

family to Canada about 1640, or perhaps somewhat earlier. He resided for a time at Sillery, but afterward removed to Montreal, where in 1648 he obtained land. He was the first settler in that colony, and died there in October, 1667, leaving several children.

12 (p. 93).—René Mézeray (Mézier),—nicknamed Noce,—born in 1611, emigrated from Normandy to Canada about 1636. The marriage here mentioned was his second,—his first wife having died childless; at this time, he was living on the estate of M. de Chavigny. About 1650, he obtained lands at Cap Rouge; and, in 1656, another grant from Charles de Lauson. In 1681, Mézeray was living in the seigniory of Godarville; he died near Quebec, in March, 1695.

His father-in-law on this occasion was Pierre Garemand,—nicknamed "the Picard," from his native province. He was captured by the Iroquois in 1653, and probably burned to death.

13 (p. 97).—Luis de la Puente, a Spanish Jesuit,—“generally known, outside Spain, under the names of Dupont, or de Ponte” (Sommervogel),—was born at Valladolid, Nov. 11, 1554. At the age of twenty, he became a Jesuit novice; and, after completing his studies, composed numerous devotional works. The most widely-read of these is *Meditaciones de los Misterios de nuestra Sancta Fe* (Valladolid, 1605). Translations of this work into nine different languages are enumerated by Sommervogel. The “abridgment” referred to in the text is probably either the *Refectoir spirituel des œuvres du R. P. Louys du Pont* (Paris, 1621),—a French translation by a priest named Claude Godeme; or, *Compendium meditationum*,—a Latin version from the *Meditaciones*, by the Jesuit P. Ximenez (1620). De la Puente died at Valladolid, Feb. 16, 1624.

14 (p. 99).—Noël Juchereau, sieur des Chastelets, born in the vicinity of Chartres, France, came to Quebec in 1632. He was a licentiate in the legal profession; Sulte conjectures that he was acting “in the interests of Rosée and Cheffault, who desired to obtain from the Hundred Associates a grant of part of the New France trade.” Estates near Quebec were granted to Juchereau, who, being unmarried, conferred them upon his nephews. He is mentioned in our text as “general agent,”—of the Company of France, according to Laverdière; but of the Association of Habitants, in Sulte’s opinion. The latter statement seems the more probable, since Des Chastelets made his last voyage to France (1647) as a delegate of the habitants, to secure certain changes in their government. He died there, soon afterward.

15 (p. 99).—Marie Françoise, eldest daughter of Sieur Giffard, was but eleven years and five months old at the time of her marriage. Her husband was Jean Juchereau de la Ferté, eldest son of