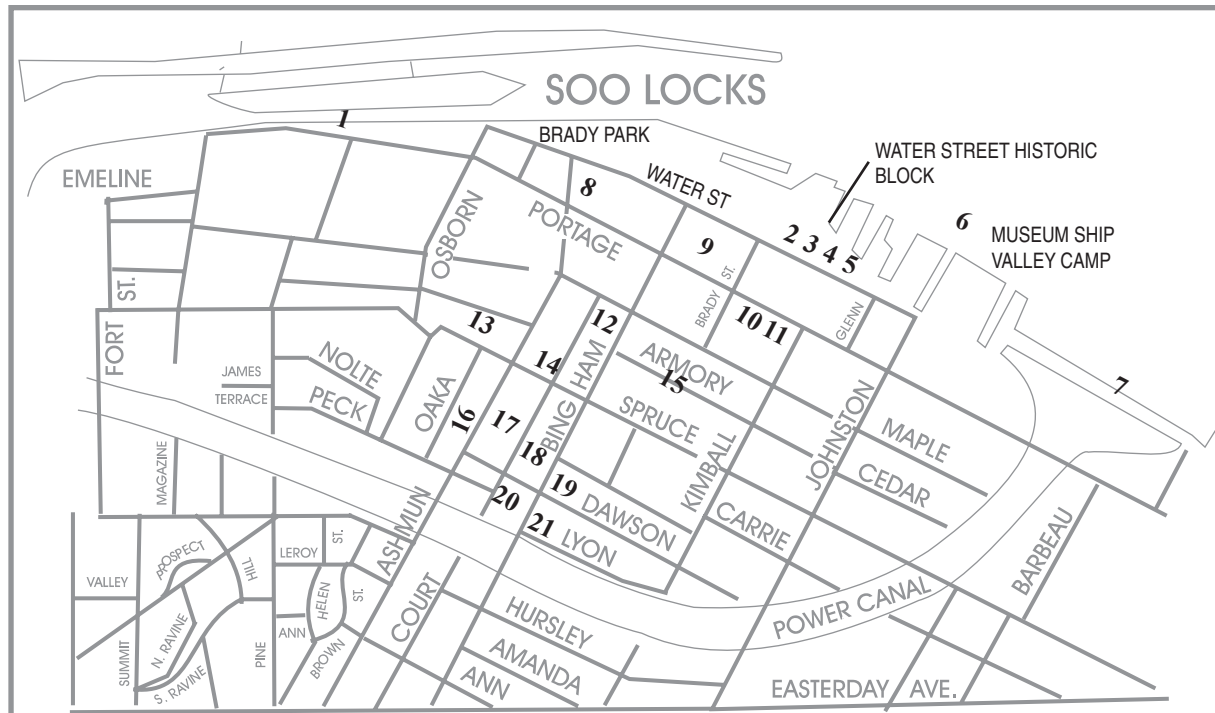


Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan



Sites of Historic Interest

The Historic Structures Program is sponsored by:



CCHS
115 Ashmun Street
P.O. Box 342
Sault Ste. Marie, MI 49783
906-635-7082
cchs@sault.com
www.cchsmi.com

Le Sault de Sainte Marie Historical Sites, Inc.
501 East Water St.
Sault Ste. Marie, MI 49783
906-632-3658
admin@thevalleycamp.com



City of Sault Ste. Marie
Parks & Recreation Dept.
906-635-5341

1. — Soo Locks Visitor Center
2. — John Johnston House
3. — Henry Rowe Schoolcraft House & Indian Agency Office
4. — Bishop Baraga House
5. — Kemp Coal Dock Office/Kemp Industrial Museum
6. — Museum Ship Valley Camp
7. — Cloverland Power House (formerly Edison Sault)
8. — Chippewa County Historical Society (CCHS)
9. — City Hall (former Federal Building)
10. — St. Mary's Pro-Cathedral*
11. — Tower of History
12. — Chippewa County Courthouse
13. — Salvation Army Citadel*
14. — Central United Methodist Church*
15. — Former Carnegie Library
16. — Soo Theatre
17. — River of History Museum
18. — St. George's Greek Orthodox Church*
19. — St. James Episcopal Church*
20. — Bayliss Public Library, Judge Joseph Steere Room
21. — First United Presbyterian Church*

*Check out CCHS's
"Historic Churches" program,
Mondays, 7 p.m.,
June - August

SUMMER PROGRAMMING AT THE JOHN JOHNSTON HOUSE

July - August

Monday – Friday, 2 – 3 p.m.

Impersonators of Johnston family members will host visitors and tell stories of their life and times.

Tuesday & Thursday, 1 – 2 p.m.

Singers/songwriters Susan Askwith and David Stanaway will entertain visitors with original songs about the Johnstons and local history highlights.

Come join us during *Sault History Fest!*

An annual two-day event in mid-summer that includes Dinner, Entertainment, Re-enactors, Craft Demonstrations, Children's Activities, Historical Displays, Vendors, Concessions, and more!

Where: Portage Avenue and Water Street Historic Block
(behind the Pullar Center), Sault Ste. Marie, MI

For more information contact:
Chippewa County Historical Society,
906-635-7082 or cchs@sault.com
or visit www.cchsmi.com

Water Street Historic Block



A Walk through Time... Historic Structures of the Sault

- John Johnston House
- Henry Rowe Schoolcraft's Indian Agency Office
- Bishop Frederic Baraga House
- Kemp Coal Dock Office

Located on Water Street,
near the Museum Ship Valley Camp
in Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan

**Open Daily
Noon – 5 p.m.
Engineer's Day
(Last Friday in June)
to Labor Day**

—Admission by Donation—

John Johnston House

Irish fur trader John Johnston and his Ojibwe wife, Oshahguscodaywayquay, established their home and business in Sault Ste. Marie in 1793. Johnston built a substantial log home facing the St. Marys River at the lower end of the rapids.



Johnston furnished his home with the aristocratic comforts he had known in Ireland, and the dwelling became a favorite stop for dignitaries who were traveling through the region. Over the next twenty years the Johnstons prospered.

Disaster struck in 1814 when Johnston, an English loyalist, was defending Fort Mackinac against the Americans. American troops attacked Johnston's property at the Sault, destroying his home and confiscating his trade goods. A new, smaller home was hastily built on the site of the old.

In 1822 Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, the newly assigned territorial Indian agent, came to the Sault with Colonel Hugh Brady and his American troops. The Johnston family befriended Schoolcraft, and in 1823 Schoolcraft married the Johnstons' eldest daughter, Jane. That same year, an addition was built onto the Johnston home for the newlyweds. The 1823 addition is the only part of the home that has survived.

Henry Rowe Schoolcraft House and Indian Agency Office

"Elmwood," the Henry Rowe Schoolcraft home, was built downriver from the Johnston home in 1826-27. The federal style home features a two-story main structure with two symmetrical wings. The west wing was Schoolcraft's Indian agency office.

The Schoolcrafts lived at Elmwood until 1833, when the Indian agency headquarters was moved from the Sault to Mackinac Island. Elmwood was later rented by Charles Harvey, who built the first locks at the Sault, and even later, became the home of prominent Sault merchant Peter Barbeau.

The building was moved to its present site and its exterior restored to its original appearance in 1979. Only the west wing, the Indian Agency Office, is open to the public. The office exhibit contains items related to Schoolcraft's work and his many interests.



Artifacts displayed are from the collections of the Chippewa County Historical Society unless otherwise noted. The Johnston Home displays include many items originally owned by the Johnston family.



Bishop Baraga House

Frederic Baraga was born in Slovenia in 1797. He came to the United States in 1823 as a missionary priest. In 1835 he began working with the Ojibwe at La Pointe, and for the next 17 years ministered to the native people across the Upper Peninsula. During the long winters in the Upper Peninsula, Baraga used snowshoes to travel between the Indian missions, and became known as "the snowshoe priest."

In 1853 Baraga was consecrated Bishop of Upper Michigan and its adjacent islands, with the Sault designated as the headquarters. This house was purchased for Baraga in 1864. He affectionately referred to it as his palace. He resided there until 1866, when the headquarters of the diocese was moved to Marquette, Michigan.

Following Baraga's departure from the Sault, the building was used as a Catholic school and later as a residence for church and school employees. For a time it housed a museum. It was moved to its present location in 1986 and is currently closed and undergoing restoration work.

Kemp Coal Dock Office, now the Kemp Industrial Museum

The Kemp Coal Dock Office was built in 1904 by Sault businessman George Kemp. He owned all of the waterfront property between the Edison power house and the Coast Guard station. In 1917 Kemp turned his coal business over to his sons and the building became the office for Kemp Brothers Coal Company, which operated in the Sault until 1959.

In 1960 the property was given to the City of Sault Ste. Marie and developed for a variety of tourist-related businesses. In 2007 the Coal Company office building was opened as the Kemp Industrial Museum.

Drawn by the natural resources of the region, and access to transportation and energy, the Union Carbide, Northwestern Leather Company, Soo Woolen Mill and Cadillac-Soo Lumber Company became the major employers of the Sault.



As local natural resources grew scarce and processing and product demands changed, the Sault's major industries were no longer viable. All had shut down by the early 1960s. It is these industries that are remembered in the Kemp Industrial Museum.