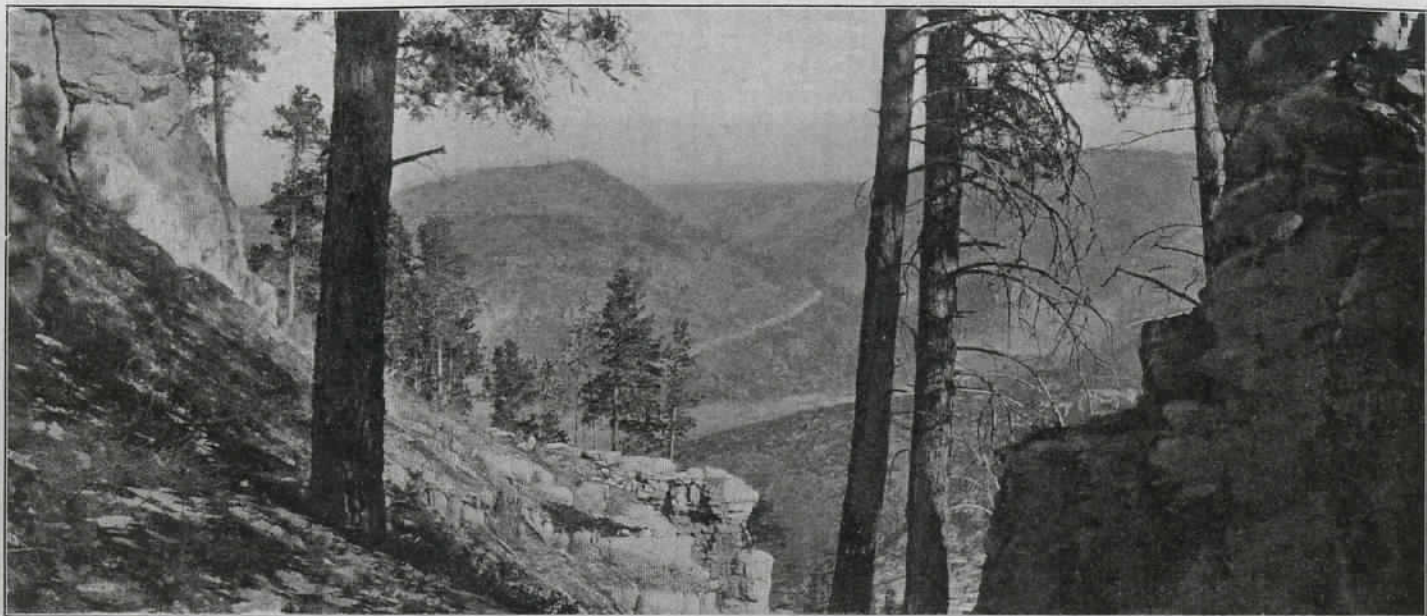


# GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH DAKOTA

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VIEW IN THE MOUNTAINOUS REGION OF SOUTH DAKOTA, THE BLACK HILLS.

## PHYSICAL FEATURES

**Situation, Extent, and Boundaries.** In what part of the United States is South Dakota? Between what parallels of latitude is it? Between what meridians of longitude? In what physical division of North America is it situated?

By using the scale of miles, find the length of the state from east to west; find its width. The area of South Dakota is 77,615 square miles. It is about the size of Nebraska (77,520 square miles). It is larger than all the New England states taken together.

What lakes and river form parts of the eastern boundary of the state? The northern boundary is the seventh standard parallel established by the government land surveys, and is a few miles south of parallel  $46^{\circ}$  N. The western boundary is the meridian of  $104^{\circ} 3'$  W. What river and parallel of latitude form the southern boundary?

## Geological Structure.

While nearly all geological formations are found in South Dakota, the greater part of the surface of the state is underlain by the sandstones, shales, and clays of the Cretaceous period. These formations were deposited as strata when the ocean once covered this region. The lowest

of these layers is the Dakota sandstone, which appears at the surface in the Black Hills, underlies the greater part of the state, and again outcrops in the extreme southeast. The next deposit was the Benton shale, which was followed by strata of Niobrara and Pierre shales, and Fox Hill sandstone. As the waters of the sea receded, the last Cretaceous formation, the Laramie, was deposited, and in this the layers of lignite coal were formed.

These Cretaceous deposits, which are supposed to have extended over nearly the entire state, were then elevated above sea level, and

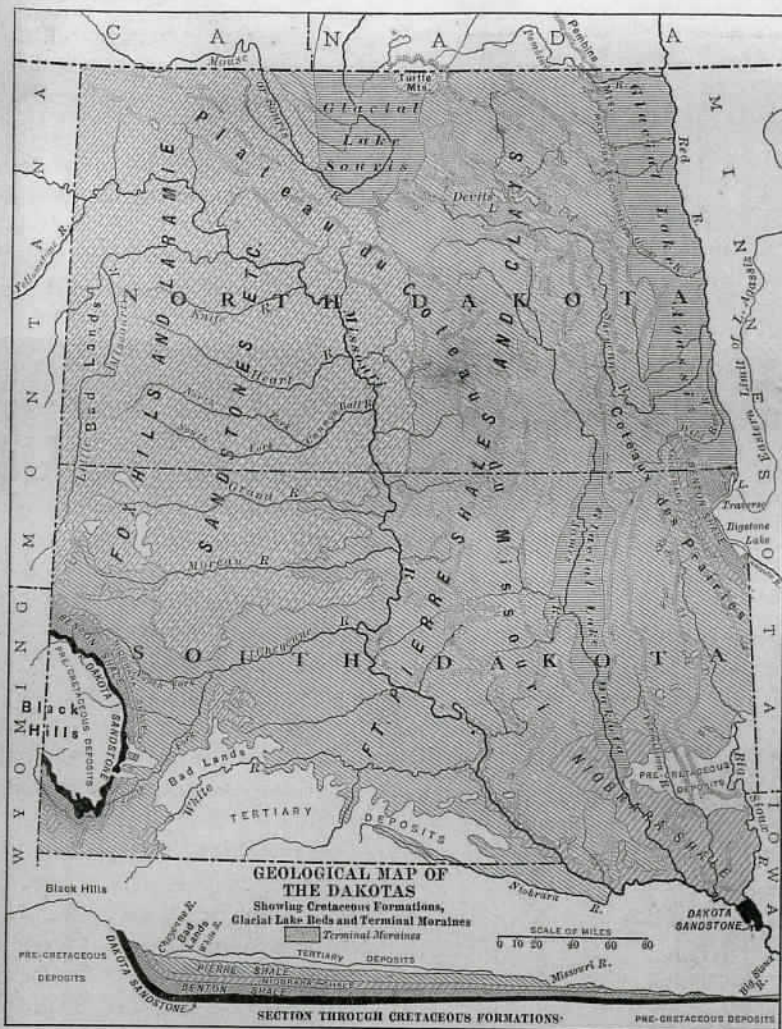
through the long Tertiary period, which followed the Cretaceous, the action of air and water wrought vast changes in the surface features, leaving the Pierre shales exposed throughout the greater part of the state, the Benton and Niobrara shales in the east and Black Hills, and the Laramie and Fox Hills formations in the northwest.

The greater part of the Black Hills region and about an equal area in the southeast, together with a smaller area at the lower end of Bigstone Lake, are composed of formations of earlier geological periods. There is also a large area of Tertiary deposits in the southern part of the state between the Missouri and



LANDSCAPE, EASTERN SOUTH DAKOTA.





the Black Hills. These Tertiary layers were probably formed from the gravel, sand, and mud carried by streams, and laid down in ancient marshes and lake beds. Here is the region of the Bad Lands, in which changes are taking place with more or less rapidity.

**Glacial Period.** Many thousands of years ago the South Dakota region was tropical. So much ice formed in the north polar regions that it could not bear its own weight, but spread out as a large lump of soft dough would spread out upon a kneading board. Following the Tertiary period this vast ice sheet or glacier advanced from the northeast, covering all of northeastern North America, and moved slowly southward until it reached the eastern banks of the Missouri in South Dakota. Here the ice ceased to advance because the warm air melted it before it could go farther. This enormous ice mass brought with it from the north great quantities of boulders and finely ground rock. The character of the surface as well as the climate was greatly modified by glacial action; former elevations were planed down, valleys were carved out, and depressions were filled in.

When the ice began to retreat to the north, its immense rock load, called drift, was left in deposits known as moraines. Thus most of the

eastern part of the state was covered with till or boulder clay which was formed from the finely pulverized glacial drift.

At times when the ice neither advanced nor receded, long ridges of rock material were deposited along the edge of the glacier as terminal moraines. The most marked morainic features are the Plateau du Coteau du Missouri and the Coteaux des Prairies, while nearly all of the ridges and lakes in this part of the state are of glacial formation. During this ice era the great glacial Lake Dakota occupied the valley of the James River, while the far more extensive glacial Lake Agassiz, which occupied the Red River valley and reached far into Canada, extended as far south as the northern end of Lake Traverse.

**Surface.** The surface of South Dakota, with the exception of the comparatively small area of the Black Hills region in the southwest, is chiefly rolling prairie. Harney Peak, 7244 feet high, in the Black Hills is the highest point, and the lowest, 967 feet, is at Bigstone Lake in the northeast. The general altitude is 1600 feet above the level of the sea.

Harney Peak is higher than any point in the United States east of the Missouri River. The altitudes in feet of some other important points are: Aberdeen, 1300; Brookings, 1636; Chamberlain, 1229; Custer, 5303; Deadwood, 4543; Elkpoint, 1127; Gettysburg, 2082; Highmore, 1890; Hot Springs, 3462; Huron, 1285; Madison, 1669; Mitchell, 1301; Pierre, 1441; Rapid City, 3196; Sioux Falls, 1400; Watertown, 1735; and Yankton, 1157.

East of the Missouri River the surface is generally level. Here the streams flow in broad valleys with gently sloping sides. A low range of hills enters the state from the east and extends northwesterly to the northern boundary.

Except in the southwest, where the Black Hills are really mountains, the surface west of the Missouri is a plain cut by ravines and steep slopes. The Missouri and the streams entering it from the west run in narrow valleys, between bluffs that rise abruptly to the upland level. In this part of the state are many flat-topped buttes which rise from 100 to 300 feet above the surrounding prairie. These buttes are the remains of a formation that once covered this region, and which has been worn away by the action of air and water.



THE BAD LANDS.

The Black Hills cover an area of about 3000 square miles in South Dakota. They do not connect with other mountain ranges, but rise out of the prairies. In form they resemble a rough elongated dome. They are surrounded by a low ridge about half a mile distant from the main mountains. The valley between is fertile, and the Sioux Indians called it the race course.

The generally barren region between the upper portions of the Cheyenne and White rivers is known as the Bad Lands. Here the surface is very much cut by narrow ravines exhibiting many curious and picturesque forms, which resemble towers, castles, and immense buildings. Changes in these forms are continually taking place by the cutting of the clays and soft rocks by the winds and rains, for like the buttes on the prairies, the Bad Lands are what is left of an old formation not yet entirely worn away. There are, however, valleys and tables in some parts of the Bad Lands which are valuable because of their fertility.

**Drainage.** South Dakota lies mainly within the Missouri River basin. There is a small portion near Lake Traverse which drains through the Red River to



THE NEEDLES, HARNEY PEAK.

South Dakota are the Big Sioux, the Vermilion, and the James in the eastern portion, and from the west the Missouri receives the waters of the Little Missouri, the Grand, Moreau, Cheyenne, and White rivers. The James is the largest of these streams and is said to be the longest unnavigable stream in the world. The Cheyenne is a beautiful, swift-flowing stream, which almost incloses the Black Hills between its north and south forks. The western tributaries carry very large floods at some seasons,

but for most of the year they are shallow and rapid. The White and Teton rivers are discolored by the clays over which they pass in their upper courses. The White River takes its name from the milky white color of its waters, which flow over beds of white fuller's earth. At Sioux Falls the Big Sioux River falls in a short distance, over granite ledges, a total of 90 feet, producing a very fine water power.

There are numerous lakes in the eastern portion, some of them dependent upon surface waters, and therefore drying in periods of long drought; but the larger ones are fed by springs and are constant. The chief lakes are Andes, Madison, Kampeska, Poinsett, and Waubay. Lakes Bigstone and Traverse, upon the northeastern boundary, occupy the bed of a great river that existed before the ice age.

**Climate.** South Dakota being in the middle of the continent, its climate is not so directly affected by ocean currents as is the climate of lands nearer the sea. It is subject to

extremes of heat and cold and has a medium rainfall.

The average rainfall each year is 22 inches, but this varies in different portions of the state. West from the Coteau du Missouri, the range of low hills dividing the waters of the Missouri and James rivers, the average is about

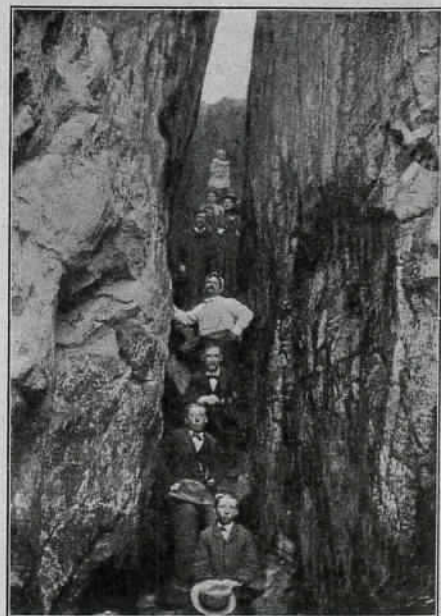


MADISON LAKE, LAKE COUNTY.

Hudson Bay and also a small section about Bigstone Lake that drains into the Mississippi through the Minnesota River.

Before the ice age, the great river of the South Dakota region flowed in the valley of the present James River. As the ice sheet coming down from the northeast filled this valley, the waters of the great stream were dammed up toward its headwaters in the valleys of the mountains of Montana, but as the ice melted, the pent up waters of the river made their escape around the western edge of the ice at the present line of the Missouri and carved out the channel that it now occupies. In like manner, as the ice disappeared, the waters ran around the eastern side of the sheet and carved out the Big Sioux valley. The valley of the Big Sioux averages 350 feet higher than the James, and the valley of the Missouri is 150 feet higher than the James at the same relative points.

The Missouri River divides the state into two nearly equal parts and forms the southern boundary for more than 100 miles. The chief tributaries of the Missouri in



SPLIT ROCK.

17 inches, and in the more eastern portion of the state from 20 to 30 inches. Three quarters of the rainfall comes in April, May, June, July, and August, when it is most needed for the growth of vegetation.

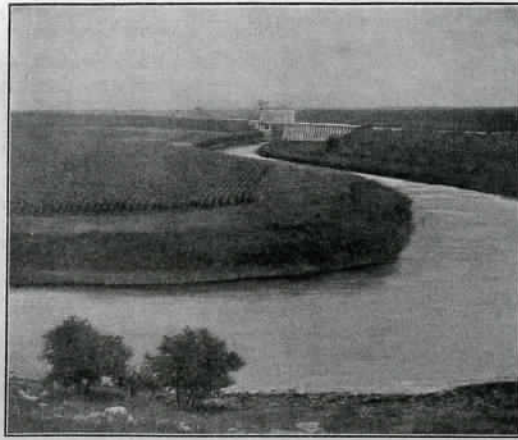
The prevailing winds are from the northwest and the southeast. Occasionally the winter weather is extremely severe, the temperature falling to 30° F. below zero, but the average winter is open, pleasant, without excessive snowfall, and with warm, sunshiny weather. The average temperature for January is 13° F., and for July 72° F., above zero.

**Soil.** The soil of South Dakota except in the Black Hills and the Bad Lands is generally a subsoil of yellow clay covered with vegetable mold, and it is everywhere productive. There is more sand in the soil south of the White River and north of the Cheyenne River, than elsewhere.

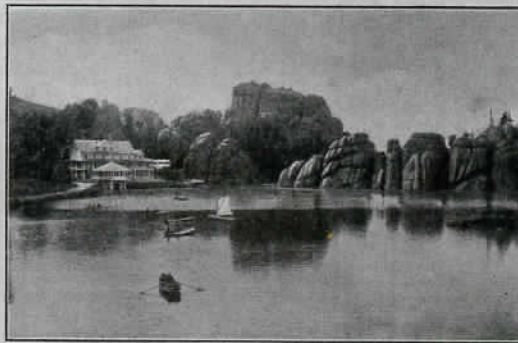
Throughout the Black Hills are scattered parks or openings of level and very fertile land, from which much grain, hay, and vegetables are produced for the mining camps.

While all of the prairie soil is very much alike in appearance and productiveness, it came from quite different sources. The clay soil east of the Missouri is derived from the granite rocks that were ground up by the glacier ice, while that west of the great river was worn down from the mountains to the west and became shales, which later were broken up by the weather and made the foundation soil of that region. The clay which is derived from the shales is newer and stiffer than that from the ice-ground rocks.

**Scenery.** The variety presented by different formations of the surface presents much that is picturesque and attractive. The broad prairies, the curiously carved Bad Lands, the peaks and cañons of the Black Hills, the falls of the Big Sioux, the dales of the Split Rock, Lakes Bigstone, Kampeska, Poinsett, and Andes, as well as Sylvan Lake near Custer, the hot springs, the wind cave with its great chambers filled with stalactites and curious forms, Spearfish and Rapid cañons and very many other natural features are noteworthy and annually attract many visitors.



VALLEY OF THE JAMES RIVER.



SYLVAN LAKE.



THE MISSOURI VALLEY, RANCH SCENE NEAR PIERRE.

## RESOURCES

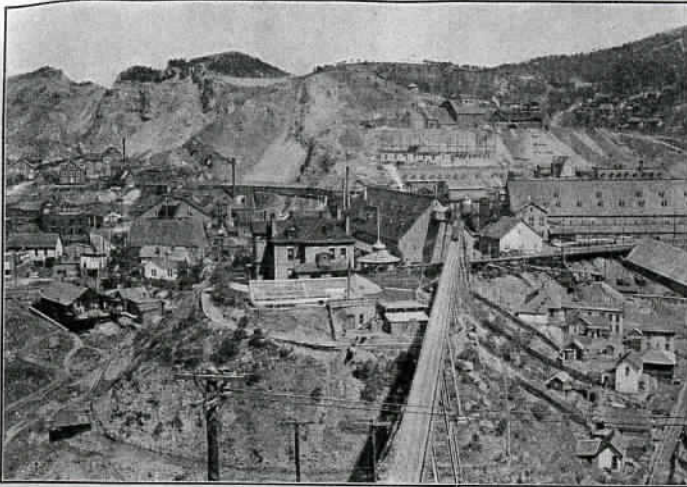
South Dakota is distinctively an agricultural state, and its chief resource therefore lies in the products of its soil. These are chiefly cereals and live stock; however, it is not wholly dependent upon these products.

**Minerals.** Thus far gold has been the most valuable mineral mined. Some sections of the Black Hills are very rich in gold, especially the region known as the Northern Hills surrounding Deadwood and Lead. Gold was first discovered by William McKay near Custer on August 2, 1874. Two years later the "diggings" in the Northern Hills were developed, and the annual production since has ranged from \$4,000,000 to \$9,000,000. The most notable and productive gold mine is the Homestake, located at Lead, which is one of the most important mines in the world.

Other minerals found in the Black Hills are silver, lead, copper, tungsten, and tin. The deposits of tin ore are extensive. Mica of the finest quality is produced in large quantities at Custer, the annual product being valued at more than one million dollars.

At various points along the Missouri River and in the Black Hills there are valuable deposits of limestone, chalkstone, and gypsum. Large plants for the manufacture of Portland cement are located at Yankton, Chamberlain, and Rapid City.

In the region west of the Missouri and north of the Moreau there are beds of lignite, which have not yet been developed upon a commercial basis, but which supply the settlers with excellent fuel. In some places these beds have been explored to considerable depths, and it is known that there is a sufficient quantity to



THE HOMESTAKE MINE, LEAD.

supply the fuel demands of the state for an indefinite period. When this lignite is briquetted, or compressed into blocks, it is found to be equal or superior to the best anthracite coal.

Building stone of fine quality abounds in the Black Hills, on the Big Sioux, Split Rock, and Vermilion rivers, and near Bigstone Lake. The chalk rock of the Missouri River cliffs makes substantial buildings and is easily worked. The red quartzite of the Sioux Falls region is one of the handsomest and most durable building stones known to commerce.

**Forests.** The principal natural forests of the state cover the Black Hills and are chiefly of pine and spruce. Here is the Black Hills National Forest, the largest in the state. The Cave Hills, Short Pine, and Slim Buttes National Forests occupy much smaller areas in the north-west corner of the state.

There is some natural timber on the Missouri and tributary streams, which in places spreads into forests of considerable size. The cottonwood is the principal tree of these woods, but maple, elm, ash, oak, and box elder also abound. In every section of the eastern portion are extensive cultivated groves which yield much timber for domestic use.

**Water Supply.** The chief stream of the state is the Missouri River, navigable across the state for a distance of three hundred miles. Its waters, though muddy in the stream, when filtered are the purest melted snow from the mountains and are unsurpassed for domestic use. To some extent they are diverted for irrigating the adjacent river bottom lands. The streams running out from the Black Hills are also useful for irrigation.

At Belle Fourche the Federal government has constructed a very extensive irrigation project, which affords water to about 90,000 acres. There are many other smaller irrigation projects in the western portion of the state which are operated under private ownership.

From the eastern border of the James valley to the Black Hills, the state is underlaid, at a depth ranging from five hundred to three thousand feet, with a stratum of Dakota sandstone, which absorbs great quantities of water where it outcrops along the eastern side of the Black Hills and western mountains. In all of this region borings deep enough to penetrate this stratum of sandstone afford remarkable artesian wells, the waters of which are used for domestic purposes, power, and irrigation.

Surface wells of good water are everywhere secured at depths ranging from 20 to 100 feet; besides these there are numerous springs of sweet water.



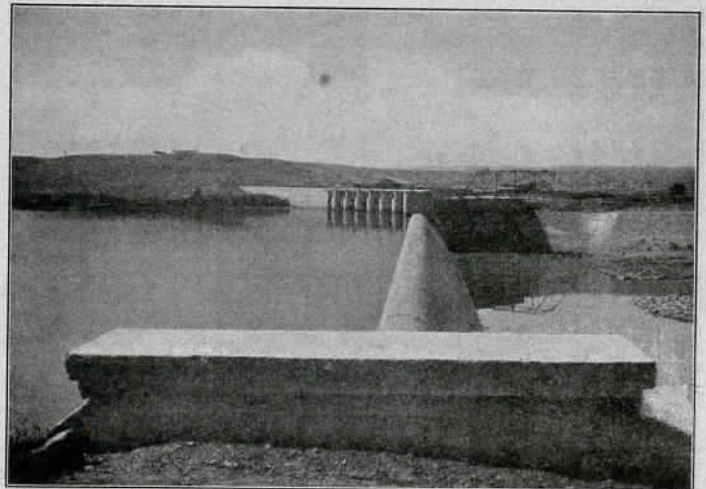
INTERIOR OF MINE.

**Water Powers.** The region has a few developed water powers, as at Sioux Falls and in the Black Hills. These powers are employed for the generation of electricity, which is transmitted to industrial centers for lighting, and for driving machinery, street cars, and for similar uses. There are some very important undeveloped water powers. Notable ones are upon the Missouri River in the central portion of the state. At Big Bend the river passes around a distance of about 24 miles to gain  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles. Across the gorge there is a fall of about 18 feet where many thousands of horse power can be de-

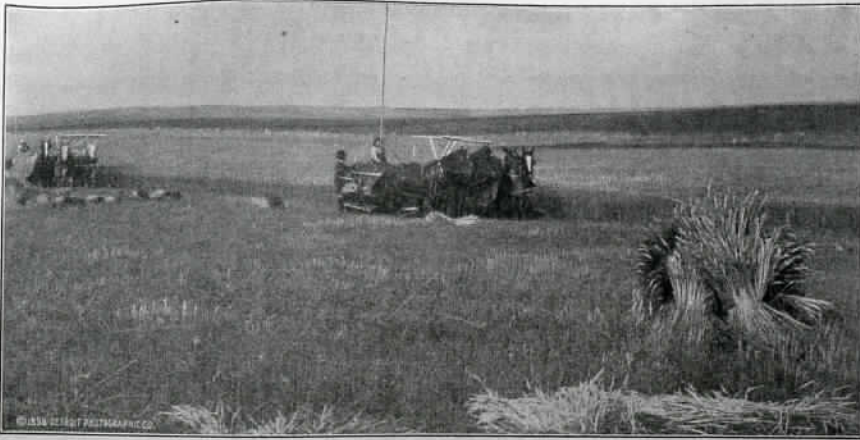
veloped with the aid of modern engineering. At Little Bend, fifty miles farther up the river, a similar detour is made where almost equal horse power may be developed. Upon all of the Black Hills streams there are undeveloped powers of greater or less proportions.

## INDUSTRIES

**Farming.** Agriculture is the leading interest and gives employment to a very large number of persons. Live stock, wheat, corn, oats, hay, and barley are the chief



DAM AND GATES OF THE BELLE FOURCHE IRRIGATION PROJECT.



HARVESTING WHEAT.

products in the order of their annual value. Flaxseed is also a profitable crop. All grains, vegetables, and fruits adapted to the climate of the region are produced abundantly. Much attention is given to dairying, to which industry the region is well adapted. From 1897 to 1910 South Dakota produced more agricultural wealth per capita of its population, in each year, than any other state.

The farming industry is carried on in three principal ways:—

1. *Mixed Farming*, in which the farmer grows grain for the market, raises and fattens cattle and hogs, and conducts dairying. This class of farmers frequently keeps sheep for wool and mutton, and fowls for poultry and eggs. In the eastern portion of the state, first settled, mixed farming is general. Each farm produces some wheat, but much less than formerly, oats and barley sufficient for home use, and large amounts of corn and hay. Dairying is carried on, and live stock and poultry are produced upon every farm.

2. *Dairying* is the keeping of cows for the production of milk, cheese, and butter, as the chief business of the farm. Poultry and pork are additional products of dairy farms, where grain and hay are cultivated chiefly to provide food for the cows in the dairy. Formerly, most dairymen sold their milk to creameries in the vicinity of the farm, but in recent years, separators, to separate the cream from the milk, are owned by the farmers and they either make butter at home, or



AN ARTESIAN WELL.

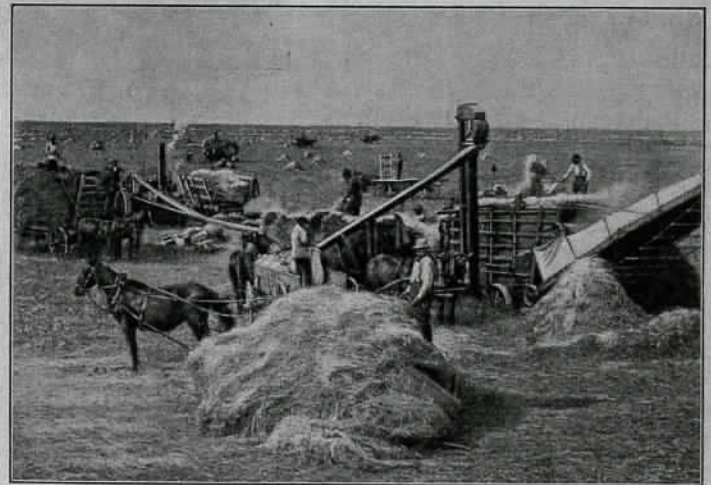
else separate the cream from the milk and ship it to large central creameries.

3. *Ranching* is the raising of large numbers of cattle, horses, or sheep to be sold to feeders upon more eastern farms. The ranches are located chiefly in the newer regions, where land is very cheap.

Formerly, all of the region west of the Missouri and a large area along the east bank was devoted to ranching. Live stock was branded, so that each owner could know his own stock, and then turned loose upon the range, as the great public pasture was called. Annually the stock was "rounded up" and that which was ready for the market separated and shipped away. A record was kept of the brands shipped to market, and each owner was paid from the proceeds of the sales according to the number of head of stock bearing his brand in the ship-

ment. This was a picturesque and profitable business, but the land has now been taken by settlers, the free range broken up, and the ranchers compelled to confine their operations to their own lands.

**Manufacturing.** The leading manufactures of South Dakota are flour and gristmill products, butter, cheese, and condensed milk, printed matter, lumber and timber



THRESHING WHEAT.

products, malt liquors, cigars, and confectionery. Other manufactures include artificial stone, machinery, carriages and wagons, cement, lime, and brick and tile.

Under modern methods gold smelters and refineries are really manufacturing plants and there are many of these. There are also several large railroad car and repair shops which give employment to many people. Manufacturing is not greatly developed, but it is annually increasing in importance.

**Commerce.** The commerce of the state consists of trade in agricultural products, gold, mica, Portland cement, building stone, agricultural implements, and merchandise for domestic use.

The Missouri River was formerly an important highway for trade carried upon steamboats, but it is no

longer navigated to any considerable extent. Railroads reach most sections of the state. One line to the Pacific coast crosses the northern part of the state and two others traverse the state from east to west, while other lines and numerous branches accommodate the intermediate sections. The state has about 4000 miles of railroad.



FARMING SCENE, CHEYENNE VALLEY.

### HISTORY

When white men first had knowledge of South Dakota its chief inhabitants were the Arickara or Ree Indians, who lived in substantial houses in thickly settled communities along the Missouri River. They cultivated corn and other vegetables, defended their settlements from strongly fortified posts, and lived in unusual comfort for a savage people. At that time the Omahas occupied the lower Sioux Valley, and a band of Kiowas were in the Black Hills region. About two centuries ago the Sioux, or Dakota Indians, from Minnesota, began the invasion of the Dakota country, and before the close of the eighteenth century had driven out the former occupants and wholly possessed the land.

White men of the party of Charles Pierre Le Seuer, an enterprising explorer of that time, visited the Sioux River at Sioux Falls in the winter of 1699-1700. Verendrye, the Canadian explorer, upon his return from the discovery of the Rocky Mountains in 1743, reached the Missouri River at some point near the center of the state and claimed the region for France.

All of South Dakota was included in the Louisiana Purchase and became the property of the United States in 1803. The next year Lewis and Clark, the American explorers, passed through the state upon their expedition to the Pacific and returned through it in 1806.

Trading posts had been established at the mouth of the James River, near Wheeler in Charles Mix county, on Cedar Island below Pierre, and at the mouth of the Cheyenne River prior to the Louisiana Purchase. The post on Cedar Island, established by Loisel in 1796, is supposed to have been the first permanent structure erected within the state. In 1817 Joseph LaFramboise built Fort Teton on the present site of the village of Fort Pierre, and there has been a continuous white settlement in that locality since. The first agricultural settlement was made at Sioux Falls in 1857, but it was destroyed by the Sioux in 1862. The settlement at Yankton, and other lower Missouri River points, dates from 1859, and has been continuous.

Dakota Territory was created in March, 1861, and continued until November, 1889, when South Dakota was admitted to statehood. Prior to the establishment of the territory, the section east of the Missouri had been successively a portion of Louisiana, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota. The section west of the Missouri was without organized government until the creation of Nebraska Territory in 1854.

The first steamboat entered South Dakota in 1831. From 1863 until 1880 the steamboat transportation upon the Missouri was very large, but with the advance of railroads the river traffic practically came to an end.

The first railroads came in 1872, and after 1880 the settlement of the state and building of new railroad lines was very rapid. The population was 583,888 in 1910.

**Government.** The government of South Dakota is divided into three departments: the executive, the legislative, and the judicial.

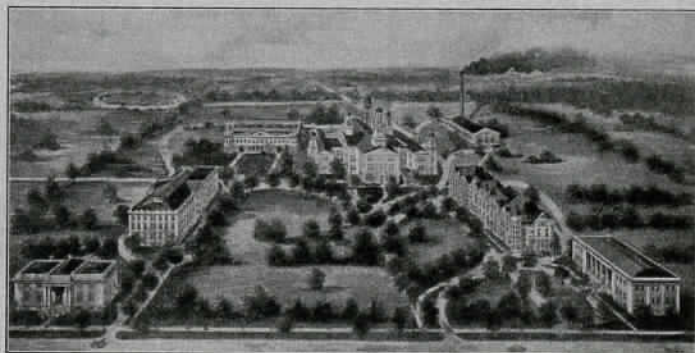
The executive officers are the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney-general, land com-

missioner, superintendent of education, and railroad commissioners, who are elected by the people, and certain other officers appointed by the governor.

The legislature consists of a senate of 45 members and a house of representatives having 102 members; but the people reserve to themselves under the initiative and referendum the right to initiate laws, and to refer



SHEEP RAISING, WESTERN SOUTH DAKOTA.



THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH DAKOTA, VERMILION.

laws passed by the legislature to the people for approval. The initiative and referendum originated in America in South Dakota, and was made a part of our Constitution in 1898. Five per cent of the voters may initiate a law, and five per cent can, by petition, refer any law passed to a popular vote for approval.

The judicial powers of the state are vested in the supreme court of five members; twelve circuit courts,





THE CAPITOL, PIERRE.

county courts, justices of the peace, and police and municipal courts. The judges are elected by popular vote. The state has two senators and three representatives in the Federal Congress.

**Education.** Public education is provided in common schools under both the district and township system, as different sections of the state may prefer. There are graded and high schools, normal schools, an agricultural college, school of mines, and a state university.

All of these schools and institutions are supported by the income of funds derived from lands granted by Congress, to which are added such sums as are needed by public taxation. The school fund is very carefully guarded by the constitution and laws, and it is believed that it will be ultimately sufficient to defray all of the cost of public education.

The State University is located at Vermilion, and embraces colleges of arts and sciences, law, medicine, engineering, and music. The State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts is situated at Brookings. The School of Mines is located at Rapid City. The Northern Normal and Industrial School is located at Aberdeen, and there are state normal schools at Madison, Spearfish, and Springfield.

Among the many denominational schools and colleges are the following: Sioux Falls College, Baptist; Yankton and Redfield colleges, Congregational; the Dakota Wesleyan University, Methodist, is located at Mitchell; Huron College, Presbyterian; Freeman College, Mennonite; Augustana College, at Canton, Scandinavian Lutheran; Eureka College, German Lutheran; Ward Academy, Congregational; Wessington Springs Seminary, Free Methodist; All Saints' School for girls, Sioux Falls, Episcopal; and the Lutheran Normal School, Sioux Falls. The Catholic Church supports academies at Aberdeen, Elkton, Marion, Sturgis, Vermilion, Jefferson,

Tabor, and Zell. The Seventh Day Adventists have academies at Elkpoint and Redfield.

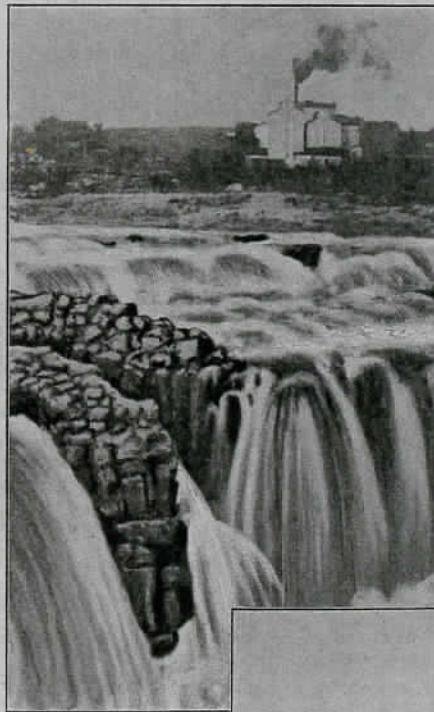
**Charitable and Penal Institutions.** The State Hospital for the Insane is at Yankton; and schools for the feeble-minded, at Redfield; for the deaf, at Sioux Falls; and for the blind, at Gary; the State Training School is at Plankinton, and the Penitentiary, at Sioux Falls. Orphanages are conducted by private benevolence at Sioux Falls and Beresford.

#### CITIES AND TOWNS

**Pierre**, the capital, is situated at the geographical center of the state and of the North American continent. It is located upon the Missouri River, midway between the Big Bend and the Little Bend, each about thirty miles distant, and where large water powers are available. It is the commercial distributing center for a large area, and is an important shipping point for live stock and agricultural products. It has a large wholesale business, and several small manufacturing plants. Sufficient natural gas is secured to provide for domestic use and for power in its manufactories. The public and private buildings of Pierre are notable. The state capitol is a very fine structure. The Federal court convenes here and there is a United States land office.

**Sioux Falls**, the largest city, is the most important trading and manufacturing point. It has large wholesale establishments, and manufactures flour, biscuits, plows, wagons, and other articles. It has a large pork and beef packing establishment, employing 200 men. The state prison is located in Sioux Falls, and there is in it an establishment for the manufacture of binding twine, much used in the agriculture of the state. A fine quality of red quartzite is quarried near the city and is shipped very widely. Three important educational institutions are located here in addition to the State School for the Deaf and the Children's Home. Sioux Falls is the chief seat of the Federal court for South Dakota.

**Aberdeen** is the second city in size, and is an important trade center. It



SIOUX FALLS.



MEAT-PACKING PLANT, SIOUX FALLS.



FLOUR MILLS, WATERTOWN.

has extensive wholesale houses which trade to a considerable distance on the many railroads centering in the city. A large business is carried on in the distribution of agricultural implements. Considerable manufacturing is carried on by water power supplied by artesian wells. It is the seat of the Northern Normal and Industrial School, a state institution, and of the Federal district court. Aberdeen is on the main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway, which extends westward to the Pacific.

**Lead**, in the Black Hills, is third city in size and importance. The Homestake gold mine, the largest mine upon the continent, is located at Lead upon what appears to be an inexhaustible lode of low-grade gold ore. The yield is but three or four dollars to the ton, but it is found in such large quantities, and is reduced so readily, that it has proved very profitable. The mine has been worked almost constantly for thirty-five years, and has produced many millions of dollars. Besides mining, the reduction of ores and trade in mining supplies are leading industries.

**Watertown**, located on the Big Sioux River, near Lake Kampeska, is the fourth city in population, and is renowned for the beauty of its location, as well as for the importance of its business interests. Eight railroads radiate from the city, making it the business center for an extensive area of fertile and prosperous country. It has wholesale establishments, farm machinery depots, and the most extensive flouring mills in the state, as well as many smaller

manufactories. The headquarters of the state militia are located here, and the summer camp is located upon Lake Kampeska, where the regiments meet for practice.

**Mitchell**, near the James River, is the seat of the Dakota Wesleyan University, and is an important railroad division point, doing an extensive business in distributing merchandise and farm machinery. Here are railroad repair shops, machine shops, grain elevators, and flour mills.



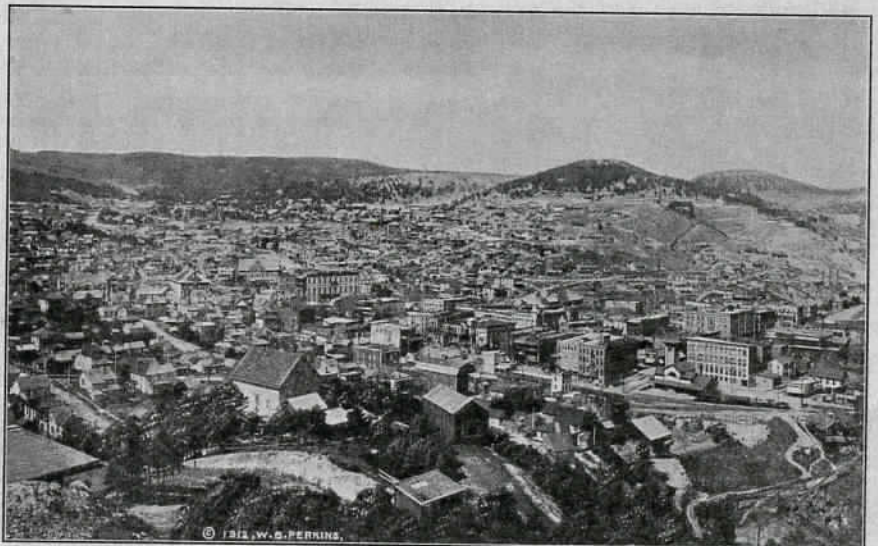
STREET VIEW IN MITCHELL.

**Huron** is the seat of the state fair, for which the state has provided elaborate grounds and buildings, and the annual exposition there of the products of South Dakota is very popular. Huron College is located here in attractive and substantial buildings. Huron is the chief headquarters in the state of the Chicago and North Western Railway.

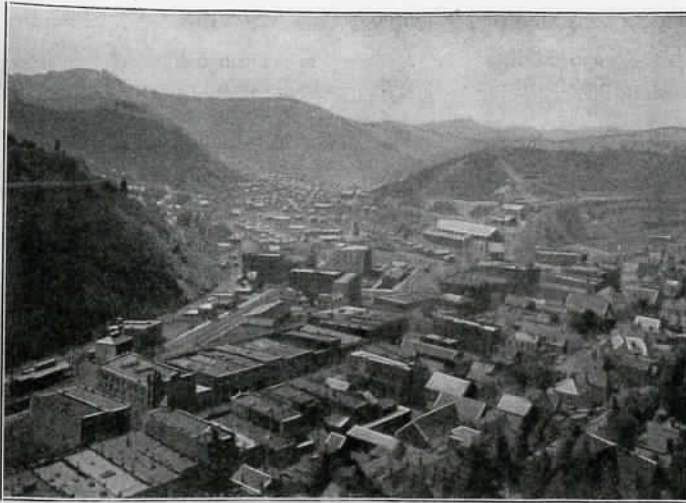
Large repair shops of this road are located here, besides flour mills, brick works, and other manufactories.

**Rapid City**, located at the eastern gate to the Black Hills, is an enterprising and attractive place, with important agricultural, stock raising, mining, and manufacturing interests. Here are located the State School of Mines, a United States Indian school, and a Federal land office. It has excellent water power on Rapid River, and does a general wholesale business.

**Yankton**, the mother city of South Dakota, is the seat



THE CITY OF LEAD.



THE CITY OF DEADWOOD.

of Yankton College, the oldest institution of higher learning in the state. It has an extensive Portland cement plant, and a large brewery, besides flouring mills, and other industries, and is located in a very rich and productive agricultural region. It is the county seat of Yankton county and was formerly the capital of Dakota Territory.

**Deadwood**, the commercial center of the northern Black Hills, is delightfully located in the cañon of Whitewood Creek with towering mountains close above it. It is the county seat of Lawrence county, and the chief offices of the Black Hills Forest service are located here. It has several important gold reduction plants.

**Madison**, the county seat of Lake county and the seat of the oldest state normal school, is beautifully located between two fine lakes in the center of a rich farming region. It has a large trade in flour, dairy products, and thoroughbred live stock.

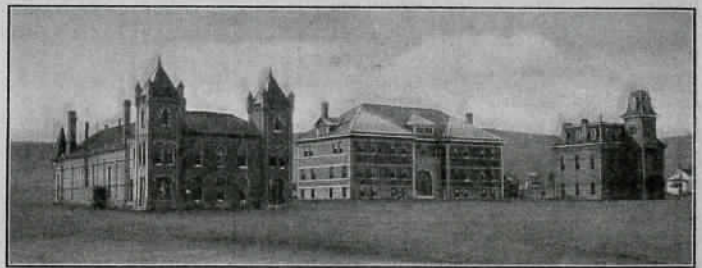
**Redfield** has splendid railroad facilities and a growing trade. It is a shipping point for grain, live stock, dairy products, and flour. It has the State School for Feeble-minded Children and Redfield College, and is county seat of Spink county.

**Brookings**, the county seat of Brookings county and seat of the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic

Arts, is located near the eastern bank of the Big Sioux River in a fine farming section. It has flouring mills and an important manufactory of automobile furnishings.

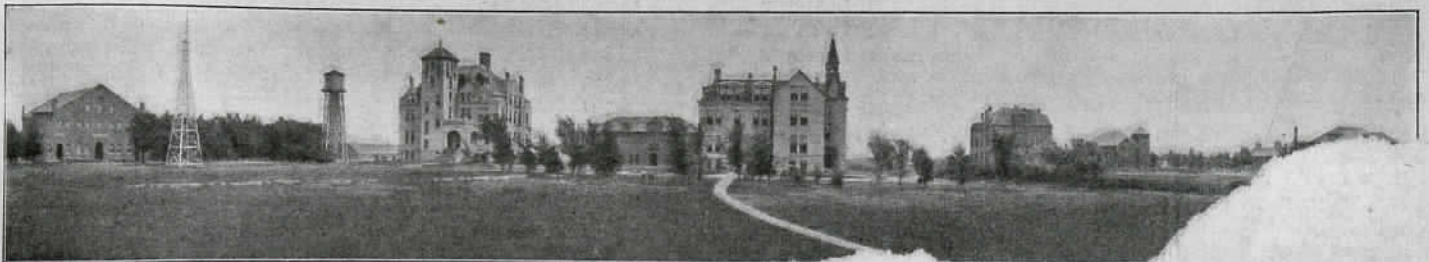
**Vermilion**, in Clay county, is the seat of the State University, and is one of the older places; **Canton** is the county seat of Lincoln county, and the home of Augustana College; and **Spearfish**, in Lawrence county, is the seat of the Spearfish State Normal School. These three places are important educational centers.

Other places of noteworthy importance are **Milbank**, county seat of Grant county; **Sturgis**, county seat of Meade county, the location of Fort Meade; **Webster**, county seat of Day county, in the center of the most important wheat growing section; **Hot Springs**, county seat of Fall River county, site of the State Soldiers' Home and of a National Sanitarium for disabled soldiers and sailors; **Flandreau**, county seat of Moody county, the location of Riggs Institute and an important government Indian school; **Sisseton**, county seat of Roberts county; **Dell Rapids**, Minnehaha county, the location of extensive quarries of jasper rock and the Odd Fellows Home; **Belle Fourche**, county seat of Butte county, the location of the great Federal irrigation project and a United States land office; **Dallas**, in Gregory county, a new town on the Rosebud lands; **Chamberlain**, county seat of Brule county, the location of Columbus College and of a large cement plant; **Lemmon**, Perkins county, the seat of a United States land office; **Parker**, county seat of Turner county; **Clark**, county seat of Clark county; **Miller**, county seat of Hand county; **Elkpoint**, county seat of Union county; **Mo-**



THE SCHOOL OF MINES, RAPID CITY.

**bridge**, in Walworth county, where the railroad to the Pacific coast spans the Missouri River; **Gregory**, in Gregory county, the seat of a United States land office; **Beresford**, Union county; **Platte**, Charles Mix county; **Groton**, second city of Brown county; **Tyndall**, county seat, and **Scotland**, Bonhomme county; **Salem**, county seat of McCook county; **Wessington Springs**, county seat of Jerauld county, the seat of the Free Methodist Seminary; **Highmore**, county seat of Hyde county; **Howard**, county seat of Miner county; **Desmet**, county seat, and **Lake Preston**, Kingsbury county; **Woonsocket**, county seat of Sanborn county; **Centerville**, Turner county; **Parkston**, Hutchinson county; **Armour**, county seat of Douglas county; **Wagner**, Charles Mix county; **Eureka**, McPherson county; and **Alexandria**, county seat of Hanson county.



THE STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

## POPULATION OF INCORPORATED CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES IN SOUTH DAKOTA, 1910

Aberdeen . . . . .	10,753	Colman . . . . .	362	Harrold . . . . .	230	Midland . . . . .	210	Springfield . . . . .	675
Akaska . . . . .	114	Colton . . . . .	407	Hartford . . . . .	648	Milbank . . . . .	2,015	Stickney . . . . .	310
Albee . . . . .	131	Columbia . . . . .	235	Hazel . . . . .	229	Miller . . . . .	1,202	Sturgis . . . . .	1,739
Alcester . . . . .	409	Conde . . . . .	592	Hecla . . . . .	462	Mitchell . . . . .	6,515	Summit . . . . .	545
Alexandria . . . . .	955	Corsica . . . . .	286	Henry . . . . .	441	Mobridge . . . . .	1,200	Tabor . . . . .	273
Alpena . . . . .	417	Cresbard . . . . .	320	Hermosa . . . . .	114	Monroe . . . . .	169	Tea . . . . .	134
Altamont . . . . .	110	Custer . . . . .	602	Herrick . . . . .	412	Montrose . . . . .	442	Tolstoy . . . . .	142
Andover . . . . .	446	Dallas . . . . .	1,277	Herried . . . . .	414	Morristown . . . . .	222	Toronto . . . . .	424
Ardmore . . . . .	146	Davis . . . . .	164	Hetland . . . . .	223	Mount Vernon . . . . .	614	Tripp . . . . .	675
Arlington . . . . .	791	De Smet . . . . .	1,063	Hightmore . . . . .	1,084	Murdo . . . . .	372	Turton . . . . .	240
Armour . . . . .	968	Deadwood . . . . .	3,653	Hill City . . . . .	271	Northville . . . . .	392	Twin Brooks . . . . .	190
Artesian . . . . .	583	Dell Rapids . . . . .	1,367	Hitchcock . . . . .	259	Oacoma . . . . .	235	Tyndall . . . . .	1,107
Ashton . . . . .	430	Delmont . . . . .	369	Hosmer . . . . .	217	Oelrichs . . . . .	150	Utica . . . . .	103
Aurora . . . . .	236	Doland . . . . .	581	Hot Springs . . . . .	2,140	Oldham . . . . .	355	Valley Springs . . . . .	331
Avon . . . . .	451	Draper . . . . .	211	Hoven . . . . .	209	Olivet . . . . .	133	Veblen . . . . .	173
Baltic . . . . .	278	East Sioux Falls . . . . .	268	Howard . . . . .	1,026	Onida . . . . .	319	Verdon . . . . .	136
Belle Fourche . . . . .	1,352	Edgemont . . . . .	816	Hudson . . . . .	404	Ortley . . . . .	192	Vermilion . . . . .	2,187
Beresford . . . . .	1,117	Effington . . . . .	46	Hurley . . . . .	506	Parker . . . . .	1,224	Viborg . . . . .	410
Big Stone . . . . .	551	Egan . . . . .	516	Huron . . . . .	5,791	Parkston . . . . .	970	Vienna . . . . .	453
Blunt . . . . .	566	Elk Point . . . . .	1,200	Ipswich . . . . .	810	Philip . . . . .	578	Volga . . . . .	568
Bonesteel . . . . .	563	Elkton . . . . .	742	Irene . . . . .	263	Pierpont . . . . .	314	Volin . . . . .	286
Bowdle . . . . .	671	Emery . . . . .	446	Iroquois . . . . .	578	Pierre . . . . .	3,656	Wagner . . . . .	964
Bradley . . . . .	351	Erwin . . . . .	230	Java . . . . .	473	Plankinton . . . . .	712	Wakonda . . . . .	326
Brandt . . . . .	158	Estelline . . . . .	509	Jefferson . . . . .	407	Platte . . . . .	1,115	Wall . . . . .	167
Bridgewater . . . . .	934	Ethan . . . . .	312	Kadoka . . . . .	222	Pollock . . . . .	304	Wallace . . . . .	207
Bristol . . . . .	444	Eureka . . . . .	961	Kennebec . . . . .	252	Presho . . . . .	635	Ward . . . . .	72
Britton . . . . .	901	Fairfax . . . . .	500	Kimball . . . . .	713	Pukwana . . . . .	164	Watertown . . . . .	7,010
Brookings . . . . .	2,971	Fairview . . . . .	107	Lake Andes . . . . .	920	Ramona . . . . .	312	Waubay . . . . .	803
Bruce . . . . .	262	Faulkton . . . . .	802	Lake Norden . . . . .	202	Rapid City . . . . .	3,854	Webster . . . . .	1,713
Bryant . . . . .	645	Flandreau . . . . .	1,484	Lake Preston . . . . .	1,007	Raymond . . . . .	241	Wentworth . . . . .	329
Buffalo Gap . . . . .	280	Florence . . . . .	270	Lane . . . . .	294	Redfield . . . . .	3,060	Wessington . . . . .	576
Burke . . . . .	311	Fort Pierre . . . . .	792	Langford . . . . .	463	Reville . . . . .	332	Wessington Springs . . . . .	1,093
Camp Crook . . . . .	120	Frankfort . . . . .	408	Le Beau . . . . .	210	Rockham . . . . .	286	White . . . . .	468
Canistota . . . . .	409	Frederick . . . . .	433	Lead . . . . .	8,392	Roscoe . . . . .	357	White Lake . . . . .	507
Canova . . . . .	311	Freeman . . . . .	615	Leimon . . . . .	1,255	Roswell . . . . .	167	White Rock . . . . .	368
Canton . . . . .	2,103	Galena . . . . .	109	Lennox . . . . .	745	St. Lawrence . . . . .	305	Whitewood . . . . .	390
Carthage . . . . .	554	Garretson . . . . .	668	Leola . . . . .	484	Salem . . . . .	1,097	Willow Lake . . . . .	437
Castlewood . . . . .	594	Gary . . . . .	477	Lesterville . . . . .	279	Scotland . . . . .	1,102	Wilmot . . . . .	427
Cavour . . . . .	408	Gayville . . . . .	257	Letcher . . . . .	402	Selby . . . . .	558	Winfred . . . . .	243
Centerville . . . . .	971	Geddes . . . . .	701	Lily . . . . .	175	Seneca . . . . .	321	Wolsey . . . . .	436
Central City . . . . .	296	Gettysburg . . . . .	936	Lowry . . . . .	90	Sherman . . . . .	138	Woonsocket . . . . .	1,027
Chamberlain . . . . .	1,275	Glenham . . . . .	182	McIntosh . . . . .	409	Sioux Falls . . . . .	14,094	Worthing . . . . .	179
Chancellor . . . . .	160	Goodwin . . . . .	145	Madison . . . . .	3,137	Sisseton . . . . .	1,397	Yankton . . . . .	3,787
Claremont . . . . .	294	Gregory . . . . .	1,142	Marion . . . . .	462	South Shore . . . . .	335		
Clark . . . . .	1,220	Groton . . . . .	1,108	Mellette . . . . .	472	Spearfish . . . . .	1,130		
Clear Lake . . . . .	704	Harrisburg . . . . .	164	Menno . . . . .	621	Spencer . . . . .	506		

## POPULATION OF THE COUNTIES OF SOUTH DAKOTA, 1910

Armstrong . . . . .	647	Custer . . . . .	4,458	Hutchinson . . . . .	12,319	Pennington . . . . .	12,453	Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, including Shannon, Washington and parts of Bennett and Washabaugh counties . . . . .	6,607
Aurora . . . . .	6,143	Davison . . . . .	11,625	Hyde . . . . .	3,307	Perkins . . . . .	11,348	Rosebud Indian Reservation, including Mellette, Todd, and parts of Bennett and Washabaugh counties . . . . .	3,960
Beadle . . . . .	15,776	Day . . . . .	14,372	Jerauld . . . . .	5,120	Potter . . . . .	4,466	The state . . . . .	583,888
Bennett . . . . .	96	Deuel . . . . .	7,768	Kingsbury . . . . .	12,560	Roberts . . . . .	14,897		
Bonhomme . . . . .	11,061	Dewey . . . . .	1,145	Lake . . . . .	10,711	Sanborn . . . . .	6,607		
Brookings . . . . .	14,178	Douglas . . . . .	6,400	Lawrence . . . . .	19,694	Schnasse . . . . .	292		
Brown . . . . .	25,867	Edmunds . . . . .	7,654	Lincoln . . . . .	12,712	Spink . . . . .	15,981		
Brule . . . . .	6,451	Edmunds . . . . .	7,763	Lyman . . . . .	10,848	Stanley . . . . .	14,975		
Buffalo . . . . .	1,589	Fall River . . . . .	7,763	McCook . . . . .	9,589	Sterling . . . . .	252		
Butte . . . . .	4,993	Faulk . . . . .	6,716	McPherson . . . . .	6,791	Sully . . . . .	2,462		
Campbell . . . . .	5,244	Grant . . . . .	10,303	Marshall . . . . .	8,021	Todd . . . . .	2,164		
	14,899	Gregory . . . . .	13,061	Meade . . . . .	12,640	Tripp . . . . .	8,323		
	10,901	Hamlin . . . . .	7,475	Mellette . . . . .	1,700	Turner . . . . .	13,840		
	8,711	Hand . . . . .	7,870	Miner . . . . .	7,661	Union . . . . .	10,676		
	992	Hanson . . . . .	6,237	Minnehaha . . . . .	29,631	Walworth . . . . .	6,488		
		Harding . . . . .	4,228	Moody . . . . .	8,695	Yankton . . . . .	13,135		
		Hughes . . . . .	6,000						