

RESTORATION OF QUEBEC'S HISTORIC SITES

As the point of departure for exploration of the North American interior and later as commercial nucleus of the colony, Quebec, at first, lay at the centre of much of Canada's early history. During the coming year, some 15 historic places in the Province of Quebec closely connected with events that shaped Canada's history are to receive special attention. Over \$5 million has been earmarked for their development and maintenance by the National and Historic Parks Branch of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

CARTIER-BRÉBEUF PARK

One major undertaking is the new Cartier-Brébeuf National Historic Park. The 16-acre park, located outside Quebec City, where the St. Charles and L'Ange Rivers meet, commemorates the place where Jacques Cartier and his crew spent the devastating winter of 1535-36. Cartier's discovery of the St. Lawrence River opened the way for French settlement and exploration of three-quarters of the continent. Ninety years later, the Jesuit missionary Jean de Brébeuf, together with Fathers Charles Lalemant and Enemond Masse, landed at the same site where Cartier had wintered.

The focal point of the park will be *La Grande Hermine*, a full-size copy of Cartier's flagship, largest of the three ships used on his expedition. (Completed in 1966. *La Grande Hermine* was on display at Expo 67). Nearly \$500,000 will be spent to refurbish the vessel and move it to its final destination, create an artificial basin in which to moor it, and build an interpretation and visitors' reception centre for the park.

FORT LÉVIS

Another major project will be restoration of Fort Lévis 1 on the Lauzon Heights opposite Quebec City. The fort is the single survivor of three built in the 1860s to protect Quebec against invasion from the south. The sole remaining example of an important stage in Canadian military architecture, Fort Lévis was constructed to accommodate the advent of ordinance rifling.

In Montreal, the two-storey stone house once inhabited by Sir Georges-Etienne Cartier, one of the leading Fathers of Confederation, will receive special attention. After negotiations for its acquisition have been completed, "as-found" drawings recording the building's condition will be made, and restoration work on the 130-year-old house on Montreal's historic Notre Dame Street will begin. National Historic Sites Service curators are gathering suitable period fur-



La Grande Hermine, the 160-ton 78-foot copy of Jacques Cartier's flagship, is destined for permanent berth in Quebec City's Cartier-Brébeuf National Historic Park.

nishings to reflect the character of the nineteenth-century statesman's home.

RESTIGOUCHE DEEP-WATER PROJECT

In the Baie des Chaleurs at Restigouche, Quebec, an underwater archaeological project has already been under way for two years. It is the site of the 17-day Battle of the Restigouche, the last North American naval encounter between British and French for possession of colonial Canada. In 1760, three French frigates were sunk as a result of that engagement, and archaeologists are bringing to light a considerable quantity of artifacts in unexpectedly good condition. Present plans call for erection of an interpretation centre at Restigouche to tell the story of the ill-fated frigates *Bienfaisant*, *Machault* and *Marquis de Malauze*, and the men and goods they carried to the New World over 200 years ago.

Other sites on which additional work will begin are Fort Chambly, Fort Lennox, Coteau-du-Lac, Laurier House, Carillon Barracks, and Fort Chateaugay — all within less than 30 miles of Montreal; Quebec City walls, gates and Artillery Park — each a part of the old city's historic fortifications; Fort Témiscamingue in western Quebec; and the commemorative Jacques Cartier cross at Gaspé.