

DE TONNETUIT LEADS A FOUR-SHIP EXPEDITION TO L'ACADIE (CANADA)¹

With a grant from French King Henry IV to establish a fur-trade monopoly in l'Acadie (Canada)

Pierre de Chauvin de Tonnetuit set out with four ships and sixteen colonists
from Honfluer, France -- early spring of 1600

St. Malo merchant Francois Grave Pontgrave was employed as de Tonnetuit's partner
he was a French navigator and early fur trader and explorer in the New World

St. Malo, France merchant and French naval and military captain Pierre Du Gua de Monts
was the son of a wealthy St. Malo merchant family
he also was a Huguenot
de Monts traveled northeastern North America as a passenger with de Tonnetuit

FRENCH ATTEMPT A SETTLEMENT IN NORTH AMERICA

Francois Grave Pontgrave led the effort to build a colony

only because he had been to northern North America several times and he knew the natives
Pontgrave convinced the local Indians to trap beavers to be traded with the French
(in the area around today's Hudson Bay)

Expedition leader Pierre Chauvin de Tonnetuit against the advice of Pontgrave
chose to build a trading post, *Tadoussac*, strategically situated at the junction
of the Saguenay and St. Lawrence rivers with a harbor adjacent

this Indian route to the interior had long been a trading place for the Montagnais natives
who were the enemies of the Iroquois Indian nation

About 1,000 Algonkin, Etchiman and Montagnais natives descend on Tadoussac each year to trade
Montagnais had been trading with the Europeans for over fifty years

Iroquois harassed the Montagnais over the years

Frenchmen chose to arm the Montagnais against the Iroquois

creating an enemy for the French that would cost them their North American empire

Native Americans were classified as **"savages"** by the Europeans

on the surface this meant an uncultivated, untamed, barbarous, crude, cruel person
who is without civilization

its hidden meaning was that a savage was less than human
and therefore had few, if any, inherent rights

Chauven and Pontgrave returned to France with a cargo of furs -- autumn 1600

leaving sixteen men at Tadoussac

eleven died that winter and the rest went to live with the Native Americans

¹ Locations in parenthesis (CANADA) were not known by that name at the time.

OZETTE INDIAN VILLAGE IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST IS BURIED IN A MUD SLIDE

Makah Indian village of Ozette was located just South of Cape Flattery

on the entrance to the Strait of Juan de Fuca

it was buried by a massive mud slide -- about 1600

(When excavated in the [1970s] a European bead and some brass tacks were among the items found

it is possible these European items came from Sir Francis Drake's ship

other possibilities seem even more remote

EAST INDIA COMPANY COMES INTO EXISTENCE

"Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies"

East India Company, as it was called, was led by George, Earl of Cumberland with 215 partners

this was the first company to issue stock

shares of the company were owned by wealthy merchants and aristocrats

Knights, "Burgesses" (members of Parliament) and London Aldermen (city leaders)

East India Company was chartered by English Queen Elizabeth -- December 31, 1600

this company had a monopoly on trade with all countries

east of the Cape of Good Hope and west of the Straits of Magellan

anyone trading beyond the Atlantic Ocean in either India or China had to secure a license

from the East Indian Company at a cost between £5,000 and £25,000

East India Company traded mainly in cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, tea and opium

English government owned no shares and had only indirect control over the company

the company possessed quasi-governmental powers, including the ability to wage war,

imprison and execute convicts, negotiate treaties and establish colonies

(East India Company eventually came to rule large areas of India with its own private armies

there it exercised military power and assumed administrative functions for the nation)

FRENCH SUPPLY SHIP FINDS THE COLONY TADOUSSAC IS FAILING

Pierre Chauvin de Tonnetuit sent a supply ship to his colony of Tadoussac

when the ship arrived five of the sixteen colonists were found alive -- 1601

Tadoussac was poorly suited for settlement because of the rugged terrain and poor soil

(after three summers, de Tonnetuit failed to establish a colony)

CANADA AND ACADIA COMPANY IS FORMED BY FRANCE

French merchants had been excluded from the trade monopolies

given to Troilus de Mesgouez, marquis de la Roche and Pierre de Chauvin de Tonnetuit

these merchants put a great deal of pressure King Henry IV

therefore the monopolies were expanded to include other traders -- 1602

Admiral Aymar de Clermont de Chaste was appointed Vice-Admiral of France by King Henry IV
de Chaste was commissioned to colonize New France and was granted a fur trade monopoly
when he agreed to command a four-ship expedition of sixteen colonists
to the Saint Lawrence River -- February 6, 1602

he, like de la Roche and Tonnetuit, would preside over l'Acadie (Canada) as lieutenant general
de Chaste created the Canada and Acadia Company to meet these goals -- February 6, 1602
Aymar de Clermont de Chaste led the Canada and Acadia Company expedition to l'Acadie
where he served as one of as one of the governor generals
(there he died shortly before this expedition returned to France [1603])

DUTCH EAST INDIA COMPANY IS FOUNDED

Competition among independent trading companies in the Spice Islands
drove the price of spices in (today's Indonesia while driving down the profits in Europe
this led to the creation of Dutch East India Company -- March 20, 1602
which was granted a twenty-one-year monopoly to carry out trade in the Spice Islands
in competition with the English East India Company
Dutch East India Company's charter empowered the building of forts and maintenance of armies
treaties were concluded with Asian rulers
(Dutch East India Company is often considered to be the first multinational corporation in the world)

SPAIN NEEDS A PORT ON THE WEST COAST OF NORTH AMERICA

Spain's Manila Trade between Acapulco (Mexico) and the Philippines
connected Asia and the Spice Islands with North America
little space was allotted on the treasure ships for provisions
Manila Trade required Spain to find a safe port on the West coast of North America for her galleons
they needed to restock provisions for the last leg of the eastward journey to Acapulco
Viceroy of New Spain wanted to avoid English activities along the East coast of North America
he sent Sebastian Vizcaino and Martin Aguilar to explore the west coast of North America
this was first effort to do so by the Spanish since the Cabrillo- Ferrelo expedition [1542]

SPANISH EXPLORERS SEBASTIAN VIZCAINO AND MARTIN AGUILAR SAIL NORTH

Sebastian Vizcaino sailed out of Acapulco, Mexico with three ships -- May 5, 1602
he followed the course taken some sixty years earlier by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo
and his pilot Bartolome Ferrelo
Vizcaino, who headed an expedition to the north, was an able Spanish officer and sailor
he sailed on the *San Diego* accompanied by Ensign Martin de Aguilar on the *Tres Reyes*
and Toribio Gomez de Corban on the *San Tomas*

this was the best equipped squadron sent off the Pacific coast thus far

FRENCH COLONY ON SABLE ISLAND STRUGGLES TO EXIST

For some unknown reason Troilus de Mesgouez, marquis de la Roche did not dispatch the annual supply ship to his settlement on Sable Island -- 1602
Complaints from the vagabonds and beggars living on Sable Island reached the French Court
Aymar de Clermont de Chaste as lieutenant general of l'Acadie (Canada) was instructed to take a commissioner to the settlement to make it into a reliable and suitable colony

SPAIN EXPLORES THE COAST OF CALIFORNIA

Both Vizcaino and de Aguilar spent a year 1602-1603 attempting to accomplish their mission of finding a safe harbor along the coast of North America
they carefully explored the California coast
they rediscovered and mapped the harbors of Monterey Bay and San Diego Bay
Vizcaino planned to establish a colony at Monterey Bay
to this end he conducted surveys for two forts
Vizcaino named most of the prominent features such as Point Lobos, Santa Catalina Island, Carmel Valley, Monterey Bay, Sierra Point and Coyote Point
thus removing many of the names given by Cabrillo

FRENCH COLONY ON SABLE ISLAND COMES TO AN END

Vagabonds and beggars on Sable Island revolted -- winter 1602-1603
probably as a result of the lack of food supplies from Troilus de Mesgouez, marquis de la Roche and exasperated by their long detention in a wilderness
two settlement leaders were butchered followed by further murders among the colonists
When a ship arrived from France, eleven principal rebels together with the remaining stock of fur were returned to France where King Henry IV presented each a cash gift for their animal skins
Marquis de la Roche was indignant that these men were not hanged for the murders they admitted but rather received a cash award from the king

MARTIN DE AGUILAR BECOMES SEPERATED FROM SEBASTIAN VIZCAINO

Martin de Aguilar became separated from Vizcaino in a storm
Vizcaino's plan to build fortifications at Monterey Bay was dropped
De Aguilar was forced by the storm as far as 43° North latitude along the coast of (Oregon) -- 1603

on his return South Aguilar explored the region between Cape Blanco and the Rogue River he continued south along the coast of California and came abreast of a **“rapid and abundant river, with ash trees, willows, and brambles, and other trees of Castile upon its banks.”**²

de Aguilar attempted to enter the river, but because of the strength of current could not he named the *Rio (River) Santa Ynes* which he believed to be the fabled Strait of Anian because of its strong current and its East-West direction with a great number of the crew sick, Martin de Aguilar decided to return to Acapulco, Mexico after his report of a great river was given in Acapulco -- 1603 navigators of all nations accepted the existence of the “great river of the West”

MICHAEL LOK CARRIES JUAN DE FUCA’S STORY TO ENGLAND

English trader Michael Lok was excited about the prospect of a “Northwest Passage” to the East located directly West of England -- if Juan de Fuca’s [1596] story was to be believed

Lok traveled to England and published the story

in an effort to arouse the interest of the English government -- 1603

Lok eventually told the story to England’s King James I who was not interested

he was occupied at the time attempting to establish colonies on East coast of North America advisors to the King saw two problems with Juan de Fuca’s story:

- why was he not royally rewarded for his fabulous find;
- why was there no mention of a Juan de Fuca in Spanish naval records

WEST COAST OF NORTH AMERICA IS IGNORED BY EUROPE

European nations were involved in trading activities for almost the next one hundred years

Spain, the most powerful country at that time, was occupied with settling and plundering Florida,

Central and South America and maintaining her trade with the Philippines

England was actively establishing colonies on east coast of North America

and attempting to establish the fur trade in northern North America

and cod fishing along Newfoundland’s Grand Banks

France was busy establishing an empire in North America centered on the fur trade and fishing

(Russia was the first country to demonstrate an interest in the Pacific coast of North America)

FRENCH EXPLORER SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN EXPLORES THE NEW WORLD

Samuel de Champlain was employed as a geographer

by Governor General Admiral Aymar de Clermont de Chaste

who had been given a fur trading patent in North America by French King Henry IV

² Lyman, William Denison. *The Columbia River*. P. 44-45.

Champlain sailed from Honfleur, France -- March 15, 1603

on the first of eleven voyages to the East coast of the New World

Champlain was accompanied by St. Malo merchant Francois Grave Pontgrave

they successfully explored the St. Lawrence River as far as La Chine Rapids -- 1603

Champlain reached Tadoussac -- the trading station for fish and furs on the St. Lawrence River before returning to France to give his report

ADDITIONAL COPIES OF SIR FRANCIS DRAKE'S MAPS SURFACE

These maps have interesting details:

- Molyneux Globe was produced -- 1603

it contained remarkable proof of Drake's secret voyage:

it appeared to show the straits separating (today's Vancouver Island) from the mainland

- what is known as "Francis Drake Map" by Nicola van Sype was engraved in the [17th Century]

it appeared to rely on information provided by Drake

and showed a chain of islands along the coast (between today's San Francisco and Oregon)

where no islands exist -- these may in fact be the island chain

north of (Cape Flattery in the state of Washington and Canada)

- another map in the (mid-17th century) may show landmarks along the coast:

(Cape Flattery, Grays Harbor, the Columbia River and Vancouver Island)

- Spanish map attributed to one of Drake's crew may be the first to depict California as an island

southern tip of the island is the Mexican Baja Peninsula

northern end looks like the (Olympic Peninsula of Washington)

Some historians believe Drake did not stop his northward journey at California as usually noted³ but rather continued on to the Pacific Northwest

"Port New Albion" might have been far north of Drake's Bay (San Francisco)

it has been speculated by amateur historians that Francis Drake sailed

as far north as the Stikine River (Drake's "River of the Straits") in Southeast Alaska

then south to (the Georgia Strait and Puget Sound)

three locations seem to fit drawings and notations made by Drake

(Drakes Bay [San Francisco], Nehalem Bay [south of Cannon Beach, Oregon]

and Whale Cove [near Depot Bay, Oregon] -- the best match to the drawings)

nonetheless, New Albion appeared on maps for centuries off the California coast

PIERRE DU GUA DE MONTS RECEIVES EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO COLONIZE L'ACADIE

With the death of Lieutenant General Aymar de Clermont de Chaste -- 1603

³ from an article in the Seattle Times by Ross Anderson Sunday, August 27, 2000 based on interviews with amateur historians Dick Johnson, Bob Ward and Samuel Bawlf.

Pierre Du Gua de Monts formed a joint stock company and began selling shares to the merchants of Rouen, Saint Malo, La Rochelle and Saint Jean De Luz all major ports of France

De Monts then secured a trade monopoly from French King Henry IV

which gave him control of fur the market from the St. Lawrence to Newfoundland for ten year in return de Monts promised settle 100 new colonists, including convict, in the region each year

Pierre Du Gua de Monts' official title was Lieutenant General of l'Acadie (Canada)

as such he would be in charge of establishing and enforcing the laws of the French Court.

however, the French government had no control over the natives who government themselves

French could control only the trade conducted at the French trading posts

native people traded whenever, and with whomever they chose

De Monts posted notices in all the ports in France forbidding anyone to trade in l'Acadie

in his capacity as an officer of the court, he would be able to punish any offenders

but enforcement of these restrictions could take place only in France

PIERRE DU GUA DE MONTS BEGIN TRADING IN L'ACADIE (CANADA)

Pierre Du Gua de Monts outfitted two ships to sail from France to l'Acadie -- 1603

he called on his old friend Francois Grave Pontgrave to command one ship

Sieur De Champdore, a ship's carpenter with little navigation experience captained the other

another nobleman, Jean De Biencourt, Baron de Poutrincourt, who had invested heavily

joined the expedition probably to see firsthand where his money was going

Poutrincourt was a military leader -- he was put in charge of securing and training

a small army for the security of the prospective trading post

FRENCH EXPLORER SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN'S ESTABLISHED A COLONY AT ST. CROIX

On his second trip to l'Acadie (Canada)

Champlain sailed under the authority of lieutenant general for Acadia Pierre Du Gua de Monts

this was an expedition of seventy-four settlers to establish a colony

in (today's Canada) -- early June, 1604-[1606]

St. Lawrence River (Quebec) was rejected as a possible French colony site

because of the great number of free traders who refused to yield to a French monopoly

these traders were already well established along the St. Lawrence River

they were independent trappers and traders

known as "coureurs des bois" (runners of the woods) by the French

or "bush-lopers" as they would be called by the English

they adopted native habits and lived with the Indians so long

that they became indistinguishable from the natives

skilled canoe paddlers known as “voyageurs” were hired to paddle huge canoes
wherever their employers wished to go
Champlain established a colony at the mouth of the St. Croix River on Saint Croix Island -- June 1604
St. Croix Island outpost was one of the first attempts by France
at year-round colonization in l’Acadie
earlier attempts by Jaques Cartier at Charlesbourg-Royal [1541] and Tadoussac [1600]
and Sable Island [1598] had all failed
French missionaries, both Catholic and Huguenots, flooded the New World
King of France paid young women to move to the colonies to marry male colonists there
this became the first successful settlement in l’Acadie (Canada)
people with dreams of a new life became colonists and merchants
others with a thirst for adventure became explorers, coureurs des bois and voyageurs

FRENCH COLONY ON ST. CROIX ISLAND IS MOVED

During the winter more than half the settlers left on St. Croix Island by Champlain had perished
due to a “land-sickness” (perhaps scurvy)

In the meantime, Champlain had discovered a new location better suited for a settlement

French Lieutenant General for Acadia Pierre Du Gua de Monts and Samuel de Champlain

moved their settlement to a new location to the southern shore of the Bay of Fundy

it became known as the Habitation at Port-Royal -- spring 1605

(now Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia)

Habitation at Port-Royal was France’s first permanent settlement in North America

and served as the capital of l’Acadie until it was destroyed by British military forces in [1613]

KING JAMES CHARTERS THE VIRGINIA COMPANY OF LONDON (OR LONDON COMPANY)

Virginia Company (or London Company) was a joint stock company

created by England’s King James to establish settlements on North America

(in today’s Massachusetts)

Virginia Company of London sent a three-ship expedition: *Susan Constant*, *Godspeed* and *Discovery*

led by English privateer Captain Christopher Newport with thirty-nine crewmen

105 men and boys left Blackwall, England -- December 1606

there were no women on the first ships

ENGLISH MERCHANTS HIRE HENRY HUDSON TO FIND THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE

English merchants were competing with the Dutch East India Company

England’s Muscovy Company hired Henry Hudson to find a Pacific route to Asia

it was hoped the summer sun would melt the polar ice and present a safe passage

Hudson sailed the eighty-ton *Hopewell* with a crew of ten men
and a ship's boy, his son John -- May 1, 1607
(*Hopewell* reached the vicinity of 80° north before encountering pack ice [July 1607]
he was forced to sail south and return to England)

ENGLISH ESTABLISH THEIR FIRST SUCCESSFUL COLONY ON NORTH AMERICA

After an unusually lengthy trip sailing across the Atlantic Ocean from England
colonists arrived on the James River at the southern edge of the mouth
(of today's Chesapeake Bay) -- May 14, 1607
Virginia Company established the Jamestown Settlement
Jamestown Island located in the James River about forty miles inland from Chesapeake Bay
was selected for the colony of Jamestown (named after England's King James)
Virginia Company had advised them to find a location with deep water anchorage
that could be easily defended from European nations also establishing New World colonies
Colonists came ashore the next day and work began on the settlement
they quickly set about constructing their initial fort
within a month James Fort covered an acre on Jamestown Island
(although it burned down the following year)
wooden palisade walls formed a triangle around a storehouse, church and a number of houses
Initially, the colony was governed by a council of seven -- one member served as president
serious problems soon emerged in the small English outpost
Algonquian-speaking Indians led by Chief Powhatan
conducted some trade with the new arrivals -- but relations were strained
many of the original colonists were upper-class Englishmen not familiar with manual labor
Jamestown lacked sufficient laborers and skilled farmers
unfamiliar climate, as well as brackish (salty) water and lack of food led to disease and death

FRENCH EXPLORER SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN MAKES HIS THIRD VOYAGE TO L'ACADIE

Pierre de Guast, Sieur de Monts dispatched Samuel de Champlain
and Francois du Pontgrave to l'Acadie (Canada)
Champlain made his third voyage to the New World -- April 13, 1608- [1609]
this time in search of a location for a French trading post
and to served as the beginning point in the search for the elusive route to China
Champlain, acting as lieutenant for Pierre de Guast, Sieur de Monts, began construction
on a wooden French trading fort (that still exists today) that was protected by towering cliffs
overlooking where the St. Lawrence River narrows -- July 3, 1608
Twenty-eight people moved into "l'Habitation" (later Quebec City) -- July 8

(twenty of the twenty-eight colonists died the first winter)

Champlain established friendly relations with natives living in the area:

- Algonquin Indians of the lower St. Lawrence River region
- Hurons and Algonquins of the Ottawa River area

HENRY HUDSON MAKES A SECOND ATTEMPT TO FIND THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE

English merchants of the Muscovy Company joined with the English East India Company to finance Henry Hudson's second effort through the Arctic ice pack
this time to the east around northern Russia

Hudson sailed the *Hopewell* from London, England -- April 22, 1608

Hudson traveled almost 2,500 miles-- well above the Arctic Circle -- July 1608
but even in summer the ice was impenetrable and Hudson turned back

FRENCH LIEUTENANT GENERAL FOR L' ACADIE LOSES HIS FUR TRADE MONOPOLY

Lieutenant General for Acadia Pierre Du Gua de Monts' monopoly was not renewed -- end of 1608
partly because of the lack of success in establishing a series of colonies

Fur trade was now thrown open to everyone

nevertheless, de Monts and his partners decided to continue their trading operations
faced with the loss French financial support,

de Monts temporarily turned to the English for support
de Monts' operation in l'Acadie (Canada) were divided:

- Samuel de Champlain continued to explore and have charge of Quebec City;
- Francois Grave Pontgrave took charge of the fur trade

(Samuel de Champlain ended his third expedition

by exploring up (today's Richelieu River) and discovering Lake Champlain [July 30, 1609])

HENRY HUDSON'S THIRD VOYAGE TO FIND THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE

This time Henry Hudson was employed by the merchants of the Dutch East India Company

he was told to sail through the Arctic Ocean north of Russia into the Pacific Ocean

he departed from Amsterdam, Netherlands on the eighty-ton *Half Moon* -- April 4, 1609

Dutch East India Company provided the ship and a crew of eighteen

most were Dutch but a few were Englishmen

once again pack ice blocked his way and he turned the ship around -- mid-May

Hudson, having heard rumors of a passage to the Pacific, acted entirely outside his instructions

he sailed west to find a passage to Asia

they reached the Grand Banks south of Newfoundland where they encountered Indians

Half Moon stayed for about ten days in the area to repair a broken mast and fish for food

twelve of the ship's crew carrying muskets and a small cannon
went ashore and assaulted the village near their anchorage
Indians were driven from their settlement -- their boats and possessions were taken
Hudson continued to the entrance of Chesapeake Bay before sailing north to (today's Hudson River)
he entered and noticed that the lush lands that lined the river contained abundant wildlife
he and his crew also met with some of the Native Americans living on the river bank
Hudson reached upriver as far as (today's Albany, New York) before turning toward Holland
Hudson's explorations provided the foundation for Dutch claims to the Eastern seaboard
Henry Hudson sailed for Holland but stopped in England on the way
there his ship was seized as were the English members of his crew
after his release Hudson was forbidden from working with the Dutch again

HENRY HUDSON'S FINAL VOYAGE

Henry Hudson managed to get backing for another voyage,
this time from the Virginia Company and the English East India Company
Hudson set out on his fourth journey from England on the fifty-five-ton *Discovery* -- April 17, 1610
with twenty-three men and two ship's boys including his son John
weather was foul and the seas icy as the *Discovery* made its way through an icy passage
(known today as Hudson Strait)
he sighted a huge body of water that he mistakenly assumed was the Pacific Ocean
(later it would be named Hudson Bay)
Hudson spent the following months mapping and exploring its eastern shores
but he and his crew did not find a passage to Asia
While exploring the gigantic bay the water became very icy
Discovery was frozen in ice -- November 1610
with dwindling food supplies, Hudson's crew grew increasingly angry, ill and fearful

HENRY HUDSON'S CREWMEN MUTINY

After spending a desperate and long winter trapped in ice on (today's Hudson Bay)
mutiny was on the mind of the crewmembers
When the *Discovery* was freed by melting ice conditions improved enough
for the *Discovery* to set sail once again -- spring 1611
Hudson decided to continue sailing westward in search of a Northwest Passage to Asia
Hudson's crew mutinied and set Hudson, his teenage son John,
and seven crewmen who were either sick or loyal to Hudson adrift in an open boat
marooning them in Hudson Bay -- June 1611
Discovery sailed away leaving those who were stranded never to be heard from again

only a handful of the sailors made it back to England aboard the *Discovery*
these mutineers were later put on trial, but were not punished for the mutiny

SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN CONTINUES HIS EXPLORATIONS FOR FRANCE

Samuel de Champlain, the founder of Quebec and the discoverer of Lake Champlain,
was granted a monopoly by French government to establish the fur trade -- 1612
on condition he push exploration westward
shares in his company were divided among merchants of Saint Malo and Rouen, France
Champlain served as Governor of New France in every way except the title
which was probably deigned him because he was not of noble birth
however, Pierre Du Gua de Monts and Francois Grave Pontgrave
competed with Champlain and each other for trade with the Indians

EARLY ENGLISH ATTACKS ON FRENCH SETTLEMENTS IN CANADA

Lieutenant General Pierre Du Gua de Monts had expanded his Port-Royal settlement
on the Bay of Fundy
two fur trading and fishing stations were set up on the west bank -- by 1613
Both of the French settlements on either side of the Bay of Fundy
were totally destroyed in a raid conducted by English Captain Samuel Argall -- 1613

THIRTY YEARS' WAR SWEEPS ACROSS EUROPE

Thirty Years' War was a series of wars involving most of the countries of Europe
principally fought in Central Europe -- 1618-[1648]
it was one of the longest and most destructive conflicts in European history
Thirty Years' War took place largely as a religious war between Catholics and Protestants
although disputes over internal politics and the balance of power within the Empire
also played a significant part
Among the great traumas caused by the war was a major outbreak of witchcraft persecutions
that took place in Germany following the first phase of the Thirty Years' War
residents of Germany had been devastated not only by the conflict itself,
but also by various crop failures, famines and plagues
they were quick to blame these calamities on supernatural causes
allegations of witchcraft against fellow citizens flourished
more than 900 men, women and children were burned at the stake in Germany [1630]
Thirty Years' War rearranged the power structure of Europe
Spain grew steadily weaker -- she was forced to accept the independence of the Dutch Republic
France became increasingly powerful -- much to the concern of England

PILGRIMS COME TO NORTH AMERICA

While Protestants protested aspects of the Roman Catholic Church,
radical Protestants protested aspects of the Protestant Church of England
one of these groups became known as “Separatists”
because they desired to separate from the Church of England
whose church rituals they believed were too Catholic
they practiced a religion independent of the dominate church’s traditions and organizations
Separatists moved to Holland which was more liberal in its religious tolerance than was England
soon all connection with the Church of England was severed
Some of the Separatists living in Holland decided to establish a colony on North America
where they would be free to practice their independent religion
they applied for a charter from the England’s Virginia Company to establish a colony
it was decided the younger and stronger members would depart first
these colonists became known as “Pilgrims” (travelers)
Two ships were prepared for the Atlantic Ocean crossing
sixty-ton *Speedwell* sailed from Holland to England to meet its sister ship, the 180-ton *Mayflower*
however, the *Speedwell* proved not to be seaworthy
Mayflower set sail from Plymouth, England under Captain Christopher Jones -- September 16, 1620
with thirty-five sailors and 102 Separatist Pilgrims
seventy-three men (nineteen were servants) and twenty-nine women (three were servants)
only about twenty-eight Pilgrims were members of the Separatist congregation
they called themselves “the Saints”
others, “the Strangers,” were paying passengers, craftsmen needed to construct the colony
and members of the crew of the *Mayflower*
Pilgrims’ charter to establish a colony had not been completed when they sailed
Storms hit the *Mayflower* which was blown off course
after a dreadful sixty-five-day crossing land was sighted -- November 9, 1620
two days were spent investigating their location -- this was not Virginia
they were not where their charter, when it became finalized, was legal
In an effort to keep the members of the colony working together a meeting was held
some Pilgrims felt because they had no charter and this was not Virginia
they were free to do as they chose
many of the other colonists chose to establish a government and drafted an agreement
most adult men, but not the crew or servants or women,
signed the “Mayflower Compact” aboard ship -- November 11, 1620
when disputes arose the resolution would be decided by a vote of the majority

wealthy London merchant John Carver was elected governor of Plymouth colony
Peregrine (meaning one who journeys to foreign lands) White the son of Susanna and William White
was born -- November 20, 1620

before the Pilgrims had decided where they would settle and remained on the *Mayflower*
he was the first English child born to the Pilgrims in the New World

Exploration of the area they found themselves in was delayed because the small boat they brought
had been partially dismantled and placed in the ship's hold -- it was damaged during the crossing
Pilgrims did not land until -- December 21, 1620

Soon after the landing was complete, Peregrine White's father died and his mother remarried
her marriage to Edward Winslow was the first wedding in the New World
Winslow later adopted Peregrine and made him an heir

COMPANY DE CAEN IS ORGANIZED BY FRENCH KING LOUIS XIII

Lieutenant General Pierre Du Gua de Monts' and Samuel de Champlain's Company
did not take their responsibilities seriously -- it had sent only one family to Canada to settle
its monopoly was abolished by King Louis XIII and Champlain returned to France -- 1620

ANOTHER FRENCH TRADING COMPANY IS CHARTERED IN L'ACADIE (CANADA)

French King Louis XIII granted a New Charter for fur trading operations in l'Acadie (Canada)
Pierre Du Gua de Monts trading operation and Samuel de Champlain's Company
were merged into a new enterprise -- Company of De Caen
under the control of two French merchants from the city of Rouen
William De Caen and his nephew -- 1622

Company of De Caen prohibited settlers of New France from trading with the Indians
this ended a one-hundred-year tradition of free trade between Indians and Europeans
and stopped ten thousand years of free trade tradition among the natives
control of the trade by the Company of De Caen
was designed to give power and authority to a few selected people
it perpetuated poor leadership
it also discourages innovation and adaptation

Liquor was brought from France by the Company of De Caen in large barrels
but for overland travel in l'Acadie (Canada) liquor, mainly brandy, was divided into small kegs
when it was traded with the natives it was diluted with water to acquire more furs
Indians learned that good liquor would flame up when poured on a fire
but when diluted it would put the fire out
thus good liquor was identified as "fire water"

FRENCH GOVERNMENT DEVELOPS THE POSITION OF PRIME MINISTER FOR L'ADADIE

(French nobleman Armand Jean de Plessis de Richelieu was consecrated as a Catholic bishop [1608])

Bishop Richelieu entered politics and became Secretary of State of France [1616]

Richelieu became a Catholic Cardinal consolidating his political and clerical powers -- 1622

Cardinal Richelieu is considered to be the world's first Prime Minister

he transformed France into a strong, centralized state

Cardinal Richelieu believed that colonies existed to enrich the mother country

by exporting raw materials and by importing finished manufactured products

JUAN DE FUCA'S STORY IS DISTRIBUTED ON A WIDE SCALE

Apostolos Valerianos' (Juan de Fuca) report to Michael Lok became part of Samuel Purchas'

famous book of fact and fiction: *Purchas, His Pilgrimes* -- published 1625

Vol. III. Page 849 states, in substance: In the year [1592], the Viceroy of Mexico sent a pilot, named Juan de Fuca, on a voyage of discovery to the northwest. De Fuca followed the coast **“untill he came to the Latitude of fortie seven degrees, and that there finding that the land trended North and North-east, with a broad Inlet of sea, betweene 47, and 48, degrees of Latitude; hee entered thereinto, sayling therein more than twenty dayes, and found that Land trending sometime North-west and North-east, and North, and also East and South-eastward, and very much broader Sea then was at the said entrance, and that he passed by divers lands in the sayling.”**⁴

Other parts of the account of his voyage also seem correct

he noted there was an **“...exceedingly high pinnacle or spired rock like a pillar thereupon” at the entrance of the strait**⁵ -- it is true a great strait lies not far beyond 47°

This raises several questions regarding Sir Frances Drake's [1577-1578] voyage:

- how did what seemed to be the Strait of Juan de Fuca appear on maps twenty years before the water passage was discovered by a Spanish sailor?
- why was California portrayed for more than a century as an island?
- was (today's British Columbia and Washington State) mapped in 1580)?
- why did the English search for 200 years for a Northwest Passage that did not exist?

KING OF FRANCE CHARTERS A NEW TRADING COMPANY

Cardinal Armand Jean de Plessis de Richelieu created the Company of New France

(also known as the One Hundred Associates)

he recruited a hundred French Roman Catholic men of wealth and affluence

as partners in his new enterprise

⁴ Hayes, Derek, *Historical Atlas of British Columbia and the Pacific Northwest*, P. 16.

⁵ Hayes, Derek, *Historical Atlas of British Columbia and the Pacific Northwest*, P. 16.

Cardinal Richelieu's Company of New France was not owned by small town merchants
its principal stockholders were Parisians

All previous grants and monopolies were cancelled -- April 25, 1627

Cardinal Richelieu became absolute master of l'Acadie (Canada) now known as New France
his Company of New France was given authority over North America

from Florida to the Arctic Circle,

from Newfoundland to Lake Huron forever -- April 25, 1627

Company of New France was granted a permanent monopoly over the fur trade
and a monopoly for fifteen years all other trade except cod fishing and whale fishing
which remained open to all French subjects

all merchandise to or from New France was to be free of duty for fifteen years

Company of New France was free to distribute lands

this company reproduced the feudal conditions then existing in France

it lavishly bestowed huge tracts of land on personal favorites and Catholic Church leaders

enormous tracts of land were granted to Seigneurs (private land owners)

until all of the individual estates combined totaled 5,888,716 acres⁶

an additional 2,096,754 acres⁷ were granted to the Catholic Church in the 1600s

Catholic clergy and its orders accumulated great wealth from rents and tithes

or by borrowing from church members at absurdly low interest rates

COMPANY OF NEW FRANCE BEGINS OPERATION

Only Roman Catholics were allowed to join Cardinal Richelieu's Company of New France
no Huguenot (French protestant) or foreigner was allowed into New France

Company of New France depended to a large extent on individual or itinerant traders
who roamed afar among the Indian tribes and brought back their bales of pelts and furs
inhabitants already there who were not part of the Company

were free to barter with the Indians on the condition they must sell their furs
to the Company at a fixed price

Native Americans were easily persuaded to exchange furs for trivial trinkets

and the art of persuasion was assisted by gratuities of liquor

No one could trade with the natives without an annual license from the Company of New France

French officials were free to cancel these licenses any time they wanted

Indians who became Catholic were acknowledged to be French citizens

⁶ Gustavus Myers, *A History of Canadian Wealth.*, Vol. I., P. 23.

⁷ Gustavus Myers, *A History of Canadian Wealth.*, Vol. I., P. 16.

NORTH AMERICAN FUR TRADE PROVIDES VAST WEALTH TO EUROPE

While European monopolies dominated the fur trade, company charters also required payment of annual returns to the national government and to finance military expenditures. Vast wealth in the fur trade created enforcement problems for the monopoly in New France. Unlicensed independent traders, *coureurs de bois* (or “runners of the woods”), began to do business in the late 17th and early 18th centuries.

French traders did not develop any system and made no permanent establishments. As a result, New France developed a unique class structure:

- at the top were the Catholic clergy;
- next came the nobility;
- third were the members of the judiciary;
- last were the common people;
- Native Americans did not rate on the scale at all.

The Company of New France held its monopoly until [1663].

FUR TRADING IN NORTH AMERICA EXPANDS

The Company of New France led the transition from a seasonal coastal fur trade into a permanent interior fur trade.

Fur trade became one of the main economic ventures in North America, attracting Europeans.

French, British, Dutch, Spanish, and Russians competed for vast amounts of beaver pelts. Beavers are an intelligent animal which feed on tree bark and twigs -- they are defenseless on land. Beavers cut down trees and chew off the branches with their sharp front teeth.

They drag the limbs into the stream or dig canals to float the branches into the stream.

They possess amazing skill at building dams across streams to generate a flood.

They live in the lake behind the dam which surrounds their lodge with water for protection.

Beaver dams may be straight if the current is slow or curved if the current is swift.

They plug holes in the dam with twigs or stones plastered with mud.

Fur trappers would break a hole in the dam and place a trap in the hole.

When the beaver attempted repairs, it was trapped and drowned.

(so many beavers were killed they almost became extinct

and have been completely eliminated from some areas.)

FUR TRADE BRINGS VAST CHANGES TO NATIVE AMERICANS

Fur trade brought profound changes to the indigenous groups living along the St. Lawrence River.

European goods, such as iron axe heads, brass kettles, cloth, and firearms

were bought with beaver pelts and other furs.

The destruction of beaver populations along the St. Lawrence heightened the fierce competition.

between the Iroquois and Huron Indians for access to rich fur-bearing lands
Many Metis (descendants of French trappers and native women) entered the independent trade
where personal contacts and experience in the fur trade were important
and gave an edge to independent traders over the more bureaucratic monopolies
many Indian societies across the continent came to depend on the fur trade
as their primary source of income

Even more significantly, new infectious diseases brought by the French decimated native groups
disease combined with warfare led to the near destruction of the Huron natives [by 1650]

WAR BETWEEN CATHOLICS AND PROTESTANTS SWEEPS ACROSS EUROPE

Anglo-French War was part of Europe Thirty Year's War -- 1627-[1629]

most of the fighting took place at sea however some fighting took place in l'Acadie (Canada)

Gervase (Jarvis) Kirke, was a wealthy London-based merchant

who formed the Company of Adventurers to Canada -- 1627

which was commissioned by King Charles of England to drive the French from Canada

Gervase Kirke's son, David Kirke, set off with three ships

they sailed the Saint Lawrence River to the French trading post Tadoussac

David Kirke seized one supply ship going to Quebec -- 1628

then demanded Samuel de Champlain surrender Quebec -- Champlain refused

Kirke decided against an attack on Quebec and returned to England

en route he encountered the French supply fleet bound for Quebec and defeated it

Colonists at Quebec were left waiting for the arrival of badly needed provisions

Kirke and his mercenaries were well aware of the dire situation of the French colonists

they pledged to return to seize Quebec the following year

Champlain realized that the settlement was in great danger

MASSACHUSETTS BAY COMPANY IS CHARTERED BY THE KING OF ENGLAND

England's King Charles was considerably less tolerant than his father, King James had been

Charles dissolved Parliament (the English government) several times [1625-1640]

Charles was suspicious of the Puritans

these Protestant protestors wanted to "purify" the Church of England

Charles' persecution of Puritans led them to decide to seek a new life in the New World

Several distinguished Puritan businessmen, including attorney John Winthrop, formed a venture

called the "Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay" (Massachusetts Bay Company)

this company received a land grant from the Council of New England

(successor to the ineffective Virginia Company) --1628

soldier and local legal official John Endecott (sometimes Endicott)

was given the task of establishing a colony in what was called Massachusetts Bay

ENGLISH PURITANS ARRIVE IN NORTH AMERICA

John Endecott, his wife and a small group of settlers sailed from England
on the *Abigail* -- June 20, 1628

they arrived at Massachusetts Bay -- September 1628

this was not the first group of Protestants to travel to the New World

Pilgrims had first made the journey eight years earlier -- they had established several colonies
One of the Pilgrim colonies was located where the Massachusetts Bay Company wanted their colony
after some discussion, the earlier settlers amicably accepted the authority of John Endecott

in celebration this expanded colony was renamed Salem -- Hebrew for peaceful

John Endecott served as the first governor of the Salem settlement

MORE PURITANS ARRIVE IN MASSUSECHETTS BAY COLONY

Massachusetts Bay Company leader John Winthrop organized a fleet of eleven ships

to transport 700 Puritans from England to join John Endecott in Salem -- April 1630

John Winthrop became the governor of the new, much larger, Massachusetts Bay Colony

he chose the area of Boston to establish his capital

Thomas Dudley was elected deputy governor

Massachusetts Bay Colony was virtually independent of England

territory they administered included portions of (today's Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire,
Rhode Island and Connecticut)

Puritans effectively created a theocracy

(a government run by religious officials to enforce religious principles)

although its governors were elected, the voters were limited to male church members
who owned land

as a result colonial leadership exhibited intolerance to other religious views

(For the next ten years there was a steady exodus of Puritans from England

about 10,000 people migrated to Massachusetts Bay and neighboring colonies

many ministers reacting to newly repressive religious policies of England

made the trip with their flocks John Cotton, Roger Williams, Thomas Hooker and others
became leaders of Puritan congregations)

Religious divisions within Massachusetts Bay Colony and the need for additional land

prompted a number of Puritans to migrate from Massachusetts Bay Colony

these migrations resulted in the creation of Connecticut Colony led by Hooker

Rhode Island and Providence Plantations were founded

(led by Williams and exiled Puritan Anne Hutchinson)

John Wheelwright, who like Anne Hutchinson, was banished from Massachusetts Bay, led his congregation north to found Exeter, New Hampshire Region of (today's New England) was dominated by the Puritan church and its government officials

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CHANGE IN FRENCH COMPANIES TAKES PLACE IN NEW FRANCE

Company of De Caen was owned by Rouen merchants William De Caen and his nephew

Company of De Caen fell to its competitor Cardinal Richelieu's Company of New France -- 1633

Samuel De Champlain returned to New France (Canada) from France

he brought two titles with him: Royal Governor and Company of New France Governor

Champlain took office -- May 22, 1633

he led a period of expansion of the French colonies

SECOND FRENCH SETTLEMENT IS FOUNDED IN NEW FRANCE

After Quebec City [1608] a tiny French trading post on the St. Lawrence River

was ordered constructed by Governor of New France Samuel de Champlain -- 1634

this became Trois-Rivieres (Three Rivers) the second permanent settlement in New France

Three Rivers' fort enclosed a few homes and shops which would become very active in the fur trade

SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN, GOVERNOR OF NEW FRANCE, DIES

Samuel de Champlain, navigator, cartographer, soldier, explorer, Quebec City founder, historian

Company of New France Governor and Governor of New France died -- December 25, 1635

he became known simply as the "Father of New France"

PIERRE ESPIRIT RADISSON IS CAPTURED BY IROQUOIS INDIANS

Born in Saint Malo, France about 1636 Pierre Espirit Raddison arrived in New France -- 1651

he settled at the frontier trading post of Three Rivers on St. Lawrence River at age fifteen

Radisson was captured by Iroquois Indians the next year -- 1652

he appeared to be adopted into the tribe, but in actuality he remained a captive

after two years in captivity Radisson and another prisoner were hunting with three tribesmen

they murdered the Indians while they slept -- early 1654⁸

they both fled toward the nearest settlement -- the outpost at Three Rivers

near the village they were recaptured, tortured and returned to captivity

Radisson set out to prove to his captors that he had converted to the native way of life

he recorded in his journal that he practiced the worst kind of barbarism

Radisson finally made good his escape to a Dutch post -- Fort Orange (Albany, New York) --1654

Radisson visited Europe where he traveled to Amsterdam and La Rochell, France

FRENCH FUR TRAPPER TRADE IN THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER REGION

Pierre Espirit Raddison returned to Three Rivers on St. Lawrence River

journing with his brother-in-law Medard Chouart, Sieur des Grosseilliers

explored and traded in the upper Mississippi River region --1656

where they bought furs from the Algonquin Indians

Radisson and des Grosseilliers reached the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers --1657

they were the first Europeans to see the Mississippi River although its significance escaped them

⁸ William Henry Johnson. *French Pathfinders in North America*, P. 196.

A FORTUNE IN FURS IS DELIVERED TO MONTREAL

Pierre Esprit Radisson and his brother-in-law Medard Chouart, Sieur des Grosseilliers wintered in Sioux country on the southwest shore of Lake Superior -- 1659-1660 they were the first white men to enter the region (that is now Minnesota)

Radisson and des Groseilliers returned to the east with a rich cargo of several thousand pelts carried by a convoy of 100 canoes paddled by 300 men forty canoes turned back -- sixty made it through

of these a quarter were left in Montreal with the remainder to be taken to Three Rivers

When Radisson and des Groseilliers reached at Quebec City

they were saluted by cannons fire from the fort and three ships in the harbor after formally recognizing the fur traders contribution to the economy of the city they were imprisoned by the French governor for having left without permission they were heavily fined and their trade goods were confiscated

Radisson and des Groseilliers told no one what they knew about the Mississippi/Lake Superior region they wanted to develop the trade for themselves before telling others

however, the French governor refused to give them permission to leave Quebec City to return to the frontier

Des Groseilliers crossed to France to seek help from the French government -- but found none he returned to Quebec City without any prospects

Des Groseilliers and Radisson traveled to Boston seeking financial support

once again they failed to find support but they met an Englishman, Colonel George Cartwright, who took the two men with him to England to be presented to King Charles II

COMPANY OF NEW FRANCE COMES TO AN END

Cardinal Richelieu's Company of New France (or the One Hundred Associates)

had failed to organize the thousands of colonists in America that had been promised

French King Louis XIV disbanded the Company of New France

and created a new political body to reorganize the colonization of New France

"Sovereign Council of New France" was composed of three officers -- 1663

- "Intendant of New France" was responsible for law and order and served as presiding officer of the meetings of the Sovereign Council
- "Governor General of New France" managed military and diplomatic relations
- "Bishop of New France" was responsible for all spiritual matters in New France

RADISSON AND GROSEILLERS SWITCH FROM FRENCH BACKING TO ENGLISH

Pierre Esprit Radisson and his brothers-in-law Medard Chouart, Sieur des Grosseilliers

had not received the consideration from the French government they believed they deserved
They reported to England's King Charles II's government
that a great area rich in furs lay north of Lake Superior
these furs could be reached by way of Hudson Bay
Radisson and Grosseilliers, now working for Hudson's Bay Company,
established a small post, Fort Nelson, on the narrow neck of land
that separates the mouth of the Nelson River from the mouth of the Hayes River
on southwestern shore of Hudson Bay -- 1663
(shortly thereafter it was taken over by the French and the name was changed to Fort Bourbon
this post will change hands several times in the next ten years)

RADISSON AND GROSEILLERS EXPLORE FOR ENGLAND

Pierre-Esprit Radisson and Medard Chouart, Sieur des Grosseilliers secured financial backing
from an English syndicate headed by Prince Rupert, the cousin of King Charles II -- 1668
Radisson and Grosseilliers set out for the Mississippi/Lake Superior region
traveling by way of Hudson Bay -- June 3, 1668 to 1669]
Groseilliers traveled on the *Nonsuch* and Radisson aboard the *Eaglet*
Eaglet returned to England when she was caught in a storm
To bypass French controlled areas along the St. Lawrence River
Medard des Grosseilliers led his expedition to (today's) James Bay
(then called Hudson Bay rather than being identified as a bay of its own)
des Grosseilliers reached the mouth of a river he named after their sponsor Prince Rupert
(Rupert River later played a vital role in supplying inland trading posts
with regular canoe brigades)
Groseilliers constructed Rupert House (originally called Fort Charles after the English king)
Groseilliers' expedition spent the winter there -- 1668-1669
trade relations were established with the Indians and the land was formally **"purchased"**
300 natives came to the post to trade -- spring 1669
When the ice broke in James Bay precious furs were loaded on board and *Nonsuch*
des Grosseilliers returned to England where he gave a glowing report of his findings
to Prince Rupert and the government of King Charles II

FRENCH RULES REGARDING THE USE OF LIQUOR IN THE FUR TRADE CHANGE

Sovereign Council of New France eliminated the ban against the trading of alcohol with the Indians
which was not working -- 1669
this was replaced by a new policy that allowed plying the Indians with liquor
but prohibited drunkenness among the Indians

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY IS ORGANIZED IN ENGLAND

Based on glowing reports from Pierre-Esprit Radisson and Medard Chouart, Sieur des Grosseilliers English King Charles II found a way to reward those who aided him in his ascent to the throne by granting a charter for a company to develop a monopoly over the Indian Trade in Canada especially the fur trade

Lord Selkirk led seventeen other stockholders including: King's cousin Prince Rupert, the Duke of Albemarle, the Earl of Craven, Lord Ashley, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Arlington, General Monk, Sir John Robinson, Sir Charles Vyner, Sir George Carteret, other knights and London merchants

“Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson Bay” (or Hudson's Bay Company or HBC) was granted a charter -- May 2, 1670 at the time the Hudson's Bay Company Charter was granted by the King England Canada was French territory

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY RECEIVES ITS CHARTER

Hudson's Bay Company had three goals:

- build a lucrative fur trade;
- colonize into the West;
- discover the Northwest Passage to the Pacific Ocean

According the Hudson's Bay Company Charter:

•the **“Company [is] endowed with exclusive and perpetual monopoly of trade and commerce of all those seas, straits, bays, rivers, lakes, creeks, and sounds, ‘in whatsoever latitude they shall be,’ that lay within the entrance of the Hudson's Straits ‘together with all the lands, countries, and territories’ adjacent to those waters ‘not now possessed by any of our own subjects or the subjects of any other Christian Prince or State.’”**⁹

•the **“Company was granted possession of the lands, mines, minerals, timber, fisheries, etc., and was vested with the full power of making laws, ordinances, and regulations at pleasure, and of revoking them at pleasure. It could also impose penalties and punishments, ‘provided they are reasonable, and are not repugnant to the laws of ‘England’.”**¹⁰

- moreover, if necessary the Company could request the assistance of His Majesty's armed forces in the enforcement of the powers granted in the charter

⁹ Gustavus Myers, *A History of Canadian Wealth.*, Vol. I. P. 39.

¹⁰ Gustavus Myers, *A History of Canadian Wealth.*, Vol. I. P. 39.

British navy and army were at the command of the Company **“For protection of its trade and territory the Company was empowered to employ an armed force, appoint commanders, erect forts and take other necessary measures.”**¹¹

HUDSON’S BAY COMPANY WAS IN CHARGE OF RUPERT’S LAND (CANADA)

England’s King Charles II provided fur trading privileges for all land drained into Hudson Bay
this region constituted 1.5 million square miles -- over one-third the area of (modern day Canada)
and stretched into the north central region of (today’s United States)
specific boundaries were unknown at the time

this region became known as *Rupert’s Land*

named after Prince Rupert, first director of the company and a first cousin of King Charles II

Rent was composed of **“two elks and two black beavers whenever and as often as ‘His Majesty, and his Majesty and his successors’ should enter their (the Company’s territories)...”**¹²

Hudson’s Bay Company was the English government for Canada

(this right to government was not granted to the present Canadian government until [1869])

HUDSON’S BAY COMPANY USED POST SYSTEM

Hudson’s Bay Company was empowered to stop the French fur trade

at its Port-Royal settlement on Bay of Fundy and its Quebec post on the St. Lawrence River

Hudson’s Bay Company factories (trading posts) were built on James Bay, a part of Hudson Bay,
(Rupert House, Hudson Bay Company’s first factory was built on southeast James Bay

by Medard Chouart, Sieur des Grosseilliers two years before the company
was founded [1668])

Fort Albany was constructed on southern shore of the Albany River-- 1670

Moose Factory was built by Pierre Radisson at the mouth of the Moose River
on the southern end of James Bay [1673]

HBC Employees known as “factors” were assigned to manage trading posts (factories) in an area

HBC never even pretended to send its trappers into the wilderness in search of furs

HBC relied on local natives to do the trapping and bring their catches to them

Indians became dependent on the Company

Hudson’s Bay Company made two-way profit:

- cheap trade goods were purchased by the Indians at very prices;
- furs purchased cheaply from the natives were sold in Europe for a very high profit

Profits consistently were so great, notwithstanding the constant battle against French traders,

¹¹ Gustavus Myers, *A History of Canadian Wealth., Vol. I. P. 40.*

¹² Gustavus Myers, *A History of Canadian Wealth., Vol. I. P. 41.*

that Hudson's Bay Company declared dividends of from 25% to 50% annually
(eventually profits soared -- governors resorted to "stock watering"
so profits would appear less -- still profits climbed to an unbelievable 600% a year
HBC became so rich that governors paid little attention to management in North America
the company remained a trading company rather than a trapping company
Presence of both British and French trading companies in eastern Canada
resulted in international cutthroat competition and military strife

ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY OPENS TRADE WITH CHINA

Having overcome opposition from Asian merchants, Portuguese and Dutch traders
English East India Company secure a trading post in Taiwan, China --1672
English East India Company was soon engaged in direct and regular trade with the Chinese
company merchants were allowed to trade from port to port in Asia in all but a few goods
which were reserved for the Company
merchants were also allowed to send precious stones, carpets and textiles back to England
Portugal's monopoly on east-west trade through Macau, China came to an end
England, Holland, France, Denmark, Sweden (later followed by the United States and Russia)
moved into the China establishing factories and offices in Macau and Canton (Guangzhou)

TWO FRENCH EXPLORERS DESCEND THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER

Governor of New France Comte de Frontenac authorized two explorers to trace the Mississippi River
Father Jacques Marquette, a studious Catholic Jesuit two weeks shy of turning thirty-six,
Louis Joliet, a twenty-seven-year-old philosophy student who become a fur trader
To confirm rumors of a great southward running river
they traveled in two canoes paddled by five voyageurs -- May 1673
Marquette and Joliet did not discover the Mississippi River
Spanish explorer Hernando De Soto had crossed it more than a century before them
Indians had been using it for thousands of years
Marquette and Joliet traversed (today's Wisconsin) -- summer 1673
and followed the Mississippi hundreds of miles south to (today's Arkansas River)
far enough to confirm that it drained into the Gulf of Mexico
but not so far that they would be captured by the Spanish
their 2,500-mile canoe trip opened the heart of North America to France
they introduced Christianity into 600,000 square miles of wilderness,
they gave French names to the future cities from La Crosse to New Orleans,
they transformed traditional Indian cultures
Marquette and Joliet proved:

- it was possible to travel easily from the Great Lakes all the way to the Gulf of Mexico by water,
- native peoples who lived along the route were generally friendly,
- natural resources of the lands in between were extraordinary

Both men kept records of the voyage

but as Louis Joliet traveled toward his home in Quebec his canoe overturned outside Montreal
all of his records and notes were lost

all that remained of his experiences was an interview about where he had gone
and what he had seen

(Father Jacques Marquette's two manuscripts lay unread in a Jesuit archive for 150 years
only an abridged version of their travels appeared at the time [1681])

RADISSON AND GROSEILLERS CHANGE ALLIANCES ONCE AGAIN

Pierre-Esprit Radisson and Medard Chouart, Sieur des Grosseilliers spent their time
journeying back and forth between England and Hudson Bay

advising their employers about provisions and trading commodities until 1675

however, during these years there was growing apprehension in New France

about the activities of the two explorers and of the Hudson's Bay Company

Radisson and des Grosseilliers were persuaded to return to French allegiance

but both men constantly changed their loyalty between France and England

whenever they felt they are not properly rewarded for their services

These wavering allegiances became a significant part of the diplomatic triangle

involving Louis XIV of France, Charles II of England and Hudson's Bay Company

des Grosseilliers saw the easiest and quickest route to the richest fur region on the continent

was not by the difficult, dangerous and time-consuming canoe highway

through the Great Lakes and along the Grand-Portage-Lake of the Woods waterway,

but across Hudson Bay in ships carrying large cargoes quickly and easily

to the very heart of the continent

(Radisson and des Grosseilliers monument in history was the Hudson's Bay Company itself

despite his role in the history of Canada, the place and date

Medard Chouart, Sieur des Grosseilliers' are unknown

Pierre-Esprit Radisson became a citizen of England [1687] and died almost destitute [1710])

ATTEMPTS ARE MADE TO DISRUPT FRENCH TRADE

Iroquois Indians dominated the economically important Great Lakes fur trade

these natives long had been in conflict with the leaders of New France

At the urging of New England colonists the Iroquois interrupted the trade

between New France and the western tribes

in retaliation, New France leaders sent invaders to Seneca Indian lands of western New York
There were similar tensions on the border between New England and New France
English settlers from Massachusetts Bay (whose charter included today's Maine area)
had expanded their settlements into New France

RENE-ROBERT CAVALIER, SIEUR DE LA SALLE, EXPLORES THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER

Following up on the exploration of Father Jacques Marquette and fur trader Louis Joliet
King Louis XIV sent Rene-Robert Cabalier, Sieur de la Salle with eighteen Indians
to travel south from Canada down the Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico -- 1682
La Salle built the small Fort Prudhomme (today's Memphis, Tennessee)
Robert La Salle's expedition reached the Gulf of Mexico -- April 9, 1682
there he built a cross, buried an engraved plate
and claimed all the land drained by the Mississippi River for France
La Salle named this gigantic region *Louisiana* in honor of the French king
On his return trip up the Mississippi River La Salle established Fort Saint Louis on the Illinois River

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY ESTABLISHES YORK FACTORY

York Factory was located at the mouth of the Hayes River on the southwestern shore of Hudson Bay
(in today's northeastern Manitoba, Canada)
York Factory, named after the Duke of York, was constructed
to replace the much fought for Fort Nelson on the Hayes River -- 1684
York Factory served as a trading post, distribution point and administrative center
for a massive Hudson's Bay Company fur trading empire reaching far into the wilderness
(millions of dollars in trade goods will be shipped in and out of Canada from here)

FRENCH RAIDING PARTY CAPTURES THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY FACTORIES

French Army Captain Chevalier des Troyes led a raiding party of soldiers and Canadian militiamen
810 miles to chase the English from James Bay
Fort Moose was easily captured by the French -- June 20, 1686
both Hudson' Bay Company Rupert House and the ship HMS *Craven* were captured -- July 3
Fort Albany fell -- July 26
England and France officially declared war on each other --1688
struggle for control of the Canadian fur trade had begun
it resulted cutthroat competition and years of international strife

ENGLISH-FRENCH RIVALRY SPILLS ONTO NORTH AMERICA

Catholics and Protestants had not yet learned to dwell together, or even near each other, in harmony

New France was purely Catholic in government

England's colonies on the eastern seaboard were wholly Protestant

with the exception of Maryland but even Maryland had a large Protestant majority

France wanted to maintain control and expand its valuable North American possessions:

- rich fur-bearing St. Lawrence River area;
- cod fishing along the Grand Banks of Newfoundland;
- vast region of Louisiana drained by the Mississippi River

England was jealous of these resources and wanted to expand its own empire

beyond the Atlantic coast of New England

King William's War erupted in North America -- 1689-[1697]

Governor General of New France Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac et de Palluau

instigated a series of Indian massacres against England's northern colonies -- July 1689

Dover, New Hampshire, a town of fifty settlers, was burned to the ground

half the people were massacred; the others were carried away and sold into slavery

Pemaquid, Maine met a similar fate a month later

Schenectady, New York was attacked and burned -- February 1690

more than sixty were massacred, many were taken captive, a few escaped into the night

towns of Casco and Salmon Falls soon were similarly attacked

English and French battled for control of the English James Bay factories

French forces under the command of Pierre Le Moyne Sieur d'Iberville,

added York Factory to the growing list of captured English forts -- 1694

England was left with lone posts on the west side of Hudson Bay

Fort Severn at the mouth of the Severn River

during King William's War these trading posts would change hands several times