average of 700 barrels of flour were being transported daily from Noble Mills to the station.

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Figure 5: The Norval Flour Mill c. 1900 (EHS 10187)



Figure 6: A 1909 advertisement for Norval Mills (Georgetown Herald, February 24, 1909, p.1.)



Figure 7: Portrait of Alexander Noble and his family c.1920 (McDonald, *Halton Sketches Revisited*, 2002)



Figure 8: Colonel Alexander Laing Noble on his 96th birthday on February 18, 1963. (EHS 06683)

As the Noble family expanded the mills, it became necessary to construct more residences in Norval to house their growing workforce. The extant dwelling on the subject property was likely built to house mill workers during Robert Noble's ownership of the business and subject property between 1868 and 1881. At this time, the residence on Lot 11, Concession 11, occupied the same property as Noble's Mills and the Noble House (completed around 1869). The property had not yet been severed or registered as a separate village lot.

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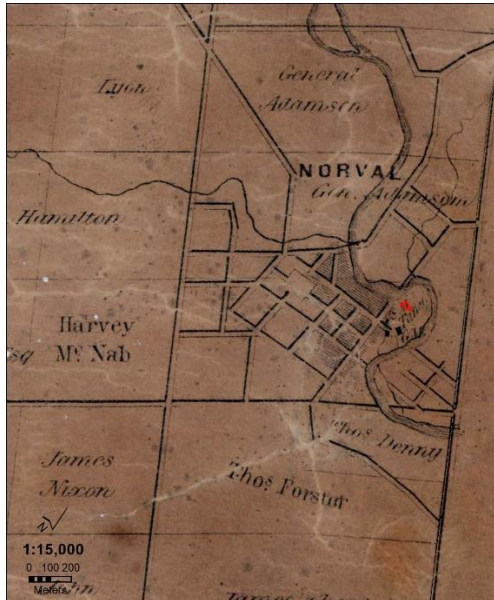


Figure 9: Subject property identified on Tremaine's 1858 Map of the County of Halton, Canada West

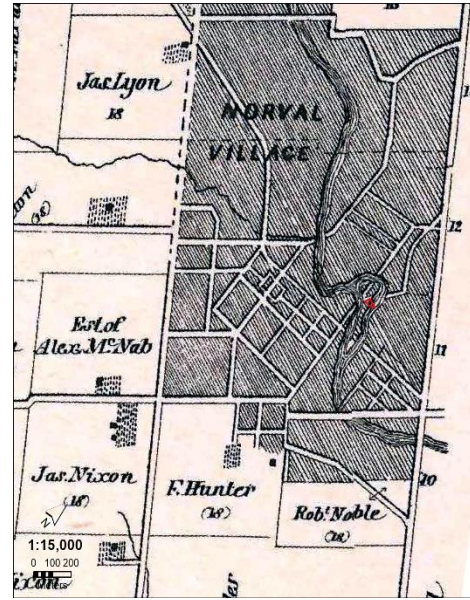


Figure 10: Subject property identified on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton

In 1919, the mill was sold to W.J. Campbell Ltd., however the McNab farmhouse, the residences at 12-14 Adamson, and the house at 10 Noble Street remained owned by the Noble family. Between 1905 and 1919, Alexander Noble purchased the subject property from Robert Noble and rented out the residence to several families including the Slingsby family, who had moved to the subject property around 1911.

Slingsby and Bird

John William Slingsby (1869-1959) was married to Mary Bird (1868-1921), a distant cousin of Alexander Noble and the granddaughter of Robert Noble's brother, Thomas Noble (1824-1854). In 1882, Slingsby immigrated to Canada from Carlisle, England, with his grandparents, initially settling in Toronto before moving to Norval in 1886. Upon his arrival in Norval, Slingsby worked for John and Henry Pettigrew at the woollen mill, however by 1891, he was working as a farmer. By 1911, he was employed at Robert Noble's Grist Mill and had moved to the subject property. After Mary's death in 1921, John Slingsby continued to live on the subject property, and on December 8, 1925, John Slingsby purchased the subject property from Alexander Noble, after having rented it for over a decade.

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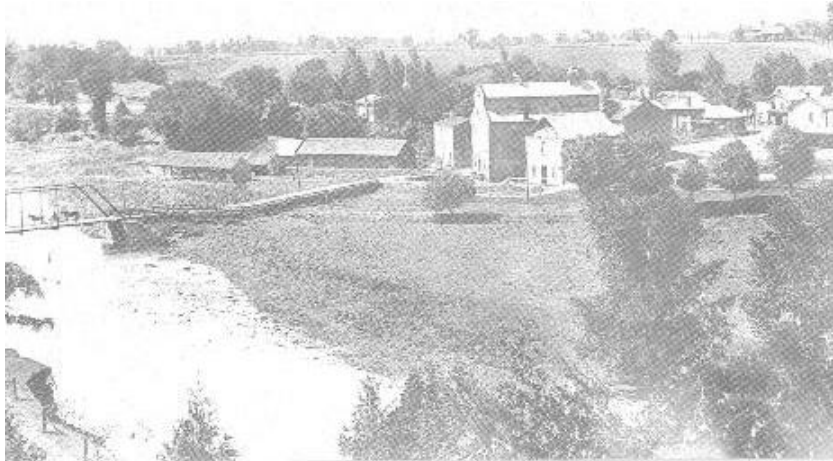


Figure 11: A view of Noble's Grist Mill C.1910 (EHS p10194f)

Following the purchase of the property in 1925, Slingsby continued to rent the adjoining unit to Mary's sister, Margaret "Maggie" Ellen Bird (1876-1958). A hand-drawn map of Norval from the early twentieth century identifies the subject shop property as the home of Maggie Bird and John Slingsby. The 1931 census lists Slingsby as a retired widower. Maggie Bird moved to Guelph in the 1940s, where she would live until her death in 1958.

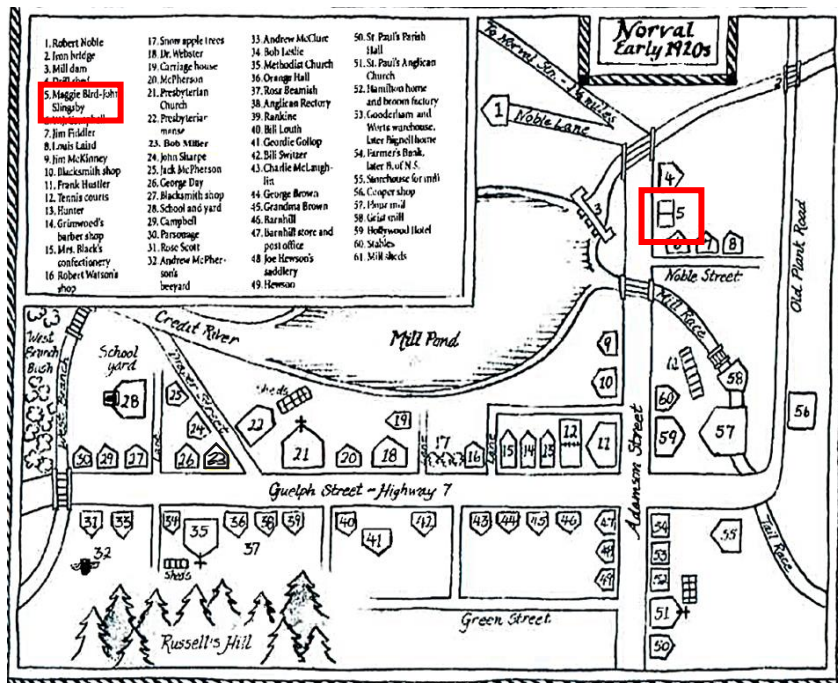


Figure 12: Village Map of Norval c. 1920, subject property identified in red. Inhabitants of subject property are identified as Maggie Bird and John Slingsby (EHS ON0098 MG1 A9)

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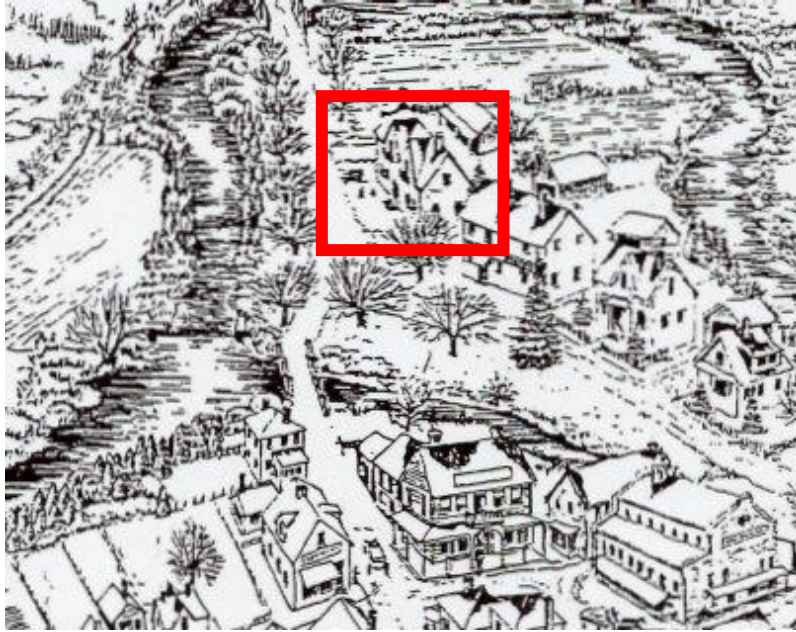


Figure 13: Subject property identified on the 1926 Birds Eye View of Norval (Artist's Impression) (MG12 A2.05)

The Pomeroy Family

Following Maggie Bird's departure, Ray Vincent Pomeroy and Clara Louise Pomeroy began renting the adjoining unit from John William Slingsby. On May 1, 1950, the Pomeroy family purchased the property from Slingsby. Slingsby continued to rent his unit until 1952, at which point he moved into the Halton Manor Retirement Home, remaining there until his death in 1959.

Ray Vincent Pomeroy (1907-1986) and Clara Louisa Pomeroy (née Bignell) (1908-1986) owned the subject property from 1950 to 1969. They had married in 1929 and had three children: William, Peter, and Marion. In 1954, their eldest son, William Morgan Pomeroy, and his wife, Marjorie Joan Pomeroy (née Cascadd), began occupying the adjoining unit previously inhabited by John William Slingsby.

Ray Pomeroy, Mill Manager for Georgetown Provincial Paper Ltd, was active in the community, coaching the Norval Monarchs softball team during the 1940s and 1950s. As a boating enthusiast, Ray was drawn to the property's proximity to the Credit River and began building and repairing boats in the early 1950s. By 1952, he had constructed a workshop on the property for this side business at the property now known 16 Adamson Street North.



Figure 14: Subject property identified in 1952 ortho-imagery; note the newly completed boat works. (Town of Halton Hills, 2024)

In October 1954, Hurricane Hazel caused substantial damage to the subject property. Moreover, one of the mill dams on the Credit River, located in front of the Pomeroy dwelling, was severely damaged, rendering the river unnavigable and causing frequent flooding downstream. After petitioning the town to repair the dam for two years without success, the Pomeroy's purchased it themselves. With the help of Norval residents, they repaired the dam and replaced its gates. These efforts were reported in the *Georgetown Herald* on October 31, 1956, bringing considerable attention to Pomeroy's boat works.

In 1956, Ray and William Pomeroy officially opened The Credit River Boat Company, specializing in boat repair. They also built and sold wooden boats until 1964 when they transitioned to fiberglass models. In the winter of 1958, the boat workshop on the property was destroyed by a fire. Ray wrote a letter to the fire department on January 29, 1958, praising their hard work and expressing his gratitude for saving both his and William's homes. The boat works were rebuilt in the 1960s.

By 1963, Ray Pomeroy had constructed another house on the property (now 18 Adamson Street North). The Credit River Boat Company was located between this new house and the residence at 12 & 14 Adamson Street North. The 1963 voter lists indicate that Ray, William, and Peter, along with their respective families, occupied these residences.

By 1965, William made the boating business his full-time job, repairing, making, and selling boats across Canada, operating out of 16 Adamson Street North. By 1990, the business was selling over 100 boats per year. Between 1967 and 1970, Ray and Clara retired and moved to Gore's Landing, Ontario.

In 1971, another fire destroyed the Credit River Boat Company, leading William to rebuild a larger and more modern boatworks at 16 Adamson Street North. In 1975, Judith Lee Pomeroy and Peter Pomeroy purchased the subject property from Ray and Clara Pomeroy. By this time, William was the owner of the residence at 18 Adamson Street North.

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Figure 15: A photograph of Bill Pomeroy's Credit River Boat Co. in 1989(*Georgetown Herald*, April 26, 1989, p. 50)



Figure 16: An advertisement for Bill Pomeroy's Credit River Boat Company (*Acton Free Press*, March 21, 1979, p. 9)

During this time, Peter and Judith Pomeroy lived on the subject property. Judith was an active member of the Norval United Church. Peter owned North Halton Sports and Pete Pomeroy Sports in the 1970s, coached hockey, was elected Ward 3 Councilor in 1976 and as Mayor in 1978, and served as Regional Chair for Halton from 1983 to 1994. Pomeroy remains active in the Halton Hills community and was honoured at the 2024 Mayor's Levee. In 2018, Peter Pomeroy sold the subject property to its current owner.



Figure 17: Portrait of the 1982 Halton Hills Council. Peter Pomeroy was Mayor (seated at desk). (EHS 00380).



Figure 18: Portrait of Peter Pomeroy, Chairman of Halton Regional Council in 1990 (EHS 16875)

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Figure 19: Subject property identified in 2002 aerial photography



Figure 20: Subject property identified in 2011 aerial photography

2.2 Property & Architectural Description

The subject property is located at 12 and 14 Adamson Street North in Halton Hills and is on the east side of Adamson Street North, parallel to the Credit River. The dwelling is set back nine meters from the road and is accessible from a driveway off Adamson Street. The existing building is a one and-a-half storey Gothic revival duplex constructed around 1869. The property is legally known as PT LT 11, CON 11 ESQ, AS IN 699558; EXCEPT PTS 1 AND 3 PL 20R20891; S/T 341253; S/T & T/W 415289; HALTON HILLS/ESQUESING.



Figure 21: Subject Property identified in 2023 aerial photography

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Figure 22: Looking South down Adamson Street North from Subject Property (Google Street View 2024)



Figure 23: Looking North up Adamson Street North from Subject Property (Google Street View 2024)



Figure 24: Front (west) elevation of the existing building at 12 & 14 Adamson Street North (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The front elevation of this duplex exemplifies a vernacular interpretation of Gothic Revival architecture, common in the mid- to late-nineteenth century in Ontario. The existing, rectangular-plan building features a symmetrically organized façade, and the steeply pitched roof features two prominent front-

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facing gables, each topped with a wooden finial. The gable peaks feature decorative wooden bargeboard and small rectangular window openings (likely modified from lancet-arched openings).

A contemporary porch extends across the width of the front elevation, supported by simple wooden columns and featuring a flat roofline, which contrasts with the steeply pitched main roof. The duplex features two symmetrically placed entrances, each centered under a gable. Each entrance is flanked by a tall rectangular flatheaded window opening on either side. The façade currently features contemporary stucco.



Figure 25: Side (south) elevation of the existing building at 12 & 14 Adamson Street North (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The side (south) elevation includes two vertically arranged windows set within tall flat-headed window openings on each floor. These windows are positioned beneath the gable end. The modest and unadorned eaves reflect the restrained approach often found in vernacular interpretations of the Gothic style, where excessive decoration is minimized in favor of simplicity and utilitarian function. The wall surface is finished with smooth modern stucco. A contemporary addition is extant at the rear of the existing building, finished with the same cladding as the rest of the building.



Figure 26: Side (north) elevation of the existing building at 12 & 14 Adamson Street North (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The north (side) elevation of the duplex follows the design of the south side elevation. This elevation contains two vertically aligned, symmetrically placed windows on each floor, both set within tall rectangular flat-headed window openings positioned beneath the gable end, maintaining the building's symmetrical design.

The roofline of the main structure is steeply pitched, typical of the Gothic Revival style, while the eaves are modest and unadorned (apart from the front gable peaks).

Adjacent to the main structure is a modern addition with a lower roofline and a simpler design. This addition includes a single tall, narrow window facing west, and an exterior light fixture. A chimney is extant above the roof line at the rear of the modern addition.

2.2 Architectural Style & Comparative Analysis

The Gothic Revival architectural style, popular in Ontario from the mid-nineteenth century through the early-twentieth century, draws inspiration from medieval Gothic architecture. This style is characterized by its vertical emphasis, pointed arches, steeply pitched roofs, and ornate detailing, often implemented in rural and urban residential buildings. The Gothic Revival style became popular among settlers in Ontario as it evoked a sense of tradition and permanence, reflecting the growing prosperity and cultural aspirations of the time.

According to John Blumenson's *Ontario Architecture: A Guide to Styles and Building Terms, 1784 to the Present* typical features characteristic of the Gothic Revival style in Ontario include:

- Steeply pitched roofs, often with front-facing gables;
- Decorative bargeboards, adorning the eaves and gables;
- Tall, narrow windows, typically either arched or lancet;
- Use of finials and other ornamental elements to emphasize verticality;
- Bay windows, often with pointed or arched tops; and,
- One-and-a-half storey design: Many Gothic Revival farmhouses in Ontario are built as one-and-a-half storey structures.

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The duplex at 12 and 14 Adamson Street North is a representative example of the vernacular interpretation of the Gothic Revival style in Halton Hills, embodying many of the key characteristics that define the style. The one-and-a-half-storey structure is constructed on a rectangular plan, with a symmetrically organized façade that is mirrored across the two units. The steeply pitched roof features two prominent front-facing gables, each capped with a wooden finial and adorned with intricate wooden gingerbread trim.

The window openings on both the front and side elevations are tall and narrow, arranged symmetrically beneath the gables, further emphasizing the verticality of the design. The chimneys, which were originally positioned to the right of each respective gable, have since been removed.

The wide veranda that extends across the width of the façade is a later addition, postdating the original construction by several decades. While the veranda's flat roofline contrasts with the steeply pitched main roof, its simple fluted columns and understated design are sympathetic to the overall Gothic Revival aesthetic, maintaining the building's historical integrity.

In comparison to other Gothic Revival structures in Halton Hills, the duplex at 12 and 14 Adamson Street North stands out for its simplicity and restrained use of decorative elements, which is characteristic of vernacular interpretations of the style. While more elaborate Gothic Revival buildings in the area may feature pointed arches, stained glass, or more ornate detailing, this duplex embodies the essential elements of the style without excessive embellishment, a reflection of its utilitarian function as a workers' residence. The scale and function of the existing building on the subject property is comparable to the neighbouring residences at 12 & 14 Noble Street, also likely constructed for local working families in the 1860s. A Gothic Revival style duplex at the modern addresses of 128 & 130 Main Street South (Figure 28) in Georgetown, constructed around the same time as the residence on the subject property, exhibits several similar architectural features. These include dual front-facing gables, gable windows, and a comparable scale, form, and style.

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Figure 27: c.1860s duplex at 12 and 14 Noble Street (Google Street View 2023)



Figure 28: c. 1870s Gothic Revival style duplex at the modern addresses of 128 & 130 Main Street South in Georgetown (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

The duplex at 12 and 14 Adamson Street North is also comparable to other Gothic Revival-style buildings within Norval, such as the residences at 10 Noble Street (Figure 29) and 484 Guelph Street (Figure 30). These buildings share a similar emphasis on verticality, symmetry, and the use of steeply pitched roofs and front-facing gables, though they vary in their level of ornamentation and the complexity of their design. The subject property, with its smooth stucco finish and minimal detailing, represents a more modest and utilitarian approach to the Gothic Revival style, reflecting the practical needs and aesthetic preferences of the time.



Figure 29: 10 Noble Street, Norval (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 30: 484 Guelph Street, Norval (Google Street View 2023)

Overall, the Gothic Revival duplex at 12 and 14 Adamson Street North is a significant example of the Gothic Revival style in Halton Hills, contributing to the architectural diversity of the area while offering a glimpse into the historical development of the region during the late 19th century. Its architectural features and historical context make it a valuable asset to the heritage of Halton Hills.

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.

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

The property at 12 & 14 Adamson Street North has physical and design value as a representative example of a Vernacular Gothic Revival Style duplex, within the community of Norval. The residence displays many of the key characteristics that define the Gothic revival style including its scale, form, and massing exemplified by its one-and-a-half-storey construction on a rectangular plan, with a symmetrically organized façade mirrored across the two units. The steeply pitched roof features two prominent front-facing gables, each capped with a wooden finial and adorned with wooden gingerbread trim. While the building has been slightly modified over 150 years, the original style, form, and principles remain observable in the modern structure.

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

The property at 12 & 14 Adamson Street North has historical and associative value as it is directly associated with some of Norval's most prominent residents. Robert Noble, a key figure in the local flour milling industry, developed the nearby mills, which were instrumental in driving Norval's economy and early communal development. His son, Alexander Laing Noble, further modernized the mills, expanding their reach on a national scale. The subject property's connection to mill workers' housing further emphasizes its relationship to the area's industrial heritage and its significance in Norval's social and economic development.

The Pomeroy family, including Roy, William, and Peter Pomeroy, were active and respected members of the Norval community. William and Roy founded the Credit River Boat Company, a vital part of Norval's industrial history, while Peter Pomeroy, later the Mayor of Halton Hills, played a central role in local governance and community initiatives. The property's association with the Mills and the associated worker accommodations also contributes to an understanding of the community and culture of Norval.

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

The property at 12 & 14 Adamson Street North holds significant contextual value, contributing to the preservation and definition of the late-nineteenth-century character of the area within the community of Norval. Located near the corner of Adamson Street North and Noble Street, and directly across from the mill dam on the Credit River, the dwelling on the subject property is physically, functionally, visually, and historically linked to its surroundings. The existing building is important in defining and maintaining the character of the area as one of the few workers' residences built to house the families of labourers at the Norval Mills. The extant residence is directly connected to the house immediately south of the subject property, at 12 & 14 Noble Street, a c.1850s dual workers' residence featuring Italianate influences; as well as Robert Noble's 1869 Gothic Revival home east of the subject property. Each of these houses has a direct association with the mills, the Noble family, and the broader Norval community. Like many of the surrounding properties, the dwelling on the subject property maintains much of its original Gothic Revival designs including the finials, bargeboards, gables, and porch detailing.

4.0 Summary

Following research and evaluation according to Ontario Regulation 9/06, it has been determined that the property at 12 and 14 Adamson Street North possesses physical and design value as a representative example of the Gothic Revival style, historical and associative value as a significant part of the architectural development of Halton Hills, and contextual value for its contribution to the streetscape along Adamson Street. The heritage attributes of the property are identified as follows:

- The setback, location, and orientation of the existing building within the subject property on the east side of Adamson Street North, parallel to the Credit River;
- The scale, form, and massing of the existing c.1870, one-and-a-half storey Gothic Revival residential building with a gable roof and stone foundation;
- The symmetrical organization of the façade;
- The front (west) elevation, including:
 - The steeply pitched cross-gable roof with two prominent front-facing gables,
 - Wooden finials and decorative wooden bargeboard;
 - Flat-headed window opening beneath the gables;
 - Centrally aligned entrances beneath the gable peaks;
 - Four flatheaded window openings on first floor, each flanking an entrance; and,
- The side (south and north) elevations, including:
 - The steeply pitched gable ends.

The rear (east) elevation and interiors have not been identified as heritage attributes as part of this report.

PT LT 11, CON 11 ESQ, AS IN 699558; EXCEPT PTS 1 AND 3 PL 20R20891; S/T 341253; S/T & T/W 415289; HALTON HILLS/ESQUESING

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