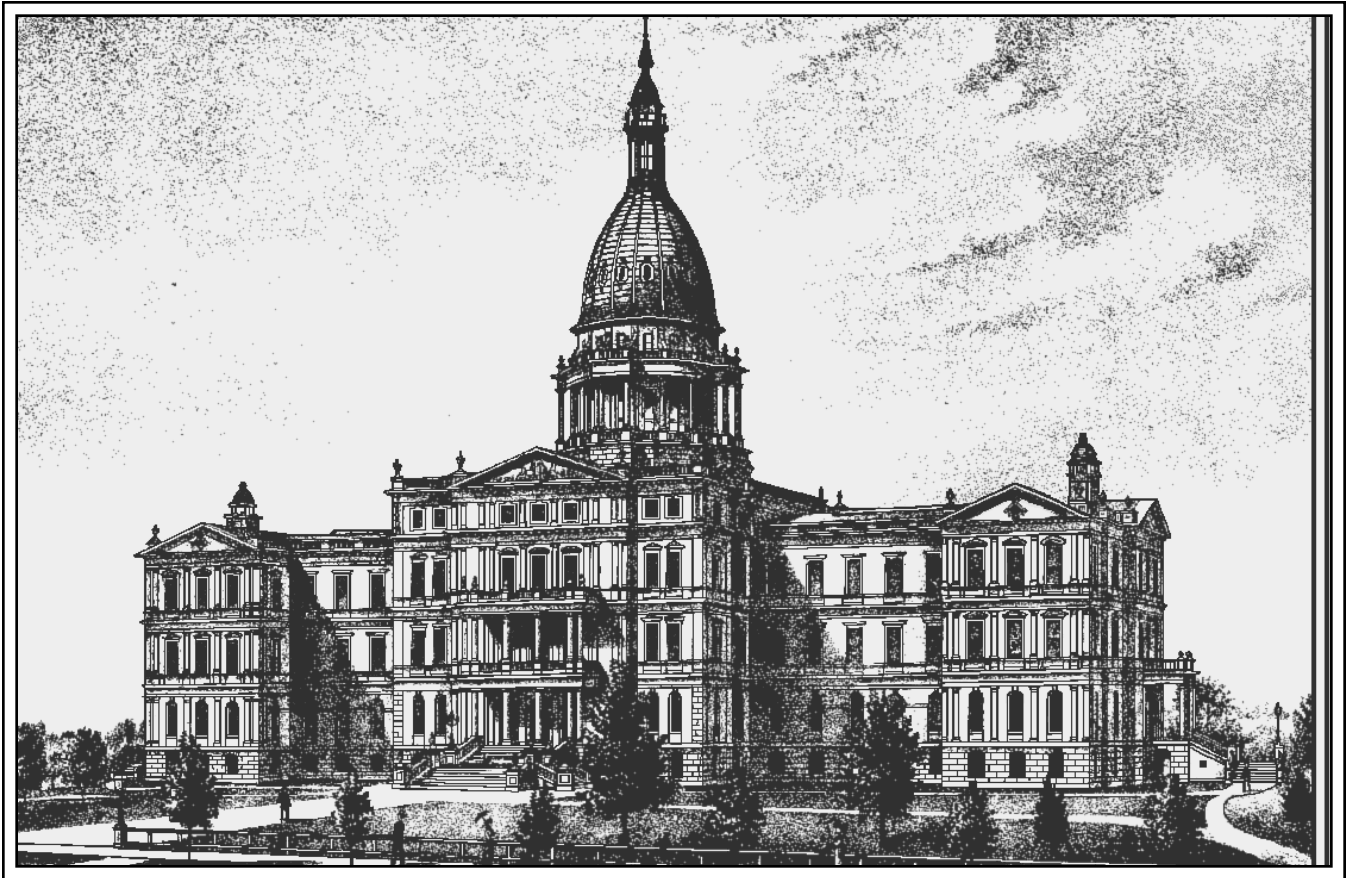
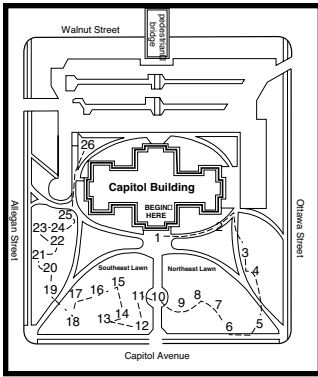


# A TOUR OF CAPITOL SQUARE



**Capitol Tour Guide Services  
Capitol Building  
Lansing, Michigan**



# Introduction

## Capitol Square

*Take a few minutes to read the following section and familiarize yourself with Capitol Square and the tour route.*

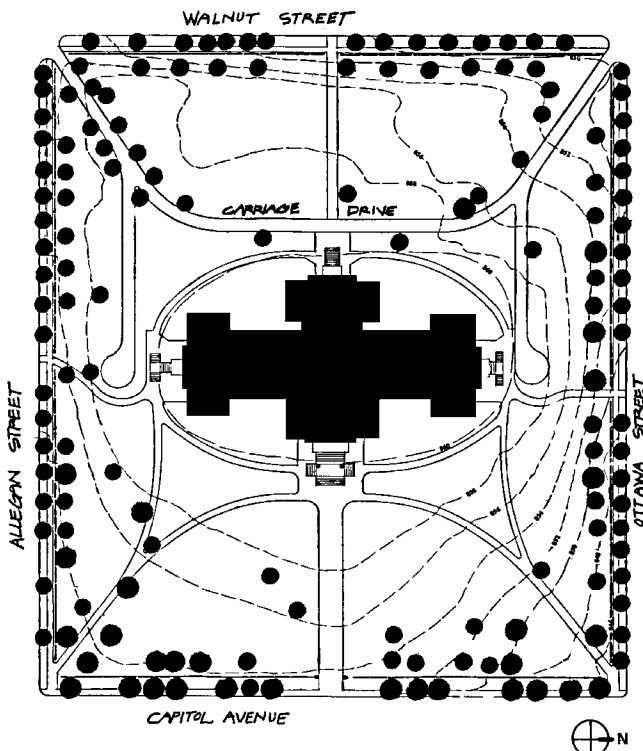
The Capitol's setting was vitally important to its builders in the 1870s. The setting had to be simple, but elegant. It had to honor the building—not compete with it.

To achieve this, the Building Commissioners retained Adam Oliver of Kalamazoo to lay out and oversee the work of grading and beautifying the grounds. In July of 1878, Oliver had forty-seven men, two waterboys, and six teamsters working on the grounds and planting rows of trees around the outside edge of Capitol Square to provide a leafy green frame for the building and a pleasant promenade for those strolling by. The interior of the Square, however, was left open so that the Capitol could be easily viewed and to give the building prominence.

Over the years, however, this plan and the purpose behind it were forgotten. Additional shade trees, ornamental trees, and shrubs were planted more or less at random around the grounds. Slowly, as the trees matured, they began to hide the building from view. Trees and shrubbery jostled one another for light and space. Various monuments and memorial trees were placed on the grounds.

As part of the Capitol restoration, the Michigan Capitol Committee adopted a plan to return the Square to the original landscape plan of rows of trees around the outside of the square with the interior of the grounds open to once again allow unobstructed views of the Capitol. The Michigan Capitol Committee also directed that the restoration of the interior grounds occur gradually, using natural means—as trees in the interior mature and die, they will not be replaced.

Besides the many interesting species of trees, an expansive lawn, and statues and monuments evoking Michigan's past, take note of Capitol Square's beautiful flower beds. These beds were designed in 1994 through the Landscape Architecture Program at Michigan State University based on historical research of the Capitol's original planting scheme.



Capitol grounds around 1900

The two long curving perennial beds in front of the Capitol's House and Senate wings were designed in the style of the Victorian period. They reflect the influence of English garden designer Gertrude Jekyll, whose writings inspired many American gardeners. The Capitol's beds were carefully designed to be authentic to the era while providing masses of color throughout the blooming period. Each bed is a mirror of the other, beginning with cool colors (blues, purples and creams) at the outer ends and moving through progressively warmer colors (yellows, oranges and reds) to the Capitol's front entrance.

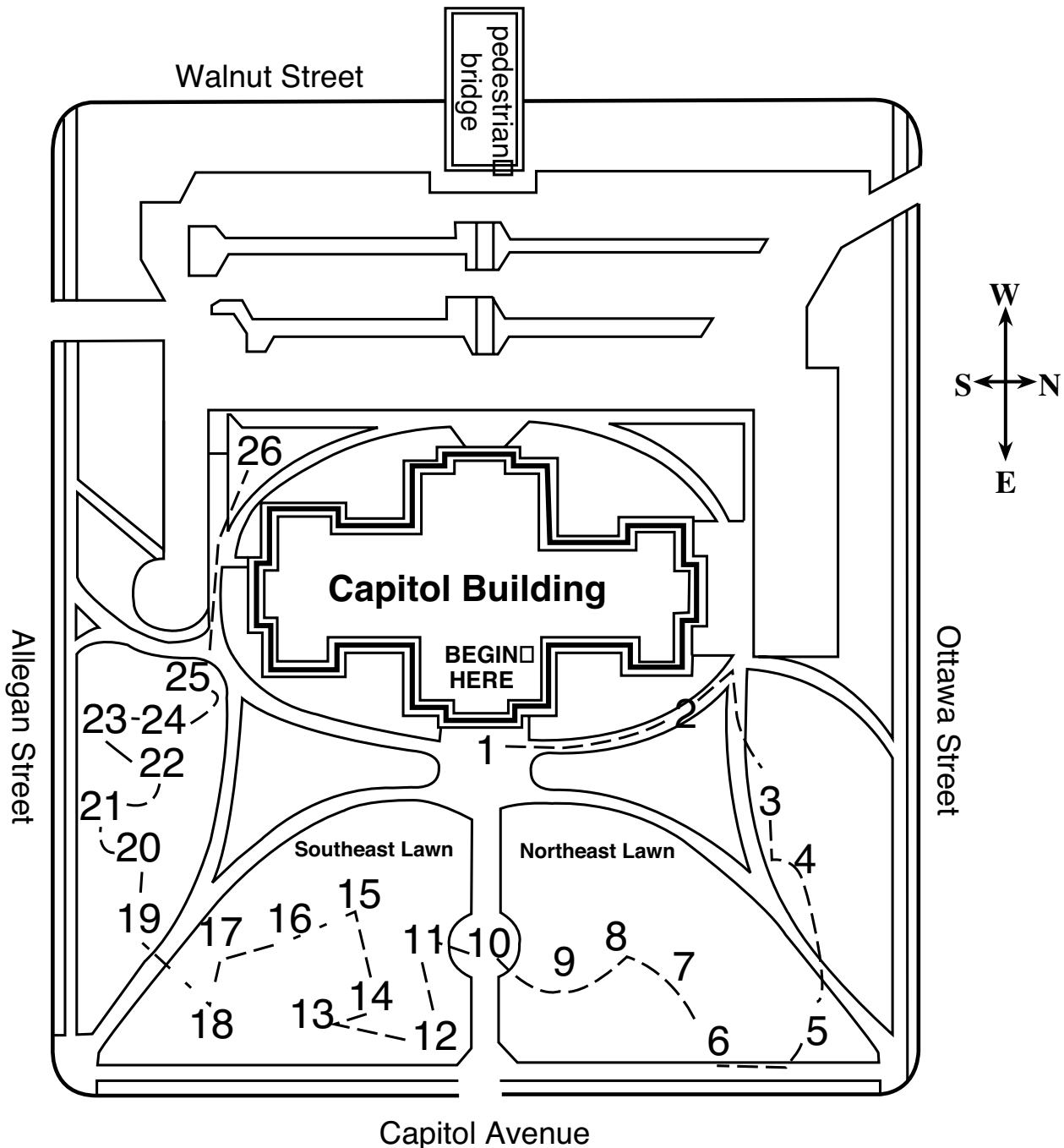
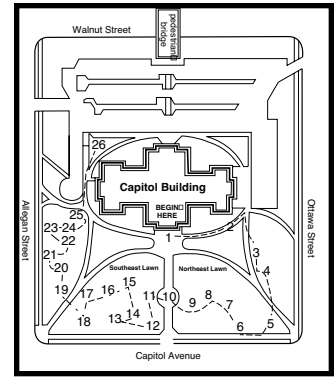
The annual beds flanking the sidewalk and surrounding the Austin Blair statue at the entrance to the Capitol are also based on a popular Victorian garden scheme called carpet bedding. Annuals planted in geometric patterns became very fashionable during this period, particularly around public buildings and large estates.

Once again, Capitol Square features flower beds which achieve the Victorian ideal: they are beautiful, authentic to the period, and enhance the building rather than compete with it. However, in one respect they differ from the originals: they were carefully designed to be as maintenance-free as possible.

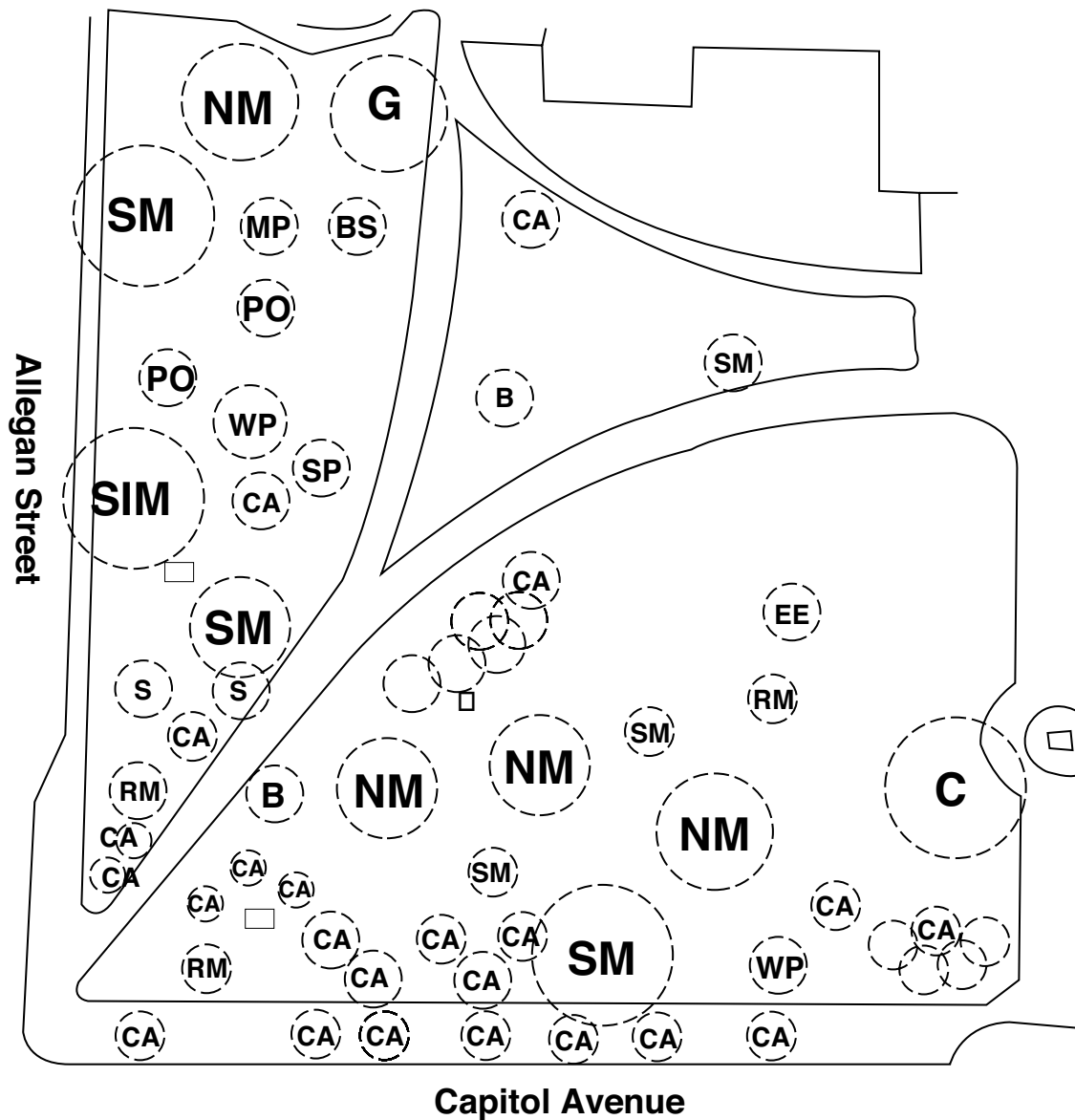
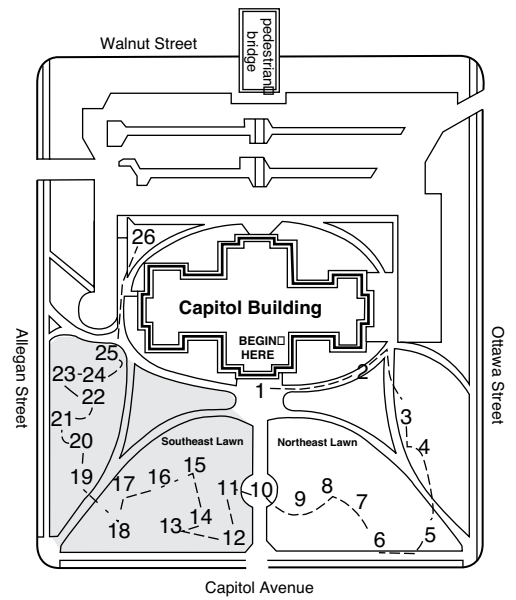
# Tour Route

While the *Tour* provides information on specific memorial trees, not every tree on Capitol Square is described. Following is a diagram of the Square with various trees identified by species, as well as brief descriptions of them.

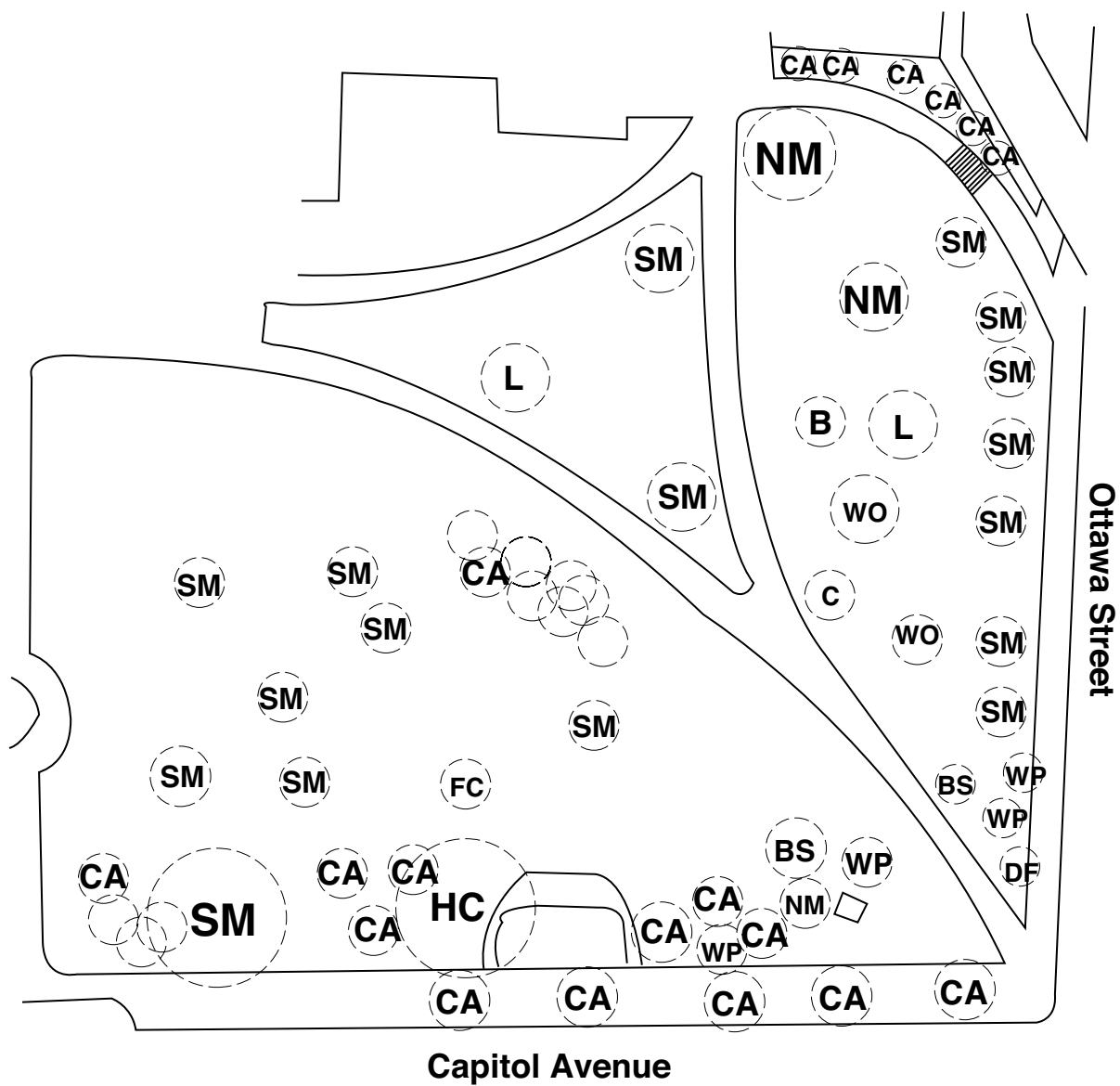
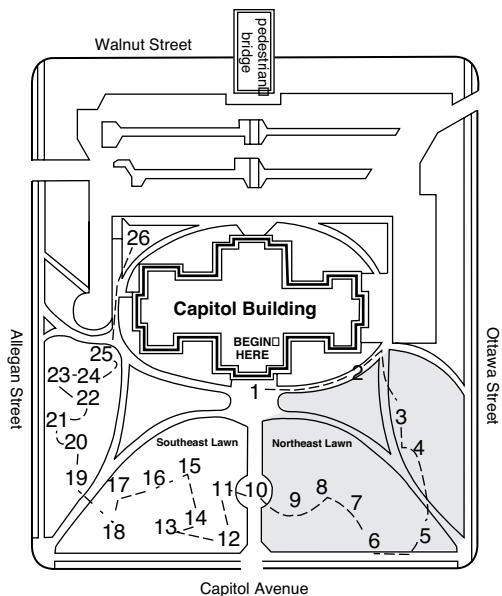
Depending on the time available to you, we suggest you deviate from the tour route to examine and compare the many different species of trees found on Capitol Square.



# Capitol Square—Southeast Lawn



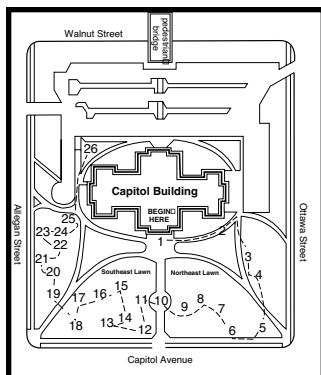
# Capitol Square—Northeast Lawn



Following is a brief description of the various species of trees on Capitol Square. The letter on the left of the description is keyed to the diagram of the grounds found on the previous two pages.

- B: Beech (*Fagus grandifolia*)**  
An important hardwood tree whose lumber is used for furniture and various industrial purposes. Weeping beech (*fagus sylvatica*) is an ornamental.
- BS: Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens*)**  
Widely used throughout Michigan as an ornamental. It is not a lumber-producing tree.
- C: Catalpa (*Catalpa speciosa*)**  
Once used by early settlers mainly for fence posts and today as an ornamental, it bears eight- to eighteen-inch-long seed pods.
- CA: Crab Apple (*Malus sp.*)**  
Flowering crab apples are widely used in Michigan as an ornamental planting, ranging from light to dark pink blossoms, depending on the species. Small numbers of crab apples find their way into jams and jellies.
- DF: Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*)**  
Used in the Midwest as an ornamental, in the Pacific Northwest it is the primary tree producing construction lumber.
- EE: English Elm (*Ulmus procera*)**  
Primarily used as an ornamental where a large tree with a straight trunk is desired.
- FC: Flowering Cherry (*Prunus sp.*)**  
Many varieties produce showy color in the spring.
- G: Ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*)**  
Also called maiden-hair tree, it originated in China and Japan. Used mostly as a street shade tree. Male tree preferred because female trees drop fruit on pavements.
- HC: Horse Chestnut (*Aeschylus hippocastanum*)**  
The showy flowers and large, palmate leaves have made this species a popular ornamental.
- HL: Honey Locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*)**  
Used as a shade tree and in shelterbelts. Sweetish pods, twelve to eighteen inches long, are eaten by livestock and wildlife.
- J: Juneberry (*Vaccinium parvifolium*)**  
Also known as red huckleberry, it has square twigs and a reddish tinge to its leaves at maturity.
- L: Linden (*Tilia americana*) (American basswood)**  
It is native to the Northeast, growing from fifty to seventy-five feet in height. It is used primarily as a shade tree.
- M: Moraine Locust (*Rabinea pseudoacacia*)**  
Pods are two to four inches long. Its wood is used for fence posts, mine timbers, railroad ties, and insulator pegs.

- MA: Mountain Ash (*Sorbus aucuparia*)**  
Used primarily as an ornamental.
- MM: Multi-stem Mountain Ash (*Sorbus aucuparia*)**  
Sorbus hybrid used primarily as an ornamental.
- MP: Maple (*Acer* sp.)**  
Widely used as a shade tree in Michigan. Its wood usage is similar to that of sugar maple.
- NM: Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*)**  
Widely used as a shade tree in Michigan. Its wood usage is similar to that of sugar maple.
- PO: Pin Oak (*Quercus palustris*)**  
Aside from its use as a shade tree, the pin oak is used as a fuelwood, for charcoal, and distillation products.
- RM: Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*)**  
Also called soft maple, it is used in furniture, boxes, handles, and other turned objects.
- S: Spruce (*Picea* sp.)**  
Used in construction lumber, pulp and paper.
- SIM: Silver Maple (*Acer saccharinum*)**  
Also called soft maple, it is used in furniture, boxes, woodenware, and railroad ties.
- SM: Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*)**  
Also known as hard maple and best known for its sap, which is converted to maple syrup by boiling. Its hard, white wood is also used for a variety of items, from shoe trees and bowling alleys to flooring and turned items.
- SP: Scotch Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*)**  
Used primarily for ornamentals and shelterbelts. Extensively grown in plantations for use as Christmas trees.
- WA: White Ash (*Fraxinus americana*)**  
Used for barrels, baseball bats, boxes, tool handles, and as a shade tree.
- WO: White Oak (*Quercus alba*)**  
The most important lumber tree of the white oak group, used primarily for tight barrels, flooring, and other uses requiring high-grade, all-purpose wood.
- WP: White Pine (*Pinus strobus*)**  
Primarily used in milled lumber forms such as mouldings and windows. Fairly common as an ornamental.



# Tour Stop 1

## Capitol Architecture

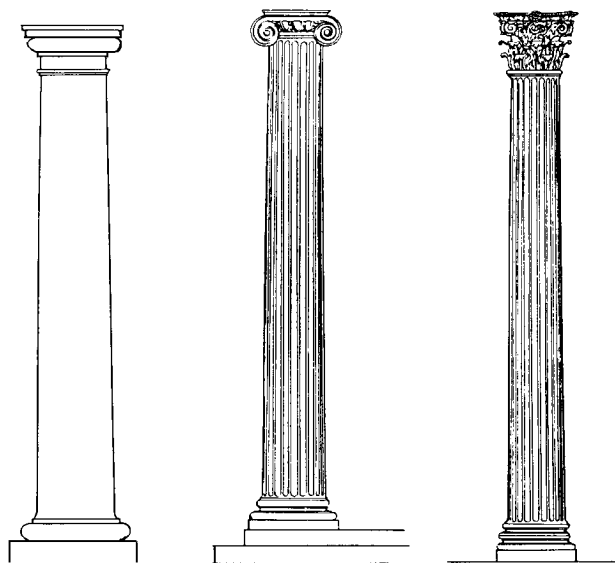
*You are now ready to begin your tour. Proceed to the east (front) Capitol sidewalk; go down the walk far enough to get a good overall view of the building*

The Capitol, including porticoes and steps, measures four hundred twenty feet along its north-south axis and two hundred seventy-four feet along its east-west axis, enclosing a space covering about 1½ acres. It is 269.9 feet to the top of the dome.

Exterior walls are constructed of solid brick masonry, faced with light yellowish grayish brown Berea sandstone from South Amherst, Ohio, surmounting a Lamont, Illinois limestone foundation. The base course and outside steps and landings are of Joliet, Illinois limestone, with the remainder of the entrance porches made of the same Ohio sandstone. The cast and sheet iron dome is painted to resemble the buff sandstone facade, providing a unifying effect and creating the impression that the dome is also made of stone.

Under construction from 1872 to late 1878, the Michigan State Capitol took as its model the newly-enlarged national Capitol in Washington, D.C., particularly in its symmetrical design and lofty central dome. Oriented along a long north-south axis and crossed midpoint by a shorter east-west axis, the resulting cruciform plan is surmounted at its point of intersection by a slender, elongated dome. The building is organized into three parts. The east-west axis is formed by pulling the central portion of the long axis forward on both sides. This central portion of the pavilion is then pulled forward again on both sides and surmounted by a triangular pediment. Similarly, the last three bays at both ends of the long axis are also pulled forward on both sides to create three-story wing-like end pavilions, also capped by triangular pediments. Entrances are located in the central pavilions on all four sides, but the eastern elevation is considered the front, and here a two-story colonnade has created a ceremonial main entrance, featuring a balustraded portico with an entrance porch at the first floor level, a covered balcony at the second, and an open balcony at the third. On the rear and side elevations, the colonnade is narrower and only one story in height.

Strong horizontal banding at each story unifies the building, with the horizontal effect reinforced by the classical order which defines each level. Pilasters exemplify supercolumnation, with Doric on the first story, Ionic on the second, Corinthian on the third, and Composite on the fourth, or attic, story. Similarly, carefully detailed windows are treated differently from story to story, and columns on the entrance portico match in



*Doric*

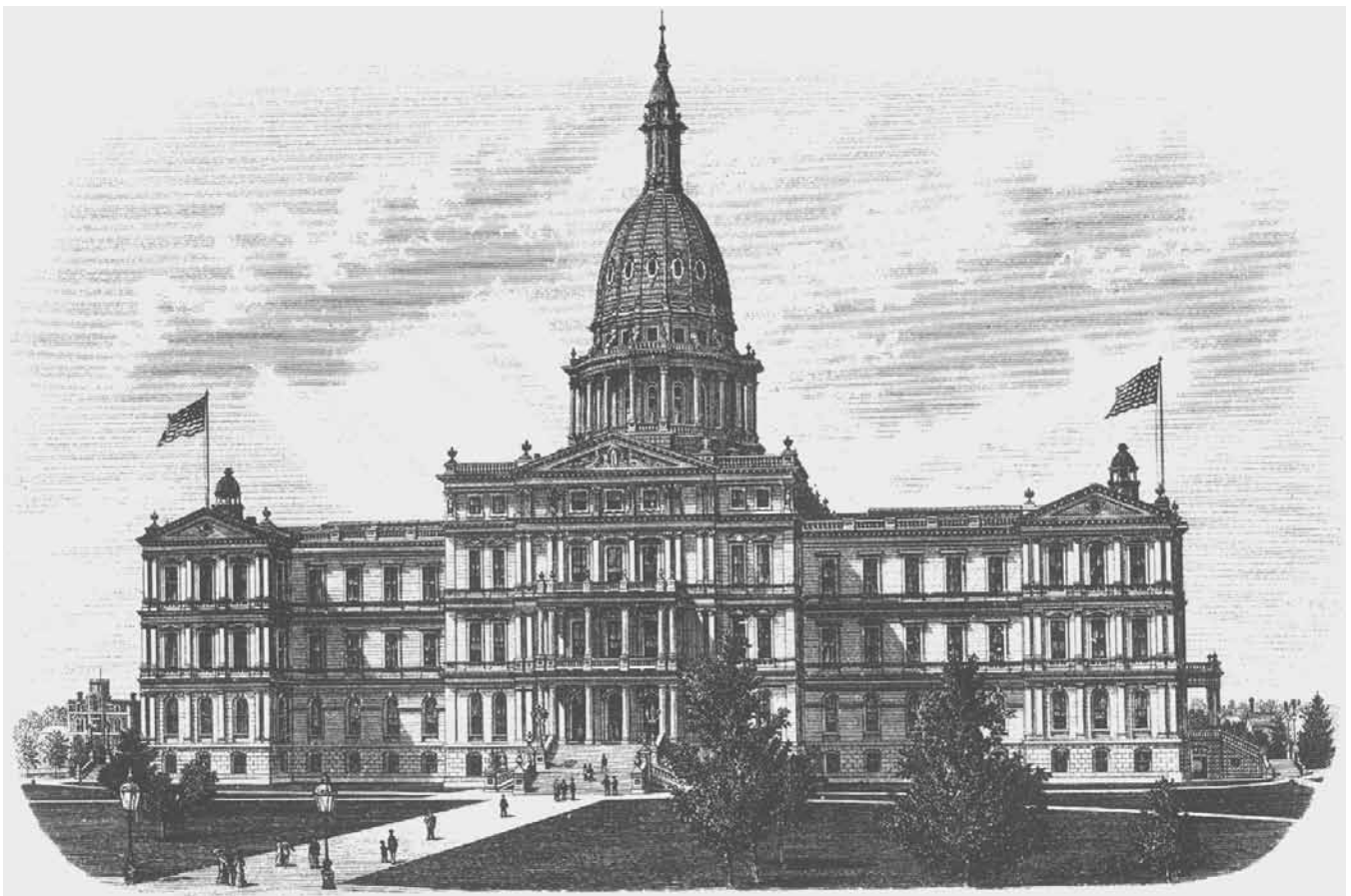
*Ionic*

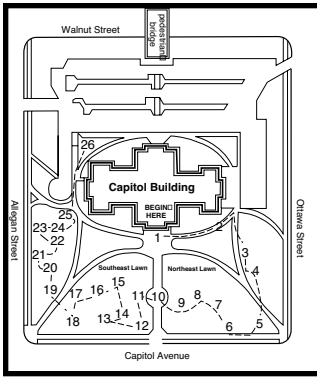
*Corinthian*



their order the pilasters on the corresponding walls. Note that even the treatment of the stonework itself changes as the building rises, with the general effect of moving from less to more finely finished surfaces. The facade's coursed stonework is rusticated (artificially roughed) at the base, with rusticated quoins (corner stones which visually anchor the building) defining the corners of the central pavilion, while the first floor displays deeply sunk joints and the upper floors feature flush, almost invisible joints. Finely executed modillion cornices (upper edge of building) define the balustraded roofline.

The dome and drum (the circular vertical wall on which the dome sits) are unusually narrow for their height, although the drum is strengthened visually by surrounding it in a colonnade accented by paired columns at the cardinal points of the compass to create four porch-like extensions. The ribbed dome is punctuated by windows and topped by an elegant octagonal lantern, in turn topped by a two-layered set of bracketed cornices and a final ball and finial. The dome and the roof are decorated with ornamental urns, and cupolas top the ventilator shafts at either end of the roof. The overall effect is simple and restrained without unnecessary ornamentation as the original building commissioners demanded, but fine attention to detail and skillful execution has produced results which are both rich and subtle.





## Capitol Pediment

*Direct your attention upward to the Capitol pediment—the triangular gabled top of the east end of the center pavilion.*

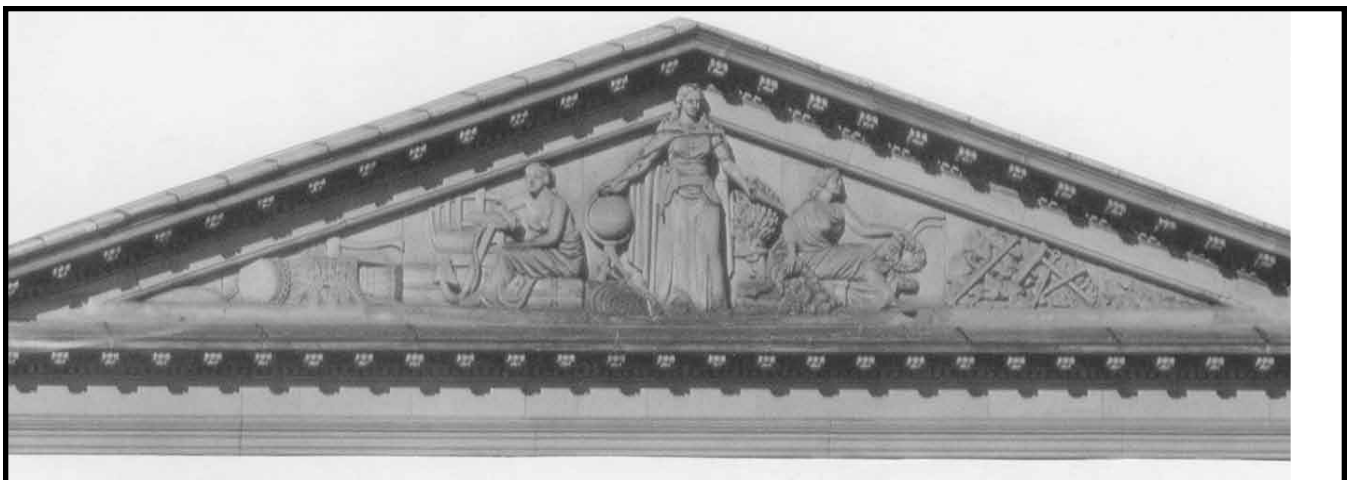
Louis Ives, a prominent Detroit portrait artist, and Carl Wehner, a young Detroit sculptor, designed the relief (which refers to sculpture which is not free-standing; rather, as in the case of the pediment, it is attached to the stone from which it was carved) sculpture on the pediment on the front of the Capitol. Wehner modeled the sculpture in clay, working in a room in the Capitol. It was then carved into stone by artisans working under the direction of the master stonecutter, Richard Glaister. It was carved in sections, which were then hoisted and mortared into place.

A title sometimes used for this work is “The Rise and Progress of Michigan.” The work is an allegory and symbolizes Michigan’s progress from wilderness to a modern agricultural and commercial state.

The central figure represents Michigan. In her left hand is a volume which she is offering to her people. At her right hand are a globe and evidence of the arts.

On the right of the central figure is a seated female figure which represents agriculture. The figure’s left hand holds a horn of plenty with the fruits of the land rolling from it. The figure’s right hand grasps a laurel wreath, while the figure’s arm rests on the handles of a plow. Agricultural symbols surround her, including a sheaf of wheat. In the 1870s, Michigan was a major producer of wheat in the United States. In the corner of the pediment are rocks and tools representative of the state’s copper and iron mining interests.

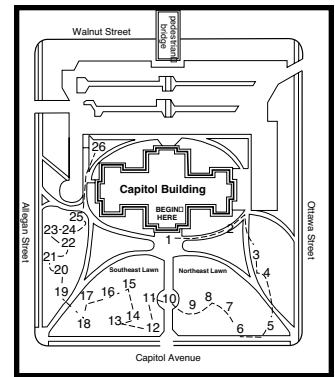
On the left of the central figure of Michigan is another female figure which represents commerce. The figure is seated upon bales of goods with her right arm resting on an anchor. A partly constructed vessel is in the background. In the corner of the pediment, Michigan’s lumbering interests are represented by a chained log, an axe in a stump, and bundles of shingles.



# Tour Stop 2

## Cornerstone

*As you face the Capitol, proceed up the northwest walk to the corner of the building.*

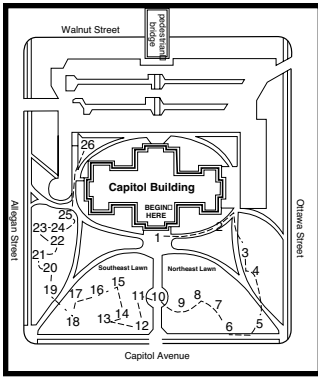


At the northeast corner of the Capitol is the cornerstone. The four-foot, three-inch-square stone of Quincy granite was quarried at Cape Ann on Massachusetts Bay. On the east side of the stone is carved the year “1872,” the date construction was started on the Capitol. On the north side of the stone is carved the year “1878,” the date construction was completed.

The cornerstone was laid in a grand ceremony on October 2, 1873. An estimated 30,000 people attended the ceremonies—the largest crowd assembled in Lansing up to that time. Special trains brought citizens from throughout the state to attend the ceremonies. Forty-eight articles were placed in a copper box lined with glass in the cavity of the stone. Included was a history of the state, copies of the Declaration of Independence, the Ordinance of Congress admitting Michigan to the Union, the Constitution of the United States, the specifications for the Capitol, a Bible, the pen used in signing the 1835 state constitution and various reports, documents, coins, and newspapers.

In 1979, upon the 100th birthday celebration of the Capitol, the cornerstone was opened. The glass liner was found broken and many of the artifacts decayed. New artifacts including coins, a newspaper, and an electric calculator were placed in the cavity and resealed. The stone will undoubtedly be reopened in the year 2079, the 200th birthday of the Capitol.





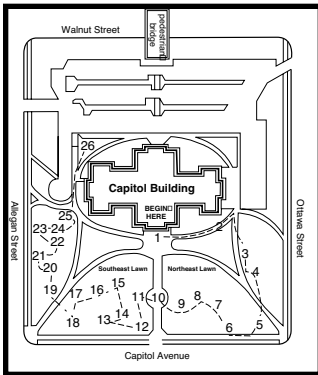
# Tour Stop 3

## Moon Tree

*Proceed up to the first “Y” in the sidewalk and turn right, proceed northeast down the walk (away from the front of the Capitol) to the Moon Tree. There is an identifying marker at the base of the tree.*

The seed of this weeping beech went to the moon during the Apollo moon landing project; hence it is called the Moon Tree.

The Apollo moon landing project was carried out by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in the 1960s and 1970s. Its purpose was to land humans on the moon, perform scientific experiments, collect lunar rocks and soil samples, and explore the lunar surface. On July 20, 1969, Apollo astronauts Neil A. Armstrong and Edwin E. Aldrin were the first humans to set foot on the moon. There were five subsequent Apollo missions to the moon, on one of which the seed of this tree was carried.



# Tour Stop 4

## State Park Tree

*Proceed down the walk to the “Y.” The State Park Tree will be on your right.*

This catalpa tree was grown from the seed of the national champion catalpa located on this square. The plaque at the base of the tree reads:

### STATE PARK TREE

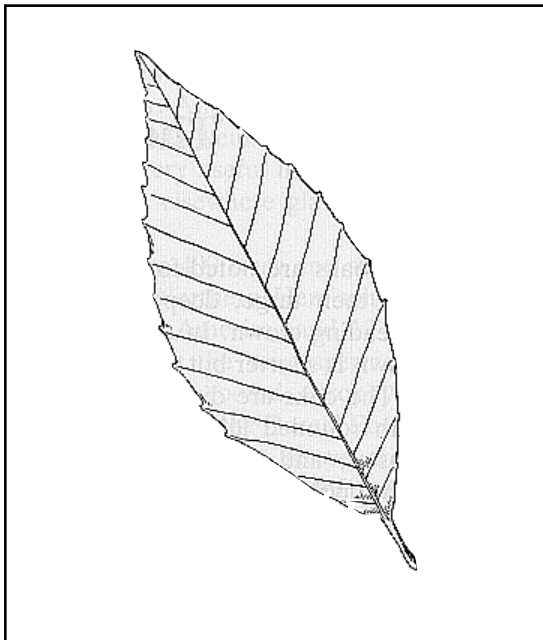
THIS TREE WAS PLANTED ON MAY 12, 1994  
IN COMMEMORATION OF THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY  
OF THE MICHIGAN STATE PARK SYSTEM.

ON THIS DATE, THE MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE,  
THROUGH PASSAGE OF THE STATE PARK INITIATIVE,  
RENEWED ITS COMMITMENT TO PRESERVING AND  
ENHANCING ONE OF THE STATE’S GREATEST NATURAL  
RESOURCES—OUR STATE PARKS.

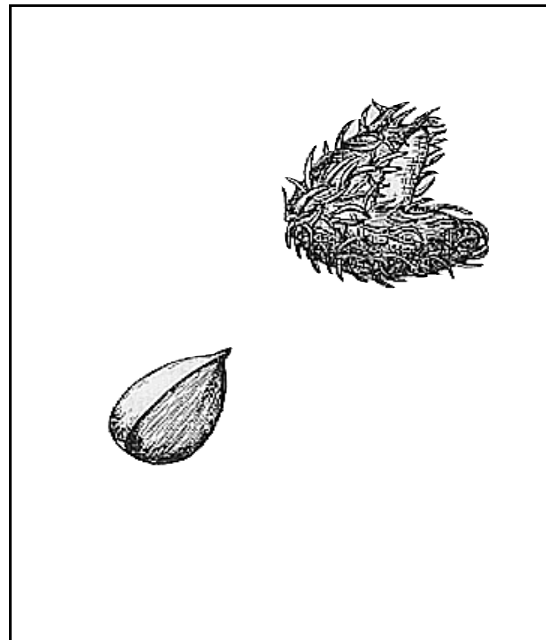
# Weeping Beech

*(Fagus hybrid)*

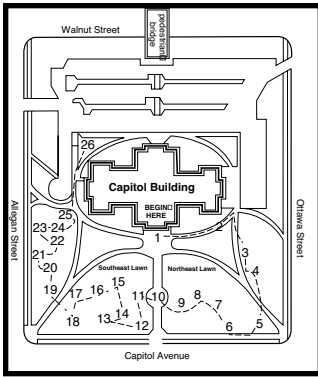
- The weeping beech, a European variety, is used primarily as an ornamental planting.
- A native species, the American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), is better known and more widely distributed:
  - American beeches grow to a height of sixty to eighty feet and prefer rich bottom-land or upland soils.
  - They tolerate shade and gradually dominate the forest growth.
  - They have distinctive smooth gray bark, long pointed buds, strongly veined leaves and bear a hairy pod containing a triangular nut which is eaten by animals and birds.
  - The wood of the American beech is hard, reddish and close-grained and is used for furniture, wooden ware, barrel-making, and veneer.



*Weeping Beech Leaves*



*Weeping Beech Fruit*



# Tour Stop 5

## Engineers Monument

*Proceed down the walk to the northeast corner of Capitol Square; the monument will be on your right.*

Dedicated on October 12, 1912, this monument commemorates the First Regiment of Michigan Engineers, which built bridges, roads and communication lines during the Civil War. The monument is made of granite and rests on a concrete base. It was paid for by surviving members of the regiment, their families and friends, and by the city of Lansing.

On the northwest side of the monument is a list of first and second lieutenants of the regiment, on the southeast side is a listing of colonels, lieutenant colonels, majors, surgeons, assistant surgeons, chaplains and captains. On the southwest side is a listing of the officers and executive committee of the First Regiment Michigan Engineers Veteran Associations—the associations that erected the memorial. On the northeast side is a plaque outlining the history of the regiment, which reads as follows:

FIRST REGIMENT MICHIGAN ENGINEERS  
RENDEZVOUSED AT CAMP OWEN, MARSHALL, MICHIGAN.  
MUSTERED OCTOBER 29, 1861  
REGIMENTAL ORGANIZATION TWELVE COMPANIES 150 MEN EACH  
TOTAL ENROLLMENT DURING WAR 2920 MEN



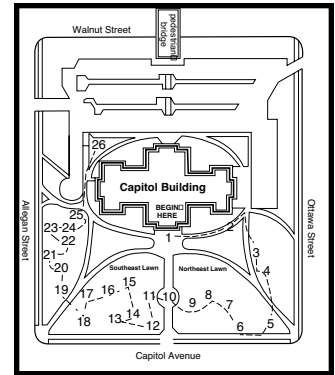
SERVED IN

THE ARMY OF THE OHIO,  
ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,  
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.  
ENGAGED AT MILL SPRINGS, KY.  
CORINTH, MISS. LAVERGNE, TENN.  
CHATTANOOGA, TENN. FARMINGTON, MISS.  
PERRYVILLE, KY. BROWNS FERRY, TENN.  
SIEGE OF ATLANTA  
SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA  
SAVANNAH, GA. GOLDSBORO, NC.  
BENTONVILLE, N.C.  
GRAND REVIEW AT WASHINGTON  
REGIMENT DISBANDED AT JACKSON, MICHIGAN  
OCTOBER 1, 1865.

# Tour Stop 6

## Veterans Memorial

*Proceed south down the sidewalk to the Michigan Veterans Memorial.*



The Michigan Veterans Memorial recognizes the sacrifices of Michigan men and women who served in World War I, World War II, and the Korean and Vietnam conflicts.

The memorial was dedicated at 11:00 a.m. on Thursday, November 11, 1982, by Michigan's Veteran Organizations and Auxiliaries.

The center panel of the memorial notes:

THIS MEMORIAL PRESENTED TO THE STATE OF MICHIGAN BY THE MICHIGAN'S VETERANS ORGANIZATIONS AND AUXILIARIES IS ONE OF THE FIRST MULTICONFLICT MEMORIALS ERECTED IN THE UNITED STATES TO MEMORIALIZE THE SERVICE AND SACRIFICES OF A STATE'S SERVICEMEN AND SERVICEWOMEN WHEN CALLED UPON TO SERVE THEIR COUNTRY IN THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM. MORE THAN 1,399,000 MICHIGAN CITIZENS SERVED IN WORLD WAR I, WORLD WAR II, KOREAN AND VIETNAM CONFLICTS.

WE PAY HOMAGE TO OUR PRISONERS OF WAR AND TO THOSE MISSING IN ACTION.

“LEST WE FORGET”



The other panels of the memorial honor the veterans of World War I, World War II, Korea, and Vietnam, and read as follows:

## **WORLD WAR I**

**1917-1918**

**IMPERIALISTIC RIVALRIES IN 1914 MADE EUROPE A POTENTIAL VICTIM FOR INTERNATIONAL WARFARE. THE ASSASSINATION OF AN AUSTRIAN LEADER WAS THE SPARK WHICH LED TO WAR ON AUGUST 1, 1914.**

**AMERICA MAINTAINED ITS NEUTRALITY UNTIL GERMANY RESORTED TO UNRESTRICTED SUBMARINE WARFARE AGAINST AMERICA, PROMPTING AMERICA'S DECLARATION OF WAR ON APRIL 6, 1917.**

**MICHIGAN CITIZENS LIVE IN FREEDOM BECAUSE OF CONTRIBUTIONS AND SACRIFICES MADE BY 163,919 MICHIGAN MEN AND WOMEN WHEN THEY ANSWERED THE CALL TO ARMS.**

**2,213 OF THESE PATRIOTS DIED IN ACTION AND 7,489 OF THEIR COMRADES WERE WOUNDED AND CARRIED THE SCARS OF BATTLE HOME.**

**TO MAKE THE WORLD SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES MAINTAIN THEIR NATIONAL INTEGRITY UNDER GENERAL JOHN PERSHING. THE "WAR TO END ALL WARS" ENDED AT 11:00 A.M. NOVEMBER 11, 1918.**

## **WORLD WAR II**

**1941-1946**

**THE EROSION OF THE PRINCIPLES EXPRESSED AT VERSAILLES AND GENEVA EVOLVED AFTER WORLD WAR I INTO A GROUPING OF THE AXIS POWERS OF GERMANY, ITALY AND JAPAN.**

**WITH THE GERMAN INVASION OF POLAND ON SEPTEMBER 1, 1939, WESTERN EUROPEAN NATIONS DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY. AMERICA DECLARED WAR ON JAPAN WITH THE ATTACK OF PEARL HARBOR DECEMBER 7, 1941.**

**640,204 MICHIGAN MEN AND WOMEN FOUGHT VALIANTLY IN THE NAME OF FREEDOM TO QUELL THE FORCES OF AGGRESSION. 12,257 OF THESE HEROES FELL BEFORE THE ENEMY, AND 27,931 WERE LEFT WITH BATTLEFIELD SCARS.**

**IN 1942 THE ALLIED NATIONS TURNED THE TIDE AGAINST THE POWERFUL AXIS NATIONS. ITALY SUCCUMBED FIRST, THEN GERMANY SURRENDERED MAY 8, 1945. AMERICA DROPPED THE ATOMIC BOMB ON JAPAN, CAUSING ITS SURRENDER AUGUST 15, 1945. ELIMINATING THE INVASION OF JAPAN, WORLD WAR II WAS A GLOBAL WAR INVOLVING LAND, SEA, AND AIR AND FOR THE FIRST TIME, ATOMIC WEAPONS.**

**MICHIGAN, THE ARSENAL OF DEMOCRACY, RESPONDED FORCEFULLY WITH MEN AND MATERIAL TO OPPOSE THE ENSLAVEMENT OF PEOPLES.**



## **KOREA**

### **1950-1955**

**ON JUNE 25, 1950 NORTH KOREANS ARMED WITH SOVIET AND CHINESE WEAPONS SWEEP ACROSS 38TH PARALLEL INVADING SOUTH KOREA.**

**223,000 MICHIGAN MEN AND WOMEN WERE CALLED TO DUTY. 1,447 OF OUR POPULACE SACRIFICED THEIR LIVES, 3,734 WERE WOUNDED DEFENDING OUR HERITAGE.**

**THE UNITED STATES, LEADER OF THE FREE WORLD, WITH SIXTEEN UNITED NATIONS COMBAT CONTINGENTS AND FOUR NATIONS' MEDICAL UNITS, BECAME A UNITED NATIONS MILITARY FORCE UNDER THE COMMAND OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.**

**WITH THE PENETRATION OF THE PUSAN PERIMETER AND THE LANDING AT INCHON, AMERICAN TROOPS ISOLATED THE BULK OF THE NORTH KOREAN ARMY IN THE SOUTH. THE ALLIED FORCES TURNED NORTH DRIVING THAT ARMY TO THE MANCHURIAN BORDER. MASSES OF CHINESE ENTERED THE FRAY DRIVING THE ALLIED FORCES OUT OF NORTH KOREA.**

**THIS INTERVENTION PRECLUDED AN EARLY TERMINATION, EXTENDING THE FIGHTING A FEW MORE YEARS. THE JULY 27, 1953 TRUCE AGREEMENT ENDED THE DEBACLE.**

**MICHIGAN SERVICEMEN AND SERVICEWOMEN STOOD FOR THE PRESERVATION OF AMERICA AND THESE VETERANS STILL SERVE GOD AND COUNTRY.**

## **VIETNAM**

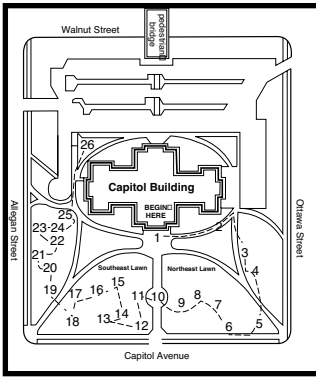
### **1964-1975**

**IN JUNE OF 1950 AMERICA SENT MILITARY ADVISORS TO INDO-CHINA TO PROVIDE WEAPONS AND INSTRUCTIONS. VIETNAM GAINED INDEPENDENCE, BUT WAS DIVIDED INTO NORTH AND SOUTH VIETNAM.**

**AMERICAN ADVISORS WERE INCREASED IN 1955 AND BEGAN TRAINING SOUTH VIETNAM'S ARMY. BY 1961 HOSTILE GUERRILLA ACTION INTENSIFIED INTO AN ALL OUT CONFLICT.**

**ONCE AGAIN 372,000 MICHIGAN CITIZENS TOOK UP ARMS TO PROVE LIBERTY IS NOT ONLY WORTH LIVING FOR, BUT DESERVING OF LIFE IF NECESSARY—BECAUSE 2,379 OF MICHIGAN'S CITIZENRY MADE THE ULTIMATE SACRIFICE. WE HONOR 13,452 OF OUR COMRADES WHO MET THE FOE AND WERE WOUNDED IN BATTLE.**

**A 1965 PRESIDENTIAL ORDER DIRECTED BOMBING OF NORTH VIETNAM IN REPRISAL FOR ATTACKS ON U.S. DESTROYERS. LATER, AMERICAN MARINES LANDED IN SOUTH VIETNAM, WITH THE CONFLICT CONTINUING UNTIL THE JANUARY 27, 1973 CEASE FIRE AGREEMENT. THE LAST U.S. TROOPS WITHDREW MARCH 29 1973. BY DEFYING AGGRESSION AMERICA MAINTAINED HOPE FOR WORLD PEACE, DISDAINING SLAVERY FOR PEACE AND HONOR.**

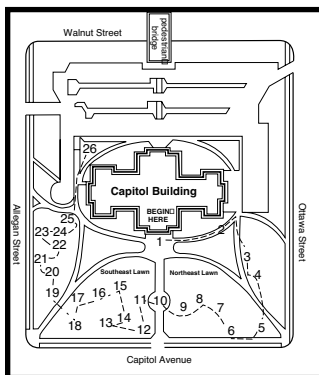


# Tour Stop 7

## International Year of the Family Tree

*Proceed southeast (toward the front steps of the Capitol) from the corner of the Veterans Memorial to the tree commemorating the International Year of the Family.*

This oak was planted on October 10, 1994, during the International Year of the Family by the Michigan International Year of the Family Council, in recognition of the many contributions that families make to society. This oak represents the strength and permanence of families in Michigan.



# Tour Stop 8

## Women's National Farm and Garden Association Tree

*Proceed southwest (toward the front steps of the Capitol) from the corner of the Veterans Memorial to the Women's National Farm & Garden Association Tree. There is an identifying marker at the base of the tree.*

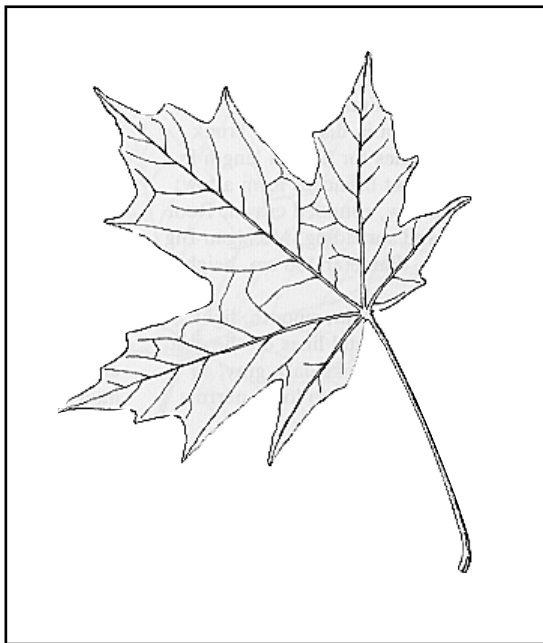
This sugar maple is known as the Women's National Farm and Garden Association Commemorative Tree.

The Women's National Farm and Garden Association is an organization that promotes international and world relations, as well as education, conservation, marketing, and rural and urban relations for farm women and others interested in pursuing these goals. This sugar maple was presented in 1976, the 200th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

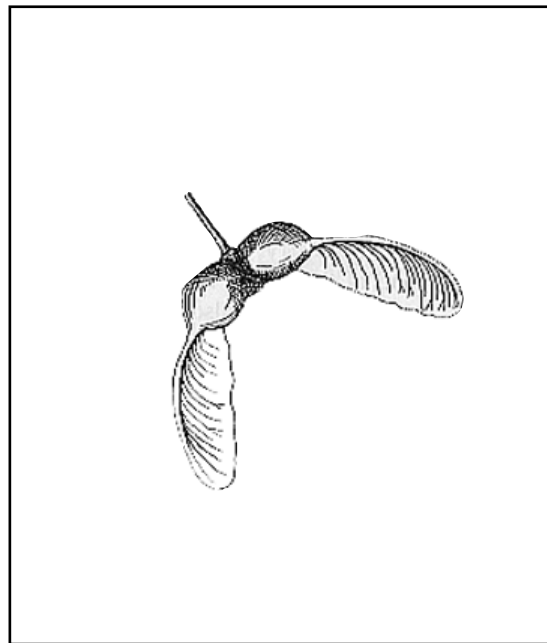
# Sugar Maple

*(Acer saccharum)*

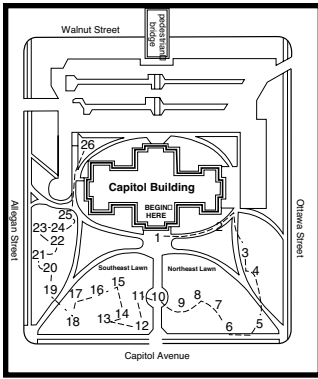
- The sugar maple is one of the most beautiful and majestic trees, rising to a height of 130 feet.
- Sugar maples are long lived. Under good conditions, hardwood trees such as these can live 200 to 600 years or more. Plant one for a child and the child's great-grandchildren will admire it.
- In the spring, sugar maples are the source of sap which is processed into maple syrup.
- The leaves are palmate and point out; the angles between the lobes are U-shaped. When the tree is in leaf, it forms an almost perfect oval. Long-stemmed flowers form with the leaves in spring. The fruit is graceful, reminiscent of an airplane wing.
- In the fall the leaves range from red to yellow—the more sunshine, the redder the leaves. Where the tree is protected, the leaves are yellow. When used as firewood, it burns cheerily with a nice aroma and doesn't throw sparks.
- The wood is hard and is used for floors, furniture, and the like.



*Sugar Maple Leaf*



*Sugar Maple Fruit*



# Tour Stop 9

## Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Tree

*From the Farm and Garden Tree, proceed southeast (toward the intersection of Capitol and Michigan Avenues) to the Martin Luther King, Jr. Tree. There is an identifying marker at the base of the tree.*

This sugar maple was planted to commemorate the memory of Martin Luther King, Jr. A tree to commemorate this famed civil rights leader was originally planted on the south side of the Capitol in 1984, but was replaced by this sugar maple as part of the reestablishment of the Capitol's original landscape plan. The tree was dedicated as part of the ceremonies rededicating the restored Capitol on November 19, 1992.

Dr. King was a clergyman and world-renowned civil rights leader who denounced violence and advocated the use of firm, peaceful methods to obtain goals. Although Dr. King was assassinated in 1968, his words and deeds still ring across the United States.

The plaque at the base of the tree reads: "This tree is dedicated by the people of the State of Michigan to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in celebration of our holiday to honor his birthday and in recognition of his humanity, liberty, and dignity which guided his life. January - 1984."

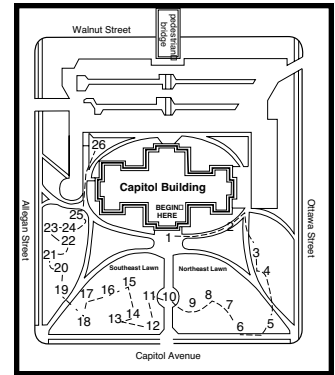


*The Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.*

# Tour Stop 10

## Governor Austin Blair Monument

*Proceed south toward the front sidewalk to the Governor Austin Blair statue.*



Governor Austin Blair died in 1894. In 1895, the Michigan legislature appropriated \$10,000 and directed that a statue honoring him be placed on the east side of the Capitol building. The legislature also provided that the Governor appoint three Commissioners, at least two of which were members of the Union army, to procure the statue. The Commission chose Edward Clark Potter as the sculptor. Potter, of Enfield, Massachusetts, executed the bronze for \$7,200. Potter was responsible for many other works, primarily on the east coast, but in 1909 he also sculpted the Custer monument in Monroe for the State of Michigan. The statue of Blair was cast by the Bureau Brothers Founders in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The pedestal was designed by Donaldson and Meier, architects, of Detroit, and is of Milford granite. It was executed by C. W. Hills of Jackson, Michigan, at a cost of \$2,293.94.

Dedicated on October 12, 1898, this bronze statue commemorates Michigan's Civil War Governor, who served the state from 1861 to 1864.

As noted on the front pedestal, Governor Blair: GAVE THE BEST YEARS OF HIS LIFE TO MICHIGAN, AND HIS FAME IS INSEPARABLY LINKED WITH THE GLORIOUS ACHIEVEMENTS OF HER CITIZEN SOLDIERS.

The back of the pedestal records excerpts from some of Governor Blair's messages:

*THE TRUE GLORY OF THE REPUBLIC MUST CONSIST, NOT ONLY IN THE BENEFICENCE AND FREEDOM OF OUR INSTITUTIONS, BUT ALSO IN OUR ABILITY AND COURAGE TO DEFEND AND PROTECT THEM.*

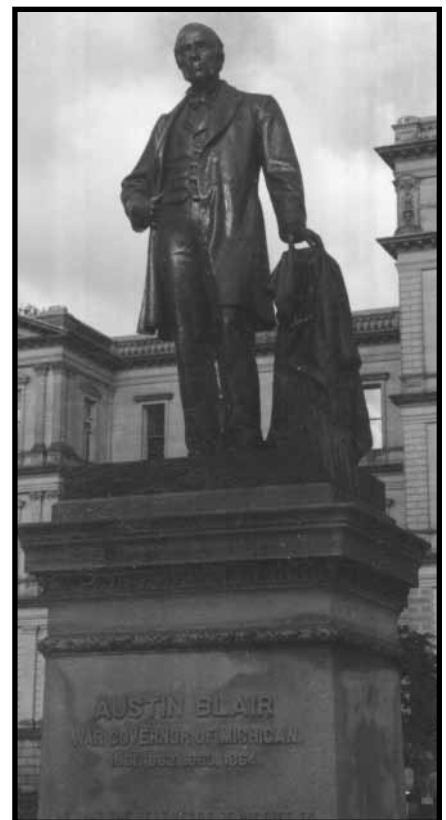
MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE 1863

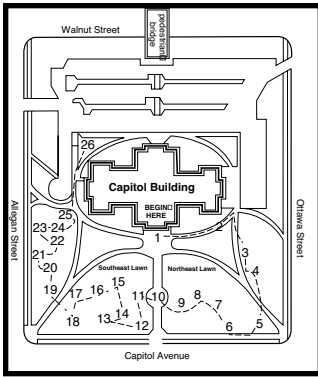
*ALL THE BLOOD AND CARNAGE OF THIS TERRIBLE WAR, ALL THE HEART-RENDING CASUALTIES OF BATTLE AND THE SAD BEREAVEMENTS OCCASIONED BY THEM, HAVE THE SAME CAUSE - SLAVERY. THE GREATEST, VILEST CRIMINAL OF THE WORLD; IT MUST PERISH.*

MESSAGE 1863

*AGAIN AND FOR THE LAST TIME I COMMEND THE MICHIGAN TROOPS TO YOUR CONTINUED CARE AND SUPPORT. THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED IN THEIR DUTY TO THE COUNTRY OR TO THE STATE. UPON EVERY BATTLEFIELD OF THE WAR THEIR SHOUTS HAVE BEEN HEARD AND THEIR STURDY BLOWS HAVE BEEN DELIVERED FOR THE UNION AND VICTORY. IT IS MY SOLE REGRET AT QUITTING OFFICE THAT I PART WITH THEM.*

LAST MESSAGE JANUARY 4TH 1865





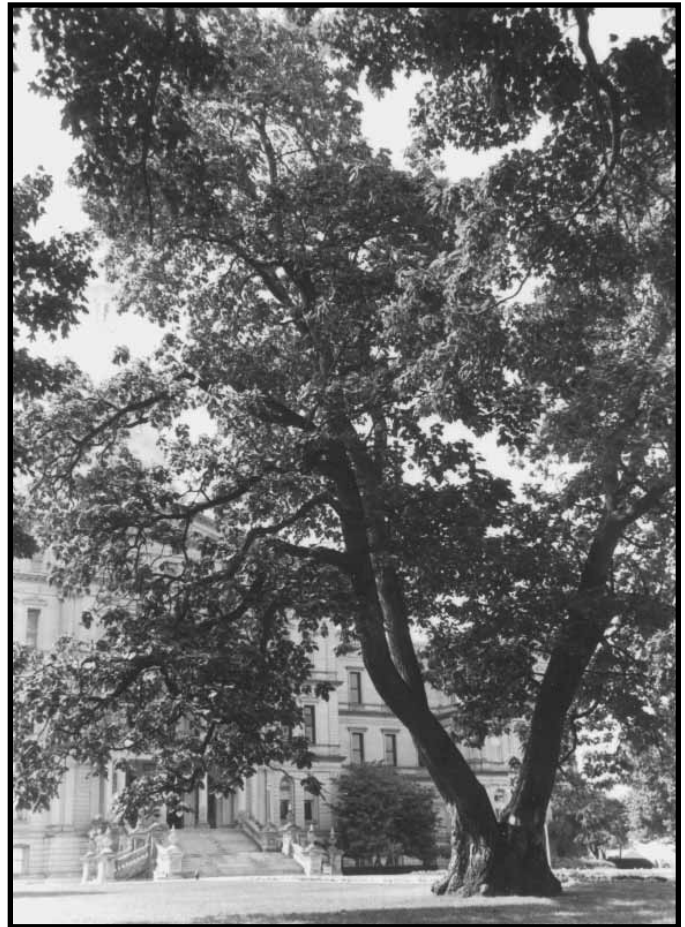
# Tour Stop 11

## Catalpa Tree

*From the Blair statue, proceed directly south to the large tree surrounded by an iron fence.*

Although its exact age is not known, it appears in photographs of the Capitol under construction. Based on its size during the 1870s, this tree is estimated to be about one hundred fifty years old.

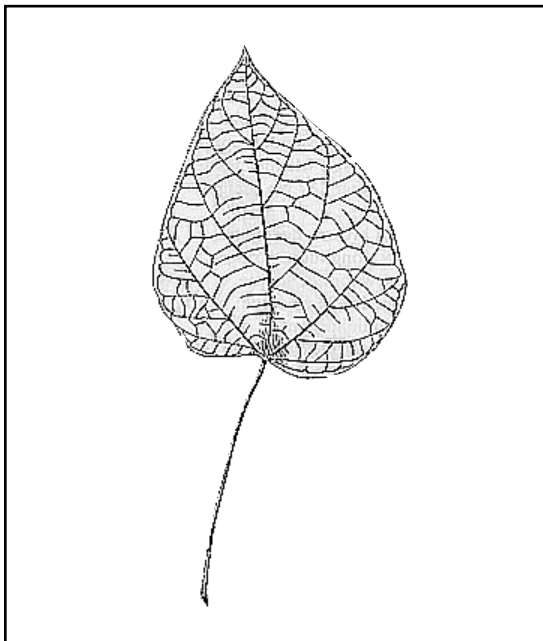
During the restoration, the tree was provided with special supports for its two largest limbs. A decorative fence surrounds it to prevent visitors from climbing on it and also to prevent compaction of the tree's roots. Originally, a companion catalpa tree was planted north of the sidewalk, although it no longer survives. It is believed that these trees were given the prominent spots flanking the east front entrance to Capitol Square in recognition of the catalpa's role in the settlement of the state. Catalpa wood, which does not easily rot, was favored by settlers for fence posts.



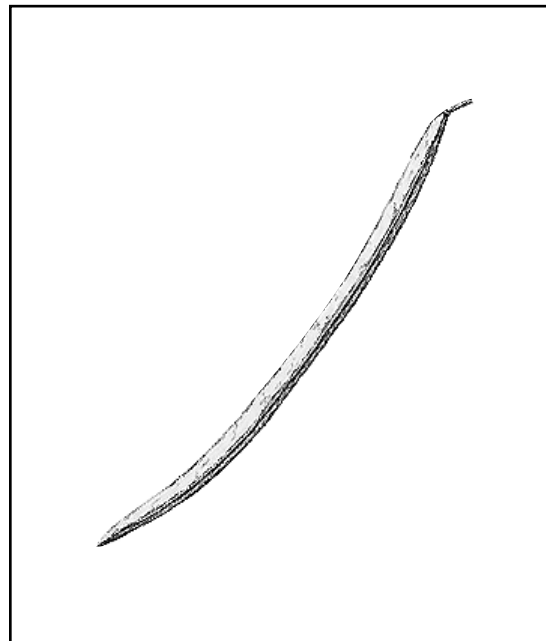
# Catalpa

*(Catalpa speciosa)*

- Catalpas tolerate poor soil, drought, and smoke—conditions usually found in cities or urban areas.
- Catalpas have a short trunk. They are wide-spreading, round-topped, and have low-hanging branches.
- Maximum size is one hundred twenty feet.
- Catalpas have rapid growth and are usually relatively short lived—forty years.
- Their leaves are heart-shaped and large—eight to twelve inches long and six to eight inches wide.
- Catalpa trees flower in June after leaves develop. The bell-shaped flowers develop in clusters and are two inches long.
- Seed pods, often called “cigars,” form in early autumn. The pods containing seeds are usually ten inches or longer and a half inch in diameter.



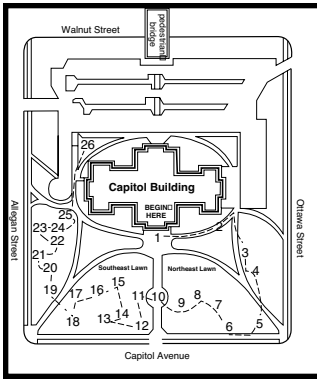
*Catalpa Leaf*



*Catalpa Pod*

# Tour Stop 12

## Historical Marker



*From the Catalpa Tree return to the main walk (in front of the Governor Blair statue) and proceed east on the walk toward the street. At end of the walk, turn right to the Historical Marker.*

In 1955, the Michigan Legislature, by passage of Public Act 10, authorized markers to be displayed at historic sites as approved by the Michigan Historical Commission. Today, historical markers are located throughout the state and mark various historical sites. They are intended not only to mark the site, but also to provide the residents of Michigan with an understanding of our rich history. Governor Williams, at the April 2, 1957, dedication of the Capitol marker noted: "When people understand their history, there is a better opportunity to project the future." The original Capitol marker was replaced with the present marker during the 1979 centennial of the Capitol. The marker briefly notes the history of the State's three Capitols and construction of the present Capitol.

The panels read:

The State Capitol of Michigan, rededicated in its Centennial, 1979, is the third structure to serve as the symbolic and functional center of state government. In 1837, when statehood was attained, the old Michigan Territorial Courthouse in Detroit became the first Capitol. Twelve years later, the legislature voted to move Michigan's seat of government to Lansing where a new Capitol was erected. That frame building was soon found inadequate. Then in 1871, Governor Henry P. Baldwin recommended the construction of a new Capitol and the legislature concurred. It was completed at a cost of nearly \$1,500,000.

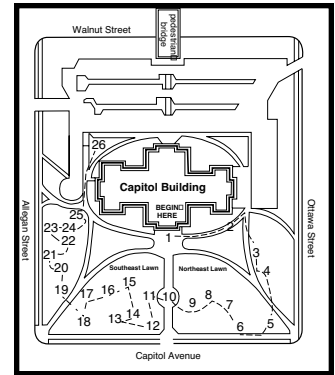
Michigan's present State Capitol building was first dedicated in 1879 at the inaugural ceremony of Governor Charles M. Croswell. This Classically styled structure, designed by Elijah E. Myers, has a 267-foot spired dome. It represents over six years of planning and construction. Michigan's resources are exhibited in the copper, slate and white pine used throughout the structure. Built to house the governor's office, the legislature, supreme court and other state functions, the building has been substantially renovated over the years to meet changing needs.



# Tour Stop 13

## The Hiker Memorial

*Proceed to Capitol Avenue on the sidewalk and proceed south to the Hiker Memorial.*



The Hiker Memorial was dedicated to the infantry of the Spanish American War of 1898, the Philippine Insurrection, and the China Relief Expedition. It was placed on the Capitol grounds on September 15, 1946, through the efforts of the various camps and auxiliaries of the United Spanish War Veterans of Michigan. The memorial cost \$6,000.

The Hiker statue is bronze and was cast by Gorham Founders from a sculpture by Theo Alice Ruggles Kitson of Massachusetts, one of the first American women sculptors to gain international prominence. Eventually, forty-eight Hikers were cast between 1906 and 1965. They are located all over the country, including two others in Michigan—at Grand Rapids and Kalamazoo.

The Hiker statues are currently the subject of an on-going National Park Service study to assess the extent of chloride pitting on outdoor bronze sculpture. The number and depth of the pits are one measure of atmospheric deterioration, and will help determine the effects of acid rain on cultural resources.

The statue, as well as the Blair Statue, were conserved and cleaned (using walnut shell blasting) in 1989-1990 by the Venus Bronze Works in Detroit.

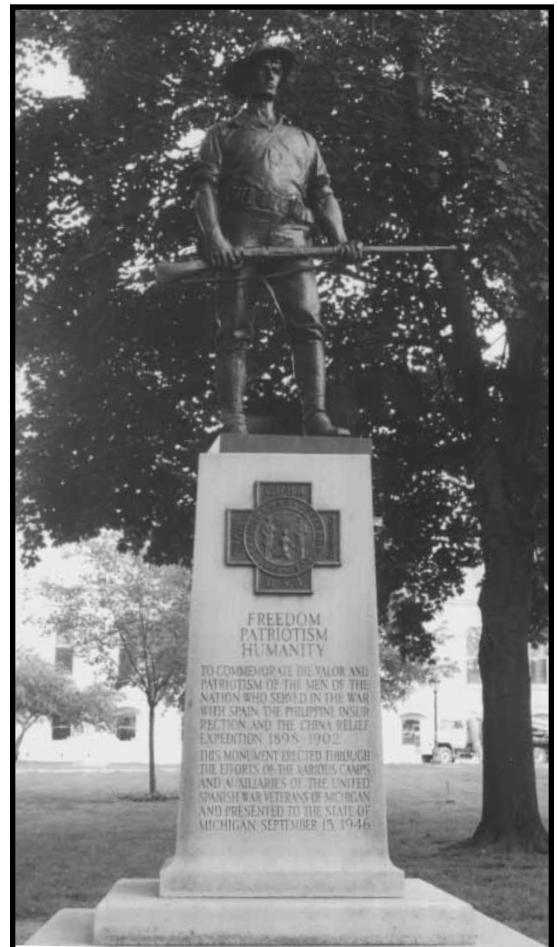
The front panel of the statue pedestal reads in part:

FREEDOM  
PATRIOTISM  
HUMANITY

TO COMMEMORATE THE VALOR AND  
PATRIOTISM OF THE MEN OF THE NATION WHO  
SERVED IN THE WAR WITH SPAIN,  
THE PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION AND  
THE CHINA RELIEF EXPEDITION, 1898-1902

The north panel is inscribed:

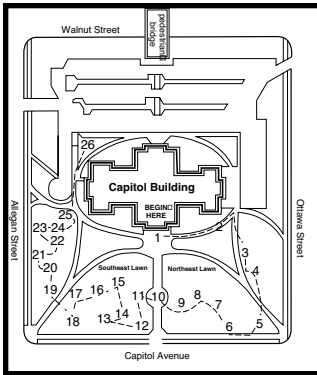
THROUGH STEAMING TROPICAL JUNGLES THEY  
FOUGHT BENEATH A SWELTERING SKY—  
THROUGH SHOT AND SHELL, WHILE THEIR  
COMRADES FELL AND REMEMBER THE MAINE  
WAS THEIR BATTLE CRY.



*Hiker Memorial Monument*

# Tour Stop 14

## Forever Green Tree



*Proceed north from the Hiker Memorial to the white pine tree—the Forever Green Tree. There is an identifying marker at the base of this tree.*

The Michigan Tissue Bank planted a “Forever Green” tree as a living memorial to all Michigan tissue and organ donors. The white pine was transplanted to the site on May 28, 1992, in recognition of tissue and organ donors families’ love and courage. It is the hope of the Michigan Tissue Bank that the tree will continuously remind the citizens of this state of the need for tissue and organ donors.

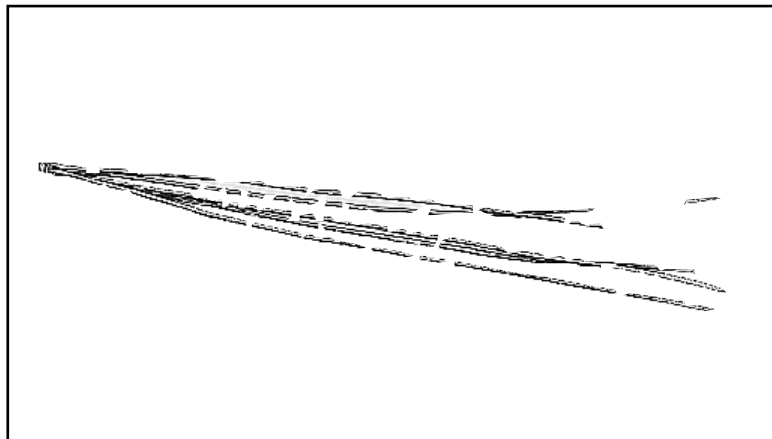


# White Pine

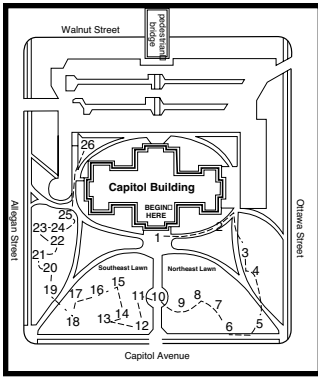
*(Pinus strobus)*

## Michigan's State Tree

- The white pine grows in eastern North America. Michigan's northland was heavily forested with it, but our forests were devastated by over-lumbering to supply materials for the rebuilding of Chicago after their famous fire, and in the building of America.
- The white pine is one of the tallest pines, ranging from eighty to one hundred feet. Virgin trees ranged from two hundred to two hundred and twenty feet. You can still see a number of these old giants in Hartwick Pines State Park near Grayling, Michigan.
- The white pine is the only five-leaved pine. The "leaves" are actually needles, in bundles of five, two to four inches in length, dark green on the outside and lighter green inside. The tree has large, horizontal limbs and an "open" appearance.
- Rather than the scaly bark of other pines, it has dark bark scored with deep furrows. White pines have "flowers" which open in early June. Male flowers appear as a dense cluster of yellowish green; females as a pinkish green. A cone forms and develops to a length of three to ten inches, falling in October. The scales of the cone open wide to release the seeds.
- White pine continues to be heavily lumbered. Its wood is light and soft, its grain straight. It is widely used in the construction of new homes and items to be painted. It is a popular landscape tree in gardens and parks.



*White Pine "Leaf" or Needles*



# Tour Stop 15

## Governor G. Mennen “Soapy” Williams Memorial Tree

*From the Forever Green Tree proceed southwest to the Governor Williams Tree. There is an identifying marker at the base of this tree.*

This Norway maple was planted in 1986 in memory of Governor G. Mennen Williams and his fifty years of public service (1936 - 1986).

G. Mennen Williams was the governor of Michigan from 1949 to 1960. His six terms in office were unprecedented. In 1961, President John F. Kennedy appointed Governor Williams Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs. In this role he established remarkable goodwill in Africa. President Lyndon Johnson appointed him Ambassador to the Philippines in 1968 and in 1970 he was elected to the Michigan Supreme Court. He became Chief Justice in 1982 and served in that role until retirement in 1986. His nickname, “Soapy,” derived from his family business—the Mennen line of shaving lotions and other skin preparations. Governor Williams’ trademark was his distinctive green and white polka-dot bow tie.

A lawyer by training, Governor Williams, during his distinguished public career, also served in the General Counsel’s Office, Social Security Board 1936–1937; as Assistant Michigan Attorney General 1938; Executive Assistant to the U.S. Attorney General 1939–1940; in the Criminal Division, U.S. Department of Justice, 1940–1941; as Deputy Director, Michigan Office of Price Administration 1946–1947; and Member, Michigan Liquor Control Commission, 1947–1948.

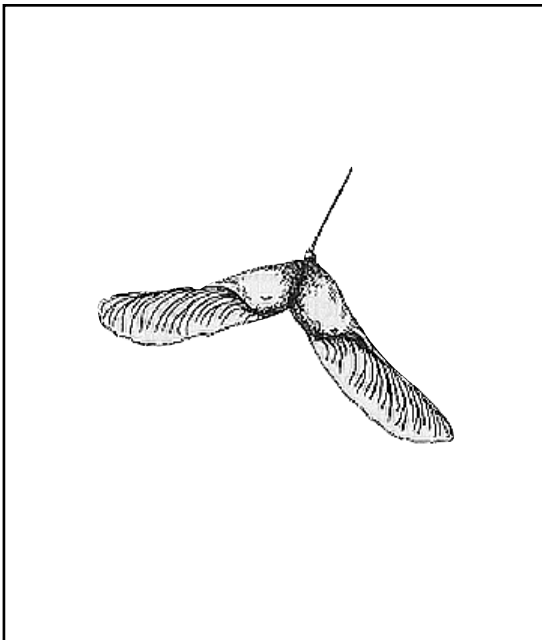


*Governor G. Mennen Williams*

# Norway Maple

*(Acer platanoides)*

- The Norway maple has a palmate leaf like the sugar maple but the underside is darker green and white sap appears when the leaf is snapped off.
- The tree is very good for urban areas. It seems to withstand city conditions better than most trees.
- It has dense foliage and great shade, often prohibiting grass from growing beneath its branches.
- The Norway maple is a hardwood, so it is long lived.
- It grows from seventy-five to one hundred feet tall. Hybrids have been developed that will attain a size of only twenty-five to forty feet. Arborists prefer to plant these smaller trees along streets.
- Hybrids include a black and a red Norway maple.



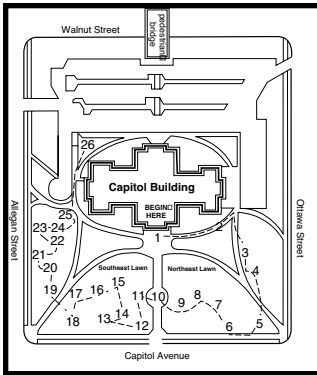
*Norway Maple Fruit*



*Norway Maple Leaf*

# Tour Stop 16

## Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) Tree



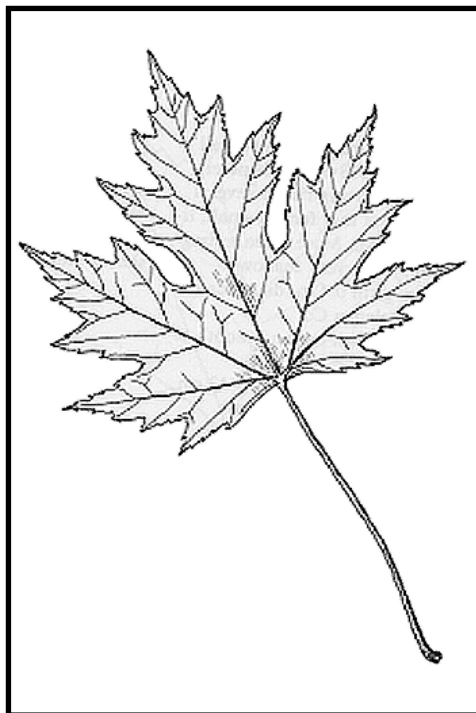
*From the Williams tree proceed southeast to the MADD Tree. There is an identifying marker at the base of the tree.*

In the spring of 1992, Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) of Michigan planted this silver maple on Capitol Square. Mothers Against Drunk Driving is a grassroots, anti-drunk driving advocacy organization dedicated to stopping drunk driving and supporting victims of this violent crime.

The tree was presented to the citizens of the state as a living tribute to the people who have dedicated themselves to the pursuit of the reduction of death and injury due to drunk driving, and who have persevered to win the establishment of crime victim rights.

This tree symbolizes MADD's commitment to life and the strength and determination needed to fight the senseless deaths and injuries caused by drunk driving. The planting is also a promise of the hope of a better future when mothers, families, friends, and Michigan citizens no longer suffer the losses inflicted by alcohol-impaired traffic crashes. In the past decade, about half of all traffic fatalities have involved alcohol.

It was MADD's hope that all those who see the beauty of this commemorative tree will reflect on the branches of life—and of those cut off—and be reminded of renewal through the changing seasons.

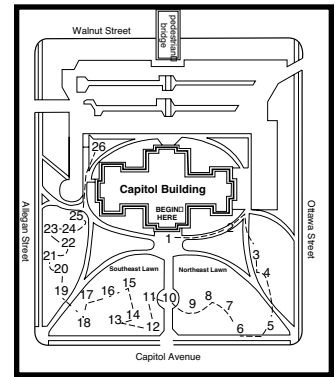


*Silver Maple (Acer saccharinum)*

# Tour Stop 17

## Native American Tree

*From the MADD Tree, proceed toward the southeast corner toward the back of the First Michigan Sharpshooters Monument in front of you.*

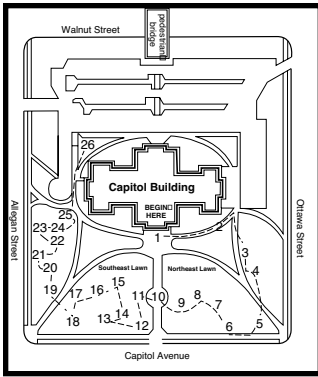


This cedar tree was authorized by the Michigan Capitol Committee and planted on Capitol Square in 1994 by a coalition of North American Native Americans in appreciation of the countless contributions of Native Americans.

Native Americans revere nature and the planting of this tree is in keeping with their spirit of conservation and inherent love for the environment.



*White Cedar (or Arborvitae) (Thuja occidentalis)*



# Tour Stop 18

## First Michigan Sharpshooters Monument

*Proceed to the front of the monument directly in front of you.*

The First Michigan Sharpshooters Volunteer Regiment fought during the Civil War. The regiment was recruited from all over the state, but recruits had to pass a test of marksmanship to join. Company K of the regiment was made up of Native American volunteers. Among other distinctions, this regiment is credited with having been the first to enter Petersburg April 3, 1865, as well as the first to plant a flag over that city to signal the end of its siege, paving the way for the capture of Richmond.

In 1915, the state legislature authorized the survivors of the regiment to place a monument on the Capitol grounds. The survivors raised the money for the monument themselves. The monument was designed and built by Frank D. Black of Grand Rapids.

The plaque on the north side lists the regiment's first and second lieutenants but also notes the following history of the regiment:



THE REGIMENT WAS ORGANIZED DURING THE WINTER OF 1862 AND 1863 AT KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN. DISBANDED AT JACKSON, MICHIGAN AUGUST 7, 1865.

THE ENTIRE ENROLLMENT OF THE REGIMENT THAT SAW ACTIVE SERVICE	981
OFFICERS AND MEN KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS	113
MEN DIED WHILE PRISONERS OF WAR	41
MEN DIED OF DISEASES	109
DISCHARGED ACCOUNT OF WOUNDS AND DISABILITY	<u>353</u> <u>616</u>
MUSTERED OUT AT CLOSE OF WAR	365

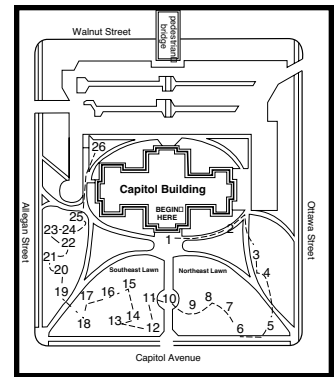
The plaque on the west side of the monument lists twenty-one battles the regiment participated in during the war.



# Tour Stop 19

## Freedom Tree

*From the Sharpshooters Monument, proceed south to the walk toward the southwest corner of the Capitol until you come to the blue spruce on your left at the "Y" in the sidewalk. There is an identifying marker at the base of the tree.*



The Freedom Tree, a blue spruce, was planted in 1973 and dedicated to all Michigan prisoners of war, as well as Michigan servicemen and women missing in action.

The marker reads:

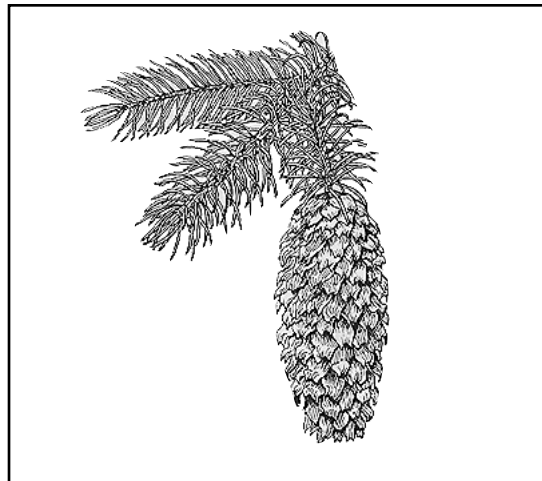
THE FREEDOM TREE  
THE VISION OF UNIVERSAL FREEDOM  
FOR ALL MANKIND  
THIS TREE IS DEDICATED TO  
ALL THE POW/MIA'S OF MICHIGAN  
AND ALL  
PRISONERS OF WAR  
AND  
MISSING IN ACTION



# Blue Spruce

*(Picea pungens)*

- The blue spruce grows straight and tall, tapering upward to a point.
- Blue spruces can reach a height of one hundred feet. Branches are horizontal, often drooping.
- All spruces can be recognized by their needles, arranged in compact spirals around the twigs. Each needle is four-sided, nearly square in cross section.
- Cones of the blue spruce, always hanging down, mature in one season.
- Although the blue spruce is not a lumber-producing tree, it is widely used throughout Michigan as an ornamental.
- The blue spruce is one of the most common western spruces making up the cool northern forests.
- Spruces are used by northern wildlife during the long winter: spruce grouse and varying hares eat the needles, deer browse on the twigs, and crossbills, chickadees, and other song birds feed on the small winged seeds.

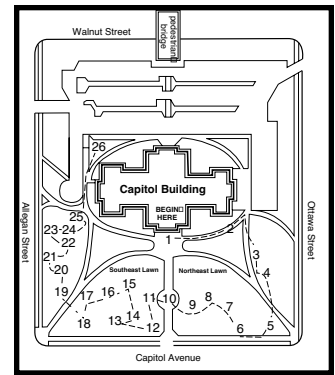


*Blue Spruce Branch*

# Tour Stop 20

## Astronomical Post

*From the Freedom Tree, proceed southwest to the square stone on the lawn—an astronomical post.*



Two markers were placed on the Capitol grounds in July 1875 by Lt. Bailey of the U.S. Lake Survey, which was the first U.S. Army Corps of Engineers organization in the Great Lakes area. This was done at the request of Governor Baldwin who, in 1872, had appealed to the federal government for help in completing the surveying of Michigan.

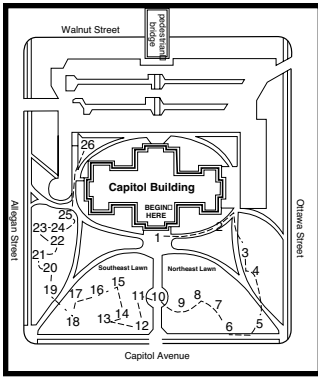
The astronomical post is a dressed stone and measures about five feet high, although about three and a half feet of it is buried in the ground. It is a reference stone, used to measure longitude and latitude. Such stones were placed in conspicuous places where they were unlikely to be disturbed, such as the grounds of city halls or, in this case, the state Capitol.

The post's location was determined exactly, using both astronomical and radio observations. Then its location was recorded. This allowed others to use the stone to locate their precise position on the globe, using a transit set up over cross hairs which had been incised on the stone's surface. These cross hairs can still be seen today.

For many years, the purpose of the stone was forgotten and it was called a "mystery stone." Some thought it might be a carriage stone, used to allow passengers to mount or alight from carriages. Research during the Capitol's restoration uncovered its true role as a datum—a fixed reference point—which assisted in the early efforts to survey the interior of Michigan.

A companion to the astronomical post is a smaller stone, called an azimuth. It is set flush to the ground and extends for an unknown distance underground. It also has cross hairs incised on its surface. This second stone is due north of the astronomical post, and somewhat northwest of the Austin Blair statue, near the Women's National Farm and Garden Association Tree. The purpose of this stone was to allow a north-south line to be easily established without the use of a transit or other surveying equipment. One has only to stretch a line between the points of intersection in the cross hairs of the two stones. Once a north-south line was established, then a right angle produced an east-west line, and locations could be measured with reference to these two lines.





# Tour Stop 21

## Grand Army of the Republic Memorial

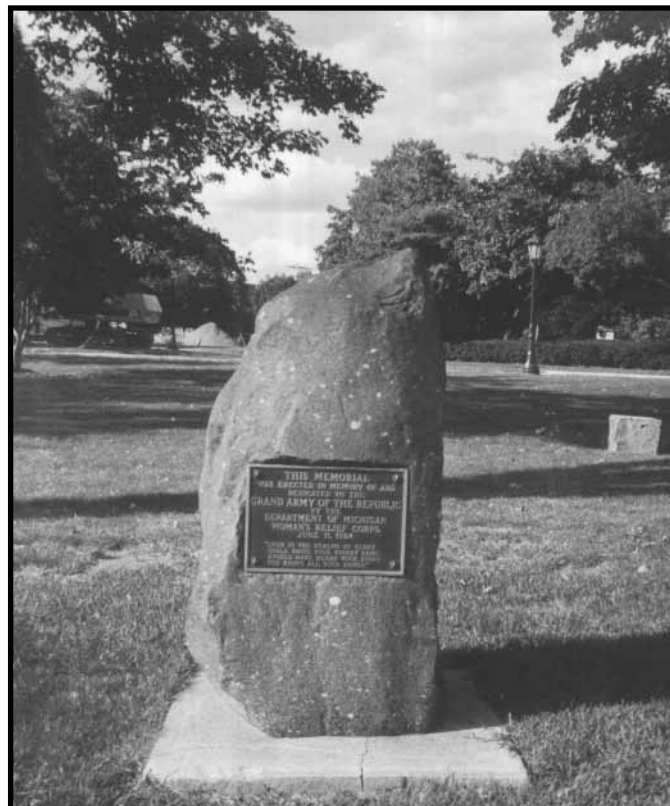
*From the astronomical post, proceed south to the boulder next to the Allegan Street sidewalk.*

As noted on the plaque attached to the boulder, this memorial was erected by the Department of Michigan Women’s Relief Corps on June 11, 1924, in memory of and dedicated to the men of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The Grand Army of the Republic and the women’s auxiliary, the Department of Michigan Women’s Relief Corps, was a patriotic organization of Union Civil War veterans. From its founding in 1866 until the turn of the century, the GAR was an active force in serving Civil War veterans’ needs, and played an active role in state and national politics. The GAR was dissolved in 1956.

Included on the GAR plaque is the following sentence:

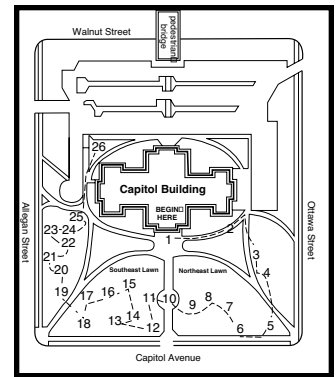
“EVER IN THE REALMS OF GLORY  
SHALL SHINE YOUR STARRY FAME  
ANGELS HAVE HEARD YOUR STORY  
GOD KNOWS ALL YOUR NAMES.”



# Tour Stop 22

## Earth Day Tree

*From the GAR Memorial, proceed northwest to a small white pine—the Earth Day Tree. There is an identifying marker at the base of the tree.*

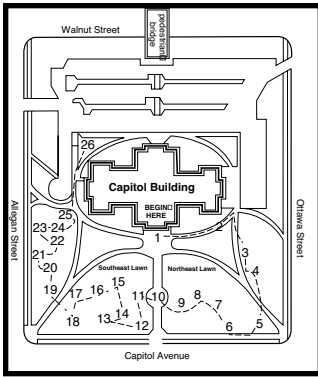


On April 22, 1993, the twenty-third anniversary of Earth Day, the Earth Day Tree, a white pine, was planted to commemorate Michigan's enduring commitment to protect the state's natural resources and to recognize both Earth Day and Michigan's unique and varied resources.

Michigan is graced with thousands of inland lakes, rivers, and streams, as well as sand dunes, agricultural lands, rolling terrain, waterfalls, and forests. It is also bordered by four of the five Great Lakes.

It has been said that we did not inherit the earth from our parents; we are borrowing it from our children. Clean water, land, and air are priceless. The Earth Day Tree was planted to daily remind our legislators that they are stewards of Michigan's resources, and must protect them for our children and future generations of Michiganians.





# Tour Stop 23

## The Hope Tree

*From the Earth Day Tree, proceed west to the Hope Tree.  
There is an identifying marker at the base of the tree.*

On May 18, 1996, this emerald queen maple tree was planted in memory of those individuals who have died of cancer and in hope that a cure for this dreaded disease may be found. The plaque at the base of the tree reads as follows:

“THE HOPE TREE

THE GREATEST GIFT OF LOVE IS THE GIFT OF LIFE

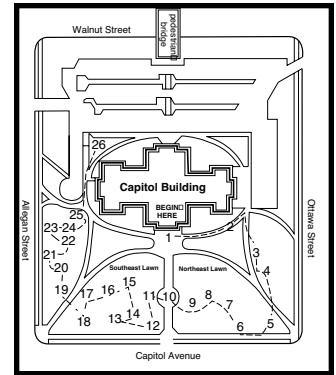
THE AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY  
DEDICATED MAY 18, 1996”



# Tour Stop 24

## The Rosa Parks Tree

*From the Hope Tree, proceed directly north to the Rosa Parks Tree.*



On May 19, 1998 a blue spruce was planted to honor the mother of the Civil Rights movement, Rosa Parks.

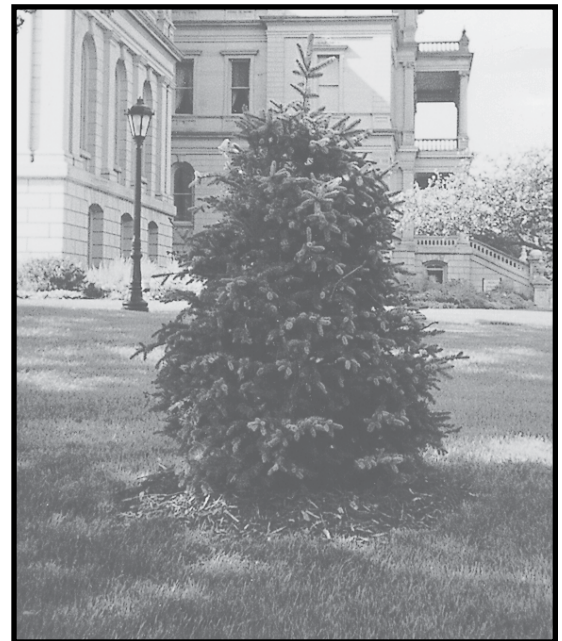
Rosa Parks was born in 1913 but on December 1, 1955 she walked into history when she refused to give up her seat for a white man on a Montgomery, Alabama bus. Rosa Parks was physically tired after a long day's work, but she was also very tired of the treatment she and other African Americans received every day of their lives, with the racism, segregation and Jim Crow laws of the time.

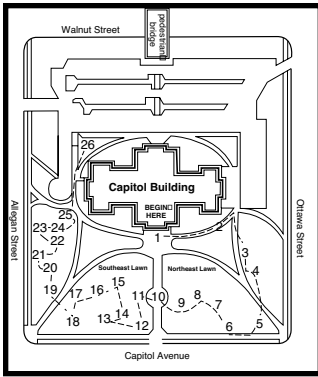
Parks was arrested for her defiance and she challenged in court the segregation laws that led to her arrest. This attempt failed, but did lead to the Montgomery bus boycott. For 381 days the buses of Montgomery, Alabama were boycotted by African Americans and their supporters, and eventually the Supreme Court ruled in November of 1956 that segregation in transportation was unconstitutional.

Parks and her family eventually moved to Detroit, Michigan where she founded the Rosa and Raymond Parks Institute for Self-Development to offer guidance to young African Americans in preparation for careers and leadership.



*Rosa Parks*





# Tour Stop 25

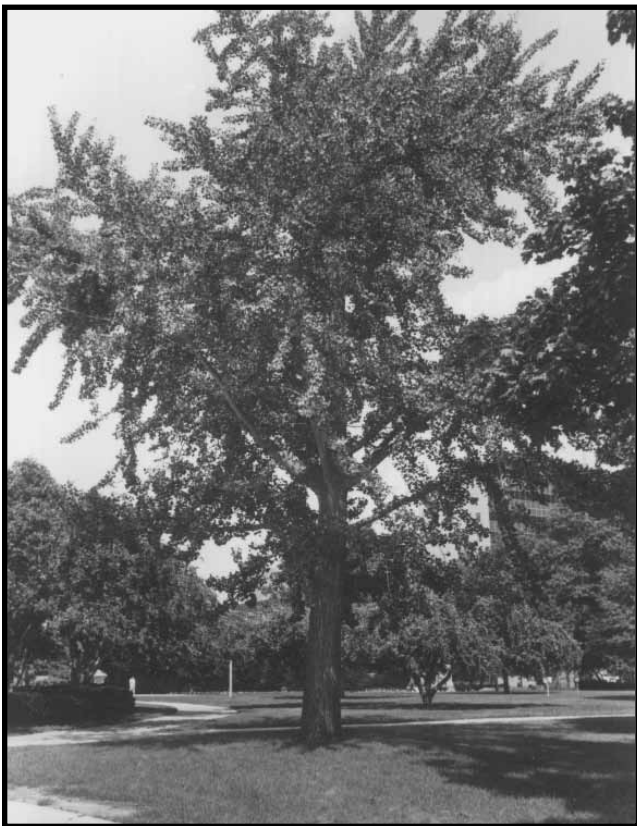
## Pioneers for Women's Suffrage Tree

*From the Rosa Parks Tree, proceed west toward the south steps of the Capitol to the Michigan Pioneers for Women's Suffrage Tree. There is an identifying marker at the base of the tree.*

On May 9, 1934, the Eleanor Roosevelt League of Women Voters planted a ginkgo to honor Michigan Pioneers for Women's Suffrage.

The battle for women's suffrage in Michigan was a long and hard-fought one for over eight decades. One of the first voices raised for women's suffrage was that of Earnestine L. Rose, who addressed the Michigan House of Representatives on the subject in 1846, just nine years after Michigan became a state.

Over the ensuing years, several Michigan women assumed leadership roles in the state and national suffrage movements. Mary Doe was one of the founders and the first president of the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association founded at Battle Creek in 1884. Mrs. Clara B. Arthur of Detroit was another champion of women's suffrage and served as president of the Equal Suffrage Association. Dr. Anna Shaw of Detroit was not only active as a state suffrage leader, but also served for a decade as president of the National Women's Suffrage Association.



The battle for women's suffrage was fought in every township, village, and city in the state. The hard-fought battle ended in 1918 when Michigan women were given the right to vote—two years before it was approved on the federal level.

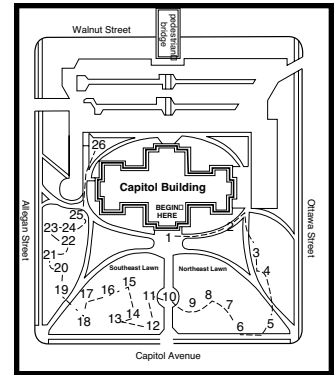
Eleanor Roosevelt was a highly educated woman with a brilliant mind. She was the wife of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the 31st President of our country. Early in their marriage, Franklin Roosevelt was stricken with polio and confined to a wheelchair for the rest of his life. Mrs. Roosevelt became his eyes and his ears, traveling throughout the world where he was unable to go, bringing back information and impressions, including her visits to troops overseas during World War II. Her life was dedicated to improving social conditions for those less fortunate. Mrs. Roosevelt wrote daily columns for our newspapers, and was the author of many magazine articles as well as books. She was instrumental in the formation of the United Nations and was our country's delegate for the first seven sessions. She also was our country's representative on the United



# Tour Stop 26

## Governor Ransom Memorial Tree

*From the Women's Suffrage Tree, proceed west past the Capitol to the Governor Ransom Memorial Tree. There is an identifying marker at the base of the tree.*

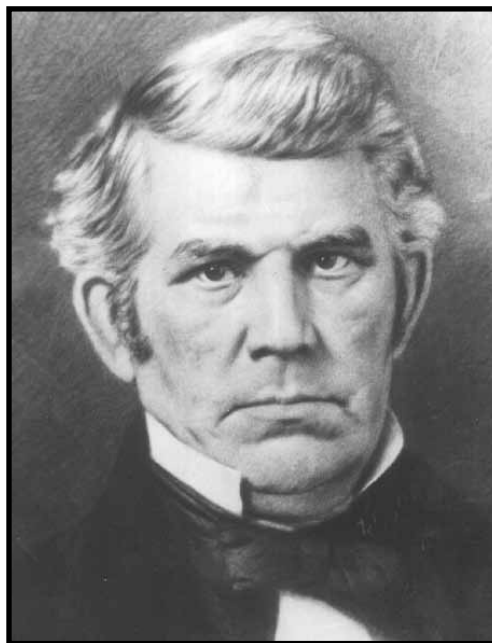


Epaphroditus Ransom was born in Massachusetts in 1796. He grew up in Vermont and became a lawyer. His father had served as a major in the Revolutionary War.

In October 1834, after serving as a representative in the Vermont Legislature, Ransom migrated to Branson, Michigan, later to be known as the city of Kalamazoo. In 1836, Governor Mason appointed Ransom judge of the Second Judicial Circuit Court and associate justice of the Michigan Supreme Court. In 1843, Ransom was appointed Chief Justice of the Michigan Supreme Court. In 1847, Ransom was elected Michigan's fifth governor and on January 3, 1848, was the first governor inaugurated in the new State Capitol at Michigan, Michigan—now known as Lansing, Michigan. Prior to 1848, the state capitol was at Detroit. Epaphroditus Ransom served as governor for two years—one term.

In 1853-1854 Governor Ransom returned to Lansing to serve Kalamazoo County in the House of Representatives. He served as a Regent of the University of Michigan from 1850 to 1852. He was also interested in agriculture and served as the first president of the Michigan Agriculture Society. In 1857 he was appointed receiver by President Buchanan of the Osage Land Office in the Kansas Territory. Two years later, in November 1859, Epaphroditus Ransom died at Fort Scott, Kansas, at the age of 62.

In 1880, Major Willis Ransom planted this ginkgo tree on Capitol Square in memory of his father and Michigan's governor from 1848 to 1850.



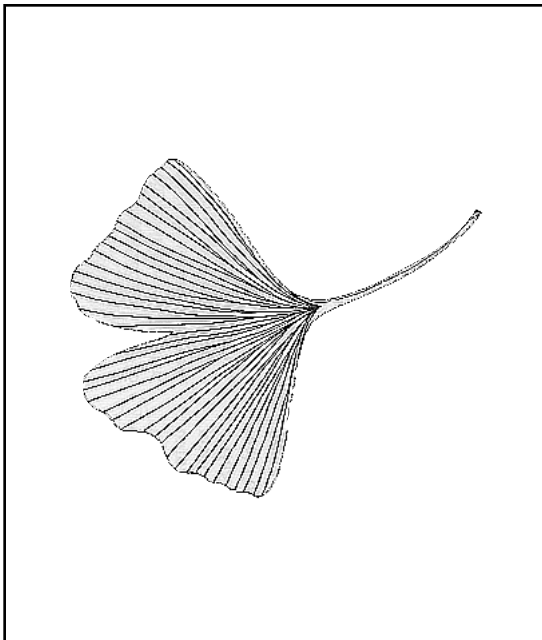
*Governor Epaphroditus Ransom*

# Ginkgo

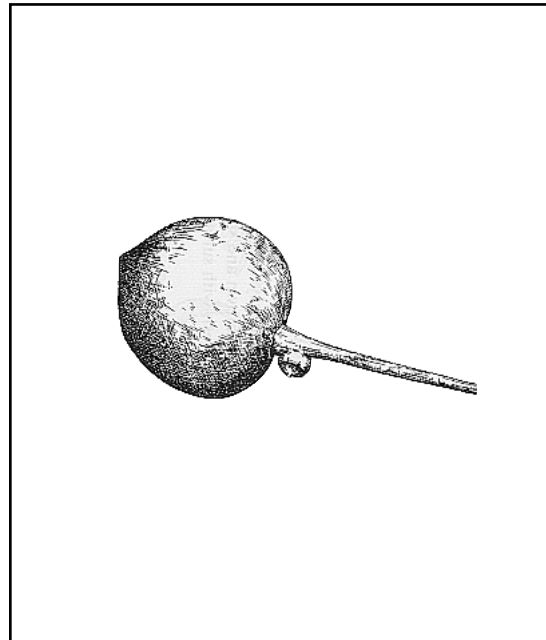
*(Ginkgo biloba)*

(Also called the “Maidenhair Tree” in England)

- Called “living fossils,” these trees are found in the fossil record of the Mesozoic Era sixty to two hundred million years ago. The sole survivor of an order of plants which was intermediate between conifers and ferns, the genus has survived almost unchanged to this day.
- Ginkgos were introduced into this country from China. They are native to both Japan and China.
- Ginkgos grow very slowly and are resistant to disease and pollution.
- Ginkgos reach a height of nearly one hundred feet. Leaves are fan-shaped, thick, and coriaceous (like leather). Their branches are usually horizontal. They produce small, pale yellow, plum-like fruits in the fall. Their pulp contains butric acid; hence their disagreeable odor.
- In China and Japan, kernels from the fruit are roasted and eaten. In Japan, the ginkgo tree is considered sacred and planted near temples.
- In the United States, we consider it an ornamental and use it in landscapes. The ginkgo thrives in shade with a moist soil.



*Ginkgo Leaf*



*Ginkgo Fruit*

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