

APPENDIX 4.

MARYS POINT QUARRIES,

MARYS POINT, ALBERT COUNTY, NEW BRUNSWICK,

SANDSTONE, BROWN

(Art Gallery of Nova Scotia, Fig. A4-1)

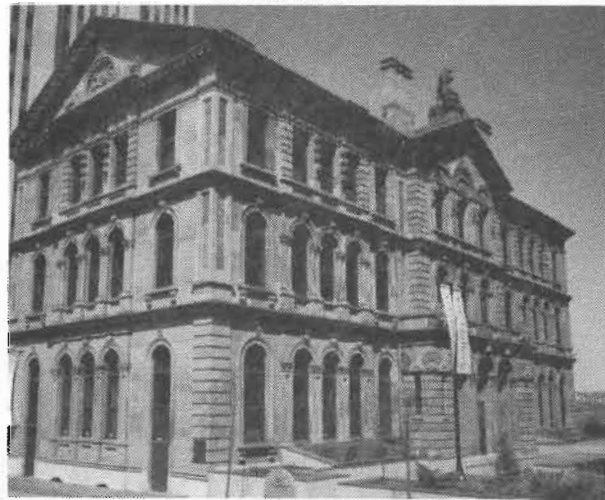


Figure A4-1. The restoration of the Art Gallery of Nova Scotia, Halifax, formerly the Dominion Building, was completed in 1989 using brown sandstone from the Marys Point Quarries, New Brunswick.

Commercial Stone Name: SANDSTONE, BROWN
County: ALBERT
Property Name: MARYS POINT QUARRIES,
MARYS POINT, NEW BRUNSWICK

NTS: 21H/10

Longitude: 64° 38'54"

Latitude: 45° 42'57"

Sample Number: 85-04-07 Box 1; 85-04-08 Box 1;
85-04-09 Box 1

Date: September 10, 1985

Property Status: Abandoned

Geological Rock Name: Sandstone

Possible Uses: Ashlar, fine carving, rubble stone

Location Description: The old sandstone quarries are located along the southeastern side and eastern tip of Marys Point, New Brunswick (Fig. A4-2). Marys Point is 5 km east of Harvey and 1.7 km west of Grindstone Island.

Production History: The Albert Stone Company Quarry was opened sometime before 1845 and was managed by George Lang until 1850. It was sold to Mr. Walter Roberts around 1870 and stone was shipped into New England until 1878. At that time there were over 20 families living on the Point. After

the Quarry closed in 1878 families continued to live there until 1920

Colour: Fresh buff and red brown; weathered grey; variable

Grain Size: Fine to medium; variable

Fabric: No

Bedding: Strike 100°, Dip 30° S; thickness range 5 mm-2 cm

Jointing: Regular to irregular; limited to moderate

Grain: Strike 35°, Dip 80° SE; spacing 20 cm-3 m

Rift: Strike 10°, Dip 60°; spacing irregular

Potential Quarry Block Size: 1 m x 2 m x 50 cm

Outcrop Exposure: Good

Use of Explosives: No

Mineralogy: Fine grains of quartz and feldspar of <0.1 mm in a chiefly argillaceous cement

Deleterious Minerals: Minor organic partings

Other Features: The series of brown and buff sandstones are variable in colour and thickness and are

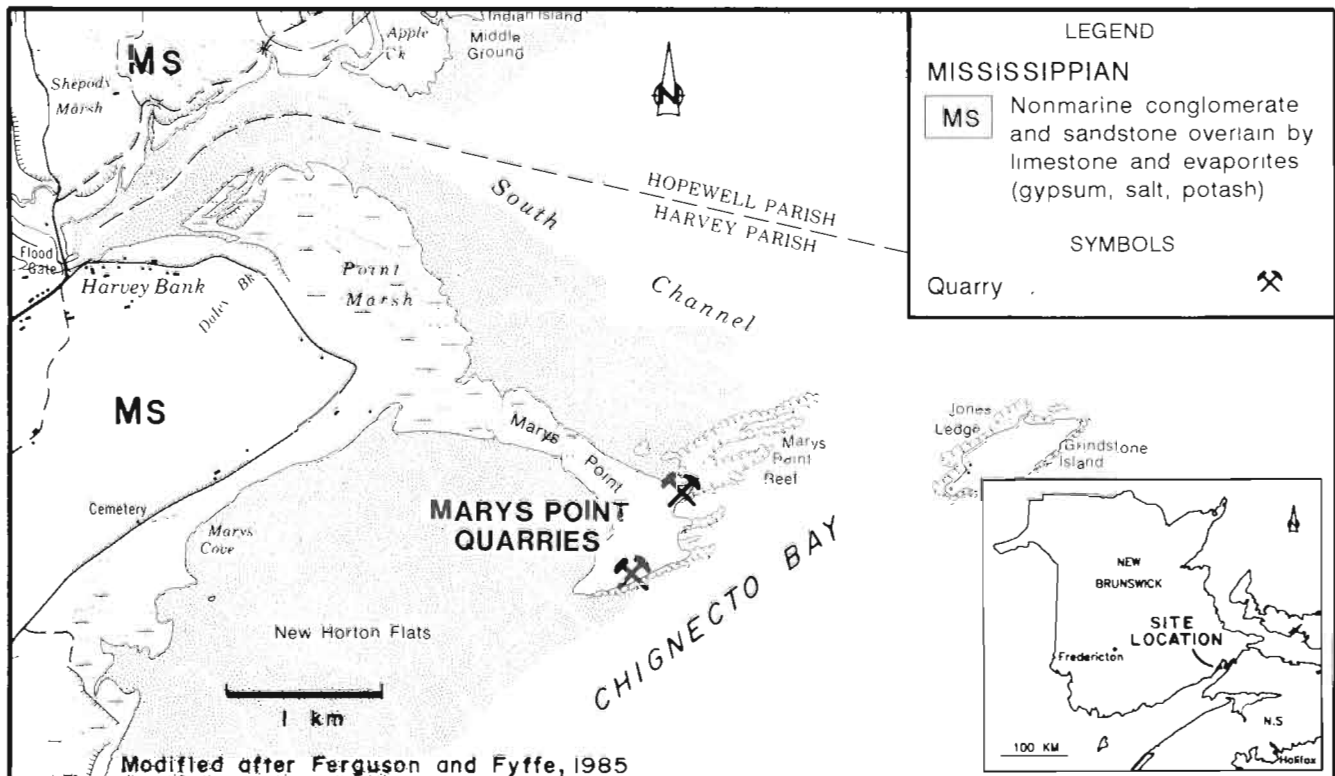


Figure A4-2. Geological location map for the Marys Point Quarries, Marys Point, Albert County, New Brunswick.

interlaminated with shales. This coupled with the steep dip into the ocean make further development difficult.

Diamond Drilling Details: Not drilled

Physical Properties (Parks, 1914): Specific weight 144.834 lbs/ft³, Absorption 5.596%, Compressive strength 14,675 lbs/in², Transverse strength 1,532 lbs/in² (red brown)

Comments: The old Quarry workings are well described by Parks (1914). He stated, "For a distance of about half a mile an almost continuous line of quarries has been opened along the shore. Beginning at the southwest margin of the exposures and proceeding to the northeast angle of the point, the following general sequence is presented. The first opening consists of a V shaped cut, about 200 feet long and 50 feet wide, extending along the strike of the beds. The seaward stone is red but this colour gives place to grey towards the inner side of the belt. Much of the output has been rejected owing to false bedding and the presence of concretions. Proceeding eastward, the red stone is entirely replaced by the grey, which forms a belt about 200 feet thick resting on an underlying band of shale. The best quality of stone seems to occur near the shale, and has been removed to water level along this stretch. Still farther

on, both red and grey stone is met with under the bed of shale referred to above: it has been opened in a line of quarries along the shore facing Grindstone island. On rounding the point to Grindstone island, beds of shale are first encountered, then heavy beds of laminated red sandstone. This red series is perhaps 100 feet thick and is succeeded by a narrow belt of grey. A considerable mass of shale with thin seams of coal and much iron pyrites follows: this is succeeded, in its turn, by various shades of red, grey, chocolate, and mottled sandstones, which end, towards the northeast angle, in heavier beds of grey. Around the point, looking into the mouth of Shepody river, the sandstones are thin bedded and soon disappear beneath the drift."

The Art Gallery of Nova Scotia (Dominion Building) and Court House, Halifax, are two important buildings constructed of the Marys Point brown stone. The Art Gallery of Nova Scotia restoration began in 1987 and required the old Quarry to be reopened for a short time in order to quarry enough stone for the restoration. Special permission was granted by Environment Canada allowing the removal of about 50 000 t of stone in the fall of 1987. Further development of a quarry here is not possible because the site is a designated bird sanctuary and any other use of the land is prohibited.