

**Congratulations!**

**You have completed a visit to**

**Fort Mackinac!**

**Thank you for visiting and keep**

**this booklet to remember what**

**you saw there!**



# **Fort Mackinac Scavenger Hunt**



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Scavenger Hunter's Name

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Date



Welcome to Fort Mackinac. This fort was built by the British army starting in 1780. The Americans took it over starting in 1796 (although the British took it back during the War of 1812) and it was an official military site until 1895.

This booklet is to help make sure you don't miss anything when you visit Fort Mackinac.

The bolded words are the buildings you can find answers to the questions in; all the buildings are labeled and are in your site map.

Good luck and make sure to look at as much as possible!

What did they use the beaver fur to make?

Hats – tricorne and top hats were two popular styles.

After the fur trade moved further west, fishing became of more importance to the economy.

Name at least two types of fish which are caught in this area.

Lake trout, whitefish, herring and sturgeon are mentioned in the exhibit.

When did Mackinac become the 2<sup>nd</sup> national park? 1875

**Soldiers' Barracks (1<sup>st</sup> level – Squad Room)**

Many soldiers enlisted in the army to get

American citizenship. What countries did

soldiers come from? Germany, Ireland, Sweden,

Russia, Turkey and Denmark are all mentioned.

## **Soldiers' Barracks (2<sup>nd</sup> Level – An Island**

### **Famous in These Regions Exhibit)**

This exhibit tells all about Mackinac Island's history.

What are some of the ways Native American's traveled in this region? (hint: there are two examples in the first exhibit!)

Canoes and snowshoes.

Furs were a big business during the 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. What types of furs can you see?

1. Badger
2. Otter
3. Fox
4. Raccoon
5. Beaver

## **Post Commissary**

Did you get a chance to see the video? It tells a lot about the history of the fort and the island!

## **Post Headquarters**

This is where the officers came to work and conducted their business. What were these junior officers in charge of?

Quartermaster:

In charge of buildings, hardware and uniforms

Commissary of Sustenance:

In charge of food supplies

Adjutant:

Administrative Assistant for the commander

Post Treasurer:

In charge of the company funds

### **Quartermaster's Storehouse**

This is warehouse to store many of the items soldiers would need to use at the their time here at the fort.

Name three items you see in this exhibit:

Many items include: utensils for eating, foodstuffs, flags, barrels of various items, containers and more.

### **Post Bathhouse**

This is where soldiers could take a bath; they had to at least once a week!

How many stalls are in the bathhouse? 6

What was the trapdoor used for? To let the steam out of the room through the vent.

### **North Blockhouse (and all blockhouses)**

Blockhouses helped to protect the fort in case of an attack. What do you think the little and big holes were for in the 2<sup>nd</sup> level of the building?

The smaller holes were used for guns, larger ones for cannon, to fire in case of an attack.

This is where you can experience what happened at the first attack on Fort Mackinac in the early 1800s. What war was this? War of 1812

### **Post Schoolhouse**

The schoolhouse was for children at the fort, but who else used the schoolhouse?

Soldiers at the fort were required to take classes.

## **Officers' Hill Quarters**

This is another house where officers' families lived. Who were some of the children who lived here at the fort?

George and Ray Goodale, Calvin jr, Toosie and David Cowles, Mary Louise Pratt and Frank and Harry Corbusier.

Go up the stairs to see the children's bedrooms.

How is it like your bedroom? Answers vary.

How is it different? Answers vary.

## **Guardhouse**

This was the jail at the fort, but also where the soldiers on guard duty came to rest during sentry beats and guarding soldiers.

One soldier was arrested seven times! He left his name etched in the windowpane when he was in the jail cell. Who was this soldier?

Private Amos Wilkie

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## **Officers' Wood Quarters**

Officers and their families lived here when it was first built, but they changed it into a "canteen" in 1889. What could the soldiers do here in the canteen?

Read latest books/magazines, play chess, checkers and backgammon, play billard table, buy sandwiches and drinks, buy supplies.

## Officers' Stone Quarters

This is Michigan's oldest public building, built by the British in 1780. Officers and their families lived here. You can see what their houses looked like. One room we know looked exactly like it did in the 1880s because we have a picture of it.

What were the names of the families that lived here in the 1880s?

*The Morse family and the Webster family.*

In the other half of the building there is an area called the Kids' Quarters. What are some of the activities you can do in here?

*Answers vary.*

## Post Hospital

Soldiers would get sick, as we all do, and it was the Post Surgeon's job to help them as best as they could. How many patients is Dr. Wolcott taking care of in the hospital scene? 3

Medicine has changed a lot over the years. Fort Mackinac had some notable doctors. Name one doctor and what he was noted for.

*Doctors include: William Beaumont, Erastus Wolcott, John Bailey and William Hammond.*