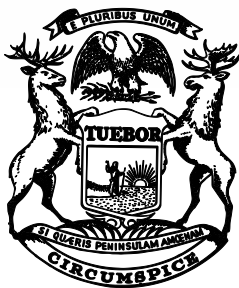


# *Michigan Manual 2021-2022*



## *101st Legislature*



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THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**

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**Neil Weinberg**, Editor.

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## **MICHIGAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**

### **2021-2022**

Senate Majority Leader Mike Shirkey, *Chair (Alternate Chair 2022)*

Speaker Jason Wentworth, *Alternate Chair (Chair 2022)*

Senator Jim Stamas

Senator Wayne Schmidt

Senator Ken Horn

Senator Jim Ananich

Senator Stephanie Chang

Representative Pamela Hornberger

Representative Thomas A. Albert

Representative Jim Lilly

Representative Lori Stone

Representative Yousef Rabhi

Senator John Bizon M.D., *Alternate Member*

Senator Mike MacDonald, *Alternate Member*

Senator Jeremy Moss, *Alternate Member*

Representative Ben Frederick, *Alternate Member*

Representative Andrea K. Schroeder, *Alternate Member*

Representative Padma Kuppa, *Alternate Member*

Jennifer Dettloff, *Legislative Council Administrator*



## PREFACE

The *Michigan Manual* is published biennially by the Legislative Service Bureau, under the direction of the Legislative Council, pursuant to Public Act 44 of 1899, as amended. As the State's official manual, it includes fundamental reference information about Michigan, its history, constitutional development, government organization, and institutions. The contents of the *Manual* are divided into the following chapters: Michigan History, Constitutions, The Legislative Branch, The Executive Branch, The Judicial Branch, Michigan's Congressional Delegation, Institutions of Higher Education, Local Government, Elections, and General Information.

The 2021-2022 edition of the *Manual* includes a wealth of updated material, including the biographies of legislators and other public officials, descriptions of the agencies of the executive branch and the courts, and a summary of primary and general election results.

The *Michigan Manual* is again presented in two versions: print and an online pdf. The online pdf version is available from the "*Michigan Manuals*" link at the website of the Michigan Legislature at [www.legislature.mi.gov](http://www.legislature.mi.gov). The complete text of the *Michigan Manuals* published since 1999 can be searched online using keywords, legislators' names, or full text capabilities. In addition, we have uploaded the legislative information from older *Manuals*, dated 1961 to 1997, to the website. The information from the older *Manuals* can be searched similarly as the more current publications. If you have comments or suggestions for improvements, please use the email address below to communicate them.

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Any project of the size and scope of the *Michigan Manual* can be brought to completion only as a result of the cooperation and hard work of many people.

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Additional thanks to the Legislative Service Bureau's Printing Division, Composition Department for their typographical, composition, and proofreading expertise, specifically: *Patti Romain-Denney, Aimee Coey, Mary Kennedy, Randy Miller, and Rhonda Patterson*. And our deepest gratitude to the Press and Bindery Department for their work on press operations, bookbinding, and delivery, specifically: *Brian Rennaker, Andre Barnes, Derek Dancer, David Ferrigan, Stephen Graham, John Marshall, and Nic Violante*. And to *Suzanne Mendel* and *Daniel Soeltner* for their oversight of the printing operations, and *Jenny Quinn* for her efforts in maintaining the electronic files for this publication.

Staff from each of the executive departments and all of the state's public universities contributed essential information. Of particular note was the work of *Lynn Seaks* of the State Court Administrative Office coordinating the information for the Judicial Branch chapter.

Jennifer Dettloff  
Legislative Council Administrator





## HISTORICAL NOTE

Compiling information on government, public institutions, elections, and officials in the *Michigan Manual* is a tradition as old as Michigan itself, dating back to the Michigan Territory's organization as a state and the formation of the first constitution in 1835. First published in 1836 as a manual entitled *Legislative Manual of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan*, the *Michigan Manual* has evolved, over the last 180 years, into one of the most important sources of information on this state and its historical, political, and cultural background.

Originally developed as an information handbook for members of the Michigan Legislature, the early manuals included such legislative data as the rules of the Senate and House of Representatives, joint rules, membership lists, and orders of business. The first manual to provide information not strictly related to the conduct of legislative business was published in 1839. That book included data on banking associations and bank returns, judicial circuits, miscellaneous incorporations, the state militia, and tolls on the Central Railroad. With each subsequent edition, the amount of nonlegislative information increased, reflecting the needs of the legislature and the new state government for readily available data.

Public Act 263 of 1879 first specified the contents of the *Michigan Manual*. It required that legislative material and other information which had previously been published only sporadically be included in the publication. Since that time, the basic contents of the manual have remained relatively unchanged.

Commonly called the "Red Book", which has been the color of its cover since the 1836 publication, the manual has undergone several changes in both its title and publisher. From 1836 through 1883, the title retained, in one form or another, its reference as a manual for the use of the Michigan Legislature. Public Act 263 of 1879, the first legislation to mandate publication of the handbook, specifically authorized the Secretary of State to prepare and publish a biennial legislative manual. Recognition in its title of the manual's value and scope as a reference work came in 1885, with the title's change to *Official Directory and Legislative Manual of the State of Michigan*. The Law, Documents and Reports Act, Public Act 44 of 1899, made that title, which was retained through the 1957 edition, official. Public Act 161 of 1958 renamed the handbook the *Michigan Manual*. Printed yearly from 1836 to 1851, the manual has been published on a biennial basis since the adoption of the Constitution of 1850. The Michigan Legislature, by authority or resolution, published the document from 1836 to 1879. Public Act 263 of 1879 transferred publication authority to the Secretary of State, where it remained from 1881 to 1967. The Department of Administration and its successor agency, the Department of Management and Budget, maintained responsibility for compiling and publishing the manual from 1969 to 1987.

On June 22, 1988, the legislature enacted, and the governor approved, legislation (Public Act 185 of 1988) that returned responsibility for producing the *Michigan Manual* to the legislature. Since that time, the Legislative Service Bureau, under the direction of the Legislative Council, has published the book. From 1989 until 2004, Roger W. Peters served as editor. From 2005 to 2012, Christopher Carl served as editor. From 2013 to 2020 Loanna Ammerman served as editor. Beginning with the 1999/2000 edition, the *Manual* is available online at [www.legislature.mi.gov](http://www.legislature.mi.gov).

— N.W.



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# Chapter I

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## MICHIGAN HISTORY



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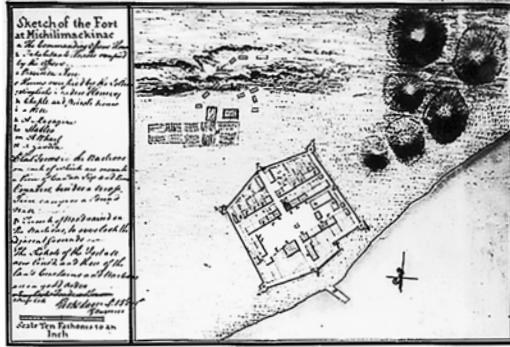
# CHRONOLOGY OF MICHIGAN HISTORY

## 1618-1701

- 1618** Etienne Brulé passes through North Channel at the neck of Lake Huron; that same year (or during two following years) he lands at Sault Ste. Marie, probably the first European to look upon the Sault. The Michigan Native American population is approximately 15,000.
- 1621** Brulé returns, explores the Lake Superior coast, and notes copper deposits.
- 1634** Jean Nicolet passes through the Straits of Mackinac and travels along Lake Michigan's northern shore, seeking a route to the Orient.
- 1641** Fathers Isaac Jogues and Charles Raymbault conduct religious services at the Sault.
- 1660** Father René Mesnard establishes the first regular mission, held throughout winter at Keweenaw Bay.
- 1668** **Father Jacques Marquette** takes over the Sault mission and founds the first permanent settlement on Michigan soil at Sault Ste. Marie.
- 1669** Louis Jolliet is guided east by way of the Detroit River, Lake Erie, and Lake Ontario.
- 1671** Simon François, Sieur de St. Luson, lands at the Sault, claims vast Great Lakes region, comprising most of western America, for Louis XIV.  
St. Ignace is founded when Father Marquette builds a mission chapel.  
First of the military outposts, Fort de Buade (later known as Fort Michilimackinac), is established at St. Ignace.
- 1675** Father Marquette dies at Ludington.
- 1679** The **Griffon**, the first sailing vessel on the Great Lakes, is built by René Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle, and lost in a storm on Lake Michigan. ➤  
La Salle erects Fort Miami at the mouth of the St. Joseph River.
- 1680** La Salle, with a small group, marches across the Lower Peninsula, reaching the Detroit River in ten days, the first Europeans to penetrate this territory.
- 1681** Earliest known use of "Michigan" on a map.
- 1686** French build Fort St. Joseph at Port Huron.
- 1690** Father Claude Aveneau explores the upper reaches of the St. Joseph River; establishes mission on the present site of Niles.
- 1694** Antoine de la Mothe **Cadillac** is appointed commandant of the Michilimackinac (St. Ignace) post; remains until 1697.
- 1697** Fort St. Joseph is built at mission on the St. Joseph River (Niles).
- 1701** Detroit is founded as Fort Pontchartrain by Cadillac as a permanent settlement to protect and secure the fur trade.  
Ste. Anne's Church, a log structure, is erected by Cadillac's men and dedicated two days after the founding of Detroit. Ste. Anne's is the second oldest continuously maintained Roman Catholic parish in the United States.  
In the fall, Madame Cadillac and Madam Tonty arrive at the fort as the first European women in the region.



- 1712 British-inspired Indian raids begin, including the siege of Fort Pontchartrain.  
 1715 **Fort Michilimackinac** is reestablished on the southern shore of the Straits of Mackinac.



- 1756 France and England begin the Seven Years' War (also known as the French and Indian War).  
 1759 The French surrender to the English at Montreal; this marks the decline of French power in Michigan.  
 1760 British Major Robert Rogers receives the surrender of Detroit, after taking Great Lakes fortifications. About 2,000 people are within the stockade; warehouses found to contain furs worth \$500,000.  
 1761 The British occupy Fort Michilimackinac.  
 1762 Pontiac, an Ottawa chief, plans a conspiracy against British; calls for a council near Detroit in the spring.  
 The English take possession of the Sault.  
 1763 With the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles, France loses North American mainland possessions.  
 Pontiac and followers enter the fort at Detroit in an abortive effort to capture it from Major Henry Gladwin by surprise attack. Detroit endures a siege of several weeks.  
 1765 **Chief Pontiac** signs a treaty with the British at Detroit, nearly a year after other tribes have made peace. ➤  
 1775 Henry Hamilton takes command at Detroit.  
 1777 British conduct raids from Detroit into Kentucky.  
 1778 Construction begins on Fort Lernoult, Detroit.  
**Daniel Boone** brought to Detroit as a prisoner.  
 1779 Nearly 3,000 persons living in the Detroit area.  
 1781 Spanish forces from St. Louis take Fort St. Joseph (Niles); all residents are taken prisoner; the Spanish flag is raised. Raiders depart the next day and the fort reverts to British possession.  
 The British transfer garrison from Michilimackinac to a new fort on Mackinac Island.  
 1783 The Treaty of Paris is signed, ending the Revolutionary War and including Michigan in the United States. The British control the Michigan area, however, for 13 more years.  
 1784 First ordinance passed by Congress governing the Northwest Territory.



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## 1785-1810

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- 1785** Congress passes first act relative to the disposal of western lands. Michigan appears for the first time on a map as a land division of the United States. Sloop *Otter* becomes the first vessel to navigate Lake Superior.
- 1787** Congress enacts the Ordinance of 1787 (second Northwest Ordinance), outlining the government of the “Territory northwest of the Ohio River.”
- 1788** The first stage of American territorial government is established under the Northwest Ordinance, except in British-occupied Michigan.
- 1791** The Americans under Arthur St. Clair suffer a major defeat at the hands of British-allied Indians in Ohio.
- 1792** Detroit, including settlements on both sides of the river, holds its first election, sending three representatives to the Parliament of Upper Canada.
- 1794** General **Anthony Wayne** decisively defeats Indians and allied British troops at the Battle of Fallen Timbers, near Toledo.
- 1795** The Jay Treaty is ratified by Congress. The British finally agree to relinquish all Northwest Territory lands.  
The Treaty of Greenville (Ohio) is signed. The first major Indian land treaty involving Michigan, it included land on the Detroit River, the Straits of Mackinac, and Mackinac Island.
- 1796** The British withdraw their garrison from Detroit. The Stars and Stripes are raised for the first time on Michigan soil by Wayne’s advance guard.
- 1798** Father Gabriel Richard comes to assist at Ste. Anne’s in Detroit.
- 1799** The Territorial Assembly convenes at Cincinnati, Ohio. The county of Wayne (embracing all of the Michigan Territory) sends one representative, elected in the first local (Michigan) election held under United States rule.
- 1800** Wayne County circuit court created by act passed December 9.
- 1801** First post road established in Michigan.
- 1802** Detroit holds its first election following incorporation under an act passed January 18 by the Legislative Council at Chillicothe, Ohio.
- 1803** Ohio is admitted to the Union, excluding the strip of land that 30 years later will be known as the “**Toledo strip**.” Michigan becomes part of the Territory of Indiana.
- 1804** United States land office established at Detroit.
- 1805** The Territory of Michigan is created, with Detroit as the capital.  
Detroit is completely destroyed by fire.  
General William Hull becomes the first territorial governor.  
Important commercial timbering begins, when sawmills are built on the St. Clair River to aid in rebuilding Detroit.
- 1806** Governor and judges authorized to lay out new town of Detroit after fire had destroyed the settlement.  
Bank of Detroit chartered by the governor and judges; Congress disapproves the act on March 3, 1807.
- 1807** The Treaty of Detroit is signed by Chippewa, Ottawa, Wyandot, and Potawatomi tribes meeting with General Hull.  
Duties paid to the United States on furs at Mackinac exceed \$40,000.
- 1808** American Fur Company founded by John Jacob Astor.
- 1809** The *Michigan Essay and Impartial Observer*, the state’s first newspaper, is printed by James M. Miller on a press imported by Father Richard.
- 1810** The Michigan Territory’s population is 4,762 and includes 32 slaves, most of whom are Native Americans.

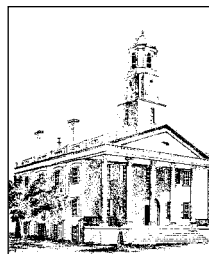
## 1811-1820



- 1811** A memorial to Congress stresses the defenseless position of Michigan and begs for military aid against the Indians.
- 1812** The United States declares war against England. Father Richard urges the population to support the American cause.  
Fort Mackinac falls to the British, who know of the declaration of war earlier than the frontier post.  
Hull surrenders Detroit to General Isaac Brock without firing a shot. Hull later is court-martialed.
- 1813** At the Battle of River Raisin at Monroe, the main body of Americans is forced to surrender and promised protection from Indian allies of British.  
The massacre of the River Raisin occurs. This proves to be a powerful factor in uniting American sentiment for expulsion of the British from the west.  
Commander Oliver Perry's victory on Lake Erie and William Henry Harrison's defeat of Proctor's army in Canada end hostilities on northwestern American border.  
Harrison, departing for Washington, leaves Colonel (later General) Lewis Cass as the military governor at Detroit. Cass continues, under presidential appointment, as the governor of the Michigan Territory for 18 years. ➤
- 1814** The Americans make an unsuccessful attempt to recapture Mackinac Island.  
The Treaty of Ghent ends the War of 1812; the British leave Mackinac Island.
- 1815** Governor Cass and judges adopt legislation reincorporating Detroit (city) and restoring a restricted municipal government.
- 1816** Part of Michigan Territory given to the state of Indiana.  
First recorded shipwreck on Lake Superior occurs at Whitefish Point with the schooner *Invincible*.  
Due to unfavorable reports on Lower Peninsula lands by the Surveyor General, Congress decides not to place military bounty lands in Michigan.
- 1817** The Catholepistemiad, or **University of Michigania**, is incorporated. ➤  
John Jacob Astor establishes a trading post at Mackinac Island, centering his fur-trading activities there.
- 1818** Public land sales begin at Detroit; immigration from the East is under way.  
Michigan's first Protestant church, the Methodist Episcopal, is erected along the banks of the River Rouge.  
**Walk-in-the-Water**, the first steamboat on the Upper Great Lakes, arrives at Detroit on its maiden voyage. ➤
- 1819** William Woodbridge is elected as the first delegate to Congress from the Michigan Territory.  
With the Treaty of Saginaw, Governor Cass obtains for the United States about 6,000,000 acres of Michigan land, marking the beginning of the Indian exodus from the territory.
- 1820** The population of the territory is 8,096; Detroit, Mackinac, and Sault Ste. Marie are its largest towns.  
The Treaty at Sault Ste. Marie is negotiated by Cass; Indians cede a 16-square-mile tract on the St. Mary's River for a fort site, but reserve fishing rights.



## 1821-1834

- 1821** Cass negotiates a treaty at Chicago, gaining from the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi virtually all Michigan territory south of the Grand River that had not previously been ceded.
- 1822** Public stagecoaches begin running from Detroit.  
Fort Brady established at Sault Ste. Marie.  
Dr. William Beaumont at Mackinac begins study of human digestive processes by observing through a hole in the stomach of Alexis St. Martin.
- 1823** General Hugh Brady and soldiers construct Fort Brady at the Sault, ending domination of the region by the British.  
Congress advances the Territory of Michigan to the second governmental grade, authorizing the Legislative Council of 9 members presidentially appointed and 18 locally elected. Enacted laws are subject to congressional approval. The first capitol, in Detroit, is built.  
Father Gabriel Richard takes office as the territorial delegate to Congress (1823-1825), the only priest to serve in Congress until 1971.  
United States government opens second land office in Michigan at Monroe.
- 1824** On motion of Father Richard, Congress appropriates \$10,000 for a survey of the Great Sauk Trail (now U.S. 12) between Detroit and Chicago and makes an additional appropriation in 1825.
- 1825** The opening of the Erie Canal in New York facilitates settlement of Michigan and shipping of farm products to the East.
- 1827** Fort Shelby, Detroit, is demolished.
- 1828** **First capitol** occupied in Detroit on May 5. ➤  
State Library is established.  
State Historical Society organized (now Historical Society of Michigan).
- 1829** “Cabinet Counties” are established, named after members of President Jackson’s administration (Barry, Berrien, Branch, Calhoun, Eaton, Ingham, Jackson, and Van Buren).
- 1830** Michigan’s population is 31,639.  
Fur trade reaches its peak. Its subsequent decline leaves some regions without commercial activity.  
Michigan issues a railway charter to the Detroit & Pontiac Railway, the first incorporated railway in the limits of old Northwest Territory.
- 1831** General Lewis Cass, appointed secretary of war by President Jackson in July, resigns the governorship.  
**Stevens T. Mason**, at age 19, becomes the acting governor of the Michigan Territory. ➤  
Federal government opens third land office in Michigan at White Pigeon.
- 1832** A seven-week cholera epidemic devastates Detroit; Belle Isle is used for quarantine.  
Father Richard, priest, legislator, and educator, dies of cholera, contracted while nursing the sick.
- 1833** Steamboat *Michigan* launched at Detroit.
- 1834** The Territorial Legislature petitions Congress for permission to form a state government. Southern states protest the admission of another free state; Ohio protests the boundary Michigan claims. Congress refuses to grant its permission.  
The second cholera epidemic at Detroit begins with the death of Governor George B. Porter. It wipes out one-seventh of the population.



- 1835** Pioneers in Macomb and adjoining counties discover oil.  
The Ohio Legislature passes an act asserting claims to the “Toledo strip” along its northern boundary.  
Governor Mason calls out the militia as the “Toledo War” begins with more anger than gunfire. Border incidents continue into September, and jurisdictional wrangling goes on through all of 1836.  
A convention at Detroit drafts a state constitution in preparation for statehood.  
Stevens T. Mason, who had been removed from office by President Jackson because of Mason’s action on the Toledo question, is elected as the first governor of the state of Michigan at 23 years of age.
- 1836** Congress accepts Michigan’s constitution. It agrees to admit the state upon condition that Michigan accept Ohio’s boundary in return for four-fifths of the Upper Peninsula.  
At the first convention of assent held at Ann Arbor in September, the conditions set by Congress are rejected.  
The horse-powered Erie & Kalamazoo Railroad chartered in 1833 reaches Adrian from Toledo. The **first steam locomotive** in the state is put in operation on this line the following year, as the railroad is the first west of New York State to operate. ➤  
  
Democrats call a convention on their own initiative and assent to entry into the Union. Whig opponents take no part in this “frost-bitten” convention held in Ann Arbor in December.  
Daily stages from Detroit begin carrying mail and passengers to Sandusky, Chicago, and central Michigan; a railroad between Detroit and Jackson is under construction; shipbuilding becomes important along nearby rivers and lakeshores. During seven months of navigation, 200,000 people pass through Detroit’s port.  
Bituminous coal mining begins in Michigan.  
A Quaker preacher employs an **underground railroad** to bring slaves into Cass County, and movement of fugitive and freed slaves into the state begins.
- 1837** Detroit’s population is almost 10,000.  
Michigan is admitted to the Union as a free state as Arkansas is admitted as a slave state.  
The Panic of 1837 strikes Michigan.  
Michigan experiences its first strike as journeymen carpenters parade through Detroit streets.
- 1838** Detroit elects Michigan’s first school board under state law.  
The Grand Rapids furniture industry has its beginning.
- 1839** Effects of the Panic of 1837 help break Democratic monopoly, and Whigs carry state election.  
Michigan State Prison located at Jackson.
- 1841** **Dr. Douglass Houghton**, the first state geologist, reports on rich copper deposits of the Lake Superior region and makes cautious mention of the possibility of iron ore in the Marquette district. ➤  
  
The University of Michigan, reorganized and offering college curriculum, opens at Ann Arbor.
- 1842** Indians cede Keweenaw Peninsula and Isle Royale, the last Indian holdings in the state.

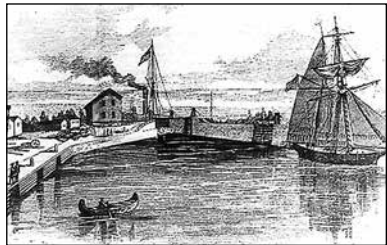


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## 1843-1856

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- 1843** Former Governor Stevens T. Mason dies in New York City.  
U.S.S. *Michigan*, first iron ship in the U.S. Navy, is launched.  
Celebrated Ontonagon copper boulder arrives in Detroit from Lake Superior for exhibition.
- 1844** Surveyor William A. Burt (inventor of the solar compass and other important items) accidentally makes the first iron ore discovery at Negaunee.  
General Lewis Cass, former governor, former secretary of war, and ambassador to France, is elected U.S. senator from Michigan.  
The first major copper operations begin in the Keweenaw district.
- 1845** Dr. Douglass Houghton drowns near Eagle River on October 14.
- 1846** Dr. A. C. Van Raalte, Dutch secessionist pastor, sails from Rotterdam with 53 Hollanders; they form the nucleus of western Michigan's large Dutch settlements begun the following winter.  
The Jackson Mining Company begins operations on the site of Burt's 1844 discovery, first iron ore mining in the state.  
Michigan becomes the first English-speaking jurisdiction in the world to abolish capital punishment.
- 1847** The old capitol in Detroit is used for the last time by the state legislature, which makes Lansing the new, permanent capital of the state.
- 1848** **King James J. Strang**, a Mormon leader, builds a tabernacle and lays out the town of St. James on Big Beaver Island. ➤  
The state legislature meets for the first session in the new capitol at Lansing.
- 1849** The first annual statewide fair is held at Detroit.  
The Cliff Mine pays a dividend of \$60,000, the first sum of this magnitude distributed in North America on copper investment.  
Michigan's manufactured goods are valued at more than \$11,000,000. There are 558 sawmills operating in the state.
- 1850** Michigan's population is 397,654.  
The second state constitution is approved.
- 1851** Lumber mill output of Saginaw amounts to 92,000,000 board feet.  
Elizabeth D. Camp receives first academic degree conferred upon a woman in Michigan.
- 1852** The Michigan State Normal School is dedicated at Ypsilanti. It is the first teacher-training institute west of the Alleghenies.  
First teacher's association in Michigan is organized.
- 1853** Construction begins on the Soo Canal.
- 1854** The Republican party is formed and named at meetings held in Jackson.  
Michigan School for the Deaf created at Flint.
- 1855** The **Soo Ship Canal and Locks** are completed and turned over to the state. ➤  
Michigan Agricultural College (Michigan State University) is established. It becomes the nation's first land grant college.
- 1856** **Abraham Lincoln** gives an antislavery address in Kalamazoo.



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## 1857-1873

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- 1857** General Lewis Cass is appointed U.S. Secretary of State and is succeeded in the U.S. Senate by Zachariah Chandler.  
The Christian Reformed Church in North America is founded by Michigan's Dutch settlers, following secession from the Reformed Church.
- 1858** The Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad completes its line connecting Detroit and Grand Haven.  
First elevated iron ore dock constructed at Marquette.  
Grand Trunk Railroad opens line from Detroit to Port Huron.  
Michigan Asylum for the Insane opens at Kalamazoo on August 24.  
Classes begin at Adrian College.
- 1860** Michigan's population is 749,113.  
Successful well drilling of salt begins in Saginaw County.
- 1861** Thomas A. Edison erects his first electrical battery and begins experiments at Fort Gratiot (Port Huron).  
The **First Michigan Regiment** leaves Fort Wayne.  
It is the first western regiment to reach Washington during the Civil War, in which 90,000 Michigan soldiers see service. ➤
- 1862** Passes to Canada required to prevent Michigan citizens from fleeing military service.
- 1863** Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (the oldest railroad labor union in the Western Hemisphere) founded in Michigan.
- 1864** First Michigan Colored Infantry is mustered in. Michigan's black troops number 1,673.  
Bessemer steel is first manufactured in any appreciable amount in America, at Wyandotte.  
The copper lode at Calumet is discovered. Michigan's production of copper has for 17 years exceeded that of any other state (holds first place until 1887).
- 1865** **Jefferson Davis** captured by members of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry.
- 1866** Michigan statesman Lewis Cass dies on June 17.
- 1867** Constitutional convention convened in Lansing, voters reject proposed revision.
- 1869** Memorial Day first observed in Michigan.  
Nation's first "university hospital" established at the University of Michigan.
- 1870** Michigan's population is 1,054,670.  
The value of agricultural produce for the year is estimated at \$88,000,000.  
Annual lumber production for the state averages 3 million board feet, and is the highest in the country for a period of 20 years.
- 1871** Forest fires ravage the state, destroying towns and leveling thousands of acres of valuable pine, causing losses in the millions of dollars.  
Calumet & Hecla Mining Company consolidates local (Calumet) mining interests, controlling one of world's richest copper districts. Calumet becomes a company town typical of the copper country.  
Negaunee's average annual iron ore production reaches 135,000 tons.
- 1872** **Republic Mine** opens; the 88 percent pure iron deposits permit continuous high-level production for 55 years.  
Construction begins on present state capitol building. ➤  
The Michigan Grange is organized to help Michigan farmers.
- 1873** Financial panic begins early in the year.  
Michigan Department of Public Health created, fifth in the nation.  
The *Detroit News* begins publication.



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## 1874-1887

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- 1874** Pioneer Society of the State of Michigan organized.  
The Portage Lake canal is opened across the Keweenaw Peninsula.
- 1875** **Mackinac Island** becomes the second national park in the United States, preceded only by Yellowstone.
- 1876** At the Centennial Exposition (Philadelphia), Detroit is given first place among world's stove-manufacturing centers and receives prizes for shoes. The best display of furniture from the United States is credited to Grand Rapids. Michigan has the finest exhibit in forestry products and fruit.  
An Ontonagon mine operator, after seeing Alexander Graham Bell's invention at the Philadelphia exposition, builds the first telephone system (20 miles) in Michigan.
- 1877** Active operations begin in the mines of the Menominee iron district.
- 1878** Eastern Michigan Asylum for the Insane opens at Pontiac on August 1.
- 1879** Six years after the cornerstone was laid, the new state capitol at Lansing is dedicated and occupied, several months after completion at a cost of more than \$1,500,000.
- 1880** Michigan's population is 1,636,937.  
Iron ore is discovered in large quantities at Bessemer in the Gogebic Range.  
Detroit Baseball Company is organized.  
**Michigan School for the Blind** opens in Lansing.
- 1881** The Soo Ship Canal and Locks are taken over by the federal government.  
Railroad ferry service connects Upper and Lower Peninsulas, making the Upper Peninsula readily accessible for the first time.  
A permanent hydroelectric plant is erected at Grand Rapids—one of the earliest anywhere.  
Another devastating series of fires scorch the state, with the newly established American Red Cross sending help in its first disaster relief.
- 1882** **Josiah Williams Begole** elected governor on the Fusion ticket, interrupting an almost unbroken Republican rule that began in 1854. ➤
- 1883** A compulsory school attendance law is enacted.  
Half of copper mined in United States since 1847 has come from Michigan.  
Cherry orchards in the upper fruit belt first begin to bear.
- 1884** Working of iron ore deposits of the Gogebic Range begins, when transportation facilities are acquired.  
John and Thomas Clegg build Michigan's first self-propelled vehicle, a four-wheeled steamer auto.  
Ferris Institute is established in Big Rapids.
- 1885** A series of lumber strikes occur in Saginaw Valley, and the militia is called out.  
The ten-hour workday law is passed.  
Michigan Soldiers' Home established in Grand Rapids.
- 1886** Prospecting for oil and gas and first commercial production in St. Clair and Saginaw Counties begin.  
Michigan Mining School is opened at Houghton.
- 1887** Ransom E. Olds' first auto steamer appears.  
Iron ore shipments from the Menominee Range begin; at the end of the year, total shipments amount to 6,000,000 tons.  
The Grand Hotel is completed on Mackinac Island.



## 1888-1906

- 1888** **Michigan's lumber boom peaks** with the production of 4,292,000,000 board feet. ➤ Shipments of iron ore from Escanaba alone reach 1,107,129 tons.
- 1890** Michigan's population is 2,093,889.
- 1891** Port Huron, Michigan, and Sarnia, Ontario, are joined by the Grand Trunk R.R. tunnel under the St. Clair River, first subaqueous railroad tunnel linking foreign countries.
- 1892** First railroad car ferry begins operating on the Great Lakes between Frankfort, Michigan, and Kewaunee, Wisconsin.  
**William Webb Ferguson** becomes first African-American elected to the Legislature (House). ➤
- 1893** Michigan Home for the Feeble Minded and Epileptic established at Lapeer.  
Michigan Naval Militia is first organized.
- 1894** Hazen S. Pingree, mayor of Detroit, attracts national attention with his city-lot potato patches for feeding 1893 depression sufferers.  
Fort on Mackinac Island is given to the state for a public park.
- 1895** Central Michigan University, founded as a private school, becomes a state normal school.  
Mackinac Island becomes the first state park in Michigan.
- 1896** **Ransom E. Olds** brings out a practical four-wheeled, gasoline-powered auto in Lansing.  
Henry Ford's "quadricycle" is tested in Detroit.  
Rural Free Delivery mail service begins in Michigan at the town of Climax.
- 1897** Olds Motor Vehicle Company is organized by Ransom E. Olds in Lansing.
- 1898** Michigan activates 5 regiments plus its naval reserves for the Spanish-American War.
- 1899** Olds Motor Works in Detroit erects the first factory built in America for the manufacture of automobiles.  
Northern Michigan University is founded.
- 1900** Michigan's population is 2,420,982.
- 1901** Detroit celebrates its 200th birthday.
- 1902** Packard Motor Car Company and Cadillac Motor Car Company are organized.
- 1903** The House of David (a sect founded in 1792) is established in Benton Harbor by "**King**" Benjamin and "**Queen**" Mary Purnell. ➤  
The Ford Motor Company is incorporated in Detroit.
- 1904** The organization of Buick Motor Company marks the beginning of auto manufacturing in Flint on a large scale.  
Western State Normal School (Western Michigan University) opens in Kalamazoo.
- 1905** State Highway Department organized.  
Railroad depots in Michigan reach an all-time maximum of 1,776 buildings.  
Michigan begins registering motor vehicles.
- 1906** Timbering of second-growth forests begins in the Upper Peninsula.  
**W.K. Kellogg Cereal Company** is organized in Battle Creek. ➤



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## 1907-1918

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- 1907** Michigan's third constitution is drafted (approved by electorate in 1908).  
The Detroit Tigers, led by Ty Cobb, win the first of three consecutive pennants.  
President Theodore Roosevelt addresses joint session of legislature and visits State Agricultural College (now Michigan State University).
- 1908** **William C. Durant** organizes General Motors Company as Ford introduces the most famous of the early cars, the Model T.  
Fisher Body Corporation is founded.
- 1909** Department of Labor created.  
World's first mile of poured concrete road built in Detroit on Woodward Avenue.  
Railroad mileage in Michigan reaches its highest point with 9,059 road miles in operation.
- 1910** Michigan's population is 2,810,173.
- 1911** Durant organizes the Chevrolet Motor Car Company, when the Chevrolet brothers complete experiments on a new auto.  
Wayne County Road Commission invents the white center line for dividing two-way traffic.  
Chase S. Osborn becomes first and only Governor from the Upper Peninsula.  
**Harriet Quimby**, born near Arcadia in 1875, becomes America's first licensed female pilot. ➤
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- 1912** Grand Rapids Board of Education establishes the state's first junior high school.
- 1913** The Western Federation of Miners calls a strike among 13,514 Upper Peninsula copper miners. Violence and bloodshed result from demands for an 8-hour day, a minimum daily wage of \$3.50, and abolition of the "widow-maker," a one-man drill.  
The legislature passes a bill providing for ten trunkline highways. There are 60,000 autos registered in Michigan.  
Michigan Historical Commission is organized.
- 1914** **Henry Ford** announces the adoption of a \$5 minimum wage for an 8-hour day.  
A congressional committee arrives to investigate the copper miners strike, which terminates shortly afterward, each side claiming victory. The union fails to gain recognition.  
The first Dodge auto is produced.  
Following the 1913 strike, Finns initiate cooperative stores in the copper country.
- 1915** *Michigan Manual of Freedmen's Progress*, showing the professional, political, religious, and educational achievements of African-American citizens of the state, is published by Freedmen's Progress Commission.  
Michigan issues its first stamped metal license plate.
- 1916** Many Michigan men join Canadian units leaving for France to fight in World War I.  
Annual copper production reaches a peak of 270,000,000 pounds of refined copper, while iron ore production from the Marquette Range is 5,500,000 tons.
- 1917** The country's first War Preparedness Board is organized in Michigan. In the first year of war, Detroit builds 120 ships, spends \$10,000,000 improving plants for the making of munitions. Auto manufacturers contract to deliver 19,000 engines.  
Camp Custer is built near Battle Creek.  
Selfridge Field is constructed near Mount Clemens.
- 1918** Michigan men in World War I service reaches a total of 135,485.  
Snow removal inaugurated on Michigan roads.  
War contracts let in Detroit now total \$705,000,000.

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## 1919-1934

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- 1919** Commercial airplanes are placed on sale for the first time.  
The influenza epidemic strikes the country and much of the world, killing 3,814 in Detroit.  
Michigan issues its first driver's license on July 1.
- 1920** Michigan's population is 3,668,412.  
Radio station WWJ in Detroit opens as a pioneer station in the broadcasting of regular daily programs.  
World's first four-way traffic signal with red, yellow and green lights appears in Detroit.  
**Eva Hamilton** becomes first woman elected to the Michigan Senate. ➤
- 1921** Edwin Denby, who had enlisted at Detroit as a private in the Marine Corps in 1917, becomes secretary of the navy.  
Important administrative reforms in state government are legislated. The superintendent of public instruction is given supervision of all schools, private, denominational, and public, and the departments of conservation, labor, public safety, welfare, and agriculture are created.
- 1922** Airline service is instituted between Detroit and Cleveland.  
First practical highway snow plow developed in Munising.
- 1923** State ferries begin operating at the Straits of Mackinac on July 31.
- 1924** Cora Anderson becomes first woman elected to the Michigan House.  
Michigan High School Athletic Association is organized.
- 1925** Chrysler Motor Corporation organized.  
The Michigan gasoline tax is adopted.
- 1926** The worst disaster in Michigan iron mining occurs at the Barnes-Hecker Mine, when quicksand breaks through the walls, entombing 52 men 1,000 feet below the surface. The mine is sealed and abandoned.
- 1928** The first all-metal dirigible, constructed for the Navy by Detroit manufacturers, is successfully flown at Grosse Ile Airport.  
Michigan develops the yellow line to indicate no-passing zones on highways.  
Upper Peninsula State Fair begins.  
**Interlochen National Music Camp** is opened near Traverse City.
- 1929** Some large copper mines of the Keweenaw Peninsula close; 85 percent of the Keweenaw County population goes on relief.  
First Tulip Festival is held in Holland, Michigan.  
Henry Ford Museum and Greenfield Village are dedicated.  
Ambassador Bridge is opened between Detroit and Windsor.  
Stock market crash begins the Great Depression. Thousands of unemployed stand in **soup lines in Detroit**. ➤
- 1930** Michigan's population is 4,842,325, an increase of more than 1,170,000 since 1920. Urban centers account for 68.2 percent of the population, almost an exact reversal of the situation in 1880.  
The vehicle tunnel between Detroit and Windsor, Ontario, is opened.
- 1932** The "Ford Hunger March" riot occurs at the Ford plant in Dearborn.
- 1933** Governor William A. Comstock calls a statewide "banking holiday" to avoid bank runs, after disclosure of the condition of the Union Guardian Trust Company, Detroit.  
Michigan votes to end national prohibition.  
First Michigan sales tax inaugurated.
- 1934** Wayne University is organized in Detroit.



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## 1935-1947

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- 1935** Michigan celebrates its centennial of statehood.  
One-fifth of Michigan's employables are without work; the state population has dropped 28 percent since the 1930 census.  
The United Automobile Workers (UAW) is organized.  
Nation's first travel information lodge opened on US-12 at New Buffalo.  
The Detroit Tigers win the World Series. With championships in this era from the Lions in professional football, the Red Wings in hockey, and Joe Louis in boxing, Detroit is known as the "City of Champions."
- 1936** Mass organization of labor under the CIO is strengthened by the affiliation of International Union, United Automobile Workers of America, with the CIO.  
With the Flint sit-down strike leading the way, General Motors shuts down, affecting 150,000 workers and closing more than 60 plants in 14 states.
- 1937** **Joe Louis**, who moved to Detroit at age 12, becomes world's heavyweight champion in boxing. ➤  
The UAW strike reaches a peaceful conclusion as collective bargaining agreements are signed by General Motors and most other automotive and parts manufacturers, except the Ford Motor Company, which fought unionization until 1941.  
Keweenaw Peninsula copper mining again turns upward, with production reaching 75,000 pounds.  
Civil Service merit system introduced to Michigan government.  
A wave of sit-down strikes in various industries eventually leads to a breakdown of the open-shop tradition in the state.
- 1938** International "Blue Water Bridge," connecting Port Huron and Sarnia, Ontario, is dedicated.
- 1939** Frank Murphy, former governor, takes office as Attorney General of the United States.  
Governor Frank D. Fitzgerald dies.
- 1940** Luren D. Dickinson, acting governor of Michigan, appoints Matilda R. Wilson as lieutenant governor, the first woman to serve in that capacity.  
Attorney General **Frank Murphy** is appointed to the United States Supreme Court to succeed the late Associate Justice Pierce Butler. ➤  
Michigan's population is 5,256,106.
- 1941** Auto plants are converted to the production of war materials and Michigan becomes known as the "Arsenal of Democracy."  
The United States enters World War II. By the time the war ended in 1945, 673,000 Michigan men and women had served in the armed forces.
- 1942** Sidewheeler *Seeandbee* converted to the aircraft carrier U.S. *Wolverine* for training naval air pilots on Lake Michigan.
- 1943** Interracial riots strike Detroit, leaving 34 dead and hundreds injured.
- 1944** Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York, a native of Michigan, nominated by the Republicans for President.
- 1945** Senator **Arthur H. Vandenberg** of Grand Rapids helps frame the United Nations Charter. ➤  
Michigan Tourist Council created.  
The Detroit Tigers win the World Series.
- 1946** Lake Superior State College is opened at Sault Ste. Marie.
- 1947** Walter Reuther assumes the presidency of the U.A.W.  
WJL-TV, Detroit, begins commercial television broadcasting in Michigan.



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## 1948-1962

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- 1948** G. Mennen Williams elected Governor, serves six terms.
- 1950** Michigan's population is 6,371,766.  
The Detroit Red Wings win the Stanley Cup.
- 1951** Fire destroys much of the State Office Building in Lansing.
- 1952** The Detroit Lions win the first of three world championships in professional football in the decade (also 1953 and 1957).
- 1953** About 250,000 Michigan men and women see military service during the Korean War (1950-1953).
- 1954** American Motors Corporation is formed by the merger of Hudson Motor Car Company and Nash-Kelvinator Corporation.  
The first slogan—Water Wonderland—appears on Michigan license plates.  
Construction begins on the Mackinac Bridge.
- 1955** During its centennial year, Michigan State College becomes a university.
- 1956** Wayne University in Detroit becomes a state university.  
The Interstate Highway Act is passed. It provided for federal-state cooperation in highway construction.
- 1957** Oakland University founded.  
After ages of dreams and efforts in the 1930s halted by the war, the five-mile-long **Mackinac Bridge is completed**, finally uniting Michigan's two peninsulas.



Professional basketball comes to Michigan when the Fort Wayne Pistons move to Detroit.

- 1958** G. Mennen Williams, a native of Detroit, is elected to an unprecedented sixth term as governor.  
Computers are first used by state government.
- 1959** Detroit and the entire Great Lakes region gain access to world markets with the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway.  
First annual Labor Day Mackinac Bridge walk is held.
- 1960** Cobo Hall is built as the Detroit Civic Center.  
Michigan becomes the first state to complete a border-to-border interstate highway (I-94).  
Michigan's population is 7,823,194.
- 1961** Constitutional convention meets in Lansing.  
Otis Smith becomes first African-American to serve on the Michigan Supreme Court.  
**G. Mennen Williams** named Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs by President John F. Kennedy. ➤
- 1962** The International Bridge at the Soo is opened, connecting the U.S. and Canada.





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## 1963-1984

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- 1963** Grand Valley State College is opened.  
Michigan's fourth state constitution, drafted in 1961-1962, is approved by the voters.
- 1964** James McDivitt of Jackson commands the Gemini IV mission and becomes Michigan's first astronaut.
- 1965** State Executive Organization Act passed.  
Saginaw Valley State College is chartered as a state institution.  
Michigan begins putting photos on driver's licenses.
- 1966** Last operating mine on the Gogebic Iron Range closes.
- 1967** The urban unrest that has been evident in several U.S. cities strikes Detroit with a riot that leaves 45 dead.  
The state income tax act is enacted.
- 1968** The Detroit Tigers win the World Series.
- 1969** Governor **George Romney** resigns to become the U.S. Secretary of Housing and Urban Development in the Nixon administration. ➤
- 1970** Michigan's population is 8,881,826.
- 1971** Privately operated, nonrecreational railroad passenger service ends in Michigan as Amtrak is formed.  
1,000-foot-long vessels appear on the Great Lakes.
- 1972** The Michigan Lottery Bureau is created.
- 1973** **Mary Stallings Coleman** becomes the first woman to serve on the Michigan Supreme Court. ➤  
American military involvement in Vietnam ends; over 400,000 Michigan men and women serve.  
An accident in which a fire retardant containing polybrominated biphenyl (PBB) is mixed with livestock feed sets off a crisis that threatens Michigan's agriculture and public health.
- 1974** **Gerald R. Ford**, former congressman from Grand Rapids, becomes the 38th President of the United States and first Michiganiaan to serve in that office. ➤
- 1976** Throwaway bottles are banned as the result of an initiative requiring deposits on beer and soft drink containers.
- 1977** The Detroit Renaissance Center is completed.
- 1979** The Michigan State University Basketball Team wins the NCAA championship.
- 1980** Michigan's population is 9,262,078.  
A presidential convention (Republican) is held in Detroit for the first time, with Ronald Reagan becoming the nominee.
- 1981** **William G. Milliken** becomes the state's longest-serving governor.  
He serves a total of 14 years. ➤
- 1982** The movement to renovate Michigan's 103-year-old capitol begins with the organization of Friends of the Capitol.
- 1983** Martha Wright Griffiths becomes first elected woman lieutenant governor.
- 1984** The Detroit Tigers win the World Series.  
"Big Three" American automakers—General Motors, Ford, and Chrysler—report total profits for year of \$9.8 billion, a new high.  
Detroit holds its first Grand Prix automobile race.



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## 1985-1998

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- 1985** Michigan begins celebrating its sesquicentennial.  
Michigan's mandatory seat belt law goes into effect (third state in nation to enact such a law).
- 1986** Republican William Lucas is the first black candidate to represent a major party in a gubernatorial election in Michigan.
- 1987** Michigan celebrates its sesquicentennial of statehood.
- 1989** The **Michigan Library and Historical Center** is dedicated in Lansing. ➤  
The University of Michigan Men's Basketball Team wins the NCAA championship and the Detroit Pistons win the first of two consecutive National Basketball Association crowns.
- 1990** The restored chambers of the Senate and of the House are reopened and the lawmakers return to their traditional home after holding sessions elsewhere. The Senate becomes the first state legislative body in the nation to include microcomputers on the chamber floor.  
Michigan begins the Adopt-a-Highway program.  
Michigan's population is 9,295,297.
- 1992** The U.S. Congress passes the Michigan Scenic Rivers Act protecting over 500 miles on 14 rivers from development. The Twenty-Seventh Amendment to the U.S. Constitution is ratified by the vote of Michigan. The text of the amendment, which provides that no law varying the compensation of Senators and Representatives shall take effect until an election of Representatives has intervened, was originally submitted to the states as part of the Bill of Rights in 1789.  
The restored Michigan State Capitol is rededicated. ➤
- 1993** The Michigan House of Representatives operates throughout the Eighty-Seventh Legislature under a shared power agreement that reflects the 55-55 Democratic-Republican split, with cospeakers and cochair of committees rotating responsibilities each month.
- 1994** Governor **John M. Engler** is reelected to a second term; coupled with state legislative victories, Republicans control both houses of the legislature and the governor's office for the first time in 26 years.  
Michigan State Parks celebrate 75th anniversary. ➤  
Michigan accounts for 32.6% of all U.S. car production, building 2.1 million passenger cars; Lansing reclaims title as "Car Capital of North America."
- 1995** General Motors, Ford, and Chrysler report record earnings and auto sales.  
Organized labor announces merger of U.A.W. with Steelworkers Union and International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers.
- 1996** Voters approve Proposal E, an initiative to permit casino gaming in qualified cities.
- 1997** President Bill Clinton addresses joint session of Michigan Legislature, the first U.S. President to do so since President Theodore Roosevelt visited the state capital in 1907.  
Lansing celebrates its sesquicentennial as Michigan's state capital.
- 1998** **Frank J. Kelley** retires as the longest-serving (1962-1998) attorney general in the nation.



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## 1999-2020

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- 1999** Casinos open in Detroit.  
State welfare caseloads reach their lowest level since 1970.
- 2000** Michigan's resident population is 9,938,444, up 6.9% from 1990.  
Michigan's unemployment rate drops below 3% for the first time since records kept.
- 2001** Detroit celebrates its tricentennial. Events include a parade of tall ships on the Detroit River, a reenactment of Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac's founding of "D'etroit" in 1701, and the dedication of the Underground Railroad Monument.
- 2003** **Jennifer M. Granholm** is inaugurated as the first woman governor of the state of Michigan. ➤
- 2004** The Detroit Pistons win their third National Basketball Championship.
- 2006** Michigan's **Gerald R. Ford**, our nation's 38th president, dies at the age of 93.
- 2008** The Detroit Red Wings win their fourth Stanley Cup since 1997, their eleventh overall.
- 2009** A credit crisis that begins in the late summer and fall of the previous year triggers a severe economic downturn that results in the bankruptcy of General Motors and Chrysler and significant government ownership of both corporations.
- 2010** Michigan's resident population declines between 2000 and 2010, the only state in the nation to lose population since the last census. Michigan's population of 9,888,635 results in the loss of one Congressional seat in the U.S. House of Representatives.
- 2011** The Oakland University William Beaumont School of Medicine admits its first class of students and becomes the first Michigan public university to establish a medical school in over 40 years. Central Michigan University formed the CMU Medical Education Partners Alliance on its path to admit its first class to the new College of Medicine in 2013. Western Michigan University names the founding dean for their new School of Medicine with plans to admit their first class in 2014.
- 2013** Representative John D. Dingell, Jr. is honored as the longest serving member in the history of the U.S. Congress. Representative Dingell first took office on December 13, 1955 at the age of 29. He represents Michigan's 12th Congressional District.  
The city of Detroit files for bankruptcy protection in U.S. District Court. It is the largest municipality in U.S. history to file for bankruptcy.
- 2014** Four senior members of Congress from Michigan—Senator Carl Levin and Representatives John D. Dingell Jr., Mike Rogers and Dave Camp—retired at the end of 2014 after a collective 134 years of Congressional service.  
The city of Detroit formally emerged from court protection on December 11, 2014, bringing to a close the largest municipal bankruptcy in American history after about 17 months.
- 2015** Great Lakes ice coverage peaked at 92.5% in the winter of 2014 and just over 88% in the winter of 2015, making it the first time since 1977 that the ice coverage exceeded 80% two winters in a row.
- 2016** A drinking water crisis in the city of Flint due to high lead levels leads to a declaration of emergency, resignation of state officials, and criminal charges against several government employees.
- 2018** In November, Gretchen Whitmer, Jocelyn Benson, and Dana Nessel are elected to the top executive offices in the state, marking the first time women have held all three posts at the same time. A record number of women are also elected to the Legislature. The state's voters adopt ballot measures legalizing adult-use marijuana, establishing a citizens redistricting commission, and providing for additional voting rights.
- 2019** Garlin Gilchrist II is sworn in as the first Black Lieutenant Governor in the state's history.
- 2020** The COVID-19 Pandemic upends life in Michigan and around the world, causing significant health, economic, social and political impact across the state.  
Following heavy rains, the Edenville Dam fails, causing major flooding and damage in Midland County, as well as Arenac, Gladwin, and Saginaw counties.



# CONVENTIONS OF ASSENT

## FIRST CONVENTION OF ASSENT OF THE TERRITORY OF MICHIGAN

Convened at Ann Arbor, September 26, and adjourned September 30, 1836

### OFFICERS

WILLIAM DRAPER, *President*  
CHARLES A. JEFFERIES, *Secretary*  
SAMUEL YORKE AT LEE, *Vice President*  
MARTIN DAVIS, *Sergeant-at-Arms*

Delegate	County	Delegate	County
Allen, Ethan . . . . .	Jackson	McDonell, John . . . . .	Wayne
Axford, John S. . . . .	Macomb	McKinstry, David C. . . . .	Wayne
Beaufait, Louis . . . . .	Wayne	Newton, James. . . . .	Cass
Bradshaw, Elias . . . . .	Wayne	Noble, Elmathan. . . . .	{ Washtenaw
Brown, Ammon . . . . .	Wayne		{ Livingston
Brownell, John L. . . . .	Oakland	Noyes, Horace A. . . . .	Wayne
Butts, Mason. . . . .	Lapeer	O'Dell, James. . . . .	Cass
Clark, Robert . . . . .	Monroe	Peck, Edward W. . . . .	Oakland
Collamer, Lorenzo B. . . . .	Calhoun	Richardson, Origen D. . . . .	Oakland
Comstock, Darius . . . . .	Lenawee		{ Ottawa
Conklin, Ebenezer H. . . . .	{ Washtenaw	Richmond, William A. . . . .	{ Kent
	{ Livingston		{ Ionia
Dort, Titus . . . . .	Wayne		{ Clinton
	{ Saginaw	Rickey, Joseph. . . . .	Lenawee
Drake, Thomas J. . . . .	{ Genesee	Satterlee, Samuel . . . . .	Oakland
	{ Shiawassee	Smith, Joseph. . . . .	Kalamazoo
Draper, William . . . . .	Oakland	Stubbs, Michael P. . . . .	{ Washtenaw
Ellis, Edward D. . . . .	Monroe		{ Livingston
Gilbert, Linus S. . . . .	Macomb	Sumner, Watson. . . . .	St. Joseph
Glover, George W. . . . .	{ Washtenaw	Tucker, John . . . . .	Macomb
	{ Livingston	Van Duser, Zachariah . . . . .	Hillsdale
Hutchins, John . . . . .	Lenawee	Warner, Harvey . . . . .	Branch
Jefferies, George P. . . . .	{ Washtenaw	Warner, S. A. L. . . . .	Oakland
	{ Livingston	Weare, Richard. . . . .	{ Allegan
Kercheval, Benjamin B. . . . .	Wayne		{ Barry
Kimball, Charles T. . . . .	St. Clair	Welch, William H. . . . .	Kalamazoo
Lancaster, Columbia . . . . .	St. Joseph	Wilkins, Ross . . . . .	Lenawee
Lane, Marcus . . . . .	{ Washtenaw	Willard, Titus B. . . . .	Berrien
	{ Livingston	Wing, Austin E. . . . .	Monroe
Lawrence, Wolcott . . . . .	Monroe	Wood, Stephen R. . . . .	Chippewa
Markham, Seth . . . . .	{ Washtenaw		
	{ Livingston		

**NOTE:** The First and Second Conventions of Assent of the Territory of Michigan occurred as a result of the Act of June 15, 1836, 5 Stat. 49, of the United States Congress establishing a northern boundary for the State of Ohio and providing for admission of the State of Michigan to the Union upon acceptance of certain conditions. The purpose of the act was to resolve the long-standing dispute between Michigan and Ohio over 400 square miles of territory known as the "Toledo strip." Congress required Michigan's assent to the establishment of the northern Ohio border to include that area before Congress would vote to admit Michigan to the Union. In compensation, Congress offered 9,000 square miles of territory in what is now Michigan's Upper Peninsula.

In response to that requirement, the Legislature approved an act on July 25, 1836, calling for the election of delegates to a convention to consider the issue. Fifty delegates elected September 12, 1836, convened in Ann Arbor on September 26. The delegates rejected a proposed compromise by a vote of 28-21. In the resolution rejecting the conditions of admission, the delegates stated that Congress had exceeded its authority by imposing conditions contrary to the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787. The resolution also criticized the state legislature for adopting a congressional act as the basis for its action in calling for a convention.

Later in 1836, the Committee of the Democratic Convention of Wayne County recommended another convention to reverse the earlier decision, citing sentiment to comply with the conditions of Congress. At the committee's urging, new delegates were elected on December 5 and 6, 1836. The "Frost-Bitten Convention" convened in Ann Arbor on December 14 and 15, immediately and unanimously approving a resolution of assent to the conditions specified in the congressional act of June 15, 1836.

Although some question existed in Congress as to the legality of this second convention, both houses voted to approve the December convention results and Michigan's admission to the Union. President Andrew Jackson signed the bill making Michigan the nation's 26th state on January 26, 1837.

# SECOND CONVENTION OF ASSENT OF THE TERRITORY OF MICHIGAN

Convened at Ann Arbor, December 14, and adjourned December 15, 1836

## OFFICERS

JOHN R. WILLIAMS, *President*  
KINTZING PRITCHETTE, *Secretary*  
J. E. FIELDS, *Secretary*  
JOHN HUSTON, *Sergeant-at-Arms*

Delegate	County	Delegate	County
Adam, John J. . . . .	Lenawee	Morey, Peter . . . . .	Lenawee
Adams, William. . . . .	St. Joseph	Morris, Benjamin B. . . . .	Oakland
Avery, Charles B. . . . .	Van Buren	Morse, Elihu . . . . .	Wayne
Babcock, Henry S. . . . .	Oakland	Murray, Archibald Y. . . . .	Wayne
Bacon, Marshal J. . . . .	Wayne	Noble, Nathaniel . . . . .	Washtenaw
Barritt, Hiram . . . . .	Oakland	Noyes, Horace A. . . . .	Wayne
Bradley, Samuel B. . . . .	Washtenaw	Packard, Benjamin H. . . . .	Jackson
Bradshaw, Elias . . . . .	Wayne	Page, Joab . . . . .	Jackson
Bridges, Edward N. . . . .	Cass	Percival, Samuel. . . . .	Kalamazoo
Bucklin, James . . . . .	Wayne	Pray, Esek . . . . .	Washtenaw
Champion, Salmon, Jr. . . . .	Washtenaw	Rickey, Joseph. . . . .	Lenawee
Chase, David . . . . .	Oakland	Schwartz, John E. . . . .	Wayne
Coates, Joseph . . . . .	Oakland	Searle, Ambrose. . . . .	Kalamazoo
Comstock, Addison J. . . . .	Lenawee	Silver, Abiel . . . . .	Cass
Congdon, Elisha . . . . .	Washtenaw	Silver, Jacob. . . . .	Cass
Crooks, William . . . . .	Oakland	Smith, Joseph. . . . .	Cass
Davidson, Norman . . . . .	Lapeer	Southerland, Solomon . . . . .	Washtenaw
Denton, Samuel . . . . .	Washtenaw	Stewart, Hart L. . . . .	Berrien
Dexter, Samuel . . . . .	Kent	Thompson, Jeremiah D. . . . .	Lenawee
Downes, Lyman . . . . .	Washtenaw	Tisdale, Peris A. . . . .	Branch
Eaton, Orasamus. . . . .	Allegan	Toll, Philip R. . . . .	St. Joseph
Gates, Parley W. C. . . . .	Oakland	Tompkins, James B. . . . .	Branch
Gillett, Reynold. . . . .	Wayne	Truesdell, Stephen W. . . . .	St. Joseph
Goodwin, Daniel . . . . .	Wayne	Tucker, Joel . . . . .	St. Clair
Goodwin, Justus . . . . .	Calhoun	Tuttle, Warren . . . . .	Wayne
Grant, Charles A. . . . .	Oakland	Twitchell, Stodard W. . . . .	Washtenaw
Gray, Harvey . . . . .	Lapeer	Van Duser, Zachariah . . . . .	Hillsdale
Hart, James B. . . . .	Oakland	Wadhams, Ralph . . . . .	St. Clair
Hoffman, George W. . . . .	Berrien	Walker, Charles J. . . . .	Kent
Huston, James . . . . .	Washtenaw	Warner, Jesse . . . . .	Washtenaw
Hutchins, John . . . . .	Lenawee	Watkins, Aaron B. . . . .	St. Joseph
Irwin, Charles F. . . . .	Wayne	Watson, Samuel G. . . . .	Saginaw
Jackson, Darius C. . . . .	Lenawee	White, Samuel . . . . .	Oakland
Jewett, George W. . . . .	Washtenaw	Whittemore, Gideon O. . . . .	Oakland
Keeler, H. H. . . . .	Van Buren	Wilkins, Ross . . . . .	Wayne
Littlejohn, Silas F. . . . .	Allegan	Willard, Isaac W. . . . .	Kalamazoo
Livermore, John S. . . . .	Oakland	Williams, Gardner D. . . . .	Saginaw
Lyon, Ira. . . . .	Kalamazoo	Williams, John R. . . . .	Wayne
Manning, Rockwell . . . . .	Hillsdale	Wing, Nelson H. . . . .	Washtenaw
Mason, Josiah . . . . .	Wayne	Witherell, Benjamin F. H. . . . .	Wayne
Miller, Oliver . . . . .	Lenawee	Wright, Benjamin . . . . .	Calhoun
Moran, Charles . . . . .	Wayne		

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Although some question existed in Congress as to the legality of this second convention, both houses voted to approve the December convention results and Michigan's admission to the Union. President Andrew Jackson signed the bill making Michigan the nation's 26th state on January 26, 1837.

# ACT ADMITTING MICHIGAN TO THE UNION

[5 U.S. Statutes at Large 144]

AN ACT to admit the State of Michigan into the Union, upon an equal footing with the original states.

WHEREAS, In pursuance of the act of congress of June fifteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, entitled, “An act to establish the northern boundary of the State of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union, upon the conditions therein expressed,” a convention of delegates, elected by the people of the said State of Michigan, for the sole purpose of giving their assent to the boundaries of the said State of Michigan, as described, declared and established in and by the said act, did, on the fifteenth of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, assent to the provisions of said act, therefore:

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the State of Michigan shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever.

Section 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the secretary of the treasury, in carrying into effect the thirteenth and fourteenth sections of the act of the twenty-third of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, entitled, “An act to regulate the deposits of the public money,” shall consider the said State of Michigan as being one of the United States.

Approved Jan. 26, 1837.

**NOTE:** The admission of Michigan into the Union on equal footing with the original states concluded a long and bitter battle over approximately 400 square miles of territory known as the “Toledo strip.” The dispute, which eventually entangled the government of Michigan (both as a territory and a state), the government of Ohio, and the federal government, ended only with Michigan’s accession to the demands of the United States Congress as specified in the Act of 1836, 5 Stat. 49.

Ohio, in its first constitution written in 1802, defined its boundaries to include that territory. Michigan, relying on the Ordinance of 1787 and the Act of 1805, 2 Stat. 309, claimed the same territory in defining its boundaries in its first constitution in 1835. Congress, which had debated the issue for several years, elected to award the territory to Ohio, making Michigan’s ratification of that boundary preliminary to her acceptance into the Union. Lacking full-fledged representation in the U.S. Congress and, perhaps, recognizing that admission to the Union offered more than would have been gained by withholding acceptance, delegates, on December 15, 1836, at the second of two conventions, convened to discuss the issue and assented to the conditions Congress had established. Although some in Congress questioned the validity of the action, Congress approved Michigan’s admission on January 26, 1837, 5 Stat. 144. See Ordinance of 1787; Act of Congress, 2 Stat. 309; Journal of the Proceedings of the Convention to Form a Constitution for the State of Michigan in Pursuance of an Act of Congress of June 15, 1836; Act of the Legislature of Said State on July 25, 1836, for the Purpose of Taking into Consideration the Proposition of Congress Relative to the Admission of the State of Michigan into the Union, 1836; First and Second Conventions of Assent, Territory of Michigan, September 26-30, 1836, and December 14-15, 1836, 1894 Reprint, Secretary of State; Early Michigan History (Pamphlets), vol. I, 1873; “The Quest for Statehood,” Roger L. Rosentreter, Michigan History, January/February 1987; Congressional Globe, 23rd Congress, 1st and 2nd Sessions, vols. I and II, 1835; Congressional Globe, 24th Congress, 1st and 2nd Sessions, vols. II, III, and IV, 1836 and 1837.