

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

History

The Hudson's Bay Company ("HBC") was a fur trading business incorporated by English royal charter in 1670; it functioned as the de facto government in parts of North America for nearly 200 years. During its peak, the company controlled the fur trade throughout much of British controlled North America. The North West Company was a fur trading business headquartered in Montreal from 1779 to 1821. It competed with increasing success against the HBC in what is present-day Western Canada. Tensions between the companies increased to the point where armed skirmishes broke out and the 2 companies were forced by the British government to merge. HBC's most famous member (who worked for both HBC and NWC) was David Thompson.



Northwest United States (Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington)

- B.15 Belle Vue Sheep Farm (San Juan) (WA)
- B.45 Fort Colville (WA)
- B.47 Cowlitz Farm (WA)
- B.69 Flathead (MT)
- B.76 Fort George (Columbia River) (WA)
- B.146 Fort Nez Percés (WA)
- B.151 Nisqually (WA)
- B.202 Snake Country (ID/OR/MT)
- B.208 Spokane (WA)
- B.223 Fort Vancouver (WA)



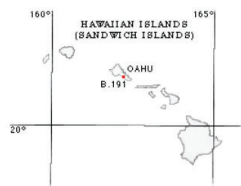
California



B.341 San Francisco (CA)

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Hawaii



B.191 Sandwich Islands (Honolulu) (HI)

https://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/archives/hbca/resource/cart_rec/postmap/united_states.html#us-hi



Legends & Lessons

Thompson did not have the advantage of the Navy's chronometers to determine longitude. They were far too fragile. He used 2 methods, each of which took many hours. The 1st was to use a telescope and to note the exact time of an eclipse of one of Jupiter's moons - not an easy feat in the often cloudy Pacific Northwest. The 2nd was to measure "lunar distance." One measured the angle between the moon and 2 fixed stars, a procedure that takes at least 3 hours for each record.

Thompson was Welsh and many claim his maps more accurate than Vancouver's, which were legend. He was known to native peoples as Koo-Koo-Sint or "*the Stargazer*." Over Thompson's career, he traveled 56,000 miles across North America, mapping 1,900,000 million square miles. For this historic feat, Thompson has been described as the "*greatest land geographer who ever lived*."

Not that all his maps were factual; the one at the left has a phantom Caledonia River starting about where you stand draining North. He corrected this mistake on all his maps in 1814.

Ethnobotanical Gardens

Native plant "starts" from Bonhoeffer Gardens (to your SW, by the I-5) illustrate 99 foods and materials available to the American peoples who lived here 10,000 years without the need to develop agriculture. Planter boxes contain:

American Dogwood (42) Baldpate Rose (78) Beach Strawberry (12) Bitter Cherry (66) Bitter Root (41) Black Crowberry (30) Blackcap Raspberry (88) Blue Elderberry (86) Bracken Fern (69) Bristle Prickly Pear (52) Broad-Leaved Shooting Star (28) Buffalo Berry (90) Caneberry (71) Cattail (95) Chokeberry (67) Clarkia (40) Coastal Black Gooseberry (74) Common Juniper (38) Cow Parsnip (36) Douglas Fir (68) Douglas Hawthorn (27) Engelman Spruce (58) Evergreen Huckleberry (96) False Lily-of-the-Valley (47) False Solonchok (79) Feathered False Lily-of-the-Valley (48) Garden's Yarrow (56) Giant Yucca (92) Golden Currant (72) Great Canoe (19) Hairy Manzanita (12) Harsh Indian Parsnips (21) Highbush Cranberry (80) Indian Celery (45) Indian Plant (51) Indian Thistle (23) Kinnikinnick (13) Lady Pine (16) Lewis Black Orange (17) Lichen (46) Lonicera (17) Low Oregon Grape (17) Madonia (11) Madonia Rose (79) Oregon Bluebell (55) Oregon White Lily (76) Quail (54) Pacific Crabapple (9) Pacific Haulm (26) Pacific Tree (62) Paper Birch (18) Parry Everlasting (99) Pioneer Gooseberry (74) Poisonous Plant (61) Ponderosa Pine (61) Poplar Balsam (13) Quaking Aspen (65) Red Alder (87) Red Elderberry (87) Red Flowering Currant (77) Red Huckleberry (97) Red Stem Ceanothus (22) Red-Clawed Dogwood (25) Sand Lily (35) Salmonberry (82) Saskatoon Serviceberry (88) Shooting Star (21) Shore Pine (66) Silver Birch (18) Siberian Spruce (24) Silene (39) Small Cane (20) Strawberry (91) Tall Rush (17) Tapering Shooting Star (99) Western Larch (39) Western Madonia (84) Western Red Cedar (93) Western Strawberry (19) White Clover (64) Willow (104) Willow (104) Willow (104)

The Farm Museum and Garden's goal is to provide Washington State public school students a visual, non-text, introduction to NW History. Local Legends are stories our ancestors told (to us), their grandchildren, who are now 75 years of age. "History" (as compared to "lies perpetrated on the dead") is taken from Wikipedia under the Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike Agreements until PLC can develop its unique limited prose. These efforts are now underway with assistance of local school districts and the Stillaguamish Tribe. Plant prose, QR Code Links, and photos are taken from: www.usda.gov (attribution: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture), Wikipedia, and the UoW's www.biology.burke.washington.edu/herbarium website under educational uses. URL Links provided by: USDA, NRCS; the PLANTS Database (<http://plants.usda.gov>) National Plant Data Center, Baton Rouge, LA 70874-4490 USA. Visitors enter under the Revised Codes of the State of Washington - RCW 4.24.200 & 4.24.210 allowing public recreational use, including nature study and viewing or enjoying scenic or scientific sites/waterways on private land. Museum and gardens are proposed uses that still require Snohomish County Planning approvals. At present buildings serve as auxiliary storage units for PLC's native plants, gardening equipment, and Christmas decorations.