Form 10-300 (Dec. 1968)

St. Paul

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

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Pine

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER DATE (Type all entries - complete applicable sections) 7 1972 AUG NAME COMMON: Conner's Fur Post AND/OR HISTORIC: 2. LOCATION STREET AND NUMBER: within govt. lot 4 and the SW_4^1 of SE_4^1 , and govt. lot 3 on the SE side of the Snake R. including all riparian CITY OR TOWN: rights, of Sec. 31, T39N, R21W Pine City COUNTY: CODE CODE 115 Minnesota 22 Pine 3. CLASSIFICATION CATEGORY **ACCESSIBLE ÖWNERSHIP** STATUS TO THE PUBLIC (Check One) Z ☐ Yes: Public Public Acquisition: X Occupied District Building X 0 Private In Process Restricted X Site Unoccupied Structure Being Considered Unrestricted [Both \Box Preservation work Object in progress 3 C PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate) Ägricultural Government Transportation Comments α Commercial Industrial Private Residence Other (Specify) X Educational Military Religious <u>under reconstruction</u> \Box \Box Entertainment 📋 Museum Scientific OWNER OF PROPERTY Z OWNERS NAME: Minnesota Historical Society ш STREET AND NUMBER: 690 Cedar Street ш CITY OR TOWN: CODE Minnesota St. Paul Minnesota 22 5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Pine County Courthouse, Register of Deeds STREET AND NUMBER: CITY OR TOWN: STATE Pine City Minnesota APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 43 acres 6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS TITLE OF SURVEY: Minnesota Register of Historic Sites DATE OF SURVEY: Federal 🗌 County X AUG 7 1972 State Local DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: FOR NPS USE Minnesota Historical Society STREET AND NUMBER: 690 Cedar Street STATE: CITY OR TOWN: CODE ONLY

Minnesota

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ŕ	DESCRIPTION	\							
7	3 CONDITION -				(Check On	ie)			
	COMBILLION C	Excellent 🗌	Good 🔲	Fair 🔲	Deteriorated	☐ Rui	ns 🛣	Unexposed 🗌	
Å	INTERRITY	/	(Check (ne)			(Che	ck One)	
4	INTEGRITY	Altered	x	Unaltered 🔲		Moved		Original Site 🔀	
	DESCRIBE THE PE	RESENT AND OR	IGINAL (if k	nown) PHYSICA	L APPEARAN	CE			

Phe winter quarters building surrounded by a stockade is located on a high sand ridge above the Snake River. Both the "range" and the stockade are typical of the structures built during the French and British Canadian periods as wintering posts of fur traders. The house structure is a modified "post on sill" building, the upright posts being implanted deeply in the earth rather than mounted on sill logs. The technique of slotting the upright

earth rather than mounted on sill logs. The technique of slotting the uprign posts and inserting the tapered ends of the horizontal logs between them is employed. The plate log beneath the roof eave ties all elements of the outer wall together throughout the building length by mortises and tenons and in places by two inch wooden dowels. The two long outer walls are stabilized by horizontal cross-ties along the partition lines and reinforced by diagonal struts. All are secured to the seven ridge pole uprights to give added

strength to the walls and roof.

The roof is raftered with poles extending from the ridge pole to the plate logs and rough sheeting boards cover the whole. Secondary support is given by horizontal poles extending the length of the building with upright support poles at each of the five partitions. Long split cedar shakes constitute the roofing. The roof as presently constructed is a major deviation from what existed at one time. Based on earlier accounts such roofs were probably constructed of split poles set close together from the ridge pole to the plate logs and covered with overlapped birch bark, cedar bark, elm bark, or even ash or oak or sometimes grass thatch. Since the amount needed of such barks are unavailable in the region, the roof required another type than the probable original one. Furthermore, the factor of durability had to be considered since a bark roof would be subject to decay and severe weather conditions.

Doors have been placed on the southeast face of the building in accordance with the evidence found for their positions. The frames are of hewn logs with the upright logs locked into place in the lower and top logs by mortise and tenon joints. The doors are of rough planking with Z type cleating. Each is hung by two handwrought strap and pintel hinges. Pintels were found during the excavation.

The windows are of simulated old-type blown glass set in four-pane sashes on the front side of the building. Some are next to the door, others are more central in position. On the northwest side or rear of the building they have been located to the right of the fireplaces.

The inside structure consists mostly of partitions transverse to the main axis of the building. They are five in number thus dividing the building into six major compartments. These partition lines are constructed of upright poles set close together and chinked with clay probably to give privacy and to control heat. The partitions conform to the larger uprights along the front and back of the building. Fireplaces are four in number. All show a common method of upright poles set close together and extending upward through the roof. These rows of poles formed the outer border of the structure which is plastered inside and out with clay. The lower insides have been lined with split rock. One fireplace was located across the corner of the second room from the southeast end of the building, the first room

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

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FOR NPS USE ONL	Y
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7. Description: Connor's Fur Post (cont.)

having none. These rooms have been interpreted as the living and bedrooms for the trader and his wife.

The next two rooms each have a fireplace with backs to the northwest outer wall and placed off center. These are almost square in base plan with the upper structures likewise built of upright poles plastered with clay and the inside bottom walls lined with rock. A cache pit is located under the fireplace floor in one of the two rooms. The first of the two rooms has been designated the trader's workshop and has a door leading to the living quarters. The second room was probably his store, the entrance of which is almost opposite the gate on the southeast stockade sine.

A fifth room has no fireplace and has only a single inside door leading off the store. It has been interpreted as the storeroom for furs and supplies. A single cache pit in one corner was lined with birch bark.

The sixth room lies just north of the fifth room with one of its sides probably acting as a partial partition thus dividing the room into two areas. Underneath the fireplace is a cribbed cache pit. The fireplace is square-based and the techniques of construction conform to those described above. The area has been designated as the living quarters for the crew. The total length of the building is 77 feet, the width 18 feet and the back lies parallel to the northwest side of the stockade and approximately 8 feet from it.

The stockade forms a rectangle about 100 feet in length and approximately 55 feet wide conforming to the main axis of the sand ridge. It is made of upright logs set about 36 inches in the earth. The height is irregular and varies from 10 to 11 feet. On diagonal corners are two bastions of upright poles extending beyond the outer walls of the stockade. Two gates form the entrances, one on the northwest stockade line near the west corner facing the river, and a second one located on the southeast side of the stockade about midway along its fence. Both gates are made of poles with Z cleating and hung from strap and pintle hinges.

Small enclosed winter porches conform to the location of outside doors of the building and are built of upright poles with shed roofs.

The total reconstruction is based on evidence obtained from the site excavations, Connor's diary, and information found in various historical references regarding the building of the period.



IGNIFICANCE							
PERIOD (Check One or Mo	ore as Ap	propriate)					
Pre-Columbian		16th Centur	y . 🔲	18th Centur	у 🗌	20th Century 🗌	
15th Century		17th Centur	у 🗆	19th Century	y 🛣		
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Ap	plicable	and Known)					
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE	(Checl	One or More as	Appropriate)			
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Art		Landscape		Sculpture			
Commerce	X	Architecture		Social/Human-	.*		
Communications	X	Literature		itarian			
Conservation		Military		Theater:			
		Music	□ .	Transportation			

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)

Based on knowledge gained from the 1804-1805 diary of a fur trader, Thomas Connor of the Northwest Company, archaeological excavations, and references in the documents relating to the construction of early fur posts, the Minnesota Historical Society has considered the information gained sufficient to warrent the reconstruction of Connor's wintering post on the Snake River in Pine County, Minnesota. It is the first effort to reconstruct such a post in Minnesota and perhaps the Northwest on the site and placing the basic features of the building and stockade in their original situations.

The form of the building is typical of structures of the early and later trade during the British Canadian Regime and probably extends much farther back into the French period.

Wintering posts differed considerably from the headquarters of the fur companies such as those at Grand Portage and Fond du Lac primarily due to the short seasonal occupation and the consequent hurried and probably rude construction and utility of materials close at hand. In addition, the post was much smaller in size due to the small number of individuals housed. Also, the services performed under the circumstances were less in number. Such buildings of the "wintering" men were usually abandoned at the end of the trapping season when they returned to their headquarters with the load of furs traded to them by the Indian trappers.

Knowledge of such posts is usually found in scattered references and is fragmentary if it exists at all. However, Connor relates the incidents of daily life of himself and his crew, his relationships to the Indians and the Indians living among them around the post. He notes many items concerning the situation of his post and creates an overall image of life in an isolated, rough and often hostile environment. Thus, while his situation cannot be wholly reproduced, it has been considered that the reconstruction of the post will help, regardless of the limitations, in recreation some of the atmosphere and add to the knowledge of what a wintering post was like during the early fur trade era.

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(Continuation Sheet)

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9. Bibliography

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9. Bibliography (continued)

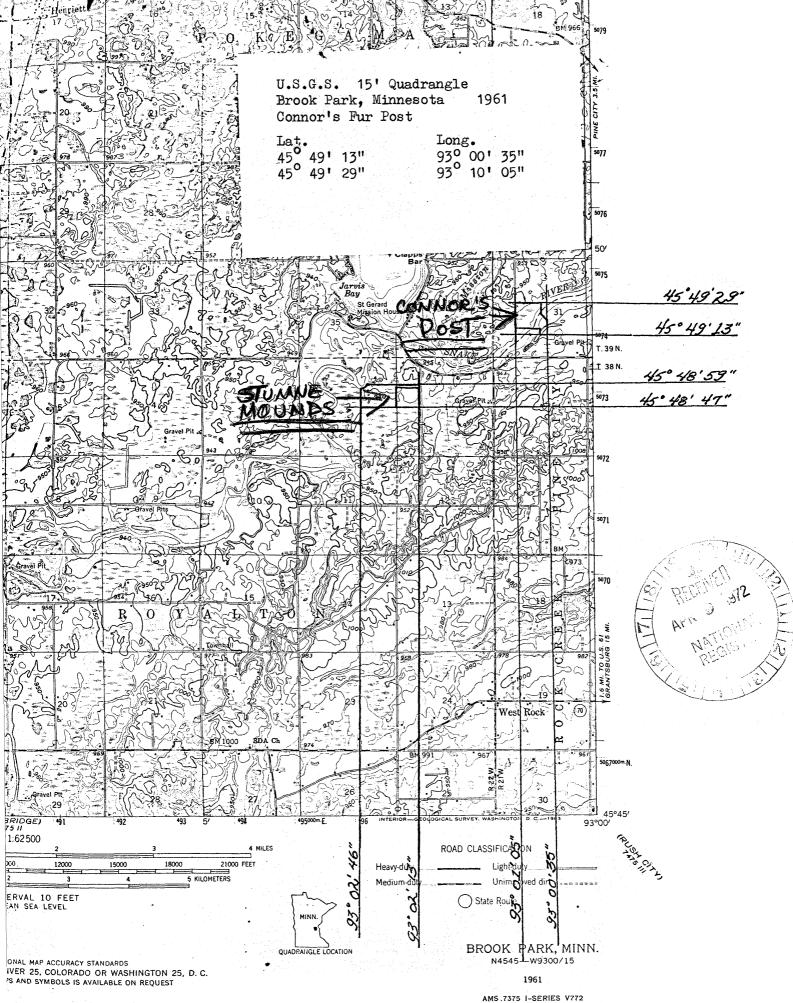
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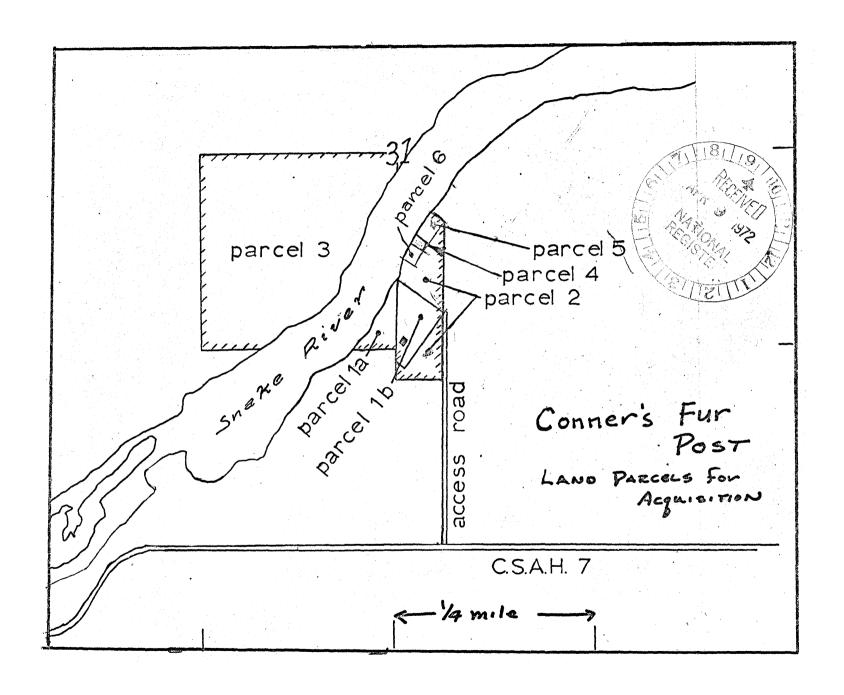
Woolworth, Alan R., Archaeological Excavations at the Northwest Company's Fur Trade Post, Grand Portage, Minnesota, in 1936-1937, unpublished manuscript, copies in possession of Archaeology Department MHS and NPS.

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Form 10-301 (July 1969)	UNITED STATE NA	TIONAL FARK SER	F THE INTERIO	υĸ	Minneso	ota	
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

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