

FORT EDMONTON

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8619 - 77 Street Edmonton, Alberta October, 28, 1972

Mr. C. Fincay Head of Historical Department City Of Edmonton Park and Recreation

Dear Mr. Fincay

I wish to exspress Thanks to you for making me able loking in to the information obaut the Fort Edmonton.

I want to present one copy of my work obaut the Fort Ednonton. I had some difficulty making a report because my backround is not that familiar in North American History, and language difficulty to understnad some fine details in English language.

I was enjoying making a report i am hopeful you wil enjoying loking over:

Respectfully yours

ACKNOWLEDGMENT'S

I wish to express thanks to the following peopole who assisted me in the making this report.

Mr. C. Fincay

Head of Historical Department
City of Edmonton Parks and Recreation

Mrs. H. LaRose

From Historical Development & Archives Br. City of Edmonton

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PICTURE ON COVER

Glenbow Photograph, Calgary, Alberta

File number: NA - 936 - 2

Subject: South - West Stockade of Fort Edmonton

From inside the post

Date: @ 1884

Photog: N. O. Cote

Rem: For study purpose only NOT TO BE REPRODUCED

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ABSTRACT

Back in 1795 year Fort Edmonton was built for a trading post by Hudson's Bay Company.

Time past by Fort Edmonton in live come strategic center for a district, and obtend, and expand a traders plays fair roll for a traders and setlers. Till in 1915 Edmonton outgrow the fort, and was remaning bildings dismantled.

In conscious fort the past history we found in reconstruction one of the early's forts.

PORT EDMONTON

ITRODUCTION

In expansion for the fur trade to west Hudson's Bay Company buildet Fort Edmonton. From where today ours City carry a name Edmonton.

Et was build and move a few times so we found informations on side from present power plant, below Legistlative bilding even 65 miles out from present City. In changing face of the City 1915 Fort Edmonton disapear from the seen till now we found reconstruction of the old Fort Edmonton et is a Citizens Project.

In every year we come closer to Fort Edmonton which was seen even on painting 1847 by Paul Kane.

From the History of Fort Edmonton

In demand for furs nescessitated and expansion, to new areas farther Northwest Hudson's Bay Company, and the 1200 miles Great Saskatchewan river a natural rodway, from the Mountains as far as Lake Winnipeg. becoming to the development of the Fort's Edmonton's and western settlements.

Begining 1795 on a small area of flat land from North bank of the Saskatchewan river to the present site of the town of Fort Saskatchewan.

Number of fur traders from the North West Company built a small fort called "Fort Augustus same year that fall Hudson's Bay Company few yards away built Fort Edmonton" (see fig. 1. number 1.)

Belived because of lack or wood fuel and building materials in year 1802 the two posts moved to the present site of Cits Power plant Companies see fig. 1. number 2. retained the names and center of the fur trade for the Northwest.

Names Fort Edmonton or Edmonton House et is belived was named after "Edmonton in County Midlesex England" which is now a suburb of London.

^{1.} н.В.С. (Information for model countest-1970) 2. James G. MacGregor (Blankets an beads p. 165)

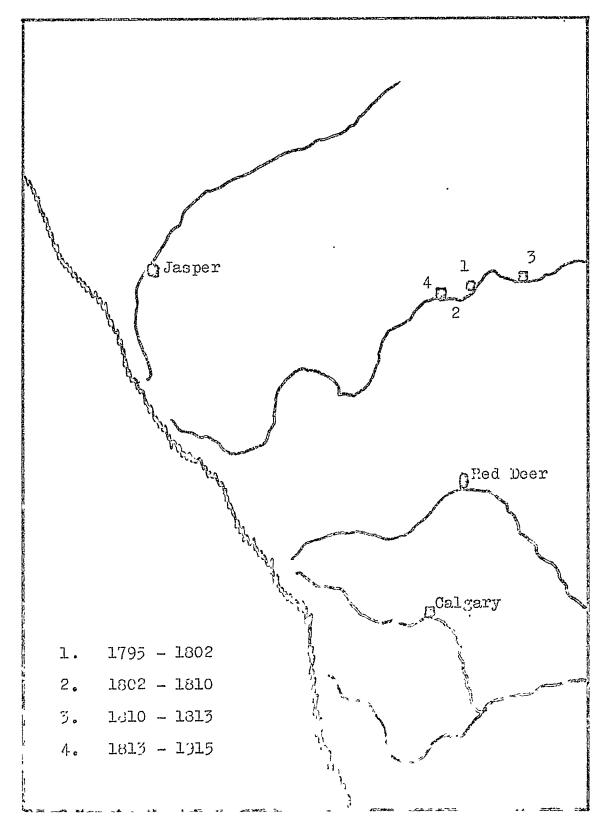


Fig. 1 Locations and dates of the Forts Edmonion

From Museum and Archives Notes No. 4.

According to one story, et was given this name because this was the birth place of a prominent Hudson's Bay Company official.

"Sir John Lake who was a deputy Governer Hudson's Bay Company"3

Second story:

"George Sutherland is reputed to have the actual builder of Edmonton House, and it has been suggested alternativly that it was named in compliment to George Sutherland's clerk, John Pruden, hwo was also a native of Edmonton - England"

Two companies constucted 1810 new forts some 65 miles down river, to the mouth of the Sturgeon an White Earth river, near present Smoky Lake on North bank of Saskatchewan river(see fig. 1. number3) retaining the old names, and also were referred to as "Terre Blanche" and "Fourth White Earth" 5

The post continuing to collect the furs and supply the need of lokal Indians.

After three years, the companies moved again back to the Power plants area, and shared a common stokade from defence purposes(see fig. 2. "Fort Edmonton and Fort Augustus in year 1814" 6

^{3.} Ibid

^{4.} Historic sites of the Provice of Alberta p. 15

^{5.} Museum and Archives Notes No. 4 - 1971

^{6.} Ibid

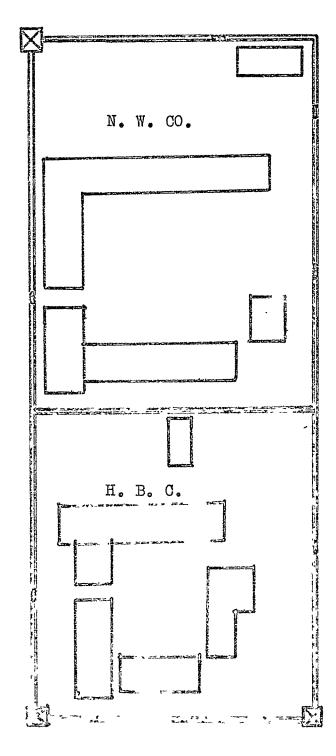


Fig. 2 Fort Edmonton - Fort Augustus, 1814

From: Museum and Archives Notes No. 4 - 1971

Under the name of the Hudson's Bay Company and in "Spring 1830 Forts" near the power plant experienced flooding so logical step was to moved up to the hill. (see fig. 1 number 4)

Many years later in a London Luseum plans were discovered of the first plan we have of the Fort Edmonton, drawn in 1846 by officers in the Royal Engineering Copr. of the British Army. H. J. Warre and M. Vavasour both army lieuternants had been sent out to settle boundary disputes with the United States and evaluate all Western posts for their military potencial" (see fig. 3. 4. 5.)

By this time Fort Edmonton had become the second largest and most important fort west of Winnipeg second only to Vancouver and until 1875 remaind the most westerly post of the Hudson's Bay Company on the North Saskatchewan river.

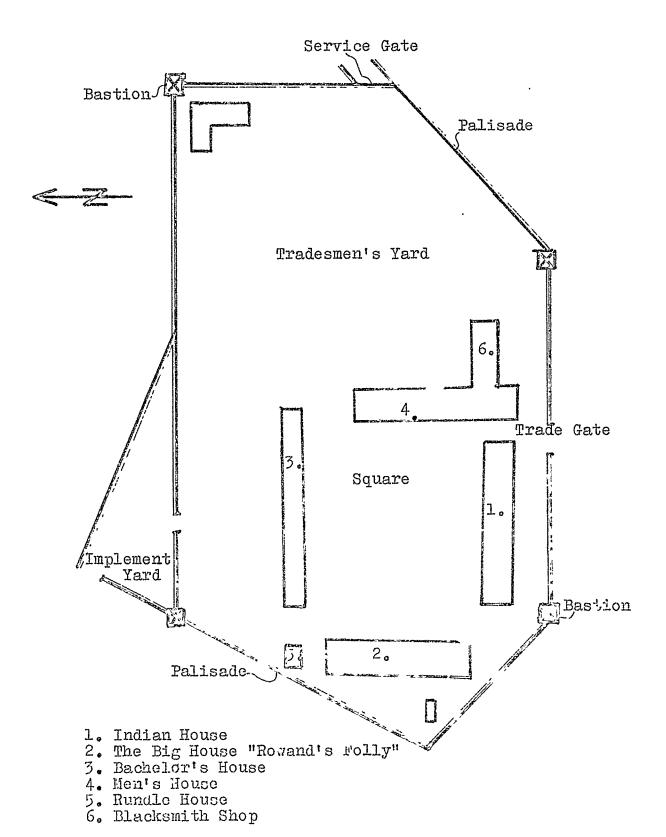
Back in 1861 the fort had becom small, but for the growing trade it was enlarged again (see f: 5.6)

Fort Edmonton Which started as trading post, to become a strategic center for the district.

"The growing City of Edmonton 1915 finale in the History of Fort Edmonton came to an end when the remaining buildings were dismantled" 9

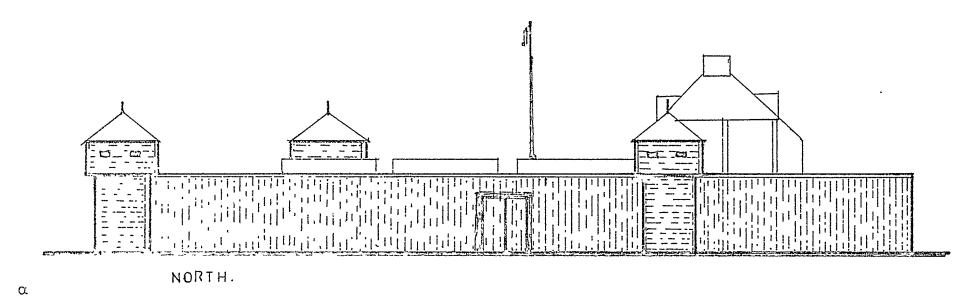
^{7.} H.B.C. (Information for model counist -1970)

^{3.} Ibid 3. MacDonald, G. H. (1959) Edmonton, Fort-House, Factory



rig. 3 Fort Edmonton-1846 "Vavasour" plan

From: Huseum and Archives Notes No. 4 -1971

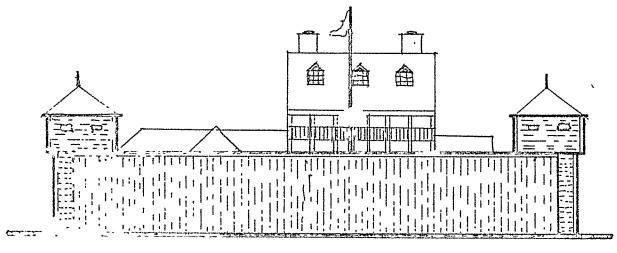


SOUTH.

FIG. & ELEVATIONS

€AST.

C



WEST.

FIG. 5 ELEVATIONS

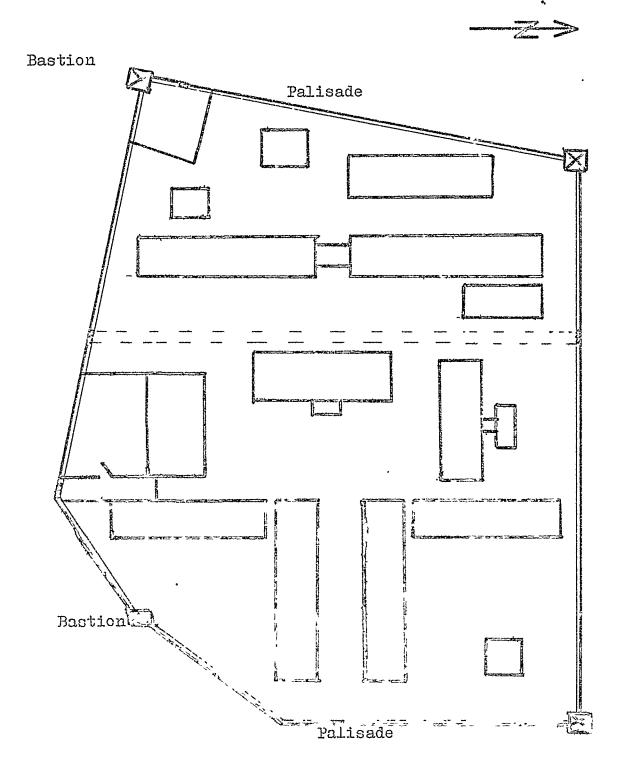


Fig. 6 Fort Edmonton, 1861

From: Museum and Archives Notes No. 4 - 1971

Authentic reconstruction one of the early Fort Edmonton is funded jointly by the Fort Edmonton Historical Foundation and the City of Edmonton as a Citizens' Project operated by Edmonton Parks and Recreation.

In Edmonton in sharge is the Architectural firm of Bell, McCulloch, Spotowski for reconstruction.

STRUCTURAL

From the History of fort we found out, the material used was from souranding area for construction and fuel so was heavy need for a wood.

In structural we found heavy timber construction was used, one of the oldest types of construction, tradesmen was used from England, but probable local peopol was as well used. Most of work was dan by hand the some of the logs was on oldway broadaxed in squar form for different members, some of logs was used in round form like for palisade - (stockade .)

In building we found different type assembly, from simple edge crosslap to more complicated (see fig. 7.8. details.)

In reconstruction of new fort today craftsmen using methods from 13 century together with modern methods to cut down a labour cost but must appear authentic.

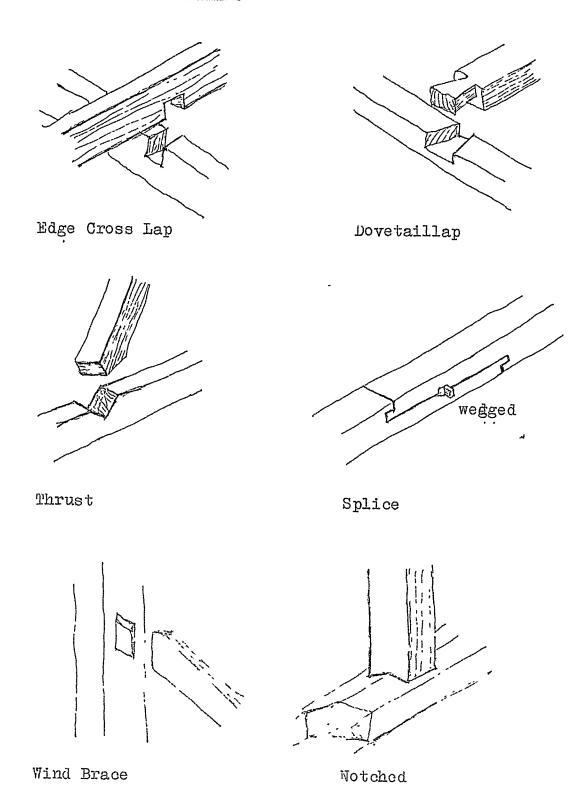
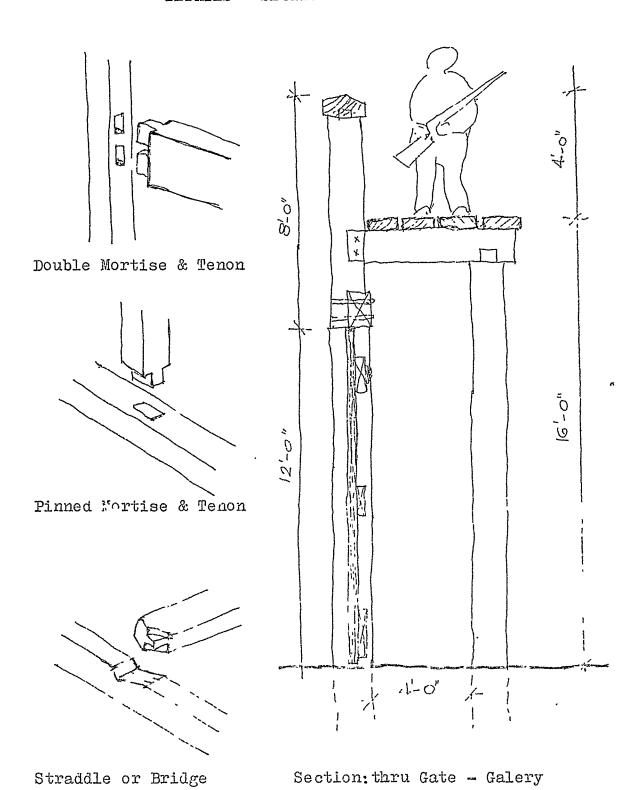


Fig. 7. Details



1'ig. 8. Details - Section

Officers in charge of Edmonton House (The trade year started in the fall)

1796 George Sutherland

1797 - 1798 William Tomison

1798 - 1815 James Bird

1816 Hugh Carswell

1817 - 1820 Francis Heron

1821 James Sutherland

1822 Calin Robertson

1823 - 1840 John Howand

John F ward Harriott

1842 - 1846 John howand

1847 John Edward Hariott

1843 - 1853 John Rowand

1854 - 1856 William Sinklair

John Swanston

1858 - 1871 William Joseph Christie

1872 - 1882 Richard Harddisty

1883 - 1884 James McDougall

1885 - 1883 kichard Hardisty

1389 - 1891 Harrison S. Joung

1891 - 1910 W. T. Livock

EDMONTON EARLY POPULATION

Year	No. Population	Source .
1878 -	148	unofficial
1881 -	263	N.W.M.P. unofficial
1887 -	350	Author,s estimate
1892 -	700	Town census

From J. G. MacGregor Edmonton, A. History

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Peter J. Ream
The Fort on the Saskatchewan



MS-176 Mihaly Huszar fonds

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