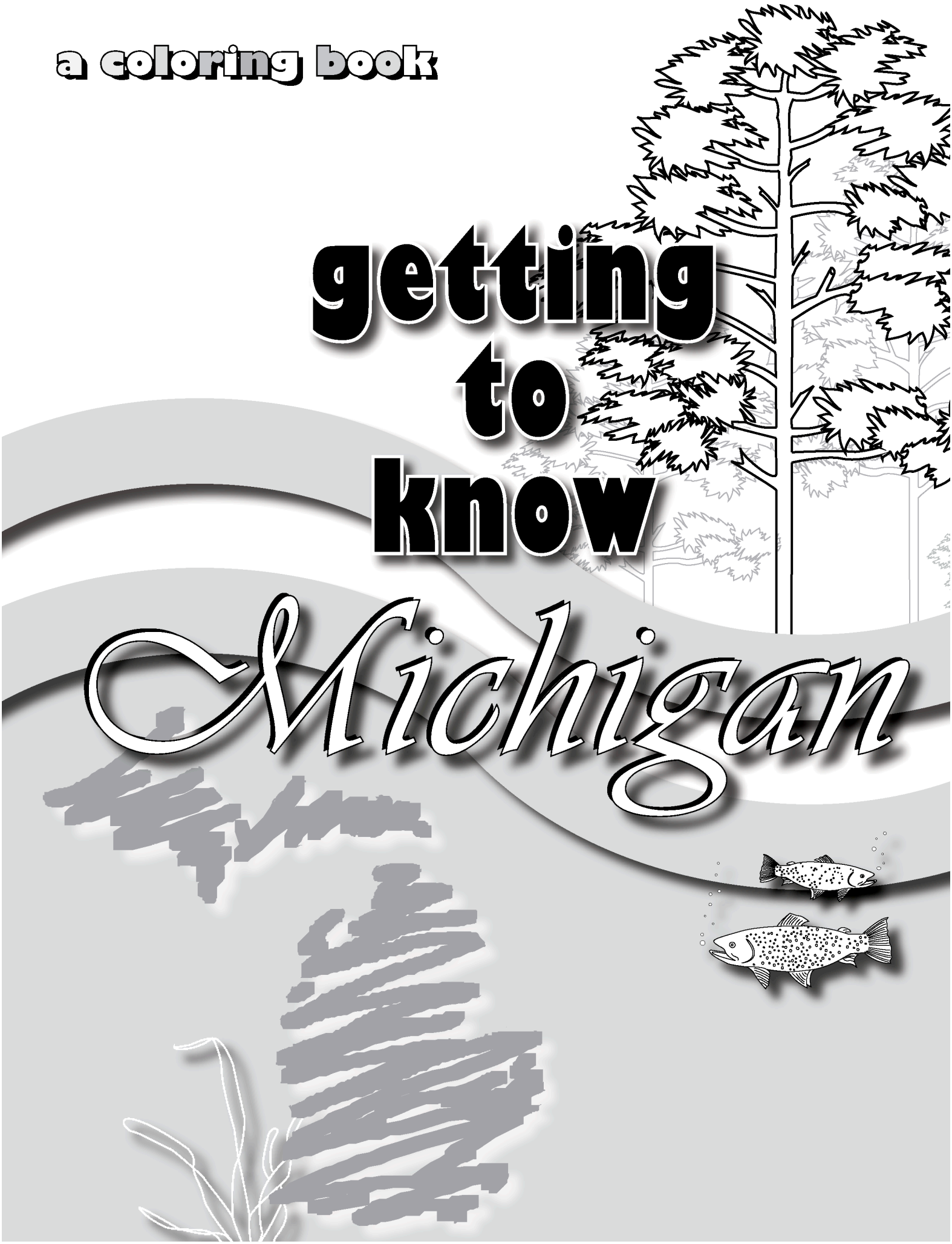
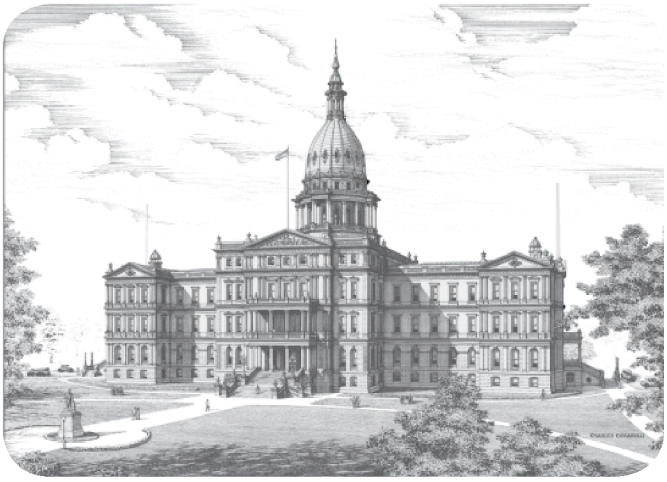
a coloring book

getting to know Michigan





Dear Michiganian,

Michigan has more to brag about than any other state in the Union. That's why this booklet, **Getting to Know Michigan***, has been put together—to help you appreciate the beautiful and bountiful state you live in.*

It is, by no means, a complete account of all the reasons you should take pride in your home state . . . but as you read this booklet and color the pictures on the following pages, it is hoped that you will learn something new and interesting about Michigan and that these new facts will stimulate your curiosity about some of the people and places mentioned here.

Pleasant reading!

Prepared by the Michigan Legislature

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MICHIGAN . . . In the Beginning

In the days when only the American Indian inhabited the territory we know today as "Michigan," explorers from Europe were actively seeking new lands for their mother countries.

Two French explorers, Brulé and Grenoble (sometimes spelled "Grenolle"), were the first Europeans to cast eyes on the great Lake Superior around 1622, and were determined from that first moment to claim this new land for France.

To protect their interests and defend their new-found territory from the Spanish and the British, they established military forts at key defensive points in the Great Lakes area. Fort Michilimackinac and Fort Miami (at the St. Joseph River) were among the first. In 1701, Fort Pontchartrain was established on the Detroit River. Fort Pontchartrain was to eventually become the city of Detroit.

In 1776, the Colonies declared their independence from European domination. The Revolution that followed gained freedom for the new world and the end of the war brought about the Ordinance of 1787 which made the territory of the Great Lakes a part of the Northwest Territory. A further division in 1805 declared the area the "Michigan Territory," with Detroit chosen as the seat of government.

William Hull was appointed governor of the new Michigan Territory . . . only to surrender it to the British in the War of 1812. American forces reclaimed the territory a few months later, however, and Lewis Cass was appointed the new military and civil governor of the Michigan Territory, a post he held until he resigned to become Secretary of War in Washington, D.C.

After the War of 1812, farmers began settling in Michigan. The head of the family usually came first, found the land he wanted, and then bought it from the government. He then returned home to bring his family, livestock, and possessions to the new land.

In 1847, Lansing was selected as the state's capital, and telegraph communications came to Michigan.

PENINSULA PERSONALITIES

Michigan . . . two peninsulas carved by a glacier . . . emerging as two of the most versatile, productive, and scenic areas found anywhere on earth. Each of Michigan's peninsulas has its own distinct personality—its own deserved acclaim throughout the world. Two peninsulas joined together by statehood and the Mackinac Bridge give us a Michigan that offers quiet islands to escape to and metropolitan cities to "swing in." Our state has flourished as the hub of a wealthy fur trade and survived a prosperous copper era and raucous lumbering boom. It is the place where Henry Ford put America on wheels . . . MICHIGAN OFFERS THE BEST OF ALL WORLDS.

UNSCRAMBLE THE WORDS BELOW AND YOU WILL DISCOVER SOME OF THE THINGS THAT MAKE MICHIGAN SUCH A GREAT STATE IN WHICH TO LIVE:

HERCRIES	MCPAING	TEWAR FLASL
PAPSEL	GUINNTH	LUBESIBERER
LKEAS	LISDANS	POPREC
VERISR	KINGIB	GAMIC NNHJOOS
SIFHIGN	ROSTEFS	SMARF
REDE	RATILS	KRASP
MEATILUOOBS	MAILNAS	KISING

CHERRIES, APPLES, LAKES, RIVERS, FISHING, DEER, AUTOMOBILES, CAMPING, HUNTING, ISLANDS, BIKING, FORESTS, TRAILS, ANIMALS, WATER FALLS, BLUEBERRIES, COPPER, MAGIC JOHNSON, FARMS, PARKS, SKIING

STATEHOOD . . . A TWO-YEAR STRUGGLE

Residents of the Michigan Territory were anxious to become a part of the Union of the United States. In 1835, they drafted a constitution in a try for statehood that was to take two long years to be realized.

A dispute over the city of Toledo, which was claimed by both Michigan and Ohio, caused the two-year delay. Neither state was willing to give up the city without a struggle.

Michigan finally relinquished the city to Ohio when it was offered the whole western portion of the Upper Peninsula in exchange.

Striking that bargain in 1837, Michigan became the 26th state to enter the Union—and the largest state east of the Mississippi.

NATIVE AMERICANS OF MICHIGAN

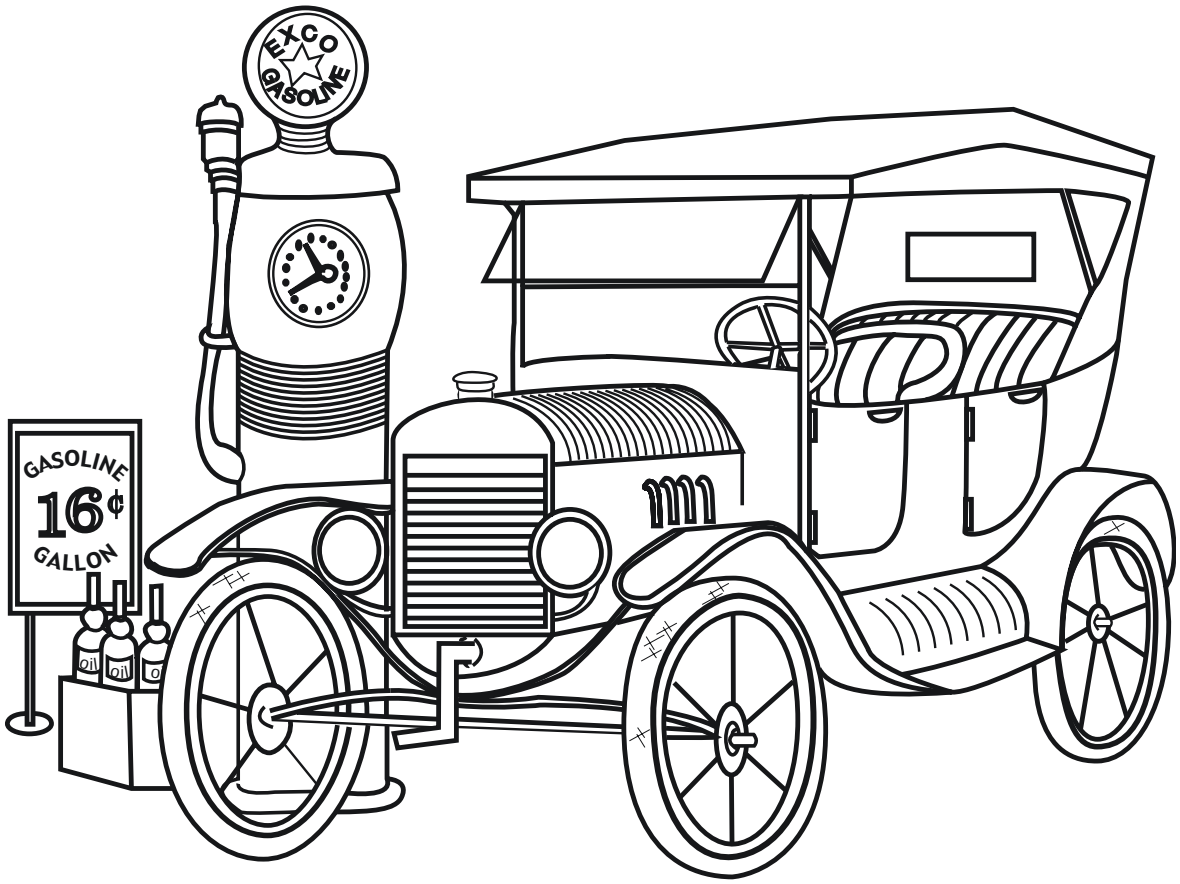
The first Michiganians were Indians, living in the territory for thousands of years before the first European explorers appeared. The villages of each of these tribes were a collection of dome-shaped shelters that could easily be moved when firewood or game ran out. Animals were hunted for the food and clothing they provided, and some crops were grown. Games were popular such as a bowl game, a moccasin game, and a field sport known today as lacrosse. The largest of the Michigan tribes was the Chippewa tribe, also known as the Ojibwa tribe.

INVENTIONS

Thomas Edison, who grew up in Port Huron, invented the incandescent light bulb in 1879.

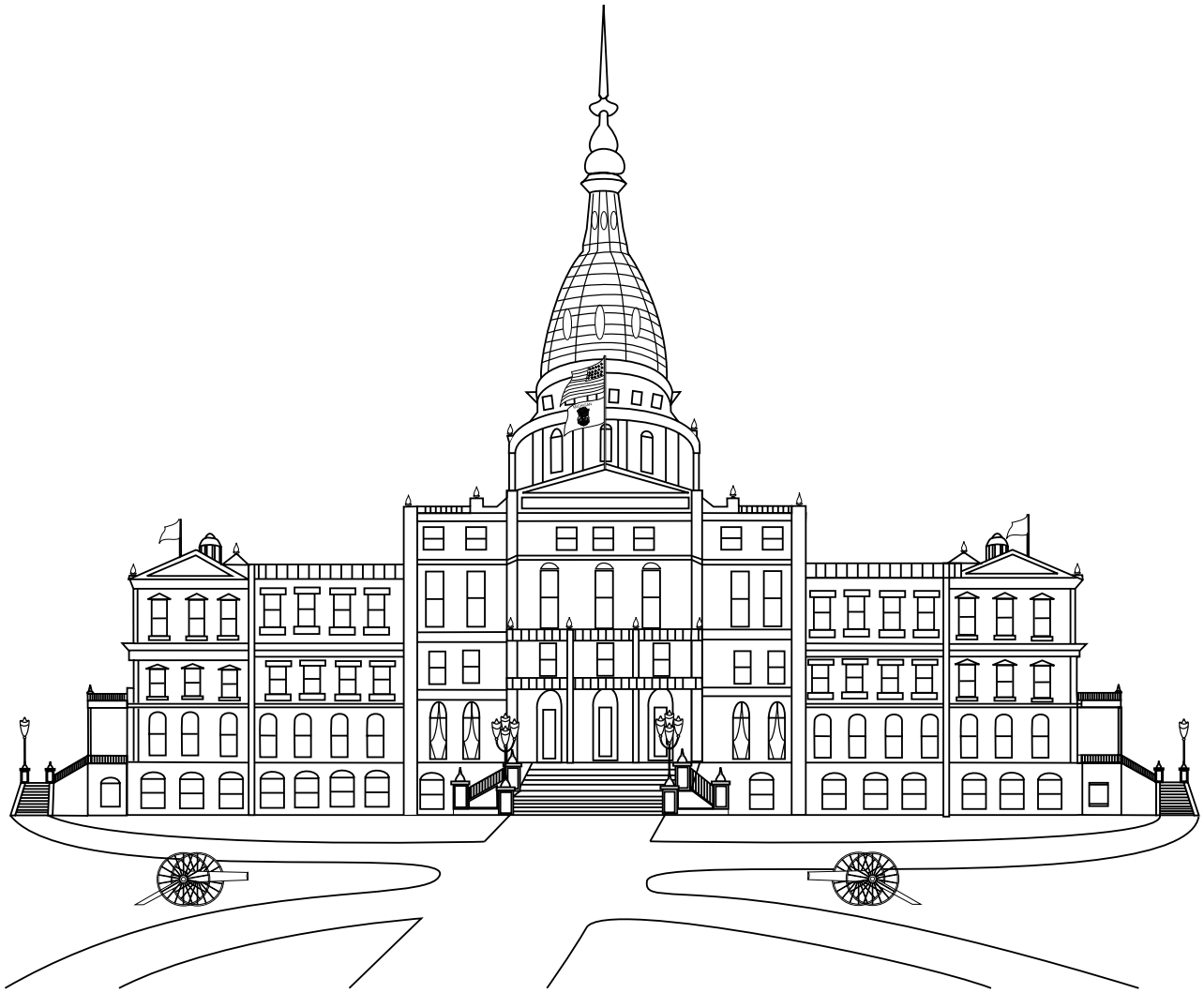
Henry Ford hand built his first car in 1896, while Ransom E. Olds founded the first auto company in Michigan in 1897.

Ford's first production car was the 1908 Model T, which sold for $950. By 1912, Michigan led the nation in auto production and Detroit became the "Motor City." Today, Michigan remains the center of the auto industry, with the headquarters of all three major American auto companies located in the state.

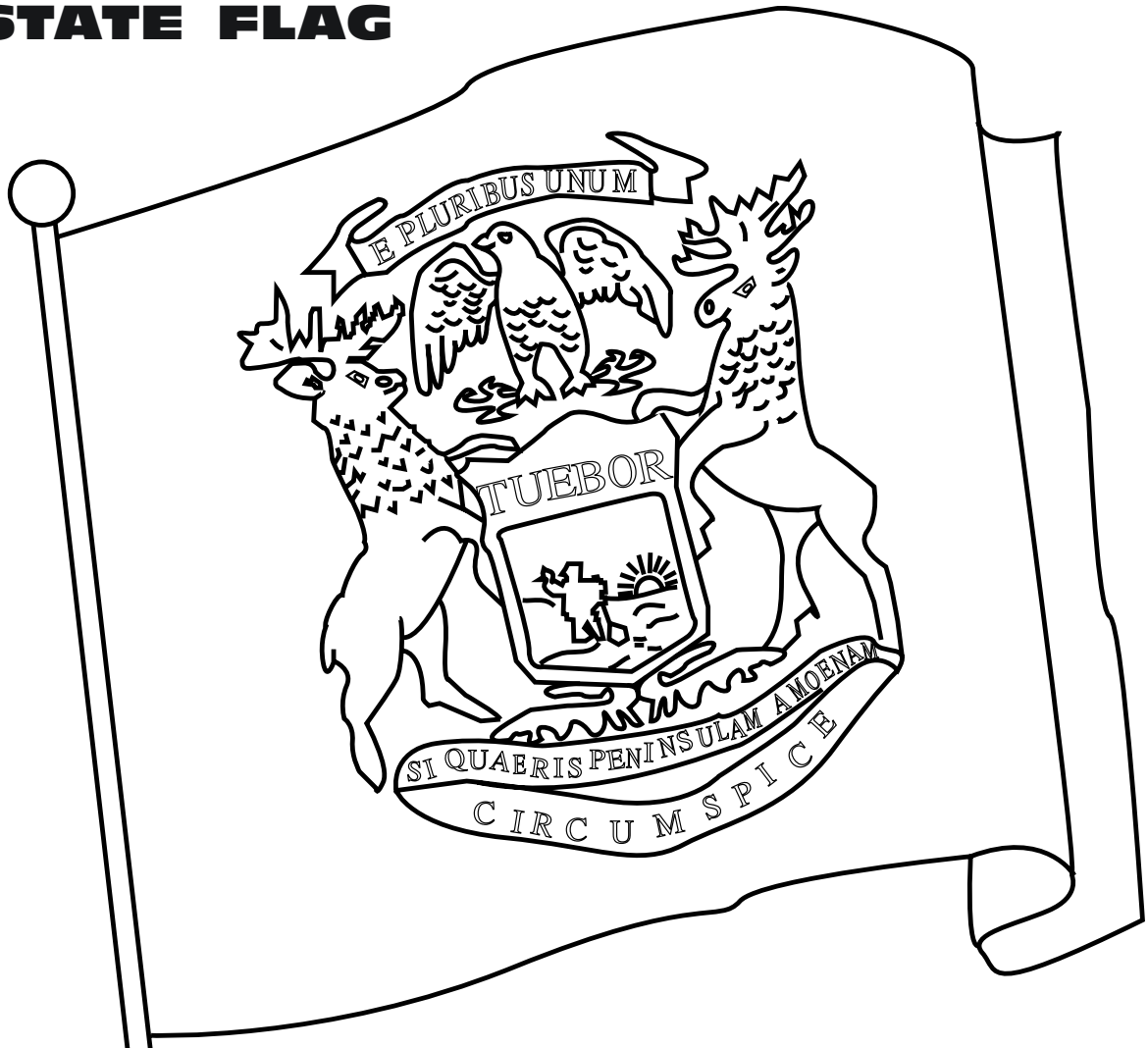


MICHIGAN'S STATE CAPITOL BUILDING

Michigan's present Capitol building was dedicated on January 1, 1879. It was rededicated in November of 1992 after an extensive restoration project was completed. The picture below includes four flags: on the left is the Senate flag, which flies over the Senate chambers; on the right is the House of Representatives flag, which flies over the House chambers. In the center, our national flag waves to remind Michigan residents of the freedoms they are privileged to enjoy through United States citizenship. Just below the U.S. flag is our state flag. This colorful banner flies as a symbol of the pride Michigan's citizens share in the beauty and the bounty of our Great Lake State.



STATE FLAG

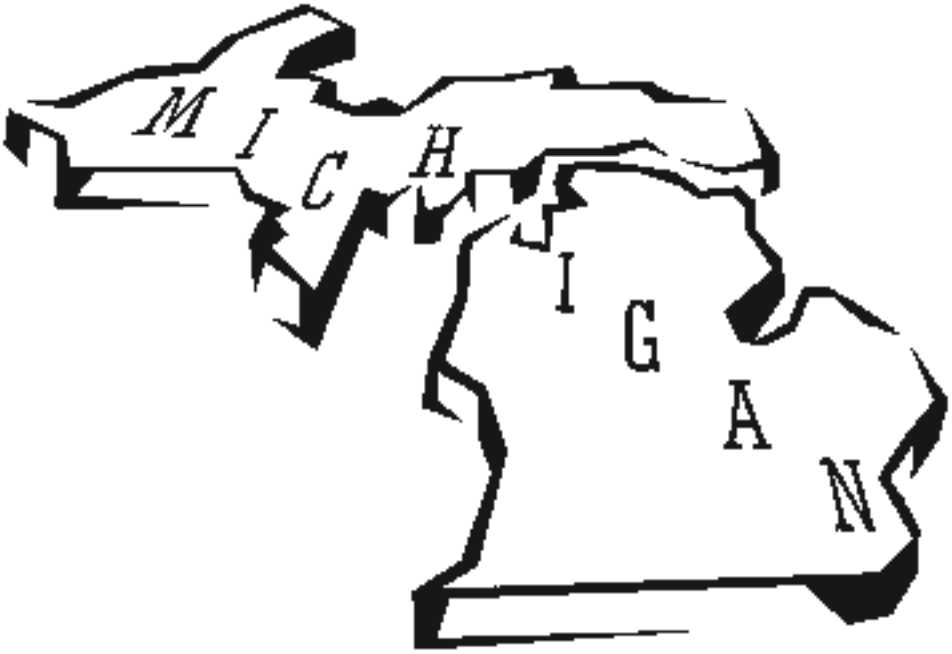


Michigan's present state flag was adopted by the Legislature in 1911 with a simple phrase: "The State Flag shall be blue charged with the arms of the State." This is Michigan's third flag. The state coat of arms appears on both sides. The first flag, bearing the State Seal, a soldier, a lady on one side and a portrait of the first governor, Stevens T. Mason, on the other, was first flown in 1837—the year Michigan became a state. In 1865, the second flag carried the state coat of arms on a field of blue on one side and, on the reverse side, the coat of arms of the United States. The state flag flies over the Capitol on the main flagstaff, just below the flag of the United States.

At the top of the seal, you will notice the words, *E Pluribus Unum*. These words come from our national motto meaning, "From many, one."—which means that our nation or country was made from many states.

The word *Tuebor* means "I will defend" and has reference to the frontier position of Michigan. The State Motto is *Si Quaeris Peninsulam Amoenam, Circumspice*, which means "If you seek a pleasant peninsula, look about you."

THE PLEDGE TO THE STATE FLAG



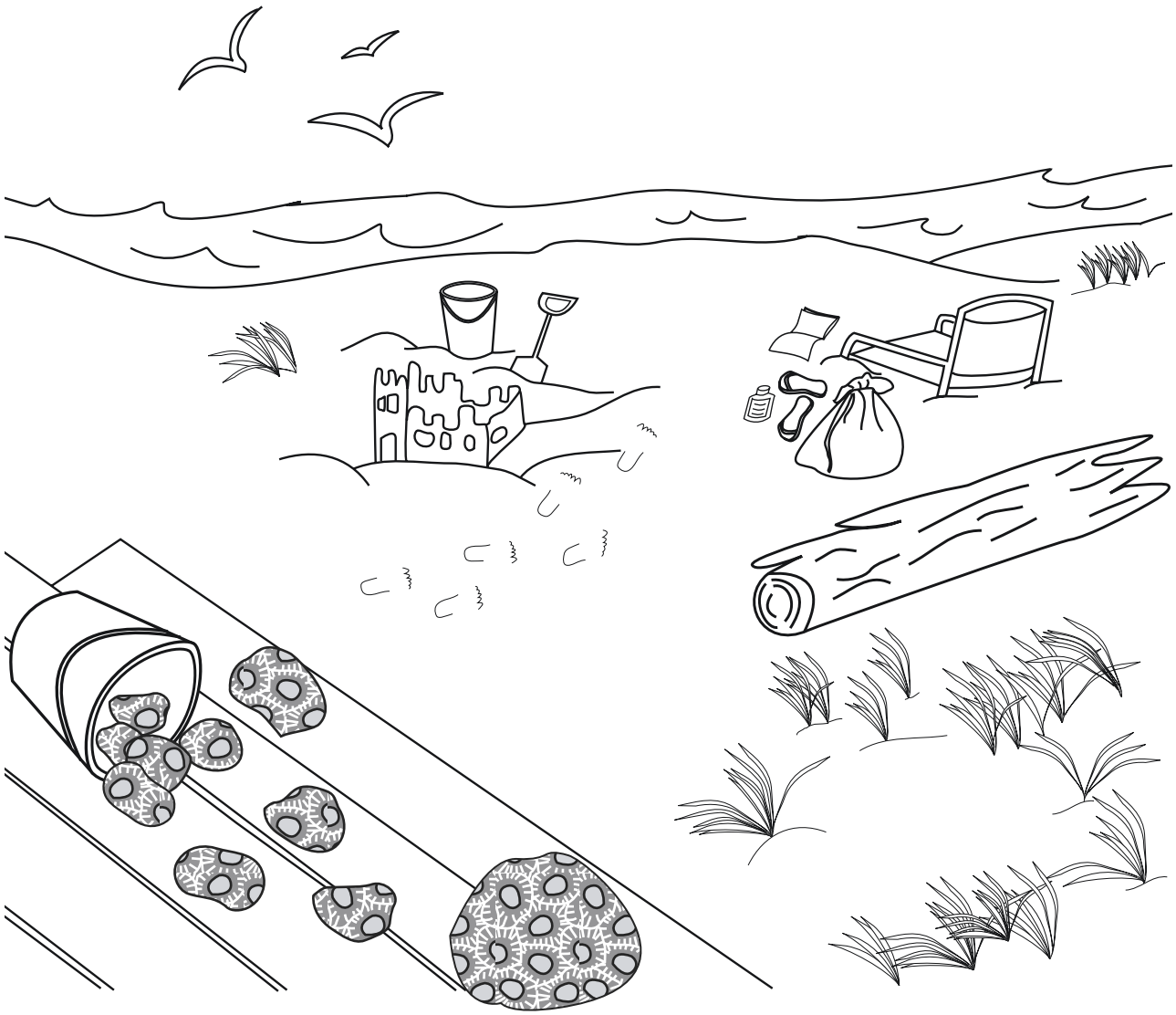
Just as our American flag has a pledge, so too does our state flag. The Legislature enacted Public Act 165 of 1972 to declare the following pledge, written by Harold G. Coburn, as the official pledge of allegiance to the state flag:

> *"I pledge allegiance to the flag of Michigan, and to the state for which it stands, 2 beautiful peninsulas united by a bridge of steel, where equal opportunity and justice to all is our ideal."*

STATE STONE

"Petoskey Stone"

Petoskey stones are fossil fragments from ancient corals. The corals were found in the northern counties of Michigan's lower peninsula about 350 million years ago. The living corals died and were transformed into large fossil reefs. Fragments from the fossil reefs were scattered by glaciers about 1.8 million years ago. These fossil fragments are found on beaches as pebbles and cobbles, rounded by the action of the waves. Petoskey stones are most often found along the shorelines of Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, and inland lakes. Michigan adopted the Petoskey Stone as the official State Stone with Public Act 89 of 1965.

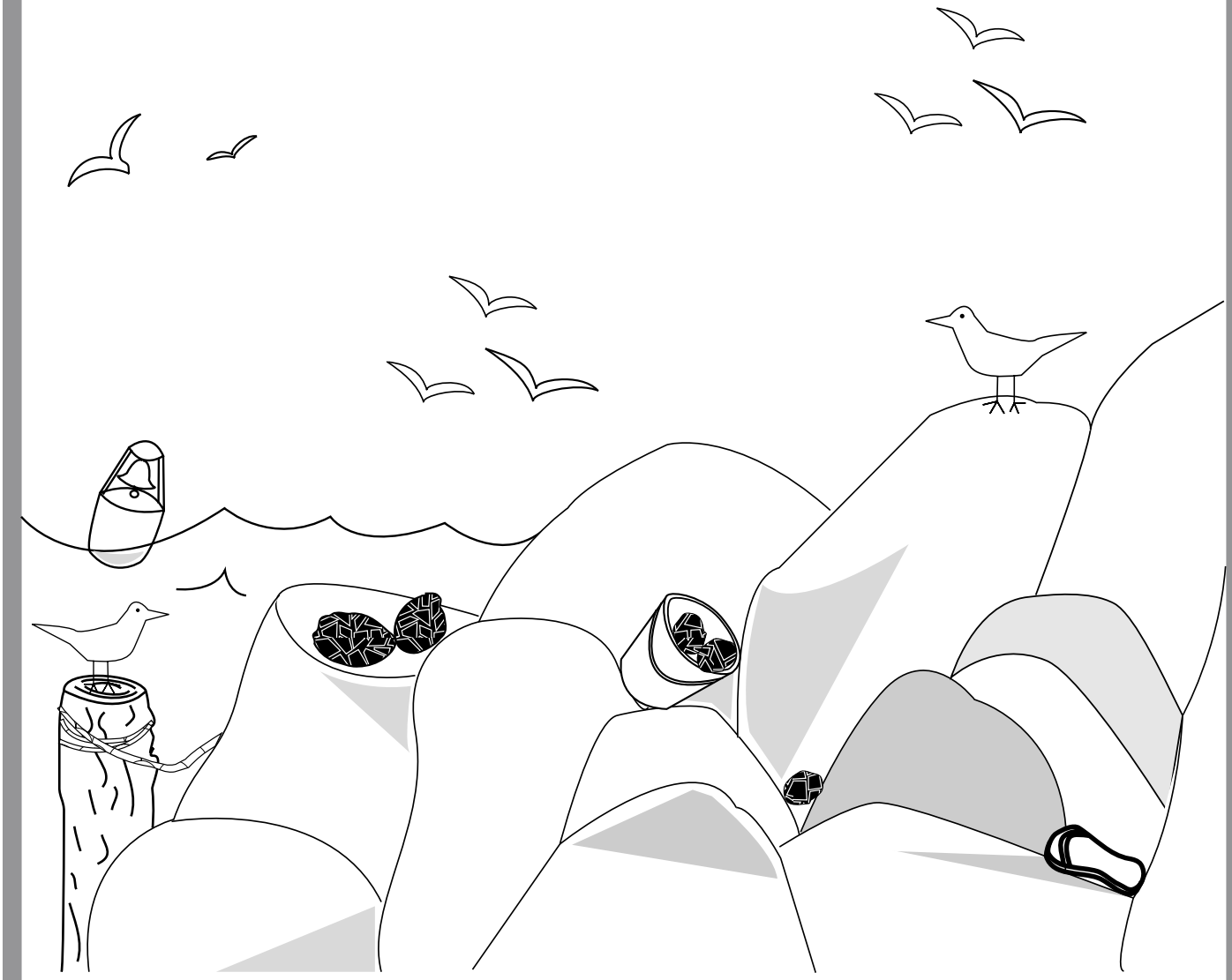


STATE GEM

"Chlorastrolite"
(or Greenstone)

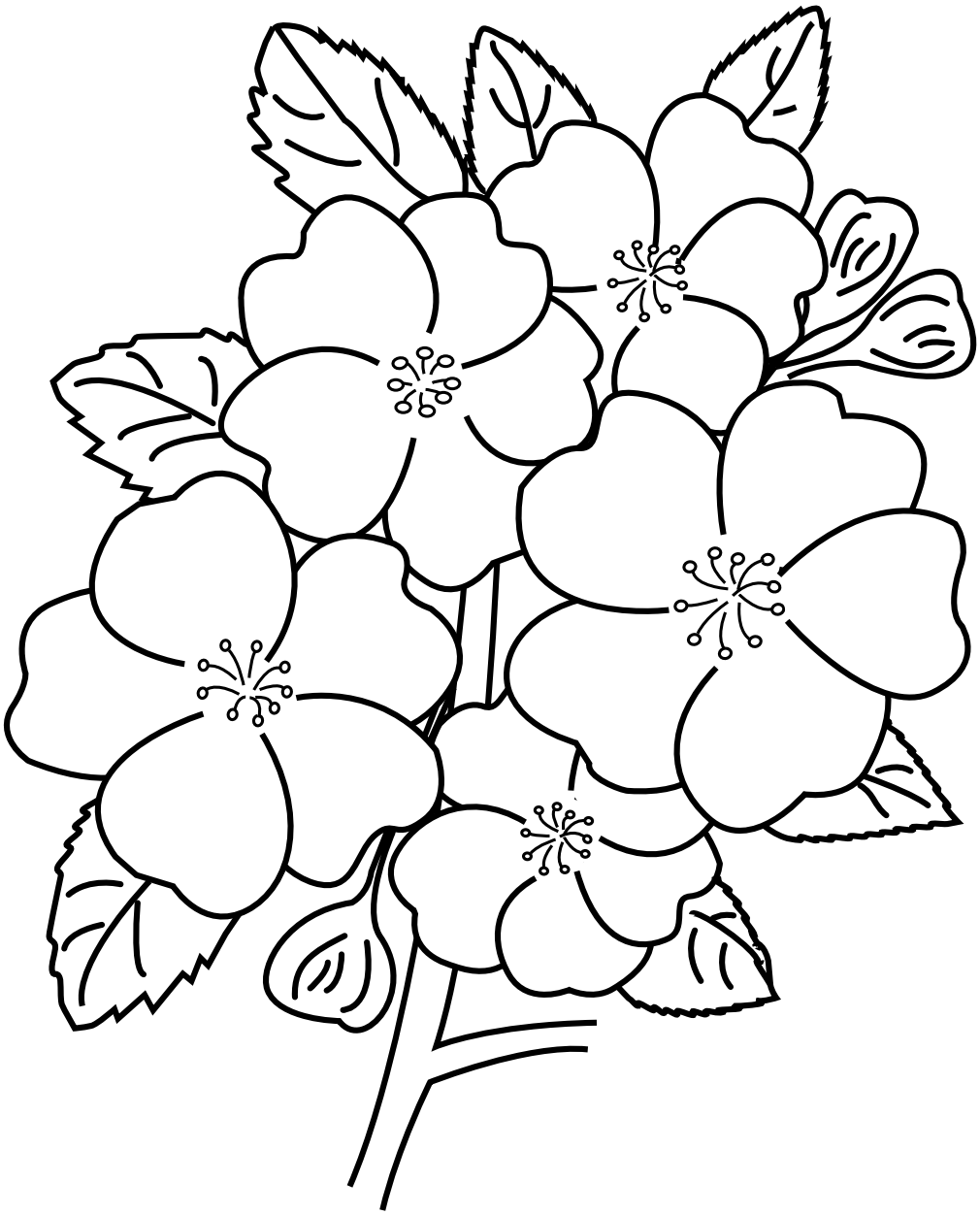
Chlorastrolite is a mineral that is formed in association with lava flows. Its common name, "greenstone," comes from its green color. Typical gems have a pattern of overlapping edges, ranging from yellow-green to almost black. Chlorastrolite is derived from three Latin words: *chloros,* meaning green; *aster,* meaning star; and *lithos,* meaning stone.

Chlorastrolite was named the "official state gem" of Michigan with Public Act 56 of 1972. In Michigan, chlorastrolite pebbles can be found on rocky beaches in Northern Michigan's "copper country," particularly on Isle Royale.



STATE FLOWER

"Apple Blossom"



The apple blossom, the symbol of springtime beauty and the bounty of Michigan's orchards and agricultural lands, has been the official State Flower since its adoption April 28, 1897, by the Legislature. The resolution said that "a refined sentiment seems to call for the adoption of a State Flower." It continued: "Our blossoming apple trees add much to the beauty of our landscape, and Michigan apples have gained a worldwide reputation. At least one of the most fragrant and beautiful species of apple, the *Pyrus coronaria*, is native to our state." Michigan has been one of the leading producers of apples and apple products since those early days.

STATE WILDFLOWER

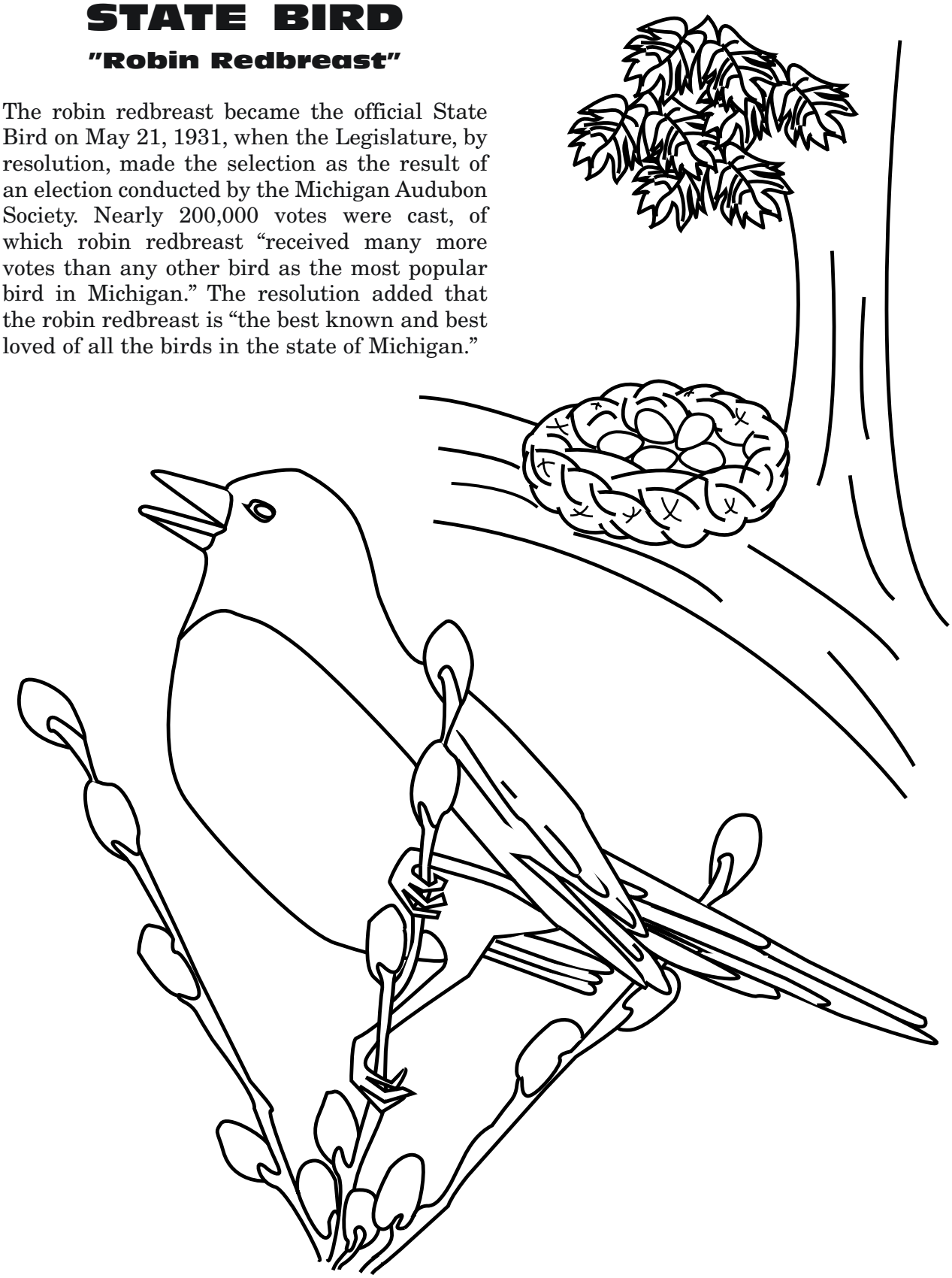
"Dwarf Lake Iris" (Iris lacustris)

On December 30, 1998, the Dwarf Lake Iris became the State Wildflower by act of the Legislature (Public Act 454 of 1998). This wildflower is found on rocky shorelines in the Great Lakes region, with 90% of the species found in Michigan. You are most likely to find the Dwarf Lake Iris on the Lake Huron shoreline along the northern part of Michigan's lower peninsula.

STATE BIRD

"Robin Redbreast"

The robin redbreast became the official State Bird on May 21, 1931, when the Legislature, by resolution, made the selection as the result of an election conducted by the Michigan Audubon Society. Nearly 200,000 votes were cast, of which robin redbreast "received many more votes than any other bird as the most popular bird in Michigan." The resolution added that the robin redbreast is "the best known and best loved of all the birds in the state of Michigan."



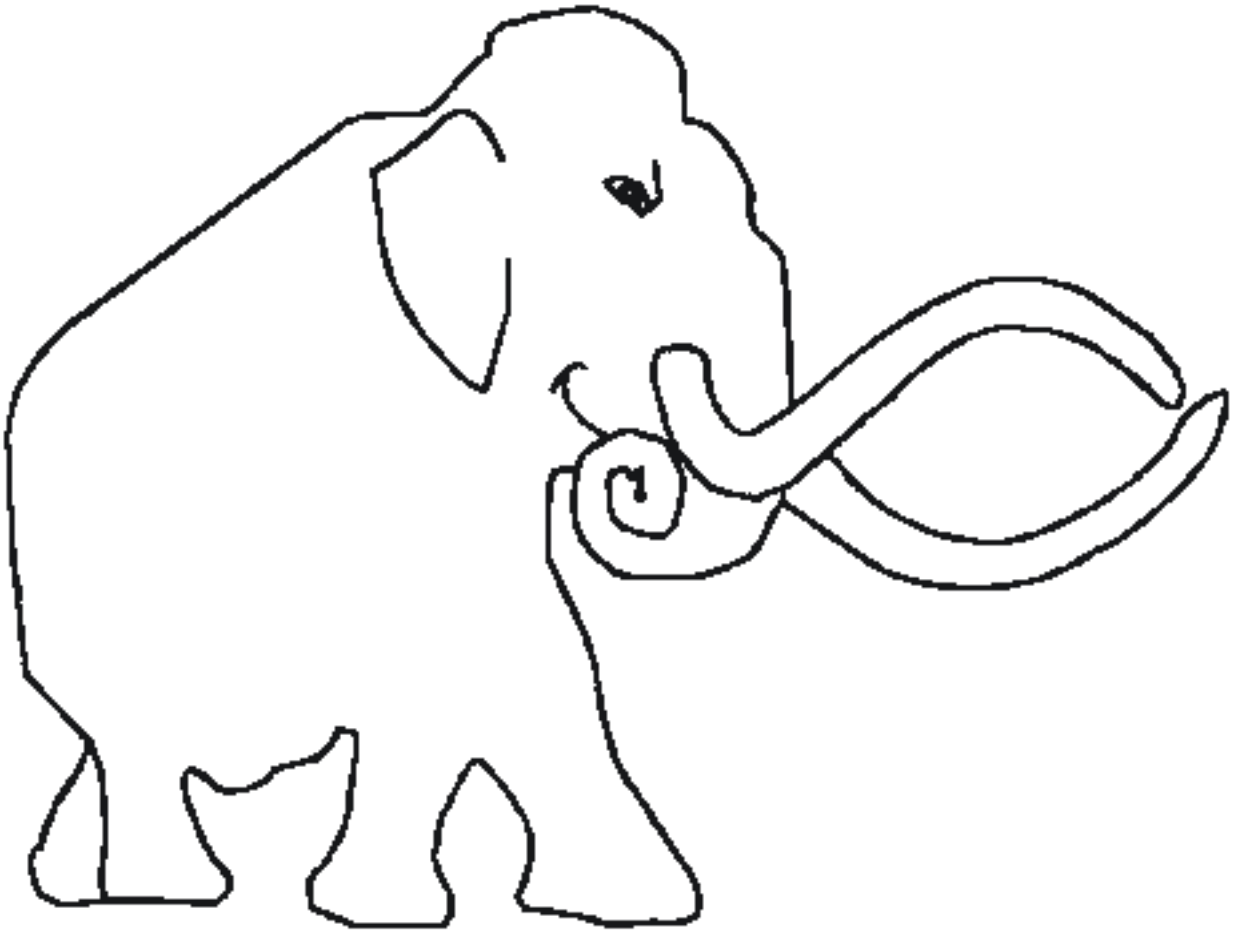
STATE FISH

"Brook Trout"

The trout lives in many of Michigan's lakes, rivers, and streams. Sportspersons love it for its gameness, good flavor, rich flesh, and pretty colors. Most trout live year-round in fresh water. Michigan lawmakers chose the trout as the official State Fish in 1965, but it was not clear which of the four species found in Michigan—the brook trout, the brown trout, the rainbow trout, and the lake trout—was the State Fish. A law passed in 1988 made the Brook Trout the official State Fish.

STATE FOSSIL

"Mastodon"



From 20,000 years ago to about 10,000 years ago, when they became extinct, the elephant-like Mastodon roamed Michigan's Ice Age landscape. Dining on leaves, pines, and acorns, these creatures grew nine feet tall and stretched 15 feet from tusk to tail. They may have weighed as much as six tons. We know Mastodons lived in Michigan because of the many fossil sites. Fossil sites have been found in every county in the Lower Peninsula. Over 250 Mastodon remains have been discovered; and recently, near Saline, scientists discovered the only set of Mastodon footprints known to exist in the world. In recognition of the importance of gaining knowledge of this ancient mammal, the Legislature enacted Public Act 162 of 2002 to designate the Mastodon *(Mammut americanum)* as the official State Fossil of Michigan.

STATE SONG OF MICHIGAN?

Although many people think "Michigan, My Michigan," by W. Otto Meissner and Douglas Malloch, is the official State Song, this is really the traditional song, dating back to the Civil War. Few are aware that, in 1937, the Legislature designated "My Michigan," by Giles Kavanagh and H. O'Reilly Clint, as "*an* official song." When passing House Concurrent Resolution No. 17, Legislators specifically amended the resolution to make sure that "My Michigan" was not named "*the* official song," implying no other.

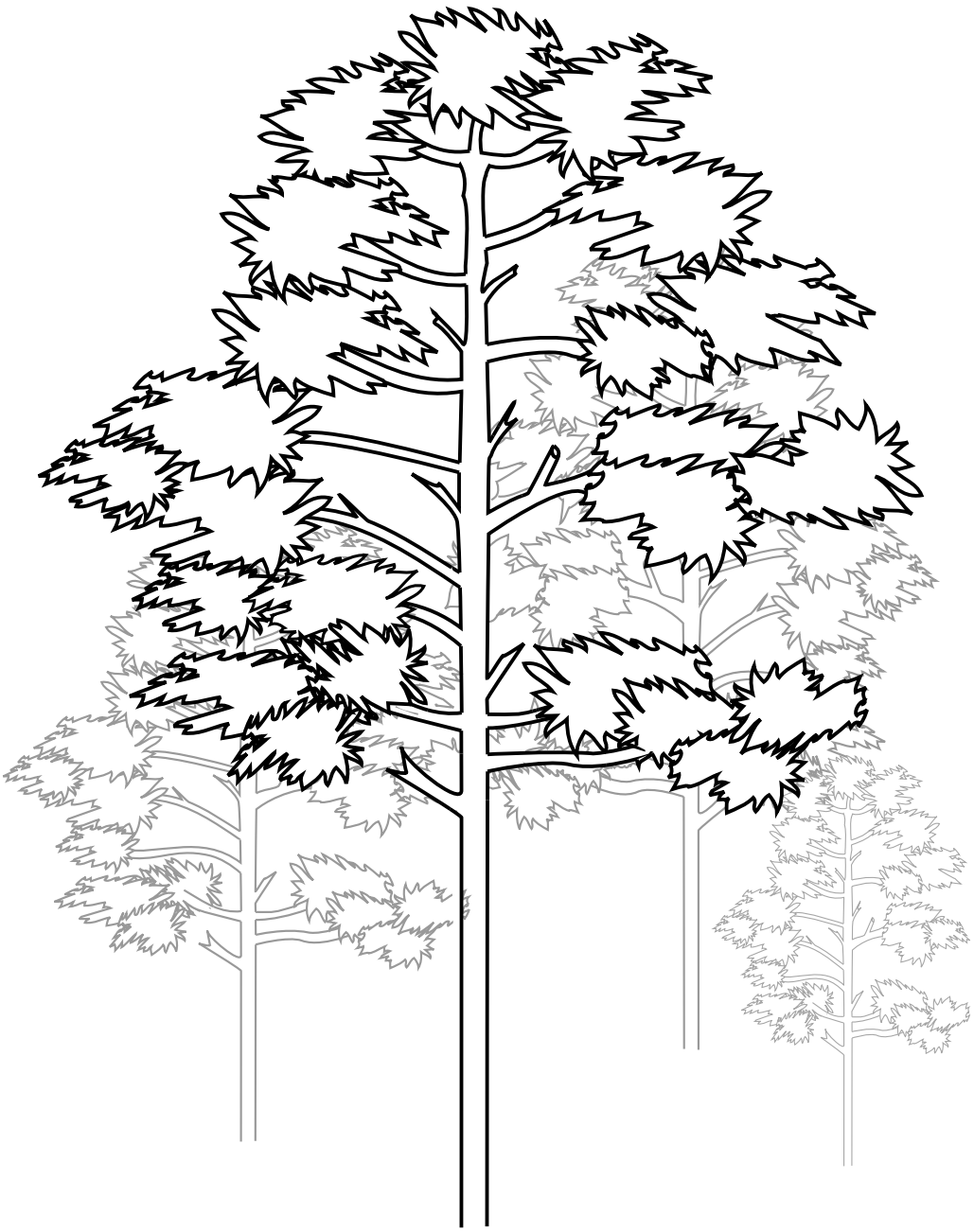
A number of songs have been suggested over the decades, but with so many musical fans and wonderful choices, is it any wonder Michigan has no single "official" song? These are some of the songs suggested:

- *Michigan, the Water Wonderland* (Hadrill).
- *Michigan, Our Water Wonderland* (Rayle and Crawford).
- *Oh Michigan, My Michigan* (Keinz).
- *The State of Michigan* (House).
- *Michigan* (Exo).
- *I Love the Land Called Michigan* (Berg).
- *Michigan* (Sutton).
- *In Michigan* (Biernat and Senecal).
- *Fair Wonderland* (Post and Worst).
- *Nature's Paradise* (Meadows).
- *My Wonderful Michigan* (Taylor and Michaels).
- *Michigan* (Mast and Miner).
- *Michigan* (Vaughn).
- *Song of Michigan* (Carpenter).
- *Our Water Wonderland* (Rossi).
- *Michigan People* (Clark).
- *The Song of Michigan* (Nichols).
- *I'll Be With You in Apple Blossom Time* (Von Tilzer and Von Tilzer).
- *Two Peninsulas—One People* (Davies and Moore-Vinculin).
- *Michigan My Home* (Duzenbury).
- *I Want to Go Back to Michigan, Down on the Farm* (Berlin).
- *Michigan* (Nygard).
- *My Michigan* (Senob).
- *Michigan, Oh Michigan* (Anderson).
- *Oh, Michigan, My Michigan* (Parker).
- *Water Wonderland* (Large, Harris, and Moore).
- *My Michigan* (Siegle).
- *Michigan, My Homeland* (Love).
- *Michigan (The Best You've Ever Been)* (Ball).
- *The Michigan Anthem* (Brown and Fezzey).

In 1998, the Legislature considered establishing a commission to select a state song. What do you think? If you had to pick one song to represent all of Michigan, which song would it be? Tough choice, isn't it?

STATE TREE

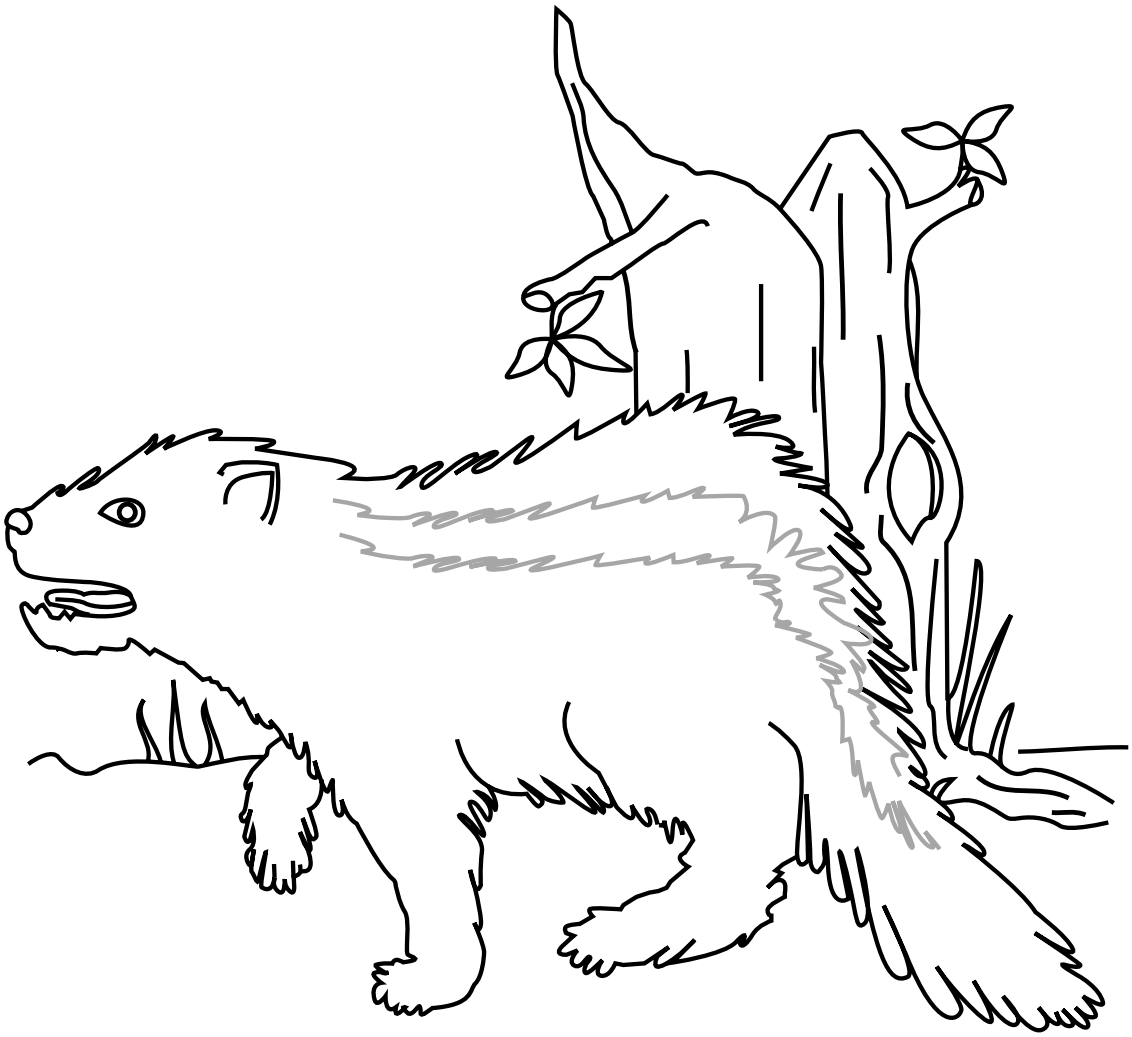
"White Pine"



The towering white pine of Michigan's lush forests of the pioneering days was adopted as the official State Tree on March 4, 1955. The white pine was the focal point of one of Michigan's greatest industries, lumbering. Both Michigan and the state of Minnesota claim to be home to the legendary Paul Bunyan. On Arbor Day in 1955, lawmakers attended special ceremonies during which small white pine trees were planted in the Capitol lawn.

STATE NICKNAME

"The Wolverine State"

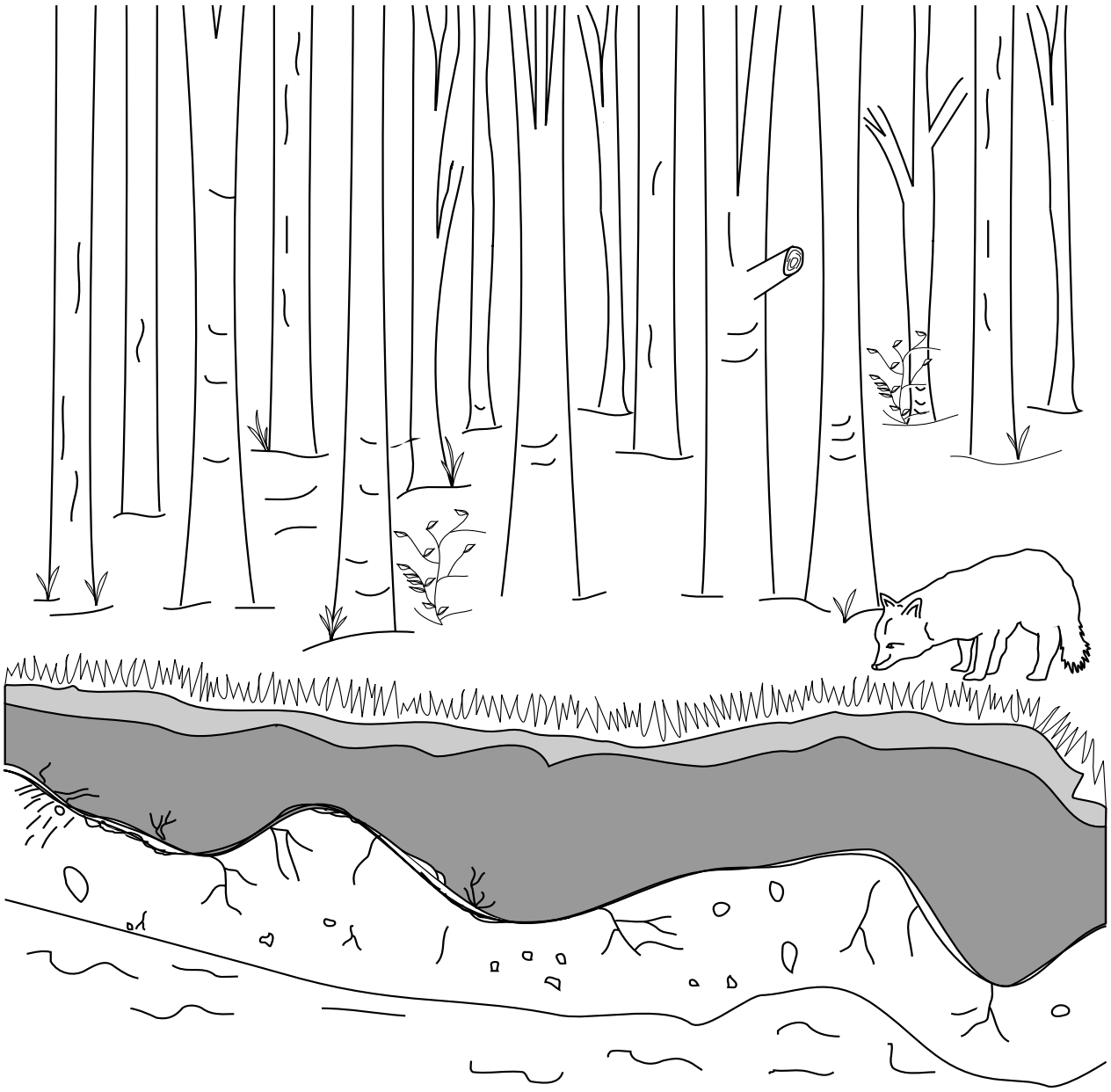


With a heavy, cumbersome body and short muscular legs, the wolverine resembles a small bear. The two light chestnut stripes extending along its dark brown sides from the shoulders to the base of a hairy tail give it a strikingly skunk-like appearance. The wolverine and the skunk both belong to the weasel family, the wolverine being the largest member at 35 to 44 inches long, including its bushy tail. Neither the skunk nor the bear can match the vicious disposition and destructive capabilities of the wolverine.

The bad temper and destructive habits of the wolverine have made it very unpopular with humans. Never found in great numbers, even in Canada and Alaska, where the climate is best suited to their tastes, the wolverine population has dwindled alarmingly. Just how Michigan came to be known as "the Wolverine State" is subject to many theories, particularly since most experts agree that if the wolverine was ever present in Michigan, it was never here in abundance.

STATE SOIL

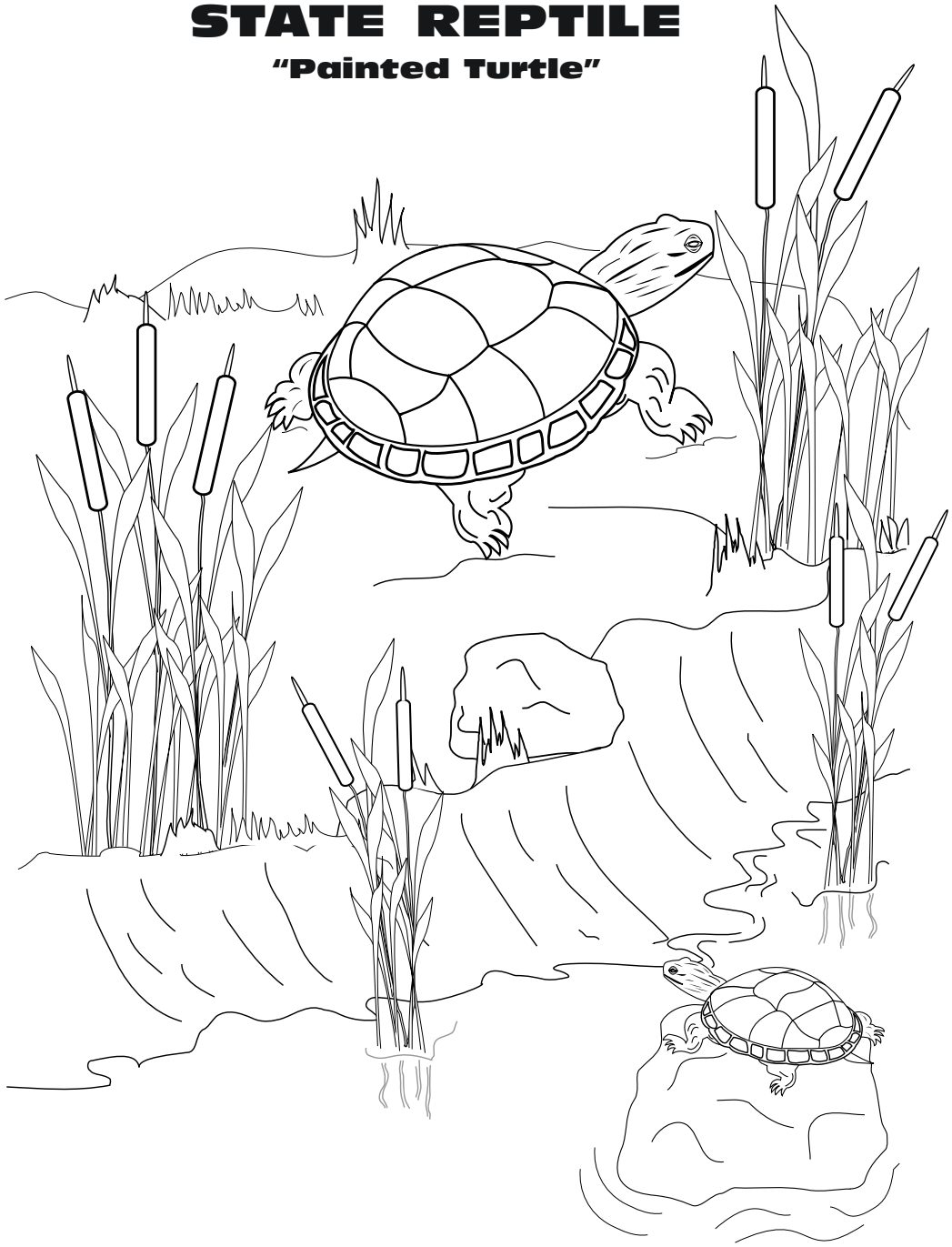
"Kalkaska Soil Series"



Michigan has about 400 different kinds of soils. Each soil has its own unique set of properties and supports different types of vegetation or activities. For example, soils serve as foundations for our homes, highways, and airports. Soils also provide the foundations for our parks, wildlife preserves, lawns, and play areas. Michigan's official state soil, the Kalkaska Soil Series, was formed from the chemical and physical activities of vegetation in sandy glacial deposits. One of the most extensive soil series in Michigan, the Kalkaska soil series is found in both peninsulas. It is typically several feet thick and made up of many distinct layers. The soil is easily identified and supports varied uses including forests, wildlife, cultivation, recreation, and business.

STATE REPTILE

"Painted Turtle"

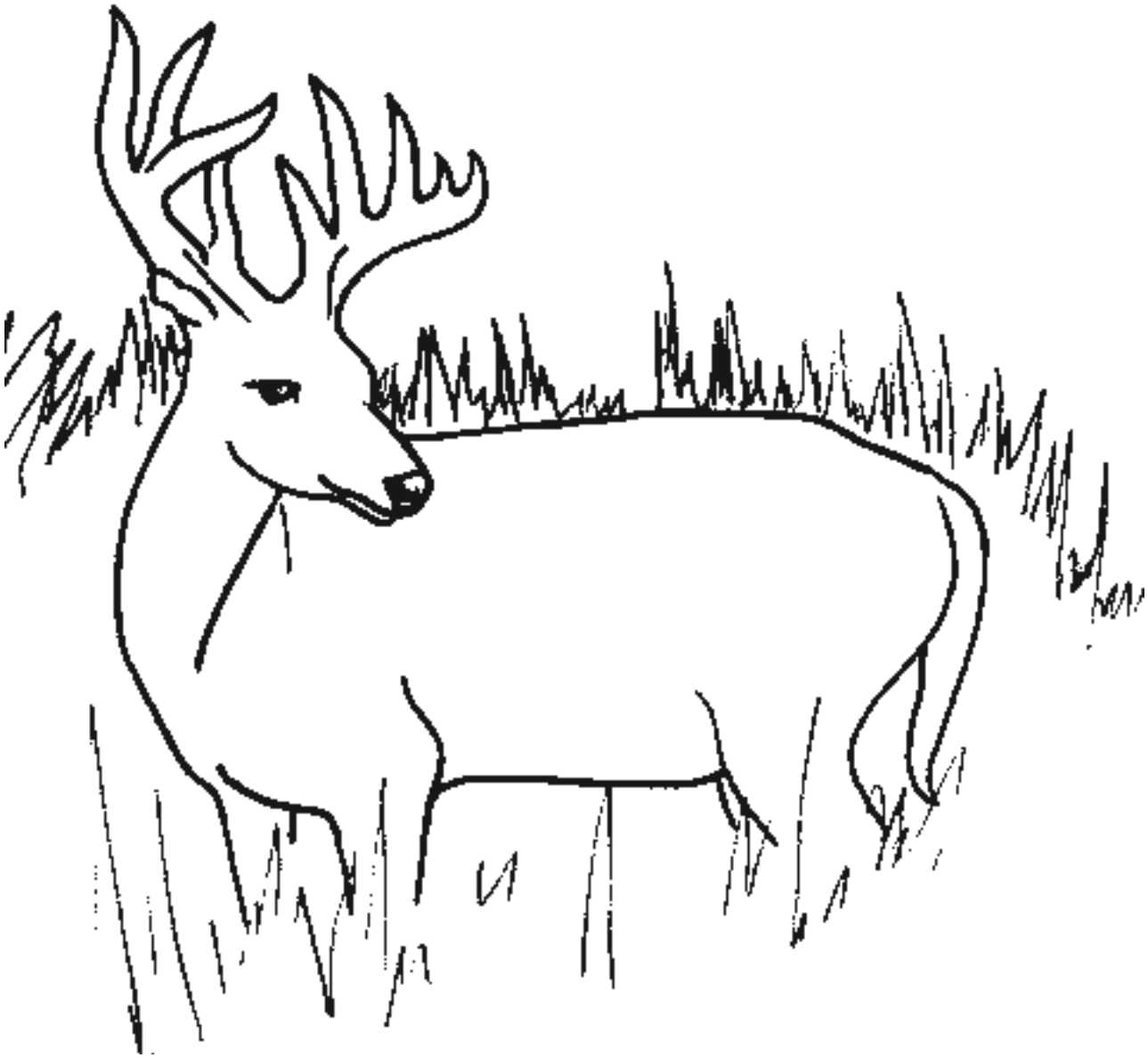


For many Michiganians, a "painted turtle" is a part of their childhoods. Cardboard boxes, old aquariums, tin pails, quart jars, and many other containers have been home to this favorite reptile. In 1995, the Michigan Legislature formally adopted the *Chrysemys picta,* or "painted turtle," as Michigan's State Reptile. The painted turtle is found throughout the entire state of Michigan. It ranges in length from as small as four inches long to as large as ten inches. It has distinctive yellow and red markings on its head, limbs, and shell. Normally, it lives in shallow water and eats pond vegetation, insects, crayfish, and mollusks, including the zebra mussel. During the cold winter months, it buries itself in the mud and hibernates. The painted turtle is gentle and easy to handle.

STATE GAME MAMMAL

"White-tailed Deer" (Odocoileus virginianus)

The white-tailed deer is found in much of the United States and Canada. They may be found in groups of up to 25 deer and can run up to 40 miles per hour. Photographers, tourists, hunters, and nature enthusiasts are drawn to Michigan for this beautiful animal. The deer's distinctive tail, when raised, is like a flag that provides a flash of white, signaling other deer when there is danger. The Legislature adopted the white-tailed deer as a state symbol through Public Act 15 of 1997.

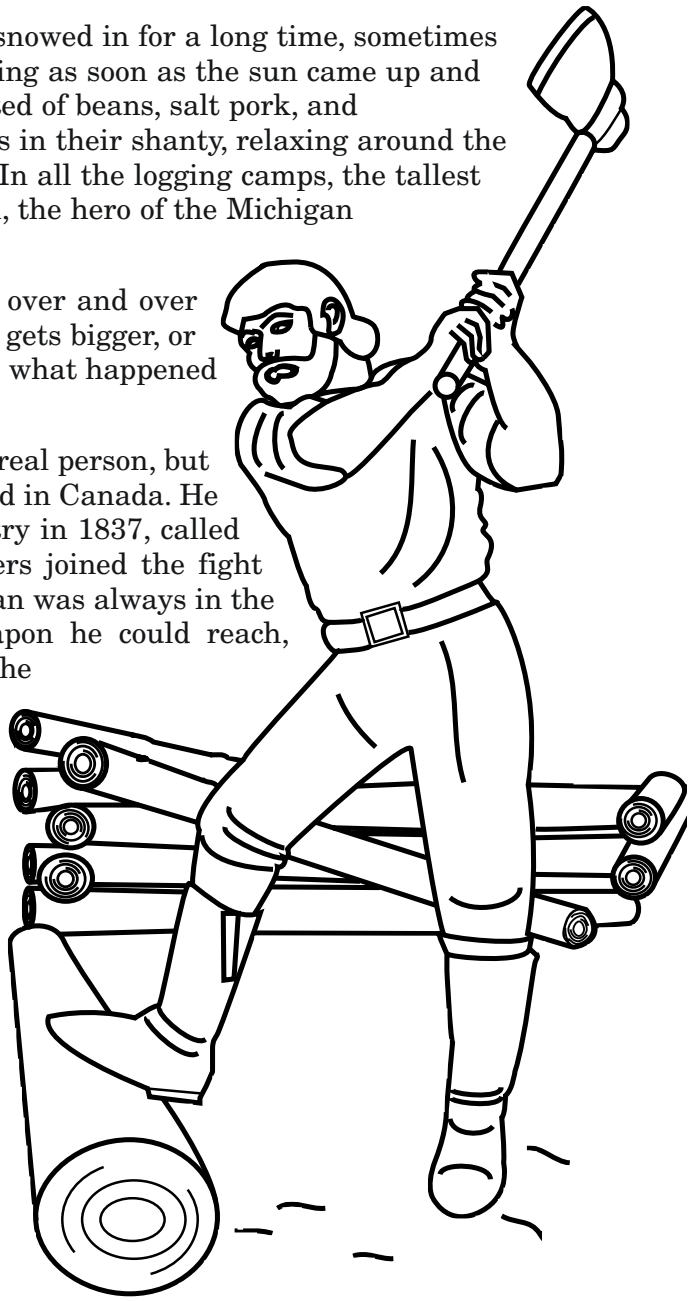


MICHIGAN'S LEGENDS AND FOLK TALES

PAUL BUNYAN—The Hero of the Michigan Logger

In Michigan, during the 1800s, men would come to Michigan to work to cut down trees—this was called logging. The trees were taken to saw mills and cut into lumber for houses and other buildings. This was hard work and the men became very strong. To reach the logging camps, they had to canoe up icy rivers and sometimes carry their canoes around beaver dams and other things that would block their way.

Once they reached their camps, they were snowed in for a long time, sometimes for months and months. They started working as soon as the sun came up and did not stop until dark. Their meals consisted of beans, salt pork, and sourdough bread. They spent their evenings in their shanty, relaxing around the stove, singing songs, and telling tall tales. In all the logging camps, the tallest tale of all became the story of Paul Bunyan, the hero of the Michigan lumberman.



Tall tales come from the telling of a story, over and over again. Each time someone tells the story, it gets bigger, or better, or greater, or more wonderful. That's what happened to the story of Paul Bunyan.

Some people think Paul Bunyan was not a real person, but that's just not true. He was real and he lived in Canada. He became famous during a war in that country in 1837, called the Papineau Rebellion. A lot of the loggers joined the fight against the Queen's troops, and Paul Bunyan was always in the front lines, swinging his axe or any weapon he could reach, charging and smashing the enemy. When the war was over, Paul Bunyan had earned a reputation that would live for hundreds of years, maybe forever. The story of Paul Bunyan got bigger and better and greater each time the loggers gathered around their campfires at night.

Even though Paul Bunyan was from Canada, it was the American loggers who made him a hero. Michigan loggers added their own imagination to the tall logging tales. You see, it was in Michigan that Paul Bunyan found Babe, the blue ox that measured 42 axe handles and with chewing tobacco between the horns. It was also in Michigan where Paul Bunyan's gigantic logging camps were built and furnished.

The most famous of the hundreds of Paul Bunyan stories is about the time he found Babe. This is the way it goes:

One winter, the winter of the blue snow, Paul Bunyan found a huge cave in Canada. He decided that it would be a perfect place to read. So he moved into the cave and lived there for the whole winter. Paul Bunyan loved to read and to learn things. He wanted to read everything he could find to make himself smarter and wiser. That is what he did the winter of the blue snow.

The strange blue snow had scared all of the animals. They ran away to the North Pole. The bears were so frightened that their fur turned white and so did the fur on their babies, so we can thank the blue snow for the polar bear. All the moose and other forest animals ran away, too. Even Paul Bunyan's dog, Niagara, ran away. Niagara was a moose hound and he kept Paul Bunyan supplied with his favorite food, moose meat. When Niagara ran away, Paul Bunyan had to leave his cave to look for him and for food. That is when he noticed that the snow was not white, but blue. He looked and looked for Niagara and when he could not find him, he became very sad. He sat down by the fire in his cave and put his face in his hands. He was lonely.

Suddenly, Paul Bunyan heard a crash near the river. Thinking it might be Niagara, he reached the river in two leaps and waded through the seven-foot-thick pieces of ice. But it was not Niagara, it was a big blue baby ox, which had fallen from the cliff. The ox was so big that Paul had to use both arms to carry him back to the cave. He laid him by the fire to keep him warm and he fixed him some moose stew. The baby ox's mother was nowhere to be found and Paul Bunyan did not have enough milk to feed an ox that big.

Paul believed the mother was so frightened by the blue snow that when Babe was born, he was born blue. Paul Bunyan and Babe spent the winter together in the cave. When spring came, Paul and Babe left Canada to become U.S. citizens.

The people in Michigan's Upper Peninsula wanted to make sure that Paul Bunyan would live in our hearts forever. The town of St. Ignace built a statue of the gigantic Paul Bunyan and his blue ox, Babe, so that his memory and the stories of the northern woods will never be forgotten.

THE LEGEND OF SLEEPING BEAR DUNE AND THE MANITOU ISLANDS (Told by the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians)

Many years ago, in a state called Wisconsin, a black bear and her two cubs lived in the woods. One day, a fire broke out and all the animals had to run away. The mother bear and her two cubs swam across Lake Michigan to the state of Michigan. It was a very long journey and the cubs became tired, so tired that they fell behind. When the mother bear finally reached the shores of Lake Michigan, she climbed up on a big sand dune to watch for her cubs. But her cubs could not swim that far, so the Great White Spirit changed each cub into an island. They can be seen today as the North Manitou Island and the South Manitou Island off the shore of Lake Michigan where their mother, Sleeping Bear Dune, is still waiting for them.

Geography! Facts!!

- Michigan's Lower Peninsula is 277 miles long from north to south and 195 miles from east to west.
- The Upper Peninsula is bigger than Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Delaware combined.
- No point in Michigan is more than 85 miles from any one of the Great Lakes.
- Michigan has the longest shoreline of any state besides Alaska—3,200 miles, and another 900 miles if islands are included.
- There are 11,037 inland lakes which are ten acres or more in size.
- Detroit is farther from Houghton, Michigan, by air miles (425) than it is from Washington, D.C. (391).
- Archaeologists have discovered skeletons of whales that once inhabited the prehistoric lakes of lower Michigan before the glacial movements.
- Michigan is the only state that borders on four of the five Great Lakes.

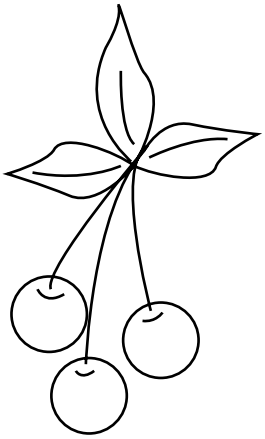
History! Facts!!

- Three great Indian tribes once controlled Michigan: the Potawatomi in southern Michigan, the Ottawa in the upper half of the Lower Peninsula, and the Ojibwa or Chippewa in the Upper Peninsula and part of the Lower Peninsula.
- The first explorer to come to Michigan in the early 1600s was Etienne Brulé, a Frenchman.
- Sault Ste. Marie was founded more than 100 years before the American Revolution (1668). It is the oldest city in the Midwest.
- The "City of Four Flags" is Niles. It is the only city in Michigan to have been under flags of France, Great Britain, Spain, and the United States.
- Michigan became the 26th state in 1837.
- Michigan has 83 counties.

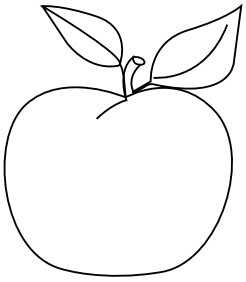
Industry! Manufacturing! Mining! Facts!!

- Traditionally, Michigan has led the nation in the production of passenger cars and assembled trucks.
- The nation's number one producer of canned baby food is located in Fremont.
- Michigan has one of the world's greatest chemical centers, in Midland.
- Michigan is one of the leaders in the production of salt.
- Michigan has the world's largest limestone quarry, in Rogers City.
- The Lake Superior district in the Upper Peninsula is part of one of the greatest iron ore-producing regions in the world.

Agriculture! Lumber! Facts!!

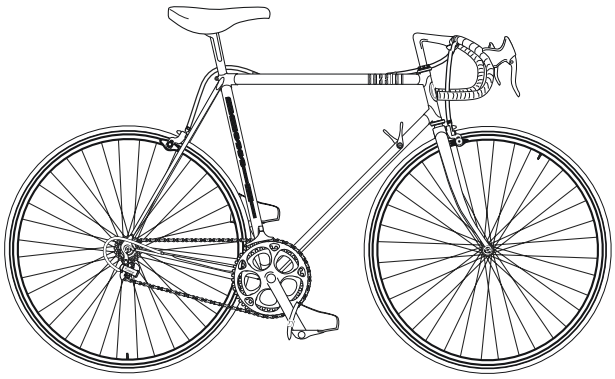


- Michigan ranks first in the nation in tart cherry production.
- Michigan also ranks first in the production of blueberries, cranberry beans, and black beans.
- Michigan is among the nation's three leading producers of commercial apples.
- Kalamazoo is the "birthplace" of celery. Commercial celery was grown for the first time in Kalamazoo.
- Michigan produces 200 agricultural commodities and is second only to California in diversity.
- Michigan's forest products industry contributes over $12 billion to Michigan's economy.
- Michigan's timber land acreage is the seventh largest in the continental United States.
- Michigan's forests are growing twice as much annually as what is actually harvested. Timber covers 51 percent of Michigan's total land base.
- The United States and the state of Michigan publicly own more than a third of Michigan's commercial forest land, or approximately 7,000,000 acres of forest. This amount of land, when combined, is larger than the state of Vermont.



Travel! Recreation! Education! Facts!!

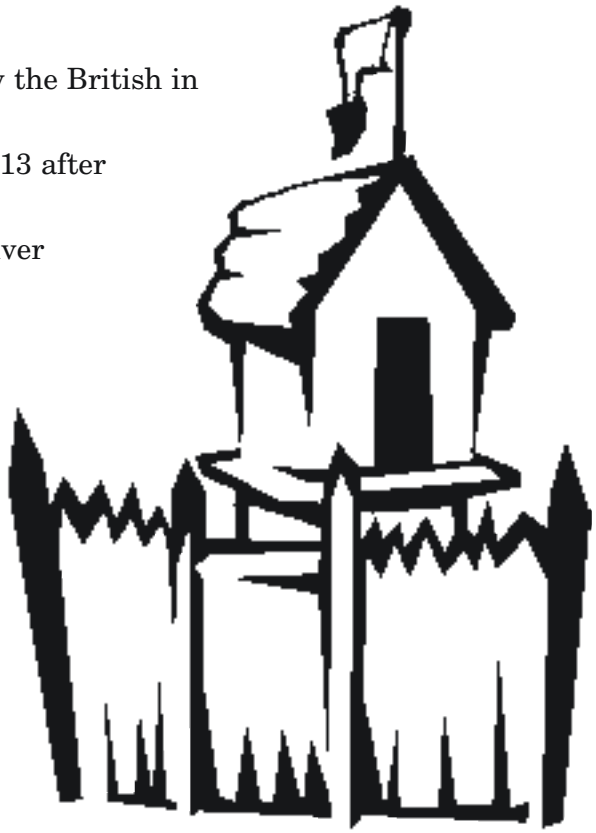
- Michigan had the world's first concrete road built in 1901 at Detroit.
- The state highway system has over 2,500 miles of paved shoulders (greater than four feet wide) suitable for bicycling and over 1,400 rails-to-trails paths.
- Michigan was first in the nation to develop roadside parks and picnic tables.
- Michigan has more than 120,000 miles of public roads and streets as of 2005. This is a distance of well over four times around the earth at the equator.
- The Mackinac Bridge is one of the greatest man-made wonders of the world.
- Michigan ranks in the top four states in the number of registered watercraft.
- Iron Mountain boasts the highest man-made ski jump in the continental North America.
- Michigan established the first state university and also the first agricultural (land grant) college in the world.
- Michigan was the first state to legalize tax support for high schools.
- Michigan had the first separate state education department and the first state superintendent of public education.
- The Huron National Wildlife Refuge was designated in 1905. It is the oldest national wildlife refuge in the Midwest established for the protection of migratory birds, specifically, a colony of herring gulls.



TIMELINE OF MICHIGAN HISTORY

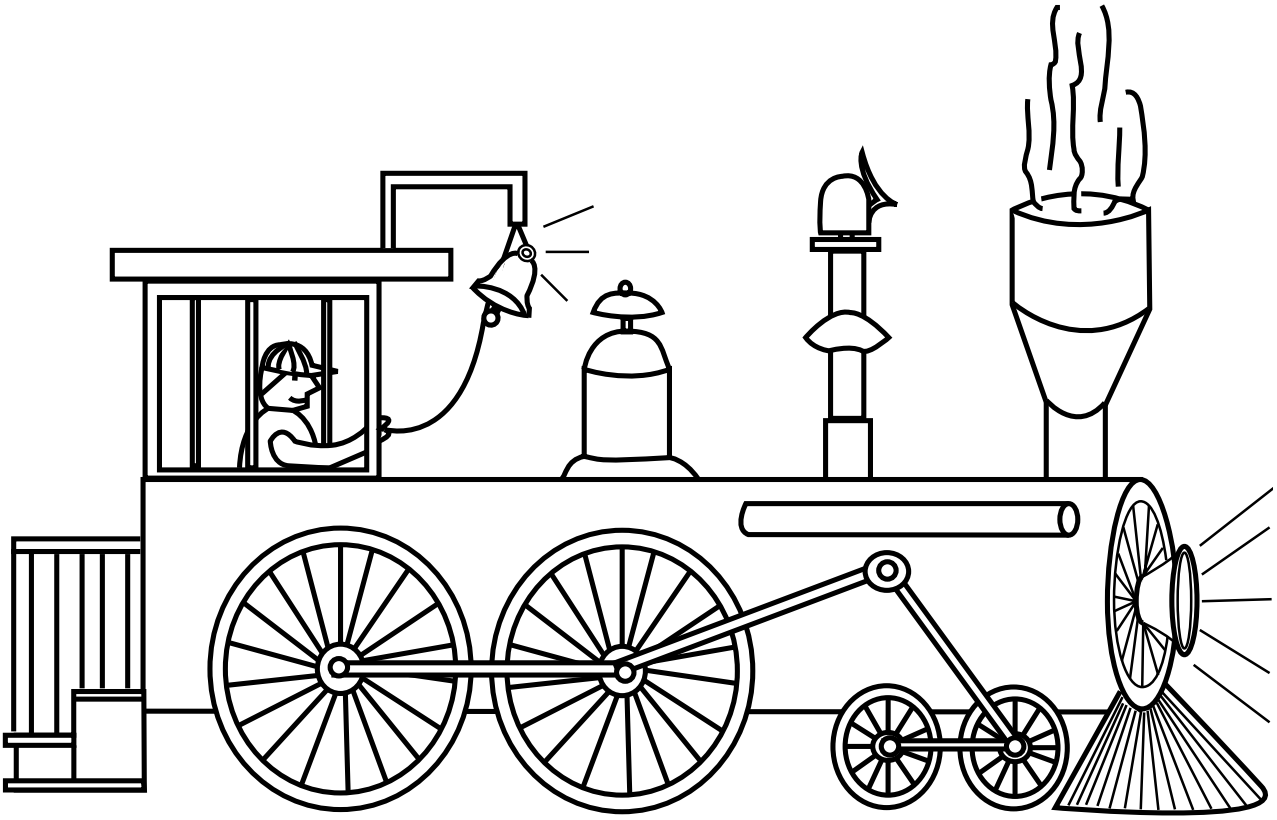
1622 The first European, Etienne Brulé of France, visits Michigan. There are 15,000 Indians living in what we now know as Michigan. **1668** Father Jacques Marquette, a French missionary, founds the first permanent settlement at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan's oldest city. **1701** Detroit is founded by Antoine Cadillac. **1760** The French surrender control of Michigan to the British. **1783** The Revolutionary War ends and the United States gains independence. Michigan is part of the new country although the British still control Detroit and Fort Mackinac. **1787** The Northwest Ordinance is passed by Congress to govern the area that includes Michigan. **1805** The Michigan Territory is established with Detroit as the Capital.

1812 Detroit and Mackinaw are captured by the British in the War of 1812. Americans recover Detroit in 1813 after the famous victory over a British fleet by Oliver Hazard Perry in the naval battle on Lake Erie.

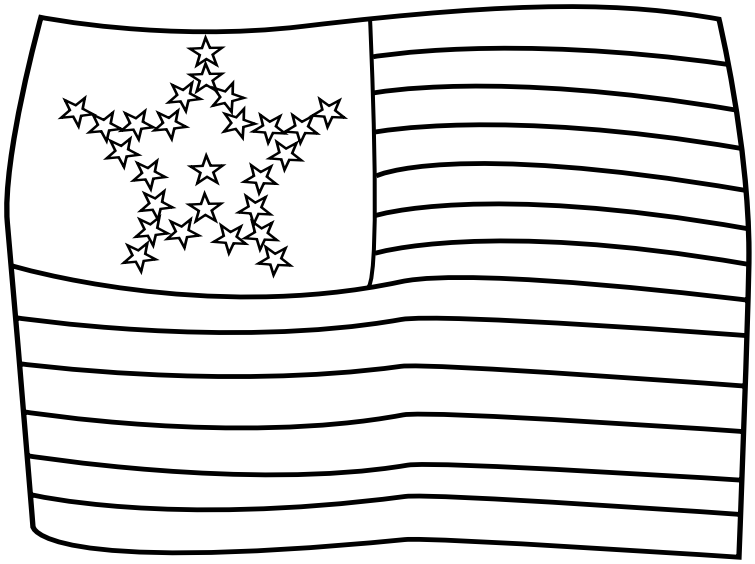


1835 The "Toledo War," really a legal dispute, over whether Michigan or Ohio would own Toledo. The result was that Ohio retained Toledo, much of the Upper Peninsula became part of Michigan, and our statehood was delayed by two years.

1836 The first steam locomotive in the state is put into operation.

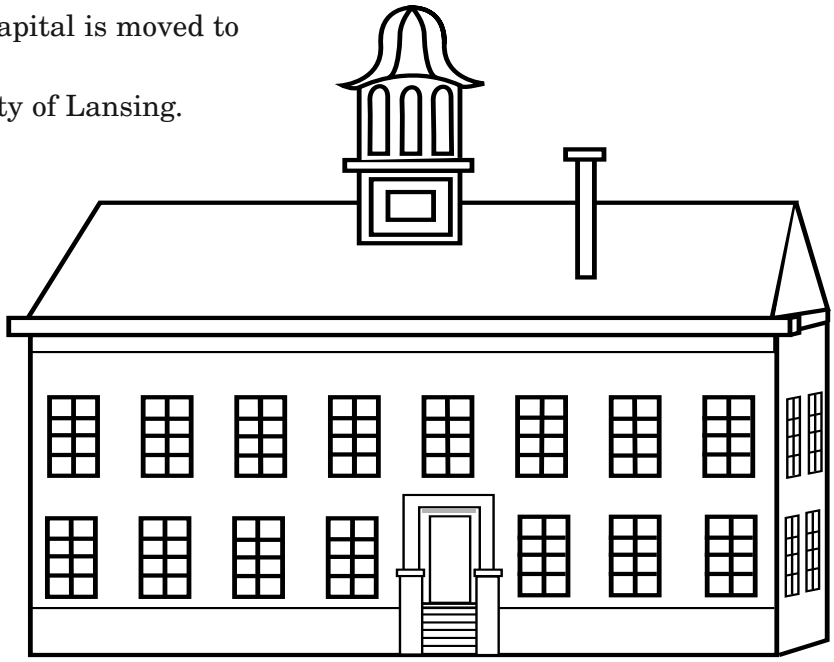


1837 Michigan becomes the 26th state. When Michigan was admitted into the Union, our national flag, "Old Glory," took on this look, at the right, reflecting the growth of our nation.

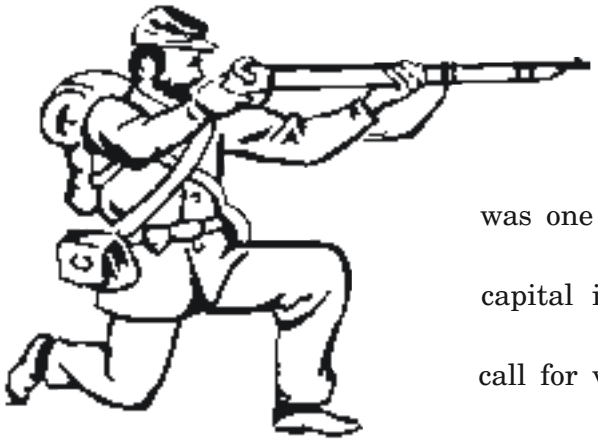


1837 "OLD GLORY"

1847 The capital is moved to the wilderness city of Lansing.



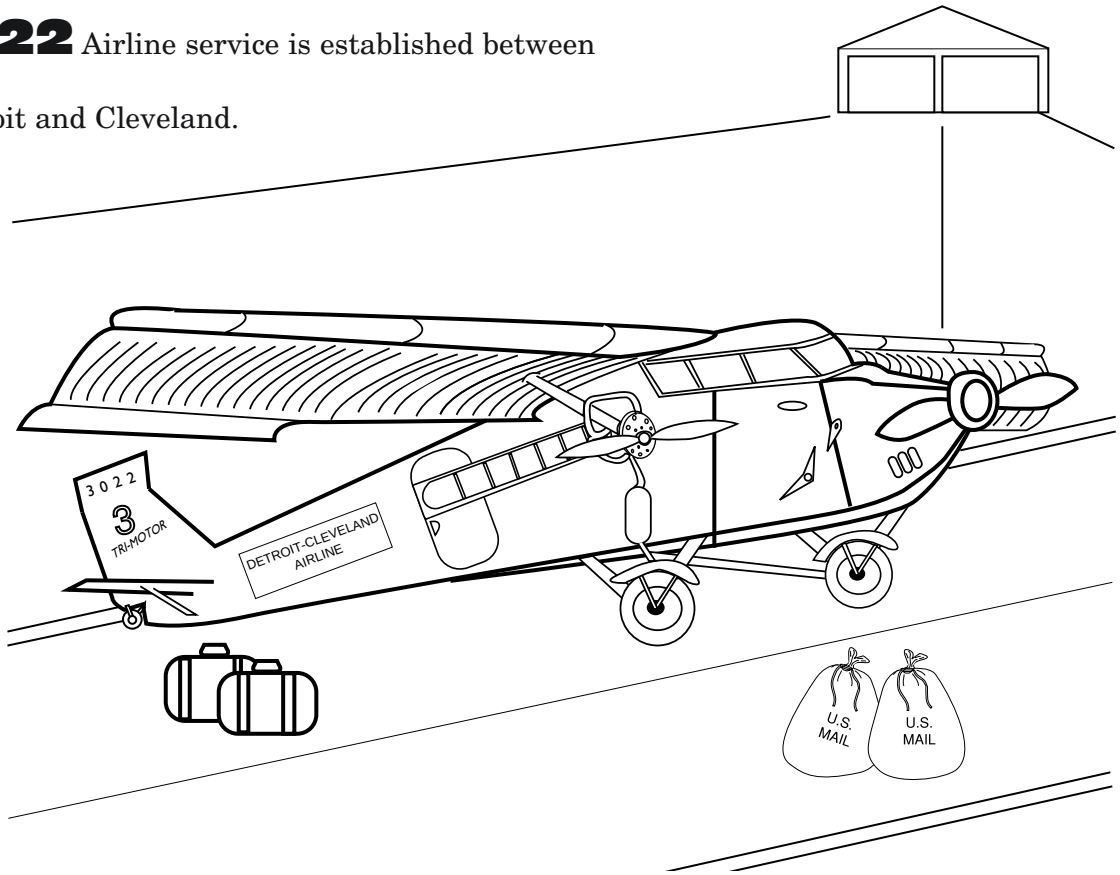
1847 CAPITOL BUILDING



1861 The First Michigan Infantry Regiment arrives in Washington, D.C. It was one of the first state units to reach the nation's capital in response to President Abraham Lincoln's call for volunteers at the beginning of the Civil War. Said the President, "Thank God for Michigan!"

1879 Michigan's beautiful Capitol Building is completed. **1896** Ransom Olds in Lansing and Henry Ford in Detroit develop and test early automobiles. **1909** The Woodward Avenue Project is the first mile of rural concrete highway built in the nation. **1914** Henry Ford's announcement offering $5.00 per day in wages encourages thousands of people to come to Michigan to work in the auto industry.

1922 Airline service is established between Detroit and Cleveland.



1935 Like the rest of the country, Michigan is in the midst of the Great Depression, with many people out of work and forced to leave their homes. **1941** Michigan's factories change over to build tanks and planes and other equipment to help the effort in World War II. **1957** The Mackinac Bridge is completed, uniting Michigan's two great peninsulas. **1964** Our fourth and current constitution, *The Constitution of the State of Michigan of 1963*, goes into effect. **1974** Gerald Ford, former congressman from Grand Rapids, becomes the first President of the United States from Michigan. **1989** The Michigan Library and Historical Center is dedicated in Lansing, near the Capitol. **1992** Michigan's Capitol is restored to how it looked when it was originally built. **2002** The new Michigan Hall of Justice in Lansing for Michigan's judicial branch is dedicated. **2003** Jennifer Granholm becomes the first woman Governor in Michigan history. **2006** Gerald R. Ford, the only President of the United States from Michigan, died in December.

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