

and Casgrain, that the residence or the Convent of Notre Dame de Recouvrance, burnt together with the chapel of the same name in 1640, should not be confounded with the College (turned later on into barracks) the foundations of which were not laid until several years afterwards. The Chapel of Notre Dame de la Recouvrance and the Jesuits' house attached thereto were situated upon the ground upon which the Anglican Cathedral now stands. In the conflagration of 1640, Chapel and residence were destroyed; the registers of Civil Status burnt, and the Jesuits lost all their effects. "We had gathered together in that house," writes Father Lejeune, "as in a little store all the maintenance and support of our other residences and of our missions. Linen, clothing and all the other necessities for twenty-seven persons whom we had among the Hurons were all ready to be conveyed by water into that distant country." After this disaster, the Jesuits were sheltered for some time at the Hotel-Dieu. In 1637, the Fathers of the Company of Jesus in Canada set forth to the Company of New France that they wished to build a college and a seminary for the instruction of Indian youths, the Hurons dwelling 200 leagues from Quebec having sent them six with the promise of a larger number, and also for the education of the country, and that, for this purpose, they sought a grant of land. The Company of New France awarded them twelve acres of ground in Quebec to build a seminary, church, residence, &c. This grant was made at a meeting of the directors of the company, at the hotel of the celebrated Fouquet, on the 28th March, 1637. It was not, however, until the spring of 1647 that the work of digging the foundations of the college was begun—the first stone being laid on the 12th June. "That same day," says the *Journal des Jesuites*, "was laid the first stone of the foundations of the offices of the main-building of the Quebec house. In 1648, we completed the half of the large main-building; in 1649, our building