

APPENDIX E
CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT REPORT
(Cultural Resource Management Group Limited, 2016)

Environmental Assessment Registration Document:
Gabarus Quarry Expansion
Gabarus, Gabarus Lake, Cape Breton Regional Municipality
Nova Scotia

Municipal Enterprises Limited

**GABARUS QUARRY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCREENING & RECONNAISSANCE 2019
CAPE BRETON REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY, NOVA SCOTIA**

FINAL REPORT

Submitted to:
Municipal Enterprises Limited
and the
**Special Places Program of the
Nova Scotia Department of Communities, Culture & Heritage**

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Heritage Research Permit Number: A2019NS027

CRM Group Project Number: 2019-0005-01

JUNE 2019



*The following report may contain sensitive archaeological site data.
Consequently, the report must not be published or made public without
the written consent of Nova Scotia's Coordinator of Special Places Program,
Department of Communities, Culture and Heritage.*

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Municipal Enterprises Limited (Municipal Enterprises) is proposing the expansion of an existing quarry near Gabarus, Cape Breton Regional Municipality. In order to investigate the potential for encountering archaeological resources during any development of the property, Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Group was retained by H2O Geo Environmental Services Inc. on behalf of Municipal Enterprises to undertake archaeological screening and reconnaissance of the proposed project area.

The archaeological screening and reconnaissance was directed by CRM Group Archaeologist Kyle G. Cigolotti. Cigolotti was assisted during the field reconnaissance by Archaeological Technician Shawn MacSween. Technical input on the project was provided by CRM Group President and Senior Technical Advisor W. Bruce Stewart.

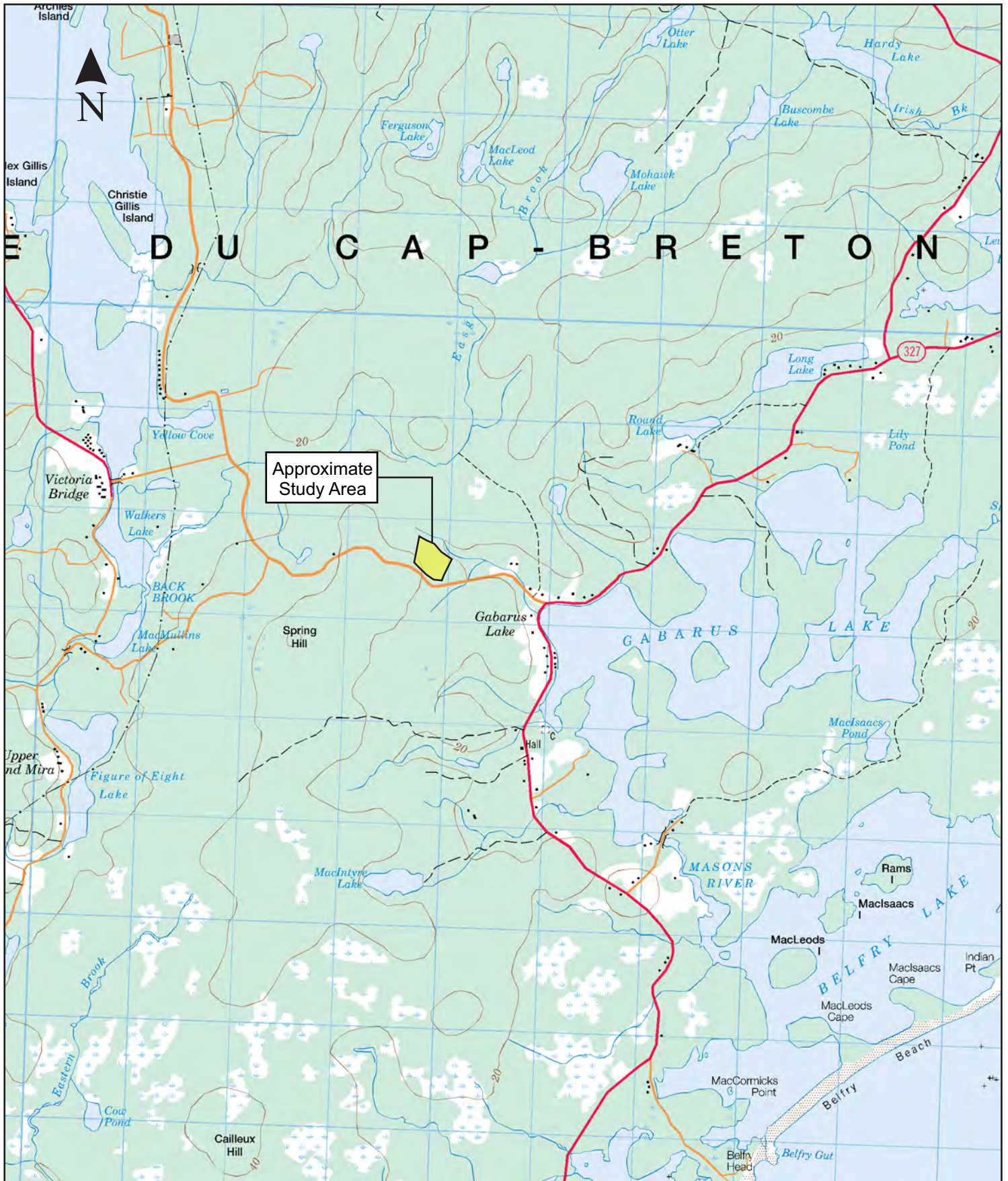
The archaeological investigation was conducted according to the terms of Heritage Research Permit A2019NS027 (Category 'C'), issued to Cigolotti through the Special Places Program of the Nova Scotia Department of Communities, Culture and Heritage. This report describes the archaeological screening and reconnaissance of Municipal Enterprises' proposed Gabarus Quarry study area, presents the results of these efforts, and offers cultural resource management recommendations.

2.0 STUDY AREA

The Gabarus Quarry study area is located in Cape Breton Regional Municipality, approximately 100 metres north of Grand Mira Gabarus Road and approximately three kilometres east of Victoria Bridge and approximately one kilometre west of Gabarus Lake (*Figures 1 & 2*). The survey addressed two properties (PIDs 15852478 & 15351539), which comprised a proposed impact area of approximately nine hectares. Access to the area was gained via quarry access road on the north side of Grand Mira Gabarus Road (*Plate 1*).



PLATE 1: Gabarus Quarry study area, Cape Breton Regional Municipality. Facing north; May 7, 2019.



Approximate Study Area

GABARUS QUARRY
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCREENING & RECONNAISSANCE 2019
 CAPE BRETON REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY, NOVA SCOTIA


Figure 1

June 2019

Scale 1:50 000





	<i>Detailed Study Area</i>	<i>Figure 2</i>
	GABARUS QUARRY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCREENING & RECONNAISSANCE 2019 CAPE BRETON REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY, NOVA SCOTIA	June 2019
		Scale Bar

3.0 METHODOLOGY

In the spring of 2019, H2O Geo Environmental Services Inc. retained CRM Group on behalf of Municipal Enterprises to undertake archaeological screening and reconnaissance of the proposed expansion of the Gabarus Quarry. The objective of the archaeological assessment was to evaluate archaeological potential within the area that may be disturbed by subsequent development activities. To address this objective, CRM Group developed a work plan consisting of the following components: a background study of relevant site documentation to identify areas of high archaeological potential; Mi'kmaw engagement; archaeological reconnaissance of the areas that may be impacted by development activities; and, preparation of a report summarizing the results of the background research and field survey, as well as providing cultural resource management recommendations.

3.1 Background Study

The archival research component of the archaeological screening and reconnaissance was designed to explore the land use history of the study area and provide information necessary to evaluate the area's archaeological potential. To achieve these goals, CRM Group utilized the resources of various institutions including documentation available through the Nova Scotia Archives, Nova Scotia Land Information Centre, the Department of Natural Resources, the Nova Scotia Registry of Deeds and the Nova Scotia Museum.

The background study included a review of relevant historic documentation incorporating land grant records, legal survey and historic maps, local and regional histories, and consultation with knowledgeable parties. Topographic maps and aerial photographs, both current and historic, were also used to evaluate the study area. This data facilitated the identification of environmental and topographic features that would have influenced human settlement and resource exploitation patterns. The historical and cultural information was integrated with the environmental and topographic data to identify potential areas of archaeological sensitivity.

3.2 Mi'kmaw Engagement

Although there was no specific Mi'kmaw association anticipated with this study area, CRM Group contacted the Kwilmu'lw Maw-klusuaqn Negotiation Office's Archaeological Research Division (KMKNO's ARD) to see if they have any information pertaining to traditional or historical Mi'kmaw use of the study area.

3.3 Field Reconnaissance

The goals of the archaeological field reconnaissance were to conduct a visual inspection of the study area, document any areas of archaeological sensitivity or archaeological sites identified during the course of either the background study or the visual inspection, and design a strategy for testing areas of archaeological potential, as well as any archaeological resources identified within the study area. Although the ground search did not involve sub-surface testing, the researchers were watchful for topographic or vegetative anomalies that might indicate the presence of buried archaeological resources. The process and results of the field reconnaissance were documented in field notes and photographs.

Hand-held Global Positioning System (GPS) units were used to record track logs and UTM coordinates for all survey areas, as well as any identified diagnostic artifacts, formal tools, isolated finds and site locations.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Background Study

The following discussion details the environmental and cultural setting of the study area, as well as previous archaeological research conducted in the general area. This background study provides a framework for the evaluation of archaeological potential and the initial interpretation of any resources encountered during the field component of the assessment.

4.1.1 Environmental Setting

A number of environmental factors such as water sources, physiographic features, soil types and vegetation have influenced settlement patterns and contribute to the archaeological potential of the area.

Water Sources

The Gabarus Quarry property is drained by way of an unnamed stream, a tributary of Gabarus Lake, located approximately 20 metres to the north of the study area. The stream drains through Masons River from Gabarus Lake into Belfry Lake and into the Atlantic Ocean. Proximity to water, for both drinking and transportation, is a key factor in identifying Precontact and historic Mi'kmaq, as well as early Euro-Canadian, archaeological potential.

Topography

The study area is located within the greater terrestrial region known as the *Atlantic Coast - Stony Till Plain* (870) (Davis & Browne 1996: 219). This is a low-lying, almost flat district with a highly eroded bedrock surface thickly covered with glacial till, sands and gravel. The poorly drained surface has numerous bogs, swamps, lakes, and slow-moving, wandering streams. The bedrock is dominated by Precambrian Fourchu volcanics with large outcrops of Cambrian granite and metamorphic sediments of varied composition (Davis & Browne 1996: 219). The terrain is low-lying and rolling, with glacial drumlins common. Elevation within the study area ranges from approximately 20 to 48 metres above sea level.

Soils

The soils within the study area are predominantly *Thom Series* soils (ST2, ST2-L & ST8) (Keys 2007: 8). ST2 is mainly associated with fresh, coarse-loamy soils dominated by sandy loam texture with moderate drainage. ST2 is generally poor to medium in fertility with moisture limited during the growing season (Keys, Neily & Quigley 2011: 36). ST2-L is a less common loamy phase of ST2 found predominantly in the Nova Scotia Uplands or Fundy Shore (Ibid). ST8 is mainly associated with fresh, coarse-loamy soils dominated by loam to sandy loam texture with good drainage. ST8 is generally medium to rich in fertility with moisture not limited during the growing season (Ibid: 48).

Flora

Within the *Atlantic Coast - Stony Till Plain* region, the coastal White Spruce, Balsam Fir forest predominates, though Balsam Fir is the dominant species inland. Black Spruce and Larch are common in wet depressions (Davis & Browne 1996: 220).

4.1.2 Mi'kmaw Land Use

The land within the study area was once part of the greater Mi'kmaw territory known as *Unama'kik*, a variation of the word *Mi'kma'kik*, meaning "Mi'kmaw territory" (Sable & Francis 2012: 21). The surrounding area is dense with many small lakes, streams and associated wetlands (Davis & Browne 1996: 220) that would have been important transportation corridors, providing

a resource base for the Mi'kmaq, their ancestors and predecessors for millennia prior to the arrival of European settlers.

Fourchu Bay, Belfry Lake and Gabarus Lake would likely have held particular significance, as the aquatic environment and its resources were of primary importance for the Mi'kmaq (Hoffman 1955). Gabarus Bay (*Ka'palu'sk*) may have also been accessible through Gabarus Lake (Sylliboy).

Between the late sixteenth to the mid-eighteenth centuries, at least two Mi'kmaq villages were described on *Unama'kik*. One in the north, near Port Dauphin or Englishtown and the other in the southern region of the island, along the southern shoreline of the Bras d'Or lakes (Wicken 1994: 109-110). The Bras d'Or lakes are known as *Petoobok* or *Pitawpo'q*, meaning "a long dish of salt water" or "inland sea" (Rand 1875: 83; Sylliboy). The Mira River, approximately three kilometres to the west of the study area may have been part of a transportation route facilitating travel inland through the Mira Gut on the Atlantic Ocean, and a significant source of aquatic species.

In Nova Scotia, information regarding archaeological sites is stored in the Maritime Archaeological Resource Inventory (MARI), a provincial archaeological site database, maintained by the Nova Scotia Museum. This database contains information on archaeological sites registered with the province within the Borden system. The Borden system in Canada is based on a block of latitude and longitude. Each block is referenced by a four-letter designator. Sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are recorded. The study area is located within the BkCb Borden Block.

A review of MARI determined that there are no registered Mi'kmaq archaeological sites within or close to the study area. The lack of archaeological data for the area may reflect a lack of archaeological investigation, rather than an absence of archaeological sites. The nearest registered archaeological sites with Mi'kmaq resources are BkCb-01 through BkCb-05 and BICb-01. BkCb-01, BkCb-02, BkCb-03, BkCb-04 and BkCb-05 are all located along Belfry Beach, at the head of Belfry Lake and Fourchu Bay, approximately six kilometres southeast of the study area. BkCb-01 represents a Mi'kmaq fishing camp and lithic quarry on Indian Point. BkCb-02, BkCb-03 and BkCb-04 all represent Mi'kmaq fishing camps located on MacLeod's Cape. BkCb-05 represents a Mi'kmaq fishing camp located on MacIssac's Cape. BICb-01 represents a site of Mi'kmaq general activity along the banks of the Mira River, approximately 20 kilometres north of the study area.

In a 1966 recorded audio interview, two local residents, Mr. Fred Reid and Mrs. Carita Reid, described their past recollections of Mi'kmaq peoples in the Gabarus area. The Reids did not have any personal interactions, as the centralization of the Mi'kmaq First Nation had relocated much of the Mi'kmaq population to Eskasoni (*Eskisoqnik*) by that time. However, they were able to recount their parents' stories of local residents having business with Mi'kmaq merchants and vice versa in the late nineteenth century. In the interview, they mentioned that Indian Point, Indian Harbour and Canoe Lake were areas where there had traditionally been a Mi'kmaq presence (Reid & Reid). Indian Point is located at the mouth of Belfry Lake, approximately six kilometres southeast of the Gabarus Quarry study area and Canoe Lake is located approximately five kilometres northeast of the study area.

CRM Group contacted KMKNO's ARD requesting information regarding traditional or historic Mi'kmaq use of the study area and they provided information that was taken into consideration when preparing the archaeological assessment. This information is confidential in nature and cannot be reproduced in this report.

Based on the environmental setting (non-arable land and low, wet area) and Mi'kmaw land use, the Gabarus Quarry study area is ascribed low potential for encountering Precontact and/or early historic Mi'kmaw archaeological resources.

4.1.3 Historic Land Use

Although European mariners active in the trans-Atlantic fishery were familiar with the fishing banks and coasts of Cape Breton from the early sixteenth century, formal European settlement only began in the seventeenth century with the establishment of fishing stations at places such as St. Peter's and St. Ann's. French settlement continued in the eighteenth century with the founding of Louisbourg in 1713 and other secondary settlements such as Port Dauphin (Englishtown) and Boularderie Island. As a result, the French presence on the island was divided between northern and southern portions, with communication between the two mostly by water, either by sea or through the Bras d'Or (Dawson 2009:116).

The presence of the Mi'kmaq likely drew European mariners to the anchorage at St. Peter's during the sixteenth century. By 1630, French merchants had established a fortified trading post in the area, calling it Saint Pierre. Abandoned in 1669, Saint Pierre was replaced by Port Toulouse in 1713. The new trading post became a supply centre for the Fortress of Louisbourg and attracted Acadian settlers to the St. Peter's area. Both the French fort and the settlement were captured by the British as part of their attacks on Louisbourg in 1745 and 1758. Following the capitulation of Louisbourg in 1758, Cape Breton fell under British military rule until 1763, when it was politically annexed to Nova Scotia. Richmond County was established in 1836 (Morgan 2000:107).

European settlement within the general vicinity of the study area began with the mass migration of Scottish settlers in the early nineteenth century. The first settlers to arrive tended to be relatively well-off tenant farmers and crofters. This group, arriving primarily between 1802 and 1820, received the best land, the most fertile of which lay mainly around the Bras D'Or Lake. By the 1820s, Scots were the dominant ethnic group on the island and farming had replaced the fishery as the leading economic activity (Hornsby 1992: 48).

The closest community to the Gabarus Quarry study area is Gabarus Lake, which is located on the south side of Gabarus Bay and on the west side of the lake of the same name. It is located approximately one kilometre east of the study area. The settlement of Gabarus, located approximately eight kilometres northeast from the study area, sits between Rouses Point and Harbour Point on Gabarus Bay.

Gabarus appears as *Chapeau Rouge* on a 1601 map, as *Gabor* on a map of 1631, as *Gabari* on a map of 1685, as *Gabori* on a map of 1744, and as *Gabarus* on a 1751 anonymous French map (**Figure 3**). There are several theories on the origin of the name, from a French fisherman named Cabarrus to being based on the Cabiri, Greek mythological characters who had the power of protecting life against storms at sea (PANS 1967: 225). Settlement began before 1768, when several settlers built houses and stages without acquiring title to the land. In 1774, forty-seven people lived in the Gabarus and Gabarus Lake area. A postal office was established in 1842 and a Methodist church was constructed by 1860 (Ibid). The village of Gabarus states that it was established in 1714, based on a French family trading with Louisbourg during its construction until they were captured during the last siege of the fortress in 1758 (Gabarus). The 1716 census listed the population of Gabarus as one habitant (farmer) and ten fishermen (Thurgood 1999: 150). The 1774 British census stated that Chapeau Rouge had 47 inhabitants (Ibid: 151).

The now abandoned Gabarus-Louisbourg Road or Route 22, approximately 10 kilometres to the north of the study area, had its beginnings during the first and second sieges of Louisbourg in 1745 and 1758, respectively (Parks Canada 2001: 9, 53). The "Old French Road", now a hiking trail just north of the Gabarus-Louisbourg Road, was built during the French regime, as the name suggests, with its terminus at Oceanview, approximately 10 kilometres north of the study area (Parks Canada 2001: 9) (**Figure 4**). After the Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Site's boundaries were set in the early 1960s, it was decided the use of the Gabarus-Louisbourg Road be discontinued due to the high potential for impacting eighteenth century archaeological resources in the area. It now terminates at Kennington Cove on one end and Oceanview on the other.

The 1877 A.F. Church map of Cape Breton County depicts a similar alignment to present day Grand Mira Gabarus Road but no roads or structures within the study area (**Figure 5**). Though the location of the study area on the map is slightly distorted, it appears that structures belonging to D. McIntyre and D. Ferguson were located to the west and east of the study area, respectively.

An 1878 Roe Brothers Map of Cape Breton and Richmond Counties depicts what is possibly the "Old French Road" around Gabarus Bay to Louisburg (**Figure 6**). The area of the proposed Gabarus Quarry expansion shows the Grand Mira Gabarus Road that passes the study area from Gabarus Lake and along the Mira River.


Between 1854 and 1900, Gabarus shipbuilders constructed seven schooners ranging from 45 to 123 tons. During this time, Gabarus offered such services as a carding mill and stores, as well as numerous craftsmen including blacksmiths, a locksmith, a cobbler and a weaver (Thurgood 1999: 163).

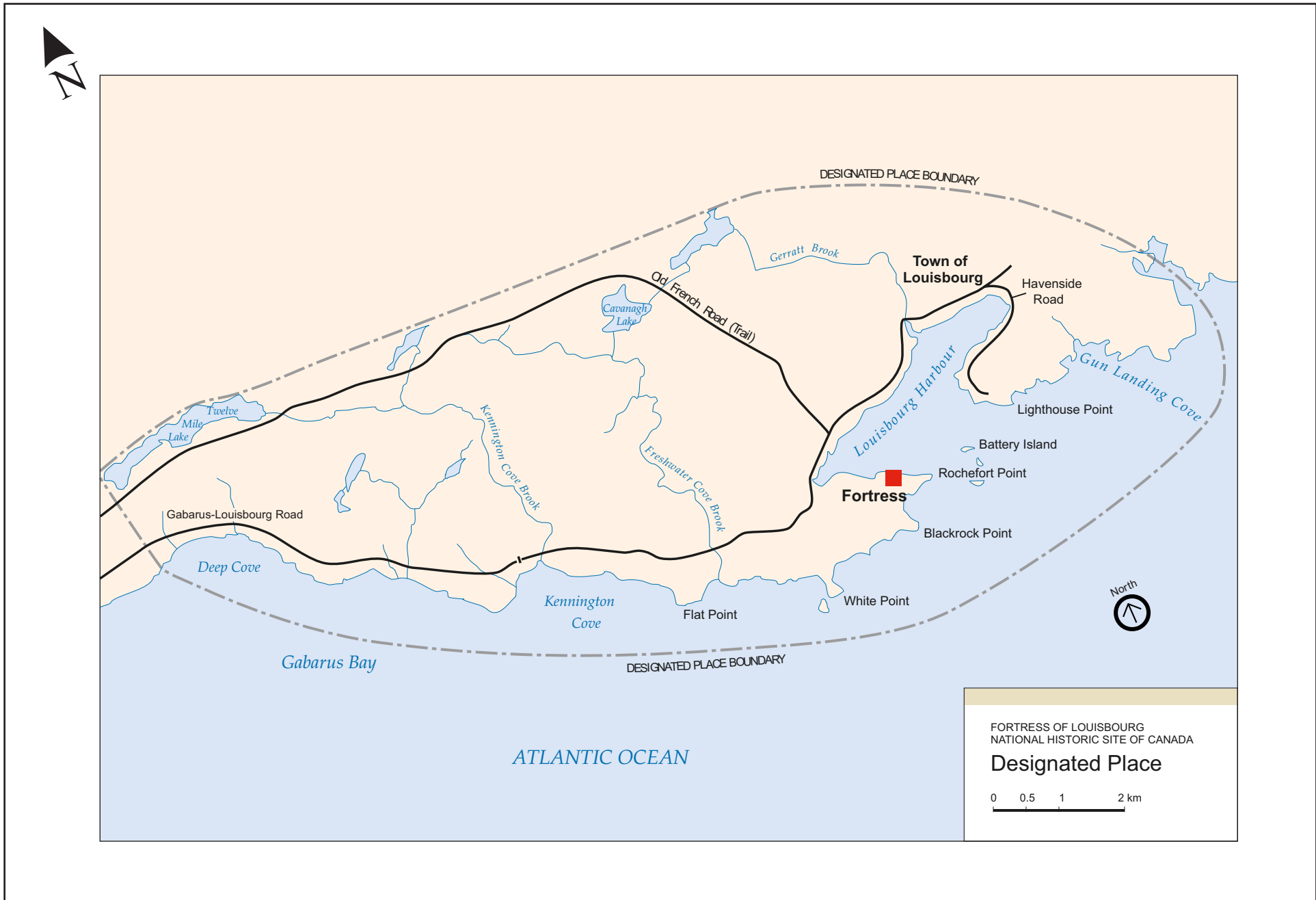
An aerial photograph captured in 1953 shows what is possibly a homestead or farmland to the west of the Gabarus Quarry study area (**Figure 7**). This plot is currently overgrown but possibly part of the land belonging to D. McIntyre as depicted in 1865. According to satellite images, the existing Gabarus Quarry was created in late 1996 or early 1997.


A review of MARI determined that there are no registered historic archaeological sites within or close to the study area. The lack of archaeological data for the area may reflect a lack of archaeological investigation, rather than an absence of archaeological sites. The nearest registered historic archaeological site is BkCb-06. BkCb-06 represents the remains of a historic settlement on Fourchu Island, approximately 11 kilometres southeast of the study area.

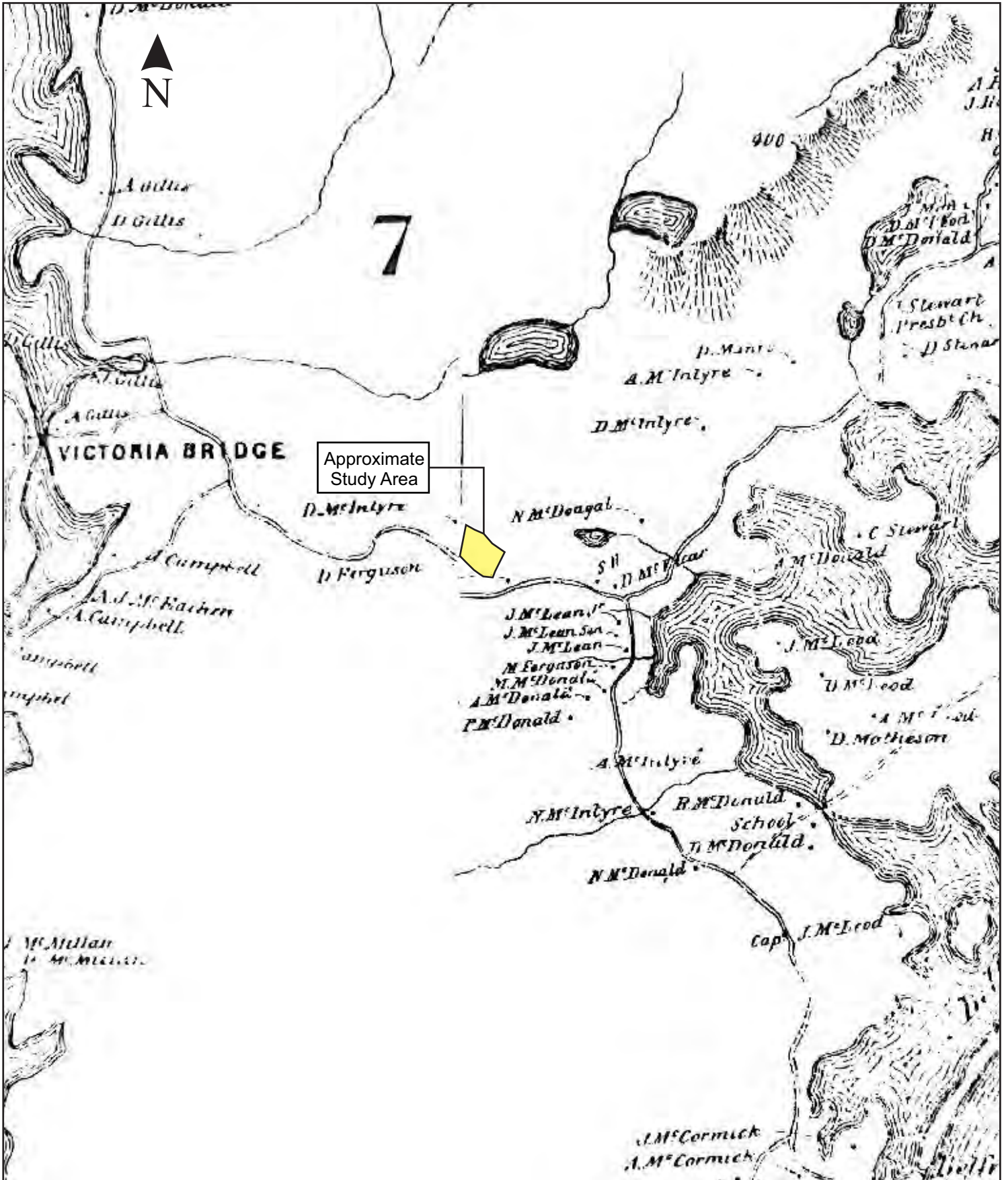
Based on the area being without background evidence of historic activity, the study area is ascribed low potential for encountering historic Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.



	<p>"Plan de L'Isle Royale", Anonymous, 1751</p>	<p>Figure 3</p>
	<p>GABARUS QUARRY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCREENING & RECONNAISSANCE 2019 CAPE BRETON REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY, NOVA SCOTIA</p>	<p>June 2019</p>



	<p><i>Map of Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Site</i></p>	<p><i>Figure 4</i></p>
	<p>GABARUS QUARRY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCREENING & RECONNAISSANCE 2019 CAPE BRETON REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY, NOVA SCOTIA</p>	<p>June 2019</p>
		<p>Scale Bar</p>



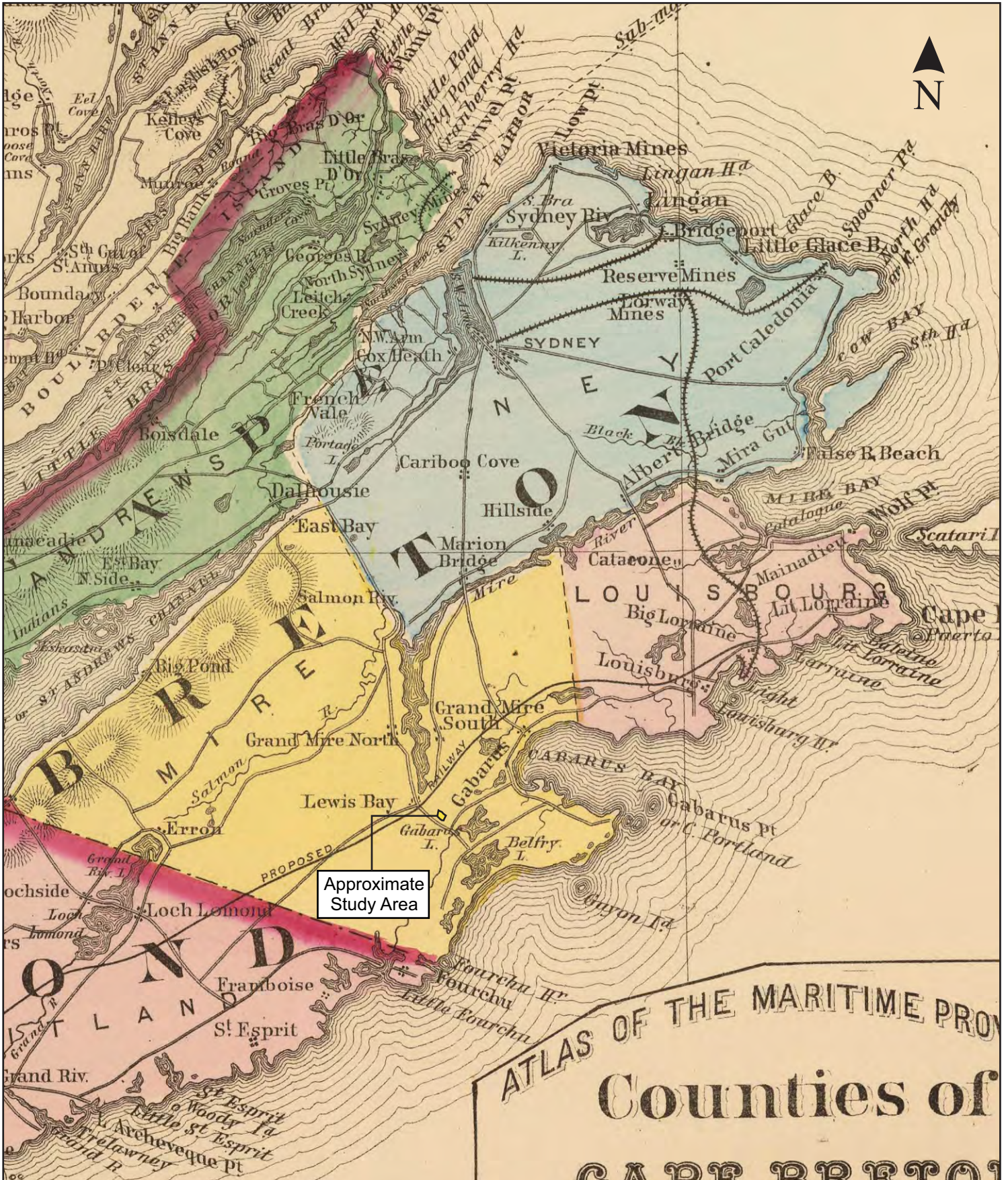
A.F. Church Map, 1877

Figure 5

GABARUS QUARRY
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June 2019





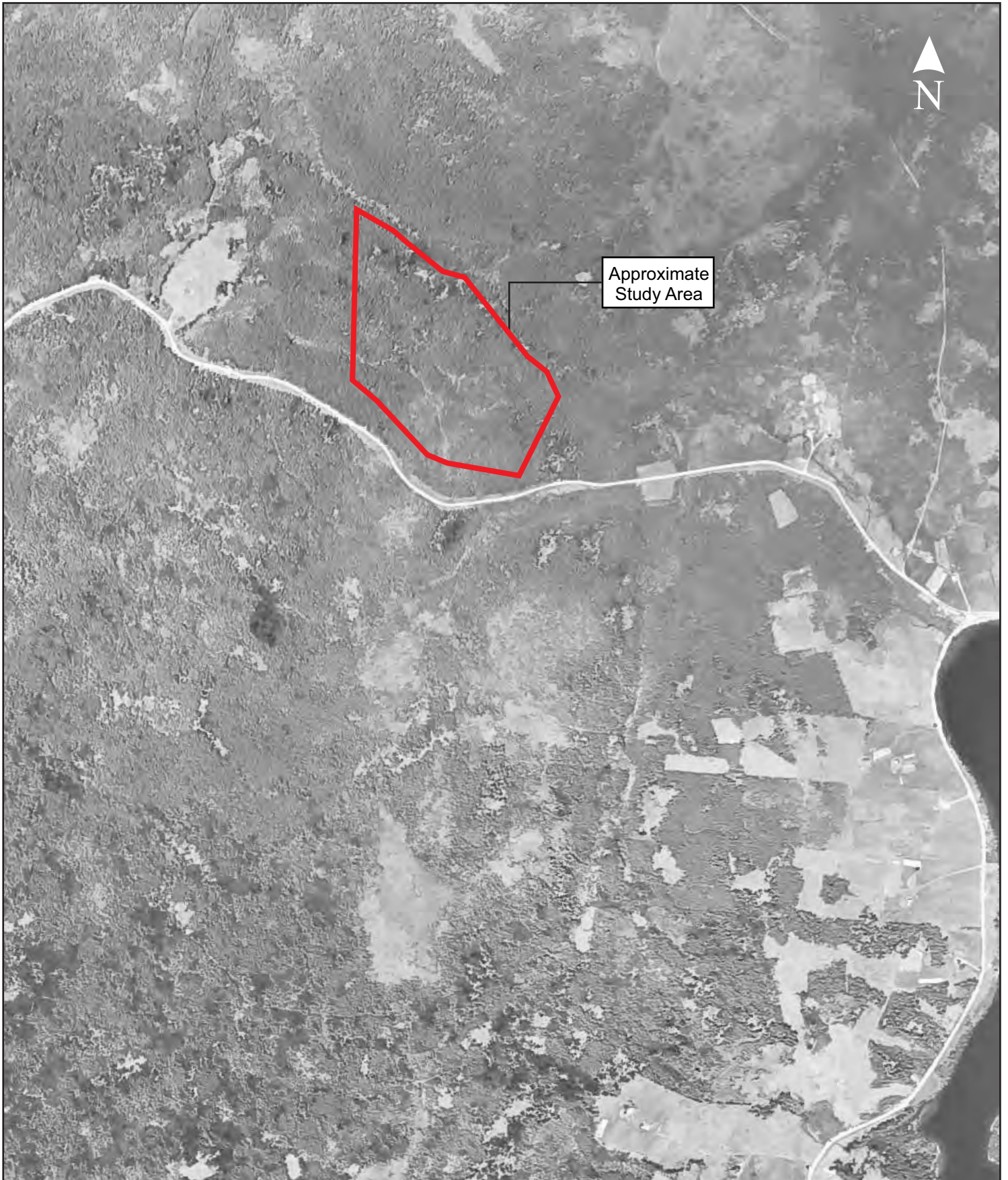
Counties of Cape Breton & Richmond, Roe Brothers, 1878


Figure 6

GABARUS QUARRY
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June 2019





	<i>Aerial Photograph, 1953</i>	<i>Figure 7</i>
	GABARUS QUARRY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCREENING & RECONNAISSANCE 2019 CAPE BRETON REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY, NOVA SCOTIA	June 2019

4.2 Field Reconnaissance

CRM Group archaeologists conducted fieldwork, consisting of a visual inspection of the study area, on May 7, 2019 (**Figure 8**). Weather conditions were clear and warm. The primary purpose of the visit was to assess the area for archaeological potential and investigate any topographical and/or cultural features that had been identified as areas of elevated potential during the background research.

The terrain through the study area was a mix of low lying wet and marshy areas, undulating boulder fields and steep slopes (**Plate 2**). Several tree throws exhibited the area's shallow topsoil and highly concentrated bolder till beneath (**Plate 3**). The study area gradually slopes down from western to east across the study area and from south to north, with an average slope of approximately four metres over 100 metres (**Plate 4**).

Vegetation consisted of a mix of young to mature hardwood and softwood species typical of Nova Scotian forests. Ground cover consisted of a mix of moss, ferns and small shrubs (**Plate 5**).

There was evidence of some historic logging activities across the study area, including overgrown logging roads and stumps (**Plate 6**). An area approximately 20 metres by 20 metres had been artificially levelled, with the material pushed into a berm running along the edge of the existing quarry (**Plate 7**). Beyond this levelled area was a low and flat clearing with a recently used trail or road running through it and down slope to the north (**Plate 8**). Several young hardwoods and low growth Balsam Fir were present in the clearing but no further evidence of cultural material or habitation.

Evidence of modern recreational property usage was observed with a hunting stand and recently cleared shooting alleys west of the existing quarry (**Plate 9**).

Based on the various components of the background study, including environmental setting, Mi'kmaw land use, property history and field reconnaissance, the proposed Gabarus Quarry study area is ascribed low potential for encountering Precontact and/or early historic Mi'kmaw archaeological resources and low potential for encountering historic Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.



PLATE 2: Example of topography. Facing north; May 7, 2019.



PLATE 3: Example of tree throw within study area. Facing north; May 7, 2019.



PLATE 4: Example of gradual slope across study area. Facing west; May 7, 2019.



PLATE 5: Example of ground cover and vegetation. Facing east; May 7, 2019.



PLATE 6: Example of historic logging activities. Facing northwest; May 7, 2019.



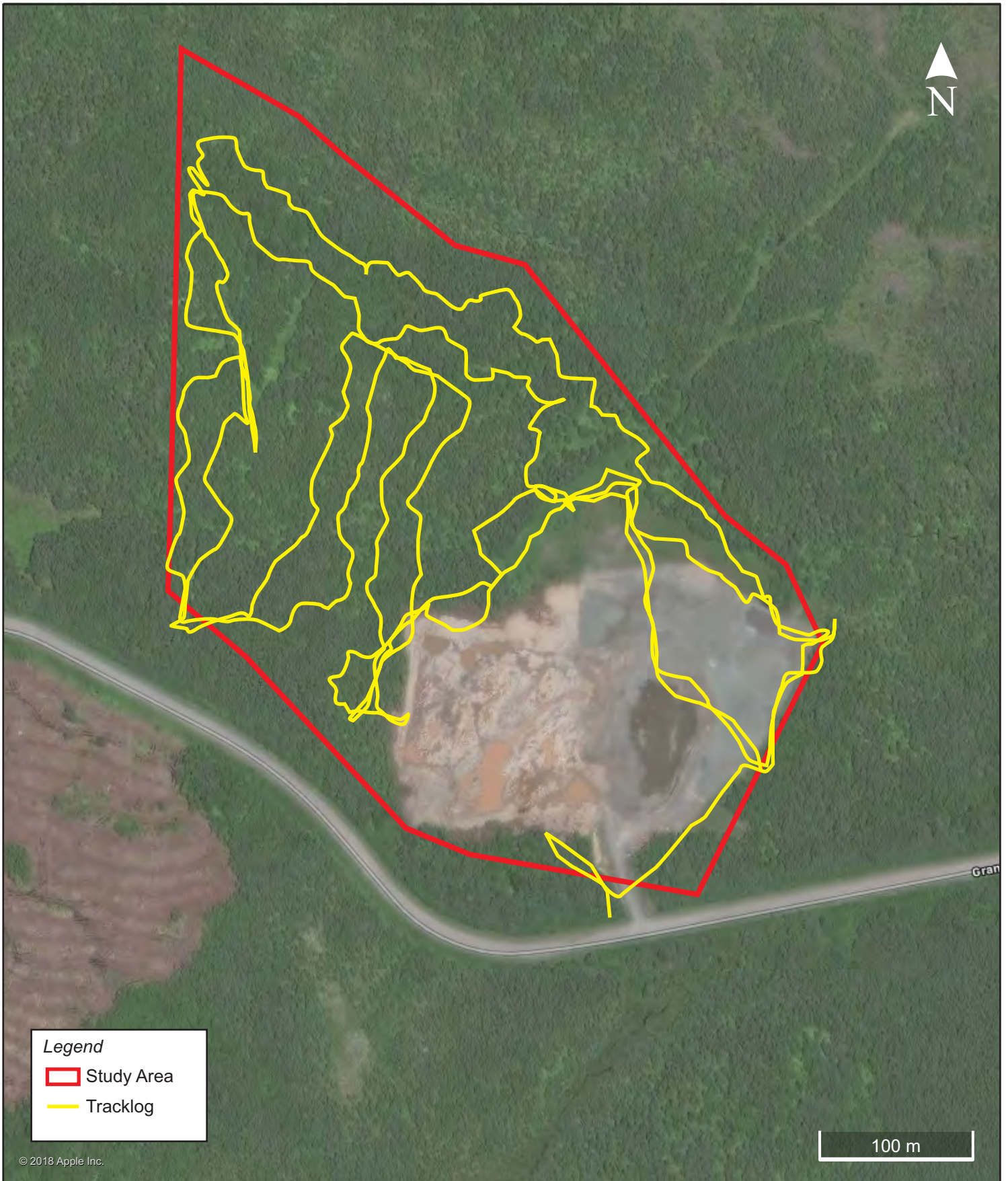
PLATE 7: Artificially leveled area with berm. Facing southwest; May 7, 2019.




PLATE 8: Clearing with young tree growth. Facing west; May 7, 2019.



PLATE 9: Modern hunting stand at end of cleared shooting alley. Facing south; May 7, 2019.



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	<i>GPS Tracklog</i>	<i>Figure 8</i>
	GABARUS QUARRY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCREENING & RECONNAISSANCE 2019 CAPE BRETON REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY, NOVA SCOTIA	June 2019
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5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2019 archaeological screening and reconnaissance of the Gabarus Quarry study area consisted of historical background research and a visual inspection. It did not involve sub-surface testing. The background research and field reconnaissance conducted by CRM Group determined the study area exhibits low potential for encountering either Mi'kmaq (both Precontact and historic) or historic Euro-Canadian archaeological resources. This determination is based on the area being relatively low, wet and without the evidence of historic activity.

Based on these results, CRM Group offers the following management recommendations for the study area:

1. It is recommended that the study area, as defined and depicted in this report, be cleared of any requirement for future archaeological investigation.
2. In the unlikely event that archaeological deposits or human remains are encountered during activities associated with the expansion of the Gabarus Quarry, all work in the associated area(s) should be halted and immediate contact made with the Special Places Program (Sean Weseloh McKeane: 902-424-6475).

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