

**Congratulations!**

**You have completed a visit to**

**Colonial Michilimackinac!**

**Thank you for visiting and keep  
this booklet to remember what  
you saw there!**



# Colonial Michilimackinac Scavenger Hunt



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Scavenger Hunter's Name

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Date



Welcome to Colonial Michilimackinac. This fort was built by the French army starting in 1715. The British took control of it in 1761 and later it moved it to Mackinac Island (present day Fort Mackinac). All the buildings were reconstructed using maps, records, and archaeological finds. This site, started in 1959, is the longest on-going archaeology site in the United States!

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

Find two items you like the most:

Answers vary.

Find the "bottom" part of what you saw in the Priest's House: a cellar.

### **King's Storehouse**

This is a storage building for items the army might need for the future. What types of things can you find here?

Various answers apply. Some examples are foodstuffs like pease, oatmeal, butter and rice, different containers, muskets, cannon, blankets and many other items.

## Entrance from the British Trader's House to the "Treasures from the Sand" exhibit on archaeology at Michilimackinac

We know what Michilimackinac would have looked like from maps, records, and stories. We also know a lot about what was here because of artifacts and ruins we have found underground. The study of these is called archaeology.

What can you find?

Find two items you could use in your house:

Answers vary.

Find two items you would use as or for food:

Answers vary.

## Commanding Officer's House

Compare the Commanding Officer's House to the regular soldiers' quarters. Are they the same? This house is much larger and has more than a bunk, table and small items, like the soldiers' quarters did!

Name three things the Commanding Officer did as his duties:

1. regulated fur trade
2. negotiated with Indian tribes
3. organized war parties
4. implemented imperial policy



## **Soldiers' Barracks**

How many soldiers lived in the barracks? About 60

Imagine how that felt. Was there enough room?

Answers vary, but it was cramped, especially compared to today's standards.

What did it feel like in the winter?

Answers vary, but it was very cold and the only heat sources was body heat and a fireplace. It was much darker with windows being closed to keep in heat and the shorter daylight hours.

## **Southeast Rowhouse**

**Lt. Clowes' House & Solomon-Levy House**

Ezekiel Solomon was Michigan's 1<sup>st</sup> Jewish settler. He also was the one of the earliest British licensed fur traders.

## **Northwest Rowhouse, Unit C**

### **British Trader's House**

Trading furs for clothing, food and other materials was the business here at

Michilimackinac. What types of things did

British traders purchase from local Indian tribes?

They would purchase many food stuffs like corn and meats from the local tribes.

What types of trade goods do you see in this house?

Many items on display including, beads, cloth and other trade goods.

## Guardhouse

The guardhouse was the headquarters for soldiers on guard duty. What did they do here when on guard duty? They were stationed here during guard duty – they would patrol the fort walls and guard prisoners. They would also eat, sleep and play games on their “off” time.

There is also a place underground where they kept prisoners who committed a crime. What is this place called? The black hole.

The British Army was stationed at Fort Michilimackinac in the 1770s. You may see some of the military walking around and demonstrating muskets and cannons and giving tours. They had a nickname because of the color of clothing they wore. They were called red coats. (insert color of coats they wore).

## South Southeast Rowhouse, Unit 1

This house was close to something that could be very dangerous. What was that?

The Powder Magazine – where they kept gunpowder

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You can see what it was in the basement level.

What happened to this when the British left to move the fort to Mackinac Island?

The took the powder out, but burned the rest of the building so no one else could use it. It didn't totally burn, which is why we have part of it still around today.



## Southwest Rowhouse

### Trader's House, Soldier's House, & Merchant's House

This is a rowhouse, which is several houses built together to form one building. It is like an apartment building of today.

Can you imagine living in this house?

What is the same as your house?

Answers vary, but there are beds, cooking utensils, lighting and places to sit.

What is different?

Answers vary, but everything is made of wood and wrought iron, there is nothing electronic and it is much smaller.

## Church of Ste. Anne/Priest's House

The church was a central location for the French and American Indian families who practiced their faith here. Other faiths worshipped here as well.

The priest's house is attached right next door

Who was the last resident priest at

Michilimackinac in 1765? Fr. Pierre-Luc DuJaunay

What do you see from the top in the house which you also can see from the bottom in the archaeology exhibit (you may have to visit that exhibit as well!)?

A cellar.