

**A Stage 1 Archaeological Resource  
Assessment of the  
Wesley Mimico United Church,  
2 Station Road,  
(Part of Lots 3, 4 & 5,  
Registered Plan 852,  
Formerly in the City of Etobicoke),  
Toronto, Ontario.**

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Executive Summary (Section 7.5.2 – Standards 1 & 2)

Archaeological Contractors & Consultants (ACC) were retained by Wesley Mimico United Church to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Wesley Mimico United Church, 2 Station Road (Part of Lots 3, 4 & 5, Registered Plan 852, Formerly in the City of Etobicoke), Toronto, Ontario.

The archival search illustrated that the extant subject area have a long history of residential and commercial land use from the 1860's onward. However, a detailed review of historic mapping for the current study lands indicates that no structures are depicted within the subject lands until the construction of the standing church between 1922-1923.

A detailed property inspection of the study area revealed evidence of extensive land modifications across the entire subject lands. Given this, it is very likely that any pre-contact archaeological potential that may have been present on the subject lands has been completely removed. Any remaining historic archaeological potential would have been severely impacted, rendering the likelihood of recovering undocumented and unimpacted historic archaeological material as very low.

No part of the study lands have any remaining significant archaeological potential. It is recommended that the study lands do not require further assessment.

In light of these results, the following recommendations are made:

- The study lands do not require further assessment.
- It is an offence under Section 48 and 69 of the **Ontario Heritage Act** for any other party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the **Ontario Heritage Act**.
- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the **Ontario Heritage Act**. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out the archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the **Ontario Heritage Act**.
- The **Cemeteries Act** R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the **Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act**, 2002, S.O.2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

**The above recommendations are subject to Ministry approval and it is an offence to alter any archaeological site without Ministry of Tourism & Culture (MTCS) concurrence.** No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of any archaeological sites are permitted until notice of MTCS approval has been received.

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**A Stage 1 Archaeological Resource Assessment of the Wesley Mimico United Church, 2 Station Road (Part of Lots 3, 4 & 5, Registered Plan 852, Formerly in the City of Etobicoke), Toronto, Ontario.**

**1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT (Section 7.5.6, Standards 1-3)**

The objectives of a Stage 1 archaeological assessment, as outlined by the *Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists* (2011), are as follows:

- To provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition
- To evaluate in detail the property's archaeological potential, which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property, if warranted
- To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey if required

In this introductory section, the context for the archaeological fieldwork will be addressed, including the development context, historical context and the archaeological context.

**1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT (SECTION 7.7.1 & SECTION 7.5.6, STANDARDS 1-3)**

Archaeological Contractors & Consultants (ACC) was retained by Wesley United Mimico Church to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Wesley Mimico United Church, 2 Station Road (Part of Lots 3, 4 & 5, Registered Plan 852, Formerly in the City of Etobicoke), Toronto, Ontario (Figure 1). The archaeological assessment was triggered as a requirement for the development agreement and in accordance with the *Ontario Planning Act*, the *Ontario Heritage Act* and the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists*.

The project site is located in the Mimico neighbourhood of south Etobicoke. Wesley Mimico United Church is located at the northwest corner of Mimico Avenue and Station Road. The study area has a frontage of 30.48m on Mimico Avenue, a flankage of 60.925m on Station Road and an overall lot area of approximately 1857 m<sup>2</sup>. Municipally known as 2 Station Road, the property is surrounded by low-rise residential buildings, most having two-storeys or a storey-and-a-half and generally built in the 1920's. Wesley Mimico United Church has been listed on the *City of Toronto's Inventory of Heritage Properties* on account of its historical and architectural significance.

The proposed development plan to date (January 2013) includes the conversion of the existing Church to re-position it within the community, to renovate to create multipurpose use space and to create 36-40 apartments for seniors. This project is in pre-approval stage.

In July 2005, Toronto's City Council approved "Interim Screening" as the first phase of implementation of the Archaeological Master Plan for the City of Toronto, in order to conserve archaeological resources in the City. Interim Screening is a citywide process that identifies lands that may hold archaeological resources, using maps showing areas of pre-contact and historic archaeological potential.

Central to this process was the development of an archaeological site potential model, based on known site locations, past and present land uses, environmental and cultural-historical data, and assessment of the likelihood for survival of archaeological resources in various urban contexts. Given this, it is prudent to investigate the study area as it relates to the City of Toronto's archaeological potential model. The results are depicted in Figure 8. As can be seen, the study area overlaps with an area of archaeological potential as defined by this heritage management mapping.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment was conducted by Mr. George Clark under consulting license P120, pursuant to the Ontario Heritage Act (R.S.O. 1990). Permission to access the study area and perform the Stage 1 archaeological assessment was given to Archaeological Consultants & Contractors by Wesley United Mimico Church.

## **1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT (SECTION 1.1, STANDARDS 1-2 & SECTION 7.5.7, STANDARDS 1-2)**

There are several histories that provide insight into the early settlement of Etobicoke, including *The Story of Etobicoke* (Givens 1973) and *Etobicoke Remembered* (Givens 2007).

### ***History of Etobicoke, Mimico and Wesley Methodist Church***

The land that became York was bought by the British from the native Mississaugas under a provisional treaty in September 1787. This purchase was later confirmed by another treaty in August 1805. Portions of the township were surveyed at different times, but the work appears to have been completed by Abraham Iredell in 1795 (Given, 2007).

Etobicoke Township formed part of the East Riding of York in the old Home District of Upper Canada, for judicial and administrative purposes.

The etymology of the township name has long been the subject of speculation among scholars and historians. Some authorities claim that it was named after an early settler named “Toby Cook,” but this was probably a fanciful story made up based upon an early corrupt spelling of the name. It is now generally agreed that the name is a corruption of a Mississauga word, *Wahdobekaug*, which signifies “place where the black alders grow.” Another common variant used in the early nineteenth century was “Tobicoake” (Rayburn, 1997).

The Humber River and its portage had long been used as part of a trade route by the natives and the French. It linked the Toronto area with Lake Simcoe, known to the French as Lac la Clie, which in turn permitted access to Georgian Bay and the Upper Great Lakes.

Simcoe was one of the first to recognize the importance of the Humber due to its value as part of this trade route, but also as a resource to be harnessed for milling and ship building. The lumber produced at the government owned sawmill on the Humber would be of vital importance to the growing Town of York. As a result, at least 726 acres of land on the west side of the river was held as a government reserve, which came to be known as the “King’s Mill Reserve.” The size of the reserve was later increased to 850 acres, and in 1803 the reserve was extended yet again to encompass the study area. At its greatest size, the King’s Mill Reserve contained 1,181 acres.

Peter Russell was less impressed by the Humber than was Simcoe, and in September 1793 he described it as “nothing remarkable...except the banks of the River which are formed of narrow ridges of stones and land...the land back from river [is] most whimsically broken into these high, abrupt sandy hills covered with a bad kind of pine, hemlock trees and cedars” (Benn, 1979).

Some of the township land was granted to UE Loyalists and their children, but large tracts of land in Etobicoke were allocated especially to the men who had served under Simcoe in the Queen’s Rangers during the American Revolutionary War. The first permanent settlers took up their land holdings in Etobicoke in 1795. By 1797, there were just 51 inhabitants recorded in the first census “of the Humber” (Mosser, 1984).

By 1846, Etobicoke was described as “a well settled township, containing good land.” The timber was a mix of pine and hardwood. The township contained 2, 467 inhabitants. It had five grist mills and nine sawmills, and produced a wide variety of crops and other goods for export (Smith, 1846).

Mimico is a Mississaugua Indian word meaning “place of the wild pigeon”. One of the pigeon’s favorite haunts was Mimico Creek, with its marshes and nearby hardwood and evergreen trees. Early pioneers remarked on how large the flocks were; “how they were caught in nets, knocked down with long sticks for fell a dozen at a time with a single musket shot” (Given, 2007).

Mimico began with John William Gamble and the Parish of Christ Church. He was born in the garrison of York in 1798. His father was Dr. John Gamble, assistant surgeon of the Queen's Rangers. John William operated a store on King Street in York, first with his brother-in-law William Allan and later with his younger brother William Gamble until 1827. William purchased The Old Mill on the Humber at Bloor Street and was the first reeve of Etobicoke in 1850 (Given, 2007).

In 1822 John William Gamble married Mary, daughter of Dr. James Macaulay, and built a home on a little wooded knoll on the east bank of Mimico Creek a short distance from the lake. The next year he built a sawmill on the west bank with a dam about where the railway now crosses (Given, 2007).

The Parish of Christ Church, Mimico, can be dated from 1827 when the local residents began keeping records. In that year, 4 children of John and Margaret Peeler were baptised. In 1831 the Rev. Dr. Thomas Phillips became the first regular minister of Christ Church and also at St. Philips Church at the north end of Royal York Road whose history was similar and almost as old. He was also serving as vice principal of Upper Canada College and chaplain to the Legislative Assembly (Given, 2007).

In 1832 the Mimico congregation built their small frame church with clapboard walls and small belfry on the east side of Royal York Road, land donated by John William Gamble. The next year Edward Bewston and Ellen Talbot became the first couple to be married in the parish (Given, 2007).

The first annual vestry meeting for Christ Church for which there is a record was held on January 1, 1834. George Goldthorpe or Thomas Fisher was appointed Rector's Warden and John Giles was nominated to be People's Warden. It was also the year of the first funeral when William Hopkinson, age 17 months died (Given, 2007).

John William Gamble became a magistrate in 1827 and was chairman of the General Quarter Sessions of the Home District from 1836 to 1842. After Mackenzie's 1837 Rebellion David Gibson was expelled from Parliament as a rebel and Gamble took his seat. The Quebec Gazette reported "In the First Riding of York supporters of Reformer James Hervey Price wore white armbands and carried pistols to combat Tory followers of John William Gamble." In Parliament he was a supporter of Premier Sir Allan MacNab in obtaining charters for the Great Western Railway and the Hamilton and Toronto Railway. From 1842 to 1849 he was on the Home District Council as chairman of the standing committee on education. He first represented Etobicoke but later represented Vaughan when he moved to Woodbridge and established a flourmill, sawmill, distillery and cloth factory at Pine Grove. He also helped found the Bank of Toronto (Given, 2007).

In 1852 the Hamilton and Toronto Railway Company was incorporated and construction began the next year with George Wythers of England as the contractor. Service began on December 3, 1855 with 3 trains going each way daily. Mimico station was on the north side of the tracks just east of Royal York Road (Given, 2007).

John O. Browne laid out a plan for Mimico in 1856, the same year the Mimico post office was established. On January 14, 1856 the plan of subdivision No. 164 was registered with Sir James Lukin Robinson as the owner. It was the 6<sup>th</sup> plan for a subdivision in Etobicoke and was by far the largest with many streets both north and south of the rail station (Given, 2007).

Robinson's lands were on the east side of Royal York Road extending from Mimico Avenue to north of the Queensway, and east almost to the Humber at the lake. The subdivision did not cover all his land and was not named. Mimico Creek was identified as "River Mimicoke". Later in 1856 surveyor Charles Unwin prepared a map of Etobicoke and on it marked "Mimico Estate" with large letters north of the railway and "Town of Mimico" with small letters south of the railway (Given, 2007).

Mimico for commuters was inspired by the Christian Socialism movement in England as

founded by the Rev. Charles Kingsley, the Rev. Fred D. Maurice and others. They wanted to aid the poor who were living in terrible city conditions. New suburbs were planned with special thoughts for the residents' social welfare, health and morality. Lots were for sale in Mimico with modest prices and terms but the collapse of the economy resulting from the Crimean War left the subdivision with many large fields and few homes (Given, 2007).

Sir James Lukin Robinson was the eldest son of Sir John Beverley Robinson, possessor of one of the most brilliant minds in the Family Compact, a defender of British institutions, of the rights of rank and property and of an Established Church. On one occasion in England he dined William Merrys', the Deputy Secretary of War, where he met Robert and James Lukin (Given, 2007).

Sir James Lukin Robinson as a youth was with Sir Allan MacNab at Niagara when Mackenzie fled to the US and the "Patriots" tried to "liberate" Canada. In England the Robinsons were presented at Court by Lord John Russell. Sir James became a barrister of the Middle Temple while in London (Given, 2007).

### ***History of Wesley Methodist Church***

Wesley Methodist Church began when Reverend Noble F. English held Methodist services, circa 1858, in a schoolhouse on the west side of Royal Work Road, near Mimico Avenue. In earlier days, some Methodists attended services in the 1843-built chapel, located beside the cemetery on Dundas Street west of Islington Avenue, a building which was later to become the Township Hall (Given, 2007).

In 1860, Mimico Methodist bought a church site for \$20. Wesley Methodist Church was built in 1864, with the Reverend James Greener as Minister, on Royal York Road (formerly Church Street) on a site now occupied by the Adult Learning Center (formerly John English Public School) gymnasium. A manse was constructed during the same year. As the population of Mimico increased, the church congregation grew, and by the early 1900's it was apparent that a new, larger building was required. On June 3, 1922, the ground was turned for a new church at the corner of Mimico Avenue and Station Road (the current study lands). The cornerstone was laid on September 23 of the same

year. When this new church was completed<sup>1</sup>, the original church was sold to the Town of Mimico and used as the Town Hall (Given, 2007).

The new building was designed by John Charles Batstone Horwood, who was the senior partner at Burke, Horwood and White, which was one of the most respected architectural firms of the early 1920's. It featured the first gymnasium in the Lakeshore area (Given, 2007).

In 1952, the church undertook a campaign to raise \$125,000 to provide a much needed accommodation for its increased membership. By December of the same year, the funds were raised and the Church Improvement Committee asked Eric Horwood, the son of J.C.B Horwood, to design the addition (Given, 2007).

In 1954, the newly built addition extended the front of the church just over 32 feet toward Mimico Avenue, incorporating a new main entrance facing the street which replaced the bell tower entrance. The difference in grade between Mimico Avenue and the floor of the sanctuary required the construction of ten steps at the front entrance. An interesting note, the dedication service for the addition coincided with the arrival of Hurricane Hazel (October 17, 1954), at which time the Lakeshore Bridge over the Humber River was impassable (Given, 2007).

In the late 1960's, the congregation changed its name from the Wesley United Church to Wesley Mimico United Church (Given, 2007).

No previous archaeological assessments have been conducted on the subject lands.

The current subject lands are located in Part of Lots 3, 4 & 5, Registered Plan 852, in the Town of Mimico, formerly in the City of Etobicoke (see Figures 4 - 7). A review of historic mapping from 1860 -1878 of the subject lands do ***not*** depict the presence of any standing structures within the subject lands.

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<sup>1</sup> Note: there is no evidence (archival, physical, historic mapping, personal histories) that a cemetery was ever planned or attached to the current standing church.

### *City of Toronto Fire Insurance Plans*

Fire insurance plans were originally compiled by mapmakers and leased to insurance companies, who used the information about building sizes and construction materials to determine the fire risk and therefore the cost of insurance premiums.

In order to determine what structures may have existed at 2 Station Road (part of Lots 3, 4, & 5, Registered Plan 852), ACC staff reviewed the Fire Insurance Plans for the subject lands for the years of 1914 and 1924 (see Figures 7 & 8)<sup>2</sup>.

The 1914 plan depicted empty lots for the study area while the 1924 depicts the newly built church as a brick structure (red color on the plans). As can be seen, overall lot size did not change significantly over this time frame.

### **1.3 HISTORICAL CONTEXT SUMMARY**

The overall archival search illustrates that the extant subject area has a long history of residential and commercial land use from the 1860's onward. However, a detailed review of historic mapping for the current study lands indicates that, prior to 1924, and despite the designation of lots 3, 4 and 5 in downtown historic Mimico, no structures are depicted within the subject lands until the construction of the standing church between 1922-1923.

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT (Section 7.5.8, Standards 1-7).**

### **2.1 CURRENT CONDITION OF THE SUBJECT LANDS (SECTION 7.5.8, STANDARD 2)**

Wesley Mimico United Church is located at the northwest corner of Mimico Avenue and Station Road in the southern part of the former City of Etobicoke. It has a frontage of 30.48m on Mimico Avenue, a flankage of 60.925m on Station Road and a lot area of approximately 1857 m<sup>2</sup>. Municipally known as 2 Station Road, the property is surrounded by low-rise residential buildings, most having two storeys or a storey and a half and built in the 1920's. Wesley Mimico United Church has been listed on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties on account of its historical and architectural significance.

The original structure was built in 1922 and was designed in a later Romanesque

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<sup>2</sup> Fire Insurance Plans are not available for the study area (Mimico) in previous years

Revival style by John C.B. Horwood and Burke, Horwood & White. In 1952 an addition was constructed facing Mimico Avenue, which became the front façade of the church, resulting in the main entrance being oriented to Mimico Avenue and the bell tower entrance being closed.

The church is sited at the center of the property with ample setbacks on all sides and a deep front yard facing Mimico Avenue to the south. A small paved parking lot accommodating 10 vehicles is located on the north side of the building. An iron fence runs along Mimico Avenue and sidewalks abut both the south and east sides of the property. The church itself is a two-storey (the second only being partial) red brick building with a basement, along with a very prominent tower and steeple facing Station Road.

The study lands are located between the Humber River watershed to the east and the Mimico Creek watershed to the west. However, the 1860 and 1878 historic mapping suggests that the historic lot once housed Mimico Creek. However, the modern subject lands, subsequent to a detailed property inspection, were found to have been significantly disturbed, impacted and modified (see Plates 1-12 - see *Field Methods* section below). The entirety of the study lands have been subject to extensive soil disturbance, as indicated by the grading and landscaping necessary for the construction of the standing church.

## **2.2 PHYSIOGRAPHY**

The study area lies within the Iroquois Plain physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984), which is the former bed of glacial Lake Iroquois. In the Toronto area, the Lake Iroquois strand is situated approximately 4.5 kilometres inland from the current Lake Ontario shore. Below the strand, the quaternary sediments are dominated by outwash sands typical of nearshore deposits. The balance of the plain, towards the modern lake shore, is dominated by fine sediments of silt and clay, typical of off-shore deposits, overlying till (Chapman and Putnam 1984).

Glacial Lake Iroquois came into existence by about 12,000 B.P. as the Ontario lobe of the Wisconsin glacier retreated from the Lake Ontario basin. Isostatic uplift of its outlet, combined with blockage of subsequent lower outlets by glacial ice, produced a water plain substantially higher than modern Lake Ontario. Beginning around 12,000 B.P., water levels dropped stepwise during the next few centuries in response to sill elevations at the changing outlet. By about 11,500 B.P., when the St. Lawrence River

outlet became established, the initial phase of Lake Ontario began, and this low water phase appears to have lasted until at least 10,500 B.P. At this time the waters stood as much as 100 metres below current levels. However, isostatic uplift was already raising the outlet at Kingston so that by 10,000 B.P., the water level had risen to about 80 metres below present. Uplift since then has continued to tilt Lake Ontario upward to the northeast, propagating a gradual transgressive expansion throughout the basin. The flooded mouths of creeks and rivers that rim the basin—such as those preserved at Gredier Pond and the mouth of the Humber provide visible reminders of this process (Anderson and Lewis 1985; Karrow 1967; Karrow and Warner 1988, 1990).

In the vicinity of the study area it has been estimated that the earliest Lake Ontario shoreline (circa 10,400 B.P.) was about five kilometres south of its present location. Over the following millennia, the shoreline gradually moved northward. Even by about 5,000 B.P., however, it is still unlikely that Toronto Harbour, protected by the submerged bank of sediment associated with the emergent Toronto spit, had yet begun to fill. Between about 5,000 and 4,000 B.P., the Nipissing Flood phase increased water levels dramatically, moving the shore some distance inland from its nineteenth century position. Levels subsided by three to four metres again between about 4,000 and 3,500 years ago, and by circa 3,000 B.P., the shoreline was established more or less in the location at which it stood at the time of the founding of York in the 1790s.

The forests out of which York was carved had become established shortly after 7,000 B.P. Under median moisture regimes and eco-climates the climax forest of the Toronto lakeshore region was likely co-dominated by hard maple (*Acer saccharum*) and beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), in association with basswood (*Tilia americana*), red oak (*Quercus rubra*), white oak (*Quercus alba*), shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*) and bitternut hickory (*C. cordiformis*) (Hills 1958).

### **2.3 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND REGISTERED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES (SECTION 7.5.8, STANDARD 1)**

For an inventory of archaeological resources to be compiled for the study area, two sources of information were consulted:

- The site record forms for registered sites housed at the Ministry of Tourism & Culture (MTC).
- Published / unpublished documentary sources.

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (O.A.S.D.), a database maintained by the Ministry of Culture. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. The Borden system was first proposed by Dr. Charles E. Borden and is based on a block of latitude and longitude. A Borden block is approximately 13 kilometres east/west by 18.5 kilometres north/south. Sites within each block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The current study lands are located in Borden Bloc AjGu.

A review of archaeological site locations establishes that no sites are present on the current subject property but that two registered sites are within one kilometre of the study area.

**Table 1: Registered Sites within 1 Km of the Subject Property**

Borden #	Site Name	Site Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AjGu-52	(not named)	Pre-contact	Findspot	TRCA (2006)
AjGu-53	(not named)	Pre-contact	Findspot	TRCA (2006)

However, historic and archival research has shown that a number of property owners and historical features (i.e. the study area's location in downtown historic Mimico) are illustrated near the extant study area. Undocumented earlier post contact occupations are likely to be captured by the basic proximity to water model used in the identification of archaeological potential, since these historic occupations were subject to similar environmental constraints. However, historical mapping should not be considered definitive, and points of archaeological interest today may not have been included on historical maps at the time of their production (i.e. previous structures, ancillary structures or tenant farm homesteads). Additionally, during the historic Euro-Canadian period, the majority of nineteenth century, archaeologically significant structures are rarely recorded on nineteenth century maps.

### **3.0 FIELD METHODS (Section 7.7.2, Section 1.2 – Standards 1-6)**

A detailed property inspection was carried out by ACC on February 24, 2013. The weather was cloudy and cool. A property inspection is carried out in order to gain first-hand knowledge of the subject area's geography, topography, existing conditions in order to evaluate and map archaeological potential. This visit consisted of a visual inspection only, and did not include any excavation activities or collection of any on-site

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archaeological resources if present. The following are features or characteristics of lands that indicate archaeological potential as defined by the *Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists* (2011), (Section 1.3.1):

- within 300m of previously identified archaeological sites
- within 300m of water sources of primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks) of secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps)
- within 300m of features indicating past water sources (e.g., glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches)
- within 300m of accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g., high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh)
- elevated topography (e.g., eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateau)
- pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground
- distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings.
- resource areas, including: food or medicinal plants (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie), scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert), early Euro-Canadian industry (e.g., fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining)
- areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement. These include places of early military or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries.
- within 100m of early historical transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes) or a property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or that is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site
- property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations

Specifically, the subject lands of this study are within an area of early Euro-Canadian settlement (namely the historic village of Mimico).

However, the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* also define

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land features indicating that archaeological potential has been removed (or “disturbed”) (Section 1.3.2). Archeological potential can be determined not to be present if there is evidence of extensive and deep alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. This is commonly referred to as ‘disturbed’ or ‘disturbance’, and may include:

- Quarrying
- Major landscaping involving grading below topsoil
- Building footprints
- Sewage and infrastructural development

Activities such as agricultural cultivation, gardening, minor grading and landscaping do not necessarily affect archaeological potential.

Archaeological potential is not removed where there is documented potential for deeply buried intact archaeological resources beneath land alterations, or where it cannot be clearly demonstrated through background research and property inspection the there has been complete and intensive disturbance of an area. When complete disturbance cannot be demonstrated during the course of the Stage 1 Assessment, it will be necessary to undertake Stage 2 Assessment.

The property inspection revealed that the current subject lands have had their archaeological potential removed as major landscaping involving grading has been evidenced across the entire subject lands (Plates 1-12 & Figures 4-7).

Specifically, the lands illustrate evidence of extensive modifications, including grading of the entire subject lands. This was evidenced by the following:

- the presence of a raised grade for the entire landscaped building envelop and surrounding lands of the standing church above the nominal Mimico Avenue and Station Road right-of-way grade, a result of the construction and landscaping of the church itself, rendering these lands with a disturbed and significant elevated grade change (see Plates 1-12)
- the presence of significant subterranean disturbance within the study lands, a result of the excavation of the subterranean basement of the standing church suggesting significant disturbance (see Plate 4)

- 
- the presence of significant subterranean infrastructure present along the Mimico Avenue and Station Road right-of-way along the southern and eastern extent of the study lands, suggesting significant disturbance
  - the presence of a paved parking lot to the north of the standing church, suggesting significant disturbance

Given this, it is very likely that any pre-contact archaeological potential that may have been present on the subject lands has been completely removed. Any remaining historic archaeological potential would have been severely impacted, rendering the likelihood of recovering undocumented and unimpacted *in situ* historic archaeological material as very low.

Property Inspection (Section 1.2) – The following is offered to address each of the Standards as detailed in Section 1.2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

*Section 1.2, Standard 1* – The entire property and its periphery was systemically inspected at 5m transects. ACC staff ensured that the coverage of the subject lands was sufficient to identify the presence or absence of any features of archaeological potential.

*Section 1.2, Standard 2* – The property was inspected when weather conditions permitted high visibility of land features. The weather was cloudy and cool. ACC staff ensured that the weather conditions at the time of the property inspection did not reduce the chances of observing features of archaeological potential.

*Section 1.2, Standard 3* – The features of archaeological potential (i.e. the proximity of the lands to historic transportation routes, secondary water sources and elevated topography) previously identified were confirmed by ACC staff.

*Section 1.2, Standard 4* – Additional features of archaeological potential not visible on mapping were potentially identified by ACC staff during the course of the property inspection, including slightly elevated areas in low and wet areas.

*Section 1.2, Standard 5* – ACC staff identified land disturbances that may have removed a portion of the archaeological potential of the subject lands and would affect assessment strategies.

*Section 1.2, Standard 6* –ACC staff did not identify structures and built features, such as heritage structures and landscapes, cairns, monuments, plaques or cemeteries present on the subject lands that would affect assessment strategies.

#### **4.0 STAGE 1 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS (Section 7.7.3, Standards 1-2)**

The archival search of the subject lands at Wesley Mimico United Church, 2 Station Road (Part of Lots 3, 4 & 5, Registered Plan 852, Formerly in the City of Etobicoke), Toronto, Ontario, illustrate that the lands may potentially exhibit historic archaeological potential due to the location of the subject lands within the historic village of Mimico. No structures are depicted on the present study area lands until the construction of the current standing church in 1922.

However, a detailed property inspection of the study area revealed evidence of extensive land modifications across the entire subject lands. Given this, it is very likely that any pre-contact archaeological potential that may have been present on the subject lands has been completely removed. Any remaining historic archaeological potential would have been severely impacted, rendering the likelihood of recovering undocumented and unimpacted historic archaeological material as very low.

Therefore, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is not recommended for these lands. The study lands should be considered free of further archaeological concern.

#### **5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS (Section 7.7.4, Standards 1-2)**

##### ***Section 7.7.4, Standard 1***

No part of the study lands have remaining archaeological potential. It is recommended that the study lands do not require further assessment.

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## 6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION (Section 7.5.9, Standards 1-2)

### **Section 7.5.9, Standard 1a**

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

### **Section 7.5.9, Standard 1b**

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

### **Section 7.5.9, Standard 1c**

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

### **Section 7.5.9, Standard 1d**

The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O., 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

### **Section 7.5.9, Standard 2**

Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

## **7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES (Section 7.5.10, Standards 1)**

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Plate 1: Looking E from NW corner of church



Plate 2: Looking S from NE corner of church - note grade



Plate 3: Looking W from NE corner of church



Plate 4: Detail of subterranean grading / disturbance on central - east side of church



Plate 5: Looking W from SE corner of church - note grade



Plate 6: Looking N from SE corner of church - note grade



Plate 7: Looking N along Station Road right-of-way



Plate 8: Looking W along Mimico Ave right-of-way



Plate 9: Looking NW from SE corner - note grade



Plate 10: Looking N from SW corner - note grade

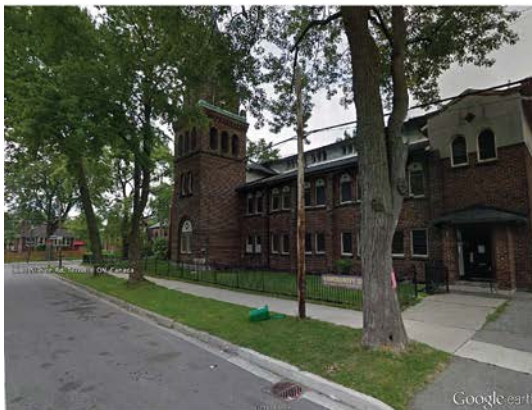


Plate 11: Looking SW from NE corner (from Google Earth 2013 Streetview)



Plate 12: Looking N from Mimico Ave right-of-way (from Google Earth 2013 Streetview)

## 9.0 MAPS (Section 7.5.12, 7.9.7)

Period	Archaeological Culture	Date Range	Attributes
<b>PALEO-INDIAN</b>			
Early	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield	9000 - 8500 BC	Big game hunters
Late	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolate	8500 - 7500 BC	Small nomadic groups
<b>ARCHAIC</b>			
Early	Nettling, Bi-furcate-base	7800 - 6000 BC	Nomadic hunters and gatherers
Middle	Kirk, Stanly, Brewerton, Laurentian	6000 - 2000 BC	Transition to territorial settlements
Late	Lamoka, Genesee, Crawford Knoll, Innes	2500 - 500 BC	Polished / ground stone tools (small stemmed)
<b>WOODLAND</b>			
Early	Meadowood	800 - 400 BC	Introduction of pottery
Middle	Point Peninsula, Saugeen, Jack's Reef Corner-Notched	400 BC - AD 800	Incipient horticulture
Late	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 800 - 1300	Transition to village life and agriculture
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 1300 - 1400	Establishment of large palisaded villages
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 1400 - 1600	Tribal differentiation and warfare
<b>HISTORIC</b>			
Early	Huron, Neutral, Petun, Odawa, Ojibwa	AD 1600 - 1650	Tribal displacements
Late	Six Nations Iroquois, Ojibwa, Mississauga	AD 1650 - 1800s	
	Euro-Canadian	AD 1780 -	Present European settlement

Table 1: Outline of Southern Ontario Prehistoric & Historic Cultures

Artifact Type	Before 1830	1830-1845	1845-1870	1870-1890	After 1890
<b>Nails</b>	Wrought	Machine Cut	Machine Cut	Machine Cut	Wire
<b>Ceramic Wares</b>	Pearlware	Refined White Earthenware (RWE)	Refined White Earthenware (RWE)	Ironstone Common	Semi-porcelain produced
	Creamware		Ironstone Introduced		
<b>Edge</b>	Blue & Green Scalloped	Mostly Blue Scalloped	Blue Straight	Not Common	Not Common
<b>Painted</b>	All Blue or Early Palette *	Late Palette**	Late Palette	Not Common	Not Common
<b>Sponged</b>	Not Found	Rare	Common	Becomes Rare	Rare
<b>Printed</b>	Blue Only	Blue, brown, black, red, purple or green	Blue, brown, black	Blue & browns popular in 1880's	Many colors: over glaze
<b>Flow</b>	Not found	Not found	Popular	Not common	Revival of Flow
<b>Yellowware (Annularware)</b>	Not found	Introduced in 1840's	Present	Present	Present
<b>Guns</b>	Flintlocks; Percussion invented in 1807	Percussion; Flintlocks in decline	Percussion; rise of cartridge in 1860's	Cartridge	cartridge
<b>Glass Bases</b>	<b>Bottles:</b> Pontil mark	Pontil mark	Pontil mark in decline	No Pontil mark	No Pontil mark
<b>Glass Manufacture</b>	<b>Bottles:</b> Cup mould, two piece open mold, and three piece mold	Cup mould, two piece open mold, and three piece mold	Cup mould, two piece open mold, and three piece mold	Seam from base to lip	Seam from base onto lip and over lip
<b>Glass Finish</b>	<b>Bottles:</b>				" Crown" finish; threaded lips common
<b>Other</b>					U.S. McKinley tariff act of 1891 requires country of origin to be marked on goods
Rarely Palette* = Mustard Yellow, Blue, Earthy Green, Orange Brown Late Palette** = Bright Yellow, Blue, Bright Green, Pink, Black <i>Field Manual for Avocational Archaeologists: Derived from Adams, Nick; 1993 OAS, London, Ontario</i>					

Table 2: Nineteenth Century Artifact Date Ranges in Ontario

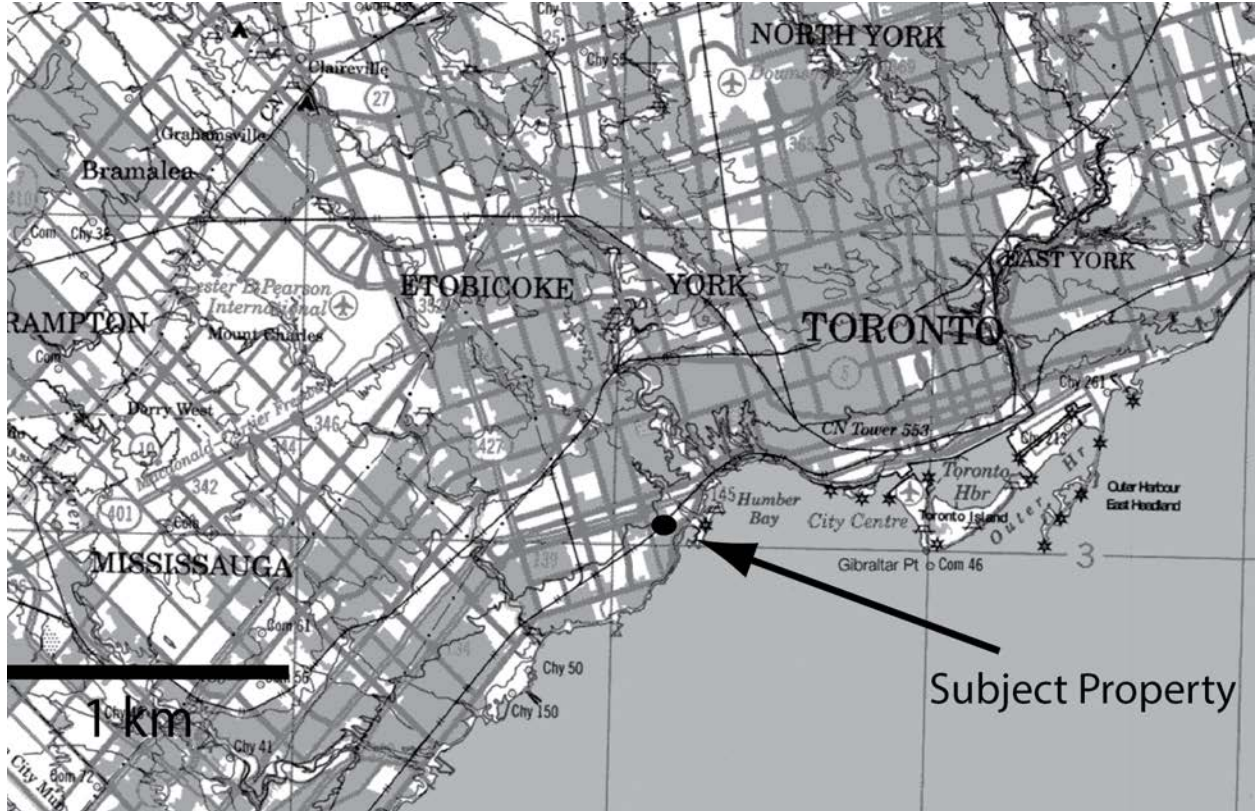


Figure 1: Study area approximate location (NTS 30M/4)



Figure 2: Aerial photography (2002) of the subject lands and surrounding area.

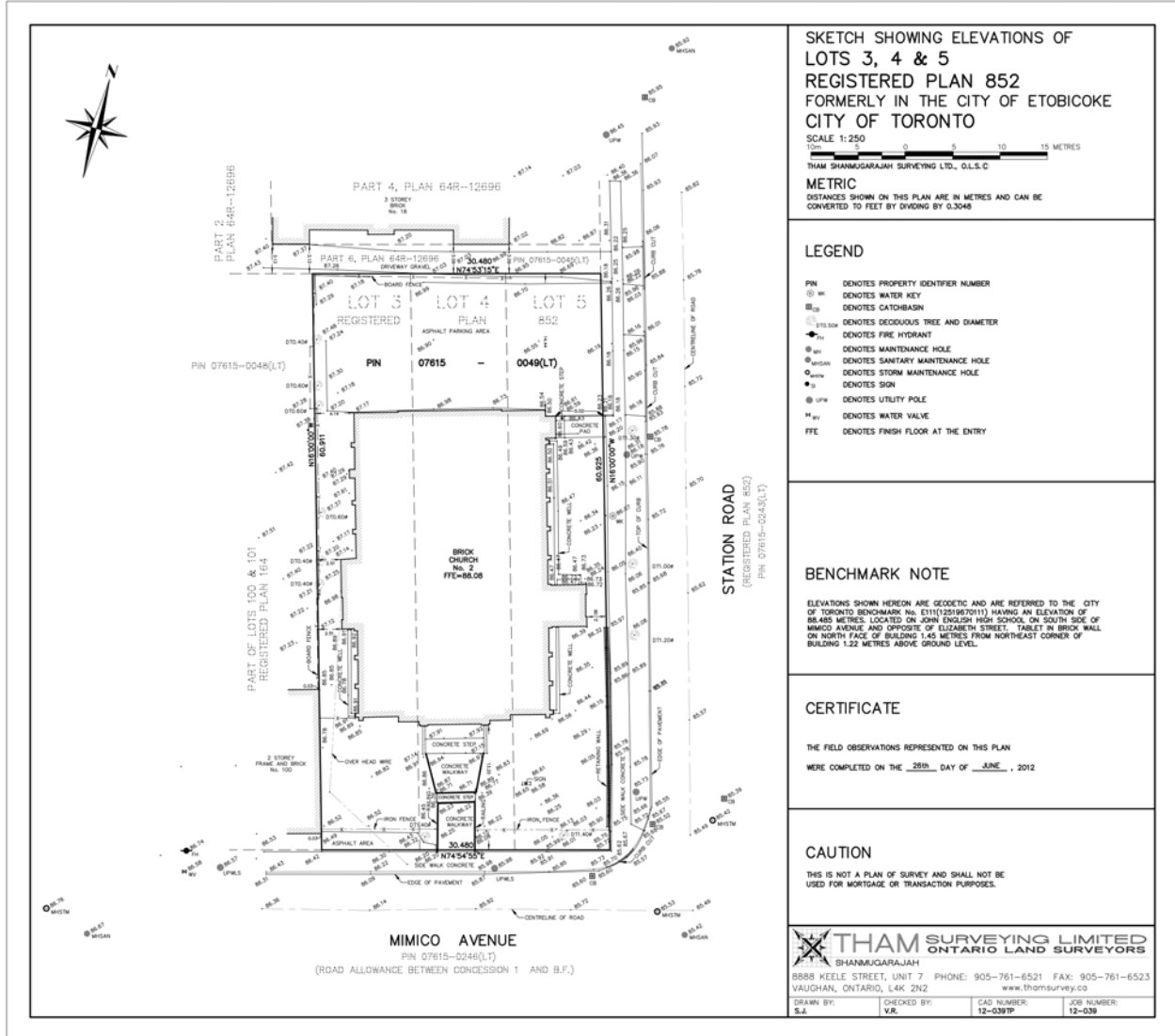


Figure 3: Boundary Survey of the subject lands (supplied by client)



Figure 4: The subject lands as depicted in the 1860 – *Tremaine Map*. No structures are present in the subject lands.



Figure 5: The subject lands as depicted in the 1878 –*Historical Atlas of the County of York*. No structures are present in the subject lands.

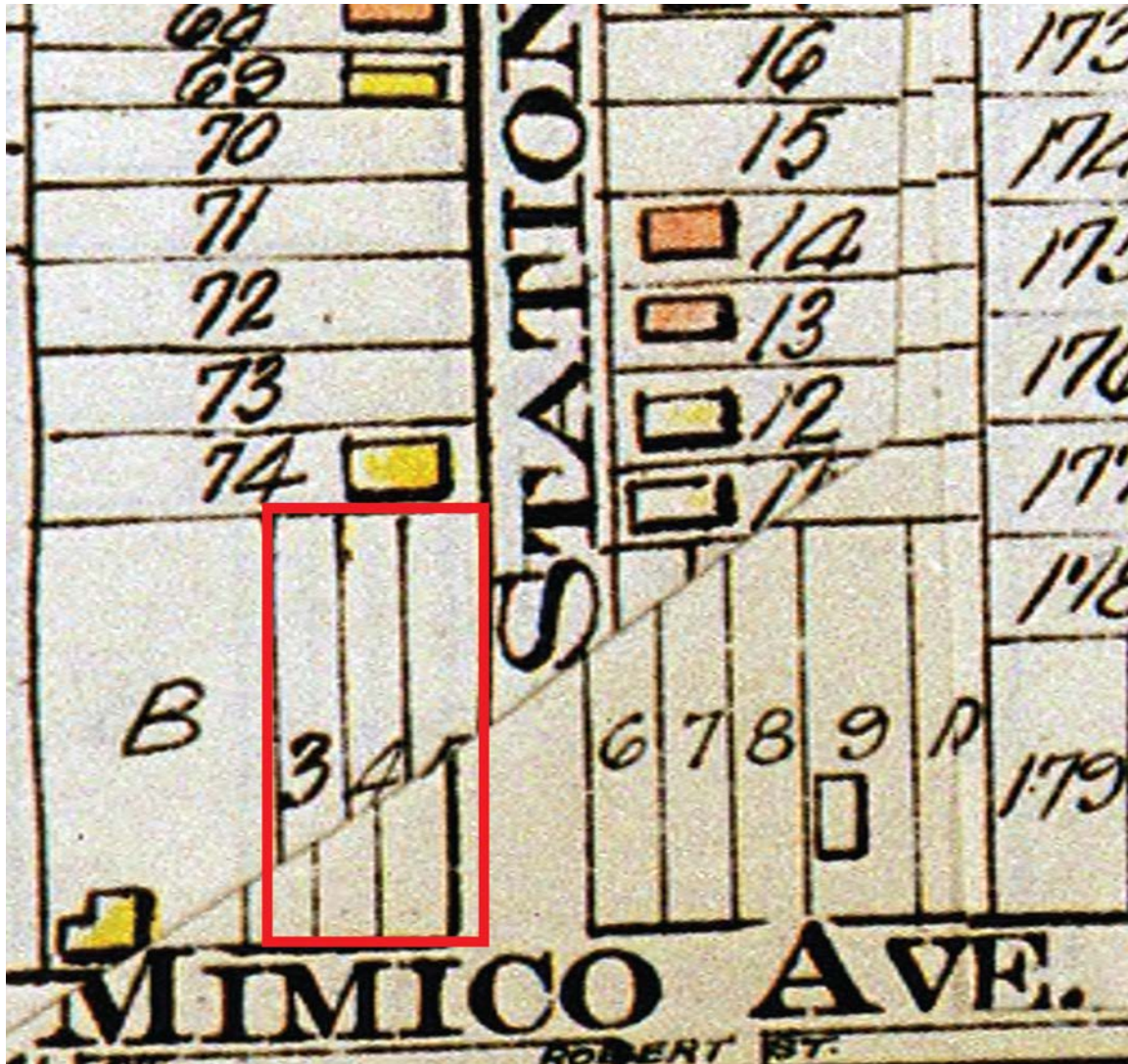


Figure 6: Fire Insurance Plan – 1913

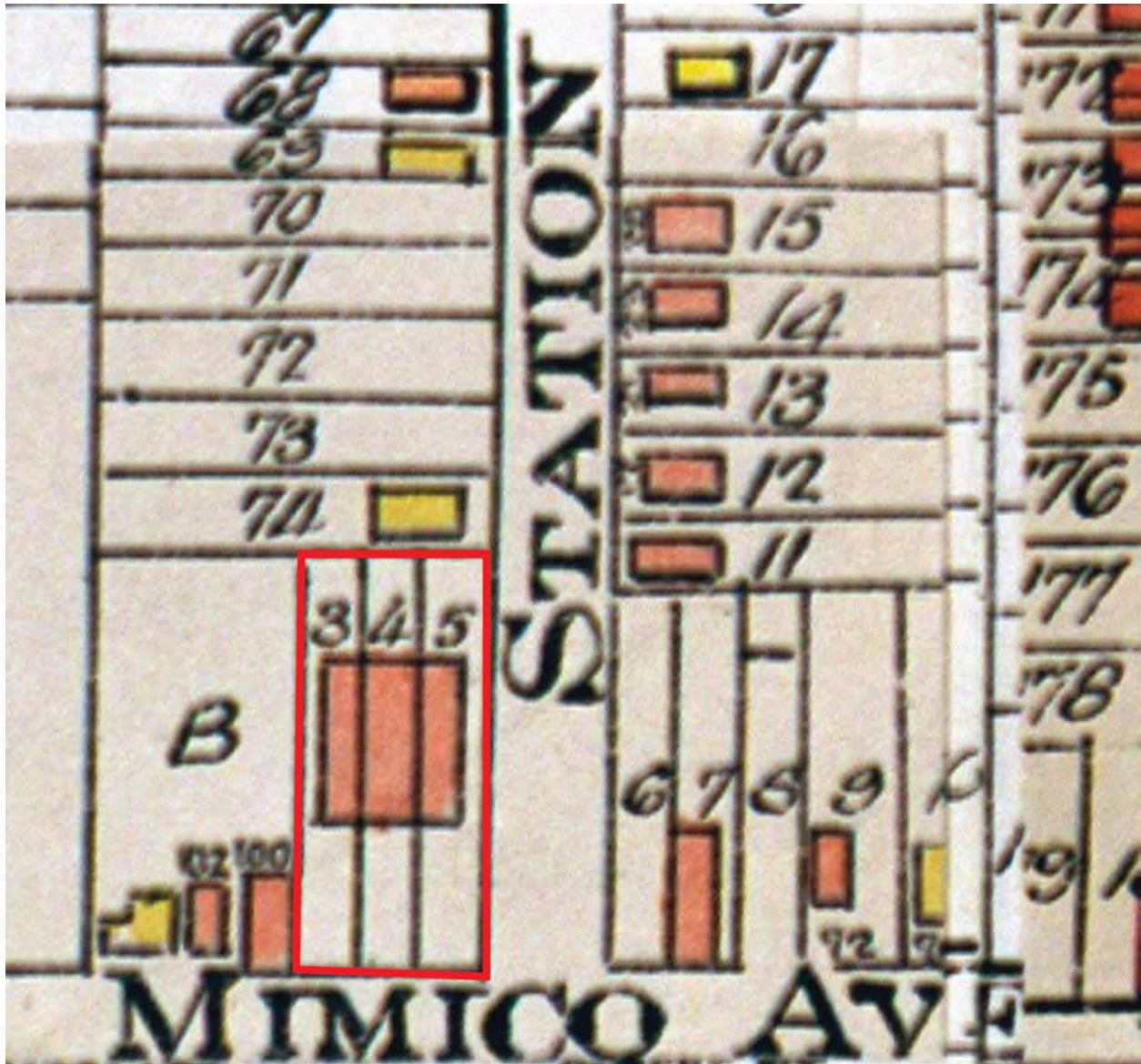


Figure 7: Fire Insurance Plan - 1924

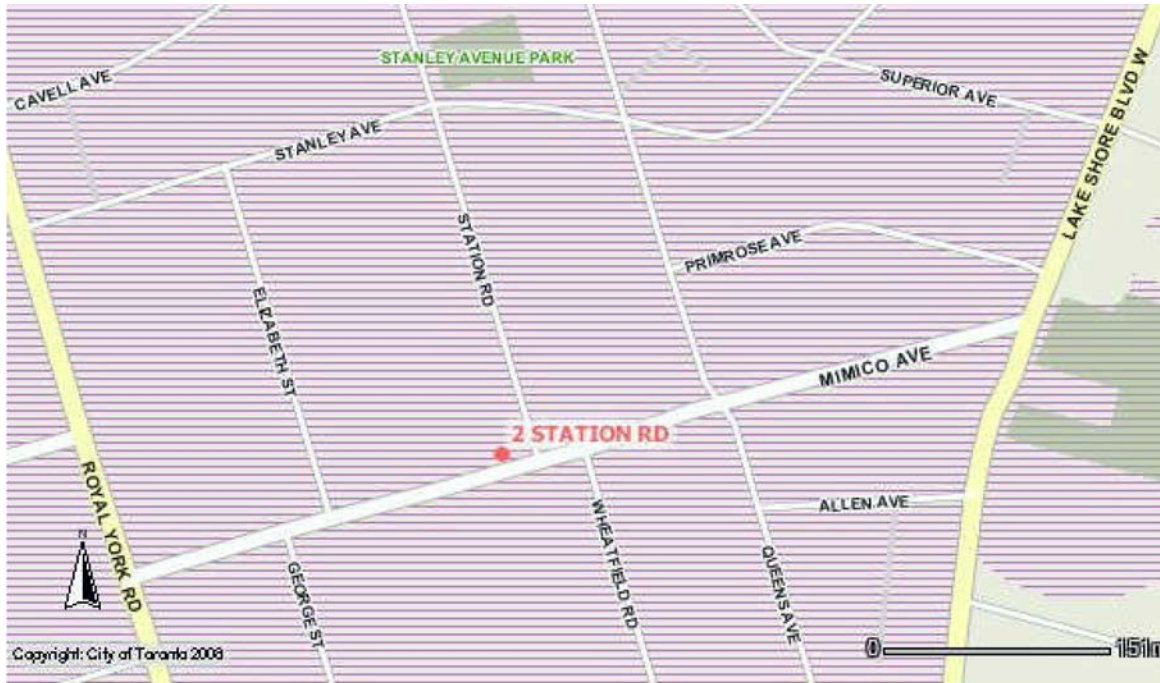


Figure 8: Subject Area as an overlay with the City of Toronto's Archaeological Potential Interim Screening (note: areas in pink represent existing archaeological potential). The study area is entirely within an area where existing archaeological potential remains.