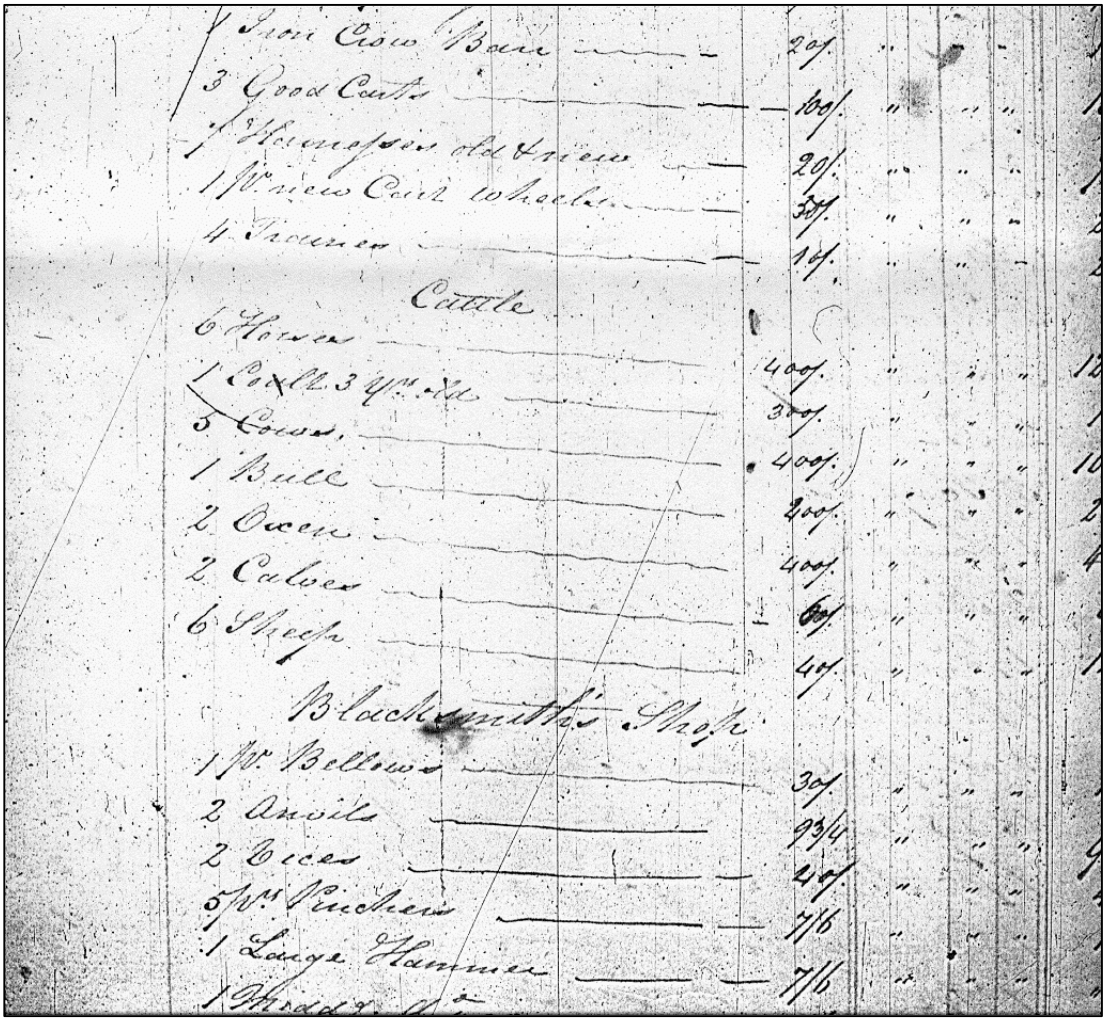
Grand Portage National Monument
Historic Documents Study


Iron Crow Bars — 20/.
3 Good Coats — 100/.
1 Horse old & new — 20/.
1 Pair Cart Wheels — 30/.
4 Tackles — 16/.
Cattle
6 Horses — 400/.
1 Colt 3 yrs old — 30/.
5 Cows — 400/.
1 Bull — 200/.
2 Oxen — 400/.
2 Calves — 60/.
6 Sheep — 40/.
Blacksmith's Shop
1 Pr Bellows — 30/.
2 Anvils — 93/4
2 Vices — 40/.
5 Pr Pincers — 7/6
1 Large Hammer — 7/6
1 Hand

A June 1797 inventory of Grand Portage, from the Toronto Public Library, includes cattle, horses, and sheep and tools for the blacksmith's shop.

Bruce M. White
Turnstone Historical Research

August 2004

Contents

Introduction
Sources for Studying the Role of Merchandise at Grand Portage
Archival Collections Relating to Grand Portage
- **Minnesota Historical Society**
- **National Archives of Canada**
- **McGill University Libraries, Rare Books and Special Collections**
- **Provincial Archives of Manitoba, Hudson's Bay Company Archives**
- **University of Montreal, Baby Collection**
- **Northeast Minnesota Historical Center, University of Minnesota-Duluth**
- **Archives of Ontario, Toronto**
- **Toronto Public Library**
- **National Archives of Quebec at Montreal**

References
Appendix 1. Versions of Roderick McKenzie's Reminiscences Relating to Grand Portage
Appendix 2. Letter from Grand Portage by a North West Company Partner
Appendix 3. Fur-Trade Employees Associated with Grand Portage
Appendix 4. Inventory at Grand Portage, June 1797

Introduction

As a portage, company headquarters, transshipment point, and trading post, Grand Portage has had a rich and important history. A great deal of this history has been the subject of research over the years in a variety of reports, books, and articles. Archives, libraries, and other repositories have been combed for new information that would reveal aspects of the history of the place. It is the purpose of this report to identify and provide detailed descriptions of many of the archival collections in North America that contain material relating to Grand Portage and to take stock of the rich variety available on the history of Grand Portage. It is also the purpose of this study to consider what new materials may be available for new research on the place.

Over the years, many of the most obvious sources have been examined thoroughly for information they may provide on the history of Grand Portage. Much of this information has resulted from purposeful research, particularly in regard to the physical layout of the fort and the portage. Research was geared to guiding archaeology and the reconstruction of post buildings and stockade. This was the basis of Lewis Beeson's collection of archival material compiled for the Minnesota Historical Society in the 1950s, and the work of Erwin Thompson for the National Park Service in the 1960s. Alan Woolworth has similarly explored this aspect of the post in various works. Much of this material came from published sources, including diaries such as that of Daniel Williams Harmon. But archival sources, including the original versions of narratives in the Masson Collection and fur trade account books, were also used to supplement published narrative descriptions.

Such purposeful, designed research has revealed a great deal of information on Grand Portage. Other information has been uncovered purely by accident. This is especially true of information found in the vast archives of the Hudson's Bay Company Archives, which, because of their size, have not been examined thoroughly for all possible references to Grand Portage. The simple fact that many people, during the course of extensive fur trade careers, have passed through Grand Portage at one time or another means that narratives dealing largely with other aspects of careers may contain brief accounts of a visit to the Portage.

For example, in a journal kept by the HBC trader at Portage de l'Isle n 1795, it was recorded that a bagpiper named George McKay was hired in Scotland to entertain at Grand Portage during the summer. The information is recorded in an HBC journal for Portage de l'Isle on the Winnipeg River in 1795 (B.166/a/2, p. 7. Aug. 17): "This morning the two Mr. McKays sett off after entertaining us with the bag pipes all night this George McKay was counted one of the first performers of that instrument in Scotland. Mr. McTavish gave him £50 p. annum & a free passage to Canada for the purpose of playing to the Inland Gentlemen at Grand Portage while they stay at that Post which is never above 6 weeks—but the company finding him a man of abilities sent him inland master with additional wages." McKay was apparently assigned to the Portage de l'Isle post in 1796. (See Lamb 1970: 459).

This colorful detail about the history of Grand Portage was found purely by accident while searching for information on another topic. Finding material like this in obscure sources continues to be a possibility simply because no one has looked through every source with Grand Portage in mind. Historians and others may continue to find references like this for years to come.

Another means for finding new information on Grand Portage is simply to examine in more detail sources already looked at or assumed to have been thoroughly examined. The case of Roderick McKenzie's journal, which has been used primarily in a garbled transcription done by Louis F. R. Masson, husband of McKenzie's granddaughter, is an example. During the course of this project, the original manuscript of McKenzie's journal was examined in detail. In fact, a number of versions of the manuscript existed, each with slightly different details. In the course of this examination, a few new details were added to what was already known from the Masson transcription.

Perhaps the most interesting detail uncovered in one of the unpublished versions is found in McKenzie's reference to the fall fishery undertaken by McKenzie and others working for his company. McKenzie states that late in the fall, a boat arrived from Montreal under the charge of Robert Thomson. Shortly after that, some men were sent from the post to "make a fall Fishery" at a place called Shaquina, around 30 leagues away. Now called Shagoina Island, it is just east of Thunder Cape. It is likely that the men were fishing for whitefish or herring. Many descriptions of fall fishing have been recorded in this region of Lake Superior. J. Elliot Cabot, who came to the Thunder Bay region in the late 1840s with the geologist Louis Agassiz, noted that whitefish spawned in October and lake herring in November (Agassiz 1974: 94). The location was also mentioned in the HBC journals for Fort William during the 1820s and 1830s.

Details like this help establish the patterns of the use of a larger region by the fur traders and Native people of the Grand Portage area. Such details, though seemingly minor, are well worth the effort to examine documents more carefully, and to thoroughly check original versions of documents.

Crucial to any examination of the potential research value of primary sources on Grand Portage is an understanding of the important research questions that have been, or could be, asked about this place. Since earlier researchers focused on the reconstruction of Grand Portage, it was only natural that they might have overlooked a detail like this about where fur traders fished in the fall. Asking new questions when examining sources known or used earlier, however, may reveal new information. While it may not always be possible to provide new answers to the old questions about Grand Portage—such as the shape or location of the stockade or other physical attributes of the fort—it may still be possible to provide answers to other, new and compelling questions.

In recent years, however, historians and others have used new ways of exploring the geographical setting of Grand Portage. One example is the work of Cooper and Birk in their investigation on the layout of the Grand Portage trail. This work made use of the

astronomical readings made by David Thompson at various times in his career (see Cooper 2004).

Daily life at the post has interested many historians, but it has been difficult to document. Many of the narrative descriptions of the post have been based on summer visits, at the time of greatest activity (although even they are sometimes sparse). What happened during the rest of the year, when the post was staffed by a few clerks and engagés? I explored this subject in my recent study, "Grand Portage as a Trading Post: Trade Patterns at 'the Great Carrying Place.'"

These are examples of the way in which familiar sources of information might be used more intensively or in a new way to examine new questions. Another approach to a familiar subject such as Grand Portage is not to use the available research material to answer preconceived questions, but to explore the research materials to determine what questions the material could answer. In fact, the nature of the useful questions may not be evident until the archival material is examined. The documents may suggest questions that might otherwise not occur to the historian to ask. In other words, what useful questions about Grand Portage can a particular set of documents be used to answer?

A variety of topics could be explored in relation to the rich history of Grand Portage, making use of available sources in new ways. In what follows, I will discuss some of these topics which have yet to be explored in great detail and which may provide the starting point for future research projects.

The People of Grand Portage

The area of Grand Portage is associated with many generations of Native people and Europeans, most of whose lives were not recorded in detail in written sources. The names of a few Native leaders were recorded by early traders, including the well-known but enigmatic Premier, who may or may not have been based at any time at Grand Portage (see White 2003). An agreement preserved in the National Archives of Canada, signed July 30, 1798, between the Grand Portage band and the North West Company, provides one of the earliest listings of Native leaders from the area, and records the relationship of most of them to the Bullhead doodem, which is one of several clans with a history in the Grand Portage area (White 2003: 84).

Thousands of European traders and other people visited or crossed Grand Portage during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Though the names of many of them are known and can be found in contracts and other sources, no comprehensive project has been done to compile all their names.

The first documented group may have been those associated with or employed by La Verendrye in 1731 and the following years. Narrative sources do not make clear the names of the first group, but their names can be deduced from the contracts of the men hired by La Verendrye and his associates in Montreal (see Montreal Notaries collection, below).

Table 1
Population at Kaministikwia, Lac des Chiens, and Mille Lacs, 1805

		Whites				Indians	
Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total
62	16	36	114	70	84	178	332

Source: Gough, ed., 1988: 188.

In the years that followed, many men were hired for the Grand Portage, although this usually simply meant either that the engagé was a summer canoeman who went to the portage and returned to Montreal the same year, or that he was a winterer who passed across the portage to another post west of there. By the British period, perhaps beginning with Lawrence Ermatinger (see Marie Gérin-Lajoie collection below), engagés were specifically hired to make a certain number of trips across the portage or to carry a certain number of packs or bales. Thus, a list of people who passed across the portage throughout the period of its use would be very long.

A possible future project would involve assembling copies of all contracts of men who were hired to cross the Grand Portage, using the National Archives of Quebec and other sources. Such a study might reveal patterns in where people came from, their wages, their patterns of employment, and their relationships with other employees. Such information could shed valuable light on the colorful myths about the voyageurs who came to the portage.

The role of Grand Portage as a trading post means that a number of men wintered at Grand Portage every year during its heyday. These winterers often had a longer-term association with the area. Alexander Henry the Younger recorded in 1805 the numbers for the white population associated with the North West Company, and Indians in the area of Kaministikwia, Mille Lacs, and Lac des Chiens. As noted in Table 1, 62 white men, 16 white women—meaning probably the wives of the traders—and 36 children lived in the area. It is likely that additional Europeans were also associated with the XY Company in the same region but were not listed here. The Native population for the region added up to 332 people.

From the 1790s to the 1850s, post records show that 167 people lived in the Grand Portage area (see Appendix 3, page 75). This listing is just a starting point for future research. It may unearth additional contracts and other material in the notarial archives at the various branches of the National Archives of Quebec.

St. Valier Mailloux is an example of someone with a long-term association with Grand Portage that can be documented in notaries records. Mailloux was a merchant who worked on contract for the XY Company and later the North West Company. In the winter, he hired engagés on contract in towns such as Sorel, Berthier, and Trois Rivieres. In the summer, he went west and conducted a trading operation at Grand Portage, whose

sole purpose was to trade with engagés (see Dec. 18, 1800 contract for five years in Canadian Notaries collection below). Mailloux's operation was similar to that of Jean Marie Boucher and Jacques Faniant, who worked for the North West Company (see Jan. 25, 1799 contract for three years in Marie Gerin-Lajoie collection below). The role of these men in trade with company employees has been recently explored in more detail (White 2003).

Other sources provide information on traders and on Indian people as well as intermarriage between them. The HBC's Fort William post journals and financial records are remarkably useful. For example, the Fort William Collection (microfilm copy in the Minnesota Historical Society) contains lists of Grand Portage Indians and mixed blood "freemen" associated with the post at Fort William (an example is shown on the first page of this report). On one such list appear the names of Michel and Jean Baptiste Collin, and Jacques Faniant. Michel Collin also shows up on the Grand Portage annuity rolls from the 1850s. These men were related to Joseph Faniant, the partner of Jean Marie Boucher, who traded at Grand Portage with North West Company engagés around 1800, and Antoine Colin, stationed at the post for the same company around the same time. This fact suggests the long-term connections between traders and Indian people at Grand Portage.

U. S. government records from various times help document both the trade at Grand Portage and long-term family relationships of traders to the band. A trader's claim under the treaty of 1854, said to have been attested to by Grand Portage band members themselves, records that Joseph Morrison was a trader at Grand Portage between 1847 and 1852 (US OIA Special Files, MHS M289, R. 57, File 196, Claim No. 85). Joseph Morrison was listed on the American Fur Company rolls in 1837. He is probably the J. Morrison listed as an employee of Clement H. Beaulieu in 1848 and 1849 in his license for trade with the Chippewa (US OIA Register of Traders' Licenses, MHS M448). A Paul Morrison, possibly his son, is listed on the 1858 Grand Portage Annuity Roll (US OIA Annuity Rolls, MHS M390, R. 1). Both Joseph, age 50 (listed as a trader) and Paul, age 22 (listed as an interpreter) are in the U.S. census for Minnesota in Lake County in 1860. Joseph Morrison had a son named James, age 15. This is probably the grandfather of the artist George Morrison. Morrison's says in his autobiography that his great-grandfather (not named) was born in Grand Portage in 1804 and his grandfather, James, Sr., in 1847, which more or less fits the written record (Morrison 1998: 21, 23). This is just an example of what might be done combining trade and governmental records to determine such long-term relationships of traders with the Grand Portage band.

The Region of Grand Portage

Sources make clear that both the Indian population and the traders associated with the post ranged quite a distance from the narrow confines of the portage and the posts at either end, as discussed in my report on Grand Portage as a trading post (White 2003). A brief mention in the National Archives of Canada's 1799-1802 North West Company letterbook makes this clear. Writing in June 1799, Alexander Mackenzie referred to Doctor Henry Munro, the trader in charge of the Grand Portage post at that time: "Doctor Munro complains of a very severe Winter the Indians suffer'd much from Cold & hunger

however the Portage & small posts round will make good returns." (NWCo. Letterbook, 47-60). Later the same year, Mackenzie was more specific about the region related to Grand Portage: "The Dr. has been very ill these few days past. I am alarmed about the situation of this place. There will not be less than £25 m [thousand] of property here in the Course of the winter which is a great risk & heavy charge for any one man. They wont see many Indians some of them go to Lac des Chiens where I have sent old Marchard & others toward the Lac des Bois blanc where La Tour is again to winter" (NWCo. Letterbook, 89-90). This statement suggests that the region of Grand Portage might extend as far west as Basswood Lake and as far north as Dog Lake.

Once the North West and XY companies left Grand Portage, the geographical region of Grand Portage band members included the HBC post at Fort William. That means that the records of the HBC Company for Fort William, Rainy Lake, and other posts provide a great deal more about the Grand Portage region that can be used to reconstruct activities in the region during the period that XY and North West Company were at Grand Portage. Still later use of the region for sugaring, fishing, and other activities by Grand Portage and Thunder Bay band members can be of great help as well, as indicated in the ongoing work of Timothy Cochrane on the Grand Portage band.

The Seasonal Pattern

The Grand Portage post was a very different place at different times of year. At least for the period of the North West and XY companies, it may be possible to compile a yearly schedule of events at the post, including the arrivals and departures of particular canoe brigades from the Pays d'en haut and from Montreal, the passage of sailing vessels, and the comings and goings of company leaders and competitors. The letters in the North West Company letterbook (1799-1802) provide a good start on all such movements, but other letters written to or from Grand Portage may also be helpful. Such a yearly schedule or timetable could give a sense of trade logistics, as well as simply an idea of who was at Grand Portage at any particular time of the year. In addition, ongoing work on the use of the region by the Grand Portage band, as recorded in HBC Fort William journals, will provide an understanding of how the traders' timetable meshed with the seasonal round the Ojibwe carried out in this region.

Grand Portage Letters

Scattered throughout fur trade collections at different locations are a variety of letters written to or from Grand Portage or letters written from other locations that refer to Grand Portage. The North West Company Letterbook, 1799-1802, is perhaps the richest source of such letters. But others are in the Hudson's Bay Company Archives and in other locations. The letter from a partner dated August 26, 1797, in Appendix 2, is another example of a useful letter from Grand Portage providing a great deal of information on the Grand Portage region.

Much more could be done. These letters can be inventoried and correlated to learn about the comings and goings of company traders and about company shipments. One way to

make these documents more available and to illuminate this important era of Grand Portage history might be to produce a published version of the North West Company letterbook and these other letters.

Merchandise and Furs

Merchandise and furs were the basic items of exchange in the fur trade. For such important objects, little detailed explorations have been done. This is surprising considering that existing records can provide extensive information about the most basic transactions in the fur trade.

A variety of sources summarize the goods sent to particular trading posts and furs brought back from them. Alexander Henry the Younger, for example, in his journals gives the returns in furs for the various outfits supplied in 1805, showing that together Mille Lacs, Lac des Chiens, and Kaministikwia produced 46 packs of furs. In another table in his journals he recorded the 7 canoes and 116 bales of merchandise sent to Lac des Chiens and Mille Lacs, though not the goods used at Kaministikwia (Gough, ed., 1988: 185, 189). Other sources supply aggregate numbers for the value of merchandise shipped for trade at XY Company posts throughout the Great Lakes and the Canadian Northwest.

Aggregate information like this can help get a sense of the differing investments in goods and returns in furs at fur trade posts, but it raises questions. What kinds of furs were in the bales produced in the region of Kaministikwia and Grand Portage? What value did they represent to the Native people who produced them? Similarly, what kinds of goods were shipped to Grand Portage, stored there, traded, and used for other purposes? Did these goods differ from those at other posts? Only more detailed information from account books can answer these questions.

As an example, a variety of records can give meaning to Henry's account of 46 packs of furs produced in the Grand Portage-Kaministikwia region. As shown by a series of calculations in my study of Grand Portage as a trading post, the average value of a pack of furs at North West Company posts in the Fond du Lac region around 1805 was 76.70 *plus* or skins, the value assigned to furs in trading transactions with Native people (White 2003: 143). With this information, it is possible to get an idea of the value in trade of 46 packs of furs produced around 1805 by the 332 Native men, women, and children in the region. Using the standards of trade around this time, one can learn what goods a Native family could purchase from the fur company each year around this time.

At various times, researchers have documented the merchandise carried from Montreal and made use of in the fur trade. The specific lists of goods stored at Grand Portage and distributed from there for use throughout the Northwest have not been thoroughly studied (although see Woolworth and Woolworth 1982: 111). A number of such records, however, would provide a good basis for such research. Company inventories such as the one for 1797 for the North West Company (see cover of report) and others for the XY Company in the years following, record goods and equipment available at the portage at the beginning of the summer, before the arrival of new supplies of goods from the east.

Such inventories will not record what goods had been traded during the year but will give an idea of what equipment was important for keeping at Grand Portage and what goods remained on hand at the end of the trading year. The 1797 inventory contains a long list of merchandise, supplies such as gum, bar and watape, medicines, utensils, cattle, and blacksmith's tools. This is intended to be a full inventory of the post rather than merely a list of merchandise, as the inclusion of objects such as kettles listed as "unserviceable" and a broken boiler and saws makes evident.

Invoices, on the other hand, record what goods were shipped from Montreal in the spring for use at particular trading posts. Although no complete invoices have been found for the North West Company at Grand Portage, a number of them exist from 1804 for the XY Company at Grand Portage, Mille Lacs, and Lac des Chiens as well as other trading regions nearby. Together these invoices can provide information on what goods were necessary for trade and supply at Grand Portage and how those goods might have differed from those at other posts.

Such information can shed light on the interplay of goods and supplies at trading posts such as Grand Portage. To make use of this information, however, it is important to compile the data in these lists, categorize the types of merchandise used, and produce statistics on the amounts of each category. In the next section this kind of compilation and analysis will be attempted with a number of sources available on Grand Portage.

Sources for Studying the Role of Merchandise at Grand Portage

Louise Dechêne (1974), Dean Anderson (1992), and Bruce White (1987; 1998b) have all contributed studies that show the kinds and relative quantities of trade goods used in the fur trade. These studies however have been based on Montreal records describing goods sent to general areas and posts in Indian country. A thorough study of the goods and supplies at a trading post and the way they were traded with Native people has never been done in detail.

Grand Portage, because of its role as a company headquarters and transshipment point may have had more goods designed to be advanced to or sold to company employees than would be found at trading posts in other regions, such as Fond du Lac or Rainy Lake. St. Valier Mailloux, by contract was supposed to trade only with employees of the XY and rival North West Company, not with Native people. A useful comparison could be made between the goods he traded and those included in the general inventories of goods at Grand Portage or other trading posts. Something similar could be done to study the kinds and quantities of goods advanced by the North West Company to its employees in an account book compiled in 1803 (located in Toronto Public Library).

The raw quantities of goods at trading posts such as Grand Portage may be telling, especially for standard, basic trade items. For example, how many bales of cloth, blankets, guns, utensils were included in the invoices of goods sent to Grand Portage as compared to other trading posts? It is also useful to see what kinds of tools or supplies were kept on hand. The presence of a cart and spare wheels at Grand Portage in 1797 is a useful thing to know about the post.

Another way of comparing Grand Portage with other trading posts is to do a statistical summary of the goods. The fur trade companies themselves did this kind of analysis. An example are the aggregate statistics of trading-post inventories found in the account books of Sir Alexander Mackenzie & Company for the 1800-1805 period. As shown in Table 2, these figures can provide a sense of the relative importance of trading regions, including Grand Portage.

Also surviving for Mackenzie's XY Company are many of the inventories on which these aggregate figures are based. An account book received during this project from an original in the Baby Collection of the University of Montreal (see description below) demonstrates the process through which these inventories were compiled. The account book shows two categories of goods, one with a value assigned in Sterling, the British monetary standard, the other in Halifax Currency, a Canadian money of account. The first set of goods were primarily ones shipped from England. The other category included goods produced in Canada or in the Great Lakes or used or damaged goods that continued to be used at the post. To the first category a markup was added to convert from Sterling to Halifax Currency, and to add in the shipping costs from England. In the case of the XY Co. in the period after 1800, the advance was 50 per cent on the price of

Sterling merchandise. In the XY Co. inventory book the resulting figure was added to the cost of the merchandise listed only in Halifax Currency. The resulting figure can be interpreted to be the Montreal cost of goods.

Computing the cost of shipping from Montreal was the final step in calculating the value of the inventory. As I noted in my work on trader profits, companies had standard percentages used to apply the costs of shipping to the value of individual categories and items of goods. (For example, see Wallace 1934: 197.) Shipping costs for cloth and blankets because of their high value but low weight were comparatively low, in the range of 25% of the Montreal cost of the goods. Shipping costs for shot and iron tools because of their weight and relative cheapness could be as much as several hundred percent of the cost of the goods. Such standard percentages went determining how much to charge a trade employee who wished to obtain an item from company stores. But when the inventory was done, it was not necessary to determine the specific shipping cost of a blanket or tool. Rather, a fixed percentage could be added to the value of all goods to arrive at the value of the inventory. In the case of the XY Co. at Grand Portage, this percentage was 25 per cent. For trading posts farther west would have used a higher advance to cover shipment to the post.

The XY Company account book has great potential for providing useful information on the detailed inventories of the company, though it was not possible to use it for this project since a useable copy was only recently obtained. However, work was done with the similar 1797 North West Company inventory, represented in Table 4 and in more detailed form in Appendix 4. Company bookkeepers may have used accounting procedures similar to those used in creating XY Company inventories, since the North West Company list also categorizes goods into two sets, one clearly imported goods, the other home-grown products or used goods. However, since the final pages of this document appear to be missing, this cannot be determined definitively, without a detailed look at the prices of each item and comparison to market prices in Montreal and elsewhere in 1797.

This North West Company inventory, however, can be used in another way, by categorizing the goods and comparing the investment of goods in these categories to those in other categories. As Dechêne, Anderson, and White did in their studies, the trading goods may be aggregated according to some functional categories, using the capital investment in each category as a means of comparison. It should be noted that the studies of Dechêne, Anderson, and White were focused on an analysis of trading goods. But trading posts included a great deal more supplies than might normally be listed in a trading invoice. Items like oxen, paper, and account books not likely to be traded with Native people need to be categorized differently from normal trade goods. For that reason I have altered the categories I myself used in my earlier work, to give a sense of these additional items, as suggested in Table 5.

For this examination, XY Company invoices for the trading posts at Grand Portage, Mille Lacs, Lac des Chiens, and Fond du Lac in 1804 were compiled in an Excel spreadsheet and the goods listed categorized according to the general categories in Table 5. In

addition to provide a basis for comparison with another location at another date, one of many invoices of goods sent by John Sayer & Company, a trading company covering the Fond du Lac district and linked to the North West Company in 1795, was also compiled in a spreadsheet. This invoice represents the trading outfit of Sayer's clerk Jean-Baptiste Perrault, who is believed to have been located at Cass Lake in northern Minnesota that year.

Analysis and Suggestions for Further Study

Table 2 shows aggregate figures for inventories done by the XY Company after 1800. Revealed here is significant information on the relative importance of particular trading posts and regions in terms of the inventories, prior to the arrival of major shipments of goods in early summer. Such figures can be seen both as a clue to the infrastructure of tools and supplies on the ground at such posts and the extent to which a surplus of goods was retained at these posts from year to year.

It is striking that considering only the inventory of trading posts and outfits shown on the list, Grand Portage was the most significant of all trading posts, with an inventory value of around one-third of the total for all posts. This may in part be due to the fact that goods appear to have been shipped to the post during summer and fall every year, some of them to be carried over the portage and available for early shipment west in the spring. In addition goods were kept on hand for many more activities than took place at any other trading post.

Clothing was an especially important item, making up more than 50 per cent of the value of imported goods. Much smaller amounts of cloth were present. Is it possible that some company employees were hired to work as tailors at Grand Portage manufacturing clothing there during the winter? This is a topic worth investigating further.

Tools, animals, and food appear to have been significant goods at the post. Alcohol and tobacco were not well represented in the inventory. Perhaps this was because very little remained on hand at the end of the trading year. Further work should be done with the XY Company inventories to see if these patterns are evident there also.

Examination of the invoices shown in Tables 5, 6, 7, 8 provide contrasts to earlier studies of fur shipments. The earlier studies done by Dechêne, Dean Anderson, and White showed that cloth and clothing were by far the most important trade good in terms of investment, amounting to 50 per cent or more of the investment of traders and companies in annual shipments. Surprisingly this was not the case with the XY Company at Grand Portage in 1804. Less than 20 per cent of the invoice was devoted to cloth, clothing, and blankets, while together alcohol and tobacco made up almost 30 per cent.

The relative importance of alcohol at least could be explained as a reflection of the fierce competition taking place in 1804, in which alcohol was a prime tool. It may be that a portion of the alcohol on the Grand Portage list was intended to be apportioned to other posts as determined during summer and fall. For example, there is no alcohol listed, as well as some other categories of goods, on the Lac des Chiens and Mille Lacs invoices

for 1804. Other invoices and records for other XY Company posts should be examined to determine how much alcohol may have been listed.

Interestingly the 1795 invoice for J. B. Perrault's outfit, provides a similar balance of cloth goods and alcohol to that found at Grand Portage in 1804, with cloth goods amounting to just 23 per cent of the total, and alcohol, 17 per cent. It should be noted however, that the inclusion of the wages of the men in the invoice alters these statistics.

On the other hand, the listing of wages and other equipment in the John Sayer & Co. account book may be especially useful in calculating what it actually cost traders to operate trading posts. Further the details in the Sayer account book may help to show the extent to which goods in trade inventories and invoices were actually used by trade employees rather than as trade goods.

Trade studies are often hampered because goods listed in trade invoices do not always differentiate between trade merchandise and trade supplies or equipment. The 1797 North West Company inventory used here, for example, lists nothing on it as a supply or equipment, though perhaps a great deal of it could be. At what point does an item become equipment rather than a trade item? Which items on trade inventories were supplies or infrastructure and which were trade items? Some goods listed in such invoices may have been used by employees, as advances on their wages. Other goods such as iron bar may have been used to make items sold or given to Indian people.

Exploring such questions would go well beyond the original parameters of this study and would require a great deal more information. It is hoped that the information provided here will provide an impetus to such further study.

Table 2
XY Company Inventories

	1800	%	1801	%	1803	%	1804	%	1805	%
Grand Portage	2100.00	38.24%	4116.62	32.82%	7102.13	30.34%	11008.31	39.98%	7711.429	27.53%
Kaministikwia		0.00%		0.00%	1022.37	4.37%	595.22	2.16%	98.500	0.35%
Mailloux Inventory at GP		0.00%	206.66	1.65%	176.90	0.76%	347.33	1.26%	177.050	0.63%
Fort Charlotte		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	1970.238	7.03%
Mille Lacs		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	191.525	0.68%
Sault Ste. Marie		0.00%	858.15	6.84%	40.00	0.17%	263.40	0.96%	647.513	2.31%
Michilimackinac	313.22	5.70%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%
Fond du Lac [1803, 1804: & Dependencies]		0.00%	130.47	1.04%	270.00	1.15%	853.01	3.10%	436.121	1.56%
Leech lake		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	309.258	1.10%
Sandy Lake		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	173.242	0.62%
Lac du Flambeau		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	91.354	0.33%
Lac La Pluie [1803: & Dependencies]	548.09	9.98%	568.99	4.54%	2881.27	12.31%	3111.65	11.30%	2154.717	7.69%
River Pic		0.00%		0.00%	284.15	1.21%	213.95	0.78%	147.254	0.53%
Pic		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	69.954	0.25%
Lake Nipigon		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	207.988	0.74%
Lac Salle		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	298.938	1.07%
Fort Dauphin		0.00%	617.69	4.92%	892.51	3.81%	937.89	3.41%	684.988	2.45%
Red River	492.66	8.97%	1767.40	14.09%	2582.11	11.03%	1683.30	6.11%	1368.442	4.89%
River La Biche		0.00%	391.48	3.12%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%
Portage de Lisle		0.00%	57.32	0.46%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%
Bottom River Winnipeg		0.00%	35.57	0.28%		0.00%		0.00%	93.417	0.33%
River Winnipeg		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	66.90	0.24%	83.533	0.30%
Lake Winnipeg		0.00%		0.00%	591.15	2.53%	304.85	1.11%	191.688	0.68%
Fort des Prairies		0.00%	2262.08	18.03%	2590.00	11.06%	1605.50	5.83%	1701.563	6.07%
Rat River		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	164.996	0.59%
English River		0.00%	488.04	3.89%	2283.22	9.75%	2918.01	10.60%	3571.658	12.75%
River du Pas	1520.77	27.70%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%
Athabasca	516.35	9.40%	1042.77	8.31%	2512.80	10.73%	2998.39	10.89%		0.00%
Athabasca River		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	269.992	0.96%
Lake Athabasca		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	1335.038	4.77%
Athabasca Men's Equipment		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	1768.308	6.31%
Peace River		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	1187.158	4.24%
Slave Lake		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	904.204	3.23%
The Chats		0.00%		0.00%	180.02	0.77%	174.06	0.63%		0.00%
Black River		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	27.24	0.10%		0.00%
Monataille		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	424.29	1.54%		0.00%
Subtotal-Trading Post Inventories	5491.08	100.00%	12543.23	100.00%	23408.62	100.00%	27533.31	100.00%	28010.06	100.00 %
Perseverance Stores									313.804	
Schooner Perseverance valued at							2737.78		2300.000	
Sundry Indian Credits									1002.079	
Forts & Buildings valued at									2221.875	

Debts due by Men	395.13		1192.00				4103.14		7162.363	
Subtotal	5886.21		13735.23		23408.62		34374.23		41010.18	
Due to Men	941.25		6284.82				14500.95		4543.833	
Total	4944.95		7450.41				19873.28		36466.35	

Source: Alexander Mackenzie & Co., Account Book, Minnesota Historical Society microfilm M60, vol. 10; original in Baby Collection, University of Montreal. Slightly different versions of these same figures are found in Pendergast 1957: 146.

Table 3
Categories of Merchandise

Category	Examples
Cloth	Linen, Calico, Strouds
Clothing	Coats, Shirts, Trousers
Blankets	(Various sizes of blankets)
Adornment, Notions, Jewelry, Grooming	Vermilion, Silver Jewelry, Beads, Thread, Combs, Mirrors
Amusement	Playing Cards, Jew's Harps
Tools	Knives, Axes, Hoes, Planes, Wire, Rope
Utensils	Kettles, Plates, Cups
Ammunition	Ball, Shot
Powder	Gunpowder, Powderhorns
Guns	
Animals	Oxen, Horse, Pigs, Chickens
Food	Flour, Meat, Spices
Medicine, Soap	
Alcohol	Rum, High Wines, Wine
Tobacco	Tobacco, Tobacco Cases, Pipes
Writing Materials	Blank Books, Paper, Ink, Ink Wells
Miscellaneous	Flags
Equipment	Canoes, Gum, Food Supplies used in shipping
Wages of Employees	

Table 4
NW Co. Inventory at Grand Portage, June 1797

Category	Sterling?	%	Currency?	%
Cloth	562.61	8.06%	0.00	0.00
Clothing	3623.26	51.88%	5.00	0.18%
Blankets	216.22	3.10%	1.50	0.05%
Adornment	463.42	6.64%	0.00	0.00%
Tools	593.36	8.50%	599.46	21.46%
Utensils	674.69	9.66%	88.50	3.17%
Ammunition	105.22	1.51%	0.00	0.00%
Powder	15.15	0.22%	0.00	0.00%
Guns	104.96	1.50%	11.50	0.41%
Animals	0.00	0.00%	313	11.21%
Food	381.18	5.46%	1587.94	56.86%
Medicine	136.54	1.96%	0.20	0.01%
Alcohol	67.07	0.96%	0.00	0.00%
Tobacco	29.50	0.42%	29.72	1.06%
Writing	7.35	0.11%	156.07	5.59%
Miscellaneous	2.73	0.04%	0.00	0.00%
Totals	6983.57	100.00%	2792.88	100.00%

Source: NWC Inventory, 1797, in M58, Material Relating to the North West Company, 1763-1787, 1797; Minnesota Historical Society; originals in Toronto Public Library.

Table 5
XY Co. Invoice of Goods Sent to Grand Portage, 1804

Category	Value (in Halifax Currency?)	%
Cloth	593.11	4.13%
Clothing	1709.91	11.90%
Blankets	267.15	1.86%
Adornment	779.41	5.42%
Amusement	12.93	0.09%
Tools	617.73	4.30%
Utensils	348.89	2.43%
Powder	1994.85	13.88%
Guns	520.80	3.62%
Food	2181.28	15.17%
Medicine	153.46	1.07%
Alcohol	3429.25	23.93%
Tobacco	877.13	6.10%
Writing	18l.60	0.13%
Equipment	859.75	5.98%
Totals	14374.23	100.00%

Source: Alexander Mackenzie & Co., Account Book, Minnesota Historical Society microfilm M60, vol. 5; original in Baby Collection, University of Montreal

Table 6
XY Co. Invoice of Goods Sent to Mille Lacs, 1804

Category	Value (in Halifax Currency?)	%
Cloth	57.19	46.11%
Clothing	21.58	17.40%
Blankets	28.83	22.88%
Adornment	2.79	2.25%
Amusement		
Tools	14.09	11.36%
Utensils		
Powder		
Guns		
Food		
Medicine		
Alcohol		
Tobacco		
Writing		
Equipment		
Totals	124.02	100%

Source: Alexander Mackenzie & Co., Account Book, Minnesota Historical Society microfilm M60, vol. 5; original in Baby Collection, University of Montreal.

Table 7
XY Co. Invoice of Goods Sent to Lac des Chiens, 1804

Category	Value (in Halifax Currency?)	%
Cloth	72.44	44.55%
Clothing	25.55	15.71%
Blankets	35.38	21.76%
Adornment	8.58	5.28%
Amusement	0.13	0.08%
Tools	20.22	12.44%
Utensils		
Powder		
Guns		
Food		
Medicine		
Alcohol		
Tobacco	0.31	0.19%
Writing		
Equipment		
Totals	162.20	100.00%

Source: Alexander Mackenzie & Co., Account Book, Minnesota Historical Society microfilm M60, vol. 5; original in Baby Collection, University of Montreal.

Table 8
XY Co. Invoice of Goods Sent to Fond du Lac, 1804

Category	Value (in Halifax Currency?)	%
Cloth	116.13	21.21%
Clothing	179.93	32.86%
Blankets	70.18	12.82%
Adornment	96.99	17.66%
Amusement	1.00	0.18%
Tools	63.68	11.45%
Utensils		
Powder		
Guns	8.90	1.63%
Food		
Medicine	6.15	1.12%
Alcohol		
Tobacco		
Writing	0.33	0.06%
Equipment		
Miscellaneous	2.00	0.37%
Totals	547.48	100.00%

Source: Alexander Mackenzie & Co., Account Book, Minnesota Historical Society microfilm M60, vol. 5; original in Baby Collection, University of Montreal.

Table 9
John Sayer & Co. Invoice of Goods
Sent to J. B. Perrault's Outfit, 1795

Category	Value in Livres	Equivalent Value, Halifax Currency	%
Cloth	3016.83	125.70	13.04%
Clothing	1120.08	46.67	4.84%
Blankets	1444.08	60.17	6.24%
Adornment	1742	72.59	7.53%
Amusement			
Tools	888.7	37.03	3.84%
Utensils	642	26.75	2.78%
Powder	975	40.63	4.21%
Guns	214.40	8.93	0.93%
Food	1429.50	59.56	6.18%
Medicine	6.00	.25	0.03%
Alcohol	3996.00	166.50	17.27%
Tobacco	1070	44.58	4.63%
Writing			
Equipment	1060.00	44.17	4.58%
Wages	5530	230.42	23.90%
Miscellaneous			
Totals	23134.68	963.95	100.00%

Source: HBC Archives, F.4/1. John Sayer & Co. Account Book, 1795-96

Archival Collections Relating to Grand Portage

This section describes collections in archives across North America that have provided or can provide new information on the history of Grand Portage. Collections that have been used extensively and represented in copies in other locations such as the Minnesota Historical Society may not be listed separately. Descriptions may include text the archives or its website supplies.

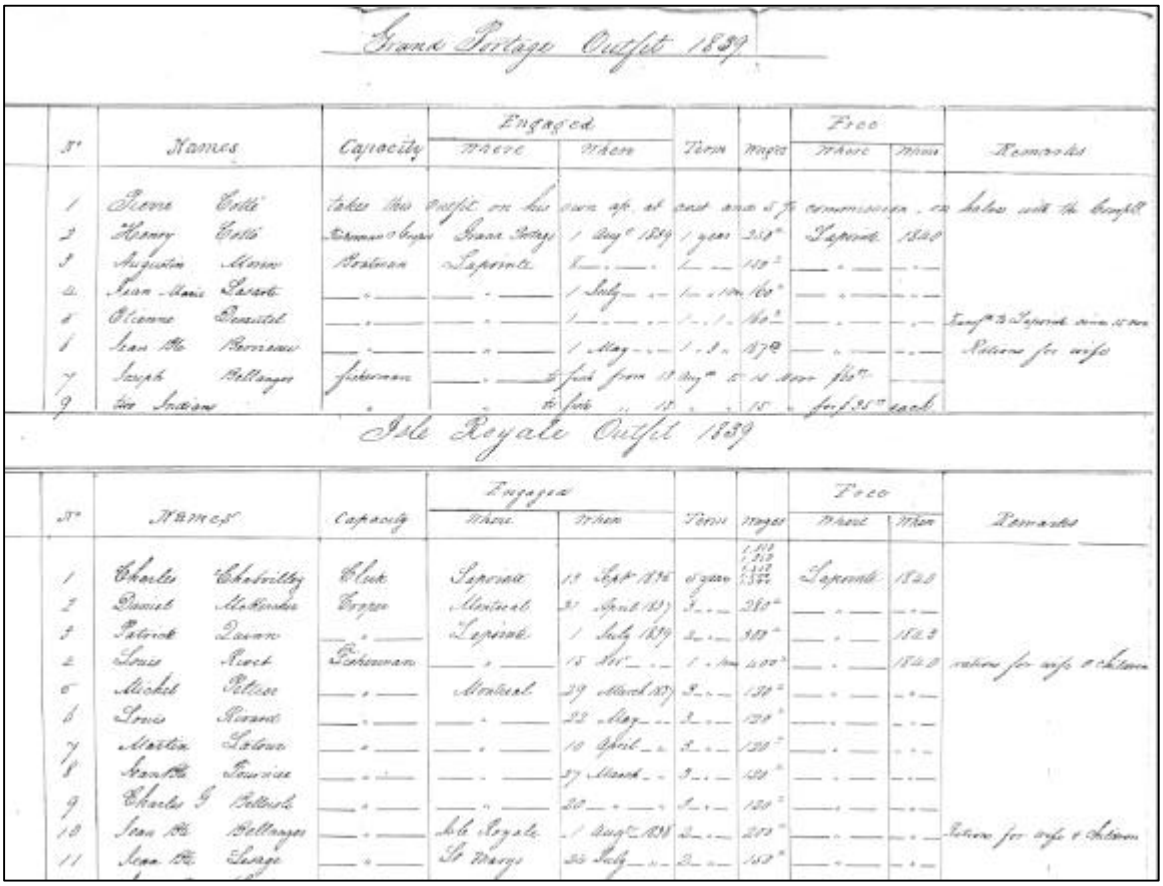
Minnesota Historical Society

The fur-trade collections of the Minnesota Historical Society were formed around a nucleus of original documents contained in the papers of Henry H. Sibley, the fur trader who became Minnesota's first governor. Sibley himself had fallen heir to the collections of trader William Aitkin, who had traded among the Ojibwe of northern Minnesota. Later, Grace Lee Nute, the society's first curator of manuscripts, became a scholar of the fur trade and collected copies of documents throughout North America and in Europe. Many other society staff became interested in the fur trade and helped collect copies of documents which now provide a kind of catalog of fur-trade collections all over the world.

American Fur Company, 1803-66. Originals in Burton Historical Collection, Detroit. 3 rolls microfilm. BC2.3/.A512b .
A collection of letterbooks, ledgers, journals, and other account books from the pre-1834 period which contains a great deal of specific information about individuals and outfits in particular regions. No references to Grand Portage have been found in these records thus far, but to make full use of them it is necessary to look for specific individuals who may have been associated with Grand Portage.

American Fur Company, 1806-49. Originals in New-York Historical Society, John Jacob Astor House, Mackinac Island, Edward E. Ayer collection of the Newberry Library; Library of Congress, National Archives of Canada. 16 boxes, 5 folders oversize. BC2.3/.A512.
This collection includes a few original documents and photocopies of correspondence of company employees from the 1820s and 1830s, much of it from the collection in the New-York Historical Society. This correspondence, in seven boxes, is organized by author. Four boxes contain company letterbooks mostly from the 1816-28 and 1834-46 periods, duplicating material on microfilm in the other American Fur Company papers.

American Fur Company, 1817-34. Originals in National Archives of Canada. 2 rolls microfilm. BC2.3/.A512b.
Account books relating to the Michilimackinac office of the company, which complement the records in the Burton Historical Collection listed above. No references to Grand Portage have been found, but they should be examined thoroughly for references to specific individuals associated with Grand Portage.



Grand Portage Outfit 1839

No	Names		Capacity	Engaged Where	Engaged When	Term	Wages	Free Where	Free When	Remarks
1	Pierre	Cotté	takes the outfit on his own ac. at cost and risk					commissioner		takes with the brigade
2	Henry	Cotté	Steersman & Voyageur	Grand Portage	1 May 1839	1 year	250	Laprairie	1840	
3	Augustin	Morin	Bowsman	Laprairie			150			
4	Jean Marie	Lacasse			1 July		160			
5	Etienne	Bouscitel					160			Engd to Laprairie since 15 mo
6	Jean Bte	Bonneau			1 May		170			Returns for wife
7	Joseph	Bellanger	fisherman		to fish from 15 May		15	15 days fish		
8	Ste Jacques				to fish " 15		15	for 35 each		

Isle Royale Outfit 1839

No	Names		Capacity	Engaged Where	Engaged When	Term	Wages	Free Where	Free When	Remarks
1	Charles	Chatrillay	Clerk	Laprairie	15 Sept 1836	3 years	1,100 1,200 1,300 1,400	Laprairie	1840	
2	Daniel	McKenzie	Cooper	Montreal	30 June 1839	3	250			
3	Patrick	Lavan		Laprairie	1 July 1839	3	300		1843	
4	Louis	Rock	Fisherman		15 Nov	1	400		1840	returns for wife & children
5	Michel	Pelton		Montreal	29 March 1839	3	150			
6	Louis	Rivard			22 May	3	150			
7	Martin	Lebeau			10 April	3	150			
8	Xavier	Fournier			27 March	3	150			
9	Charles G	Pettrick			20	3	150			
10	Jean Bte	Bellanger		Isle Royale	1 August 1839	3	200			returns for wife & children
11	Jean Bte	Savage		St Marys	20 July	3	150			

An 1839 roster from the American Fur Company Papers in the New-York Historical Society lists men in the Grand Portage and Isle Royale outfits. These rosters are not included in the microfilm of this collection in the Minnesota Historical Society.

American Fur Company, 1831-47. Originals in New-York Historical Society. 38 rolls microfilm.

This collection contains mainly the correspondence of the company after its reorganization in the 1830s, and covers the period of company fishing operations at Grand Portage and Isle Royale. During this period, the company had an agreement with the Hudson Bay Company to avoid trading in the border region (see Nute 1941: 277). Both the fishing operation at Grand Portage and the agreement with the Hudson's Bay Company are documented in this collection. Further information on specific individuals associated with Grand Portage may be found. The two-volume calendar of this correspondence, *Calendar of the American Fur Company's Papers* (Washington, D. C.: 1945), should be searched as a start in using this collection A typed carbon copy of the original of this calendar is found in the Minnesota Historical Society. Rosters of individuals employed at Grand Portage and Isle Royale, in the New-York Historical Society, are not included on this microfilm. However, copies were made by the author of this report in 1976 and have been added to the list of names in the project database.

Barbeau, Peter B. Papers, 1789-1909. 8 rolls of microfilm in the Bayliss Public Library, Sault Ste. Marie. M18.
Five rolls of microfilm contain the records of the U. S. Customs House at Mackinac. These include records of both British and American fur companies which brought goods and furs through the port of Michilimackinac. No references to Grand Portage have been found in the collection, but further examination based on additional information or new leads may yield useful knowledge.

Bardon, John A. Papers, 1845-80. 5 in. Originals. A/.B247.
Papers and accounts of Francois and Charles Roussain and Crittenden & Lynde, traders in northern Minnesota after 1845, are included. A number of the volumes contain accounts with particular Ojibwe Indians at unknown locations. Some of these may be from the Grand Portage area. Volume 9 contains an account of Vermilion Lake Outfit for 1848. There is a letter from Angus A. McDonald, Grand Portage, July 7, [186?] to Paul Morrison, referring to a letter McDonald received in "Nijee" (*niiiji* or "my friend" in Ojibwe, meaning that the letter was in the Ojibwe language) that he could not understand and discussing the state of provisions. The letter also states that "Old Michel has two new canoes finished and two more to make." This is a possible reference to Michel Collin, a mixed blood member of the Grand Portage band (see below in the section on the HBC Archives.) Also in the collection is an invoice of the "Grand Portage Outfit," a list of merchandise dated October 1, 1865, involving E. H. Bly.

Beeson, Lewis. Research Material on Grand Portage. 1 vol., 213 p. P1251.
This material contains typed transcripts with some interpretation concerning the establishment and construction of Grand Portage as well as other similar fur posts in North America. The main source for these transcripts is published journals and narratives. Other versions of this report may be found in the Grace Lee Nute Papers at the Northeast Minnesota Historical Center, Duluth.

Canada. Governor General. Records, 1768-1807, 1867. Photocopies, transcripts, and abstracts of originals in Record Group 7, National Archives of Canada. BN4.1/ .G721
These records contains information on traders and trading companies licensed by the British government from 1768 to 1790. Included are traders and companies who passed through Grand Portage. For an abstract of the number of canoes made use of by each company, see Woolworth (1993: 22-23).

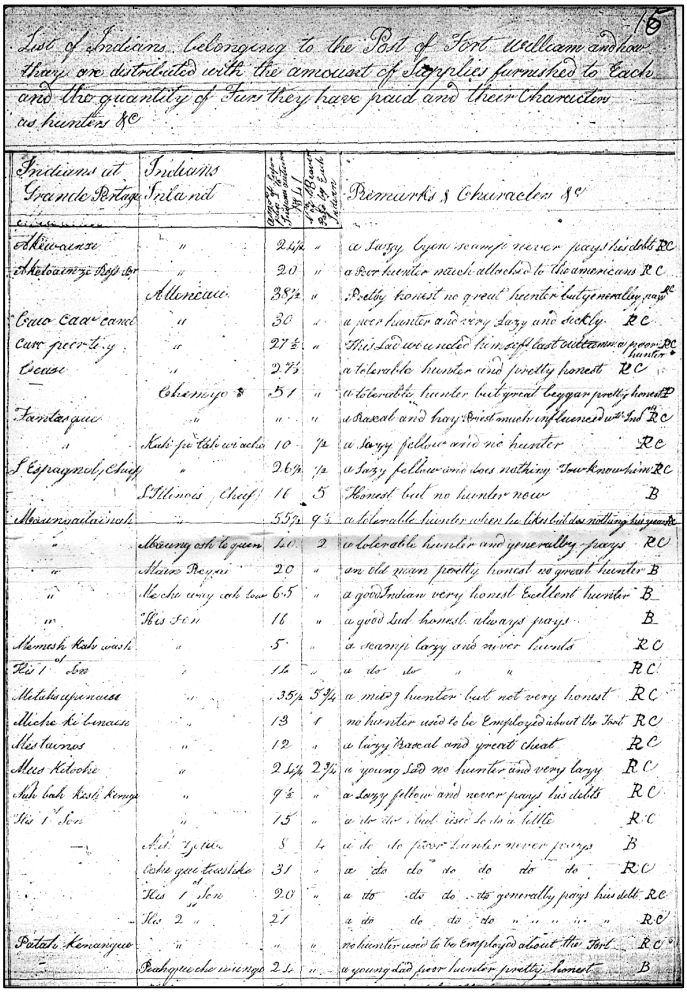
Canadian Notaries. Originals in National Archives of Quebec at Montreal, and the judicial archives at Sorel and Trois Rivières. P1409.
Contracts photocopied by Bruce White in 1977 for research relating to *The Fur Trade in Minnesota* are in this collection, which includes several contracts relating to individuals important to the history of Grand Portage. Two contracts are of particular importance. One involves St. Valier Mailloux with Alexander Mackenzie & Co. Mailloux, who worked for the company in hiring employees in the winter and early spring, also operated as a trader trading with company employees at Grand Portage. Other contracts of interest include those for Jean Marie Boucher, George Nelson, and William Morrison.

Carver, Jonathan. Papers. Copies of originals in various repositories. A/ .C331.
Included is the journal of Carver's 1766-67 expedition to the Upper Mississippi and Lake Superior, which involved a visit to Grand Portage. A published version of the journal is found in Parker 1976. On Grand Portage, see p. 130-32.

Chaboillez, Charles Jean Baptiste. Journal, 1797-98. Negative photostat of original in National Archives of Canada. P1710.
Chaboillez's journal begins with his departure from Fort Charlotte for the Red River on August 4, 1797. Although there is no direct description of Fort Charlotte or Grand Portage in the journal, it concludes with an important letter written from Grand Portage on August 26, 1797 to North West Company partners. Although this date was after Chaboillez's departure from Fort Charlotte, the anthropologist Harold Hickerson (1959), who published this journal along with the letter stated that he believed the letter was written by Chaboillez. It is likely, however, that it was actually written by William McGillivray or another company agent. The tone of the letter is similar to that of the letters from McGillivray in the 1798-1802 North West Company letterbook. Letters such as this one were written after the departure of the wintering partners to inform them of late news before they reached their wintering grounds. Hickerson's transcript is incomplete and because of the difficulty of reading the photostat, it is worth looking at the original in the National Archives of Canada. Of special interest in the letter are references to the search that was taking place around this time for a new fur-trade canoe route north of the U. S border. Hickerson transcribes the letter as stating that "Mr McKenzie has examined the River on South [?]" but in fact the photostat shows that this and what follows should read: "Mr McKenzie has examined the River au Tourt & Found it impracticable." In other words, this may be a reference to the examination made by Alexander McKenzie and two Indians of the Pigeon River referred to by Gilman (1992: 89; see also Woolworth and Woolworth 1982: 151-52). Further study of this letter may shed light on Roderick McKenzie's 1797 or 1798 discovery of the route from Kaministikwia (Masson 1960: 46). Other useful information in the letter left out of Hickerson's transcript are references to L'Etang, the competing trader so often mentioned but never fully identified in North West Company journals and letters at the time. As Gilman notes (1992: 85), L'Etang was said to have erected a "Hangard and House" for Forsyth and Richardson in 1799. This letter will be helpful in further work on L'Etang.

Ely, Edmund F. Papers, 1833-1904. 1 ft. Transcripts of originals in the collections of the Northeast Minnesota Historical Center Duluth. A/.E52.
Edmund Ely was a missionary at various Ojibwe communities in Minnesota and Wisconsin. While at Fond du Lac, Minnesota, in the 1830s, he had dealings with Pierre Cotté, who was later associated with American Fur Company operations at Grand Portage. Copies of these records are found in the Nute, North West Missions collection, below.

Fort William. Records, 1787-1867. 1 roll microfilm of originals in the Provincial Archives of Manitoba, Winnipeg. M19.



16

List of Indians belonging to the Post of Fort William and how they are distributed with the amount of Supplies furnished to Each and the quantity of Furs they have paid and their Character as hunters &c

Indians at Grande Portage	Indians Inland	Debt		Remarks & Character &c
Akiwanse	"	24 p	"	a lazy Cross scamp never pays his debt RC
Akotaum Bapt or	"	20	"	a Poor hunter much attached to the americans RC
	Allouette	38 p	"	Deeply honest no great hunter but generally pays RC
Cuo caa canc	"	30	"	a poor hunter and very lazy and deeply RC
Cuo poor-t-y	"	27 ½	"	This Lad we ended from sept last outstanding a poor hunter RC
Cousse	"	27½	"	a tolerable hunter and pretty honest RC
	Chemigo	51	"	a tolerable hunter but great beggar pretty honest RC
Tantaiquin	"	"	"	a Rascal and hard Assist much influenced w.th Ind RC
"	Kabi pe tab wi ches	10	p	a lazy fellow and no hunter RC
L'Espagnol, Chief	"	26 p	p	a lazy fellow and does nothing You know him RC
	L'Illinois, Chief	16	5	Honest but no hunter now B
Mawinwaitaiwish	"	55 p	9 ½	a tolerable hunter when he likes but does nothing but gamble
"	Mawinwaitaiwish to queen	10	2	a tolerable hunter and generally pays RC
"	Mawo Regni	20	"	an old man pretty honest no great hunter B
"	Mecho way ish tow	65	"	a good Indian very honest Excellent hunter B
"	His Son	16	"	a good lad honest always pays B
Mamosh Kab wish	"	5	"	a scamp lazy and never hunts RC
His 1st Son	"	16	"	a do do " " RC
Metakwipenaise	"	35 p	5 ½ p	a may hunter but not very honest RC
Miche ki bineise	"	13	1	no hunter used to be Employed about the Fort RC
Mestiwins	"	12	"	a lazy Rascal and great cheat RC
Mes Kitoshe	"	24 p	2 ½ p	a young lad no hunter and very lazy RC
Sab bah kish Kemp	"	9 ½	"	a lazy fellow and never pays his debts RC
His 1st Son	"	15	"	a do do but use to do a little RC
—	Ind. Yellow	8	1	a do do poor hunter never pays B
	Cche gue tossiche	31	"	a do do do do do do RC
	His 1st Son	20	"	a do do do do generally pays his debt RC
	His 2 "	21		a do do do do " " " " " RC
Patah Kemanique	"	"	"	no hunter used to be Employed about the Fort RC
	Peshigue che wiengo	25	"	a young lad poor hunter pretty honest B

Page from an 1841 list of Indians, including some from Grand Portage, associated with the Hudson's Bay Company post at Fort William, in a microfilm from the Manitoba Public Archives, copy in the Minnesota Historical Society.

Records on this microfilm contain information on the trade at the HBC Fort William post with Indians and mixed bloods from Grand Portage. They are a valuable record of the trading relationship between specific individuals at Grand Portage and a large trading company. An example is the document shown above, a list of Indians at Grand Portage who traded with the Hudson's Bay Company post at Fort William in 1841, describing their abilities and trustworthiness. These records complement and were originally separate from those in the HBC Archives in Winnipeg, discussed in the section on the HBC Archives below.

Franchere, Gabriel. Papers, 1835-39. 3 in. Original and transcripts of originals in the Bayliss Public Library, Sault Ste. Marie. A /F816

The original of a brief journal from 1839 based on an inspection tour of the American Fur Company fisheries on Lake Superior. It contains a description of the fishing operation at Grand Portage and Isle Royale.

Frobisher, Joseph. Letters, 1787-88. Photocopies and transcripts of originals in the McGill University Library, Montreal. A/ -F923.

Negative photostats and transcripts of selections from a letterbook of an original member of the North West Company, all written from Montreal or Quebec. Included is one letter

from Simon McTavish dated April 1787. Many of the letters discuss the nature of the North West Company business organization and the renewal of company agreements. The McTavish letter states that if the current agreement is allowed to lapse and the company is broken up, “the Consequence would be a division, and getting into different Companies, by which means we should be weakened, & loose every advantage we now have over others in that Trade. I am also much in the same Predicament with you, I should be at a loss to attend the outfits & other Business here, and go every year to the Portage, which is unavoidable for any Person largely interested in that Country.” A letter from Frobisher to John Brickwood, dated June 30, 1788, refers to the fact that Grand Portage will fall within American lines under the peace treaty with the Americans, and mentions the earlier search for a route west of Lake Nipigon by Edward Umfreville. A note on the transcripts states that there is a complete calendar of the letterbook filed under EC/S846/1923-25.

Gérin-Lajoie, Marie. Selected Fur Trade Documents, 1682-1967. Photocopies of originals in various Canadian repositories. P849.
Gérin-Lajoie collected copies of documents from various fur-trade related collections in Canada in the late 1960s, financed by the Minnesota Historical Society. This collection documents her research, and may provide leads to further research relating to Grand Portage in these collections. Included in box 1 are copies of fur-trade contracts dated 1682 to 1799, often with partial translations or explanations of information in the contracts. Also included are notes compiled in answer to fur-trade questions raised by Robert Wheeler, and a 22-page list of fur-trade engagements Gérin-Lajoie found relating to Grand Portage and the West, dating between 1683 and 1733. Box 3 contains documents relating to the North West Company in the Baby Collection of the University of Montreal. Box 5 includes fur-trade contracts of the North West Company and XY Company in the National Archives of Canada, Ottawa. Also included is what appears to be Lawrence Ermatinger’s complete books of engagements dated 1774-81 from Volume 109 of the Ermatinger Papers of the NAC. Abstracts of the engagements and accounts of goods received by each engagé are part of this collection. Individuals were hired for various locations, including Grand Portage. Some are winterers, others are pork eaters. In some cases the number of packs the engagé is to carry on the Grand Portage is specified. Ermatinger, who acted as Montreal agent for Forrest Oakes, is said to have initiated the requirement for carrying goods across the Grand Portage in contracts with his engagés (Woolworth 1993: 18).

Haldimand, Sir Frederick. Papers, 1766-86. 1 roll microfilm of originals in the British Museum, London. M89.
Haldimand was the governor of Quebec during the beginnings of the American Revolution and had charge of the Lake Superior region. Included in this microfilm of selections are letters from 1778-79 relating to the expedition sent by the commandant of Michilimackinac to Grand Portage in 1778. These letters are cited in a number of studies of Grand Portage, including Nancy Woolworth 1975 as well as Armour 1978: 77-79. Calendars of the Haldimand Collection have been published in several reports of the National Archives of Canada, and individual items have been published in a number of state historical collections. The National Archives of Canada made transcripts of many

items in the 19th century. More recently, a full microfilm edition of the collection has been made—a copy of which is in the National Archives of Canada.

Hudson's Bay Company. Records. 2.5 in. and 2 rolls of microfilm. Photocopies and transcripts of originals in various repositories. BC2.3/ .H885.
Includes miscellaneous material relating to the Hudson's Bay Company or from the HBC Archives, none of it relating to Grand Portage. The collection includes photostats of a few pages from a North West Company ledger dated 1811-21. For more information on material in the HBC Archives, see below.

La Verendrye, Pierre Gaultier de la Rennes, Sieur de. Papers, 1735-48. 3 items. A - L399.
The collection includes copies of a 1735 letter to M. Hamelin concerning his partnership with La Verendrye, a 1738-39 journal of a trip from Michilimackinac to the Assinboine River, and a 1748 agreement concerning the trade of Rainy Lake and Lake of the Woods involving La Verendrye, Alexis Lemoine Monière, and Dominique Godé.

Macdonnell, John. Diary, 1793-95. Photocopy of original in the McGill University Library, Montreal. A/.M136.
An account of Macdonnell's first trip west from Lachine to Lake Winnipeg to the Qu'Appelle River, including a description of Grand Portage and Fort Charlotte. The first portion of the diary was published in Gates 1965: 63-119. Selections from the second half were published in Masson 1960, 1: 283-95.

Mackenzie, Alexander and Co. Daybook leaf, 1804. 1 page. Original. P1410.
A page dated June 21, 1804, from an unknown account book that appears to be a journal of the XY Company, contains transactions involving company employees. One of the accounts refers to "Sir Alexandre." Other entries include people associated with the Fond du Lac district. Still others may include individuals stationed at Grand Portage. One entry states that 6 pounds of grease were given to "the men who went for bark." Another entry refers to accounts of a person named "Dunken Laguard" who was employed "either at the hangar or elsewhere."

Mackenzie, Alexander and Co. Records, 1798-1839. 3 rolls microfilm of originals in the Seminary of Quebec. M60, +23.
Letterbooks, invoice books, ledgers, journals, and other account books of the XY Co., organized around 1800 in opposition to the North West Company. Its active participation in the fur trade ceased after its merger with the North West Company in 1805. These records document a great deal about the company's use of Grand Portage between 1799 and 1805. Item 1 is a letterbook dated 1802-05, which includes letters involving St. Valier Mailloux, who worked for the company in Lower Canada hiring engagés and in the summer trading with company employees at Grand Portage. Items 4 and 5 include invoices of goods used by Mailloux and sent to trading posts throughout the Northwest, including Grand Portage, Lac des Chiens, and Mille Lacs (in Ontario). Items 10 and 11 are business journals for the company that contain frequent references to Grand Portage

and to Mailloux's activities. Prints from items 1, 4, 5, and 10 on the microfilm are found in +23.

[McGillivray, Duncan], "Some Account of the Trade Carried on by the North West Company," 1809. 23 pages. Photocopy of original in the Library of the Royal Canadian Institute. F1001 .C13 1928
A historical account of the North West Company, including the beginnings of the commerce through Grand Portage. A published version of this is found in National Archives of Canada, Annual Report, 1928, p. 56-72.

McLeod, Archibald Norman. Diary, 1800-01. Photocopies and transcripts of original in the McGill University Library, Montreal. A/ .M164.
A diary kept at the North West Co. post at Alexandria on the Assiniboine River. The diary was published in Gates 1965: 121-86. Although McLeod did not visit Grand Portage, he does refer to the post in passing. He also refers to the competing trader L'Etang who is associated with Grand Portage (184).

Malhiot, Francois Victoire. Diary, 1804-05. P1408.
On the first page of his journal, Malhiot describes leaving Kaministikwia on July 9, and on July 12 (slowed by the wind) passing by Grand Portage, still being used by the XY Company. He notes the departure of the XY Company sailing vessel heading for Sault Ste. Marie. This diary has been published several times (once in translation), but always with many entries missing. The original of this document is in the McGill University Library.

Montreal Notaries. Records, 1727-35. Transcripts of originals in the National Archives of Quebec at Montreal. P1412.
Included are transcripts of engagements and other contracts from the notarial archives of Jean-Baptiste Adhemar and Michel-Laferté Lepailleur. Many of these documents involve men hired by Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, Sieur de La Verendrye and his associates to go to Nipigon, "le Nord," the "pays d'en haut," and Lac de Bois between 1731 and 1735. It may be possible by searching the original notarial archives to produce a list of men who passed across Grand Portage during this period. Lepailleur's register for 1733-39 has been published (NAQ 1973), but the entries do not always include complete information about the destination of each person engaged. Further work must be done to look for relevant contracts relating to La Verendrye.

Montreal Merchants. Business and Fur Trade Records, 1712-1853. 13 rolls microfilm, two of which are missing. Originals owned by various repositories. M85, from the Chateau de Ramezay in Montreal. M199, from the Baby Collection of the University of Montreal and the Gagnon Collection of the Montreal Municipal Library.

Included are account books from several collections in Montreal, relating to a number of French fur-trade merchants. These account books—which include documentation on a variety of ventures to posts throughout the western Great Lakes—may not have been fully searched for references to Grand Portage. Some of the ventures documented must

have involved transport through the portage. M85, roll 2, volume 4, is a business journal dated 1731-37, for Alexis Lemoine-Monière, documenting outfitting for Nipigon and the "Mer du Ouest," probably for La Verendrye. M85, roll 3, volume 8, is another journal dated 1737-48 that includes records of goods advanced to Giasson Freres "fermiers" (franchisees?) for the Lac la Pluie post in 1742. Accounts for 1746 relate to trade by Antoine Despains and Pierre Boyer at the same post. These entries list all the merchandise and supplies used at this post. This collection, if searched carefully, could reveal a great deal more information about individuals and companies that made use of the portage between 1731 and 1759. M199, rolls 1-2, Item 5, is an inventory book for the XY Company. It is illegible in many places. Included are inventories for Grand Portage for 1800, 1801, and 1802. Currently M199, rolls 1-2 are missing from the collection.

Nelson, George. Reminiscences. 1 roll microfilm of original in Toronto Public Library. M115.
Nelson, at the age of 16, was hired as a clerk by the XY Company represented by its agent St. Valier Mailloux (a copy of his contract is found in the Canadian Notaries collection noted above). He left Lachine in May in the company's canoes and reached Grand Portage in June of 1802. His descriptions of Grand Portage provide some information on XY Company use of the post (Nelson 2003: 42-43, 170-71).

North West Company. Records, 1763-1821. 5 in. Photocopies and 1 roll microfilm of originals in various repositories. BC2.3/ .N879.
Photocopies of miscellaneous bills of lading, minutes, and court records relating to the North West Company obtained from various sources. A list entitled "Arrangements of the Proprietors, Clerks, Interpreters &c. of the North West Company," 1799, from the Masson Collection of the National Archives of Canada, includes a listing of people stationed at Grand Portage. Photostats and transcripts of minutes of annual meetings of the company, dated 1801-08 (originals in the Gerrard Papers, Bibliotheque St. Sulpice, Montreal) are also found. A photostat and photocopy from originals in Judicial Archives, Montreal, presumably now in the National Archives of Quebec at Montreal, contains testimony in French and English involving the case of Dominique Rousseau and Joseph Bailly vs. Duncan McGillivray, dated 1803. It might be useful to compare the French documents to those translated and printed in English in Nute 1940, to check for inaccuracies. In addition to these items the collection contains a variety of poor-quality, badly organized photocopies. It is impossible to tell where they are from or whether they contain anything useful.

North West Company, Material Relating to, 1763-1787, 1797. Originals in Toronto Public Library. M58.
Included are transcripts of letters from Alexander Henry and Simon McTavish dated 1763-1787, and an inventory taken at Grand Portage in June 1797 that appears to be a record of goods and equipment at Grand Portage in the spring prior to the arrival of merchandise from Montreal. Thus it may be a useful for documenting what items were typically kept at the post through the winter.

Nute, Grace Lee, comp. Manuscripts Relating to North West Missions, 1810-96. 8.75 ft. Photocopies and transcripts of originals in various repositories. P489. Calendar and index on microfilm, M587.
A collection of missionary letters and narratives collected, transcribed, and indexed by Grace Lee Nute and other Minnesota Historical Society staff. The collection is useful not only for documenting missionary work among the Dakota and Ojibwe of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and nearby areas of Canada, but also for its information on fur traders located at many of the same Native population centers where missionaries set up their missions. An examination of the card file index on microfilm shows a number of references to Grand Portage, particularly in relation to the Catholic mission of Father Francis Pierz in the late 1830s. A document dated September 5, 1842 (in Box 9) is labeled "Register of scholars of Pigeon River, Lake Superior," and includes the names of Native students from that area taught by Pierz. The collection includes duplicates of material from the diaries of Fond du Lac missionary Edmund Ely, above, which make frequent references to Pierre Cotté, a trader and supervisor of American Fur Company fisheries at Grand Portage from 1836 to 1841.

Phyn, Ellice and Company, Schenectady. Letter Books, 1767-76. 1 roll microfilm of originals in the Buffalo Historical Society. M64.
Although no material relating to Grand Portage appears to be in this collection, the letterbooks may provide clues about business connections with traders who operated through Grand Portage in this period.

Pierz, Francis. Papers, 1832-80. 2.5 in. Photocopies and 1 roll microfilm of originals in various repositories. A/.P624.
Included is a photostat of a register of baptisms from 1835 to 1839 that includes baptisms of Ojibwe (with Ojibwe names given) and some mixed-blood people at Grand Portage, Fort William, and Sault St. Marie. The original of this document is in the St. Paul Archdiocesan Archives.

Pond, Peter. Papers, 1773-77. 2.5 in. Photocopies and transcripts of originals in various repositories. A/ .P797.
Pond's narrative, published in Gates 1965: 18-59, describes his first years of trade on the St. Peter's (Minnesota) River, prior to 1775. Several trade invoices included in this collection document those years. Pond's trade through Grand Portage, to the Northwest, is documented in an invoice resulting from the partnership of Pond and Greves, dated Grand Portage, July 22, 1775, possibly one of the earliest accounts of trade through Grand Portage. The document appears to be a manifest of goods involved, with no monetary amounts shown. At the end of the document is the following: "Advanced the men before they left the other end of the carrying place in peltry 30 mens equipments delivered them here." The document is copied from the Porteous Papers of the Buffalo Historical Society. One folder in the collection contains a manuscript version of some of the accounts with discussion and annotation by R. Harvey Fleming, entitled "Trading Ventures of Peter Pond in Minnesota."

Rogers, Robert. Papers, 1760-88, 1839-43. 4 in. Photocopies and transcripts of originals in various repositories. P626, +45.
Rogers was commandant at Michilimackinac from 1761-68, during which time he was involved in regulating and participating in the fur trade. Rogers sent Jonathan Carver on his 1766-67 expedition to the Upper Mississippi and Lake Superior, which involved a visit to Grand Portage. The collection may be helpful in documenting fur-trade traders and companies in the 1760s.

Schoolcraft, Henry R. Papers, 1793-1864. 69 rolls microfilm of originals in Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
In his role as an Indian agent at Sault Ste. Marie and Mackinac in the 1820s and 1830s, Schoolcraft may have had dealings with or obtained knowledge about members of the Grand Portage band. One item, a "List of the Total Number of Indians at Grand Portage and its vicinity in the Spring, 1825," (Roll 49) was written by Schoolcraft's brother-in-law, George Johnston, who wintered at Grand Marais and vicinity in the winter of 1824-25. Johnston mentioned his time there in a letter written at Michilimackinac on July 13, 1825 to Schoolcraft (who was away on one of his many journeys) which states: "I cannot give you a statement of the number of Indians belonging to Pembina River, as I did not winter there. I however will leave in your office a statement of the number of Indians inhabiting old Grand Portage where I wintered one of the worst and most sterile countries I ever saw without exception. I lived poorly all winter and this spring more so, living on leeks [?] for a whole month, a specimen of which I left at the Sault." (See Roll 3). An extract of two entries from a journal kept by Johnston while at Grand Marais is included in Roll 3. These entries refer to competition with HBC people at White Fish Lake in November 1824 and Jan. 1825. The original of this journal containing 124 pages covering entries from August 29, 1824 to May 1, 1827, was originally in the Schoolcraft Papers. Early catalog entries (see Roll 68) describe it as "Journal in the North West." The journal was removed and made a separate collection prior to preparation of this microfilm. In addition to the original in the Library of Congress, a photostatic copy of the journal is available at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Selkirk, Thomas Douglas, Fifth Earl of. Papers, 1764-1870. 21 rolls microfilm of original transcripts in the National Archives of Canada. Calendar. M216.
These papers relate to efforts by Selkirk to establish his colony on the Red River. The originals were destroyed by fire in Scotland in 1940. Of special interest are those documents relating to Selkirk's management of the Hudson Bay Company in its competition with the North West Company in 1816-17. This involved dealings with North West Company traders in northern Minnesota, and reopening of Grand Portage. After Selkirk seized control of Fort William in 1816 he made efforts to take control of Grand Portage. On Roll 9 (beginning with p. 9751) is a copy of a daybook kept at Fort William in the winter of 1816-17 which records materials and food sent with men to Grand Portage. On October 22, 1816, the volume records that carpentry tools were sent to a man named Chaurette "for putting up a Store[house] at the Grand Portage" (9795). Shortly after that an anvil was sent to Grand Portage (9796). The full extent of activities at Grand Portage during this year are not known.

Sibley, Henry H. Papers, 1815-1930. 15 ft. and 85 oversize items. Originals and microfilm copy. M164.
Sibley apparently received manuscripts from William Aitkin relating to the Northern Outfit of the American Fur Company, of which Aitkin was an employee in the 1820s and 1830s. This may be the origin of a Bela Chapman journal, roll 17, Vol. 1, in the form of a letterbook relating to his trade during 1823-24 at Grand Marais, including references to Ojibwe at Grand Portage. This is a useful counterpoint to the journals of the competing Hudson's Bay Company traders at Fort William.

Stevens, Wayne E. Papers, 1765-1816, 1923-26, 1934. Originals and photocopies and transcripts of originals in various Canadian repositories. P309. P314.
Recheck?
These papers were created and collected during the course of Gates's research and writing for his book, *The Northwest Fur Trade, 1763-1800* (1928) and other writings, which contain references to Grand Portage and its role in the fur trade.

Thompson, David. Papers, 1797-1843. 5 in. Negative photostats and transcripts of originals in the Archives of Ontario, Toronto. A/.T469
Various versions of diaries Thompson kept while an employee of the North West Company in 1797-98 and 1804, and later while as a British boundary commissioner in 1822-24. The earlier set of journals, which includes descriptions of Thompson's stays at Grand Portage, were published in Glover's edition in 1962. The journal for 1822, which does not have a transcript, is very difficult to read. The microfilm edition of the complete collection of Thompson Journals in the Archives of Ontario is described below.

U. S. Customs House, Mackinac. Records, 1789-1822. 2 rolls microfilm of originals in the Burton Historical Collections, Detroit. M449.
These rolls contain two daybooks, three ledgers, a collection of canoe manifests, bills of lading, and other documents relating to the passage of vessels through customs at Mackinac. This includes vessels employed by the North West Company and American Fur Company.

U. S. Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C. Records.
The Minnesota Historical Society has a variety of microfilms from this collection of records. Since these records are mostly generated by Indian agents, they would be mostly useful in documenting the history of the Grand Portage band. Beginning in the 1820s, Indian agents licensed fur traders and in some cases corresponded with fur companies. The Indian office records are thus an invaluable source of information on the last phase of the fur trade in northern Minnesota. Some of the most useful records are microfilms copied specifically for the Minnesota Historical Society that would not be available elsewhere.

- **Chippewa Annuity Rolls, 1841, 1907. 5 rolls of microfilm of originals in the National Archives. M390.**

The collection of rolls, filmed for the Minnesota Historical Society in 1978, include annuity rolls for the Grand Portage band in the 1850s, listing a number of band members

with French names who may be related to fur traders who lived in the community in the 19th century.

- **La Pointe Subagency. Letters Received. NAM M234, MHS M175.**

Correspondence of the agency responsible for the Grand Portage Ojibwe during the 1830s and 1840s. Included is some material relating to the sale of Isle Royale in the Treaty of 1842 and a subsequent agreement in 1844.

- **Michigan Superintendency. 73 rolls. NAM M1, MHS BN3.1/ .I39.**

Correspondence from 1843-44, involving Robert Stuart, acting superintendent of the Michigan Superintendency, and Alfred Brunson, subagent at La Pointe, discusses the Grand Portage band and their grievances about the 1842 La Pointe treaty and the sale of Isle Royale to the United States. The microfilm reels in the Minnesota Historical Society's version of this collection, which was the first National Archives microfilm edition issued, are not numbered according to the numbering system currently used by the National Archives.

- **Records Concerning Traders' Claims against the Chippewas and Winnebagos, 1822-1862. 4 rolls microfilm of originals in National Archives. MHS M354.**

Microfilmed for the Minnesota Historical Society, this collection contains a variety of account books submitted by traders mainly for claims under the Treaty of 1854. An incomplete affidavit for McCullough & Elliot is specifically described as relating to the Grand Portage Ojibwe. Others may include accounts for the same area, such as that of Vincent Roy Jr., 1851-53, listed only as for Lake Superior. With other corroborating information it may be possible to find a great deal of information on the Grand Portage area in this collection.

- **Register of Traders' Licenses, 1847-1873. 1 roll microfilm of originals in National Archives. MHS M448.**

A microfilm copy made for the Minnesota Historical Society, containing listings of traders licensed throughout the United States, including Minnesota and Wisconsin, for trade with Chippewa and other Indian groups. Some individuals who traded at Grand Portage (and the names of men who worked for them) are here, although their destination is not always listed and must be supplied from other sources. Lists of earlier licenses are found in the published Congressional documents (for the 1820s and 1830s) and in the letters received of various OIA agencies.

- **Special Files. NAM M574, MHS M289.**

This collection includes documents collected largely to document claims by individuals under provisions of the treaties. Of special note are the claims of traders who carried on trade among Indian groups and sought compensation for unpaid debts, including claims for trade at Grand Portage under the Treaty of 1854. Among those traders who filed for claims involving Grand Portage were Joseph Morrison, McCullough & Elliott, and the Northern Fur Company, the successor to the American Fur Company beginning in 1848 (involving Charles Oakes, Charles Borup, Clement Beaulieu, and Jeremiah Russell).

National Archives of Canada, Ottawa

This repository, formerly known as the Public Archives of Canada, contains many original documents, as well as photocopies of originals from other repositories, relating to the fur trade of Grand Portage. Many documents found in the National Archives were photocopied or transcribed by employees of the Minnesota Historical Society over the years, as noted below. In recent years, a number of the collections have been microfilmed and the originals are no longer available for examination. Copies of the microfilms may be purchased or borrowed on interlibrary loan. A number of new finding aids are also now available. The general inventory of the manuscripts collection, ArchiviaNet, is found online at http://www.archives.ca. At the same website, as discussed below, is a database of archival collections relating to the French colonial period of Canada, which may prove to be useful in studying early use of Grand Portage. Some of the descriptions of collections described below are from the entries on the National Archives website.

Terminology Used by the National Archives of Canada
Fonds: The whole of the documents, regardless of form or medium, automatically and organically created and/or accumulated and used by a particular individual, family, or corporate body in the course of that creator's activities or functions.
Collection: An artificial accumulation of documents of any provenance brought together on the basis of some common characteristic, e.g., way of acquisition, subject, language, medium, type of document, or name of collector, which may be treated for descriptive purposes as a unit under a common title.

American Fur Company. MG19-B2.
The originals and microfilms contained in this collection are available on microfilm in the Minnesota Historical Society. See above for further discussion.

Askin Family Fonds. MG19-A3. 1771-1864. 3.205 meter(s). Finding Aid No. 6 includes a biographical list of correspondents. The fonds holds copies of some originals with the Askin Collection of the Burton Historical Collection, Detroit Public Library. Selected documents from both collections were published in Milo Quaife, ed., *The Askin Papers* (Detroit, 1928 and 1931, 2 vols.).

John Askin engaged in the fur trade at Michilimackinac, 1765-1779, and Detroit, 1780-1802, and in land speculation in the Detroit and Windsor region. After the surrender of Detroit to the Americans in settlement of the boundary, he moved to Windsor. While a trader at Michilimackinac, Askin was involved in the trade to Grand Portage and beyond. He is credited with having constructed some of the first buildings there in the 1770s.

Vol. 42, published in Quaife, ed., 1928, contains a diary kept by John Askin in 1774 and 1775 which contains several references to Grand Portage. On May 8, 1774, Askin hired a man named Chabotte to work for him until "the arrival of the cos. Canoes from the G. Portage." Askin's brother-in-law Jean Baptiste Barte "arrived from Grande Portage" on August 3, 1774. The next year on April 7, Askin noted that "Mr. Henry"— probably Alexander Henry—was "gone from this in a canoe for St. Mary's." This may be Henry's

departure for the Northwest described in his journal. On May 1, 1775, Askin noted that "the Schooner Capt. De Peyster left this for the Great Carrying Place on Lake Superior."

The collection also contains a mass of business papers including bills of exchange and promissory notes, organized in haphazard fashion. Very little material survives from the 1770s. One item is a bill of sale for lands at Sault Ste. Marie sold to the firm of Samuel Robertson and Jean Bte. Barthe. Inventories for 1776, 1777, and 1779 give some information about Askin's business dealings that may help in understanding his operations at Grand Portage. The 1777 inventory, for example, under the category "Trifling & dubious Debts," includes debts due him by men named Le due, Bodwin, Beausollile, and Bourrissa. There is also a reference to "my 1/4 share due our old Co. in the North." Several letters written to Beausoleil in May 1778, found in the Burton Historical Collections, suggests that he represented Askin at Grand Portage (Quaife, ed., 1928, 1: 96-100).

Collection Baby. MG24-L3. 1629-1907. 5.17 m of transcriptions, 0.04 m of original documents (14 p.), and three rolls of microfilm. Finding Aid No.16.
Louis-François-Georges Baby (1832-1906) was a lawyer, politician, and judge. President of the Société historique de Montréal from 1901 to 1906, he compiled a collection of historical documents. The collection includes family papers and business and legal documents. A great many of the papers concern François Baby (1733-1820). Of particular interest for the fur trade are the three rolls of microfilm M-1394 to M-1396, containing account books and inventories for Alexander Mackenzie & Company, 1799-1803. The transcripts and microfilms were made from originals in the University of Montreal. Material from the Baby Collection is found in the Marie Gerin-Lajoie Collection at the Minnesota Historical Society.

Charles Napier Bell Fonds. MG19-A30. Microfilm H-1016. 1787-1859, [1885], 1971. 5.1 cm. Finding Aid No. 605. The documents were withdrawn from circulation and researchers must use the microfilm. A historian, Charles Napier Bell, went to the Red River district with the Wolseley expedition in 1870, and remained at Winnipeg. He became interested in western and local history, and served for many years as president of the Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba. The fonds consists of fur trade papers of C. N. Bell and reminiscences of C. N. Bell. Photocopies, 2 pages.

On microfilm Reel H-1016 (16 mm) are found documents dating from 1787-1859. These consist of engagements of voyageurs, 1787-1820; papers of the Fort William outfit, including invoices, accounts and letters, 1805-1859; and papers of Donald Ross of Norway House, 1840-1850.

Included are contracts for individuals hired to go to Grand Portage (although not to winter there) and other locations by various fur trade companies. A number of other documents relate to the Hudson's Bay Company post at Fort William in the period after 1820. These contain some references to company employees and Indian and mixed-blood in the area, including members of the Collin family, who were making canoes and fishing to supply cured fish "for the American market." A letter from Fort William by an

unknown trader in February 1831 states that it has been a mild winter and that all the Indians as far as Fond du lac "were starving inland hence were the [sic] under the necessity of having recourse to Lake Superior where, with their spears and the occasional assistance they get from the factor they make out." The letter refers to the "loss of Little Rats band," implying that this band was trading with the opposition. These letters may provide a valuable supplement to the Fort William records in the HBC archives.

Contrats d'engagement. [Engagement Contracts]. MG 19-A51. 1801-1820. 0.005 m of documents. Included are original engagement contracts (23 p.) for men hired by Parker, Gerrard, Ogilvy & Co., McTavish, Frobisher & Co., McTavish, McGillivrays & Co. and other companies. Copies of some of these contracts may be in the Marie Gerin-Lajoie Collection, Minnesota Historical Society.

Ermatinger Estate Fonds. MG19-A2. 1758-1966. 6.575 meter(s). Finding Aid No.195. Also available on microfilm reel C-4556, C-375, C-1337 to C-1342, C-11353, C-15707 to C-15708 and C-13099. A photocopy of Series 1, Vol. 3, Account Book is available for future copying.

Lawrence Ermatinger (d. 1789), a Swiss merchant, settled at Montreal about 1760, where he engaged in the fur trade with his brother-in-law, Forrest Oakes (d. 1783). His son, Frederick William Ermatinger (1769-1827), was sheriff of Montreal from 1811 onward, and a founder of the Bank of Montreal in 1817. He was also a merchant who supplied his brother, Charles Oakes Ermatinger (1776-1833), a fur trader at Sault Ste. Marie. Frederick William Ermatinger succeeded his uncle, Edward William Gray (1742-1810) as sheriff and as executor of the estate of Samuel Jacobs. On Frederick William's death, his brother, Charles Oakes Ermatinger (1776-1833), formerly a fur trader at Sault Ste. Marie, and Samuel Gale became executors of the estate. Charles Oakes Ermatinger was a partner in the North West Company from 1805. His son, Charles Oakes Ermatinger, Jr. (1802-1857), settled at St. Thomas, U.C.

During the 1760s and 1770s, Lawrence Ermatinger served as a supplier for Forrest Oakes, arranging for the purchase of goods in London for Oakes and selling his furs. Oakes carried on the trade beyond Grand Portage. These papers provide a great deal of information of the state of trade through Grand Portage, at a period when traders were first forming the partnerships and other business arrangements that later led to the formation of the North West Company. Comparatively little has been done to document this period of trade history.

The Ermatinger Estate Papers include the papers of the Samuel Jacobs Estate and many others accumulated by the executors. The records are arranged in four series, according to their nature and origin: the papers of Lawrence Ermatinger, including papers of Forrest Oakes, 1765-1780; business and personal papers of Edward Ermatinger, 1818-1874, 0.205m; the Jacobs-Ermatinger estate papers, relating primarily to the economic history of Lower Canada, 1758-1862, 6.150m; miscellaneous papers, including genealogical notes, family correspondence, and newspaper clippings, 1766-1966, 0.025m.

Series 1: Lawrence Ermatinger (Series) [textual records]. 1765-1780. 0.075 meters. Formerly part of the "S" Series, RG 4.

Vol. 1. Letterbook of Lawrence Ermatinger, 1770-1778, with an index, 382 pages; also available on microfilm C-4556. A number of letters in this book were sent to Forrest Oakes and his partner in trade, Charles Boyer at Michilimackinac and Grand Portage, and to other traders with whom Ermatinger had dealings, including Nicolas Marchessaux, Jean Baptiste Cadot and Alexander Henry, Joseph Howard, Leonard St. Pierre, Joseph Fulton and Peter Pangman, Joseph Ainsse, Christian Burgky, Adam Livingston, Jean Baptiste Barthe and Henry Bostwick, and a Monsr. Gauthier. A letter of May 14, 1772, to a Mr. Mayrand are instructions for conducting Ermatinger's canoes of merchandise to Michilimackinac. Included also are lists of merchandise sent to Ermatinger's supplier in London requesting their shipment to Montreal for use in the fur trade.

Vol. 2. "Engagements des voyageurs pour l'ouest," 1773-1780, 170 pages. A thorough examination of this document has not been made. It is not known how it relates to the other engagement book, Series 3, Vol. 109.

Vol. 3. Account book of Forrest Oakes, 1765-1780, 166 pages.
Although described as an account book of Forrest Oakes, the volume is in fact a daybook for Ermatinger, corresponding to the period covered by the letterbook, Vol. 1, above. The volume describes the income and expenditures of his business to the Northwest. A number of entries relate to the partnership of Forrest Oakes and Charles Boyer. For example, an entry of June 2, 1768, mentions an "Adventure to the North West," including "two Canoes of Goods from Montreal In Company with Charles Boyer & F. Oakes Each jointly Concern'd in profit or Loss arising therefrom." Other entries list the various merchandise sent to Grand Portage and furs returned from there. There are also lists of canoemen and wintering men employed and advanced goods by Ermatinger prior to their departure. Ermatinger had business arrangements with other traders as well and these entries provide information on developing trade partnerships. An entry of August 6, 1771, suggests that Oakes and Boyer each had sold a one-sixth share in the "Adventure to North West" of that year to Joseph Fulton and Peter Pangman. It appears that Oakes and Boyer together retained a one-third share in the profit or loss of the adventure (see also September 10, 1773). By September 20, 1778, Fulton had dropped out, leaving Pangman with a full one-third share. Although the rest of the account book was kept in Montreal, entries for September 1778 were written at Grand Portage, suggesting that Ermatinger may have been there at that time.

Other papers of Lawrence Ermatinger and Forrest Oakes appear in the Jacobs-Ermatinger estate papers, Series 3. Records of Ermatinger's bankruptcy, 1768-1771, are to be found in MG 40 D, Court of Bankruptcy, microfilm reel B-3745.

Series 2: Edward Ermatinger

Series 3: Jacobs-Ermatinger Estate (Series). 1758-1862. 6.150 meter(s) Documents created in: 1758-1862. Volumes 1-27 are available on microfilm, reels C-1337 to C-1342;

volumes 31, 54, and 55 on reel C-11353; volumes 65 to 71 on reels C-15707 and C-15708; and volumes 80 and 81 on reel C-13099. The Jacobs-Ermatinger estate papers constitute a collection of primary importance for studies of the economic history of Lower Canada, the fur trade, and business in general. Included are all manner of business records: daybooks, journals, ledgers, waste books, cash books, vouchers, bills of exchange, receipts, engagements, correspondence, statements of account, wills, powers of attorney, procès-verbaux, and various other legal papers relating to court settlements of business disputes, and records of the Sheriff's Office of Montreal.

Microfilm rolls C-15707-08 were searched for this project. Few items relating to Grand Portage were found. An item on the second roll (Vol. 69) contains a single page from 1783 listing "An a/c of Peltries made by Mr. Bruce being one share of the produce of the adventure to [blank space] under him."

Vol. 109. "Engagements pour le grand portage." A copy of this entire volume is found in the Marie Gerin-Lajoie Collection, Minnesota Historical Society. Entries contain all the information normally found in notarial contracts, plus an accounting of goods advanced to the employee.

A number of other volumes found in this large collection but not examined, may contain information on the trade that passed through Grand Portage.
Vol. 82. Lawrence Ermatinger rough account book, 1764-71.
Vol. 86. Forrest Oakes rough account book, 1767-76.
Vol. 90. Engagés book, 1774-75.

Series 4: Miscellaneous Papers (Series)

Frédéric de Graffenried de Burgistein Fonds. MG24-F99. [ca 1864]. 1 roll microfilm Originals in Historisches Museum, Berne, Suisse. A military officer, Graffenried visited England in 1809 to finish his education. He joined the de Meuron regiment in 1810. His memoirs (513 p.), in French, were written around 1864 and dedicated to his father on New Year's, 1865. In them, he described his life between 1809 and 1818, and told of his service in Canada. Graffenried accompanied Lord Selkirk when he captured Fort William in 1816, traveled to Grand Portage, which Selkirk was attempting to re-establish as a trade route, and later made a winter journey to Rainy Lake.

Alexander Henry the Younger Fonds. MG19-A13. 1799-1814, [1824]. 0.100 meter(s). The transcripts have been withdrawn from circulation; researchers must use the microfilm, reel H-1955.

Alexander Henry the Younger (d. 1814) was a nephew of Alexander Henry the Elder (1739-1824), a partner in the North West Company. The younger Henry joined the North West Company about 1792 and became a partner in 1801. He was actively engaged in trading and exploring a vast area between Lake Superior and the mouth of the Columbia River. He drowned 22 May 1814 off Fort George (formerly Astoria) on the Columbia River while engaged in establishing the North West Company's trade in that territory.

Journals kept by Alexander Henry record his travels westward from Lower Canada to the Pacific between 1799 and his death, with gaps for 1806-1808 and 1811-1813. A large number of statistical tables, vocabularies in native languages, and tables of meteorological observations are scattered through the volumes. A somewhat abbreviated version of these journals was published by Elliott Coues in *New Light on the Early History of the Greater North West* (New York, 1897; 3 volumes).The full text was published by Barry M. Gough in *The Journal of Alexander Henry the Younger, 1799-1814* (Toronto: The Champlain Society, 1988), with extensive introductory notes and commentary on the other (fragmentary) copies known to exist. Volume 1 opens with a title page inscribed, "Mr. Henry's Journal across the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific. 1799 to 1816," although the text of the journal proper ends abruptly on Saturday, 21 May 1814. The initial title page is followed by some 105 unnumbered pages of notes and commentary on the life of Alexander Henry the Younger. The journal proper opens with a title page giving the dates as 1799-1811 (which is valid for the first two sections, to page 1266) and commenting on the travels of George Coventry's uncle, John Coventry. The text of the journal occupies pages 1-874 in volume 1 and pages 875-1638 in volume 2; notes on pages 1639-1642 refer to efforts in 1824 to prepare the text for publication. Notes in the margins identify the subject matter of particular entries. Interspersed through the two volumes are commentary by George Coventry and extracts from journals of other travelers, such as those found at the opening of the third section (pages 1267-1373). Breaks between entries, notably for 1806-1808 and 1811-1813, suggest that the original manuscript took the form of several bound volumes.

Hudson's Bay Company.
The National Archives of Canada has one of two sets of microfilm copies of the Hudson's Bay Company Archives collection. This collection will be described separately.

La Mothe Family Fonds. MG 19-A12. 1793-1924. 0.100 meters.
Joseph-Maurice La Mothe was involved in the fur trade before entering the service of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Included in the collection are six letters from Maurice's uncle, the Montreal merchant and former northwest trader, Maurice Blondeau, written to Joseph- Maurice La Mothe when he was a clerk for Alexander Mackenzie & Co. and later the North West Company. Two letters, from 1801 and 1804, are addressed to La Mothe at Grand Portage, although the first letter states that La Mothe had been stationed at Fort Des Prairies, making clear that Grand Portage may have frequently been the destination for letters sent to clerks and traders stationed throughout the Northwest. These letters may be examples of many such letters sent reporting news and responding to accounts of life in the Northwest. The second letter contains valuable details on the state of business at the time. Blondeau reports that men associated with Alexander Mackenzie in the spring of 1804 awaited his arrival, possibly from England or some other location, so that he could leave in time to reach Grand Portage. Blondeau notes that on May 21, Mackenzie had arrived and would immediately depart, carrying Blondeau's letter. The letter also discusses what provisions the company partners might make for La Mothe when they met that summer at Grand Portage.

[McGillivray, William]. Sketch of the fur trade, 1809: Some account of the trade of the North West Company. MG19-B4. 1809. Photocopied 1923. 0.8 cm of textual records (35 p.) photocopies. Copied in 1923 from the original in the library of the Royal Colonial Institute, London.

William McGillivray (1764?-1825), served as director of the North West Company, in what is now Canada, from 1804 to 1821. This company, a fur-trading organization, consisted of a group of Montreal fur-trading firms. McGillivray was born in the county of Inverness-shire in Scotland. He settled in Montreal in 1784, and went to work as a clerk for the North West Company. In 1786, McGillivray took charge of a trading post for the firm. He became a partner in the firm in 1790. McGillivray helped develop the fur trade by sending traders into wilderness regions of western Canada. In 1821, he realized that the North West Company could not compete with the Hudson's Bay Company, a British fur-trading firm. He helped unite the two firms under the name of the Hudson's Bay. The item is an account of the fur trade of the North West Company, with marginal notes and the title in the handwriting of William McGillivray. The general thesis is that the British government ought to support the North West Company. Photocopy, 35 pages. (This entry is taken from the National Archives online catalog.)

Alexander Mackenzie Collection. MG19-A7. 1774-1839. [textual record, (some microform)]. Photocopied 1955, microfilmed 1968. 2 [should be 3] reels M1349-51. 0.3 cm (9 p.). Finding Aid No.566. The finding aid provides a detailed listing of the volumes copied and a manuscript index of the material.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie emigrated from Scotland to New York in 1774. About 1779, he entered the service of Finlay, Gregory & Co. (later Gregory, McLeod & Co.), and went to Detroit. In 1787, he became a partner in the North West Company. His expedition to the Arctic Ocean in 1789 was followed by one to the Pacific Ocean in 1793. He went to England in 1799, published his *Voyages* (London, 1801), and was knighted in 1802. On returning to Canada, he became the leader of the XY Company, until its merger with the North West Company in 1804, after which he organized the Sir Alexander Mackenzie & Co. firm to look after his interests. He sat in the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada, 1805-1808, before returning to Scotland, where he died in 1820.
The collection consists of business records of Alexander Mackenzie & Co; and a letter from Alexander Mackenzie to John Graves Simcoe. Photocopies, 9 pages.
Business records. [textual records (microform)]. 1798-1839. 2 [should be 3] reel(s). Documents. Letterbooks, journals, ledgers, invoices, and other records of Alexander Mackenzie & Co. Publication rights are restricted. Photocopies made in 1940 of the letterbook kept by Daniel Sutherland at Montreal, 1802-1809, 96 pages, and letters on Hudson's Bay Company matters, 1823-1825, 35 pages, Volume 1, are also available. Provenance of this collection is not given; however, this appears to be the same collection found on microfilm (M60) in the Minnesota Historical Society.

Angus Mackintosh fonds. MG19-A31. [textual records]. 1798-1822. 0.125 meter(s). Angus Mackintosh was settled at Detroit by 1788, where he served as agent for the North West Company. In 1796, the agency was moved to Sandwich, U.C. He was appointed to the Legislative Council of Upper Canada in 1820, and in 1831 returned to Scotland to take up an inheritance. The records concern both personal business affairs and North West Company shipping and trade matters. The books were preserved by William Hall, who succeeded Mackintosh as agent. The records include: the ledger, ca. 1806-1815, 0.050m, (vol. 1); letterbook, 1798-1803, 0.050m, (vol. 2); and inventory book, 1819-1822, 0.025m, (vol. 3) of Angus Mackintosh. The letterbook dated 1798-1803 corresponds to the period when Mackintosh was agent of the North West Company.

McTavish, Frobisher & Co. Fonds. MG19-A5. 1784-1810. 0.150 meter(s).
Simon McTavish (1750-1804) emigrated from Scotland to New York, where he engaged in the fur trade at Albany until 1772, then Detroit until 1775, and Montreal thereafter. He was a partner in the North West Company of 1779, and a promoter of the renewed agreement of 1783. In 1787, he went into partnership with Joseph Frobisher; McTavish, Frobisher & Co. became the supply house and virtual directorate of the North West Company. Joseph Frobisher (1740-1810), a Yorkshireman, first went west in 1768. Five years later he reached the Saskatchewan. On the death of his brother Benjamin Frobisher (d. 1787), he joined Simon McTavish, but retired in 1798. He sat in the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada, 1792-1796.

McTavish, Frobisher & Co (Series). Includes two account books detailing financial transactions involving the seigneury of Terrebone, which Simon McTavish purchased. These volumes have no information on the McTavish's involvement in the fur trade.

Joseph Frobisher (Series). Of more relevance are transcripts of the letterbooks of Joseph Frobisher from 1787-88, originals of which are in the McGill University Library. For more information on these letters, see entry above for Minnesota Historical Society collection.

Masson Collection. MG19-C1. 1784-1857. 52.5 cm. Also available on 16 mm microfilm, reels C-15638 to C-15640 and C-920. Includes transcripts of originals in the McGill University Library. Volume 60, previously inventoried with this collection, has been transferred to MG 19-C 3. Microfilmed in 1915, 1916 and 1980.

Vol. 1. Charles Chaboillez Journal, 1797-98. See description in copy in Minnesota Historical Society collections. This volume contains a letter written by a North West Company partner at Grand Portage in August 1797. See Transcript in Appendix 1.
Vol. 2. Michel Curot Journal, 1803-04. Curot began his journal at Grand Portage.
Vol. 11. [Hugh Faries?], Journal, 1804-05.
Vol. 12. [John Sayer], Journal, 1804-05.
Vol. 32. Roderick McKenzie, Notes and Letters, 1785-1816. Includes copies of letters from Alexander Mackenzie and others. Much of this material consists of early drafts of McKenzie's reminiscences. In this volume and the next are found various drafts of McKenzie's recollections of spending the winter of 1785-86 at Grand Portage where he

worked as a clerk. These recollections were published in a garbled version in Masson's *Les Bourgeois.* See transcripts in Appendix 2.
Vol. 32A. Roderick McKenzie, Memoirs. Covers the period 1785-1820. Includes a number of different versions, which differ from the published versions.
Vol. 40. Arrangements of the Proprietors, Clerks, Interpreters &c. of the North West Company in the Indian Departments, 1799. Published in Masson. Included is a listing for men working at Grand Portage that year.
Vol. 41. Engagement de Francois Mabriant, hivernant, Feb. 23, 1802.

Copies of Documents in the Masson Collection, McGill University. These are handwritten transcripts of some although not all of the manuscripts in the collection at McGill. They will be described in a full description of that collection.
V. 50. John Johnston, An Account of Lake Superior, 1809.
V. 54. John McDonell, Journal 1793-95.
V. 55. Includes An Account of the Athabasca Indians, 1795; Edward Umfreville, Journal, 1784 describing a trip from Lake Superior to Portage de l'Isle, 1784; List of North West Company employees in 1805.
Vol. 56. George Henry Monk, Account of the Fond du Lac dept., 1807, in the form of a letter to Roderick McKenzie.
Vol. 58. John McLoughlin, Report on the Indians between Fort William and Lake of the Woods, ca. 1821. This is a poor quality photostat.

North West Company. MG19-B1. 1798-1811. 0.058 meter(s). The North West Company originated with the partnerships of a number of Montreal merchants. In 1821, its long rivalry with the Hudson's Bay Company ended through union with that body. Some records were transferred to the Hudson's Bay Company while others fell into private hands; the Burton Historical Collection and other repositories have acquired some of these records. Letterbook, 1798-1800, 1802, 193 pages; agreement, 1811, 2 pages; minute/book, photocopy, 1801-1811, 84 pages.

Letterbook (Series). 1798-1800, 1802. 0.040 meter(s) (193 p.). This letterbook is an extremely valuable source on Grand Portage during this period, describing the comings and goings of company men and vessels, activities at the portage and at subsidiary posts, and the doings of the company's competition. Documents created in: 1798-1800, 1802. Received in 1938. A typescript is also available.

Agreement (Series). 1811. 0.001 meter(s) (2 p.) Documents created in: 1811. Agreement of North West Company members binding themselves to observe the agreement entered into 28 January 1811 with the American Fur Company, signed at Fort William, 15 July 1811. Received in 1934.

Minute book (Series). 1801-1811. 0.018 meter(s) (84 p.) Documents created in: 1801-1811. Containing resolutions setting up company regulations and admitting new partners, deeds of assignment, and agreements with the Michilimackinac Company, 1806, and the American Fur Company, 1811. Includes a partial table of contents. Copied in 1921 from the original held by Pierre-Georges Roy of Quebec.

Phyn & Ellice. Letterbooks. MG19-B5. 1767-1776. 1 roll microfilm. Documents created in: 1767-1776. Three letterbooks of Phyn & Ellice including some accounts and abstracts of letters not copied. See description in section on the Minnesota Historical Society.

Lord Selkirk Fonds. MG19-E1. 1769-1870. 5.496 meters. Series 1 to 9 are available on microfilm, reels C-1 to 20 and A-27. Finding Aid No.618. The finding aid provides an indexed calendar of series 1 and 3, with a conversion list of old and new volume references for the complete collection and the microfilm reel numbers. The documents have been withdrawn from circulation; researchers must use the microfilm. The collection consists of transcripts done from a collection in Scotland which has since been destroyed by fire. A copy of the microfilm is found in the Minnesota Historical Society.

Thomas Douglas, fifth Earl of Selkirk, devoted himself to the promotion of emigration from Scotland to settlements at Red River, Baldoon, and Grand River, and on Prince Edward Island. His activities at Red River led to a serious dispute with the North West Company and legal battles in Canadian courts. Correspondence, journals, accounts, and related papers of Thomas Douglas, Earl of Selkirk, and his executors, chiefly concerning the Red River Settlement and the conflict with the North West Company but including records relating to the ventures in Prince Edward Island and at Baldoon and the Grand River. Originals, 11 pages; photocopy, 11 pages.

In this collection are found a number of documents relating to Lord Selkirk's efforts, after his capture of Fort William in 1816, to make use of the old Grand Portage. A winter road was built to Grand Portage and to other subsidiary posts, and construction took place at the portage during 1816-17**.** These efforts are documented in letters and in an account book which records expenditures relating in part to Grand Portage.

Strathcona Collection of Fur Trade Papers. MG29-A5. [textual record]. 1791-1866. 0.28 m. Container (volumes/boxes) from 26 to 28. Originals of these documents were found, at the time of copying, in the General Register House, Edinburgh, Scotland. Series consists of correspondence, accounts, and related papers of partners in the North West Company, including McTavish Frobisher & Co., and others, 1791-1816. A few notes and photographs appear to have been added in 1897 by John Horn of Montreal. Various records of the Hudson's Bay Company, including journals of Hudson's Bay Company trappers at McLeod Lake, 1824, 10 pages; Stuart's Lake journal, 1840-1842, 68 pages; and records of the Hudson's Bay Company, Columbia district, 1844-1866, 85 pages. Included in this collection are some letters from Montreal and Grand Portage relating to activities at Grand Portage. Most of these documents appear to have become, more recently, part of the Hudson's Bay Company Archives. See below.

Collections from French Archives in the National Archives

The National Archives contains a number of collections of transcripts and microfilms of originals in the French Archives. These materials may be valuable in documenting the

role of Grand Portage in the early 18th century. Some documents from these collections have been used and published over the years, but with the availability of full microfilm copies of these extensive archives, it may be possible to do a more thorough search for information. Listed below are several of the most important collections:

Fonds des Colonies [France]. MG1. 1540-1898. 867 rolls of microfilm 43,384 m of transcript. 1.4 cm de of original documents (40 p.) photocopies. 1 roll of microfilm of maps. Contained here are the official records of French colonial government throughout the world, particularly Canada.
Series C11A. General Correspondence; Canada [France]. [1540-1784. Transcripts microfilmed in 1951-1952]. 128 rolls of microfilm. 9.3 m of transcriptions.

Extensive work has been done in recent years to make the materials in the French Archives available. **The Colonial Archives Database**, now online at the National Archives website, contains over 70,000 detailed descriptions of textual documents in the archival collection, pertaining primarily to the British and French colonial periods and archival collections relating to the Catholic Church. These documents are held by the National Archives of Canada in the form of originals, transcriptions, photocopies, or microfilm copies.

Not all archival holdings on these themes are described in the Colonial Archives Database. In general, the descriptions are written in the language of the documents. Since the majority of these documents are written in French, the descriptions are also in French. Some documents however, are written in other languages, and their descriptions are in either French or in English.

Collections from British Archives in the National Archives

Several collections now available in full in the National Archives have the potential to reveal new information on the fur trade of the 1760s and 1770s in the Lake Superior region. Transcripts of many documents from these collections have been published in the past, but new research may reveal additional material of importance.

Jeffery Amherst, 1st Baron Amherst and family Fonds. MG18-L4. 1725-1857. 17 microfilm reels. 90 cm of textual records transcripts and photostats. Microfilmed material is located on microfilm reels A-1822 to A-1837 and A-127. Finding Aid No. 810.

Sir Jeffery Amherst, first Baron Amherst (1717-1797) and military officer, was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in North America in 1758. His great military services were all performed during the conquest of New France in the years 1758-1760 at Louisbourg, Fort Duquesne, Ticonderoga, and Montreal. He returned to England in 1763, and became Master General of the Ordnance in 1772. His brother, William Amherst (1732-1781), served at Louisbourg in 1758, at the fall of Montreal in 1760, and was in command of the force which recaptured St. John's, Newfoundland, in 1762. William Pitt Amherst, second Baron and first Earl Amherst (1773-1857), son of William Amherst,

was named Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of Upper and Lower Canada, but never took up this appointment.

Fonds consists of the Amherst Manuscripts, which document events in North America during the pivotal period of the Seven Years' War including many of the significant actions during the war: Louisbourg in 1758, the fall of Montreal in 1760, and the recapture of St. John's, Newfoundland, in 1762. Correspondence with many prominent military and civil figures in Britain and North America is included. The fonds also includes papers relating to Indian affairs in North America, military affairs in Europe during the War of the Austrian Succession and the Seven Years' War, the American Revolution, personal papers of the Amherst family, and a portrait of Amherst.

Transcripts and photostat copies of Amherst manuscripts were prepared between 1925 and 1929 from originals then in the possession of the fourth Earl of Amherst. After the National Archives of Canada acquired the transcripts and photostats, the manuscripts from which the transcripts and photostats were prepared were transferred to the Kent Archives Office, where they were rearranged using an Office Classification Scheme. The microfilm copy of the Amherst Manuscripts was acquired in 1987 from Harvester Microform. The Harvester Microform's microfilm follows the Kent Archives Office arrangement. It draws principally on the correspondence and Official Papers Harvester Microform series. 1725-1816. 16 microfilm reels negative and positive. This material is located on microfilm reels A-1822 to A-1837. The microfilm includes papers relating to the European military career of Jeffery Amherst, 1740-1757; the North American military careers of Jeffery and William Amherst, 1758-1763; the career, honors and offices of Jeffery Amherst, 1764-1798; and Amherst Family correspondence, 1725-1816.

Henry Bouquet Fonds. MG21-Add.MSS.-21631-21660. n.d., 1754-1765. 30 reel(s) 1.676 meter(s). Originals with the British Library, London, England.

Brigadier-General Henry Bouquet (1719-1765), a Swiss mercenary and close friend of Sir Frederick Haldimand (see below), was born of a good French Protestant family at Rolle, in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, in 1719. In 1754, during the Seven Years' War, he took service with the British Army and came to North America in 1756. He commanded the 1st Battalion of the Royal American Regiment until 1757, when he was placed in command of the troops in Carolina and Georgia. He held this post until 1758, when he was ordered to join Brigadier-General John Forbes in his expedition against Fort Duquesne. Becoming Adjutant-General and Second-in-command in 1759, Bouquet was placed in charge of the western posts under Major-General John Stanwix and, subsequently, Major-General Robert Monckton. In 1763, he was dispatched from Philadelphia on the campaign against the Indians that put an end to the Conspiracy of Pontiac at Bushy Run. His success was rewarded by promotion to brigadier-general and he was placed in command of the southern military department. He died of yellow fever at Pensacola, 2 September 1765.

The Bouquet papers are not arranged in any clearly definable manner. Finding Aid No. 599 includes the calendar to the Bouquet transcripts mentioned above. Although marred by some errors and omissions, this calendar is still a very useful aid, and can also be used indirectly as a guide to the originals on microfilm, because the "A" Series transcripts show the folio numbers of the originals in their margins. An index to the calendar is also available in Finding Aid No. 599, and the card index to the Annual Reports that is in the Reference Room provides yet another means of access to the calendar. A volume-by-volume analysis of the collection is available in David W. Parker's *A Guide to Documents in the Manuscript Room at the Public Archives of Canada (*Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1914).

Portions of Bouquet's papers have been published under various titles. The most recent and probably the most useful compilation is that edited by S. K. Stevens, Donald H. Kent, and Autumn L. Leonard, *The Papers of Henry Bouquet* (Harrisburg, Pa: The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 1951-1972). The work contains Bouquet's correspondence to 1758, including letters from other sources besides the British Library collection, and an extensive bibliography.

Transcripts from the Bouquet Papers relating to the Great Lakes have been included in various published collections, such as the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society, *Historical Collections.* Vol. 19 (1892) documents renewal of trade in the region in the early 1760s.

Sir Frederick Haldimand Papers. MG21-Add.MSS.-21661-21892. [textual record (chiefly microform), cartographic material]. 1750-1791. 78 microfilm reels negative and positive. 11.7 m of textual records transcripts. 16 maps.

Military officer and colonial administrator, Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Haldimand (1718-1791), a Swiss mercenary and close friend of Henry Bouquet (see above), was born at Yverdun, in the canton of Neuchâtel, Switzerland. He entered the British Army in 1756, and served with considerable distinction through the period of upheaval in North America that included the Seven Years' War and the American Revolution. Haldimand arrived at New York in June 1756 with a lieutenant-colonel's commission in the Royal American Regiment. In 1758, he joined Major-General James Abercromby's expedition against Canada, which failed at the cost of great bloodshed at Ticonderoga. In the following year, Haldimand conducted a distinguished defense of Oswego, and joined Major-General Jeffery Amherst's expedition against Montreal in 1760. After serving at Trois-Rivières as commander, and as acting governor, he was transferred to Florida. Recalled to England in 1775, he returned to Canada in 1778 and succeeded Sir Guy Carleton as governor and commander-in-chief. In 1784, he left for England on leave of absence, but retired in 1786 without returning to his post. He died, unmarried, at Yverdun, Switzerland, on 5 June 1791.

The Haldimand papers and maps constitute a valuable source concerning events in North America during the pivotal period from the beginning of the Seven Years' War to the end of the American Revolution and early Loyalist settlement. The material provides

information bearing on many of the significant developments of the time and includes correspondence with military figures such as Generals Jeffrey Amherst, Thomas Gage, James Murray, Sir Guy Carleton; with various civil and military offices and their heads such as the Admiralty; the Provincial Navy; Lord Barrington, Secretary at War; Lord Dartmouth and Lord George Germain, Secretaries of State; and various governors and lieutenant-governors. Also included are records relating to Indian affairs, civil government, loyalists, explorations, military affairs, as well as personal papers. Within each volume, the documents are generally arranged chronologically. Original microfilmed records are located on the following microfilm reels: A-609 to A-618, A-661 to A-671, A-677 to A-692, A-735 to A-754, A-760 to A-780.

Additional Manuscripts 21661-21892 were presented to the British Museum (now the British Library), in1857, by Lieutenant-General Frederick Haldimand's great-nephew, the philanthropist William Haldimand (1784-1862) and contain his official papers. From 1879 to 1888, the Haldimand papers were transcribed by the National Archives of Canada in a transcription program initiated by the first Dominion Archivist, Douglas Brymner. From 1914 to 1931, the transcripts were gradually sent to Ottawa, where they constituted the old "B" Series (volumes B.1 to B.232). Between 1962 and 1969, microfilm copies of the originals were also obtained.

Finding Aid No. 90, British Records on Microfilm, provides microfilm reel numbers of microfilmed originals, Additional Manuscript citation, B volume numbers, outside dates and folio numbers. Finding Aid No. 90 also provides a shelf list, which includes: ADD. MSS. number, title of documents, outside dates, microfilm reel numbers whether microfilm of originals or of transcripts, folio numbers, B designations, and the date of Public Archives of Canada Reports which contain calendars (detailed descriptions). Public Archives of Canada Reports: The "B" Series transcripts are calendared in the Public Archives Reports for the years 1884-1889 - Add. MSS. 21661 (B.1) to Add. MSS. 21673 (B.13) in 1884; Add. MSS. 21674 (B.14) to Add. MSS. 21720 (B.60) in 1885; Add. MSS. 21721 (B.61) to Add. MSS. 21765 (B.105) in 1886; Add. MSS. 21766 (B.106) to Add. MSS. 21808 (B.148) in 1887; Add. MSS. 21809 (B.149) to Add. MSS. 21867 (B.207) in 1888; and Add. MSS. 21867 (B.207) to Add. MSS. 21892 (B.232) in 1889. The calendars of the "B" series reflect the concerns of late nineteenth-century historians and are marred by some errors and omissions but provide detailed descriptions of imperial correspondence and summary information for financial records. Although the calendar references are to the page numbers of the transcripts, it is also possible to use them indirectly as a guide to the originals on microfilm, because the "B" Series transcripts show the folio numbers of the originals in their margins. A card index of correspondents for the whole fonds with subjects for a limited number of the volumes is available on site. A card index to the annual Reports of the Public Archives of Canada provides fuller subject coverage of the Haldimand transcripts.

Material from the Haldimand Papers relating to the Great Lakes trade in the 1770s is found in a variety of publications, including the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society, *Historical Collections,* volumes 19-20 (1892), for example, and *Wisconsin Historical Collections,* vol. 19.

McGill University Libraries, Rare Books and Special Collections, Montreal

Masson Collection.

Most of the material at McGill from the group of manuscripts known as the Masson Collection is available in facsimile and transcript on the website of McGill University entitled "In Pursuit of Adventure: The Fur Trade in Canada and the North West Company" (http://digital.library.mcgill.ca/nwc/).

The thirty-eight manuscripts and one printed text included in this collection are known collectively as the Masson Papers and cover the period 1778 to 1837, with the majority falling in the period ca 1790 -1820. This material was acquired by McGill University at the sale of the library of Louis Rodrigue Masson (1833-1903) in 1904. One item was acquired later as a gift. Of the twenty-two lots described in the auction catalogue as "North West Manuscripts Journal, Letters," McGill acquired nineteen; two—Simon Fraser's 1808 journal and Peter Grant's account of the Sauteux Indians—went to the Toronto Public Library, and Roderick Mackenzie's "Memoirs 1784-1804" went to the (Public) National Archives of Canada. McGill also acquired three other lots of manuscript material at the sale and these are included in the Masson Papers. The National Archives of Canada also has a collection of Masson manuscripts but these were not acquired at the 1904 sale. The McGill Masson Papers have the shelf mark MS 472. Within this shelf mark the individual manuscripts are arranged according to the lot numbers in the 1904 sale catalogue (MASS 2367) and subsections within a manuscript are indicated decimally (MASS 2357.1), while related manuscripts from the same lot have a letter added to the number (MASS 2367a). Of the McGill manuscripts, eleven were published, often in a heavily edited version by Masson in his two volumes of 1889-1890, *Les Bourgeois de la Compagnie du Nord-Ouest; recits de voyages, lettres et rapports inedits relatifs au Nord-Ouest Canadien.* Some of these and a number of the other manuscripts are available in modern editions. But no edition reproduces the McGill manuscripts in their entirety. This means that no attempt has been made to look at the material as a whole or as a unity.

Masson inherited this material from his grandfather-in-law Roderick Mackenzie (c. 1761-1844). Mackenzie had been a partner in the North West Company and conceived the idea of writing a survey of the Canadian North West. In 1806, he had printed a circular letter that he sent out requesting information for his survey. He was interested in geography, longitude and latitude, mountains, rivers, the weather, the soil; flora and fauna and methods of hunting; the Natives and their history, culture, morals, and government; and the history of the fur trade. And his letter included a long list of vocabulary as well. All these were to serve as hints to his informants. Mackenzie had as his model *The Statistical Account of Scotland*, published in the 1790s in twenty-one volumes by Sir John Sinclair. Sinclair had requested the minister of each Scottish parish to provide a description of his parish. By examining the *Statistical Account,* one can see what Mackenzie had in mind for his own work.

Citation Style
The following format is the suggested style for citing documents on this web site: Author, Title, page number, MS 472, MASS 23XX, Rare Books and Special Collections Division, McGill University Libraries; [date d/m/y] <http://www.xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx>

Items Relating to Grand Portage Available Online

Cameron, Duncan. A Sketch of the Nipigon Country with extracts from His Journal, 1804. 84 p. A sketch of the Customs, Manners, and Way of Living of the Natives, All the Quadrupeds, as Well as Birds, and Fishes, that are Found in the barren Country About Nipigon [1804]. 66 p.

Johnston, John. Description of the Country around Lakes Superior and Huron, 1809. 97 p. An Account of Lake Superior, 1807-1809. 82 p.

Macdonell, John. Description of Lake Athabasca and the Chipweans, ca. 1805 and Journal of a Voyage from Lachine to Fort River Qu'Appelle, 1793. 112 p. Journal 1793-95. Published in Gates, etc., copies in the Minnesota Historical Society.

Mackenzie, Roderick. An Account of the Athabasca Indians by a Partner of the North West Company, 1795. 54 p. This manuscript contains a famous description of the Grand Portage and Rainy Lake Ojibwe.

McLoughlin, John. The Indians from Fort William to Lake of the Woods, ca. 1806. 20 p.

Malhiot, François Victoire. Journal du Fort Kamanaitiquoya a la Rivière de Montreal, 1804. 68 p. Fort du Lac du Flambeau, Accounts, 1804. 48 p. (Liste des effets donnès pour des vivres Et Dèpenses du Fort du Lac du Flambeau Aoust 3em 1804)

Monk, George Henry. Some Account of the Department of Fond du Lac or Mississippi, 1807. 24 p. in the form of a letter to Roderick McKenzie. Published in *Minnesota History*.

North West Company. Men's Names at the Athabasca River Department [etc.], 1805. 41 p. Agreement 1804 and Agreement 1802. 84 p. This document includes lists of men at Grand Portage.

Other documents not yet available online:

McDonald, John of Garth. Autobiographical Narrative. Typed transcript done by S. de Lery Macdonald in 1920. It is not known where the original is located. A version of this document with many gaps was included in Masson 1960, 2: 1-59. A microfilm copy of the typed transcript is also available in the John McDonald of Garth Collection at the

Archives of Ontario, Toronto. An examination of this copy suggests that the original document had been damaged in some way at the time it was transcribed in 1920. Although the Masson version (2: 35) contains a reference to a trip by Macdonald from Kaministikwia to Grand Portage around 1804, “in order to try and get some hands who might be induced to leave Forsyth, Richardson & Co. and enter our service,” the typed transcript skips from 1803 to 1805. However, it should be noted that the typed transcript contains references to Grand Portage and Fort Charlotte not found in the Masson version (see Erwin Thompson 1969: 71-72). A thorough comparison of the typed transcript and the Masson version must be done to determine the extent to which these two versions overlap.

Public Archives of Manitoba, Hudson's Bay Company Archives, Winnipeg

Included in this repository is the largest available collection of North West Company records, but much of this material is from the period after the company moved its headquarters to Kaministikwia or Fort William. There are some letters dated 1791-1800, from a number of North West Company executives, including Simon McTavish and others, some of which are included in Wallace's book of North West Company documents (1934). These letters, which may originally have been part of the Strathcona Collection, contain brief passing references to Grand Portage and the comings and goings of company vessels, material which would be useful for reconstructing company timetables relating to Grand Portage. A letter from William McGillivray to McTavish Frobisher & Co. dated June 9, 1795 states that he arrived at Sault Ste. Marie on June 1 and found the Otter "ready to sail with her load to the Grand Portage which place she left 6th May. She brought us the disagreeable intelligence that Monsr. Blondiche & 5 men were drownd last fall coming in a Canoe from the Fond du Lac to the Grand Portage. They had no accounts from Mr. Sayer since January or had they seen any person from the Land."

Most relevant for the history of Grand Portage are the records of Fort William, including post journals, correspondence, account books, and miscellaneous material covering the 1817-65 period. (Related Fort William records, originally separate in the Public Archives of Manitoba, are discussed above.) These records include a great deal of material relating to Grand Portage band members who traded at Fort William. Examples relating to the Grand Portage leader the Spaniard are cited in Campbell 1976: 43-45. These records also include references to people of mixed blood associated with both Grand Portage and Fort William. There are numerous references to "Old Collin" and members of his family in the account books in the 1830s (Campbell 61, 82, 84). This could either be Antoine Collin, who was stationed for the North West Company at Grand Portage around 1800, or Michel Collin, possibly Antoine's son, whose name appears in later Grand Portage annuity rolls and other sources. Interestingly, Old Collin is described in 1827 journals as helping to construct canoes. This ties in with the letter in the John Bardon Papers, above, written from Grand Portage by Angus A. McDonald on July 7, [186?] to Paul Morrison. The letter states that "Old Michel has two new canoes finished and two more to make." If the earlier "Old Collin" is Antoine's father, he may have taught Michel to make canoes.

B.105/a, c, d, e, z. Lac la Pluie journals, correspondence, account books, reports, miscellaneous.
B.166/a. Portage de l'Ile journals.
B.231/a, b, c, d, e, z. Fort William journals, correspondence, account books, reports, miscellaneous.
E.223/1. Donald McKay Narrative.
F.3./1-2 North West Company Correspondence, 1791-95. Included is correspondence of company officials in the 1790s, including letters written from Grand Portage or referring to Grand Portage. Much of this material appears to have been part of the Strathcona Collection, formerly at the General Register House in Edinburgh. A letter from Simon

Fraser to Simon McTavish dated July 29, 1794 at Grand Portage, reports vaguely that "Matters at this place have gone on in the usual way. It's very true that the troublesome times & lower Sales of Furs make all those who would wish doing well be more Serious than usual." The letter from William McGillivray to Simon McTavish on June 9, 1795, cited above, reported the news from Grand Portage, including the fact that 11,000 [pieces?] had already been sent across the portage." Details such as this would be helpful in constructing a yearly chronology of events at Grand Portage. Further work should be done to calendar these letters and obtain relevant copies of them.

F.4/1. John Sayer & Co. Account Book, 1795-96. An invoice book showing merchandise sent to posts throughout the Fond du Lac region of northern Minnesota by John Sayer, a trader who later would become a partner in the North West Company. These accounts are useful in reconstructing and comparing the trade at Grand Portage to that at other posts.

University of Montreal, Baby Collection

The Baby Collection includes some of the records of Sir Alexander Mackenzie and Company, one of the chief partners in the XY Company, which operated at Grand Portage in the 1800-1805 period. Some of this material is available on microfilm and copies are available at the Minnesota Historical Society and the National Archives of Canada. A few records have been copied for this and earlier research. They include:

"List of Men at the Upper Posts, Giving their Wages and Salaries," Grand Portage, 1805. This is a collection of lists of employees at various posts, including Grand Portage, and their debts or the company's debts to them, for the XY Company. This information was compiled as part of the final inventory of the XY Company prior to consolidation with the North West Company. Included are names of men for various XY posts throughout the Northwest. Also included are inventories of "Indian Credits" due the company at scattered posts. All these documents are helpful in comparing the operations at Grand Portage with those at other posts.

G1, 1799-1803. The North-West [*sic*] Co. Inventory of goods remaining in Montreal and the Western Posts, 1799-1803. Registre in folio, 270 pp. Registre 10.
This volume was included in a microfilm contained in the collections of the Minnesota Historical Society, but later lost. This volume contains inventories of goods at Grand Portage and other XY Co. posts for the years 1800, 1801, 1802, and 1803, useful for reconstructing the merchandise used at these trading posts. These inventories are discussed above in the section "Case Study: The Role of Merchandise."

Northeast Minnesota Historical Center, University of Minnesota-Duluth

Nute, Grace Lee Papers. 31 boxes. After her retirement from the Minnesota Historical Society in 1946, Nute continued to do research and writing. In this collection are a number of letters and transcripts of documents she collected in her continuing research on the fur trade and on Grand Portage. In Boxes 1-6 are notes and transcriptions of documents relating to Grand Portage, Fort William, and Rainy Lake. Included are summaries of source material relating to Grand Portage, which appear to be versions of the work done by Lewis Beeson, described above in the Minnesota Historical Society collections. Transcriptions of Fort William Journals, 1823-24 and 1835-37 are included in Box 3. In Box 6 are reports by G. Hubert Smith, Dec. 31, 1953, April 27, 1954, about manuscripts and other sources relating to Grand Portage. In Box 16 is an archaeological report by Smith about the so-called 1688 Stone. In Box 19 are several letters from the 1950s to 1970s discussing Grand Portage. Letters dated March 5, 1954 to J. P. Bertrand, and October 24, 1953 to Frank [Hubachek?] discuss Nute's interest in the so-called 1688 Stone at Grand Portage, and a walk along the trail where it was found. An April 3, 1970 letter to Erwin N. Thompson discusses his work on Grand Portage. In Box 29 are photostats of the 1823-24 and 1835-36 Fort William journals.

St. Louis County Historical Society.
Cecil W. Shirk, Field Agent, Minnesota Historical Society, "Report on Expedition to Grand Portage," July 1, 1922. Description of the portage trail including the remains of Fort Charlotte. Mention is made of the fact that Dewey Albinson had been there a few days before.

Archives of Ontario, Toronto

The most important source in the collection is the series of journals kept by David Thompson, who visited Grand Portage as a North West Company trader in 1797 and 1798 and as a boundary surveyor in the 1820s. The collection of Thompson journals is now available on microfilm.

David Thompson Papers.
Here is a list of volumes that appear to refer to Thompson's various visits to Grand Portage.

Reel 1
Series 1: Bound Volume 3 [Journal]
July 21, 1797. Thompson arrives at Fort Charlotte at NW end of Grand Portage.
August 11, 1797. Thompson sets off from SE end of Grand Portage heading for Swan River.
Mostly these journal entries for what may be Thompson's first visit to Grand Portage contain references to the "gentlemen" of the company he met there and the trading posts with which they were associated. Those associated with Grand Portage are Simon Fraser, and "Mr. Munro Doctor." Mr. McLellan is listed as being associated with Dog Lake. The journal entry for August 9, at Thompson's departure, states that he set off across the portage at 9 a.m. from the east end of the portage and departed in a canoe from Fort Charlotte at 3 p.m. In addition to journal entries for this period, the volume contains a section of astronomical observations for latitude and longitude, including some done at Grand Portage.

Series 1: Bound Volume 4 [Journal]
1797. Includes another version of journal entries prior to Thompson's arrival at Grand Portage, up to June 7, 1797.

Series 1: Bound Volume 5 [Journal]
June 7, 1798. Thompson arrives at Grand Portage, traveling from Sault Ste. Marie. He stays there for over a month. His journal entries describe arrivals and departures of company men and outfits and some descriptions of the geography.
July 14, 1798. Thompson takes "leave of the Gentlemen at the Grand Portage," and heads for Fort Charlotte where he spends the night. He embarks in a canoe the next day. Later pages in the book contain lists of canoemen and goods advanced them, and give his astronomical observations at Grand Portage.

Reel 4
Series1: Bound Volume 19 [Journal and Observations]
Mostly astronomical observations with some journal entries for June 1824. Included in the observations is a summary of observations made by Thompson in the 1822-24 period while working on the boundary survey. This is helpful in summarizing where Thompson was at various times during those years. Here are some excerpts:

Observations made on the survey of the 7th Article of the Treaty of Ghent 1822
…..
Great Carrying Place SE End
July 22
…..
Pigeon River Mouth
[July] 23d
…..
Fort William
[July] 28
…..
Great Carrying Place
Aug. 3d.
…..
Fort Charlotte Pigeon River
[Aug.] 8
…..
Fowl Carrying Place lower end
Augt. 10th.
…..
Arrow Lake East End
Aug. 14th
…..
SE End of the Height of Land Carrying Place
Aug. 15.
…..
Aug. 22. Pigeon River foot of Grosse Roche Rapids
…..
Aug. 24. SE end of G. Carrg. Place
…..
Aug. 27. Fort William

1823
…..
Great Carryg. Place L. Superior
June 29
Fort Charlotte
July 1
L. La Croix
…...
June [should be July] 11
Vermillion Lake
July 12
…..
Rainy River

July 15
…..
Lake Namakan
Aug. 12
…..
Sept. 1
Lake Superior Camp 10 m east of Otter Head
…..

1824
…..
June 12
Camped at Cove with 2 Brooks & Graves Paye Plat L. Superior
[no entries between this one and next one]
July 14 L. Namakan
…..
July 22 head [?] Rapid River Rainy River
…..
Sept. 4th Great C. Place abt. boy. [?] From Poplar

Series 1: Bound Volume 20 [Journal and Observations]
July 22, 1822. Thompson puts ashore at Great Carrying Place. He notes: "scarce a vestige remains of all the former Factories; they are covered with rank Grass and in places a little fine red Clover." Includes a variety of observations for Grand Portage, Pigeon River, and Fort William

Series 1: Bound Volume 21 [Journal and Observations]
Contains entries for August 1822, including a trip across the Great Carrying Place on Aug. 23-24, 1822.

Series 1: Bound Volume 22 [Journal and Observations]
June 29-30, 1823. Observations for Great Carrying Place.
Journal goes through Sept. 4, 1823. Includes account of trip across portage on Aug. 21.

Series 1: Bound Volume 23 [Journal]
Includes some notes of a conversation with John Charles Sayer about the "Chippeways."

Reel 5
Series 1: Bound Volume 24 [Journal]
June 17, 1824. Thompson arrives at the Great Carrying Place, "here finding a Chippewa Chief called the Spaniard (by the Traders) with his Band. Travels over the portage during the next few days. Entries cover through Aug. 9.

Series 1: Bound Volume 26 [Journal and Observations]
Covers period from Aug. 10 to Sept. 7, 1824. Includes account of trip across portage on Sept. 4.

Series 1: Bound Volume 28 [Observations]
Includes observations done in 1825 along North Shore, including Grand Portage.

Series 1: Bound Volume 29 [Journal and Observations]
July 1, 1825. Thompson arrives at Fort William. He writes: “employed on various dutes began mending our Canoes Collan at 10 livres per day when employed.”
July 7, 1825. Mention of Hat Point.
July 11, 1825. Thompson is too ill to go on survey to Fond du Lac. Returns to Fort William and sends on his assistant and men to complete survey.

Reel 7
Series III: Volume 4a [Field Book]
Contains observations for Lake Superior, 1822

Reel 8
Series III: Volume 7 [Field Book]
Contains observations from Jan. 24, 1823 to Sept. 3, 1825

Toronto Public Library, Toronto

North West Company. Men's Accounts at Grand Portage [*sic*?], 1803.
A ledger containing accounts of individual employees during the summer of 1803, at a time when it is believed that most company operations had shifted to Kaministikwia. The ledger may be useful for analyzing the kinds of merchandise advanced to company employees. As noted in my other report on "Grand Portage as a Trading Post," the lack of detailed information about the company's move to Kaministiquia make it difficult to be sure if the accounts are from Grand Portage. The company's partners did meet at Kaministiquia between July 6-22, 1803 (Wallace 1934: 179-94). Present there was John Charles Stewart who witnessed the accuracy of agreements signed. All the entries in the account book are concluded with a note signed by "JCS," indicating that the information had been entered in the company's ledger. Assuming that the account book was actually kept by Stewart, it may have been kept at Kaministikwia, rather than Grand Portage. Further research may be necessary to settle the question.

National Archives of Quebec at Montreal

Notarial Archives
Contained in this collection are contracts between fur-trade employees and fur companies, including contracts for men who went to Grand Portage. Contracts from these collections have been copied over the years by the Minnesota Historical Society and are available in several collections listed earlier. Calendars of many fur trade contracts, including some for Grand Portage, were published in the reports of the Archivist of Quebec for 1929-31, 1932-33, and 1942-47, a good starting point for any work with these documents. Notaries whose records include Grand Portage and other fur-trade posts include:

Barron, Thomas. 1799-1831.
Beek, John Gerband. 1781-1821.
Chaboillez, Louis. 1787-1812.
Gray, Jonathan Abraham. 1796-1812.
Lepailleur, François. 1733-39.
Crébassa, Henri. 1795-1843. Notary at Sorel who wrote contracts for the XY Company

References

Anderson, Dean L.
1992. Documentary and Archaeological Perspectives on European Trade Goods in the Western Great Lakes Region. PhD dissertation, Michigan State University.
1994. The Flow of European Trade Goods into the Western Great Lakes Region, 1715-1760. In *The Fur Trade Revisited: Selected Papers of the Sixth North American Fur Trade Conference*, ed. By Jennifer S. H. Brown, W. J. Eccles and Donald P. Heldman, 93-115. East Lansing: Michigan State University Press.

Armour, David and Widder, Keith.
1978. *At the Crossroads: Michilimackinac during the American Revolution.* Mackinac Island: Mackinac Island State Park Commission.

Campbell, Susan.
1976. *Fort William: Living and Working at the Post.* n. p.: Fort William Archaeological Project.

Cooper, David J. Of Sextants and Satellites: David Thompson and the Grand Portage GIS Study. Paper presented at the CRLS Colloquium 2004, Kenora.

Dechêne, Louise.
1974. *Habitants et marchands de Montreal au XVIIe Siècle.* Paris: Librairie Plon.

Gates, Charles M.
1965. *Five Fur Traders of the Northwest.* Revised ed. St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society.

Gilman, Carolyn.
1992. *The Grand Portage Story.* St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society Press.

Gough, Barry M., ed.
1988. *The Journal of Alexander Henry the Younger, 1799-1814.* Vol. 1. Toronto: Champlain Society.

Hickerson, Harold, ed.
1959. Journal of Charles Jean Baptiste Chaboillez, 1797-98. *Ethnohistory*, 6: 265-316, 363-427.

Glover, Richard, ed.
1962. *David Thompson's Narrative, 1784-1812: A New Edition with Added Material.* Toronto: Champlain Society.

Lamb, W. Kaye, ed.
1970. *The Journals and Letters of Sir Alexander Mackenzie.* Toronto: Macmillan of Canada.

Masson, L.R.
1960 [1888]. *Les Bourgeois de la Compagnie du Nord-Ouest.* 2 vols. Reprint ed. New York Antiquarian Press Ltd.

Morrison, George, as told to Margot Fortunato Galt.
1998. *Turning the Feather Around: My Life in Art.* St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society Press.

Nelson, George.
2003. *My First Years in the Fur Trade: The Journals of 1802-1804.* Laura Peers and Theresa Schenck, eds. St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society Press.

Nute, Grace Lee.
1940. A British Legal Case and Old Grand Portage. *Minnesota History,* 21 (June): 117-48.
1941. Hudson's Bay Company Posts in the Minnesota Country. *Minnesota History,* 22 (Sept.): 270-89.

Parker, John.
1976. *The Journals of Jonathan Carver and Related Documents, 1766-1770.* St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society Press.

Pendergast, Russell A.
1957. The XY Company 1798 to 1804. PhD dissertation, University of Ottawa.

Quaife, Milo M.
1928. *The John Askin Papers.* 2 Vols. Detroit: Detroit Library Commission.

Thompson, Erwin N.
1969, June. *Grand Portage: A History of the Sites, People, and Fur Trade.* Washington, D. C.: National Park Service.
1970, May. *Grand Portage National Monument, Great Hall: Historic Structures Report, History Data Section.* Washington, D. C.: National Park Service.

White, Bruce M.
1987. Montreal Canoes and Their Cargoes. In, *"Le Castor Fait Tout": Selected Papers of the Fifth North American Fur Trade Conference.* Montreal: Lake St. Louis Historical Society.
1998a. Balancing the Books: Trader Profits in the British Lake Superior Fur Trade. In, *New Faces of the Fur Trade: Selected Papers of the Seventh North American Fur Trade Conference.* East Lansing: Michigan State University Press.
1998b. The Trade Assortment: The Meanings of Merchandise in the Ojibwa Fur Trade. In, *Vingt ans après* Habitants et marchands *Twenty Years Later.* Montreal and Kingston: McGill-Queens University Press.

2003. Grand Portage as a Trading Post: Patterns of Trade at "the Great Carrying Place." Report prepared for the National Park Service, Grand Portage National Monument. St. Paul: Turnstone Historical Research.

Woolworth, Alan.
1993. *An Historical Study of the Grand Portage National Monument.* St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society.

Woolworth, Alan and Nancy.
1982, August. *Grand Portage National Monument: An Historical Overview and an Inventory of Its Cultural Resources*, Vol. 1. National Park Service.

Woolworth, Nancy.
1975. Grand Portage in the Revolutionary War. *Minnesota History*, 44 (Summer): 199-208.

Appendix 1

Versions of Roderick McKenzie's Reminiscences
Relating to Grand Portage

Source: Masson Collection, Vol. 32, National Archives of Canada

The earliest versions of Roderick McKenzie's reminiscences found in the National Archives are organized in a haphazard fashion. An attempt has been made here to organize following page numbers and signature numbers, arranged as they appear to have been written. In addition to what is transcribed here, there are two additional versions of these narratives, described as "Memoirs," one possibly by McKenzie, the other apparently in Masson's handwriting. Words given in italics below are penciled changes in the text made by McKenzie or an editor. The term signature is used here to describe folded sheets consisting of four pages.

1785 Fragment 1
17
[signature marked with penciled 3, consisting of two pages with a portion of another leaf cut off]
[Page beginning "I say here Mr. Gregory, Mr. McCrae and"
At the Tonner we met Mr. Pangman from the Grand Portage. He ~~was~~ anxious ~~from the lateness of the season and wentto look *out* for us~~ *for our arrival he was on the lookout* ~~He appeared~~ *and was [?]*
[end of page]
18
happy to find us so near and accompanied us back to his new Establishment which ~~already~~ consisted of one ~~spacious~~ Hangard ~~or store~~ coarsely put together but sufficiently spacious for the purposes of the season. He and Mr. Ross who left Montreal *with him* early in the spring had this building erected after their arrival.

In a few days more Mr. Gregory Mr. Alexander Mackenzie and Mr. James Finlay junr. ~~from~~ *after* their visit to Michillimackinac made there appearance. Now all the Gentlemen of the New Concern were assembled at ~~their~~ Headquarters & ~~commenced ready for the~~ Viz.

[signature with only one page written on]
21
so that I necessarily became the Fag of the ~~others~~ *whole* but I did not grumble though I often made the comptoir my Pillow. However the busy time did not last long. The outfits being ~~were~~ not extensive were soon dispatched for their destinations viz.
For Athabasca in charge of Mr. Ross
English River " of Mr. McKenzie
Fort des Prairies " of Mr. Pangman

Red River " of Mr. Pollock
[end of page]

[signature marked 4 in ink] 23

The Grand Portage was given in charge to a Monsr. L'anniau who had been for many years in that country & was considered ~~by the Traders in the light of~~ a Jack of all Trades but ~~knew~~ *knowing* ni A ni B ~~&~~ I was left with him I ~~believe~~ *suppose* to supply that deficiency. Eighteen men were also left with him for building a Fort and for the purposes of ~~the Winter~~ Trade. At the beginning matters appeared to advance very well but by ~~degrees~~ *& by* I could perceive a gradual change for the worse in Monsr. L conduct which I made it my duty to ~~watch~~ *observe*. Late in the Fall a Boat with goods *arrived* from Montreal by the Lakes in charge of Mr. Robert Thomson ~~arrived~~. About that time ~~a party was~~ *some men were* ~~was~~ dispatch [sic] to Shaguina [Maquina?] ~~a place~~ about thirty Leagues ~~above the Lake~~ off in order
[end of page]
26
order to make a fall Fishery. Some time after I was sent in a boat for a load of fish but the fishermen having *not* taken a sufficient *for a load* quantity I was obliged to wait until Decr. when we all *embarked &* returned together. *Then* the weather was ~~dreadfully~~ *very* cold and the ice *was* taking and we were a long time on the way. On my arrival Mr. Thomson ~~to whom I recommended to have an eye o what was going on [illegible word]~~ *who was to keep a look out in my* absence informed me ~~on my return~~ that ~~the conduct of~~ Monsr. Lanniau's *conduct* was *very* in every ~~in many *every* respect~~ irregular *in my absence* of which ~~report having no occasion for seeing glaring proof~~ *seeing sufficient proof* ~~I~~ without hesitation I called Monsieur into my room ~~where~~ I boldly told him my ~~mind~~ *what I knew*. He ~~promptly~~ [?] acknowledged his errors & I assumed ~~his charge~~ the command ~~in his place~~ ~~at which he gave~~ [?] ~~*at which great*~~
[Note in margin at bottom:]
All were pleased and even Lanniau himself was pleased at the change.
[End of page]
31
and necessary changes all ~~hands~~ were well pleased. The Result was that in the Spring the Proprietors found *a complete* ~~their~~ Establishment ~~complete~~, all the Indians of the Department abating a family *connection of the other Fort* incamped within our limits and ~~all their~~ almost all their ~~winter~~ hunt in our possession. As for Monsr. Lanneau I can not say what became of him ever after.
[end of page, last page in signature is not used]

[signature marked 5?] 33

The old Fort was in charge of Monsr. Cloutier who was a very respectable old man. Mr. Js. Givens that year from Montreal was assistant to Mr. Cloutier the same as I was to Mr. Lanniau. Mr. Givens had been brought up at Detroit and spoke Indian the same as the Indians themselves. He was a very pleasant young man & he & I ~~were~~ though in opposition ~~were~~ always together & departed in the spring good friends. In the fall when the Indians were about the place the young men & I became good friends which on their return with their hunt in the spring they did not forget. In the spring one of the

Indians had a [?] difficulty with Monsr. Lanniau. I interfered. [a number of words crossed out here] ~~The Indian got hurt. his knife was taken from him~~
[Portion crossed out at end is hard to decipher.]
[end of page]
34
He was turned out of the Fort— his Knife was taken from him & he was severely hurt in the scuffle. Several days *after* when *he was* more in his senses he called for his knife which was given him. He turned round to me with *an* angry look saying, ~~when~~ the leaves grow*ing* large in the Portage I shall remember you. That Evening the Indians had a Drinking match. They were ~~fighting~~ yelling & quarreling & fighting and making such a dreadful ~~noise~~ racket that one ~~could believe~~ might ~~think~~ believe all the furies of Hell were let loose *in the camp but our* ~~The gates of the Fort were shut~~ *gates were soon secured*. In the morning one of the Young men came to inform me that five Indians were *dead* ~~killed~~ one of them I killed said ~~the young man because~~ he was your enemy and *he* ~~meant~~ *wanted* to kill you [at] ~~the first opportunity~~.
[End of page]
35
In the Spring the Indians gave a grand entertainment to which all the lodges of the camp were invited to partake and I also had an invitation. When all were assembled and Seated in the Grand Lodge prepared for the purpose each Guest was served with a dish containing a small bundle, neatly tied of orignal dried meat of the best quality. But my appetite on trial could not do justice to the whole of my portion. A friend close by me observing my embarrassment asked the rest, saying I shall manage it for you. The Festin was a Festin a tout manger.
[end of page, last page of signature not used]

1785 Fragment 2
[part of signature 2]
[page beginning "with Goods for Mr. Shaw of Nipigon" with a portion left out here]
At the Pays plat we met Mr. Pangman a proprietor of company being anxious for our appearance he was looking out for us and we accompanied him to the New Establishment at Grand Portage.

He & Mr. Ross another partner who had left Montreal early in the spring had been at
[end of page]

[signature] 3 1785
the Grand Portage for a considerable time and of course advanced the [illegible word which looks like great] of the buildings for the reception of the goods from Montreal.

A few days after our arrival Mr. Gregory & Mr. Alexander McKenzie appeared from Michillimackinac. Now all the Gentlemen of the concern abating Mr. N. MacLeod who was a dormant partner were assembled. And set to ~~work for establishing that trade in the Interior~~ *at the outfits for the interior*Their clerks consisted of
[end of page]
Duncan Pollock, Laurent Le Roux, James Finlay Junr. Roderick McKenzie with a few commis ~~without any education~~ *men* of an inferior *description* ~~order~~. Mr. Le Roux and Mr.

Pollock did not ~~wish~~ *like* to engage in the drudgery of the general Rendezvous and were not *often* ~~generally~~ called upon to ~~lend their assistance~~ *assist*. Mr. James Finlay would willingly believe that he knew very little of such [word crossed out] *coarse* work, so that I who *who* naturally could claim no ~~privilege[?] [illegible word]~~ *privilege* for any exemption became the fag of the whole nor did I grumble about it though
[end of page]
it often happened that the comptoir became my pillow. However our busy season was soon over. *Our outfits* ~~Outfits~~ which were *not very* numerous nor extensive were soon dispatched and disposed ~~as~~ in the follow*ing order [pencilled word crossed out]* viz. The outfit for the Department of Athabasca was given in charge of Mr. John Ross. The outfit for *the Department of* the English River was given in charge of Mr. Alexr. Mackenzie. The outfit for *Department of* Fort des Prairies was given in charge of Mr. Peter Pangman. The *outfit* for the *Department of* Red *of* Red River *was given in the charge of* Mr. Pollock ~~had the charge & management~~. There *were* many other ~~outfits~~ *Equipments* of less Note.
[End of page]
~~but I did not see any necessity of taking the trouble of giving the particulars at present.~~ *not necessary to mention particularly* However ~~I ought~~ *it may be right* to mention the Grand Portage since it became my lot to pass ~~that~~ *the following* winter there ~~that year~~.

The Grand Portage was left under the charge of Monsr. Pierre L'anniau—a Canadian who had passed many years ~~in that country~~ *in the Indian countries* and was so handy & *knowing [?]* that he was considered a Jack of all Trades but *as* he could neither read nor write ~~and~~ I was left with him to supply ~~that deficiency~~ these deficiencies. ~~Eig Ei Eightee~~ *Eighteen*
[End of page]

[signature] No. 4 1785
Eighteen voyageurs were placed under his ~~charge~~ command for erecting the ~~but~~ Buildings and purposes of the Trade [could be Traite].

At the beginning matters went on very well but by degrees I could perceive a gradual change gaining ground for the worse in Monsr. L'anneau's conduct & I made it my duty to keep a sharp over ~~Monsr. Lanniau~~ my gentleman.

Late in the fall a boat with goods arrived from Montreal in charge of Mr. Robert Thomson addressed of
[end of page]
course to Monsr. L'aniau.

Then Mr. Lanniau sent me with a few men in a large canoe to a fishery in the Lake about thirty leagues distant. This was in Novr. The men first sent were not successful so that we had to wait and fish for a lading until far advanced in December when all the Bays were taken with ice through which we had [to] make our way home among distressing difficulties.

On my arrival at our Establishment Mr. Thomson informed me that our chief Monsr. L'anneau's conduct appeared him [here?] to him very in-
[end of page]
in correct in my absence. After having inquired into the particulars I was satisfied with the truth of the report. I lost no time. I called Monsr. Lanneau [one word crossed out] into

the office and expired [?] to him at full length the impropriety of his doings. He frankly acknowledged his errors and promised to reform. But I declined [word crossed out] to enter into any conditions—but sent him for the Keys which he instantly brought me when I assumed the charge and became master. This pleased all even
[end of page]
himself. Proper measures were adopted and the affairs of the company went on ~~at~~ to the satisfaction of all parties and the proprietors on their arrival the following spring found a complete Establishment for all purposes—all the Indians of the Department abating one family connection of the other fort in camped within the limits of our Establishment and almost the whole of their winter hunt in our possession. As for Monsr. Lanniau I cannot say what became of him after that period.
[end of page and signature]

[one leaf with writing on both sides]
1785 5.
Monsr. Cloutier, who had the charge of the Establishment in opposition was a very respectable old man, though destitute of any education he had much of the gentleman about him. Mr. James Givens that year from Montreal ~~was like~~ myself was associated with Mr. Cloutier for the season too. Mr. Givens had been brought up at Detroit and spoke the chief Indian languages of the Country as well as the Indians themselves. He was a very pleasant young gentleman. He and I though engaged in
[new page]
opposite Interests were ~~great friends and~~ continually together and parted in the spring good friends. [The whole following section is crossed out with diagonal lines.] Soon after Mr. Givens entered the army [rose?] high in rank *left that country and afterwards was* ~~was afterward~~ appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Upper Canada ~~where he now resides comeptently [?] greatly advanced in years [illegible word]enjoying a Pension from government~~ where here he ~~now~~ still resides greatly advanced in years enjoying as I'm told a comfortable pension ~~from government~~.

1785 Fragment 3
[single page]
Present Mr. John Gregory Mr. Peter Pangman Mr. John Ross & Mr. Alexander McKenzie Partners. Mr. Norman MacLeod ~~and~~ an aged gentleman being only a Dormant partner remained in Montreal. Mr. Duncan Pollock & Mr. Laurent Le Roux were Clerks. Mr. James Finlay & myself were apprentice clerks. The Guides commis & Interpreters *were* few in number and not of the first quality. Mr. Pollock *& Mr. Le Roux* did not seem to mind working on a general scale [?]. Mr. Jas. Finlay could not find employment to suit [?] his ~~capacity~~ *mind* [nine words crossed out].

1786 Fragment 1
1786
Copied
This spring the first arrivals after the opening of the Navigation were Mr. Robert Grant & Mr. William MacGillivray who had wintered in the Red River. They *These* gentlemen

were of the opposition and strangers to me but I *immediately* called upon them~~--I heard very little from them—~~and *I was well received*. However I do not recollect any information I had *acquired by my visit* nor do I recollect much ~~of what had past that season~~ *the transaction[?]*at the Grand Portage. ~~The business~~ that year ~~was~~ *when[?] the business[?] there was* much about the same as *the [illegible word] preceding year* the ~~year before~~.

In ~~due time~~ *the proper season* I embarked with Mr. Alexander Mackenzie for his Department *on* the English River. Nothing worth notice must have occured ~~in~~ *for* the ~~most part of~~ *most part of* our journey.

1786 Fragment 2

1786

This Spring the first arrivals after the opening of the Navigation were Mr. Robert Grant and Mr. William MacGillivray who had wintered in the Red River. These gentlemen were of the opposition and Strangers to me—but I called upon them and *was well received by them* ~~and was pleased with my reception~~.

My occupation that Summer at the Grand Portage were nearly the same as *hey were* the year preceding—nor do I at this distance of time recollect much of them.

In the ~~proper~~ *due* season I embarked with Mr. Alexander Mackenzie for his department the English River. Having taken no notes I scarcely remember any thing that occured during the first part of our voyage.

1786 Fragment 3

[signature]

1786

No. 1

This spring the first arrivals after the opening of Navigation were Mr. Robert Grant & Mr. William MacGillivray—who had wintered in the Red River Department. These gentlemen were of the opposition & Strangers to me but I called upon them & was well pleased with my reception.

My occupations this summer at the Grand Portage were the Same as the preceeding Summer at any rate I do not recollect any thing to the contrary.

[end of page]

Appendix 2

Letter from Grand Portage by a North West Company Partner

Source: Charles Chaboillez Journal, 1797-98, Masson Collection, Vol. 1, National Archives of Canada.

Grand Portage 26 Aug. 1797

Gentlemen

The Business of the Season is over here the Lac La Pluie Canoes left the other end the 21st & we have only detained La Tour to cary in this— after anxiously expecting the arrival of the Otter, she cast up the 17th but we have been disappointed in News. She brings nothing later than we already know so that you will be deprived of the beaver Sales which we meant to send you. She waited for the Charlotte a Fortnight at the Sault & was at last obliged to leave her in the River without taking part of her Cargo— fortunately we had enough for all the outfits— Finding we had upwards of 40 Men here after all Posts was supply'd we sent in 2 Canoes disassorted goods to Lac la Pluie for next year it being so much saved to the concern[—] they are engaged to come out early in the spring & with the other who winter here & those of Lac La Pluie to make a trip to Bas de la Riveier Ounipique how soon any person arrives here from Montreal. This plan will not fail of being advantageous for the concern besides taking in a stock of goods to the Bas de la Riviere for any necessary purposes, they will bring out a Quantity of Grease & save the second trip of the [illegible word, could b Lac la P or Jac R or Red R.] men from Lac la Pluie. To render this plan effectual the provisions which form a part of these Loadings must absolutely remain untouched [and?] be depended upon by us—as well as any that may be made at Lac La Pluie. It will therefore be necessary that strict orders be given to the people with [wilt.?] the canoes to this effect & if any of the brigades fail to make a sufficiency below the River they [must?] send for it

[end of page]

a great part of the Follavoin made last winter at Lac la Pluie was destroyd by the people coming out and they will lay there again at some have done this year while they have provisions there at command

The gentlemen who do the business at that place complain grievously with reason of the mode of bringing out rum for the Indians. The ill tendency of this is so evident that its only necessary to mention it. I am in hopes the next season will admit of the Indians going sooner for Bark so that none of the Brigades will have occasion to wait for Canoes. Mr. Grant will wait at Lac La Pluie himself. If any one is past he will of course see made of those at the place a proper distribution & take care of the provisions.

Mr. McKenzie has examined the River de Tourt & found it impracticable. But[?] we have had such accounts from the Indians of the road leading by the Roche de Bout to the Bois Blan, that he has been tempted to take a jaunt that way. He set off the day before yesterday & I expect him to return in 8 or 9 days at furthest but as the Canoes will be waiting at the Sault I sett of tomorrow for that place. the Otter will be here he returns & its very probable he will not detain us long at the Sault.

Mr. Sayer left here two days ago. he waited at Fond du Lac till L'Etan got there & he now pursues him to watch his motion during the winter. I am in greate hopes with precautions taken that this year will crush him—he has only 3 Canoes in which are only 9 or 10 Bales — Mr. Sayer reports that Ogilvie means seriously to interfere with us [&] that its Letans intention to come out this way to meet him — From my own knowledge of Ogilvies Business I dont think this is probable at least for next year—at all events it will be necessary that everry proper precautions is taken—such as hiring the men & the agret[?] Road is a bad plan [or place?] for it—
[end of page]

Appendix 3

Fur-Trade Employees Associated with Grand Portage

102	Alexander	George	1840-41	GP	AFCo.	Cooper	AFCo. Accounts, 1840 outfit	Engaged at New York 3 Sept. 1839 for 3 years at $250.
61	Bastien	Joseph	1837-39	Isle Royale	AFCo.	Boatman & Fisherman	AFCo. Accounts, 1837, 1838, 1839 outfits	Engaged at Lapointe 9 July 1837 for 1 year at 150. Engaged at Isle Royale 23 June 1838 for 1 year at 150. Engaged at Isle Royale 1 Aug. 1839 for 1 year at 150.
19	Beaulieu		June 5, 1800	GP	NWCo.	Canoemaker	NWCo. Letterbook, 124	Mentioned as having made 50 canoes “here” but of “poor Bark.”
135	Beaureaux	Lissette	1850	GP			OIA Annuity Rolls	Listed in GP Band under Shagonasheence, no men, no women, one child.
90	Bellanger	Joseph	1839	GP	AFCo.	Fisherman	AFCo. Accounts, 1839 outfit	Engaged to fish from 13 Aug. to 15 Nov. $60. Also 1839: Freeman at Lapointe fishing for the company.
70	Bellanger	Augustin, Sr.	1837	Isle Royale	AFCo.	Fisherman	AFCo. Accounts, 1837 outfit	On own account for 3 years 7.50 per barrel to 15 Oct. 1837, 7 per barrel to 1 Aug. 1840; salt at 25% cost, etc.
69	Bellanger	Augustin, Jr.	1837-38	Isle Royale	AFCo.	Fisherman	AFCo. Accounts, 1837 outfit, 1838 outfit	On own account for 3 years 7.50 per barrel to 15 Oct. 1837, 7 per barrel to 1 Aug. 1840; salt at 25% cost, etc. 1838: Engaged to fish on their own acount, furnish salt & barrels to receive $4 for each 200 lbs of fish and to carry the salt and bbls to thei
88	Bellanger	Jean Bte.	1838-39	Isle Royale	AFCo.	Fisherman	AFCo. Accounts, 1838, 1839 outfits	Engaged at Isle Royale 1 Aug. 1838 for 2 years at 200. No written engagement. 1839: Rations for wife & children.
57	Bellanger	Pierre	1837	Isle Royale	AFCo.	Boatman	AFCo. Accounts, 1837 outfit	Engaged at Lapointe 10 July 1837 for 1 year at 150.
71	Berricau	Baptist, Jean Bte.	1837-38	Isle Royale	AFCo.	Fisherman, Laborer	AFCo. Acounts, 1837, 1838 outfits	On own account for 3 years 7.50 per barrel to 15 Oct. 1837, 7 per barrel to 1 Aug. 1840; salt at 25% cost, etc. 1838: Engaged to fish on their own acount, furnish salt & barrels to receive $4 for each 200 lbs of fish and to carry the salt and bbls to thei
89	Berricau, Berriau	Jean Bte.	1839-41	GP	AFCo.	Boatman, Laborer	AFCo. Accounts, 1839, 1840 outfits	Engaged 1 May 1839 for 1 year at $187.50. Rations for wife. Engaged at GP 4 Jan. 140 for 2 years at $150. 1 ration.
59	Bissel	Josiah, Joseph	1837-38	Isle Royale	AFCo.	Boatman	AFCo. Accounts, 1837 outfit, 1838 outfit	Engaged 7 July 1837 for 1 year at 150. 1838: Engaged to fish on their own acount, furnish salt & barrels to receive $4 for each 200 lbs of fish and to carry the salt and bbls to their fishing places and to receive their fish also on the fishing ground.
80	Blanchard	Edward	1838-39	Isle Royale	AFCo.	Boatman & Fisherman	AFCo. Accounts, 1838, 1839 outfit	Enaged at Ance Quiwinan 20 Feb. 1838 for 2 years at 150.
43	Boileau	Francois	1799	GP	NWCo.		NWCo. Arrangements,	Listed sixth at GP with wages of 1,000 GP currency

							1799	
58	Boisverd	David	1837	Isle Royale	AFCo.	Boatman	AFCo. Accounts, 1837 outfit	Engaged at Lapointe 10 July 1837 for 1 year at 150.
118	Bonga	Jack	1823-24	Grand Marais?	AFCo.		Sibley Papers, Chapman journal	Listed on first page of Bela Chapman journal.
116	Bonga	George	1823-24	Grand Marais?	AFCo.		Sibley Papers, Chapman journal	Listed on first page of Bela Chapman journal
117	Bonga	Stephen	1823-24	Grand Marais	AFCo.		Sibley Papers, Chapman journal	Listed on first page of Bela Chapman journal.
98	Bonin	Joseph E.	1839	Isle Royale	AFCo.	Fisherman	AFCo. Accounts, 1839 outfit	Engaged at Montreal 16 April 1839 for 3 years at 116.
17	Bouché	[Jean Marie]	June 19, 1799	GP	NWCo.		NWCo. Letterbook, 80	Letter of Alexander Mackenzie to Ranald Cameron. Refers to borrowing a pound of grease from him. Says he is only other who has arrived from Montreal, arriving yesterday afternoon. Says he is in L'Ecuyer's place.
47	Boucher	Jean Marie	1799-1802	GP	Boucher & Fagniant	Partner	ANQM, Chaboillez, GL, Box 2	Partner with Joseph Faniant or Fagniant in trading enterprise at GP under contract with NWCo. Contract leaves open the possibility that Boucher might winter at GP. Jan. 25, 1799.
46	Boyer	Charles	1772	GP			ANQM, Meziere, GL Box 2	Referred to in Transport contract between Thomas Pillon and Joseph Howard, April 27, 1772. Consented to promisory note to Pillon for 500 l. Is said to be presently at the post of Grand Portage. Pillon will remit the aid note to Howrd or to Sr. Lacroix for
164	Bradshaw	Peter E.	1865	GP	Peter E. Bradshaw & Co.		OIA Traders' Licenses	In partnership with John W. Bradshaw, licensed by Agent Webb, to trade with Chippewas of Lake Superior, including Grand Portage, employees including Vincent Roy Jr. & Sr., John Sayer, Chas. E. Roussain, Michael Cullen, Paul Morrison, all as clerks.
127	Bradshaw	Peter E.	1863	GP	Peter E. Bradshaw & Co.		OIA Traders' Licenses	Licensed to trade by Agent Webb with Chippewas of Lake Superior and border area, including GP.
44	Bruce		1799	GP	NWCo.		NWCo. Arrangments, 1799	Listed seventh at GP with wages of 300 GP currency.
27	Cadotte	Antoine	1837-38	GP	AFCo.	Boat and fisherman	AFCo. Accounts, 1837 Outfit	Engaged at Lapointe Sept. 1, 1837, for one year at $150. 1839: Freeman at Lapointe fishing for the company.
49	Chaboillez	Charles	1837-39	Isle Royale	AFCo.	Clerk	AFCo. Accounts, 1837, 1838, 1839 outfits	Engaged at Lapointe 13 Sept. 1835 for five years at 350.
147	Chabot, Sherbot	Mary Ann	1858-59	GP			OIA Annuity Rolls	Listed in GP Bands under Shakowashans, two women, three children.
156	Chabot?, Sharbow	Mary Ann	1854	GP			OIA Annuity Rolls	Listed in GP Bands under Shawgawnawsheence, one woman, two children.
68	Chaloux	Charles, Jr.	1837-39	Isle Royale	AFCo.	Fisherman	AFCo. Accounts, 1837, 1838 outfits	On own account for 3 years 7.50 per barrel to 15 Oct. 1837, 7 per barrel to 1 Aug. 1840; salt at 25% cost, etc. 1838: Engaged to fish on their own

								acount, furnish salt & barrels to receive $4 for each 200 lbs of fish and to carry the salt and bbls to thei
73	Chaloux	Chas., Sr.	1837	Isle Royale	AFCo.		AFCo. Accounts, 1837 outfit	free lives with his son [Chas. Chaloux, Jr.]
114	Chapman	Bela	1823-24	Grand Marais	AFCo.?	Trader	Sibley Papers	Check for trade license
95	Chorette	Antoine	1839	Isle Royale	AFCo.	Fisherman	AFCo. Accounts, 1839 outfit	Engaged at St. Marys 18 June 1839 for 2 years at 150. Time begins 1 July.
40	Cloutier	Zachary	1799	GP	NWCo.		NWCo. Arrangements, 1799	Listed third at GP with wages of 750 GP currency.
6	Cloutier	Zacharie	1785	GP	NWCo.	Clerk-interpretor	Gilman 1992: 72	Placed in charge of GP, described as “a very respectable old man” of clerk-interpreter rank, assisted by a clerk named James Givens. Later replaced by a higher-ranking bourgeois, but continued on as an interpreter.
1	Cloutier	Zachary	1798	GP	NWCo.	Interp.	NWCo. Letterbook, 20	Hired for two years from 12 July 1797. Listed as Stationed at G:P. Others here are listed at Grd.Port.
22	Colin [Collin]	[Antoine]	Aug. 9, 1800	GP	NWCo.		NWCo. Letterbook, 160.	“As there are so few men at this place to work Kenneth McKenzie & Colin remain in charge.”
113	Collin	Michel	1841	Fort William	HBCo.	Freeman	MPA Fort William records	Due for 13 barrels salt whitefish.
108	Collin	Jean Baptiste	1848	Fort William	HBCo.	Freeman	MPA Fort William records	
107	Collin	Michel, Jr.	1848	Fort William	HBCo.	Freeman	MPA Fort William records	
41	Collin	Antoine	1799	GP	NWCo.		NWCo. Arrangments, 1799	Listed fourth at GP with wages of 600 GP currency.
150	Collins	Michael	1858-59	GP			OIA Annuity Rolls	Listed in GP Bands under Mahmuskawash, one man, two women, in 1858. In 1859: one man, one woman, one child.
161	Collins	Michael	1854	GP			OIA Annuity Rolls	Listed in GP Bands under Maymoshcowash, one man, two women.
138	Corbin	Augustin	1850	GP			OIA Annuity Rolls	Listed in GP Band under Shagonasheence, one man, one woman, no children.
24	Cotte	Pierre	1836-41	GP	AFCo.	Clerk (1840)	AFCo. Accounts, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840 outfits	In charge of GP outfit, had agreement with company from 1836 to 40, 5% comm. 1/2 share with company. Engaged at Lapointe 1 Aug. 1840 for 1 year at $300. 1841: Entirely broken up. Mr. Pierre Cotté formerly in charge, remains there free on his own a/c & has
28	Cotte	Henry	1837-41	GP	AFCo.	Cooper & Fisherman	AFCo. Accounts, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840 ouftits	No engagement in 1837. Engaged at GP 23 Aug. 1838 for 1 year at 200. Engaged at GP 1 Aug. 1839 for 1 year at 250. Engaged at Lapointe 1 Aug. 1840 for 1 year at $400.
86	Cournoyer	Antoine	1838	Isle Royale	AFCo.	Fisherman	AFCo. Accounts, 1837 outfit	Engaged to fish since 21 July until fall 1838 $20 % month? Wife fed at Lapointe.
132	Cullen	M.	1859	GP?	H. H. McCulloug h	Clerk	OIA Traders’ Licenses	
166	Cullen	Michael	1865	GP?	Peter E. Bradshaw & Co.	Clerk	OIA Traders’ Licenses	
115	Davenport	Ambrose	1823-24	Grand Marais?	AFCo.		Sibley Papers, Chapman	Listed on first page of Bela Chapman’s journal

							journal	
160	David	Alexis	1854	GP			OIA Annuity Rolls	Listed in GP Bands under Maymoshcowash, one man.
145	David	Isabel	1858	GP			OIA Annuity Rolls	Listed in GP Bands, under Shawkowashans, one woman, two children.
149	David	Alexis	1858-59	GP			OIA Annuity Rolls	Listed in GP Bands under Mahmuskawash, two men.
130	Dawson	G.	1859	GP?	H. H. McCulloug h	Clerk	OIA Traders' Licenses	
120	Delorme		1806	GP			Gilman	American licensed trader who tried to pass GP in 1806 but was prevented by NWCo.
76	Desautel	Etienne	1838-39	Isle Royale	AFCo.	Boatman	AFCo. Accounts, 1838, 1839 outfits	Engaged at Montreal 11 May 1836 for 3 years at 120. Engaged at Lapointe 1 July 1839 for 1 year at 160. Transfd To Lapointe since 15 Nov.
109	Deschamp	Michel	1848	Fort William	HBCo.	Freeman	MPA Fort William records	
155	Deview	Mary Ann	1854	GP			OIA Annuity Rolls	Listed in GP Bands under Shawgawnawsheence, one woman.
65	Dufault	Louis, Sr.	1837-39	Isle Royale	AFCo.	Fisherman	AFCo. Accounts, 1837, 1838 outfits	On own account for 3 years 7.50 per barrel to 15 Oct. 1837, 7 per barrel to 1 Aug. 1840; salt at 25% cost, etc. 1838: Engaged to fish on their own acount, furnish salt & barrels to receive $4 for each 200 lbs of fish and to carry the salt and bbls to thei
133	Dufault	Baptiste	1850	GP			OIA Annuity Rolls	Listed in GP Band under Shagonasheence, family of one man, one woman, two children.
66	Dufault	Louis, Jr.	1837-39	Isle Royale	AFCo.	Fisherman	AFCo. Accounts, 1837, 1838 outfits	On own account for 3 years 7.50 per barrel to 15 Oct. 1837, 7 per barrel to 1 Aug. 1840; salt at 25% cost, etc. 1838: Engaged to fish on their own acount, furnish salt & barrels to receive $4 for each 200 lbs of fish and to carry the salt and bbls to thei
124	Elliott	Henry	1853-54	Grand Marais, Pigeon River	McCulloug h & Elliott	Storekeeper	OIA, Trader's Claims	Nute: Hired by McCullough to operate the store at GP. Listed as employee of Hugh McCullough in 1854 license
129	Elliott	H.	1859	GP?	H. H. McCulloug h	Clerk	OIA Traders' Licenses	
131	Elliott	W.	1859	GP?	H. H. McCulloug h	Clerk	OIA Traders' Licenses	
48	Fagniant, Faniant	Joseph	1799-1802	GP	Boucher & Fagniant	Partner	ANQM, Chaboillez, GL, Box 2	Partner with Jean Marie Boucher in trading enterprise to Grand Portage, under contract with NWCo. Jan. 25, 1799.
106	Faignant	Jacque	1848	Fort William	HBCo.	Freeman	MPA Fort William records	
111	Fanniant	Jacque	1841	Fort William	HBCo.	Freeman	MPA Fort William records	Due for 3 1/2 barrels salt trout and 2 barrels salt whitefish.
36	Fisher	Thomas	1837	GP	AFCo.		AFCo. Accounts, 1837 Outfit	Indian hired for the fall fishing.
64	Fournier	Eduard	1837	Isle Royale	AFCo.	Boatman	AFCo. Accounts 1837 outfit	Engaged at Montreal 1 May 1836 for 3 years at 120.

83	Fournier	Jean Bte.	1838-39	Isle Royale	AFCo.	Boatman, Fisherman	AFCo. Accounts, 1838, 1839 outfits	Engged at Montreal 28 March 1837 for 3 years at 120.
2	Fraser	Simon, Sr.	1798	GP	NWCo.	Partner	NWCo. Letterbook, 21	
8	Fraser	Simon	1797	GP			Gilman 1992: 72	In charge at GP for one year.
52	Germain dit Bellisle	Charles	1837-39	Isle Royale	AFCo.	Boatman, Fisherman	AFCo. Accounts, 1837, 1838, 1839 outfits	Engaged at Montreal 20 March 1837 for 3 years at 120.
7	Givens	James	1785	GP	NWCo.	clerk	Gilman 1992: 72	assisting Zacharie Clouitier at GP
39	Hesse	Charles	1799	GP	NWCo.		NWCo. Arrangements, 1799	Listed second at GP, with wages of 600 GP currency.
18	Hesse		Jan. 8, 1800	GP	NWCo.		NWCo. Letterbook, 100	From William McGillivray to Henry Munro. Says to give his regards to “Mr. Hesse or any of the Gentlemen who may be with you.”
152	Howenstein	Nancy	1859	GP			OIA Annuity Rolls	Listed in GP Bands under Shawgawnawsheence, one woman.
63	Janvier	Simon	1837-39	Isle Royale	AFCo.	Boatman	AFCo. Accounts, 1837, 1838 outfits	Engaged at Lapoint 1 July 1836 for 2 years at 150. 1838: Engaged to fish on their own acount, furnish salt & barrels to receive $4 for each 200 lbs of fish and to carry the salt and bbls to their fishing places and to receive their fish also on the fishin
126	Johnston	S.	1854	GP?	McCulloug h & Elliott		OIA Traders’ Licenses	Listed as employee of Hugh McCullough.
121	Johnston	John, Jr.	1824-25	GP			Gilman	
23	La Haye	Mesiere	Aug. 9, 1800	GP	XYCo.		NWCo. Letterbook, 162	“Mesiere La Haye remains again to pass the winter here with 10 men.”
16	La Tour		Aug. 9, 1799	Lac des Bois Blanc	NWCo.? Or opposition	Trader	NWCo. Letterbook, 89-90	Letter of Alexander Mackenzie to John Sayer. Refers to man wintering there. Marchard has been sent by NWCo. To Lac des Chiens in that direction
78	Labard	Edward	1838	Isle Royale	AFCo.	Boatman	AFCo. Accounts, 1838 outfit	Engaged at Montreal 23 Feb. 1836 for 3 years at 120.
94	Laguard	Eustache	1839	Isle Royale	AFCo.	Fisherman	AFCo. Accounts, 1839 outfit	Engaged at St. Marys 18 June 1839 for 2 years at 167. Time begins 1July.
96	Lambert	Pierre	1839	Isle Royale	AFCo.	Fisherman	AFCo. Accounts, 1839 outfit	Engaged at Montreal 14 May 1839 for 3 years at 116.
142	Landrie	Jean Bte.	1852	GP			OIA Annuity Rolls	Listed in GP Band under Shaugunausheence, one man, two women, one child.
143	Landrie	Joseph	1852	GP			OIA Annuity Rolls	Listed in GP Band under Shaugunausheence, one man, one woman, one child.
34	Langlais	Benjamin	1837	GP	AFCo.		AFCo. Accounts, 1837 Outfit	Indian hired for the fall fishing.
92	Lasarte	Jean Bte.	1839	Isle Royale	AFCo.	Fisherman	AFCo. Accounts, 1839 outfit	Engaged at St. Marys 18 June 1839 for 2 years at 150. Rations for wife.
134	Lasarte	Nancy	1850	GP			OIA Annuity Rolls	Listed in GP Band, under Shagonasheece, no man, no women, three children.
31	Lasarte	Jean Marie	1837-39	GP	AFCo.	Boat and fisherman, Laborer	AFCo. Accounts, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840 outfits	Engaged at Mackinac June 6, 1836 for three years at $120. Engaged at Lapointe 1 July 1839 for 1 year at 160. Engaged at Grand Portage 4 Jan. 1840 for 1 year at $166.67. 1 ration.
55	Latour	Martin B.	1837-39	Isle Royale	AFCo.	Boatman, Fisherman	AFCo. Accounts, 1837,	Engaged at Montreal 10 April 1837 for 3 years at

							1838, 1839 outfits	120.
137	Laundrie	John B.	1850	GP			OIA Annuity Rolls	Listed in GP Band under Shagonasheence, one man, two women, one child.
139	Laundrie	Joseph	1850	GP			OIA Annuity Rolls	Listed in GP Band under Shagonasheence, one man, one woman, one child.
87	Lavierge	Gabriel	1838	Isle Royale	AFCo.	Fisherman	AFCo. Accounts, 1838 outfit	Engaged to fish since 21 July until fall 1838 $20 % month? Wife fed at Lapointe.
14	Lecuyer	Joseph	?	GP	NWCo.	storekeeper	Gilman 1992: 10	See Nute, Legal Case.
77	Legros	Jacques	1838-39	Isle Royale	AFCo.	Boatman, Fisherman	AFCo. Accounts, 1838, 1839 outfits	Engaged at Montreal 9 May 1836 for 3 years at 116.67. Engaged at Isle Royale 1 July 1839 for 1 year at 150.
12	Lemoine		1794	Fort Charlotte	NWCo.	in charge	Gilman 1992: 72	Replaced Donald Ross but lasted a short time. Was replaced for some nasty tricks.
119	Lerose	C.	1831	GP	AFCo.	Trader	OIA licenses	Check card file. A Charles Lerose worked for Youngs L. Morgan, a trader for George Johnston at Lake Vermilion in 1822-23.
81	Lesage	Jean Bte.	1838-39	Isle Royale	AFCo.	Boatman, Fisherman	AFCo. Accounts, 1838, 1839 outfits	Engaged at St. Marys 24 July 1838 for 2 years at 150.
75	Lesle	John	1838	Isle Royale	AFCo.	Boatman	AFCo. Accounts, 1838 outfit	Engaged at Montreal 12 May 1836 for 3 years at 120.
13	L'Etang		1799	GP	XYCo.		Gilman 1992: 85	Working for Forsyth, Richardson, got "a Hangard and House erected by Men at a Dollar per day." Source for this is NWCo. Letterbook, 89-90, Alexander McKenzie to John Sayer, Aug. 9, 1799.
72	Lizotte	Jos.	1837-39	Isle Royale	AFCo.	Fisherman	AFCo. Accounts, 1837, 1838 outfits	On own account for 3 years 7.50 per barrel to 15 Oct. 1837, 7 per barrel to 1 Aug. 1840; salt at 25% cost, etc. 1838: Engaged to fish on their own acount, furnish salt & barrels to receive $4 for each 200 lbs of fish and to carry the salt and bbls to thei
151	Louis	Chas.	1858	GP			OIA Annuity Rolls	Listed in GP Bands under Mahmuskawash, one man, one woman, five children.
162	Louis?, Lewis	Charles	1854	GP			OIA Annuity Rolls	Listed in GP bands under Maymoshcowash, one man, one woman, four children.
74	Macé	Jean Bte.	1838, 1840	GP	AFCo.	Boatman, Laborer	AFCo. Accounts, 1838, 1840 outfits	Free 1 Aug. 1839. No written engagement. Engaged at GP 4 Jan. 1840 for 2 years at $100.
15	Marchard		Aug. 9, 1799	Lac des Chiens	NWCo.		NWCo. Letterbook, 89-90	Sent by Alexander Mackenze to trade toward Lac des Bois blanc, where old La Tour is again to winter.
146	McCasso	Charlotte	1858	GP			OIA Annuity Rolls	Listed in GP Bands under Shkowashans, one woman.
125	McCullough	Hugh	1854				OIA Traders' Licenses	Licensed to trade with Chippewas by Agent Herriman, 2 Oct. 1854, employees: H. Elliot & S. Johnston.
123	McCullough	H. H.	1856	GP	McCullough & Elliott	Trader		From Nute, Lake Superior: Postmaster at GP in 1856. Hired Henry Elliott to operate store. Sold post to P. E. Bradshaw at Superior.
128	McCullough	H. H.	1859	GP?			OIA Traders' Licenses	Licensed to trade with Chippewas of Lake Superior by Agent Drew, employees including H. Elliott, G. Dawson, W. Elliott, M. Cullen, as clerks.
112	McKay	Jean A.	1841	Fort William	HBCo.	Freeman	MPA Fort William records	Due for 2 barrels salt whitefish.

21	McKenzie	Kenneth	Aug. 9, 1800	GP	NWCo.		NWCo. Letterbook, 160	“As there are so few men at this place to work Kenneth McKenzie & Colin remain in charge.”
10	McKenzie	Kenneth	1800	GP	NWCo.	Post manager	Gilman 1992: 72	
50	McKercher	Daniel	1837-39	Isle Royale	AFCo.	Foreman Cooper	AFCo. Accounts, 1837, 1838, 1839 outfits	Engaged at Montreal 21 April 1837 for 3 years at 280.
32	Melancon	Jos.	1837	GP	AFCo.	Boat and fisherman	AFCo. Accounts, 1837 Outfit	Engaged at Montreal May 1, 1836, for three years at $120.
38	Monro	Doctor	1799	GP	NWCo.		NWCo. Arrangements, 1799	Listed first at Grand Portage, with wages of 1200 GP currency.
163	Morin	Joseph	1854	GP			OIA Annuity Rolls	Listed in GP Bands under Maymoshcowash, one man, one woman, four children.
30	Morin	Augustin	1837-41	GP	AFCo.	Boat and fisherman	AFCo. Accounts, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840 outfits	Engaged at Lapointe Aug. 1, 1837 for two years at $150. Engaged at Lapointe 8 Aug. 1839 for 1 year at 150. Engaged at GP 4 Jan. 1840 for 2 years at $150. 1 ration and 12 lbs of tobaccco.
167	Morrison	Paul	1865	GP?	Peter E. Bradshaw & Co.	Clerk	OIA Traders’ Licenses	
103	Morrison	Roderick	1840-41	GP	AFCo.		AFCo. Accounts, 1840 outfit	Winters at this place, and it is understood he will render services sufficient to pay board. Other version of list adds: “knitting nets.”
29	Morrison	Joseph	1837	GP	AFCo.		AFCo. Accounts, 1837 Outfit	No engagement.
144	Morrison	Paul	1858	GP			OIA Annuity Rolls	Listed in GP Bands under Shawkowashans, two men.
122	Morrison	Joseph	1847-52	GP		Trader	OIA Special Files, Roll 57, File 196, Claim 85	OIA Traders’ Licenses: J. Morrison is listed as employee of C. H. Beaulieu under 1848, 1849 licenses.
9	Munro	Henry	1798	GP	NWCo.	Post manager/doctor	Gilman 1992: 72	Served at post for two years.
20	Munro	Henry (Dr.)	July 13, 1800	GP	NWCo.	Clerk	William McGillivray to Simon [Fraser?]	McGillivray is trying to find someone to winter at GP and notes that “Dr. Munro & Capt. Bennet leaving us at the same time hamper us much.”
3	Munro, Monro	Henry	1798	GP	NWCo.	Clerk & Surgeon	NWCo. Letterbook, 22	Hired for four years from 11 April 1796
101	Paquin	Joseph	1839	Isle Royale	AFCo.	Fisherman	AFCo. Accounts, 1839 outfit	Engaged at Montreal 16 April 1839 for 3 years at 116.
54	Pelletier, Peltier	Michel	1837-39	Isle Royale	AFCo.	Boatman, Fisherman	AFCo. Acounts, 1837, 1838, 1839 outfits	Engaged at Montreal 29 March 1837 for 3 years at 120.
79	Perigord, Perrigord	Jean Bte.	1838-39	Isle Royale	AFCo.	Boatman, Fisherman	AFCo. Accounts, 1838, 1839 outfits	Engaged at Montreal 28 March 1836 for 3 years at 120. Engaged at Isle Royale 1 July 1839 for 1 year at 160.
85	Petit	Michel	1838	Isle Royale	AFCo.	Fisherman	AFCo. Accounts, 1838 outfit	Engaged to fish since 21 July until fall 1838 $20 % month? Wife fed at Lapointe.
148	Pierre, Pierro	Susan	1858-59	GP			OIA Annuity Rolls	Listed in GP Bands under Ahdikgonse, one woman, three children, in 1859, one woman, two children.
51	Quinn	Patrick	1837-39	Isle Royale	AFCo.	Cooper	AFCo. Accounts, 1837, 1838, 1839 outfits	Engaged at Montreal 1 May 1837 for 3 years at 200. Engaged at Lapointe 1 July 1839 for 4 years at 300.
100	Remillard	Theophile	1839	Isle Royale	AFCo.	Fisherman	AFCo. Accounts, 1839 outfit	Engaged at Montreal 16 April 1839 for 3 years at 116.

56	Rivard	Louis	1837-39	Isle Royale	AFCo.	Boatman, Fisherman	AFCo. Accounts, 1837, 1838, 1839 outfits	Engaged at Montreal 22 May 1837 for 3 years at 120.
84	Rivet	Louis	1838-39	Isle Royale	AFCo.	Boatman & Fisherman	AFCo. Accounts, 1838, 1839 outfits	Engaged at Isle Royale June 1838 for 1 year at 200 [or 300?] Engaged at Lapointe 15 Nov. 1839 for 1 year at 400. Rations for wife & children.
62	Rivet	Paul	1837-38	Isle Royale	AFCo.	Carpenter	AFCo. Accounts, 1837 outfit	Engaged at Lapointe 10 July 1837 for 1 year at 300. 1839: Freeman at Lapointe fishing for the company.
67	Robidoux	Ignace	1837-39	Isle Royale	AFCo.	Fisherman	AFCo. Accounts, 1837, 1838 outfits	On own account for 3 years 7.50 per barrel to 15 Oct. 1837, 7 per barrel to 1 Aug. 1840; salt at 25% cost, etc.1838: Engaged to fish on their own acount, furnish salt & barrels to receive $4 for each 200 lbs of fish and to carry the salt and bbls to their
37	Ross	Jean B.	1837	GP	AFCo.		AFCo. Accounts, 1837 Outfit	Indian hired for the fall fishing.
104	Ross	Louis	1841	GP	HBCo.		MPA Fort William records	Described as an Indian at GP “a deserter of the company a nice hunter not too honest.”
11	Ross	Donald	1793	Fort Charlotte	NWCo.		Gilman 1992: 72	Said to have been in charge of Fort Charlotte so long that he acquired the name of governor. Replaced in 1794 by Lemoine. Check John Macdonell diary, 97.
25	Rouleau	Charles	1837-38	GP	AFCo.	Cooper	AFCo. Accounts, 1837 outfit, 1838 outfit	Engaged at La Pointe, Aug. 1, 1836 at $200.
141	Sayer	John	1852	GP			OIA Annuity Rolls	Listed in GP Band under Shaugunasheence, one man, two women.
136	Sayer	John	1850	GP			OIA Annuity Rolls	Listed in GP Band under Shagonasheence, one man, one woman.
91	Sayer	John	1839	Isle Royale	AFCo.	Fisherman	AFCo. Accounts, 1839 outfit	Engaged at Isle Royale 14 May 1839 for 1 year at 170.
35	Sayer	John	1837	GP	AFCo.		AFCo. Accounts, 1837 Outfit	Indian hired for the fall fishing.
165	Sayer	John	1865	GP?	Peter E. Bradshaw & Co.	Clerk	OIA Traders’ Licenses	
154	Sayer?, Sawer	George	1859	GP			OIA Annuity Rolls	Listed in GP Bands under Adekonse, one man, two women, six children.
153	Sayer?, Sawer	John	1859	GP			OIA Annuity Rolls	Listed in GP Bands under Adekonse, three men, one woman.
159	Sayre	George	1854	GP			OIA Annuity Rolls	Listed in GP Bands under Ahdekoonse, three men, one woman, five children.
158	Sayre	John	1854	GP			OIA Annuity Rolls	Listed in GP Bands under Ahdekoonse, one man, two women, two children.
33	Shaw	David	1837	GP	AFCo.		AFCo. Accounts, 1837 Outfit	Indian hired for the fall fishing.
82	Soulier	Jean Bte.	1838-39	Isle Royale	AFCo.	Boatman, Fisherman	AFCo. Accounts, 1838, 1839 outfits	Engaged at St. Marys 24 July 1838 for 2 years at 150.
5	Stewart	Alexander	1798	GP	NWCo.	Clerk	NWCo. Letterbook, 1798	Hired for seven years from 24 June 1796
93	Sutherland	Isadore	1839	Isle Royale	AFCo.	Fisherman	AFCo. Accounts, 1839 outfit	Engaged at St. Marys 20 June 1839 for 2 years at 150. Time begins 1 July.

26	Tate	Peter	1837	GP	AFCo.	Cooper	AFCo. Accounts, 1837 Outfit	Engaged at Montreal, April 25, 1837, for three years at $220
4	Thompson	David	1798	GP	NWCo.	Clerk & Astronom.	NWCo. Letterbook, 1798	Hired for three years from 31 July 1797
53	Tour dit Detour	Felix	1837-38	Isle Royale	AFCo.	Boatman	AFCo. Accounts, 1837 outfit, 1838 outfit	Engaged at Montreal 20 March 1837 for 3 years at 120.
140	Trembly	Margaret	1852	GP			OIA Annuity Rolls	Listed in GP Band, under Shaugunausheence, two women.
97	Trotschaud	Pierre	1839.	Isle Royale	AFCo.	Fisherman	AFCo. Accounts, 1839 outfit	Engaged at Montreal 17 May 1839 for 3 years at 116.
99	Trotschaud	Jean Bte.	1839	Isle Royale	AFCo.	Fisherman	AFCo. Accounts, 1839 outfit	Engaged at Montreal 14 May 1839 for 3 years at 116.
42	Vaudreil	Jac.	1799	GP	NWCo.		NWCo. Arrangements, 1799	Listed fifth at GP with wages of 600 GP currency.
110	Vezina	Jean Baptiste, Jr.	1841	Fort William	HBCo.	Freeman	MPA Fort William records	Due for 3 1/2 barrels salt trout.
105	Vezina	Jean Baptiste	1848	Fort William	HBCo.	Freeman	MPA Fort William records	
157	Vezina?, Vizneau	John Baptiste	1854	GP			OIA Annuity Rolls	Listed in GP Bands, under Shawgawnawsheence, one man, two women.
45	Voligny	Louis	1792-95	Grand Portage	McTavish, Frobisher, & Col	Commis	ANQM, Beek, GL Coll, Box 2	From Maskinonge, hired on March 7, 1792, for three years to winter at Grand Portage.
60	Yellow “Waisaw”		1837-39	Isle Royale	AFCo.	Boatman & Fisherman	AFCo. Accounts, 1837, 1838, 1839 outfits	Engaged at Lapointe 10 June 1837 for 1 year at 120. Engaged at Isle Royale 23 June 1838 for 1 year at 120. Engaged at Isle Royale 1 July 1839 for 1 year at 150.

Appendix 4

North West Company Inventory, Grand Portage, June 1797
Items Categorized by Functional & Material Categories

	Category	Item	Quantity	Measure	Unit Value	Item Total	%	Unit Value	Item Total	%
393	Adornment	Bands, Arm, No. 2	1.00	pairs	0.85	0.85	0.01%			0.00%
296	Adornment	Bands, Tin Wrist	1.00	doz.	0.30	0.30	0.00%			0.00%
171	Adornment	Beads, Barley Corn	274.00	masses	0.10	28.54	0.41%			0.00%
121	Adornment	Beads, blue	76.00	pounds	0.06	4.75	0.07%			0.00%
176	Adornment	Beads, Common China	171.00	masses	0.15	24.94	0.36%			0.00%
175	Adornment	Beads, Glass spotted	8.00	masses	0.69	5.50	0.08%			0.00%
173	Adornment	Beads, La. White 10d. No. 3	32.00	masses	0.43	13.87	0.20%			0.00%
123	Adornment	Beads, Natatenze	55.00	pounds	0.08	4.35	0.06%			0.00%
248	Adornment	Beads, Pipe	15.00	#	0.07	1.00	0.01%			0.00%
174	Adornment	Beads, small white 10d.	20.00	masses	0.18	3.63	0.05%			0.00%
122	Adornment	Beads, white & Cold.	37.00	pounds	0.06	2.31	0.03%			0.00%
394	Adornment	Beavers, Large	4.00		0.30	1.20	0.02%			0.00%
395	Adornment	Beavers, small	6.00		0.30	1.80	0.03%			0.00%
251	Adornment	Belts, Natatenze	13.00		0.33	4.23	0.06%			0.00%
405	Adornment	Box, Large	1.00		0.38	0.38	0.01%			0.00%
408	Adornment	Broaches, Com.	19.00	hundred	0.83	15.68	0.22%			0.00%
410	Adornment	Broaches, Heart	121.00		0.03	3.78	0.05%			0.00%
400	Adornment	Broaches, Large hollow, No. 1	21.00		0.15	3.15	0.05%			0.00%
401	Adornment	Broaches, Middlg. Sized, No. 2	21.00		0.10	2.10	0.03%			0.00%
402	Adornment	Broaches, Middlg. Sized, No. 3	26.00		0.05	1.30	0.02%			0.00%
409	Adornment	Broaches, small	12.17	hundred	0.45	5.48	0.08%			0.00%
403	Adornment	Broaches, smallest sort	130.00		0.03	3.25	0.05%			0.00%
113	Adornment	Buttons, Sleeve (yellow)	9.00	gro.	0.20	1.80	0.03%			0.00%
208	Adornment	Combs, Box	10.08	doz.	0.22	2.18	0.03%			0.00%
207	Adornment	Combs, Horn	13.67	doz.	0.11	1.48	0.02%			0.00%
206	Adornment	Combs, Horn made like Ivory	6.33	doz.	0.11	0.69	0.01%			0.00%
205	Adornment	Combs, Ivory	17.33	doz.	0.73	12.57	0.18%			0.00%

397	Adornment	Crosses, Double	16.00		0.20	3.20	0.05%			0.00%
406	Adornment	Crosses, Scallpd., small	167.00		0.01	2.09	0.03%			0.00%
149	Adornment	Crosses, small yellow	17.00	gro.	0.08	1.28	0.02%			0.00%
398	Adornment	Crosses, Triple	4.00		0.25	1.00	0.01%			0.00%
407	Adornment	Ear Bobs, Com.	115.00	pairs	0.03	2.88	0.04%			0.00%
399	Adornment	Ear Wheels	8.00		0.20	1.60	0.02%			0.00%
168	Adornment	Feathers, black Ost.	26.00	doz.	0.87	22.64	0.32%			0.00%
170	Adornment	Feathers, Chiefs	44.00		0.54	23.93	0.34%			0.00%
247	Adornment	Garnets, Mock	36.00	masses	0.06	2.03	0.03%			0.00%
218	Adornment	Gartering	123.00	pieces	0.19	23.58	0.34%			0.00%
392	Adornment	Gorgets	5.00		0.38	1.88	0.03%			0.00%
214	Adornment	Lookg. Glasses, oval Gilt	10.00	doz.	1.20	12.00	0.17%			0.00%
213	Adornment	Lookg. Glasses, paper	24.33	doz.	0.20	4.87	0.07%			0.00%
391	Adornment	Moons, Chiefly Large	15.00		0.65	9.75	0.14%			0.00%
253	Adornment	Needles, 4/ p.m.	2800.00		0.00	0.56	0.01%			0.00%
103	Adornment	Nonsopretties	20.83	doz.	0.30	6.25	0.09%			0.00%
172	Adornment	Pigeons Eggs	38.00	strings	0.08	3.01	0.04%			0.00%
252	Adornment	Pipes, Adornment Hair	8.00		0.13	1.00	0.01%			0.00%
169	Adornment	Plumes, Cock	22.25	doz.	0.87	19.38	0.28%			0.00%
111	Adornment	Razors	26.25	doz.	0.58	15.20	0.22%			0.00%
112	Adornment	Razors in Cases	2.33	doz.	0.94	2.20	0.03%			0.00%
163	Adornment	Ribbon, broad	3.00	rolls	1.13	3.38	0.05%			0.00%
165	Adornment	Ribbon, Hair	7.00	rolls	0.56	3.91	0.06%			0.00%
162	Adornment	Ribbon, Indian	33.00	rolls	0.39	12.99	0.19%			0.00%
164	Adornment	Ribbon, Tincel	9.00	rolls	0.63	5.63	0.08%			0.00%
150	Adornment	Rings	38.00	gro.	0.24	9.03	0.13%			0.00%
404	Adornment	Rings, Adornment	21.00	pairs	0.03	0.53	0.01%			0.00%
104	Adornment	Thimbles	9.08	gro.	0.19	1.74	0.02%			0.00%
221	Adornment	Thread, Cold.	5.00	pounds	0.16	0.81	0.01%			0.00%
219	Adornment	Thread, fine	7.75	pounds	0.32	2.45	0.04%			0.00%
220	Adornment	Thread, Net	13.50	pounds	0.17	2.31	0.03%			0.00%
222	Adornment	Thread, Stitching	16.00	pounds	0.27	4.33	0.06%			0.00%
268	Adornment	Tincel Strings for Hats [no cost given]	56.00			0.00	0.00%			0.00%

203	Adornment	Trunks, Small Hair	8.00		0.40	3.20	0.05%			0.00%
396	Adornment	Turtles	2.00		0.30	0.60	0.01%			0.00%
74	Adornment	Vermillion	106.75	pounds	0.25	26.69	0.38%			0.00%
411	Adornment	Wampum, 150	0.15	thousand	0.88	0.13	0.00%			0.00%
250	Adornment	Wampum, Black [17/6 per 1000)	23650.00		0.00	20.69	0.30%			0.00%
249	Adornment	Wampum, White [17/6 per 1000]	40600.00		0.00	35.53	0.51%			0.00%
108	Adornment	Wire, Collar	68.00	pounds	0.13	9.07	0.13%			0.00%
110	Adornment	Wire, Ear	12.00	pounds	0.13	1.60	0.02%			0.00%
109	Adornment	Wire, Snare	51.00	pounds	0.15	7.44	0.11%			0.00%
						463.42	**6.64%**		**0.00**	**0.00%**
291	Alcohol	High Wines [1/4 keg containing 2.25 gals?]	2.25	gals.	0.50	1.13	0.02%			0.00%
292	Alcohol	Rum [1/2 keg containing 4 gals.?]	4.00	gals.	0.53	2.10	0.03%			0.00%
339	Alcohol	Spirits	36.00	gallons	0.53	18.90	0.27%			0.00%
366	Alcohol	Wine, Madeira, 3 kegs	27.00	gals.	0.60	16.20	0.23%			0.00%
365	Alcohol	Wine, Port, 3 kegs	27.00	gals.	0.31	8.44	0.12%			0.00%
369	Alcohol	Wine, Spanish, 9.5 kegs	85.00	gals.	0.14	12.04	0.17%			0.00%
368	Alcohol	Wine, Teneriffe, 3 kegs	27.00	gals.	0.31	8.27	0.12%			0.00%
						67.07	**0.96%**		**0.00**	**0.00%**
290	Ammunition	Ball	290.00	pounds	0.01	4.23	0.06%			0.00%
356	Ammunition	Powder, Damaged	11.50	kegs	3.30	37.95	0.54%			0.00%
355	Ammunition	Powder, Good	8.00	kegs	7.78	62.27	0.89%			0.00%
289	Ammunition	Shot	53.00	pounds	0.01	0.77	0.01%			0.00%
						105.22	**1.51%**		**0.00**	**0.00%**
254	Amusement	Cards [5/1 per doz.]	14.00	packs	0.02	0.30	0.00%			0.00%
						0.30	0.00%			0.00%
566	Animals	Bull	1.00			0.00	0.00%	20.00	20.00	0.72%
568	Animals	Calves	2.00			0.00	0.00%	3.00	6.00	0.21%
564	Animals	Coult 3 yrs. Old	1.00			0.00	0.00%	15.00	15.00	0.54%
565	Animals	Cows	5.00			0.00	0.00%	20.00	100.00	3.58%
563	Animals	Horses	6.00			0.00	0.00%	20.00	120.00	4.30%
567	Animals	Oxen	2.00			0.00	0.00%	20.00	40.00	1.43%
569	Animals	Sheep	6.00			0.00	0.00%	2.00	12.00	0.43%
						0.00	**0.00%**		**313.00**	**11.21%**

390	Blankets	Blanket 2.5 pt. pierced	1.50			0.00	0.00%	1.00	1.50	0.05%
64	Blankets	Blankets 1 pt.	101.00	pairs	0.36	36.61	0.52%			0.00%
63	Blankets	Blankets 1.5 pt.	107.00	pairs	0.43	46.37	0.66%			0.00%
62	Blankets	Blankets 2 pt.	31.00	pairs	0.53	16.40	0.23%			0.00%
61	Blankets	Blankets 2.5 pt.	72.50	pairs	0.73	52.56	0.75%			0.00%
60	Blankets	Blankets 3 pt.	54.00	pairs	0.91	49.05	0.70%			0.00%
279	Blankets	Matrasses, Blanket	7.00		2.18	15.23	0.22%			0.00%
						216.22	3.10%		1.50	0.05%
281	Cloth	Baize, White	3.00	fathoms	0.08	0.24	0.00%			0.00%
271	Cloth	Bunting, Blue [15.5 fathoms]	27.47	yds.	0.08	2.29	0.03%			0.00%
272	Cloth	Bunting, Red [3 fathoms]	5.32	yds.	0.08	0.44	0.01%			0.00%
270	Cloth	Bunting, White [21 fathoms]	37.22	yds.	0.08	3.10	0.04%			0.00%
134	Cloth	Callicoe, Comn.	12.00	pieces	2.28	27.30	0.39%			0.00%
135	Cloth	Callicoe, Comn.	24.00	fathoms	0.25	6.00	0.09%			0.00%
137	Cloth	Callicoe, fine	26.00	fathoms	0.28	7.15	0.10%			0.00%
136	Cloth	Callicoe, furniture	12.00	fathoms	0.30	3.60	0.05%			0.00%
204	Cloth	Callimancoe, striped	12.50	pieces	1.81	22.66	0.32%			0.00%
83	Cloth	Cloth, Sail	86.00	yds.	0.09	7.53	0.11%			0.00%
274	Cloth	Coating, Striped	8.00	fathoms	0.47	3.73	0.05%			0.00%
265	Cloth	Corderoy	10.25	fathoms	0.33	3.33	0.05%			0.00%
267	Cloth	Cotton, Striped	3.00	fathoms	0.33	0.98	0.01%			0.00%
167	Cloth	Ferrets	14.00	pieces	0.29	4.05	0.06%			0.00%
68	Cloth	Hessens	4.50	pieces	1.67	7.50	0.11%			0.00%
210	Cloth	Lace, Com. Bed	5.00	gro.	0.47	2.35	0.03%			0.00%
202	Cloth	Lace, Fine Crimson Bed	2.00	gro.	0.47	0.94	0.01%			0.00%
280	Cloth	Linen, Coarse	6.50	fathoms	0.20	1.30	0.02%			0.00%
56	Cloth	Molton, blue	19.00	pieces	3.44	65.43	0.94%			0.00%
57	Cloth	Molton, blue	33.50	fathoms	0.20	6.70	0.10%			0.00%
273	Cloth	Molton, Brown	3.00	fathoms	3.44	10.33	0.15%			0.00%
362	Cloth	Molton, brown	1.00	pieces	3.44	3.44	0.05%			0.00%
58	Cloth	Molton, red	7.00	pieces	3.44	24.11	0.35%			0.00%
59	Cloth	Molton, red	16.00	fathoms	0.20	3.20	0.05%			0.00%
54	Cloth	Molton, white	27.00	pieces	2.93	79.20	1.13%			0.00%
55	Cloth	Molton, white	26.00	fathoms	0.18	4.55	0.07%			0.00%

200	Cloth	Plattilles	2.50	pieces	2.50	6.25	0.09%			0.00%
201	Cloth	Plattilles	38.00	fathoms	0.10	3.96	0.06%			0.00%
266	Cloth	Shalloon	12.00	fathoms	0.08	0.95	0.01%			0.00%
360	Cloth	Sheeting, Bleached	13.00	yds.	0.13	1.63	0.02%			0.00%
66	Cloth	Sheeting, Scotch (3 pieces)	339.00	yds	0.07	22.60	0.32%			0.00%
67	Cloth	Sheeting, Scotch (47.5 fathoms)	90.00	yds	0.07	6.00	0.09%			0.00%
65	Cloth	Sheeting, Tow (3 pieces)	342.00	yds	0.07	23.51	0.34%			0.00%
283	Cloth	Strouds, H.B. Green	1.50	yds.	0.43	0.64	0.01%			0.00%
226	Cloth	Taffatie, Crimson	6.50	yds.	0.19	1.22	0.02%			0.00%
107	Cloth	Worsted (no red)	71.50	pounds	0.20	14.30	0.20%			0.00%
47	Cloth	Strouds, Comn. blue	11.00	fathoms	0.45	5.00	0.07%			0.00%
48	Cloth	Strouds, Comn. H.B. red	3.00	pieces	8.19	24.58	0.35%			0.00%
49	Cloth	Strouds, Comn. H.B. red	9.00	fathoms	0.74	6.68	0.10%			0.00%
45	Cloth	Strouds, Comn. red	13.67	pieces	5.95	81.31	1.16%			0.00%
46	Cloth	Strouds, Comn. red	18.00	fathoms	0.54	9.75	0.14%			0.00%
51	Cloth	Strouds, fine H.B. blue	3.50	pieces	8.40	29.40	0.42%			0.00%
50	Cloth	Strouds, fine H.B. red	2.00	pieces	11.70	23.40	0.34%			0.00%
						562.61	**8.06%**			**0.00%**
223	Clothing	Belts, broad, with Beads	21.00		0.50	10.50	0.15%			0.00%
81	Clothing	Belts, Comn.	197.00		0.10	19.70	0.28%			0.00%
82	Clothing	Belts, fine	264.00		0.18	48.40	0.69%			0.00%
261	Clothing	Boots, Fleecy	1.00	pr.	1.00	1.00	0.01%			0.00%
153	Clothing	Buckells, Comn. shoe	33.58	doz.	0.90	30.23	0.43%			0.00%
152	Clothing	Buckells, fine shoe	2.50	doz.	1.23	3.08	0.04%			0.00%
13	Clothing	Capots, 1 ells	210.00		0.17	35.00	0.50%			0.00%
12	Clothing	Capots, 1.5 ells	118.00		0.25	29.50	0.42%			0.00%
11	Clothing	Capots, 2 ells	107.00		0.33	35.67	0.51%			0.00%
10	Clothing	Capots, 2.5 ells	154.00		0.42	64.17	0.92%			0.00%
9	Clothing	Capots, 3 ells	184.00		0.50	92.00	1.32%			0.00%
8	Clothing	Capots, 3.5 ells	113.00		0.58	65.92	0.94%			0.00%
7	Clothing	Capots, 4 ells	80.00		0.67	53.33	0.76%			0.00%
6	Clothing	Capots, 4.5 ells	37.00		0.75	27.75	0.40%			0.00%
188	Clothing	Capots, blue Cloth	1.00		0.85	0.85	0.01%			0.00%
300	Clothing	Capots, damaged	12.00			0.00	0.00%	0.21	2.50	0.09%

187	Clothing	Capots, Grey Ratteen	6.00		0.85	5.10	0.07%			0.00%
2	Clothing	Capots, Illinois	461.00		0.85	391.85	5.61%			0.00%
5	Clothing	Capots, Laced	35.00		0.85	29.75	0.43%			0.00%
186	Clothing	Capots, Striped? Coating	12.00		0.85	10.20	0.15%			0.00%
86	Clothing	Caps, Cotton	2.42	doz.	1.49	3.59	0.05%			0.00%
84	Clothing	Caps, Milled	29.50	doz.	1.75	51.63	0.74%			0.00%
85	Clothing	Caps, Worsted	1.00	doz.	1.23	1.23	0.02%			0.00%
42	Clothing	Clerks Equipments	6.00		8.00	48.00	0.69%			0.00%
199	Clothing	Coat of Grey Cloth	1.00		1.00	1.00	0.01%			0.00%
1	Clothing	Coats, Blanket	597.00		0.45	268.65	3.85%			0.00%
4	Clothing	Coats, Chiefs, Gartered	26.00		1.35	35.10	0.50%			0.00%
3	Clothing	Coats, Chiefs, Laced	20.00		1.35	27.00	0.39%			0.00%
24	Clothing	Coats, Soldiers	27.00		0.30	8.10	0.12%			0.00%
39	Clothing	Great Coats, Bath Coating	8.00		1.25	10.00	0.14%			0.00%
40	Clothing	Great Coats, Ratteen	2.00		1.25	2.50	0.04%			0.00%
141	Clothing	Handfs. black silk	1.58	doz.	3.08	4.87	0.07%			0.00%
142	Clothing	Handfs. Large red & blue Cotton	30.75	doz.	1.80	55.35	0.79%			0.00%
140	Clothing	Handfs. red silk	12.25	doz.	2.03	24.81	0.36%			0.00%
147	Clothing	Handfs., Pocket	4.42	doz.	1.23	5.45	0.08%			0.00%
359	Clothing	Handkerchiefs, Barnagore, Blue	7.00	pieces	1.01	7.09	0.10%			0.00%
166	Clothing	Hat bands & buckles	7.00	doz.	0.20	1.40	0.02%			0.00%
78	Clothing	Hats, Childrens	123.00		0.38	46.64	0.67%			0.00%
77	Clothing	Hats, Laced	15.00		0.29	4.38	0.06%			0.00%
76	Clothing	Hats, plain	23.00		0.17	3.83	0.05%			0.00%
75	Clothing	Hats, Velvet bound	270.00		0.25	68.63	0.98%			0.00%
87	Clothing	Hose, Childns. Worsted Hose	13.42	doz.	0.38	5.09	0.07%			0.00%
79	Clothing	Hose, Milled	44.33	doz.	2.39	106.03	1.52%			0.00%
80	Clothing	Hose, Worsted	13.58	doz.	3.33	45.28	0.65%			0.00%
44	Clothing	Jackets, Bath Coating	6.00		0.75	4.50	0.06%			0.00%
192	Clothing	Jackets, Bath Coating	6.00		0.75	4.50	0.06%			0.00%
25	Clothing	Jackets, Callico	233.00		0.75	174.75	2.50%			0.00%
189	Clothing	Jackets, Corderoy	13.00		0.75	9.75	0.14%			0.00%
151	Clothing	Jackets, Fustian	58.00		0.75	43.50	0.62%			0.00%
43	Clothing	Jackets, Molton	9.00		0.30	2.70	0.04%			0.00%

191	Clothing	Jackets, Ratteen	11.00		0.75	8.25	0.12%			0.00%
41	Clothing	Jackets, Sailors	5.00		0.75	3.75	0.05%			0.00%
14	Clothing	Jackets, Swanskin	436.00		0.50	218.00	3.12%			0.00%
15	Clothing	Leggins	205.00	prs.	0.18	37.58	0.54%			0.00%
139	Clothing	Linen, Irish	80.75	yds.	0.16	13.12	0.19%			0.00%
35	Clothing	Mantlets, Callimanco	220.00		0.50	110.00	1.58%			0.00%
106	Clothing	Mantlets, Comn. Callico	28.00		0.75	21.00	0.30%			0.00%
105	Clothing	Mantlets, Fine Callico	26.00		0.75	19.50	0.28%			0.00%
22	Clothing	Portage Slings	100.00		0.13	12.50	0.18%			0.00%
37	Clothing	Robes, Bath coating	11.00		0.18	1.93	0.03%			0.00%
38	Clothing	Robes, Callico	26.00		0.18	4.55	0.07%			0.00%
36	Clothing	Robes, flannel	270.00		0.14	37.13	0.53%			0.00%
144	Clothing	Romats [?], Comn.	27.75	doz.	0.69	19.08	0.27%			0.00%
143	Clothing	Romats [?], India	8.00	doz.	1.83	14.60	0.21%			0.00%
33	Clothing	Russia Sheeting, brown	20.00	pieces	4.87	97.33	1.39%			0.00%
34	Clothing	Russia Sheeting, brown	17.00	fathoms	0.21	3.54	0.05%			0.00%
148	Clothing	Shawls	8.08	doz.	1.45	11.72	0.17%			0.00%
26	Clothing	Shirts, Boys White	124.00		0.20	24.80	0.36%			0.00%
28	Clothing	Shirts, Callico Childrens	35.00		0.20	7.00	0.10%			0.00%
27	Clothing	Shirts, Childrens	244.00		0.18	42.70	0.61%			0.00%
31	Clothing	Shirts, Comn. Cotton	5.00		0.35	1.75	0.03%			0.00%
32	Clothing	Shirts, fine Cotton	1.00		0.55	0.55	0.01%			0.00%
138	Clothing	Shirts, fine Linen	7.00		1.13	7.88	0.11%			0.00%
29	Clothing	Shirts, Mens white	195.00		0.35	68.25	0.98%			0.00%
30	Clothing	Shirts, Russia sheeting	18.00		0.35	6.30	0.09%			0.00%
278	Clothing	Shoe Binding	4.00	prs.	0.06	0.25	0.00%			0.00%
23	Clothing	Shoes, Beef	121.00	pairs	0.13	15.13	0.22%			0.00%
133	Clothing	Shoes, Childrens Leather	105.00	prs.	0.22	22.75	0.33%			0.00%
132	Clothing	Shoes, Childrens Monoco assd.	145.00	prs.	0.17	24.17	0.35%			0.00%
145	Clothing	Shoes, Comn.	402.00	prs.	0.33	131.49	1.88%			0.00%
146	Clothing	Shoes, fine	17.00	prs.	0.51	8.64	0.12%			0.00%
20	Clothing	Sleeves, Middg.[Middling]	68.00	prs.	0.13	9.07	0.13%			0.00%
21	Clothing	Sleeves, small	306.00	pairs	0.10	30.60	0.44%			0.00%
19	Clothing	Sleeves,Large	256.00	prs.	0.18	46.93	0.67%			0.00%

301	Clothing	Snow Shoes	5.00	pairs		0.00	0.00%	0.50	2.50	0.09%
370	Clothing	Trousers, Jean	18.00	pairs	0.75	13.50	0.19%			0.00%
371	Clothing	Trousers, Nankin	6.00	pairs	0.75	4.50	0.06%			0.00%
227	Clothing	Trowsers, Boys Ratteen	2.00	prs.	0.60	1.20	0.02%			0.00%
16	Clothing	Trowsers, Callico	582.00	prs.	0.41	240.08	3.44%			0.00%
190	Clothing	Trowsers, Corderoy	5.00	prs.	0.75	3.75	0.05%			0.00%
17	Clothing	Trowsers, Cotton	472.00	prs.	0.30	141.60	2.03%			0.00%
184	Clothing	Trowsers, fine Cotton	23.00	prs.	0.55	12.65	0.18%			0.00%
193	Clothing	Trowsers, Fustian	38.00	prs.	0.75	28.50	0.41%			0.00%
185	Clothing	Trowsers, Ratteen	33.00	prs.	0.75	24.75	0.35%			0.00%
18	Clothing	Trowsers, Russia Sheeting	87.00	prs.	0.30	26.10	0.37%			0.00%
373	Clothing	Vests, Fustian	7.00		0.50	3.50	0.05%			0.00%
372	Clothing	Vests, Nankin	4.00		0.50	2.00	0.03%			0.00%
194	Clothing	Waistcoats, Callico	20.00		0.50	10.00	0.14%			0.00%
						3623.26	**51.88%**		**5.00**	**0.18%**
241	Food	Allwin	22.00	pounds	0.03	0.66	0.01%			0.00%
243	Food	Barley, Pearl (46/6 p. ct.)	33.00	pounds	0.02	0.77	0.01%			0.00%
334	Food	Beef	42.00	kegs	2.17	91.00	1.30%			0.00%
386	Food	Corn, Hulled	884.00	bushels		0.00	0.00%	1.00	884.00	31.65%
387	Food	Corn, unhulled	714.50	bushels		0.00	0.00%	0.88	625.19	22.39%
388	Food	Corn, unhulled, worm eaten	157.50	bushels		0.00	0.00%	0.50	78.75	2.82%
367	Food	Grease	16.00	kegs	3.00	48.00	0.69%			0.00%
376	Food	Lime Juice	0.75	kegs	0.63	0.47	0.01%			0.00%
276	Food	Mustard	40.00	bottles, half pound	0.06	2.42	0.03%			0.00%
311	Food	Oil, Sweet	4.00	galls.	0.58	2.32	0.03%			0.00%
309	Food	Pease, Green	2.50	bushels	0.38	0.94	0.01%			0.00%
233	Food	Pepper	23.00	pounds	0.09	2.01	0.03%			0.00%
313	Food	Pork	6.00	blls.	5.83	35.00	0.50%			0.00%
364	Food	Pork	12.00	kegs	2.00	24.00	0.34%			0.00%
242	Food	Rice	17.50	pounds	0.02	0.31	0.00%			0.00%
312	Food	Salt	0.40	kegs	0.18	0.07	0.00%			0.00%
338	Food	Salt	1.00	kegs	0.18	0.18	0.00%			0.00%
375	Food	Shrub 1 barrel	36.00	gals.	0.60	21.60	0.31%			0.00%

383	Food	Sugar	3638.00	pounds	0.03	113.69	1.63%			0.00%
374	Food	Sugar, Loaf, 2 barrels	378.00	pounds	0.06	22.84	0.33%			0.00%
335	Food	Tongues	2.00	kegs	3.00	6.00	0.09%			0.00%
340	Food	Vinegar	52.50	gallons	0.17	8.75	0.13%			0.00%
257	Food	Wafers	3.00	boxes	0.05	0.16	0.00%			0.00%
500	Garden	Garden seeds	2.00	Packets		0.00	0.00%			0.00%
						381.18	**5.46%**		**1587.94**	**56.86%**
518	Guns	Blunderbush	1.00			0.00	0.00%	1.00	1.00	0.04%
353	Guns	Gun, Fine	1.00		3.40	3.40	0.05%			0.00%
354	Guns	Gun, Fine, Stock Split	1.00		1.75	1.75	0.03%			0.00%
275	Guns	Gunflints	1463.00		0.00	1.27	0.02%			0.00%
286	Guns	Guns, New	29.00		1.45	42.05	0.60%			0.00%
287	Guns	Guns, Old	3.00			0.00	0.00%	0.50	1.50	0.05%
305	Guns	Muskets with Bayonettes	18.00		2.46	44.33	0.63%			0.00%
517	Guns	old Guns	18.00			0.00	0.00%	0.50	9.00	0.32%
224	Guns	Pistols	10.00	prs.	1.20	12.00	0.17%			0.00%
231	Guns	Powder Horns	2.00		0.08	0.17	0.00%			0.00%
						104.96	**1.50%**		**11.50**	**0.41%**
480	Medicine	Allspice	2.50	pounds	0.08	0.21	0.00%			0.00%
443	Medicine	Aloes	1.50	oz.	0.10	0.15	0.00%			0.00%
416	Medicine	Aniseed Oil	3.00	oz.	0.38	1.13	0.02%			0.00%
420	Medicine	Antimonial Wine	4.00	pounds	0.63	2.50	0.04%			0.00%
486	Medicine	blue Vitriol	2.88	oz.	0.07	0.20	0.00%			0.00%
484	Medicine	Borax	14.00	oz.	0.02	0.34	0.00%			0.00%
472	Medicine	Bougies	19.00		0.06	1.19	0.02%			0.00%
413	Medicine	Cantharadica	1.00	pounds	0.45	0.45	0.01%			0.00%
426	Medicine	Capivi [Copaiva? Balsamic resin]	0.50	bale	1.00	0.50	0.01%			0.00%
459	Medicine	Castile Soap	1.50	pounds	0.10	0.16	0.00%			0.00%
430	Medicine	Cetunune Ointment	1.75	pounds	0.50	0.88	0.01%			0.00%
446	Medicine	Chalk, prepared	2.00	pounds	0.13	0.25	0.00%			0.00%
482	Medicine	Cinnamon	1.38	pounds	1.02	1.40	0.02%			0.00%
479	Medicine	Cloves	3.13	pounds	0.58	1.81	0.03%			0.00%
428	Medicine	Colomel	1.50		0.13	0.19	0.00%			0.00%
423	Medicine	Conasui Sublimate	0.50	oz.	0.10	0.05	0.00%			0.00%

425	Medicine	Cream Tartar	2.25	pounds	0.50	1.13	0.02%			0.00%
453	Medicine	Drawg. Salve	16.00	boxes	0.05	0.87	0.01%			0.00%
455	Medicine	Drawg. Salve	8.00	Gallipots	0.05	0.40	0.01%			0.00%
412	Medicine	Epicacuarcha	5.50	pounds	0.90	4.95	0.07%			0.00%
473	Medicine	Essential Oil Mint	2.00	bottles	0.25	0.50	0.01%			0.00%
470	Medicine	Eye Water	6.00	bottles	0.13	0.75	0.01%			0.00%
488	Medicine	Flower Brimstone	2.00	pounds	0.02	0.04	0.00%			0.00%
414	Medicine	Flower Zinc	4.00	oz.	0.13	0.50	0.01%			0.00%
497	Medicine	Funnel	1.00		0.01	0.01	0.00%			0.00%
476	Medicine	Ginger	5.50	pounds	0.10	0.53	0.01%			0.00%
477	Medicine	Ginger in Powder	8.00	pounds	0.11	0.90	0.01%			0.00%
419	Medicine	Giulard, Extract of	1.00	pounds	0.63	0.63	0.01%			0.00%
475	Medicine	Glauber Salts	46.00	pounds	0.02	0.81	0.01%			0.00%
492	Medicine	Grand River Root	6.00	oz.	0.00	0.02	0.00%			0.00%
439	Medicine	Guaiacum Wood	1.00	pounds	0.63	0.63	0.01%			0.00%
418	Medicine	Guiacum, Tincture	6.00	oz.	0.13	0.75	0.01%			0.00%
449	Medicine	Gum Camphor	1.38	pounds	1.00	1.38	0.02%			0.00%
444	Medicine	Gum Myrrh	3.00	oz.	0.10	0.30	0.00%			0.00%
454	Medicine	Healing Salve	3.00	boxes	0.05	0.16	0.00%			0.00%
456	Medicine	Healing Salve	2.00	Gallipots	0.05	0.11	0.00%			0.00%
467	Medicine	Injection Powders	9.00		0.13	1.13	0.02%			0.00%
465	Medicine	Jallap	10.25	pounds	0.33	3.36	0.05%			0.00%
469	Medicine	Lancets	3.66	doz.	0.45	1.65	0.02%			0.00%
417	Medicine	Laudanum	0.50	pounds	1.00	0.50	0.01%			0.00%
431	Medicine	Lint, fine	3.00	pounds	1.00	3.00	0.04%			0.00%
478	Medicine	Liquorice	2.00	pounds	0.09	0.18	0.00%			0.00%
440	Medicine	Liquorice Root	1.00	pounds	0.50	0.50	0.01%			0.00%
429	Medicine	Lunde Caustic	2.00		0.13	0.25	0.00%			0.00%
481	Medicine	Mace	4.25	pounds	3.63	15.41	0.22%			0.00%
442	Medicine	Magnesia	1.00	pounds	0.63	0.63	0.01%			0.00%
499	Medicine	Manoique	0.50	pounds	0.06	0.03	0.00%			0.00%
438	Medicine	Mercurial Ointment	1.00	pounds	0.75	0.75	0.01%			0.00%
458	Medicine	Mercurial Ointment	3.00	Gallipots	0.10	0.30	0.00%			0.00%
433	Medicine	Morters	2.00		0.50	1.00	0.01%			0.00%

441	Medicine	Opium, Crud[e]	2.00	oz.	0.25	0.50	0.01%			0.00%
421	Medicine	Othee	6.00	oz.	0.13	0.75	0.01%			0.00%
415	Medicine	Peppermint Oil	2.50	oz.	0.50	1.25	0.02%			0.00%
464	Medicine	Peruvian Bark	5.50	pounds	0.47	2.59	0.04%			0.00%
436	Medicine	Philomium Lundinince	3.50	oz.	0.13	0.44	0.01%			0.00%
493	Medicine	Phiol Corks	3.00	gro.	0.13	0.38	0.01%			0.00%
451	Medicine	Phiols	2.00	doz.	0.18	0.35	0.01%			0.00%
462	Medicine	Pills Boxes	4.50	papers	0.25	1.13	0.02%			0.00%
466	Medicine	Purging Powders	15.17	doz.	1.00	15.17	0.22%			0.00%
427	Medicine	Red precipted	4.00	oz.	0.13	0.50	0.01%			0.00%
474	Medicine	Rhubarb in powder	3.75	pounds	0.73	2.72	0.04%			0.00%
491	Medicine	Rhubarb Root	3.50	pounds	0.73	2.54	0.04%			0.00%
485	Medicine	Rozin	1.25	pounds	0.03	0.03	0.00%			0.00%
450	Medicine	Rupture Trusses	6.00		1.50	9.00	0.13%			0.00%
490	Medicine	Saffron Flowers	1.19	pounds	3.05	3.62	0.05%			0.00%
445	Medicine	Salt Nitre	0.50	pounds	0.35	0.18	0.00%			0.00%
448	Medicine	Salt Amoniac	1.00	pounds	0.25	0.25	0.00%			0.00%
483	Medicine	Salt Petre	11.00	pounds	0.07	0.78	0.01%			0.00%
432	Medicine	Salt Tarter	1.00	pounds	0.38	0.38	0.01%			0.00%
494	Medicine	Scale & Weights, Large	1.00	pr.	6.00	6.00	0.09%			0.00%
495	Medicine	Scale & Weights, Small	1.00	pr.	3.00	3.00	0.04%			0.00%
471	Medicine	Scented Water	32.00	bottles	0.05	1.73	0.02%			0.00%
358	Medicine	Soap	78.00	pounds	0.04	2.93	0.04%			0.00%
457	Medicine	Softening Ointment	4.00	Gallipots	0.05	0.20	0.00%			0.00%
489	Medicine	Spermacete	3.75	pounds	0.15	0.55	0.01%			0.00%
422	Medicine	Spirits Nitie	3.00	oz.	0.08	0.23	0.00%			0.00%
424	Medicine	Spts. Turpentine	9.00	half pint Bott.	0.05	0.49	0.01%			0.00%
461	Medicine	Sticking plaster	0.75	pounds	0.13	0.09	0.00%			0.00%
487	Medicine	Stone Brimstone	1.50	pounds	0.02	0.03	0.00%			0.00%
463	Medicine	Sugar of Lead	0.75	pounds	0.50	0.38	0.01%			0.00%
434	Medicine	Syringe, Large	1.00		1.25	1.25	0.02%			0.00%
435	Medicine	Syringe, small	4.00		0.13	0.50	0.01%			0.00%
437	Medicine	Tartar Emetic	0.75	pounds	0.03	0.02	0.00%			0.00%

452	Medicine	Theriac	26.00	boxes	0.05	1.41	0.02%			0.00%
496	Medicine	Tin Bason	1.00		0.13	2.30	0.03%			0.00%
498	Medicine	Tin Boxes	4.00			0.00	0.00%	0.05	0.20	0.01%
460	Medicine	Tow	3.00	pounds	0.13	0.38	0.01%			0.00%
468	Medicine	Vomits	16.66	doz.	1.00	16.66	0.24%			0.00%
447	Medicine	White Vitriol	0.75	pounds	0.63	0.47	0.01%			0.00%
						136.54	**1.96%**		**0.20**	**0.01%**
217	Miscellaneous	Flags, Fort	2.00		1.37	2.73	0.04%			0.00%
						2.73	**0.04%**		**0.00**	**0.00%**
71	Powder	Bags for Shot	36.00		0.10	3.60	0.05%			0.00%
363	Powder	Shot	7.00	hundredweight	1.65	11.55	0.17%			0.00%
						15.15	**0.22%**		**0.00**	**0.00%**
72	Tobacco	Callumets, Stone	14.25	doz.	0.13	1.78	0.03%			0.00%
336	Tobacco	Pipes, 4 cases	40.00	gro.	0.19	7.50	0.11%			0.00%
99	Tobacco	Toba. Boxes, Jappd.	12.42	doz.	0.80	9.88	0.14%			0.00%
98	Tobacco	Toba. Boxes, Steel	17.08	doz.	0.58	9.89	0.14%			0.00%
555	Tobacco	Tobacco, Brazil, Good, 1 roll	90.00	pounds		0.00	0.00%	0.14	12.47	0.45%
216	Tobacco	Tobacco, Pigtail	3.00	rolls	0.06	0.18	0.00%			0.00%
288	Tobacco	Tobacco, Roll [?] damaged	1.00			0.00	0.00%	4.50	4.50	0.16%
215	Tobacco	Tobacco, Smoaking	4.00	pounds	0.07	0.27	0.00%			0.00%
554	Tobacco	Tobacco, Spencers Twist damd., 9.5 rolls	180.00	pounds		0.00	0.00%	0.07	12.75	0.46%
						29.50	**0.42%**		**29.72**	**1.06%**
347	Tools	Adze, Coopers round	1.00		0.25	0.25	0.00%			0.00%
324	Tools	Adzes, Carpenter	5.00		0.13	0.63	0.01%			0.00%
332	Tools	Anvill, Large, One [by weight]	78.00	pounds	0.04	3.25	0.05%			0.00%
571	Tools	Anvils	2.00			0.00	0.00%	4.85	9.70	0.35%
180	Tools	Augures	12.00		0.05	0.60	0.01%			0.00%
525	Tools	Augurs	13.00			0.00	0.00%	0.10	1.30	0.05%
195	Tools	Awls, Canoe	47.33	doz.	0.05	2.47	0.04%			0.00%
196	Tools	Awls, Indian	16.42	gro.	0.24	3.97	0.06%			0.00%
209	Tools	Awls, Shoemakers	6.00	doz.	0.02	0.13	0.00%			0.00%
323	Tools	Axes, Carpenter	5.00		0.16	0.79	0.01%			0.00%
297	Tools	Axes, Half	125.00		0.08	10.16	0.15%			0.00%

331	Tools	Axes, Large	5.00		0.12	0.60	0.01%			0.00%
529	Tools	Axes, Large	12.00			0.00	0.00%	0.13	1.50	0.05%
530	Tools	Axes, small	6.00			0.00	0.00%	0.05	0.30	0.01%
516	Tools	Bags used	908.00			0.00	0.00%	0.10	90.80	3.25%
379	Tools	Bark, narrow	159.00	rolls		0.00	0.00%	0.38	59.63	2.13%
378	Tools	Bark, Wide	95.00	rolls		0.00	0.00%	0.50	47.50	1.70%
556	Tools	Bark? Canot, 156 pounds	1.00			0.00	0.00%		0.05	0.00%
244	Tools	Bayonettes	101.00		0.08	8.42	0.12%			0.00%
570	Tools	Bellows	1.00	pr.		0.00	0.00%	1.50	1.50	0.05%
100	Tools	Bells, Cow	1.50	doz.	0.23	0.34	0.00%			0.00%
101	Tools	Bells, Hawk	11.00	gro.	0.33	3.62	0.05%			0.00%
102	Tools	Bells, Horse	17.42	doz.	0.33	5.66	0.08%			0.00%
120	Tools	Brushes, Shoe	12.50	prs.	0.25	3.18	0.05%			0.00%
264	Tools	Button Moulds	2.00	gro.	0.10	0.20	0.00%			0.00%
337	Tools	Candles 9 boxes	873.00	pounds	0.04	36.38	0.52%			0.00%
177	Tools	Candles, Wax	48.00	pounds	0.22	10.40	0.15%			0.00%
389	Tools	Canoes, New	2.00			0.00	0.00%	8.33	16.67	0.60%
522	Tools	Carpenter Planes assd.	14.00			0.00	0.00%	0.13	1.75	0.06%
528	Tools	Carpenters Adzes	3.00			0.00	0.00%	0.25	0.75	0.03%
561	Tools	Cart wheels, new	1.00	pr.		0.00	0.00%	2.50	2.50	0.09%
559	Tools	Carts, Good	3.00			0.00	0.00%	5.00	15.00	0.54%
330	Tools	Cassetêtes	52.00		0.06	2.93	0.04%			0.00%
536	Tools	Caulking Irons	5.00			0.00	0.00%	0.03	0.13	0.00%
542	Tools	Chizzel, Large	1.00			0.00	0.00%	0.15	0.15	0.01%
535	Tools	Chizzels	4.00			0.00	0.00%	0.05	0.20	0.01%
117	Tools	Cock Screws	11.00		0.05	0.55	0.01%			0.00%
156	Tools	Cocks, brass	5.00		0.07	0.34	0.00%			0.00%
361	Tools	Cod lines	17.00		0.16	2.66	0.04%			0.00%
546	Tools	Copper Scales, old	1.00	pr.		0.00	0.00%	1.00	1.00	0.04%
269	Tools	Cotton Wick	15.00	pounds	0.14	2.06	0.03%			0.00%
540	Tools	Coutreaux	2.00			0.00	0.00%	0.10	0.20	0.01%
514	Tools	Cross Cut Saw broke	2.00			0.00	0.00%	0.03	0.05	0.00%
513	Tools	Cross Cut Saws Good	3.00			0.00	0.00%	0.88	2.63	0.09%
558	Tools	Crow Barr, Iron	1.00			0.00	0.00%	1.00	1.00	0.04%

527	Tools	Dags	6.00			0.00	0.00%	0.06	0.35	0.01%
246	Tools	Dags, Eyed	1.00		0.15	0.15	0.00%			0.00%
245	Tools	Dags, Hands.[15.75 doz.]	189.00		0.07	12.60	0.18%			0.00%
333	Tools	Darts	108.00	pairs	0.06	6.75	0.10%			0.00%
549	Tools	Draw Knife	1.00			0.00	0.00%	0.05	0.05	0.00%
524	Tools	Drawing Knives	2.00			0.00	0.00%	0.05	0.10	0.00%
526	Tools	Files assorted	27.00			0.00	0.00%	0.03	0.68	0.02%
124	Tools	Files, 14 in.	2.50	doz.	0.43	1.08	0.02%			0.00%
126	Tools	Files, 8 in.	10.83	doz.	0.43	4.69	0.07%			0.00%
125	Tools	Files, 9 in.	4.50	doz.	0.43	1.95	0.03%			0.00%
128	Tools	Files, Assorted	5.75	doz.	0.43	2.49	0.04%			0.00%
127	Tools	Files, Saw	0.75	doz.	0.43	0.33	0.00%			0.00%
154	Tools	Firesteels	85.25	doz.	0.10	8.17	0.12%			0.00%
161	Tools	Gimblets	1.00	doz.	0.10	0.10	0.00%			0.00%
377	Tools	Gum	5088.00	pounds		0.00	0.00%	0.03	159.00	5.69%
159	Tools	Gun Locks	21.00		0.13	2.63	0.04%			0.00%
212	Tools	Gun screws	7.00	gro.	0.20	1.40	0.02%			0.00%
114	Tools	Gun Screws, fine	17.00	doz.	0.10	1.70	0.02%			0.00%
550	Tools	Hammer for shingles	1.00			0.00	0.00%	0.13	0.13	0.00%
573	Tools	Hammer, Large	1.00			0.00	0.00%	0.38	0.38	0.01%
574	Tools	Hammer, Middg.	1.00			0.00	0.00%	0.25	0.25	0.01%
575	Tools	Hammer, small	3.00			0.00	0.00%	0.20	0.60	0.02%
158	Tools	Hammers	4.00		0.08	0.32	0.00%			0.00%
532	Tools	Hammers, Masons	2.00			0.00	0.00%	0.38	0.75	0.03%
531	Tools	Hammers, small	2.00			0.00	0.00%	0.10	0.20	0.01%
548	Tools	Hand Cuffs	1.00	pr.		0.00	0.00%	0.13	0.13	0.00%
520	Tools	Hand Saws	18.00			0.00	0.00%	0.30	5.40	0.19%
225	Tools	Hangers	30.00		1.49	44.63	0.64%			0.00%
560	Tools	Harnesses, old & new	7.00			0.00	0.00%	1.00	7.00	0.25%
329	Tools	Hoes, broad	3.00		0.10	0.31	0.00%			0.00%
328	Tools	Hoes, Narrow	21.00		0.10	2.19	0.03%			0.00%
197	Tools	Hooks, Cod	3500.00		0.00	12.69	0.18%			0.00%
515	Tools	Iron Chain, 1	34.00	pounds		0.00	0.00%	0.08	2.83	0.10%
350	Tools	Iron, Bar, 1291 [pounds?]	11.53	?	1.50	17.29	0.25%			0.00%

352	Tools	Iron, Old	1484.00	pounds			0.00%	0.01	18.55	0.66%
157	Tools	Irons, Marking	1.42	doz.	0.60	0.85	0.01%			0.00%
232	Tools	Irons, Smoothing	4.00		0.25	1.00	0.01%			0.00%
348	Tools	Knife, Coopers Drawg.	1.00		0.05	0.05	0.00%			0.00%
95	Tools	Knives, Adornment handd.	1.00	doz.	0.50	0.50	0.01%			0.00%
90	Tools	Knives, bone handd.	1.50	doz.	0.13	0.19	0.00%			0.00%
92	Tools	Knives, Butchers	156.42	doz.	0.18	28.35	0.41%			0.00%
97	Tools	Knives, Childrens	0.75	doz.	0.40	0.30	0.00%			0.00%
91	Tools	Knives, Clasp	12.25	doz.	0.22	2.65	0.04%			0.00%
94	Tools	Knives, Cornwood [?]	7.00	doz.	0.37	2.57	0.04%			0.00%
116	Tools	Knives, Crooked	5.50	doz.	0.50	2.75	0.04%			0.00%
88	Tools	Knives, horn Folding	61.50	doz.	0.13	7.69	0.11%			0.00%
93	Tools	Knives, inlaid Cartouche	9.00	doz.	0.37	3.30	0.05%			0.00%
96	Tools	Knives, Pen	1.08	doz.	2.40	2.60	0.04%			0.00%
89	Tools	Knives, Wood Folding	118.00	doz.	0.10	12.29	0.18%			0.00%
321	Tools	Lamp black	90.00	pounds	0.07	6.38	0.09%			0.00%
539	Tools	Large Carpenters Axes	3.00			0.00	0.00%	0.25	0.75	0.03%
181	Tools	Locks, Comn.	2.00		0.22	0.44	0.01%			0.00%
179	Tools	Locks, fine double	3.00		0.50	1.50	0.02%			0.00%
178	Tools	Locks, Pad	40.00		0.19	7.50	0.11%			0.00%
557	Tools	Lodge	13.00	pieces		0.00	0.00%	0.33	4.33	0.16%
240	Tools	Maitre de Retz	1.00		0.07	0.07	0.00%			0.00%
302	Tools	Mill, Hand	1.00			0.00	0.00%	1.00	1.00	0.04%
303	Tools	Mill, Hand, very old	1.00			0.00	0.00%	0.50	0.50	0.02%
307	Tools	Nails, Case	21.00	thousand?	0.25	5.34	0.08%			0.00%
306	Tools	Nails, Shingle	50.00	thousand?	0.17	8.54	0.12%			0.00%
262	Tools	Needles, Packing	2.00	doz.	0.04	0.07	0.00%			0.00%
198	Tools	Nets	16.00		1.00	16.00	0.23%			0.00%
314	Tools	Oakum, Bale	0.75	hundredweight	1.40	1.05	0.02%			0.00%
69	Tools	Oil Cloths, English	14.00		2.00	28.00	0.40%			0.00%
70	Tools	Oil Cloths, Russia Sheeting	3.00		2.63	7.88	0.11%			0.00%
310	Tools	Oil, Linseed	43.00	galls.	0.25	10.93	0.16%			0.00%
380	Tools	Ouattap	3955.00	Bundles		0.00	0.00%	0.02	82.40	2.95%

545	Tools	Pick Axe	1.00			0.00	0.00%	0.30	0.30	0.01%
572	Tools	Pinchers	5.00	pr.		0.00	0.00%	0.38	1.88	0.07%
523	Tools	Pioches	18.00			0.00	0.00%	0.13	2.25	0.08%
326	Tools	Piochons	10.00		0.23	2.25	0.03%			0.00%
534	Tools	Piochons	6.00			0.00	0.00%	0.25	1.50	0.05%
315	Tools	Pitch Tar &c?	6.00	barrels	2.67	16.00	0.23%			0.00%
130	Tools	Rasps, 12 in. flat	2.17	doz.	0.40	0.87	0.01%			0.00%
129	Tools	Rasps, 12 in. ha. rod. [half round]	3.25	doz.	0.40	1.30	0.02%			0.00%
131	Tools	Rasps, assorted	5.58	doz.	0.40	2.23	0.03%			0.00%
382	Tools	Sails, 1/3 price	19.00		0.33	6.33	0.09%			0.00%
381	Tools	Sails, half price	28.00		0.50	14.00	0.20%			0.00%
277	Tools	Sails, New	12.00		1.00	12.00	0.17%			0.00%
346	Tools	Saw Setts	6.00		0.05	0.30	0.00%			0.00%
345	Tools	Saws, Coopers	2.00		0.17	0.33	0.00%			0.00%
343	Tools	Saws, Cross Cut	8.00		0.69	5.50	0.08%			0.00%
160	Tools	Saws, Hand	3.00		0.27	0.81	0.01%			0.00%
344	Tools	Saws, Hand	5.00		0.27	1.35	0.02%			0.00%
342	Tools	Saws, Whip, New	9.00		1.38	12.38	0.18%			0.00%
553	Tools	Scales & Beams, 2, 1 very old, weights	3.00			0.00	0.00%	6.67	20.00	0.72%
541	Tools	Scapes [Scrapers?]	5.00			0.00	0.00%	0.10	0.50	0.02%
118	Tools	Scissors	17.00	doz.	0.25	4.32	0.06%			0.00%
298	Tools	Scrapers	3.00			0.00	0.00%	0.05	0.15	0.01%
533	Tools	Scrapers	4.00			0.00	0.00%	0.05	0.20	0.01%
519	Tools	Scyths	36.00			0.00	0.00%	0.25	9.00	0.32%
119	Tools	Sheers	7.00	prs.	0.36	2.54	0.04%			0.00%
551	Tools	Sheet Iron	4.00	sheets		0.00	0.00%	0.13	0.51	0.02%
349	Tools	Shovels, Iron	4.00		0.31	1.25	0.02%			0.00%
322	Tools	Sickles	8.00		0.10	0.80	0.01%			0.00%
521	Tools	Spades	10.00			0.00	0.00%	0.50	5.00	0.18%
73	Tools	Spunge	44.00	pounds	0.29	12.74	0.18%			0.00%
351	Tools	Steel	206.00	pounds	0.04	7.73	0.11%			0.00%
544	Tools	Steelyards, Large	1.00	pr.		0.00	0.00%	1.50	1.50	0.05%
115	Tools	steelyards, small	9.00	pr.	0.13	1.13	0.02%			0.00%

552	Tools	Stirrups	1.00	pr.		0.00	0.00%	0.02	0.02	0.00%
155	Tools	Tapboarers	32.00		0.03	0.93	0.01%			0.00%
384	Tools	Tent, Large, up from Montrl.	1.00		5.25	5.25	0.08%			0.00%
385	Tools	Tent, very old	5.00			0.00	0.00%	2.00	10.00	0.36%
52	Tools	Tents, Large, 18 [pieces?] @ 20 Ells	14.00		3.50	49.00	0.70%			0.00%
53	Tools	Tents, small, 15 [ells?]	1.00		2.63	2.63	0.04%			0.00%
562	Tools	Traines	4.00			0.00	0.00%	0.50	2.00	0.07%
538	Tools	Tranches narrow	3.00			0.00	0.00%	0.05	0.15	0.01%
299	Tools	Traps, Good Beaver	42.00		0.50	21.00	0.30%			0.00%
327	Tools	Trenches, Narrow	71.00		0.06	4.29	0.06%			0.00%
325	Tools	Trenches, Sauteux	128.00		0.06	7.73	0.11%			0.00%
543	Tools	Trowels, Masons	2.00			0.00	0.00%	0.05	0.10	0.00%
547	Tools	Try Angle	1.00			0.00	0.00%	0.10	0.10	0.00%
182	Tools	Twine, Seal [?]	14.25	doz.	0.94	13.42	0.19%			0.00%
183	Tools	Twine, Sturgeon	20.00	bunches	0.16	3.17	0.05%			0.00%
537	Tools	Waffle Iron	1.00			0.00	0.00%	0.05	0.05	0.00%
512	Tools	Whip Saws, broke	2.00			0.00	0.00%	0.30	0.60	0.02%
511	Tools	Whip Saws, Good	2.00			0.00	0.00%	2.00	4.00	0.14%
						593.36	**8.50%**		**599.46**	**21.46%**
285	Utensils	Basons, Ha. Pint	6.00		0.04	0.25	0.00%			0.00%
284	Utensils	Basons, Pint	6.00		0.05	0.31	0.00%			0.00%
211	Utensils	Basons, Quart	46.00		0.08	3.74	0.05%			0.00%
508	Utensils	Boiler, brass, broke	1.00			0.00	0.00%	5.00	5.00	0.18%
503	Utensils	brass Kettles, 10	52.00	pounds		0.00	0.00%	0.13	6.93	0.25%
506	Utensils	Copper Kettle, Large, 1	53.00	pounds		0.00	0.00%	0.16	8.39	0.30%
502	Utensils	Copper Kettles without Covers, Good, 29	166.00	pounds		0.00	0.00%	0.09	14.50	0.52%
501	Utensils	Copper Kettles wth. Covers, Good, 24	168.00	pounds		0.00	0.00%	0.16	26.60	0.95%
239	Utensils	Funnels, Tin, assorted	136.00		0.01	1.98	0.03%			0.00%
507	Utensils	Iron Tupper, 1	30.00	pounds		0.00	0.00%	0.17	5.00	0.18%
295	Utensils	Kettle, Small Brass (one)	3.00	pounds	0.16	0.49	0.01%			0.00%
293	Utensils	Kettle, Small Tin	1.00		0.20	0.20	0.00%			0.00%
505	Utensils	Kettles mended but serviceable	12.00			0.00	0.00%	0.50	6.00	0.21%

318	Utensils	Kettles, Brass	311.00	pounds	0.13	41.47	0.59%			0.00%
357	Utensils	Kettles, Brass, [2 bales]	180.00	pounds	0.13	24.00	0.34%			0.00%
317	Utensils	Kettles, Copper	968.00	pounds	0.16	152.94	2.19%			0.00%
228	Utensils	Kettles, Copper Tea (96# @ 3/3)	24.00		0.65	15.60	0.22%			0.00%
316	Utensils	Kettles, Copper, 24 bales	2160.00	pounds	0.16	342.00	4.90%			0.00%
319	Utensils	Kettles, Tin	11.00	nests	3.55	39.05	0.56%			0.00%
509	Utensils	Kettles, unserviceable	18.00			0.00	0.00%	0.03	0.45	0.02%
341	Utensils	Pans, frying	11.00		0.10	1.10	0.02%			0.00%
229	Utensils	Plates, Tin	17.17		1.01	17.38	0.25%			0.00%
237	Utensils	Pots, Gill	140.00		0.03	3.50	0.05%			0.00%
238	Utensils	Pots, ha. Gill	32.00		0.02	0.53	0.01%			0.00%
236	Utensils	Pots, ha. Pint	184.00		0.03	6.13	0.09%			0.00%
235	Utensils	Pots, Pint	187.00		0.05	8.57	0.12%			0.00%
234	Utensils	Pots, Quart	195.00		0.07	13.00	0.19%			0.00%
304	Utensils	Sieve	1.00			0.00	0.00%	0.13	0.13	0.00%
230	Utensils	Spoons, Pewter	0.83	doz.	0.23	0.19	0.00%			0.00%
510	Utensils	Stove, Single	1.00			0.00	0.00%	3.00	3.00	0.11%
504	Utensils	Tin Kettles	25.00			0.00	0.00%	0.50	12.50	0.45%
320	Utensils	Traps, Beaver, damd.	9.00		0.25	2.25	0.03%			0.00%
						674.69	**9.66%**		**88.50**	**3.17%**
282	Writing	Books, Sett, say Ledger, Journal and Waste	1.00		5.00	5.00	0.07%			0.00%
308	Writing	Chalk, 1/2 barrel	70.00	pounds		0.00	0.00%	0.04	2.92	0.10%
255	Writing	Ink Powder [5/1 per doz.]	14.00	papers	0.02	0.30	0.00%			0.00%
258	Writing	Ink Stands, Pocket	22.00		0.05	1.15	0.02%			0.00%
294	Writing	Mathematical instruments				0.00	0.00%		153.15	5.48%
259	Writing	Paper, Abstract	3.00	sheets	0.01	0.02	0.00%			0.00%
263	Writing	Pencils, Lead	0.33	doz.	0.33	0.11	0.00%			0.00%
260	Writing	Slates	2.00		0.06	0.13	0.00%			0.00%
256	Writing	Wax, Sealing Wax [8/8 per doz.?]	24.00	sticks	0.03	0.65	0.01%			0.00%
						7.35	**0.11%**		**156.07**	**5.59%**
						6983.57	**100.00%**		**2792.88**	**100.00%**

Source: Based on entries in North West Co. , Inventory at Grand Portage, June 1797, at Toronto Public Library.