

D'Iberville

 1967 à 1968 / 39 épisodes / 30 min. / Couleur

Sommaire:

La Nouvelle-France, de 1682 à 1704, est un territoire convoité, politiquement instable. Pierre Lemoyne d'Iberville combat férocement, sur terre et sur mer, les Anglais de Boston et les Hollandais de Manhattan et d'Albany. Il mène des expéditions pour lutter contre la prédominance de la Compagnie du Nord à la baie d'Hudson. Les alliances avec les Indiens sont souvent fragiles tandis qu'il doit conquérir avec quelques centaines d'hommes un pays vaste comme un continent.

(Source: Répertoire des séries, feuilletons et téléromans québécois de 1952 à 1992)

Distribution des rôles:

Personnage	Acteur/Actrice	Notes
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Paul Lemoyne de Maricourt	Jean Besré	
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Daniel Greysolon, Sieur de Duluth	Yves Massicotte	
Jacques René de Brisay	Gilles Pelletier	
Louis Phélieaux	Gérard Poirier	
Pierre Esprit Radisson	Robert Rivard	
Jacques Lemoyne	François Tassé	

213 Fort Hall

The southernmost fort of Hudson's Bay Co. in Oregon Territory about 112°20'W. & 43°N. In present Fort Hall Indian Reserve of Idaho, Map No. 92. It was built in 1834 by the American Fur Co. and sold by them to Hudson's Bay Co. in 1836. Is shown on the H.B.Co. map of 1857 by Arrowsmith No. 8. The Hudson's Bay Co. claimed indemnity for loss of this fort from United States in 1865. See Oregon Territory.

Hamilton Inlet

See Fort Rigolette.

214 Hannah Bay House

Hudson's Bay Co. fort on James bay at mouth of Harricanaw river, Hannah bay, 60 miles east of Fort Moose. It is shown on Arrowsmith map of 1796. As it is not included in the list of Hudson's Bay Co. posts at the date of union 1821, it was probably not in operation at that time. It must have been re-opened soon after for in 1832 the officer in charge, his family and several natives were murdered by Indians. It is included in the Hudson's Bay Co. lists of 1857, 1869 and 1872. It was closed before 1894. Shown maps No. 3, 8, 17, and 24.

215 Harrison, Port, post

Hudson's Bay Co. post on east shore of Hudson's bay, at Cape Dufferin, Portland Promontory, established 1920. Map No. 24.

216 Hay River post

Hudson's Bay Co. post on Great Slave lake at mouth of Hay river right bank. This post was opened about 1870 and appears on the Company list of 1872 for the first time. It is now abandoned. The original Hay river post was located at the junction of the two branches of Hay river. It was abandoned before 1845. Révillon Frères operate a post at the junction of the Hay and Meander rivers, called Hay River Post. Maps 21 & 25.

217 Henley House

Historic Hudson's Bay Co. fortified post and the first of the interior forts built by the Company. It was erected to prevent encroachments of the French traders in 1741, on the north shore of the Albany river about 8 miles below the forks of the Kenogami and Albany rivers at the mouth of the Henley river, and about 150 miles up the Albany river. The French had erected a fort within 120 miles of Fort Albany, which later they had

abandoned and the Hudson's Bay Co. erected a block-house near that place which commands the two branches of the river. It was in operation in 1759. Henry says that the French plundered Henley House in 1760- It was probably destroyed at that time, the French leaving for the seat of war in the east. It was rebuilt in 1764. Was in operation in 1774 and was listed among the Company posts at date of union 1821. It was probably closed soon after 1857 as it does not appear on the 1857 or later lists. Nothing was left of the old fort in 1880. Shown on maps Nos.1,3,8,12, 19,24,79, also 96 Rocque 1763 "an English Factory" & on No.8 (1857)

218 Henry's House (1)

Post built by William Henry 1812 on upper Athabaska river near confluence of Snaring river, about 8 miles below Jasper House village of today and about 20 miles above the last site of Jasper House, about 8 miles below confluence of Miette river. It was used as an outpost of Jasper House and was deserted about 1861. It is shown on map of early Alberta forts (No.11) and on Arrowsmith's Hudson's Bay Co. map of 1832 (No. 101).

219 Henry's House (2)

Alexander Henry Jr. built a Henry House in 1811 on the upper Athabaska river at the confluence of the Miette river, facing Yellowhead Pass. It was destroyed after two or three years.

220 Henry's House (3)

Fortified post built by Alexander Henry Jr. September 1800 on west bank of the Red river about one-fourth of a mile from the confluence of the Park river (Little Salt river) Nor. Dakota about 48° 30'N. It stood 30 feet above the river, and was enclosed by stockades 15 feet high. The building, Henry says, required 3,114 logs.

221 Herschel Island Post

Recent post of the Hudson's Bay Co. at eastern extremity of Herschel island, shown on map No. 25. Established about 1920.

222 Fort Hibernia

Fort on the Assiniboine river, on east side, about 12 miles upstream from Fort Pelly and about 5 miles above the North West Co. fort Alexandria. It was originally built by the X.Y.Co. in 1803 and was taken over and operated by the North West Co. after their union in 1803. The Hudson's Bay Co. after the union of 1821, continued to operate Fort Hibernia for some years as it appears in

OLD FORT WILLIAM
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Historic Forts and Trading Posts
of the French regime
and of the
English Fur Trading Companies.

compiled by

Ernest Voorhis, A.M., Ph.D.,

1930



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Charles Aubert de la Chesnaye

Sulte, Benjamin, Histoire des Canadiens Francais 1608-1880, Editions Élysée, 1997, Montréal, 161 pages.

1679 Abert de la Chesnaye and Radisson triggered the formation of La Compagnie du Nord. France's challenge to HBC.

1676 Radisson and Chouart abandon the English to join the French.

1680 Radisson proposed to Frontenac to make posts and fort along the side of the North Bay (Baie du Nord).

1682 The French maintain that they are the first occupants of the region. (P.97)

Chouart and Radisson are disappointed by various articles concerning fur trade. It is believed that afterwards Chouart did not follow Radisson, with his son he returned to the Bay for the Compagnie du Nord.

Aug.15

1684 Radisson accepts to command 5 English ships.

Ap. 10 The Compagnie du Nord lost 300 000 francs from furs that were brought to London (conquered by Radisson).

1685 La Compagnie du Nord received it's charter on May 20.

Lee Nute, Grace, "Chouart des Grosselliers", Dictionary of Canadian Biography, Vol I 1000 to 1700, U of T Press, 1966, p. 227.

Under the direction of Charles Aubert de la Chesnaye:

- "This man was a Canadian who combined knowledge, wealth, influence and determination to an unusual degree.
- He believed that Canadian trade lay in a maritime approach and there were large quantities of beavers from the west coast of hudson's Bay and beyond.
- He and Radisson in 1681 came up with the idea of the company
- Colbert granted a charter in 1682 under "La Compagnie de la baie d'Hudson" (Compagnie du Nord).

Voorhis, Ernest, Historic Forts and Trading Posts of the French Regime and English Fur Trading Companies

- 1682- Hudson's Bay Company Forts
- Fort Charles
 - Fort York
 - Fort Moose
 - Fort Albany

The first fort of La Compagnie du Nord: Fort Bourbon (15 miles up the Hayes River) it is the only original French fort built at the shores of the Hudson's Bay and James Bay.

1685- The Compagnie du Nord was established

1686- Troyes and Iberville captured fort Moose (which then became fort St-Louis) and fort Albany (renamed St-Anne)

1689- Iberville captured fort Severn

1694- The Hayes River was called St. Thérèse by the French

p. 17

1676- Charter of La Compagnie du Nord (which is incorrect based on other research)

1713- Treaty d'Utrecht allowing only English Trade to the Hudson's Bay

Fort La Toruette (also known as la Maune) was built in 1684 and is shown on Jaillots maps, was maintained until 1726 after the departure of the French garrison.

Voorhis, Ernest, Historic Forts and Trading Posts of the French Regime and English Fur Trading Companies

Fort Piscoutagami: Built by sieur Charles of Toruette, brother of Dulhut. In 1673 at the outlet of Lake Piscoutagami (modern Night Hawk) lake on the Frederick House Branch of Abitibi River, about 45 miles south west of Lake Abitibi. Shown on La Honten map of 1703 (no. 20) at the outlet of a Lake Guer as source of Albany River, with leger "Little St. Germain" which hinders ye Assinipals to come down to port Nelson. Jaillots maps (1685 no. 85, 1696 no.117) the is shown as "Poste de Sieur de St-Germain" pour couper presque toutes les voies des sauvages du nord et les empecher de descendre a la Baie d'Hudson Bellin says "Albany River comes from a lake of the same name (we call the river St. Anne, the Indian was Quitchide Chouen) and on the shore of the lake we have a fort St. Germain. Built in 1673.

Borins, Edward H., La Compagnie du Nord, Master of Arts, McGill University, 1968.

Brief

- 1682- *La compagnie du Nord* was formed by leading New France merchants to challenge the English Hudson's Bay Co. in the Hudson Bay area.
- 1685- The King of France, Louis XIV, granted a charter for monopoly of fur trade, the following year the Co. du Nord embarked on a policy of military aggression, it reached it's climate in 1690 reducing the English to only one post.
- 1694- *La Compagnie du Nord's* finances were exhausted
- 1700- Failure of *la Compagnie du Nord*, the charter was revoked by the French Crown.

Works on the Compagnie

* *la Compagnie du Nord* was also referred to as *la Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson*.

Professor E.E. Rich's thorough study, The Hudson's Bay Co. 1670-1763, V. I.

Guy Frégault's, Iberville le conquérant.

Professor W. J. Eccles, Canada Under Louis XIV.

* there have been no official study's written on *La Compagnie du Nord* (Borins, 1968)

Three causes to the Compagnies Failure

- Lack of royal support for the Compagnie
- The remote location of the Hudson Bay
- The Compagnie had a weak organization

Origins of La Compagnie du Nord

1670- A group of English associates received a royal charter incorporating them under the title "Governor and Company of Adventures of English Trading into Hudson's Bay". Due to this the New France fur trade began to suffer. To counter this presence a group of Canadian merchants formed *la Compagnie du Nord* in 1682.

There were a number of ways to reach the Hudson Bay

- Upper Bay or lower Bay from Europe

river routes: - Tadousac - Saguenay - Nemisco - Rupert to the Bay (this one was the easiest)
- Montreal - Ottawa - L. Temiskaming - L. Abitibi Abitibi R. - Moose R.
- L. Superior - Albany - James Bay

Seeing how Rupert, Moose and Albany were the great waterways to James Bay there were many trading posts at the junctions of those rivers.

Nelson, Hayes and Severn Rivers to the Hudson Bay were primarily used by the Indians to bring their furs to the English and French posts there.

Nelson and Hayes were the most important rivers at that time.

origins cont.

1674- Colbert forgave Radisson of treachery and then proposed to him the importance that the Hudson's Bay had to Fur Trade.

Louis Jolliet's expedition: - The English trade with the Indians was dominating the area which left the Canadians little trade clientele.
- La Compagnie du Nord emerged by an association of merchants: La Chesnayes, Le Moyne, Le BER and Phillippe Gaultier de Comporté.
- La Chesnaye went to France to propose to Radisson the formation of La Compagnie.

1682- Directors of La Compagnie du Nord were: Joseph Petit Bruneau, Pierre de Saurel (passed on shortly after), Guillaume Chajon, Jean Gitton. The financing of an expedition to the area was agreed upon by Frontenac.

Le Febvre de la Barre provided the final impetus for the formation of la Compagnie du Nord.

* there are many documents that show that the Compagnie was established in different years : 1682, 1683 or 1684. Conclusive evidence is provided in: An, Col., series, I, 117, "Mémoire de la Compagnie du Nord" (1682)

* The Compagnie was infact formed in October 1682 and was only a partnership between several Canadian merchants.

* It is said that the Compagnies was not very well organized, there are no existing documents. The employees of the Compagnie probably appeared in the name of one of the directors rather than of the Company's.

* The company headquarters were located in Quebec. Some of the french directors wanted to have it located in La Rochelle but there were many directors who lived in Quebec.

1691- Chesnaye was the leading Canadian investor of la compagnie.

1682- Chesnaye was 50 years of age and was the oldest director of the Compagnie.

Compagnie du Nord Continued:

- The charter for the company was essential. If there was no charter competition with the other trading posts would be next to impossible. The charter also allowed for military expeditions and not just trading ventures, on May 20, 1685, the charter was obtained.

1682- Radisson reached the mouth of the Hayes River by boat, the St-Anne and the St-Pierre.

The French built their post on the south bank of the Hayes River and the English had theirs on an Island at the North Bank.

La compagnie du Nord was experiencing financial difficulties. In 1683 the Compagnie brought a few furs to Quebec, however it was not enough to pay it's crew.

Before the Company began it had seized English forts and 2,000 furs from them. This was considered as one of their successes but was not mentioned in the Company Account.

Directors became involved with the Company of the Farms.

A vessel, Aigle noir awaited Radisson and Chouart and the 2,000 furs to be brought to France.

England believed that the Hudson Bay was not "Dependance du Canada", the French believed it was an integrated part of the colony.

Quebec wasn't agreed upon the French decision.

Now France inhabitants were obligated to take their furs to Quebec and pay "le quart" to the Farmers. "Droit du Quart"- to pay the colony's administrative costs (the Compagnie du Nord was not exempted from this case.

Radisson and Chouart Desgroselliers wanted the Hudson's Bay

