

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**National Register of Historic Places Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of PropertyHistoric name: Camp F-4 Pactola Civilian Conservation Corps BarrackOther names/site number: n/a

Name of related multiple property listing:

Federal Relief Construction in South Dakota, 1929-1941

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. LocationStreet & number: 9102 Silver City RoadCity or town: Silver City State: SD County: PenningtonNot For Publication: ☐Vicinity: ☐**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national x statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 x A B x C D_____
Signature of certifying official/Title:_____
Date_____
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

**State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

☒

Public – Local

☐

Public – State

☐

Public – Federal

☐

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Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	☒
District	☐
Site	☐
Structure	☐
Object	☐

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: Multiple Dwelling

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Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Work in Progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

No Style

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Wood; Metal; Concrete

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Camp F-4 Pactola Civilian Conservation Corps Barrack (1933) is a standardized, 48' x 16' balloon-framed building with a poured concrete foundation, shiplap wood siding, and a modern (2007) seam metal roof. Fenestration includes fixed four-pane wood windows and wood paneled doors, both of which have simple wood surrounds. Floors are wood and interior walls are not clad or insulated.

The building has been relocated twice. It was moved three miles from Camp F4 Pactola to Silver City in circa 1942 when the camp was closed. It was moved again within Silver City in 2025 to avoid demolition.

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Integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, and association are excellent given the rarity of the resource and allow the building to convey its historical association as a CCC barrack. Original siding, windows, and floor remain and the barrack retains its open, one-room configuration. Despite its recent move, integrity of location and setting are good. The barrack remains within Silver City, where it has been for eighty-five years, and only approximately three miles from its original location, which was inundated in 1956 by Lake Pactola.

Narrative Description

The barrack sits in a grassy meadow at the eastern edge of Silver City. The only nearby structure is a historic hipped roof schoolhouse that serves as a community hall. Mountains covered in Ponderosa pines surround the barrack and the Silver City Road bisects the meadow. This setting is similar to the barrack's original location at the now inundated site of CCC Camp F-4 Pactola.

The barrack is a simple, side-gabled building. Metal grates and egress panels in the foundation access a crawl space beneath the building. Concrete masonry unit steps lead to the primary entrance on the south elevation.

South Elevation

This is the primary elevation. The entrance is located off center to the west. It contains a door comprised of three horizontal lights above wood panels; it likely dates to the 1950s/1960s when the building was used as the Burke Store. A gabled pediment is located above the entrance; it is not original and was added post-1942.¹ Four windows are located on the elevation, three east of the entrance and one west.

North Elevation

The north elevation (rear) has six windows.

East Elevation

The east elevation has two five-paneled wood doors. The middle door has a wood screen door.

West Elevation

The west elevation has two windows and a five-paneled wood door.

Interior

The interior is an open room. The floor is wood and walls are uninsulated and unclad. Roof trusses are exposed. Evidence of door and window alterations over the years are visible in the exposed framing. Interior walls and ceiling were clad in sugar cane waste board panels that were removed at the time of the 2025 relocation due to their deterioration.

¹ It appears in photos of the Burke Store that date to the 1950s-1960s.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- ☒ B. Removed from its original location
- ☐ C. A birthplace or grave
- ☐ D. A cemetery
- ☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☐ F. A commemorative property
- ☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Conservation

Period of Significance

1933-1942

Significant Dates

1933, 1942

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Builder: Civilian Conservation Corps

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Camp F-4 Pactola Civilian Conservation Corps Barrack (1933) is eligible for listing under the *Federal Relief Construction in South Dakota, 1929-1941 Multiple Property Listing* (MPL) (NRIS#64500578) under **Criterion A** for **Social History** and **Criterion C** for **Architecture**. It falls under the "Institutional Buildings and Social Welfare Projects" property type in the MPL.² Its period of significance is 1933-1942, reflecting the period when it was used as a CCC barrack at Camp F-4 Pactola. It is significant at a **statewide** level due to its rarity.

It is eligible under **Criterion A** for **Social History** for its association with the CCC and the contributions that the program made to society during the Great Depression. The CCC put 2.5 million men to work between 1933 and 1942. These men made lasting impacts to the built environment of the nation, and the economic benefits of the program sustained millions of families during the hard times. The Camp F-4 Pactola Barrack conveys not only the history of the program but the memory of the men who participated in it.

It is eligible under **Criterion C** for **Architecture** as a rare surviving example of a standardized CCC barrack. Per the MPL, all surviving work camp buildings with at least minimal physical integrity are considered eligible due to their scarcity.³

As a moved property, the Camp F-4 Pactola Barrack meets **Criterion Consideration B** because it is significant for its historic architectural value as a rare surviving example of a standardized CCC camp building. Additionally, its current setting is compatible with its previous locations nearby.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Camp F-4 Pactola and Companies 1789 & 2748

In 1933, Congress passed the Emergency Conservation Work Act which authorized President Franklin Roosevelt to establish the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The purpose of the CCC was to put unemployed young men to work on projects that conserved public resources. The CCC was popular in South Dakota, especially amongst politicians and farm organizations who believed it would extend relief to the agriculture sector through conservation and employment.⁴

² Michele Dennis, *Federal Relief Construction in South Dakota, 1929-1941, National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form*, NRIS#64000578, listed 02/12/1999, F85.

³ Ibid, F89.

⁴ Kenneth Hedrickson, "The Civilian Conservation Corps in South Dakota," *South Dakota History*, v.9, (Winter 1980), 1-2; Michelle Dennis, *Federal Relief*

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South Dakota's initial quota was thirteen camps to be occupied by 3,600 men, which was the largest per capita quota in the nation. Though a civilian program, the United States Army administered the camps, trained the men, and provided structure for the program by organizing enrollees into companies. Various federal agencies including the U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, Soil Conservation Service, and others directed work programs at each camp.⁵

In May 1933, Company 1789 was formed at Fort Meade near Sturgis, South Dakota. Army personnel instructed enrollees in hygiene and examined them to ensure physical fitness before medically clearing them for duty. Once judged fit for service, enrollees of Company 1789 underwent fifteen days of conditioning that included ditch digging and assisting in the construction of a riding hall at the fort. Enrollees were also issued uniforms and instructed on the regulations of camp life.⁶

On 30 June, a small number of men from Company 1789 were loaded onto trucks and taken to Bear Gulch in Pennington County. They laid out a campsite near the village of Pactola and began clearing the land of trees and brush. The remainder of the company arrived by train later and constructed a road into the camp. At this time, the approximately 150-man company was augmented with the addition of 56 experienced woodsmen recruited from Spearfish. These Local Experienced Men (LEMs) were employed to instruct and train the enrollees.⁷

During construction, camp administrators rented a sawmill and relocated it to Pactola. Enrollees and LEMs felled trees and milled boards to construct the buildings. Civilian carpenters were employed to help build the barracks, and local laborers were also hired to speed up construction and foster goodwill between the camp and its neighbors. Camp F-4 Pactola was completed in late summer of 1933.⁸

The Army utilized standardized plans for most CCC camp buildings nationwide. Initial buildings constructed in 1933 were solidly built and painted (green or brown), creosoted, or clad in tar paper. Most were also wired for electricity. Buildings at Camp F-4 Pactola followed this trend. They were clad in wood siding, painted brown, and wired for electricity, thus meeting Army standards. In 1934, the Army redesigned its standardized camp buildings to incorporate interchangeable parts and by 1935 they were being mass produced. By 1936, all CCC camps were built using the standard portable design which included twenty-three building types. Approximately 20,000 prefabricated buildings were built nationwide. Some were built at Fort

Construction in South Dakota Context, (Pierre, SD: South Dakota State Preservation Office, 1998), 8.

⁵ Hendrickson, 4; Dennis, *Federal Relief Construction in South Dakota Context*, 13-14.

⁶ Lyle A. Derschied, *The Civilian Conservation Corps in South Dakota, 1933-1942*, (Brookings, SD: South Dakota State University Press, 1986), 107-108.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

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Meade for use in regional camps.⁹ As an early camp built in 1933, it is not known how many of these later prefabricated buildings, if any, may have been incorporated at Pactola. However, the barrack that is the subject of this nomination dates to 1933.

Barracks, the most numerous building type erected in camps, were balloon-framed, rectangular gabled structures. Typical sizes included a 20' width and a length of 80' to 133' with six- or four-pane awning windows located on the long sides of the structure. Door locations varied, and it was not uncommon for door locations to move more than once on a structure. The interior space was undivided to allow a row of beds along each wall.¹⁰

No matter what type of buildings were used, all camp layouts were built within Army guidelines to uniform specifications. However, alterations to buildings and layouts did occur throughout the CCC's existence. A typical CCC camp had several buildings including barracks, mess hall, recreation hall, infirmary, officers' quarters, garages, bathhouse, and other buildings relevant to the type of work being conducted. The number of buildings varied from 11 to 21 per camp with most camps in South Dakota containing 18 to 21 buildings, which were organized around a standard "U-shaped" layout. Camp F-4 Pactola had 20 buildings including ten, 20-man barracks.¹¹

After Camp F-4 Pactola was completed, Company 1789 commenced work on projects in the Black Hills National Forest. Tree thinning, road and trail construction, fencing, well digging, dam construction, reforestation, and spreading grasshopper poison were the primary activities that the company performed from 1933 to 1935, which were typical CCC projects conducted at camps in the intermountain west under the Forest Service's direction. Tree thinning was the largest CCC activity in the Black Hills from 1933 to 1937 with over 204,000 acres thinned. The construction of dams, campgrounds, picnic areas, bridges, and recreational buildings along with fire suppression activities were also important CCC contributions.¹²

⁹ "Chapter 12: Civilian Conservation Corps Camp Features and Land Use Improvements in the Forest Service and Civilian Conservation Corps: 1933-1942," https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/ccc/ccc/chap12.htm accessed 1 December 2025; Derschied, 66-69; Dennis, *Federal Relief Construction in South Dakota Context*, 94.

¹⁰ Dennis, *Federal Relief Construction in South Dakota Context*, 93; Matthew Mawhirter, "The Civilian Conservation Corps Variation and Flexibility on the Columbia National Forest," Thesis, Washington State University, 2013, 39-40.

¹¹ Derschied, 66; Dennis, *Federal Relief Construction in South Dakota Context*, 11; "Chapter 12: Civilian Conservation Corps Camp Features and Land Use Improvements in the Forest Service and Civilian Conservation Corps: 1933-1942"; Mawhirter, 38-39.

¹² Derschied, 109; Dennis, *Federal Relief Construction in South Dakota Context*, 17; R. Alton Lee, *A New Deal for South Dakota: Drought, Depression, and Relief 1920-1941*, (Pierre, SD: South Dakota State Historical Society Press, 2016), 162; Richard Lowitt, *The New Deal and the West*, (Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 1984), 74-75; C.A. Alleger, compiler, *Civilian Conservation Corps: South Dakota District History*, (Rapid City, SD: Johnson and Bordewyk Inc, 1936), 11.

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Though most CCC camps were located in the Black Hills, other areas of South Dakota were also selected to have camps. When the state suffered from drought in 1934, Company 2752 was organized with men from Company 1789 to assist relief efforts in the eastern part of the state. Men from Camp 1789 who did not join Company 2752 were transferred from Camp F-4 Pactola to Company 792 at Camp F-6 Roubaix.¹³

In May of 1936, Company 2748 was transferred to Camp F-4 Pactola from Camp F-11 Haselrodt. Company 2748 was originally organized as a drought relief company and also spent time at Camp DSE-212 Tom Berry, Camp F-15 Tigerville, and Camp DF-2 Horse Creek before coming to Camp F-4 Pactola. Company 2748 continued the work of Company 1789 and remained at Camp F-4 Pactola until it closed sometime between 1940 and 1942.¹⁴

Several factors influenced the termination of the CCC. The country's economic recovery was the biggest reason with many young men moving into higher paying jobs in the private sector including national defense industries. Additionally, the attack on Pearl Harbor in December of 1941 resulted in more men entering the military, which further lessened demand for employment. By the time the CCC ended nationally in July of 1942, more than 2.5 million men had participated.¹⁵

Including supervisors and officers, around 31,000 South Dakotans participated in the CCC. A total of 50 companies served in South Dakota, 29 of which were comprised of South Dakotans. The men served at 52 camps throughout the duration of the CCC and at its peak in the summer of 1935 there were 34 active camps in the state.¹⁶

The closing of Camp F-4 Pactola presumably followed the same procedures as other camps. Generally, federal agencies and local organizations were given the first option to receive surplus CCC buildings at no charge. Remaining structures were then sold to private individuals per federal surplus protocols.

Little is known about the actual demobilization of Camp F-4 Pactola. Florence Burke reported in her book *Silver City: One Hundred Years of Black Hills History, 1876-1976* that the Bureau of Reclamation sold the camp buildings. Ted and Margaret Brown of Silver City purchased three of the buildings and started the Ted-Mar Tourist Camp. Burke also described that many of the buildings "went in every direction" and that Mike Ellingson bought several and tore them down for scrap to build a house in Rapid City. She also said that many other people purchased buildings with the intent to raze them and repurpose the lumber.¹⁷

¹³ Derschied, 108-109.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Derschied, 18; Hendrickson, 2.

¹⁶ Dennis, *Federal Relief Construction in South Dakota Context*, 14 & 27.

¹⁷ Florence Burke, *Silver City: One Hundred Years of Black Hills History*, 1876-1976, (self-published, 1976), 69-80.

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Burke also said that “our store and bunkhouse are also CCC buildings.”¹⁸ Joseph and Florence Burke started the store in 1957. It was a general store that sold gasoline, hunting and fishing licenses, and also cashed checks. In 1964, it became the post office. The Burkes operated the store in Silver City until 1972.

Photographs in Burke’s book dating to 1966 and 1971 offer snapshots of the building. The 1966 photograph shows the gabled pediment over the main entry and the 1971 photograph taken of the interior shows the angles of the ceiling corresponding to the truss system of a CCC barrack.¹⁹



Historic photographs in *Silver City: One Hundred Years of Black Hills History*.

After the Burkes closed their store, the building had no dedicated use for many years. When the land it occupied was slated for redevelopment, Maurice McLinn offered it to local historical groups, and the Silver City Historical Society took possession. In June of 2025, a new foundation was poured, and in September the building was relocated to its current location in eastern Silver City. The Box Elder Job Corps removed the deteriorated sugar cane waste panels that clad the walls and ceiling. Interior walls currently have no cladding as the barrack undergoes restoration. Once restored, the building will be open to the public.²⁰

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Ibid,

²⁰ Personal Correspondence, Silver City Historical Society, 15 July 2026.

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CCC-Related Structures in South Dakota

The CCC built several buildings, structures, bridges, objects, and sites in South Dakota, particularly in the Black Hills, that are extant today. Many of these are mundane features including trails, dams, culverts, stone fire pits, dikes, retaining walls, and picnic areas. Others are more substantial structures still used for their intended or similar purposes.

Several properties that best convey CCC accomplishments in South Dakota have been listed in the National Register. The Custer State Park Museum and Visitor Center (NRIS#83003008) is a stone and timber building constructed from 1934-1936. The building represents the Rustic architectural style, which was used for many CCC-constructed buildings. The Harney Peak Lookout Tower, Dam, Pumphouse, and Stairway (NRIS#83003019) is another example of a CCC project that used stone construction extensively to execute the Rustic style. Both the museum and lookout tower are popular tourist attractions that people visit to appreciate and understand the work of the CCC.

In 1936, the CCC built the Hardy Ranger Station (NRIS#11000746) in Custer County. The office and residence at the station are constructed of round logs joined with saddle notches, another technique that exemplifies the Rustic style. The CCC also constructed the log Ranger Station at Jewel Cave National Park (NRIS#95000336). These buildings represent CCC projects executed for the purpose of housing federal employees in national parks and further demonstrate the CCC's contribution to conservation.

The CCC built many buildings at the Wind Cave National Park Administration and Utility Area (NRIS#84003259). The park headquarters features an administration building, supervisor's house, residences, garages, and outbuildings that are mainly wood-framed and masonry tiled buildings clad in stucco. The architecture of the buildings references an English Vernacular Revival style and represents a CCC project designed outside of the Rustic style in South Dakota. The CCC also modified or reconstructed the Pig Tail Bridge (NRIS#97000344) in Wind Cave National Park, further demonstrating its versatility on the built environment.

Few structures from actual CCC camps remain anywhere in South Dakota. The Camp Custer Officer's Cabin (NRIS#92000684) is a round log structure with saddle notch joinery and a large, rusticated stone chimney. This 1934 dwelling is the only extant building that remains from Camp Custer. Three CCC buildings remain at Camp F-10 Rockerville (NRIS#03001531) including two officers' cabins and the hospital building. All are round logs with saddle notch joinery. Built in 1933, these are the only extant structures at the camp.

The four buildings at Camp Custer and Camp Rockerville are believed to be the only CCC camp buildings extant at their original locations in South Dakota. Their survival is attributed largely to the permanency of their construction. Relatively few CCC camp buildings in South Dakota were constructed with log and stone and executed in the Rustic style. Most camp structures were standardized, wood-framed Army plan buildings that served as barracks, mess halls, infirmaries,

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etc. which the government gave away, sold, or razed as camps were decommissioned.
Nationwide, very few of these standardized buildings survive today.

Besides the Camp F-4 Pactola Barrack in Silver City, only one other possible extant barrack has been identified. It is located behind the Visitor Information Center in Hill City, which is also home to the Civilian Conservation Corps Museum of South Dakota. It is similar to the Camp F-4 Pactola Barrack in design and materials, but its fenestration suggests a possible non-barrack use. Its smaller one-over-one windows in banks of four and larger double doors suggest possible use as a shop, if this configuration is original. Like the Camp F-4 Pactola Barrack, this building clearly conveys its CCC significance, even if its historic purpose is undetermined. A modified barrack may also remain at the Black Hills Playhouse in Custer County, but this has not been confirmed. Additionally, a pair of gabled, wood-framed CCC buildings are also extant in Alcester, Union County. They were relocated from a nearby Soil Conservation Service Camp (SCS-3) into the town's residential section. The buildings have been altered into a residence and garage. Gable pitches are steeper and walls are taller than typical standardized CCC barrack designs, and window sizes have been altered. Based on their design, it is likely that these buildings were not used as barracks. Historic photographs of camp SCS-3 show slightly taller buildings similar to these along with standardized CCC barracks.²¹

Nationwide, extant original or restored barracks exist singularly or in small groups. Former CCC camps Rabideau in the Chippewa National Forest in Minnesota, Hard Labor Creek in Georgia, SP-13-C in Colorado, and Thunder Bridge in Virginia all retain multiple barracks with different levels of architectural integrity. Camp SP-17 in Pennsylvania retains a single restored barrack and one barrack at Koke's State Park in Hawaii has been restored and opened to the public. Occasionally, a surviving barrack that has been relocated is identified. The Madison Arboretum in Wisconsin has a single barrack and the Weippe Hilltop Heritage Museum in Idaho is housed in a relocated barrack, though it has a large addition. It is likely that some barracks are still extant in private holdings near former CCC camps across the nation, but this number is assumed to be very low.²²

Over 6,000 CCC camps were constructed throughout the duration of the program. This includes permanent camps with buildings and temporary camps that utilized tents. The number of barrack buildings constructed is unknown, but it is estimated that around 20,000 pre-fabricated buildings

²¹ Personal correspondences, Otto Bochman, 15 July 2026 & Peggy Sanders, 27 July 2026.

²² <https://historiccorps.org/camp-rabideau-pavilion-and-barrack-mn-2024/>;
<https://denverite.com/2017/07/14/hidden-away-camp-red-rocks-builders-lived-will-retained-original-purpose/>; <https://www.georgiatruster.org/places-in-peril/ccc-camp-hard-labor-creek-state-park/>;
<https://www.facebook.com/groups/333827440359540/posts/1747931002282503/>;
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brown%27s_Creek_CCC_Camp_Barracks;
<https://www.readingeagle.com/2021/12/20/barracks-french-creek-state-park-preserved/>; <https://www.thenews-gazette.com/article/6051,preservation-month-program-slated-at-thunder-bridge>; accessed 7 July - 15 July 2026.

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alone were constructed for CCC use. Very few standardized buildings remain, and the Camp F-4 Pactola Barrack is the best extant example in South Dakota.

CCC Barracks as a Representative of the Men of the CCC

Typical CCC barracks were a single “shotgun” style room with a plain interior. Occasionally, larger barracks had a small section walled off for the cooks who rose hours before the other men. Long walls were lined with single beds or bunk beds. Footlockers were kept at the foot of beds and some barracks had shared wall lockers for enrollees to store their CCC-issued clothing and toiletries purchased at the camp. Barracks were electrified and also contained centralized stoves for heating.²³

While Rustic style buildings and bridges along with log and stone campground features best represent the work of the CCC in South Dakota, the Camp F-4 Pactola Barrack best represents the men themselves. It is a window into their everyday lives and can convey what it was like to be in the CCC, not just what the CCC accomplished. It is an intimate space that speaks to the experience of the average enrollee. The vernacular sparseness of the barrack is a metaphor for the Great Depression itself, a time of scarcity and bareness.

Around 32,000 men participated in the CCC in South Dakota. Some of these men were officers and supervisors, who had their own quarters, and American Indians who were allowed to live at home on projects that occurred near or on reservations. However, the majority of the men who served in South Dakota, around 24,000 average enrollees, lived in structures like the Camp F-4 Pactola Barrack. Therefore, no other extant property in the state represents the typical CCC experience more than this preserved barrack.²⁴

The average CCC enrollee in South Dakota was an unmarried male between the ages of 18 and 25. He came from a family of four to five kids, lived in a town of 2,500 or less, had never been employed, and came from a family with an income of \$40 a month or less. Three out of five enrollees would be assigned to camps in the Black Hills.²⁵

Enlistment periods for enrollees were six months with an option to enroll for an additional six. They were paid \$35 a month but required to allot \$26 of that to their families. This amount would be reduced to \$22 then \$15 in later years. World War I veterans and Local Experienced Men (LEMs) were not required to allot money to dependents.²⁶

Enrollees were also offered educational opportunities. Subsidiary goals of the CCC were to remove illiteracy, improve common school deficiencies, provide vocational

²³ Mawhirter, 40-60.

²⁴ Derschied, 1-2; Dennis, *Federal Relief Construction in South Dakota Context*, 27.

²⁵ Hendrickson, 5-6; Dennis, *Federal Relief Construction in South Dakota Context*, 8-10.

²⁶ Ibid.

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instruction/advocational training, and to offer courses in general education. However, educational programs remained ad hoc and focused heavily on vocational training. Over 90 percent of enrollees participated in educational programs nationwide.²⁷

Most enrollees commented after their time in the CCC that they had benefited significantly from it. They reported that they had developed character from the work and gained self-esteem from promotions within the CCC. They also appreciated the educational programs and the opportunity to better themselves. The most marketable trait young men learned in the CCC was a good work ethic as opposed to any specialized skill. Desertion was very low throughout the history of the CCC, which reinforces the enrollees' expressions of satisfaction with the program.²⁸

The story of the CCC is as much about the men as it is the work. It provided education, vocational skills, self-confidence, and income to millions of young men. It also taught them how to contribute as part of a group and accomplish projects that benefited society. The experience prepared many for military service or specialized skills needed in defense industries, which benefited the nation.

²⁷ Derschied, 58; Mawhirter, 82-85.

²⁸ Lee, 218; Hendrickson, 12; Mawhirter 82.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Derschied, Lyle A. *The Civilian Conservation Corps in South Dakota, 1933-1942*.
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Columbia National Forest." Thesis, Washington State University, 2013.

Personal Correspondence

Bochman, Otto. 15 July 2026

Sanders, Peggy. 27 July 2026.

Websites

"Chapter 12: Civilian Conservation Corps Camp Features and Land Use Improvements in the

Camp F-4 Pactola Civilian Conservation Corps Barrack

Silver City, Pennington
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Name of Property

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https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/ccc/ccc/chap12.htm accessed 1 December 2025.

“Life in a CCC Camp,” <https://www.southdakotacc.org/post/php?read-about=life-in-a-ccc-camp>,” accessed 1 November 2025.

<https://denverite.com/2017/07/14/hidden-away-camp-red-rocks-builders-lived-will-returned-original-purpose/>, accessed 6 July 2026.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brown%27s_Creek_CCC_Camp_Barracks, accessed 6 July 2026.

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/333827440359540/posts/1747931002282503/>, accessed 6 July 2026.

<https://www.georgiatrust.org/places-in-peril/ccc-camp-hard-labor-creek-state-park/>, accessed 6 July 2026.

<https://historiccorps.org/camp-rabideau-pavilion-and-barrack-mn-2024/>, accessed 6 July 2026.

<https://www.readingeagle.com/2021/12/20/barracks-french-creek-state-park-preserved/>, accessed 6 July 2026.

<https://www.thenews-gazette.com/article/6051,preservation-month-program-slated-at-thunder-bridge>, accessed 6 July 2026.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency

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☐ Federal agency

☐ Local government

☐ University

☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): PN00001465

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than 1 acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☒ NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 13 | Easting: 615327 | Northing: 4882440 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |

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3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary includes only the footprint of the 48' x 16' building.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Since the building was relocated to the site in 2025, it has no historic associations with any of the surrounding land and no other features in its surroundings contribute to its significance. Therefore, the boundary encompasses only the 48' x 16' footprint of the building.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: C.B. Nelson
organization: South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office
street & number: 900 Governors Drive
city or town: Pierre state: SD zip code: 57501
e-mail chrisb.nelson@state.sd.us
telephone: 605-773-3458
date: 1 December 2025

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Camp F-4 Pactola Civilian Conservation Corps Barrack

City or Vicinity: Silver City

County: Pennington

State: SD

Photographer: Madison Ferrell

Date Photographed: 15 July 2026

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

(See below)

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
Tier 2 – 120 hours
Tier 3 – 230 hours
Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

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SD_PenningtonCounty_CampF-4Pactola ConservationCorpsBarrack_0001. Looking north at south elevation.

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SD_PenningtonCounty_CampF-4Pactola ConservationCorpsBarrack_0002. Looking southwest at north and east elevation.

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SD_PenningtonCounty_CampF-4Pactola ConservationCorpsBarrack_0003. Looking southeast at west and north elevation.

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SD_PenningtonCounty_CampF-4Pactola ConservationCorpsBarrack_0004. Looking west at east elevation.

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SD_PenningtonCounty_CampF-4Pactola ConservationCorpsBarrack_0005. Looking southeast at north elevation.

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SD_PenningtonCounty_CampF-4Pactola ConservationCorpsBarrack_0006. Interior view.

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SD_PenningtonCounty_CampF-4Pactola ConservationCorpsBarrack_0007. Interior view.

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SD_PenningtonCounty_CampF-4Pactola ConservationCorpsBarrack_0008. Interior view.

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SD_PenningtonCounty_CampF-4Pactola ConservationCorpsBarrack_0009. Interior floor.

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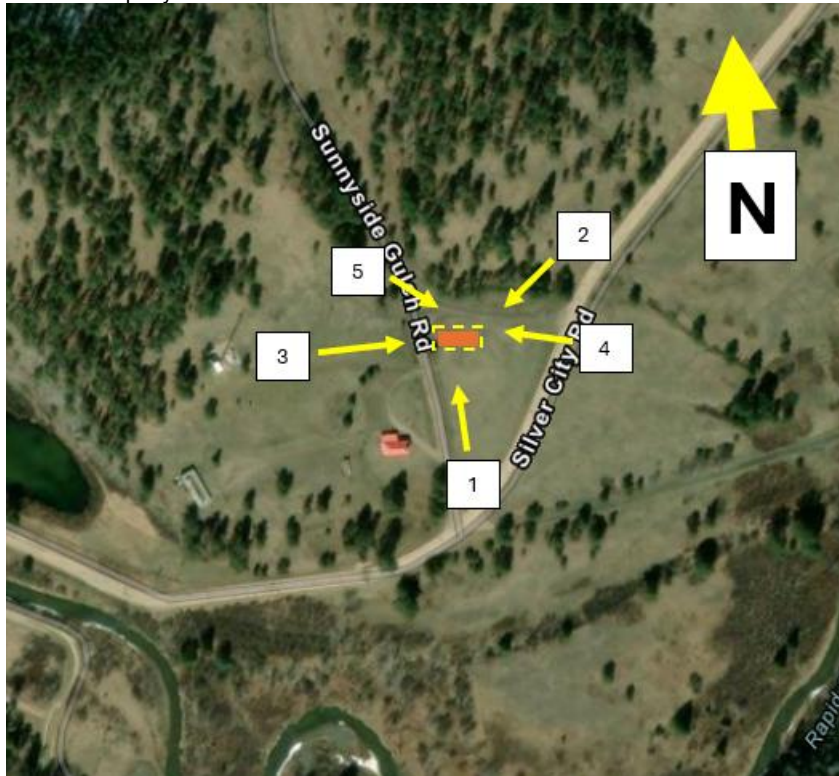
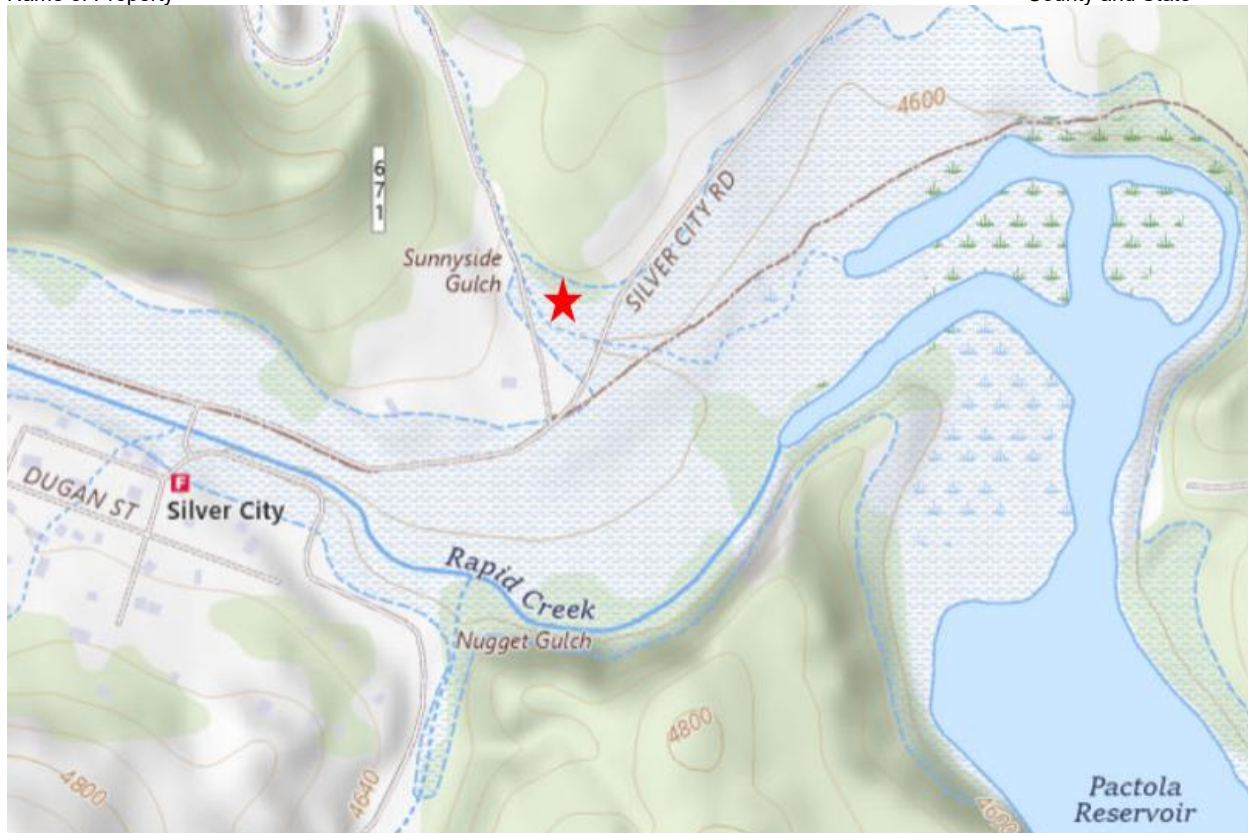


Photo Key Map

Camp F-4 Pactola Civilian Conservation Corps Barrack

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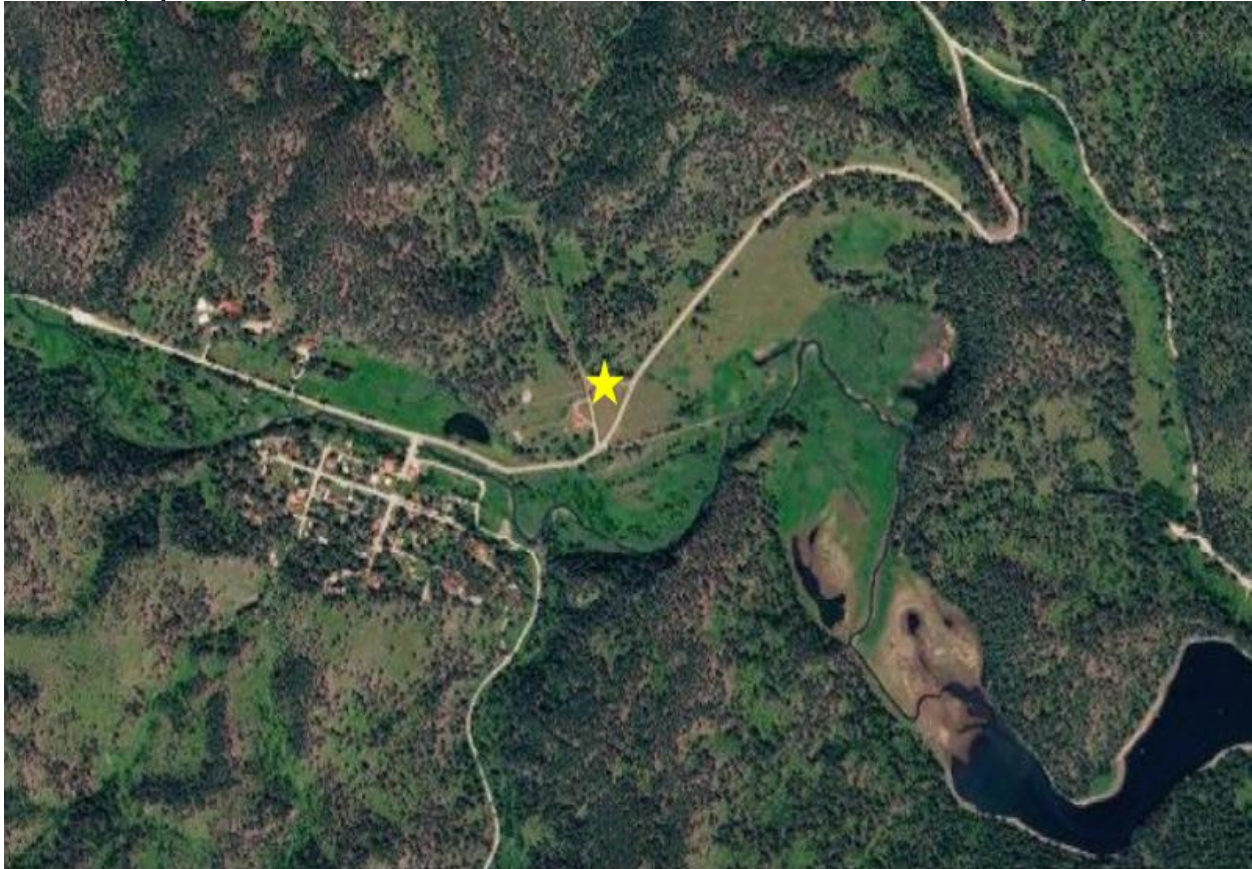


USGS Topographic map. Red star indicates barrack location in Section 31, Township 2 North, Range 5 East, Z=13 E=615327 N=4882440.

Camp F-4 Pactola Civilian Conservation Corps Barrack

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Yellow star indicates barrack location, Section 31, Township 2 North, Range 5 East, Z=13
E=615327 N=4882440.