

HISTORICAL.

Dakota is an Indian name and signifies "confederated" or "leagued together," and applied originally to the Sioux confederation of Indians. The present state of North Dakota, together with that of South Dakota, was a part of the territory purchased in 1803 of France by President Thomas Jefferson for the sum of fifteen million dollars and the assumption of certain claims held by citizens of the United States against France, which made the purchase amount to twenty-seven million two hundred and sixty-seven thousand and six hundred and twenty-one dollars and ninety-eight cents (\$27,267,621.98), and was known as the Louisiana purchase.

October 1, 1803, that part of the new purchase lying south of Arkansas was formed into the "Territory of Orleans;" the remaining portion, which includes the states of Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, part of Colorado, North and South Dakota, the Indian Territory and a part of Wyoming was formed into the district of Louisiana, and the governing power was vested in a governor and judge of what was then known as the Indian Territory. President Jefferson having great confidence in the future greatness of the west, sent in 1804, an exploring expedition in charge of Captains Lewis and Clark, who were the first to traverse the entire length of the Missouri river, and in 1804-5-6 gave the world the first general account of Dakota. Lewis and Clark camped the first winter in latitude 47 degrees, 21 minutes, 23 seconds—among the Mandan Indians, at Fort Mandan, which was some twelve or fifteen miles above Washburn in McLean county.

The first mention of the country west of the great lakes was made by Nicollet, sent out by the French authorities at Quebec in 1639. Nicollet called the inhabitants Nad-suessioux, which was abbreviated into Sioux by the later French explorers. The Sioux were warlike and the enemy of all other tribes, hence the name Sioux, or enemy.

July 1, 1805, congress designated the District of Louisiana as the territory of the same name, and placed the legislative power in the hands of a governor and three judges named by the president and confirmed by the senate of the United States. December 7, 1812, the name of the territory was changed to "Territory of Missouri," and limited power was granted the people residing therein to elect a legislative body. June 28, 1834, congress created the territory of Michigan, which included that part of Dakota,

North and South, lying east of the Missouri and White Earth rivers, and including the present states of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. The territory of Wisconsin was established July 3, 1836, and included that part of the state of North Dakota lying east of the Missouri and White Earth rivers. June 12, 1838, the territory of Iowa was organized, including part of the present state of North Dakota; March 3, 1849, the territory of Minnesota was established, which covered that part of the state of North Dakota lying east of the Missouri river; May 30, 1854, the territory of Nebraska was organized and that part of the states of North and South Dakota lying west of the Missouri and White Earth rivers and which previous to that time had been known as "Mandan Territory" was included in Nebraska Territory.

Minnesota became a state on the 11th day of May, 1858; from that date until the second day of March, 1861, all that part of both North and South Dakota east of the Missouri and White Earth rivers was without legal name or existence.

The bill incorporating the present states of North and South Dakota as Dakota Territory was signed by President Buchanan on March 2, 1861. On May 27th thereafter President Lincoln appointed as the first governor of Dakota Territory Dr. William Jayne, of Springfield, Ill. Dr. Jayne had been a young man who grew up as a physician while Lincoln was developing as a lawyer in Springfield, the then new capital of Illinois, and a close personal friendship had existed between the two until Lincoln had become president of the United States; and in recognition of the friendship of his earlier days he appointed Dr. Jayne as the first governor of what was then to his mind the most promising territory yet organized.

The employes of various fur companies were the first white settlers of this territory of Dakota. As early as 1808 the government established Fort Clark on the Missouri at the mouth of the Knife river—a point about seven miles up the river from where Lewis and Clark had in 1804-5 spent the winter and established what they called Fort Mandan. In 1811 Lord Selkirk built a fort at Pembina on the Red river a short distance below the international boundary line. Fort Pierre was built in 1829 and the first steamer ascended the Missouri river in 1830. In 1839 Gen. John C. Fremont crossed over the country from the Missouri to the James rivers thence across the country to Devils Lake, Catlin, the famous Indian painter, whose collection, the largest in the world, of pictures of noted Indian chiefs—now owned by the government and on exhibit in the national museum at Washington—traveled over the coun-

try in 1841. A majority of these pictures were painted from sittings in life. Captain Pope's map of a trip to the Red River in 1849, and which is now on file in the war department at Washington, designates all the country around Devils Lake as a "Salt water region," and Lieutenant Warren, who explored the "Dacouta" country under the direction of the government in 1855 said the territory was occupied by powerful tribes of roving savages and "is only adapted to a mode of life like theirs."

Gov. William Jayne arrived at Yankton, which was designated in the act organizing the territory of Dakota, as the territorial capital, on May 27, 1861, and proceeded to the organization of a territorial government. Yankton remained the capital from that date until the 2nd day of June, 1883, when it was removed from Yankton to Bismarck, which remained the territorial capital until the formation of the states of North and South Dakota. The territorial legislature passed an act in 1883 providing for the removal of the territorial capital from Yankton to a point designated by the commissioners appointed for the location of the new capital. The following persons were appointed as such commissioners, viz: Alexander McKenzie, Milo W. Scott, Burleigh F. Spalding, Charles H. Myers, George A. Matthews, Alexander Hughes, Henry H. DeLong, John P. Belding and M. D. Thompson. The capital commission at a session held in the city of Fargo, on the 2nd day of June, 1883, located the territorial capital at Bismarck. The act provided that \$100,000 and 160 acres of land should be donated to the state for capital purposes as a condition of the location of the seat of government. The citizens of Bismarck by voluntary subscription contributed \$100,000 in cash and 320 acres of land.

A bill known as the "omnibus bill" and which was an act dividing the territory of Dakota into the states of North and South Dakota, and enabling the two Dakotas, Montana and Washington to formulate constitutions, was approved February 22, 1889, and a constitutional convention was held at Bismarck, beginning July 4, 1889. A constitution was formulated and submitted to a vote of the people of the state of North Dakota at an election called for that purpose, and to elect state officers, October 1, 1889. There were 27,440 votes cast for and 8,107 against the adoption of the constitution.

CENSUS STATISTICS.

Population of North Dakota by Counties.

TABLE 1.—POPULATION OF NORTH DAKOTA, 1860 TO 1910.

| Census | Population | Increase | |
|------------|------------|----------|-----------|
| | | No. | Per Cent. |
| 1910 | 577,056 | 257,910 | 80.0 |
| 1900 | 319,146 | 136,427 | 74.7 |
| 1890 | 182,719 | 145,810 | 395.1 |
| 1880 | *36,909 | 34,504 | 1,434.7 |
| 1870 | *2,405 | | |
| 1860 | **4,837 | | |

*Approximate population of present area of North Dakota.

**Dakota territory.

The population of the state in 1900 was 319,146 as compared with a population in 1890 of 182,719, showing an increase during the last ten years of 136,427, or 74.7 per cent. A small portion of this increase is due to the fact that there were 7,980 Indians and 284 other persons, or a total of 8,264 persons, on Indian reservations, etc., in North Dakota, who were specially enumerated in 1890 under the provisions of the census act, but were included in the general population of the state at that census. That part of the territory of Dakota which now constitutes the state of North Dakota, had an approximate population in 1870 of 2,405, and in 1880 of 36,909, the increase from 1870 to 1880 having been 34,504, or 1,434.7 per cent, and from 1889 to 1890, 145,810, or 391.1 per cent.

The population of North Dakota in 1910 was nearly sixteen times as large as that given for 1880.

The total land surface of North Dakota is approximately 70,195 square miles, the average number of persons to the square mile at the censuses of 1890 and 1900 being as follows: 1890, 2.6; 1900, 4.5.

Table 2 shows the population of North Dakota by counties at each census from 1870 to 1910 inclusive, while table 3, which immediately follows, shows, for each county, the increase (or decrease) by number and per cent during the years from 1890 to 1910.

TABLE NO. 2—POPULATION OF NORTH DAKOTA BY COUNTIES FROM 1870 TO 1910.

| Counties | 1910 | 1900 | 1890 | 1880 | 1870 |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|-------|
| The State | 577,056 | 319,146 | 190,983 | 36,909 | 2,405 |
| Adams | 5,407 | | | | |
| Barnes | 18,066 | 13,159 | 7,045 | 1,585 | |
| Benson | 12,681 | 8,320 | 2,460 | | |
| Billings | 10,186 | 975 | 170 | | |
| Bottineau | 17,295 | 7,532 | 2,893 | 1,323 | |
| Bowman | 4,668 | | | | |
| Burke | 9,064 | | | | |
| Burleigh | 13,087 | 6,081 | 4,247 | 3,246 | |
| Cass | 33,935 | 28,625 | 10,613 | 8,998 | |
| Cavalier | 15,659 | 12,580 | 6,471 | | |
| Dickey | 9,839 | 6,061 | 5,573 | | |
| Divide | 6,015 | | | | |
| Dunn | 5,302 | | 159 | | |
| Eddy | 4,800 | 3,330 | 1,377 | | |
| Emmons | 9,796 | 4,349 | 1,971 | 38 | |
| Foster | 5,313 | 3,770 | 1,210 | 37 | |
| Grand Forks | 27,888 | 24,459 | 18,357 | 6,248 | |
| Griggs | 6,274 | 4,744 | 2,817 | | |
| Hettinger | 6,557 | | | | |
| Kidder | 5,962 | 1,754 | 1,211 | 89 | |
| LaMoure | 10,724 | 6,048 | 3,187 | 20 | |
| Logan | 6,168 | 1,625 | 597 | | |
| McHenry | 17,627 | 5,253 | 1,584 | | |
| McIntosh | 7,251 | 4,818 | 3,248 | | |
| McKenzie | 5,720 | | 3 | | |
| McLean | 14,496 | 4,791 | 860 | | |
| Mercer | 4,747 | 1,778 | 428 | | |
| Morton | 25,289 | 8,069 | 4,728 | 200 | |
| Mountrail | 8,491 | | | | |
| Nelson | 10,140 | 7,316 | 4,293 | 13 | |
| Oliver | 3,577 | 990 | 464 | | |
| Pembina | 14,749 | 17,869 | 14,334 | 4,862 | 1,213 |
| Pierce | 9,740 | 4,704 | 905 | | |
| Ramsey | 15,199 | 9,198 | 4,418 | 281 | |
| Ransom | 10,345 | 6,919 | 5,303 | 527 | |
| Renville | 7,840 | | | | |
| Richland | 19,659 | 17,387 | 10,751 | 3,567 | |
| Rolette | 9,558 | 7,995 | 2,427 | | |
| Sargent | 9,202 | 6,039 | 5,076 | | |
| Sheridan | 8,103 | | | | |
| Stark | 12,504 | 7,621 | 2,304 | | |
| Steele | 7,616 | 5,888 | 3,777 | | |
| Stutsman | 18,189 | 9,143 | 5,266 | 1,007 | |
| Towner | 8,963 | 6,491 | 1,450 | | |
| Trail | 12,545 | 13,107 | 10,217 | 4,123 | |
| Walsh | 19,491 | 20,288 | 16,587 | | |
| Ward | 25,281 | 7,961 | 1,681 | | |
| Wells | 11,814 | 8,310 | 1,212 | | |
| Williams | 14,234 | 1,530 | | 14 | |
| Unorganized Territory | | | | | 1,192 |

Adams—Organized from part of Stark in 1907.

Billings—Bowman and McKenzie and part of Alfred annexed in 1897; part taken to form Bowman in 1907 and part of McKenzie in 1905.

Bottineau—Part of old Renville annexed in 1897.
 Bowman—Organized from part of Billings in 1907.
 Burke—Organized from part of Ward in 1910.
 Divide—Organized from part of Williams in 1910.
 Dunn—Organized from parts of Stark and Mercer in 1908.
 Hettinger—Organized from part of Stark in 1907.
 McHenry—Part of Church annexed between 1890 and 1900.
 McKenzie—Organized from parts of Stark and Billings in 1905.
 McLean—Garfield and Sheridan annexed in 1891 and parts of Church and Stevens annexed between 1890 and 1900; part taken to form Sheridan in 1909.
 Mercer—Part of old Williams annexed between 1890 and 1900; part taken to form part of Dunn in 1908.
 Mountrail—Organized from part of Ward in 1909.
 Pierce—Part of Church annexed between 1890 and 1900.
 Renville—Organized from part of Ward in 1910.
 Sheridan—Organized from part of McLean in 1909.
 Stark—Dunn, Hettinger and Wallace annexed in 1897 and part of old Williams annexed between 1890 and 1900; parts taken to form Adams and Hettinger in 1907; part of Dunn in 1908, and part of McKenzie in 1905.
 Ward—Mountrail annexed in 1891, part of old Renville annexed in 1897, and part of Stevens annexed between 1890 and 1900; parts taken to form Mountrail in 1909 and Burke and Renville in 1910.
 Williams—Organized from Buford, Flannery and part of Alfred between 1890 and 1900; part taken to form Divide in 1910.
 State total for 1900 includes population (2,208) of part of Standing Rock Reservation, not returned by counties in 1900.
 State total for 1890 includes population (8,264) of Indian reservations, specially enumerated in 1890 and not distributed by counties; also population (511) of Fort Yates and Standing Rock Indian Agency, and population (1,438) of Buford, Flannery, Church, Garfield, Stevens and Wallace counties, and old Hettinger, Mountrail, Renville, Sheridan and Williams counties, annexed to Bottineau, McLean, McHenry, Pierce, Ward, Stark and Mercer counties between 1890 and 1900.

TABLE NO. 3—INCREASE IN POPULATION OF NORTH DAKOTA BY COUNTIES—1900 TO 1910.

| Counties | Increase | |
|-------------------|----------|-----------|
| | Number | Per cent. |
| The State | 257,910 | 80.0 |
| Adams | | |
| Barnes | 4,907 | 37.3 |
| Benson | 4,361 | 52.4 |
| Billings | 9,211 | 944.7 |
| Bottineau | 9,763 | 129.6 |
| Bowman | | |
| Burke | | |
| Burleigh | 7,006 | 115.2 |
| Cass | 5,310 | 18.6 |
| Cavalier | 3,079 | 24.5 |
| Dickey | 2,778 | 62.3 |
| Divide | | |
| Dunn | | |
| Eddy | 1,470 | 44.1 |
| Emmons | 5,447 | 125.2 |
| Foster | 1,543 | 40.9 |
| Grand Forks | 3,429 | 14.0 |

TABLE NO. 3—Continued.

| Counties | Increase | |
|-----------------|----------|-----------|
| | Number | Per cent. |
| Griggs | 1,530 | 32.3 |
| Hettinger | | |
| Kidder | 4,208 | 239.9 |
| LaMoure | 4,676 | 77.3 |
| Logan | 4,568 | 279.6 |
| McHenry | 12,374 | 235.6 |
| McIntosh | 2,443 | 50.5 |
| McKenzie | | |
| McLean | 9,705 | 202.6 |
| Mercer | 2,969 | 167.0 |
| Morton | 7,220 | 213.4 |
| Mountrail | | |
| Nelson | 2,824 | 38.6 |
| Oliver | 2,587 | 261.3 |
| Pembina | *3,120 | -17.5 |
| Pierce | 4,975 | 104.4 |
| Ramsay | 6,001 | 65.2 |
| Ransom | 3,426 | 49.5 |
| Renville | | |
| Richland | 1,903 | 13.1 |
| Rolette | 1,563 | 19.5 |
| Sargent | 3,163 | 52.4 |
| Sheridan | | |
| Stark | 4,883 | 64.1 |
| Steele | 1,728 | 29.3 |
| Stutsman | 9,046 | 98.9 |
| Towner | 2,472 | 38.1 |
| Trail | *562 | -4.3 |
| Walsh | *797 | -3.9 |
| Ward | 17,320 | 217.6 |
| Wells | 3,504 | 42.2 |
| Williams | 12,704 | 830.3 |

*Decrease in population.

The following territorial changes in the counties of North Dakota have been made since 1890: Present county of Williams organized from Buford, Flannery and part of Alred; part of Alred annexed to Billings and part taken to form part of Williams; Bowman and McKenzie annexed to Billings; Buford and Flannery taken to form part of Williams; Church annexed to McHenry, McLean and Pierce; Dunn, Hettinger and Wallace annexed to Stark*; Garfield and Sheridan annexed to McLean; Mountrail annexed to Ward; Renville annexed to Bottineau and Ward; Stevens annexed to McLean and Ward; ad former county of Williams annexed to Mercer and Stark. Following counties organized since census of 1900.

Present county of Adams organized from unorganized territory.

Present county of Bowman organized from unorganized territory.

Present county of Dunn organized from unorganized territory.

Present county of Hettinger organized from unorganized territory.

Present county of McKenzie organized from unorganized territory.

Present county of Mountrail organized from Ward county.

Present county of Sheridan organized from McLean county.

Present county of Burke organized from Ward county.

Present county of Divide organized from Williams county.

*State supreme court decisions in 1902 decided act of 1897, changing boundaries of Stark county, unconstitutional, and original boundaries were restored.