

with sixty guns, and accompanied by a large number of militant protestant clergymen. One, Samuel Moody, of York, Maine, aged seventy, brought his own ax to cut down what he considered the idols in the French chapel.

The invasion force, led by William Pepperrell of Kittery, Maine, and hampered by ice in the harbours, finally landed on May 12. It took possession of the Royal Battery, which had been abandoned, placed cannon on the hills and began a siege. Louisbourg surrendered on June 28.

The French got it back at the end of the war, but it was seized a second time in 1758 and ceded to England at the Treaty of Paris. The British burned down the governor's wing of the Citadel and part of the officers' quarters and abandoned the fort. In 1815, Bishop Plessis of Quebec saw the ruins and said, "What a heap of stones. . . . Nothing was entire, nothing that could be recognized with certainty. . . ." and in 1859 a visitor saw "no signs of life visible within these once warlike parapets, except peaceful sheep grazing upon the very brow of the Citadel."

In 1961, a bit more than a century later, the Canadian government began restoration. An area was cleared for offices, laboratories and workshops. The digging would go on for three years and the crew would vary from ten in the winter to thirty in the summer. They used small tractor-mounted backhoes and a large power shovel, a bulldozer, a Michigan front loader, conveyor belts and powered concrete buggies, but most of the digging was done by hand. Eighteenth century tools, materials and methods were used whenever possible.

First they cleared the Citadel's faces, then they excavated the Chateau and trenched across King's Bastion. They found a lead box at the Bastion's right shoulder angle which contained one silver and two bronze medals, dated 1720. The medals had a head of Louis XV as a youth on one side, and a projection of Louisbourg as it would be when completed on the other. Eighteen such medals had been struck and buried at the corners of major construction.

The Chateau was excavated completely during 1962-63 with the exception of the Chapel and a few rooms. In 1964 the Chapel was dug up and four coffins containing the skeletons of Governor DuQuesnel, the Duc d'Anville, Michel de Gannes and Governor Forant were found buried in the floor. The archeological field work was finished in 1965 and the careful restoration began.

The visitor today finds the Citadel, the fortress walls and the town fully restored. The rooms are furnished with authentic period furniture, costumed guides play the roles of the actual inhabitants of the town and the Hôtel de la Marine serves eighteenth century meals on pewter plates.

### Fort Garry

In 1830 Sir George Simpson, the middle-aged Hudson's Bay Company Governor of Northern and Southern Rupert Land, married his eighteen-



year-old cousin, Frances.

Simpson then wrote the company headquarters in London saying he felt it necessary to shift his home and headquarters from Fort Garry on the Red River, on the present site of Winnipeg. He said that the Fort had been severely damaged by the great flood of 1826 and he felt it necessary to move to a better protected place. He did not mention that Frances was nervous. She had written friends that at the upper Fort she was "terrified to look about. . . in case of seeing something disagreeable."

He found an ideal spot for a new Fort twenty-three miles downriver, a fine level place where the river banks were high and there was an abundance of limestone and wood nearby. That fall he began building Lower Fort Garry on the Red River. It would have a great big stone house.

The house was more like a country manor than a trading post. It would form one side of a quadrangle—with the fur lofts, the retail store and the river.

Frances remained unhappy. Her first child died as an infant and in 1833 she and Simpson went home to London where she lived for the next twelve years, while Simpson commuted.

Meanwhile the trappers and farmers continued to do most of their business at the old fort, which was in the midst of Lord Selkirk's settlement of Scots near the forks of the Red and Assiniboine rivers, the French-Canadian town of St. Boniface, and the Métis settlements at Pembina.

The upper fort was rebuilt by 1837 and Governor Christie, Simpson's stand-in, moved there. The lower Fort seemed to have been a mistake and by 1841 it was half abandoned. It was saved by an invasion of American free traders. The Hudson's Bay Company had a monopoly granted by the British government and, in theory, the trappers couldn't sell their furs to anyone else. They did, however, since the so-called free traders paid more than the company prices. In 1846 Simpson, who had returned to the scene, noted "a mischievous system of agitation set up by McDermott, Sinclair and Kittson (an American from Minnesota) and other designing persons who expected their ingenuity to mislead the ignorant and half