USER GUIDE

Building Borders on Aboriginal Lands 1860-1915

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|  |  |
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# Brief Description of Project

During the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the United States and Canada expended significant effort demarcating and enforcing their shared border. The surveying process began in the east, transitioned to the Pacific Coast, and concluded along the Great Plains. For much of the nineteenth century, both Britain (later Canada) and the United States claimed far more territory than they controlled in practice.

Marking the border proved easier than enforcing it. Both countries relied on a wide assortment of personnel to enforce their divide, including those drawn from customs, immigration, Indian Affairs, the North West Mounted Police, military, and local police forces. The reliance on such a wide assortment of independent agencies led to infighting, confusion, and widespread inconsistencies. Many of these agencies had explicit mandates that differed from one another and, for some, border control represented only a portion of their broader duties. The geographic distribution of each of these departments, moreover, meant that the border looked quite different in each region. As these departments grew and shrank, the border changed with them.

In a practical sense, the border represented a wall of uneven heights. Time period, geographic location, the zealousness of the local agents, and the demography of the region all impacted what the border looked like. Racial prohibitions towards Chinese immigration and the distinct legal status of Indigenous peoples added an additional layer of complexity. The Sioux, Nez Perce, Coast Salish, Blackfoot, Cree, Métis, Chinese, African Americans, and Europeans all experienced different borders from one another in both a legal and practical sense.

The Building Borders on Aboriginal Lands Project provides a quantitative and geospatial backbone to understand how Canada and the United States exerted control over their shared border. The project maps federal power and engagement between 1860 and 1924 as people were hired and fired and as posts were built and fell into disrepair. The project consists of personnel and post records for each of the major agencies who patrolled the border as well as their patrol routes where available. Finally, this project digitized the survey records for the Pacific Coast. The border survey process was not possible without the contributions of hundreds of Indigenous guides, packers, and transporters, many of whom appeared in the special paylist section of that report.

# Terminology

**Feature**: A generic term that encompasses a point, line, or polygon.

* Point feature: used to denote the location of a specific post (eg. North West Mounted Police post) as well as a geographic location (such as the location of a specific hill).
* Line feature: used to denote rivers or trails.
* Polygon feature: used to denote reserve/reservation or district boundaries.

**Indigenous and Aboriginal**: The term Indigenous refers to a historic community (united by culture, traditions, language, and kinship) that existed prior to the arrival of colonial societies. The term appears in the United Nations “Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples” and was approved by the Assembly of First Nations.[[1]](#footnote-2) The Building Borders team uses the terms “Aboriginal,” which has a modern legal definition in Canada, and “Indigenous” to describe the first peoples of North America.

**Indian**: In the nineteenth century, both Canada and the United States relied on the term “Indian” to describe First Nations, Indigenous, and mixed heritage people. While this term had a legal definition under the Indian Act, it was also applied widely and inconsistently in both bureaucratic and social environments. Nineteenth-century definitions of who constituted an “Indian” do not map directly onto modern conceptions of indigeneity. In the nineteenth century in Canada, Indigenous women who married non-Indigenous men, for example, ceased being Indian in a legal sense. Due to the inconsistent ways nineteenth-century bureaucrats used this term and the differences between the term’s historic and contemporary usages, the Building Borders team did not modify this term when it appeared in the historic record. In all other instances, the Building Borders team used contemporary terms like Indigenous or Aboriginal to describe the first peoples of North America.

# **Project Scope**

This project digitized annual personnel records created by the United States and Canada across a wide array of agencies and time periods. *Table 1: Personnel Records 1860-1924* provides an overview of the years available for each source and the number of years between each time point. It also indicates the data entry style used.

## Data Entry Approaches

**Single Entry**: A single researcher manually entered this information from the primary source. While a great deal of care was taken to minimize errors, this style of entry is less reliable than a double key entry process.

**OCR (Optical Character Recognition)**: For sources that were machine readable already, the Building Borders team used ABBYY FineReader 14 to digitize the chart structure. This allowed them to easily enter the data into Excel. The results were manually checked by a researcher.

**Double Key Entry**: This time-intensive data entry style produces the highest quality data. The process occurred in four parts:

1. Parallel Entry: Two researchers manually entered the information from a primary source into Excel. These entries occur independently from one another.
2. Pre-cleaning: A third researcher did a rough check to highlight obvious omissions or differences between entries.
3. Machine Checking: The computer program Synkronizer then checked the two entries against one another to flag discrepancies and inconsistencies.
4. Manual Reconciliation: For each discrepancy/inconsistency highlighted by Synkronizer, the third researcher returned to the primary source to determine which of the two entries was correct and to make the appropriate correction.

### Table 1: Personnel Records 1860-1924

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Country | Agency | Year Range | Interval | Entry Format |
| United States | Customs | 1860-1890 | Every 5 years | Double Key |
| United States | Consul | 1861-1915 | Every 5 years | Double Key |
| United States | Indian Affairs | 1861-1905 | Every 5 years | Double Key |
| United States | Immigration | 1895-1905 | Every 5 years | Double Key |
| United States | Military Posts – Message to Congress | 1870-1896 | Yearly | Double Key |
| United States | Military Posts – Annual Report | 1860-1915 | Every 5 years | Single Entry |
| United States | Military Post Descriptions | 1871, 1876 | Single Year | Single Entry |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada | North West Mounted Police | 1876-1921, 1924 | Yearly | Double Key |
| Canada | Indian Affairs | 1875-1916 | Yearly | OCR |
| Canada | Customs | 1885-1915 | Every 5 years | Double Key |
| Canada | Immigration | 1885-1915 | Every 5 years | Double Key |
| Canada | Whereabouts Census | 1881-1893 | Yearly | Double Key |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| International | Boundary Survey (Pacific) | 1857-1868 | Yearly | Double Key |

## Year Ranges

The availability of personnel records in primary sources dictated the year ranges entered for each agency. In some cases, the primary sources available included incomplete returns of officers or employees. To avoid creating a misleading picture, the Building Borders team did not enter any of these incomplete records. In some cases, primary sources could not be found for each year. We used adjacent years (eg. 1861 instead of 1860) where possible to keep the intervals approximately five years apart.

## Map Files

In addition to the personnel files, the Building Borders team digitized 33 historic maps. Brief citations for these maps and the years they were created are shown in *Table 2: Abbreviated Map Names, Full Names, and Archival Locations*. The kinds of information digitized from each map, which included Indian reserves/reservations, North West Mounted Police patrol routes, trails, place names, federal posts, district boundaries, and quarantine stations, can be found in *Table 3: Type of Information Digitized by Map*.

### Table 2: Abbreviated Map Names, Full Names, and Archival Locations

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Map Name | Archival Location | Abbrev. | Year |
| Map Showing the General Topographical features of the Territory of the United States West of the Mississippi River 1874 to Accompany Atlas of Geographical Explorations and Surveys West of the One Hundredth Meridian | David Rumsey Map Collection,  <https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~297~30004:Map-Showing-The-General-Topographic> | US\_Topo\_1874 | 1874 |
| Map of Part of the North West Territory including the Province of Manitoba Exhibiting the Several Tracts of Country Ceded by the Indian Treaties 1, 2, 3 and 4: To Accompany Report of the Honble. the Minister of the Interior Dated 20th January, 1875 | Peel’s Prairie Provinces, University of Alberta Library,  <http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/maps/M000461.html> | Map 461 | 1875 |
| Map of Part of the North West Territory including the Province of Manitoba Exhibiting the Several Tracts of Country Ceded by the Indian Treaties 1, 2, 3 and 4: To Accompany Report of the Honble. the Minister of the Interior Dated 20th January, 1875 | Peel’s Prairie Provinces, University of Alberta Library,  <http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/maps/M000462.html> | Map 462 | 1875 |
| Province of Manitoba and part of the District of Keewatin and North West Territory Shewing the Townships and Settlements: Drawn from the Latest Gov. Maps, Surveys & Reports for “The Prairie Province” | Peel’s Prairie Provinces, University of Alberta Library,  <http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/maps/M000441.html> | Map 441 | 1876 |
| Map of Part of the North West Territory including the Province of Manitoba Shewing an Approximate Classification of the Lands | Provincial Archives of Saskatchewan | A33\_42\_S | 1878 |
| Map of Part of the Dominion of Canada | University of Calgary. The National Archives and Records Service. General Services Administration. Microcopy No. T-470. Despatches from United States Consuls in Hamilton, Ontario, 1867-1906. Roll 5. Volume 5. January 1, 1882 - September 30, 1886. | NARA\_T-470 | 1882-1886 |
| Map of the Province of Manitoba and Part of the North-West Territories of Canada Shewing Dominion Land Surveys to August 31st, 1885 | Peel’s Prairie Provinces, University of Alberta Library,  <http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/maps/M000362.html> | Map 362 | 1885 |
| Map Shewing Mounted Police Stations & Patrols Throughout the North-West Territories during the Year 1886 | Peel’s Prairie Provinces, University of Alberta Library,  <http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/maps/M000571.html> | Map 571 | 1886 |
| Map Shewing Mounted Police Stations & Patrols Throughout the North-West Territories during the Year 1888 | Peel’s Prairie Provinces, University of Alberta Library,  <http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/maps/M000570.html> | Map 570 | 1888 |
| Supplementary Map Shewing Mounted Police Stations and Patrols Along the International Boundary in Manitoba | Provincial Archives of Saskatchewan | A 17/1 | 1889 |
| Map Shewing Mounted Police Stations and Patrols Throughout the North West Territories | Peel’s Prairie Provinces, University of Alberta Library,  <http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/maps/M000572.html> | Map 572 | 1889 |
| Map Shewing Mounted Police Stations & Patrols Throughout the North-West Territories during the Year 1889 | University of Saskatchewan Special Collections | Shortt Map 614 fbcm 1889 c.2 | 1889 |
| Supplementary Map Shewing Mounted Police Stations and Patrols Along the International Boundary in Manitoba | Peel’s Prairie Provinces, University of Alberta Library,  <http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/maps/M000300.html> | Map 300 | 1890 |
| Map Shewing Mounted Police Stations & Patrols Throughout the North-West Territories during the Year 1891 | Peel’s Prairie Provinces, University of Alberta Library,  <http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/maps/M000569.html> | Map 569 | 1891 |
| Supplementary Map Shewing Mounted Police Stations and Patrols Along the International Boundary in Manitoba | University of Saskatchewan Special Collections | MSS C550/1/32.11 | 1891 |
| Map of the Province of Manitoba and Part of the Northwest Territories of the Dominion of Canada Shewing Dominion Land Surveys to 30th June 1891 | Provincial Archives of Saskatchewan | B 17/1 (3 sheets) | 1891 |
| General Map of the Northwest Territories and of the Province of Manitoba Revised and Corrected to 31st August, 1894 | Peel’s Prairie Provinces, University of Alberta Library,  <http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/maps/M000464.html> | Map 464 | 1894 |
| Manitoba, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories | University of Saskatchewan Special Collections | GA 190 M38 1897 | 1897 |
| Map Showing Mounted Police Stations in North-Western Canada 1904 | Peel’s Prairie Provinces, University of Alberta Library,  <http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/maps/M000490.html> | Map 490 | 1904 |
| Map Showing Mounted Police Stations in the North West Territories 1904 | Peel’s Prairie Provinces, University of Alberta Library,  <http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/maps/M000573.html> | Map 573 | 1904 |
| Map Shewing Mounted Police Stations in Alberta & Saskatchewan | Provincial Archives of Saskatchewan | A 17/2 (4 sheets) | 1906 |
| Map Shewing R.N.W. Mounted Police Districts 1909 | Provincial Archives of Saskatchewan | B 26/3 | 1909 |
| Map Showing R.N.W. Mounted Police Districts in Alberta & Saskatchewan, 1909 | Peel’s Prairie Provinces, University of Alberta Library,  <http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/maps/M000446.html> | Map 446 | 1909 |
| Brownlee’s Land Map of the Provincial District of Assiniboia, North-West Territories, Canada | Peel’s Prairie Provinces, University of Alberta Library,  <http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/maps/M000467.html> | Map 467 | 1888 |
| Department of Commerce Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation | National Archives and Records Administration. RG41. Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation - Administrative. Map of the United States Showing Agency Districts and Locations of Offices. | NARA\_Cust\_1916 | 1916 |
| Military Map of the United States Prepared by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey for the U.S. Signal Corps 1918 | Topographic--Index. Lake Survey, April 1918. 0000-04-1918. Office of Coast Survey, Historical Map & Chart Collection, <https://noaacoastsurvey.files.wordpress.com/2017/04/military-map-of-the-united-states-1918.jpg> | US\_Mil\_1918 | 1918 |
| U.S. Customs Service | National Archives and Records Administration. RG36. Bureau of Customs - Administrative Records. General Maps. | NARA\_Cust\_1929 | 1929 |
| Map Showing Indian Reservations with the limits of the United States : 1883 | Library of Congress, G3701.G6 1883 .B7 <https://www.loc.gov/resource/g3701g.ct002649/> | LoC\_1883 | 1883 |
| Fort Assiniboine Patrol Routes [hand drawn] | Montana Historical Society, MC 46, Box 6, File 14 | MHS\_1883 | 1879-1883 |
| Map of Montana, Idaho and Wyoming | David Rumsey Map Collection <https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/s/3007ht> | RUM\_ P969 | 1891 |
| Indian Reservations west of the Mississippi River | Library of Congress, G4051.E1 1923 .U5 TIL <https://www.loc.gov/item/99446198/> | LoC\_1923 | 1923 |
| Map Showing Indian Reservations within the limits of the United States | Library of Congress, G3701.G6 1892 .U5 <https://www.loc.gov/item/2009579467/> | LoC\_1892 | 1892 |
| Map No. 3 Customs Collection Districts with their Respective Ports of Entry and Delivery | United States. Department of Treasury. Annual Report of the Secretary of Treasury on the State of Finances for the year 1883, XLIV-XLVI  <https://fraser.stlouisfed.org/scribd/?item_id=5527&filepath=/files/docs/publications/treasar/AR_TREASURY_1883.pdf> | Cust\_1883 | 1883 |

### Table 3: Type of Information Digitized by Map

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Map | NWMP Post | Trail | Police Patrol | Reserve/  Reserv’n | Indigenous Settlement | Geographic Feature | Posts or Officer | Misc |
| A 17/1 | ✓ |  | ✓ |  |  | ✓ | ✓ |  |
| Map 300 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |  |  | ✓ | ✓ |  |
| MSS C550/1/32.11 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |  |  |  |  |  |
| A 17/2 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |  |  |  |  |
| B 17/1 | ✓ | ✓ |  | ✓ |  |  |  |  |
| Map 464 | ✓ | ✓ |  | ✓ |  | ✓ |  |  |
| Map 362 |  | ✓ |  | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |  |  |
| Map 490 | ✓ |  |  | ✓ |  |  |  |  |
| Map 573 | ✓ | ✓ |  | ✓ |  | ✓ |  |  |
| Map 570 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |  |  |
| Map 569 | ✓ | ✓ |  | ✓ |  | ✓ |  |  |
| Map 571 | ✓ |  | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |  |  |
| Map 572 | ✓ |  |  | ✓ |  | ✓ |  |  |
| Shortt Map 614 fbcm 1889 c.2 | ✓ |  | ✓ |  |  |  |  |  |
| B 26/3 | ✓ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Districts |
| Map 446 | ✓ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Map 461 | ✓ | ✓ |  | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |  |  |
| Map 462 | ✓ | ✓ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Map 441 | ✓ | ✓ |  | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |  |  |
| Map 467 | ✓ | ✓ |  | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |  |  |
| GA 190 M38 1897 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A33\_42\_S | ✓ | ✓ |  | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |  | Height of Land |
| NARA\_T-470 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Quarantine |
| US\_Topo\_1874 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ✓ |  |
| US\_Mil\_1918 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ✓ |  |
| NARA\_Cust\_1929 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ✓ | Districts |
| NARA\_Cust\_1916 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ✓ |  |
| LoC\_1883 |  |  |  | ✓ |  |  |  |  |
| MHS\_1883 |  |  | ✓ |  |  |  |  |  |
| LoC\_1923 |  |  |  | ✓ |  |  | ✓ | Hospitals |
| Loc\_1892 |  |  |  | ✓ |  |  | ✓ |  |
| Cust\_1883 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ✓ | Districts |

# Digitizing Maps

## Georeferencing

The Building Borders project relied on a wide array of supplementary shapefiles to assist in the georeferencing of historical maps. Where possible, we georeferenced maps based on graticules (1 degree) or township lines. Where that was not possible, we used state boundaries and the modern GIS coordinates for points that appeared on historic maps.

**Graticules**:Natural Earth. “Graticules.” Geogratis. 2012. <http://www.naturalearthdata.com/downloads/10m-physical-vectors/10m-graticules/>.

**Saskatchewan Grid**: ISC. “SaskGrid Township Fabric Map.” Geogratis. 2017. <https://www.isc.ca/MapsandPhotos/GISData/Pages/SaskGridTownshipFabricMap.aspx>.

**Modern United States Boundaries**:United States Census Bureau. “Cartographic Boundary Shapefiles – States.” Geogratis. <https://www.census.gov/geo/maps-data/data/cbf/cbf_state.html>.

**Modern Provincial Boundaries**:ArcGIS. “Canada Boundary.” Geogratis. 2001. <https://www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=dcbcdf86939548af81efbd2d732336db>.

**Modern North American Water**:ArcGIS. “North America Water Polygons.” Geogratis. 2010. <http://www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=1630b19fafbe4c9589306d967e418088>.

**Historical First Nations Treaties in Canada**:ArcGIS. “Historic First Nations Treaties in Canada (Data Basin Dataset).” Geogratis. 2010. <http://www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=ccbf7c2faa3b46d092e5feb5e4925e72>.

The Building Borders team georeferenced historic maps using the projection NAD 1927 Contiguous USA Albers. We used the projection NAD 1983 to import latitude-longitude data.

## Standardization of Spelling

**Standardized Spellings**: The Building Borders team changed the spelling of commonly known locations on maps to standardize their spellings. We renamed Fort Calgarry in Map A33\_42\_S, for example, to Fort Calgary.

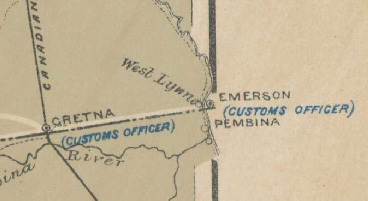
## Resolving Ambiguity in Mapping

**Geographic Features**: Any geographic feature (eg. hill, coulee, mountain) was given a point in the approximate center of that feature. Features were only digitized within a 200-mile buffer zone of the Canada–U.S. border.

**Ambiguous Boundaries**:In black and white maps especially, reserve/reservation boundaries, rivers, and other features could not be easily distinguished. In these cases, supplementary maps helped distinguish some of the features (eg. rivers) to help clarify which of the remaining lines went with the features with unknown paths.

**Miscellaneous Drawings**: Indigenous settlements often appeared on colonial maps as pictorial drawings with no accompanying text. We digitized these locations and used the descriptor “tipi picture” to indicate the ambiguity inherent in these depictions.

**No Post Location/Name Provided**: The phrase “customs officer” occasionally appeared on the maps with no point to indicate the officer’s exact location (Map 300 particularly). In these instances, the customs officer was recorded as residing in the town adjacent to the text (eg. Emerson and Gretna, respectively).



Example: Emerson and Gretna

**Overlapping Features**:Due to congestion, some maps (eg. US\_Mil\_1918) used a single point to label multiple posts in the surrounding area. This occurred primarily on the east coast. For these features, we entered a single point to represent the posts and entered all of their names into the Name column. Other researchers may wish to disaggregate this data in the future.

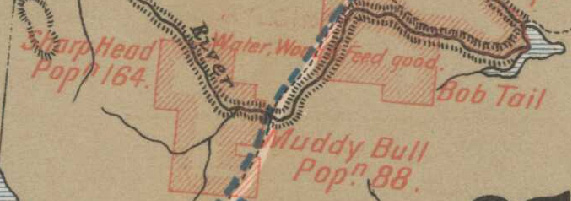
**Ambiguous Populations**: If a population could not be confidently attached to a reserve/reservation, it was not recorded.

**Dual Boundaries for Singular Names**: Due to ambiguity in the original source, reserve and reservation boundaries and names could not always be reconciled cleanly. In Map 362, for example, the word “Goche” is written in between two reserves, FID 49 and FID 50. In these cases, the name was included in the attribute table for both reserves/reservations.



Example: Goche

**Dual Names for Singular Boundary**: Maps included instances where two reserve names and population totals existed for a single Indian reserve boundary. This occurs in Map 570 for Sharp Head and Muddy Bull. In these cases both groups appeared in the Name column, separated by “AND,” and their populations were aggregated (note: reserve names with a lowercase “and” actually had the word “and” in the title of the reserve).



Example: Sharp Head and Muddy Bull

**Dual Indian Reserve Number for Single Boundary**: If a single reserve/reservation had two reserve/reservation numbers attached to it, the Building Borders team included both in the Reserve\_No column. In Map 573, Duck Lake, for example, has “I.R. 96.97.”

**Unspecified Location**: Where possible, the Building Borders team used latitude-longitude coordinates if supplied by the original historic source. Where the original source lacked these coordinates, we used historic maps from around the same period to give locations. Where that was not possible, we used modern geographic locations (particularly for cities) and attempted to use descriptive location information to verify as much as possible that the fort, city, or geographic location had not moved.

## Limitations of Historic Maps

Not all of the historic maps used in this project had national coverage. Many of the North West Mounted Police maps, for example, focused on the prairies or sometimes only a small portion of the prairies. Please look at the original maps to determine their coverage before making assumptions about the absence of a bureaucratic presence. Similarly, do not use the reserve/reservation shapefiles created by this project as indicators of the exact size or shape of reserves/reservations. The wide scale of many of the maps used makes them ideal for making national- or regional-level conclusions but poorly suited for making local-level conclusions about the exact locations of forts, people, or reserves/reservations.

## Merging Shapefiles

In order to make the geospatial data as assessable as possible, the Building Borders team created only one shapefile per feature per year. This was done instead of creating a separate shapefile per feature based on the map it appeared on. This simplification was accomplished by merging data across multiple maps. Merging *only* occurred when two maps from the same year measured the same feature. Map 461 and Map 462, for example, both contained North West Mounted Police posts from 1875. The resulting shapefile for NWMP posts in 1875 contained information from both maps derived from the rule set below.

The merging process had three goals. First, the merging process aimed to preserve the highest level of consistency across the dataset by using as many points as possible from a single map and using the second map only to supplement the first (rule 2). This minimized the number of potential errors introduced by the georeferencing process. Second, the merging process aimed to maximize the geographic and administrative breadth in the resulting dataset (rules 1 and 3). Finally, the merging process aimed to identify and eliminate errors created by historic map makers (rule 4).

### Merging Rules

1. Never delete a feature (eg. a specific NWMP post) unless there is a corresponding feature (eg. the same post) on the other map.
2. When the same feature, such as a specific reservation, is present on two maps, delete the feature on the map that contains less information (either in terms of number of points or specificity/breadth of information).
3. If both features contain different information about the same feature, merge the two features so that the resulting shape has the most possible information on it (for example, if Map A has reserve name and Map B has population for the same reserve, the final shapefile would contain both reserve name and population). Place this information into the shapefile from the map that contained more overall information (eg. trails and posts instead of just posts) and delete the other feature.
4. If the features in the two maps contained different locations or different shapes (eg. changes to reserve boundary), the Building Borders team conducted additional research before choosing which feature to keep.

## Practical Examples from the Merging Process

**Different Name of Reserve**: Map 467 and Map 570 use different names to describe the same reserve (“Gordon’s Band and Mus-Kow-Equan” and “George Gordon and Muscowequahn”). Resolved using rule 2 (Map 570 contains more population information).

**Different Size of Reserve**: The reserve for “Man Who Took the Coat” appears as different sizes in Map 570 and Map 467. The Building Borders team chose to keep Map 570 because it more closely resembled the size of the reserve for that time period noted in other sources.[[2]](#footnote-3)

**Different Shape of Reserve**: In 1888, the Ermine Skin and Sampson reserves are different shapes in two of the maps. Resolved using rule 4. The reserve boundaries were chosen from Map B17 (blue fill) because they conformed closely with the reserve boundaries that appeared on other maps (eg. Map 573) produced in subsequent years.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| Ermine Skin and Sampson Reserves in 1891 maps 569 (green fill) and B17 (blue fill) | Ermine Skin, Sampson, and Bobtail Reserves in Map 573 (blue outline) in 1904 |

# Data Entry

## Data Entry Process

The Building Borders project digitized annual personnel records created by the United States and Canada across a wide array of agencies and time periods. In the “Project Scope” section of this guide, *Table 1: Personnel Records 1860-1924* contains a list of the year ranges digitized for each source and the data entry process used (single entry, double entry, or OCR). The citations for each source appear in the Source column in the Excel sheets. A brief summary of the sources used appears in *Table 4: Citations and Organization of Personnel Records*.

The researchers entered the personnel records as they appeared in the primary source with two major exceptions. First, the researchers spelled out a handful of common abbreviations (see *Appendix J: Abbreviations of States/Territories, Military Ranks, and Miscellaneous* for specifics), particularly with regard to states or provinces. Second, in rare instances, the researchers corrected misspellings of locations, tribes, etc. to improve consistency across the source.

### Table 4: Citations and Organization of Personnel Records

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Federal Organization | Primary Source |
| U.S. Customs Service | Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances |
| U.S. Consular Services | Official Register of the United States |
| U.S. Office of Indian Affairs | Official Register of the United States |
| U.S. Immigration | Official Register of the United States |
| U.S. Military Posts – War Department (Message to Congress) | Report of the Secretary of War Being Part of the Message and Documents Communicated to the Two Houses of Congress |
| U.S. Military Posts – Annual Reports | Annual Report of the Secretary of War |
| U.S. Military – Outline Descriptions of the Posts | Outline Descriptions of the Posts in the Military Division of the Missouri, 1876  Outline Description of U.S. Military Posts and Stations in the Year 1871 |
|  |  |
| Canada North West Mounted Police | Dominion of Canada Sessional Papers |
| Canada Department of Indian Affairs | Department of Indian Affairs Annual Report |
| Canada Customs | The Civil Service List of Canada |
| Canada Immigration | The Civil Service List of Canada |
| Canada Whereabouts Census | Department of Indian Affairs Annual Report |
|  |  |
| International Boundary Survey (Pacific) | Message from the President of the United States Concerning the Northwest Boundary Commission |

## Resolving Ambiguity or Inconsistency in Data Entry

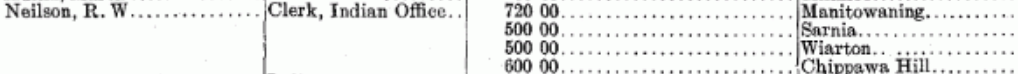
### Standardizing Spellings

**Standardized Spellings**: The Building Borders team fixed occasional misspellings (eg. “Sacree” changed to “Sarcee”) when the mistake or inconsistency occurred irregularly and occurred in a column where consistency would increase the utility of the data. In practice, this meant occasionally standardizing spellings in occupation, province, post name, military rank, and tribal name to fix obvious errors.

**Place Names**: In the North West Mounted Police records, names of posts needed to be standardized in order to map correctly. More details on this process appear in the *Data Entry by Department: Canada North West Mounted Police Employees, 1878-1915* section below.

### Occupations

**Ambiguous Occupations**: To help make decisions about ambiguous occupations, we consulted proceeding and subsequent years. In 1911, no names or offices appear for Sarnia, Wiarton, or Chippawa [sic] Hills in the Canadian Indian Affairs records. It was unclear whether these positions should be applied to R.W. Neilson (dittos are missing) or if the names of the appropriate agents had been left out. In these cases, individuals other than Neilson held these positions in 1910 and 1912. As a result, no names were entered for these positions in 1911.



Example: R.W. Neilson – Missing Dittos or Missing Names/Occupations

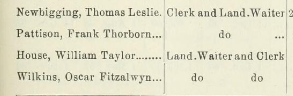
**Excessively Long Occupations**: Several occupations under the “Indian Service, Miscellaneous” section of the American Indian Service (notably in 1901) contained sentence-long descriptions. These descriptions were shortened in the Rank column, but entered in their entirety in the Notes column.

**Complex Occupations**: In many of the reports, occupations appeared in a number of different formats. In the United States, some agencies recorded an employee as a “Blacksmith’s Apprentice,” while others used “Assistant Blacksmith.” While these terms likely referred to the same kind of work, we did not homogenize either the order of words or the phrasing. In particularly complex cases, such as in the customs records for the United States and Canada where the departments had hundreds of variations on the same basic occupations, the Building Borders team created a separate column and populated it with standardized versions of the occupation. For more information, see *Appendix H: Categorization of Occupations (mainjob category) in U.S. Customs* and *Appendix I: Categorization of Occupations (mainjob category) in Canada Customs*.

### Dittoing

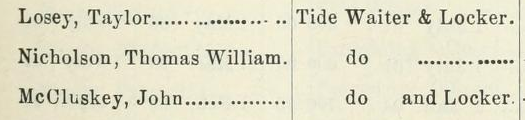
*The Civil Service List of Canada* contained numerous inconsistencies in how they dittoed information as well as a complex dittoing system. Unless the “do” was noticeably located to the left side of the column with a clear ellipsis following, we assumed dittos below two occupations referred to both positions.

**Double Dittos:** *The Civil Service List* occasionally used single dittos (located below the middle of a phrase) as well as double dittos. In the following example Frank Thorborn Pattison, Oscar Fitzalwyn Wilkins, and Thomas McCallum all received the occupation “Clerk and Landing Waiter.”

https://lh4.googleusercontent.com/wKsRhYLwvVq9xafbYYuubJOKw1eA3JLjXi_kv5M1nQYh_9XCJOPP1jKbMZjadKimjXtYlbiFhzhdLR2WvB4uBWU3WGwY9aG4qeyZQa-gy2106OkFQmzMg-4HQz2FuJVLyU59u8ra

Example: Dittoing multiple occupations[[3]](#footnote-4)

**Split Dittos:** *The Civil Service List* split dittos using ellipses to separate dual occupations. In this case Thomas William Nicholson received the occupation “Tide Waiter.”



Example: Split dittoing[[4]](#footnote-5)

### Locations of Employees

**Mobile Locations**: Civil servants (particularly in the customs department) appeared with locations that moved (eg. the Steamer “Argus”). In these cases, the individuals were not mapped.

**Unclear Locations**: Some locations included insufficient information to map them or to distinguish between two places by the same name (eg. St. Francois, Beauce has two possible locations). In these cases, the individuals were not mapped.

**In the Field**: In the lists of Office of Indian Affairs personnel, several employees are listed as “in the field” with a secondary location (eg. Washington, D.C.) as a second location. In these instances, the employee’s location was listed as “in the field” and a full description of their location was provided in the notes.

### Miscellaneous

**Unclear Letters**:When damage to a document prevented the transcriber from reading all the letters in someone’s name, we used the records of that person from a previous or subsequent year to verify/complete the missing information.

**Ellipses**: Occupations listed exclusively with “……” were left blank.

**Ambiguous Pay**: Many of the entries contained some element of ambiguous pay (by aggregate, by month, by year, etc.). The *Data Entry by Department* section of this guide contains a detailed description of which departments this was a concern for and how the specific issues were resolved.

**Missing Information**: In the vast majority of cases, the Building Borders team left an absence of information in the original source as a blank. In the Location and Province/State columns, absent entries were represented by “Nil” in order to make aspects of the data joining process easier.[[5]](#footnote-6)

# Data Entry by Department

## Canada Department of Indian Affairs (DIA) Employees, 1875-1916

In 1860, the Province of Canada assumed control of Indian Affairs from the Crown. Canadian Confederation in 1867 led to the Secretary of State for the Provinces initially controlling Indian Affairs until it was transferred to the Department of the Interior in 1873. Two years later, Canada had created a system of superintendents and agents to manage its relationships with Indigenous peoples. The Department of Indian Affairs underwent large scale reorganizations in 1897 and 1909, and grew in size over time. By 1913, its inside service contained 76 employees; its outside service contained 529 employees on the official paylist and a total of 651 full- or part-time employees.[[6]](#footnote-7)

Library and Archives Canada (LAC) provides PDFs of the DIA’s annual reports online. These files have been OCRed but the information does not maintain its layouts as a table when copied from the original PDFs. The Building Borders team used OCR software to capture the tables’ layouts and transferred the tabular data to an Excel file. The team fixed formatting errors and copied the headings/titles that appeared in the originals into columns. The resulting spreadsheet was then checked against the scans of the original reports (not the OCRed PDFs) to ensure that no data was missed or incorrectly copied—either by LAC when creating and initially OCRing the PDFs or by the Building Borders team when copying the data from the PDFs to Excel. Any missing data was entered by hand. Note that most square brackets indicate information added by the Building Borders team. In rare instances, LAC also used square brackets during their OCR process when creating their PDFs.

### Organizational Structure: Inside Service

The inside service consisted of administrative, financial, clerical, and miscellaneous staff located in Ottawa who served as a centralized core for Indian Affairs.[[7]](#footnote-8)

By 1914, the inside service of the Department of Indian Affairs consisted of seven divisions. A brief description of these divisions, as described in Frederick H. Abbott’s *Report on the Administration of Indian Affairs*, appears below.

Main Divisions of the Inside Service c. 1914

1. **Office of the Deputy Superintendent General**: “The Deputy Superintendent’s office deals with a large amount of personal correspondence and has direct supervision of the work of the department in all its ramifications.”[[8]](#footnote-9)
2. **Secretary’s Branch**: “This branch controls the correspondence of the department, the preparation of reports to His Excellency The Governor General in Council, the legal work of the department, the issue of stationery supplies to officials of the department both inside and outside service, the supply of books, etc., to Indian schools, the issue of licenses to trade on Indian reserves, the printing required by the department, the election of Chiefs and councillors under the provisions of the Indian Act, the collection of the statistics for the annual report, and the supervision of the preparation of returns and answers to questions for the Senate and House of Commons.”[[9]](#footnote-10)
3. **The Accountant’s Branch**: “This branch has charge of the financial operations of the department.” It supervises the Indian Trust Fund, agriculture, medical work, provisions and supplies, the Police service, and annuity payments.[[10]](#footnote-11)
4. **Schools Branch**: “This branch has charge of the educational policy of the department and the administration of nineteen industrial, fifty-four boarding, and two hundred and fifty-one day schools” as of 1914.[[11]](#footnote-12)
5. **Land and Timber Branch**: “This branch controls the disposal of lands, timber and mineral on Indian reserves.”[[12]](#footnote-13)
6. **Surveys Branch**: This branch surveys and plans reserves.
7. **Records Branch**: “The work of this branch may be stated to consist of receiving, registering, and filing correspondence, looking up old records and indexing the official letter-books.”[[13]](#footnote-14)

### Organizational Structure: Outside (Field) Service

The outside service, which formed the bulk of the department, consisted of the on-the-ground personnel who worked directly with Indigenous communities. The outside service contained numerous Indian agents and a wide assortment of other personnel, including doctors, inspectors, superintendents, stenographers, missionaries, constables, interpreters, farm instructors, overseers, and teamsters. Indian agents maintained direct control over each agency and supervised the work of those under them.[[14]](#footnote-15)

### Key Terms

**Commissioner of Indian Affairs**:“The principal official of the Indian Branch (later, the Department of Indian Affairs) on the Prairies. Under his guidance the provisions of the treaties were administered. He organized the surveying of reserves and the settlement of Indians on them.”[[15]](#footnote-16)

**Indian Agent**: “Carried out the responsibilities of the Indian Act at the band level. The powers of the Indian agent were extensive; until the 1951 revision of the Indian Act, an agent had almost complete control over the implementation of department policy at the local level.”[[16]](#footnote-17)

**Indian Land Agent**: The Indian land agent was the individual “appointed to sell Indian lands which had been surrendered to the Crown.”[[17]](#footnote-18)

**Inspectors**: Supervised the work of the Indian agents and answered directly to the deputy minister of the department.[[18]](#footnote-19)

**Reserve/Reservation**: Land set apart for Indigenous people through specific acts of government. The term “Reserve” is used in the Canadian context while “Reservation” is used in the American context. These tracts of land had a distinct legal place in both countries. In the United States, for example, crimes committed on reservations may fall under either tribal or federal jurisdictions depending on their severity. See *Ex parte Crow Dog* (1883) and the Major Crimes Act (1885) for additional details.[[19]](#footnote-20)

**Superintendents**: Supervised the work of Indian agents.[[20]](#footnote-21)

**Tribe**: “A tribe or nation is a large group of aboriginal people, generally composed of more than one band, who follow the same traditional way of life and who speak basically the same language; the tribe is sometimes politically arranged in a federation.”[[21]](#footnote-22)

**Visiting Superintendencies**: Visiting superintendencies were administrative units responsible for large numbers of people. They ranged heavily in size. Small visiting superintendencies covered a small region (eg. Six Nations Superintendency) while larger ones (eg. Northern Superintendency) contained a large geographic area and a wide variety of people. By the 1870s and 1880s, Canada replaced these visiting superintendencies with Indian agencies where a resident Indian agent monitored a much smaller group of people.[[22]](#footnote-23)

### Warning: “Agency,” “Superintendency,” and “Treaty” Columns

The administrative structure of the Department of Indian Affairs was complicated. Agencies, districts, and superintendencies served as basic administrative units for the outside service. While these sub-divisions differed in name, “they basically fulfilled the same mandate: looking after departmental affairs at the band level and reporting to headquarters.”[[23]](#footnote-24)

The original records for the Department of Indian Affairs contained headings for agency, treaty, and superintendency that did not always have a clear end. For instance, an “agency” heading likely applied to all entries below it until the following “agency” heading. In many other cases, however, this distinction was not clear. The Building Borders team contacted LAC and the University of Saskatchewan librarian and conducted online research to try and find a clear description of the hierarchical structure of the DIA over time. After comparing these categories across years, it is clear the organizational structure changed several times; even the names of categories changed (such as Six Nations changing from an agency to a superintendency).

Please use the Agency column with caution. We have aimed to make it as accurate as possible but there are likely errors remaining in it due to the inconsistency and unclear formatting in the original source.

### Warning: Unclear Locations

Many individuals (particularly doctors) lacked an explicit location. In the absence of a clear location, these individuals were mapped on the basis of information contained in the Ag\_B\_R and Agency columns. In cases where an individual had two agencies associated with their name, their location was mapped based on the first-listed agency. For 1888, the original records appear to have mistakenly included many locations in Quebec under the Ontario column. Additional care should be used when evaluating the Location, Province, and Loc\_Mer columns for this source.

## Canada Department of Indian Affairs (DIA) Whereabouts Census

Between 1881 and 1893, the Department of Indian Affairs collected information on the location of Indigenous peoples in Western Canada, which it published as part of its annual reports. This census included information on the number of people present on reserves as well as the locations of those who are absent.

### Warning: Inconsistent Counts in Original Records

The whereabouts census contains records of people that are not consistent internally within the document. In a few cases, the error appears to be a typo resulting in a difference of exactly one hundred people. In other cases, the textual description includes the location of people absent from the reserve, but which the census did not list as absent in the Num\_Abs column. The Building Borders team created the Num\_Str column to help track inconsistencies in counts and used the Notes column to describe any corrections we made to the original counts. These changes may impact the Wh\_Abs, Num\_Pres, Num\_Abs, and Num\_Tot columns. In general, we only made changes to the Num\_Abs and Num\_Pres columns when the textual description described people who had gone unrecorded. Full descriptions of these kinds of errors and their direct consequences on the counts appear in Appendix C as part of the Num\_Str and Num\_Tot descriptions.

### Warning: Proxy Locations Used to Map Uncertainty

The whereabouts census contained both vague (eg. “south” or “Rocky Mountains”) and specific (eg. “Prince Albert”) descriptions of people’s locations. The Building Borders team chose proxy locations for entries in the census that described a wide geographic coverage. In order to help separate these proxy locations from specific ones, the Building Borders team created the Geo\_Spec column. This column differentiates specific, regional, unknown, and vague locations from one another. See Appendix C for a description of the kinds of entries that fit into each category.

## Canada Immigration Employees, 1895-1915

The Canadian Department of Immigration fell under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture (1867-1892), the Department of the Interior (1892-1917), and the Department of Immigration and Colonization (1917-1936) during its early history.[[24]](#footnote-25) The Department of Immigration operated with unusually little oversight for a federal agency. Parliament and courts had little information about or control over deportation proceedings, for example, leaving immigration agents to develop their own, often informal, practices.[[25]](#footnote-26)

This source was transcribed for years 1895, 1900, 1905, 1910, and 1915from *The Civil Service List of Canada*. Prior to 1895, immigration agents appeared in the Department of Agriculturewithout an appropriate sub-heading. While it was therefore possible to include individuals with job titles that contained the word “immigration,” this process would have missed a large number of employees (clerks, interpreters, etc.) and misrepresented the number of employees. As a result, the Building Borders team only entered data for 1895 and after.

The inconsistent bureaucracy surrounding immigration created difficulties during the entry process. In practice, civil servants whose work involved immigration appeared under multiple headings, including the Immigration Branch, the Department of Trade and Commerce, and the Department of Customs*.*

### Warning: Chinese Immigration Inspectors Transposed from Customs to Immigration Records

Chinese immigration inspectors often appeared within the Department of Trade and Commerce records. The Building Borders team transcribed these into the immigration dataset rather than the customs dataset. This decision prioritized their duties (immigration) over their bureaucratic position (Department of Trade and Commerce). Use the Chi\_Imm column to help locate these individuals.

## Canada Customs Employees and Posts, 1885-1929

The Canadian customs service administered and enforced laws related to goods that crossed Canada’s borders. The service also handled a wide array of related tasks, including weights and measures, animal quarantine, petroleum inspection, and immigration (particularly in the early years in the West).[[26]](#footnote-27) Customs officers recorded the value, quantity, and origin of goods entering Canada, the duties collected, and the manifest lists for trains and other vehicles that entered the country but did not necessarily deposit their cargos there.[[27]](#footnote-28)

Customs generated substantial revenue for the Canadian government. In 1866-67, it collected $7 million; this amount increased to over $135 million in collections and $123 million in import excise taxes by 1924-25.[[28]](#footnote-29)

Customs spent proportionally little on operating costs and generated large amounts of revenue. In 1879-80 for example, the cost of collection in Manitoba was only $12,960.12 while the revenue in the province was $289,929.15. In 1919-20, the cost of collection in the same province had grown to $288,607.80, while the revenues had increased to $12,160,214.32. The cost of collection relative to revenue in Manitoba grew from 4.4 percent to 23 percent as its total revenue collected grew by close to 4,200 percent between 1880 and 1920.[[29]](#footnote-30) The Building Borders Team has digitized Canadian Customs employee records from 1885-1915 and the locations of Specialist advertisers, ports, outports, post offices, and preventative/collective stations in 1929.

### Key Terms/Ranks

**Collector of Customs (and Excise)**: Collectors of customs ran each of the ports and reported “directly to the Commissioner of Customs, Ottawa, excepting on such matters as came within the authority of the District Inspector.”[[30]](#footnote-31)

**Customs Postal Collecting Station**:Run by a **Postmaster** who “collected Customs duty on imported goods by parcel post on a commission (10%) basis, such parcels having been previously appraised and duties computed at the regular Customs office having jurisdiction over the station. Collections by Postmasters were remitted monthly.”[[31]](#footnote-32)

**District Inspector**: “Responsible for the proper discharge of business over a certain defined territory—in later years usually a Province. He was responsible for the inspection (audit, etc.) of all Customs Offices within his territory, as well as disciplinary, staff requirements, premises, complaints and generally everything, excepting policy and tariff matters. He was really the ‘key’ official on the local level.”[[32]](#footnote-33)­

**Inland Customs House**: In Canada, inland customs houses (Brantford, Paris, Stratford, London, Woodstock, Dundas, Guelph, etc.) existed as a matter of convenience. These cities had no navigable water, shared no border with a foreign country, and were not the first stops on major railway lines. These posts made life easier for local communities that warehoused imports but created problems for the ways both countries tracked transnational commerce.[[33]](#footnote-34)

**Let Pass**: An early version of a tourist permit, provided by frontier customs offices.[[34]](#footnote-35)

**Outport**: Outports are similar to ports but less substantial. They fall under the jurisdiction of a sub-collector of customs (rather than a collector) and are often deeply connected to a port, which helps provide them with direction.[[35]](#footnote-36)

**Port**: “Given to both ocean and interior main offices. The term ‘Chief Port’ is sometimes used, but they both mean the same.”[[36]](#footnote-37)

**Preventive Officer (Enforcement Officer)**: In charge of preventive or patrol stations, these officers reported to a collector or sub-collector depending on whether or not their preventive station fell under the jurisdiction of a port or outport.[[37]](#footnote-38)

**Preventive or Patrol Station**:Fall under the jurisdiction of a port in most cases“but sometimes if geographic and other conditions were better, under an Outport.”[[38]](#footnote-39)

### Warning: Additional Columns Available in Primary Source

Due to time constraints, the Building Borders team did not enter the following columns that appeared in the primary source: Date Thereof, Present Salary, Date of Birth, and Date of First Appointment.

## Canada North West Mounted Police Employees, 1878-1915

The original source is titled *Annual Report of the North West Mounted Police*. This report to Parliament contained tabular lists of personnel at the various NWMP posts across Canada. These tables contained a seasonal component, summer and fall/winter (ending between September and November). In practice, many NWMP officers moved around frequently as part of their regular duties, which is not easily captured by tables listing a single location.

Data from these tables was entered every five years between 1880 and 1915, with supplemental entries done for 1878, summer and winter 1888, summer and winter 1894, and summer and winter 1906 where corresponding maps were available. The Building Borders team drew on a large number of historical maps to estimate the location of many of the posts.

### Warning: Mapping Inaccuracies

In the NWMP records, Fort Vermilion and Vermilion are different places whereas Fort Macleod and Macleod are not. However, Old Fort Macleod is a different place. To make matters worse, NWMP records are inconsistent in how they describe the locations of people, and the individual members of the force rarely stayed put. Posts opened for a short period of time and closed quickly with little record of where they were located. As a result, the locations provided for this project should be interpreted as imperfect representations of the location of people.

### Warning: Missing Places from Maps

The Canadian government produced a wide array of detailed maps highlighting North West Mounted Police posts. The posts listed on the maps and those listed in the reports do not always match. Posts on the map appear in the annual records with no personnel and places the annual records suggest had peopled stationed there do not always appear on the maps. This is a mobile group of people and care should be taken not to extrapolate too much from where people are officially stationed.

## **United States Customs Employees, Districts, and Posts, 1860-1929**

The United States Customs Service fell under the Department of the Treasury from 1789 until 1927. The customs service enforced customs laws and seized contraband, serving as one of the major border control operations in the United States. Customs officers checked manifests, collected duties, examined baggage, and conducted a wide variety of other tasks.[[39]](#footnote-40) Unlike many of the other agencies, however, the customs service provided a significant positive revenue flow to the federal government.[[40]](#footnote-41) The *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances* provided employee lists in aggregate from 1860 until 1890. After 1890, this chart disappears from the report. Additional information from maps and annual reports provide additional information about the placements of district boundaries, ports/outports, and preventative stations.

### Miscellaneous Job Descriptions

**Appraising Officer**: “Ascertain and certify the actual market value, or wholesale price, at the period of exportation to the United States, in the principal markets of the country from which the merchandise has been imported.”[[41]](#footnote-42) Collectors used this information to apply the appropriate duty based on the goods’ estimated value.

**Deputy Collector**: Handled an array of miscellaneous jobs. At New York’s Suspension bridge in 1885, for example, the Deputy collector was in charge of the “correspondence, makes the collector's accounts, and has a general charge of the business of the office” [[42]](#footnote-43)[[43]](#footnote-44)

**Inspector**: Inspectors kept surveyors informed about breaches of the law and the operation of other customs personnel. They received vessels, searched baggage, and examined goods. Day inspectors performed this duty during the day while night inspectors performed it at night.[[44]](#footnote-45)

**Inspectress**: Female inspectors who searched Mexican women for goods and alcohol smuggled across the border on their persons.[[45]](#footnote-46)

**Mounted Inspector**: Mounted inspectors searched baggage, checked bonded goods, applied duties to animals, and boarded passenger trains in search of illicit cargo. Along the Rio Grande in 1885, mounted inspectors patrolled as much as 80 miles of territory.[[46]](#footnote-47)

**Naval Officer**: Officially created to serve as “a check upon the collector,” in practice many were absent from their posts and were viewed as largely redundant by the mid-1860s.

**Revenue Cutter**: Patrolled seacoasts, gulfs, and inland lakes. Attempted to uncover vessels with smuggled cargo and acted as auxiliaries to customs agents.[[47]](#footnote-48)

**Special Agent**: Appointed to investigate the books of collectors, naval officers, and surveyors. Operated as a particularly lucrative patronage position, which paid as much as $5,000 a year plus travelling expenses. The customs service employed increasing numbers of these agents during the 1860s, a practice that came under scrutiny in the 1870s and 1880s.[[48]](#footnote-49)

**Surveyor**: A subordinate to collector “charged with the superintendence of inspectors, weighers, gaugers and measurers.”[[49]](#footnote-50) In theory, the surveyor ensured that the work done by these positions met the standards of the department and, with the support of the collector, dismissed employees who were incompetent or dishonest. In some cases, surveyors returned seized cargo to its owners without reporting it, confusing official statistics and creating rifts with the inspector who had initially seized the cargo. By the 1860s, many high ranking officials in the Department of the Treasury believed the position was redundant or worthless.[[50]](#footnote-51)

### Occupational Categories

The United States and Canada used similar, but not identical, occupational categories in their customs reports. Deputy collectors and inspectors, for example, appeared in both Canada and the United States. In the United States, however, a single individual often possessed both these ranks simultaneously while in Canada, deputy collector and inspector appeared as two distinct jobs. The meanings of occupational categories also changed over time. To assist in mapping, the Building Borders team constructed approximately 30 occupational categories to condense the more than 800 unique occupations that appeared in the historical report. We constructed these occupational categories (held in the Mainjob column) by gathering the most common occupations from the report and then fitting the remaining jobs around the categories initially gathered. For the most part, these occupations were condensed around what a person did rather than their pay scale, for example. A full list of each of the categories in mainjob and their corresponding occupations in the original can be found in *Appendix H: Categorization of Occupations (mainjob category) in U.S. Customs* and *Appendix I: Categorization of Occupations (mainjob category) in Canada Customs.*

### United States Customs District 1883-1929

### Warning: “Compensation Per Person” Column

During 1860 and 1865, the United States Customs Service listed an employee’s income under the heading “compensation per person.” The data itself suggests that this heading is a misnomer and actually refers to aggregate compensation. In 1865, for example, entry 1509 indicates that the 193 inspectors received a compensation per person of $281,780, a princely sum. It is more logical that the money was split between the 193 inspectors ($1,460 per person). As a result of these inconsistencies, the Building Borders team has listed the data that appeared in the original file as “compensation per person” under our Compensation Aggregate column. Please take great care when handling this column in the years 1860 and 1865.

From 1870 onward, the compensation per person was sometimes provided in addition to the aggregate compensation. Each amount appears in its respective column. Occasionally, the primary source included an additional note reading “at $1460” in addition to the aggregate compensation. These amounts did not always equal what the per person compensation would have been; in these cases, the amounts were left in the Notes column. If the amount included equaled what the per person compensation would have been, it was included in the Comp\_PY column.

### Warning: Undercounting of Compensation

During the nineteenth century, the American government relied on a fee-based system of governance that “used fees, bounties, subsidies, and contracts with private individuals or corporations to enforce laws and implement public policy.”[[51]](#footnote-52) Under this moiety system, the federal government allowed customs officials to keep 50 percent of the penalty assessed on undervalued imports, which added significant amounts to their salaries. These bonuses do not appear to be captured in the salary lists. According to Richard White, the collector of customs at New York during the 1870s received a salary with bonuses of roughly $50,000 annually. The digitized data for 1875 records only $12,000 for this collector, suggesting the aggregate compensation heading likely included salary but not bonuses.[[52]](#footnote-53)

### Warning: Post Locations in 1883, 1916, and 1929 are Approximates

The district boundaries and post locations for 1883, 1916 and 1929 are based on historic maps that are difficult to geo-reference with a high degree of exactness. As a result the same location (Charleston) appears in slightly different locations in each data set and care should be taken when measuring patterns across each of the sources. For many studies it would be advisable to these point layers to highlight the appropriate city and to then use modern latitude-longitude coordinates for each of city to ensure consistency.

## **United States Consular Service Employees, 1861-1915**

The United States Consular service was organized under the Department of State (1792-1855) and reorganized to become the Diplomatic and Consular Service (1855-1924). Consuls served many purposes, including tracking the arrival and departure of cargo, tracking transnational economic patterns, recording important events or transnational disputes, and monitoring conditions of U.S. citizens. In practice, consuls advocated on behalf of American citizens who found themselves in legal trouble in a foreign country.[[53]](#footnote-54)

The consular system operated close to neutral from a revenue point of view. In 1886, the consular system collected $788,501.75 in fees to cover the system’s $900,604.90 in costs. Consular agents verified and certified invoices, which were required for goods. Work done quickly and with minimal care by consular agents created problems for customs agents who later processed these goods.[[54]](#footnote-55)

### Warning: Ambiguous Locations

Except for the years 1895, 1911, and 1915, the locations of the consuls were only listed as a city name, with no indicator of province or country (all were under the main heading “British Territory” or “British Dominion”). So, for instance, a consul may be listed as being stationed at “Liverpool,” but it is unclear whether that is referring to the consulate at Liverpool, England, or Liverpool, Nova Scotia. Similar problems existed for other locations, including Kingston (Ontario or Jamaica) and Sydney (Nova Scotia or New South Wales).

To help resolve ambiguous locations, the Building Borders team relied on the *List of United States Consular Officers for 1907*, the National Archives and Records Administration, and historical research to help parse out the specific location of these posts.[[55]](#footnote-56)

## **United States Indian Affairs, 1861-1905**

The Office of Indian Affairs employed a large number of Indigenous people during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. By 1912, more than 2,000 Indigenous people held regular appointments in the Indian Service (out of approximately 6,000 positions), with many more employed in temporary positions.[[56]](#footnote-57) From 1890-1910, the Indian Service hired large numbers of women (often married) in the Indian School Service, which made the Office of Indian Affairs quite unique as an administrative body during the nineteenth century. The records tend to rely on racial dichotomies (white vs. Indian), which blurred the nuance that existed in individual people’s lives.[[57]](#footnote-58) By the twentieth century, the Office of Indian Affairs put a newfound emphasis on professionalization and expertise that differed from its earlier emphasis on “loyalty, mission, and self-sacrifice.”[[58]](#footnote-59)

The Office of Indian Affairs employees list ceases to exist in these records after 1905.

### Occupations

**Indian Agent**: In most agencies, the Indian agent was the highest ranked official. This position was phased out by 1908 and replaced by superintendents.[[59]](#footnote-60)

**Clerks**: Handled a wide array of tasks, including individual accounts (financial clerks), leasing of allotments (leasing clerks), and issuing rations and supplies (issue clerks).

**Stenographers and Assistant Clerks**: Copied records and correspondence so that one set of records could exist at the post while others could be sent to Washington.[[60]](#footnote-61)

**Matrons**: Female employees who served to model gender and family behavior. Seen as particularly important because nineteenth-century reformers believed women’s morality guided men’s behavior.[[61]](#footnote-62)

### Warning: Does Not Include Teachers/Education Service After 1881

By 1882, the United States had created the Indian School Service as a distinct branch in the Indian Service. The data entry conducted by the Building Borders team did not enter the education service side of the Office of Indian Affairs after 1881. In the years prior to 1881, school employees were included in the entry because they could not be easily disaggregated. While teachers and farmer instructors could be excluded, the clerks, janitors, etc. who worked in the schools could not be easily separated from those working in other contexts.[[62]](#footnote-63)

### Warning: Possible Undercounting of 23 People in Office of Secretary

In 1901 and 1905, there were employees listed under the sub-heading “Division of Indian Affairs” within the Department of the Interior’s Office of the Secretary section. These employees did not exist in previous years. The Building Borders team did not include them in the spreadsheet for sake of consistency. There were 11 employees in 1901 (found on page 918) and 12 employees in 1905 (found on page 906).

### Warning: Ambiguous Pay for Privates

In 1885, privates are listed on page 528 of the primary source as receiving eight dollars in compensation. This was entered as compensation per year but may have been intended to mean eight dollars per month. This data entry decision likely underestimates the pay provided to these privates.

### Warning: Ambiguous Police Force in 1881

In the 1881 report (page 591), “police force” appeared as the title for regular occupations such as lieutenants, privates, etc. The original document may have accidentally included a wide variety of occupations (butcher, chief herder, or freighter) under this heading that did not appear as members of the force in previous or subsequent years. To maintain consistency, these occupations were not given a “1” in the Police column in 1881 despite falling under the police force heading.

### Warning: Inconsistent Racial Identifiers in Original Records

Before 1901, the word “Indian” was included infrequently to indicate an individual’s race. In 1895, 1901, and 1905, each agency was separated into three sub-headings: “Whites,” “Indians,” and “Police”; the indication of “Indian” was made explicit. Some individuals, however, are listed as “Indian” in some years and not in others. The Office of Indian Affairs personnel records listed Frank La Flesche, for example, as an Indian in 1881 but not in previous years.

### Warning: Geographic Locations are Uncertain

The geographic descriptions provided in the annual reports create significant ambiguities. To help alleviate these concerns, historic maps were used to establish as many of the agents’ locations as possible. This work was supplemented with secondary research, which helped establish agency histories, particularly for the pre-1892 period where maps are harder to find. Please note that sometimes agencies refer to states or other agencies that they are not actually a part of. We have tried to help clarify this in the Map\_Inf column.

Even if we were able to recreate the agency boundaries with perfect precision (which we have not), the nature of work for Indian agents makes representing them on maps problematic on a fundamental level. In 1865, Indian Agent Edwin Clark noted that he returned “from a visit to the Indians of this agency located at Leech Lake, Cass Lake, Red Lake, and Ottertail Lake, having travelled a distance of nearly five hundred miles on the round trip.”[[63]](#footnote-64) In 1861, Superintendent W.W. Miller noted that agents often resided “in towns from seventy-five to one hundred miles distant from their agencies, leaving the public property in charge of, and their duties to be executed by, their subordinates.”[[64]](#footnote-65)

The mobility of agents cannot be adequately expressed with a single point. These maps freeze an agent’s location at a common area where they worked, where they were supposed to be, or at their mailing address. As a result, this data should only be used to assess the regional distributions of personnel. Practical distribution is extremely complicated to rebuild.

Taken together, the changing boundaries of reservations, the movements of individual agents, and the complexity of determining the location for this many employees mean that the lat-long coordinates should be interpreted as educated estimates, not hard facts.

## **United States Immigration Employees, 1895-1905**

During the 1880s, the United States instituted a policy of race-based immigration restrictions culminating in the Chinese exclusion acts of 1882 and 1888 and a broader set of restrictions in the 1920s.[[65]](#footnote-66) Although the United States had passed immigration laws previously, it did not assume direct control over immigration prior to 1891. After the Immigration Act of 1891, the federal government policed immigration, rather than delegating it to individual states, and created the Office of Immigration. This organization later became the Bureau of Immigration in 1895, part of the Department of the Treasury. The connection to the same department that controlled customs enforcement allowed for a close relationship between the Bureau of Immigration and the United States Customs Service. Barred from hiring more than one immigration inspector per customs district by the 1891 ruling, the immigration force remained small and insufficient on its own.[[66]](#footnote-67) In the absence of immigration inspectors, who were in short supply for much of the nineteenth century, customs officers enforced immigration laws.[[67]](#footnote-68) After 1893, the United States entered agreements with transportation companies and the Canadian government that allowed it to station immigration agents north of the international line and forced transportation companies to deliver European immigrants destined for the United States to a handful of locations. This cost-cutting measure aimed to reduce the necessity for the Office of Immigration to police the entire frontier between Canada and the United States.[[68]](#footnote-69) The Bureau of Immigration was transferred to the Department of Commerce and Labor in 1903, later becoming the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization in 1906.[[69]](#footnote-70) Until 1909, the enforcement of immigration laws and Chinese exclusion laws occurred independently from one another, despite common aims.[[70]](#footnote-71)

The Building Borders team only inputted immigration records for the years 1895, 1901, and 1905. All of the years prior to 1895 had no service-at-large chart. All years following 1905 contained a service-at-large chart but this section only listed the commissioners and chief employees within this section.

## **United States Military, War Department, Enlisted Men and Commissioned Officers, 1870-1896**

The War Department’s report to the two houses of Congress provided detailed records regarding American military personnel. These records list the commanding officer and the number of men (commissioned and enlisted) at each post as well as their locations. The digitized dataset contains only a handful of the aggregate columns that appeared in the original. For a higher level of specificity see the original records.

### Warning: Missing Post Information in Original Records

Many years do not contain full descriptions of all the military personnel. In 1860 and 1867, the data available does not include any information on the Eastern Seaboard or the Deep South. Pay attention to which divisions appear each year as it provides an indication of the completeness of the record.

### Warning: Abbreviations Spelled Out

The original source contained a large number of abbreviations. To improve clarity, the Building Borders team spelled many of these out. See *Appendix J: Abbreviations of States/Territories, Military Ranks, and Miscellaneous* for more details.

### Warning: Inconsistent Spelling of Commanding Officers’ Names

In a handful of cases, a commanding officer’s name changed spellings across multiple years. For the purposes of consistency, the Building Borders team corrected the rare spelling error to ensure as many of these officers could be tracked across years. In 1876, for example, “Col. O.P. Willcox” appears with “the 12 Inf” while in previous years he appeared as “Col. O.B. Willcox, 12th Infantry.” Similar inconsistencies occurred for Capt. I.D. De Russy (aka J.D. De Russy), Brig. Gen. C.C. Augur (aka C.C. Auger), Capt. O.B. Read (aka O.D. Read), Brig. Gen. A. McD. McCook (aka E. McD. McCook), and A.P. Blunt (aka A.C. Blunt).

### Warning: Inconsistent Information Provided by Various Federal Sources

The United States produced a variety of overlapping reports on its military. Reports created by the Secretary of War and the War Department’s Quartermaster General’s Office did not always return consistent information. The two types of records provided different kinds of information (presence of soldiers vs. conditions of posts), which may explain some of the discrepancy. Posts in Texas and Louisiana, which appeared in the Quartermaster General’s Office report as dilapidated or inhospitable, for example, do not appear in the Secretary of War’s report.

## **United States Military, Fort Assiniboine Patrol Routes c. 1879-1883**

The Montana Historical Society possesses a series of hand-drawn maps depicting Fort Assiniboine’s patrol routes. The maps were created sometime between the creation of Fort Assiniboine (1879) and the dismantling of Fort Walsh (1883).

These maps consisted of a series of sketches that showed the movements of soldiers. The maps depicted different locations for Marias River (which has since been dammed) and Cottonwood/Willow Creek (which has dried up) from what are found in modern maps. This created additional difficulties in the georeferencing process. We used historic maps of the area to try to improve the accuracy of the sketches, although these came with challenges of their own. Many of the historic maps at this time disagree on the location of Fort Assiniboine, despite the fact that archivists from the Fort have confirmed that the Fort did not move and “is located on the left bank of Beaver Creek approximately five miles south of the Milk River or six miles south of Havre. The location has never changed.”[[71]](#footnote-72) Part of this confusion stems from the fact that Fort Assiniboine and Fort Assiniboine Station are two separate places. The latter is located 1.5 miles from the former at the terminal of theSt. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway. Even with this taken into consideration, significant variation in the post’s recorded position reflect poor measurements in many original records. To help standardize the utility of these records we georeferenced the fort against the modern location of Fort Assiniboine and used additional maps to help clarify the historic locations of rivers around which the patrols moved.

### Warning: Hand-drawn Map with Significant Inaccuracies

This map contains valuable information about the location of patrol routes, but like most hand-drawn maps contains significant limitations. When resolving inaccuracies and inconsistencies, we attempted to preserve the patrol’s general routes and distances with respect to important topography (eg. rivers) and military posts (eg. Fort Assiniboine and local camps). In the most extreme cases, we freehand drew the general path of the trails when the hand-drawn originals had rivers in very different positions from the other published sources. The result should be approached with significant caution and should be understood as the roughest of depictions of the routes taken.

## **United States Outline Descriptions of Posts, Military District, 1871/1876**

The Quartermaster General’s Office of the War Department in the United States created a set of records entitled *Outline Description of U.S. Military Posts and Stations*. This source contained paragraphs of textual descriptions regarding information related to each post. The Building Borders team transcribed this source for the years 1871 (all of the United States) and 1876 (District of the Missouri only). The Building Borders team translated the paragraphs of information in the original into a format that could be put into an Excel spreadsheet. After entering the data, the Building Borders team added several columns to categorize textual descriptions, such as post health, numerically so the feature could be compared and mapped.

### Warning: Historic GPS Coordinates Contain Vagueness

This report provided lat-long locations for each post. These locations were often not as

specific as modern GPS locations. That said, the historic coordinates were used to map the posts, where possible, because they recreated what the government could see. If your research requires exact post location, we suggest relying on modern GPS locations for forts rather than the original locations. Obvious errors were corrected, including missing minus signs, omitted information, and locations that appeared hundreds of miles from where they should be. Most of the records, however, were left as they appeared. The original latitude-longitude locations (Deg\_Lat and Deg\_Lon) are provided to allow for comparisons. Some of the posts contained only a textual description of their locations (eg. “It is located on the left bank of the [Cumberland] River, just beyond the northern corporate limits of the city of Nashville, Tennessee.”). In these cases, estimated locations are provided.

## **International: Northwest Boundary Commission Paylists, 1857-1868**

The Northwest Boundary Commission paylists consist of the detailed financial accounts of the Northwest Boundary Survey, divided into two separate tables that record the salaries of employees and the contingent expenses the commission encountered. The majority of Indigenous people who appeared in the Boundary Survey’s records books appeared in the special paylist sections (where supplies were tracked) rather than in the section devoted to formal salaries.

### Warning: Mainjob Column Provides Only a Rough Approximation of Occupational Categorization

The Mainjob column condenses a wide array of occupational categories based on the kind of work the individual engaged in. It is a crude approximation at best. Occupations such as hunting require a great deal of skill, but would likely be considered by Europeans at the time to be unskilled labor. Similar problems appear with individuals, such as geologist and interpreter George Gibbs, who held multiple occupations that are not disaggregated in the paylists. Dual occupations appeared infrequently enough not to disrupt the data too much, but serve as a reminder of the mutability of occupational categories.

# **Appendix: Column Headings, Abbreviations, and Attribute Descriptions**

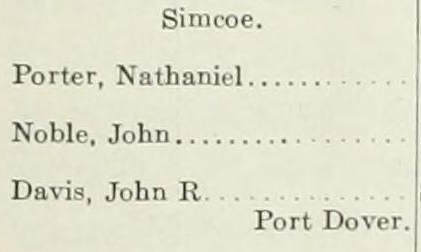
## Appendix A: Digitized Maps

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Attribute Table** | **Attribute Description** |
| **Base\_Type** | **Type of Post**: The type of post described (eg. Posts and Stations of the Army, National Army Cantonments, National Guard Camps, Marine Barracks and Naval Training Stations, and Aviation Section-Signal Corps Activities). |
| **Descriptio** | **Description**: Provides a direct transcription of any important information appearing on the map that indicated Indigenous peoples lived at this location (eg. Indian Settlement, Half Breed Settlement, Rattlesnake Camp, Temporary Reserve, tipi picture). |
| **FID** | **Identification Number**: Created by ArcGIS. |
| **Map\_Date** | **Map Date**: Year of the publication of the map. If multiple years are possible, the year range is included. |
| **Map\_Name** | **Map Name**: Abbreviated version of the map’s name. See *Table 2: Abbreviated Map Names, Full Names, and Archival Locations* for full descriptions and citation information. |
| **Map\_Segemen** | **Map Segment**: Lists the map segment when the same series of maps contained overlapping information. |
| **Name** | **Name of Map Feature**: Name of trail, police patrol, height of land, river, reserve/reservation, etc. if it was labelled on the map. |
| **Population** | **Population**: The population of the reserve/reservation as it appeared on the map. |
| **Post\_Number** | **Post Number**: The number the primary source map associated with a specific post. |
| **Post\_Name** | **Post Name**: Name of the post as it appeared on the map, occasionally modified by the Building Borders team to create a consistent spelling across entries. |
| **Post\_Settlement** | **Post Settlement**: If the map did not include a name for the post and the post appeared adjacent to a settlement, the settlement’s name was used for Post\_Settlement. |
| **Post\_Type** | **Post Type**: Type of post according to the original map’s legend (eg. Mounted Police Station, R.N.W. Mounted Police Station). |
| **Reserve\_No** | **Reserve Number**: The reserve/reservation number as it appeared on the map. |
| **Route\_Name** | **Route Name**: The name of the patrol route. Patrols are often labelled with the name of the lieutenant or sergeant who led the patrol. |
| **Shape** | **Shape Type**: The feature being mapped: a point, line, or polygon |
| **Size** | **Size**:The size of the river, either “major” or “minor.” |
| **State** | **State**: The state (in the United States) in which the post was located. |
| **Town\_Name** | **Town Name**: Name of the town listed beside the customs post. Often used to indicate the location of the post if no other specific marker regarding the post was provided on the original map. |
| **Tribe\_Name** | **Tribal Name**: Tribe as it appeared on the map. |
| **Type** | **Type of Feature**: Examples include “hill,” “reserve,” “height of land, and “police patrol route.” The singular version was recorded, except “Narrows” which was kept plural (eg. “Dirt Hills” and “Dirt Hill” are both listed as “hill” under “Type”). In some cases (eg. residential schools), a numeric code is used to describe the type listed. The table describing these numbers can be found in the appendix related to the records in question (eg. *C: Indian Affairs*). |

## Appendix B: Customs, Immigration, and Consuls (Canada and United States)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Column Heading** | **Description** |
| **BPL** | **Birthplace**: The location where an employee was born, sometimes listed in the original primary source as “Where Born.” |
| **Chi\_Imm** | **Chinese Immigration Branch***:* If the individual is employed within the Chinese Immigration branch, a “1” is entered in this column; otherwise this column is left blank. |
| **Comp\_Ag** | **Compensation Aggregate**: The total compensation paid to an aggregate number of employees over the course of a year (eg. 12 temporary laborers received $12,600). |
| **Comp\_PD** | **Compensation Per Day**:The amount paid to an individual employee per day. |
| **Comp\_PM** | **Compensation Per Month**:The amount paid to an individual employee per month. |
| **Comp\_PW** | **Compensation Per Week**:The amount paid to an individual employee per week. |
| **Comp\_PY** | **Compensation** **Per Year**: The amount received by a single employee for their primary occupation for a year’s worth of service. In the American customs records, this column heading appears to have been used incorrectly in the original source for 1860 and 1865. The database lists this data under the heading Comp\_Ag, which the data appears to actually refer to. In cases of ambiguity or where additional information appeared in the original, the notes column in the excel sheet indicates this additional information. |
| **Cong\_App** | **Congressional District Appointed**: Refers to the congressional district of the United States in which the employee was appointed to their present position. |
| **Coun\_App** | **County Appointed**: Refers to the county in the United States in which the employee was appointed to their present position. |
| **Date** | **Date**: The year of the source. |
| **DFA\_D\*\*** | **Date of First Appointment (Day)**: The day of the individual’s first appointment as specified in the original source. |
| **DFA\_M** | **Date of First Appointment (Month)**: The month of the individual’s first appointment as specified in the original source. |
| **DFA\_Y** | **Date of First Appointment (Year)**: The year of the individual’s first appointment as specified in the original source. |
| **Dist** | **District**: The district where the individual was employed. |
| **DOB\_D** | **Date of Birth (Day)**: The day of the individual’s date of birth. |
| **DOB\_M** | **Date of Birth (Month)**: The month of the individual’s date of birth. |
| **DOB\_Y** | **Date of Birth (Year)**: The year of the individual’s date of birth. |
| **DPA\_D** | **Date of Present Appointment (Day)**: The day of the individual’s appointment to their present rank (occupation). |
| **DPA\_M** | **Date of Present Appointment (Month)**: The month of the individual’s appointment to their present rank (occupation). |
| **DPA\_Y** | **Date of Present Appointment (Year)**: The year of the individual’s appointment to their present rank (occupation). |
| **DTA\_D\*\*** | **Date of Temporary Appointment (Day)**: The day of the individual’s date of temporary appointment as specified in the original source. |
| **DTA\_M** | **Date of Temporary Appointment (Month)**: The month of the individual’s date of temporary appointment as specified in the original source. |
| **DTA\_Y** | **Date of Temporary Appointment (Year)**: The year of the individual’s date of temporary appointment as specified in the original source. |
| **Entry** | **Entry ID**: An identifying number assigned to each entry in the order in which it appeared in the original source. These IDs are designed to reorder the information during the data entry and checking process. They are not unique across the entire project but are unique within a single file. |
| **Hea\_Dis\*** | **Head District**: A geographical location (often a city) that maintained some level of control over sub-posts. |
| **Lat** | **Latitude**:The latitudinal location of the place listed under the Map\_Loc column. |
| **Loc\*** | **Location/Where Employed**: The specific location where the individual performed their duties. Often listed as “Where Employed.” Dual locations were both entered with a comma separating them except when one of the locations was “in the field.” Blank entries in the original entered as “Nil.” |
| **Loc\_App** | **Location Appointed**: The location (often city) in which the employee was appointed to the position. Often recorded as “Whence Appointed.” |
| **Loc\_Mer** | **Location Merged**: This column concatenates the Hea\_Dis (or, when that is not present, the “Where Employed” column) and Prov columns to allow for more accurate mapping when multiple provinces have cities by the same name. The Loc\_Mer column names were standardized to ensure that they linked to the correct coordinates while still maintaining the spellings of the original document in other columns. |
| **Long** | **Longitude**:The longitudinal location of the place listed under the Map\_Loc column. |
| **Mainjob** | **Main Job**: This column condenses the hundreds of unique occupation types in the customs records into a few dozen common types. Dual occupations were entered into Mainjob based on which occupation appeared first. See *Appendix H: Categorization of Occupations (mainjob category) in U.S. Customs* and *Appendix I: Categorization of Occupations (mainjob category) in Canada Customs*. |
| **Map\_Loc** | **Map Location**: This column is used for mapping purposes. It gets the value of “Loc” if a value is available. If there is no value in “Loc,” it takes the value from “Dist.” |
| **N\_Emp** | **Number of Persons Employed**: The total number of employees listed in a single entry. Used in American customs reports. |
| **Name\_F** | **First Name**: The given first name or initial of the individual. Only one name or initial is entered in this column unless the name is hyphenated or traditionally hyphenated (eg. Jean Baptiste/Jean-Baptiste). |
| **Name\_L** | **Last Name**: The given surname of the individual. |
| **Name\_M** | **Middle Name**: The given middle name(s) or initial(s) of the individual. |
| **Notes** | **Notes**: Any extra information that does not appear in a separate column (title (Jr., M.D.), if the individual held another position for which he received a separate wage, etc.). Also any notes that were found at the bottom of the page (usually signified by ˟, †, ‡, or some other symbol next to the name of the individual it pertains to). |
| **Occ** | **Occupation**: Sometimes recorded as “Present Rank,” represented the official job, occupation or position an individual held within the organization. If the individual held a second position for which they received a separate wage, only the first-listed occupation is included in this column. The secondary occupation will be included in notes. These jobs were entered as they appeared in the original source. |
| **Page** | **Page**: The page of the source that the information was entered from. This refers to the actual page number, not the PDF page number. |
| **Prefix** | **Prefix**: Stands for any additional identification terms (eg. Jr., Sr., Mrs., Miss). |
| **Prov** | **Province**: The province (in Canada) where the individual was employed. Blank entries in the original entered as “Nil.” |
| **Service** | **Service**: Either “inside” or “outside” service. |
| **Source** | **Source**: The citation of the primary source from which the data was gathered. |
| **State** | **State**: The state (in the United States) where the individual was employed. Blank entries in the original entered as “Nil.” |
| **URL** | **URL**: The link to the webpage that contained the source used for data entry. |

\*In the following example, Simcoe would be listed as the Head District for the three employees, while John R. Davis would be recorded as having the Location “Port Dover.”



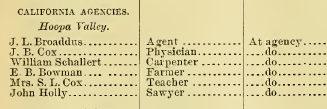
Head District vs. Location[[72]](#footnote-73)

\*\*“Date of First Appointment” and “Date of First (Temporary) Appointment” do not necessarily refer to the first time an individual was employed by the government. For civil servants who appear multiple times during the record, their “Date of First Appointment” sometimes changes. “Date of First Appointment” may refer to the first time that a person was appointed to the department or agency.

## Appendix C: Indian Affairs (United States and Canada) Including Whereabouts Census

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Column Heading** | **Description** |
| **Abs\_InD** | **Absent Group Described as Being In a District**: Counts the number of absentees in the whereabouts census that the government listed as having located to a single district (eg. located in the “Fort Walsh District”). While these districts provide a vague sense of the group’s location, they are fairly rough estimates. |
| **Abs\_Jai** | **Absent Groups Listed as in Jail or an Asylum**:Includes the number of people listed in the whereabouts census as being committed to a jail or an asylum. |
| **Abs\_Loc** | **Location of Absentees**:This provides a standardized location of the whereabouts of absentees for the purposes of mapping. Similar to Map\_Loc but only includes locations of absentees. |
| **Abs\_NT** | **Absent Group who Lacks a Treaty or a Reserve/Reservation**:Counts the number of absentees in the whereabouts census that the government listed as having no reserve/reservation (or no treaty). |
| **Abs\_SPC** | **Absent Group with a Specific Location Listed**:Includes absentees in the whereabouts census who had a specific enough geographical location to map easily (eg. File Hills, Swift Current). |
| **Abs\_Sth** | **Absent Group Listed as Being to the South**:Counts the number of absentees in the whereabouts census that the government listed as being to the south (eg. “south since rebellion”). This designation likely referred to those who were in the United States. |
| **Abs\_Unk** | **Absent Group in Unknown or Vague/Location**:Counts the number of absentees in the whereabouts census that the government listed with a vague location (eg. “near the Canadian Pacific Railway”) or with an unknown location. |
| **Abs\_US** | **Absent Group who Relocated to the United States**:Includes absentees in the whereabouts census who are listed as being in the United States, at an American river, or south of the boundary.Entries that appeared in the Abs\_US column did not also appear in the Abs\_SPC even if they contained a specific location (eg. Turtle Mountain, U.S.). |
| **Ag\_B\_R** | **Agency – Band or Reserve**: This column refers to the tribe, band or reserve the Indian agents worked with. Listed in Canada’s report as “Name of the Tribe they Attend” (1882), “Name of Tribe Attended” (1893-1894), “Name of Band Attended” (1895-1896), and “Bands or Reserves in Agency” (1897-1916). Not included from 1875-1880. |
| **Agen\_St** | **Agency (State)**:The broad descriptive category under which individual agencies are organized. In practice, the Office of Indian Affairs often used state boundaries as categories (eg. California).**\*** |
| **Agency** | **Agency**: Name of the agency if provided in the original source as a sub-heading. Not in Canada’s report from 1875-1888. |
| **BPL** | **Birthplace**: Location of the individual’s birth. |
| **Branch** | **Branch**: The branch within the Department of Indian Affairs that the individual belonged to. Includes “secretary,” “accountant,” “school,” “the lands and timber,” “survey,” “records,” “field organization,” “correspondence,” etc. Appears in Canada’s report as “Branch or Duties” (1895-1897) and “Branch” (1909-1916) and was not included from 1875-1894 and 1898-1908. |
| **BWA** | **By Whom Appointed**: The person or authority who appointed the individual to their position. Not included in Canada’s report from 1894-1916. |
| **Commis** | **Commission**:The name of the commission if provided as a sub-heading or in the occupation description (eg. Board of Indian Commissioners, Ute Commission). |
| **Comp\_Ex** | **Compensation Extra**: The additional money paid to an individual beyond their stated salary. In the Canadian Indian Affairs records, this column signals (with a 1) individuals who received additional compensation often for living expenses or commissions on land sales. |
| **Comp\_PD** | **Compensation Per Day**:The amount paid to an individual employee per day.  Not included from 1875-1878 and 1893-1916 in Canada’s report. |
| **Comp\_PM** | **Compensation Per Month**:The amount paid to an individual employee per month. |
| **Comp\_PW** | **Compensation Per Week**:The amount paid to an individual employee per week. |
| **Comp\_PY** | **Compensation Per Year**:The amount paid to an individual employee per year. Appears as “Annual Salary” (1875-1890, 1894-1916) and “Salary” (1891-1893) in Canada’s report. |
| **Comp\_TR** | **Compensation for Travel**:The additional money paid to an individual for travelling expenses. |
| **Coord\_Cd** | **Coordinate Code**:This column indicates where the latitude-longitude data came from to help other researchers assess the relative accuracy of the coordinates taken from a wide array of sources. If a location appeared across multiple maps in the same location, the most recent map was used to chart the coordinates. If the map allowed for the separation of the reservation from the agency, both locations have been mapped separately. In cases where no lat-long coordinates could be found specifically for the agency, they were mapped to the reservation that bore the same name (eg. Puyallup Reservation and Puyallup Consolidated Agency). This provides only a rough indication of their location. Further, Indian agents working at the Puyallup Agency are mapped to the Puyallup Reservation. They worked at that reservation but they were broadly responsible for “Quinaielt, Puyallup, Chehalis, Nisqualli, Squaxin Island, Clallam or Sklallam.”[[73]](#footnote-74) Agency coordinates therefore should be viewed as rough approximations. The original primary sources should be consulted for a more detailed analysis of agency locations and how those changed over time.  The following coordinate codes are provided:  **1**:Vague Location Information. Coordinates are for a river or, in a handful of cases, a state. These records provide only a vague sense of their location. Treat these coordinates with a healthy degree of skepticism, as they are crude estimates of location.  **2**:Vague Location Boarding School.If we could not locate the coordinates for a boarding school and it shared the same name as a reserve/reservation, it was mapped to that reserve/reservation’s location. Researchers should take care not to extrapolate too much from these crude approximations.  **3:** Mailing Address. Coordinates derived from a historic source such as correspondence. Mailing addresses found in the correspondence sections of annual reports provided locations (often cities) for Indian agencies that did not appear on the maps.  **4:** Contemporary Source. Information derived from a contemporary book or other contemporary source. Four main sources were used to reconstruct this information:   1. “Hill (1): page number.” Hill, Edward E. The Office of Indian Affairs: 1824-1880: Historical Sketches. New York: Clearwater Publishing Inc, 1974. 2. “Hill (2): page number.” Hill, Edward E. “Guide to Records in the National Archives of the United States Relating to American Indians.” National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, 1981. <https://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015005513836>. 3. “Prucha, page number.” Prucha, Francis Paul. Atlas of American Indian Affairs. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1990. 4. “United States, page number.” United States. Office of Indian Affairs. *Routes to Indian Agencies and Schools with Their Post-Office and Telegraphic Addresses and Nearest Railroad Stations Corrected to April 1, 1910*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1910. <https://archive.org/details/1910routesind00washrich/page/n1>. 5. All other records are listed by name.   In the case of a particularly uncertain coordinate, the Coord\_Cd received a “1” and the Map\_Inf column denotes the book used.  **5**: Modern Coordinates. Based on modern coordinates (often a modern city or county) for the landmark bearing that name.  **6**:Agent Unmappable.Agent listed as“in the field,” “at large,” or is otherwise unmappable.  **7**: Historic Map. Historic map used as the primary means to plot a location. |
| **Hist\_Mp** | **Historic Map**:This is the historic map used to locate agencies or reservations. Often used in conjunction with books or other research tools as agencies and reservations often had multiple names that changed over time. In many cases, reservation boundaries shifted over time; these coordinates therefore represent an approximate location.  **Loc\_1883**:Reservation boundaries derived from Map LoC\_1883.  **Loc\_1892**:Reservation boundaries derived from Map LoC\_1892.  **Loc\_1923**:Reservation boundaries derived from Map LoC\_1923. |
| **Date** | **Date**: Year-end reports often contained a one-year lag between the dates of the information being published and the publishing year. *The Department of Indian Affairs Annual Report for 1870*, for example, is published in 1871. The Date column contains the year the data pertains to (1870) while the Source column contains the publishing year. |
| **Denom** | **Denomination**: The religion of the listed individual. Included in Canada’s report from 1881-1896. |
| **DFA** | **Date of First Appointment**: The date of the individual’s first appointment.  Appears as “Date of First Appointment” (1875, 1909-1910), “Date of First Appointment in the Civil Service” (1876), “Date of First Appointment to the Civil Service” (1878-1890), “Date of First Appointment to Civil Service” (1891-1908, 1913), and “Date of First Permanent Appointment” (1911-1912, 1914-1916). |
| **Div** | **Division**: The division an individual works in. Was not included for Canada between 1875-1908. |
| **DPA** | **Date of Present Appointment**: The date of the individual’s appointment to their present rank (occupation). Appears as “When Appointed” (1875), “When Appointed to Indian Branch” (1876-1879), “When Appointed to Department of Indian Affairs” (1880), “When Appointed to Department” (1881-1892), “Date of Appointment to Department” (1893-1896) and “Date of Present Rank” (1897-1916) in Canada’s report. |
| **Entry** | **Entry ID**: An identifying number assigned to each entry in the order in which it appeared in the original source. These IDs are designed to reorder the information during the data entry and checking process. They are not unique across the entire project but are unique within a single file. |
| **First\_N** | **First Name**: The first name(s) of non-Indigenous individuals and the entire name of Indigenous individuals (eg. One Soul). |
| **G\_Num** | **Group Number**:This number was created by the Building Borders team to indicate that these bands appeared as a single entry in the original whereabouts census. |
| **Geo\_Spec** | **Geographical Specificity**: This is a column created by the Building Borders team to track the geographic specificity of the location provided in the original record. Each number corresponds to a different level of specificity.   1. Specific: The original record contains sufficient information to allow for the population to be mapped with high confidence. Populations located at specific locations (eg. Fort Saskatchewan) or small bodies of water (eg. Saddle Lake) carry this designation. 2. Regional: The original record references a region rather than an exact location. In some cases, this occurred because the population being monitored moved often or had dispersed (eg. within the Peace Hills District) or was listed as being at a geographical feature that covered a large area (eg. Milk River or Cypress Hills). 3. Vague: The original record referenced a large region rather than an exact location. This often occurred when federal agents had only minimal knowledge of where a community had gone (eg. “in the Rocky Mountains” or “United States”). This column was also used to indicate records where insufficient information existed to make a definitive ruling on a group’s location but suggested a possible location for the group (eg. “south at Peigans and Bloods”). Locations with multiple possible interpretations (eg. Long Lake) were classified in this column. 4. Unknown: The original record contained insufficient information to map these people properly. This includes reference to what people were doing or who they were with (eg. “Industrial school,” “Jail,” “Sarcee Camp”) without clarity as to their actual location. Lat-long coordinates have been assigned to these people so that the scale of unknown people can be compared visually with those with more specific locations to determine patterns of government surveillance over time. |
| **Indian** | **Indian**: A “1” in this column indicates that the individual was explicitly listed as “Indian” in the original source. It is important to note that nineteenth-century definitions of who constituted an “Indian” do not map directly onto modern conceptions of indigeneity. |
| **Last \_N** | **Last Name**: The last name of the individual (see notes on last names below). |
| **Lik\_Ind** | **Likely Indigenous**: A “1” appears in this column if an individual’s name appears to be Indigenous (whether or not they were explicitly listed as “Indian” in the original source). This included non-English names, especially with dashes (eg. Rue-ke-tah-me-talo-oat), descriptive nouns (eg. Eagle Chief), individuals with only one name (eg. Tommy), and animal last names (eg. Charles Rabbit). In 1901 and 1905, the U.S. Indian Affairs records included a racial description for all employees. Animal last names did not appear for any white employees. |
| **Loc** | **Location**: The specific location where the individual performed their duties. Appears as “Where Stationed” (1875-1891) and “Address (1892-1916)” in Canada’s A2 report. Blank entries in the original entered as “Nil.” In the United States, this column often appears as “Whence Employed.” |
| **Loc\_ACD** | **Location Appointed Congressional District**:The location listed under “Whence Appointed Congressional District.” |
| **Loc\_ACO** | **Location Appointed County**:The location listed under “Whence Appointed County.” |
| **Loc\_App** | **Location Appointed**:The location listed under “Whence Appointed State.” |
| **Loc\_Mer** | **Location Merged**: This column concatenates Hea\_Dis (or, when that is not present, the Where Employed column) and Prov columns to allow for more accurate mapping when multiple provinces have cities by the same name. The Loc\_Mer column names were standardized to ensure that they linked to the correct coordinates while still maintaining the spellings of the original document in other columns. |
| **Map\_Inf** | **Map Information**:Provides a description of how the location was determined if research was required to pinpoint it. |
| **Map\_Loc** | **Map Location**: This column is used for mapping purposes. It comprises the location, state, and agency information, and standardizes different spellings and descriptions. |
| **Mid\_N** | **Middle Name**: The middle initial(s) and/or middle names of individuals. |
| **Mtpl\_Jb** | **Multiple Jobs**: This column indicates that multiple people held a single job for which only one salary was listed. Nothing was entered for the first person in the group; “1” was entered for anyone that took over that position during the year. This column was also used to denote a single person who did multiple jobs but received a single salary. Not included in Canada’s report from 1875-1909 and 1916 for the A1 report or from 1876-1880, 1887-1912, 1914-1916 for A2. |
| **N\_Band** | **Name of Band**:Only used in the whereaboutscensus, which distinguishes between agency (which appears in the Ag\_B\_R column) and band. |
| **N\_Emp** | **Number of Persons Employed**: The total number of employees listed in a single entry. Used in American customs reports. |
| **Name** | **Name**: The name of an individual including first, initial, last, and title. Used primarily in the Canadian records where the parts of each names were not divided into separate columns. In the HGIS layer, this refers to the name of a reserve/reservation or school (or a place immediately adjacent to a school if no name was provided). |
| **Notes** | **Notes**: Any information in the original records that did not have an appropriate column when being digitized were included as notes in this column. For the whereabouts census, errors in the original source are noted in this column as are many of the changes the Building Borders team made to address these inconsistencies. |
| **Num\_Abs** | **Number Absent**:The number of Indigenous people absent from the reserve/reservation. |
| **Num\_Pres** | **Number Present**:The number of Indigenous people present on the reserve/reservation. |
| **Num\_Str** | **Number of Stragglers or Unknown**:The whereabouts census describes stragglers as “Indians having no location or having no recognized Chief; and Indian women married to non-treaty men who do not hold land on reservations.” These individuals are tracked by Indian agents and often went to the United States, but had no reservation to reside on and so do not fit into Num\_Pres and Num\_Abs categories.  There is little consistency in how the original source classified stragglers. In general, the Building Borders team placed those listed as stragglers in the Num\_Pres when the original source did and in the Num\_Str when the original source did not include them in either the number absent or present. In 1887, for example, the census listed Foremost Man as a straggler in the vicinity of Medicine Hat and Maple Creek. The original record noted that all 200 members of his community are present on the reserve, which is at odds with his classification as having no reserve. This pattern repeats itself in 1888 and 1891 in the same source, with an additional 190 and 230 individuals in each year respectively. Two hundred and twenty Cree and Saulteaux appear (as entry 852) in 1889 in the same way.  This column also includes individuals listed in the notes as absent from the reserve/reservation but who are not listed in the number of absent in the original. In 1887, for example, Indian agents noted “1, Moose Mountain; 1 Turtle Mountain; 4 gone across the line; 2, Piapots; 2, Fort Ellice; 6, unknown” for Onehanew but listed 0 people in the Number Absent column and 0 people in total as part of the community. The Building Borders team recorded these 16 individuals under the Num\_Str column to differentiate them from those officially listed as absent.  Finally, this column highlights discrepancies between the Num\_Pres and the Num\_Tot counts. Red Crow in 1885 is listed as having 2,209 individuals on the reserve, one in a penitentiary, and 2,310 in total—suggesting the 100-person discrepancy is more likely a typo than an actual difference. Similar cases occur with Ochapowace in 1888. |
| **Num\_Tot** | **Number Total**:The number of people either present on the reserve/reservation or recorded as being absent in the whereabouts census. The Num\_Tot column should equal Num\_Abs + Num\_Pres + Num\_Str.  There are a handful of exceptions created by the original source. In 1885, the counts are off by 16 because the primary source lists 16 people with Onehanew as residing off the reserve, but fails to provide a total for the number of people supposed to be on the reserve. Also, typos in the original source (see notes in Num\_Str) caused a discrepancy of 100 people in 1885 and 1888. |
| **Number** | **Number**:Map LoC\_1923 depicts many of the reservation locations and the locations of boarding schools. Next to many of the schools (especially day schools) a number appears in red. This number is replicated in this column. |
| **Occ** | **Occupation**: The rank, occupation, or office of the individual as it was written in the original report. In Canada’s report, rank appears as “Designation” (1875-1890), “Designation or Rank” (1891-1894), and “Rank” (1895-1916). |
| **Occ\_Cat** | **Occupational Category**: Employees that appeared under one of four common sub-headings in the original primary source document received a numeric code in this column. 1: “Police”; 2: “Industrial School,” “Boarding Schools,” Day School”; 3: “Irregular Employees”; 4: “Indian Employees” |
| **Page** | **Page Number**: The page number of the original source where that individual’s information is located. |
| **Prefix** | **Prefix**: Any additional identification terms (eg. Sister, Jr., Sr., Mrs., Rev.). |
| **Prov** | **Province**: The province (in Canada) where the individual was employed.  Not included in Canada’s report from 1875-1876. Blank entries in the original entered as “Nil.” |
| **Service** | **Service**: Either “inside” or “outside” service |
| **Source** | **Source**: The citation of the primary source from which the data was gathered. |
| **State** | **State**: The state or territory in the United States where the individual was employed. Occasionally “in the field” appears in place of a formal state or territory. Blank entries in the original entered as “Nil.” |
| **Sup\_Int** | **Superintendency**:The name of the superintendency if provided as a sub-heading (eg. Montana Superintendency). Not included in Canada’s report from 1875-1883. |
| **Treaty** | **Treaty**: The treaty area that the superintendency resided on. Only entered if stated in original source. Not included in Canada’s report from 1875-1883. In the whereabouts census, Indigenous people who had not yet signed treaties are listed here as “non-treaty Indians.” |
| **Tribe** | **Tribe**:The tribe associated with each group in the whereabouts census. |
| **Type** | **Type**:A numeric code used to distinguish the type of school or agency outlined in maps LoC\_1923 and LoC\_1892.   1. Day School 2. Boarding School 3. Hospital 4. Mission Boarding Schools 5. Mission Contract Boarding Schools 6. Mission Day Schools 7. Non-reservation Schools 8. Reservation Schools under Separate Superintendent 9. Indian Res. Superintendent’s Headquarters 10. Fort/Military Station. The data recorded from LoC\_1923 and LoC\_1892 respecting military installations now appears as separate layers. 11. Agency. Map LoC\_1892 uses a black circle to represent agency (number 11 in this chart). LoC\_1923 uses a black circle to represented Indian Res. Superintendent’s Headquarters (number 9 in this chart). These two may have chosen different phrases to describe the same kind of information. The Building Borders team has not aggregated these to provide flexibility in use. 12. Contract School 13. Public School under Contract with the Indian Bureau |
| **URL** | **URL**: The link to the webpage that contained the source used for data entry. |
| **Wh\_Abs** | **Whereabouts of Absentees**: The textual description of where Indian agents believed the absentees were located. |
| **White** | **White**: A “1” in this column indicates that the individual was under the sub-heading “Whites” in the years 1901 or 1905 in the United States. |

\*In the following example, California would appear under the Agen\_St column while Hoopa Valley would appear under the Agency column.



## Appendix D: North West Mounted Police (Canada)

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| --- | --- |
| **Column Heading** | **Description** |
| **A\_Commis** | **Assistant Commissioner**:Number of assistant commissioners at a given location. |
| **A\_Surg** | **Assistant Surgeons**:Number of assistant surgeons at a given location. Later reports contained the heading “Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons.” This value was recorded under A\_Surg in the database. |
| **Commis** | **Commissioner**:Highest rank after 1880. Usually only one in the entire force, often listed as being in Regina. |
| **Const** | **Constables**:Number of constables at a given location. This heading also includes “Acting-Constables” from the 1878 table. |
| **Corpl** | **Corporals**:Number of corporals at a given location. This heading also includes “Constables” from the 1878 table. |
| **Date** | **Date**: Year-end reports often contained a one-year lag between the dates of the information being published and the publishing year. *The Department of Indian Affairs Annual Report for 1870*, for example, is published in 1871. The Date column contains the year the data pertains to (1870) while the Source column contains the publishing year. |
| **Div** | **Division**: RCMP division that each post belonged to. Note: several tables listed personnel from multiple divisions working at the same location. |
| **Entry** | **Entry ID**: An identifying number assigned to each entry in the order in which it appeared in the original source. These IDs are designed to reorder the information during the data entry and checking process. They are not unique across the entire project but are unique within a single file. |
| **H\_MP\_S** | **Historic Map Source**: A “1” in this column indicates that the geographical coordinates for the NWMP station were derived from historic maps. |
| **Horses** | **Horses**:Number of horses at a given location. In the later years, “Horses” began to be broken up into different categories (eg. Horses, Ponies, and Mules). For the sake of accuracy, the “Total Horses” was the only number entered from these tables. |
| **Inspec** | **Inspectors**:Number of inspectors at a given location. |
| **Lat** | **Latitude**:The latitudinal location of the place listed under the Map\_Loc column. |
| **Loc** | **Location**: Name of the location as listed in the table. |
| **Long** | **Longitude**:The longitudinal location of the place listed under the Map\_Loc column |
| **Map\_Loc** | **Map Location**: A standardized name created for mapping purposes. |
| **Num\_Emp** | **Number Employed**: Total number of personnel at a given location. |
| **Page** | **Page**: The page number in the primary source the records were taken from. |
| **Region** | **Region**: Region as listed in the report. The only year to list regions was 1920. |
| **Sen\_Sur** | **Senior Surgeon**:Number of senior surgeons at a given location. |
| **Serg** | **Sergeants**:Number of sergeants at a given location. This heading also includes “Staff Constables” from the 1878 table. |
| **Sp\_Const** | **Supernumerary or Special Constables**:Number of special constables at a given location. This heading also includes “Sub-Constables” from the 1878 table. |
| **St\_Off** | **Staff Officers**: Rank only used in 1878 and 1880. |
| **St\_Serg** | **Staff Sergeants**:Number of staff sergeants at a given location. |
| **Sup\_Int** | **Superintendents**:Number of superintendents at a given location. |
| **URL** | **URL**: The link to the webpage that contained the source used for data entry. |
| **Vet\_Surg** | **Veterinary Surgeons**: Number of veterinary surgeons at a given location. |
| **Source** | **Source**: The citation of the primary source from which the data was gathered. |

## Appendix E: United States Military, Outline Descriptions of Posts

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| **Column Heading** | **Description** |
| **Am\_Gard** | **Amenities Gardens**: Includes a textual description of any gardens at the post. The primary source did not include this information frequently. This may indicate inconsistencies in the questions asked rather than the absence of gardens. |
| **Am\_Hosp** | **Amenities Hospital**: Contains a “1” if the army installation had a hospital. The Loc\_Conn column contains the distance between this amenity and the military installation. |
| **Am\_Post** | **Amenities Post Office**: Contains a “1” if the army installation had a post office. The Loc\_Conn column contains the distance between this amenity and the military installation. |
| **Am\_Pris** | **Amenities Prison**: Contains a “1” if the army installation had a prison. The Loc\_Conn column contains the distance between this amenity and the military installation. |
| **Am\_Rail** | **Am\_Rail:** Contains a “1” if the army installation had a railroad. The Loc\_Conn column contains the distance between this amenity and the military installation. |
| **Am\_Supl** | **Amenities Supplies on Hand (Months)**: Indicates the number of months of subsistence a military installation kept on hand at the post. |
| **Am\_Teleg** | **Amenities Telegraph**: Contains a “1” if the army installation had a telegraph. The Loc\_Conn column contains the distance between this amenity and the military installation. |
| **Am\_Timb** | **Amenities Timber**: Includes a textual description of the timber located near the military installation. |
| **Am\_TimR** | **Amenities Timber Ranked**: Numerical rank of the timber available at the post, created by the Building Borders team based on textual descriptions.  0: Scarce  1: Timber is mentioned but not described, abundant but far away, abundant but of inferior quality, etc.  2: Abundant |
| **Am\_Wtr** | **Amenities - Water Supply and Transportation:** Includes any textual information regarding the water source the military installation drew from and how they transported it to their post. If the post relied on more than one water source, this column used square brackets to describe the transportation process. |
| **Date** | **Date**: Year-end reports often contained a one-year lag between the dates of the information being published and the publishing year. *The Department of Indian Affairs Annual Report for 1870*, for example, is published in 1871. The Date column contains the year the data pertains to (1870) while the Source column contains the publishing year. |
| **Deg\_Lat** | **Latitude**: The latitude of the post (in degrees) as specified in the original records. |
| **Deg\_Long** | **Longitude**: The longitude of the post (in degrees) as specified in the original records. Occasionally these records used degrees west of Washington instead of using the prime meridian. |
| **Dept** | **Department**: The Military Division of the Missouri comprehends five military departments: Dakota, the Platte, the Missouri, Texas, and the Gulf. |
| **Descr** | **Description**: Detailed description of post location comprising exact quotations from the report. |
| **Dispos** | **Indigenous Disposition**: Categorizes the disposition of nearby Indigenous communities.  **Friendly**: Indigenous groups mentioned are described as “peaceable” or “friendly” or the post employed some Indigenous laborers.  **Hostile**: Indigenous groups mentioned are described as “hostile” or “not to be trusted.”  **Mixed**: Indicated either that some of the individuals within a group were friendly while others were hostile or that one tribe was hostile while another was not. |
| **Entry** | **Entry ID:** An identifying number assigned to each entry in the order in which it appeared in the original source. These IDs are designed to reorder the information during the data entry and checking process. They are not unique across the entire project but are unique within a single file. |
| **Event** | **Event Description**: The date, month, and/or year when the post was established, abandoned, and re-occupied. May contain multiple dates (in yyyy-mm-dd format). |
| **HealthD** | **Health Description**: Any descriptive words included in the report about the health of the locality. |
| **HealthR** | **Health Rank**: Numerical rank of a post’s health created by the Building Borders team based on textual descriptions.  0: Bad  1: Fair, seasonal disease  2: Generally healthy, healthy, good |
| **Ind\_Dis** | **Distance to Nearest Indigenous Community (in miles)**: Indicates the distance in miles to the nearest group of Indigenous people. Entered if information was provided in the report. |
| **Ind\_N** | **Number of Indigenous People**: Indigenous populations were separated into the groups the project is particularly interested in: Sioux, Assiniboine, Chippewas, and Blackfoot/Blood/Piegans. All others were placed under “Other Tribe.” In each case, a population estimate was provided if one appeared in the original source. |
| **Ind\_Res** | **Indigenous Reservation**: Contains a “1” if the post record described a reservation or agency in any context. |
| **Ind\_Text** | **Indigenous Community Textual Description**: Provides a transcription from the primary source regarding the Indigenous people or groups in the area. |
| **Ind\_Vic** | **Indigenous Community in Vicinity**: Indicates if Indigenous groups were in the area. Specified by “yes,” “no,” or “seasonal.” |
| **Lat** | **Latitude**: Latitude coordinates in decimal form as provided by the original report. |
| **Loc\_Conn** | **Locations Connection**: Contains information regarding how far the post was from other locations. Any transportation mentioned was included if the distance in miles was specific to a certain means of transport. This will include actual distance or distance required to travel by river, railroad, or wagon. A “0” was entered if the post was in the town in which the amenity (post office, telegraph station, or railroad station) was, or if the amenity adjoined the post. Includes any description of important road crossings that were near the post. |
| **Long** | **Longitude**: Longitude coordinates in decimal form as provided by the original report. |
| **Name** | **Post Name**: The name of the post listed. |
| **Name\_Alt** | **Name Alternative**: Any other name the post may have been called, including previous names or other names listed in brackets. |
| **Page** | **Page**: The page of the source that the information was entered from. |
| **Post\_Con** | **Post Conditions**: Includes adjectives describing the condition of the post. |
| **Post\_ConR** | **Post Condition Rank**: Standardized ranking of the textual descriptions of the conditions of the posts.  0: Bad, requires repairs, poor  1: Mixed, with bad condition for barracks, tents, or casemates  2: Fair, serviceable, mixed, and unknown which builds are good or bad  3: Mixed, with good condition for barracks and bad conditions for non-essential buildings  4: Good (includes if the buildings were newly and well built) |
| **Quarter** | **Quarters**: Includes the number of people who could be housed at the post. Barracks were described as accommodating either a specific number of men, companies, or bands. Entered as it appeared. |
| **Resu\_Inf** | **Resupply Information**: Includes any other information about resupply of food. |
| **Resu\_R** | **Resupply Lines – Railroad**: Contains a “1” if the army installation received supplies from nearby cities/towns/posts by railroad. |
| **Resu\_US** | **Resupply Lines – Unspecified**: Contains a “1” if the army installation received supplies from nearby cities/towns/posts by an unspecified or unclear means. |
| **Resu\_Wg** | **Resupply Lines – Wagon**: Contains a “1” if the army installation received supplies from nearby cities/towns/posts by wagon. |
| **Resu\_Wt** | **Resupply Lines – Water**: Contains a “1” if the army installation received supplies from nearby cities/towns/posts by water. |
| **Source** | **Source**: The citation of the primary source from which the data was gathered. |
| **State** | **State or Territory**: The state or territory in which the post was located. |
| **Subsist** | **Subsistence Stores Description**: Provides a textual location of where the military installation received its supplies from. This column provides the nearest depot if multiple are listed. |
| **Sup\_Loc** | **Supply Locations**: Indicates the resupply location for the quartermaster’s store at each post. To categorize the location and routes of the supplies, the “city” refers to the city, post, or depot from which the supplies originated. If more than one city was listed, the first city mentioned was put first. Distance was included, but could be inconsistent due to it being either actual distance or the total water, rail, and/or wagon distance the supplies took to the post. |
| **Type** | **Type of Post**: The purpose of the military establishment (eg. armory and arsenal, arsenal, arsenal and barracks, barracks, camp, depot, fort, post, post at Indian Agency, or Post/Fort). |

## Appendix F: Enlisted Soldiers and Commissioned Officers in the War Department (United States)

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| --- | --- |
| **Column Heading** | **Description** |
| **Ag\_Abs** | **Aggregate Absent**:The total number of men (commissioned and enlisted) absent from the post. |
| **Ag\_PA** | **Aggregate Present/Absent**:The total number of men (enlisted and commissioned) present and absent from each post. |
| **Ag\_Pres** | **Aggregate Present**:The total number of men (commissioned and enlisted) present at the post. |
| **CO\_Name** | **Commanding Officer Name**: The name of the commanding officer at the post. |
| **Coord\_Cd** | **Coordinate Code**:This column indicates where the latitude-longitude data came from to help other researchers assess the relative accuracy of the coordinates taken from a wide array of sources. Unless otherwise noted, modern coordinates for lat-long came from [fortwiki.com](http://www.fortwiki.com/) and the historic coordinates came from outlines of military post records from the 1870s.   1. Vague Location Information: Occasionally military bases are described as being in a town, near a river, or are otherwise described in a vague fashion. We have mapped the approximate location of these posts using this column to indicate a vague rather than an exact location. 2. Substantial Disagreement Exists:The coordinates found in the primary sources and in modern descriptions of post locations show significant discrepancy. 3. Historic Coordinates Expressed in Unusual way:Benicia Barracks, for example, was recorded as being “longitude from Washington, 45.7.30 west.” In these cases, no historic coordinates were listed but could be recovered by researchers interested in translating these odd coordinates into ones that fit with modern maps. |
| **Date** | **Date**: Year-end reports often contained a one-year lag between the dates of the information being published and the publishing year. *The Department of Indian Affairs Annual Report for 1870*, for example, is published in 1871. The Date column contains the year the data pertains to (1870) while the Source column contains the publishing year. |
| **Entry** | **Entry ID**: An identifying number assigned to each entry in the order in which it appeared in the original source. These IDs are designed to reorder the information during the data entry and checking process. They are not unique across the entire project but are unique within a single file. |
| **Link** | **Link**:This link is a concatenation of the state and the post name used for the purpose of mapping posts with the same name but located in different states. |
| **Lat** | **Latitude**:The latitudinal location of the post. This information was created for posts using [fortwiki.com](http://www.fortwiki.com) and for cities using Google Maps. |
| **Loc\_Des** | **Location Description**: The textual description of a post’s location (eg. “On Cheyenne River, 245 miles northwest of St Cloud, Minnesota”). Listed as “Situation” in the original source. |
| **Long** | **Longitude**:The longitudinal location of the post. This information was created for posts using [fortwiki.com](http://www.fortwiki.com) and for cities using Google Maps. |
| **Lat\_His** | **Latitude Historic**:The location of latitude of the post as described in historic records from 1871 and 1876.   1. Outline Descriptions of the Posts in the Military Division of the Missouri, Commanded by Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan, Accompanied by Tabular Lists of Indian Superintendencies, Agencies and Reservations, and a Summary of Certain Indian Treaties. Chicago, Headquarters, Military Division of the Missouri, 1876. Chicago, Illinois: Military Division of the Missouri, 1876. <http://hdl.handle.net/2027/wu.89067378463>. 2. Outline Description of U.S. Military Posts and Stations in the Year 1871. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing House, 1872. <https://archive.org/details/outlinedescripti00unitrich/page/n3>. |
| **Long\_His** | **Longitude Historic**:The location of longitude of the post as described in historic records from 1871 and 1876.   1. Outline Descriptions of the Posts in the Military Division of the Missouri, Commanded by Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan, Accompanied by Tabular Lists of Indian Superintendencies, Agencies and Reservations, and a Summary of Certain Indian Treaties. Chicago, Headquarters, Military Division of the Missouri, 1876. Chicago, Illinois: Military Division of the Missouri, 1876. <http://hdl.handle.net/2027/wu.89067378463>. 2. Outline Description of U.S. Military Posts and Stations in the Year 1871. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing House, 1872. <https://archive.org/details/outlinedescripti00unitrich/page/n3>. |
| **Notes** | **Notes**: Any extra information that does not appear in a separate column. |
| **Page** | **Page**: The page number in the original document that the information was taken from. |
| **Post** | **Post**: Name of the post where the enlisted or commissioned men were stationed. |
| **Pres\_En** | **Enlisted Men Present**:The total of the men enlisted at the post. |
| **Pres\_TC** | **Total Commissioned Present**:The number of men listed under the category “Total Commissioned” in the original source. |
| **Source** | **Source**: The title of the source used. |
| **State** | **State**: The state (in the United States) where the individual was employed. |
| **URL** | **URL**: The link to the webpage that contained the source used for data entry. |

## Appendix G: The Northwest Boundary Commission

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| **Column Heading** | **Description** |
| **Bus** | **Business**:Includes the names of businesses that took part in transactions (eg. law offices such as Taylor & Maury, supply companies such as the Hudson Bay Co., and steamship companies such as Steamship Columbia #151). |
| **Date** | **Year**: The year the data collected pertained to. |
| **Empl\_Day** | **Days Employed**: The number of days worked/employed by each person. In many cases, the special paylists did not include this information, particularly for non-Indigenous laborers. In most cases, non-Indigenous laborers appeared in the special paylist records based on the service they provided (eg. “porterage on instruments to San Francisco”), rather than being listed as laborers with a set number of days worked. |
| **Empl\_Mon** | **Months Employed**: The number of months worked/employed if applicable. Only listed for Indigenous individuals in the special paylist. |
| **Empl\_Tot** | **Total Number of Days Employed**:This column calculates the number of days a person worked (based on a 30-day month) based on the Empl\_Day and Empl\_Mon columns and multiplies it by the number of people employed (unless the pay suggests this was already included in the counts). |
| **Entry** | **Entry ID**: An identifying number assigned to each entry in the order in which it appeared in the original source. These IDs are designed to reorder the information during the data entry and checking process. They are not unique across the entire project but are unique within a single file. |
| **Exp\_Typ** | **Expense Type**: The types of expenses incurred by non-Indigenous individuals was shortened to one of four categories: supplier, provisioner, transporter, or miscellaneous.   1. Supplier: Included all entries of non-consumable goods such as compasses, wood, candles, the Farmer’s Almanac, etc. This category did not include those who supplied labor. 2. Provisioner: Included all entries of consumable goods for humans and animals such as salmon, beef, butter, etc. 3. Transporter: Included all entries related to travel such as drayage, freight, providing horses, ferrying, transportation, travelling expenses, messengers, etc. This also included occupational categories such as firemen who worked on steamers. Transportation also included those supplying Indigenous or non-Indigenous labor related to travelling, for example, hiring canoemen or packers. 4. Accommodation: This included expenses related to board, lodging, rent, and meals while travelling through cities/towns. This does not include “provisions” or “subsistence.” 5. Miscellaneous: Included expenses that did not fit into any other category (eg. draughtsmen, engineers, advertisements, starting fires, and making or repairing objects (eg. furniture or watches)). 6. Mixed: The expense type contains two or more of the expenses listed above in a single entry. |
| **H\_Sup** | **Head Supplier**:The head supplier refers to the person listed under the heading “to whom paid.” In many cases a single entry of labor was associated with that person. In those cases, the individual was listed with a first name, last name, etc. In other instances, however, the boundary survey paid one person for the labor of many others. R.V. Peabody, for example, employed “7 Indians,” “1 Indian,” “Indian Tom,” etc. In these cases the specific laborer “Indian Tom” was listed in the first name/last name column and R.V. Peabody is listed in the H\_Sup column to indicate he was paid for the labor of “Indian Tom.” |
| **H\_Sup\_T** | **Head Supplier Total**:The amount paid to each head supplier in the original records.Listed under the Total column in the original records. |
| **IGL\_Tot** | **Indigenous Goods and Labor Total**:The total value of goods and labor supplied by Indigenous people. |
| **Ind\_Loc** | **Indigenous Location**: Provides any geographical reference to Indigenous laborers. |
| **Indian** | **Categorized as Indian**: The number of laborers listed explicitly as “Indian” in the original source. It is important to note that nineteenth-century definitions of who constituted an “Indian” do not map directly onto modern conceptions of indigeneity. |
| **Lab\_Emp** | **Labor Employed**: Number of laborers employed. |
| **Lik\_Ind** | **Likely Indigenous (Indirect)**: The number of laborers that the Building Borders team believes may have been Indigenous. Often this determination was based on the name of the individuals. This category flagged individuals listed with only one first name/surname (eg. Sallie), Indigenous patterns of naming (eg. Men-ku-walk-a), a lack of a formal name (eg. old man), and animal names (eg. W.H. Wolf). |
| **Mainjob** | **Main Job**:This column categorizes occupations into a handful of occupational clusters. The following categories are used: Artist and Draughtsman, Astronomer and Surveyor, Axeman, Blacksmith, Boatman, Canoeman, Carpenter, Chainman, Clerk, Commissioner, Computer, Cook, Engineer, Expense, Expressman, Ferryman, Fireman, Geologist, Guide, Herder, Instrument Carrier, Interpreter, Laborer, Messenger, Misc, Packer, Provisioner, Quartermaster, Seaman, Supplier, Secretary, Steward, Surgeon and Naturalist, Surveyor, Transporter, and Unknown. |
| **Name\_F** | **First Name**: The given first name or initial of the individual. Only one name or initial entered in this column unless the name is hyphenated or traditionally hyphenated (eg. Jean Baptiste/ Jean-Baptiste). |
| **Name\_L** | **Last Name**: The given surname of the individual. |
| **Name\_M** | **Middle Name**: The middle name(s) or initial(s) of the individual. |
| **Notes** | **Notes**: Any extra information that does not appear in a separate column. |
| **Occ** | **Occupation**: In the boundary commission paylist, this column includes the occupation or job of all employees listed. If more than one occupation appeared in the original source, the full description was transcribed into the Notes column. |
| **Occ\_T** | **Occupation Type**:This column condenses the hundreds of unique occupation types in the Boundary Commission records into a handful of common types. Dual occupations (axeman + canoeman) were entered into the Occ\_T column based on which occupation (axeman) appeared first.   * Unskilled Laborers: Laborer, Axeman, Herder, Chainman, Fireman, Cook. * Transportation: Packer, Packmaster, Expressman, Boatman, Seaman, Instrument Carrier, Canoeman, Ferryman, Guide, Messenger. * Technical Experts: Astronomer, Surveyor, Topographer, Computer, Engineer, Geologist, Thermometrical Recorder, and their respective assistants. * Skilled Labor: Artist, Blacksmith, Draughtsman, Carpenter, Interpreter, Mason, Quartermaster, Surgeon. * Administration: Clerk, Commissioner, Secretary, Steward, Copiest. * Misc:Random expenses, reports, travelling expenses, unknown. |
| **Page** | **Page**:The page in the original source where the information was found. |
| **Pay\_Day** | **Pay Per Day**:The daily wage of an employee if listed. |
| **Pay\_Hr** | **Pay Per Hour**: The hourly wage of an employee if listed. |
| **Pay\_Misc** | **Pay Miscellaneous**: If the employee was paid in another way, such as per job, the pay appears in this column. |
| **Pay\_Mon** | **Pay Per Month**: The monthly wage of an employee if listed. |
| **Pay\_Tot** | **Pay Total**: The total amount a person earned. In cases where the report provided enough information to calculate pay (monthly wage + number of months worked) but did not include a total pay, the Building Borders team calculated the total pay. In each case we did this, we flagged our change with the text “Pay calculated based on monthly pay and wages” in the Notes column. |
| **Pay\_Wk** | **Pay Per Week**: The weekly wage of an employee if listed. |
| **Pay\_Yr** | **Pay Per Year**: The yearly wage of an employee if listed. |
| **Quarter** | **Quarter**: The yearly quarter of the entry. |
| **Source** | **Source**: The citation of the primary source from which the data was gathered. |
| **Title** | **Title**: Any addition to the name (eg. Jr., Sr., Lieut., Captain). |
| **URL** | **URL**: The link to the webpage that contained the source used for data entry. |
| **V\_NI\_GL** | **Value of Non-Indigenous Goods and Labor**:The amount of money given to a person for their goods or work that is not specifically allocated for Indigenous labor and goods. If the good or service does not explicitly mention “Indian,” then it is assumed that it is a Non-Indigenous Good and Labor. |
| **V\_NI\_L** | **Value of Non-Indigenous Labor**:The amount of money given to a non-Indigenous person for their labor. The nature of the original records in the special paylists section makes it difficult to isolate non-Indigenous laborers except in a few select instances. This column undercounts their contribution as a result. |
| **VIG** | **Value of Indigenous Goods**: The value of money given to an Indigenous person for their goods. Indigenous people who appear as separate lines under H\_Sup are treated as an aggregate (eg. “Hire of Indian canoes”). |
| **VIL** | **Value of Indigenous Labor**: The value given to an Indigenous person for their labor. Indigenous people who appear as separate lines under H\_Sup are treated as an aggregate (eg. hire of Indigenous people as canoemen or packers). |

## Appendix H: Categorization of Occupations (mainjob category) in U.S. Customs

The following chart provides a detailed description of all of the variations of occupations that appeared for members of the customs source. It also provides the ways these variations were condensed/categorized into the Mainjob column, which was used for mapping purposes.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Mainjob** | **Original Text in Primary Source** |
| Appraiser | Appraiser; Appraiser At Large; Appraiser general; Assistant appraiser; Assistant appraiser, 9 months and 3 days; Assistant Local Appraiser; General appraiser; Local Appraiser; Merchant appraiser |
| Boatman | Bargeman; Bargemen; Bargman; Beamsman to weigher; Beamsmen; Boat hand; Boat hands; Boat hands, (all); Boathand; Boathands; Boatkeeper; Boatman; Boatman (temporary); Boatman and acting pilot; Boatman and aids to revenue; Boatman and janitor; Boatman and messenger; Boatman and night watchman; Boatman And Porter; Boatman at East Greenwich; Boatman at Edgartown; Boatman at North Kingston; Boatman at Providence; Boatman on steam launch; Boatman, &c; Boats And Boatman; Coxswain, revenue boat; Deck-hand; Deck-hands; Oarman; Oarsmen; Pilot; Regular Beamsmen; Revenue bargeman, 11 months and 8 days; Revenue bargemen; Revenue boat hands; Revenue boat-keeper; Revenue boatman; Seaman in revenue boat; Temporary Beamsmen |
| Cashier | Assistant Cashier; Calculators; Cashier; Cashier and acting deputy collector; Cashier and assistant treasurer; Cashier And Bookkeeper; Cashier And Clerk; Cashier And Deputy; Cashier of custom-house; Cashier Of Customs And Depository; Cashier, United states depository; Chief teller; Deputy Cashier And Clerk; Tellers |
| Clerk | 2d clerk; Additional Clerk; Admeasurement clerk; Appraiser's Clerk; Assistant Bookkeeper; Assistant chief clerk; Assistant Clerk To Weigher; Assistant entry clerk; Assistant general bookkeeper; Assistant liquidating Clerk; Assistant marine clerk; Assistant registering clerk; Bond And Entry Clerk; Bond clerk; Bookkeeper; Bookkeeper and assistant treasurer; Bookkeeper and messenger; Bookkeeper in public stores; Cash clerk; Chief clerk; Chief clerk and acting deputy naval officer; Chief entry clerk; Chief of estimating division; Chief of statistical division; Clearance clerk; Clearance clerk (night); Clearance Deputy; Clerk; Clerk (temporary); Clerk And Acting Appraiser; Clerk And Admeasurer; Clerk And Appraiser; Clerk and assistant to surveyor; Clerk and assistant weigher; Clerk And Auditor; Clerk And Bookkeeper; Clerk And Cashier; Clerk And Chief Inspector; Clerk And Cigar Inspector; Clerk And Deputy; Clerk And Deputy Collector; Clerk And Deputy Surveyor; Clerk And Examiner Of Drugs; Clerk And Examiner Of Marble; Clerk and inspector; Clerk and inspectress; Clerk And Messenger; Clerk and private secretary; Clerk and sampler; Clerk and stenographer; Clerk And Storekeeper; Clerk and superintendent of warehouses; Clerk and superintendent warehouse; Clerk and verifier; Clerk and vessel admeasurer; Clerk for copying weigher's book; Clerk in charge of P.B.S; Clerk in charge of warehouses; Clerk of appraiser's stores; Clerk Of Customs; Clerk of the customs; Clerk to Appraiser; Clerk To Appraiser At Large; Clerk to Appraiser's store; Clerk To General Appraiser; Clerk to naval officer; Clerk to storekeeper; Clerk to surveyor; Clerk to the collector; Clerk to Verifier; Clerk to warehouse; Clerk To Weigher; Clerk warehouse; Clerk, &C; Clerk, assistant inspector, etc.; Clerk, Deputy, And Inspector; Clerk, inspector, and assayer; Commercial abstract clerk; Comptroller; Comptroller and clerk; Comptroller and principal clerk; Comptroller, &c; Confidential clerk; Copy Clerk; Copyist; Corresponding clerk; Corresponding clerk and stenographer; Custom Clerk; Customs Clerk; Debenture Clerk; Entry and clearance clerk; Entry and impost clerk; Entry and liquidating clerk; Entry clerk; Entry clerk, &c; Export and clearance clerk; Extension clerk; Gauger's clerk; General Clerk; Impost and statistical clerk; Impost bookkeeper; Impost clerk; Invoice Clerk; Law clerk; Liquidating clerk; Manifest clerk; Marine Clerk; Marine Entrance And Clearance Clerk; Measuring Clerk; Night clearance clerk; Permit Clerk; Receiving clerk; Record Clerk And Inspector; Recording Clerk; Register clerk; Registry Clerk; Second warehouse bookkeeper; Secretary; Secretary and chief clerk; Secretary and confidential clerk; Statistical Clerk; Stenographer; Storekeeper's Clerk; Tally clerk; Temporary Clerk; Type writer; Warehouse bookkeeper; Warehouse clerk; Warehouse clerk and bookkeeper; Warehouse clerk, &c; Warehouse registering clerk; Weigher's Clerk |
| Collector | Assistant collector; Collector; Collector and inspector; Collector and superintendent of lights; Collector of customs; Collector, acting; Collector, Disbursing Agent, & C.; Special Collector, Clerk, And Inspector; Surveyor And Acting Collector |
| Deputy collector | Deputy collector; Deputy collector (night); Deputy collector (temporary); Deputy collector and aid; Deputy collector and Aid to revenue; Deputy Collector and aids; Deputy collector and appraiser; Deputy collector and auditor; Deputy Collector And Bookkeeper; Deputy Collector And Cashier; Deputy Collector And Chief Clerk; Deputy Collector And Clearance Clerk; Deputy collector and clerk; Deputy Collector and Collector; Deputy collector and entry clerk; Deputy collector and examiner; Deputy Collector And Marine Clerk; Deputy collector and messenger; Deputy Collector And Storekeeper; Deputy Collector And Watchman; Deputy collector and weigher; Deputy Collector, &C; Deputy collector, aid, and clerk; Deputy collector, cashier, &c; Deputy Collector, Cashier, And Bookkeeper; Deputy collector, examiner, and gauger; Deputy collector, examiner, etc.; Deputy Collector, Weigher, &C; Deputy Collector, Weigher, And Gauger; Mounted deputy collector; Night Deputy Collector; Special deputy collector; Special deputy collector and auditor; Special deputy collector and cashier; Special Deputy Collector And Clerk; Special Deputy Collector, &C |
| Deputy collector and inspector | Acting deputy Collector and Inspector; Depty Collector And Inspector; Deputy collector and chief inspector; Deputy collector and inspector; Deputy collector and inspector (mounted); Deputy collector and inspector and weigher; Deputy collector and inspector, &c; Deputy Collector And Inspector, And Weigher, Gauger, And Measurer; Deputy collector and mounted inspector; Deputy collector and night inspector; Deputy collector, clerk, and inspector; Deputy Collector, Inspector, &C; Deputy collector, inspector, and clerk; Deputy collector, inspector, and gauger; Deputy Collector, Inspector, And Measurer; Deputy Collector, Inspector, etc.; Deputy Collector, Inspector, Weigher, &C; Deputy collector, inspector, weigher, and gauger; Deputy collector, inspector, weigher, and measurer; Deputy collector, inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer; Deputy Collector, Inspector,Weigher, &C; Deputy collector,inspector, weigher, gauger, &C; Deputy Collectors And Inspector; Deputy colletor, inspector, and clerk; Inspector and deputy collector; Inspector and deputy collector (mounted); Inspector And Deputy Surveyor; Inspector, weigher, measurer, and deputy collector; Special deputy collector and inspector; Special deputy collector, inspector, &c; Special deputy collector, inspector, etc |
| Engineer | Acting assistant engineer; Assistant engineer; Assistant engineer (naval office); Assistant Engineer, stores; Chief Engineer; Engineer; Engineer (naval office); Engineer of naval office; Engineer, stores |
| Examiner | Assayer; Assistant Examiner; Assistant to assayer; Chief examiner; Drug examiner; Examiner; Examiner and inspector; Examiner in aid of revenue; Examiner of drugs; Examiner of drugs, special; Examiner of marble; Examiner of teas; Examiner, drugs; Special drug examiner; Special examiner of drugs; Tobacco examiner |
| House keeper/janitor | Assistant Janitor; Custom-House Keeper; Janitor; Janitor (Weigher); Janitor And Boatman; Janitor and messenger; Janitor And Watchman; Keeper; Keeper Custom-House; Keeper Of Building; Keeper of custom-house; Keeper of Lazarette; Keeper of scale room; Keeper of the custom-house; Weigher's Janitor |
| Inspector | Additional inspector; Chief inspector; Cigar Inspector; Coast Inspector; Coastwise Inspector; Day and night inspector; Day Inspector; Day Inspector (temporary); Deputy Inspector; Expenses of Inspector; Foreign inspector; Inspecter; Inspector; Inspector (acting Appraiser); Inspector (day); Inspector (mounted); Inspector (occassional); Inspector (railroad); Inspector (railroad, mounted); Inspector (special); Inspector (special, temporary, day); Inspector (temporary); Inspector (temporary, day); Inspector (temporary, mounted); Inspector and acting storekeeper, etc.; Inspector and aid; Inspector and boarding officer; Inspector and boatman; Inspector And Clerk; Inspector And Deputy; Inspector And Detective; Inspector and examiner; Inspector and gauger; Inspector and laborer; Inspector and measurer; Inspector And Special Deputy; Inspector And Storekeeper; Inspector And Watchman; Inspector and weigher; Inspector and wharfinger; Inspector by the day; Inspector For Measurement Of Lumber; Inspector for measuring vessels; Inspector of marble; Inspector of passenger vessels; Inspector Of Stock, &C; Inspector of tea; Inspector Of The Coast; Inspector, $3 per day when employed; Inspector, &C; Inspector, (all); Inspector, 11 months and 16 days; Inspector, acting appraiser; Inspector, examiner, and storekeeper; Inspector, examiner, etc.; Inspector, Foreign; Inspector, gauger, and measurer; Inspector, gauger, weigher, and measurer; Inspector, gauger, weigher, and measurer at Hartford; Inspector, gauger, weigher, and measurer at Saybrook; Inspector, measurer, and weigher; Inspector, measurer, gauger, and weigher; Inspector, mounted; Inspector, permanent; Inspector, special; Inspector, storekeeper, and gauger; Inspector, temporary; Inspector, temporary, and night watch; Inspector, Weiger, And Measurer; Inspector, Weigher, &C; Inspector, weigher, and clerk; Inspector, weigher, and gauger; Inspector, weigher, and measurer; Inspector, weigher, and messenger; Inspector, Weigher, etc; Inspector, weigher, etc.; Inspector, Weigher, Gauger &C; Inspector, Weigher, Gauger, &C; Inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer; Inspector, weigher, gauger, etc.; Inspector, weigher, measurer; Inspector, weigher, measurer, &c; Inspector, weigher, measurer, and gauger; Lumber Inspector; Marble Inspector; Mounted inspector; Mounted Inspector Of Customs; Occasional inspector; Occasional inspector and clerk; Occasional inspector at N. Kingston; Special Day Inspector; Special inspector; Special Inspector (day); Special Inspector And Watchman; Special inspector and weigher; Sundry Inspectors; Sundry Special Inspector; Temporary inspector; Temporary Inspector And Detective; Temporary inspector and night watch; Temporary inspector, &C; Temporary River Inspector |
| Inspectress | Examiner (female); Female Examiner; Female Inspector; Inspector, female; Inspectress; Inspectress (temporary); Insprectresses |
| Labourer | Acting fireman; Chief Laborer; Coal-passer; Doorkeeper; Fireman; Fireman in public stores; Fireman on steam launch; Fireman, stores; Floor Bookkeeper; Laborer; Laborer (appraiser's); Laborer (for measurer of marble); Laborer (public stores); Laborer (regular and temporary); Laborer (temporary); Laborer and assistant measurer; Laborer at custom-house; Laborer at telephone; Laborer on scales; Laborer public stores; Laborer to admeasurer; Laborer to Appraiser; Laborer to gauger; Laborer to public stores; Laborer, appraisers' stores; Laborer, public stores; Marker's Laborer; Paid Laborer to Weigher; Skilled labor; Temporary Laborer; Temporary Laborer for Weigher, Gauger, and Measurer; Temporary laborers; Wharf Laborer |
| Marker | Debenture Marker; Marker; Marker and messenger |
| Messenger | Assistant Messenger; Mail carrier; Messenger; Messenger and Boatman; Messenger And Clerk; Messenger and copyist; Messenger and night watchman; Messenger and office boy; Messenger and porter; Messenger and storekeeper; Messenger And Telegraph Operator; Messenger and watchman; Messenger at Custom-house; Messenger in the inspector's office; Messenger of appraiser's office; Messenger to appraiser; Messenger to Inspector; Revenue Boat Messenger; Telegraph operator |
| Misc. | Acting Deputy; Adjuster of duties; Agency aid; Agency aid on river; Agent Marine Hospital; Agent marine hospitals; Aid; Aid To Collector; Aids, river service; Assistant Boarding Officer; Assistant book binder; Assistant bookbinder; Assistant Custodian; Assistant deputy officer; Assistant Special Agent; Boarding officer; Bookbinder; Carpenter; Char-women; Chief of law division; Chief Usher; Confidential agent; Confidential secretary; Corder and sealer; Deputies; Deputies and Clerk; Deputies and Inspector; Deputy; Deputy and clerk; Deputy and inspector; District Officer; Elevator conductor; Elevator conductors; Elevator man; Elevator men; Foreman; Foreman And Sampler; Foreman Laborer; Foreman of appraiser's stores; Foreman of assistant Weigher; Foreman of Laborer; Foreman of Laborer (barge office); Foreman of Laborer (porter); Foreman of Opener and Packer; Foreman of Opener, &C; Foreman of Porter; Foreman To Laborer; Foreman to Opener, &c; Foreman to Weigher; Foreman To Weigher And Gauger; Foreman, opener and packer; Guides; Head char-woman; Lieutenants; Machinist; Miscellaneous; Night Clearance Deputy; Night Deputy; Night Service; Office boy; Other Officer; Paymaster; Person; Private secretary; Roundsmen; Scrubber; Scrub-woman; Searcher; Searcher in public stores; Special Agent; Special Deputy; Special Deputy And Clerk; Stenciler; Temporary aid; Temporary aids; Temporary aids of revenue; Temporary aids to revenue; Temporary Foreman; Usher; Weigher's Foreman; Wheelman |
| Naval Officer | Acting deputy naval officer and clerk; Assistant deputy naval officer; Assistant deputy naval officer, &c; Assistant naval Officer; Deputy naval officer; Deputy naval officer and clerk; Naval officer; Naval Officer And Employes; Navel officer; River Officer |
| Night Inspector | Captain night Inspector; Captain of night Inspector; Captain, night inspector; Chief night inspector; Inspector (night); Inspector (night, specials); Inspector (night, temporary); Inspector by night; Inspector, night; Inspector, special, night; Inspector's night service; Lieutenant night Inspector; Lieutenant of night Inspector; Lieutenant of night Inspector, 11 months and 28 days; Lieutenant, night inspector; Lieutenants night watch; Lieutenants of night watch; Night inspector; Night Inspector (temporary); Night service of Inspector; Night service of Inspector (temporary); Special Night Inspector; Temporary Night Inspector |
| None | No records |
| Opener, Packer and porter | Assistant porter; Laborer (porter); Opener and packer; Opener And Packer, seizure room; Packer; Packer And Sampler; Porter; Porter and boatman; Porter and inspector; Porter And Janitor; Porter And Laborer; Porter and messenger; Porter and messenger to appraiser general; Porter And Warehouseman; Porter and watchman; Porter At Custom-House; Porter to appraiser; Porter to storekeeper; Porter, Messenger, &C; Porter, Messenger, And Watchman; Porter, warehouseman |
| Revenue Jobs | Acting disbursing agent; Aid to internal revenue; Aid to revenue; Aid to revenue And Temporary Weigher; Assistant auditor; Assistant Auditor, &C; Auditor; Auditor and clerk; Auditor and general bookkeeper; Auditor And Impost Clerk; Auditor and special deputy collector; Chief of liquidating division; Custodian of internal revenue stamps; Revenue agent; Revenue agent, 10 months and 28 days; Revenue agents; Revenue agents temporary; Revenue aid; Special Aid to revenue |
| Sampler | Assistant Sampler; Assistant sugar Sampler; Sampler; Sampler and Packer; Sampler of sugar; Sugar sampler |
| Secret Aid | Detective; Detectives; Secret agent; Secret aid; Secret aid and deputy collector; Secret aid of the revenue |
| Storekeeper/warehouse Keeper | Assistant general storekeeper; Assistant storekeeper; Assistant storekeeper at appraiser's store; Assistant warehouse clerk; General storekeeper; Night service of Storekeeper; Private storekeeper; Public Storekeeper; Special Assistant Storekeeper And Laborer; Storekeeper; Storekeeper (night); Storekeeper (private); Storekeeper (public); Storekeeper and clerk; Storekeeper And Inspector; Storekeeper at Brownsville; Storekeeper at Castle Garden; Storekeeper in public bonded ware-houses; Storekeeper of port; Storekeeper of public store; Storekeeper Of The Port; Storekeeper P.B.S.; Storekeeper, &c; Storekeeper, (assistant); Storekeeper, 12 Broad street; Storekeeper, night service; Storekeeper, Weigher, Gauger, And Measurer; Temporary storekeeper; Warehouse and permit clerk; Warehouse man; Warehouseman |
| Superintendent | Assistant Superintendent Custom-House; Assistant superintendent of building; Superintendent; Superintendent barge office; Superintendent of assistant Gauger, etc.; Superintendent of barge office; Superintendent of building; Superintendent Of Building (public stores); Superintendent of buildings; Superintendent Of Castle Garden; Superintendent Of Custom-House; Superintendent of heating apparatus; Superintendent Of Laborer; Superintendent of lights; Superintendent of marine hospital; Superintendent Of Private Stores; Superintendent of supplies; Superintendent of warehouse; Superintendent of warehouses; Superintendent of Weigher; Superintendent Public Stores; Superintendent Warehouses; Superintendent Warehouses, &C; Superintendent, warehouse clerk; Warehouse superintendent; Ware-house superintendent; Warehouse superintendent and cigar inspector; Warehouse superintendent, &c |
| Surveyor | Aid To Surveyor; Assistant deputy surveyor; Assistant surveyor; Deputy surveyor; Deputy surveyor and bookkeeper; Deputy surveyor and cashier; Deputy Surveyor And Clerk; Deputy surveyor and entry clerk; Deputy Surveyor And Inspector; Deputy surveyor, chief inspector, etc; Local Surveyor; Special deputy surveyor; Special Deputy Surveyor And Clerk; Special deputy surveyor, &c; Surveryor; Surveyor; Surveyor of customs; Surveyor of port; Surveyor, irregular; Surveyors, aids to revenue |
| Watchman | Assistant light-house keepers, (all); Bridge Night Watchman; Captain night watch; Captain of night watch; Captain of night Watchman; Captain of watch; Captain of Watchman; Captain, night watch; Day Watchman; Keepers of light-houses; Light-house keepers, (all); Night watch; Night watch on the wharves; Night watch on wharves; Night watchman; Night watchman (temporary); Sunday Watchman; Temporary watchman; Vault Watchman; Watchman; Watchman (night); Watchman (temporary); Watchman And Night Inspector; Watchman and porter; Watchman and storekeeper; Watchman and superintendent of Laborer; Watchman in publis stores; Watchman of public stores; Watchman, Sunday; Watchman, temporary |
| Weigher, Measurer and gauger | Admeasurer; Assistant gauger; Assistant measurer; Assistant weigher; Assistant Weigher (temporary); Assistant weigher and acting gauger; Assistant weigher and inspector; Assistant weigher, &c; Assistant weigher, gauger, and inspector; Assistant Weigher, Measurer, And Gauger; Chief Weigher; Deputy measurer; Deputy weigher; Expenses Of Measurer; Gauger; Gauger (temporary); Gauger and clerk; Gauger and inspector; Gauger, &C; Laborer (gauger); Laborer (measurer); Laborer (Weigher); Measurer; Measurer and gauger; Measurer of marble; Measurer of marble (temporary); Measurer of passenger vessels; Measurer of vessels; Measurer of wood and marble; Occasional Weigher, Gauger, &C; Principal weigher; Special Assistant Measurer; Temporary assistant Gauger; Temporary Gauger; Temporary measurer of marble; Temporary measurer of vessels; United States Weigher; Weigher; Weigher and assistant gauger; Weigher And Gauger; Weigher and gauger (night); Weigher and gauger (temporary); Weigher and inspector; Weigher And Inspector, &C; Weigher And Laborer; Weigher and measurer; Weigher, &C; Weigher, Gauger, &C; Weigher, gauger, and inspector; Weigher, gauger, and measurer; Weigher, gauger, etc.; Weigher, gauger, measurer, and inspector; Weigher, Measurer, And Gauger; Weigher, occasional |

## Appendix I: Categorization of Occupations (mainjob category) in Canada Customs

The following chart provides a detailed description of all of the variations of occupations that appeared for members of the customs source. It also provides the ways these variations were condensed/categorized into the Mainjob column, which was used for mapping purposes.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Mainjob** | **Original Text in Primary Source** |
| Appraiser | Actg. Asst. Appraiser; Acting Appraiser; Appraiser; Appraiser and Gauger; Assist. Appraiser; Assistant Appraiser; Assistant Appraiser & Preventive Officer; Assistant Appraiser and Gauger; Assit. Appraiser; Ass't Appraiser; Asst. Appr. & Packer; Asst. Appraiser; Asst. Appraiser and Gauger; Asst. Appraiser and Packer; Asst. Dom. Appr.; Asst. Dom. Appraiser; Chief Appraiser and Landing Waiter; Chief Dominion Appraiser; Dominion Appraiser |
| Boatman | Boatman; Boatman & Tide Waiter |
| Cashier | Acting Asst. Cashier; Acting Cashier; Assistant Cashier; Asst. Cashier; Asst. Cashier & Clerk; Cashier |
| Clerk | 1st Class clerk; 1st Class Clerk and Accountant; 1st Class Clerk and Asst. Accountant; 2nd Class Clerk; 2nd Class Clerk and Chief Check Clerk; 2nd Class Clerk and Priv. Secy. To Cont. of Cust.; 3rd Class clerk; Acting Chief Clerk; Acting Clerk and Acting Appraiser; Chief Checker; Chief Clerk; Chief Clerk & Cashier; Chief Clerk & Registrar of Shipping; Chief Clerk and Accountant; Chief Clerk of Correspondance; Chief Clerk of Correspondence; Chief Clerk of Records; Chief Clerk of Statistics; Chief Clerk of Supplies; Chief Clerk Records; Chief Comptroller; Chief Stat. Clerk; Chief Statistical Clerk; Chief Warehouse Clerk; Clerk; Clerk & Act'g. Appraiser; Clerk & Appraiser; Clerk & Cashier; Clerk & Stenographer; Clerk (acting); Clerk and Appraiser; Clerk and Assistant Superv'r of Drawbacks; Clerk and Asst. Dominion Appraiser; Clerk and Asst. Supervisor; Clerk and Asst. Supervisor of Statistics; Clerk and Asst. to Analyst; Clerk and Cashier; Clerk and Gauger; Clerk and Locker; Clerk and Secretary to Collector; Clerk and Stenographer; Clerk and Sugar Tester; Clerk and Supervisor; Clerk and Supervisor of Refund; Clerk and Supervis'r; Clerk and Superv'r; Clerk and Superv'r of Drawbacks; Clerk and Superv'r of Refunds; Clerk and Tide Waiter; General Supervisor of Statistics; Junior 2nd Class Clerk; Law Clerk; Manifest Clerk; Senior Chief Clerk; Senior Clerk; Sr. Chief Clerk; Sr. Clerk; Statistical Clerk; Stenographer; Ticket Clerk |
| Clerk and Landing Waiter | Chief Clerk and Landing Waiter; Clerk & L. Waiter; Clerk & Land. Waiter; Clerk & Land'g Waiter; Clerk & Landing & Wat.; Clerk & Landing waiter; Clerk & Ldg. Waiter; Clerk and Land. Waiter; Clerk and Landing Waiter; Clerk and Landing Wtr.; Clerk and Ldg. Waiter; Clerk and Ldg. Wtr.; Clerk, L.W. & Searcher; Clerk, Landing Waiter and Searcher; L.W. & Clerk; Land. Waiter & Clerk; Land. Waiter and Clerk; Landing waiter & ClerK; Landing Waiter and Clerk; Landing Waiter and Clk; Ldg. Waiter & Clerk |
| Collector | Actg. Collector; Acting Collector; Collector; Collector & Registrar; Collector and Registrar; Out Port Collector; Surv'r & Act. Collector |
| Deputy collector | Assistant Collector; Asst. Collector; Deputy Collector |
| Examiner | Examining Officer; Tea Examiner |
| House Keeper/Janitor | House Keeper; House Keeper & Messenger; House Keeper and Messenger; House-Keeper |
| Inspector | Assistant Inspector; Asst. Inspector; Cheese Inspector; Chief and General Inspector; Chief Inspector; Financial Inspector; Inspector; Inspector of Sugars, &c. |
| Landing Waiter | Acting Landing Waiter and Clerk; Chief L. Waiter; Chief Land. Waiter and Chief Prev. Officer of Maritime Provinces; Chief Landing Waiter; Chief Ldg. Waiter; L. Waiter and Searcher; Landing Waiter; Landing Waiter & Searcher; Landing Waiter and Acting Tide Surveyor; Landing Waiter and Gauger; Landing Waiter and Packer; Landing Waiter and Searcher; Ldg Waiter & Surveyor; Ldg. Waiter; Ldg. Waiter & Searcher; Ldg. Waiter and Surv'r |
| Locker | Chf. Locker & Ins. B'nds; Chief Locker; Head Locker; Locker; Locker & Gauger; Locker & Land'g Waiter; Locker & Ldg. Waiter; Locker and Gauger; Locker and Ldg. Wtr.; Warehouse Keeper; Warehouse Locker |
| Messenger | Assistant Messenger; Asst. Messenger; Messenger; Messenger and Packer |
| Misc. | Analyst; Assistant Commissioner; Asst. Commissioner; Chairman; Chief Analyst; Commissioner; Dominion Special Agent; Ex-Warehouse Keeper; Fireman; Misc.; Second Officer; Special Agent; Special Officer; Waiter & Searcher; Waiter and Searcher; Warehouseman |
| None | Nil |
| Opener, Packer and Porter | Packer; Packer & Messenger; Packer and Genl. Asst.; Packer and Messenger; Packer and Porter; Packer for Appraiser; Packer, Messenger and Porter; Porter; Porter and Packer; Searcher and Packer; Sorter |
| Preventive Officer | Chief Prev. Officer; Prev. Officer; Preventive Officer; Special Preventive Officer |
| Revenue Jobs | Accountant; Accountant and Chief Clerk; Asst. Accountant; Asst. Accountant and Chief Clerk of Estimates |
| Sub Collector | Actg. Sub-Collector; Acting Sub-Collector; Sub Collector; Sub-Collector; Sub-Collector & L.W.; Sub-Collector & Landing Waiter |
| Surveyor | Acting Surveyor; Assist. Tide Surveyor; Assistant Tide Surveyor; Asst. Tide Surveyor; Land'g Waiter & Acting Tide Surveyor; Landing Surveyor; Measuring Surveyor; Preventive Officer and Acting Surveyor; Surveyor; Surveyor & Gauger; Surveyor and Acting Collector; Surveyor and Gauger; Tide Surveyor |
| Tide Waiter | 1st Class Tide Waiter; 1st Class Tidewaiter; 2nd Class Tide Waiter; 2nd Class Tidewaiter; Tide Waiter; Tide Waiter & Locker; Tide Waiter & Packer; Tide Waiter and Locker; Tide Waiter and Messenger; Tide Waiter and Packer; Tidewaiter; Tidewaiter & Locker |
| Weigher, measurer and Gauger | Acting Gauger; Assistant Gauger; Assistant Weigher and Gauger; Asst. Gauger; Asst. Weigher & Gauger; Chief Weigher; Gauger; Gauger & Prev. Officer; Gauger & Weigher; Sampler and Gauger; Sampler Gauger; Weigher & Gauger; Weigher and Gauger |

## Appendix J: Abbreviations of States/Territories, Military Ranks, and Miscellaneous

For the sake of clarity, the Building Borders team spelled out many abbreviations that appeared in the original primary source using the following tables as guidance.

**States and Territories**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Abbreviation** | **State or Territory** |
| A. T. | Arizona Territory |
| Ala | Alabama |
| Ariz | Arizona |
| Ark | Arkansas |
| C. T. | Colorado Territory |
| Cal | California |
| Colo | Colorado |
| Conn | Connecticut |
| D. T. or Dak | Dakota Territory pre-1889. Post-1889, applicable North/South designation. |
| DC, D.C., Dist. Columbia | District of Columbia  \*Except under the Situation column, where the D.C. was maintained. |
| Del | Delaware |
| Fla | Florida |
| Ga | Georgia |
| H. Ter. | Hawaii Territory |
| I. T., Ind. T. | Indian Territory or Idaho Territory based on context |
| Ill | Illinois |
| Ind | Indiana |
| Kans | Kansas |
| Ky | Kentucky |
| La | Louisiana |
| M. T. | Montana Territory |
| Mass | Massachusetts |
| Md | Maryland |
| Me | Maine |
| Mich | Michigan |
| Mex | Mexico |
| Minn | Minnesota |
| Miss | Mississippi |
| Mo | Missouri |
| Mont | Montana |
| N. C. | North Carolina |
| N. Dak | North Dakota |
| N. H. | New Hampshire |
| N. J. | New Jersey |
| N. Mex, N. M. | New Mexico |
| N. Y. | New York |
| N. W. T., N. T. | Northwest Territories |
| N. T. | Nebraska Territory |
| Neb | Nebraska |
| Nev | Nevada |
| Okla | Oklahoma |
| Oreg | Oregon |
| Pa | Pennsylvania |
| P. Q. | Quebec |
| P. R. | Puerto Rico |
| R. I. | Rhode Island |
| S. C. | South Carolina |
| S. Dak | South Dakota |
| Tenn | Tennessee |
| Tex | Texas |
| U. T. | Utah Territory |
| Va | Virginia |
| Vt | Vermont |
| Wash | Washington |
| W. T. | Wyoming Territory or Washington Territory based on context |
| W. Va | West Virginia |
| Wis | Wisconsin |
| Wyo | Wyoming |

**Military Ranks**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Abbreviation** | **Rank** |
| 1st Lt. | First Lieutenant |
| A.Q.M. | Assistant Quartermaster |
| Art. | Artillery |
| Brig. Gen. | Brigadier General |
| Bvt. | Brevet |
| Capt. | Captain |
| Cav. | Cavalry |
| Col. | Colonel |
| Eng., Eng’rs | Engineer/s |
| Inf. | Infantry |
| Lt. | Lieutenant |
| Maj. | Major |
| Maj. Gen. | Major General |
| Ord Dep’t, Ord. | Ordnance Department |
| Q.M. | Quartermaster |

**Miscellaneous Abbreviations**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Abbreviation** | **Full Name** |
| S. E. | Southeast |
| N. W. | Northwest |
| M’s | Miles |
| Ft. | Fort |
| Mt. | Mount |
| C.P.R.R. | Central Pacific Railroad |
| U.P.R.R. | Union Pacific Railroad |
| K.P.R.R. | Kansas Pacific Railroad |
| Jacksboro’ | Jacksborough |
| Ter. | Territory |
| #d | Meant to be “rd.” So “3d” signifies “3rd.” |
| Jos. | Joseph |
| Jas. | James |
| Wm. | William |
| Chas. | Charles |
| Jno. | John |
| Edwd | Edward |
| Fred’k | Fredrick |
| Alex’r | Alexander |
| Thos. | Thomas |
| Ste. | Sainte |
| St. | Saint |

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2. Canada. Indian Claims Commission, *Indian Claims Commission: Carry the Kettle First Nation Inquiry Cypress Hillls Claim*, 2000. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Canada. Parliament, *Sessional Paper No 30* (Ottawa: S.E. Dawson, 1905), 49, 51. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. Canada. Parliament, 65. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. In this process we added geographic coordinates to each of the personnel records. This process involved combining two charts together which held the personnel records and the latitude and longitude information. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. Frederick H. Abbott, *The Administration of Indian Affairs in Canada* (Washington, D.C.: Board of Indian Commissioners, 1915); E. Brian Titley, *A Narrow Vision: Duncan Campbell Scott and the Administration of Indian Affairs in Canada* (Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 1986), 13, 16-17, 37-38. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. A Narrow Vision, 13. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. Abbott, *The Administration of Indian Affairs in Canada*, 34. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. Abbott, 24. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
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11. Abbott, 35. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. Abbott, 35. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. Abbott, 24. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. Abbott, *The Administration of Indian Affairs in Canada*, 35; E. Brian Titley, *A Narrow Vision: Duncan Campbell Scott and the Administration of Indian Affairs in Canada*, 13. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. A Narrow Vision, 11. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
16. Library and Archives Canada, “Indian Bands and Agencies - Ontario,” National Archives Catalog, accessed August 13, 2018, http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/aboriginal-heritage/first-nations/indian-bands-agencies/Pages/ontario.aspx. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
17. Library and Archives Canada. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
18. Abbott, *The Administration of Indian Affairs in Canada*, 36. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
19. Sidney L. Harring, “Crow Dog’s Case: A Chapter in the Legal History of Tribal Sovereignty,” *American Indian Law Review* 14, no. 2 (1989): 192. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
20. Abbott, *The Administration of Indian Affairs in Canada*, 35. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
21. Library and Archives Canada, *Researching Your Aboriginal Ancestry at Library and Archives Canada*, n.d., 10, http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/obj/022/f2/guide-06-2004\_e.pdf. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
22. Library and Archives Canada, “Indian Bands and Agencies - Ontario.” [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
23. Library and Archives Canada, *Researching Your Aboriginal Ancestry at Library and Archives Canada*, 12. [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
24. Barbara Roberts, *Whence They Came: Deportation from Canada 1900-1935* (Manitoba: University of Ottawa Press, 1988), 2; Deirdre M. Moloney, *National Insecurities: Immigrants and U.S. Deportation Policy Since 1882* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2012), 26. [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
25. Roberts, *Whence They Came*, 3. [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
26. Legg, *Customs Services in Western Canada,* 15. [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
27. Legg, *Customs Services in Western Canada,* 10. [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
28. Legg, *Customs Services in Western Canada,* 14. [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
29. Herbert Legg, *Customs Service in Western Canada* (Creston Review Limited, 1963), 14-15. [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
30. Legg, *Customs Services in Western Canada,* 9. [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
31. Legg, *Customs Services in Western Canada,* 9. [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
32. Legg, *Customs Services in Western Canada,* 9. [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
33. A.C. Philips to J.C.B. Davis, February 1, 1873, Despatches from United States Consuls in Fort Erie, Ontario, 1865-1906, T-465, Volume 2, Reel 2, January 11, 1870 – December 22, 1882, NARA. [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
34. Legg, *Customs Services in Western Canada,* 10. [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
35. Legg, *Customs Services in Western Canada,* 9. [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
36. Legg, *Customs Services in Western Canada,* 9. [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
37. Legg, *Customs Services in Western Canada,* 9. [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
38. Legg, *Customs Services in Western Canada,* 9. [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
39. “Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances for the Year 1885 Volume II: Collections of Duties,” Fraser, 1885, 171, https://fraser.stlouisfed.org/scribd/?item\_id=5529&filepath=/files/docs/publications/treasar/AR\_TREASURY\_1885\_2.pdf. [↑](#footnote-ref-40)
40. National Archives of the United States, “Records of the United States Customs Service,” National Archives and Records Administration, n.d., https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/036.html. [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
41. “Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances for the Year 1886, Volume II: Collection of Duties,” Economic database, Fraser, 1886, IX, https://fraser.stlouisfed.org/scribd/?item\_id=5531&filepath=/files/docs/publications/treasar/AR\_TREASURY\_1886\_2.pdf. [↑](#footnote-ref-42)
42. United States. Treasury Department, *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances, 1885 Volume II: Collection of Duties* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1885), 259. [↑](#footnote-ref-43)
43. “Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances,” 1885, 259. [↑](#footnote-ref-44)
44. “Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances,” 1885, 134, 141, 167. [↑](#footnote-ref-45)
45. “Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances,” 166. [↑](#footnote-ref-46)
46. “Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances,” 166, 247-48. [↑](#footnote-ref-47)
47. United States. Department of the Treasury, “Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances for the Year 1865,” 30. [↑](#footnote-ref-48)
48. “Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances,” 279. [↑](#footnote-ref-49)
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52. White, 358. [↑](#footnote-ref-53)
53. National Archives and Records Administration, “Records of the Foreign Service Posts of the Department of State,” 1995, NARA, https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/084.html. [↑](#footnote-ref-54)
54. “Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances,” 1886, XII, 54–56. [↑](#footnote-ref-55)
55. Charles Ray Dean, “List of Consular Officers of the United States Corrected to July 23, 1907,” *The American Journal of International Law* 1, no. 3 (1907): 321–47; National Archives and Records Administration, “‘Canada’ within Records of the Foreign Service Posts of the Department of State, 1788 - 1991,” National Archives Catalog, accessed August 13, 2018, https://catalog.archives.gov/search?q=canada&f.ancestorNaIds=413. [↑](#footnote-ref-56)
56. Cathleen D. Cahill, *Federal Fathers & Mothers: A Social History of the United States Indian Service, 1869-1933* (USA: University of North Carolina Press, 2011), 2. [↑](#footnote-ref-57)
57. Cahill, 64, 83–85, 106, 126. [↑](#footnote-ref-58)
58. Cahill, 236. [↑](#footnote-ref-59)
59. Cahill, 50. [↑](#footnote-ref-60)
60. Cahill, 51. [↑](#footnote-ref-61)
61. Cahill, 44. [↑](#footnote-ref-62)
62. Cahill, 45. [↑](#footnote-ref-63)
63. Edwin Clark to R. B. Van Valkenburgh, “Chippewas of the Mississippi No 184,” August 22, 1865, 444, OIA ARO, UWDC. [↑](#footnote-ref-64)
64. W. W. Miller to W. P. Dole, “Washington Superintendency No 66,” September 15, 1861, 176, OIA ARO, UWDC. [↑](#footnote-ref-65)
65. Moloney, *National Insecurities*, 12. [↑](#footnote-ref-66)
66. Immigration Service (last), “Annual Report of the Superintendent of Immigration” (Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1892), 11, https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=coo.31924003677618;view=1up;seq=79. [↑](#footnote-ref-67)
67. Immigration Service (last), 10. [↑](#footnote-ref-68)
68. Immigration Service (last), “Annual Report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration” (Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1895), 16, https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=coo.31924003677618;view=1up;seq=147. [↑](#footnote-ref-69)
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