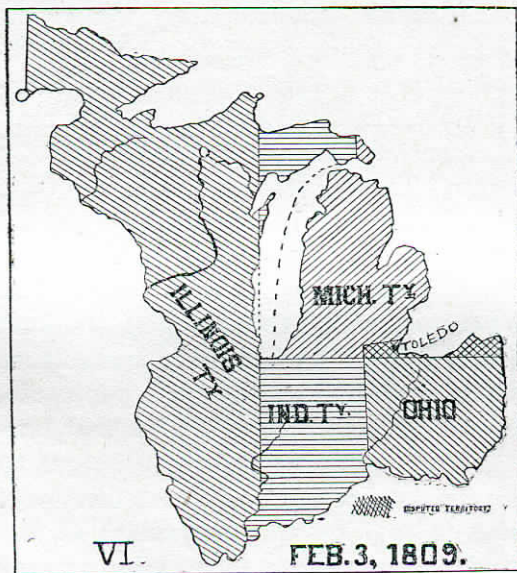


once accepted this decision as final.¹ Thus Michigan came into the sisterhood of states, January 26, 1837, with the territorial limits which she possesses to-day.²

The erection of Michigan Territory in 1805 had left Indiana Territory with the Mississippi river as its western border, the Ohio as its southern, the international boundary and the south line of Michigan as its northern, while its eastern limits were the west line of Ohio, the middle of Lake Michigan and the meridian of Mackinaw. This included the present states of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and the greater part of the Michigan upper peninsula.

The next division was ordained by act of congress, approved February 3, 1809, when that portion of Indiana Territory lying west of the lower Wabash river and the merid-



ian of Vincennes was erected into the Territory of Illinois. Indiana was thus left with her present boundaries, except that on the south side she owned a funnel-shaped strip of water and of land just west of the middle of Lake Michigan, between the Vincennes meridian

and the then western boundary of Michigan Territory,—what is now, roughly speaking, the county of Door, in Wisconsin, together with the counties of Delta, Alger and

¹ Hough's *Amer. Const.*, i., p. 663.

² The arguments on the Ohio-Michigan claims will be found at length in *Senate Docs*, No. 211, vol. iii., 1835-36, and *Reports of Coms.*, No. 330, vol. ii., 1835-36.