

# Exploration of Canada's Eastern Seaboard

2018 Feb 15

Derek Jones



North Atlantic  
Lambert Equal  
Area Projection







### Züge, Landnahmen und Siedlungsgebiete der Nordmänner während der Wikingerzeit von 800-1050 n. Chr.

Hinweis: etliche Jahreszahlen entstammen historischen, teils bisher nicht überprüfbaren mittelalterlichen Quellen. Hier können nur archäologische Forschungen weitere Hinweise bieten.

#### Legende

- |  |                                |  |  |
|--|--------------------------------|--|--|
| Heimatgebiete                                  | Trelleborg mit Gründungsjahr   | Gebrandschätztes und/oder geplündertes und/oder niedergebranntes Kloster | vorübergehender Stützpunkt/ Winterlager der Nordmänner |
| Eroberungen und Landnahmen                     | wichtiger Ort der Wikingerzeit | Gebrandschätztes und/oder geplündertes und/oder niedergebrannter Ort     | Züge der Nordmänner mit Zeitangaben                    |
| Nordmannensiedlung mit Gründungsjahr           | umkämpfter Ort mit Zeitangabe  |  |  |
| Besetzte und besiedelte Orte mit Einnahmehjahr | Schlachtort mit Zeitangabe     |  |  |

Quelle/Hinweise:  
 Zur Karte: <http://opentopomap.org/#maps/4/9.53/10.41>, topographische Karten aus OpenStreetMap, veröffentlicht unter CC BY-SA 3.0  
 Zu den historischen Angaben: Putzger, Historischer Weltatlas, Cornelsen-Velhagen&Klasing, Berlin 1980, S. 37, Arnulf Krause: Die Welt der Wikinger, Campus, Frankfurt/Main 2006, ISBN 3-593-37783-7, u.a.



The Skálholt-map made by the icelandic teacher Sigurd Stefansson in the year 1570.

Description Greenlands from Bjørn Jonsen of Skarsaa in Iceland from the year 1669, latin by Theodor Thorlac.

Note: Helleland ('Stone Land'=Baffin island)  
Markland ('forest land'=Labrador)  
Skrælinge Land ('land of the savages'=Labrador)  
Promontorium Vinlandiæ (the promontory/cape of Vinland=Newfoundland)

Summer in the Greenland coast circa year 1000 by Jens Erik Carl Rasmussen (1841–1893)



Leif Erikson discovers North America by Christian Krogh (1893).







L'anse aux Meadows, recreated long house



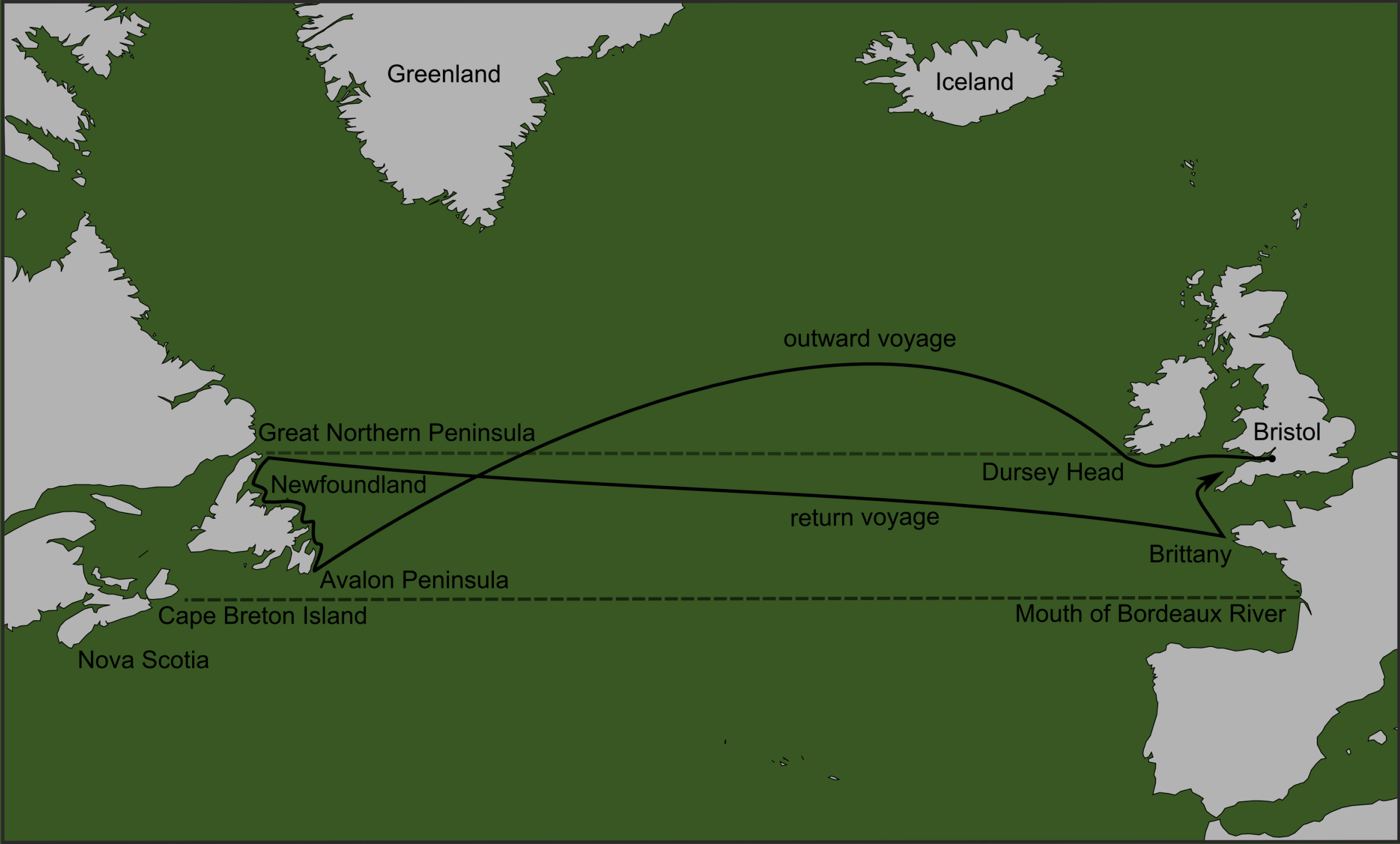
L'Anse Aux Meadows Model

## John Cabot (about 1450 – 1500)

Born in Venice. Supported by Henry VII and Bristol merchants, sailed to North America in 1497 in *the Matthew*. His exact route is disputed but he reported the large schools of cod to be found off Newfoundland.



A modern replica of the *Matthew*. She had a crew of 20.



Greenland

Iceland

outward voyage

Great Northern Peninsula

Bristol

Newfoundland

Dursey Head

return voyage

Avalon Peninsula

Brittany

Cape Breton Island

Mouth of Bordeaux River

Nova Scotia



Cod Fishing on the Newfoundland Banks



Typically schooners were used as dory mother ships



# ATLANTIC OCEAN FLOOR

• -12000 Depth in feet below sea level      • 9000 Height above sea level  
(14000) Height above the 16,000-foot average depth of the abyssal plains

*Produced in the Geographic Art Division*  
**National Geographic Society**  
MELVIN M. PAYNE, PRESIDENT  
for **THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE**  
MELVILLE BELL GROSVENOR, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF; FREDERICK G. VOSBURGH, EDITOR  
WILLIAM N. PALMSTROM, CHIEF, GEOGRAPHIC ART DIVISION

*Based on bathymetric studies by Bruce C. Heezen and Marie Tharp of the Lamont Geological Observatory*

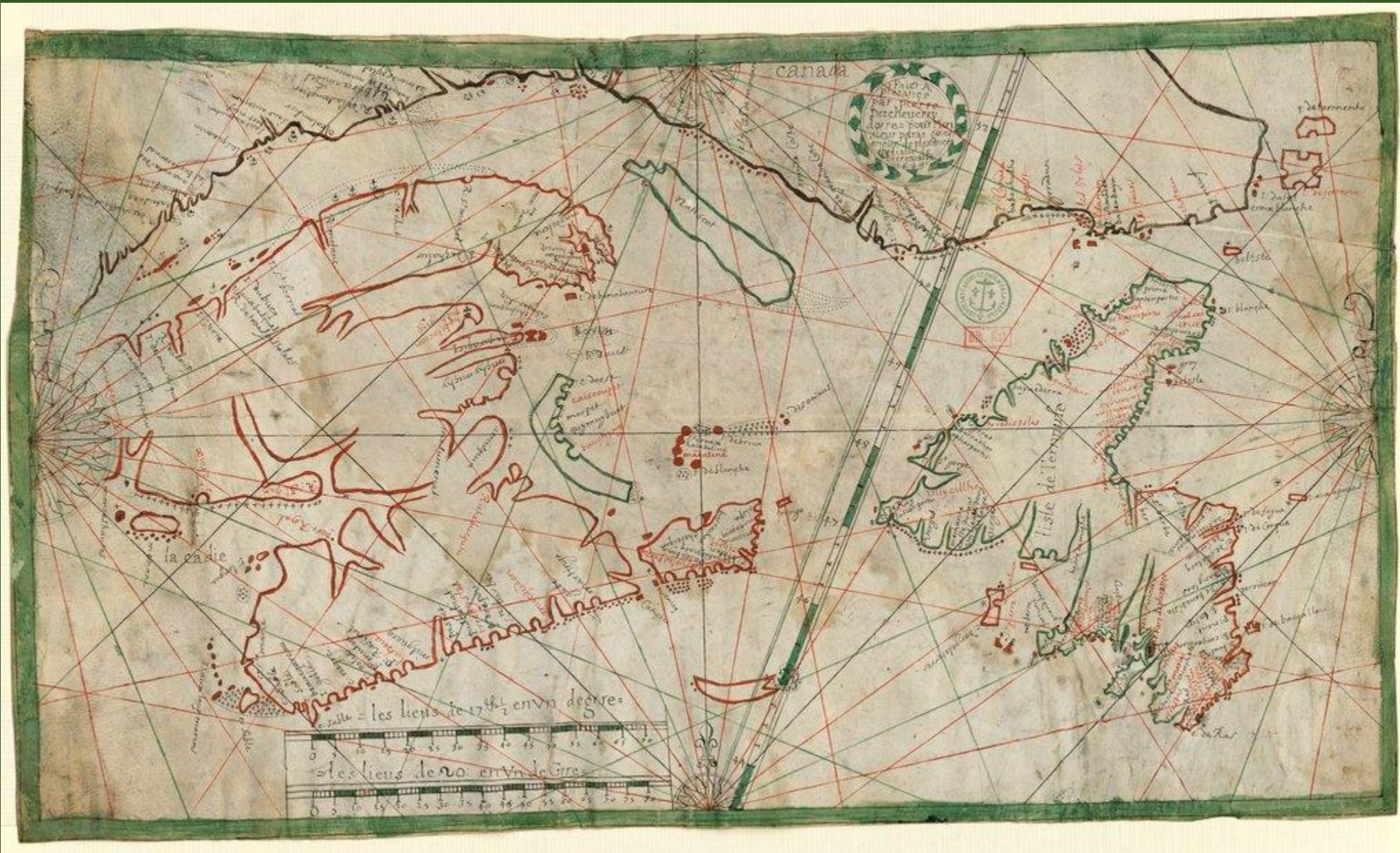
*Painted by Heinrich C. Berann, Compiled by Leo J. Bobers Schmidt*  
HORIZONTAL SCALE 1:30,412,800 OR 480 MILES TO THE INCH AT THE EQUATOR  
VERTICAL SCALE EXAGGERATED

*Mercator Projection*  
JUNE, 1968

Sea Floor



# Mouth of St Lawrence – Basque - 1689





## Martin Frobisher (c1535 - 1594)

Privateer who fought against  
the Spanish Armada 1588

Made three voyages in search  
of the North West passage to  
Cathay (China), 1576, 1577 and  
1578.

Brought back Iron Pyrites  
which he mistook for Gold



# Sir Humphry Gilbert (1539 – 1583)

Half-brother to Sir Francis Drake and a professional swashbuckler

In 1583, formally took possession of Newfoundland for the English crown. This was the start of the British Empire. He was lost during the voyage home.



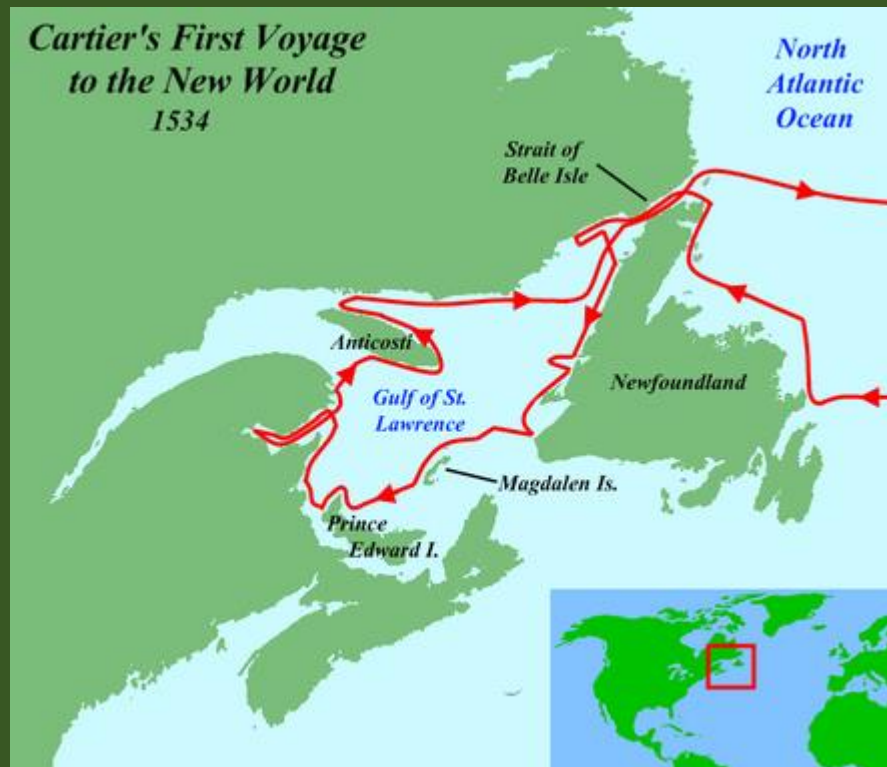
# Jacques Cartier (1491 – 1557)

Jacques Cartier was a Breton explorer who claimed what is now Canada for France. He was the first European to describe and map the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and the shores of the Saint Lawrence.

First European to travel inland in North America. Claimed what is now known as Canada for France, which he named 'The Country of Canadas', after the Iroquois names for the two big settlements he saw at Stadacona (Quebec City) and at Hochelaga (Montreal Island).

He made three voyages to Canada and attempted to found a colony, but it failed.

*Cartier's First Voyage  
to the New World  
1534*



*Cartier's Second Voyage  
to the New World  
1535-36*



# Lacrosse

## Ball-play of the Choctaw



*Ball Players* by George Catlin.

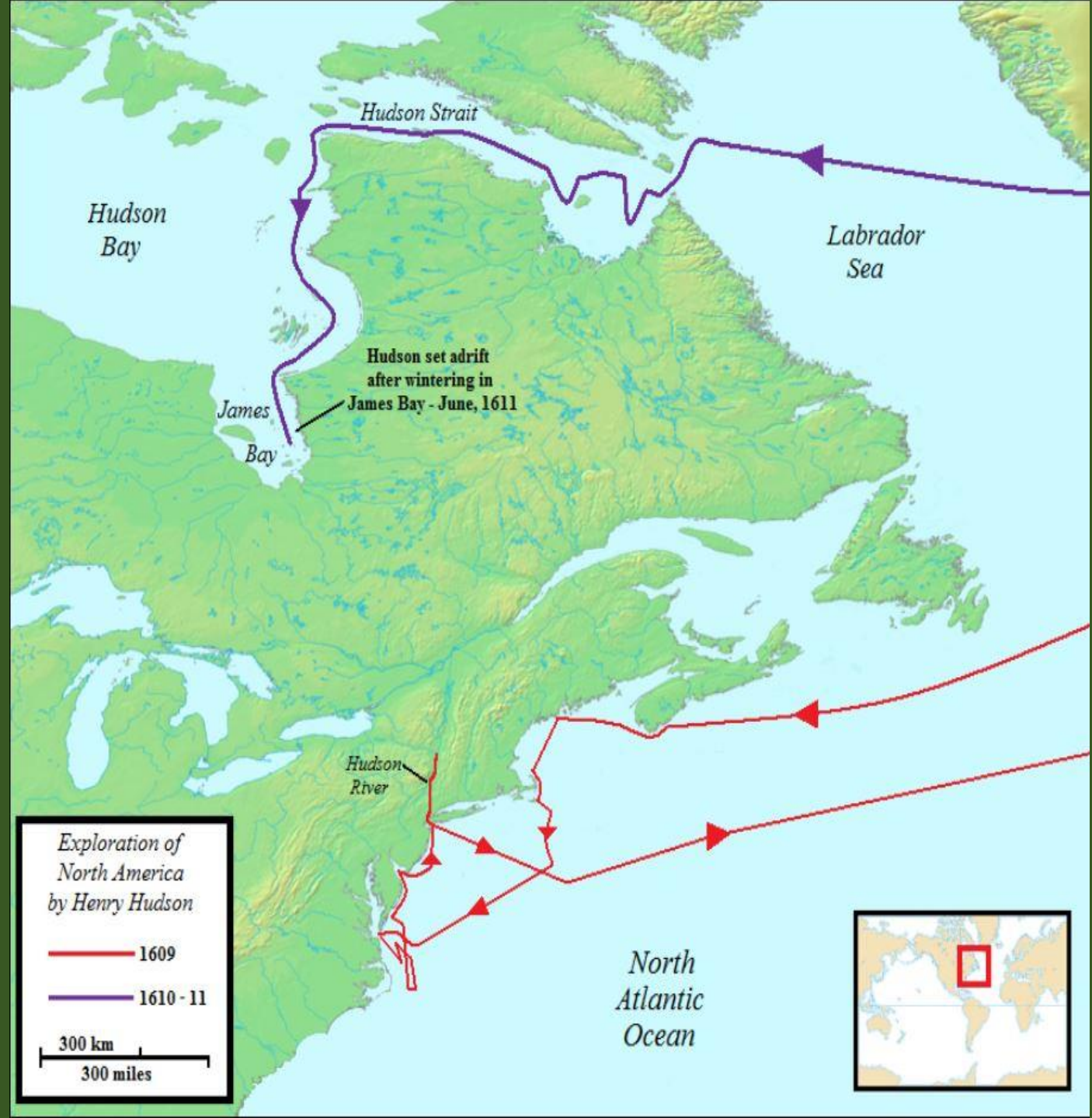
## Henry Hudson (c. 1565–1611)

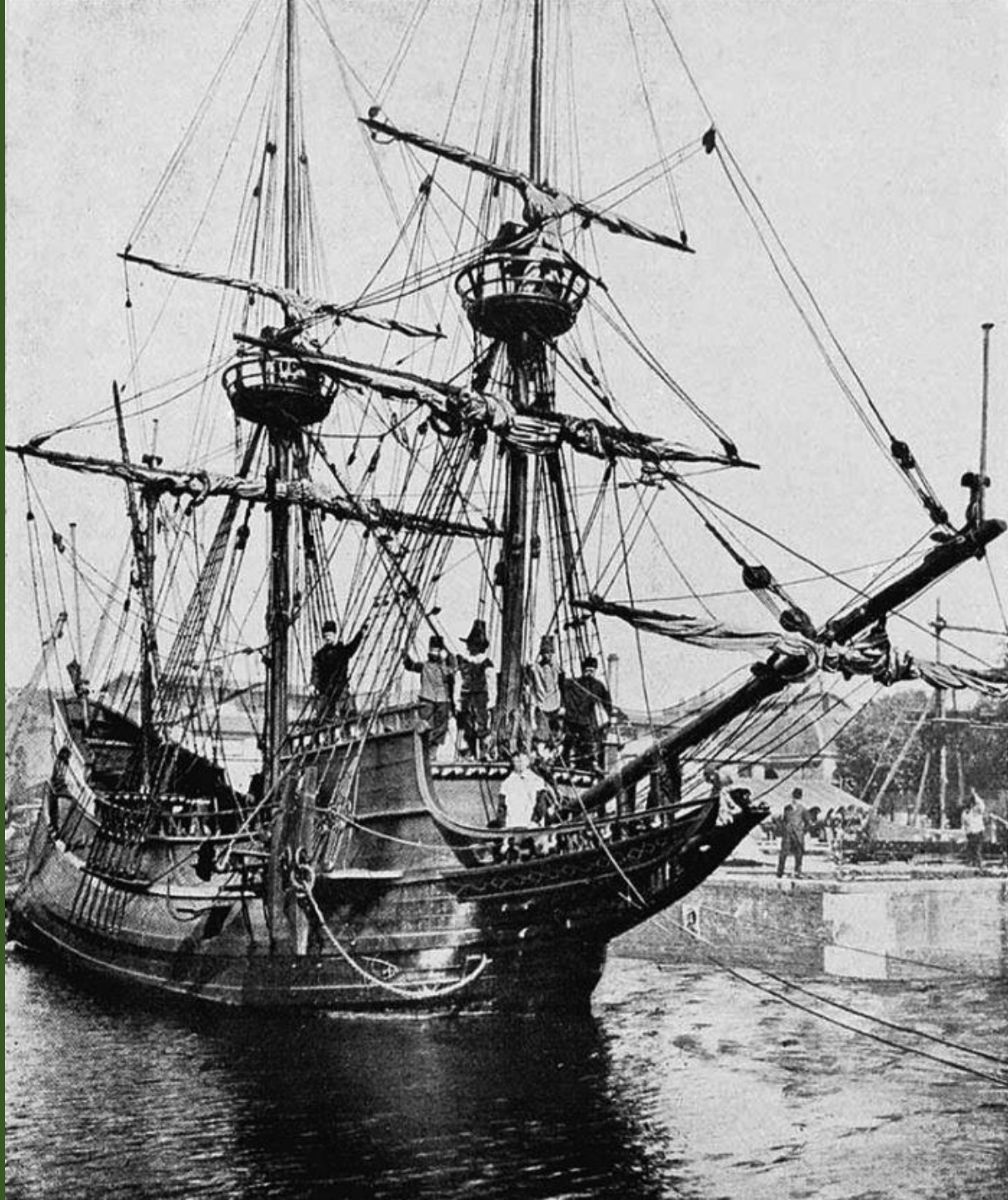
landed in 1609 in North America and searched for a Northwest Passage to Asia on behalf of the Dutch East India Company. He explored the region around the modern New York metropolitan area.

He sailed up the Hudson River, which was later named for him, and thereby laid the foundation for Dutch colonization of the region, where New Amsterdam was founded.

Hudson discovered the Hudson Strait and the immense Hudson Bay on his final expedition, while still searching for the Northwest Passage. In 1611, after wintering on the shore of James Bay, Hudson wanted to press on to the west, but most of his crew mutinied. The mutineers cast Hudson, his son, and seven others adrift; the Hudsons and their companions were never seen again.

# Hudson's Voyages





Replica of Hudson's Ship

The Last Voyage of Henry Hudson  
exhibited 1881

By John Collier





# The Hudson Bay Company

The company was incorporated by English royal charter in 1670 as The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay and functioned as the *de facto* government in parts of North America before European states and later the United States laid claim to some of those territories.

It was once the world's largest landowner, with the area of the Hudson Bay watershed, known as Rupert's Land, having 15% of North American acreage. From its long-time headquarters at York Factory on Hudson Bay, the company controlled the fur trade throughout much of the English and later British controlled North America for several centuries. Undertaking early exploration, its traders and trappers forged relationships with many groups of aboriginal peoples. Its network of trading posts formed the nucleus for later official authority in many areas of Western Canada and the United States. In the late 19th century, with its signing of the Deed of Surrender, its vast territory became the largest portion of the newly formed Dominion of Canada, in which the company was the largest private landowner.

# Rupert's Land (1670 – 1870)

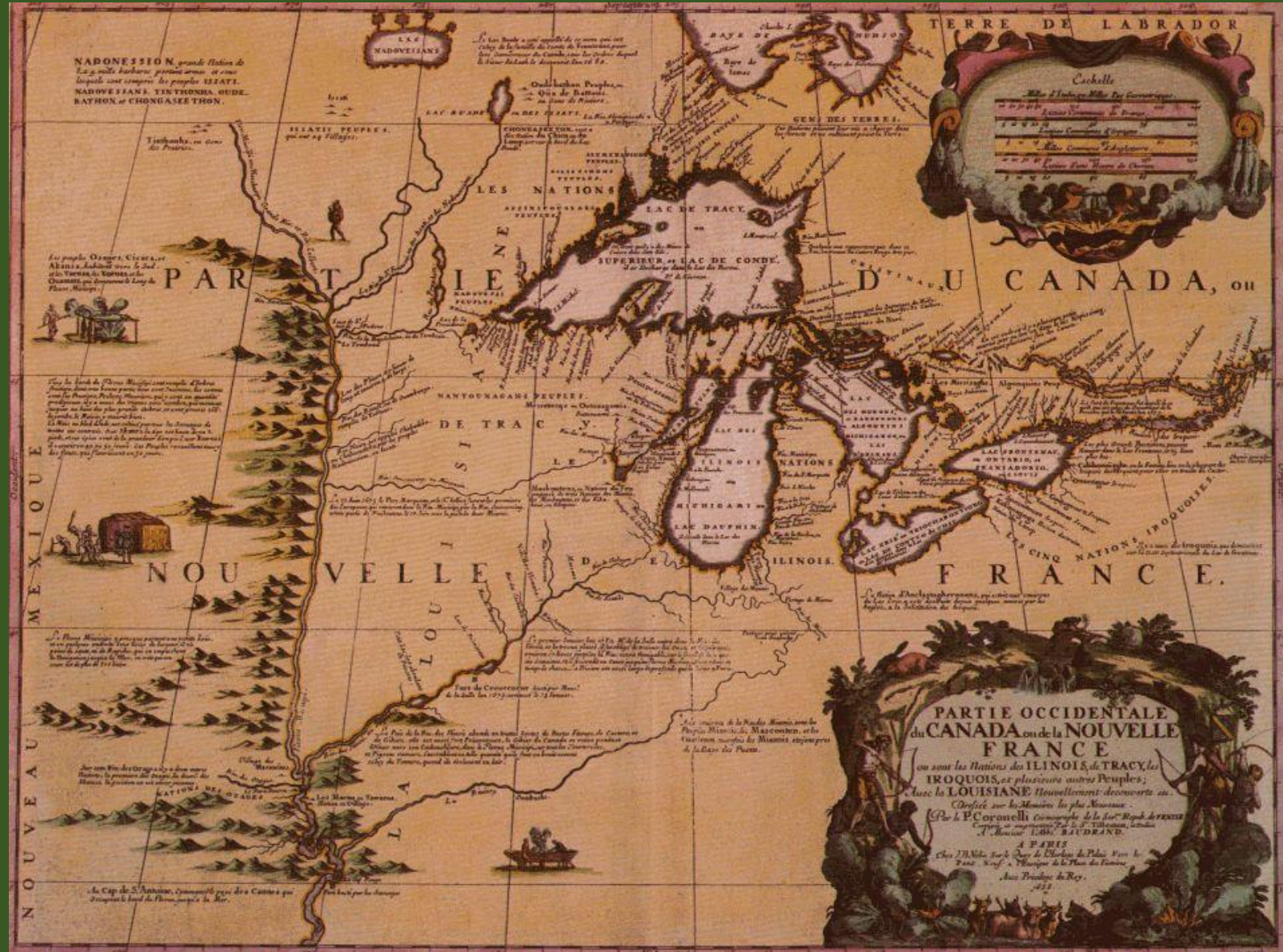


# Explored Canada, New France and the Great Lakes

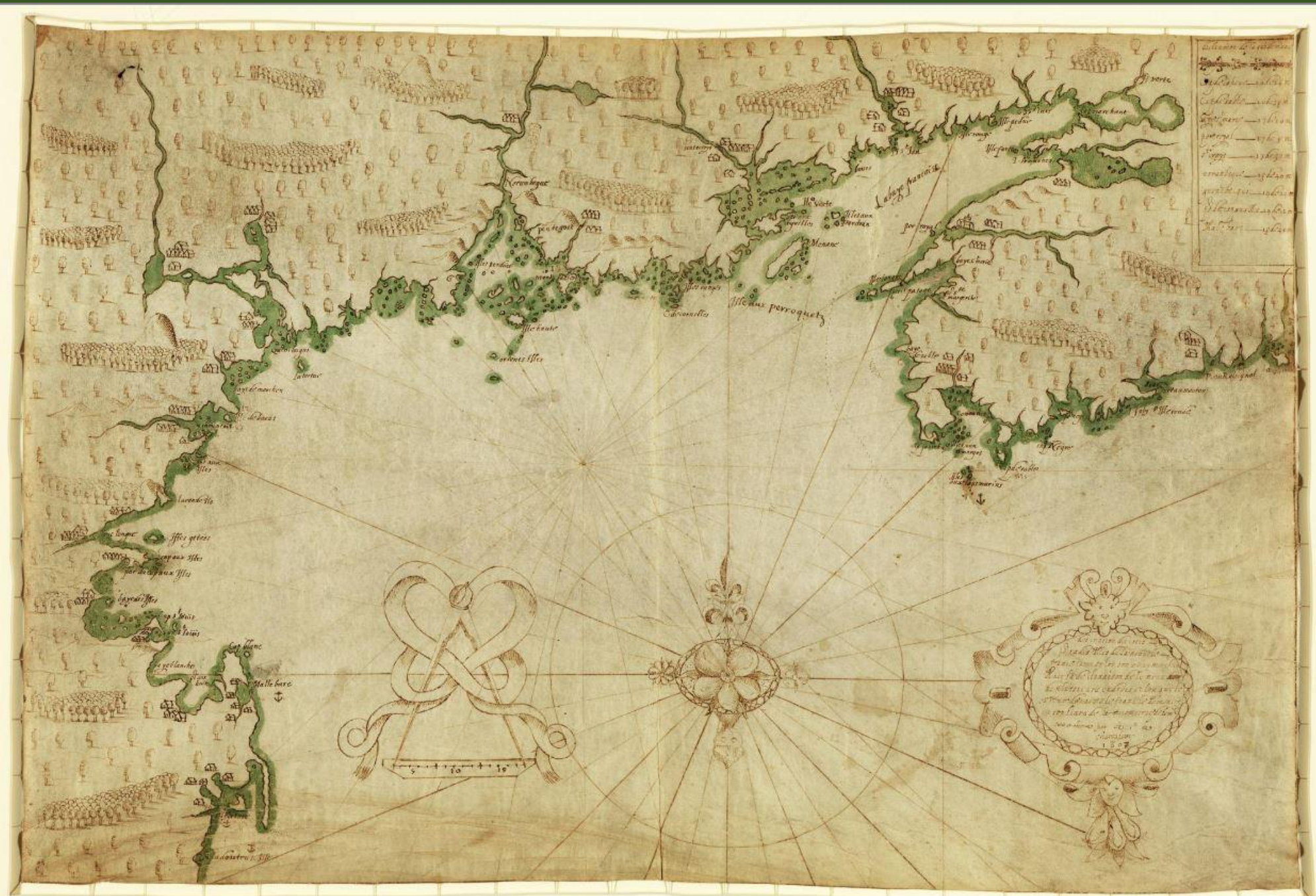


Samuel de Champlain (1574 – 1635)

Map of 1688 >



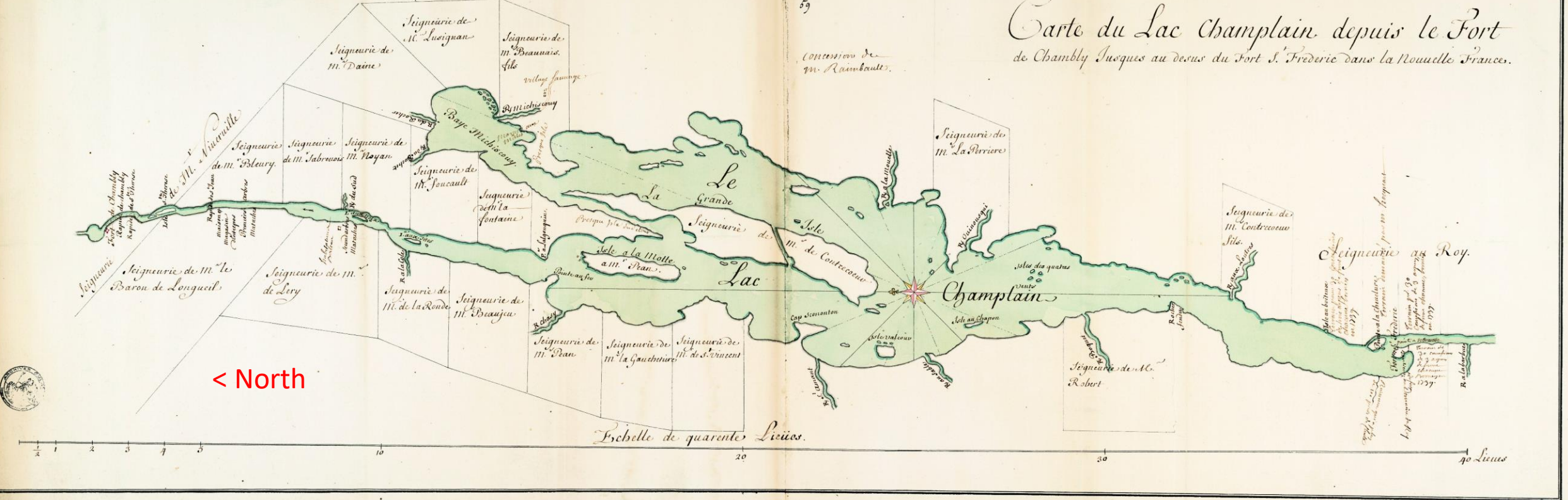
New  
France  
1607





Carte du Lac Champlain depuis le Fort de Chambly Jusques au deus du Fort S. Frederic dans la Nouvelle France.

59  
Cession de M. Raimbault.



Lake Champlain  
1739

Landsat Photo>





The rivers of Eastern Canada



Coureur de Bois

## Fur Trading





# Birchbark Canoes come in various sizes

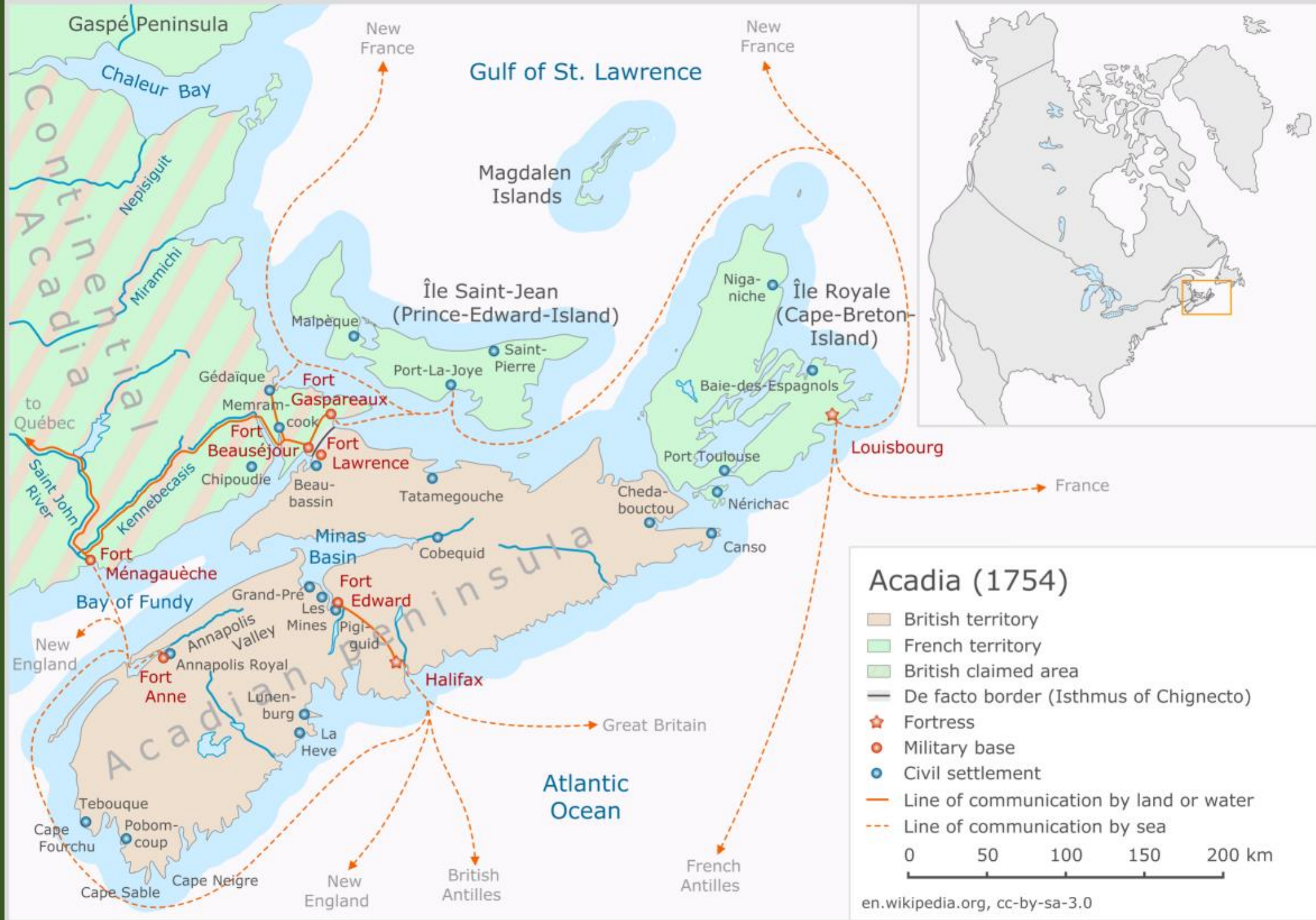


Shooting Rapids v



< portage





Gaspé Peninsula

Chaleur Bay

Continentia

Nepisiguit

Miramichi

Saint John River

Bay of Fundy

Cape Fourchu

Pobomcoup

Tebouque

Lunenburg

Annapolis Royal

Annapolis Valley

Grand-Pre

Les Mines

Fort Anne

Fort Ménagauèche

Fort Beauséjour

Fort Gaspereaux

Fort Lawrence

Fort Edward

Fort Beauséjour

Fort Gaspereaux

Fort Lawrence

Fort Edward

Fort Anne

Fort Ménagauèche

Malpègue

Gédaique

Memramcook

Chipoudie

Beau-bassin

Grand-Pre

Les Mines

Piguid

Lunenburg

La Heve

Cape Sable

Cape Neigre

Cape Fourchu

Pobomcoup

Tebouque

Lunenburg

La Heve

New France

Gulf of St. Lawrence

Magdalen Islands

Île Saint-Jean (Prince-Edward-Island)

Port-La-Joye

Saint-Pierre

Port-Toulouse

Port-Toulouse

Port-Toulouse

Port-Toulouse

Port-Toulouse

Port-Toulouse

Port-Toulouse

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Port-Toulouse

Port-Toulouse

Atlantic Ocean

Great Britain

New England

British Antilles

New France

French Antilles

France

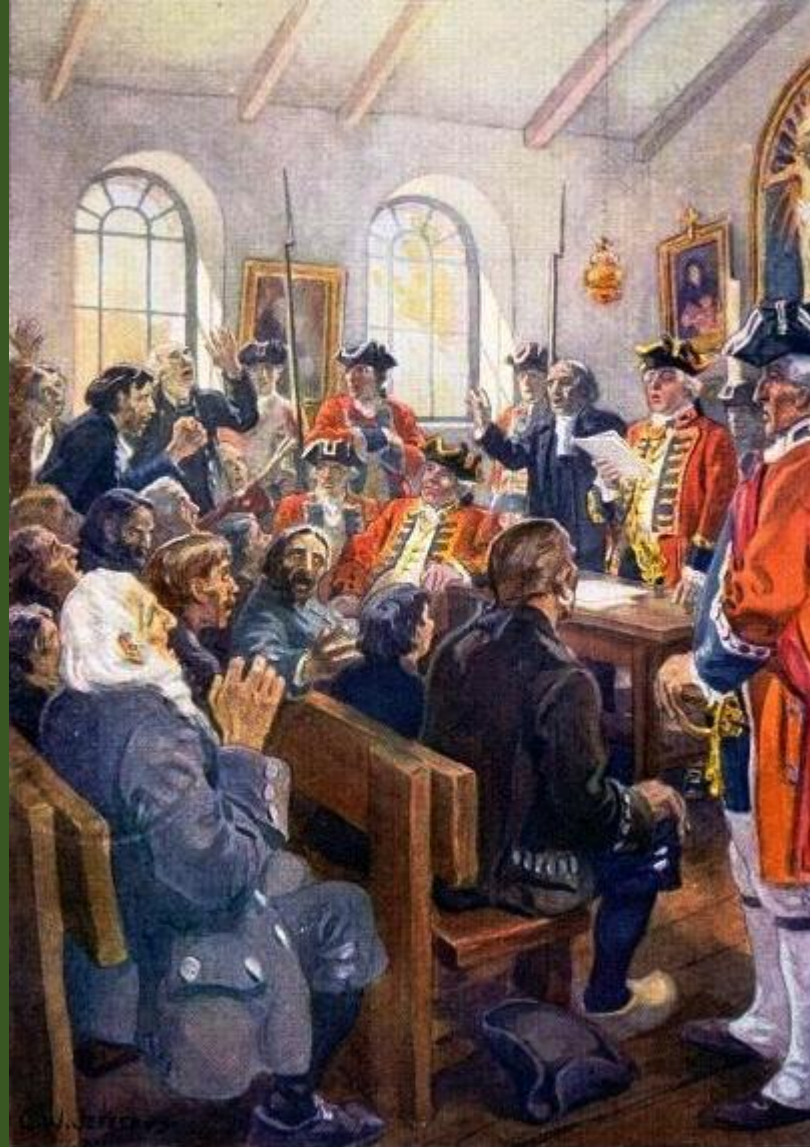


**Acadia (1754)**

- British territory
  - French territory
  - British claimed area
  - De facto border (Isthmus of Chignecto)
  - Fortress
  - Military base
  - Civil settlement
  - Line of communication by land or water
  - Line of communication by sea
- 0 50 100 150 200 km

# St. John River Campaign

The deportation order is read to a group of Acadians in 1755. The expulsions continued until 1764



Raid on Grimrose (present day Gagetown, New Brunswick)



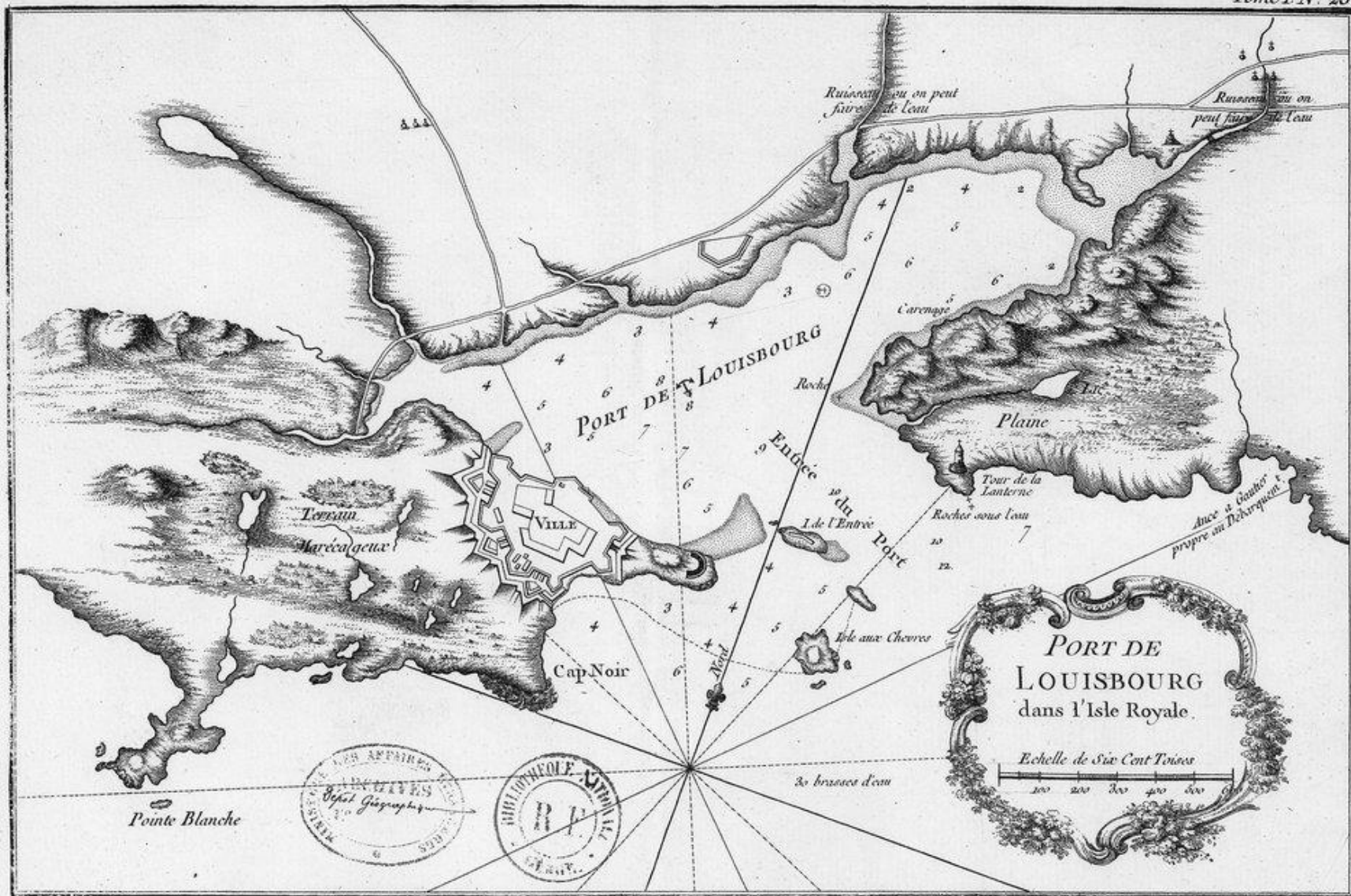
Most of the Acadians went to Louisiana where they were known as Cajuns

# FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR (1756-1763)



Louisbourg

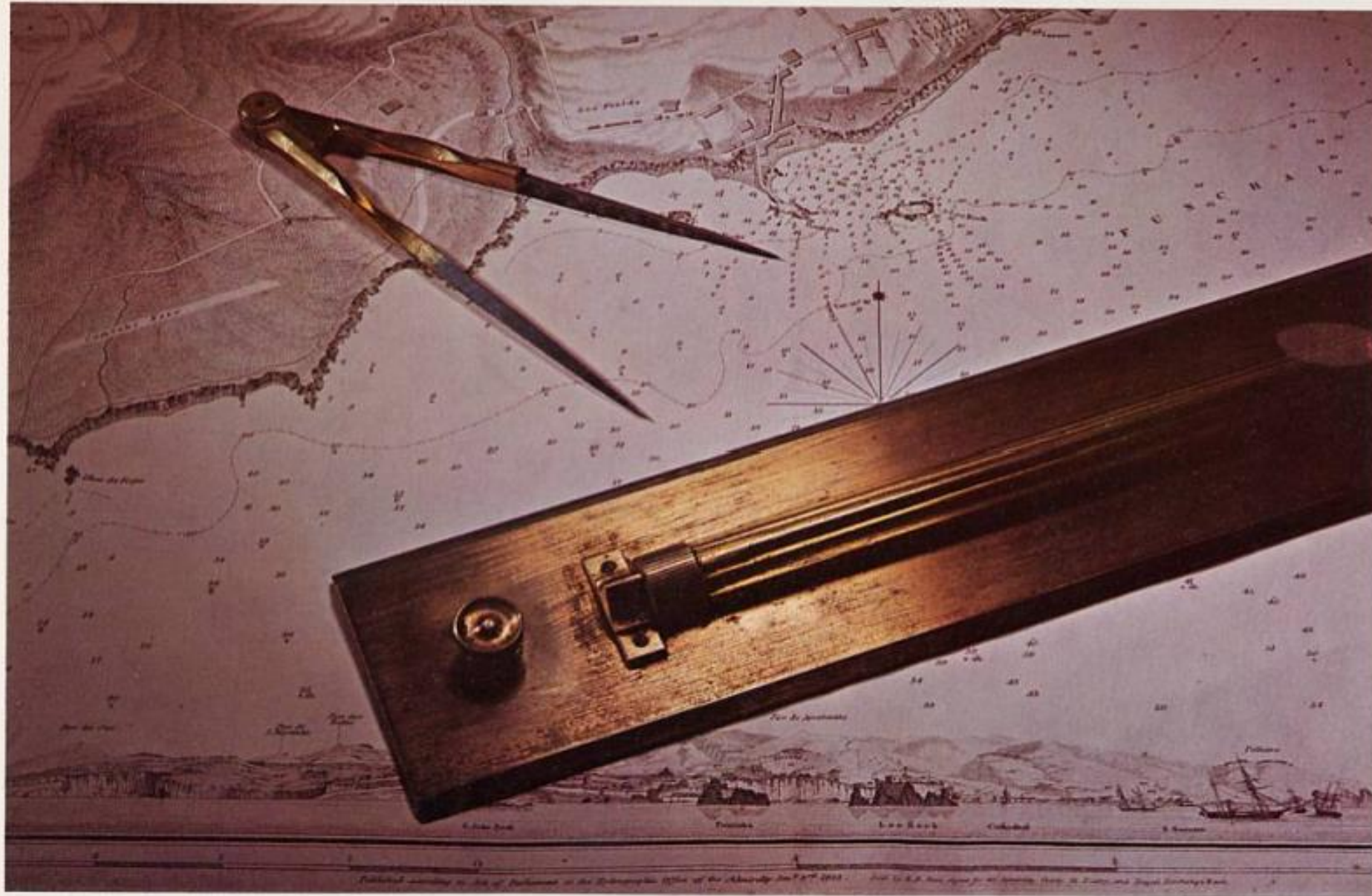
1764



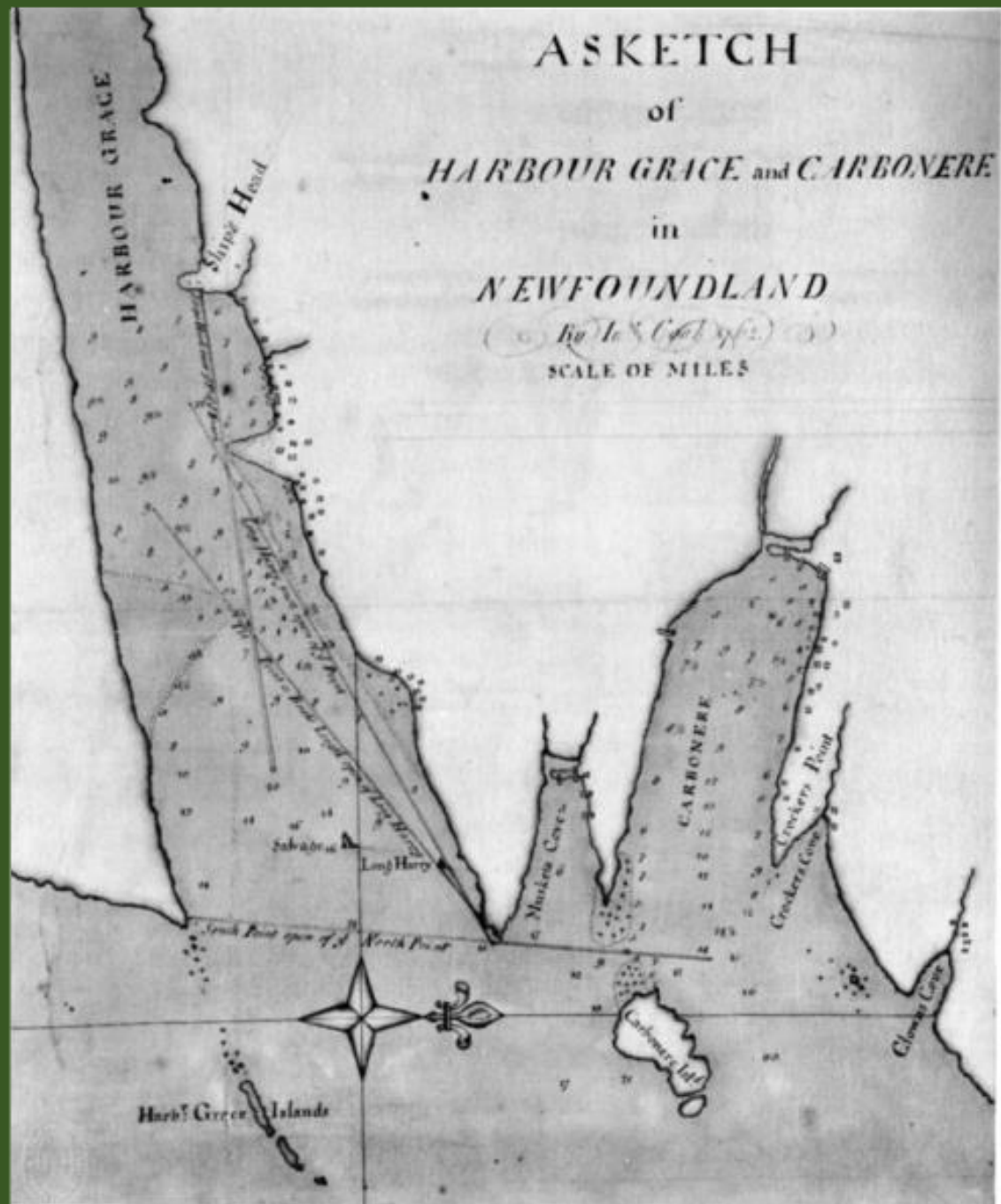
Voyez la Carte de l'Isle Royale N. 22.

G. D. D. 2987

# Plotting Instruments



Harbour Grace and Carbonere, charted by James Cook





# Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society

1767

Volume 57, page 215

XXIV. *An Observation of an Eclipse of the Sun at the Island of New-found-land, August 5, 1766, by Mr. James Cook, with the Longitude of the Place of Observation deduced from it: Communicated by J. Bevis, M. D. F. R. S.*

Read April 30, 1767. **M**R. Cook, a good mathematician, and very expert in his business, having been appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to survey the sea coasts of New-found-land, Labradore, &c. took with him a very good apparatus of instruments, and among them a brass telescopic quadrant made by Mr. John Bird.

Being, August 5, 1766, at one of the Burgeo Islands near Cape Ray, latitude  $47^{\circ} 36' 19''$ , the south-west extremity of New-found-land, and having carefully rectified his quadrant, he waited for the eclipse of the sun; just a minute after the beginning of which, he observed the zenith distance of the sun's upper limb  $31^{\circ} 57' 00''$ ; and, allowing for refraction and his semidiameter, the true zenith distance of the sun's centre  $32^{\circ} 13' 30''$ , from whence he concluded the eclipse to have begun at  $0^h 4' 48''$  apparent time, and by a like process to have ended at  $3^h 45' 26''$  apparent time.

N. B. There

N. B. There were three several observers, with good telescopes, who all agreed as to the moments of beginning and ending.

Mr. Cook having communicated his observation to me, I shewed it to Mr. George Witchell, who told me he had a very exact observation of the same eclipse, taken at Oxford by the Rev. Mr. Hornsby; and he would compute, from the comparison, the difference of longitude of the places of observation, making due allowance for the effect of parallax, and the earth's prolate spheroidal figure; and he has since given me the following result:

$5^h 23' 59''$	beginn. at Oxford.	$7^h 7' 5''$	end at Oxford.
$0 46 48$	beginn. at Burgeo Isles.	$3 39 14$	end at Burgeo Isles.
$4 37 11$	effect of parallax, &c.	$3 27 51$	effect of parallax, &c.
$— 51 59$		$+ 17 35$	
$3 45 22$	diff. of meridians.	$3 45 26$	diff. of meridians.

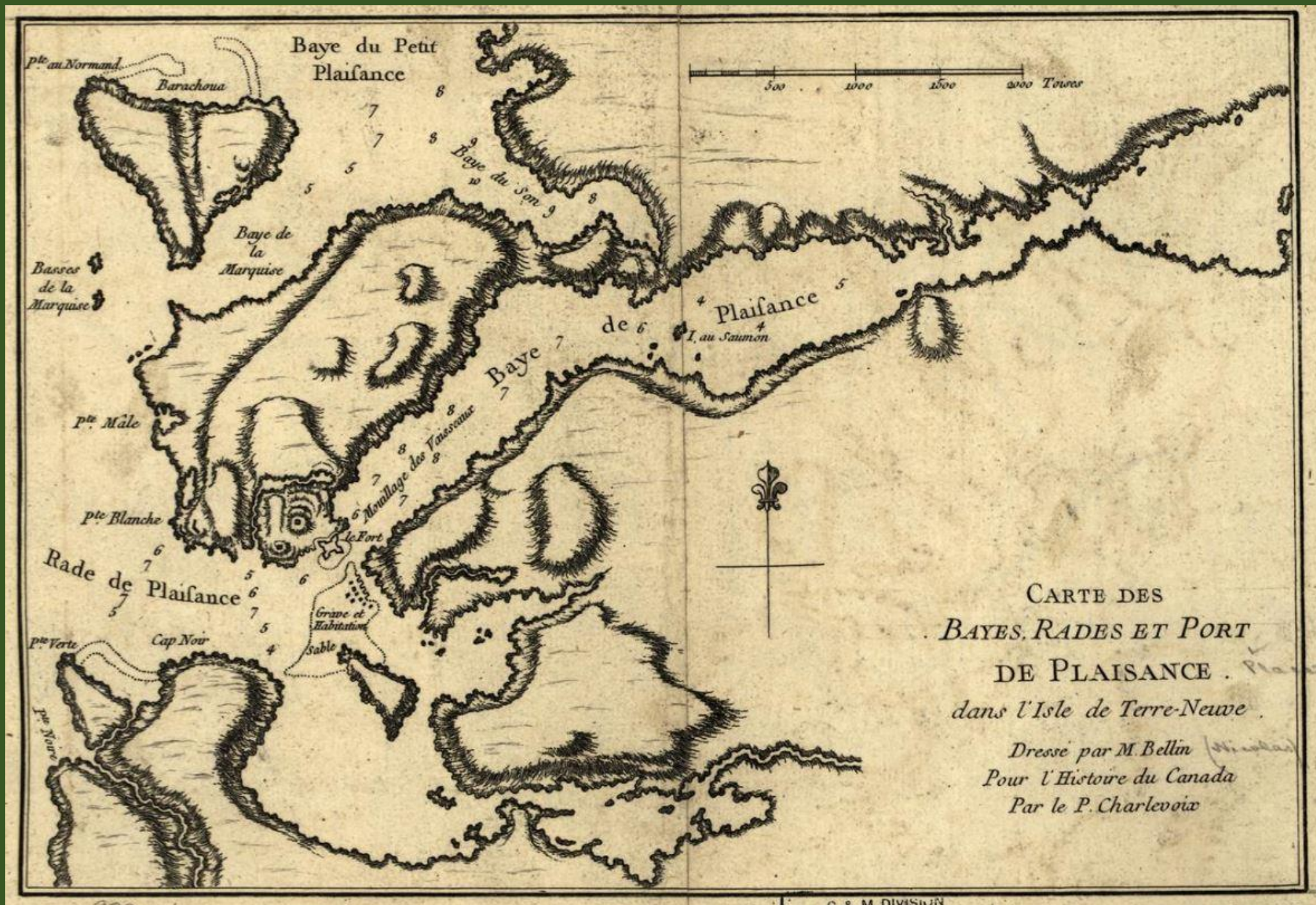
J. Bevis.



Plaisance

1755

Placentia





# E C

# GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE

# ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND

**FLEUVE ST.-LAURENT**  
St. Anne-des-Monts  
Mont-Louis  
Rivière-la-Madeleine  
Grande-Vallee  
Cloridorme  
Pointe-Jaune  
Petite-Cap  
Rivière-au-Renard  
MURDOCHVILLE  
Chic-Chocs  
Gaspésie  
Gaspésie  
Baillargon  
Cap de Gaspé  
Baie de Gaspé  
Percé  
Île-Bonaventure et  
Rocher-Percé  
Cap d'Espoir  
Grande-Rivière  
Chandler  
Newport  
Rivière-Port-Daniel  
Bathurst  
Baie des Chaleurs  
Acadian Museum

**PÉNINSULE DE LA GASPÉSIE**  
Baldwin  
Duniville  
Carleton  
Bonaventure  
New-Carlisle  
Baie des Chaleurs  
Acadian Museum

**CHICOUTIMI**  
Folk Arts Festival, July.  
Cruises to Saguenay River  
Fjord. Carnaval Souvenir,  
re-creation of 19th-century  
French Canada, February

**BAIE ST.-PAUL**  
Favorite resort of artists and  
writers. Living museum of  
French-Canadiana nearby

**W BRUNSWICK**  
Moncton  
Fredericton  
COMEAU  
Cultural Week, Spring

**TADOUSSAC**  
Resort area. Summer skiing  
on Tadoussac sand dunes  
Îles de la Madeleine  
Grosse-Île  
Île de l'Est  
Grande-Entrée  
Fatima  
Pte. Basse  
Cap-aux-Meules  
Île du Havre Aubert  
Île d'Entrée  
Havre-Aubert

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**  
Charlottetown  
Souris  
Wood Islands  
Caribou

**Cape Breton Island**  
Sydney  
Baddeck

**SEPT-ÎLES**  
Reconstruction of old trading post  
features art gallery, handicrafts.  
Island cruises, coastal fishing

Spectacular fjord and  
waterfall at Bonne Bay

One of the world's largest pulp and  
paper mills. Tours may be arranged

Highest point on island

Territory held by France. French  
bistros, sidewalk cafés can  
be reached by a two-hour  
ferry trip from Newfoundland

**FORTUNE**  
Departure point for  
St. Pierre and Miquelon

**ST.-PIERRE AND MIQUELON**  
Petite Miquelon

**ST. JOHN'S**  
St. John's Regatta, August.  
Newfoundland Museum. Anglican  
Cathedral. Bowring Park. Quidi  
Vidi Battery. Visitor Center.  
Signal Hill National Historic  
Park contains Cabot Tower,  
fortifications, and gun emplacements.  
Here Marconi received the first  
transatlantic wireless signal

**WITLESS BAY**  
Thousands of seabirds  
can be observed in  
a natural setting

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**PORT AU CHOIX**  
"Maritime archaic" Indian  
burial ground. Visitors  
Center, June-September

**LEWISPORTE**  
Charter boats for  
bluefin tuna fishing

**GRAND FALLS**  
Salmon and trout fishing. Moose  
and caribou hunting. Major  
supplier of the world's newsprint

**GANDER**  
Gander International Airport, once  
known as the "Crossroads of the  
World," contains 70-foot-long  
mural. Aviation Museum

**TERRA NOVA NAT. PARK**  
Believed to be site of  
John Cabot's landfall  
in the New World

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**AD. 1000 Viking  
settlement site**

**TRINITY**  
Trinity Museum. One of  
the oldest settlements  
in Newfoundland

**GRAND FALLS**  
Salmon and trout fishing. Moose  
and caribou hunting. Major  
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# North America

1681



Atlantic  
French  
1720

