

The excavations above referred to were made by order of the Canadian government, and most of the work was done under the direction of St. Maurice. On August 21 (1878), human bones were uncovered, which were decided by local antiquarians to be those of the Jesuit priests Jean de Quen and François du Peron, and the brother Jean Liégeois. A full account of this discovery is given by Rochemonteix in *Jésuites*, t. i., pp. 456-465. Cf. St. Maurice, *ut supra*.

It may be added here that the reference made, in the next paragraph of the text, to the burning of the College of Quebec is somewhat ambiguous. The college of Quebec, properly speaking, had never been burned. It is true, the residence of Notre Dame de Recouvrance was consumed by fire in 1640; but it was not until several years later that the foundations were laid for the college (now 'the Barracks').—Quebec ed. *Journ. des Jésuites*, p. 197. *note*.

21 (p. 269).—The original MS. of the *Catalogue des Bienfaiteurs* was long preserved in the archives of the Seminary of Quebec, but now cannot be found there, only a copy of it remaining. Its publication in *L'Abeille* (see Bibliographical Data of this volume) was accompanied with notes; such of these as we here use will be distinguished by their numbers and the initials of the editors,—as, "L. & C., 11;" i.e., "note 11, by Laverdière and Casgrain."

At the time when this document begins, "Canada had just been restored to France, by the treaty of Saint Germain-en-Laye, Mar. 29, 1632." The Jesuits mentioned in the text were Fathers Anne de Nouë and Paul le Jeune, and Brother Gilbert Burel. The chapel of Notre Dame de Recouvrance, "which was the first parochial church at Quebec, must have been built upon the site or in the neighborhood of the present Anglican cathedral."—L. & C., 2, 3, 5.

22 (p. 271).—Cf. mention of this incident in Lalemant's letter describing his shipwreck (vol. iv., p. 245).

23 (p. 271).—Ignatius Loyola was the founder of the Jesuit order, and François Xavier, his most eminent disciple. For notice of Luigi di Gonzagua, see vol. xviii., *note* 3. Stanislas Kostka, belonging to a noble Polish family, was born in 1550. A student in the Jesuit college at Vienna, he desired to enter that order, but his family would not allow this step; he obtained, however, a position in the college at Dillingen. Being afterward sent to Rome, he assumed the monastic habit in 1567, and died Aug. 15, 1568. He was beatified in 1604, and afterward canonized.

24 (p. 271).—Regarding this legacy by Champlain, see vol. xiii., *note* 1.