

IN THE PRIVY COUNCIL:

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE DOMINION OF
CANADA AND THE COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND IN THE
LABRADOR PENINSULA

Between

THE DOMINION OF CANADA - - - - Of the One Part

And

THE COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND - Of the Other Part

FORTS AND TRADING POSTS

IN

LABRADOR PENINSULA

AND

ADJOINING TERRITORY

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COMMISSION REPORT

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FORTS AND TRADING POSTS IN LABRADOR PENINSULA AND ADJOINING TERRITORY

ABITIBI, FORT

1686 — Chevalier de Troyes constructed fort Abitibi at the east end of lake Abitibi.¹

1695 — The Compagnie du Nord petitioned for permission to continue to operate Abitibi post.²

1757 — Bougainville stated that there were one hundred natives trading at this post.³

1783 — Following the cession of Canada, this post was occupied by Canadian traders. To compete with them, the Hudson's Bay Company established a post which was later known as Frederick House.⁴

1794 — The Hudson's Bay Company issued instructions for the establishment of "a good House" at "Abbitibbi" and, in 1796, they sent additional men to assist the officer-in-charge there.⁵

1821 — At the date of the union of the North West Company and the Hudson's Bay Company, it was a North West Company post.⁶

1869 — In the schedule annexed to the deed of surrender of Rupert's Land, Abitibi was listed as one of the posts of the Hudson's Bay Company.⁷

1923 — This post was still in operation as an outpost of La Sarre.⁸

AILLIK

1840 — In 1840, the Hudson's Bay Company had a post at "Eyeleck." George McKenzie was in charge.⁹

1867 — Commander Chimmo stated that, in 1867, Aillik was in charge of E. A. Goldston who was assisted by Rennie Labbie.¹⁰

1870 — Connolly wrote Henry Bright: "As you will shortly be going back to Eyeleck."¹¹

1876 — The Hudson's Bay Company's appointments for 1876 appoint James Scott to "Eyelik." As the appointments for 1877, 1878, 1879 and 1880 make no mention of this post, it was probably closed in 1876.¹²

1891 — The Hudson's Bay Company requested the Postmaster General of Newfoundland to pay for transportation of mails from Rigolet to "Mackovik."¹³

¹ Ferland's "Histoire du Canada," vol. II, p. 164.

² Archives de Paris, 2de. Serie, vol. III, p. 272.

³ Bougainville's "Memoir of the State of New France." The French original is published in: Relations et Memoires Inédit. Par Pierre Margry, Paris, 1867, p. 41.

⁴ Hudson's Bay Co. to Edward Jarvis, 21 May, 1783.

⁵ Hudson's Bay Co. to John Thomas, 29 May, 1794 and 1 January, 1796.

⁶ "Ontario-Manitoba Boundary Case, Joint App.," p. 591.

⁷ Deed of Surrender of Rupert's Land, 19 November, 1869.

⁸ Brabant to White, 13 September, 1923.

⁹ Hudson's Bay Co. to Finlayson, 4 March, 1840.

¹⁰ "Geographical Journal," Royal Geographical Society, 1868, p. 258.

¹¹ Connolly to Bright, 22 March, 1870.

¹² Hudson's Bay Co., minutes of meeting at Montreal, 4 February, 1876.

¹³ Fraser to Postmaster General, 29 August, 1891.

ALBANY, or STE. ANNE or CHECHEWAN, FORT

1679 — The Hudson's Bay Company were "well pleased to understand that you [Bridgar] have assisted in beginning a trade at the River of Chichichiwan [Albany] You are appointed to be the chief in that factory."¹

1683 — The Hudson's Bay Company appointed Henry Sergeant to be Governor of their Territories and ordered that his "chiefe residence" should be "at the Factory of Chuchewan river" and that "said river shall have the name of Albany river."²

1686 — The French captured fort Albany, 16 July, 1686,³ and re-named it fort Ste. Anne. It was also called Chechewan prior to 1683.

1693 — The Hudson's Bay Company retook fort Albany from the French.⁴

1695? — The French re-took fort Albany and other posts in James bay.⁴

1696 — The French surrendered fort Albany to the English, 2 August, 1696.⁴

1709 — A French force from Canada attacked fort Albany but was repulsed.⁵ In 1709, the Hudson's Bay Company state that the only settlement now remaining to the Company "in Those parts (of 7 they formerly had) is Albany Fort or Chechewan."⁶

1732 — Joseph Adams stated that some Crees had informed him that, when on their way to Albany, "they came past Two of the French Settlements up this River and they see them making preparations to Build a Nother Close by this River's side about 4 Days Paddle from this Factory in Order to intercept all the Inds. that attempts to come down this River to us to Trade."⁷

1734 — A Cree chief stated that "the french hath gott a house very Near" fort Albany.⁸

1749 — Albany was one of the six forts stated by the Hudson's Bay Company to be in operation in 1749.⁹

1821 — Albany was a Hudson's Bay Company post at date of union with the North West Company.¹⁰

1869 — Albany was enumerated in the schedule of Hudson's Bay Company posts annexed to the deed of surrender of Rupert's Land.¹¹

1923 — The Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company stated that this post was in operation.¹²

ANSE-A-LOUP

1719 — Two shipmasters wrote Brouague from Anse-a-Loup that they were trading with Eskimos in 30 canoes and 2 boats.¹³

1748 — Galissonière and Bigot granted the Anse-a-Loup concession to Joseph Deschenaux for nine years.¹⁴

¹ Hudson's Bay Co. to John Bridgar, 21 May, 1680.

² Hudson's Bay Co. to Sergeant, 27 April, 1683.

³ Petition of the Hudson's Bay Co. to Queen Anne, 1711.

⁴ "The British Empire in America." By [Oldmixon], London, 1741, vol. I, p. 565.

⁵ Fullerton to Isbister, 10 May, 1744.

⁶ Memorial of the Hudson's Bay Co., 24 April, 1709.

⁷ Albany Fort journal, 7 June, 1732.

⁸ *Ibid*, 4 June, 1734.

⁹ "Report of Committee appointed to enquire into Hudson's Bay, 1749," p. 251.

¹⁰ "Ontario-Manitoba Boundary Case, Joint App.," p. 591.

¹¹ Deed of Surrender of Rupert's Land, 19 November, 1869.

¹² Brabant to White, 31 August, 1923.

¹³ Memoire of de Brouague, 6 September, 1719.

¹⁴ Concession by de Galissoniere and Bigot, 25 October, 1748.

ANSE-A-LOUP—*Concluded*

1749 — The concession was ratified by the King and was to run for 7 years (1749 to 1756).¹

ANSE-AUX-DUNES

1804 — Lymburner and Crawford sold certain fishing posts, including Anse-aux-Dunes, to Wm. Grant.²

1808 — The deed of sale by the Sheriff of Quebec of certain fishing posts, included "L'ance aux Dunes" post.³

ANSE-STE. CLAIRE

1750 — Jonquière and Bigot granted the Anse-Ste. Claire concession to Taché, for nine years.⁴

1751 — Anse-Ste. Claire was granted to Michel Fortier for 6 years (1752 to 1758).⁵

1752 — Brouague claimed that Anse-Ste. Claire was included within the limits of his concession.⁶

1754 — Duquesne and Bigot issued an ordinance declaring that Anse-Ste. Claire post was within the limits of Baye-Phelypeaux concession.⁷

1761 — Governor Murray granted to Brooke Watson, Lymburner and Company, the seal fishery between a point two leagues west of Belsamont, and a point two leagues east of Anse-Ste. Claire, for three years.⁸

1804 — Lymburner and Crawford sold certain fishing posts, including Anse-Ste. Claire, to Wm. Grant.⁹

1808 — The deed of sale of the Sheriff of Quebec, of certain fishing posts, included "Lance Ste. Claire" post and its dependencies.¹⁰

APETEPY—*see Chicataka*ASHUANIPI—*see Naskapis*

ASHUAPMUCHUAN

1690 — A. P. Low stated that Normandin mentions the post on "Ashouapmouchouan" lake, which was first established in 1690.¹¹

1732 — Père Laure, in his map of the *Domaine du Roy*, indicated a French post at the outlet of lake Ashuapmuchuan and on the south side of the river.

1733 — Hocquart enumerated "Chomonthouane" as one of the posts in the *Domaine du Roy*.¹²

¹ Brevet de confirmation, 30 April, 1749.

² Deed executed before Lelievre, at Quebec, 19 September, 1804.

³ Deed of sale by Sheriff of Quebec, 30 April, 1808.

⁴ Concession by de Jonquière and Bigot, 1 May, 1750.

⁵ Concession by de Jonquière and Bigot, 13 October, 1751.

⁶ Ordinance by Bigot, 15 May, 1752.

⁷ Ordinance by Duquesne and Bigot, 25 September, 1754.

⁸ Return of posts granted by Governor Murray, 22 July, 1763.

⁹ Deed executed before Lelievre, at Quebec, 19 September, 1804.

¹⁰ Deed of sale by Sheriff of Quebec, 30 April, 1808.

¹¹ "Geological Survey, Canada, vol. VIII, 1895," p. 132.

¹² Ordinance by Hocquart *re* limits of the *Domaine de Roy*, 23 May, 1733.

ASHUAPMUCHUAN—*Concluded*

1766 — Cugnet, in a memoire, stated that "Chobmonchouane," one of the King's Posts, is 60 leagues W.S.W. from lake Mistassini.¹

1772 — On Bowen and Gibson's map of *North America*, published in 1772, a "New Settlement" was indicated on "Chomonchouan or St. Peter's lake."

1782 — Long occupied a post on lake "Shaboomoochoine," from 1780 to 1782. He says that it was 150 miles beyond "St. Peter's" Lake. Long also stated that, in 1781, there was a trader at St. Peter lake, who, like himself, was employed by the lessees of the King's Posts. He also stated that "a French post was formerly established" at St. Peter lake.²

1808 — James McKenzie stated that "Assuapmousoin" post is "60 leagues" from lake St. John and is resorted to by a dozen Indian families.³

1825 — John Walford was sent from Mistassini post toward "Swabmooswan" post which was, at that date, a post of the King's Posts Company.⁴

1831 — When the Hudson's Bay Company acquired the lease of the King's Posts in 1831, they recommended the abandonment of Pike Lake post as the Indians could trade at "Shabamouswan" (Ashuapmuchuan).⁵

1844 — Simpson notified Barnston that Presque Verreaux would be appointed officer-in-charge of "Ashamoushwan."⁶

1848 — This post was indicated on the 1848 edition of Arrowsmith's map of *British North America*.

1871 — James Richardson, writing in 1871, refers to "the site of an old Hudson's Bay Company post" on lake Ashuapmuchuan. This reference indicates that this post had been abandoned prior to 1871.⁷

1884 — A. P. Low stated that the Hudson's Bay Company forwarded provisions for him to Lake Ashuapmouchouan, possibly indicating that the Company had re-established this post.⁸

BAYE-DES-CHATEAUX

1736 — The Baye-des-Chateaux concession, with the exclusive right to establish sedentary fisheries, was granted to Bazil for nine years (1736-1745).⁹

1740 — Following a partnership agreement executed in 1737 between Bazil, Havy and Fornel, the last-named undertook the development of the concession.¹⁰ Writing in 1742, Fornel described his success in trading with the Eskimo.¹¹

1749 — The Baye-des-Chateaux concession was re-granted to the Sieur Gaultier for nine years.¹²

¹ Memoire by Cugnet, 13 October, 1766.

² "Voyages and Travels of an Indian Interpreter and Trader." By John Long, 1904 ed., pp. 127-201.

³ Masson's "Bourgeois de la Nord-Ouest," II, 444-445.

⁴ Walford's "Journal from Mistassinnie Post toward the King's Domain, 1825."

⁵ Simpson to Bewley, 1 July, 1831.

⁶ Simpson to Barnston, 29 March, 1844.

⁷ "Geological Survey, Canada, Report for 1870-71," p. 297.

⁸ *Ibid*, 1885, Vol. I, p. 10D.

⁹ Concession by Beauharnois and Hocquart, 1 October, 1736.

¹⁰ Partnership agreement executed before Barolet, at Quebec, 3 May, 1737.

¹¹ Fornel to the Minister, 27 October, 1742.

¹² Concession by de Jonquière and Bigot, 12 September, 1749.

BAYE-DES-CHATEAUX—*Concluded*

1754 — Gaultier deeded his rights and claims in Baye-des-Chateaux to the Sieur de Lanaudière, who entered into partnership with Chas. Gilbert. Gilbert undertook to operate this post for two years and also for three other years, provided de Lanaudière obtained an extension of the concession.¹

BAYE-FORTEAU

1716 — Courtemanche stated that the Esquimaux have plundered the "loges" at "la Fortian."²

1748 — Baye-Forteau concession was granted to Adrien Desmarais Vincent for 9 years (1748 to 1757).³

1749 — The King ratified the concession of Baye-Forteau to Vincent.⁴

BAYE-ROUGE

1715 — The chart of Constantin's explorations shows his post at Baye-Rouge.

1717 — Villeneuve and others petitioned that Constantin be appointed to the charge, at Baye-Rouge, of the boats and fishing gear during the winter.⁵

1719 — Brouague, testifying in 1738, stated that Constantin constructed a fort at Baye-Rouge, in 1719.⁶

1721 — Brouague reported that Constantin was rebuilding the post that was destroyed by the Eskimo.⁷

1723 — Beauharnois and Hocquart, in a letter dated October, 1737, quote a declaration by Constantin stating that, in 1723, he left Quebec to go to his post at Baye-Rouge.⁸

1732 — Constantin leased Baye-Rouge and other posts to Francois and Pierre Rotot and Pierre Hamel.⁹

1735 — Richardière testified in 1738, that the Baye-Rouge post was not occupied in 1735.¹⁰

1748 — At the instance of Constantin, de Galissonnière issued an ordinance prohibiting unauthorized persons from taking seals at Baye-Rouge, indicating that Constantin was operating said post.¹¹

BERSIMIS (*see* Islets-de-Jeremie)

1733 — In Hocquart's ordinance, 23 May, 1733, "Islets-de-Jeremie et Pointe-des-Bersimites" was enumerated as one of the posts or as a post and outpost of the Domaine du Roy (King's Posts).¹²

1825 — La Rocque enumerated "Betsiamites" as one of the King's Posts operated by the Hudson's Bay Company's opponents.¹³

¹ Partnership agreement executed before Barolet, at Quebec, 5 July, 1754.

² Supplement to Memoire touchant le Labrador, January, 1717.

³ Concession by de Galissonnière and Hocquart, 20 August, 1748.

⁴ Brevet de confirmation by the King, 30 April, 1749.

⁵ Petition deposited with Pinguet, at Quebec, 1 October, 1736.

⁶ Enquiry by Beauharnois and Hocquart, 27 March to 2 April, 1738.

⁷ Memoire of de Brouague to Conseil de Marine, 17 September, 1721.

⁸ Beauharnois and Hocquart to the Minister, October, 1737.

⁹ Lease executed before Dubreuil, 4 November, 1732.

¹⁰ Enquiry by Beauharnois and Hocquart, 27 March to 2 April, 1738.

¹¹ Ordinance by de Galissonnière, 8 October, 1748.

¹² Ordinance by Hocquart *re* limits of the Domaine du Roy, 23 May, 1733.

¹³ La Rocque to McGillivray and Thain, 17 October, 1825.

BERSIMIS (*see* Islets-de-Jeremie)—*Concluded*

1858 — Simpson wrote the Hudson's Bay Company that he proposed to continue "Bersimis" in operation.¹

1923 — The Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company stated that this post was in operation.²

BIG ISLAND

1808 — The deed of sale by the Sheriff of Quebec included Big Island salmon-fishing post "adjoining the River St. Augustin."³

BIG LAKE

1804 — "Big Lake House" was indicated on Arrowsmith's map of *North America*, edition of 1804.

1821 — As it is not enumerated in the list of posts of the Hudson's Bay Company and North West Company it had probably been closed before 1820.⁴

BIG RIVER—*see* George, Fort.

BIRCH POINT—*see* Neoskweskau

BLANC-SABLONS

1804 — Lymburner and Crawford sold certain fishing posts, including "Blanc Sablons," to Wm. Grant.⁵

1808 — The deed of sale by the Sheriff of Quebec, of certain fishing posts, includes "Blancs Sablons."⁶

BLEUE, POINTE—*see* Pointe-Bleue

BONDESIR

1732 — Père Laure, in his map of the *Domaine en Canada*, indicated a French post at Bondesir.

1733 — "Bondesir" was enumerated by Hocquart as one of the posts in the *Domaine du Roy*.⁷

1786 — William Martin stated that Bondesir was one of the King's Posts.⁸

BONNE-ESPERANCE

1804 — Lymburner and Crawford sold certain fishing posts, including Bonne-Esperance, to Wm. Grant.⁹

1826 — Capt. Wakeham, writing in 1891, stated that the Lloyds lived at Bonne-Esperance until 1826, when the last of them died. He stated that the Lymburner Company paid rent to the Lloyds "for the right of seal fishing at Bonne-Esperance."¹⁰

¹ Simpson to Hudson's Bay Co., 29 November, 1858.

² Brabant to White, 31 August, 1923.

³ Deed of sale by Sheriff of Quebec, 30 April, 1808.

⁴ "Ontario-Manitoba Boundary Case, Joint App.," p. 591.

⁵ Deed executed before Lelievre, at Quebec, 19 September, 1804.

⁶ Deed of sale by Sheriff of Quebec, 30 April, 1808.

⁷ Ordinance by Hocquart *re* limits of the *Domaine du Roy*, 23 May, 1733.

⁸ Affidavit by Martin before Harrison, at Tadoussac, 8 September, 1786.

⁹ Deed executed before Lelievre, at Quebec, 19 September, 1804.

¹⁰ Wakeham to Tilton, 29 September, 1891.

BOURBON, FORT (*see* York Factory)

BRADORE—*see* Pontchartrain, Fort

BRUNSWICK HOUSE (*see also* New Brunswick House)

1783 — In 1783, the Hudson's Bay Company was operating Brunswick House. They assigned 6 men to Brunswick.¹

1790 — The Hudson's Bay Company ordered that Brunswick House be abandoned.²

BURWELL, PORT

1916 — Port Burwell post was established in 1916 by the Hudson's Bay Company.³

1923 — The Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company stated that this post was in operation.⁴

CANNIAPUSCOW—*see* Kaniapiskau

CARPE, LAC-A-LA—*see* Lac-a-la-Carpe

CARTWRIGHT

1774 — Cartwright stated that he "took possession of the rivers in Sandwich bay."⁵

1775 — Cartwright erected a trading post at Sandwich bay on the site of present Cartwright post.⁶

1786 — Cartwright transferred all his interests in the Labrador peninsula to his partner Collingham.⁷

1813 — Chappell stated that there were "eight or nine families of British settlers at Sandwich bay."⁸

1873 — A. B. Hunt and Company sold Cartwright and dependent posts of Round Island, Gready Harbour and Sandhill to the Hudson's Bay Company.⁹

1923 — The Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company stated that this post was in operation.¹⁰

CAP-CHARLES

1735 — Cap-Charles concession was granted to Marsal for nine years (1735-44). Later, it was extended for a further term of six years—to 1750.¹¹

1743 — Fornel says that he anchored at Marsal's post "entre les Isles et les terres des Cap Charles."¹²

¹ Hudson's Bay Cos.' minute book, No. 261a, 19 March, 1783.

² Hudson's Bay Co. to Geo. Donald, 19 May, 1790.

³ Cantley to White, 21 July, 1923.

⁴ Brabant to White, 31 August, 1923.

⁵ Cartwright's "Sixteen Years on the Coast of Labrador," II, 26.

⁶ *Ibid.*, II, 107-108.

⁷ *Ibid.*, III, 220.

⁸ "Voyage of H.M.S. Rosamond to Newfoundland and Labrador." By Lieut. Ed. Chappell, R.N., London, 1818, p. 98.

⁹ Deed executed before Crzusaz and Webb, at London, 15 October, 1873.

¹⁰ Brabant to White, 31 August, 1923.

¹¹ Concession by Beauharnois and Hocquart, 27 September, 1735.

¹² Fornel's "Relation de la Decouverte qu'a fait en 1743 de la Baye des Esquimaux."

CAP-CHARLES—*Concluded*

1749 — Cap-Charles was granted to Capt. Bonne for nine years (1750-1759).¹

1753 — It was re-granted in 1753 to Antoine Marsal, for nine years (1754-1763).²

1758 — Following Marsal's death, Cap-Charles was granted to his executors and creditors for the unexpired term of his concession.³

1763 — Governor Murray granted to William Brymer, for four years, the "tract of land commonly known by the name of Cap Charles."⁴

CHEBMONKOUÉ—*see* Mistassini

CHARLTON DEPOT

1631 — Capt. James wintered here 1631-32. He built a house on Charlton Island.⁵

1680 — Capt. Draper, Hudson's Bay Company's frigate *Albemarl*, was ordered to "visit new Severn in his passage to Charlton Island." They also say that "we hope before this comes to you a good large, dry, substantiall warehouse will be there erected to receive the cargo as it was agreed to be, before Mr. Baily left you."⁶

1684 — The Hudson's Bay Company referred to "Charleton Island, the Generall Rendevoux" and ordered the Governor to sign the receipts and "not the Warehouse-keepers" at Charlton.⁷ A. P. Low stated, that "a short time after" 1670, the Hudson's Bay Company built a depot on same site as James' house. It served as a supply point for the posts on the shores of James bay.⁸

1684 — Governor Sergeant was ordered to "erect a Forte there and that convenient warehouses there be always kept in good repair and you are to contrive that those who shall winter there doe spend their time as much for our profit as may be we intending as soon as may be to plant a Colloney there."⁹

1686 — Was in possession of French, as Ste. Helene and Iberville took Governor Sergeant to Charlton island, following his surrender of Albany.¹⁰ As it was unfortified and its occupation was expensive, the Hudson's Bay Company recommended Bridgar to abandon Charlton Island.¹¹

1690 — D'Iberville sent the "*Armes de la Compagnie*" to anchor at "Charles-Eston."¹²

1803 — John Richards established a post on Charlton island for certain Canada Merchants" of London—probably the London agents of the North West Company.¹³

1805 — The Hudson's Bay Company wrote J. Hodgson and Council at Albany factory that they "think it very probable the Canadian Company will send a Ship into the Bay to relieve the Men they lately carried to Charlton Island and the neighbouring Coast."¹⁴

¹ Concession by Jonquière and Bigot, 1 November, 1749.

² Concession by Duquesne and Bigot, 24 September, 1753.

³ Permit by Vaudreuil and Bigot, 20 March, 1758.

⁴ Return of Grants by Governor Murray to 22 July, 1763.

⁵ "Geological Survey, Canada, vol. III, 1887-88," p. 9J.

⁶ Hudson's Bay Co. to Nixon, 29 May, 1680.

⁷ Hudson's Bay Co. to Sergeant, 16 May, 1684.

⁸ "Geological Survey, Canada, vol. III, 1895," p. 9J.

⁹ Hudson's Bay Co. to Sergeant, 27 April, 1683.

¹⁰ Oldmixon's "British Empire in America," p. 408.

¹¹ Hudson's Bay Co. to Bridgar, 20 May, 1686.

¹² Potherie's "Histoire de l'Amérique Septentrionale," p. 165.

¹³ Hudson's Bay Co. to J. Hodgson, 30 May, 1804.

¹⁴ *Ibid*, 31 May, 1805.

CHARLTON DEPOT—*Concluded*

1884 — A. P. Low, writing in 1888, states that this "is the only moderately safe place in the southern part of James Bay where a ship may winter," and that "the last ship wintered here in 1884."¹

1923 — The Hudson's Bay Company maintain a depot on Charlton island.²

CHATEAU BAY—*see* Baye-des-Chateaux

CHECHEWAN—*see* Albany, Fort

CHICATAKA—also called APETEPY

1738 — Apetepy concession was granted by Beauharnois and Hocquart to Boucault and Foucault, for ten years (1738-1748).³

1741 — Boucault and Foucault engaged Nicolas Trudel and eleven others to fish, etc., at Apetepy.⁴

1749 — Lafontaine and Turpin entered into partnership to operate Apetepy.⁵

1750 — "Apetepi or Chicativan" was granted to Lafontaine de Belcour for 15 years (1751-1766).⁶

1761 — Governor Murray granted to the Whale Fishing Company for three years, a tract of land west of the river Misener, said tract including Chicataka.⁷

1769 — Antoine Belcour de Lafontaine sold his interest in Chicataka post to Antoine Grisé.⁸

1804 — Lymburner and Crawford sold certain posts, including Chicataka, to Wm. Grant.⁹

1808 — The deed of sale of the Sheriff of Quebec included "Chicataka" post.¹⁰

CHICOUTIMI

1683 — In a memoir written in 1683 (?) it was stated that Oudiette, lessee of the *Domaine du Roy*, had built a post at "Chigoutimy," before date of writing.¹¹

1701 — In the lease of the *Traité de Tadoussac*, Chicoutimi was listed as one of the posts.¹²

1707 — James McKenzie, writing in 1808, says that the store then in use, had been "built in 1707, as written above the door."¹³

1720 — In an ordinance re the *Traité de Tadoussac*, it is enumerated as one of the King's Posts.¹⁴

1733 — Carlier, in a pleading, enumerated "Chekoutimy" as one of the posts in the *Traité de Tadoussac*.¹⁵

¹ "Geological Survey, Canada, vol. III, 1887-88," p. 28J.

² Hodkisson to White, 25 August, 1923.

³ Concession by Beauharnois and Hocquart, 1 May, 1738.

⁴ Engagement executed before du Laurent and Louet, at Quebec, 16 June, 1741.

⁵ Agreement executed before Panet, at Quebec, 7 October, 1749.

⁶ Concession by Jonquière and Bigot, 15 October, 1750.

⁷ Return of Grants by Governor Murray to 22 July, 1763.

⁸ Deed executed before Hautraye at St. Antoine, 4 December, 1769.

⁹ Deed executed before Lelievre, at Quebec, 19 September, 1804.

¹⁰ Deed of sale by Sheriff of Quebec, 30 April, 1803.

¹¹ Archives, Canada, series C. 11, vol. 7, pp. 276 et seq.

¹² Lease executed before Chambalon, 2 October, 1701.

¹³ Masson's "Bourgeois de la Nord-Ouest," II, 442.

¹⁴ Ordinance by Begon, 5 April, 1720.

¹⁵ Pleadings in Carlier vs. Bissot heirs; judgment rendered by Hocquart, 12 May, 1733.

CHICOUTIMI—*Concluded*

1750 — An inventory of the goods, etc., at Chicoutimi post was ordered in 1750.¹

1764 — Dunn, Gray and Murray stated that they were operating Chicoutimi.²

1808 — McKenzie, writing in 1808, stated that Chicoutimi was then in operation by the North West Company.³

1821 — Chicoutimi was a North West Company post at date of union with the Hudson's Bay Company.⁴

1844 — Simpson notified Barnston that G. H. Dundas would be officer-in-charge of Chicoutimi post.⁵ In 1846, Simon Ross was postmaster.⁶

1846 — On Bouchette's map of "*Canada*," etc., 1846, Chicoutimi is indicated as a Hudson's Bay Company post.

1857 — "Chicoutimie" was enumerated as one of the posts of the Hudson's Bay Company.⁷

CHIMO, FORT

1828 — Hendry explored lower Koksoak river and selected a site for fort Chimo.⁸

1830 — Chimo was established by Finlayson and Erlandson for the Hudson's Bay Company.⁹

1842 — Owing to the unprofitable nature of the trade at Chimo, it was abandoned by the Hudson's Bay Company.¹⁰

1866 — As a result of the representations of Donald A. Smith, Chimo was re-established by the Hudson's Bay Company.¹¹

1869 — Fort Chimo was enumerated in the deed of surrender of Rupert's Land.¹²

1923 — The Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company stated that this post was in operation.¹³

CHOBMONCHOUANE and CHOMONTHOUANE—*see* Ashuapmuchuan

CHURCHILL, FORT (also PRINCE OF WALES FORT)

1687 — The Hudson's Bay Company instructed Governor Geyer "that noe time bee lost in making a settlement to the Norward in Churchill River where Grimington and Abraham went the Last year,"¹⁴

1689 — Capt. John Ford was instructed: "You are immediately without Losse of Tyme, to sayle and apply to the Great River which lyes to the Northward of Churchill River and take possession thereof and build a house and fort."¹⁵

¹ Opinion of Solicitor General Jenkin Williams, 12 June, 1786.

² Memorial by Dunn *et al* to Lords of the Treasury, 21 January, 1764.

³ Masson's "Bourgeois de la Nord-Ouest," II, 442.

⁴ "Ontario-Manitoba Boundary Case, Joint App.," p. 591.

⁵ Simpson to Barnston, 29 March, 1844.

⁶ Hudson's Bay Co. to Finlayson, 4 March, 1846.

⁷ "Select Committee on Hudson's Bay Co., 1857," p. 366.

⁸ Hendry to Lewes, 1 June, 1828.

⁹ Finlayson to Hudson's Bay Co., 20 September, 1830.

¹⁰ Hudson's Bay Co. to Keith, 3 January, 1842.

¹¹ Hudson's Bay Co. to McTavish, 2 May, 1866.

¹² Deed of Surrender of Rupert's Land, 19 November, 1869.

¹³ Brabant to White, 31 August, 1923.

¹⁴ Hudson's Bay Co. to Governor Geyer, 3 June, 1687.

¹⁵ Hudson's Bay Co. to John Ford, 6 June, 1689.

CHURCHILL, FORT (also PRINCE OF WALES FORT)—*Concluded*

1691 — The Hudson's Bay Co., in 1691, wrote: "You know very well how earnest we have formerly been with you for the settling of Churchill River and the Whale fishing trade there which was pretty well begun in the year 1689 when we received about 10 Tonns of Blubber from thence, but an accident burnt downe our house, and the Warre hath interrupted it since. Nevertheless we earnestly desire that that settlement should goe forward and that you would goe with all speed and settle there."¹

1718 — The Hudson's Bay Company built a fort at the mouth of Churchill river.

1749 — "Prince of Wales fort" was enumerated as one of the six forts operated by the Hudson's Bay Company.²

1775 — In the "Histoire et Commerce des Colonies Anglaises dans l'Amerique Septentrionale," London, 1775, it is stated that Churchill is one of the Hudson's Bay Company's factories.³

1782 — The French admiral, La Perouse, captured fort Prince of Wales and blew it up.⁴

1821 — Churchill was a Hudson's Bay Company post at date of union with the North West Company.⁵

1869 — Churchill was enumerated in the schedule of Hudson's Bay Company posts annexed to the deed of surrender of Rupert's Land.⁶

1923 — The Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company stated that this post was still in operation.⁷

COACOACHO

1846 — On Bouchette's map of "Canada," etc., 1846, Coacoacho is indicated as a Hudson's Bay Company post.

1857 — Fortin, in his 1857 report, stated that the Hudson's Bay Company had had a trading post at this point but that it was abandoned prior to 1857.⁸

CONSTANTIN POST

1715 — Courtemanche, in a letter to Constantin, referred to a post which the latter proposed to build. The concession of 31 March, 1716 (see *post*), is evidence that the post was built in 1715.⁹

1716 — A concession extending east and west from his post on the rivière des Francois (Pinware), and which included Grand St. Modet island, was granted to Pierre Constantin.¹⁰

¹ Hudson's Bay Co. to Governor Geyer, 21 May, 1691.

² "Report from the Committee appointed to enquire into the State and Condition of the Countries Adjoining to Hudson's Bay. Reported 24 April, 1749," p. 251.

³ Quoted in "Ontario-Manitoba Boundary Case, Joint App.," p. 538.

⁴ "The Great Company." By Beckles Willson, Toronto, 1899, p. 32.

⁵ "Ontario-Manitoba Boundary Case, Joint App.," p. 590.

⁶ Deed of Surrender of Rupert's Land, 19 November, 1869.

⁷ Brabant to White, 31 August, 1923.

⁸ "Report of the Department of Crown Lands" for 1857.

⁹ Courtemanche to Constantin, 12 July, 1715.

¹⁰ Concession by the King, 31 March, 1716.

CONSTANTIN POST—*Concluded*

1732 — Constantin leased his posts at the Rivière des Francois, Baye-Rouge, and Ste. Marie to the Rottots and Hamel.¹

1737 — Constantin stated that he was occupying his post near the Rivière des Francois.²

1748 — At the instance of Constantin, de Galissonière prohibited the hunting of seals at Constantin's post on the rivière des Francois.³

CORMORAN

1803 — Grant, Stuart and Dunn leased Mingan seignory including "Cormoran" post, to McTavish, Frobisher and Company, commonly known as the North West Company.⁴

1826 — In a deed of sale by Alexander Greenshields to John Greenshields, it was stated that "Cormorants" post was in Terre Ferme de Mingan seignory.⁵

1831 — La Rocque reported on the operations at "Cormorant" post.⁶

CROIX, POINTE-A-LA—*see* Pointe-a-la-Croix

DAVIS INLET

1869 — A. B. Hunt and Company sold Davis Inlet and St. Paul Island posts to the Hudson's Bay Company.⁷

1870 — Donald A. Smith stated that the authorities of Newfoundland claimed that the Davis Inlet post was within their jurisdiction.⁸

1875 — Keith McKenzie was in charge of Davis Inlet for the Hudson's Bay Company.⁹

1923 — The Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company stated that this post was in operation.¹⁰

DORVALS, MAISON DES—*see* MistassiniDUNES, ANSE-AUX—*see* Anse-aux-Dunes

EAST MAIN—also SLUDE RIVER

1684 — Governor Sergeant was ordered to send ten men "upon sight hereof and settle yem in ye Slood River upon the island called by the natives Nestcuttmenistick and by our people St. James Island which we understand from Mr. Geyer lyes very convenient for Trade and the Isingglass [mica] . . . yet if you know a better place in ye said River settle yem yere." Sergeant was also instructed to place Brian Norbury in charge of the new post.¹¹

¹ Lease executed before Dubreuil, 4 November, 1732.

² Constantin to Beauharnois and Hocquart, 1737.

³ Ordinance by de Galissonière and Bigot, 8 October, 1748.

⁴ Lease executed before Deseve and Beck, at Quebec, 9 September, 1803.

⁵ Lease executed before Lindsay and Macpherson, at Quebec, 4 November, 1826.

⁶ La Rocque to Simpson, 26 April, 1831.

⁷ Smith to Hudson's Bay Co., 4 June, 1869.

⁸ Smith to Hudson's Bay Co., 13 May, 1870.

⁹ Minutes of meeting of Hudson's Bay Co. at Montreal, 4 February, 1876.

¹⁰ Brabant to White, 31 August, 1923.

¹¹ Hudson's Bay Co. to Sergeant, 16 May, 1684.

EAST MAIN—also SLUDE RIVER—*Continued*

1686 — Bridgar was ordered to "sende us this yeare some of ye Rock and Ising-glass we meane that which is upon ye Slood River and that against ye next yeare you provide both of ye Rock & glass. That intend no settled Factorie at Cape Jones but men at a proper time to get a large parcell of the minerall."¹

1718 — The *Dilligence* sloop wintered at East Main, 1718-19. She sailed to Albany in the following summer.²

1721 — The *Dilligence* sloop sailed from fort Albany, bound for "Slude River" on the East Main.³

1732 — Low says that, shortly after 1732, East Main fort was made the headquarters of the east coast and continued as such till after 1820."⁴

1736 — The first journal extant of East Main "factory" commences in 1736 and, possibly, marks its establishment as a headquarters.⁵

1737 — The Hudson's Bay Company wrote that Joseph Isbister had requested that "the Factory House at East Main be removed from where it now is and be Built nearer the Sea."⁶

1739 — The Hudson's Bay Company approved "the Building a new Factory house at the place you mention and in Slude River."⁷ Isbister, in his journal, refers to "Georges point ye Place Where ye New house was to be built."⁸

1740 — The *Moose* sloop anchored in Slude river opposite the "new house."⁹

1744 — The *East Main* sloop anchored abreast of "Et. Main house in the North Chanill."¹⁰

1747 — Bowen states that the French had a "house pretty high up, upon the Rupert's river, by which they have gained all the trade upon the East Main except a little the company got at Slude River."¹¹

1749 — "East Main House" was listed as one of the six forts of the Hudson's Bay Company.¹²

1760 — The Hudson's Bay Company fixed the complement of "Albany (including East Main and Henley Houses)" at 40 men.¹³

1764 — The Hudson's Bay Company expressed their pleasure at hearing that "the House at East Main" was nearly completed.¹⁴

1775 — The complement for East Main House was fixed at 12 men.¹⁵

1793 — The brig *Nimble* was despatched to East Main. Apparently, East Main had, hitherto, been supplied from Albany. Thereafter, the vessel from England called at Eastmain.¹⁶

¹ Hudson's Bay Co. to Bridgar, 20 May, 1686.

² Fort Albany journal, 25 June, 1719.

³ *Ibid.*, 7 September, 1721.

⁴ "Geological Survey, Canada, vol. VIII, 1895," p. 13L.

⁵ Hudson's Bay Co. Factory journal No. 69.

⁶ Hudson's Bay Co. to Thos. Bird, 18 May, 1738.

⁷ Hudson's Bay Co. to Jos. Isbister, 17 May, 1739.

⁸ East Main journal, 2 September, 1739.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 7 September, 1740.

¹⁰ Journal of the most remarkable Transactions & occurrences on board the East Main sloop & at the East Main House. By Thomas Mitchell, 14 September, 1744.

¹¹ "A Complete System of Geography." By Emanuel Bowen. London, 1747, p. 629; quoted in the Ontario-Manitoba Boundary Case, Ontario App., p. 33.

¹² "Report from the Committee appointed to enquire into the State and Condition of the Countries adjoining to Hudson's Bay. Reported 24 April, 1749," p. 251.

¹³ Hudson's Bay Cos.' Minute Book, 17 January, 1760.

¹⁴ Hudson's Bay Co. to Humphrey Martin, 15 May, 1765.

¹⁵ Hudson's Bay Cos.' Minute Book, 25 January, 1775.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 13 February, 1793.

EAST MAIN—also SLUDE RIVER—*Concluded*

1821 — East Main was one of the posts of the Southern department of the Hudson's Bay Company. About this date, it ceased to be the headquarters of the east coast.¹

1830 — Bewley reported that East Main post was in a dilapidated condition.²

1857 — As East Main was not enumerated in the return filed by the Hudson's Bay Company, it was probably closed for a time.³

1869 — East Main was enumerated in the schedule of Hudson's Bay Company posts annexed to the deed of surrender of Rupert's Land.⁴

1923 — The Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company stated that this post was still in operation.⁵

ENGLISH RIVER—*see* Mamattawa

ERLANDSON POST—*see* Trial, Fort

FALSE RIVER

1833 — Finlayson suggested False River as better site for a post than South River and stated that there were plenty fish there.⁶ Post may have been established about this date.

1869 — This post was listed in the schedule accompanying the deed of surrender of Rupert's Land.⁷

FLAMBOROUGH HOUSE

1750 — The Hudson's Bay Company wrote Isham that "having last year given directions that a Factory house be Built on Hayes Island opposite Flambro head" to prevent "interlopers" intercepting the Indians "before they could reach our Factory at York Fort we have thought proper to appoint you Master of the said Flambro House We expect you will find the same finished."⁸

1752 — Isham was instructed that the Company "never intended that Flamborough House should be Independent of York Fort."⁹

FLYING POST

1821 — This post was enumerated as a North West Company post at the date of the union with the Hudson's Bay Company.¹⁰

1857 — "Kuckatoosh" was listed in the return filed by the Hudson's Bay Company.¹¹

¹ "Ontario-Manitoba Boundary Case, Joint App.," p. 591.

² Bewley to Simpson, 12 March, 1830.

³ Select Committee on Hudson's Bay Co., 1857, p. 356.

⁴ Deed of Surrender of Rupert's Land, 19 November, 1869.

⁵ Brabant to White, 31 August, 1923.

⁶ Finlayson to Erlandson, 27 March, 1833.

⁷ Deed of Surrender of Rupert's Land, 19 November, 1869.

⁸ Hudson's Bay Co. to James Isham, 21 May, 1750.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 12 May, 1752.

¹⁰ "Ontario-Manitoba Boundary Case, Joint App.," p. 591.

¹¹ "Select Committee on Hudson's Bay Co., 1857," p. 366.

FLYING POST—*Concluded*

1869 — "Kuckatoosh" was enumerated in the schedule of Hudson's Bay Company posts annexed to the deed of surrender of Rupert's Land. Flying post is on the Kakozhisk river, hence, probably, "Kuckatoosh."¹

1875 — Robert Bell referred to the "Hudson's Bay Company establishment, known as the Flying Post," indicating that it was, then, in operation.²

1885 — Flying Post was indicated on the "Basin of Moose River" map published by the Geological Survey, in 1885.³

FORT—For names of posts preceded by "Fort," *see* specific names.

FORTEAU—*see* Baye-Forteau.

FREDERICK HOUSE (*see* also St. Germain Fort)

1783 — The Hudson's Bay Company ordered the establishment of a post at "Abbitiby."⁴ This post was probably established on the west bank of Frederick House river and at its confluence with the Abitibi. On Arrowsmith's map, edition of 1824, "Old Log Tent" is indicated at this point. "Old Post" is indicated at this point on Arrowsmith's map of 1832.

1785 — Frederick House was moved from its first site. Arrowsmith's map, edition of 1796, indicates that the new site was on, or near, the site of the old French fort St. Germain, also called fort Piscoutagamy. The Hudson's Bay Company ordered the new post to be called Frederick House "in honor of His Majesty's second son."⁵

1794 — The Hudson's Bay Company ordered the abandonment of Frederick House.⁶

1795 — The officers of the Hudson's Bay Company reported that Frederick House had been abandoned.⁷

1798 — The Hudson's Bay Company approved Mr. Thomas' visit to the settlement of "Wara-tow-a-cou" (Waratowaha lake is present Frederick House lake) which indicates that Frederick House had been re-opened.⁸

1813 — The Hudson's Bay Co. wrote that the "unfortunate affair at Frederick's House deserves the most serious investigation."⁹

1821 — Although Frederick House was not enumerated in 1821 as a Hudson's Bay Company or as a North West Company post, the Hudson's Bay Company, in 1822, referred to it as if it were in operation.¹⁰

1887 — E. B. Borron stated that the Hudson's Bay Company had a post on "Nighthawk" lake.¹¹

¹ Deed of Surrender of Rupert's Land, 19 November, 1869.

² "Geological Survey, Canada, Report for 1875-76," p. 310.

³ *Ibid*, Report for 1880-82.

⁴ Hudson's Bay Co. to Edward Jarvis, 21 May, 1783.

⁵ Hudson's Bay Co. to John Thomas, 24 May, 1786.

⁶ *Ibid*, 29 May, 1794.

⁷ *Ibid*, 1 Jan., 1796.

⁸ *Ibid*, 31 May, 1799.

⁹ *Ibid*, 9 April, 1814.

¹⁰ Hudson's Bay Co. to William Williams, 27 February, 1822.

¹¹ "Ontario Sessional Papers, No. 31, 1889," p. 15.

"FRENCH POST" (confluence of Abitibi and Frederick House rivers)

1695 — On Jaillot's map of *Partie de la Nouvelle France*, 1695, a French post is indicated at this point.

1783 — The first Frederick House was probably built at this point.¹ (See under "Frederick House").

GEORGE, FORT—(also called GREAT RIVER and BIG RIVER)

1805 — The Hudson's Bay Company and the North West Company had posts at mouth of "Big" river.

1807 — The Hudson's Bay Company instructed Gladman that "Great River post is to be called Big River. It will then be better distinguished from Great Whale River."²

1808 — The Company wrote that, "as the Canadians have withdrawn" from Big River, the Big River post may be removed to Great Whale River.³

1814 — The Hudson's Bay Company referred to "Big River" post as being in operation.⁴

1820 — A reference in Clouston's journal indicates that "Big River" post was in operation in 1820.⁵

1827 — Big River post was not enumerated in the schedule of Hudson's Bay Company posts, 1821, but, Sir George Simpson's reference, in 1827, to the "establishment of Big River" demonstrates that it was in operation in that year.⁶

1832 — Sir George Simpson stated that he had ordered that a "deposit of provisions" be "made at Big River."⁷

1857 — Fort George was listed as one of the posts of the Hudson's Bay Company.⁸

1869 — Fort George was enumerated in the deed of surrender of Rupert's Land.⁹

1923 — The Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company stated that this post was still in operation.¹⁰

GEORGE RIVER—(also called SIVERIGHT, FORT)

1838 — Established as "fort Siveright" by McLean for the Hudson's Bay Company.¹¹

1841 — Simpson appointed Wm. Kennedy to the command of fort "Siveright."¹²

1842 — Presumably, fort Siveright was abandoned by the Hudson's Bay Company when fort Chimo was closed.¹³

1844 — Sir George Simpson referred to the "names of abandoned posts such as Ft. Siveright, George's River, Ft. Chimo."¹⁴

¹ Hudson's Bay Co. to Edward Jarvis, 21 May, 1783.

² Hudson's Bay Co. to Gladman, 31 May, 1807.

³ *Ibid.*, 25 May, 1808.

⁴ Hudson's Bay Co. to John Thomas, 9 April, 1814.

⁵ Clouston's "Journal of a Voyage to the North of the Caniapuscow River and Gulph of Richmond," 1819-20.

⁶ Simpson to Hudson's Bay Co., 5 September, 1827.

⁷ Simpson's journal, 10 August, 1832.

⁸ "Select Committee on Hudson's Bay Co., 1857," p. 366.

⁹ Deed of Surrender of Rupert's Land, 19 November, 1869.

¹⁰ Brabant to White, 31 August, 1923.

¹¹ McLean's "Twenty-five years in Hudson's Bay," II, 64.

¹² Simpson to McLean, 12 May, 1841.

¹³ Hudson's Bay Co. to Keith, 3 January, 1842.

¹⁴ Simpson to Nourse, 1 March, 1844.

GEORGE RIVER—*Concluded*

1869 — George River post was enumerated in the deed of surrender of Rupert's Land.¹

1876 — McTavish reported to the Hudson's Bay Company that he had left a "postmaster and two servants" at George River and that the remains of the old buildings would be utilised for two new buildings.²

1883 — Fortescue wrote that John Ford had taken passage on the *Labrador* "for the purpose of establishing George's River."³

1884 — Turner stated that George River was re-established in September, 1884.⁴

1923 — The Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company stated that this post was still in operation.⁵

GLOUCESTER HOUSE

1774 — The Hudson's Bay Company stated that they "are informed that some Pedlars have erected a Log Tent" about 70 miles from Henley House. The "Master of Henley House" is instructed to "survey that Establishment" and to report "his thoughts of the properest place for a Settlement farther Inland."⁶

1778 — The Hudson's Bay Company approved the "new establishment at Upasheway Lake above Henley."⁷

1779 — They recorded their approval of the construction of "Gloucester House" in the previous year.⁸

1798 — The "American Gazetteer" stated that Gloucester House was in operation.⁹

1814 — The Hudson's Bay Company referred to "Gloster" house as being in operation.¹⁰

1821 — As it was not listed as a Hudson's Bay Company post at date of union, it had probably been abandoned for Osnaburgh House.¹¹

GODBOUT

1755 — Mitchell, in his map of the *British and French Dominions in North America* indicated a "French House" at the mouth of the Godbout river.

1786 — Edward Harrison, in his report, stated that Godbout was one of the King's Posts.¹²

1808 — James McKenzie stated that Godbout post was in operation in 1808.¹³

¹ Deed of Surrender of Rupert's Land, 19 November, 1869.

² McTavish to Hudson's Bay Co., 5 October, 1876.

³ Fortescue to Armit, 15 October, 1883.

⁴ "Transactions of Royal Society, Canada, vol. V, 1887," Sec. II, p. 119.

⁵ Brabant to White, 31 August, 1923.

⁶ Hudson's Bay Co. to H. Martin, 11 May, 1774.

⁷ Hudson's Bay Co. to Hutchins, 13 May, 1778.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 12 May, 1779.

⁹ "American Gazetteer." By Jediaiah Morse, London, 1798; quoted in the Ontario-Manitoba Boundary Case, Joint App., p. 589.

¹⁰ Hudson's Bay Co. to John Thomas, 9 April, 1814.

¹¹ "Ontario-Manitoba Boundary Case, Joint App.," p. 591.

¹² Harrison to Lieut. Gov. Hope, 1786.

¹³ Masson's "Bourgeois de la Nord Ouest," II, 449.

GODBOUT—*Concluded*

1844 — Simpson notified Barnston that Charles Jordan would be in charge of Godbout post during 1846.¹

1846 — On Bouchette's map of *Canada, etc.*, published in 1846; Godbout was indicated as a Hudson's Bay Company post.

1857 — Godbout was enumerated as a Hudson's Bay Company post in the return filed with the Select Committee.²

1859 — Governor Simpson recommended the abandonment of Godbout post "at the close of the current outfit."³ It was closed in 1859.⁴

GRAND LAC

1821 — Grand Lac post was listed as a North West Company post at date of union.⁵

1830 — Simpson referred to Grand Lac post as being in operation.⁶

1856 — Grand Lac post was enumerated as a Hudson's Bay Company post in the return filed with the Select Committee.⁷

1923 — Grand Lac post was still in operation.⁸

GREAT RIVER—*see* George, Fort

GREAT ROMAINE—*see* Olomanoshibo

GREADY

1873 — A. B. Hunt and Company sold Gready Harbour, Cartwright and other posts to the Hudson's Bay Company.⁹

1880 — The Hudson's Bay Company's appointments for 1880 included Joseph Gribble as officer in charge of "Gready."¹⁰

GREAT WHALE RIVER

1756 — The Hudson's Bay Company wrote that they had "agreed to permit Richmond fort to be taken down and Rebuilt at Whale River and Direct that the same be gone about with all convenient Speed."¹¹

1785 — The Committee of the Hudson's Bay Company, in a letter dated 19th January, 1785, referred to "Whale River, where Richmond fort formerly stood,"¹² indicating its abandonment prior to 1785.

1793 — The Committee of the Hudson's Bay Company ordered that a small post "be erected at Whale River."¹³ Apparently an opponent had traded there in 1792, probably for the North West Company,

¹ Simpson to Barnston, 29 March, 1844.

² "Select Committee on the Hudson's Bay Co., 1857," p. 366.

³ Simpson to Fraser, 29 November, 1858.

⁴ Simpson to D. A. Smith, 26 June, 1860.

⁵ "Ontario-Manitoba Boundary Case, Joint App.," p. 591.

⁶ Simpson to Hudson's Bay Co., 26 August, 1830.

⁷ "Select Committee on the Hudson's Bay Co., 1857," p. 366.

⁸ Brabant to White, 31 August, 1923.

⁹ Deed executed before S. Crzusaz and Geo. Webb, at London, 20 December, 1873.

¹⁰ Minutes of meeting of Hudson's Bay Co., at Montreal, 10 February, 1880.

¹¹ Hudson's Bay Cos.' letter book, 12 May, 1756.

¹² *Ibid*, 19 January, 1785.

¹³ Hudson's Bay Co. to Geo. Atkinson, 20 May, 1793.

GREAT WHALE RIVER—*Concluded*

1808 — The Hudson's Bay Company wrote the Council at East Main that they may remove Big River post (Fort George) to Great Whale river.¹

1820 — A reference in Clouston's journal, shows that Great Whale River post was in operation in 1820.²

1821 — Whale River post was listed as a Hudson's Bay Company post at the date of the union with the North West Company.³

1828 — Hendry's journal proves that the Great Whale River post was not occupied in 1828, and, on his chart, he indicates "Old Factory" at that point.⁴

1837 — In 1836, Simpson instructed Miles to establish a small post at Whale River next summer.⁵

1857 — Great Whale River was included in the schedule of the Hudson's Bay Company's posts fyled with the Select Committee of the House of Commons.⁶

1869 — Great Whale River was enumerated in the schedule of Hudson's Bay Company posts annexed to the deed of surrender of Rupert's Land.⁷

1923 — The Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company stated that this post was still in operation.⁸

GROS MECATINA

1738 — Gros Mecatina was granted to J. B. Pommereau for 10 years (1738-1748).⁹

1739 — Pommereau, Guillaume Estèbe and Daniel de Beaujeu entered into partnership to operate Gros Mecatina.¹⁰

1739 — An augmentation extending to Thékapoin river, was granted to Pommereau.¹¹

1742 — Pommereau and his associates engaged sixteen men as fishermen for their post.¹²

1749 — The original concessions of Gros Mecatina and of the augmentation were extended to 1754.¹³

1754 — The Governor granted Gros Mecatina to Hocquart. In 1760, the King ratified the concession.¹⁴

1754 — Hocquart leased Gros Mecatina to Jean Taché who operated it from 1754 to 1759.¹⁵

1761 — Governor Murray issued a permit to Lafontaine to operate "Gros Mekatinat."¹⁶

¹ Hudson's Bay Co. to Gladman, 25 May, 1808.

² Clouston's "Journal of a Voyage to the Mouth of the Caniapuscow River and Gulph of Richmond," 1819-20.

³ "Ontario-Manitoba Boundary Case, Joint App.," p. 591.

⁴ Hendry's "Journal of an Expedition to the Mouth of the Canniapuscow River, 1828."

⁵ Simpson to Hudson's Bay Co., 16 August, 1836.

⁶ "Select Committee on the Hudson's Bay Co., 1857," p. 366.

⁷ Deed of Surrender of Rupert's Land, 19 November, 1869.

⁸ Brabant to White, 31 August, 1923.

⁹ Concession by Beauharnois and Hocquart, 2 May, 1738.

¹⁰ Agreement executed before Latour, at Quebec, 30 April, 1739.

¹¹ Concession by Beauharnois and Hocquart, 20 September, 1739.

¹² Engagement executed before Boisseau and Boucault, at Quebec, 17 September, 1742.

¹³ Extension of concession by Galissonière and Bigot, 1 May, 1749.

¹⁴ Ministère des Affaires Etrangères. Correspondance Politique. Angleterre. Vol. 453, pp. 111-122.

¹⁵ Board of Trade to Committee of Privy Council for Plantations, 30 November, 1772.

¹⁶ Permit by Murray, 15 June, 1761.

GROS MECATINA—*Concluded*

1762 — Gros Mecatina was granted by Murray to John Gray for 7 years (1762-1769).¹

1764 — The Lords of Trade recommended that the grant to Gray be annulled.²

1772 — The Lords of Trade recommended against recognition of the grant to Hocquart.³

1804 — Lymburner and Crawford sold certain fishing posts, including "Gros Mecatina," to Wm. Grant.⁴

1808 — The Sheriff of Quebec sold certain posts, including "Great Mecatina."⁵

GROSSE-ISLE

1804 — Lymburner and Crawford sold certain fishing posts, including "Grosse Isle," to Wm. Grant.⁶

1808 — The Sheriff of Quebec sold certain posts, including "Big Island" post.⁷

GULL ISLAND

1844 — Simpson instructed Nourse that J. Nolin would be in charge of "Gull Island" post. Probably this post was on the Gull island opposite Hopedale.⁸

HANNAH BAY HOUSE

1796 — Hannah Bay House is indicated on Arrowsmith's map of 1796.

1821 — As it is not included in the list of Hudson's Bay Company's posts at the date of the union with the North West Company, it was probably not in operation.⁹

1832 — The officer in charge, his family and several natives, were murdered in 1832. If not in operation in 1821, it must have been re-established shortly afterwards.¹⁰

1857 — It was listed as a Hudson's Bay Company post in the report of the Select Committee.¹¹

1869 — It was enumerated in the schedule of Hudson's Bay Company posts annexed to the deed of surrender of Rupert's Land.¹²

HARRISON, PORT

1920 — The Hudson's Bay Company established Port Harrison post in 1920.¹³

1923 — The Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company stated that this post was still in operation.¹⁴

¹ Returns of grants by Governor Murray to 22 July, 1763.

² Report by Board of Trade, 2 January, 1764.

³ Board of Trade to Committee of Privy Council for Plantations, 30 November, 1772.

⁴ Deed executed before Lelievre, at Quebec, 19 September, 1804.

⁵ Deed of sale by Sheriff of Quebec, 30 April, 1808.

⁶ Deed executed before Lelievre, at Quebec, 19 September, 1804.

⁷ Deed of sale by Sheriff of Quebec, 30 April, 1808.

⁸ Simpson to Nourse, 1 March, 1844.

⁹ "Ontario-Manitoba Boundary Case, Joint App.," p. 591.

¹⁰ "Ontario Sessional Papers, No. 22, 1880," p. 36.

¹¹ "Select Committee on the Hudson's Bay Co.," p. 366.

¹² Deed of Surrender of Rupert's Land, 19 November, 1869.

¹³ Cantley to White, 21 July, 1923.

¹⁴ Brabant to White, 31 August, 1923.

HAVRE-ST.-NICOLAS—see Pointe-a-la-Croix

HAYES ISLAND—see Moose Factory

HENLEY HOUSE

1741 — Capt. Coats stated that the French had erected a fort within 120 miles of fort Albany; that, later, the French abandoned it and that, in 1741, the Hudson's Bay Company erected a "blockhouse near that place which commands the two branches" of the Albany river.¹

1755 — Gratuities were given by the Hudson's Bay Company to the representatives of five men who had been killed by treacherous Indians at Henley House. They may have been killed at any time between the departure of the Hudson's Bay Company's vessels in the autumn of 1754 and the autumn of 1755.²

1759 — Henley House was in operation in 1759, as the Hudson's Bay Company ordered a complement of 40 men for Albany, East Main and Henley, combined.³

1760 — Henry says that it was "by the river Pijitic that the French ascended in 1750 [1760], when the plundered one of the factories [Henley House] in Hudson's Bay" territory.⁴

Apparently, Henley was destroyed by the French in 1760, as the Committee wrote on 26 May, 1761, that: "We are greatly Concerned for the unfortunate loss of Mr. Clark and the repeated Destruction of Henley House the only Consolation we have is that our Loss in Men was no greater and that the Enemy were Disappointed of their expected very great Booty. We are not without hopes of being able hereafter to re-establish that House as formerly, though we shall postpone all thoughts thereof at present."⁵

1764 — Henley House was rebuilt by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1764.⁶

1774 — As Henley House journals for 1774 have been reported, it was in operation at that date.⁷

1821 — At date of union with the North West Company, Henley was a Hudson's Bay Company's post.⁸

1857 — As Henley House was not enumerated in the schedule filed by the Hudson's Bay Company, it was probably closed at that date.⁹

1881 — Borron stated that he camped "opposite old Henley House, of which nothing now remains."¹⁰

INDIAN HARBOUR

1852 — Simpson wrote Hardisty that, as a post at Indian Harbour is desirable, he is sending a clerk.¹¹

1860 — Sir George Simpson referred to "our old posts, at Indian Harbour and Nain."¹²

¹ Coats' "Geography of Hudson's Bay," p. 50.

² Hudson's Bay Cos.' minute book, 17 December, 1755.

³ *Ibid.*, 17 January, 1760.

⁴ Henry's "Travels and Adventures in Canada and the Indian Territories," new ed., 1901, p. 231.

⁵ Hudson's Bay Cos.' letter book No. 610, p. 24.

⁶ Hudson's Bay Co. to Robert Temple, 23 May, 1764.

⁷ Geo. J. Goschen to R. W. Scott, 12 December, 1876.

⁸ "Ontario-Manitoba Boundary Case, Joint App.," p. 590.

⁹ "Select Committee on Hudson's Bay Co., 1857," p. 366.

¹⁰ "Ontario Sessional Papers, 1862," p. 52.

¹¹ Simpson to Hardisty, 26 March, 1852.

¹² Simpson to D. A. Smith, 26 June, 1860.

INDIAN ISLAND POST (possibly same as PASSAGE-DES-LOUPS MARINS POST, which see)

1786 — Lieut.-Gov. Hope granted to Perrault, Pierre Marcoux, John Antrobus and Louis Dunier authority to establish seal, cod and salmon fisheries within the limits of the Indian Island concession.¹

1787 — Marcoux wrote Perrault from the Seal islands. Marcoux's letter demonstrates that the company had established a sealing post in 1786, and were operating it in 1787.²

Cartwright stated that, on 5th August, 1786, he anchored opposite "Mr. Marcoux's sealing-post."³

ISLETS-DE-JEREMIE (see also Bersimis)

1732 — Père Laure, in his map of the *Domaine du Roi* indicated a French post at Islets Jeremie but none at Bersimis.

1733 — Hocquart, in an ordinance, enumerated "Islets-de-Jeremie et Pointe-des-Bersimites" as one of the posts or as a post and outpost of the *Domaine du Roy*.⁴

1750 — An inventory of the goods, etc., in Islets-de-Jeremie post was ordered in 1750.⁵

1764 — Dunn, Gray and Murray stated that they were operating "Jeremie's" post.⁶

1808 — James McKenzie, writing in 1808, stated that Ile Jeremie "is the best of the King's Posts for furs."⁷

1821 — Isle de Jeremie was a North West Company post at date of union with the Hudson's Bay Company.⁸

1844 — Simpson notified Barnston that Peter McLeod would be officer-in-charge of "Ile-Jeremie" post for the Hudson's Bay Company.⁹ Peter McLeod was in charge in 1840.¹⁰

1846 — On Bouchette's map of *Canada etc.*, published in 1846, a Hudson's Bay Company post was indicated at Jeremie bay.

1857 — "Ile Jeremie" was enumerated as a Hudson's Bay Company post in the list filed by the Hudson's Bay Company.¹¹

1858 — Simpson wrote the Hudson's Bay Company that he proposed to maintain Bersimis but would abandon "Ile Jeremie."¹² It was closed in 1859.

ISONGLASS RIVER

1685 — A. P. Low says that, in 1685, the Hudson's Bay Company had "a small post at a river on the East Main called "Isonglass [Mica River] where a mine of that mineral had been found, the working of which proved unprofitable."¹³

¹ License by Hope, 15 September, 1786.

² Marcoux to Perrault, 16 June, 1787.

³ Cartwright's "Twenty-five Years in Labrador," III, 197.

⁴ Ordinance by Hocquart, re limits of the *Domaine du Roy*, 23 May, 1733.

⁵ Opinion of Solicitor General Jenkin Williams, 12 June, 1786.

⁶ Memorial by Dunn *et al* to Lords of the Treasury, 21 January, 1764.

⁷ Masson's "Bourgeois de la Nord-Ouest," II, 449.

⁸ "Ontario-Manitoba Boundary Case, Joint App.," p. 591.

⁹ Simpson to Barnston, 29 March, 1844.

¹⁰ Hudson's Bay Co. to Finlayson, 4 March, 1840.

¹¹ "Select Committee on the Hudson's Bay Co., 1857," p. 366.

¹² Simpson to Hudson's Bay Co., 29 November, 1858.

¹³ "Geological Survey, Canada, vol. III, 1887-88," pp. 10-11J.

ISONGLASS RIVER—*Concluded*

1686 — Bridgar was ordered to "sende us this yeare some of ye Rock and Ising glass we meane that which is upon ye Slood River That intend no settled Factorie at Cape Jones but men at a proper time to get a large parcell of the minerall but that ye settlement be fixed at Slood River."¹

The available data indicate that the post on Isonglass or Old Factory river may have been abandoned when Rupert, Moose and Albany were captured in 1686.

ISLE-A-BOIS

1716 — Courtemanche stated that the Eskimo had plundered the "meubles dans les loges" at "Isle a Bois."²

1729 — An English vessel from Boston put in at Isle-a-Bois (Woody Island) owing to the heavy weather. She was seized by the captain of the *Le Francois Dargouge* of St. Malo, but was released when examination of her papers proved that she was merely carrying provisions to four other Boston vessels at the "Isles St. Jan," Nfld.³

ITAMAMIOU

1733 — Beauharnois and Hocquart granted Montagamiou concession to Lafontaine de Belcour.⁴

1764 — Lafontaine sold his Itamamiou and Montagamiou posts to McKenzie and Lymburner.⁵

1804 — Lymburner and Crawford sold certain fishing posts, including "Itamamiou," to Wm. Grant.⁶

1808 — The Sheriff of Quebec sold certain fishing posts, including "Stamamioux" post.⁷

1847 — Bayfield's chart showed a Hudson's Bay Company post at Itamamiou.

JEREMIE—*see* Islets-de-Jeremie

JOLLIET POST—*see* Mistassini

KAIPOKOK

1790 — Crantz stated that, in 1790, several families of Red Indians "came to Kippokak, an European factory about twenty miles distant from Hopedale."⁸

1836 — D. R. Stewart, of Quebec, had a post at "Kibocock."⁹

1837 — By the purchase of Stewart's properties, the Hudson's Bay Company acquired Kaipokok.¹⁰

1844 — Simpson informed Nourse that James Anderson would be officer-in-charge at "Kibokok," during 1844-45.¹¹ Anderson was in charge in 1840.¹²

¹ Hudson's Bay Co. to Bridgar, 20 May, 1686.

² Supplement to Memoire touchant le Labrador, January, 1717.

³ Memoire of Brouague to the Conseil de Marine, 20 September, 1729.

⁴ Concession by Beauharnois and Hocquart, 1 September, 1733.

⁵ Deed registered by Goldfrap, at Quebec, 2 January, 1765.

⁶ Deed of sale executed before Lelievre, at Quebec, 19 September, 1804.

⁷ Deed of sale by Sheriff of Quebec, 30 April, 1808.

⁸ Crantz's "History of Greenland," vol. II, p. 312.

⁹ McGillivray's journal, 18 June, 1836.

¹⁰ Hudson's Bay Co. to Hopkins, 25 January, 1866.

¹¹ Simpson to Nourse, 1 March, 1844.

¹² Hudson's Bay Co. to Finlayson, 4 March, 1840.

KAIPOKOK—*Concluded*

1852 — Simpson referred to it as in operation, and stated that Grant would continue in charge.¹

1854 — Simpson wrote Smith respecting the necessity of an outpost from "Kibokok."²

1857 — It was included in the schedule of Hudson's Bay Company posts fyled with the Select Committee of the House of Commons.³

1869 — E. Goldstone was transferred from Kaipokok to Nachvak and instructed to take charge "should Mr. A. Bright wish to retire."⁴

1870 — Donald A. Smith enumerated "Kibokok" as one of the Hudson's Bay Company posts claimed by Newfoundland as being within her jurisdiction.⁵

1878 — John Ford was postmaster of "Kibokok." As no appointment was made in 1879 or 1880, it was probably abandoned in 1879.⁶

1879 — The Hudson's Bay Company decided to close it "as expeditiously as possible."⁷

KAKASSIPI

1804 — Lymburner and Crawford sold certain fishing posts, including "Kakassipi," to Wm. Grant.⁸

KANAAUPSCOW

1921 — The Hudson's Bay Company established this post on the Fort George (Big) river in 1921.⁹

1923 — The Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company stated that this post was still in operation.¹⁰

KANIAPISKAU

1834 — Kaniapiskau post was established by the Hudson's Bay Company.¹¹

1856 — "Kaniapiscow" post was enumerated as a Hudson's Bay Company post in the return fyled with the Select Committee.¹²

1869 — "Kanapiscan" post was listed in the schedule accompanying the deed of surrender of Rupert's Land.¹³

1870 — A. P. Low, writing in 1895, says "it has been abandoned for over twenty-five years."¹⁴

¹ Simpson to Hardisty and Smith, 26 March, 1852.

² Simpson to Smith, 23 March, 1854.

³ "Select Committee on Hudson's Bay Co., 1857," p. 366.

⁴ Connolly to Goldstone, 22 August, 1869.

⁵ Donald A. Smith to Wm. G. Smith, 13 May, 1870.

⁶ Minutes of meeting of Hudson's Bay Co. at Montreal, 14 February, 1878.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 1 February, 1879.

⁸ Deed executed before Lelievre, at Quebec, 19 September, 1804.

⁹ Brabant to White, 11 June, 1923.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 31 August, 1923.

¹¹ Kelloch to Bewley, 21 December, 1834.

¹² "Select Committee on Hudson's Bay Co., 1857," p. 366.

¹³ Deed of Surrender of Rupert's Land, 19 November, 1869.

¹⁴ "Geological Survey, Canada, 1895, vol. VIII," p. 107L.

KAPISKAU

1903 — Kapiskau post is indicated on W. J. Wilson's map of *Part of Northern Ontario and Eastern Keewatin*, 1903.¹

1923 — The Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company stated that this post was in operation.²

KECARPOUI

1748 — The Kecarpoui concession, extending from the river Thékapoin to St. Augustin concession, was granted to Breard and Estèbe.³

1771 — Thomas Dunn leased it from the heirs Lafontaine and Jolliet.⁴

1778 — Thomas Dunn sub-let "Pakahachoux" and "Quekapoy" (Kecarpoui) islands to the widow Perrault for 10 years (1778-1788).⁵

1804 — "Kecarpoui" and other fishing posts were sold by Lymburner and Crawford to Wm. Grant.⁶

1808 — The Sheriff of Quebec sold to John Richardson *et al*, certain fishing posts, including "Kecarpoui."⁷

KEGASKA

1831 — LaRocque reported the number of employees of the Hudson's Bay Company at "Kekaska."⁸

1846 — Bouchette's map of *Canada, New Brunswick, etc.*, 1846, shows a Hudson's Bay Company post at this point.

KENAMU

1799 — Dumontier *et al* engaged men for service at the "posts de Kenomish dans le dite baie des Esquimaux."⁹

1836 — "Kinimisa" was purchased by the Hudson's Bay Company.¹⁰

KENOGAMISSI

1798 — In 1798, the Hudson's Bay Company were operating a post at "Kunogumesee."¹¹

1821 — At date of union with the North West Company, the Hudson's Bay Company were operating "Kenogumesse."¹²

1857 — As it was not enumerated in the schedule of Hudson's Bay Company posts, fyled with the Select Committee, it had been closed prior to that date.¹³

Writing in 1881, Borron says that Kenogamissee post "has been abandoned for a good many years."¹⁴

¹ "Geological Survey, Canada, vol. XV, 1902-03."

² Brabant to White, 31 August, 1923.

³ Concession by Galissonière and Bigot, 5 November, 1748.

⁴ Sub-lease by Dunn to Charlotte de Boucherville, executed at Quebec, 29 August, 1778.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ Deed executed before Lelievre, at Quebec, 19 September, 1804.

⁷ Deed of sale by Sheriff of Quebec, 30 April, 1808.

⁸ La Rocque to Simpson, 26 April, 1831.

⁹ Articles of agreement executed before Voyer, at Quebec, 26 August, 1799.

¹⁰ Simpson to McGillivray, 20 March, 1837.

¹¹ Hudson's Bay Co. to John Thomas, 31 May, 1799.

¹² "Ontario-Manitoba Boundary Case, Joint App.," p. 590.

¹³ "Select Committee on Hudson's Bay Co., 1857," p. 366.

¹⁴ "Ontario Sessional Papers, No. 53," 1882, p. 34.

KIKENDATCH

1832 — Kikendatch was indicated on the Arrowsmith map of *British North America*, edition of 1832, as a "Canadian" post and as a "King's" post, presumably indicating that the Hudson's Bay Company, as lessees of the King's Posts, and independent traders had competing posts at this point.

1857 — "Kikendatch" was enumerated as one of the Hudson's Bay Company's posts in the return filed with the Select Committee.¹

1870 — Richardson, writing in 1870, says that one Spence was then in charge of this post for the Hudson's Bay Company.²

1923 — Kikendatch had been closed for some time. It had been replaced by Obijuan post.³

KUKATOOSH—see Flying Post

LAC-A-LA-CARPE, POST

1752 — Jonquière instructed the Sieur Simblin to "proceed next spring to the said Lac a la Carpe, there to establish a fort, a house and a storehouse," the whole to be completed in the spring of 1752.⁴

LAKE ST. JOHN (also METABETCHOUAN; also POINTE-BLEUE)

Bouchette, writing in 1828, says that Metabetchouan post "est sur le meme site ou les Jesuites avaient un etablissement dans le 16e. siècle."⁵

1672 — Frontenac, writing in 1672, stated that the Company's commissary had requested a passport to winter four men at Lake St. John.⁶

1720 — Bégon, in an ordinance *re trade* below isle aux Coudres, listed lake St. John as one of the King's Posts.⁷

1731 — On Père Laure's map of the *Domaine en Canada*, "Metabetchouan" post is indicated on the south shore of lake St. John, with a notation: Ancien Etablissement et Mission."

1733 — Carlier, in a pleading, enumerated it as one of the posts of the *Traité de Tadoussac*.⁸

1766 — Cugnet stated that Lake St. John post was a dependency of Chicoutimi and that it is one of the King's Posts.⁹

1808 — James McKenzie, says that the King's post was "on the south of the lake St. John where the Jesuits, under the French government, had a settlement for the purpose of instructing the Indians."¹⁰

1821 — It was included in the schedule as a North West Company post at the date of the union with the Hudson's Bay Company.¹¹

¹ "Select Committee on Hudson's Bay Co., 1857," p. 366.

² "Geological Survey, Canada, Report for 1870-71," p. 300.

³ Verbal statement by Hodkisson, Hudson's Bay Co., Montreal.

⁴ Ordinance by Jonquière, 27 February, 1751; quoted in the "Ontario-Manitoba Boundary Case, Joint App.," p. 657.

⁵ Rapport des Commissaires pour explorer le Saguenay, 1829, p. 135.

⁶ Frontenac to the Minister (?), 2 November, 1672; quoted in New York Historical Collection, vol. IX, p. 791.

⁷ Ordinance by Bégon, 5 April, 1720.

⁸ Pleadings in Carlier vs. Bissot heirs; judgment rendered by Hocquart, 12 May, 1733.

⁹ Memoire by Cugnet, 13 October, 1766.

¹⁰ Masson's "Bourgeois de la Nord-Ouest," vol. II, p. 444.

¹¹ "Ontario-Manitoba Boundary Case, Joint App.," p. 591.

LAKE ST. JOHN (also METABETCHOUAN; also POINTE-BLEUE)—*Concluded*

1844 — Simpson notified Barnston that G. M. Skane would be officer-in-charge of "Lake St. Johns."¹ Simon Ross was postmaster in 1840.²

1846 — Bouchette's map of *Canada, New Brunswick, etc.*, 1846, shows Metabetchouan post on the south shore of lake St. John.

1857 — In the schedule fyled with the Select Committee, "Lake St. John's" was enumerated as one of the Hudson's Bay Company posts.³

1857 — On a map in the Geological Survey report for 1857, the Hudson's Bay Company's post is indicated at the mouth of the Metabetchouan river.⁴

1864 — In 1864, Hopkins says that it "may be advisable . . . eventually to remove" the post at Metabetchouan to the north shore of Lake St. John.⁵

At some date subsequent to 1864, but many years ago, this post was removed to Pointe Bleue on the west shore of lake St. John. It is now known as Pointe-Bleue post.⁶

LAKE SALLY

1804 — Lymburner and Crawford sold certain fishing posts, including Lake Sally, to Wm. Grant.⁷

1808 — The deed of sale by the Sheriff of Quebec includes the Lake Sally salmon fishing post, "adjoining the River St. Augustin."⁸

LAMPSON POST

1867 — Lampson post was established by the Hudson's Bay Company.⁹

1876 — In 1874, the Hudson's Bay Company withdrew the officer-in-charge of Lampson.¹⁰ Appointments were made in 1875 and 1876 but apparently none was made after 1876, and, in all probability, it was abandoned in that year.¹¹

LATOURETTE, FORT

1684 — Du l'Hut, writing in 1684, refers to the fort which he has constructed near the "Rivière a la Manne dans le fond du Lac Alemipigon" (Nipigon).¹² Counsel for Ontario referred to it as "fort La Maune" but du l'Hut had reference to the fort designated "Latourette" on the maps.¹³

1688 — On Jaillot's map of *Le Canada ou partie de la Nouvelle France*, 1696 fort Latourette is shown but is designated "Poste du Sr. Duluth." Probably, it was situated at the mouth of the Ombabika river.

¹ Simpson to Barnston, 29 March, 1844.

² Hudson's Bay Co. to Finlayson, 4 March, 1840.

³ "Select Committee on Hudson's Bay Co., 1857," p. 366.

⁴ "Geological Survey, Canada, Report of Progress, 1857," p. 92.

⁵ Hopkins to Fraser, 3 June, 1864.

⁶ Parsons to White, 29 October, 1923.

⁷ Deed executed before Lelievre, at Quebec, 19 September, 1804.

⁸ Deed of Sale by Sheriff of Quebec, 30 April, 1808.

⁹ Smith to Hudson's Bay Co., 18 October, 1867.

¹⁰ Journal of Lampson post, 5 October, 1876.

¹¹ Minutes of meetings of Hudson's Bay Co., at Montreal, 18 February, 1875, and 4 February, 1876.

¹² Margry's "Explorations des Affluents du Mississippi," 6me. partie, p. 51.

¹³ "Ontario-Manitoba Boundary Case, Joint App.," p. 624.

LATOURETTE, FORT—*Concluded*

1728 — Margry stated that, in 1728, Verendrye was in command at lake Nipigon.¹

1732 — Two canoes of "Christians" (Crees) traded at fort Albany. They stated "that they came past two of the French Settlements up this [Albany] river."²

1734 — The Indians stated "that the French hath gott a House very Near our Place [Albany] about the Bigness of a Large Logg tent."³

1737 — The map of *Le cours du Fleuve Mississippi selon les relations les plus modernes*, 1737, showed a fort at the north end of lake Nipigon.

LEAF RIVER

1905 — The exact date of establishment of Leaf River post is not known but probably established since 1905.⁴

1923 — The Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company stated that this post was in operation.⁵

LITTLE ROMAINE

1831 — La Rocque reported the number of persons employed by the Hudson's Bay Company at "Little Romaine."⁶

LITTLE WHALE RIVER

1813 — Hudson's Bay Company authorised "placing Mr. Alden with the 8 or 9 European servants at Little Whale River."⁷

1825 — This post was not included in the list of Hudson's Bay Company posts at date of union with the North West Company, 1821.⁸

1857 — It was included in the schedule of Hudson Bay Company posts fyled with the Select Committee of the House of Commons.⁹

1869 — It was listed in the schedule annexed to the deed of surrender of Rupert's Land.¹⁰

LONG POINT

1897 — A. E. Barlow, writing in 1897, stated that the Hudson's Bay Company had a post on lac des Quinze called "Long Point."¹¹

LOUP, ANSE-A—*see* Anse-a-Loup

¹ Series of articles by Pierre Margry in *Moniteur* during the autumn of 1852. Quoted in the "Ontario-Manitoba Boundary Case, Ontario App.," p. 12.

² Journal No. 47 of Albany Fort, 7 June, 1732.

³ Journal No. 55 of Albany Fort, 4 June, 1734.

⁴ Cantley to White, 21 July, 1923.

⁵ Brabant to White, 31 August, 1923.

⁶ La Rocque to Simpson, 26 April, 1831.

⁷ Hudson's Bay Co. to Thomas Thomas, 26 May, 1813.

⁸ "Ontario-Manitoba Boundary Case, Joint App.," p. 590.

⁹ "Select Committee on Hudson's Bay Co., 1857," p. 366.

¹⁰ Deed of Surrender of Rupert's Land, 19 November, 1869.

¹¹ "Geological Survey, Canada, vol. X, 1897," p. 2071.

MAINWAN LAKE

1844 — Simpson informed Nourse that G. Alder had been appointed officer-in-charge at "Mainwan Lake."¹

1847 — Simpson wrote James Smith that "Mainwan" was one of the posts in the Esquimaux Bay district.²

MAISON DES DORVALS—see Mistassini

MAISON FRANCOISE (lake Abitibi)

1688 — On Franquelin's map of *L'Amérique Septentrionale*, 1688, a French post, entitled "Maison Francoise" is indicated on the shore of lake Abitibi.

1703 — This post is indicated on de l'Isle's map of *Canada ou Nouvelle France*, 1703.

MAISON FRANCOISE (Mistassini)—see Mistassini

MACKOVIK—see Aillik

MALBAYE

1732 — Père Laure, in his map of the *Domaine du Roy*, indicates a French post at Malbaye.

1760 — Bigot, in an ordinance, ordered an inventory of the buildings, goods, etc., at Malbaye.³

MAMATTAWA (also SOUTH RIVER; also ENGLISH RIVER)

1832 — Arrowsmith's map of *British North America*, edition of 1832, indicates "South River House" at the junction of the Kenogami and Kabinakagami rivers.

1848 — South River House is indicated on the 1848 edition of Arrowsmith's map.

1871 — Dr. Robert Bell, writing in 1871, says that the Hudson's Bay Company had a post at Mamattawa "many years ago, but it is now re-established under the name of New Post, further down the river."⁴

1883 — A reference by E. B. Borron demonstrates that a "few years prior to 1883," New Post had been removed to Mamattawa which was then (1883) in operation.⁵

1923 — The Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company stated that this post was still in operation and was known as "English River" post.⁶

MANIKUAGAN

1749 — Cugnet stated that there was a trading post (Domaine du Roy post) on lake "Manikouagan."⁷

¹ Simpson to Nourse, 1 March, 1844.

² Simpson to James Smith, 5 February, 1847.

³ Opinion of Jenkin Williams, 12 June, 1786.

⁴ "Geological Survey, Canada, Report for 1871-72," p. 113.

⁵ Report by E. B. Borron, 26 Feb., 1884, pp. 30, 36.

⁶ Brabant to White, 31 August, 1923.

⁷ Memoir by Cugnet to Begon (?), September (?), 1749.

MARTIN FALL

1794 — The Hudson's Bay Company "expect to hear" this year, that a "good House, is in great forwardness at Martin's fall."¹

1798 — The Hudson's Bay Company had a post at Martin Fall.²

1821 — The Hudson's Bay Company had a post at Martin Fall at date of union with the North West Company.³

1857 — In the return filed with the Select Committee, it was listed as one of the Hudson's Bay Company's posts.⁴

1869 — It was listed as a Hudson's Bay Company post in the schedule annexed to the deed of surrender of Rupert's Land.⁵

1872 — Dr. Robert Bell, stated that, in 1871, one McKay was officer-in-charge of Martin Fall post.⁶

1923 — The Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company stated that this post had been closed.⁷

MASQUAROU and MASQUEREAU—*see* Muskwaro

MATTAGAMI, FORT (also MATAWAGAMINGUE)

1821 — The North West Company had a post at "Matagama" at date of union with the Hudson's Bay Company.⁸

1857 — "Matawagamingue" was enumerated as one of the posts of the Hudson's Bay Company.⁹

1869 — In the schedule annexed to the deed of surrender of Rupert's Land, the Hudson's Bay Company enumerated "Matawagamingue" as one of their posts.¹⁰

1875 — Dr. Robert Bell stated that, in 1875, John McIntyre was officer-in-charge of fort Mattagami.¹¹

1882 — In 1882, E. B. Borron, stipendiary magistrate met "Mr. Rae, the officer-in-charge" of Matawagamingue post.¹²

1923 — Mattagami was not included in the list of Hudson's Bay Company's posts in operation.¹³

MAUNE, FORT LA (*see* Latourette, Fort)

McKENZIE, FORT—(*see* South River House)

MECATINA—*see* Gros Mecatina and Petit Mecatina

MEGISKUN—*see* Migiskan

¹ Hudson's Bay Co. to John McNab, 29 May, 1794.

² *Ibid.*, 31 May, 1799.

³ "Ontario-Manitoba Boundary Case, Joint App.," p. 591.

⁴ "Select Committee on Hudson's Bay Co., 1857," p. 366.

⁵ Deed of Surrender of Rupert's Land, 19 November, 1869.

⁶ "Geological Survey, Canada, Report for 1871-72," p. 110.

⁷ Brabant to White, 21 Sept., 1923.

⁸ "Ontario-Manitoba Boundary Case, Joint App.," p. 591.

⁹ "Select Committee on Hudson's Bay Co., 1857," p. 366.

¹⁰ Deed of Surrender of Rupert's Land, 19 November, 1869.

¹¹ "Geological Survey, Canada, Report for 1875-76," p. 340.

¹² Report by E. B. Borron, 6 December, 1882, p. 6.

¹³ Brabant to White, 31 August, 1923.

METABETCHOUAN—see Lake St. John

MICHIKAMAU

1844 — Michikamau was, probably, established in 1844. The appointments for 1844 include H. Connolly to be officer-in-charge of the "new" post.¹

1847 — "Mischiekamau" was enumerated by Simpson as one of the operating posts in Esquimaux Bay district. He notified Smith that George Alder would be postmaster of "Mischiekaman."²

1850 — Simpson wrote Hardisty that his report recommending closing of the post at "Mechikimo" was conclusive and instructed him to close it "this season."³

1869 — The "outposts" of fort Nascopie were enumerated in the deed of surrender of Rupert's Land.⁴

1880 — Following the re-establishment of Chimo and other posts in Ungava Bay district it was abandoned. A. P. Low states that Michikamau post was in operation "during the time that Fort Nascaupee was occupied" and that it was "abandoned for the same reasons which caused fort Nascaupee to be given up."⁵ It was closed about 1880. In that year, Horace Michaud was clerk at Nascopie.⁶

MICHIPICOTEN

1739 — Beauharnois granted to Marin and Douville a "congé de traite" at the "poste de Michipicoten."⁷

1756 — Pownall, writing in 1756, says that the French have a post on Michipicoten river.⁸

1767 — Henry traded furs at Michipicoten. He says that the post "was an old one of French establishment."⁹

1796 — This post is indicated on Arrowsmith's map of *North America*, 1796.

1821 — At the date of the union, the Hudson's Bay Company and the North West Company had posts at Michipicoten.¹⁰

1857 — In a return filed with the Select Committee, Michipicoten was enumerated as one of the Hudson's Bay Company posts.¹¹

1923 — The Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company stated that this post was still in operation.¹²

MIGISKAN

1825 — A reference in Walford's journal indicates that "Canadians" (King's Posts lessees ?) may have had a post at "Mechiskan" at that date.¹³

¹ Simpson to Nourse, 1 March, 1844.

² Simpson to James Smith, 5 February, 1847.

³ Simpson to Hardisty, 28 March, 1850.

⁴ Deed of Surrender of Rupert's Land, 19 November, 1869.

⁵ "Geological Survey, Canada, vol. VIII, 1895," p. 160L.

⁶ Minutes of meeting of Hudson's Bay Co., at Montreal, 10 February, 1880.

⁷ "Rapport de l'Archiviste de la Province de Quebec pour 1922-23," p. 197.

⁸ Pownall's "Administration of the Colonies," 4th ed., 1768, app. p. 17.

⁹ "Travels and Adventures in Canada and the Indian Territories between 1760 and 1776." By Alexander Henry, Toronto, 1901, p. 207.

¹⁰ "Ontario-Manitoba Boundary Case, Joint App.," pp. 590-591.

¹¹ "Select Committee on Hudson's Bay Co., 1857," p. 366.

¹² Brabant to White, 31 August, 1923.

¹³ Walford's "Journal from Mistassinnie toward the King's Domain," 1825.

MIGISKAN—*Concluded*

1830 — James Robertson was in charge of "Michiskun" for the Hudson's Bay Company.¹

1832 — The Committee of the Hudson's Bay Company decided to continue to operate "Michiskan."²

1832 — On Arrowsmith's map of *British North America*, edition of 1832, this post is indicated with a notation "H. B. Co., K.P.C." indicating that it was the Hudson's Bay Co. and the lessees of the King's Posts had established competing posts at this point.

1836 — "Michiskan" post is enumerated as one of the Hudson's Bay Company posts then in operation.³

1857 — "Mechiskan" is one of the posts of the Hudson's Bay Company, as enumerated in the return filed with the Select Committee.⁴

1869 — "Mechiskun" post is included in the list of Hudson's Bay Company posts in the schedule annexed to the deed of surrender of Rupert's Land.⁵

MIGISKAN RIVER

1896 — O'Sullivan states that there was an old Hudson's Bay Company post on the lower Migiskun river but it had been abandoned many years earlier.⁶

MINGAN

1661 — The Terre Ferme de Mingan seigniory was conceded in 1661 and the Isles de Mingan seigniory in 1679. In 1733, Francois Bissot, asserted that Mingan had been established in 1661, and that, since that date, it had been continuously operated, either by his father, Bissot de la Rivière, or himself and his brother-in-law, Jolliet, until 1733,⁷ when it was leased to Lafontaine.⁸

1690 — Mingan post was destroyed by the English. Later, it was re-built by the grantee.⁸

1696 — Francois V. Pachot and Marie Couillard de Lalande entered into partnership to trade and fish in Terre Ferme de Mingan and Isles de Mingan.⁹

1711 — Mingan was again destroyed by the English and was rebuilt by Bissot.⁸

1753 — Terre Ferme de Mingan and Isles de Mingan were leased to Lafontaine by Bissot.⁸

1736 — Mingan was leased to the Sieur Volant, who operated it for 21 years.⁸

1759 — Mingan post was destroyed by the English fleet.⁸

1761 — Lafontaine and Taché leased Mingan and its subsidiary posts to Isbister.¹⁰

1764 — Cugnet and Taché leased Mingan, Anticosti and Isles de Mingan to John Lymburner.¹¹

¹ Report *re* Rupert River district, by Bewley, 1830.

² Simpson to Hudson's Bay Co., 10 August, 1832.

³ Simpson to Hudson's Bay Co., 16 August, 1836.

⁴ "Select Committee on Hudson's Bay Co., 1857," p. 366.

⁵ Deed of Surrender of Rupert's Land, 19 November, 1869.

⁶ Verbal statement by O'Sullivan about 25 years ago.

⁷ Pleadings in *Carlier vs. Bissot heirs*; judgment rendered by Hocquart, 12 May, 1733.

⁸ Lafontaine's memoire accompanying his letter of 23 October, 1763, to Halifax.

⁹ Partnership agreement executed before Chambalon, 31 March, 1696.

¹⁰ Deed executed before Panet, at Quebec, 13 August, 1761.

¹¹ Petition by Cugnet and Taché to Carleton, 12 November, 1767.

MINGAN—*Concluded*

1803 — Mingan seigniory, including "Mingan" Post, was leased to McTavish, Frobisher and Company, otherwise known as the North West Company.¹

1808 — James McKenzie says that this post was then in operation and was the "Head Post of the seigniory." He says that it was fortified during the French regime.²

1821 — Mingan was a post of the North West Company at the date of the union with the Hudson's Bay Company.³

1825 — On the expiration of the 1803 lease, Mingan seigniory was leased to the Hudson's Bay Company.⁴

1844 — Simpson notified Barnston that D. A. Smith would be officer-in-charge of Mingan during 1844.⁵ George Ross was in charge in 1840.⁶

1857 — In a return filed by the Hudson's Bay Company, Mingan was enumerated as one of their posts.⁷

1866 — The lease of Mingan seigniory was terminated in this year. By a new agreement, Mingan post and a small area surrounding it, were leased to the Hudson's Bay Company.⁸

1883 — Mingan seigniory was still under lease to the Hudson's Bay Company.⁹

1923 — The Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company stated that this post was still in operation.¹⁰

MISSINAIBI

1780 — The Hudson's Bay Company were "concerned at the Accident at Masanabee House [in 1780] by fire." This post was then newly built.¹¹

1821 — Missinaibi was not included in the lists of posts of either the Hudson's Bay or North West Company at date of union.¹²

1824 — Missinaibi post was indicated on Arrowsmith's map of 1824.

1881 — Robert Bell, writing in 1881, refers to Missinaibi post as in operation.¹³

1923 — The Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company stated that this post was still in operation.¹⁴

MISTASSINI—also MAISON DES DORVALS; also MAISON FRANCOISE; also CHEBMONKOUÉ

NOTE.—The available information indicates that there are five or six sites on lake Mistassini which have been occupied by French or English posts. It is not, however, possible to trace the exact history of each post and, apparently, not more than one post was occupied at any one time, except during the competition between the Hudson's Bay Co., the North West Co. and the King's Posts Co.

¹ Deed executed before Deseve and Beck, at Quebec, 9 September, 1803.

² Masson's "Bourgeois de la Nord-Ouest," II, 451.

³ "Ontario-Manitoba Boundary Case, Joint App.," p. 591.

⁴ Deed executed before Rigge and Edie, at Quebec, 13 June, 1825.

⁵ Simpson to Barnston, 29 March, 1844.

⁶ Hudson's Bay Co. to Finlayson, 4 March, 1840.

⁷ "Select Committee on Hudson's Bay Co., 1857," p. 366.

⁸ Deed executed before Clapham, at Quebec, 1 April, 1873.

⁹ Memorandum by S. E. Dawson, February, 1883.

¹⁰ Brabant to White, 31 August, 1923.

¹¹ Hudson's Bay Co. to Edward Jarvis, 16 May, 1781.

¹² "Ontario-Manitoba Boundary Case, Joint App.," p. 591.

¹³ "Geological Survey, Canada. Report for 1880-82," p. 80.

¹⁴ Brabant to White, 31 August, 1923.

MISTASSINI—etc.—Continued

1674 — Oldmixon states that, in 1674, the French "made a settlement not above 8 days journey up Rupert river." This statement evidently refers to the post on lake Mistassini noted by Jolliet in 1679.¹

1679 — Jolliet, in the map illustrating his journey to the mouth of Rupert river, indicates a French post at, or near, the mouth of the river from Lake Alanel to lake Mistassini.

1681 — The Hudson's Bay Co. wrote Governor Nixon that Radisson had informed them that the "French have built a Fort and settled a factory within less than a day's journey from Ruperts River."²

As De la Barre, did not give instructions to occupy Nemiskau till 1684, Radisson probably referred to Mistassini post but was misinformed respecting the distance from Rupert.

1688 — Franquelin, in his map published in 1688, indicates a post on Mistassini, evidently basing his information upon the Jolliet map.

1703 — On de l'Isle's map of *Canada ou Nouvelle France*, 1703, a French post is indicated in same position as on the Franquelin map. This seems to be the post designated "Chabanonkoue" on some maps.

1720 — Begon, in an ordinance *re* the trade below isle aux Coudres, lists it as one of the King's Posts.³

1728 — The author of the memoir entitled "Traitté de Tadoussac," dated 1 September, 1733, says that the winter post of the Mistassins had been re-established four or five years earlier and that Joseph Dorval was in charge of this post.⁴

1731 — On his map of the *Domaine en Canada*, Père Laure has a note stating that the Dorvals had traded for the Compagnie d'Occident between lake St. John and lake Nemiskau. He shows a post entitled "Maison des Dorvals" and also indicates an "Anc. Etablissement."

1733 — Carlier, in a pleading, enumerated "Mistassins" as one of the posts in the *Traitté de Tadoussac*.⁵

1749 — Cugnet, stated, in 1749, that there was a trading post (Domaine du Roy post) on lake "Mistassina."⁶

1755 — In Mitchell's map of the *British and French Dominions in North America*, published in 1755, a post designated "Chebmonkoue" is indicated at the mouth of the Temiscamie river and "Dorval" post is indicated at the extremity of a long point in lake Mistassini.

1766 — Cugnet, in 1766, stated that "Mistassin" post was one of the posts of the *Domaine du Roy*.⁷

1808 — James McKenzie, writing in 1808, says that the North West Company's post "is situated at the south end of Lake Mistassini."⁸

¹ Oldmixon's "British Empire in America," I, 551.

² Hudson's Bay Co. to Nixon, June, 1681.

³ Ordinance by Begon, 5 April, 1720.

⁴ Hocquart's memoir *re* the *Domaine du Roy*, 1 September, 1733.

⁵ Pleadings in *Carlier vs. Bissott heirs*, judgment rendered by Hocquart, 12 May, 1733.

⁶ Memoir by Cugnet to Bigot (?), September (?), 1749.

⁷ Memoir by Cugnet, 13 October, 1766.

⁸ Masson's "Bourgeois" de la Nord Ouest," II, 446.

MISTASSINI—etc.—*Concluded*

1820 — A. P. Low stated that Neisquiscar or Birch Point post was removed to the outlet of lake Mistassini "before the amalgamation of the Hudson's Bay and North West Companies" in 1821.¹

As Neisquiscar is enumerated as one of the Hudson's Bay Company posts at date of union and Mistassini is not enumerated as a Hudson's Bay Company's post, it would appear, assuming Low to be correct, that their post at the outlet of lake Mistassini bore the old name.

Low says that, later, this post was removed "to its present position on the south-west bay of lake Mistassini where the North West Company also had a post on a long narrow point, a few miles to the southward." It is not improbable that the post at the outlet had only an ephemeral existence and that the North West Company post was abandoned after the union because the present site presented advantages which justified such abandonment.

1821 — On Arrowsmith's map of *North America*, 1821, it is styled "Canadian House," indicating that it was a North West Company post. The omission of the name from the schedule of North West Company posts at date of union, indicates that it had been temporarily abandoned.

1830 — Bewley reported that Richard Hardisty was in charge of Hudson's Bay Company post at "Mistasinny."²

1835 — A. P. Low, writing in 1885, says that the Hudson's Bay Company post was moved from the outlet to its present position "over fifty years ago."³

1857 — In a return filed with the Select Committee, "Mistassinny" was enumerated as one of their posts.⁴

1869 — "Mistassing" post was enumerated in the schedule annexed to the deed of surrender of Rupert's Land.⁵

1923 — The Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company stated that this post was in operation.⁶

MOISIE RIVER

1694 — De la Chesnaye, and other lessees of the *Domaine du Roy*, protested that Jolliet was ruining the trade of their posts at "Moisy" and "Papinachois."⁷

1701 — In the lease of the *Traité de Tadoussac*, Moisie River was listed as one of the posts of the *Domaine du Roy*.⁸

1720 — In an ordinance *re* the *Traité de Tadoussac*, it was listed as one of the King's Posts.⁹

1733 — Carlier, in a pleading, enumerated "Rivière Moisy" as one of the posts in the *Traité de Tadoussac*.¹⁰

1750 — An inventory of the goods in Moisie River post was ordered in 1750.¹¹

¹ "Geological Survey, Canada. Report for 1895, vol. VIII," p. 14L.

² Report *re* Rupert River district, by Bewley, 1830.

³ "Geological Survey, Canada. Report for 1885, vol. I," p. 13D.

⁴ "Select Committee on Hudson's Bay Co., 1857," p. 366.

⁵ Deed of Surrender of Rupert's Land, 19 November, 1869.

⁶ Brabant to White, 31 August, 1923.

⁷ Protest executed before Chambalon, at Quebec, 24 June, 1694.

⁸ Lease executed before Chambalon, 2 October, 1701.

⁹ Ordinance by Begon, 5 April, 1720.

¹⁰ Pleadings in *Carlier vs. Bissot heirs*; judgment rendered by Hocquart, 12 May, 1733.

¹¹ Opinion of Solicitor General Jenkin Williams, 12 June, 1786.

MONTAGAMIOU

1733 — Beauharnois and Hocquart granted Montagamiou concession to Lafontaine de Belcour for nine years.¹

1751 — Lafontaine and Stroude entered into partnership to operate Montagamiou, Chicataka and Saint-Augustin.²

1756 — Gilles de Lafontaine Jr. and Stroude entered into partnership to operate Montagamiou, Grosse Isle and dependencies.³

1761 — Governor Murray granted to Lafontaine permission to operate Montagamiou post and outposts.⁴

1762 — Jean Taché protested the sale of Montagamiou by Lafontaine's creditors and requested that the sale be annulled.⁵

1764 — Jacques de la Fontaine sold Montagamiou to Alex. McKenzie and John Lymburner.⁶

1769 — Antoine Belcour de Lafontaine sold his interest in "Nuntamious" post to Antoine Grisé.⁷

MONTS, POINTE DES—*see* Pointe-de-Monts

MOOLAGAN

1836 — An opponent of the Hudson's Bay Company, probably D. R. Stewart, of Quebec, had a post at "Moolagan," presumably near the mouth of present Mulligan river.⁸

MOOSE FACTORY

1671 — The Hudson's Bay Company constructed "Hayes Island" post. This post was on or near the site of present Moose Factory.⁹

1680 — The Hudson's Bay Co. ordered Governor Nixon "to keep on said factory where it now is upon Hayes Island in Moose river and there to keep our chief strength to prevent the incroachment of the French too far upon the West Main."¹⁰

1686 — The French captured Moose Factory 11 June, 1686, and renamed it St. Louis; it was also called by them Monsippi or Monsonis.¹¹

1694—The Hudson's Bay Company, having re-taken Albany in 1693, re-captured Moose and Rupert in the following year.¹²

1695 (?) — "In a little time [after 1693] the French sent such a Power against the English that they again drove them from all their Settlements" in James bay.¹³

1696 — Two English men-of-war re-took Moose and other posts in James bay from the French.¹⁴

¹ Concession by Beauharnois and Hocquart, 1 September, 1733.

² Partnership agreement executed before du Laurent, at Quebec, 31 August, 1751.

³ Partnership agreement executed before Saillant, at Quebec, 2 September, 1756.

⁴ Murray to Halifax, 24 April, 1764.

⁵ Protest executed before Saillant, at Quebec, 15 October, 1762.

⁶ Deed executed before du Plessis, at Quebec, 15 September, 1764.

⁷ Deed executed before Hautraye, at St. Antoine, 4 December, 1769.

⁸ McGillivray's journal, 16 August, 1836.

⁹ Hudson's Bay Company's answer to the French Memorial, 17 April, 1699.

¹⁰ Hudson's Bay Co. to Governor Nixon, 29 May, 1680.

¹¹ Henry Sergeant to the Hudson's Bay Co.; received by the Company, 4 November, 1687.

¹² Potherie's "Histoire de l'Amérique Septentrionale," pp. 165-166.

¹³ Oldmixon's "The British Empire in America," vol. I, p. 565, London, 1741.

¹⁴ "Ontario-Manitoba Boundary Case, Joint App.," p. 571.

MOOSE FACTORY—*Concluded*

1696 — Coats says that Moose, "ever since its settlement in 1732," has experienced "great difficulty with regard to country provisions." He also says that "the company having been dispossessed by the French, demolished the original post in the beginning of King William's reign" and that the site was unoccupied till 1732, when they rebuilt it. The Fort Albany journal, however (*see below*), indicates that this date should be 1730.¹

1728 — Governor Myatt sent Bevan to survey Moose river which, he stated: "may be of Great Service" to the Company if they "are pleased to settle yt place." Later, Bevan reported having "Discovered the Island and the place where the Factory stood formally."²

1730 — The Hudson's Bay Co. adopted the report of the sub-committee respecting the building of a "fort" at Moose River.³ In September 1730, the Company "laid the foundations of the House on the same Island where the Factory stood formally but about ½ mile higher up" Moose river.⁴

1749 — "Moose Fort" was enumerated in a list of Hudson's Bay Company posts prepared by the Company in 1749.⁵

1805 — The Hudson's Bay Co., in 1811, proposed to erect a sawmill on "the island below Moose Factory on which the Canadians once had a house." Probably the North West Co. built this post in 1805 (*see Charlton and George, fort*).⁶

1821 — Moose Factory was a Hudson's Bay Company post at date of union with the North West Company.⁷

1857 — In a return filed with the Select Committee, Moose Factory was enumerated as one of the Hudson's Bay Company posts.⁸

1869 — Moose was listed as a Hudson's Bay Company post in the schedule annexed to the deed of surrender of Rupert's Land.⁹

1923 — Moose was one of the principal posts of the Hudson's Bay Company in James bay.¹⁰

MOSQUITO BAY

1921 — Mosquito Bay post was established by the Hudson's Bay Company.¹¹

1923 — The Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company stated that this post was in operation.¹⁰

MUD LAKE

1906 — Mud Lake post was established by the Hudson's Bay Company.¹²

1923 — The Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company stated that this post was in operation.¹⁰

¹ Coats "Geography of Hudson's Bay," pp. 48, 57.

² Albany Factory journal, 10 and 17 July, 1728.

³ Hudson's Bay Cos.' minute book, 23 Dec., 1729.

⁴ Albany Factory journal, 29 September, 1730.

⁵ "Report from the Committee appointed to enquire into the State and Condition of the Countries Adjoining to Hudson's Bay and of the trade carried on there. Reported 24 April, 1749," p. 251.

⁶ Hudson's Bay Co. to Auld and Thomas, 31 May, 1811.

⁷ "Ontario-Manitoba Boundary Case, Joint App.," p. 590.

⁸ "Select Committee on Hudson's Bay Co., 1857," p. 366.

⁹ Deed of Surrender of Rupert's Land, 19 November, 1869.

¹⁰ Brabant to White, 31 August, 1923.

¹¹ Cantley to White, 21 July, 1923.

¹² Brabant to White, 3 July, 1923.

MUSKWARO

1803 — Grant, Stuart and Dunn leased Mingan seigniory, including "Masquarou" post, to McTavish, Frobisher and Co., commonly known as the North West Company.¹

1808 — James McKenzie, writing in 1808, stated that Muskwaro was "the east post on the Mingan seigniory"; that is, it was the most easterly post then in operation.²

1826 — In a deed of sale by Alex. Greenshields to John Greenshields, "Masquereau" was referred to as one of the posts in Mingan seigniory.³

1831 — La Rocque reported the number of persons employed by the Hudson's Bay Company at "Musquaro."⁴

1844 — Simpson notified Barnston that L. M. Bryson would be officer-in-charge of Musquaro post for the Hudson's Bay Company during 1844-45.⁵

1857 — In a return filed with the Select Committee, "Musquarro" was listed as one of the Hudson's Bay Company's posts.⁶

1857 — Bayfield's chart, 1857, shows a Hudson's Bay Company post at this point.

1859 — Sir George Simpson stated that: "The post of Musquarro has not lately been kept up."⁷

1891 — P. H. Bell recommended that no advances be made to the Indians at "Musquarro."⁸

MUTTON BAY and MUTTON HARBOUR

1804 — Lymburner and Crawford sold certain fishing posts, including Mutton Bay, to Wm. Grant.⁹

1808 — The deed of sale of the Sheriff of Quebec, included "Mutton Bay" and "Mutton Harbour" posts.¹⁰

NABESIPI

1803 — Grant, Stuart and Dunn leased the post at "Napeusipeau" with other posts in Mingan seigniory, to McTavish, Frobisher and Company, commonly known as the North West Company.¹¹

1808 — James McKenzie stated that, in 1808, the North West Company had a post at "Nepioshibou."¹²

1826 — In a deed of sale by Alex. Greenshields to John Greenshields, "Wapiuscipac" (Napuscipac ?) was referred to as one of the posts in Mingan seigniory.¹³

¹ Deed executed before Deseve and Beck, at Quebec, 9 September, 1803.

² Masson's "Bourgeois de la Nord-Ouest," II, 453.

³ Deed executed before Lindsay and McPherson, at Quebec, 4 November, 1826.

⁴ La Rocque to Simpson, 26 April, 1831.

⁵ Simpson to Barnston, 29 March, 1844.

⁶ "Select Committee on Hudson's Bay Co., 1857," p. 366.

⁷ Simpson to Anderson, 20 April, 1859.

⁸ Bell to Parsons, 20 April, 1891.

⁹ Deed executed before Lelievre, at Quebec, 19 September, 1804.

¹⁰ Deed of sale by Sheriff of Quebec, 30 April, 1808.

¹¹ Deed executed before Deseve and Beck, at Quebec, 9 September, 1803.

¹² Masson's "Bourgeois de la Nord-Ouest," II, 453.

¹³ Deed executed before Lindsay and McPherson, at Quebec, 4 November, 1826.

NABESUPI—*Concluded*

1831 — La Rocque reported the number of employees of the Hudson's Bay Company at "Nabaysipi."¹

1841 — Samuel Robertson, writing in 1841, stated that "Napisipi" post was then in operation.²

1846 — Bouchette's map of *Canada, New Brunswick, etc.*, 1848, shows a Hudson's Bay Company post at this point.

NACHVAK

1868 — Smith reported to the Hudson's Bay Company that he had established a post on Nachvak bay.³

1869 — E. Goldstone was ordered to Nachvak, from Kaipokok and was to take charge if "Mr. A. Bright wishes to retire."⁴

1870 — Donald A. Smith enumerated Nachvak as one of the Hudson's Bay Company posts which the Newfoundland authorities claimed was within their jurisdiction.⁵

1905 — James Fraser, Hudson's Bay Co., Rigolet, wrote that Nachvak would be closed "this Fall."⁶

NASCOPIE, FORT

1838 — McLean despatched Erlandson from Chimo to establish fort Nascopie on the headwaters of the Hamilton river.⁷

1844 — Simpson wrote Nourse that Wm. Kennedy had been appointed officer-in-charge of "Nascopie."⁸

1852 — Connolly was continued as officer-in-charge of fort "Nascopie" for the Hudson's Bay Company.⁹

1854 — Simpson wrote Smith that, as Ungava Bay would not be re-established for two or three years, Nascopie would be continued in operation.¹⁰

1857 — This post was enumerated in the list of Hudson's Bay Company posts filed with the Select Committee of the House of Commons. It was stated that 200 Indians frequent it.¹¹

1869 — Nascopie was enumerated in the schedule annexed to the deed of surrender of Rupert's Land.¹²

1880 — A. P. Low says that, following the re-establishment of Chimo and other posts in the Ungava Bay district, Nascopie was closed.¹³ The exact date is uncertain but, in 1880, Horace Michaud was in charge of this post. Apparently no appointments were made in 1878 or 1879 and it was probably closed in 1880 or soon thereafter.¹⁴

¹ La Rocque to Simpson, 26 April, 1831.

² "Literary and Historical Society of Quebec," vol. IV, p. 38.

³ D. A. Smith to Hudson's Bay Co., 26 October, 1868.

⁴ Connolly to Goldstone, 22 Aug., 1869.

⁵ D. A. Smith to Wm. G. Smith, 13 May, 1870.

⁶ Fraser to Geo. Ford, 5 July, 1905.

⁷ "Narrative of a Journey Performed in the Winter of 1837-8 Through the Interior of Labrador." By John McLean; vol. II, p. 61.

⁸ Simpson to Nourse, 1 March, 1844.

⁹ Simpson to Hardisty and Smith, 26 March, 1852.

¹⁰ Simpson to D. A. Smith, 23 March, 1854.

¹¹ "Select Committee on Hudson's Bay Co., 1857," p. 366.

¹² Deed of Surrender of Rupert's Land, 19 November, 1869.

¹³ "Geological Survey, Canada, vol. VIII, 1895," p. 154L.

¹⁴ Minutes of meeting of Hudson's Bay Co. at Montreal, 10 February, 1880.

NASKAPIS

1696 — Jolliet and Bissot traded on lac des Naskapis. Bissot states that he and Jolliet discovered this lake in 1695 or 1696. The evidence indicates that lac des Naskapis is present lake Ashuanipi.¹

1733 — Carlier enumerated "Naskapis" as one of the posts in the *Traité de Tadoussac*.¹

1733 — Cugnet, while endeavouring to minimize the distance from the St. Lawrence to lac des Naskapis, acknowledges that: "Celui qui exploite le poste de la Rivière Moisy y envoie tous les ans."¹

1746 — Cugnet stated, that his trade at this post during the winter of 1745-46 had not been successful.²

1749 — Cugnet stated that there was a King's Post on lake "Naskapis."³

NATASHKWAN

1734 — The Bissots, claiming to be seigneurs of Terre Ferme de Mingan, had a post on the "Nontascouanne" river.⁴

1734 — Hocquart made an order prohibiting Lafontaine, husband of Charlotte Bissot, and Jean Baptiste Jolliet, husband of Claire Bissot, from making any establishments at this point, other than those now made.⁵

1831 — La Rocque reported the number of employees of the Hudson's Bay Company at "Natasquan."⁶

1841 — Samuel Robertson, writing in 1841, stated that "Natasquan" post was then in operation.⁷

1844 — Simpson stated that Natashkwan post would be in operation in 1844 and 1845.⁸

1846 — Bouchette's map of *Canada, New Brunswick, etc.*, 1846, shows a post at the mouth of the Natashkwan river.

1857 — "Natosquan" was enumerated as one of the Hudson's Bay Company's posts.⁹

1859 — Hudson's Bay Company gave instructions that Natashkwan be continued in operation.¹⁰

1866 — D. A. Smith referred to the Hudson's Bay Company post at "Natasquan" and stated that it ought to "be maintained."¹¹

1876 — The Hudson's Bay Co. ordered that the schooner *Walrus* be dispatched with supplies for "Natasquan" and other Gulf posts.¹²

1915 — Townsend visited the post in 1915. He states that: "it is now abandoned by the Company."¹³

¹ Pleadings in *Carlier vs. Bissot heirs*; judgment rendered by Hocquart, 12 May, 1733.

² Cugnet to Intendant, 2 July, 1746.

³ Memoir by Cugnet respecting "les Veuveux Etablissements permis dans la Baie St. Louis et depuis la Rivière de Kitchichatchou jusqu'à la Rivière Blanche."

⁴ Ordinance by Hocquart, 5 September, 1734.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ La Rocque to Simpson, 26 April, 1831.

⁷ "Literary and Historical Society of Quebec," vol. IV, p. 38.

⁸ Simpson to Barnston, 29 March, 1844.

⁹ "Select Committee on Hudson's Bay Co., 1857," p. 366.

¹⁰ Hudson's Bay Co. to Anderson, 20 April, 1859.

¹¹ D. A. Smith to Fraser, 12 March, 1866.

¹² Minutes of meeting of Hudson's Bay Co., at Montreal, 4 February, 1876.

¹³ "In Audubon's Labrador." By C. M. Townsend, Jr., Cambridge, Mass., 1918, p. 46.

NECOUBA—see Nikabau

NELSON, FORT—see York Fort

NEMISKAU, FORT

1661 — In the second French memorial, 1687, it is stated that the French built Nemiskau in 1661. This is erroneous as Père Albanel was the first white man who descended the Rupert river,¹ and its construction was not ordered until 1864, [see *post*].

1672 — Père Albanel was commissioned by Intendant Talon on behalf of France. He took formal possession at Nemiskau in 1672.²

1679 — Jolliet, in the map accompanying his report of his journey from Tadoussac to the mouth of Rupert river, does not indicate a post on lake Nemiskau. This is tantamount to a statement that no post had been established up to that date.

1680 — The Hudson's Bay Co. wrote Governor Nixon that Radisson had informed them that the "French have built a Fort and settled a Factory within less than a dayes journey from Ruperts river."³

As the below data are conclusive respecting the establishment of Nemiskau in 1685, Radisson probably referred to the post on lake Mistassini but was misinformed respecting the distance from fort Rupert.

1684 — De la Barre stated that he had ordered Zachary Jolliet to establish a post at "Nemisko" river and "to sett up his Ma'ties Armes before it."⁴

1685 — Jolliet wrote from "Nemisko" to Hugh Verner, Hudson's Bay Company's "Chiefe Agent at Rupert's River" that he had been ordered to force the English to abandon Rupert fort. Jolliet's letter was probably written as soon as he had completed his post.⁵

1695 — The Compagnie du Nord, in 1698, petitioned for permission to continue to operate Nemiskau post which had been granted to them in 1695.⁶

1696 — Jaillot, in his map of *Partie de la Nouvelle France*, 1695, indicates a French post on lake "Nemisco."

1747 — Bowen, in 1747, stated that the French had a post "pretty high up upon Ruperts River by which they have gain'd all the trade upon the East Main, except a little the Company get at Slude River."⁷ This post may have been Nemiskau or Mistassini, probably the former.

1774 — The Hudson's Bay Co. wrote that they were informed that an "Establishment is made by some pedlars up Ruperts River about 140 miles" from the mouth. This indicates that Nemiskau post was in operation and was occupied by traders from Montreal or Quebec.⁸

1777 — The Hudson's Bay Company "made a Settlement up Rupert River."⁹ Probably they occupied Nemiskau and abandoned it a few years later.

¹ "Ontario-Manitoba Boundary Case, Joint App." p. 477.

² "Jesuit Relations" (Thwaites edition, 1899), vol. LVI, p. 149.

³ Hudson's Bay Co. to Nixon, June, 1681.

⁴ Order by de la Barre, 20 March, 1684.

⁵ Jolliet to Verner, 25 June, 1685.

⁶ "Archives de Paris," 2de. serie, vol. VIII, p. 272.

⁷ Bowen's "A Complete System of Geography," 2 vols, London, 1747. Quoted in the Ontario-Manitoba Boundary Case, Ontario Appendix, p. 33.

⁸ Hudson's Bay Co. to H. Martin, 11 May, 1774.

⁹ Hudson's Bay Co. to Thomas Moore, 13 May, 1778.

NEMISKAU, FORT—*Concluded*

1794 — The Hudson's Bay Company ordered that the "settlement" on Rupert river be hastened.¹

1795 — Good results of trading at "Nee-mis-can" lake had been received by the Hudson's Bay Company.²

1821 — Nemiskau was not enumerated in the list of Hudson's Bay Company or North West Company posts at the date of the union.³

1848 — "Nepiscaw Ho." was indicated on Arrowsmith's map, of *British North America*, edition of 1848.

1869 — It was not enumerated in the schedule annexed to the deed of surrender of Rupert's Land.¹²

1895 — Writing in 1895, Low stated that there were only three Hudson's Bay Co. posts in the interior of Labrador peninsula, namely, Nichikun, Mistassini and Waswanipi.⁴

1923 — The Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Co. stated that this post had been re-established, and was then in operation.⁵

NEOSKWESKAU—also called BIRCH POINT

1794 — The Hudson's Bay Company received a report of the trade at "Nay-uis-quis-cow."⁶

1795 — The Committee, of the Hudson's Bay Co. stated that they were pleased with the trade at "Nee-quis-quis-can," as reported in autumn of 1795.⁷

1808 — James McKenzie, writing in 1808, stated that the Hudson's Bay Company then had a post at "Birch Point."⁸

1819 — In his journal, Clouston stated that he was at "Naosquiscaw House" from 12 October, 1819, to 6 March, 1820.⁹

1821 — At the union of the North West and Hudson's Bay Companies in 1821, "Neisquiscar" was one of the Hudson's Bay Company's posts.¹⁰

1822 — Chief Factor Alex. Christie instructed James Clouston to abandon Neisquiscon "next summer."¹¹

1869 — It was not enumerated in the schedule annexed to the deed of surrender of Rupert's Land and had, probably, been abandoned for many years.¹²

1895 — Writing in 1895, Low stated that there were only three Hudson's Bay Co. posts in the interior of Labrador peninsula, namely, Nichikun, Mistassini and Waswanipi.¹³

1923 — The Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company stated that this post has been rebuilt and was then in operation.⁵

¹ Hudson's Bay Co. to Bartholomew Nelson, 29 May, 1794.

² Hudson's Bay Co. to Wm. Bolland, 1 June, 1796.

³ Ontario-Manitoba Boundary Case, Joint App., p. 591.

⁴ "Geological Survey, Canada, Annual Report, vol. VIII, 1895," p. 18L.

⁵ Brabant to White, 31 August, 1923.

⁶ Hudson's Bay Co. to Wm. Bolland, 30 May, 1795.

⁷ *Ibid*, 1 June, 1796.

⁸ Masson's "Bourgeois de la Nord-Ouest," II, 446.

⁹ Clouston's "Journal of a Voyage to the Mouth of the Caniapuscow River and Gulph of Richmond," 1819-20.

¹⁰ "Ontario-Manitoba Boundary Case, Joint App.," p. 590.

¹¹ Christie to Clouston, 6 February, 1822.

¹² Deed of Surrender of Rupert's Land, 19 November, 1869.

¹³ "Geological Survey, Canada, Annual Report, vol. VIII, 1895," p. 18L.

NEWBERRY

1799 — Dumontier and associates engaged J. B. Rouillard as clerk of "Newberry" post.¹

NEW BRUNSWICK HOUSE

1788 — The Hudson's Bay Co., in May, 1789, referred to the "advanced Posts towards Abbitiby & Micabanish [Brunswick] lake,"² indicating that New Brunswick post had been established in 1788.

1821 — At the date of union, both the Hudson's Bay and North West companies had posts at this point.³

1857 — In a return filed with the Select Committee, New Brunswick was enumerated as one of the posts of the Hudson's Bay Company.⁴

1869 — It was included in the schedule annexed to the deed of surrender of Rupert's Land.⁵

1884 — E. B. Borron, writing in 1884, stated that New Brunswick had been abandoned "some years ago."⁶

NEW POST (Abitibi river)

1883 — New Post was indicated on the Geological Survey map of the *Basin of Moose River*, published in 1883.

1923 — The Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company stated that this post was in operation.⁷

NEW POST (Kenogami river)

1871 — Robert Bell, stated that New Post was in operation in 1871 and had superseded Mamattawa post.⁸

1883 — E. B. Borron stated that, a few years prior to 1883, the Hudson's Bay Co. had closed New Post and had re-opened Mamattawa.⁹

NEUVE SAVANNE—see Severn

NEW SEVERN—see Severn

NICHIKUN

1820 — Clouston stated that he was at "Nitchequon House" from 19 March to 17 April, 1820.¹⁰

1821 — On Arrowsmith's map of *British North America*, 1821, the island on which the post stands is styled "House" island. It was not enumerated as a Hudson's Bay Company post at date of union.

¹ Articles of Agreement executed before Voyer, at Quebec, 26 August, 1799.

² Hudson's Bay Co. to John Thomas, 21 May, 1789.

³ "Ontario-Manitoba Boundary Case, Joint App.," p. 590-591.

⁴ "Select Committee on Hudson's Bay Co., 1857," p. 366.

⁵ Deed of Surrender of Rupert's Land, 19 November, 1869.

⁶ E. B. Borron's report for 1883, p. 50.

⁷ Brabant to White, 31 August, 1923.

⁸ "Geological Survey, Canada, Report for 1871-72," p. 113.

⁹ Report by E. B. Borron, 26 February, 1884, pp. 30, 35.

¹⁰ Clouston's "Journal of a Voyage to the Mouth of the Caniapuscow River and Gulph of Richmond," 1819-20.

NICHIKUN—*Concluded*

1822 — Simpson stated that, "previous to the Year 1822, there was a post situated on lake Nitchequon but it was that Season withdrawn under the misapprehension that the Lease of the King's Posts had fallen into the hands" of the Hudson's Bay Co.¹

1834 — Kellock re-established Nichikun post for the Hudson's Bay Company.²

1857 — "Nitchequon" was enumerated as one of the Hudson's Bay Company posts.³

1869 — It was listed in the schedule accompanying the deed of surrender of Rupert's Land.⁴

1923 — Nichikun post was still in operation.⁵

NIKABAU

1700 — De l'Isle's map of *L'Amerique Septentrionale*, published in 1700, shows "Necouba" post on Nikabau lake.

1720 — Begon, in an ordinance *re* the *Traitté de Tadoussac*, enumerated "Nekouban" as one of the posts.⁶

1731 — For a time, Nikabau seems to have been occupied in the summer only, but, in 1731, Cugnet re-established it as a winter post to prevent unauthorized traders securing the furs before his employees had re-occupied the post for the summer months.⁷

1733 — Carlier, in a pleading, enumerated "Nekoubau" as one of the posts in the *Traitté de Tadoussac*. Jean Baptiste Dorval des Groseliers was in charge in 1733.⁸

NORTH RIVER

1869 — In the schedule annexed to the deed of surrender of Rupert's Land, "Norths River" was enumerated as one of the posts of the Hudson's Bay Company.⁴

NORTH WEST RIVER

1743 — In an unsigned memoir, probably written in 1749, by Cugnet, Director of the *Domaine du Roy*, it is stated that, in 1743, the two Pilotes, father and son, were left by Louis Fornel to explore and trade in the basin of the Hamilton river. The writer stated that they erected a winter post "quarante lieues" from Baye des Esquimaux (Hamilton Inlet).⁹

Cugnet stated that, in the autumn of 1743, Fornel despatched a vessel to Baye des Esquimaux and that the Pilotes had with them 7 or 8 families of Indians from Brouague's concession at Bradore bay, 4 Indians from Mingan, and 3 from Seven Islands.³

1744 — Fornel despatched a vessel to Bay des Esquimaux.²

¹ Simpson to Hudson's Bay Co., 5 September, 1827.

² Kellock to Bewley, 21 December, 1834.

³ "Select Committee on Hudson's Bay Co., 1857," p. 366.

⁴ Deed of Surrender of Rupert's Land, 19 November, 1869.

⁵ Brabant to White, 31 August, 1923.

⁶ Ordinance by Begon, 5 April, 1720.

⁷ Memoir by Hocquart *re* the *Domaine du Roy*, 1 September, 1733.

⁸ Pleadings in *Carlier vs. Bissot heirs*; judgment rendered by Hocquart, 12 May, 1733.

⁹ Memoir by Cugnet (?), September (?), 1740.

NORTH WEST RIVER—*Continued*

1744 — Cugnet, in 1743,¹ and again in 1746,² urged that favourable consideration be given to the application by Estèbe and himself for a concession of Baye-des-Esquimaux and all rivers draining into it. He pointed out that there was a specially advantageous site for a post at the mouth of "une rivière venant du Nord Ouest"—hence, our modern "Northwest" river.

The stated distance from Hamilton inlet, the position described in the two memoirs and its advantageous position dominating the trade of the Hamilton and Northwest rivers, combine to practically demonstrate that, at the site of present North West River House, Fornel's men constructed the first building erected by civilized man in the basin of the Hamilton river.

1749 — The Baye-des-Esquimaux concession was granted to the widow Fornel.³

In the same year, *Veuve Fornel et Compagnie* despatched a vessel to that bay. In July, 1750, this vessel sailed from Hamilton inlet with the furs obtained by the Company's engagés. Another vessel was sent in the autumn of 1750.⁴

1777 — Davies, writing in 1841, says that: "The French, however, were the first who gave the bay des Esquimaux its present name, and resorted to it for trade It was only in 1777, that the first Englishman [English-speaking person] wintered in the Bay—his son was still living there a year ago—he found the remains of the old French establishments in many parts. In 1785, a Canadian from Quebec [Marcoux] wintered there, since that date, establishments have always been kept up in the Bay, by merchants and others of Quebec; after undergoing numerous changes [of ownership] these establishments fell, in 1837, into the hands of the Hudson's Bay Company."⁵

A statement by Cartwright identifies the trader who wintered there in 1777-78, as one William Phippard.⁶

1784 — Two associations of traders from Quebec, the Marcoux and the Dumontier companies, established themselves on Northwest river, one on the site of the Fornel post and the other on the opposite bank of the river.⁷

1799 — The Dumontier association and the Marcoux—then represented by Vachon and Faucher—united their interests.⁸

1815 — Cecile Falardeau, *nee* Dumontier, and Jacob Pozer, owned the Baye-des-Esquimaux properties. Madame Falardeau leased her moiety to Pozer.⁹

1823 — Claude Denechaux, as curator of the estate of Jacob Pozer, sold the Esquimaux Bay properties to Louis Flavien Dufresne.¹⁰

1828 — Louis Flavien Dufresne sold the Esquimaux Bay properties to Jean Olivier Brunet.¹¹

¹ Cugnet to Beauharnois, 30 October, 1743.

² Cugnet to Hocquart, 2 July, 1746.

³ Concession by Jonquière and Bigot, 20 September, 1749.

⁴ *Veuve Fornel et Cie.* to Bigot, 1750.

⁵ "Quebec Literary and Historical Society," vol. IV, p. 86.

⁶ Cartwright's "Sixteen years in Labrador," II, 352.

⁷ Declaration of Joseph Goupille, 23 August, 1785, and Evidence of Chas. Trahan, at Quebec, 11 September, 1788.

⁸ Partnership agreement executed before Voyer and Dumas, at Quebec, 17 August, 1799.

⁹ Deed executed before Planté, at Quebec, 28 June, 1815.

¹⁰ Deed executed before Lelievre, at Quebec, 9 September, 1823.

¹¹ Deed executed before Panet, at Quebec, 28 March, 1828.

NORTH WEST RIVER—*Concluded*

1829 — Jean Olivier Brunet sold the Esquimaux Bay properties to William Lampson.¹

1832 — William Lampson sold the Esquimaux Bay properties to Nathaniel Jones.²

1835 — Nathaniel Jones sold his Esquimaux Bay interests to David Ramsay Stewart, of Quebec.³

1836 — The Hudson's Bay Company erected "Fort Smith" at Northwest River beside D. R. Stewart's post. This name, however, never acquired any vogue and, at an early date, was superseded by its present name.⁴

1837 — The Hudson's Bay Company purchased Stewart's posts on 29 April, 1837.⁵

1857 — With the exception of a short period—*circa* 1836, as stated above—this post seems to have been called North West River since the establishment of Fornel's post in 1743. In the list of Hudson's Bay Company posts filed with the select Committee of the House of Commons in 1857, it was enumerated as "North West River" post.⁶

1923 — The Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company stated that North West River post was in operation.⁷

OBIJUAN

1830 — Bewley reported that C. T. Cummings had left "Michiskan" in January to "return again to Opitchiwan and Waimootansking."⁸

OLD FACTORY RIVER—*see* East Main

OLOMANOSHIBO (also called OURAMANE, GRAND ROMAINE and OLD ROMAINE)

1831 — La Rocque, in his report to the Hudson's Bay Company, stated the number of men employed at "Great Romaine."⁹

1846 — Bouchette's map of *Canada, New Brunswick, etc.*, 1846, shows a post at the mouth of the Olomanoshibo river.

1857 — Bayfield's chart, published in 1857, shows a Hudson's Bay Company post at the mouth of the Olomanoshibo or Romaine river. The present Romaine river is not indicated.

1915 — Townsend says that, in 1915, there was a Hudson's Bay Company post at this point and that the Olomanoshibo "river is called the Grand Romaine to distinguish it from the other Romaine River."¹⁰

1923 — As Olomanoshibo was not included in the list of Hudson's Bay Co. posts in operation in 1923, it was closed between 1915 and 1923.⁷

¹ Deed executed before Anderson and Campbell, at Quebec, 3 February, 1829.

² Deed executed before Campbell, at Quebec, 7 January, 1832.

³ Deed executed before Campbell, at Quebec, 5 February, 1835.

⁴ McGillivray's journal, 15 December, 1836.

⁵ Hudson's Bay Co. to Hopkins, 25 January, 1866.

⁶ "Select Committee on Hudson's Bay Co., 1857," p. 366.

⁷ Brabant to White, 31 August, 1923.

⁸ Bewley to Simpson, 12 March, 1830.

⁹ La Rocque to Simpson, 26 April, 1831.

¹⁰ Townsend's "In Audubon's Labrador," 1918, p. 82.

OSNABURGH HOUSE

1786 — Duncan Cameron stated that Osnaburgh was built in 1786.¹ The Hudson's Bay Co., in 1787, referred to the "Establishment made at Pashcoggan" in the previous year.²

1794 — The Committee of the Hudson's Bay Company recommended that Osnaburgh be rebuilt.³

1795 — Winterbotham stated that Osnaburgh House was in operation by the Hudson's Bay Co.⁴

1815 — The Hudson's Bay Co. referred to "Osnaburgh which had been abandoned ever since the affair at Eagle Lake" and which it was intended to re-occupy "from lake Winipic. It is very desirable to establish posts in that quarter, one of which might probably be in the vicinity of Lake Sal" (Seul).⁵

1821 — Osnaburgh was a Hudson's Bay Company post at date of union with the North West Company.⁶

1857 — Osnaburgh is enumerated as one of the posts of the Hudson's Bay Company.⁷

1869 — Osnaburgh was enumerated in the deed of surrender of Rupert's Land.⁸

1923 — The Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company stated that this post was still in operation.⁹

PAPINACHOIS—(see also Islets-de-Jeremie)

1694 — The lessees of the Domaine du Roy protested that Jolliet was destroying the trade of their posts at Moisie and Papinachois.¹⁰

1701 — In the lease of the *Traité de Tadoussac* (Domaine du Roy) to the "Compagnie de la Colonie de ce pays de Canada," (Compagnie du Nord ?), the post of "Papinachois" was stated to be a dependency of Chicoutimi.¹¹

1720 — In an ordinance declaring that the Adjudicataire General had the sole right of trade between isle aux Coudres and Seven Islands, Begon enumerated "Papinachois" as one of the posts in this area.¹²

1733 — Carlier, in a pleading, requested the prohibition of unauthorized trading in the Domaine du Roy, which included Papinachois and other posts. Hocquart, on 1 September, 1733, referred to it as "Islets de Jeremie ou Papinachois."¹³

PASSAGE-DES-LOUPS-MARINS—(see also Indian Island)

1721 — The Passage-des-Loups-Marins concession was granted to André Deleigne for his lifetime.¹⁴

1743 — An ordinance by Hocquart prohibited Antoine Marsal from taking seals or cutting wood within the limits of Deleigne's concession.¹⁵

¹ Masson's "Bourgeois de la Nord Ouest," II, 244.

² Hudson's Bay Co. to Edward Jarvis, 16 May, 1787.

³ Hudson's Bay Co. to John McNab, 24 May, 1794.

⁴ Winterbotham's "Historical, Geographical and Philosophical View of the United States and of the European Settlements in America and the West Indies," 1795.

⁵ Hudson's Bay Co. to Thomas, 4 January, 1815.

⁶ "Ontario-Manitoba Boundary Case, Joint App.," p. 590.

⁷ "Select Committee on Hudson's Bay Co., 1857," p. 366.

⁸ Deed of Surrender of Rupert's Land, 19 November, 1869.

⁹ Brabant to White, 31 August, 1923.

¹⁰ Protest executed before Chambalon, at Quebec, 24 June, 1694.

¹¹ Lease executed before Chambalon, at Quebec, 2 October, 1701.

¹² Ordinance by Begon, 5 April, 1720.

¹³ Pleadings in *Carlier vs. Bissot heirs*; judgment rendered by Hocquart, 12 May, 1733.

¹⁴ Concession by the King, 8 April, 1721.

¹⁵ Ordinance by Hocquart, 16 September, 1743.

PAUL ISLAND

1869 — A. B. Hunt & Co. sold Paul Island and Davis Inlet posts to the Hudson's Bay Co.¹

PAYNE RIVER

1920 — Payne River post was established by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1920.²

1923 — The Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company stated that this post was still in operation.³

PETIT-HAVRE

1750 — The Petit-Havre concession was granted to Antoine Marsal for nine years (1751 to 1760).⁴

PETIT MECATINA

1740 — Petit Mecatina was granted to Henry Albert de St. Vincent. In the same year, St. Vincent sub-let his concession to Guillaume Estèbe.⁵

1764 — Jacques de la Fontaine leased Petit Mecatina to Alex. McKenzie and John Lymburner for six years (1764-1770).⁶

1804 — Lymburner and Crawford sold certain fishing posts, including "Lesser Mecatina," to Wm. Grant.⁷

1808 — The deed of sale by the Sheriff of Quebec enumerated certain posts, including "Little Mecatina."⁸

PIEKOUGAMI

1755 — This post is indicated on Mitchell's map of the *British and French Dominions in North America*, published in 1755.

1846 — It is indicated on Bouchette's map of "*Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island*," 1846, with a note that it is the "site of an ancient Trading Post."

PIKE LAKE

1827 — Simpson refers to "Kinnoshaiwaugummissée" as being in operation, probably newly established. He states that "for the sake of brevity we shall call it 'Pike Lake' in future."⁹

1830 — Richard Thomas was in charge of Pike Lake post for the Hudson's Bay Co.¹⁰

1836 — Pike Lake was one of the Hudson's Bay Company's posts in Ruperts River district.¹¹

¹ Deed executed by A. B. Hunt, at London, 8 May, 1869.

² Cantley to White, 21 July, 1923.

³ Brabant to White, 31 August, 1923.

⁴ Concession by Jonquière and Bigot, 6 October, 1750.

⁵ Concession by Beauharnois and Hocquart, 15 January, 1740.

⁶ Deed executed before Duplessis, at Quebec, 15 September, 1764.

⁷ Deed executed before Lelievre, at Quebec, 19 September, 1804.

⁸ Deed of sale by Sheriff of Quebec, 30 April, 1808.

⁹ Simpson to Hudson's Bay Co., 5 September, 1827.

¹⁰ Report *re* Rupert River district, by Bewley, 1830.

¹¹ Simpson to Hudson's Bay Co., 16 August, 1836.

PIKE LAKE—*Concluded*

1837 — Sir George Simpson, in 1836, ordered the abandonment of Pike Lake post "next spring."¹

1857 — In a return filed with the Select Committee, Pike Lake was enumerated as one of the Hudson's Bay Company's posts.²

1869 — In the schedule annexed to the deed of surrender of Rupert's Land, Pike Lake was enumerated as a Hudson's Bay Company post.³

PISCOUTAGAMY, FORT—*see* ST. GERMAIN, FORT

POINTE-A-LA-CROIX (also called HAVRE ST. NICOLAS)

1732 — On his map of the *Domaine du Roy*, Père Laure showed a post at this point, with the notation, "Maison Francoise."

1750 — Bigot, in an ordinance, ordered an inventory of the goods at Pointe-a-la-Croix and other posts.⁴

1786 — Maurice Beauharnois, clerk at Seven Islands post, affirmed that there were then no buildings at Pointe-a-la-Croix.⁵

POINTE BLEUE—*see* Lake St. John

POINTE-DES-MONTS

1786 — Edward Harrison, in his report, stated that "point Damont" was one of the King's Posts.⁶

PONTCHARTRAIN, FORT (also BRADORE)

1704 — On the chart of his voyage in 1704, Courtemanche indicated a "fort" at the bottom of Bradore bay.

1705 — Courtemanche, in a memoir, stated that he, then, had two establishments, at, or near, "baye des Espagnols" (Bradore bay).⁷

1708 — The Minister, in 1708, referred to fort Pontchartrain as the one which Courtemanche had recently erected.⁸

1711 — Francois Marganne, Sieur de Lavaltrie, was an officer on duty at fort Pontchartrain.⁹

1714 — Baye-Phelypeau concession was granted to Courtemanche for life and he was appointed "commandant pour le Roi" on the coast of Labrador.¹⁰

1715 — In a memoir respecting the Labrador Coast it is stated that Courtemanche had a post at Baye-Phelypeau and that he had engaged 30 families of Indians to settle near his post.¹¹

1718 — The Baye-Phelypeau concession was confirmed to the widow Courtetmanche, her son, Brouague, and her daughters. Brouague was appointed Commandant in place of Courtemanche, deceased.¹²

¹ Simpson to Hudson's Bay Co., 16 August, 1836.

² "Select Committee on Hudson's Bay Co., 1857," p. 366.

³ Deed of Surrender of Rupert's Land, 19 November, 1869.

⁴ Opinion of Jenkin Williams, 12 June, 1786.

⁵ Affidavit by Beauharnois, before Harrison, at Seven Islands, 17 August, 1786.

⁶ Harrison to Lieut. Gov. Hope, 1786.

⁷ "Memoire du Voyage qu'a fait le Sr. de Courtemanche depuis Kegasca jusqu'au Havre St. Nicolas," 1705 (?).

⁸ Minister to Courtemanche, 6 June, 1708.

⁹ Procès-verbal of declaration by Lavaltrie before Lespenay and Dupuy, 17 October, 1711.

¹⁰ Ordre du Roy, 12 November, 1714.

¹¹ "Memoire concernant le Labrador, January, 1717."

¹² Brevet de confirmation by the King, 11 January, 1718.

PONTCHARTRAIN, FORT (also BRADORE)—*Concluded*

1740 — The contents of Brouague's post were inventoried in detail.¹

1751 — Brouague engaged Charles Le Court, Sr., as sailing-master of his schooner and to navigate same between Quebec and Brouague's fort.²

1754 — Dufresne and Bigot in an ordinance, stated that Anse-Ste.-Claire was within Baye-Phelypeau concession and ordered that Pierre Clement and Francois-Joseph de Vienne, lessees of said concession, continue in possession thereof.³

1760 — Col. Dupré and other heirs of Brouague, stated that, in 1760, General Murray had dispossessed Brouague and transferred his property to Mackenzie, Lymburner and others and that Mackenzie *et al* were then (1779) in possession.⁴

1785 — Francois J. Cugnet reported to Lieut. Gov. Hamilton that, under the terms of the patent of 20 February, 1759, the heirs of Brouague had, at the death of Brouague, actual ownership of Baye-Phelypeau concession. Also, that the heirs were entitled to compensation from the individuals who had operated the concession since 1775.⁵

1804 — Lymburner and Crawford sold certain fishing posts, including "Bradore" to Wm. Grant.⁶

1808 — Chas. Wm. Grant and John Richardson, as curator of the estate of Wm. Grant, sold to Langan *et al* certain fishing posts, including "Mador" (Bradore).⁷

PORTACHOIS, Nfld.

1705 — Vaudreuil and Beauharnois granted Port-a-Choix seigniority to Hazeur in perpetuity.⁸

1709 — The creditors of Hazeur, deceased, renounced to Constantin the claims of Hazeur's estate to Portachois seigniority. Prior to Hazeur's death, Constantin had operated Portachois in partnership with Hazeur.⁹

PORTNEUF

1808 — James McKenzie says that Portneuf was in operation in 1808. "The deceased Peter Stuart resided there with his family while manager" of the King's Posts.¹⁰

1831 — William Lampson deposed that the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Portneuf was illegally diverting the trade of the King's Posts.¹¹

1846 — Bouchette's map of "*Canada, New Brunswick,*" etc., 1846, shows a Hudson's Bay Co. post at Portneuf.

1857 — As Portneuf was not included in the list of Hudson's Bay Co. posts in operation, presumably it had been closed at some date prior to 1857.¹²

¹ Inventory certified before du Laurent and Boucault, at Quebec, 23 May, 1741.

² Engagement executed before Barolet and Panet, at Quebec, 13 May, 1751.

³ Ordinance by Duquesne and Bigot, 25 September, 1754.

⁴ Dupre *et al* to Lords of Trade, March (?), 1779.

⁵ Opinion of Cugnet, 27 May, 1785.

⁶ Deed executed before Planté at Quebec, 19 September, 1804.

⁷ Deed executed before Planté, at Quebec, 22 April, 1808.

⁸ Concession by Vaudreuil and Beauharnois, 20 April, 1705.

⁹ Ordinance by Raudot, 6 June, 1709.

¹⁰ Masson's "Bourgeois de la Nord-Ouest," II, 448.

¹¹ "Third report of Committee on Grievances, House of Assembly," 22 March, 1831.

¹² "Select Committee on Hudson's Bay Co., 1857," p. 366.

PRINCE OF WALES, FORT—*see* Churchill

QUETACHU

1846 — On Bouchette's map of "*Canada, New Brunswick,*" etc., published in 1846, a Hudson's Bay Co. post is indicated at "Quetachoo."

RICHMOND, FORT—now called RICHMOND GULF

1749 — Capt. Coats stated that fort Richmond was erected in 1749 by the Hudson's Bay Co. on Factory island, Richmond gulf.¹

1756 — The Hudson's Bay Co. wrote that they "have agreed to permit Richmond Fort to be taken down & Rebuilt at Whale River agreeable to Mr. Potts desire and have accordingly sent many additional necessary Stores for that purpose, and Direct that the same be gone about with all convenient Speed."²

1759 — As the Hudson's Bay Co. "had spent over £20,000 beyond the returns during the preceding 9 years" at Richmond, they "decided to close it."³ In October, 1759, they decided to send only three ships in the following year, "as Richmond fort was removed."⁴

1785 — The Hudson's Bay Committee, in a letter dated 19 January, 1785, referred to "Whale River, where Richmond Fort formerly stood."⁵

1820 — As Clouston made no mention of a post in Richmond gulf, it had evidently been abandoned prior to 1820.⁶

1821 — "Factory island" is indicated on Arrowsmith's map of *North Americo*, 1821, but Richmond was not enumerated as a Hudson's Bay Company post at date of union, 1821.⁷

1869 — Fort Richmond was not enumerated in the schedule annexed to the deed of surrender of Rupert's Land.⁸

1923 — The Hudson's Bay Co. had re-established it under the name of "Richmond Gulf" post.⁹

RIGOLET

1715 — The author of a memoir concerning Labrador recommended that a permanent fishing establishment be formed at "Baie de Kesselaki" (Hamilton inlet) with a fort and an armed vessel.¹⁰

1743 — The Governor General of Canada commissioned Louis Fornel to explore Hamilton inlet and to take formal possession for the French Crown. Fornel landed at a point 4 miles east of present Rigolet, erected two crosses, raised the French flag and took formal possession. The two men he left to winter in the region, erected their trading post on, or near, the site of present North West River post.¹¹

¹ Coat's "Geography of Hudson's Bay," p. 78.

² Hudson's Bay Cos.' letter book, 12 May, 1756.

³ Hudson's Bay Cos.' minute book, 21 December, 1758.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 25 October, 1759.

⁵ *Ibid.*, No. 262, 1785.

⁶ Clouston's "Journal of a Voyage to the Mouth of the Caniapuscow River and Gulph of Richmond," 1819-20.

⁷ "Ontario-Manitoba Boundary Case, Joint App.," p. 591.

⁸ Deed of Surrender of Rupert's Land, 19 November, 1869.

⁹ Brabant to White, 31 August, 1923.

¹⁰ Supplement pour mon Mémoire touchant le Labrador, January, 1717.

¹¹ Fornel's "Relation de la Découverte qu'a fait Louis Fornel en 1743 de la Baye des Esquimaux nommée par les Sauvages Kessessakiou."

RIGOLET—*Concluded*

1779 — William Phippard, who wintered at Baye des Esquimaux in 1777-78, informed Cartwright that he had found "the ruins of three French settlements." Probably these settlements were at Rigolet, North West River and one other place.¹

1788 — Marcoux had planned to build at Rigolet in 1787 but arrived too late in the season. Presumably, he built Rigolet post in 1788.²

1834 — Nathaniel Jones, of Quebec, had two posts at Esquimaux Bay, "the principal, a fishing station on the coast."³

1836 — D. R. Stewart had posts at Rigolet, North West River and Kibokok (Kaipokok).⁴

1836 — The Hudson's Bay Co. erected a post at Rigolet to compete with D. R. Stewart.⁵

1837 — By the purchase of Stewart's properties, 29 April, 1837, the Hudson's Bay Co. acquired Rigolet and other posts.⁶

1840 — W. H. A. Davies was officer-in-charge of "Rigoulette" post.⁷

1857 — Rigolet was listed in the schedule of Hudson's Bay Company's posts fyled with the Select Committee of the House of Commons.⁸

1923 — The Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Co. stated that this post was still in operation.⁹

RIVIERE-DES-FRANCOIS—*see* Constantin post

ROMAINE—*see* Olomanoshibo. and Little Romaine

ROUGE, BAYE—*see* Baye-Rouge

RUPERT or CHARLES or ST. JACQUES, FORT

1667 — Radisson and Zachary Gillam (or Gilham) founded fort Charles at the mouth of present Rupert river. Later, the name was changed to fort Rupert, after the first Governor of the Hudson's Bay Co.¹⁰

1686 — The French captured Rupert and re-named it fort St. Jacques.¹¹

1694 — The Hudson's Bay Co. took Albany in 1693 and, in the following year, captured Rupert and Moose forts.¹²

1695 (?) — "In a little time [after 1694] the French sent such a Power against the English, that they again drove them from their Settlements" in James bay.¹³

1696 — The capture of Moose and Albany by the English forced the surrender of Rupert also.¹³

¹ Cartwright's "Sixteen Years in Labrador," II, 452.

² Deposition of Chas. Trahan, before Duchesnaux, at Quebec, 11 September, 1788.

³ Finlayson to Simpson, 21 July, 1834.

⁴ McGillivray's journal, 12 June, 1836.

⁵ *Ibid*, 21 July, 1836.

⁶ Hudson's Bay Co. to Hopkins, 25 January, 1836.

⁷ Hudson's Bay Co. to Finlayson, 4 March, 1840.

⁸ Select Committee on Hudson's Bay Co., 1857, p. 366.

⁹ Brabant to White, 31 August, 1923.

¹⁰ Petition of the Hudson's Bay Co. to Charles II in 1682, and the Hudson's Bay Cos.' Deduction of Right, 1700.

¹¹ Petition of the Hudson's Bay Co. to Queen Anne, 1711.

¹² Potherie's *Histoire de l'Amérique Septentrionale*, pp. 165-166.

¹³ Oldmixon's "British Empire in North America," London, 1741, vol. I, pp. 565-566.

RUPERT or CHARLES or ST. JACQUES, FORT—*Concluded*

1755 — On Mitchell's map of the *British and French Dominions in North America*, Rupert is marked "abandoned."

1821 — Rupert was enumerated as a Hudson's Bay Co. post at the date of the union with the North West Co.¹

1869 — In the schedule annexed to the deed of surrender of Rupert's Land, Rupert was enumerated as one of the Hudson's Bay Company's posts.²

1923 — The Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Co. stated that this post was still in operation.³

RUSH LAKE

1822 — Chief Factor Alex. Christie instructed James Clouston to "withdraw the people from Rush Lake" post.⁴

1825 — As John Walford was at Rush lake, 5 June, 1825, and made no mention of any post, it was probably abandoned in 1822 or 1823.⁵

STE. ANNE, FORT—*see* Albany fort

ST. ANNE LAKE

1775 — The Hudson's Bay Co. increased the complement of men at Henley House "so as to spare men to go to Lake St. Anne."⁶

1785 — The Committee stated that: "We shall be glad to hear that Mr. McNab has succeeded in his views up the South River and at Lake St. Anns."⁷

On Arrowsmith's map of *North America*, 1796, lake Nipigon is designated "L. St. Ann or Annimipig," indicating that the lake now known as "Nipigon" was known to the Hudson's Bay Co. as "St. Anne."

1794 — Sanderson was in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company's post at "Lake St. Anns."⁸

1815 — The Hudson's Bay Co. wrote that the "communications by Nipigon and Lake St. Annes to Osnaburgh may answer for our spring despatch."⁹

ST. AUGUSTINE

1720 — Saint-Augustin concession was granted to Francois Marganne de Lavaltrie for his lifetime. As Brouague reports that two of Lavaltrie's engagés had arrived from St. Augustin post in 1720, it is evident that it was then in operation.¹⁰

1737 — Lavaltrie leased Saint-Augustin to Petrimoulx, Cheron and Caron for three years.¹¹

¹ "Ontario-Manitoba Boundary Case, Joint App.," p. 590.

² Deed of Surrender of Rupert's Land, 19 November, 1869.

³ Brabant to White, 31 August, 1923.

⁴ Christie to Clouston, 6 February, 1822.

⁵ Walford's "Journal from Mistassinnie towards the King's Domain," 1825.

⁶ Hudson's Bay Cos.' minute book, No. 257, 7 March, 1775.

⁷ Hudson's Bay Co. to Edward James, 4 May, 1785.

⁸ Hudson's Bay Co. to John McNab, 29 May, 1794.

⁹ Hudson's Bay Co. to Thomas, 4 January, 1815.

¹⁰ Concession by the King, 26 May, 1720, and Brouague to Conseil de Marine, 27 August, 1720.

¹¹ Deed executed before Barolet, at Quebec, 11 September, 1737.

ST. AUGUSTINE—*Concluded*

1750 — Lavaltrie, or his lessees, operated Saint-Augustin till Lavaltrie's death in 1750. In 1750, it was regranted for nine years (1750-1759) to Cheron.¹

1753 — Following the death of Cheron, it was granted to de Cery for nine years (1753-1762).²

1761 — Governor Murray granted St. Augustin to one Morisseaux, in trust for the two daughters of de Cery, for four years (1761-1765).³

1804 — Lymburner & Crawford sold certain fishing posts, including "St. Augustin," to Wm. Grant.⁴

1808 — The deed of sale of the Sheriff of Quebec, 30 April, 1808, included the post of "St. Augustin."⁵

1854 — Simpson wrote that Smith's suggestion *re* establishing an outpost at St. Augustin was worth consideration.⁶

1868 — Donald A. Smith stated that he had found, on the St. Augustin river, a site for an intermediate post between Mingan and Hamilton inlet.⁷

1871 — Connolly gave Francis Doré instructions respecting the forwarding of St. Augustine mail matter.⁸

1876 — The Hudson's Bay Co. ordered that supplies be sent to "St. Augustine" during 1876.⁹

1923 — The Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Co. stated that this post was still in operation.¹⁰

STE. BARBE, Nfid. (also called STE. MARIE; also POINTE-AUX-ANCHRES)

1710 — Constantin and Rouvray entered into partnership to operate Ste. Marie.¹¹

1732 — Constantin leased Ste. Marie to Francois and Pierre Rottot and Pierre Hamel.¹²

1735 — Jolliet, in 1736, stated that he had established a fishing post at Ste. Marie.¹³

1736 — An exclusive permit to take seals at Ste. Barbe was granted to Marsal.¹⁴

STE. CLAIRE, ANSE—*see* Anse-Sainte-Claire

¹ Concession by Jonquière and Bigot, 20 April, 1750.

² Concession by Duquesne and Bigot, 17 July, 1753.

³ Return of Grants by Governor Murray to 22 July, 1763.

⁴ Deed executed before Planté, at Quebec, 19 September, 1804.

⁵ Deed of sale by Sheriff of Quebec, 30 April, 1808.

⁶ Simpson to Smith, 29 March, 1855.

⁷ D. A. Smith, to Hudson's Bay Co., 23 July, 1868.

⁸ Connolly to Doré, March, 1871.

⁹ Minutes of meeting of Hudson's Bay Co. at Montreal, 4 February, 1876.

¹⁰ Brabant to White, 31 August, 1923.

¹¹ Partnership agreement executed before Rivet, at Quebec, 3 May, 1710.

¹² Lease executed before Dubreuil, at Quebec, 4 November, 1732.

¹³ Ordinance by Hocquart, 26 February, 1736.

¹⁴ License by Beauharnois and Rouvillière, 15 December, 1736.

ST. GERMAIN, FORT or PISCOUTAGAMY, FORT—(see also Frederick House)

1673 — In the "Deuxieme Memoire de la Compagnie Francoise" put in by the French Commissioners, 1687, it is stated that "Piscoutagamy" was built by the French in 1673.

1684 — On the map accompanying the "Proceedings before the Privy Council" re the Ontario-Manitoba Boundary, it is stated that St. Germain was rebuilt in 1684.¹

1785 — Frederick House was built on, or near, the site of fort St. Germain.²

SAINTE-MARIE, Nfld.—(see Ste. Barbe)

SAINT JOHN

1831 — La Rocque, in his report on the Hudson's Bay Company's posts on the lower St. Lawrence, enumerated "St. Johns" as one of their salmon fishing posts.³

SAINT-MODET

1735 — Saint-Modet was granted to Boucault and Foucault.⁴

1740 — After litigation extending over five years, St. Modet was awarded to Constantin, the grant to Boucault and Foucault being annulled.⁵

1748 — At the instance of Constantin, de Galissonière issued an ordinance prohibiting unauthorised persons hunting seals near St. Modet, Riv. des Francois or Baye-Rouge, indicating that Constantin was operating these posts.⁶

1751 — Following Constantin's death, St. Modet was granted to Breard for nine years (1751-1760).⁷

1753 — The King granted Saint-Modet to Hocquart upon the same terms as to Constantin.⁸

1756 — The grant of Saint-Modet to Hocquart was cancelled and it was re-granted to Jean Taché.⁹

1762 — Jean Taché leased Saint-Modet to John Ord for nine years (1762-1771).¹⁰

1763 — Governor Murray granted Saint-Modet to Taché for three years (1763-1766).¹¹

1767 — Taché petitioned Carleton for peaceable possession of St. Modet stating that his lessee, Ord, had seized it.¹²

1775 — Wm. Burgess petitioned for a grant of the tract from Petit Modet to anse au Loup, including Petit and Grand St. Modet.¹³

1838 — Antoine Talbot testified, in 1848, that he had purchased St. Modet from James Dumaresq in 1838.¹⁴

¹ "Deuxieme memoire de la Compagnie Francoise;" put in by the French Commissioners, 1687.

² Hudson's Bay Co. to John Thomas, 24 May, 1786.

³ La Rocque to Simpson, 26 April, 1831.

⁴ Concession by Beauharnois and Hocquart, 27 April, 1735.

⁵ Ordinance by Hocquart, 28 September, 1740.

⁶ Ordinance by Galissonière and Bigot, 8 October, 1748.

⁷ Ordinance by Jonquière and Bigot, 6 April, 1751.

⁸ Concession by the King, 20 July, 1753.

⁹ Ordinance by Bigot, 25 May, 1756.

¹⁰ Lease executed before Panet, at Quebec, 30 August, 1762.

¹¹ Grant by Murray, 16 May, 1763.

¹² Taché to Carleton, 12 November, 1767.

¹³ Burgess to Dartmouth, 2 June, 1775.

¹⁴ "Report of Select Committee of Legislative Assembly, 12 August, 1848."

SAINT-MODET—*Concluded*

1845 — Antoine Talbot testified, that he had operated St. Modet from 1838 to 1845 and that, in 1845, his post had been seized by one Wm. Henry Ellis.¹

1848 — Capt. Loch, commanding H.M.S. *Alarm* and Senior Officer of the Newfoundland Division of the North Atlantic squadron, ordered Ellis to restore Talbot's property.¹

ST. NICOLAS, HAVRE—*see* Pointe-a-la-Croix

SAINT-PAUL (also called ESKIMO RIVER)

1701 — When Legardeur de Courtemanche, in 1702, received his concession of the coast from Kegaska river to Kesessakiou (Hamilton) river, he already had a fort at Eskimo river. In 1701, Pierre Constantin agreed to establish traders at Eskimo river during the summer of 1701.²

1704 — On the chart of his exploration of the coast between Kegaska and havre St. Nicolas, Courtemanche indicated a fort on the first bay west of Eskimo river.

1706 — Vaudreuil and Raudot granted Saint-Paul seigniory to Godefroy de St. Paul. The seigniory was held till 1781, by Godefroy and his descendants but, probably owing to the failure to comply with the terms of the grant, the seigniorial rights seem to have lapsed.³

1781 — Nathaniel and Philip Lloyd purchased from the Sieur Saint-Paul all his rights and claims in the seigniory of Saint-Paul.⁴

1785 — Nathaniel and Philip Lloyd formally protested the fishing operations carried on by Adam and Mathew Lymburner on the islands opposite St. Paul seigniory.⁵

1803 — Lloyds protested the operation of two fisheries by Lymburner & Crawford opposite the mainland of St. Paul.⁶

1808 — John Richardson, as curator of the estate of William Grant, sold to Langan, Burns, Woolsey and Lymburner, five forty-eighth parts, undivided, of Saint-Paul seigniory.⁷

1823 — The Labrador Company sold to Louis Chevalier, adopted son of Nathaniel and Philip Lloyd, five forty-eighths of Saint-Paul.⁸

1857 — Pierre Fortin, stipendary magistrate, stated that Louis Chevalier was "settled at the first rapids and is engaged in the salmon fishery."⁹

1891 — Capt. Wakeham reported that L. D. Chevalier was operating at St. Paul.¹⁰

SANDY BANKS

1844 — In the Hudson's Bay Company's assignments for 1844, D. Henderson was assigned to "Sandy Banks" post.¹¹

¹ "Report of Select Committee of Legislative Assembly, 12 August, 1848."

² Indenture executed before Rageot, at Quebec, 12 April, 1701.

³ Concession by Vaudreuil and Raudot, 20 March, 1706.

⁴ Deed executed before Badeaux and Maillet, at Three Rivers, 16 August, 1781.

⁵ Protest executed before Farineau, near Three Rivers, 5 October, 1785.

⁶ Plea filed by J. Ker, at Quebec, 31 March, 1803.

⁷ Deed executed before Lelievre, at Quebec, 22 April, 1808.

⁸ Deed executed before Planté, at Quebec, 14 June, 1823.

⁹ "Annual Report of Dept. of Crown Lands for 1857," p. 47.

¹⁰ Wakeham to Tilton, 29 September, 1891.

¹¹ Simpson to Nourse, 1 March, 1844.

SANDY BANKS—*Concluded*

1876 — James Lawson was in charge of Sandy Banks. As no appointment was made during the period 1877-1880, it was probably closed in 1876 or 1877.¹

1895 — Writing in 1896, A. P. Low stated that the Hudson's Bay Co. formerly maintained Sandy Banks post on the north side of the Hamilton river.²

1923 — This post was re-opened since 1895 as the Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Co. stated in 1923, that this post was then in operation.³

SEVEN ISLANDS

1720 — In an ordinance *re* the *Traité de Tadoussac*, Seven Islands was enumerated as one of the King's Posts.⁴

1733 — Carlier, in a pleading, enumerated it as one of the posts in the *Traité de Tadoussac*.⁵

1750 — An inventory of the goods in Seven Islands post was ordered in 1750.⁶

1764 — Dunn, Gray and Murray stated that they were operating Seven Islands post.⁷

1808 — James McKenzie stated that Seven Islands post was in operation in 1808.⁸

1821 — Seven Islands post was enumerated as a North West Co. post at date of union with the Hudson's Bay Company.⁹

1844 — Simpson notified Barnston that Alex. Robertson would be officer-in-charge of Seven Islands post during 1844-45.¹⁰

1846 — On Bouchette's map of "*Canada, New Brunswick,*" etc., 1846, a Hudson's Bay Co. post is indicated at Seven Islands.

1857 — In a return filed with the Select Committee, Seven Islands was enumerated as one of the Hudson's Bay Company's posts.¹¹

1858 — Simpson wrote that he proposed to abandon Seven Islands.¹²

1859 — Sir George Simpson's correspondence demonstrates that Seven Islands was abandoned in 1859.¹³

1865 — Hopkins wrote that "we have no station at Seven Islands."¹⁴

1876 — Seven Islands was re-opened between 1865 and 1876. In 1876, the Hudson's Bay Co. ordered that the schooner "Walrus" be despatched from Quebec with supplies for Seven Islands, Mingan, etc.¹⁵

1923 — The Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Co. stated that this post was still in operation.¹⁶

¹ Minutes of meetings of the Hudson's Bay Co., at Montreal, 4 February, 1876; 2 February, 1877; 14 February, 1878; 1 February, 1879; and 10 February, 1880.

² "Geological Survey, Canada, vol. VIII," p. 131L, 1895.

³ Brabant to White, 31 August, 1923.

⁴ Ordinance by Begon, 5 April, 1720.

⁵ Pleadings in *Carlier vs. Bissot heirs*; judgment rendered by Hocquart, 12 May, 1733.

⁶ Opinion of Jenkin Williams, 12 June, 1736.

⁷ Dunn, *et al.*, to Lords of the Treasury, 21 January, 1764.

⁸ Masson's "*Bourgeois de la Nord-Ouest*," II, 450.

⁹ "*Ontario-Manitoba Boundary Case, Joint App.*," p. 591.

¹⁰ Simpson to Barnston, 29 March, 1844.

¹¹ "Select Committee on Hudson's Bay Co., 1857," p. 366.

¹² Simpson to Hudson's Bay Co., 29 November, 1858.

¹³ Simpson to Anderson, 20 April, 1859, and Simpson to D. A. Smith, 26 June, 1860.

¹⁴ Hopkins to Fraser, 23 July, 1865.

¹⁵ Minutes of meeting of Hudson's Bay Co. at Montreal, 4 February, 1876.

¹⁶ Brabant to White, 31 August, 1923.

SEVERN, FORT or NEW SEVERN or NEUVE SAVANNE

1680 — The Hudson's Bay Co. wrote Governor Nixon that "wee recommend to your care the settling of Factories at Port Nelson and New Severn." Capt. Draper was ordered to "stand your course for New Severn River" where he was "to seek out the most convenient place to build a house and settle a Factory there."¹

1686 — Apparently it was completed before 1687 as the Hudson's Bay Co. expressed their satisfaction that "our Factory at New Severne is soe well settled."²

1687 — The Hudson's Bay Co. stated, in 1687, that they had only fort Nelson, fort Churchill and "New Severne."³

1690 — The French forced the Hudson's Bay Company to abandon Severn.⁴

1701 — The Hudson's Bay Co. stated that, on the return of their ship in 1701, they had received "Certaine Intelligence, that the French have made Another Settlement at A place Called New Severn."⁵

1711 — The Hudson's Bay Co. stated that Albany was the only fort "remaining to the Company (of seven they formerly had)." They also stated that the French had a post between Albany and fort Nelson, presumably at Severn.⁶

1714 — Capt. Coats stated that, "upon the recovery of York Fort by the peace of Utrecht, the Company throwed it [Severn] up as not worth the expense."⁷

1749 — As Severn was not included in the list of Hudson's Bay Co.'s forts submitted to the Committee of the House of Commons, it had not been re-opened prior to that date.⁸

1756 — It was resolved to build "a strong house on the Severn" for the "purpose of trade with the Severn Indians."⁹

1759 — It was resolved to build "a factory house on the north side of the Severn and as far up as may be."¹⁰

1795 — Winterbotham stated that, in 1795, Severn was one of the Hudson's Bay Company's posts.¹¹

1821 — In the list of posts at date of union of the Hudson's Bay and North West Companies, Severn was listed as a post of the Hudson's Bay Co.¹²

1857 — Severn was enumerated as one of the Hudson's Bay Company's posts.¹³

1869 — Severn was included in the schedule of Hudson's Bay Co. posts annexed to the deed of surrender of Rupert's Land.¹⁴

1923 — The Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Co. stated that this post was then in operation.¹⁵

¹ Hudson's Bay Co. to Nixon and Draper, 29 May, 1680.

² Hudson's Bay Co. to Geyer, 3 June, 1687.

³ Hudson's Bay Co. to the Commissioners for the Treaty of Peace, 6 May, 1687.

⁴ Potherie's "Histoire de l'Amérique Septentrionale," p. 164.

⁵ Hudson's Bay Co. to Lords of Trade and Plantations, 20 January, 1702.

⁶ Petition of the Hudson's Bay Co. to Queen Anne, 1711.

⁷ Coats' "Geography of Hudson Bay," p. 46.

⁸ "Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the Hudson's Bay Co., 1749," p. 251.

⁹ Hudson's Bay Cos.' minute book, 28 April, 1756.

¹⁰ Hudson's Bay Cos.' minute book, 21 February, 1759.

¹¹ Winterbotham's "Historical Geographical and Philosophical View of the United States and of the European Settlements in America and the West Indies," 1795. Quoted in the "Ontario-Manitoba Boundary Case, Joint App.," p. 588.

¹² "Ontario-Manitoba Boundary Case, Joint App.," p. 590.

¹³ "Select Committee on Hudson's Bay Co., 1857," p. 366.

¹⁴ Deed of Surrender of Rupert's Land, 19 November, 1869.

¹⁵ Brabant to White, 31 August, 1923.

SIVERIGHT, FORT—*see* George River

SLUDE RIVER—*see* East Main

SMITH, FORT—*see* Northwest River

SNOOKS COVE POST

1862 — Donald A. Smith wrote that Hunt's contemplated erecting a post at North Snooks Cove, which would be detrimental to the Company's interests.¹

1865 — Hunt and Henley sold Snooks Cove post to the Hudson's Bay Co.²

1897 — The Moravians enquired whether the Hudson's Bay Co. would object to their building a station at Snook's Cove near the site of the Company's old establishment."³

SOUTH RIVER HOUSE (Kaniapiskau river); also FORT MCKENZIE

1832 — Erlandson established South River House, near the confluence of the Kaniapiskau and Swampy Bay rivers.⁴

1833 — In 1832, Erlandson was instructed to abandon South River House,⁵ In 1834, he stated that he had wintered at this post in 1832-33.⁶

1869 — "South River" post was enumerated in the schedule annexed to the deed of surrender of Rupert's Land.⁷

1915 — Fort McKenzie was established "about 1915 or 1916," probably on, or near, the site of South River House.⁸

1923 — The Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Co. stated that this post was in operation.⁹

SOUTH RIVER HOUSE (Kenogami river)—*see* Mamattawa

STRUTTON ISLAND

1687 — The French captured the *Hayes* sloop, Michael Grimington, commander, at Strutton island.¹⁰

1795 — The Hudson's Bay Co. gave instructions that a depot be constructed on Strutton island.¹¹

1812 — The Hudson's Bay Company's vessel, *Prince of Wales*, wintered at Strutton island, 1811-12.¹²

STUPART BAY

1914 — Stupart Bay post was established by the Hudson's Bay Co. in 1914.⁸

1923 — The Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Co. stated that this post was in operation.⁹

¹ D. A. Smith to Hudson's Bay Co., 18 July, 1862.

² Deed executed by A. B. Hunt, at London, 19 April, 1865.

³ Wilson to McKenzie, 19 July, 1897.

⁴ Finlayson to McTavish and Bewley, 10 December, 1832.

⁵ Finlayson to Erlandson, 27 March, 1833.

⁶ Erlandson's "Voyage from Chimo to Esquimaux Bay and thence back to the Post," 1834.

⁷ Deed of Surrender of Rupert's Land, 19 November, 1869.

⁸ Cantley to White, 21 July, 1923.

⁹ Brabant to White, 31 August, 1923.

¹⁰ Hudson's Bay Co. to Vernon, 22 May, 1699.

¹¹ Hudson's Bay Cos.' minute book, 21 January, 1795.

¹² *Ibid*, 6 May, 1812.

TABATIERE

1808 — The deed of sale of the Sheriff of Quebec, 30 April, 1808, included "Tabatiere" post.¹

1854 — Noel H. Bowen, writing in 1854, states that the Robertson establishment at Tabatiere is the "chief seal fishing establishment on the coast, with a population of sixty souls."²

TADOUSSAC

1600 — Tadoussac was founded by Francois Gravé, Sieur du Pont, commonly known as Pontgravé.³

1682 — De la Barre and de Meulles, by ordinance, prohibited unauthorized trading in the *Traitté de Tadoussac*.⁴

1720 — In a pleading *re* the limits of the *Traitté de Tadoussac*, Carlier enumerated it as one of the King's Posts.⁵

1733 — Carlier, in a pleading, enumerated it as one of the King's Posts then in operation.⁶

1750 — An inventory of the goods, etc., in Tadoussac post was ordered in 1750.⁷

1764 — Dunn, Gray and Murray stated that they were operating Tadoussac.⁸

1808 — James McKenzie, writing in 1808, stated that it was "considered the headquarters of the King's Posts."⁹

1821 — It was listed as a North West Company post at the date of the union of the North West and Hudson's Bay Companies.¹⁰

1857 — In a return filed with the Select Committee, Tadoussac was enumerated as one of the Hudson's Bay Company's posts.¹¹

1859 — Sir George Simpson's correspondence demonstrates that the Hudson's Bay Co. closed their Tadoussac post in 1859.¹²

TEMISKAMAY

1827 — Simpson stated that "Timiskimay" was in operation, the tenor of his letter indicating that it was newly opened.¹³

1830 — In 1830, William McKay was in charge of "Timiskimay" for the Hudson's Bay Co.¹⁴

1836 — In the list of the Hudson's Bay posts in Rupert's River district in 1836, "Temiscamay" was enumerated as one of the posts then in operation.¹⁵

1857 — "Temiskamay" was enumerated as one of the Hudson's Bay Company posts.¹¹

¹ Deed of sale by Sheriff of Quebec, 30 April, 1808.

² "Literary and Historical Society of Quebec," vol. IV, p. 330.

³ S. E. Dawson's "St. Lawrence Basin," 232.

⁴ Ordinance of de la Barre and de Meulles, 13 October, 1682.

⁵ Ordinance by Begon, 5 April, 1720.

⁶ Pleadings in *Carlier vs. Bissot heirs*; judgment rendered by Hocquart, 12 May, 1733.

⁷ Opinion of Jenkin Williams, 12 June, 1786.

⁸ Dunn, Gray and Murray to Lords Commissioners of Treasury, 21 January, 1764.

⁹ Masson's "Bourgeois de la Nord-Ouest," II, 439.

¹⁰ "Ontario-Manitoba Boundary Case, Joint App.," p. 591.

¹¹ Select Committee on Hudson's Bay Co., 1857, p. 366.

¹² Simpson to Anderson, 20 April, 1859, and Simpson to D. A. Smith, 26 June, 1860.

¹³ Simpson to Hudson's Bay Co., 5 September, 1827.

¹⁴ Report *re* Rupert River district, by Bewley, 1830.

¹⁵ Simpson to Hudson's Bay Co., 16 August, 1836.

TEMISKAMAY—*Concluded*

1869 — In the schedule annexed to the deed of surrender of Rupert's Land, it was listed as a post of the Hudson's Bay Co.¹

1884 — A. P. Low stated that, in 1884, he found, at lake Temiskamay, "an old abandoned Hudson's Bay post" which had been "abandoned some years back."²

TRIAL, FORT

1839 — In 1839, Erlandson established a post on an expansion of George river. Later, it was known as fort Trial.³

1841 — Governor Simpson, of the Hudson's Bay Co. appointed P. Henderson to the command of "Fort Trial."⁴

1842 — It was probably abandoned by the Hudson's Bay Co. when they withdrew from Ungava district.

On a map accompanying a report by Donald A. Smith, then in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company's posts in their Labrador district, it is called "Fort Trial."

TRINITY

1846 — On Bouchette's map of "*Canada, New Brunswick,*" etc., 1846, Trinity is indicated as a post of the Hudson's Bay Co.

WASHIKUTI

1831 — La Rocque reported the number of Hudson's Bay Co. employees at "Washicouti."⁵

1846 — On Bouchette's map of "*Canada, New Brunswick,*" etc., published in 1846, "Washeecoutai" is indicated as a post of the Hudson's Bay Co.

1857 — Bayfield's chart, 1857, shows a Hudson's Bay Co. post at this point.

WASWANUPI

1821 — At the date of the union, 1821, the Hudson's Bay and North West Companies had competing posts at this locality.⁶

1830 — Bewley stated that Jacob Corrigan was manager of "Woswonaby" post.⁷

1857 — It was included in the schedule of the Hudson's Bay Co. posts filed with the Select Committee of the House of Commons.⁸

1869 — "Woswonaby" was included in the schedule of Hudson's Bay Co. posts annexed to the deed of surrender of Rupert's Land.¹

1895 — A. P. Low, writing in 1895, stated that three posts, Waswanipi, Mistassini and Nichikun were then in operation.⁹

1923 — The Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Co. stated that this post was still in operation.¹⁰

¹ Deed of Surrender of Rupert's Land, 19 November, 1869.

² "Geological Survey, Canada, vol. I, 1885," pp. 13A, 9D.

³ McLean's "Twenty-five Years in Hudson's Bay," pp. 73, 77.

⁴ Simpson to McLean, 12 April, 1841.

⁵ La Rocque to Simpson, 26 April, 1831.

⁶ "Ontario-Manitoba Boundary Case, Joint App.," pp. 590-591.

⁷ Report *re* Rupert River district, by Bewley, 1830.

⁸ "Select Committee on Hudson's Bay Co., 1857," p. 366.

⁹ "Geological Survey, Canada, Annual Report, vol. VIII, 1895," p. 18L.

¹⁰ Brabant to White, 31 August, 1923.

WATSHISHU

1831 — La Rocque reported the number of employees of the Hudson's Bay Co. at "Wachiseu."¹

WEYMONTACHINQUE

1821 — It was not listed in the schedule of Hudson's Bay and North West Company's posts at date of union.²

1827 — Simpson referred to the Hudson's Bay Co. post at "Montachene" on the St. Maurice.³

1829 — The St. Maurice and Ottawa exploring party stated in their report, December, 1829, that the Hudson's Bay Co. and the King's Posts Co. had competing posts at "Weymontachinque."⁴

1832 — Weymontachinque post is indicated on Arrowsmith's map of *British North America*, edition of 1832, with notation "K.P.C.," indicating that it was being operated by the lessees of the King's Posts, commonly called the King's Posts Company.

1857 — In a return filed with the Select Committee "Weymontachinque" was enumerated as one of the posts of the Hudson's Bay Co.⁵

1870 — James Richardson, stated that, he had purchased supplies at "Weymontachinque" in 1870.⁶

1923 — The Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Co. stated that this post was still in operation.⁷

WHALE RIVER

1869 — In the schedule annexed to the deed of surrender of Rupert's Land, "Whale River," on Ungava bay, was enumerated as a post of the Hudson's Bay Co.⁸

1923 — The Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Co. stated that this post was still in operation.⁷

WINOKAPAU

1845 — Simpson wrote Nourse that he supposed that an officer-in-charge would be appointed to "Wingabow" (Winokapau ?) post for 1845.⁹

1863 — Donald A. Smith, wrote that he would establish the post at lake "Winebegan" and, in March, 1864, he wrote that it had been erected.¹⁰

1869 — The schedule annexed to the Rupert's Land Act included 25 acres surrounding "outposts of fort Nascopee." This item probably included Winokapau and Michikamau.

¹ La Rocque to Simpson, 26 April, 1831.

² "Ontario-Manitoba Boundary Case, Joint App.," p. 591.

³ Simpson to Hudson's Bay Co., 5 September, 1827.

⁴ "Report of Commissioners for Exploring the Ottawa," 1830, p. 130.

⁵ Select Committee on Hudson's Bay Co., 1857, p. 366.

⁶ "Geological Survey, Canada, Report for 1870-71," p. 286.

⁷ Brabant to White, 31 August, 1923.

⁸ Deed of Surrender of Rupert's Land, 19 November, 1869.

⁹ Simpson to Nourse, 28 January, 1845.

¹⁰ Smith to Hudson's Bay Co., 22 July, 1863, and 21 March, 1864.

WINOKAPAU—*Concluded*

1872 — Connolly stated that Cameron had "left North West River" for Wino-kapau.¹

1876 — The "appointments" for 1876 stated that James A. Wilson would be in charge of "Winow Kupa." As there is no appointment in 1877 or later years, this post was not closed before 1876² and A. P. Low is in error in stating that it was closed in 1874.³

WOLSTENHOLME

1909 — The Hudson's Bay Company established a post near cape Wolsten-holme.⁴

1923 — The Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Co. stated that this post was still in operation.⁵

WOODY ISLAND—*see* Isle-a-Bois

YORK FACTORY, also FORT NELSON; also FORT BOURBON

1612 — Sir Thomas Button wintered at Port Nelson, 1612-13.⁶

1670 — Governor Bayley, in the *Weeveno* (or *Waveno*) traded at port Nelson for the Hudson's Bay Co. and took formal possession for the English Crown.²

1673 — The Hudson's Bay Co. sent Capt. Bond in the *Imploy* to trade at port Nelson. He found Button's wintering place (1712-13) but met no Indians.⁷

1680 — The Hudson's Bay Co. wrote Governor Nixon that "wee recommend to your care the settling of Factories at Port Nelson and new Severn."⁸

1682 — The Hudson's Bay Co. issued a commission to John Bridgar as Governor "of and in the river called Port Nelson," etc.⁹

Benjamin Gillam, on behalf of some merchants of Boston, New England, built a post on an island in the Nelson river, about 26 miles from the mouth.

Later, Radisson and Groseillers, on behalf of "some merchants of Canada," constructed a post near the mouth of Nelson river.¹⁰

Following Gillam and Radisson, Bridgar entered Nelson river and established fort Nelson for the Hudson's Bay Co.¹¹

1683 — Radisson, on behalf of the French, seized the Hudson's Bay Company's post. He also seized Gillam's post and burnt it.¹²

1684 — The Hudson's Bay Co. ordered the construction of "two settlements" at "Fort Nellson, the one in the North [Nelson] River and the other in the [South] Hayes River."¹³

¹ Connolly to Smith, 21 August, 1872.

² Minutes of meeting of Hudson's Bay Co., at Montreal, 4 February, 1876.

³ "Geological Survey, Canada, vol. VIII, 1895," p. 18L.

⁴ Cantley to White, 21 July, 1923.

⁵ Brabant to White, 31 August, 1923.

⁶ Rundall's "Voyages toward the North West," pp. 84-91.

⁷ Abstract of the Hudson's Bay Cos.' "Proofoes of their taking Possession and Tradeing at Port Nelson before 1682."

⁸ Hudson's Bay Co. to Nixon, 29 May, 1680.

⁹ Hudson's Bay Co. to Bridgar, 15 May, 1682.

¹⁰ Affidavit by John Calvert, *et al.*, 14 November, 1683.

¹¹ Memorial by the Hudson's Bay Co., 20 January, 1685.

¹² Affidavit by John Outlawe, November, 1683 (?).

¹³ Hudson's Bay Cos.' minute book, 27 February, 1684.

YORK FACTORY, also FORT NELSON; also FORT BOURBON—*Concluded*

The Hudson's Bay Co., in 1687, stated that in 1682, the French had built a fort on "a certaine River there called Gargouse (neare Port Nelson)." Presumably this post was built on the Hayes river near the mouth of Gargouse river as it is stated to have been on the "River of St. Theresa, a league & a halfe Distance from the River Bourbon, calling it Bourbon Fort."¹

Radisson had captured the French post, on behalf of the Hudson's Bay Co., and had rebuilt the Company's fort.

1686 — In 1686, The Hudson's Bay Co. referred to the fort at port Nelson as "York Fort" which practically fixes the date at which the name was changed.

The Company also say: "Wee understand likewise that there is a little New Factory begun detached from Port Nelson."²

1690 — A French frigate appeared before Fort Nelson. The Governor burned the fort and retreated into the interior.³

1691 — Following the retirement of the French, the Hudson's Bay Co. rebuilt fort Nelson.³

1694 — A French squadron, commanded by d'Iberville, took "Yorke Fort" from the Hudson's Bay Co. The Company state that: "This was the first time that ever the French gave their name of Fort Bourbon to this Place."⁴

1696 — A Hudson's Bay Company's squadron of three ships re-captured York fort, 31 August, 1696.⁵

1697 — A French naval force re-took York fort in September, 1697.⁶

1714 — The French were in possession of York fort from 1697 to 1714. In 1714, they surrendered it to the English in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Utrecht.⁷

1749 — In a return furnished by the Hudson's Bay Co., "York Fort" was enumerated as one of their posts.⁸

1782 — York fort was destroyed by a French squadron commanded by Admiral la Perouse.⁹

1821 — York was one of the posts of the Hudson's Bay Co. at the date of the union with the North West Co.¹⁰

1869 — "York Factory" was enumerated in the schedule annexed to the deed of surrender of Rupert's Land.¹¹

1923 — The Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Co. stated that this post was still in operation.¹²

¹ Memorial of the Hudson's Bay Co., 22 May, 1687. Answer of the French to the Hudson's Bay Company's "Deduction of Right," 17 March, 1698.

² Hudson's Bay Co. to Radisson, 20 May, 1686.

³ Compagnie du Nord to Pontchartrain, 1693.

⁴ Hudson's Bay Co. to Vernon, 22 May, 1699.

⁵ Reply of the Hudson's Bay Co., 5 June, 1699.

⁶ Hudson's Bay Co. to the Lords Justice, 3 July, 1699.

⁷ "Relation du Detroit et de la Baie de Hudson." Par M. Jeremie, p. 23.

⁸ "Report from the Committee appointed to enquire into the State and Condition of Countries Adjoining to Hudson's Bay. Reported 24 April, 1749," p. 251.

⁹ Hudson's Bay Cos.' minute book, 23 July, 1783.

¹⁰ "Ontario-Manitoba Boundary Case, Joint App.," p. 590.

¹¹ Deed of Surrender of Rupert's Land, 19 November, 1869.

¹² Brabant to White, 31 August, 1923.

ZOAR

1858 — Smith stated that the Moravians were establishing a new station about half-way between Hopedale and Nain near the outpost occupied by the Company between 1858 and 1861.¹ As the name "Zoar" was given by the Moravians, it must have borne another name when operated by the Hudson's Bay Co. In 1860, Simpson refers to an old post at "Nain" which is probably an error.

1861 — Smith's letter, quoted above, indicates that this post was abandoned in 1861.¹

1863 — Zoar mission was founded in 1863, as stated by Smith.¹

¹ D. A. Smith to Fraser, 22 July, 1863.





