

Canada, that of grand seneschal (first mentioned in an act dated Mar. 13, 1651); and it was nominally filled by the younger De Lauson, although his youth and lack of experience made it necessary to appoint a more suitable man to administer the functions of the office. This was Nicolas le Vieux, sieur de Hauteville, who was named lieutenant-general in both civil and criminal cases. De Lauson married, a few days after his arrival (as mentioned above), Anne Després, by whom he had six children; his daughters became Ursuline nuns. He was slain by the Iroquois, June 22, 1661.

Another son of the governor was Louis, sieur de la Citére. He married (Oct. 5, 1655) Catherine Nau; and his death must have occurred before July, 1659, as Catherine's second marriage is then recorded.

René Robineau, sieur de Bécancour (son of Pierre, an early member of the Hundred Associates), born at Paris (1629), came to Canada in 1645; he is mentioned in *Journ. des Jésuites* as siding with the habitants in their complaints against the public officials, in January, 1646 (vol. xxviii., p. 157). He obtained (April, 1647) from the company a grant of the lands comprising the seigniory of Bécancour; and in October, 1652, married Marie, daughter of Jacques de la Poterie, by whom he had nine children. In 1657, he secured a grant, within the present limits of Quebec, from the Hundred Associates, of which company he was a member (apparently from 1651 to 1663). In 1671, he became, through his wife, proprietor of the seigniory of Portneuf, and established there his residence. He is mentioned as one of the commanders of the Canadian militia in 1684, and died at Quebec, in December, 1699.

53 (p. 147).—For sketch of Godefroy, see vol. ix., note 4; concerning his embassy with Druillettes, see note 42, ante.

54 (p. 173).—The house to which the Ursulines removed, soon after the destruction of their convent (p. 113 of this volume), was one belonging to Madame de la Peltrie, as appears from a letter written by Marie de l'Incarnation to her son, dated Sept. 3, 1651,—see Richardeau's (new) edition of her *Lettres* (Tournai, 1876), pp. 445-447. The superioress gives therein a circumstantial account of the burning of the old convent, the charity manifested toward its destitute inmates, and the erection of their new home, then in progress. To commence this building, she says, the Jesuit Fathers lent them 8,000 livres,—“but, at the time of this writing, we owe them certainly 15,000; and before our building is finished, we shall be indebted more than 20,000, without mentioning conveniences and furniture inside.”

55 (p. 175).—Instruction for the boys of the French families in