

Sault Ste Marie And The General Hospital 1898 1998

John Johnston (1762-1828), son of William and Elizabeth McNeale Johnston, was born in northern Ireland and later settled in Michigan. He married Oshauguscodaywayquay, daughter of an Ojibway Indian war chief in 1792. Descendants live in Illinois, and elsewhere.

Sault Ste. Marie is a city on the St. Marys River close to the US-Canada border. To the south, across the river, is the United States and the city of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan. These two communities were one city until a treaty after the War of 1812 established the border between Canada and the United States in this area at the St. Mary's River. Today the two cities are joined by the International Bridge. Shipping traffic in the Great Lakes system bypasses the Saint Mary's Rapids via the American Soo Locks, the busiest canal in terms of tonnage that passes through it, while smaller recreational and tour boats use the Canadian Sault Ste. Marie Canal. Before there was a Soo Locks, or even houses and stores, the place we call "the Sault" was a land of rapids. People living in this place called themselves "Anishinabeg," which means "The People." They were Woodland Indians whose homes, clothing, food and tools were all made from the plants and animals they found in the woods and water around them. As rapids are today, the river that we now call the St. Marys had huge rocks scattered across it. French colonists referred to the rapids on the river as Les Saults de Ste. Marie and the village name was derived from that. The rapids and cascades of water are more than twenty feet from the level of Lake Superior to the level of the lower lakes. Each spring several large canoes paddled by men from the Montreal area called voyageurs came to the Sault from Montreal. With the voyageurs, came the first companies of Montreal and tons of goods to be traded for the furs that the Chippewas had trapped during the winter. Among the trade goods were guns, metal knives and traps, pots and pans, blankets, beads and cotton material. Beaver hats were fashionable men's hats in Europe.

[Official Report of the Proceedings of the Waterways Convention Held at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, July 20th, 1887](#)

[Code of Ordinances of the City of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan](#)

[Sault Ste Marie, Michigan](#)

[City of the Rapids](#)

[Sault Ste. Marie on the Banks of St. Mary's Rapids](#)

[Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, Canada](#)

[The John Johnston Family of Sault Ste. Marie](#)

[The Sault Canal Through 100 Years](#)

[Tourist Information and Traffic Laws ...](#)

[Dictionary Catalog of the Carnegie Public Library, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, 1907](#)

[Mackinac Island and Sault Ste. Marie](#)

[Announcement of the Sault Ste. Marie Public Schools](#)

Chapters are titled: The First Contact: The "Bawatig" and the Fur Companies;Bypassing the Rapids: The Case for the Canals at the Sault: Construction ofthe Canadian Canal: Operating the Canal; and, Epilogue: The Rapids, the Canal andthe Town.

Horror is waiting in the deep, dark depths! Brittany Rockensuess and her family have just moved to Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan. Brittany loves the beautiful forest and scenery, and the fresh, crisp waters of the St. Mary's river. When Brittany first spots something in the depths of the river, she's not sure what it is. What she saw was so terrifying that she's certain that it must be her mind playing tricks on her. She is wrong. What she saw that afternoon wasn't her imagination. It was real. For the St. Mary's river hides an unspeakable horror...a horror that's just waiting for innocent people who venture into the water. And soon, Brittany, her friend Zach, and the entire city of Sault St. Marie will be wondering: who will be the next victim?

[A Project Report](#)

[Ask the Grey Sisters](#)

[Queenstown Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario](#)

[Sault Ste. Marie](#)

[Social Studies, Third Grade, History of Sault Ste. Marie, Course of Study, Sault Ste. Marie Public Schools](#)

[Downtown Parking Review \(Sault Ste. Marie\).](#)

[Sault Ste. Marie, Canada](#)

[A Chapter in the History of Great Lakes Transport](#)

[Code of Ordinance of the City of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan](#)

[Environmental Impact Statement](#)

[City of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, Calendar Year 1963](#)

[Algoma Steel and Sault Ste. Marie](#)

Ask the Grey Sisters: Sault Ste. Marie and the General Hospital, 1898-1998 tells the story of the creation and one-hundred-year history of the Sault Ste. Marie General Hospital. At a time when Canada's healthcare system is at a crossroads and we are asked to make crucial decisions for its future, it is intriguing and enlightening to look at the colourful past of a typical community hospital. Throughout the 1890s, Sault Ste. Marie was a town in search of a hospital. Its glory days at the centre of the fur-trade route were long gone and the Sault was in the process of becoming a modern industrial community. Such a community needed a hospital as a centrepiece to attract investors and as a necessary social institution to care for the hundreds of workers who were flocking to town without family support. The General Hospital was established in 1898 after the town committee charged with developing a hospital had been refused funding by both the federal and provincial governments. In desperation, the committee met with the provincial Inspector of Asylums and Prisons (the only provincial official with hospitals in his mandate). "If you wish a hospital of which the work is serious and lasting," he is reported to have advised them, "ask the Grey Sisters." And so began a fruitful association between the community of Sault Ste. Marie and two orders of Grey Sisters who have operated the hospital through its one-hundred-year history. Based in part on the extensive archival collections of both orders of nuns, this history includes material from the sisters' Chronicles and their personal reminiscences. The result is an intimate and detailed portrait of a community hospital, placed in the context of an emerging provincial system of health care.

Sault Ste. Marie was destined to be a gathering place. Native Americans relied on the rapids of the St. Mary's River, which links two Great Lakes, Superior and Huron, for a year-round supply of fish. Its population swelled in the summer--a tradition that continued as French traders came to turn in their pelts and celebrate the end of another long, hard winter. After the Revolutionary War, the Sault, as it is called, became a community divided on national lines, with the United States holding one shore and Canada the other. Eventually man conquered the rapids, and today the Soo Locks transport millions of tons of freight annually to ports all over the world. Tourists are drawn by the cool breezes off the lake and the sight of steel behemoths passing almost close enough to touch.

[The Ermatinger Family of Sault Ste. Marie](#)

[The Sault Ste. Marie Canal and Hay Lake Channel](#)

[Sault Ste. Marie O&M and Power Generation](#)

[Michigan Chillers #18 Sault Ste Marie Sea Monsters](#)

[The Story of Sault Ste. Marie and Chippewa County](#)

[A History](#)

[Picturesque and Legendary](#)

[Selections from a Series of Articles Dealing with the History of Sault Ste. Marie and District, and Its First Settlers, from Its Earliest Beginnings to Modern Times](#)

[Sault Ste. Marie and the Adjoining Vicinity](#)

[Union List of Serials in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario and Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan](#)

[A Semi-mall for Queen Street](#)

[Our Town](#)