

**Congratulations!**  
**You have completed a visit to**  
**Colonial Michilimackinac.**  
**Keep this booklet to remember**  
**your explorations.**  
**Thanks for visiting!**

*mackinacparks.com*



# Colonial Michilimackinac



## Scavenger Hunt

(Answer Key)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

School \_\_\_\_\_



Welcome to Colonial Michilimackinac. This fort was built by the French army starting around 1715. The British took control of it in 1761 and later moved it to Mackinac Island where it became Fort Mackinac. All the buildings that you are seeing were reconstructed using maps, records, and archaeological finds.

This booklet is to help make sure you don't miss anything when you visit Colonial

Michilimackinac. The words in bold are the names and numbers of the buildings that have clues to the scavenger hunt.

All the buildings in the fort have numbers on them and are on your site map.

As you explore, please remember to walk with your chaperone and use your inside voices.

Good luck and enjoy your visit!

## Native American Encampment (23)

This area represents a temporary Anishnaabe camp that you might have seen here in the 1700s.

*Why did the Anishnaabe come to the Straits of Mackinac in the 1700s?*

1. For diplomatic meetings
2. For religious reasons
3. To fish, trade and purchase supplies

### **Bonus:**

*Who was Tim? The DePeyster's Chipmunk*

*When did the fort and community at Michilimackinac finish moving to Mackinac Island? 1781*

*What languages would you have regularly heard spoken at Michilimackinac in the 1770s?*

1. French
2. English
3. Anishnaabemowin

*How many seats are in the military latrine? 2*

## **“Treasures from the Sand” exhibit (7)**

Primary source documents like maps, diaries and other written descriptions give us clues about what Michilimackinac would have looked like. When those are not enough, we sometimes use archaeology. Archaeology is the study of history through the excavation and investigation of the things that were left behind.

*What tools do archaeologists use? (various)*

1. trowel, camera, clipboard,
2. pencil, level, notebook, paper bags

*Find two items that were used to get around in the winter:*

1. ice creepers
2. ice skates

*Find three food related items that were left behind:*

*(various)*

1. eggshells, fish bones/scales, seeds: corn, beans, squash
2. animal bones:, sheep, cow, poultry, deer, pigeon, etc.
3. dishes, bottles, flatware, storage containers, etc.

## **The Path into the Fort**

In the 1700s not all the buildings were located inside the fort walls. All along the lakeshore and around the fort there were houses and other structures.

*What was this area outside the fort walls called?*

### The suburbs

*What type of vehicle did people usually use to travel to Michilimackinac in the 1700s?*

### Birchbark canoe

## **King’s Storehouse (5)**

This is a storage building for items the army might need for the future. *What is stored here? (various)*

1. blankets/textiles
2. alcohol
3. furs
4. food: flour, dried peas, salt pork, etc.

## Northwest Rowhouse (7)

This is a Rowhouse, or several homes built together. It is like an apartment building or townhouse today. Most people that lived in the rowhouses were merchants, traders, or businesspeople.

*How many rooms are in each house?*

1 main room, attic and sometimes a cellar

*What is this house used for?*

1. Living space: bedroom, dining room, etc.
2. Office/business
3. Storage of merchandise/furs

*Businesspeople made their money by exchanging trade goods for furs at Michilimackinac. They would then ship those furs to the east and sell those for a profit.*

*What merchandise do you see stored in this house?*  
(various)

1. Beads, flour, glass window panes, blankets
2. Fabric, combs, lead shot, muskets
3. Metal buckets, thimbles

## Southeast Rowhouse (17)

This building originally had 5 units and each was lived in by a different person or family.

*How many units have been reconstructed?*

2

*Ezekiel Solomon was one of the earliest Jewish people at Michilimackinac. He was also one of the earliest British merchants.*

*What types of artifacts have been excavated from this building? (various)*

1. religious medallions and crosses, scrap lead, rings, fishhooks, thimble, bells, needles
2. beads, arrow heads, effigy, pipe fragments, pins
3. food remains, lead shot, tinkling cones, hair pipes,

## South Southeast Rowhouse (18)

This building is typical for homes at Michilimackinac, except that it was close to something that could be very dangerous.

*What was the danger for the people that lived in this house?*

They lived next to the potentially explosive powder magazine

*How was the danger reduced?*

The powder magazine was built partly underground

## **Guardhouse (6)**

The guardhouse was the headquarters for the soldiers when they were on guard duty.

*What were the soldier's responsibilities when they were on guard duty?*

1. patrol the fort
2. stand watch, guard the black hole

*What was the "black hole" used for?*

Storing prisoners

## **Commanding Officer's House (14)**

This house was built by the French in the 1750s and later became home to Arent and Rebecca DePeyster in the 1770s.

*What is unique about the layout of this house compared to the other homes in the fort?*

It has 4 rooms and a hallway rather than just one room

*Name two of the Commanding Officer's duties:*

1. attended daily ceremonies, ran diplomatic meetings, organized war parties
2. acted as superintendent for the Indian department, negotiated with Indigenous people

## **Priest's House/Church of Ste. Anne/ (8/10)**

The priest's house is attached to the church by a hallway and is very near the blacksmith's shop. The church was a central location for people to practice Catholicism.

*Who was the last resident priest at Michilimackinac in 1765?*

Father Pierre-Lac DuJuanay

*What can the church records tell us about Michilimackinac? (various)*

1. The names and sometimes ages of people buried, married and baptized
2. Familial relationships, social and legal status (enslaved, widowed, etc)

## **Blacksmith Shop (9)**

By the 1770s this shop was no longer in use, but there was still blacksmithing work being done in a shop outside the fort.

*What are some of the tools that the blacksmith used? (various)*

1. Hammers, bellows, forge, scrap metal
2. Files, chisels, saws, fire, coal, tongs

## Southwest Rowhouse (11)

This rowhouse has so far been reconstructed with 4 units, although originally there were 6.

*What occupation did the people that lived in this rowhouse have? (various)*

1. merchant
2. soldier
3. laundress

*Name three of the people that were enslaved at Michilimackinac. (various. . .)*

1. Charles, Pompei, Charlotte, Clarisse, Derry, Francois
2. Marie, Sam, Susannah, Jupiter, Jean-Baptiste, Pierre
3. Joseph, Anne, Madelaine

*Where did the enslaved people come from? (various)*

1. West: Mississippi river valley/Native trade networks
2. East: from the Atlantic or Caribbean colonies

## Soldiers' Barracks (13)

Members of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment of the British Army were stationed at Fort Michilimackinac in the 1770s. Most of them lived in this building.

*How much firewood did the soldiers use?*  
17.5 cords per fireplace

*How many soldiers lived in the barracks?*  
Up to 64

*Name 3 ways that the soldiers were able to get food:*

1. catch fish
2. rations, from the commissary
3. grow it in their gardens

*How much did the soldiers usually get paid?*  
8 pence a day

*What can the soldier's uniforms tell you?*

1. their rank/job
2. the regiment they belong to