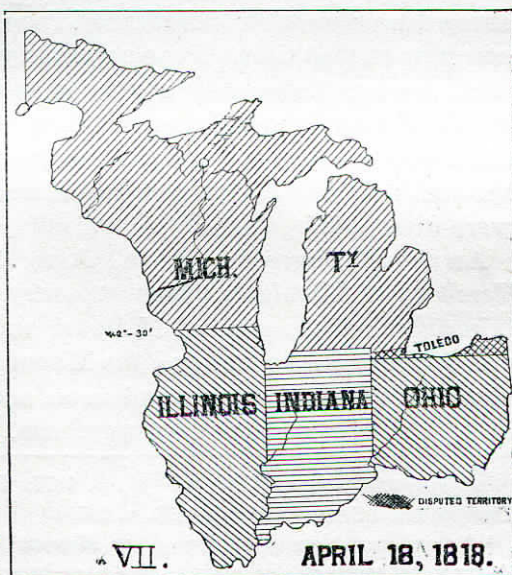


Schoolcraft and the greater part of Chippewa and Mackinac, in Michigan.

When Indiana was admitted to the Union, by act approved April 19, 1816, her northern boundary was established by congress on a line running due east of a point in the middle of Lake Michigan ten miles north of the southern extreme of the lake. This was a flagrant violation of the great ordinance, but the excuse was that Indiana must be given a share of the lake coast, and as there were then no important harbors or towns involved, Michigan never made any serious objection to this particular encroachment on her territory.

The contraction of the northern bounds of Indiana, however, left the before-mentioned strip of water in Lake Michigan and the generous belt of peninsula country to the north, wholly out in the cold. It was literally "No Man's Land." States and territories had been formed around it, but these semi-insulated sections of ore and pine lands were claimed by none, such was the prevalent ignorance of the actual condition, situation and extent of the public domain in the far Northwest.

The act of April 18, 1818, enabling Illinois to become a state, cut down her territory to its present limits, and gave to Michigan "all



that part of the territory of the United States lying north of the state of Indiana, and which was included in the former Indiana Territory, together with that part of the Illinois Territory which is situated north of and not included within the boundaries prescribed by this act." Thus was what we may