

Historic Ports and Trading Posts  
of the French regime  
and of the  
English Fur Trading Companies.

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compiled by  
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mentioned in Bougainville's List and there named "Des Prairies". Alex. Henry Sr. passing in 1808 speaks of remains of the old French fort St. Louis in a low bottom on the south side "where some years ago were still to be seen remains of agricultural implements and carriage-wheels."

8 Fort Albany

Hudson's Bay Co. fort on south shore of Albany Island at mouth Albany river. (Map Northern Ontario, Wilson) No.52. Built by Governor Sergeant 1783-4. It was a large fort with four bastions. Captured by French 1686 and renamed by them Fort Ste. Anne, (Map No.93) or Fort Chechouan (Chichitouan, Chechewan, Quichechouanne) Map No.18. Retaken by the English 1689; by the French again in 1692; by the English in 1693; by the French 1695; and was finally surrendered to the English on 2nd August 1696. The French again attacked in 1704 but were repulsed. This was the only fort held by the Hudson's Bay Co. after the Treaty of Ryswick (May 1697) to Treaty of Utrecht 1713. It has been continuously operated by the Hudson's Bay Co. from 1696 to date. Shown on Bellin's map 1755, No.93.

9 Albany House

Small Hudson's Bay Co. house, outpost of Berens River fort. Built before 1850 (about 1830). It was not included among the forts named in the Company list 1869 nor on later lists. This outpost has been shown in various localities. Arrowsmith map 1854 places it on a branch of Berens river. A map of 1851 shows it on Family lake. Map in Hind's Expedition 1858 shows it at north end of a small lake about 50 miles S.E. of Family lake. Shown on Arrowsmith 1832 (No. 106).

10 Fort Albert

Hudson's Bay Co. fort on North Saskatchewan river about 42 miles from Carlton House, site of the present town Prince Albert. It was built about 1865 and was included in the Company's list 1869. Closed about 1885. Pierre de la Vérendrye is said to have established a post at Prince Albert on one of the islands. The Indians had chosen this spot as one of their rallying points. In 1866 Rev. James Nesbit founded here the mission of Prince Albert for Indians. Fort Albert was the second name given to Fort Victoria (q.v.) on Vancouver Island.

11 Fort Alexander (1)

H. B. Co. fort on Winnipeg river about three miles from mouth on left bank. Built 1792, near site of old French fort Maurepas. In 1800 the Hudson's Bay Co. and the North West Co. had forts only a few rods apart. The present fort Alexander was built on site of the North West Co. fort. After the coalition of the two companies in 1821, the majority of shipments of the Hudson's Bay Co. passed through Norway House to York Factory and the route through Fort Alexander to Fort William was scarcely used. The trade at Fort Alexander rapidly declined. The North West Co. fort was built in 1792 by Toussaint Lesieur (Le Sieurs) a few miles below and opposite the old French fort Maurepas, which had been abandoned about 1745. The North West Co. fort was known as "Bas de la riviere"(q.v.)

191 Fort Gibraltar

North West Co. fort built by John McDonald of Garth for the Company in 1805. McDonald in his autobiography under date 1807 (Masson's vol. 2.) says "I established a fort at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine rivers, and called it "Gibraltar," though there was not a rock or stone within three miles". It was erected on the north side of the Assiniboine river at its junction with the Red river and extended along the bank of the Red river. Was one year in building, was surrounded by a stockade of oak 12 to 15 feet high, enclosing eight houses within. It stood on or near the site of old Fort Rouge, also of Bruce and Boyer's fort 1780, of Alex. Henry's 1803 fort, and of St. Pierre's 1751 fort. Was quite near the bank of the Assiniboine river, and near the present bridge. It was the chief North West Co. fort in the interior. Was in charge of Duncan Cameron when captured by Governor Semple April 1816, by whom it was completely demolished (1816) and its material used in strengthening Fort Douglas. After the capture of Fort Gibraltar, the North West Company proceeded to build houses and stores to replace the old fort and, after the union of 1821, the Hudson's Bay Co. built the first Fort Garry on the site of Fort Gibraltar and for this reason this Fort Garry was sometimes known as Fort Gibraltar. (See Fort Garry and Winnipeg forts).

192 Gillam Post

Hudson's Bay Co. post at mile 327 Hudson Bay Railway 3 miles south of Kettle Rapids on Nelson river. Established 1927.

Fort Glenlyon

See Fort Frances.

Glenora House

See Fort Mumford.

193 Gloucester House

Hudson's Bay Co. post constructed on Upasheway lake (Washisagaigan lake), tributary of the Albany river, between Osnaburgh House and Martin Falls House. About 35 miles upstream from Martin Falls. In 1774 the Master of Henley House was instructed to choose a suitable place farther inland and in season 1777 to 1778 Gloucester House was constructed. This was the first of the Company posts built inland after Henley House (1741). In 1774 the "pedlars" had built a post about 70 miles(?) from Henley House and to compete with this, Gloucester House was built. The pedlar's house may have been the old North West Co. house on lake Tabamet at the outlet. This, however, was about 175 miles upstream from Henley House, not 70 miles. (See Maps No. 79 and 54). Gloucester House was in operation in 1798 and in 1814, as shown on lists of

those dates, but was probably discontinued before 1821 as it is not included in List at date of Union. It was probably soon re-opened as it appears on the Hudson's Bay Co. map of 1857 by Arrowsmith, but not on later lists. On T. Kitchin map 1794 Gloucester House is shown on a large lake called St. Ann's lake near source of Albany river. Washisagaigan lake (abbreviated to Washi lake on maps 79 and 54) means "Lake of the Narrows", or "Turning-off-place", there being a double route going west to Makokebatan lake. It was formerly called Gloucester lake from the Hudson's Bay Co. post, situated at the narrows. Gloucester House is shown on map No. 2 (from Harmon's Journal), on Map No. 4 Arrowsmith 1801, and on Map No. 8 Arrowsmith 1857

194 Godbout Post

One of the early French trading posts on the lower St. Lawrence at mouth of Godbout river, about 67° 30' W. It was within the King's Domain and was reckoned as a King's post. Established before 1670. Mitchell's map 1755 shows location of a "French House" and Bouchette's map 1846 marks it as a Hudson's Bay Co. post. It was leased to the North West Co. 1788 and after the union 1821 to the Hudson's Bay Co. Mackenzie, 1808, in his survey of the King's posts says, "The buildings are poorly placed without order, on a low sandy point on east side of Godbout river. It is one of the best posts for furs and seal oil and salmon are plentiful." It was included in the Hudson's Bay Co. list of 1856 but was closed in 1859 on recommendation of Governor Simpsen. See Map No. 67.

195 God's Lake House

Hudson's Bay Co. post on north shore of God's lake, Ontario, about 30 miles by portage route north to Hayes river. It was probably built about 1830 and has been in continuous operation to 1925 (or date). It was shown on the Hudson's Bay Co. map 1854 (No. 77) and 1857 by Arrowsmith (No. 8). Its location is shown on map of Keewatin 1911 (No. 68). It appears on all the Company Lists of posts from time of union 1821 & on Arrowsmith map of 1832 (No. 101).

196 Fort Good Hope

North West Co. fort erected 1804 on left bank of Mackenzie river, 131° W. and 67° 27' N. After union of 1821, it was moved by the Hudson's Bay Co. about 100 miles further upstream to the south to Manitou Island near the Ramparts, about 1825. Good Hope was the most northerly post of the North West Co. The fort on Manitou island being destroyed by ice in 1836, the Hudson's Bay Co. rebuilt (1835-39) on the mainland, the present location on right bank. It is shown on Arrowsmith map 1857 (No. 8) and 1854 (No. 77) marked 1839. Also map of Mackenzie river No. 25.

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 Rigoletta.

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 operation on the Arrowsmith maps of 1832 (No. 101), and 1850 (No. 100) and 1857 (No. 8). It was closed

310 Fort Ligonier

English fort in Bedford County, Pennsylvania. Originally a French fort near Fort De la Nécessité. Shown map No. 10 and Rocque's map 1763 (No. 96). Was included in Bougainville's list 1757. It was attacked during Pontiac's rebellion but the Indians were repulsed June 21, 1763. During the American revolution this fort was occupied by Washington as headquarters for a time.

311 Little Current House

A North West Co. repair station on the northeast promontory of Manitoulin Island, opposite Grand Cloche Island. Boats and canoes were made and repaired here. It was situated about half way between Montreal and Fort William and all canoes travelling on the route passed through the narrow strait called Little Current.

312 Little Grand Rapids House

Hudson's Bay Co. post in Norway House district at north end of Family lake, Manitoba, about 12 miles from eastern boundary of Manitoba. Named after Little Grand rapids in Berens river. Established about 1848 by Wm. McKay then in charge of Berens river post. It has been operated to date. Supplies were formerly sent to this post from York Factory by York boats via lake Winnipeg and Berens river. The last York boat was used in 1871.

Little Red River Fort

See Red River fort.

313 Little Whale River post

Hudson's Bay Co. post at mouth of Little Whale river, eastern shore of Hudson's Bay. Established between 1813 and 1820. Mentioned on the 1857 and 1869 lists. Operated to date. Maps No. 8 & 24.

314 Livingston's Fort

North West Co. fort on right bank of Mackenzie river, 80 miles north of Great Slave lake and about 16 miles downstream from mouth of Trout river, 61° 27' N. Built by Duncan Livingston for the Co. in 1796. Was the first fort built on the Mackenzie river north of Great Slave lake. Livingston and his men were murdered by Esquimaux. This fort is mentioned in Wentzel's Letters (Masson vol. 11). It is marked "Old Fort" on Arrowsmith map 1832 (No. 101) also on map of Topographical Survey 1923 (No. 25).

315 \* Long Lake fort

Originally a North West Co. fort at the outlet of Long Lake source of Kenogami river, a branch of the Albany river. On the northwest side, opposite mouth of Ground river, about 1½ miles from the outlet

as described by Dr. Bell, Geological Survey, 1870. It was built about 1800 and probably on the site of an old French post. Portage route from south end of the lake by Black river to lake Superior and from the north end by Ground river, McKay lake, Steel lake and Mountain lake to Jackfish bay. The North West Co. fort was taken over by the Hudson's Bay Co. 1821 and has been regularly operated to date. Shown map 1832 (No.101), 1857 (No.8) and No. 3.

316 Long Point, House

Hudson's Bay Co. post on a long point extending from the north shore, near the centre, of lac Des Quinze (Ottawa river). It was in operation in 1897 and on the 1894 list, but not on earlier or later lists. An outpost from Temiscamingue probably built about 1872 and closed about 1900. Shown on map No. 135.

317 Fort Longue Sault

French fort on the Ottawa river, six miles from lake of Two Mountains. Location is shown on map No. 2. Bougainville says of this fort: "It is situated on the south bank of Grand or Ottawa river, as Carillon is on the north bank, at foot of rapids, about six leagues from lake of Two Mountains. These two little posts have been established for trading with passing Indians, Nipissings, Algonquins and Iroquois". The Marquis de Vaudreuil was commandant of Longue Sault in 1757. Situated at present Point Fortune.

318 Fort Lorette

French fortified post and village of Huron Indians to which they were removed in 1697 after destruction of Jesuit missions in Huronia by the Iroquois. It was located near Quebec on a branch of the St. Charles river - the present Lorette.

319 Fort Louisbourg

On Cape Breton Island. Built in 1713. It was captured by New Englanders under Pepperell in 1745 and returned to France 1748 by Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. Captured by English under Amherst, July 26, 1758.

Lower Fort Des Prairies

See fort Vermilion (2).

320 Lower Fort Garry

Hudson's Bay Co. fort on Red river, 19 miles from Upper Fort Garry, at St. Andrews. Built 1831-33. Strengthened with loop holes and bastions

forts it commanded the route from Presqu'île, lake Erie, to the Ohio river. It was probably destroyed by the French when the garrison withdrew to Detroit in 1759. Rivière au Boeuf is now called French Creek. Shown on map No. 10.

330 Mackenzie River post

An "old fort" is shown on Rinfret map of North West Territories in Dr. Coue's Henry-Thompson travels (No. 3) on right bank of Mackenzie river opposite mouth of Dahadinni river, about 64°N. No trace of this fort now remains.

331 Fort Maisonneuve

French fort built by Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de Maisonneuve, at Point Callière, site of present Customs House, Montreal. Built in 1642 of wood and palisaded. Maisonneuve was Governor for 22 years. This fort for over quarter of a century was continually attacked and harassed by the Iroquois. It bore the brunt of the Indian attacks and protected the settlements farther down the river. Because of the natural advantages of its situation, control of large part of the fur trade was soon transferred to it, and it became the base for outfitting and departure of exploring expeditions to the West.

332 Fort Malbaya

French fortified King's Post in the Domain du Roy included in list of King's posts in the Decree of Intendant Hocquart 1733. Now known as Murray Bay named after General Murray of Seigniory of Malbaya (sp called from the poor anchorage). Malbaya parish was originally part of the King's Domain until 1762 when General Murray granted it to Major Fairn and Lieut. Fraser but restricting them from trading with the Indians. In 1760 Bigot ordered an inventory taken at Malbaya. Pere Laure's maps of 1730 and 1731 (No.109 & 110) of the King's Domain show this post.

333 Fort Mamattawa

Hudson's Bay Co. post, originally called South River fort, at junction of Kenogami and Kabinakagami rivers, Ontario, about 75 miles south of Henley House. It was established before 1832 as South River House and is so named on Arrowsmith map 1832 (No.101) also on Arrowsmith 1848 and 1857 (No.8). This post was included in the 1857 list. About 1860 it was closed and re-established about 30 miles further down the river and named New Post at mouth of Wabashi river on right side. About 1880 New Post was moved back to the old site (Mamattawa) and then named English River House. Under this latter name it appears on the 1894 list and 1925. Mamattawa

(sometimes written Mamawirattawa) is the contraction of an Indian word signifying "the coming together of many branches". Two large tributaries here join the river from the east and both of these receive branches near their mouths. See maps No. 52 & 78.

334 Manchester House

Hudson's Bay Co. post on north bank of North Saskatchewan river, 42 miles above Battleford and 425 miles above Cumberland House. It was located above the Forks and about 3½ miles above the mouth of "Horse Creek" (now Englishman river). It was built by D. Thompson in 1786 who resided there that year and again in 1793. A trail from South Branch House led to Manchester House. Fort Pitt was erected in 1831 a few miles distant and Manchester House was closed about 1860. It was plundered by the Indians in the autumn of 1793. The North Branch of the Saskatchewan was known as Rivière du Pas. Shown on Turner's map 1790 (No. 106) also on Arrowsmith maps No. 8, 100, 101.

335 Fort Manicouagan(1)

A King's post on lake Manicouagan near source of Manicouagan river, Quebec, 69°W. 51° 30'N. Built before 1749. Map No. 24.

336 Fort Manicouagan (2)

Small French post at mouth of Manicouagan river. A King's post. Mentioned by Mackenzie 1808.

337 Manitoba House

Hudson's Bay Co. establishment on lake Manitoba, near the Narrows, on west shore south of entrance to Ebb and Flow lake. Built before 1850. Was in poor condition in 1858 and the old buildings, which had been a R. C. Mission sold to the Company, were burnt in 1859. It was rebuilt very soon. Appears on the Company lists to 1894. Shown on Map No. 43, 8, 100 & 101.

338 Marlboro House

North West Co. post at junction of Whitesand & Assiniboine rivers. Opposite Carlton House. On Arrowsmith map of Alexander Mackenzie Route 1801 (No.4).

339 Martin Falls House

Hudson's Bay Co. post on Albany river about 115 miles upstream from Henley House. Established in 1794. This post was operated by the Company until 1922-23 when it was closed. It is included in lists of posts 1857, 1859, 1894 and shown on maps No. 8 and 79.

389 New Post (2)

Hudson's Bay Co. post on Kenogami river, Ont., about 30 miles north (downstream) from Mamattawa, at mouth of Wakashi river, and about 30 miles south of the Albany river. Fort Mamattawa was removed to this site in 1860 and the name changed to New Post. Mamattawa was moved back again to its old site in 1880 and New Post was then discontinued. Shown on maps No. 52 and 79.

Fort Nez Percés

See fort Walla Walla.

390 Fort Niagara

French fort at the mouth of Niagara river on the right bank. The first fort was built of logs and a palisade by La Motte for La Salle in 1678 for control of the fur trade. This fort was rebuilt by Denonville in 1686 and abandoned in 1688. It was again rebuilt under Vaudreuil in 1721 and a larger fort erected in 1755-56 of stone. In September 1759 this fort surrendered to Sir Wm. Johnson. In Bougainville's list 1757 Fort Niagara is described as "the key of the upper country and a King's Post, - an earth fort which ought to be faced with stone. The present fort was constructed in 1755-56 by French troops under direction of M. Pouchot, Captain of the regiment of Béarn". Bougainville speaks of another fort "a little fort Niagara for entrepôt" which was probably "The Little Portage fort", a King's post, on the left bank opposite Fort Niagara. It was always considered a strong fort. The original name appears in the Jesuit Relations as Onguiachra and the place was at first a village of the Neutral Indians. A long trail extended from Niagara to Detroit a part of which was afterwards used for the Talbot road. It is called Fort Denonville on Del'Isle's map 1703 No. 18, Bowen's 1763 No. 98, and on Palairét's 1755 No. 119. Shown also on map No. 10 & 15.

391 Fort Nichicun

A French fortified post established before 1725 at the north end of lake Nichicun near the outlet, Labrador. The Hudson's Bay Co. succeeded to this fort, which they rebuilt, before 1800. It was operated by the Company until after 1894 and probably closed about 1910. The Arrowsmith map of 1821 shows the post on an island. In 1822 Governor Simpson stated that the post was closed. In 1834 it was re-established. It is shown on maps No. 8, and 101, and was included in the Company lists of 1857, 1869, and 1872. The name occurs also as Nitchequon.

392 Fort Nikabau

Old French post built before 1700 on Nikabau lake, head of Ashuapmouchouan river, Quebec.

427 Petite Nation Fort

Stockaded French fort on bank of Ottawa river, about 35 miles above the Longue Sault at Grenville, at or near mouth of Petite Nation river. Alex. Henry Sr. in 1761 passed this fort and found it deserted.

428 Fort Pic

North West Co. fort at mouth of Pic river, north side of Heron Bay, lake Superior. Built before 1790. This post was at the beginning of the canoe route to Long lake and thence north. After the coalition of 1821 it was operated by the Hudson's Bay Co. until about 1865. It appears on their list of 1856 but not on later lists. It was sometimes called Peck fort or The Pic. The X.Y.Co. also operated a post at this locality before 1804. Shown on maps No. 6, 8, 86.

429 Fort Piékougami

Old French post at mouth of Mistassini river, on shore of lake St. John, Quebec, about 8 miles from Pointe Bleue. Probably built about 1700. Shown Mitchell map 1755 No.142, and on Bouchette's map Canada &c 1846 with a note "Site of ancient Trading Post". Also map No. 24.

430 Fort Pierre-au-Calumet

Old Hudson's Bay Co. post on right bank of the Athabaska river, opposite the mouth of Calumet creek. This fort was probably one of the earliest posts in that region after Pond's Old Establishment and coeval with the Fort of the Forks. In later years it was superseded by Old Red river House which, in turn, became Fort Mackay. In 1817 Pierre-au-Calumet was seized and plundered by the North West Co. It was deserted before 1848. Mackay river was formerly called Red River, and the Athabaska was known as the Elk or La Biche river. Shown on maps of 1851, on Hind's map 1858, on No. 12, 3, 41, 100-101.

431 Fort Pigeon Lake

Hudson's Bay Co. post at northwest corner of Pigeon lake, about 25 miles south of the North Saskatchewan river on meridian 114°W. It was included in the lists of 1869 and 1872. Shown on maps No. 34, 37 and 35.

432 Pike Lake House

Hudson's Bay Co. post on Pike lake about 15 miles west of lake Nikabau, Quebec, (49°10'N & 74°10'W.) near the source of Opawika river. It was probably established about 1825 and was included on