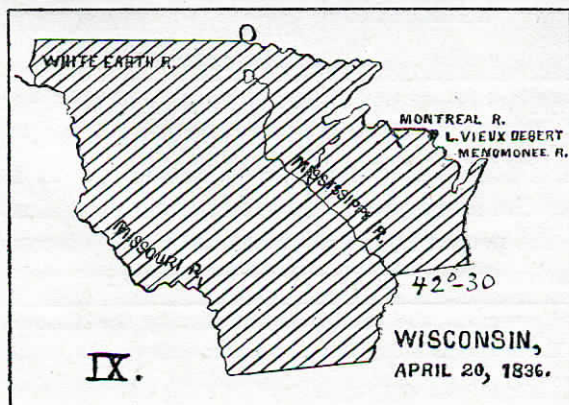


“All that part of the Michigan Territory included within the following boundaries, that is to say: On the south by the northern boundary line of the state of Illinois, crossing the Mississippi river at the head of Rock Island, and by the northern boundary line of the state of Missouri; on the west by the Missouri river; on the north by the boundary line of the United States to the southern extremity of Drummond’s island at the mouth of the river St. Mary, and thence by a line running from said island to the southern extremity of Bois Blanc island in Lake Huron, thence by a line equally distant from the island and main land to the centre of the straits between Lakes Michigan and Huron, and thence up the middle of the said straits and Lake Michigan to the northeastern corner of the state of Illinois.”

The matter dragged along for some time without action, although Judge Doty persistently wrote letters explanatory of the situation to numerous influential congressmen. In 1827, we find the judge willing to call the proposed new Territory “Wiskonsin,” in honor of its principal river. In February, 1828, the committee on territories in the house was committed to its favor, but it received a serious setback from a memorial to congress, sent in shortly after by the people of Detroit, who strenuously objected to giving up to the proposed new territory that portion of their upper peninsula which was east of the Mackinaw meridian,¹ with



which the memorialists showed they were having active commercial relations, and to which they were closely allied, socially and politically. In 1830, the ef-

¹The Michigan Herald, February, 1828.