

## POSTS IN THE MINNESOTA FUR-TRADING AREA, 1660-1855

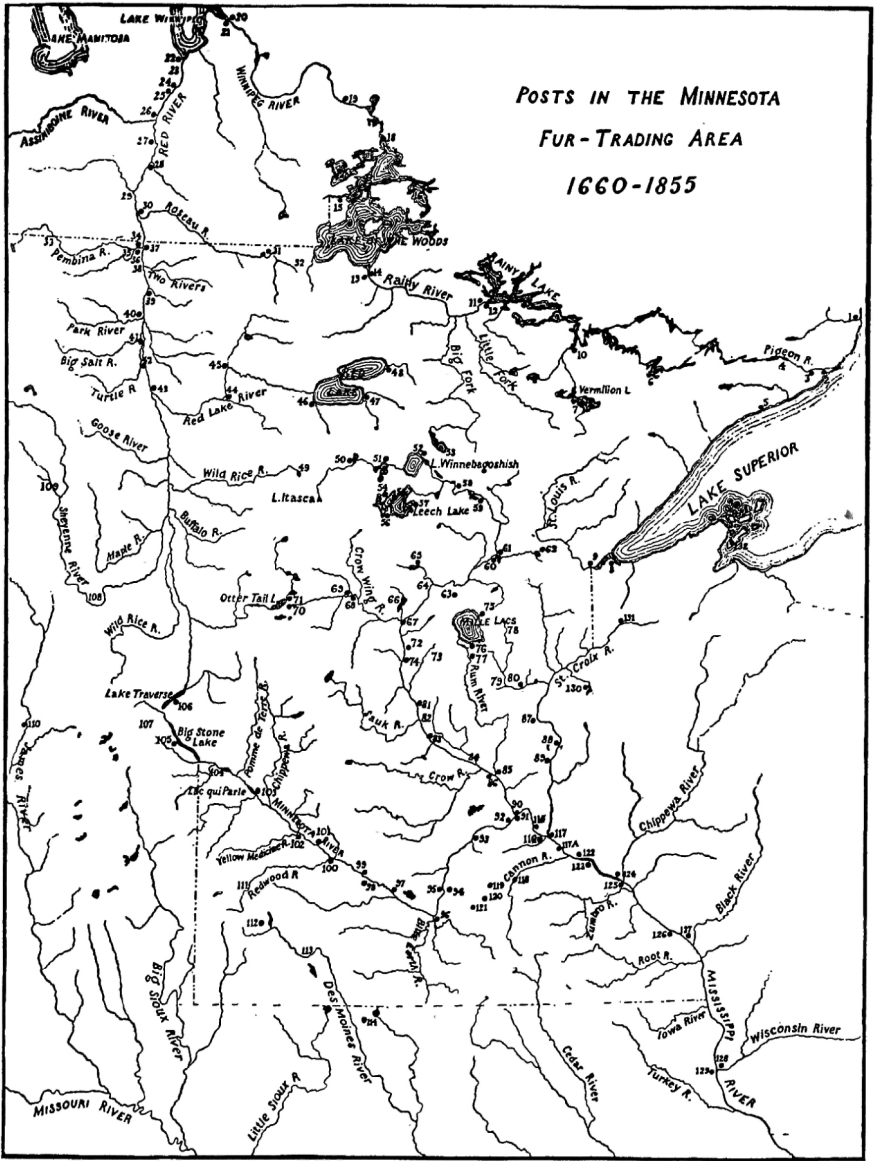
The fur-trading post is the symbol for so much in the history of Minnesota that no apology is needed for issuing a map that shows, as far as is known at present, the sites of all the important forts in that general area. The word "fort" is used advisedly, for it was the customary expression used by the traders and *voyageurs* in speaking of their wilderness homes. Records of the early British period show that the word referred to the stockade that surrounded the post, but throughout later Minnesota history it was used to include the entire group of buildings surrounded by their palisades.

The first duty of the *voyageurs* on reaching their wintering ground was to erect a fort under the direction of their clerk, unless, of course, the post was already established and supplied with buildings. A consultation was frequently held with the chief Indians as to the best site. When this was determined, a clearing was made, trees were cut and hewed into proper lengths, and a storehouse and "shop" were erected. Next came the clerk's house, then a house for the men, and finally a high stockade. The day on which the great gate was hung and locked for the first time marked the completion of the post in the eyes of the men and was the occasion for a celebration, the chief feature of which was the inevitable dole of "drams." Other buildings, such as a root house or a magazine, might be added, and a flagstaff was always put up in the inclosure. Often a well was dug within the stockade. Chimneys of mud and sticks were put up at the ends of the dwellings and roofs were thatched with boughs held down by poles or sticks. As nails were expensive and heavy to take into the interior, the logs were held in place in a unique way. Grooves were cut in upright logs set at each corner of the

foundation. Down these grooves were slipped the ends of the logs, which were cut to fit exactly between the uprights. Thus one log lay in place above another, held in position by the vertical logs. A certain kind of white clay served admirably in place of plaster and whitewash and gave a neat appearance to the interiors. Puncheon floors were laid in the living quarters, bunks were constructed against the wall, rough tables and stools were made, and windows — one or two to a cabin — were covered with oiled deerskin in lieu of glass. Such cabins, filled with the odors of game roasting on blazing grates that flung fantastic shadows over guns, knives, and snowshoes on the walls were not unhomelike and were the prototype of many a pioneer's home as the frontier moved westward.

The number of these forts on Minnesota soil will astonish not a few, for the general impression seems to be that prior to territorial days the region was almost uninhabited save by Indians. To disabuse one's mind of any such misconception it is necessary only to consult the lists of licenses issued to traders in the French and British periods, and to read the numerous diaries of fort life that, fortunately, have been preserved. From them one gets not only a fairly accurate idea of the number of men, but also their names and something of their personalities. These records are fascinating reading — especially the diaries — and reveal that life in a wilderness fort in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries was a microcosm full of tragedy and comedy. In addition, the men of these posts, through the great trading companies to which they belonged, were decisive factors in shaping world history. For the fur trade was a major industry and to control it in North America wars were fought and territories lost and won by France, England, and the United States. The great companies represented in the Minnesota region after the French period were the Hudson's Bay Company and the Northwest Company during the years from 1763 to 1816, and the American Fur Company from 1816 to the middle forties. Of

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these the Northwest Company and the American Fur Company had by far the greatest number of posts. In most cases of uncertainty as to the affiliations of a post, the period when it was functioning affords an excellent clue as to which of these companies maintained it. Thus, prior to 1816, most of the posts in what is now Minnesota belonged to the Northwest Company; after 1821 nearly all the posts of that area were American Fur Company stations.

The accompanying map cannot lay any claim to finality, though it is the result of research extending over a period of several years. Just as other diaries and other documents will be discovered dealing with the region of the upper Mississippi, just as inevitably will there be mention in them of other posts. In the main, however, the map shows the chief establishments for the period from the beginning of French exploitation, or shortly after the middle of the seventeenth century, to 1855. No attempt has been made to show the branch houses that usually lasted but a season or two. Nor have all the references been cited that are known. In general the plan has been to give representative references that adequately cover the history of a post. Where exact sites can be located in more or less detail, a dot on the map accompanies the reference figure. If the general vicinity of a post only can be determined, the figure alone is given. In the course of time it is hoped that greater exactitude will be possible, either as a result of the discovery of ruins of posts or through the finding of additional source material. Information that will lead to greater knowledge concerning any post of the area is earnestly solicited. A few posts have been included that were not within the area of modern Minnesota, largely because they were on important trade routes leading directly into that area.

All the material cited in the references, printed or manuscript, unless otherwise indicated, is available in the collections

of the Minnesota Historical Society. If the originals of documents are located elsewhere, copies of them are in the possession of that institution.

1. FORT WILLIAM. An early French post was located on or near the site of the modern Fort William. The first post seems to have been established there in 1679 by Du Luth. After the rediscovery of the old French canoe route via the Kaministiquia River in 1784 and the realization by British traders that the old rendezvous, Grand Portage, was within the boundaries of the United States, the latter post was abandoned and a new fort was built at Fort William between the years 1801 and 1804. The early post was called both Fort Kaministiquia (spelled variously) and Fort Three Rivers.

Louise P. Kellogg, *The French Régime in Wisconsin and the Northwest*, 226 (Madison, 1925); Solon J. Buck, "The Story of the Grand Portage," *ante*, 5:14-27; Jacques N. Bellin, map of *Partie Occidentale de la Nouvelle France ou du Canada, par Mr Bellin . . . en l'an 1755* (Paris, 1755); Edward D. Neill, *The History of Minnesota: from the Earliest French Explorations to the Present Time*, 800 map (Minneapolis, 1882).

2. GRAND PORTAGE. Several posts are known to have been erected, wholly or partially, at the eastern end of the Grand Portage, the great carrying place which served as the connecting link between the Great Lakes and the route to the plains, the Rocky Mountains, and the Pacific coast. The Northwest Company's fort there was the most important post of that company and witnessed every summer a rendezvous of hundreds of partners, traders, and *engagés*. Roderic McKenzie indicates in his "Reminiscences," that one of the Northwest Company's posts there was built in 1785. About 1793 a post was begun by David and Peter Grant a little to the east of the Northwest Company's fort; and a few years later the X Y Company likewise built a fort close by. After the War of 1812 American traders had small posts at Grand Portage.

Buck, *ante*, 5:14-27, gives the history of the several posts and bibliographical references. Other references occur in "'Reminiscences' by the

Honorable Roderic McKenzie Being Chiefly a Synopsis of Letters from Sir Alexander Mackenzie," in Louis R. Masson, *Les bourgeois de la compagnie du nord-ouest*, 1:11 (Quebec, 1889); John McDonell Dairy, July 5, 1793, Masson Papers, McGill University, Montreal; a permit to take whisky to the post at Grand Portage, August 2, 1824, Sibley Papers; *Licenses to Trade with Indians*, 1825 (19 Congress, 1 session, *House Executive Documents*, no. 118—serial 135-138).

3. FORT CHARLOTTE was established by the Northwest Company at the western end of the Grand Portage. The X Y Company had a fort near by. The exact site of Fort Charlotte was determined by an exploring party in the summer of 1922, when cellars and other remains were discovered. In the entry of his diary under date of August 5, 1793, John McDonell gives a clue to the date of establishment of the Northwest Company's post: "Mr. Donald Ross has been so long in charge of Fort Charlotte that he has acquired the respectable name of Governor."

A manuscript diagram of the ruins of Fort Charlotte executed by E. Dewey Albinson, assisted by Alvan G. Eastman, August 10, 1922; McDonell Dairy, May 10 to October 8, 1793, Masson Papers, McGill University; Buck, *ante*, 5:22.

4. MOOSE LAKE. There is evidence that a Cleveland fur company had a post on the American side of the lake in 1844. Later the Hudson's Bay Company had a post there.

Sir George Simpson to Ramsay Crooks, May 14, 1844, American Fur Company Papers, in the possession of the New York Historical Society, New York City; H. H. McCullough to McIntyre, September 24, 1859, letters received from the state department, United States Department of the Interior Archives.

5. GRAND MARAIS. For at least one winter, that of 1823-24, a fort was maintained at or near Grand Marais.

Bela Chapman Letter Book, September 23, 1823, to June 4, 1824, Sibley Papers.

6. BASSWOOD LAKE. Alexander Mackenzie refers to several French trading establishments on the islands and banks of Lake Sagaigan, or Basswood Lake. James Isbister of the Hudson's Bay Company apparently spent the winter of 1841-42 and several succeeding seasons there. The French name for the lake, Lac

du Bois Blanc, was used for many years by the Hudson's Bay Company.

Alexander Mackenzie, *Voyages from Montreal, on the River St. Lawrence, through the Continent of North America, to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans; in the Years 1789 and 1793*, lii (London, 1801); Warren Upham, *Minnesota Geographic Names, Their Origin and Historic Significance*, 297 (*Minnesota Historical Collections*, vol. 17); E. H. Oliver, *The Canadian Northwest, Its Early Development and Legislative Records*, 822, 842, 858 (Ottawa, 1914).

7. VERMILION LAKE. Two forts are known to have been built on the shores of this lake. One belonged to the Northwest Company; the other was in charge of a trader named Roussain, who was probably subordinate to William Aitken of the American Fur Company. Aitken is known to have had a post there in 1824. Both posts are shown on a manuscript map compiled and drawn by Alfred J. Hill in 1866. On that map Roussain's post is shown almost due south from the earlier fort, on the headland running east below Crane Point. Two Roussains are mentioned in a list of employees of the American Fur Company in the Fond du Lac department in 1834.

A permit to take whisky to the post at Vermilion Lake, August 2, 1824, Sibley Papers; Joseph G. Norwood, "Geological Report of a Survey of Portions of Wisconsin and Minnesota," in David D. Owen, *Report of a Geological Survey of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota*, 314 (Philadelphia, 1852); list of employees of the American Fur Company, 1834, American Fur Company Papers; Alfred J. Hill, "Map of Vermilion Lake, St Louis Co. Minnesota. From Official Surveys and Other Sources," March, 1866; *Licenses to Trade with Indians*, 1831 (22 Congress, 1 session, *House Executive Documents*, no. 121 — serial 219).

8. FOND DU LAC (British). The earliest reference thus far found to a post near the site of modern Duluth is Jean Baptiste Perrault's statement that in 1784 he saw there a wintering house belonging to "Mr. Dufaut" of the Northwest Company. In 1793 Perrault erected Fort St. Louis there for this company; it was maintained until about the year 1816. As the chief post of a department, it had much prestige.

Jean Baptiste Perrault, "Narrative of the Travels and Adventures of a Merchant Voyageur in the Savage Territories of Northern America,"

in *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, 37: 519 and map, 568, 569 (1909-1910); David Thompson, map of "Estuary of the River St. Louis," in *Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Case, Brief for the State of Wisconsin*, 148 (1918); David Thompson, *Narrative of His Explorations in Western America, 1784-1812*, lxxvii, 285, 286 (Champlain Society, *Publications*, no. 12—Toronto, 1916).

9. FOND DU LAC (American). The American Fur Company's post at Fond du Lac was erected in 1816. It continued throughout the period of that corporation's existence, or until the middle forties. It was an important station, though it was not, like the Northwest Company post at the same place, the chief post of a department.

Map accompanying James Allen, *Expedition to Northwest Indians* (23 Congress, 1 session, *House Executive Documents*, no. 323—serial 257); map accompanying Joseph N. Nicollet, *Report Intended to Illustrate a Map of the Hydrographical Basin of the Upper Mississippi River* (26 Congress, 2 session, *Senate Documents*, no. 237—serial 380); Leander Judson, *Map of the Entire Territories of Wisconsin & Iowa* (Cincinnati, [1838]); Charles W. Borup, diagram of Fond du Lac post, January 2, 1836, American Fur Company Papers; James D. Doty, "Papers," in *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, 13: 202 (1895); William Johnston, "Letters on the Fur Trade 1833," in *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, 37: 155, 158; Thomas L. McKenney, *Sketches of a Tour to the Lakes, 270-277* (Baltimore, 1827); Norwood, in Owen, *Report*, 270-272.

10. LITTLE VERMILION LAKE. An early French map shows a post on "Vermilion Lake," the name applied, apparently, to Crane Lake. This name was also employed by such cartographers as David Thompson and Leander Judson. An anonymous map published about 1820 shows a Northwest Company's post in the same vicinity. At the Northwest Company's post on Vermilion Lake Dr. John McLoughlin spent the winter of 1807-08.

"Carte des nouvelles decouvertes dans l'Ouest du Canada dressee . . . par M<sup>r</sup> de la Galissoniere en 1750," in a folio volume entitled "Amerique Septentrionale. Canada," library of the Service Hydrographique de la Marine, Paris; "A Map of Part of the Indian Territories in North America," British Museum, printed in Gordon C. Davidson, *The North West Company*, 144 (University of California, *Publications in History*, vol. 7—Berkeley, 1918); Dr. John McLoughlin, "The Indians from Fort William to Lake of the Woods," Masson Papers, McGill University; map accompanying Thompson, *Narrative*; Judson, *Map of the Entire Territories of Wisconsin & Iowa*.



11. RAINY LAKE (1). Fort St. Pierre, built by La Vérendrye in 1732, is shown at the outlet of Rainy Lake on a French map of 1737. Fort Tekamamiouen is located on the same site on a map drawn about 1738 by La Jémeraye. As late as 1793 the remains of this fort were visible. Later the Northwest Company established a post a few miles down the river just beyond the waterfall. During the period of competition between the Northwest Company and X Y Company, the latter also had a fort there. Still later a Hudson's Bay Company fort was located there and was called Fort Frances, after the wife of Sir George Simpson, governor of the company from 1821 to 1860. One of the traders in charge was Dr. John McLoughlin of Oregon fame. The town on this site is still known as Fort Frances. This post served as a base for the men from the Athabasca department during the period of the Northwest Company. To this post they took their packs in the early summer, and there they renewed their supplies; thus they escaped the necessity of going to Grand Portage. An Athabasca House formed one of the buildings within the stockade.

Christophe D. la Jémeraye, "Carte d'une partie du Lac Supérieur avec la découverte de la Rivière depuis le grand portage," and "Carte contenant Les Nouvelles Découvertes De L'ouest En Canada, Lac Rivières Et Nations qui y habitent En L'année 1790," in "Amérique Septentrionale, Canada," library of the Service Hydrographique de la Marine, Paris; a French map of 1737 reproduced in Newton H. Winchell, *The Geology of Minnesota*, vol. 6, plate 3 (Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota, *Final Report*—St. Paul, 1901); Kellogg, *French Régime*, 336; Mackenzie, *Voyages*, 1vi; Nellis M. Crouse, "The Location of Fort Maurepas," in *Canadian Historical Review*, 9:208 (September, 1928); diary of a clerk of the Northwest Company, probably Hugh Faries, kept at the Rainy Lake post during the winter of 1804-05, entries for August 26 and September 28, 1804, Masson Papers, Canadian Archives; Select Committee on the Hudson's Bay Company, *Report, Together with the Proceedings of the Committee*, 466 maps (*British Parliamentary Papers*, Commons, 1857, 2 session, vol. 15).

12. RAINY LAKE (2). A map by William W. Warren seems to indicate that he considered 1823 as the date of the founding of the American Fur Company's post at the outlet of Rainy Lake on American territory, but John Tanner was at the post in 1822 and does not refer to it as a new establishment. Major Stephen H. Long visited it in 1823, but does not indicate that it was newly

built. Probably it was established soon after 1816, when the American Fur Company became the chief fur-trading concern in the region of the Great Lakes south of the international boundary.

Stephen H. Long Diary, August 31, 1823; John Tanner, *Narrative of the Captivity and Adventures*, 263-281 (James edition — New York, 1830); map entitled "Warren's Distribution of the Ojibways or Anishinaubay in Minnesota 1852," in Newton H. Winchell, *The Aborigines of Minnesota*, 583 (St. Paul, 1911); Davidson, *North West Company*, 144 map.

13. RAINY RIVER. A Northwest Company post was situated about 1820 near the entrance to the Lake of the Woods on American territory.

Davidson, *North West Company*, 144 map.

14. HUNGRY HALL. As late as 1872 a traveler noted that this was a post of the Hudson's Bay Company on the north side of Rainy River. Doubtless it was established much earlier.

George M. Grant, *Ocean to Ocean: Sanford Fleming's Expedition through Canada in 1872*, 49-51 and map (Toronto, 1873); Harold A. Innis, *The Fur Trade in Canada*, 376 map (New Haven, 1930).

15. FORT ST. CHARLES was built by La Vérendrye in 1732 on the northernmost point of what is now Minnesota. It remained in existence till the eve of the conquest of New France, and it is probably the most widely known of the French forts in the Minnesota region. From it La Vérendrye went out on some of his earlier explorations of the Northwest. As a result of investigations begun by the Jesuits of St. Boniface, Manitoba, in 1902, the ruins of the fort were discovered in 1908.

Kellogg, *French Régime*, 336, 337; Francis Schaefer, "Fort St. Charles," in *Acta et Dicta*, 2: 114-133, 240 map (St. Paul, 1909); Lawrence J. Burpee, "The Lake of the Woods Tragedy," in Royal Society of Canada, *Proceedings and Transactions*, series 2, vol. 9, section 2, p. 15-28 (Ottawa, 1903); Burpee, *Pathfinders of the Great Plains*, 20-43 (*Chronicles of Canada Series*, vol. 19 — Toronto, 1915); Pierre Gaultier de Varennes de la Vérendrye and his sons, *Journals and Letters*, 9, 95, 103 n., and index (Champlain Society, *Publications* — Toronto, 1927); La Jémeraye, "Carte d'une partie du Lac Supérieur," in "Amérique Septentrionale. Canada," library of the Service Hydrographique de la Marine, Paris; Crouse, in *Canadian Historical Review*, 9: 208.

16, 17. LAKE OF THE WOODS. At Whitefish Lake and Lac Plat (Shoal Lake), arms of the Lake of the Woods, the Northwest and X Y companies had posts during the winter of 1804-05.

Faries Diary, September 13, October 23, 31, December 15, 20, 22, 1804; January 12, 1805, Masson Papers, Canadian Archives; "Map of the Country from Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean," accompanying *Papers Relative to the Exploration of the Country between Lake Superior and the Red River Settlement* (London, 1859); Innis, *Fur Trade in Canada*, 376 map.

18. RAT PORTAGE HOUSE. This was a post of the Hudson's Bay Company at the outlet of the Lake of the Woods. It stood on what is now Miller's Island. The present town of Kenora was originally known as Rat Portage. The date of the establishment of this post has not been ascertained, but it was visited by Paul Kane in 1845. According to Hugh Faries, the Northwest and X Y companies had posts at the Dalles, near this place, during the winter of 1804-05.

Faries Diary, October 31, November 2, 1804; January 12, 1805, Masson Papers, Canadian Archives; Lawrence J. Burpee to Minnesota Historical Society, February 10, 1928; "Map of the Country from Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean," accompanying *Exploration of the Country between Lake Superior and the Red River Settlement*; Paul Kane, *Wanderings of an Artist among the Indians of North America*, 318 (*Master-works of Canadian Authors*, vol. 7 — Toronto, 1925).

19. PORTAGE DE L'ISLE FORT was located at the junction of the regular canoe route between Lake Superior and Lake Winnipeg and one from Lake Nipigon and James Bay, a branch of Hudson Bay.

Mackenzie, *Voyages*, lix; McDonell Diary, August 26, 1793, Masson Papers, McGill University; map accompanying Thompson, *Narrative*; Davidson, *North West Company*, 144 map.

20, 21. BAS DE LA RIVIÈRE FORT. At the mouth of the Winnipeg River there was at one time a French fort. It may have been known as Fort Maurepas, the name used earlier for La Vérendrye's establishment near the mouth of the Red River. John McDonell wrote in his diary under date of August 30, 1793: "Passed the three Decharges and the last portages of the River Winipic. Upon a high round knoll between the last Rapid on the

N. E. Shore of the River stood a french Fort of which there is now not a vestige remaining except the clearing. This place is now called by the men Pointe au F——e. Two leagues lower down on the opposite side of the River is the North West Company's Fort built by Mons<sup>r</sup> Toussaint Le Sieur a year ago. This is also called bas de la Riviere Fort." This post was called Fort Alexander at the time of Hind and Dawson's expedition of 1858.

McDonell Diary, Masson Papers, McGill University; Crouse, in *Canadian Historical Review*, 9: 206-222; La Vérendrye, *Journals and Letters*, 9, 25, 97 n., 198 n.; Thompson, *Narrative*, 181; "Map of the Country from Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean," accompanying *Exploration of the Country between Lake Superior and the Red River Settlement*.

22. RED RIVER. On an anonymous map in the British Museum, evidently prepared later than 1816 and before 1821, a Northwest Company fort is shown at the mouth of the Red River.

Davidson, *North West Company*, 144. map.

23. FORT MAUREPAS was built by La Vérendrye in 1734 near the mouth of the Red River. It was removed within a short time to the mouth of the Winnipeg River.

Crouse, in *Canadian Historical Review*, 9: 206-222; La Vérendrye, *Journals and Letters*, 9, 25, 97 n., 198 n.

24. FROBISHER'S FORT. John McDonell in 1793 camped six leagues up the Red River on the "old seite of M<sup>r</sup> Jos. Frobishers Fort, the first he ever entered [*wintered*] at in the interior of the North West [1770-71]." This post was probably at the mouth of Nettly Creek.

McDonell Diary, September 4, 1793, Masson Papers, McGill University; Innis, *Fur Trade in Canada*, 195.

25. LOWER FORT GARRY. Old Stone Fort, or Lower Fort Garry, was built by Sir George Simpson, the governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, in 1831, and was for many years the heart of the Red River colony.

Donald Gunn, *History of Manitoba from the Earliest Settlement to 1835*, 269 (Ottawa, 1880); "Map of Part of the Valley of Red River North of the 49th Parallel," accompanying *Exploration of the Country between Lake Superior and the Red River Settlement*.

26. THE FORKS. About "the Forks" of the Red River, where the city of Winnipeg now stands, a great number of forts were

built. The earliest was Fort Rouge, which was built by one of La Vérendrye's men about 1738. Thereafter from time to time a trading post occupied the angle between the two rivers, or its immediate vicinity, under such various names as Fort Gibraltar, Fort Douglas, and Fort Garry. Besides these there were nameless forts built by individual traders.

Charles N. Bell, *The Old Forts of Winnipeg (1738-1927)* (Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba, *Transactions*, new series, no. 3—Winnipeg, 1927); Crouse, in *Canadian Historical Review*, 9: 206-222.

27. SALE RIVER. John Hay, who traveled down the Red River in 1794, mentions a Northwest Company post about ten and a half leagues south of the city of Winnipeg at "Mire River," probably the present Sale River.

John Hay's notes on "Extracts from Capt. McKay's Journal," in State Historical Society of Wisconsin, *Proceedings*, 1915, p. 209.

28. RAT RIVER. There is evidence that the Northwest Company had a post at the mouth of Rat River at least for a time just before its amalgamation with the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821.

Davidson, *North West Company*, 144 map.

29. SCRATCHING RIVER. The French name for Morris River was "Rivière aux Gratiis," or Scratching River. The erection of a fort there in 1801 by the X Y Company prompted Alexander Henry to build an opposition post.

Elliott Coues, ed., *New Light on the Early History of the Greater Northwest: The Manuscript Journals of Alexander Henry . . . and of David Thompson*, 1: 187, 188 (New York, 1897).

30. ROSEAU RIVER. There has been much discussion concerning the existence of a post at Roseau River in La Vérendrye's time. Crouse does not believe that such a fort was erected. On the other hand, a French map of 1737, probably prepared by the explorer himself, shows at the mouth of the river the same symbol that he has used elsewhere on the map to designate a fort, though no name accompanies it. In the time of Alexander Henry, the younger, about 1800, there was a post at "Rivière aux Roseaux . . . [on the] N. side of the entrance of that river."

Crouse, in *Canadian Historical Review*, 9: 211; Coues, *New Light*, 1: 69, 70; La Vérendrye, *Journals and Letters*, 116 map.

31. ROSEAU LAKE is undoubtedly the "Lac du Rosa" and the "Lac de Rezier" of the United States government's list of trading posts in the thirties of the past century. Jerome Semat, who was an employee of Norman W. Kittson, a famous trader for the American Fur Company in the region during the forties, had a trading post in the present Roseau County. According to Semat's description it was located on the Roseau River two miles above Roseau Lake "at a point situated near what is now known as the 'Froid Farm.'" A Hudson's Bay Company post, abandoned in 1851, was also situated on this lake.

J. W. Durham, *Minnesota's Last Frontier*, 9 ([Minneapolis, 1925]); *Licenses to Trade with Indians*, 1830 (21 Congress, 2 session, *House Executive Documents*, no. 41—serial 206-207); *Licenses to Trade with Indians*, 1831 (serial 219); list of posts, Henry R. Schoolcraft to Lewis Cass, October 24, 1831, Letters Received, Miscellaneous, United States Indian Office Archives; map accompanying S. J. Dawson, *Report on the Line of Route between Lake Superior and the Red River Settlement* (Ottawa, 1869); "Map of Part of the Valley of Red River North of the 49th Parallel," accompanying *Exploration of the Country between Lake Superior and the Red River Settlement*.

32. WARROAD. This post seems to have been established by the American Fur Company, probably about 1820.

*Licenses to Trade with Indians*, 1825 (serial 136); Schoolcraft to Cass, October 24, 1831, Indian Office Archives.

33. PEMBINA MOUNTAIN. In the year 1800 the Pembina Mountain, or Hair Hills post, was one of Alexander Henry's substations.

Coues, *New Light*, 1: 118, 119, 189; Davidson, *North West Company*, 144 map.

34-37. PEMBINA. A number of posts were built at Pembina. In the early nineties of the eighteenth century Peter Grant of the Northwest Company had a post on the east side of the Red River. In 1797 Charles J. B. Chabouillez built a fort on the south side of Pembina River near its mouth. In 1801 Alexander Henry built on the north side of the Pembina River. Thomas Miller of the Hudson's Bay Company established a post opposite Henry's on the east side of Red River. The X Y Company began to build near Henry's post in 1802. In 1812 the Hudson's Bay Company

built Fort Daer on the site of modern Pembina. William A. Aitken had a post at Pembina as early as 1824.

Perrault, in *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, 37: 574; Coues, *New Light*, 1: 79-81 and note, 181, 187, 195; Thompson, *Narrative*, lxxv; William T. Boutwell Diary, June 25, 1832, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions Archives, vol. 74, no. 83, Boston; Clarence W. Rife, "Norman W. Kittson, A Fur-trader at Pembina," *ante*, 6: 232; Owen, *Report*, 177; William A. Aitken's permit to sell whisky at Pembina and other posts, issued by Schoolcraft, August 2, 1824, Sibley Papers; Schoolcraft to Cass, October 24, 1831, Indian Office Archives; *Licenses to Trade with Indians*, 1825 (serial 136); Davidson, *North West Company*, frontispiece map, 144 map, 146.

38. GRANT'S FORT. The only available information concerning Peter Grant's post is contained in David Thompson's statement that, in 1798 after leaving Chaboillez' house, just south of Pembina River, he traveled "S. 10° E. ten and a half miles" up the west side of the Red River and then passed a house which had formerly been occupied by Grant, a trader.

Tyrrell's note, based on Thompson's unpublished notebook, in Thompson, *Narrative*, 251 n.

39. BLACK RIVER. Captain John Pope in 1849 noted the remains of an "English fort twenty years old" just below the mouth of the river opposite Black River in North Dakota. Probably this was a post erected by the Northwest Company about 1800.

Copy of Captain John Pope's field notes, vol. 1, p. 3, Alfred J. Hill Papers.

40. PARK RIVER. A post was built in 1800 by Alexander Henry on the west side of the Red River about a quarter of a mile from the entrance of Park River. Close by, on the east side of the Red River, John Cameron, one of Henry's men, built a post in 1803 at *Rivière aux Marais*, now Snake River.

Coues, *New Light*, 1: 91, 134, 229.

41. ROY'S FORT. Thompson in 1798 placed "Roy's" post in latitude 48° 23' 34" N., five and a half miles south of Salt River, on the west side of the Red River. There were so many men named Roy or Le Roy in the fur trade of this period that it is uncertain to which Thompson refers.

Thompson, *Narrative*, 251 n., 252; Perrault, in *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, 37: 574.

42. **TURTLE RIVER.** In 1802 John Cameron was sent by Henry to build a fort at Turtle River. The site of an "English post" is located in one of Alfred J. Hill's manuscripts as just south of the mouth of this river.

Coues, *New Light*, 1: 204; Pope's field notes, vol. 1, p. 11, Hill Papers; Hill Notebooks, 16: 23.

43. **GRAND FORKS.** There is considerable evidence that a trading house was located at the "Grand Forks," or the junction of the Red Lake and Red rivers, though little is known of its history. Perhaps the remains found there by Pope in 1849, though described by him as of an "old English fort," were the ruins of a later post, presumably erected by the American Fur Company.

Hill Notebooks, 16: 23, Hill Papers; bill for goods supplied to Alexis Baily at the forks of the Red River, September 24 to November 10, 1821, Baily Papers; *Licenses to Trade with Indians*, 1826 (19 Congress, 2 session, *Senate Documents*, no. 58 — serial 144-146); list of licenses, 1830, and list of trading posts in the St. Peter's Agency, 1832, Taliaferro Papers.

44. **RED LAKE RIVER.** A post of the Northwest Company was located on the site of the present town of Red Lake Falls. Jean Baptiste Cadotte was in charge in 1798.

Perrault, in *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, 37: 575; Coues, *New Light*, 1: 128; Thompson, *Narrative*, 265; Davidson, *North West Company*, 144 map.

45. **THIEF RIVER.** Perrault mentions Vincent Roy's post at the junction of Thief and Red Lake rivers in 1794.

Perrault, in *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, 37: 570, 573, 574; James P. Schell, *In the Ojibway Country; a Story of Early Missions on the Minnesota Frontier*, 49 (Walhalla, North Dakota, 1911); map accompanying Thompson, *Narrative*.

46. **RED LAKE (1).** An early British fort was situated on the west side of Red Lake, two miles south of the exit of Red Lake River. Cadotte was there in the winter of 1794-95.

Perrault, in *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, 37: 570; Thompson, *Narrative*, lxxvi, and accompanying map; Coues, *New Light*, 1: 128 n.; Davidson, *North West Company*, 144 map.



47. RED LAKE (2). The Northwest Company had a fort somewhere on the east side of Red Lake about 1790. By 1826 the American Fur Company had established a post there. In 1848 another establishment was made between this fort and the mission station near by.

Davidson, *North West Company*, 42 map; Winchell, *Aborigines*, 583 map; Perrault, in *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, 37: 545 map; "Section of Lewis and Clark's Map Showing Dakota Country 1804," in Doane Robinson, *A History of the Dakota or Sioux Indians*, 70 (*South Dakota Historical Collections*, vol. 2, pt. 2—1904); *Licenses to Trade with Indians*, 1825 (serial 135-138); Lawrence Taliaferro to Alexis Bailly (circular letter), April 2, 1826, Sibley Papers; Owen, *Report*, 177, 326; Mrs. William Lewis to William Handford, September 25, 1848, Lewis Papers.

48. RED LAKE (3). The post on the northeast shore of Red Lake was occupied by James Grant sometime prior to 1784. Joseph Reaume wintered there during the season of 1784-85.

"Map of the Northwest Territories," in Masson, *Bourgeois*, 10; Perrault, in *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, 37: 533, 545 map.

49. RICE LAKE. William Morrison wintered at Lac La Folle, now Rice Lake, in 1803-04.

Schoolcraft to Cass, October 24, 1831, Indian Office Archives; William Morrison to his brother, January 16, 1856, in Jacob V. Brower, *The Mississippi River and Its Source*, 123 n. (*Minnesota Historical Collections*, vol. 7—1893); Perrault, in *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, 37: 545 map.

50. LAKE BEMIDJI. About 1785 the trading post on Lake Traverse, now Lake Bemidji, seems to have been on the east side of the lake, but in 1832 there was a house on the west bank somewhat north of the entrance of the Mississippi.

Perrault, in *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, 37: 545 map; Henry R. Schoolcraft, *Narrative of an Expedition through the Upper Mississippi to Itasca Lake*, 46 (New York, 1834); Allen, *Expedition*, 43 (serial 257); *Licenses to Trade with Indians*, 1831 (serial 219).

51. CASS LAKE. In 1794 Perrault built a fort at Upper Red Cedar Lake, the modern Cass Lake, at the entrance of the Red Cedar River. Another of the Northwest Company's posts seems to have been much farther east, close to the outlet of the Missis-

ssippi River. Between these two sites and at the west of the entrance of Tongue River was a post of the American Fur Company about 1820.

Perrault, in *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, 37: 545 map, 570, 573; Thompson, *Narrative*, 274-277; Nicholas King, "Map of the Mississippi River from Its Source to the Mouth of the Missouri," accompanying Zebulon M. Pike, *Expeditions to Headwaters of the Mississippi River, through Louisiana Territory, and in New Spain, during the Years 1805-6-7*, vol. 3 (Coues edition—New York, 1895); *Licenses to Trade with Indians*, 1826 (serial 144-146); Edmund F. Ely Diary, February 25, 1834; Nicollet, *Report*, 125; Henry R. Schoolcraft, *Summary Narrative of an Exploratory Expedition to the Sources of the Mississippi River*, 131 (Philadelphia, 1855); Norwood, in Owen, *Report*, 323.

52. LAKE WINNEBAGOSHISH. The American Fur Company's post at Lake Winnebagoshish is referred to as that of "Lake Winepeg" by Bela Chapman in his letter book kept during the winter of 1823-24. The post is mentioned but not located by Norwood in his report of 1848.

Chapman Letter Book, September 23, 1823, to June 4, 1824, Sibley Papers; *Licenses to Trade with Indians*, 1825 (serial 135-138); Schoolcraft to Cass, October 24, 1831, Indian Office Archives; Schoolcraft, *Narrative of an Expedition*, frontispiece map, 31; Norwood, in Owen, *Report*, 294; Alonzo Barnard Diary, quoted in James P. Schell, "Fifty Years Ago in Minnesota: Missionary Voyageurs," in *North and West* (Minneapolis, Omaha, and Detroit), 11: 390 (June 20, 1895).

53. BOWSTRING LAKE. Perrault refers to a post, known as the Patchatchanban post, which seems to have been situated on Bowstring Lake about 1785.

*Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, 37: 533, 545 map, 573.

54, 55. LEECH LAKE (1). The Northwest Company had at least two posts on this lake, one on Otter Tail Point about 1785 and the other farther to the west as late as 1805.

Perrault, in *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, 37: 545 map; Coues, *New Light*, 1: 274; Pike, *Expeditions*, 1: 282, 283, and "Historico-geographical Chart of the Upper Mississippi River," accompanying vol. 3; "Lewis and Clark's Map," in Robinson, *Sioux Indians*, 70; Schoolcraft, *Narrative of an Expedition*, 76 map.

56, 57. LEECH LAKE (2). The American Fur Company had a post on Pine Point in 1833. Near it was the house of William

Johnston, the representative of a company working in opposition to the American Fur Company. A mile north of Johnston's post was another American Fur Company fort. One of Schoolcraft's maps shows a contemporaneous post on the east shore.

Taliaferro to Bailly, April 2, 1826, Sibley Papers; list of licenses, 1830, Taliaferro Papers; Schoolcraft to Cass, October 24, 1831, Indian Office Archives; Winchell, *Aborigines*, 583 map; *Licenses to Trade with Indians*, 1825 (serial 135-138); Schoolcraft, *Narrative of an Expedition*, frontispiece map, 76 map; Johnston, in *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, 37: 180-183.

58. WHITE OAK POINT. Perrault writes that in 1791 three traders had built posts at "la pointe aux chene" (White Oak Point). Probably these were freemen, or traders not associated with a company.

*Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, 37: 545 map, 562; "Chart of the Upper Mississippi River," accompanying Pike, *Expeditions*, vol. 3.

59. POKEGAMA FALLS (Grand Rapids). Pike, in telling of his trip up the Mississippi in 1805-06, mentions spending a night at the house of a trader named Grant, perhaps Cuthbert, on the Mississippi. This was nearly or directly opposite the site of the town of Grand Rapids.

Pike, *Expeditions*, 1: 144, and "Chart of the Upper Mississippi River," accompanying vol. 3; Winchell, *Aborigines*, 583 map.

60. SANDY LAKE (1). The Northwest Company's post on Sandy Lake was one of the most important fur-trading stations in the Northwest from 1794, when it was built, until after the War of 1812. It was located on the west side of the lake in the present Aitkin County. In 1833 it was occupied by a trader named Abbott, an employee of a rival of the American Fur Company.

Irving H. Hart, "The Site of the Northwest Company Post on Sandy Lake," *ante*, 7: 313; Pike, *Expeditions*, 1: 139, 140, 281; Ely Diary, October 12, 27, 1833.

61. SANDY LAKE (2). The American Fur Company post at Sandy Lake was built sometime between 1820 and 1832. It was situated near the junction of the Sandy and Mississippi rivers.

Allen, *Expedition*, 37 (serial 257); Hart, *ante*, 7: 313; Taliaferro to Bailly, April 2, 1826, Sibley Papers; Schoolcraft to Cass, October 24, 1831, Indian Office Archives; *Licenses to Trade with Indians*, 1825 (serial 135-138).

62. PRAIRIE PORTAGE post was built by Perrault early in 1785. Perrault, in *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, 37: 519 map, 521-523.

63. CEDAR LAKE. The Northwest Company in 1806 had a post on the north point of Cedar Lake, then called Lower Red Cedar Lake, near the place where the river issues from it.

Pike, *Expeditions*, 1: 134 n., 279, and King, "Map of the Mississippi River," in vol. 3.

64. PINE RIVER fort is mentioned by Perrault in 1784 and 1789.

*Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, 37: 522, 556.

65. WHITEFISH LAKE. The Northwest Company had at least two forts on Whitefish Lake. One was in ruins and one was still occupied in 1806. The American Fur Company also had a post there about 1830.

Pike, *Expeditions*, 1: 174; Schoolcraft to Cass, October 24, 1831, Indian Office Archives.

66. GULL LAKE. A Gull Lake fort is listed among the American Fur Company's posts for the winter of 1823-24. In 1828 Benjamin F. Baker was trading there without a license. The list of licenses issued by the war department in 1831, however, includes one for Gull Lake, presumably an American Fur Company post, since in 1836 Ambrose Davenport of that company was stationed there.

Chapman Letter Book, September 23, 1823, to June 4, 1824, Sibley Papers; Schoolcraft to Benjamin F. Baker, August 11, 1828, Indian Office Archives; *Licenses to Trade with Indians*, 1831 (serial 219); Grace Lee Nute, ed., "The Diary of Martin McLeod," *ante*, 4: 380 n.

67. CROW WING RIVER. James McGill wintered at Crow Wing River as early as 1771. Perrault wintered there in 1790. A house of the American Fur Company on Crow Island in the Mississippi was designated by Lawrence Taliaferro, the Indian agent at Fort Snelling, as Fort Biddle in 1826. In 1837 Clement H. Beaulieu established a trading post near the mouth of the river. Henry M. Rice also had an establishment in this locality. On a manuscript map of the Fort Ripley reservation drafted in 1848 a post is indicated opposite the mouth of Crow Wing River.

James McGill to H. W. Ryland, February 7, 1797, in *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, 25: 137-139 (1894); Perrault, in *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, 37: 541, 542, 554, 557; *Licenses to Trade with Indians*, 1825 (serial 135-138); Taliaferro to Bailly, April 2, 1826, Sibley Papers; Allan Morrison, "History of the Fur Trade in the Northwest"; Lieutenant Derby "Map of the Site selected by General Brooke for a Military Post, including the Reservation in the vicinity of the Crow-wing River, Minnesota Territory, Sept. 24th, 1848," United States War Department Archives; W. H. C. Folsom, *Fifty Years in the Northwest*, 477 (St. Paul, 1888).

68, 69. LEAF RIVER. A post was built there by Joseph Reaume in 1792. The American Fur Company also had a post on this river about 1830.

Hay, in State Historical Society of Wisconsin, *Proceedings*, 1915, p. 206, 207; *Licenses to Trade with Indians*, 1827 (20 Congress, 1 session, *House Executive Documents*, no. 140—serial 172); 1831 (serial 219).

70. LEAF LAKE. The Columbia Fur Company's post at Leaf Lake was given the name of Fort Bolivar by Taliaferro in 1826.

Taliaferro to Bailly, April 2, 1826, Sibley Papers; Winchell, *Aborigines*, 583 map.

71. OTTER TAIL LAKE. The remains of several trading houses have been found at the northeastern extremity of Otter Tail Lake. One of these is probably the ruin of the American Fur Company's post, which was discontinued in 1836.

John Pope, *Report of an Exploration of the Territory of Minnesota*, 37 and map (31 Congress, 1 session, *Senate Executive Documents*, no. 42—serial 558); McLeod, "Diary," *ante*, 4: 380 n.

72. BAKER'S POST. In 1832 Benjamin F. Baker had a post two miles below the mouth of the Crow Wing River on the east bank of the Mississippi.

Allen, *Expedition*, 53 (serial 257); Schoolcraft, *Narrative of an Expedition*, 116.

73. PLATTE LAKE. The post on this lake mentioned in papers written in the thirties belonged in all likelihood to the American Fur Company.

Schoolcraft to Cass, October 24, 1831, Indian Office Archives; *Licenses to Trade with Indians*, 1831 (serial 219); McLeod, "Diary," *ante*, 4: 380 n.

74. AITKEN'S POST. William A. Aitken had a post on or near the present site of Gregory in Morrison County about 1850.

Pike, *Expeditions*, 1: 122 n.

75-77. MILLE LACS. The American Fur Company had a post on the northeast side of this lake about 1820. The only authority for the location of the French posts on the south shore and a little distance down the Rum River is Warren's map.

Winchell, *Aborigines*, 583 map; Allen, *Expedition*, 54 and map (serial 257); *Licenses to Trade with Indians*, 1826 (serial 144-146); Schoolcraft to Cass, October 24, 1831, Indian Office Archives; McLeod, "Diary," *ante*, 4: 380 n.

78. SNAKE RIVER. Two maps of the thirties show an American Fur Company post on a lake near the head of Snake River. Probably one is a copy of the other, and possibly the authors of both had Pokegama Lake in mind. On the other hand, almost every list of licenses shows a "Snake River" post.

Map accompanying Allen, *Expedition* (serial 257); Judson, *Map of the Entire Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa*; Schoolcraft to Cass, October 24, 1831, Indian Office Archives.

79. RUST'S POST. A trader named Henry Rust had a post in the middle forties about two miles above the mouth of Ground House River, a tributary of Snake River from the west.

Folsom, *Fifty Years*, 47.

80. POKEGAMA LAKE. The Northwest Company's post on Pokegama Lake was for several years an important center of trade. Thomas Connor seems to have erected it in the fall of 1804. Later the American Fur Company had traders there.

Thomas Connor Diary, October 3, 7, 1804; Schoolcraft, *Narrative of an Expedition*, 132, 133; *Licenses to Trade with Indians*, 1825 (serial 135-138); Schoolcraft to Cass, October 24, 1831, Indian Office Archives; map accompanying David D. Owen, *Report of a Geological Reconnaissance of the Chippewa Land District of Wisconsin* (30 Congress, 1 session, *Senate Executive Documents*, no. 57 — serial 509); Folsom, *Fifty Years*, 262, 263.

81. WATAB appears to have been an important trading post from 1844 to 1855. Some of the traders there were Asa White, David Gilman, Charles W. W. Borup, Nathan Myrick, and Sylvanus B. Lowry.

Folsom, *Fifty Years*, 462.

82. SAUK RAPIDS is the Grand Rapids referred to by Perrault in his narrative. He mentions passing part of the year 1789 there in the house of one Giasson, perhaps François.

*Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, 37: 554, 555; Pike, *Expeditions*, 1: 100; Robinson, *Sioux Indians*, 70 map.

83. DICKSON'S POST. A post of Robert Dickson was situated just below Sauk Rapids during the winter of 1805-06.

Pike, *Expeditions*, 1: 99 n.

84. ELK RIVER. David Faribault established a post on Elk River in 1846.

Folsom, *Fifty Years*, 453.

85, 86. RUM RIVER. British posts were noted by Pike at Rum River on the west side of the Mississippi in 1805. In 1847 there was a post on the east bank of the Mississippi on the site of Anoka and one on Big Island in the Mississippi near by.

Map accompanying Pope, *Report* (serial 558); King, "Map of the Mississippi River," accompanying Pike, *Expeditions*, vol. 3; Winchell, *Aborigines*, 583 map; Folsom, *Fifty Years*, 444, 450; McLeod, "Diary," *ante*, 4: 380 n.

87. SUNRISE RIVER. The post of Maurice M. Samuel in 1846 was in front of Sunrise Island on the west bank of the St. Croix River, a little below the mouth of the Sunrise River.

Folsom, *Fifty Years*, 41.

88. ST. CROIX FALLS. The Columbia Fur Company's house at St. Croix Falls was designated as Fort Barbour by Taliaferro in the twenties. Several other traders had houses there from time to time, notably Joseph R. Brown, as late as 1832.

Taliaferro to Bailly, April 2, 1826, Sibley Papers; Schoolcraft, *Narrative of an Expedition*, 131; Winchell, *Aborigines*, 583 map; *Licenses to Trade with Indians*, 1826 (serial 144-146); Allen, *Expedition*, 56, 57 (serial 257); John H. Case, "Historical Notes of Grey Cloud Island and Its Vicinity," in *Minnesota Historical Collections*, 15: 377; Folsom, *Fifty Years*, 303.

89. STANDING CEDAR. The only reference found for a post at this point is Warren's map.

Winchell, *Aborigines*, 583 map.

90, 91. ST. PETER'S. Though the entry to the Minnesota, or St. Peter's, River is mentioned by Perrault, Pike, and others,

no record of a post has been found earlier than 1810. In that year Allen Wilmot, Thomas G. Anderson, and Joseph Rolette built a stockaded fort on Pike's Island. In 1818 Jean Baptiste Faribault established a post on this island. Soon thereafter the American Fur Company's post was established on the shore near by, at Mendota, and this became the general depôt for trade with the Sioux. In 1836 a stone house was built there by the company's agent, Henry H. Sibley. In 1845 the war department gave the trading house of G. W. and W. G. Ewing of Fort Wayne permission to establish a trading post on the Fort Snelling reservation.

Charles Jouett to William Eustis, April 1, 1810, letters received by the secretary of war, War Department Archives; Thomas G. Anderson, "Personal Narrative," in *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, 9: 179 (1882); W. R. Faribault to John H. Thurston, June 1, 1879; agreement between Alexis Bailly and J. B. Faribault, October 6, 1826, Bailly Papers; W. L. Marcy to Roger Jones, December 12, 1845, Mails and Files division, War Department Archives. The Minnesota Historical Society has abstracts only of the letters from the War Department Archives.

92. LAND'S END. A trading post called Land's End was situated about a mile above Fort Snelling on the Minnesota River. In 1831 it was kept by Joseph R. Brown.

Edward D. Neill, "Occurrences in and around Fort Snelling, from 1819 to 1840," in *Minnesota Historical Collections*, 2: 125; Lieutenant James L. Thompson's map of the Fort Snelling military reservation, 1839, War Department Archives, reproduced in William W. Folwell, *History of Minnesota*, 1: 424 (St. Paul, 1921).

93. LITTLE RAPIDS. Fort Lewis was the name given in 1826 to the fort at the Little Rapids of the St. Peter's River adjoining the southeast quarter of section 31 of Carver Township. This was a trading post of J. B. Faribault.

*Licenses to Trade with Indians*, 1825 (serial 135-138); Taliaferro to Bailly, April 2, 1826, Sibley Papers; agreement between Joseph Rolette and Alexis Bailly concerning the sending of a trader to Little Rapids, February 12, 1828, Bailly Papers; list of licenses, 1830, and list of trading posts, 1832, Taliaferro Papers; McLeod, "Diary," *ante*, 4: 418; Upham, *Minnesota Geographic Names*, 84.

94. MCLEOD'S FORT. On the right bank of the Minnesota River just across from Traverse des Sioux, Martin McLeod erected a trading post in 1840.

McLeod, "Diary," *ante*, 4: 422, 424, 425.



95. TRAVERSE DES SIOUX. Jonathan Carver's house for the winter of 1766-67 may have been in the vicinity of Traverse des Sioux. Some fifty years later Fort Union was established there as a house of the Columbia Fur Company. The American Fur Company also had a post there for many years.

Jonathan Carver Diary, November 20, 1766, April 26, 1767, British Museum; Taliaferro to Bailly, April 2, 1826, Sibley Papers; list of licenses, 1830, and list of trading posts, 1832, Taliaferro Papers; agreement between Bailly and Faribault, October 6, 1826, Bailly Papers; William H. Keating, *Narrative of an Expedition to the Source of St. Peter's River*, 1: 350-353 (London, 1825); George W. Featherstonhaugh, *Report of a Geological Reconnaissance Made in 1835*, 138, 140 (24 Congress, 1 session, *Senate Documents*, no. 333 — serial 282); Winchell, *Aborigines*, 583 map; Edward D. Neill, *History of the Minnesota Valley*, 637 (Minneapolis, 1882); McLeod, "Diary," ante, 4:417; *Licenses to Trade with Indians*, 1825 (serial 135-138).

96. FORT L'HUILLIER. In 1700 Pierre Charles le Sueur established a fort, which he named Fort L'Huillier, near the junction of the Minnesota and Blue Earth rivers. Le Sueur himself left for France in the spring of 1701, but a detachment of men remained at his fort until forced to leave by Indian hostility in 1702.

Folwell, *Minnesota*, 1: 38-42; Thomas Hughes, "The Site of Le Sueur's Fort L'Huillier," in *Minnesota Historical Collections*, 12: 283-285; "Le Sueur, the Explorer of the Minnesota River," in *Minnesota Historical Collections*, 1: 268-270; Jacques N. Bellin, *Remarques sur la carte de l'Amerique Septentrionale*, 124 (Paris, 1755).

97. COTTONWOOD RIVER. As early as 1826 a trading post is recorded at the mouth of the *Rivière aux Liards*, or Cottonwood River. In 1839 Joseph Laframboise was the trader there.

*Licenses to Trade with Indians*, 1826 (serial 144-146); Laframboise to Sibley, April 1, 9, August 6, 1839, Sibley Papers; map showing "March of Compy B. 1st dragoons from 'Traverse des Sioux' to Lake Traverse," in 1844 under the command of Edwin V. Sumner, War Department Archives.

98. MOOERS' POST. Hazen Mooers, a trader long connected with the American Fur Company who became a free trader in the thirties, had a post on the west bank of the Minnesota opposite Little Rock for several years preceding 1835, when he removed to the latter place.

George W. Featherstonhaugh, *A Canoe Voyage up the Minnaw Sotor*, 1: 318, 319 (London, 1847); Featherstonhaugh, *Report*, 147 (serial 282); John H. Case, "Early Minnesota History."

99. LITTLE ROCK. As early as 1832 there was a post at Little Rock. Joseph Laframboise, a trader of the American Fur Company, was in the charge about 1834. In 1835 Hazen Mooers held the post.

List of trading posts, 1832, Taliaferro Papers; Neill, *Minnesota Valley*, 637; map of the Fort Ridgely military reservation, in Jasper W. Johnson, "Fort Ridgely, Minnesota."

100. LOWER SIOUX AGENCY. At least four traders had posts at the Lower Sioux agency near the mouth of the Redwood River in 1862.

Folwell, *Minnesota*, 2: 110.

101. PATTERSON'S RAPIDS. The post at Patterson's Rapids was probably established by Charles Patterson, who wintered on the Minnesota River at least as early as 1784.

"Defense of Mr. Joseph Ainsé," May 1, 1790, in *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, 11: 608 (1888); Perrault, in *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, 37: 538; Featherstonhaugh, *Report*, 148 (serial 282); Upham, *Minnesota Geographic Names*, 458.

102. YELLOW MEDICINE. Rumors of an early post in this vicinity have persisted to the present but no record has been found earlier than the fifties. Explorers of the twenties and thirties make no mention of it.

Tracing of a map depicting Lieutenant J. J. Abercrombie's route in 1858, from the War Department Archives, in Hill Notebooks, 16: 22; map accompanying Pope, *Report* (serial 558); Winchell, *Aborigines*, 583 map.

103. LAC QUI PARLE. In 1816 and 1817 James H. Lockwood wintered at Lac qui Parle. Fort Adams at Lac qui Parle is listed as a Columbia Fur Company post in 1826. In 1835 Joseph Renville's large stockaded fort was located about half a mile from the southeastern extremity of the lake. After Renville's death in 1846 Martin McLeod was the trader till 1851.

James H. Lockwood's answers to inquiries in 25 Congress, 3 session, *House Executive Documents*, no. 229, p. 44 (serial 349); Stephen R. Riggs to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, May 16,

1839, in that organization's archives, Boston; Lockwood, "Early Times and Events in Wisconsin," in *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, 2: 144 (1903); McLeod, "Diary," *ante*, 4: 434.

104. FORT GREENE. This was a post of the American Fur Company, "on the River Au Gris of the St. Peters below Big Stone Lake" in 1826. The writer has not been able to identify this stream definitely, but it probably was the one that Nicollet calls the "Mankha Re Ozey," and it may be the Yellow Bank River.

Taliaferro to Bailly, April 2, 1826, Sibley Papers; map accompanying Nicollet, *Report* (serial 380).

105. BIG STONE LAKE. In 1823 Hazen Mooers' post was located on the west side of this lake. During the years from 1843 to 1846 Martin McLeod had a post on the lake.

Augustin Grignon, "Seventy-two Years' Recollections of Wisconsin," in *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, 3: 238 n. (1857); permit issued to Hazen Mooers, February 24, 1822, in Taliaferro Journals, 2: 93; Keating, *Narrative*, 1: 386; map opposite entry for July 22, 1823, Long Diary; map accompanying Nicollet, *Report* (serial 380); McLeod, "Diary," *ante*, 4: 434; map showing "March of Compy. B 1st dragoons" in 1844 under Sumner, War Department Archives.

106. LAKE TRAVERSE. A trading post was established about 1800 at Lake Traverse by Robert Dickson, an independent trader who later joined the Michilimackinac Company. The remains of this fort were still visible as late as 1886 on lot 4 in section 2 of township 125, range 49 W. In 1823 the Columbia Fur Company had a post known as Fort Washington situated on the east shore toward the southern end of the lake. From 1824 to 1826 Henry Fisher was at Lake Traverse in the employ of the American Fur Company. In 1844 a man named Frenière, probably François, was in charge of the post.

Keating, *Narrative*, 1: 444, 445; Grignon, in *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, 3: 238 n.; Walter Steers to Theodore H. Lewis, July 18, 1886, with sketch showing the location of Dickson's and Frenière's posts, copy in Hill Notebooks, 10: 125; "Supplementary Notebooks," vol. A. p. 7, Hill-Lewis Archeological Survey Papers; Featherstonhaugh, *Report*, 152 (serial 282); map accompanying Pope, *Report* (serial 558).

107. BROWN'S POST. In 1844 a man named Brown, probably the well-known Joseph R. Brown, long affiliated with the American

Fur Company, had a post on the headwaters of the Minnesota River.

Map showing "March of Compy. B 1st dragoons" in 1844 under Sumner, War Department Archives.

108. SHEYENNE RIVER. In 1825 the American Fur Company had a post on the Sheyenne River. Taliaferro locates it "50 miles from its [*the Sheyenne River's*] junction with the Red River."

A circular letter from Taliaferro to the traders of his agency, April 10, 1825, Taliaferro Letter Book A, p. 15; Taliaferro to Bailly, April 2, 1826, Sibley Papers; Victor Renville, "A Sketch of the Minnesota Massacre," in *North Dakota Historical Collections*, 5: 267 (1923).

109. BALD HILL. In the fall of 1842 Joseph R. Brown went as trader for the American Fur Company to Butte Pelée, or Bald Hill, on the upper waters of the Sheyenne River.

Frenière to Sibley, October 11, 1842, Sibley Papers; agreement between Brown and Sibley, October 28, 1842, Sibley Papers.

110. OAKWOOD SETTLEMENT. Nicollet found an old trading house at the "Oakwood Settlement" on the James River in 1839. Traders in this vicinity frequently reached their posts via the Minnesota River.

Nicollet, *Report*, 46 and map (serial 380).

111. LYND'S POST. James W. Lynd had a post in section 5 of Lyons Township, Lyon County, during the period from 1855 to 1857. He later removed farther down the Redwood River to the northeast quarter of section 33 in Lynd Township in the same county.

Upham, *Minnesota Geographic Names*, 313; Samuel A. Medary, "Map of the Fort Ridgely & South Pass Road," 1858, accompanying *Report upon the Pacific Wagon Roads* (35 Congress, 2 session, *Senate Executive Documents*, no. 36 — serial 984).

112. GREAT OASIS. The American Fur Company had a post for many years at the *Grande Lisière*, or Great Oasis. Laframboise was in charge as late as 1834.

Joseph Laframboise to Alexis Bailly, October 26, 1834, Bailly Papers; Nicollet, *Report*, 13 (serial 380); Nicollet Diary, June 27, 1838, Library of Congress.

113. LAKE TALCOTT. A post of the American Fur Company was located near Lake Talcott on the headwaters of the Des Moines River about 1835.

Nicollet, *Report*, 24 and map (serial 380).

114. DES MOINES RIVER. In 1838 Nicollet found a post of the American Fur Company between two lakes that he designated "Tchan Hassan Lakes." These are apparently in Emmet County, Iowa.

Map dated October 4, 1838, Nicollet Papers, Library of Congress.

115. GREY CLOUD ISLAND. Traders had located on Grey Cloud Island by 1836. Joseph R. Brown settled there in 1838. Hazen Mooers and Andrew Robertson put up log huts in 1839. Brown then built another post, and continued his trade on the island, extending it west by means of branch houses.

Folsom, *Fifty Years*, 52, 383; Case, in *Minnesota Historical Collections*, 15: 373; John R. Case, "Joseph R. Brown's Indian Trading Post," in *Hastings Gazette*, January 1, 1926; Case, "Early Minnesota History."

116. OLIVER'S GROVE. Joseph R. Brown built a trading post at Oliver's Grove, later Hastings, in 1832. The exact location was lot 1, block 12, of the original town site of Hastings, at the southwest corner of Second and Vermillion streets. Taliaferro, the local Indian agent, ordered that the post be abandoned in September, 1834.

Case, in *Minnesota Historical Collections*, 15: 377, 378; Case, in *Hastings Gazette*, January 1, 1926; Brown to Bailly, February 17, 1834, Bailly Papers; list of trading posts, 1832, Taliaferro Papers.

117. FORT LE SUEUR. The site of Fort le Sueur was probably Pelée, now Prairie Island. It was built by Pierre Charles le Sueur in 1694.

Kellogg, *French Régime*, 252; Bellin, *Remarques sur la carte de l'Amerique Septentrionale*, 123, 124; Folwell, *Minnesota*, 1: 39.

117a. STURGEON LAKE. In 1885 the remains of a large stockaded fort consisting of some nine buildings were discovered in section 32 of township 114, range 15 W., on the shores of Sturgeon Lake. The size and apparent importance of this post,

which was hitherto unknown, suggest that it was a French establishment. Since the post erected in 1750 on the upper Mississippi by Paul de la Marque, sieur Marin, has never been definitely located, it is at least possible that this was its site.

"Supplementary Note-books," vol. A, p. 36, 37 diagram, Hill-Lewis Survey Papers; Edward D. Neill, *The Last French Post in the Valley of the Upper Mississippi, Near Frontenac, Minn.* (St. Paul, 1887); Kellogg, *French Régime*, 379-382.

118-121. CANNON RIVER POSTS. Alexander Faribault, long a prominent factor for the American Fur Company, began trading at the *Bois Plumé*, frequently spelled *Bois Plaine*, on the Cannon River in 1826 or 1827. His posts established in that neighborhood during the next decade were on the sites of Waterville, Morris-town, and Faribault, and on the northwest shore of Cannon Lake.

*Licenses to Trade with Indians*, 1831 (serial 219); list of licenses, 1830, and list of trading posts, 1832, Taliaferro Papers; "Faribault, County Seat of Rice County, M. T.," in *Weekly Express and Herald* (Dubuque, Iowa), July 15, 1857; Grace Lee Nute, "Alexander Faribault," *ante*, 8: 178, 179; Stephen Jewett, "After Eighty-four Years."

122. FORT LA POINTE. In 1786 Charles Patterson had a sub-post at the mouth of the Cannon River. It appears as Fort La Pointe on a map by Perrault.

Perrault, in *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, 37: 539, and map.

123. FORT BEAUHARNOIS was built in 1727 on the west side of Lake Pepin, probably on Sandy Point near the site of Frontenac. In 1731 it was removed to higher ground near by. In 1750 another post was built on the upper Mississippi by Paul de la Marque, sieur Marin. Some historians believe that it was close to the site of Fort Beauharnois. The spot apparently was a favorite location with traders; in 1830 there was still a post, probably belonging to the American Fur Company, on "Point des sables."

*The French Régime in Wisconsin*, 25 (*Wisconsin Historical Collections*, vol. 17—1906); Folwell, *Minnesota*, 1: 47; Pike, *Expeditions*, 1: 308; Francis J. Schaefer, "Fort Beauharnois, near Frontenac, Minn.," in *Acta et Dicta*, 2: 111-113 (July, 1909); Neill, *Last French Post*; Kellogg, *French Régime*, 311, 312, 364 map; list of licenses, 1830, Taliaferro Papers; Folsom, *Fifty Years*, 602.

124. FORT ST. ANTOINE. In 1686 Nicholas Perrot built Fort St. Antoine on the east shore of Lake Pepin. As late as 1700 Penicaut, traveling up the Mississippi with Le Sueur, noted the fort, then almost certainly abandoned. In 1736 Jacques le Gardeur de St. Pierre, dispatched to rebuild Fort Beauharnois, probably did so on the east bank of Lake Pepin, close to the site of Perrot's fort; for Jonathan Carver, only thirty years later, remarked in his diary that the French "till the Late Treaty of Peace" had a post "on the plain East of this Lake [*Pepin*]." In 1855 remains of a fort, known locally as "the old French fort," were found in section 20 of township 23, range 15 W.

Kellogg, *French Régime*, 232 n., 242 map, 266 map, 335 n., 364 map, and frontispiece reproduction of Franquelin's map of 1688; "Relation of M. Penicaut," in *Minnesota Historical Collections*, 3:6; Lyman C. Draper, "Early French Forts in Western Wisconsin," in *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, 10:369 (1888); Carver Diary, November 2, 1766, British Museum.

125. WABASHA. Augustin Rocque lived for many years in the vicinity of Wabasha, first at a post opposite the mouth of the Chippewa River and later at one on Beef Slough. His father's post, which was established during the American Revolution in an endeavor on the part of the British to win Sioux aid in the contest against the Spaniards at St. Louis, was apparently on the site of Read's Landing. Alexis Bailly traded at Wabasha after leaving Mendota; and another trader, probably Joseph La Bathe, had a post there about 1840. Somewhere in the vicinity was also the *Rivière aux Embarras* post. The stream known by this name is now called the Zumbro, a corruption of the French expression.

A. P. Nasatir, "The Anglo-Spanish Frontier in the Illinois Country during the American Revolution, 1779-1783," in *Illinois State Historical Society, Journal*, 21:353 (October, 1928); map accompanying Nicollet, *Report* (serial 380); map accompanying Albert M. Lea, *Notes on the Wisconsin Territory* (Philadelphia, 1836); Featherstonhaugh, *Report*, 130 (serial 282); Henry H. Sibley, "Reminiscences of the Early Days of Minnesota," in *Minnesota Historical Collections*, 3:245 (1870-1880); diagram of Bailly's fort, Bailly Papers; A. Grandjean, *La mission romande; ses racines dans le sol suisse romand; son épanouissement dans la race thonga*, 24 map (Lausanne, 1917); Winchell, *Aborigines*, 141; list of trading posts, 1832, Taliaferro Papers; Joseph Rolette's application for a license, September 10,

1830, William Clark Papers, Kansas Historical Society, Topeka; "Supplementary Note-books," vol. A, p. 34, Hill-Lewis Survey Papers.

126. WINONA. A trader of the American Fur Company named François La Bathe had a post near the site of Winona in 1835.

Map accompanying Lea, *Notes on the Wisconsin Territory*; Grandjean, *La mission romande*, 24 map; Paul P. Thompson, "Muskrat Pelts Used in Place of Money in First Business Here," in *Winona Republican-Herald*, February 22, 1930.

127. TREMPEALEAU. In 1685 Nicholas Perrot wintered at the base of Mount Trempealeau. René Godefroy de Linctot built a fort there in 1731. In later years the American Fur Company also had a post on this site.

Kellogg, *French Régime*, 232, 266 map, 328, 329, 364 map; "Remains of a French Post near Trempealeau," in State Historical Society of Wisconsin, *Proceedings*, 1915, p. 111-123; Draper, in *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, 10: 366; *Licenses to Trade with Indians*, 1825 (serial 135-138); Taliaferro to Bailly, June 1, 1827, Sibley Papers; list of trading posts, 1832, Taliaferro Papers.

128. PRAIRIE DU CHIEN. One of Nicholas Perrot's forts, Fort St. Nicholas, was built about 1686 at the mouth of the Wisconsin River. During the remainder of the fur-trade period many traders made this place their headquarters. The American Fur Company had a large depôt there which was in charge of Hercules L. Dousman after the middle twenties.

Bellin, *Remarques sur la carte de l'Amérique Septentrionale*, 123; Kellogg, *French Régime*, 232, 241, 329; Lyman C. Draper, "Traditions and Recollections of Prairie du Chien," in *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, 9: 282-302.

129. FORT MARIN was built by Paul de la Marque, sieur Marin, opposite the mouth of the Wisconsin River about 1739.

Kellogg, *French Régime*, 339, 364 map; Draper, in *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, 9: 286.

130. YELLOW LAKE POST was an American Fur Company fort in the thirties of the nineteenth century. For a number of years it was in charge of Dr. Charles W. W. Borup.

William T. Boutwell, "Relations with the Chippewa Indians," folio 2, Boutwell Papers; Judson, *Map of the Entire Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa*.



131. FORT ST. CROIX was probably built by Du Luth in 1683 as a supply post, the earliest fort in interior Wisconsin. It was situated at the portage of the canoe route from Lake Superior to the Mississippi via St. Croix River.

Kellogg, *French Régime*, 225, 266 map, and frontispiece reproduction of Franquelin's map of 1688; Bellin, *Remarques sur la carte de l'Amerique Septentrionale*, 124.

132. LA POINTE was a famous fur-trading center from the time of the earliest French exploration. Radisson and Groseilliers spent the winter of 1660-61 near by on the mainland. Le Sueur built a post on the southwestern shore of Madeline Island in 1693, but it was abandoned in 1698. In 1718 the region was reoccupied and Fort La Pointe was erected. After the British conquest John Johnston spent some years there and the Cadotte family had a post, known as "Old Fort," about five hundred feet east of the site of the French post. Still later the American Fur Company had a post there, and in 1834 it established its inland headquarters on Madeline Island, erecting extensive warehouses and other buildings.

Kellogg, *French Régime*, 109, 110, 252, 266 map, 298-301; John Johnston, "An Account of Lake Superior, 1792-1807," in Masson, *Bourgeois*, 2: 133-174; Reuben G. Thwaites, "The Story of Chequamegon Bay," in *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, 13: 397-425.

GRACE LEE NUTE

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ST. PAUL



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