

APPENDIX  
OF MANITOBA.  
Sec. III.  
Report of T.  
K. Ramsay,  
Q.C., March,  
1873.

Kirke had been dead nearly thirty years. He died in 1655 or 1656 (Shea's translation of Charlevoix 3,232-6—6, 124.) In 1670, Radisson accompanied the new Governor back to Hudson's Bay. We hear of him, and also of des Grozeliars, at Fort Nelson, in 1673, and at Fort Rupert in 1674. They obtained their pardon in 1676 from the King of France, and returned to Canada. I do not know when they returned to Canada, nor can the date be given by M. de Callieres in his letter to M. de Seignely, 25th February, 1685, he relied on, for he goes on to speak of the Canadian Company having been formed in 1676. This is evidently an error, if not an intentional mis-statement, for in a memoir of the *Compagnie du Nord* établie en Canada, 1698, P. M. S. VIII. 265, it is said: "*Elle la Compagnie commença cette entreprise en 1682.*" Before we have anything more to do with Radisson in Hudson's Bay, he served  
10 under Marshal d'Estrées in the West Indies, and obtained permission from him to go in a vessel belonging to S. de la Chesnay ("Aubert de la Chenaye" is one of the signatures to the *Memoire de la Compagnie du Nord*, 15 November, 1690, Paris, M. S. V., p. 156), to make settlements along the coast leading to Hudson's Bay. This was prior to November, 1681. (M. de Frontenac, 2nd Nov., 1681, Doc. Hist. 9.) In 1682 a company was formed at Quebec to trade to Hudson's Bay. This was the commencement of this enterprise. (*Memoire de la Cie. du Nord, établie en Canada*, 1698, P. M. S. VIII., p. 265.) There was a complaint by the English Ambassador that in 1682, Radisson and other Frenchmen had gone with two barks, called the "St. Pierre" and the "Ste. Anne," to Fort Nelson, and seized the fort and the property found there. (The King to M. de la Barre, 10th April, 1684.) They also took Benjamin Gillam, son of their old captain, prisoner. They also captured a Boston  
20 ship, and took it to Quebec. (De la Potherie I, 143.) M. de la Barre caused the ship to be restored to the owners, for which he was severely reprimanded by the Minister (10th April, 1684).

Des Grozeliars and Radisson, from some cause or other, became dissatisfied with their partners in the Hudson's Bay trade. It is not unlikely they were not over-pleased with the restitution of their capture. At all events, Radisson went to France in 1684. From France he went to London, induced by Lord Preston, as some say, and there he succeeded so well that the same year he sailed from Hudson's Bay with five ships. He captured Fort Nelson by surprise, 16th August, 1684,—(Instructions from M. de Denonville, 12th February, 1686), took prisoner his own nephew, together with all the Frenchmen he found there, and carried them to London. He also carried off an immense quantity of furs, and did the  
30 Canadian Company £400,000 worth of damage. De la Potherie says 300,000 livres, which is more credible. After this, we hear very little of MM. Des Grozeliars and Radisson. It would appear, however, that Radisson wintered in the Bay in 1685-'6, for the excuse for de Troyes' expedition was the capture of Radisson. (Instructions of M. de Denonville to de Troyes, 12th February, 1686; letter of de Denonville, 10th November, 1686.) In 1685, the Canadian Company obtained a charter (20th May). In 1686, de Troyes and d'Iberville went overland to Hudson's Bay. They first attacked Fort Mississippi or Moose Fort, which they took. They next surprised Fort Rupert. On the 16th July, they took Fort Chechonan or Albany. On the 10th August, 1686, de Troyes started on his return journey to Montreal. (De la Potherie, I, p. 147; Ferland, 2de partie, 164.) M. de la Potherie says that six months after, having sent the English prisoners home, d'Iberville went to Quebec; but it would appear, from a letter from M. de Denonville to M. de Seignelay, he  
40 was still supposed to be in command of the forts at Hudson's Bay on the 25th August, 1687. On the 31st October, 1688, M. de Denonville announces the return of d'Iberville, but says he was to return to the Bay. In 1688, it would seem, the English built Fort Churchill. towards the end of the year. (*Memoire de la Cie. du Nord*, 15 November, 1690.) In 1688 d'Iberville took two English ships. (See the account given of it in the letter of Sr. Patu de Quebec, 14th November, 1689, and in d'Iberville's letter of the 17th, in which he promised to go back next year and take Fort Nelson, if he could obtain the assistance he required.) Fort Churchill was captured by the French in 1689 (*Memoire de la Cie du Nord*, 15 November, 1690.) In 1690 d'Iberville returned, intending to take Fort Nelson, but being repulsed he landed and forced the English to abandon Fort Nieu Savanne. He had gone there with three ships called "La Sainte Anne," "Les Armes de la Compagnie," and "Le Saint François." In  
50 1693, the English re-took the Forts Cechouan or Albany, Mississippi or Moose Fort, and