

Hudsons Bay Trader

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Voyages and Travels of an Indian Interpreter and Trader
Fort Union and the Upper Missouri Fur Trade
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The Subarctic Indians and the Fur Trade, 1680-1860
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The "Adventurers of England" on Hudson Bay
The Remarkable History of the Hudson's Bay Company
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Hudson's Bay Trader

The early history of the Hudson ' s Bay Company comes alive in these true tales of fur-trade wars, incredible wilderness journeys, hardships and danger. Founded by the extraordinary adventurers and renegades Radisson and des Groseilliers, the HBC attracted many memorable characters. Explorer Henry Kelsey was the first European to see the buffalo herds. James Knight met a mysterious fate on a frozen northern island. Brave Isabel Gunn worked in the fur trade disguised as a man. Anyone who enjoys historical adventure will relish these exciting stories of Canada ' s oldest company.

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Many Tender Ties

This journal covers the 1831 through 1832 period when Work was frequently with the Flathead and Pend d' Oreilles Indians.

The Journal of John Work

The Fur Trade in Canada

A thrilling new telling of the story of modern Canada's origins. The story of the Hudson's Bay Company, dramatic and adventurous and complex, is the story of modern Canada's creation. And yet it hasn't been told in a book for over thirty years, and never in such depth and vivid detail as in Stephen R. Bown's exciting new telling. The Company started out small in 1670, trading practical manufactured goods for furs with the Indigenous inhabitants of inland subarctic Canada. Controlled by a handful of English aristocrats, it expanded into a powerful political force that ruled the lives of many thousands of people--from the lowlands south and west of Hudson Bay, to the tundra, the great plains, the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific northwest. It transformed the culture and economy of many Indigenous groups and ended up as the most important political and economic force in northern and western North America. When the Company was faced with competition from French traders in the 1780s, the result was a bloody corporate battle, the coming of Governor George Simpson--one of the greatest villains in Canadian history--and the Company assuming political control and ruthless dominance. By the time its monopoly was rescinded after two hundred years, the Hudson's Bay Company had reworked the entire northern North American world. Stephen R. Bown has a scholar's profound knowledge and understanding of the Company's history, but wears his learning lightly in a narrative as compelling, and rich in well-drawn characters, as a page-turning novel.

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Coplalook

Howse House 1810-1811

Chronicles the exploration and settlement of a company that is three centuries old and worth six-billion dollars.

Fort Timiskaming and the Fur Trade

Voyages and Travels of an Indian Interpreter and Trader

The Inuit of Southampton called him Coplalook?Big Copland. He was a Scot from Peterhead who spoke their language, travelled with them over thousands of miles of snow and sea-ice, shared their sorrows and times of celebration. A compelling story from one of Canada's great arctic pioneers.

Fort Union and the Upper Missouri Fur Trade

Ballantyne's most famous book details life as a fur trader in the Canadian

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wilderness. Hudson's Bay follows Ballantyne from the shores of the Thames and Hudson Bay to the company's colony at Red River, located in present-day Winnipeg. This book is truly quite extraordinary; with it, the reader may explore the New World, with all its peculiarities and dangers, for the first time alongside Ballantyne. Ballantyne also details the business of fur trading, the habits of local Native American tribes and the workings of life at the colony. Hudson's Bay is a uniquely personal and detailed journey into the lives of men crucial to the development of the North American continent's economy.

The Cornhill Magazine

The Hudson's Bay Boy

The Subarctic Indians and the Fur Trade, 1680-1860

Autobiography of fur trader for Hudson's Bay Company in northern Canada, 1910-42.

The Saturday Evening Post

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During the late 18th and early 19th centuries, the North West and Hudson ' s Bay companies extended their operations to the Pacific Ocean, where, with the aid of Native traders, they branched out into farming, fishing, logging, and mining. Mackie shows how the well-capitalized Hudson ' s Bay Company created a regional economy on the Pacific coast and documents how the Native people played a part in the emerging economy and how, in myriad ways, they paid for contact with British commerce.

The "Adventurers of England" on Hudson Bay

The development of the fur trade in the Timiskaming district of northern Ontario has been largely overlooked until now, mainly because of the lack of records for the period before 1821. This gap has been partially filled by the discovery of private papers in the possession of the late Colonel Angus Cameron of Nairn, Scotland. His great granduncle and grandfather, as well as other memebtrs of his family, were involved in the Timiskaming district for almost a century. These papers, plus the voluminous records of the Hudson's Bay Company, have provided the basis for the present study. Mrs Mitchell traces the history of Fort Timiskaming and its subsidiary posts from the first French establishments in the 1670s and 80s until 1870, when the Hudson's Bay territories became part of the new Dominion of Canada. She describes the exploitation of the posts by freetraders from Montreal after 1763, their purchase by the North West Company in 1795, the struggle between rival Canadian and English

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traders before 1821, and the events following the amalgamation in 1821 of the North West and Hudson's Bay companies. She also discusses the effect of the district's fortunes of petty traders, lumbermen, missionaries, and settlers, and offers a general picture of the country and of life at the posts. This is a work that will appeal not only to historians, but to all Canadians interested in Canada's early history.

The Remarkable History of the Hudson's Bay Company

In *Voices from Hudson Bay* Cree elders recall the daily lives and experiences of the men and women who lived and worked at the Hudson's Bay Company post at York Factory in Manitoba. Their stories, their memories of family, community, and daily life, define their past and provide insights into a way of life that has largely disappeared in northern Canada.

Fur Trader's Story

Using the accounts of fur traders, explorers, officials, and missionaries, Colin Yerbury documents the profound changes that swept over the Athapaskan-speaking people of the Canadian subarctic following European contact. He challenges, with a rich variety of historical documents, the frequently articulated view that there is a general cultural continuity from the pre-contact period to the twentieth century.

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Leaving to the domain of the archaeologists the pre-historic period when all the people of the vast area from approximately 52N to the edge of the tundra and from Hudson Bay to Alaska were hunters, fishers, and gatherers subsisting entirely on native resources, Yerbury focuses on the Protohistoric and Historic Periods. The ecological and sociocultural adaptations of the Athapaskans are explored through the two centuries when they moved from indirect contact to dependency on the Hudson Bay trading posts. For nearly one hundred years prior to 1769 when North West Company traders began to establish trading relationships in the heart of Athapaskan territory, contacts with Europeans were almost entirely indirect, conducted through Chipewyan middlemen who jealously guarded their privileged access to the posts. The boundaries of the indirect trade areas fluctuated owing to intertribal rivalries, but generally, the hardships of travel over great distances prevented the Athapaskans from establishing direct contact with the posts. The pattern was only broken by the gradual expansion of the traders themselves into new regions. But, as Yerbury shows, it is a mistake to believe significant sociocultural change only began when posts were established. In fact, technological changes and economic adjustments to facilitate trade had already transformed Athapaskan groups and integrated them into the European commercial system by the opening of the Historic Era. The Early Fur Trade Period (1770-1800) was characterized by local trade centered on a few posts where Indians were simultaneously post hunters, trappers, and traders as well as middlemen. But the following Competitive Trade Period before the amalgamation of the fur companies in 1821 saw ruinous and violent feuding which

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had devastating effects on traders and natives alike. During these years there were great qualitative changes in the native way of life and the debt system was introduced. Finally, in the Trading Post Dependency Period, monopoly control brought peace and stability to the native population through the formation of trading post bands and trapping parties in the Athapaskan and Mackenzie Districts. This regularization of the trade and proliferation of new commodities represented a further basic transformation in native productive relations, making trade a necessity rather than a supplement to furnishing native livelihoods. By detailing this series of changes, *The Subarctic Indians and the Fur Trade, 1680-1860* furthers understanding of how the Hudson's Bay Company and then government officials came to play an increasing role that the Dene themselves now wish to modify drastically.

Hudson's Bay Trader

The Hudson Bay Company

The story of the Canadian fur trade began more than 500 years ago. It started because European men wanted hats made of beaver. This action-packed account of the rise of the Hudson's Bay Company tells the stories of the men and women involved. From its earliest days, the HBC battled everyone and everything just to

survive.

The Rocky Mountains, Or, Scenes, Incidents and Adventures in the Far West; Digested from the Journal of Captain B. L. E. Bonneville and Illustrated, from Various Other Sources. [With Maps. A New Edition of "Adventures of Captain Bonneville."]

The Fur Trade in Canada

The Fur Trade Revisited is a collection of twenty-eight essays selected from the more than fifty presentations made at the Sixth North American Fur Trade Conference held on Mackinac Island, Michigan, in the fall of 1991. Essays contained in this important new interpretive work focus on the history, archaeology, and literature of a fascinating, growing area of scholarly investigation. Underscoring the work's multifaceted approach is an introductory essay by Lily McAuley titled "Memories of a Trapper's Daughter." This vivid and compelling account of the fur-trade life sets a level of quality for what follows. Part one of The Fur Trade Revisited discusses eighteenth-century fur trade intersections with European markets. The essays in part two examine Native people and the strategies they employed to meet demands placed on them by the market for furs. Part three examines the origins,

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motives, and careers of those who actually participated in the fur trade. Part four focuses attention on the indigenous fur-trade culture and subsequent archaeology in the area around Mackinac Island, Michigan, while part five contains studies focusing on the fur-trade culture in other parts of North America. Part six assesses the fur trade after 1870 and part seven contains evaluations of the critical historical and literary interpretations prevalent in fur-trade scholarship.

Voices from Hudson Bay

Diary of a year spent at a Hudson's Bay trading post on Baffin Island.

Commerce by a Frozen Sea

A classic work of Canadian historical scholarship, first published in 1930. In his new introduction, A.J. Ray states that this book is argueably the most definitive economic history and geography of Canada ever produced.

Trading Into Hudson's Bay

Hudson's Bay, Or, Every-day Life in the Wilds of North America

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Joseph Howse was the first Hudson's Bay Company man to cross the Rocky Mountains where he built a trading post to determine if the trade in fur, particularly beaver, would be worth the Bay's time and effort to establish trade in the country they called New Caledonia. Howse left a mystery in his wake- the location of Howse House! Many have tried to pin down the site and several options persist. Are any of them right? Travel along with author Carl Haywood as he unravels the clues about Howse's travels as he seeks the answer to this mystery. Carl takes you step-by step through the historical record relating to Howse written by those who knew him. -- cover.

The Cornhill Magazine

Account of the voyage of R.M.S. "Nascopie" in 1934. Appendices include the texts of the Governor's speech at various ports of call.

Arctic Trader

In this book, extensively illustrated with visuals from some of Canada's most prominent museums and archives, historian Michael Payne explores the personalities and events that shaped this powerful business.

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The Fur Trade Revisited

Trading Beyond the Mountains

The Remarkable History of the Hudson's Bay Company, Including that of the French Traders of North-western Canada and of the North-west, XY, and Astor Fur Companies

Hudson's Bay Trader

It also influenced American interactions with Great Britain, whose powerful Hudson's Bay Company competed for Upper Missouri furs."--BOOK JACKET.

The Company

An investigation of the effects of the fur trade on the social patterns of the Algonquian peoples living in the eastern James Bay region from 1600 to 1870.

The Honourable Company

A classic study of the Assiniboine and western Cree Indians who inhabited southern Manitoba and Saskatchewan between 1660 and 1870. The second edition contains a new preface and an update on all sources.

Empire of the Bay

Commerce by a Frozen Sea is a cross-cultural study of a century of contact between North American native peoples and Europeans. During the eighteenth century, the natives of the Hudson Bay lowlands and their European trading partners were brought together by an increasingly popular trade in furs, destined for the hat and fur markets of Europe. Native Americans were the sole trappers of furs, which they traded to English and French merchants. The trade gave Native Americans access to new European technologies that were integrated into Indian lifeways. What emerges from this detailed exploration is a story of two equal partners involved in a mutually beneficial trade. Drawing on more than seventy years of trade records from the archives of the Hudson's Bay Company, economic historians Ann M. Carlos and Frank D. Lewis critique and confront many of the myths commonly held about the nature and impact of commercial trade. Extensively documented are the ways in which natives transformed the trading environment and determined the range of goods

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offered to them. Natives were effective bargainers who demanded practical items such as firearms, kettles, and blankets as well as luxuries like cloth, jewelry, and tobacco—goods similar to those purchased by Europeans. Surprisingly little alcohol was traded. Indeed, *Commerce by a Frozen Sea* shows that natives were industrious people who achieved a standard of living above that of most workers in Europe. Although they later fell behind, the eighteenth century was, for Native Americans, a golden age.

Eighteenth-Century Naturalists of Hudson Bay

The 'Adventures of England' on Hudson Bay

A long-overdue look at the outstanding achievements of a group of early naturalists who studied weather and natural history at isolated fur-trading posts on Hudson Bay.

Hudson's Bay Company Adventures (JR)

John Seagrave was born in Toronto, Ontario, but from an early age felt like a cultural orphan in his own community. To escape the inevitable factory job he joined the 'Gentleman Adventurers' of the Hudson's Bay Company as a modern-day fur trader.

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It was the 1970s and, like many other Bay Boys, he was transferred from pillar to post (ultimately 17 outposts) in northern Ontario and Saskatchewan, and the Northwest Territories. Seagrave felt kinship to, and learned from, both Natives and Inuit, spending twenty years working hard as an HBC factor and experiencing many adventures along the way. In the end, the local people helped Seagrave find peace with who he was. Seagrave initially longed to be a respected Ogemah or 'Factor,' but the Inuit recognized him as a descendent of the Sag-Li-Oonaat or 'Great Liars' - their term for the Irish whalers who had come to their shores, taught them European dances, and regaled them with fantastic stories of their green island. After retiring from the HBC to Yellowknife, Seagrave decided to write down his tales of northern adventure. It was time to record what he witnessed as the fur trade collapsed, as electricity and television found their way into the remotest of communities, and as a revolution in transportation was occurring. Seagrave describes this short period of intense change with humour, compassion, and insight.

Partners in Furs

Indians in the Fur Trade

Beginning with the founding of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1670, the fur trade

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dominated the development of the Canadian west. Although detailed accounts of the fur-trade era have appeared, until recently the rich social history has been ignored. In this book, the fur trade is examined not simply as an economic activity but as a social and cultural complex that was to survive for nearly two centuries. The author traces the development of a mutual dependency between Indian and European traders at the economic level that evolved into a significant cultural exchange as well. Marriages of fur traders to Indian women created bonds that helped advance trade relations. As a result of these "many tender ties," there emerged a unique society derived from both Indian and European culture.

Hudson's Bay Company Adventures

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