Hudson’s Bay Company, corporation that occupies a prominent place in both the economic and the political history of Canada. It was incorporated in England on May 2, 1670, to seek a northwest passage to the Pacific, to occupy the lands adjacent to Hudson Bay, and to carry on commerce with those lands. It still exists as a commercial company and is active in real estate, merchandising, and natural resources, with headquarters in Toronto. It is the oldest incorporated joint-stock merchandising company in the English-speaking world. The Bastion, remnant of a Hudson's Bay Company fort, Nanaimo, B.C. Bob and Ira Spring/Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc. Request PDF | On Jan 1, 2011, Stephen Royle published Company, Crown and Colony: The Hudson’s Bay Company and Territorial Endeavour in Western Canada | Find, read and cite all the research you need on ResearchGate. The Hudson's Bay Company's claim to Rupert's Land is compared to an aboriginal claim based on Indian title. The compensation that the two claims received is considered. A recognition of Indian title in the documents affecting the transfer of Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory to the Dominion of Canada is approached from a political-economy perspective. Archival information is combined with published documents to reconstruct the legal and legislative process which led to the surrender and transfer of Rupert's Land. G. Williams (1970) The Hudson’s Bay Company and its Critics in the Eighteenth-Century, Transactions of the Royal Historical Society, 5 (20), pp. 149–71. CrossRefGoogle Scholar. 3. Great Britain (1837) Report of the Parliamentary Select Committee on Aboriginal Tribes, (British Settlements) (London: Aborigines Protection Society), p. 3. On this, see E. Elbourne (2003), The Sin of the Settler: The 1835–36 Select Committee on Aborigines and Debates Over Virtue and Conquest in the Early Nineteenth-Century British White Settler Empire, Journal of Colonialism and Colonial History. See S. Royle (2011), Company, Crown, and Colony: The Hudson's Bay Company and Territorial Endeavour in Western Canada (London: Macmillan), Google Scholar. 42. All this motivated Charles II when he granted the charter establishing the Hudson’s Bay Company, officially The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England, trading into Hudson’s Bay, on May 2, 1670. Characteristic of British imperial ventures at the time, the charter established a legal monopoly aimed at preventing others from doing the same. In late 1770, for instance, Englishman Samuel Hearne renounced the company’s commitment to not just resource extraction but territorial exploration. After two unsuccessful expeditions, Hearne ventured out from Prince of Wales Fort in northern Manitoba into lands that would become Nunavut and the Northwest Territories. Still, the company depended on Indigenous hunters to bring them the furs they sold in Europe. The Hudson's Bay Company (HBC; French: Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson CBH) is a Canadian retail business group. A fur trading business for much of its existence, HBC now owns and operates retail stores in Canada and the United States. In 2006 an American businessman, Jerry Zucker, bought HBC for $1.1 billion, so it is no longer a Canadian-owned company. The company sold most of its European operations by August 2019 and its remaining stores, in the Netherlands, were closed by the end of 2019. HBC owns...