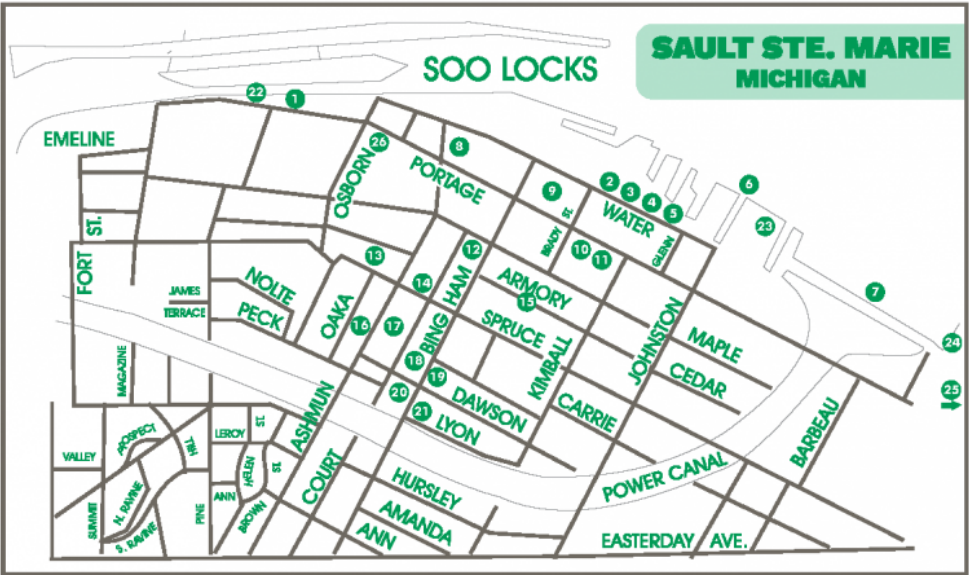


Historic Water Street Homes



1. Soo Locks Visitors Center
2. John Johnston House
3. Henry Rowe Schoolcraft House and 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
9. City Hall (formerly Federal Building)
10. St. Mary's Pro-Cathedral
11. Tower of History
12. Chippewa County Courthouse
13. Salvation Army Citadel
14. Central Methodist United 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
22. 1899 Weather Bureau Building and Museum
23. Famous Soo Locks Boat Tours
24. LSSU Great Lakes Discovery Center
25. Original Soo Locks Boat Tours
26. Soo Lock's Children's Museum

ADMISSION

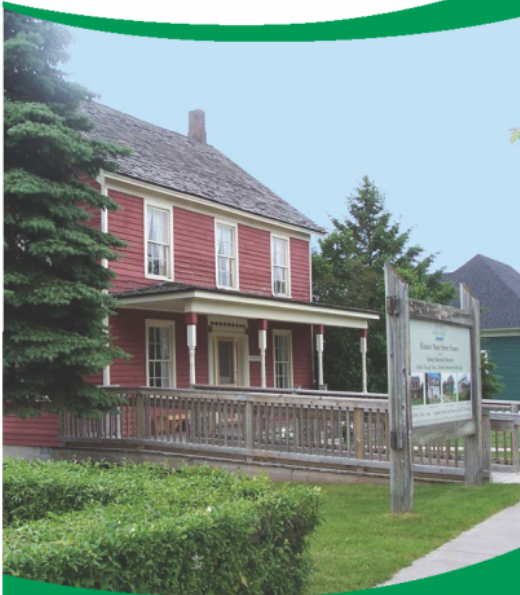
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HISTORIC City of Sault Sainte Marie WATER STREET



A Walk Through Time... Historic Buildings of the Sault

Open Wed. - Sun. Noon to 5 p.m.
Engineer's Day (last Friday in June) to Labor Day

*Visits by special arrangement available
May 15 to September 30
Contact CCHS at (906)635-7082 or history@cchsmi.com

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Expandable Section



JOHN JOHNSTON HOUSE

British fur trader, John Johnston and his Ojibwe (Chippewa) wife, Oshawguscodaywayquay, arrived in the Sault in 1793, to establish himself as an independent fur trader. Johnston built the house in 1823 as an addition to an earlier log building. A one and a half story, gable-roofed structure, it is of French Canadian "pièce sur pièce" construction (grooved upright posts with horizontal board infill). Visit the house to learn about the fur trade, the Johnston family, and aspects of family life on the western frontier in the 1800s.



HENRY ROWE SCHOOLCRAFT HOUSE

Called "Elmwood" by Henry Row Schoolcraft and wife Jane. The house was built in 1827, in the Federal Style. Henry had arrived in the Sault as the first Indian Agent in 1822. The Schoolcrafts lived at Elmwood until 1833 when the Indian Agency headquarters was moved to Mackinac Island. Elmwood was later rented by Charles Harvey, who built the first locks at the Sault in the 1850s. Later, it became the home of Sault merchant Peter Barbeau. The Indian Agency Office (west wing) of this home is open to the public.



BISHOP BARAGA HOUSE

Bishop Frederic Baraga came to America in 1823 to be a missionary. In 1835 he began working with the Ojibwe at La Pointe, and continued his ministry with the native peoples across the Upper Peninsula for over 30 years.

Baraga was known as "the Snowshoe Priest," because he would travel hundreds of miles between Indian missions during the harsh winters. This house, fondly called his "Palais", was built for Baraga sometime between 1862 and 1864. He lived in the home until the Diocese was moved to Marquette in 1866. Suffering ill health, Baraga died in 1868. The building has been used as a parochial school, convent, and museum since then.

HISTORIC City of Sault Sainte Marie WATER STREET

Complex of historic buildings tell the story of the Sault from 1800 to mid-1900s.

Site is on original John Johnston homestead established 1793.

Johnston, Schoolcraft, and Baraga homes listed on National Register of Historic Places.



KEMP INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM

Built in 1904, this was the office for George Kemp's business, the Kemp Coal Dock. It was later called Kemp Brothers Coal Company when operated by his sons until 1959. In 1960 the property was given to the City of Sault Ste. Marie. The Kemp Industrial Museum was created to tell the story of the industrial history of the Sault and its people.

Artifacts displayed in all the buildings are from the collections of the Chippewa County Historical Society unless otherwise noted.

A Half Mile of History



Over 30 interpretive panels provide a fascinating account of the colorful history along Water Street of the Sault.







Historic Water Street - Maple Sugar Display

On display in the **Johnston House** is the below pictured tripod with large copper pot, long handle wooden paddle, other pots, and displayed behind it is an enlarged graphic of the Oller family's maple sugar camp on Sugar Island, the Jim (Gem) Island band.

Also pictured are two hand carved wooden troughs, a shorter paddle to stir the syrup into sugar as it cools and crystalizes, and two hand carved maple sugar molds.

[View Slideshow](#)

The long wooden paddle would be used to stir the syrup as it heats up and is carved in a way that the Native people could determine when the syrup reaches the correct temperature. Once the temperature is reached, the heated syrup is poured into the balsam carved troughs sitting on the cold ground, and as the syrup cools it crystalizes into the sugar. As the sugar crystalizes the shorter paddle is used to continuously stir the crystalizing sugar so it stays broken up.

Jefferson Ballew (Brimley, MI) hand carved both paddles out of maple wood. He also carved the two troughs. The troughs are carved out of Balsam wood and waterproofed by scorching the interior and then oiling the wood. Balsam is a wood that will not transfer anything into the sugar. Also included in the display are two yokes, one of them from the Biron family used to haul things, like water, around.

Jefferson is new to the area and for many years lived downstate. He is a Potawatomi Anishinabe and was involved with the Native American museum in the Mount Pleasant area. He married his wife Sonja, who is a Bay Mills member, but who grew up around the corner of the historic homes.

Supporting Documents

1998 Historic Structures Management Plan 7.01 MB