

### 3 INDIANS AND MISSIONS FROM FATHER MARQUETTE TO MORAL RE-ARMAMENT

*Walking or bicycle, 1 to 1 1/2 hours*

#### MISSIONARY BARK CHAPEL

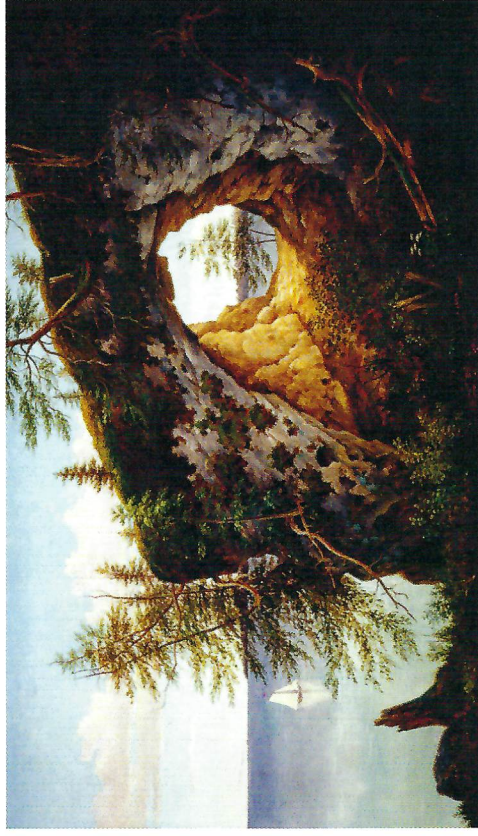
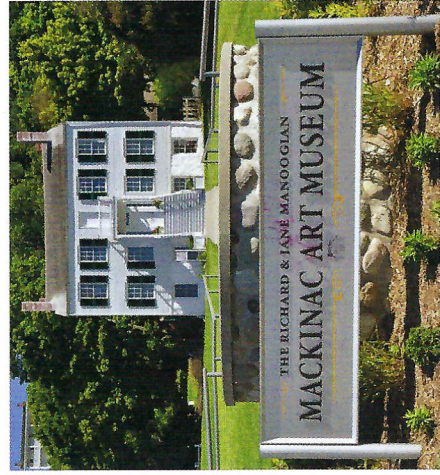
From the Visitor's Center it is a short walk up Fort Street to the Missionary Bark Chapel in Marquette Park. This park is named in honor of Father Jacques Marquette who brought a band of Huron Indians to Mackinac Island in 1671. The Huron had been seeking a home ever since they were driven out of southern Ontario by Iroquois warriors in the 1650s. The agricultural Huron found the thin soils of Mackinac Island unsuitable for their crops. Within a year, Marquette and the Huron moved to the more fertile land on the north shore of the straits, near present-day St. Ignace. In the center of the park, the Jesuit priest is memorialized on a bronze statue dedicated in 1909.

#### TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH

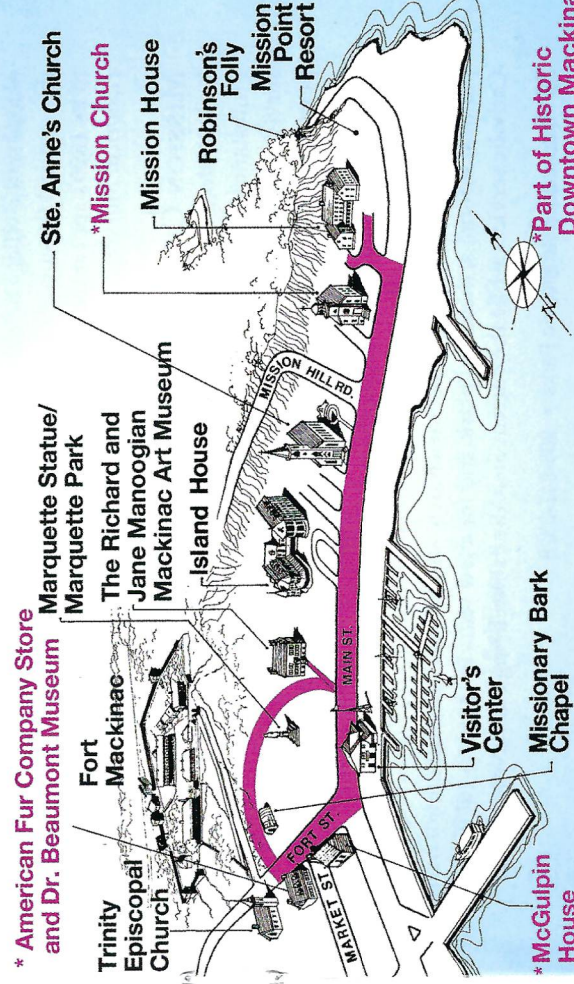
This house of worship opposite the bark chapel was built in 1882. Soldiers at Fort Mackinac, who had worshipped in the post chapel until it was needed for additional soldiers in 1875, were instrumental in establishing Trinity Church. Fort carpenters constructed some of the chancel furniture and officers and their wives held leadership roles in the congregation. Trinity Church is a year-round parish. *Historical Marker*

#### THE RICHARD AND JANE MANOOGIAN MACKINAC ART MUSEUM

The Richard and Jane Manoogian Mackinac Art Museum houses a wonderful collection of fine and decorative art inspired by Mackinac through the ages including Native American bead and quill work, historic paintings and maps, decorative arts, historic photographs, contemporary art, and from mid-June to late August, the hands-on Kids' Art Studio. Of particular interest are the works of William H. Gardiner, a photographer who worked on the island from the 1890s to the 1930s. His photos, many of them hand-colored, provide a glimpse into life on Mackinac Island at the turn of the twentieth century.



The art museum is located in the former Indian Dormitory, built in 1836. When Great Lakes Indians traded their rights to Michigan lands for annual payments in the 1836 Treaty of Washington, the government erected this building for their use when they visited the government agent. Native people rarely stayed in the Indian Dormitory as they preferred to camp in wigwams along the beach. The building served primarily as an office and as a payment distribution center until it was closed in 1848. The building was reopened as the Mackinac Island Public School in 1860 and continued to serve this purpose until 1961. *Historical Marker*





## ISLAND HOUSE

Continuing east along the main street, you pass the 1852 Island House, Mackinac's oldest operating hotel. The Island House was constructed by Charles O'Malley, the first of many Irish settlers who immigrated from counties Mayo and Galway to Mackinac Island beginning in the 1830s. Now restored with modern accommodations, it has a dining room and a spacious porch with a good view of the harbor and the annual Chicago and Port Huron to Mackinac sailboat races. *Historical Marker*

## HARBOUR VIEW INN

The historic section of Harbour View Inn was a private house originally constructed for Magdelaine LaFramboise, a prominent Mackinac Island fur trader. Magdelaine was the daughter of French Canadian trader John Baptiste Marcot and Marianne Neskesch, an Odawa Indian. Magdelaine married Mackinac Island fur trader Joseph LaFramboise when she was about 14 years old. When Joseph was murdered, Magdelaine took control of the fur business and became one of the leading merchants in the upper Great Lakes. Her daughter, Josette, married Fort Mackinac commander Captain Benjamin K. Pierce. Captain Pierce, whose brother Franklin was elected President of the United States in 1853, constructed this house for Magdelaine in ca. 1820.

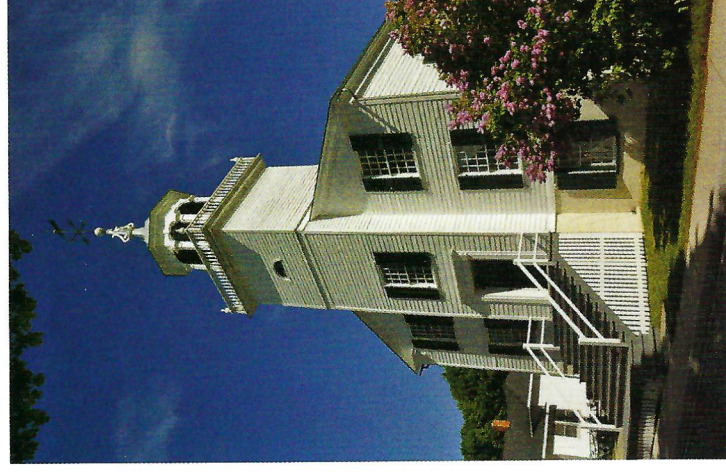
## STE. ANNE'S CHURCH

Ste. Anne's Catholic Church traces its roots to Dablon's 1670 mission on Mackinac Island. The mission was moved to St. Ignace and later, around 1708, to the south side of the Straits of Mackinac, near modern-day Mackinaw City. The first church dedicated to Ste. Anne was constructed in 1742 and this building was moved across the ice to Mackinac Island and placed in the village below the fort in 1780. The church was later moved to this site and the current structure was built in 1874. The church was restored to its 1890's appearance in 1996. Ste. Anne's is a year-round parish. *Historical Marker*

## MISSION CHURCH

Further along is Mission Church, which represents the work of New England Protestants among the Indians at Mackinac. Built in 1829, it is the oldest surviving church building in Michigan. Its austere interior with secluded pews and sparse furnishings is characteristic of the Calvinist religion missionaries brought to the frontier. Fur trader Robert Stuart, Henry Schoolcraft, fort officers, enlisted men and their families listened to the fiery sermons of mission leader Reverend William Ferry.

When the fur trade declined, the church was sold and later used for political meetings, theatrical plays, and for a few years in the mid-1870s, for Catholic services while the current Ste. Anne's was being built. Now owned



*Mission Church*

school, the children were trained to enter the mainstream of American life. The Ferrys taught not only the three Rs, but practical arts as well. For boys it was blacksmithing, tailoring, farming and shoe making, while girls mastered sewing, cooking and household tasks.

The building was acquired by the Mackinac Island State Park Commission after over a century of use as the Mission House Hotel and as a private residence. It is now staff housing for park summer employees. Not open to the public. *Historical Marker*

## MISSION POINT RESORT

Mission Point Resort occupies buildings constructed for the international Moral Re-Armament association, which flourished on Mackinac Island in the 1950s and '60s. Led by Dr. Frank Buchman, MR-A adherents built the Great Hall with its spectacular log vaulted ceiling, dormitory buildings, theatre, sound stage, classroom center and other structures. In 1966, MR-A deeded its properties to Mackinac College, which lasted only four years. In 1971, television evangelist Rex Humbard purchased the property and also tried to establish a college. When that failed, Humbard sold the complex in 1977 for use as a summer hotel. Above Mission Point are the East Bluff summer cottages and **Robinson's Folly**.

by the Mackinac Island State Park Commission and restored with the financial support of Mackinac Associates, the building has changed remarkably little over the years. It is a popular site for weddings. Admission is included with a Fort Mackinac or The Richard and Jane Manoogian Mackinac Art Museum ticket. *Historical Marker*

## MISSION HOUSE

Sunday morning church services were only part of the mission work on the island. Rev. Ferry and his wife, Amanda, housed and taught Indian and Métis (mixed blood) children in the Mission House (1825), located one block away. At the boarding