

I have learnt to day that the respective officers of the Territory of Michigan have been appointed.³ Genl. Hull,⁴ Gov^r Stanley Griswold⁵ of New Hampshire, Secretary.

Chase, here alluded to, caused the abandonment of the remainder of the program. See Edward Channing, *History of the United States* (New York, 1917), IV, 286-89.

3 On Oct. 13, 1804, a mass meeting in Detroit adopted a resolution to petition Congress for the erection of a new territory, and James May and Robert Abbott were chosen to prepare the petition. It was presented to Congress on December 4 following, and on Jan. 11, 1805, President Jefferson approved the act creating the Territory of Michigan. It was to take effect on June 30, 1805, and on March 1 the President appointed the territorial officers here mentioned. Huntington, however, declined the office, and the vacancy thus created was filled by the appointment of John Griffin of Indiana. See Burton, *City of Detroit, 1701-1922*, I, 137.

4 William Hull was born in Derby, Conn., June 24, 1753. He was graduated from Yale College in 1772 and having studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1775. He was shortly elected captain of a militia company of his native town and he served throughout the Revolution with much credit, winning the confidence of such leaders as Wayne, Steuben, and Washington, and taking a prominent part in such enterprises as the capture of Stony Point. Upon the reduction of the army at the close of the war, he was selected by Washington as lieutenant colonel of the one regiment retained in service and stationed at West Point. In 1781 he had married Sarah Fuller of Newton, Mass., and in 1786 he retired from the army and began the practice of law in that place. He subsequently served as judge of the Court of Common Pleas, as state senator for many years, and as major general of the Massachusetts militia. Upon the organization of Michigan Territory in 1805, Hull was appointed governor by President Jefferson and his service continued until the surrender of Detroit by him to General Brock in August, 1812. For this surrender he was overwhelmingly condemned by public opinion and was court-martialed and sentenced to death by the government. The vexed issue of the merits of Hull's conduct at Detroit we have no space to discuss. It seems clear, however, that to considerable extent he was made a scapegoat to bear the sins of folly and inefficiency of others. He spent his later years on his wife's ancestral farm in Newton. Not until 1824 was he permitted access to documents in the War Department necessary to a vindication of his conduct of the campaign of 1812. He then published (in 1825) his *Memoirs of the Campaign of 1812*, which together with the softening influences of the passage of time, worked a considerable revision of public opinion in his favor. A critical and impartial account of the campaign of 1812 at Detroit still awaits writing. He died at his home in Newton, Nov. 29, 1825. He had eight children, born in the years 1783-99. His only son, Abraham Hull, perished in the forefront of the desperately waged conflict at Lundy's Lane in July, 1814. His nephew and adopted son, Isaac Hull, is one of America's most renowned naval heroes. One of Governor Hull's daughters, Ann, married Capt. H. H. Hickman of the U. S. army. Another daughter, Rebecca, married Dr. Samuel Clarke and became the mother of Rev. James Freeman Clarke. Another daughter, Julia, married Joseph Wheeler of Augusta, Ga., and became the mother of General Joseph Wheeler. Information adapted from Charles H. Weygant (comp.), *The Hull Family in America* [Pittsfield, Mass., 1913], *passim*, and other published sources.

5 Stanley Griswold was born in Torrington, Conn., Nov. 14, 1763. He served in the Revolution and in consequence of injuries received, exchanged his prospective patrimony for a college education. He was graduated from Yale in 1786, and having studied theology, began his ministerial career in 1789. In time he developed both religious and political views which were condemned by the contemporary public opinion of Connecticut. In 1802 he withdrew from the pulpit, and the following year became editor of a Democratic newspaper in Walpole, New Hampshire. His service as Secretary of Michigan Territory, here noted, lasted until 1808, when, having incurred the hostility of Governor Hull, he was compelled to resign his office. On leaving Detroit, he located in Ohio, where Samuel Huntington, a graduate of Yale in 1785, was governor. In March, 1809, U. S. Senator Edward Tiffin of Ohio resigned his office, and Huntington appointed Griswold to the vacancy thus created. This same spring the government of Illinois Territory was organ-