

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 1543-1551 The Queensway and 66-76 Fordhouse Boulevard (Former Part Lot 8, Concession 3 Colonel Smith's Tract, Geographic Township of Etobicoke), City of Toronto, Ontario

Original Report

Prepared for:

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Executive Summary

The Stage 1 Archaeological Resource Assessment of 1543-1551 The Queensway and 66-76 Fordhouse Boulevard in the City of Toronto has been carried out in advance of an application for its proposed redevelopment. The assessment entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites, the original environmental setting of the property, and its nineteenth- and twentieth-century development history.

This research has led to the conclusion that there is no potential for the presence of significant precontact Indigenous or Euro-Canadian archaeological resources that may be impacted by site preparation or construction activities necessitated by the proposed redevelopment. Accordingly, this report recommends that the undertaking be cleared of any further archaeological concern, with the proviso that the appropriate authorities must be notified should deeply buried archaeological or human remains be encountered during any future work on the property.



Project Personnel

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1.0 Project Context

Archaeological Services Inc. was retained by Eden Oak Lakeshore Inc. to undertake a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 1543-1551 The Queensway and 66-76 Fordhouse Boulevard in the City of Toronto (Figure 1). The subject property consists of part of Lot 8, Concession 3 Colonel Smith's Tract, Geographic Township of Etobicoke, County of York. The property encompasses approximately 2.17 hectares and falls within an area of archaeological potential as identified by the City of Toronto Archaeological Management Plan (Archaeological Services Inc. et alia, 2004).

1.1 Development Context

This assessment, required as a condition of site plan application, was conducted under the project management and direction of David Robertson (Project Information Form P372-0292-2024), as required by the City of Toronto and the *Planning Act* (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 1990). All work was completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* and the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 2011).

Permission to access the subject property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent on August 13, 2024.

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Indigenous Land Use and Settlement

Southern Ontario has been occupied by human populations since the retreat of the Laurentide glacier approximately 13,000 years before present (B.P.). Populations at this time would have been highly mobile, inhabiting a boreal parkland similar to the modern sub-arctic. By approximately 10,000 B.P., the environment had progressively warmed (Edwards and Fritz, 1988) and populations now occupied less extensive territories (Ellis and Deller, 1990).



Between approximately 10,000-5,500 B.P., the Great Lakes basins experienced low-water levels, and many sites which would have been located on those former shorelines are now submerged. This period produces the earliest evidence of heavy wood-working tools, an indication of greater investment of labour in felling trees for fuel, to build shelter, and watercraft production. These activities suggest prolonged seasonal residency at occupation sites. Polished stone and native copper implements were being produced by approximately 8,000 B.P.; the latter was acquired from the north shore of Lake Superior, evidence of extensive exchange networks throughout the Great Lakes region. The earliest evidence for cemeteries dates to approximately 4,500-3,000 B.P. and is indicative of increased social organization, investment of labour into social infrastructure, and the establishment of socially prescribed territories (Ellis et alia, 1990; Ellis et alia, 2009; Brown, 1995:13).

Between 3,000-2,500 B.P., populations continued to practice residential mobility and to harvest seasonally available resources, including spawning fish. The Woodland period begins around 2,500 B.P. and exchange and interaction networks broaden at this time (Spence et alia, 1990:136, 138). By approximately 2,000 B.P., evidence exists for macro-band camps, focusing on the seasonal harvesting of resources (Spence et alia, 1990:155, 164). By 1,500 B.P. there is macro-botanical evidence for maize in southern Ontario, and it is thought that maize only supplemented people's diet. There is earlier phytolithic evidence for maize in central New York State by 2,300 B.P. — it is likely that once similar analyses are conducted on Ontario ceramic vessels of the same period, the same evidence will be found (Birch and Williamson, 2013:13–15). Bands likely retreated to interior camps during the winter. It is generally understood that these populations were Algonquian-speakers during these millennia of settlement and land use.

From the beginning of the Late Woodland period at approximately 1,000 B.P., lifeways became more similar to that described in early historical documents. Between approximately 1000-1300 Common Era (C.E.), the macro-band camps were replaced by the village focused on horticulture. Seasonal dispersal of the community for the exploitation of a wider territory and more varied resource base was still typical (Williamson, 1990:317). By 1300-1450 C.E., this episodic



community dispersal was no longer the norm and populations now communally occupied sites throughout the year (Dodd et alia, 1990:343). Within the Toronto area, these communities represent the ancestors of the Huron-Wendat. From 1450-1649 C.E. this process continued with the coalescence of these small villages into larger communities (Birch and Williamson, 2013). The ancestral Huron-Wendat on the north shore of Lake Ontario gradually began to move northward during this period. Through this process, the socio-political organization of the First Nations, as described historically by the French and English explorers who first visited southern Ontario, was developed. By 1600 C.E., the Wendat were the northernmost of the Iroquoians, inhabiting the area between Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay known historically as Wendake and forming a confederation of individual nations.

At the time of contact with Europeans, the Niagara Peninsula was peopled by the “Neutral Nation” (*Gens Neutral*), a term coined by the French, in reference to the fact that this group took no part in the long-term conflicts between the people of the Wendat and the Haudenosaunee in New York. The Wendat referred to the Neutral as *Attiwandaronk*, meaning “peoples of a slightly different language.” Conversely, the Neutral used the same term to refer to the Wendat.

Unfortunately, none of the contemporary documents mention the term that the Neutral used to refer to themselves collectively. There is no known word comparable to the term Wendat that would indicate that the Neutral recognized themselves as a confederation of individual tribes. The term “Neutral” is an artifact of the European explorers, a name which poorly describes their position vis a vis surrounding Iroquoian and Algonquian peoples. Moreover, it implies a level of political unity equivalent to the Wendat or Haudenosaunee confederacies, which may be inaccurate.

In the 1640s, the traditional enmity between the Haudenosaunee and the Huron-Wendat (and their Algonquian allies such as the Nipissing and Odawa) led to the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat and then the Neutral. Shortly afterwards, the Haudenosaunee established a series of settlements at strategic locations along the trade routes inland from the north shore of Lake Ontario. By the 1690s however, the Algonquian-speaking Anishinaabeg groups, such as the Mississaugas, were the only communities with a permanent presence in southern



Ontario. From the beginning of the eighteenth century to the assertion of British sovereignty in 1763, there was no interruption to Anishinaabeg control and use of southern Ontario.

1.2.2 Post-Contact Settlement

The Toronto Purchase

Immediately following British hegemony in the Canadas at the conclusion of the Seven Years War, settlement in the Toronto area was limited even though its potential to serve as an effective link in the transportation and communications network associated with the fur trade was widely recognized (Careless, 1984:10). At the conclusion of the American War of Independence (1774-1783), however, the British were forced to recognize the emergence of a new political frontier which had to be maintained by a strong military presence. In addition, a number of British Loyalists travelled north in order to remain within British territory. Many of them were eventually given land grants by the Crown partly in exchange for their loyalty and partly as compensation for their estates, which had been confiscated in the Colonies. These developments led the colonial government to enter into negotiations with them for purchase of tracts of land from the Mississaugas, who they recognized as the “owners” of the north shore of Lake Ontario.

The Toronto Purchase (Treaty #13) was made between the Crown and the Mississaugas on September 23, 1787, and then renegotiated on August 1, 1805. The main purpose of the treaty was to secure access to communication routes and posts along the shore of Lake Ontario and to connect Niagara and Kingston (Surtees, 1984:60), leading to the creation of twelve townships. However, the 1787 agreement had many inconsistencies. To begin with, the September 23, 1787 surrender document did not describe the physical boundaries of the treaty or the quantity of land surrendered, nor did the body of the document name the Chiefs of the bands with whom the surrender was negotiated. At the end of the document, the names of three Chiefs, Wabakinine, Neace, and Pakquan, together with their dodems, appear on slips of paper that had been attached to the document, suggesting that this was not the document that the Mississauga representatives were presented during negotiations (Surtees, 1984:62).



In light of these inconsistencies, the Crown, as represented by William Claus, Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs approached the Mississaugas in 1805 with the intent of identifying the land in question and formally purchasing it from them. The formal deed of surrender confirming the Toronto purchase was drawn up and executed on August 1, 1805, the date that the surrender of the Mississauga tract was negotiated. In addition to confirming the 1787 transaction made with Sir John Johnson, the deed included a detailed legal description of the boundaries of the surrendered parcel. However, the revised boundaries of the 1805 purchase appear to be significantly larger than the original description of the lands. Due to the inconsistencies between the 1787 and 1805 treaties and the fact that the Crown did not disclose to the Mississaugas in 1805 that the previous treaty was invalid, this treaty was subject to a specific claims process – ultimately leading to a settlement in 2010 between the Federal government and the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation (Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, 2017).

Establishing the Township of Etobicoke

The subject property formed part of Lot 8, Concession 3 in Colonel Smith's Tract, in the former Township of Etobicoke, County of York, as laid out in the original township surveys, the first of which was undertaken by Alexander Aitken in 1788. Abraham Iredell continued the survey work in 1795. Several of the modern streets in Etobicoke follow the survey lines set down by Iredell, and his field notes were used by William Hawkins (PLS) when he corrected and confirmed parts of the township survey in 1856-1857. Other early township surveys were undertaken by Augustus Jones (1797) and William Hambly (1798). Other parts of Etobicoke, such as the extensive tract in the southwest corner of the township that was granted to the Hon. Samuel Smith, remained un-surveyed until 1811, when Samuel Wilmot completed the survey of that area. During the summer of 1814, Samuel Ridout and some soldiers from the garrison at York undertook a survey of a road leading across the township to the King's Mill. The irregular shape of the township, as well as the fact that various, independent surveyors had plotted the concessions, caused Etobicoke to be "laid out in a fragmentary and unsystematic fashion" (Mulvaney et alia, 1885:97). Canniff also speculated that the haphazard



layout of Etobicoke may have been the result of efforts to permit as many settlers as possible to “obtain a frontage upon a water way” (Miles & Co., 1878:xxi).

The township was originally under the authority of the Nassau District Land Board that sat at Newark (Niagara) until John Graves Simcoe abolished the district boards in November 1794. When he redefined the administrative and electoral boundaries for Upper Canada, the area that covers the modern City of Toronto and also Etobicoke formed part of the County of York in the East Riding of York in the Home District. Following the abolition of the old District system in 1849, it became a part of the new County of York.

The name of the township is said to have been derived from a Mississauga or Ojibway word *Wahdobekaung*, which means the “place where the black alders grow” (Heyes, 1974:15; Rayburn, 1997:115). Other early variations of the spelling of this name included “Ato-be-coake,” “Ato.bi.Coake,” “A-doo-be-kog,” “A-doo-pe-kog,” “E-o-bi-coke,” “Tobicoak,” and “Toby Cook.” The name Mimico is said to be derived from the Mississauga word *Omimeca*, meaning “Place of Wild Pigeons” (Rayburn, 1997:222).

In 1805, D’Arcy Boulton briefly described Etobicoke (1805:48):

...further to the westward (that is, between the Humber and the head of the Lake Ontario) the Tobicoake, the Credit, and two other rivers, with a great many smaller streams, join the main waters of the lake; they all abound with fish, particularly salmon. At this place is a small house for the entertainment of travelers.

He also noted that “the tract between the Tobicoake and the head of the lake is frequented only by wandering tribes of Missassagues” (Boulton, 1805:48).

The early European population of Etobicoke was comprised of a mixture of Loyalists and their children and American settlers but was greatly augmented during the post-War of 1812 period by emigrants from the United Kingdom, Ireland, and Scotland. In April 1796, Simcoe recommended that a large number of land grants be made for the purpose “of settling such soldiers as shall be discharged from the Queen’s Rangers or 1st American Regiment” on the reserves



located between the Humber River and Etobicoke Creek (Firth, 1962:29). This was part of his plan to create a military settlement in the township to protect the capital from aboriginal or other enemy incursions from the west. For example, some large blocks of land were granted to Captain Francis Stephenson, who had served under Simcoe in the Queen's Rangers, and to his children. The Stephenson family did not, however, take up permanent residency within the township. Francis Stephenson resided in Louth Township in the Niagara District, where he obtained a license to work the natural salt spring in that township, and where he died in April 1807. Another early settler who similarly obtained large grants of land within Etobicoke, and who actually settled there, was Colonel Samuel Smith of the Queen's Rangers. His lands, patented in 1806, comprised a block that contained 28 lots in four concessions east of Etobicoke Creek, bounded by present Bloor Street, Kipling, and Horner avenues. He rented many properties to tenants who did not themselves qualify for land grants (Mulvaney et alia, 1885:99-100). Following the close of the War of 1812, emigration from Great Britain began once again and lands were taken up by both settlers and disbanded soldiers.

Due to the loss of early records, it is not possible to provide accurate population statistics, and for the earliest years of settlement (1797 to 1814) the numbers for Etobicoke are combined with York (Firth, 1962:lxvii). In 1837, the number of inhabitants was estimated to be 1,874 (Walton, 1837:79). The population of the township numbered 2,467 inhabitants based upon data from the 1842 census (Smith, 1846:57). The population remained relatively static through the third quarter of the nineteenth century, increasing from 2,904 in 1850 to 2,976 in 1881 (Mulvaney et alia, 1885:103). Land ownership remained in the hands of both owner-occupants as well as tenant farmers.

From the earliest period of settlement, it would appear that Township meetings were held in Etobicoke although the records are no longer extant. Overseers of highways, pound keepers and constables were elected for the township as early as 1797 and continued to be elected during the first quarter of the nineteenth century until at least 1823 (Mosser, 1984). In 1846, Etobicoke was described as "a well settled township, containing good land," although some of the land near the lake was "generally poor and sandy." The timber was principally pine and



hardwood, including beech, maple, elm, and basswood. The township contained five gristmills and nine sawmills (Smith, 1846:57).

In 1851, it was noted that, although Etobicoke was a small township, it was well-settled and property values had increased greatly. During the late 1820s and early 1830s, land was available for purchase at \$6 per acre, but by 1851 it had increased to £10-12 (about \$50-60) per acre. The population in that year was 2,904. The township contained five gristmills and seven sawmills. The primary crops enumerated in the agricultural census included wheat, barley, oats, peas, potatoes, wool, cheese, and butter (Smith, 1851:18). The price of land did not increase dramatically during the latter half of the nineteenth century, and it was estimated that good agricultural land could be purchased for between \$60-\$80 per acre in 1885 (Mulvaney et alia, 1885:102).

1.2.3 Lot 8, Concession 3, Colonel Smith's Tract

According to the Abstract Index to Deed Titles the Crown Patent for the 100 acres (40.5 hectares) making up Lot 8 in Concession 3 of Colonel Smith's Tract was granted to William Calder in June of 1801. Calder sold the property to Robert Isaac Dey Grey a few months later. Colonel Samuel Smith purchased the lot from Dey Grey in August of 1803 (Ontario Land Registry Access, no date).

William Calder appears to have been a native of New York, who served as a private in Colonel Francis Pfister's Corps of Volunteers in the Revolutionary War, during which he was taken as a prisoner of war. After emigrating to Upper Canada, he is recorded at the Town of York in 1798 as submitting a petition for land as a loyalist and was recommended for receipt of 200 acres (Fraser, 1931:113). His name does not appear in any of the lists of inhabitants as a resident of either the Town or Township of York, or the Township of Etobicoke (Mosser, 1984).

Robert Isaac Dey Grey (1772-1804) was born in New York State. He was the son of Loyalist parents; his father having served under Sir John Johnson as a major in the 1st Battalion of the King's Royal Regiment of New York. The family settled near Cornwall where Gray was educated. He received his legal training in Quebec under his godfather, Isaac Ogden. Due to the influence of his father, Grey was



appointed Surrogate Court Registrar for the Eastern District in 1793. He was called to the bar in 1794 and was further appointed Solicitor General for Upper Canada in the same year. He was appointed to serve as a justice of the peace for the Home District in 1796 and became a barrister in Trinity term 1797. Grey served as the treasurer for the Law Society of Upper Canada between 1798 and 1801. As Solicitor General, Grey was entitled to a seat in the House of Assembly, and he represented Stormont and Russell between 1796 and 1804. He also served as the acting Attorney General of Upper Canada in 1800-1801, following the death of John White. Grey was drowned in the sinking of the *Speedy* on Lake Ontario on October 8, 1804, while on his way to the Newcastle District to conduct a murder trial. At the time of his death, Gray owned 12,000 acres of land, but left debts totalling £1,200 (Burns 1983; Johnson 1989:194-195; O'Brien 1992).

Samuel Smith (1756-1826), as noted in Section 1.2.2, acquired considerable tracts of land in Etobicoke Township as part of Simcoe's settlement scheme for the Queens' Rangers, which Smith had joined as an ensign in 1777, rising to become its commander between 1799-1802, when the regiment was disbanded. Smith retired on half pay to Etobicoke and, with no other employment, his financial circumstances were such that he could not afford his ambitious plans for the improvements of his extensive land holdings. He was appointed to the Executive Council in 1813 and served as the president or administrator of the Province of Upper Canada during the absence of the lieutenant governors Francis Gore, in 1817-1818, and Sir Peregrine Maitland in 1820 (Mulvaney et alia, 1885:103; Mealing 1987).

In July of 1838, the executors of Smith's estate sold the entire lot to Alexander McFarlane for £300 (Ontario Land Registry Access, no date). The 1851 census records Alexander McFarlane as a 50-year-old Scottish-born farmer whose family consisted of his second wife Jane, who was a native of Ireland and only 19 years old, and three children aged between 11 and 15, all of whom had been born in Upper Canada. The household also included an Irish labourer or farm hand and three domestic servants (Library and Archives Canada, 1851). By 1861, the couple had seven children of their own, including a pair of twins. Alexander's children from his first marriage (which is recorded as having occurred in 1828) were no longer resident, but the McFarlanes continued to employ numerous servants. The



family lived in a one-and-a-half-storey stone house (Library and Archives Canada, 1861).

Nineteenth-century mapping identifies Alexander McFarlane as the owner of Lot 8 and of Lot 9 to its east (Figures 2-4), but only the township map in the 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of York* shows the location of a farmhouse, which was on the north half of Lot 8, fronting the road between Concessions 3 and 4 (present North Queen Street), some 300 metres north of the subject property. This dwelling is shown to be of stone or brick construction on 1915 topographic mapping (Figure 5). The McFarlane family retained the south half of the lot, in which the subject property is located, until the mid-1890s (Ontario Land Registry Access, no date).

1.2.4 Twentieth-Century Transitions

Comprehensive aerial photographic coverage of the city began in 1947 and is available generally on a bi-annual basis. Aerial photographs were also taken for the Don and Humber River valleys, and other open spaces in Toronto, from 1937 to 1942. The earliest aerial image containing the subject property was taken in 1939 (Figure 6). At this time, the subject property was located in a semi-rural area although residential and/or commercial development is underway in the immediate vicinity. The north part of the property, fronting The Queensway has been graded as perhaps its southwesterly margins. Between 1947 and 1954, a series of structures have been erected along the Queensway and the general alignment of Fordhouse Boulevard to the south of the property had been laid in. While there may have been some minor alterations to the Queensway structures between circa 1956 and 1961, it was only in 1961 that development of the balance of the property for commercial or light industrial purposes. This process was largely complete by around 1981 (Figure 6).

The 1983 Metropolitan Toronto City Directory records the following occupations of the property: Jack's Flooring (1543 Queensway), James Alldred (1545 Queensway), Anton Reich (1547 Queensway, vacant (1549 Queensway, Max Koniger (1551 Queensway), Reeves Brothers Canada Ltd., polyethylene products (66 Fordhouse), and Queensway Machine Products Ltd. (76 Fordhouse), providing an indication of the mixed residential and commercial/industrial character of land



uses (Might Directories, 1983). With the exception of the 1547 Queensway building, all of the twentieth-century residences were subsequently demolished.

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Physiographic Setting

The subject property is situated within the Iroquois Plain physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam, 1984), which is the former bed of glacial Lake Iroquois. The property is situated between the current Lake Ontario shoreline to the south and the Lake Iroquois Strand to the north. Below the strand, the quaternary sediments are dominated by outwash sands typical of nearshore deposits. However, the balance of the plain, towards the modern lake shore, is dominated by fine sediments of silt and clay, typical of offshore deposits, overlying till (Chapman and Putnam, 1984:191; Gravenor, 1957). The subject property is located west of the mouth of the Humber where soil is formed directly on the wave-eroded surface of the red shale (Chapman and Putnam, 1984:191-192).

Glacial Lake Iroquois came into existence by about 12,000 B.P., as the Ontario lobe of the Wisconsin glacier retreated from Lake Ontario. 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 are preserved at Grenadier Pond and the mouth of the Humber, provide visible reminders of this process (Anderson and Lewis, 1985; Karrow, 1967:49; Karrow and Warner, 1990).



The subject property is located approximately 100 metres east of the former course of Jackson Creek (Figure 5), which rose in the area that is now the intersection of Highway 427 and Bloor Street and drained southeast to empty into Lake Ontario at the site of the Mimico Asylum (now Samuel Smith Park). The headwaters of two smaller streams, Bonar and Superior creeks lay some 800-1,000 metres east of the subject property (Harrison, 2006:155). None of these watercourses survive.

1.3.2 Previous Archaeological Research

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for the subject property and surrounding area, three sources of information were consulted: the site record forms for registered sites housed at the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism; published and unpublished documentary sources; and files located at Archaeological Services Inc.

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden block is approximately 13 kilometres east to west, and approximately 18.5 kilometres north to south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator, and sites within a Borden block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The subject property is located in Borden block *AjGv*.

No archaeological sites have been registered within the limits of the subject property. The closest documented site (*AjGv-89*) is located approximately two kilometres to the northwest of the property and represents the highly disturbed remains of a circa 1894-1969 occupation on part of Lot 12, Concession 4, Colonel Smith's Tract (Archaeological Research Associates, 2018).

Archaeological remains of Colonel Smith's own residence, registered as the Samuel Smith Homestead (*AjGv-28*) were registered slightly more than two kilometres to the south of the subject property. Limited investigations were carried out in 1984 by Dena Doroszenko on behalf of the Long Branch Historical



Society (Ontario Archaeological Society, 1984:18), but few other details are available.

The general paucity of registered archaeological sites within the general area is likely attributable to its intensive development prior to systematic archaeological assessment under provincial legislation, rather than being indicative of a lack of Indigenous or early Euro-Canadian land use or occupation.

No record of any property-specific archaeological assessment completed on lands within 50 metres of the subject property were found during the background research undertaken for this study.

1.3.3 The Predevelopment Landscape and Modelling Archaeological Potential

Water is arguably the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in southern Ontario after the Pleistocene era, proximity to water can be regarded as the primary indicator of archaeological site potential. Accordingly, distance to water is one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modelling of archaeological site location.

The Provincial *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, 2011) stipulate that undisturbed lands within 300 metres of primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, etc.), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps, etc.), ancient water sources, and the shorelines of extant or former waterbodies are considered, at a generic level, to exhibit archaeological potential. A variety of other criteria that may indicate potential are also identified in the *Standards and Guidelines*, however, they are not relevant to the subject property or cannot be reconstructed given the urban context in which the property occurs.

The generic Provincial distance to water potential model has been refined for the City of Toronto, as part of the City's Archaeological Management Plan (Archaeological Services Inc. et alia, 2004). Undisturbed lands within 250 metres of an extant or formerly mapped river or creek, or within 250 metres of the pre-



development shoreline of Lake Ontario, have potential for the presence of precontact Indigenous archaeological sites. In addition, this potential zone is extended to any floodplain lands, and to lands in close proximity to the Lake Iroquois strand (i.e., lands above and within 200 metres of the strand, or below and within 100 metres of the strand).

In terms of the historical archaeological site modelling, potential zones were defined as 100 metre zones around settlement features that appear on nineteenth- and early twentieth-century maps for the purposes of the Toronto Archaeological Management Plan.

1.3.4 Existing Conditions

A property inspection was conducted on September 23, 2024 (Figure 7; Images 2-6). The property was inspected when weather and lighting conditions permitted satisfactory visibility of features, under an overcast sky with some rain.

The individual parcels making up the subject property are dominated by paved or gravel parking and storage yards. The slab-on-grade buildings at 1551 The Queensway and 76 Fordhouse Boulevard are vacant, as is the building at 1547 The Queensway, which has a full basement. Minor areas of grass or softscaping occur in areas but constitute areas of grading as do the areas of paving.

2.0 Analysis and Conclusions

The evaluation of the possibility for the survival of any archaeological resources of potential cultural heritage value must take into account a number of taphonomic considerations in addition to the basic historical sequence of developments, demolitions, and general patterns of change in property use outlined in Sections 1.2 and 1.3.

2.1 Indigenous Archaeological Resource Potential

As noted in Section 1.3.1, the former course of Jackson Creek passed within 100 metres of west side of the subject property. Therefore, the property would normally be considered to fall within an area of potential for the presence of



precontact or early contact period Indigenous archaeological resources according to both the Toronto Archaeological Management Plan potential model and the generic Provincial distance to water criteria as outlined in Section 1.3.3.

Regardless, the 1950s-1980s development of the subject property has extensively altered the original topography through cutting, grading, filling, servicing, and construction. Any archaeological resources dating to the precontact and early contact periods that may have been present will not have survived these activities. This conclusion is consistent with the statements concerning the removal of archaeological potential (“disturbance”) outlined in Section 1.3.2 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

2.2 Euro-Canadian Archaeological Resource Potential

The subject property formed part of a nineteenth-century agricultural landscape most closely associated with Alexander McFarlane and his family, however, the available historical mapping does not indicate that any Euro-Canadian settlement features (i.e., dwellings, transportation routes, etc.) were located on the subject property, or within 250-300 metres of it (Figures 2-5). Rather, it likely constituted part of the McFarlane’s arable fields.

Beginning in the late 1930s and continuing in phases until around 1981, the subject property was transformed by commercial-industrial developments through grading, filling, servicing, building construction, landscaping and land-use reconfigurations that has removed all traces of the original topography and landscape integrity. The subject property retains no archaeological potential due to the extent of these alterations. This conclusion is consistent with the statements concerning the removal of archaeological potential (“disturbance”) outlined in Section 1.3.2 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

3.0 Recommendations

Given the findings of the Stage 1 assessment research, the following recommendation is made:



1. The 1543-1551 The Queensway and 66-76 Fordhouse Boulevard subject property may be considered free of further archaeological concern. No further archaeological assessment is required.

NOTWITHSTANDING the results and recommendations presented in this study, Archaeological Services Inc. notes that no archaeological assessment, no matter how thorough or carefully completed, can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit. In the event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the consultant archaeologist, approval authority, and the Cultural Programs Unit of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism must be immediately notified.

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

4.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

The following advice on compliance with legislation is provided:

- This report is submitted to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, RSO 2005, 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 field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation, and protection 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 Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the Ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regards to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- 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 field work 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 archaeological field work, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.
- Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological field work or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, nor may artifacts be removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.



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6.0 Images



Image 1: View to the front of the 1551 Queensway property.



Image 2: View to the front of the 1545 and 1547 Queensway properties.



Image 3: View to the vacant 1543 property.



Image 4: View to the rear of the 1547 Queensway building.



Image 5: View south at the rear of the 1547 Queensway property.



Image 6: View to the front of the 76 Fordhouse property.



Image 7: View to the front of the 76 Fordhouse property.



Image 8: View across the front of the 66 Fordhouse property.



Image 9: View across the open space between the 66 and 76 Fordhouse buildings.



Image 10: View from the west across the rear portions of all property parcels.



Image 11: View to the rear of the Fordhouse properties.

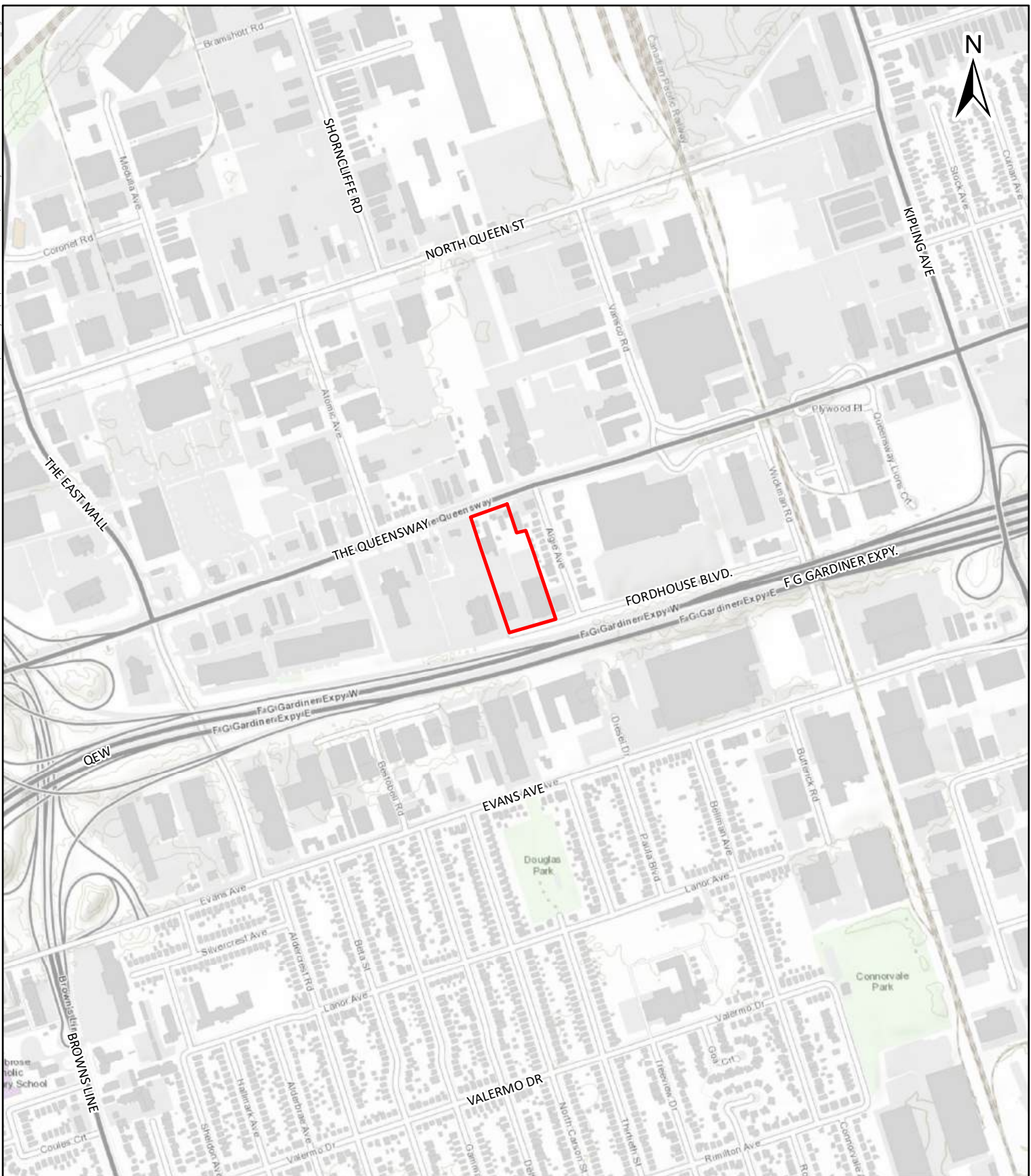


Image 12: View to the 1551 Queensway property.

7.0 Maps

See the following pages for detailed assessment mapping and figures.








	 SUBJECT PROPERTY	Sources: ESRI		
		Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:10,000 Page Size: 8.5 x 11	ASI PROJECT NO.: 24PL-156 DATE: 2024-08-30	DRAWN BY: A.C. FILE: 24PL156_Fig1

Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property



Figure 2: The Subject Property on the 1856 Unwin Map of the Township of Etobicoke

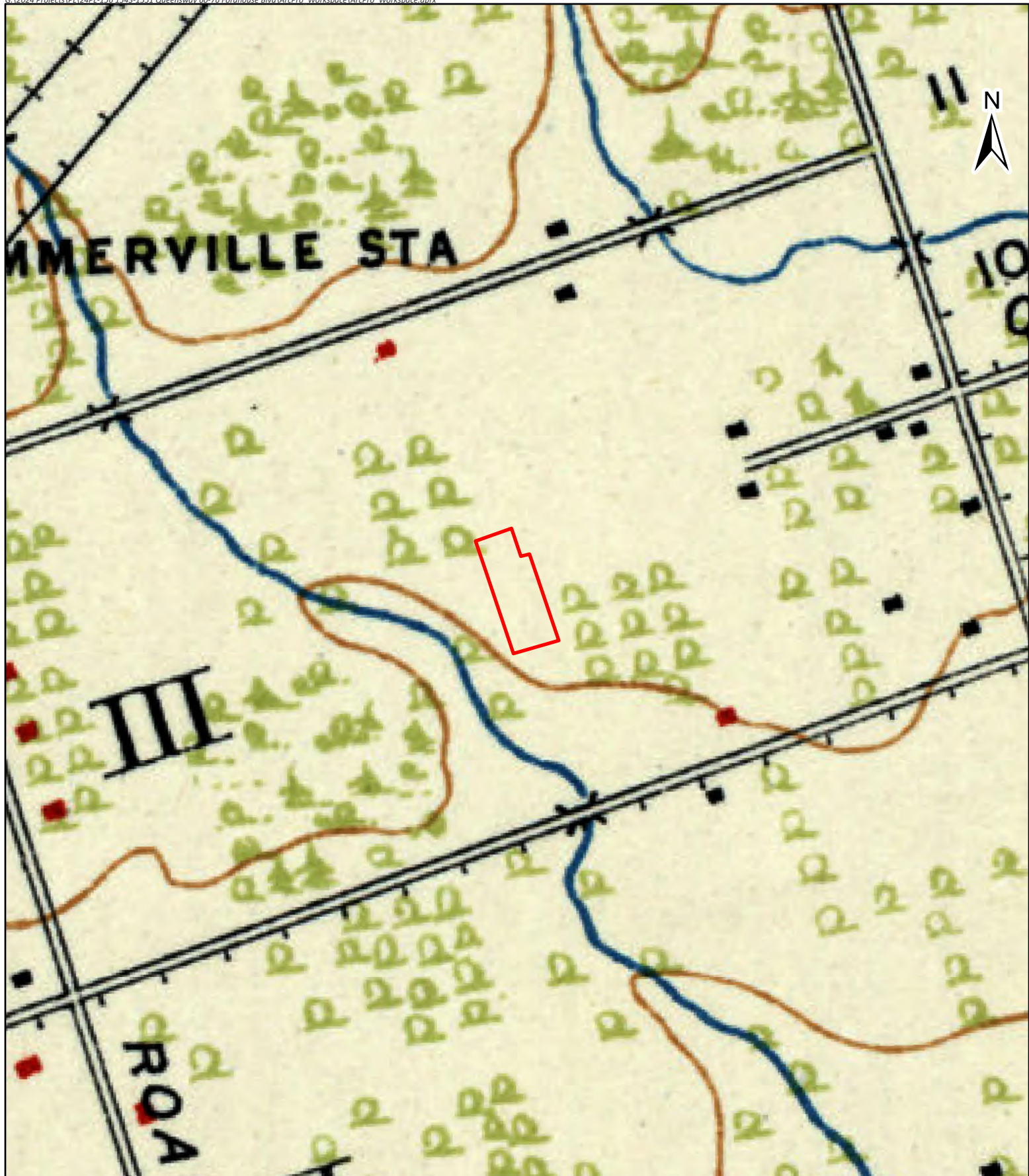


Figure 3: The Subject Property on the 1860 Tremaine Map of the County of York




Figure 4: The Subject Property on the 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York

	<div><div></div> SUBJECT PROPERTY</div>	Sources:	<div>0<div></div>500</div> <div>Metres</div>	
		Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:10,000 Page Size: 11 x 17	ASI Project No.: 24PL-156 Date: 8/30/2024 8:22 PM	Drawn By: aclish File: 24PL156_Fig2_3_4



 SUBJECT PROPERTY

Source: Department of Militia
and Defence

0 250

Metres

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:10,000
Page Size: 8.5x11

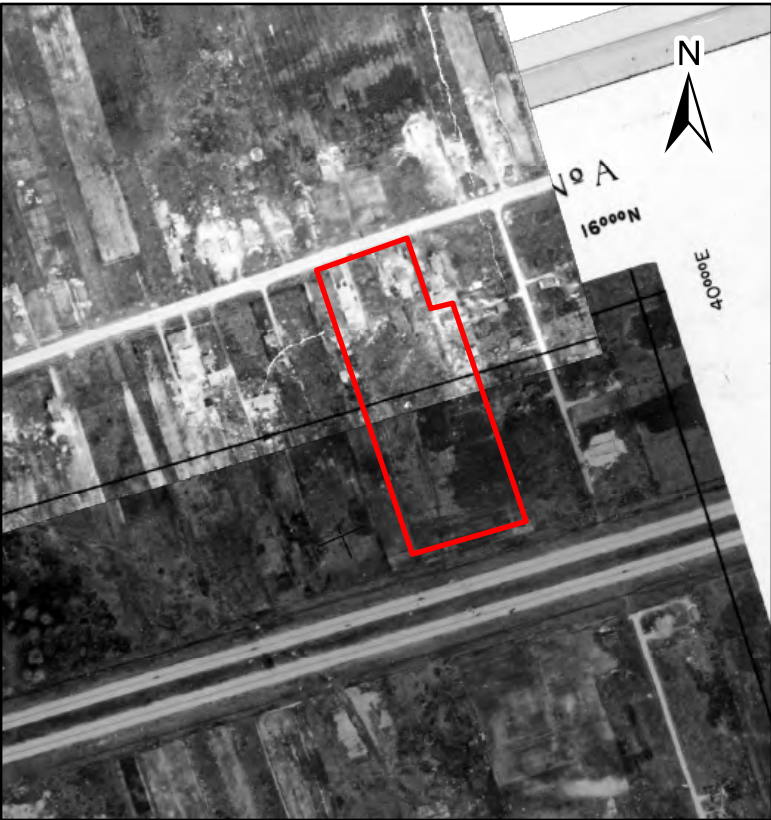
ASI Project No.: 24PL-156
Date: 9/2/2024 11:24 AM

Drawn By: aclish
File: 24PL156_Fig5

Figure 5: The Subject Property on 1915 Topographic Mapping (Brampton Sheet)



1939



1947



1954



1956



1960



1961



1983



1992




	 SUBJECT PROPERTY	Source: City of Toronto		0  250 Metres	
		Projection NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:6,000 Page Size: 11 x 17	ASI Project No.: 24PL-156 Date: 9/2/2024 2:13 PM	Drawn By: aclish File: 24PL156_Fig6	

Figure 6: The Subject Property on 1939-1992 Aerial Imagery



	<div data-bbox="184 1393 504 1433">  SUBJECT PROPERTY </div>	<div data-bbox="1430 1393 1696 1414">Source: City of Toronto, ON, Peel Region, Maxa</div> <div data-bbox="1430 1507 1696 1565"> Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:1,700 Page Size: 8.5x11 </div>	<div data-bbox="1753 1404 1995 1477"> <div>0 50</div> <div></div> <div>Metres</div> </div> <div data-bbox="1696 1507 2053 1547"> <div>ASI Project No.: 24PL-156</div> <div>Date: 8/30/2024</div> <div>Drawn By: aclish</div> <div>File: 24PL156_Fig7</div> </div>
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Figure 7: Subject Property Existing Conditions



LEGEND:

SUBJECT PROPERTY LIMITS: DISTURBED/NO POTENTIAL - NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT REQUIRED

EXISTING STRUCTURE

LOCATION AND ORIENTATION OF PHOTOGRAPH



Providing Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services
528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9
416-966-1069 | F 416-966-9723 | asheritage.ca

BASE:
Plan of Survey Showing Topographical Information of
Part of Lot 8, Concession 3, Colonel Smith's Tract
(Formerly City of Etobicoke)
City of Toronto
KRCMAR Surveyors Ltd. July 18, 2023 11-23BT01

050m

SCALE

ASI PROJECT NO.: 24PL-156
DATE: SEPT 2024

DRAWN BY: DAR
FILE: 24PL-156 figure 8.ai

Figure 8: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 1543-1551 The Queensway and 66-76 Fordhouse Boulevard— existing conditions, evaluation of potential and recommendations.