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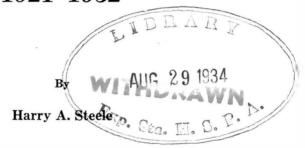
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Farm Mortgage Foreclosures in South Dakota

1921 - 1932



Agricultural Economics Department
Agricultural Experiment Station
South Dakota State College of Agriculture
and Mechanic Arts
Brookings, South Dakota

Farm Mortgage Foreclosures in South Dakota, 1921-32

By Harry A. Steele

Purpose and Method of Study

The purpose of this circular is to make available more complete figures on farm mortgage foreclosures in South Dakota in the post-war period. Figures on farm foreclosures from 1921 to 1931 inclusive for 44 counties were previously published in South Dakota Experiment Station circular 9. Since that time data have been collected for the missing counties and for the year 1932. While the complete figures for all counties show approximately the same trend as was shown by the figures for the 44 counties, it is thought to be worth while to publish the complete figures. Because farm foreclosures are such a clear indication of the financial distress in agriculture, it is essential that this information be made available in order that we may have a better picture of the sivuation and a more adequate basis for future action on the farm mortgage problem.

The information on farm foreclosures was obtained by sending questionnaires to the county Register of Deeds in each of the 64 organized counties in the state. Replies were received from a large number of county registers of deeds, and the information for the rest of the counties was secured directly by a member of the department or in some cases by the county extension agent. The registers of deeds were asked to report the number and acreage of foreclosures instituted for the years 1913, 1918, and 1921-1932 inclusive.

Volume of Farm Foreclosures 1921-1932

Table 1 shows a summary of the information on farm foreclosures instituted in the 64 counties. The total number and acreage of farm foreclosures instituted are given for the years 1913, 1918 and 1921-1932. In the last three columns of the table an index of the number of foreclosures and the per cent of the assessed acreage foreclosed are shown.

In the period from 1921 to 1932, inclusive, there were 32,419 farm foreclosures instituted in South Dakota. That these did not in all cases include a whole farm unit seems to be indicated by the fact that the average acreage foreclosed was 222 acres while the average size farm, according to the 1930 United States Census, was 439 acres. Also, one farm may have been involved in more than one foreclosure proceeding. Therefore, it cannot be stated that 32,419 separate farms were involved in foreclosures. However, it can be stated that 32,419 farm mortgages were in distress at one time or another during this period.

No information was obtained from the five counties which do not have an organized county government. These five counties consist largely of Indian Reservations.
 An appendix table gives figures on foreclosures for each county.

	No. of farm	Acreage	Index of farm for insti	Per cent of		
Year	foreclosures instituted	involved in foreclosures	1921-32 $=100%$	$=^{1913}_{100\%}$	acreage foreclosed*	
1913	674	130,281	25	100		
1918	445	103,442	16	66	***	
1921	1,172	265,259	43	174	0.8	
1922	2,393	519,495	89	355	1.5	
1923	3.252	723,266	120	482	2.0	
1924	3.709	836.205	137	550	2.3	
1925	3,303	742.627	122	490	2.0	
1926	2.754	614.888	102	409	1.7	
1927	2.826	636,617	105	419	1.7	
1928	2,388	499,369	88	354	1.4	
1929	1.824	389,926	68	271	1.1	
1930	1,749	382,747	65	259	1.0	
1931	3,185	731,594	118	473	2.0	
1932	3,864	850.826	143	573	2.3	

TABLE 1.-Number, acreage, and indexes of farm foreclosures in South Dakota 1913, 1918, and 1921-1932

19.67

7 102 819

Total 1921-1932 32,419

If it is assumed that each foreclosure represents a whole farm unit and that individual farms have been involved in only one foreclosure, then approximately 40 per cent of the farms in the state have been foreclosed in the period 1921-1932.

In the same period, 7,192,819 acres were involved in foreclosure proceedings. Here again the same acreage may have been involved in more than one foreclosure. However, assuming that each tract was involved in only one foreclosure proceeding, then about 20 per cent of the 1932 assessed acreage was involved in foreclosure during this period.

Figure 1 shows an index of the number of foreclosures from 1921 to 1932 inclusive. The average number for the period is used as 100 per cent, which makes the years of high and low volume of foreclosures readily discernible. It will be noted that the years 1923 to 1927 were all above the average for the period.

The decline in the volume of foreclosures in the years 1925 and 1926 from the high point of 1924 was temporarily checked in 1927 due to the poor crop of 1926. The volume of foreclosures in the years 1928, 1929, and 1930, was below the average for the period, but in 1931 and 1932 an increase occurred which carried these two years above 100 per cent. The number of foreclosures in 1932 was 43 per cent above the average for the period 1921-1932. Although complete figures are not available, indications point to a volume of foreclosures in 1933 equal to, if not larger than that of 19323.

The acreage foreclosed followed the same general trend as the number of foreclosures, (Table 1). In 1921 eight tenths of 1 per cent of the assessed acreage of that year was foreclosed. In 1924 this percentage had

^{*} Assessed acreage includes Rural Credit lands and agricultural lands within corporate The figures are taken from the reports of the Division of Taxation. † Per cent of 1932 assessed acreage.

^{3.} A check of a few counties indicates an increase in about three-fourths of the counties for which information was available. B. R. Stauber in "The Farm Real Estate Situation," 1932-33 (USDA Circular 309, December 1933) reports 7.8 per cent of the farms in South Dakota involved in forced transfers during the year ended March 15, 1933. This figure does not include delinquent tax sales, but does include transfers to avoid foreclosure.

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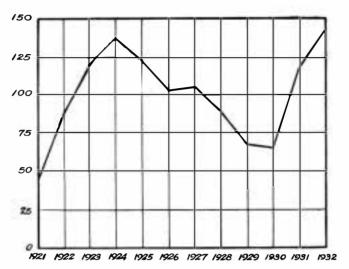


FIGURE 1 - AN INDEX OF THE NUMBER OF FORECLOSURES FROM 1921 to 1932 INCLUSIVE - AVERAGE 1921-32 EQUALS 100 PER CENT.

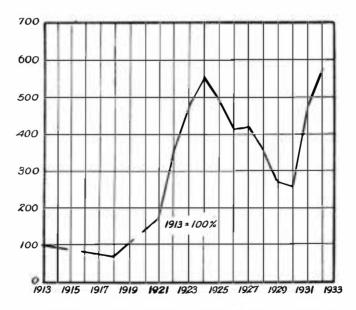


FIGURE 2 - AN INDEX OF THE NUMBER OF FORECLOSURES FROM 1913 to 1933 INCLUSIVE - 1913 EQUALS 100 PER CENT.

increased to 2 3/10 per cent. From 1924 the percentage of the assessed acreage involved in foreclosure declined reaching a low point of 1 per cent in 1930. In 1931, 2 per cent of the assessed acreage was foreclosed, and in 1932 2 3/10 per cent.

In order to compare the post-war volume of foreclosures with prewar and war conditions, figures for the years 1913 and 1918 were collected. When the year 1913 is taken as 100 per cent, the index of the number of farm foreclosures instituted in 1918 is 66 per cent (Figure 2), indicating a low volume of foreclosures in the war period. By 1924 the postwar period reached a volume of foreclosures five and one-half times that of 1913. Following the decline ending in 1930 the volume of foreclosures increased again and in 1932 rose to a point slightly over that of 1924. In no year in the post-war period was the volume as low as in 1913.

The information on foreclosures indicates two periods of extreme distress: one following the depression that began in 1920 and another following the more severe depression that began in 1929. Farm foreclosures instituted appear to be a clear indication of farm distress, but because they are generally the result of more than one year of financial stress, they do not show up for sometime after the beginning of the difficulties and they are likely to continue for sometime after conditions have become stabilized. A single bad year, such as 1926, is not likely to cause much of an increase in foreclosures.

Foreclosures by Farming Areas

The above discussion has dealt with farm foreclosure figures for the entire state. However, both natural and economic condtions vary considerably in different parts of South Dakota. Natural factors such as soil, rainfall, length of growing season, topography, etc., vary considerably in different sections of the state. Severe drought and insect plagues have hit certain sections of the state harder than others. Economic factors, together with these natural conditions, have influenced the production of different kinds of farm commodities in different sections of the state. Credit facilities have also varied considerably. For all these and other reasons the volume of foreclosures also has varied considerably over the state.

In Figure 3 the percentage of the 1932 assessed acreage involved in foreclosure in the 12-year period 1921-1932 is shown for each county in the state. These figures represent the total acreage involved in foreclosure during the period, and as pointed out above, some tracts of land may have been involved in more than one foreclosure proceeding.

According to Figure 3, the proportion of the area foreclosed in 9 counties during the 12 years was less than 10 per cent of the 1932 assessed acreage. Seven of these counties were located in the southeastern section of the state, and the other two were in the Black Hills area. From 10 to 19 per cent of the area was foreclosed in 23 counties. These counties were located in the western, the north central east of the Missouri river, and the southeastern parts of the state. In 26 counties the area foreclosed was from 20 to 29 per cent of the 1932 assessed acreage. These counties

^{4.} The ratios or percentages in Figure 3 for some counties differ somewhat from those given in Figure 11, page 22 of South Dakota Experiment Station Circular 9, which are based on estimates as explained in a footnote to Table VIII, page 21 of that circular.

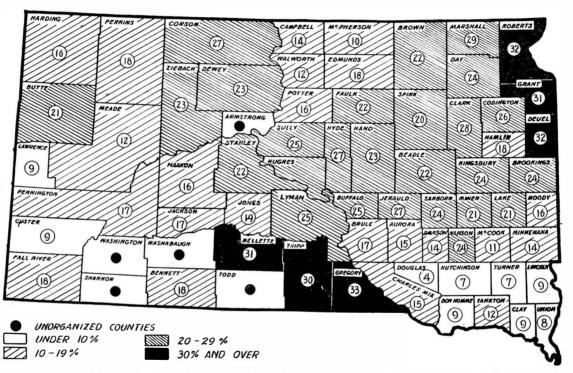


FIGURE 3 - MAP SHOWING BY COUNTIES THE RATIO OR PER CENT OF THE TOTAL ACREAGE INVOLVED IN FORECLOSURES DURING YEARS 1921-1932 TO TOTAL ACREAGE ASSESSED IN 1932.

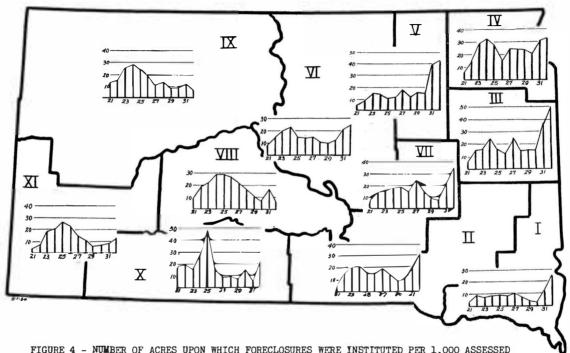


FIGURE 4 - NUMBER OF ACRES UPON WHICH FORECLOSURES WERE INSTITUTED PER 1,000 ASSESSED ACRES IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF FARMING AREAS, BY YMARS, 1921-32.

were located mainly in the central, the north central west of the Missouri river, and the northeastern parts of the state. In six counties the proportion of the area involved in foreclosure was 30 per cent or more. Three of these counties (Deuel, Grant, and Roberts), are located in the northeastern part of the state, and the other three (Mellette, Gregory, and Tripp) are located in the south central part of the state.

In general the wide range in the volume of foreclosures shown in Figure 3 suggests that foreclosures are the result of a large number of factors, and that it is probably impossible to isolate the effects of any individual factor or set of factors. However, all of the counties have had an appreciable number of foreclosures indicating that the post-war depression has affected to some extent all types of farming prevalent in the state. Other factors more local in nature have caused considerable variation in the volume of foreclosures in the different counties.

In Figure 4, the number of acres upon which the foreclosures were instituted per 1,000 assessed acres is shown by years for the different farming areas of the state. Figure 4 shows these ratios within the boundaries of each area. The advantage of using an index of this type is that comparisons can be made not only between the different years within an area, but also, between the different areas.

A comparison of the trends in foreclosures shown in Figure 4 indicates that the volume of foreclosures was highest in the section west of the Missouri river in the years 1922 to 1926. The highest point for the 12-year period was reached in Area IX in 1924 and in Areas X and XI in 1925. In Area VIII the high points were reached in 1924 and 1925. In the section east of the Missouri river the volume of foreclosures has been high in 1931-1932. In Areas I, II, III, V, and VII, the volume of foreclosures was much heavier in 1932 than in any previous year in the period. In Areas IV and VI the volume in 1932 was only slightly higher than in 1924. Areas VIII and IX were the only areas in the state that showed a decrease in 1932 from 1931.

In all the areas east of the Missouri river there was an increase in foreclosures in 1927, but in all areas west of the Missouri river there was a decrease in that year.

According to Figure 4 it appears that the post-war depression did not cause as great a volume of foreclosures in Area I as in other parts of the state. Area V also had a relatively low volume of foreclosures until 1931. Area IV, on the other hand, has consistently had a high volume of foreclosures. The foreclosures in this area represented the highest proportion of the assessed acreage in any area during five years out of the twelve-year period.

In general, it seems that the southeastern section of the state was affected less by the deflation of 1920-21 than the rest of the state. In the section west of the Missouri river the highest volume of foreclosures followed the deflation of 1920-21 and since then foreclosures have been relatively low. In the section east of the Missouri river the trend in volume of foreclosures was definitely upward in 1932, and it seems likely that this trend was continued in 1933 in most of that territory.

^{5.} Rogers, R. H. and Elliott, F. F.: Types of Farming in South Dakota, South Dakota Experiment Station Bulletin 238. The areas outlined in this bulletin cut across county lines which was not possible in the present study. Some of the areas west of the Missouri river have been combined in Figure 4.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.-Number and acreage of farm foreclosures instituted

Area and County		No. Acres		1922 No. Acres		1923 No. Acres		1924 No. Acres	
Bon Homme	3	320	18	2,824	25	4,020	9	1,71	
Clay	7	1,379	14	1,904	7	820	5	70	
Lincoln	4	320	11	1,486	8	1,692	11	1,54	
Minnehaha	11 8	1,258 1,360	34 20	6,793 3,960	21 24	3,354 4,235	53 14	10,54 2,44	
Moody Turner		480	6	887	12	2,220	17	2,60	
Union	10	1,120	17	2,511	17	1,801	14	1,99	
Yankton	8	1,887	12	2,870	13	2,900	21	3,04	
I				-					
Charles Mix	32	5,103	50	8,199	30	6,739	21	4,68	
Davison	7	951	20	5,051	20	3,498	34	6,42	
Douglas	3	481	8	1,680	4	566	1		
Gregory Hanson	29	6,120	32	8,864	73	17,815	72	17,56	
Hutchinson	3 5	560 540	15 24	8,085 4,205	19 14	11,991 2,561	20 13	5,88 1,03	
Lake	0	0	36	7,520	45	8,160	54	9,9	
McCook		ő	2	480	16	1,600	19	3,31	
Miner	2	193	15	3,996	44	7,863	43	7,14	
Tripp	36	7,560	92	22,680	143	30,240	156	33,84	
II									
Brookings		4,311	58	11,135	57	11,024	81	15,15	
Clark		3,280	46	10,040	60	11,320	76	15,6	
Codington	15	3,160	29	6,317	34	8,281	34	7,6	
Deuel Hamlin	14	2,500 560	44 23	7,750	34 28	4,845 4,352	57 48	7,3 7,9	
Kingsbury	18	3,625	32	2,607 6,323	35	7,000	59	13,6	
V		-,		-,020		.,		_5,0	
Day	17	3,240	29	4,521	40	8,031	69	14.90	
Grant	23	4,360	51	12,175	70	14,990	78	13,9	
Marshall	13	2,173	30	4,216	80	15,160	98	16,50	
Roberts	21	3,205	55	10,972	124	23,345	149	25,80	
1									
Brown	21	5,712	39	10,775	79	21,273	94	21,45	
Spink	16	2,713	57	6,160	71	10,560	86	6,47	
I									
Buffalo	17	4,960	8	2,520	20	4,400	25	4,60	
Campbell	6	3,200	15	3,900	12	4,338	21	18,2	
Edmunds	26	5,440	58	15,240	65	13,800	67	14,5	
FaulkHand	20 37	3,840 8,400	34 54	6,240 12,470	47 79	9,760 17,520	62 92	13,9 19,5	
Hughes	18	3,506	52	12,470	50	15,078	53	13,5	
Hyde	16	3,200	55	14,900	51	13,500	46	12,1	
McPherson	8	1,762	26	3,600	22	4,640	21	2,9	
Potter	18	3,760	30	7,440	32	6,640	42	8,9	
Sully	18	7,000	47	13,420	56	23,360	58	17,78	
Walworth	13	2,160	18	3,880	14	3,920	29	6,2	
/II	10	0.550	0.0	5 510	0.0	F C00	01	7.7	
Aurora	10 17	2,558	20 35	5,516	23	5,600	31 71	7,78	
Brule	10	6,490 2,440	24	7.200 4,160	50 34	10,680 6,240	32	3,2	
Jerauld	10	3,090	37	9,080	38	9,200	42	9,8	
Sanborn	18	3,663	44	9,182	41	7,813	45	8,0	
'III									
Haakon	24	5,600	61	14,640	94	20,263	82	20,9	
Jackson	19	3,358	32	8,653	43	9,560	42	8,1	
Jones	3	520	23	6,600	50	12,557	24	9,1	
Lyman	59	14,407	88	26,118	70	15,607	106	28,4	
Mellette	14 33	2,720 6,753	28 64	7,040 12,593	60 71	12,920 18,065	$\begin{array}{c} 97 \\ 107 \end{array}$	24,8 29,7	
Stanley	30	0,100	04	12,000	11	10,000	107	20,1	
X Putto	32	E 00C	97	00 004	111	05 001	150	90.4	
Butte Corson	48	5,006 14,132	60	22,394 13,121	111 126	25,991 22,837	156 129	39,4 28,3	
Dewey	30	6,413	38	10,360	66	15,800	55	11,2	
Harding	42	23,600	55	12,480	96	22,120	85	23,5	
Meade	54	14,953	63	16,760	122	29,639	123	40,2	
Perkins	93	17,717	128	23,207	214	46,294	196	43,2	
Ziebach	25	4,409	30	4,500	60	12,940	67	12,3	
							<i>a</i> .	_	
	14	3.915	24	4,929	16	4,347	24	7,3	
Bennett									
Custer	_ 3	232	4	483	12	6,519	26	8,3	
Custer Fall River	20	2,100	74	6,080	68	11,060	77	24,72	
Custer		232 2,100 169 5,317						8,3; 24,7; 8,18,50	

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Number and acreage of farm foreclosures instituted (Continued)

Area and County	1925 No. Acres		No. Acres		No. Acres		1928 No. A swar		1929	
· ·	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acre
Bon Homme_ Clay Lincoln Minnehaha	6 10	1,590 1,080 1,387	24 4 19	5,605 590 4,021	13 3 32	3,671 880 5,882	11 12 22	1,684 1,818 2,982	7 8 8	1,04 1,24 1,26
Moody Turner Union	22 14 19	8,236 6,140 2,520 1,508	31 16 13 13	4,798 2,900 2,560 1,161	33 28 24 19	5,278 4,720 3,990 1,861	31 16 7 17	5,299 2,400 1,280 1,177	29 23 2 6	5,46 1,92 28 45
Yankton	14	3,513	5	660	20	2,960	16	2,920	7	73
Charles Mix _ Davison Douglas Gregory Hanson Hutchinson _ Lake	28 4 47 10 10	3,645 6,404 678 13,020 1,875 940 6,016	27 12 2 47 13 11 29	4,796 1,841 480 11,468 2,779 1,561	49 23 3 102 30 11 22	9,648 4,640 139 24,890 5,800 1,121	31 13 4 69 11	6,022 2,620 767 14,565 1,957 2,818	21 6 2 33 7 6 28	3,77- 1,30- 32- 8,05- 1,72- 2,34-
McCook Miner Tripp _	24	$\frac{3,580}{7,503}$	28 63	4,889 3,804 8,866	15 44	2,815 2,589 5,714	31 24 26	5,663 2,424 2,936	12 17	4,76 1,23 4,30
III	109	23,360	93	22,520	118	28,320	82	19,680	48	11,52
Brookings Clark Codington Deuel Hamlin Kingsbury	49 35 47 35	8,783 11,240 9,080 6,993 4,897 6.607	43 40 28 49 24 34	6,639 6,080 5,512 7,663 4,333 6,080	51 67 29 98 43 51	9,020 12,400 7,321 21,800 7,243 12,199	49 58 27 59 20 35	9,515 9,600 5,508 7,553 2,970 6,824	22 47 56 72 22 25	3,87° 10,720 11,85° 9,130 3,56° 4,36°
Day Grant Marshall Roberts	64 65 90 108	12,688 11,182 16,940 18,045	45 55 54 51	8,865 8,410 7,800 7,805	57 41 86 90	12,622 7,604 16,512 17.077	65 77 73 83	13,352 14,889 11,514 12,363	66 60 44 74	15,49 13,36 7,97 11,83
V Brown Spink _	71 44	14,820 5,019	55 52	12,904 8,708	82 93	15,963 20,344	78 51	15,480 8,082	92 78	15,64 16,08
Buffalo Campbell Campbell Faulk Faulk Hard Hughes McPherson Potter Sully Walworth	9 32 34 58 46 55 20 44 - 38	8.285 2,351 7.570 6,720 13,440 12,724 15,400 3,680 7,160 11,320 4,080	22 13 28 43 57 45 40 22 20 37	6,320 2,640 5,680 11,290 12,960 10,646 11,200 5,979 4,720 11,061 1,420	10 13 46 31 59 32 39 27 22 47	4,000 2,560 13,294 8,800 13,800 8,373 11,700 5,853 3,920 11,930 3,660	17 8 20 29 54 37 24 17 17 20 8	4,870 2,379 6,715 5,600 12,660 8,777 7,440 2,565 3,492 6,680 1,900	5 11 23 36 51 21 20 21 13 10	1,28 1,92 4,52 12,48 12,76 4,96 6,60 4,00 3,04 3,99 2,04
VII Aurora Beadle Brule Jerauld Sanborn	48 41 49	4,574 11,123 7,000 12,240 8,896	26 57 72 29 34	4,889 12,560 7,760 5,280 6,098	41 71 81 42 49	7,356 16,980 14,780 9,040 9,024	18 46 72 24 25	2,560 11,939 9,040 5,320 4,631	16 38 30 14 12	1,86 7,98 5,04 3,68 2,64
VIII Haakon Jackson Jones Lyman Mellette Stanley	128 76 50 98 73	32,597 11,520 12,140 29,811 18,820 17,126	82 33 57 76 66 80	24,802 8,344 19,513 21,408 16,950 24,261	46 35 38 91 57 54	12,828 7,228 10,547 26,087 15,799 17,935	52 26 52 62 39 49	13,959 4,989 17,690 19,071 7,994 11,024	33 33 25 40 22 38	6,96 6,41 7,09 10,57 6,46 8,80
Butte Corson Dewey Harding Meade Perkins Ziebach	130 113 65 69 118 168	33,302 22,097 14,400 18,273 31,360 46,052 13,651	81 86 59 53 94 151 47	20,597 16,041 16,632 13,880 24,606 33,507 13,674	60 82 22 46 50 71	15,618 16,347 4,590 15,843 13,618 13,159 3,588	31 54 41 99 75 70 51	6,505 11,347 8,233 24,090 20,385 16,394 13,417	19 43 37 24 66 55 39	4,81 9,27 6,79 7,30 20,76 12,74 8,40
X Bennett	49	13,722	20	4,820	10	2,933	10	3,109	12	2,43
XI Custer Fall River Lawrence Pennington _	106	7,729 23,740 1,227 39,207	34 123 4 76	8,574 27,200 1,642 21,902	18 62 5 53	4,354 18,560 1,562 15,928	15 48 8 54	3,879 9,700 2,471 11,882	7 21 5 44	1,57 2,24 2,00 10,79

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Number and acreage of farm foreclosures instituted (Continued)

trea and	1930		1931		1932		Total 1921-32	
County	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	
Bon Homme	1	160	17	2,617	42	7,949	191	33,19
Clay Lincoln	6 8	624 1,277	27 18	4,179 3,268	34 43	6,317 6,712	133 194	21,53 31,83
Lincoln Minnehaha	15	2,369	36	6,501	79	12,888	419	72,78
Moody	8	1.460	33	8,100	50	10,980	262	50.62
Turner	4	460	16	2,404	50	7,756	169	27,43
Union	12	1,480	40	2,608	54	5,976	238	23,65
Yankton	4	640	30	5,150	58	9,262	208	36,53
I a v								
Charles Mix	33 4	6,195	89 8	17,827	127 9	24,409	534 184	101,03
Davison Douglas	0	880	6	2,240 1,350	22	2,560 3,662	59	38,4
Gregory	72	19,984	54	15,234	78	16,434	708	173,96
Hanson Hutchinson	9	2,398	36	6,333	56	16,117	229	65.5
Hutchinson	4	1,432	23	8,034	70	12,060	209	38,6
Lake McCook	14	2,119	46	8,119	92	16,000	430	75,9
McCook Miner	12 14	1,520 1,292	35 30	5,124 3,143	78 85	12,960 17,996	265 437	38,6 70,9
Miner Tripp	59	12,160	59	15,300	59	12,640	1054	239,8
II	00	12,100	0.5	10,000	00	12,010	1001	
Brookings	39	6,856	66	11,784	116	22,063	657	120,1
Clark		10,560	118	27,840	160	33,080	787	161,8
Codington	29	5,520	110	22,020	78	16,420	504	108,6
Deuel	66	12,000	99	17,100	93	21,503	732	126,1
Hamlin	9	1,057	44	5,863	67	11,627 33,308	367	57.0
Kingsbury	33	6,436	78	17,445	156	33,308	593	123,8
V		10.040	114	00.550	115	00 407	720	1540
Day	57 54	13,942 9,601	$\frac{114}{38}$	23,556 8,556	115 66	23,437 13,208	738 678	154,6 132,2
Grant Marshall	44	7,565	59	10,920	49	9,282	720	126,6
Roberts	67	12,812	140	23,709	145	25,228	1107	192,2
Brown	78	15,430 $14,917$	164	40,042	185	42,293	1038	231,7 179,7
Spink	71	14,917	187	37,587	221	43,056	1027	179,7
Ί								
Buffalo Campbell Edmunds	4	1,160	10	7,760	15	3,430	186	53,5
Campbell	18	5,406	21	4,156	42	10,096	189	61,1
Edmunds	36 44	7,380 10,240	59 70	11,108	58 103	13,880 21,228	518 553	119,2
Faulk Hand	64	15,020	98	15,840 24,810	116	30,750	819	125,8 194,1
Hughes	30	10,502	31	7,629	29	9,563	444	117,4
Hyde	22	7,480	38	12,540	27	8,500	433	124,5
Hyde McPherson	38	8.015	48	7,989	42	9,460	313	60,4
Potter	21	2,875	35	11,154	32	10,523	326	73,6
Sully	14	2,720 2,900	51 24	16.520 6,100	49 25	15,512 8,232	$\frac{445}{195}$	141,3
Walworth	υ	2,500	24	0,100	20	0,202	150	40,0
II A	11	1 004	33	8,040	55	12 201	304	64,7
Aurora Beadle	$\frac{11}{37}$	1,834 9,295	97	23,597	151	12,201 34,236	718	166,6
Brule	35	2,820	32	6,960	42	14,000	505	83,4
Brule Jerauld	15	2.560	22	5,180	50	12,500	372	86,9
Sanborn	12	2,050	36	7,762	59	12,306	417	82,0
'III								
Haakon	35	7,151	31	10,638	15	2,680	683	173,0
Jackson	16	1,900	25	5,476	17	S,837	397	79.4
Jones	22	3,788	30	10,262	8	2,917	382	112,7
Lyman	41	9,607	54	16,265	35	8,911	820	226,2
Mellette	13 21	3,040 6,020	34 89	8,160 21,707	26 15	5,040 5,090	529 692	129,8 179,0
Stanley	21	0,020	00	21,101	10	0,000	002	110,0
X Post40	39	19 605	70	28 260	20	6,304	846	221 (
Butte Corson	41	12,695 9,133	48	28,369 11,077	44	10,450	875	221,0 184,2
Dewey	28	4,900	40	11,147	13	3,583	494	114.1
	23	6,080	10	6,480	9	2,880	611	176,5
Harding			38	10,196	32	11,433	864	240,6
Dewey Harding Meade	29	6,700						
Meade Perkins	38	14,436	513	16,706	28	7,230	1270	290,
Meade		14,430 5,986	53 44	16,706 7,561	28 52	7,230 14,829	1270 531	115,2
Meade Perkins Ziebach	38 26	14,430 5,986	44_	7,561	52	14,829	531	115,2
Meade Perkins Ziebach Bennett	38 26	14,430 5,986 5,376	44_	7,561 1,760	52 24	7,521	531 227	62,1
Meade Perkins Ziebach Bennett Custer	38 26 17 10	14,430 5,986 5,376 2,679	7 11	7,561 1,760 3,499	52 24 12	7,521 3,459	531 227 181	62,1 51,3
Meade Perkins Ziebach Bennett Custer Fall River	38 26 17 10 33	14,430 5,986 5,376 2,679 10,400	7 11 30	7,561 1,760 3,499 9,900	52 24 12 39	7,521 3,459 17,660	227 181 701	62,1 51,3 163,3
Meade Perkins Ziebach Bennett Custer	38 26 17 10	14,430 5,986 5,376 2,679	7 11	7,561 1,760 3,499	52 24 12	7,521 3,459	531 227 181	290,7 115,2 62,1 51,3 163,3 15,4 189,8