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Paris to engage in colonizing and evangelizing in New France, and they organized the expedition under Maisonneuve, which founded the town of Ville Marie in 1642. The first church was built under their auspices and in 1657 four priests of St. Sulpice arrived in Ville Marie under the Abbe de Queylus. In 1664 the priests of St. Sulpice were given the Seigniorship of the whole Island of Montreal, 32 miles long by 10½ broad, which was confirmed to them in 1714. The building forms three sides of a square, 132 ft. by 90 ft., and has spacious gardens and grounds extending 342 feet on Notre Dame St. and 444 on St. Francois Xavier St., enclosed by a high stone wall. Charlevoix described it as a stately, great and pleasant house, built of freestone after the model of that of St. Sulpice at Paris. During the early days of the colony the Seminary received a tithe of one-thirteenth of the natural and artificial labor of the people. During the period of French rule the Order of St. Sulpice received grants of 250,191 acres of land.

The priests of St. Sulpice are in charge of Notre Dame and St. James parishes, the Indian mission at Oka; they conduct the Grand Seminary on Sherbrooke St., Montreal College, the Canadian College at Rome and they have the spiritual direction of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, the Grey Nunnery and the Hotel Dieu.

On the walls of the old Seminary may be seen the following tablets:

"Seminary of St. Sulpice, founded at Paris, by Monsieur Jacques Olier, 1641; established at Ville Marie, 1657, Monsieur Gabriel de Queylus, Superior. Siegneurs of the Island of Montreal, 1663."

"Francois Dollier de Casson, first historian of Montreal,