ATHABASCA
LANDING TRAIL

The 100 mile Portage

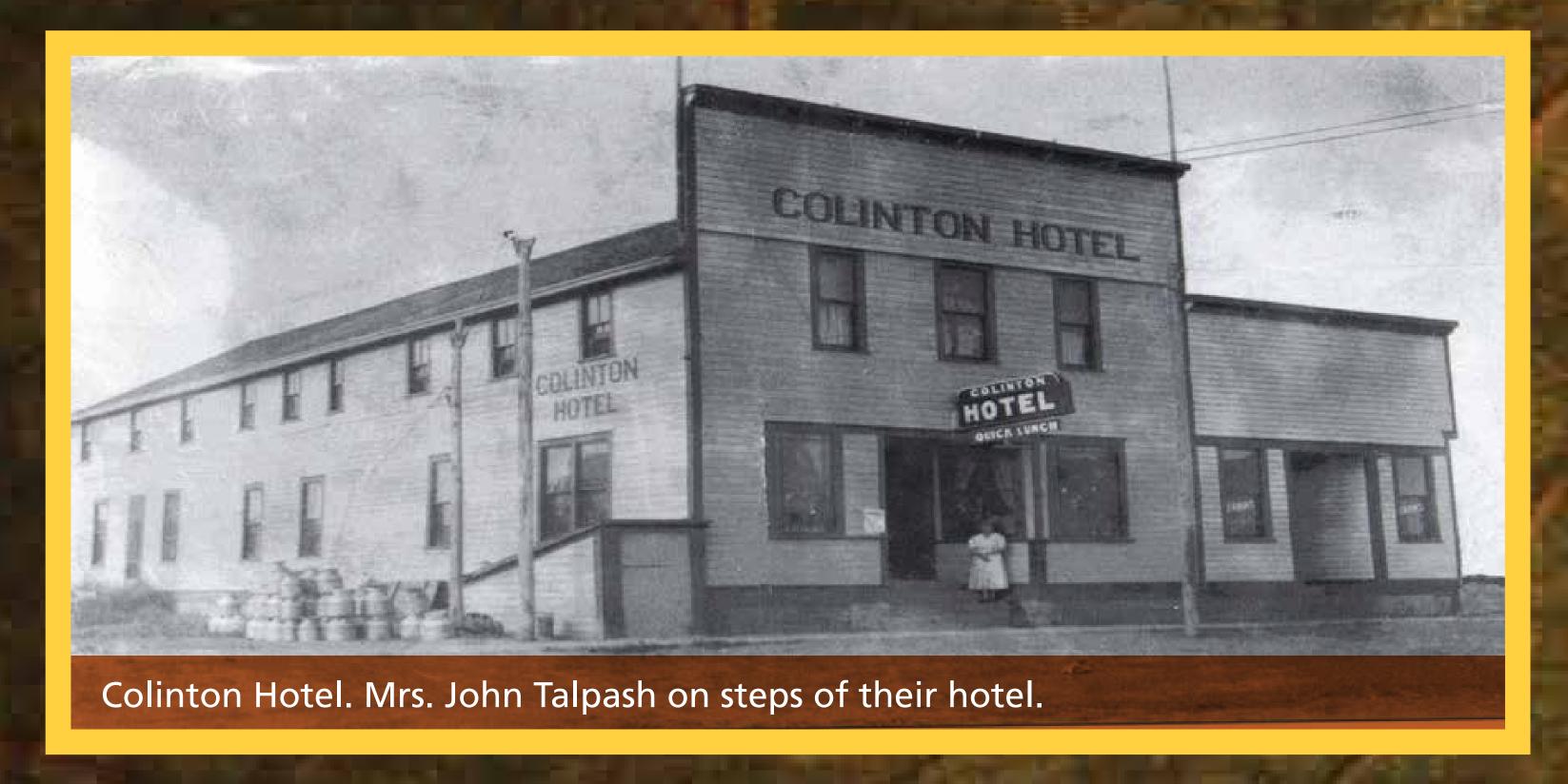**Trans Canada Trail**
Sentier Transcanadien

Athabasca Landing Trail – The historic route went from Fort Edmonton to Athabasca Landing and was dubbed the "100 Mile Portage" since it linked two major waterways – the North Saskatchewan River and the Athabasca River. Built by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1876, the trail brought fur traders, gold miners, settlers and others to Alberta's northern regions. It was an important transportation route until 1912 when the railroad came through.
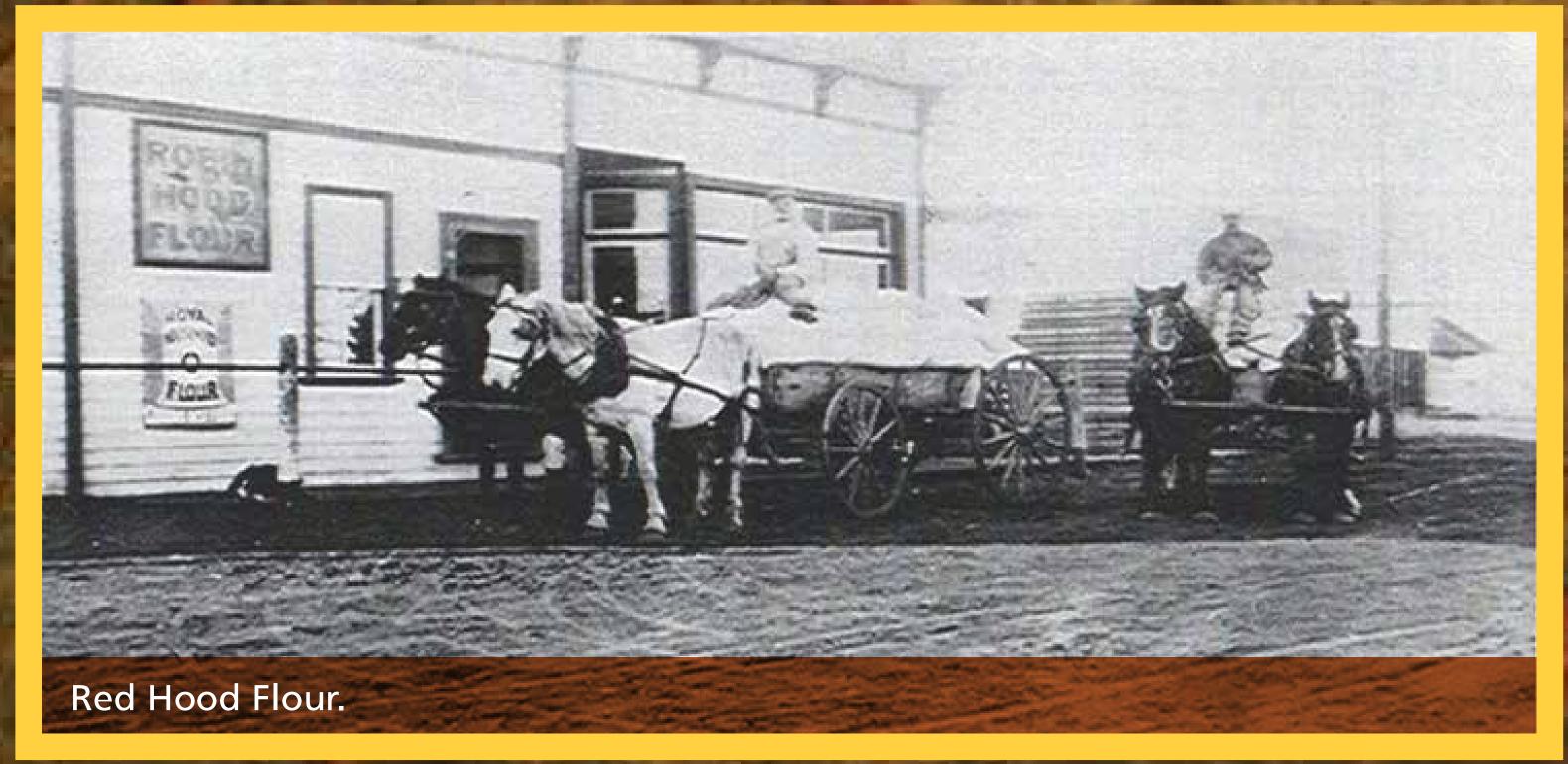
David Hay was one of the earliest settlers in the Colinton area. He arrived in 1904 and homesteaded in 1905, calling his property 'Kinnoull' after his family's estate in Scotland. In 1909 he married Mary Jack – their son Doug Hay was born in 1911 and was the first baby born to settlers in the region. In 1910, Hay built a store and post office at the site, and in 1912, gave a portion of his land for the building of St. Andrew's Anglican Church. The original log church still stands on its original site.
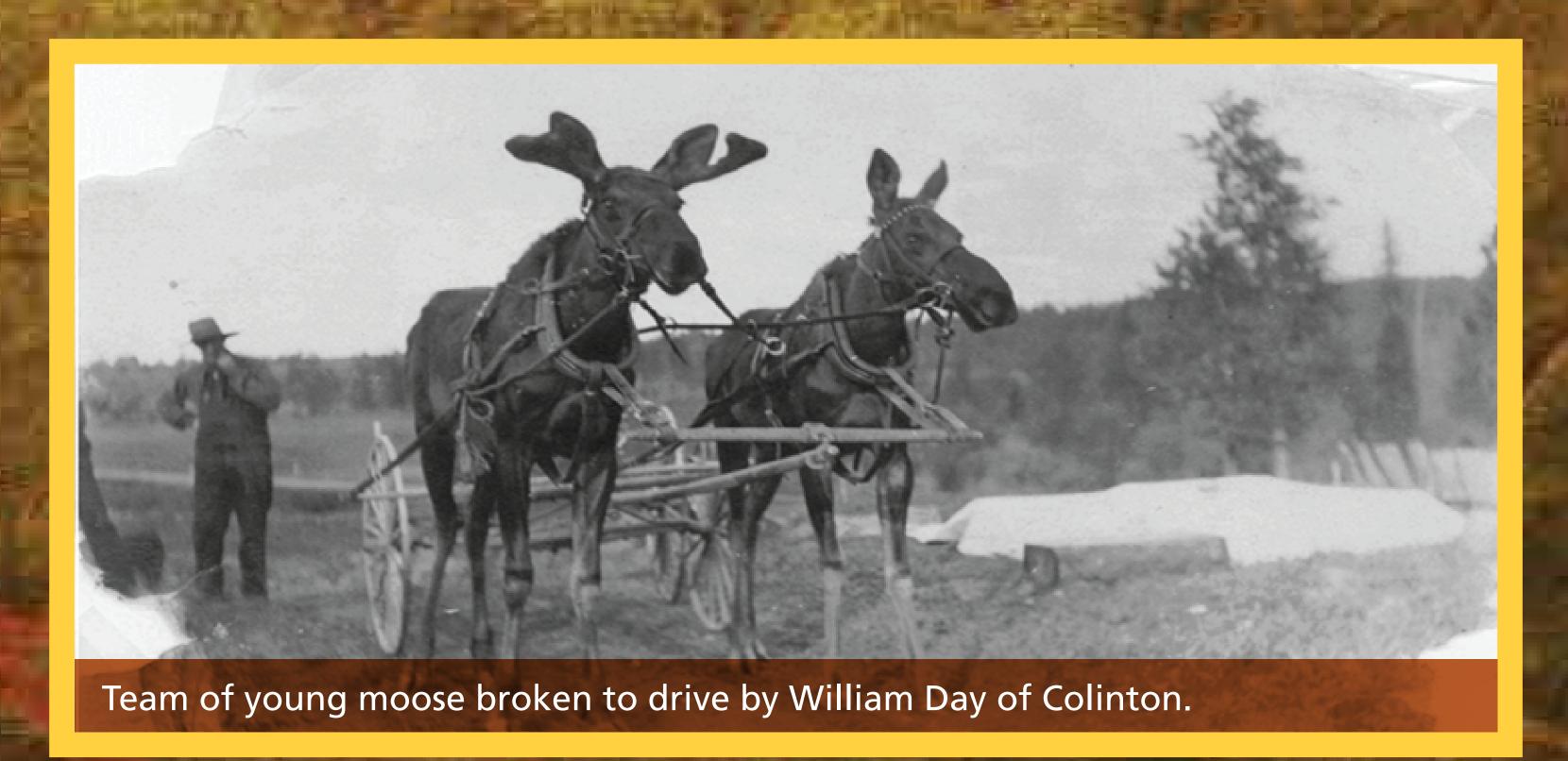

Gas Pump. Sam Talpash outside Colinton Motors.

You are standing at the hamlet of Colinton, one of the sites along the historic Athabasca Landing Trail.

When the railway came through the same year, James Milne owned the land where the railway station would go. He agreed to give them the land if he could name the hamlet and called it Colinton after his native home in Scotland. A townsite grew on the spot and Hay built a new store, the Colinton General Store, in 1913. The store is still in active operation across the road from this sign. Other businesses followed and for a time, Colinton was thriving community. The Colinton area now has a population of approximately 250.

Colinton Hotel. Mrs. John Talpash on steps of their hotel.

Red Hood Flour.

Team of young moose broken to drive by William Day of Colinton.

All photos are from the book *Colinton and Districts: Yesterday and Today.*

Alberta TrailNet

Alberta Government

Athabasca County

athabascalandingtrail.com

Athabasca Landing Trail 1876-1912

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Athabasca River

100 Athabasca Landing (HBC 1875)

ATHABASCA TRAIL first surveyed by HBC in 1877; by Dominion in 1879/80

Kinnoull (1905)

Old St. Andrew's Anglican Church (1912)

Colinton

KINNOULL: named after Scottish home of D. Hay and was the name of Post Office established 1911; D. Hay Postmaster. Kinnoull Park established by Fdn. which contains Old St. Andrey's Church, as designated historical site.

Meanook

Fournell (1912)

Tawatinaw River

LEWISTON: community established by T. Lewis in 1906, changed to Perryvale

Count von Hammerstein (1900)

Whiteley (1900)

78

Rochester

Roberts (1904)
T. Lewis (1906)

Tawatinaw

"Bulldog Ranch" (1912)

10 Dollar Camp

"TEN DOLLAR CAMP": established 1897, freighters' camp; now reestablished as a day camp and picnic park by T.N. Fdn.

Rivet (1910)

Short and Savoy (1908)

Leclair (1912)

Stoney Creek (1887)

Watershed at MILE 52 crosses continent from the Rockies to Eastern Arctic, separates Arctic Ocean and Hudson Bay Basins. Marked on the Trail as Gamborski's Stone Fence.

Gamborski's Stone Fence

Waruk (1912)

Egge's Stopping House (1896)

52

Matthew (1888)
Kerstian (1901)

Gullion (1886)

JOHN GULLION: first settler of Trail: was also accomplished NWMP guide, freighter and river boat captain.

McNelly (1912)

Redwater River

Prehistoric Camp Site

Bluff (1897)

Redwater River

Legend
- ★ Point of Interest
- **25** Milestone
- Stopping House
- Homestead
- Fort
- Church

St. Mary's (1905)

Dwornik (1906)

OLD ST. MARY'S: first Ukranian Catholic church north of Edmonton. Now a Registered Historical Resource and museum operated by T.N. Fdn.

Strilchuck (1904)

Patry (1906)

Leclair (1904)

Fedorah (1911)

North Saskatchewan River

Astleyville/ Battenburg (1893)
Snow (1902)

Gibbons (1895)

Prehistoric Camp Site

25

Sturgeon River

Fort Augustus (N.W.Co. 1794)

Fort Saskatchewan (N.W.M.P 1874)

North Saskatchewan River

Fort Edmonton (1871)

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