

APPENDIX
OF MANITOBA.

Sec. III.

Report of T.
K. Ransay,
Q.C., March,
1873.

Note C.—The report of the Commissioners of Crown Lands in 1857 is incorrect in saying that the commission to Roberval "included Hudson's Bay, though not then, of course, known by that name." The writer would have extended geographical knowledge had he told us by what *name* it was, and by whom known in 1540. It is possible the official writer mistook "The Great Bay," which is mentioned by Jeffrey (from whom he quotes), as the name by which Hudson's Bay was known in 1540? Then, and long after, "La grande baie" was the name given to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, from "le cap de St. Louis à l'entrée de la baie des Chaleurs." (Denis' Description de l'Amérique Septentrionale, 1672. Tom. I., p. 164, chap. 7.)

In the same report it is said that in "1627 the Quebec Fur Company was formed under the auspices of Cardinal Richelieu, and an exclusive charter granted to them for the whole of New France or Canada, described as extending to the Arctic Circle." This is incorrect. At the time it is not unlikely that the French Government knew little or nothing of the two early English voyages of discovery to Hudson's Bay, and they could not have known anything of these parts from their own voyages, for no French expedition had ever then been there. But the *arrêt* of 1627 does not mention Hudson's Bay. It gives the Company the whole country from Florida, "en rangeant les Côtés de l'Amérique jusqu' au Cercle Arctique." (Ed. and Ords., Tom. I, p. 7. Quebec, 1854.)

Note D.—In the oft-repeated description by L'Escarbot it is said that La Nouvelle France is bounded to the north by "cette terre qui est dite inconnue vers la mer glacée jusqu' au pôle arctique." Thus he does not pretend that La Nouvelle France stretches to the Frozen Ocean (L'Escarbot, vol. I, p. 31, ed. 1611), as Mr. Churchon's Report seems to imply, but only to the unknown lands, which, in their turn, extend to the Frozen Ocean. Having quoted the passage of L'Escarbot referred to, Garneau adds: "Mais ces limites étaient plus imaginaires que réelles, puisque l'on ne connaissait pas alors même la vallée entière du St. Laurent."

Note E.—"Il est certain que ce fut Henry Hudson, anglais qui en 1611 donna son nom et à la Baie et au détroit par où il entra." (Charlevoix I, p. 476.)

Note F.—Mr. Justice Monk, in the case of Connolly *vs.* Woolrich, p. 14, says: "From the voyage of Sir Thomas Button in 1611 till the year 1667, it (Hudson's Bay) appears to have been wholly neglected by the English Government and Nation." There is, however, no doubt about the voyages of Fox and James.

Note G.—Medard Chouard des Grozeliers ("the name is spelled in a variety of ways;" L'Abbé Tanquay writes, "Medard Chouart des Grozeliers,") Pierre Esprit Hayet-Radisson, and Pierre LeMoyne d'Iberville. These three names are intimately connected with the history of the early settlement of Hudson's Bay. Des Grozeliers came from Touraine when very young and became a voyageur of some repute. (Ferland, 2de Pie, p. 80. Jermie Rel. de la Baie d'Hudson, p. 14. Mère de l'Incarnation Lettre d' Août, 1670.) He reported that, being to the north of Lake Superior, he met some Indians who led him to James' Bay. Subsequently, he endeavoured to induce the principal merchants in Quebec to fit out an expedition to visit the North Sea; but failing in this, (1) he went to Boston, and from thence to Paris, (2) and finally to London, in search of persons sufficiently adventurous to carry out his scheme. In London his representations were favourably listened to, and a New England captain, Zacariah Gillam, was sent off with des Grozeliers in 1668 or 1664. (3) They built a fort, which they called Charles or Rupert,

(1) Jermie says that he did induce the Merchants in Quebec to fit out a bark with which he went to the Bay and discovered Nelson River; but the whole of his narrative up to the expedition of 1694, in which he was engaged, is totally worthless. He is, however, followed by Murray, who adopts the account of a sea voyage by des Grozeliers from Canada, and gives other details; for all of which he disdains to quote any authority. 2 p. 132.

(2) De la Potherie omits the going to Paris.

(3) Oldmixon says 1667; so does M. de Callières in a letter to M. de Seignelay, 25th February, 1685, Doc. Hist. 9, p. 797; Ferland says 1668, 2de pie, p. 80; Murray also says 1668, 2, p. 132. In the French Memoir of the 8th November, 1686, the year