

with the ordinance, seriously overlapped the territory assigned to Ohio. Thus, in later years, when it became known where the southerly bend of Lake Michigan really was, a serious boundary dispute arose, Michigan claiming the ordinance as a compact which could not be broken by congress without common consent, while Ohio tenaciously clung to the strip of country which the constitution-makers at Chillicothe had secured for her in the eleventh hour. The wedge-shaped strip in dispute averaged six miles in width, across Ohio, embraced some four hundred and sixty-eight square miles, and included the lake-port of Toledo and the mouth of the Maumee river, the possession of which



was deemed well worth quarreling over. May 20, 1812, congress passed an act for determining the boundary, but owing to trouble with Great Britain, the lines were not run until 1818, and then not satisfactorily. July 14, 1832, another act of congress for the settlement of the northern

limit of Ohio was passed, and as a result of extensive observations by Captain A. Talcott of the United States engineer corps, that officer was able to report in detail, in January, 1834, and again in November, 1835.¹ That report shows that the southern bend of Lake Michigan is in latitude $41^{\circ} 37' 07.9''$, while the north cape of Maumee bay is in $41^{\circ} 44' 02.4''$.

Michigan had begun in 1834 to urge her claims to statehood, insisting on the southern boundary prescribed for the

¹ *Senate Docs.*, No. 1, 24th Cong., 1st sess., vol. i., p. 203.